

CHAD



ICRC delegation ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

The ICRC has operated in Chad since 1978. It focuses mainly on visiting detainees and restoring links between separated family members, most of whom are refugees from neighbouring countries. It continues supporting rehabilitation services for amputees countrywide, while pursuing longstanding programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society. The ICRC supports the Red Cross of Chad.

YEARLY RESULTS

Level of achievement of ICRC yearly objectives/plans of action

MEDIUM

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

In 2014:

- ▶ the Justice Ministry developed an action plan to improve food chain management in places of detention – part of efforts to address malnourishment – at a workshop organized with the ICRC
- ▶ returnees met their urgent needs through essential household items provided by the ICRC and distributed by the Red Cross of Chad
- ▶ refugees, from countries affected by conflict/violence, restored/maintained contact with their relatives through family-links services provided jointly with the National Society
- ▶ high-ranking officers furthered their knowledge of IHL at ICRC training sessions that prepared them to serve as focal points across the country, as per an agreement to incorporate IHL in military training
- ▶ the National Society's advocacy efforts resulted in Chad's parliament, with ICRC technical support, adopting the Arms Trade Treaty and legislation protecting the Movement's emblems

EXPENDITURE (in KCHF)	
Protection	1,820
Assistance	1,968
Prevention	1,157
Cooperation with National Societies	872
General	-
	5.817
	<i>of which: Overheads 335</i>
IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	12
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	53

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Red Cross messages (RCMs)	
RCMs collected	832
RCMs distributed	356
Phone calls facilitated between family members	25,435
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	21
People reunited with their families	19
<i>of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</i>	19
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	5,989
Detainees visited and monitored individually	401
Number of visits carried out	46
Number of places of detention visited	12
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	146
RCMs distributed	102
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	822

ASSISTANCE	2014 Targets (up to)	Achieved
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries 7,000	3,612
Cash	Beneficiaries	1,368
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Physical rehabilitation		
Centres supported	Structures 2	2
Patients receiving services	Patients 4,500	5,932

CONTEXT

Chad remained relatively calm, despite occasional bouts of localized intercommunal tensions, banditry and social unrest over economic frustrations. Spillover of violence from neighbouring countries remained a concern. Instability in neighbouring countries, particularly the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR), Nigeria and Sudan, drove returnees/refugees into various parts of Chad and kept them there; the government closed the borders from time to time. At year's end, there were reportedly over 100,000 refugees/returnees from the CAR, and thousands from Nigeria, in Chad. In addition to the loss of remittances from Chadian returnees, the abrupt increase in the population strained already scarce resources.

Chadian troops were withdrawn from the CAR, but remained in Mali. The joint Chadian/Sudanese force, the CAR/Chadian/Sudanese tripartite force, and the mixed force of the Lake Chad Basin Commission continued to be stationed along their common borders; the mixed force was reinforced after an increase in attacks by the Nigeria-based Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad, an armed group also known as Boko Haram, along the border with Cameroon.

The capital, N'Djamena, became the permanent headquarters of the French military's Operation Barkhane, aimed at countering armed groups in the Sahel.

Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continued to endanger people in the north and the east.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2014, the ICRC focused on meeting some of the urgent needs faced by returnees and refugees affected by conflict and other situations of violence in neighbouring countries, particularly the CAR, visiting detainees and pursuing dialogue with the pertinent authorities to ensure that their treatment and conditions were in line with international standards, and supporting the authorities in ratifying/adopting IHL-related treaties and legislation.

In line with an agreement with the Justice Ministry, the ICRC visited inmates in detention facilities to monitor their treatment and living conditions, including their nutritional and health status, and to provide family-links services where needed. Assistance for detainees took two forms: provision of health/sanitation items and infrastructure projects to reduce health-related risks. The ICRC maintained dialogue with the authorities on judicial/penitentiary reform, which progressed slowly, as the laws related to the penitentiary system had not yet been adopted.

Delegates responded to nutritional emergencies at some prisons, providing high-energy food supplements and therapeutic food for malnourished/severely malnourished detainees; a workshop on food chain management was organized jointly with the Ministry of Justice, which led to the development of an action plan for food chain management within prisons.

Members of dispersed families, particularly separated children from the CAR, restored/maintained contact through Movement family-links services. In the south and in N'Djamena, the ICRC registered several separated children for reunification in Chad or abroad and treated several tracing requests. The suspension of ICRC activities in Sudan limited family-links services in the east despite the existence of needs.

Dialogue with the authorities, armed/security forces, and key members of civil society served to foster respect for IHL and international human rights law applicable to law enforcement operations. The ICRC continued to conduct briefings/information sessions on basic IHL for troops in the field, mainly those based at Lake Chad and those bound for regional peacekeeping operations. Discussions between the military command and the ICRC paved the way for the creation of a permanent training structure in the country's military zones. Following from this, the military command gave its written consent for IHL dissemination sessions, jointly organized by ICRC-trained IHL focal points and the ICRC, to be carried out.

Dialogue with the authorities, particularly the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the National Assembly – including through workshops organized at their request – contributed to the incorporation of IHL treaty provisions, especially those relating to small arms, in domestic legislation. The National Assembly adopted the Arms Trade Treaty. The ICRC also launched a series of information sessions for parliamentarians on topics related to the ICRC's mandate, such as the protection of the Movement's emblems.

While urging the Health and Social Affairs Ministries to make a more substantial investment in physical rehabilitation services, the ICRC also continued to support two physical rehabilitation centres in Chad. This included the provision of prosthetic/orthotic components and funds to treat, primarily, conflict-disabled people. Training for staff, locally and abroad, enhanced the quality of services at the centres.

ICRC support for the Red Cross of Chad helped it bolster its capacities in emergency response, first aid, family-links services, and public communication. Regular meetings with Movement partners and other humanitarian organizations helped coordinate activities. After several years of National Society/ICRC advocacy, law-makers adopted a bill protecting the Movement's emblems.

CIVILIANS

The ICRC monitored the situation of returnees and refugees, unaccompanied/separated minors among them, fleeing armed conflict and other situations of violence in neighbouring countries including the CAR, Nigeria and Sudan. Humanitarian concerns, including the need to prevent the recruitment of minors into fighting forces and other protection-related issues, were raised with the authorities and weapon bearers; bringing up these matters also served to remind them formally of their obligations under IHL and other applicable law.

Thousands of returnees and refugees restore contact with relatives, but massive needs remain

People fleeing armed conflict in the CAR, separated children among them, restored/maintained contact with their relatives through the Movement's family-links services, including through five family-links sites at camps for refugees/returnees in the south and in N'Djamena: some 25,000 phone calls were made and 1,100 RCMs delivered and collected. To meet the growing needs of returnees/refugees, 33 volunteers from the Red Cross of Chad, and focal points from the south and other parts of the country, bolstered their capacities to provide family-links services at two workshops conducted by the National Society and the ICRC.

People sought information on their relatives through some 500 tracing requests, which the ICRC dealt with in coordination with delegations and other parties concerned throughout the region.

Nineteen unaccompanied minors rejoined their families in Chad and neighbouring countries.

The suspension of ICRC activities in Sudan led to the interruption of family-links services for refugee communities in the east with the closure of 10 family-links sites and reduced activity at two others despite the existence of needs (see *Sudan*).

Some 720 households (3,612 people), including returnees in the Salamat region of south-eastern Chad and victims of fires in the Lake Chad region, met their urgent needs through essential household items distributed by the National Society/ICRC. Cash assistance enabled some 1,360 returnees to cover their urgent needs.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In line with an agreement with the Justice Ministry, 5,989 detainees at 12 places of detention received visits conducted according to the ICRC's standard procedures; visits to detainees held at prisons in the south resumed after a year-long interruption. Delegates monitored detainees' treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees, and their living conditions, particularly their health and nutrition (see below). Some 400 particularly vulnerable detainees – women, minors, foreigners and those held for security reasons – were followed up individually. After the visits, findings/recommendations were communicated confidentially to the authorities concerned. Discussions with the authorities on judicial/penitentiary reform continued; laws related to the penitentiary system had not yet been adopted.

Action plan to improve food chain management developed jointly with the Ministry of Justice

In response to a marked increase in malnutrition at places of detention, representatives of the Justice/Finance/Health Ministries and prison administration officials – during a workshop organized jointly by the ICRC and the Justice Ministry – developed an action plan to improve food chain management. Regular meetings with the central authorities, about the plan's implementation, focused on the quality and quantity of food delivered to the prisons. ICRC training sessions helped prison staff become more adept at managing food stocks; having to deal with donations of kitchen/storage materials also helped in this regard. Two prisons changed their food suppliers, which helped improve food chain management.

The ICRC also monitored the nutritional status of detainees at five prisons, among them the Koro Toro high-security prison, where, because of its remote location, food stocks were frequently depleted. At four of the prisons, nearly 300 severely malnourished detainees and 1,638 moderately malnourished detainees recovered their health through therapeutic feeding provided by the ICRC. Training helped volunteer medical personnel to improve their handling of malnutrition and common diseases.

Donations of drugs/medical supplies and the introduction of management tools such as registers, patient notes and stock cards strengthened the ability of medical personnel at four prisons, and at two hospitals serving as referral centres, to treat ailing detainees. During dialogue with the Health/Justice Ministries, the ICRC continued to advocate assigning nurses to prisons, particularly Koro Toro.

Situation of detained minors previously associated with armed groups raised with authorities

After a representation on their behalf, 43 detained minors previously associated with armed groups in the CAR were released and placed in the custody of the authorities and organizations

responsible for social reintegration/family reunification for minors. Two minors re-joined their families, but the security situation in the CAR delayed the others' reunion with their families.

Detainees re-established and/or maintained contact with relatives using family-links services, including phone calls, short oral messages relayed by ICRC delegates and RCMs.

Hygiene kits and infrastructure projects improve conditions for detainees

Some 8,300 detainees mitigated health risks with the help of hygiene and other essential items distributed by the ICRC, and hygiene-awareness-raising sessions. Some 2,250 detainees at two prisons benefited, or stood to do so, from completed and ongoing infrastructure projects, such as construction of kitchens/storage rooms and improvements to food storage facilities and ventilation in cells.

WOUNDED AND SICK

Advocacy for addressing rehabilitation needs in Chad continues

In all, 5,932 disabled persons, including about 150 victims of mines/ERW received treatment at two ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres: the Centre d'appareillage et de rééducation de Kalabaye (CARK) in N'Djamena and the Maison Notre-Dame de Paix (MNDP) in Moundou. Disabled people improved their mobility with assistive devices provided by the centres: prosthetic/orthotic devices made from ICRC-supplied components, wheel-chairs and crutches/canes. At the CARK, treatment and transport costs were covered for 45 people disabled by conflict, including 25 amputees, and 20 destitute patients from remote areas of eastern/northern Chad and their caretakers.

Four technicians/physiotherapists attended three-year courses at schools in Benin or Togo to upgrade their qualifications. After completing the courses, two began work at the CARK, and one at the MNDP, enhancing the quality of services at the centres. The CARK did not respond to the ICRC's offers to help it initiate a process aimed at strengthening their organizational autonomy.

The ICRC continued to urge the Health/Social Affairs Ministries to increase their investment in physical rehabilitation. Work also continued with the Health Ministry and other parties concerned to draft a national plan to address physical rehabilitation needs in Chad; an agreement was signed with the Health Ministry to recruit an international expert to facilitate the process.

An official from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, with financial support from the ICRC, participated in a workshop on victim assistance abroad organized by the African Union and the ICRC (see *African Union*).

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Given the situations in neighbouring countries and the spillover consequences for Chad (see *Context*), dialogue with the authorities, armed/security forces and civil society helped to foster respect for IHL/humanitarian principles and facilitate Movement activities.

Military authorities approve IHL dissemination sessions for field troops by ICRC-trained instructors

Dialogue with the armed forces, including the chief of staff, resulted in a plan for incorporating IHL in military instruction and creating a permanent training structure in the country's military zones. Following this, 38 high-ranking officers furthered their knowledge of IHL during a training session organized by the

Military Training School and the ICRC, where some of them were also chosen to serve as IHL focal points. The military command gave its approval for IHL dissemination sessions, jointly organized by the newly trained focal points and the ICRC, to be carried out. Dialogue with the command of the presidential guard resumed after a gap of over two years.

Through ICRC briefings, armed/security forces learnt more about IHL and international human rights law applicable to the use of force in law enforcement operations. Ten commanding officers of the multinational force based at Bagassola, in the Lake Chad region, took part in an IHL refresher session; 40 officers based at N'Gouboua learnt more about IHL and the ICRC's activities. Over 500 Chadian army officers and 140 police and gendarmerie commanders bound for Mali learnt about basic norms applicable to peacekeeping, particularly with regard to ensuring respect for civilians and humanitarian/medical personnel and infrastructure. The army's deputy chief of staff participated in an IHL course abroad (see *Beijing*).

Chad adopts Arms Trade Treaty

During two workshops organized by the ICRC at the Foreign Affairs Ministry's request, officials from key ministries, parliamentarians, armed forces personnel and academics furthered their understanding of the need to ratify weapons-related treaties, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty and the Kinshasa Convention on small arms. The National Assembly adopted the Arms Trade Treaty.

Parliamentarians also learnt more about the ICRC's mandate and the need to adopt legislation protecting the Movement's emblems (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

Chad adopted legislation prohibiting the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts. The Council of Ministers adopted the revised penal code, which contained provisions for suppressing violations of IHL.

Students demonstrate their knowledge of IHL at the first national moot court competition in Chad

Media coverage of the Movement's work – based on press releases, interviews, up-to-date information on ICRC and family-links websites, as well as a photo gallery and a field trip for the media to observe family-links activities (see *Civilians*) – helped stimulate the public's interest in humanitarian affairs. Events to mark World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, conducted jointly with the Red Cross of Chad, and briefings/information sessions for NGOs and the media, helped promote the ICRC's activities, including the Health Care in Danger project. The production of an online version of the short film *Pas à Pas* helped promote the activities of ICRC-supported rehabilitation centres.

Religious leaders and scholars discussed the common ground between Islamic law and IHL during an ICRC-organized seminar.

Students from four public universities tested their knowledge of IHL at the first national moot court competition in Chad, which was organized by the ICRC. Two university professors strengthened their ability to teach IHL at an advanced course abroad (see *Dakar*).

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Red Cross of Chad bolstered its governance/management and operational capacities, particularly its ability to respond to the needs of violence-affected people, with financial, material, technical and training support from the ICRC and other Movement partners. The authorities chose it to be one of three national organizations responsible for managing sites hosting refugees and returnees from the CAR.

Chad adopts bill protecting the Movement's emblems

After several years of National Society/ICRC advocacy, law-makers adopted a bill protecting the Movement's emblems. National Society volunteers strengthened their communication capacities during a three-day workshop; they also received ICRC-produced materials for raising awareness of the new bill among the public.

ICRC expertise/logistical support/relief items (see *Civilians*) helped the National Society respond to the influx of returnees/refugees after the outbreak of violence in the CAR. Support for the ongoing construction of a regional office in Am Timan, where most Chadian returnees had agreed to relocate, aimed to further help the National Society in meeting humanitarian needs there.

The National Society relied on ICRC donated first-aid kits to tend to 2,400 road-accident victims as part of its first-aid/road-safety project. In northern Chad, ICRC support enabled the National Society to continue fumigation campaigns against scorpions, one of the main causes of deaths in the region.

Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities and prevent duplication of effort.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)					
Red Cross messages (RCMs)					
			UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected		832	337		
RCMs distributed		356	140		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		25,435			
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations					
People reunited with their families		19			
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	1			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons					
			Women	Girls	Boys
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		503	118	81	108
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	373			
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		21			
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	11			
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		570	146	82	123
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	375			
UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers					
			Girls		Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		230	70		32
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		19	1		2
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	1			
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at the end of the reporting period		260	91		31
Documents					
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		4			
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)					
ICRC visits					
			Women	Minors	
Detainees visited		5,989	133	194	
			Women	Girls	Boys
Detainees visited and monitored individually		401	1	2	67
Detainees newly registered		368	1	2	67
Number of visits carried out		46			
Number of places of detention visited		12			
Restoring family links					
RCMs collected		146			
RCMs distributed		102			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		822			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		27			

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	3,612	7%	19%
Cash	Beneficiaries	1,368	35%	40%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection programme)				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	8,359		
Cash	Beneficiaries	1		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	2,250		
Health				
Number of visits carried out by health staff		27		
Number of places of detention visited by health staff		5		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	5,932	1,103	2,423
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	234	47	42
Prostheses delivered	Units	390	67	25
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	151	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	182	20	115
Orthoses delivered	Units	630	71	393
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	6	
Patients receiving physiotherapy	Patients	4,150	831	1 620
Crutches delivered	Units	932		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	42		