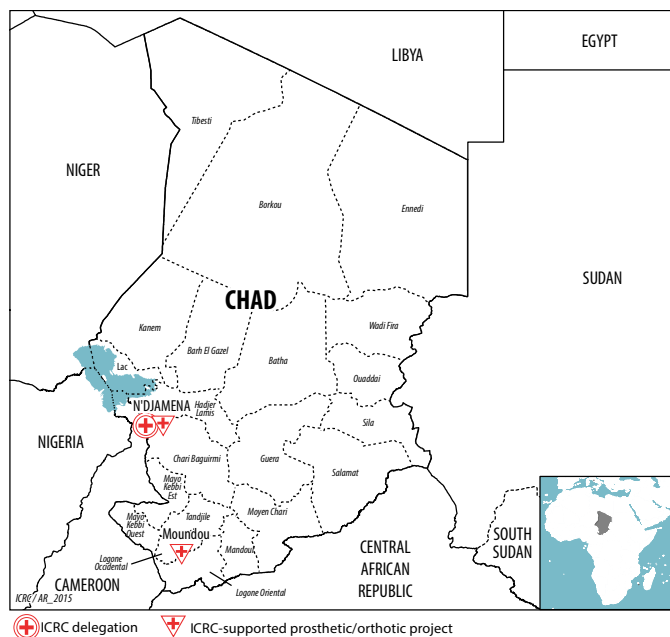


# CHAD



The ICRC has operated in Chad since 1978. It focuses mainly on following up on the treatment and living conditions of 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 **HIGH**

## KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS IN 2015

- ▶ Malnourished and sick inmates recovered their health with ICRC therapeutic food/supplements and treatment. Some prison infirmaries continued to function as the ICRC supplied them with medicine/equipment.
- ▶ IDPs, refugees and returnees restored/maintained contact with relatives through the Movement's family-links services. Some of them also received household essentials after their displacement.
- ▶ Local parties concerned and international experts drafted a national plan to address the physical rehabilitation needs of the country as the ICRC prepared to progressively phase out its support for the sector.
- ▶ IHL focal points appointed by the armed forces, and supported by the ICRC, helped organize IHL dissemination sessions for troops, with a view to advancing the incorporation of IHL in military training.
- ▶ Despite various internal problems, the Red Cross of Chad, with ICRC support, strengthened its capacities in emergency response, first aid, restoration of family links and communication.

PROTECTION	Total
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>	
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
RCMs collected	677
RCMs distributed	389
Phone calls facilitated between family members	15,200
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	99
People reunited with their families	21
<i>of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</i>	21
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>	
<b>ICRC visits</b>	
Detainees visited	6,295
Detainees visited and monitored individually	314
Number of visits carried out	67
Number of places of detention visited	14
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
RCMs collected	309
RCMs distributed	201
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	735

## EXPENDITURE IN KCHF

Protection	1,508
Assistance	2,083
Prevention	1,062
Cooperation with National Societies	836
General	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,513</b>
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<b>336</b>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	82%
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## PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	12
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	56

ASSISTANCE	2015 Targets (up to)	Achieved
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>		
<b>Economic security</b> (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	16,092
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>		
Projects supported	Structures	2 2
Patients receiving services	Patients	700 5,224

## CONTEXT

Conflict in the Lake Chad region – comprising Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria – prompted Chad, along with its neighbours, to send troops to combat the Nigeria-based armed group that calls itself Islamic State’s West Africa Province, also known as Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati wal-Jihad or Boko Haram (see *African Union*). Regular incursions of this armed group into Chadian territory led to the displacement of people. The Lake Chad conflict, as well as the situation in the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR) and in Sudan’s Darfur region, brought refugees into various parts of Chad. These influxes of people strained already-scarce resources and services. In an effort to prevent armed groups from entering the country, Chad intermittently closed its borders with the CAR and Nigeria.

N’Djamena, the capital of Chad, was chosen to host the headquarters of the multinational force responding to the Lake Chad conflict; it also remained the headquarters of Barkhane, a French military force tasked with counter-terrorism operations in the Sahel region. Chadian troops remained in Mali. The joint Chadian/Sudanese forces continued to be stationed along their common border.

Occasional incidents of communal violence, banditry and social unrest over economic/political frustrations persisted. Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continued to endanger the population in the sparsely populated north and, to a diminishing extent, the east.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2015, the ICRC responded to some of the humanitarian needs of IDPs in Chad, and of refugees and returnees from the CAR and Nigeria. The situation in the Lake Chad region called for a budget extension (see also *Niger, Nigeria* and *Yaoundé*), which was used primarily to bolster the Movement’s family-links services and emergency preparedness.

ICRC delegates visited detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions, including their nutrition and health, and to provide family-links services. Health representatives and prison management authorities participated in justice ministry/ICRC-organized workshops on food-supply management and health in detention. The ICRC provided therapeutic food/supplements for malnourished detainees. Detainees also benefited from reduced health-related risks through hygiene kits and infrastructure projects. The ICRC supplied some prison infirmaries with medicines and equipment, which helped them continue to function. During an event organized by the justice ministry/ICRC on the state of Chadian prisons, parliamentarians were encouraged to increase the budgetary allocation for prisons and to adopt the revised penal code, which contained provisions for suppressing violations of IHL.

The ICRC continued to process tracing requests and to register separated children for reunification with their families in Chad, the CAR, Nigeria and elsewhere. Together with the Red Cross of Chad, the ICRC helped IDPs, refugees and returnees maintain/restore contact with relatives through RCMs and telephone calls. The suspension of ICRC activities in Sudan in 2014, and the slow pace of re-establishing them (see *Sudan*), however, limited ICRC family-links services for Sudanese refugees from Darfur despite persisting needs. Some vulnerable families – most of them

people displaced by the Lake Chad conflict or returnees from the CAR – coped with the help of National Society/ICRC-distributed household essentials.

During emergencies, the ICRC supplied hospitals with medical kits for treating weapon-wounded people. The ICRC continued to help build local capacities and promoted efforts to address physical rehabilitation needs in the country as it prepared to progressively phase out its assistance to the sector. While encouraging the health and social affairs ministries to increase investment in physical rehabilitation services, the ICRC continued to support two physical rehabilitation centres by supplying them with prosthetic/orthotic components to benefit, primarily, people affected by the consequences of past conflicts. Training for staff, including courses abroad, helped to improve the quality of services at the centres. One centre, however, did not respond to the ICRC’s offers to initiate a process to help them build greater financial and organizational autonomy.

The ICRC maintained its dialogue with all actors of influence, in order to foster respect for humanitarian principles and to facilitate the Movement’s activities. The focus of discussions with the authorities and armed/security forces – including the multinational and French military forces – remained on the protection of people not/no longer taking part in hostilities and compliance with IHL/other applicable norms. Troops stationed along the borders with the CAR and Nigeria, and those bound for peacekeeping missions in Mali, attended IHL sessions conducted by the ICRC.

Discussions between the high military command and the ICRC paved the way for the creation of a permanent training structure in the country’s military zones: six IHL focal points were selected and, with ICRC support, they organized IHL dissemination sessions for troops in southern Chad. Chad ratified the Arms Trade Treaty, with ICRC encouragement.

Despite facing internal management problems, the National Society provided assistance to people in need. With the Movement’s support, it bolstered its capacities in emergency response, first aid, restoration of family links, and communication. Movement partners met regularly to coordinate activities and avoid duplication of effort.

## CIVILIANS

The ICRC monitored the situation of IDPs, returnees and refugees who had fled the conflict in the Lake Chad region, and of people who had fled violence in other neighbouring countries, such as the CAR and Sudan (see *Context*). Issues of humanitarian concern – such as those concerning the conduct of hostilities or those applicable to arrests and detention – were raised with the authorities and weapon bearers through confidential representations. These served as formal reminders to them to respect IHL/other applicable norms, particularly the protection due to people not/no longer taking part in hostilities.

### Separated family members restore/maintain contact through Movement family-links services

The Red Cross of Chad sought to respond more effectively to the conflict in the Lake Chad region. To that end, it strengthened its family-links and emergency response capacities with material, financial, infrastructural and technical support and training from the ICRC and other Movement partners (see also *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

People who fled northern Cameroon, southern Niger and Nigeria – some of whom were unaccompanied/separated minors – restored/maintained contact with their relatives at a family-links site established by the National Society/ICRC in the main refugee camp on the Chadian shore of Lake Chad. Refugees from the CAR continued to access similar services at the five sites run by the National Society/ICRC at refugee and returnee camps in the south and in N'Djamena. Family-links services for Sudanese refugees from Darfur resumed at the start of the year, though at a slow pace due to the ICRC's limited activities in Sudan, despite persisting needs.

People separated from their families – some of whom were unaccompanied minors – restored/maintained contact with their relatives through phone calls or RCMs. Over 900 tracing requests were being processed at the end of the reporting period, and 99 were closed positively. Nearly 430 separated children, including some formerly associated with armed groups, who had been reunited with their families in previous years – in Chad and elsewhere – received follow-up visits from the ICRC, sometimes in coordination with other parties concerned. Twenty-one separated children were reunited with their families in the CAR, Cameroon, Nigeria and Senegal; some repatriations were put on hold owing to uncertain security conditions in the CAR and Cameroon (see *Context*).

#### **Conflicted-affected and other vulnerable persons benefit from ICRC material assistance**

Over 3,210 households (more than 16,000 people) – consisting mainly of people displaced by the Lake Chad conflict, returnees from the CAR, and some fire-affected households in the Lake Chad and Chari Bagirmi regions – improved their living conditions with the help of essential household items distributed by the National Society/ICRC.

The delegation conducted an evaluation to assess the food production and livelihood needs of people affected by the Lake Chad conflict; the activities planned on the basis of its findings, for restoring conflict-affected people's economic security, were set to be carried out in 2016.

#### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

##### **Detainees receive ICRC visits and have their treatment/living conditions monitored**

As the conflict in the Lake Chad region intensified, more people were arrested; this put additional pressure on the detention system and affected the living conditions of inmates.

Nearly 6,300 detainees in 14 places of detention received ICRC visits, conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures. They included people associated with the armed group that calls itself the Islamic State's West Africa Province. Particular attention was paid to detainees with specific needs, including women, minors, foreigners and people held for security reasons. ICRC delegates monitored detainees' treatment, including respect for their judicial guarantees, and their living conditions. Findings from these visits, and recommendations if any, were later discussed confidentially with the pertinent authorities. These discussions also covered detainees' access to health care and clean water, and their nutrition. Parliamentarians participated in a justice ministry/ICRC-organized event, at which they discussed the need to increase prison budgets and adopt judicial/penitentiary reforms (see *Actors of influence*).

Detainees also maintained/restored contact with their relatives via the Movement's family-links services. Other families learnt the

whereabouts of their detained relatives. At the request of foreign inmates, the ICRC notified their consulates/embassies and/or UNHCR of their detention.

##### **Malnourished detainees recover their health through appropriate support**

Changes in the justice ministry and prison administration delayed the implementation of an action plan, which was drafted in 2014 by the finance, health and justice ministries to improve food-supply management. During workshops organized jointly with the justice ministry, representatives of the ministries involved and prison administration officials fine-tuned the proposed plan to include activities for tackling malnutrition and health-care needs in prisons.

The ICRC monitored the nutrition of detainees in five prisons, including those held in the remote Koro Toro high-security prison. Nearly 1,900 malnourished detainees in five prisons recovered their health with the help of ICRC-provided therapeutic food and supplements, as well as monthly visits from ICRC health teams who further responded to their medical needs. During these visits, prison staff received training, which strengthened their ability to manage food stocks and provide basic medical assistance to detainees. These five prisons' infirmaries remained functional with the help of ICRC-supplied medicines and equipment. Hospitals that served as referral centres for detainees also received donations of drugs.

##### **Detainees reduce their exposure to health risks through improved living conditions**

A few thousand detainees, as well as prison staff, reduced their exposure to health risks after receiving hygiene items and attending hygiene-promotion sessions. Some 2,800 detainees in three prisons benefited from the completion of infrastructure projects, such as rehabilitation of kitchens, storage rooms, wells and water pumps; other construction/repair projects were ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

#### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

##### **Local/international stakeholders draft a national plan to strengthen the physical rehabilitation sector**

During emergencies, the ICRC provided medical kits to two hospitals – in Bagasola and N'Djamena – to help them cope with the influx of patients. Thus, weapon-wounded people – casualties of armed groups' incursions in the Lake Chad region and of attacks in the capital – received suitable medical treatment.

A total of 5,224 disabled persons, including mine/ERW victims, were treated free of charge at two ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres – in N'Djamena and Moundou. Most of these people were disabled as a consequence of past conflicts and had received treatment at these centres before. They improved their mobility with the help of wheelchairs, crutches, canes and prosthetic/orthotic devices made from ICRC-supplied components. The centres' staff enhanced the quality of their services through training sessions. A physiotherapist and a technician attended courses in Benin and Togo, respectively, with ICRC support, which enabled them to upgrade their qualifications and better assist their patients. One centre in N'Djamena did not respond to the ICRC's offers to help it become more independent, financially and administratively. Plans to establish a national reference centre for physiotherapy remained under discussion.

In parallel to such support, the ICRC continued to encourage the health and social affairs ministries to increase their investment in

physical rehabilitation services. During an ICRC workshop, local stakeholders and international experts produced a draft of a national plan aimed at addressing the physical rehabilitation needs in the country; this draft awaited the approval of the health ministry.

With ICRC support, stakeholders in the disability sector, including officials from pertinent ministries, participated in a management seminar abroad. Local stakeholders, with ICRC support, developed their ability to address the physical rehabilitation needs in Chad; this came as part of the ICRC's efforts to gradually hand over responsibility to the ministries concerned and to ensure the continuity of assistance for the local population.

## ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

### Newly appointed military focal points help to organize IHL sessions for troops

Given the situation in neighbouring countries and their spill over consequences in Chad (see *Context*), as well as Chad's political and military influence in the region, the ICRC maintained dialogue with the authorities, armed/security forces – including members of the multinational force and Barkhane – and key members of civil society, as it helped to foster respect for IHL/other applicable norms and humanitarian principles, and facilitate Movement activities.

During ICRC briefings, security forces, including some personnel from the presidential guard, learnt about IHL and/or international human rights law applicable to the use of force and law enforcement, including arrests and interrogation. Over 1,280 Chadian officers – including troops based on the borders with the CAR and Nigeria and 750 others to be deployed to Mali on peacekeeping missions – learnt about IHL/other applicable norms.

A total of 28 army officers strengthened their ability to teach IHL at an ICRC training session; one high-ranking officer participated in a workshop abroad on rules governing military operations (see *International law and policy*).

Following dialogue with the high military command, six IHL focal points – one at national level, five at regional level – were selected to form part of a permanent structure for incorporating IHL in military training. While awaiting official confirmation of their appointment, these focal points helped organize, in cooperation with the ICRC, IHL dissemination sessions for troops in the south of the country.

### Members of civil society further their understanding of IHL and the Movement

Two journalists learnt more about IHL and their roles and responsibilities in reporting about armed conflict during regional workshops organized by the ICRC in Senegal (see *Dakar*). Press releases, interviews, reference materials and updated information on the ICRC and family-links websites helped stimulate the interest of the general public in humanitarian affairs. Events organized jointly with the National Society to mark World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May), and radio spots on the Fundamental Principles, also helped promote the Movement.

Members of the media, civil society organizations and religious leaders attended dissemination sessions/workshops that sought to increase acceptance for the National Society and the ICRC. The subjects covered at these events included: the proper use of the emblems protected under IHL; the points of correspondence between IHL and Islamic law; the protection of journalists, and of detainees, during armed conflict; and compliance with IHL.

A university lecturer attended a regional conference where he strengthened his grasp of the similarities between Islam and IHL. With ICRC financial support, law students increased their understanding of and stimulated their interest in IHL, for example, through their participation in a regional moot court competition.

### Chad ratifies the Arms Trade Treaty

Parliamentarians attended an information-sharing event on the state of prisons in Chad, organized by the justice ministry and the ICRC; the event sought to raise awareness among them of the need to increase the budget for the prison administration and to adopt a revised penal code containing provisions for suppressing violations of IHL. At an ICRC workshop, parliamentarians learnt more about the implementation of IHL and their role in it.

The authorities received ICRC encouragement to accede to or ratify weapon-related treaties, and to adopt legislation on the rights of disabled people and on the emblems protected under IHL. Chad ratified the Arms Trade Treaty.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

### The National Society strengthens its ability to meet conflict-affected people's needs

The National Society bolstered its managerial and operational capacities – particularly in emergency response, first aid, restoration of family links and communication – with financial, material, technical and training support from the ICRC and other Movement partners. Despite internal problems, the National Society responded to the needs of people displaced by violence in the Lake Chad region (see *Civilians*), and remained an important partner for the authorities and aid agencies in delivering humanitarian assistance, particularly along the CAR-Chad border. The ICRC construction of a regional office in Pala, on the Chad-Cameroon border, helped facilitate the National Society's activities.

With ICRC support, the National Society evaluated and coordinated its first-aid/road-safety project in five regions. ICRC-trained volunteers, equipped with first-aid kits, tended to road-accident victims and casualties of conflict/other violence. In northern Chad, the National Society, with ICRC support, continued its fumigation campaign against scorpions – a major problem in the region.

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

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total			
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SC*		
RCMs collected		677	323		
RCMs distributed		389	166		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		15,200			
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families		21			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			Women	Girls	Boys
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		294	72	54	51
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		214			
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		99			
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		61			
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		938	200	172	145
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		703			
<b>UAMs/SC*, including demobilized child soldiers</b>			Girls		Demobilized children
UAMs/SC newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		130	52		
UAMs/SC reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		21	12		2
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at the end of the reporting period		267	94		3
<b>Documents</b>					
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		2			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors	
Detainees visited		6,295	123	161	
			Women	Girls	Boys
Detainees visited and monitored individually		314	8	2	11
Detainees newly registered		264	8	2	7
Number of visits carried out		67			
Number of places of detention visited		14			
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected		309			
RCMs distributed		201			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		735			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		1			

\*Unaccompanied minors/separated children

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	16,092	27%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	10,000		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection programme)</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	7,397		
<b>Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	2,814		
<b>Health</b>				
Number of visits carried out by health staff		7		
Number of places of detention visited by health staff		7		
Number of health facilities supported in places of detention visited by health staff		5		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Projects supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	5,224	1,096	1,916
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	112	21	2
Prostheses delivered	Units	349	55	19
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	131		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	203	29	120
Orthoses delivered	Units	453	66	276
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	1		
Patients receiving physiotherapy	Patients	4,007	892	1,433
Crutches delivered	Units	1,040		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	21		