

CHAD

The objectives and plans of action are valid for two years, while the budget presented applies to one year only.

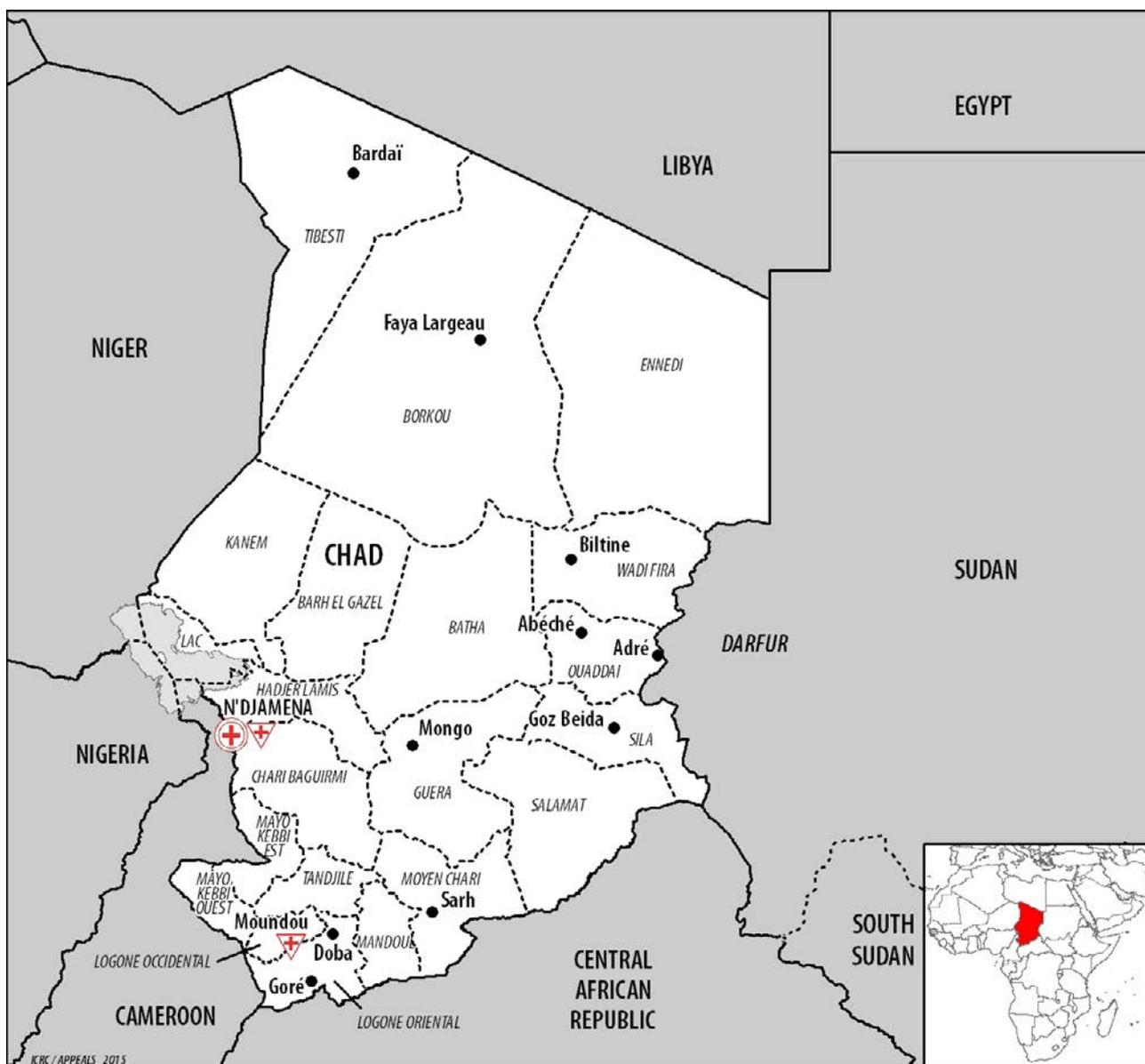
The ICRC has operated in Chad since 1978. With armed conflict in Chad subsiding, the ICRC has scaled back its emergency activities to focus mainly on visiting detainees and restoring links between separated family members, most of whom are refugees from neighbouring countries. It continues supporting 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.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,620
Assistance	2,415
Prevention	1,352
Cooperation with National Societies	974
General	35
Total	6,398
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	390

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	11
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	56



 ICRC delegation
  ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic project

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2015–16

- ▶ through workshops and other events, the authorities, particularly the Justice and Health Ministries, enhance their capacities in prison management and ensure detainees' access to health care in line with national standards
- ▶ some 4,000 moderately/severely malnourished inmates at 3 prisons improve their health through therapeutic feeding provided by the ICRC
- ▶ people displaced by conflict and other situations of violence or natural disasters restore links with their families through the strengthened family-links services of the Red Cross of Chad, including the training of new volunteers
- ▶ with ICRC support, focal points appointed by the Chadian military draft a curriculum and begin to disseminate basic IHL among military personnel
- ▶ the National Society reinforces its first-aid capacities, particularly by developing a contingency plan with Movement partners and through training and equipment

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Structures	2
Patients receiving services	Patients	700

CONTEXT

Chad remains relatively calm, despite occasional bouts of localized intercommunal tension and banditry. Instability in neighbouring countries – particularly the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR), Nigeria and Sudan – drives returnees/refugees into various parts of Chad. In addition to the loss of remittances, implicit in the presence of Chadian returnees, the abrupt increases in population strain already scarce resources.

Chadian troops remain in Mali as part of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali. The joint Chadian/Sudanese force, the CAR/Chadian/Sudanese tripartite force, and the mixed force of the Lake Chad Basin Commission are stationed along their common borders; the last of these had to be reinforced following increased attacks by armed groups along the border with Cameroon. In addition, Chad became the seat of France's military operations against armed groups in the Sahel.

Chad was elected to serve as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council from 2014 to 2015, and exerts a certain amount of influence in the region. It will host the African Union summit in 2015.

Legislative and presidential elections are scheduled for 2015 and 2016, respectively.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2015-2016, the ICRC will continue to adapt its activities in a country that is no longer directly affected by armed conflict, running reduced operations from its office in N'Djamena. The ICRC will focus on visiting detainees and enhancing authorities' capacities, particularly in prison management, promoting IHL and reinforcing the emergency response capacities of the Red Cross of Chad.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; it will follow up security inmates individually and impress upon the authorities the need to notify the ICRC of new arrests and/or of the transfer/release of such detainees. After these visits, it will communicate its findings and recommendations confidentially to the detaining authorities. It will also provide guidance on improving prison management and inmates' treatment and

living conditions. In particular, the ICRC will strengthen prison staff's capacities and will encourage the Health and Justice Ministries, who are jointly in charge of health in prisons, to ensure – in line with the recommendations of an ICRC nutritional review conducted in 2013 – that detainees have sufficient food and access to adequate health care. It will also step in to help the authorities respond to emergencies – for instance, by providing malnourished inmates with therapeutic food.

Detainees and families dispersed by armed conflict or other situations of violence, notably Chadian returnees and Central African, Nigerian and Sudanese refugees – and especially the unaccompanied minors among them – will benefit from strengthened Movement family-links services to restore/maintain contact with relatives. Where appropriate, they will be reunited with their families.

The ICRC will work more systematically to strengthen the capabilities of the National Society's family-links services – for instance, by providing support for recruiting and training focal points and by coaching volunteers during field missions in priority areas in the south and in the Lake Chad region. In addition, the ICRC will be prepared to help the authorities deal with medical emergencies, especially in high-risk areas.

Together with the National Society, the ICRC will maintain contact with the authorities and security forces, especially with those involved in arrest and interrogation, to gather support/improve respect for IHL, international human rights law and internationally recognized standards applicable to law enforcement. Briefings/refresher courses on such topics will be held for military/security personnel, the police, the *gendarmerie*, the Garde nationale et nomade du Tchad (GNNT), troops awaiting deployment abroad, and border forces. In line with a plan for IHL integration agreed upon with the military command, the ICRC will support Chadian officers appointed as IHL focal points across the country.

The ICRC will gradually reduce technical/financial support for two private orthopaedic centres, without any disruption to service provision. With other partners, it will support national bodies in developing the Centre National d'Appareillage et Réhabilitation (CNAR).

Meetings/events and publications for key civil society actors, particularly traditional/religious leaders, the media and academic circles, will aim to stimulate humanitarian dialogue and interest in IHL, as well as an interest in teaching the subject. The ICRC will also provide technical expertise for advancing ratification/implementation of IHL treaties and for enacting a law on the emblem.

The ICRC will provide the National Society with materials, equipment, funding, training and expert guidance for strengthening its governance/management and enhancing its emergency response/communication capacities. Such support will also enable the National Society to carry out humanitarian projects for local communities. The ICRC will be prepared to provide the National Society with first-aid kits and essential household items for distribution, in the event of small-scale emergencies affecting the population.

The ICRC will continue to facilitate coordination among Movement partners in the country.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Despite the country's relative security and stability, living conditions of the majority of the population of Chad remain precarious. As at mid-2014, some 500,000 returnees/refugees were reportedly in Chad, mainly in flight from violence in the CAR, Nigeria and Sudan (see *Context*); most of the displaced are women or children. Refugees and returnees, including some unaccompanied minors, need help at times to restore/maintain contact with relatives.

National policies on prevention of child recruitment, withdrawal, and reintegration of children formerly associated with weapon bearers exist, but their implementation is incomplete.

Objective

Civilians affected by intercommunal clashes or unrest are able to meet their basic needs. Separated family members, particularly vulnerable people, including minors, are able to restore/maintain contact and reunite where appropriate.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection

- ▶ to help safeguard people during intercommunal clashes, maintain dialogue with the parties concerned on humanitarian concerns and on allegations of abuses collected by the ICRC, reminding them of the respect and protection due to people under domestic and international law (see *Actors of influence*); focus on the need to prevent the recruitment of minors into fighting forces

Restoring family links

- ▶ through joint field missions and financial/technical support, help the Red Cross of Chad maintain its family-links services, particularly through the recruitment and training of new focal points, and coaching of volunteers, as well as an evaluation of the National Society's family-links capacities in 2016

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable family members dispersed by armed conflict or other situations of violence, particularly refugees and

returnees, to restore/maintain contact through family-links services, including phone calls at sites not yet covered

- ▶ raise awareness of the Movement's family-links services among refugees/returnees, local authorities and tribal chiefs through communication activities such as radio campaigns and the production of a documentary film
- ▶ in coordination with pertinent actors, help vulnerable people, notably unaccompanied minors and children formerly associated with weapon bearers, to restore contact with their relatives; where appropriate, reunite them with their families, conduct follow-up visits and advocate for their reintegration

Assistance

Economic security

With the National Society:

- ▶ stand ready to provide essential household items for up to 2,300 vulnerable people, to help cover their basic needs after intercommunal clashes or natural disasters

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Chadian security forces (police, *gendarmerie* and various intelligence services) continue to arrest and detain people for security reasons. Detainees are not always able to restore/maintain contact with their families.

The detainee population in Chad has grown in the last three years owing to mass arrests for minor offences and a slow judicial process. To help address this, the Ministry of Justice and the security forces are discussing the possibility of using detention only for serious crimes.

Dilapidated prison infrastructure and a limited penitentiary budget give rise to difficult living conditions and inadequate access to basic health care. Because of poor food chain management, malnutrition rates remain high in some prisons. Poor hygiene in prisons is a concern and leads to frequent outbreaks of disease.

In N'Djamena, women are housed in separate quarters, but mix with male detainees during the day. In detention facilities in the capital and the provinces, minors are often not separated from adult inmates.

Objective

Detainees' treatment and living conditions comply with internationally recognized standards. They are able to restore/maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection

- ▶ visit inmates, including those arrested on security-related charges, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; pay particular attention to vulnerable detainees, such as women, minors and foreigners; afterwards, communicate findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities and, if necessary, discuss treatment-related issues
- ▶ follow up reports of arrests in relation to State security; visit security inmates in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, and impress upon the authorities concerned the need to notify the ICRC of their arrest, transfer or release

- ▶ offer detainees family-links services to contact their families; at the request of foreign inmates, notify their consulates/embassies of their detention
- ▶ through workshops/training/round-tables, help authorities and penitentiary staff to improve prison management and inmates' treatment and living conditions – including health care and access to food of sufficient quality and quantity (see below) – and alleviate overcrowding at certain prisons
- ▶ with the authorities, mobilize national and international actors for help in addressing detention-related issues

Assistance

- ▶ to help improve inmates' health/nutritional status/hygiene and prison infrastructure:
 - strengthen dialogue with the authorities, especially the Health and Justice Ministries, to ensure that detainees have access to health care in line with national standards, notably by training nurses and ensuring timely referral of critically ill detainees to medical facilities; supply drugs/medical items to prison dispensaries, and stand ready to provide treatment in emergencies
 - monitor malnutrition-related issues – by checking detainees' body mass index and other means – and encourage the authorities to address these; step in to help up to 4,350 moderately/severely malnourished inmates at up to 3 prisons recover their health, by providing them with therapeutic food supplements and ensuring medical follow-up where needed
 - train cooks and others involved in food chain management, and donate supplies to help ensure that detainees at 5 prisons receive appropriate daily food rations
 - with the authorities, rehabilitate water/sanitation and/or other facilities at up to 5 prisons, benefiting up to 4,000 detainees; conduct hygiene-promotion sessions and provide 5,000 inmates at 9 prisons with hygiene items and cleaning materials

WOUNDED AND SICK

Functioning medical facilities in Chad are largely limited to urban areas. In rural zones, they are generally underfunded, under-equipped and lack qualified staff; it is difficult for them to respond to medical emergencies without support.

Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continue to cause casualties in the east and the north. The Centre d'appareillage et de rééducation de Kabalaye (CARK) in N'Djamena and the Maison Notre-Dame de la Paix in Moundou fit people injured by mines/ERW with prosthetic/orthotic devices. The CARK is the main referral centre, but it is comparatively inaccessible to people from the east and the north. Both centres need more trained staff and rely on external help.

Although inaugurated in 2012, the CNAR has yet to begin operations.

Objective

People wounded or disabled during armed conflict or other situations of violence, or by mines/ERW, have access, without discrimination, to prompt and adequate treatment.

Plan of action and indicators

Assistance

Medical

- ▶ with the Red Cross of Chad, raise awareness – particularly among local/national authorities, armed/security forces and health staff in violence-prone areas – of the need to respect and protect medical personnel and infrastructure
- ▶ stand ready to donate first-aid kits to the National Society to treat up to 400 wounded patients during an emergency

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to help improve services at the 2 functioning physical rehabilitation centres in Chad, for the benefit of 700 patients in 2015 and 400 in 2016:
 - provide funding, expertise and on-the-job staff supervision
 - support the employment of 8 technicians/physiotherapists whose training was supported by the ICRC
 - sponsor the training of one physiotherapist and one technician in Benin and Togo, respectively
- ▶ help the centres produce prosthetic/orthotic devices independently, in particular by providing guidance for their management
- ▶ work with the CARK to make it more accessible to patients; in particular:
 - cover the costs of treatment and, where necessary, transportation, for up to 150 people in 2015 and 100 people in 2016 – mainly persons with conflict-related disabilities or persons without the necessary means – including up to 50 amputees in 2015 and 30 amputees in 2016 referred from the east and the north
 - with the National Society, raise community awareness of the centre's services, with a view to developing a referral system in remote areas
- ▶ with partners, provide technical support to establish the CNAR as a reference centre for physiotherapy
- ▶ mobilize the Health Ministry and other parties concerned, including donors, to address physical rehabilitation needs in a sustainable way, in particular by drawing up a government rehabilitation plan and the necessary policies
- ▶ in coordination with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and other agencies/organizations, provide support for disabled people to participate in sports activities, thereby facilitating their social reintegration

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Various security forces are involved in arrest and detention operations. Military officers are integrated into the *gendarmerie*. In addition to having powers of arrest and detention, the General Directorate of Security Services for National Institutions, also known as the presidential guard, is involved in dealing with internal tensions.

Military troops are deployed in border areas and abroad. Training institutions run programmes on IHL/international human rights law; however, field units are not always aware of their obligations under these norms.

Religious/traditional leaders and the media play an important role in enhancing respect for IHL and acceptance of the Movement's work.

IHL is not systematically incorporated in Chadian universities' curricula. Few teachers are qualified to teach the subject; nevertheless, interest in IHL is growing.

Chad has ratified some major IHL treaties but has not yet fully incorporated their provisions in domestic legislation. The criminal code is being revised.

Objective

The region's national authorities and armed and security forces know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during unrest, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. Traditional/religious leaders, the media and academic circles help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these actors and the wider public, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. Such actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

Prevention

- ▶ provide the National Society financial/technical support to strengthen its communication capacities and to promote humanitarian principles and the Movement's work, with a view in particular to secure the authorities' support ahead of the 32nd International Conference in 2015 and to lobby for the enactment of a law protecting the Movement's emblems
- ▶ to gather support/increase respect for IHL, internationally recognized standards applicable to law enforcement – including arrest and interrogation – and the ICRC's mandate and activities:
 - maintain regular dialogue with: the armed/security forces – notably those involved in arrests and interrogation, commanders, instructors, the presidential guard, the police, the *gendarmérie*, the GNNT, and operational units before deployment abroad; border forces; French forces in Chad; and military courts (see below)
 - provide the authorities guidance for bringing detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards (see *People deprived of their freedom*)

With the National Society:

- hold meetings/briefings with influential civil society members, especially traditional/religious leaders in risk-prone areas, and provide first-aid training
- encourage the media to report on humanitarian issues accurately, particularly by distributing informational materials, including those produced with the involvement of beneficiaries, and through briefings/workshops
- ▶ encourage the armed/security forces to incorporate IHL in their doctrine, training and operations by:
 - strengthening the capacity of IHL focal points, including by organizing an IHL teaching course, providing guidance for drafting educational materials and developing a related curriculum

- conducting instructors'/refresher courses for the *gendarmérie* and police, distributing informational materials, and establishing an IHL library by 2016

- organizing briefings for Chadian forces bound for Mali and other international/regional peacekeeping operations or for border security missions; distribute informational materials in French and Arabic

- sponsoring the participation of a senior officer in an IHL course abroad

- ▶ stimulate/support interest in and teaching of IHL through training to standardize instruction, the organization of a national IHL competition, and sponsoring academics' participation in a competition abroad

- ▶ encourage the government, through national/international workshops, to ratify/accede to IHL treaties, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty; provide technical guidance for enacting legislation on the emblem, the Kinshasa Convention and the rights of disabled people, and support for establishing a national regulatory framework for the implementation of such laws

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Red Cross of Chad has an established first-aid service and volunteers throughout the country. It contributes to the response to needs arising from armed conflict and other situations of violence in neighbouring countries, mainly through family-links services for returnees/refugees. It is preparing to meet needs that may arise in view of planned elections (see *Context*).

The National Society was one of three organizations selected by the authorities for managing sites for CAR returnees/refugees.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. Movement partners in Chad coordinate their activities.

Plan of action and indicators

Cooperation

- ▶ to help the National Society maintain its emergency-response capacities:
 - with Movement partners, support the drafting of a contingency plan to meet needs arising from emergencies
 - bolster the National Societies' capacities in first aid, and in applying the Safer Access Framework, by providing training and equipment
 - contribute to the extension of the road safety programme into border areas
- ▶ provide materials, equipment, funds, training and expertise to help the National Society:
 - enhance its governance and managerial capacities
 - implement its strategic plan
 - support 3 community projects providing humanitarian services
- ▶ facilitate coordination of Movement activities including by sponsoring the National Society's participation in meetings