

LWF Chad TCD 151 – Interim Report January 1-June 30 2015

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Title: Assistance to improve the resilience and livelihood of CAR and Sudanese refugees and returnees, and host communities in Chad.

ACT Appeal Number: TCD151

Reporting Period: January 1 2015-June 30 2015

Report Status: Interim Report

Financial summary: Appeal Target: US\$ 798,628-Pledges received per June 30 2015 US\$ 178,591-22, 36%

Balance of Requirements: June 30 2015 US\$ 620,037

ACT FORUM	CHAD
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	LWF

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The HDI ranking of Chad is 184 out of 187. The population is approximately 13.2 million, 55% living below the poverty line. It's estimated that 3 million persons are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2015. Key categories in need include 2.4 million food insecure, among them 500,000 refugees, and 230,000 returnees. Out of the 2.4 million Chadians living in food insecurity, 2 million people are considered to be at a "stressed" level of food insecurity. 428,000 are at "crisis" or "emergency" levels.¹

The man-made crises in the Eastern and Southern parts of the country (refugees from Sudan and from CAR) have been identified by DG ECHO in 2014, as a forgotten crisis, for the first time.

The vulnerability of the population affected by the crisis is very high, as many humanitarian urgent needs remain unattended from many years. Climatic shocks coupled with limited basic social services, food market fluctuations and fragile household economies are the main causes of food insecurity.

In 2003, the Darfur rebellion in Sudan resulted in a heavy influx of refugees into Chad and more than 367,000 Sudanese refugees have since crossed into the eastern provinces in Chad. The Sudanese refugees are totally dependent on international aid with few options for earning their livelihoods as access to arable land is generally very limited.

Due to political unrest in their country, Central African Republic (CAR) refugees have been present in Chad since 2003. However the rise of Seleka in December 2012 and the overthrow of the CAR government in March 2013 contributed to a new influx of refugees into Chad in different waves with the total now standing at 93,000. 130,000 Chadians were also evacuated from CAR since December 2013.

The increasing fighting in Nigeria and attacks by Boko Haram have also affected Chad with a recent new influx of 15,000 Nigerian refugees by end of January 2015, and a further increase is expected. Chad has sent troops to Cameroon in January 2015 to help the Cameroonian authorities fight Boko Haram.

LWF/ACT is now covering around 247,000 Sudanese and CAR refugees, who are sharing the same difficult conditions of lack of basic services, as the host community. There is pressure on the host communities that already live in extreme poverty and now have to share their lands and grazing grounds with refugees. Very limited humanitarian assistance has been provided to the host communities. Out of the annual UNHCR budget, only 5% is allocated for host communities. This can potentially create a lot of conflicts between refugees and host communities.

Current situation

Chad has been a victim of several Boko Haram attacks in the Lake Chad area and in N'Djamena in June and July 2015. The fighting in Nigeria has resulted in 18.000 refugees now being registered in the Chadian area of Lake Chad.

The verification exercise coupled with biometric registration for Sudanese refugees in the camps in the East is ongoing, 9 camps are completed with an average decrease of 11% in the refugee population.

The situation for the CAR refugees and Chadian returnees in the South has not changed. Elections in CAR are scheduled for October 2015. Negotiations are underway about the participation of the CAR refugees in these elections.

In 2015 Chad continues to face a multi-faceted humanitarian crisis that is characterized by elevated levels of food insecurity, forced displacement, chronic epidemics and cyclical natural disasters.

Chad ranks ninth out of 191 among the countries at risk of a humanitarian crisis requiring international assistance.

Chad is an aid orphan suffering from historically low levels of international assistance. Increases in both humanitarian and development aid are urgently required.

1 OCHA- 2015 Aperçu des besoins humanitaires Tchad

With limited ACT funding - activities with both Sudanese and CAR refugees as well as their host communities continued during the first six months of 2015 as follows:

III. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENTS

Overall goal of the emergency response: Refugees as well as host communities in Chad live in dignity and harmony

Outcomes:

- LWF/ACT Chad program is better prepared to respond to emergencies/disasters
- Those more vulnerable are identified and assisted in a timely manner
- Reduced number of conflicts
- Men, women, boys, and girls have access to confidential Psychological First Aid (PFA) after crisis situations/advice in refugee camps and host communities
- Refugee and host community households are food secure as a result of livelihood-and income-generating activities

Objective 1 Timely and relevant response to emergencies

Expected Result:

1.1 LWF/ACT Chad program is better prepared to respond to emergencies/disasters.

Planned Activities:

1.1.1- Improve financial sustainability of program by increasing number of ACT members supporting the Chad program through use of own website and publishing regular feature reports.

A specific LWF Chad website is under construction and should be on line in the coming months. Through regularly updating the website with feature stories and activity reports it is hoped the interest for the Chad program by LWF and ACT Alliance members will be increased.

Actual Activities:

Two websites, one in English-<https://chad.lutheranworld.org> and one in French-<https://tchad.lutheranworld.org> are now on line and active. Some more info will be added in the coming weeks.

The LWF-DWS Geneva based journalist visited the Chad program from May 19-28 2015 and published several feature reports on the LWF and ACT websites.

The number of ACT members supporting the Chad program has unfortunately not been increased despite our requests for assistance. The appeal is covered for 22, 36% only which makes the full implementation of planned activities very difficult indeed. Efforts to raise more interest in the Chad program amongst the ACT Alliance members will continue in the coming months.

Expected Result:

1.1-Those more vulnerable are identified and assisted in a timely manner

Planned Activities:

1.2.1- Play an active role as partner of UNHCR and WFP in providing assistance and participate in joint assessments and contingency plans.

1.2.2- Build an extension of the LWF/ACT Maro office to better serve the communities- as the present office is no longer able to accommodate the number of staff in a good working atmosphere.

1.2.3- Purchase required updated security equipment

Actual Activities:

1.2.1- LWF is the main partner of UNHCR in Chad and an important partner of the WFP in the South where LWF is responsible for food distributions to the CAR refugees and Cash Vouchers to the Chadian returnees. As part of its regular program reviews LWF participated in assessments with the UNHCR and the WFP. LWF also participated in meetings organized through OCHA to work on the Chad Contingency plan- which is work still in progress chaired by UNDP.

1.2.2- Due to funding situation not implemented yet.

1.2.3- Additional equipment was purchased- and some items remaining will be purchased in August.

Objective 2 To strengthen local capacity in Conflict Prevention and Resolution, Peace Building

Expected Result:

2.1- Inter- or intra-communal conflicts are peacefully resolved

Planned Activities:

2.1.1.-Support to already existing conflict-resolution committees, consisting of male and female local leaders from refugee camps and host communities, with refresher trainings, community outreach, and material support.

2.1.2- Monthly meetings in all project areas:

There are community supports structures in place, involving male and female local leaders from refugee camps and host communities that work for the peaceful resolution of inter- or intra- communal conflicts. Meetings are held monthly, the main topic being peaceful co-existence, preventing and resolving conflicts.

Possible conflicts are often related to use of natural resources (water, grazing and firewood collection) and conflicts between pastoralist and agriculturalists when livestock is destroying crops.

Many returnees and new refugees came with their cattle further increasing the risk of conflicts. The mixed committees also discuss joint activities like the use and maintenance of the Community Centers built by LWF/ACT over the years. The mixed committees also play their role when UNHCR plans for the refugees are discussed and what is being done for the host communities. LWF/ACT staffs are facilitating the meetings and following up issues with local authorities and other partner organizations in cases required.

Actual Activities:

In the Farchana region the Committee meets every last Wednesday of the month in the presence of all partners of UNHCR operating in the camp. Members of the Committee are 52 persons- 26 refugees and 26 from host communities- 44 men and 8 women. During the reporting period 17 conflicts were treated related to use of water points and collecting of grasses and firewood. (Total in 2014 was 38 cases).

In the Maro region 4 meetings were organized about the importance of the work of the committees with the committee members themselves, religious and community leaders and attended by 500 persons- 350 women and 150 men.

Monthly meetings were also organized (each last Friday of the month) attended by the Committee members consisting of refugees and host community members- total 20 men and 5 women.

During the first 6 months of the year the Committee was involved in 30 cases all related to conflicts between farmers and livestock owners. All cases were resolved peacefully. (In 2014 the number for the first 6 months was 17 and for the whole year it was 53 cases.) Increase in number of conflicts is due to the increase of cattle in the region owned by the returnees from CAR.

2.2- Follow-up on Child Rights Project- improved access to quality education in host communities

2.2.1- Support to Parent Associations- refresher trainings

2.2.2- Support to Teachers- refresher trainings

2.2.3- Monitoring visits by LWF education focal points

During meetings of the Mixed Committees refugees/host community in discussing prevention of conflicts- the issue of education assistance given to the refugees and the absence of the same for the host communities was often discussed. With funds from the Church of Sweden in 2011-2013 LWF was able to build new classrooms in the host communities – thus preventing jealousy and possible reasons for conflict. However education is quite a new phenomenon in the host communities and further support for the Parent Associations and teachers assigned to the new schools is needed. LWF staff who previously served under the CoS project will continue their work with the schools to ensure sustainability in the long run. A 2nd CoS education project, providing safe drinking water for 11 schools in host communities which will come to an end on June 30 2015, will benefit from the same follow-up.

Actual Activities:

Both in the Farchana and Maro regions:

- Staffs visit the schools on a regular basis to follow up on the hygiene situation and the use of the school books provided.
- The Ministry of Education's Centre for Continued Capacity Building has developed a Training Manual for the PSA's.
- Training of the teachers is scheduled for October 2015 at the opening of the new school year.

Objective 3 Refugee and host community members at increased risk of social and emotional problems have access to psychosocial support

Expected Results:

3.1 Men, women, boys, and girls have access to confidential Psychological First Aid (PFA) after crisis situations/ advice in refugee camps and host communities

3.2 Groups of people at increased risk of social and emotional problems (same-sex or mixed) in refugee camps and host communities receive focused, non-specialised psychosocial support

3.3 Men, women, boys, and girls at increased risk of social and emotional problems in refugee camps and host communities receive accompaniment and are referred to specialised services when necessary

Planned Activities:

- Detailed house-to-house assessment of groups at increased risk of social and emotional problems (elderly persons, orphans, widows/widowers, young mothers, persons with mental and physical disability, persons living with HIV/Aids, and survivors of SGBV)
- Provision of confidential Psychological First Aid (PFA) after crisis situations/advice according to standard operating procedures to men, women, boys, and girls in refugee camps and host communities, and referral to specialized services when necessary
- Organized discussions and accompaniment for groups at increased risk of social and emotional problems, and referral to specialized services when necessary.
- Support to three already existing community centers in host communities, established by LWF with funds from ACT Alliance, in the form of material supports for sports, recreational and cultural events for youth (boys and girls), as well as continued public awareness campaigns on HIV/ Aids, SGBV, sexual and reproductive health
- Record the perceptions of different groups regarding how the activities have influenced their emotional and social wellbeing

Actual Activities:

In the Fachana region 24 cases are being followed up upon by our staff in collaboration with other partners:

- 5 cases of forced marriage, 8 physical attacks, 5 cases of psychological violence, 5 cases of refusal to share resources, and 1 case of rape.

In the Maro region 176 persons received Psychological First Aid (PFA), the cases being:

- 33 epilepsy cases (19 men, 14 women). They were referred to the Medical Centre in Maro for treatment.
 - 13 cases of mental illness (6 men, 7 women) who were also referred to the Medical Centre for treatment
 - 23 cases of domestic violence (2 men, 21 women) received psycho social First Aid from our staff
 - 13 cases of violence- bodily harm (5 men, 8 women) who were referred to the local Gendarmerie to file official complaints and to the medical centre for treatment
 - 2 cases of attempted rape (2 women) who were referred to the medical centre
 - 1 case of actual rape-(1 woman) which case was referred to the Gendarmerie and the medical centre
 - 5 cases of genital mutilation (5 girls) who were referred to the medical centre
 - 86 elderly persons (25 men, 61 women) who received regular home visits and PFA.
- All cases are documented by our staff involved in the PFA assistance.

A further 252 persons affected by trauma and stress have been identified (115 men and 137 women) who will receive some material assistance in the coming period.

In the Community Centre of Maro 3 groups with a total membership of 400 persons (210 male, 190 female) participated in cultural events and sports activities.

Three awareness campaigns were organized for the communities as follow:

- Campaign on community participation with regards to epileptic cases attended by 46 persons (12 men, 34 women)
 - Campaign on domestic violence and its consequences-attended by 60 persons (25 men, 35 women)
 - Campaign on prevention of Sexual Based Gender Violence-attended by 210 women and 215 girls.
- Total attendance: 531 persons-37 male, 494 female.

Objective 4 To improve the resilience and livelihood capacity of the target planning groups through agricultural production and income generating activities

Expected Result 1:

4.1- Household and Women's income increased

Planned Activities:

4.1.1- Formation and training of new IGA groups:

LWF/ACT staff based on requests coming from the refugees and communities themselves will facilitate the formation of Income Generating Groups. Depending on the economic situation in the area and the interest expressed by the participants the groups can be involved in either agricultural or livestock activities, small shop owners or professional activities like tailoring, hairdresser and others.

4.1.2- Provision of inputs for IGA groups:

Seed money will be provided to the IGA groups once they have received training and have agreed upon their internal Rules and Regulations with regard to responsibly and repayment policy. The funds

reimbursed will be used by the groups for new credit to their members, while following their agreed upon procedures. LWF staff will monitor the work of the groups.

4.1.3- Formation and training of groups involved in transformation of local products

For those having expressed interest to be involved in the transformation of local products into a sellable product (like making soap, perfume, incense, pasta, bakery products) appropriate training will be facilitated by LWF staff.

4.1.4- Provision of equipment for transformation of local products:

The required material- depending on the work involved- will be made available like buckets, gloves, raw material).

Actual Activities:

In the Maro region-10 groups consisting of 150 persons (30 men, 120 women) have been identified and who will be engaged in transformation of local products later in the year after receiving training.

Expected Result 2:

4.2- Improved resilience through increasing agricultural production

Planned Activities:

4.2.1- Provision of agricultural inputs:

For those having access to land and having expressed interest to be involved in agricultural activities as part of Income Generating activities LWF will facilitate the supply of seeds and tools for cereal cultivation. Value of inputs will have to be reimbursed to the group as rotating funds and future use by the group.

4.2.2- Increase vegetable gardening:

LWF staff will also facilitate the formation of groups interested in vegetable gardening (okra, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, beans, onions, garlic) by providing seeds and tools. Harvest will be partly used for own consumption and partly to be sold to reimburse the value of the inputs- which funds will be used by the groups as rotating funds for the next campaign.

Actual Activities:

In the Farchana region 10 groups consisting of 165 members (90 men, 75 women) received 3,850 kgs of seeds and 495 pieces of hand tools to engage in agricultural activities. All groups are from the host community. After the harvest the groups will reimburse 60% of the quantity of seeds received so that other groups can be assisted as well.

IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

In addition to the activities planned for under this ACT Appeal, LWF/ACT is also implementing the following projects financed by the following organisations:

UNHCR: The table below shows the activities covered by UNHCR in 2015 per location:

Target Group	Region/Area	Total population	Cluster activities	Total budget US\$
1. CAR Refugees Total 78,715	Béлом Amboko Dosseye Gondje Host villages	26,521 11,822 22,926 12,139 5,307	Livelihoods Environment, Energy Food and non-food distribution Vocational Training	2,765,527
2. Sudanese Refugees Total 168,559	Farchana Gaga Bredjing Treguine Goz Amir Djabal Kerfi	27,548 24,590 41,146 21,801 31,477 20,812 1,185	Shelter and Infrastructure Environment, Energy Livelihoods Vocational Training	3,134,095
TOTALS		247,274		5,899,622

Bureau for Protection of Refugees and Migrants (BPRM)

LWF signed for the first time an agreement directly with BPRM covering the period of 1 September 2013-31 August 2014 with a total budget of US\$ 618,050 to cover gaps identified for the assistance to CAR refugees in the field of livelihoods. A 2nd agreement was signed in September 2014 for the continuation of the project with a budget of US\$ 620,000.

A new call for proposals was issued in 2015 and LWF applied again-this time to assist Sudanese refugees and their host communities with livelihood activities. The proposal was approved and should start on September 1 2015 for 1 year with a possibility of a 2nd year follow-up. Budget for the 1st year 1.2 million US\$.

Church of Sweden

From 1 November 2011 until December 31 2013 Church of Sweden was financing a Children's right to Education project. LWF/ACT has constructed 28 additional classes in its traditional areas of intervention, as well as latrines and playgrounds, procured school supplies and education material, and provided capacity building for Teachers and school directors and Parents of Students Associations. Since February 2014 LWF is through funding from Church of Sweden implementing a WASH project (boreholes, latrines) for 11 schools in the host communities in the Koukou and Farchana areas- total budget 300,000 US\$. The project comes to an end on June 30 2015.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

During the past years DKH has assisted the LWF/ACT Chad program with several projects financed either with own funds or through the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Federal Foreign Office. In September 2013 DKH obtained funding for LWF/ACT Chad program of 400,000 Euro to assist the refugees in Ab Gadam with NFIs.

In September 2014 DKH approved a project for LWF Chad through the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development for assistance to CAR refugees, host communities and returnees covering the period of September 1 2014- 31 August 2017- with a total budget of 2, 7 million Euros. Besides LWF/ACT, DKH is also financing other local partners.

Chad Relief Foundation

An American based NGO has made available 20,500 US\$ in 2013 for construction of 205 shelters for persons with special needs in the Bélom refugee camp and in 2014 50,000 US\$ to build again 200 shelters in Bélom as well as 200 in Dosseye camp. An additional 25,000 US\$ was received in October 2014 for a vegetable growing campaign and CRF will continue its efforts in raising funds for Chad also in 2015. So far no new funds have been received.

World Food Program

A tri-partite agreement between WFP, UNHCR and LWF was signed in January 2015 specifying LWF is responsible for food distribution in the 4 CAR refugee camps and host villages with a total of 72,606 beneficiaries and 5,567 MT of food to be distributed. This covered the period of 6 months only. A 2nd agreement has just been signed for the period July-December 2015 to distribute an additional 5,562 MT of food. WFP has not yet changed the food distribution system to a Cash Voucher system.

As of January 2015 food is also distributed based on poverty levels of the households based on Household Economic Assessments.

LWF also signed an agreement with WFP for distribution of monthly cash vouchers to 28,000 Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic in the south of the country for the 12 months of 2015. The value of the monthly Cash Voucher per person is 5,500 XAF – which was increased during 2015 to 6,000 XAF or about US\$ 12. Total value WFP agreement 2015 is around US\$ 3, 5 million.

It is also expected LWF will sign additional agreements with WFP during the year for FFW projects in its areas of intervention.

The complementary role of the LWF/ACT activities in relation to the UNHCR financed activities is in the aspect of the psycho-social services and assistance provided to the host communities, which is mainly outside of the mandate of UNHCR. Due to the current situation an emphasis is also placed on the Emergency Response and preparedness. It is only through funds provided by the ACT network that the continued presence of ACT in Chad through the LWF is guaranteed. Without these important activities the main goal of the LWF/Chad program would not be achieved. Total estimated program resources for the overall LWF/ACT Chad program in 2015 is around 11 million US\$. We can thus state: every dollar contributed through this ACT Appeal to the LWF/ACT Chad program guarantees 10 additional dollars for program activities!

V. APPENDICES TO THE REPORT

Appendix 1- Log Frame

Appendix 2- Financial Report as per June 30 2015 (also showing the UNHCR funding details on the 2nd sheet)

LWF Chad Program- N'Djamena July 31 2015