

SECRETARIAT

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Appeal

CHAD

Assistance to IDPs, Refugees And Host Communities In East And South Chad - TCD101

Appeal Target: US\$1,485,914

Balance requested: US\$ 1,283,926

Geneva, 29th March 2010

Dear Colleagues,

Since the start of the conflict in Darfur Sudan and Central African Republic (CAR) in 2003, Chad has been hosting an estimated number of 248,000 Sudanese refugees, 66,000 CAR refugees and 170,000 internally displaced Chadians (IDPs). Sudanese refugees are in 12 camps located near the Eastern border with Sudan, the CAR refugees are in the South of Chad while the internally displaced are in 9 sites located at 10 to 70 km from their original villages in the Eastern Goz Beida area.

Armed groups from the Darfur region of Sudan made cross-border incursions into eastern Chad leading to massive displacements of Chadians fleeing the villages close to the border. These effects of the Darfur conflict combined with the existing inter-communal tensions and armed opposition within Chad have caused internal displacement of about 170,000 1* Chadians. The CAR refugees in the south are fleeing fighting between government forces and rebel groups in the north of their country. This fighting in CAR started after a coup d'état in 2003.

1 Working figures used by the UN as of March 2010, in addition a total of 27,000 IDPs have returned to their villages.

This influx and displacement of a high number of people has had the following effects within Chad:

- Increased the risk of conflicts between refugees, the displaced, returnees and the host communities over scarce resources such as land, wood and water.
- Loss of livelihood assets after destruction of all social infrastructures, including their homes in the original villages, leading to very limited choices for basic survival.
- Insecurity in the Eastern part of Chad has remained a major constraint to humanitarian access and to efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- High insecurity in the area resulting to increased risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV) for women and girls, calling for psycho-social assistance to survivors and the affected community.

UN agencies, International NGOs (INGOS) as well as local NGOs have continued to respond to this protracted crisis focusing on care and survival of the affected population. Emergency relief is mainly addressed to shelter needs, protection needs and food needs. Priority is now given to returnees and integration of the CAR Refugees. Security for the delivery of the humanitarian assistance has been provided by foreign forces (first EUFOR and now MINURCAT).

The Lutheran World Federation is the only ACT Alliance member in Chad where it has been operational since July 2007. At the time, assistance was rendered to 57,000 IDPs representing 33% of all IDPs in 2 sites, Habilé and Aradip. In 2008 the program provided an additional assistance to 6,000 CAR refugees in Moula camp representing 9% of all CAR Refugees. In 2009 additional assistance was provided to 40,000 Sudanese refugees in Farchana and Gaga camps representing 16% of the total number of Sudanese refugees. Main activities financed through the ACT Appeal in the response include: basic shelter, basic infrastructure, social services, Hygiene promotion, camp management and psycho-social assistance. All the three past appeals have provided complementary funding to a long standing cordial working/funding relationship with UNHCR, for which, this year's funding agreement has already been signed.

Focus of the new Appeal TCD101 will be; basic shelter, food security and integration of CAR refugees. More assistance will be provided to host communities in the South to facilitate the integration of the refugees. Focus will also be on social services and psycho-social assistance, activities purely funded through the ACT Alliance. This LWF/ACT Alliance humanitarian response in Chad will cater for a total refugee/IDP population of 105,000 and a total of 20,000 persons in the host communities. This is equivalent to a total of 125,000 persons of whom majority are women and children.

The programme takes cognizance of the regional drought in Chad in 2009, the proposed withdrawal of MINURCAT as well as the changing politics in Darfur and the subsequent effects they may have on the target group. The country representative in Chad will provide regular updates on the situation to the ACT Alliance.

Project Completion Date: 31st December 2010**Reporting schedule:**

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Interim narrative & financial | 31 July 2010 |
| Final narrative & financial | 28 February 2011 |
| Audit | 31 March 2011 |

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Appeal Target | US\$ 1,485,914 |
| Less: Pledges/Contr Recvd | US\$ 201,988 |
| Balance Requested from ACT Alliance | US\$ 1,283,926 |

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira (jkg@actalliance.org) and the Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ireri (kir@actalliance.org), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Deputy General Secretary, Jill Hawkey (phone +41 22 791 6069 or mobile +41 79 376 1711)

ACT Program Officer, Katherine Ireri (phone +41 22 791 6040 or mobile phone +41 79 433 0592)

John Nduna

General Secretary

ACT Alliance Secretariat

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Chad Program

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is a Christian non-governmental humanitarian organization founded in 1947 in Lund, Sweden in the aftermath of World War II. LWF is highly respected internationally for providing compassionate and professional humanitarian assistance - particularly to displaced populations - in around 40 countries throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. Adopting a comprehensive approach to humanitarian aid, LWF provides rapid assistance in crisis situations while supporting long term recovery and development in partnership with individuals and communities affected by war or natural disaster.

Since August 2007, LWF/ACT has worked to uphold the rights of displaced populations in Chad. LWF is currently the only member of the ACT Alliance implementing assistance activities in the country. LWF/ACT program in Chad is assisting Central African Republic (CAR) refugees, Sudanese refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) in three regions of Chad as shown on the map in **Annex 1**:

- The Dar Sila Prefecture in south-eastern Chad (Ouaddai Department) around the town of Koukou Angarana (providing assistance to IDPs in two sites – Aradib and Habilé);
- The Assounga Department in eastern central Chad (also in the Ouaddai Department) around the towns of Farchana and Ameleyouna (providing assistance to Sudanese refugees in two camps – Farchana and Gaga);
- The Maro Department in southern Chad in the Moula camp near the town of Maro (providing assistance to refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR)).

LWF/ACT in Chad works in close partnership with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and receives financial and material support from both UNHCR and the United Nations World Food Program (WFP).

Since 2007, the LWF/ACT Chad program has also received financial and material support through ACT International, now ACT Alliance, based on the Appeals AFCH 71, 81 and 91. Those Appeals did not clearly distinguish the funding already available from UNHCR and the funding requested from the ACT network and for which activities.

The current appeal is only for activities for which funds are requested from the ACT Alliance. Information is also provided on the 2010 UNHCR funding and activities. The summary of funding received during 2007, 2008 and 2009 for the LWF/ACT Chad Program is as shown in the table below (in USD rounded):

| YEAR | ACT | UNHCR | TOTAL |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 2007 (Aug-Dec) | 953,000 | 179,000 | 1,132,000 |
| 2008 | 1,616,000 | 817,000 | 2,433,000 |
| 2009 | 903,000 | 2,100,000 | 3,003,000 |
| TOTAL | 3,472,000 | 3,096,000 | 6,568,000 |
| 2010 | 1,485,914 (request) | 1,934,862 (agreements signed) | 3,420,776 |

In addition UNHCR has provided vehicles and equipment not included in these figures, with a total estimated value of USD 350,000, as well as fuel and maintenance for those vehicles and generators which costs are also not included in the figures. So the totals between ACT and UNHCR are almost equal, but with an increase of UNHCR funding since 2009.

Major achievements of the LWF/ACT program since 2007 to date:

- Well organized and coordinated IDP sites in Habile and Aradip
- Formation and capacity building of local leadership in conflict resolution and peace building
- Improved food security for the CAR refugees and IDPs
- Introduction of Income Generating Activities- micro-credit schemes
- Community service delivery including psycho-social assistance
- Shelter and community centers construction
- Establishment of own offices and staff bases in Koukou and Maro
- Functioning offices in Abéché and N'Djamena
- Improved staff capacity
- Good relations established with government authorities and UN Agencies.
- Animators trained in Right Based Approaches and Conflict Resolution
- Introduction of Fuel Efficient Stoves in Koukou and Maro
- IDP management committees established
- Women committees established
- LWF/ACT maintains updated population records
- Shelter material for returnees provided
- Community center for host community Koukou constructed

LWF/ACT program in Chad maintains a national coordination office in N'djamena as well as field offices in Koukou-Angarana, Farchana, Gaga, Maro and a logistical coordination office in Abéché.

The program uses a rights-based participatory approach to relief, recovery and development assistance that includes those benefiting from the organization's assistance in all aspects of program design, implementation and evaluation. In all its activities the program aims to increase people's capacity and resources to make decisions about their own lives.

LWF/ACT provides assistance without discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, sex, religion or nationality and takes proactive efforts to ensure the empowerment and effective participation of traditionally marginalized groups.

All LWF/ACT staff involved in the response has signed the LWF Code of Conduct on sexual exploitation, abuse of power and corruption. In addition, they are trained on the principles of humanitarian assistance (Sphere standards) and respect for human rights in service delivery to affected populations.

An External ACT Evaluation of the three past appeals (AFCH 71, 81, 91) took place from November 21- December 6 2009. Findings and recommendations of the evaluation have been included in this ACT Appeal, being:

- Assistance for Host Communities: participation in trainings and workshops, construction community centers.
- Support to the return of IDPs.
- LRRD: an agricultural and water project in the South for the Maro host community which will also help in a better integration process of the CAR refugees (in cooperation with DIAKONIE).
- Staff Support: purchase of equipment and better medical provisions.
- A longer term vision for the program is described in section VI.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background:

The internal conflict in Chad escalated in late 2007 as a result of a breakdown of a peace process involving the government and several rebel factions. Moreover, armed groups from the Darfur region of Sudan made cross-border incursions into eastern Chad leading to massive displacements of Chadians fleeing the insecurity in villages located close to the border.

The resulting instability has escalated existing tensions and led to incidents of violence between pastoralist and semi-nomadic communities throughout eastern Chad. Criminal gangs have also taken advantage of the instability, and banditry (including carjacking of NGO vehicles) has been on the rise. Humanitarian operations in eastern Chad were temporarily suspended on several occasions in 2008 and 2009 due to violence or increased political turmoil.

An escalation of the conflict in the CAR in early 2008 and a corresponding increase in lawlessness and violence against civilians – particularly in the North of the country – have led to tens of thousands of CAR residents to seek refuge in southern Chad. As a result of ongoing fighting in the (now depopulated) northern CAR, homes, schools, water points and other infrastructure have been looted or destroyed making it more difficult for CAR refugees in Chad to return home.

The humanitarian crisis in Chad remains serious. According to the January 2010 UNHCR Country Operations Profile, Chad currently hosts over 325,000 refugees (mostly from Sudan's Darfur region and the northern CAR) as well as approximately 170,000 Chadians (mostly from communities near the Sudanese border) who have been displaced as a result of internal insecurity and spillover violence from the Darfur region. Conditions are expected to further deteriorate in 2010 as a result of a regional drought which has led to a 35% reduced crop yield in 2009. A total of 2 million people or 18% of the total population are at risk. Malnutrition rates of between 20% and 29% have been reported from the most affected areas mostly found in the Sahelian zone. Needs are estimated to be between 80,000 and 100,000 MT of urgent food aid, 10,000 MT of different seeds and 6,000 MT of animal feed.

(NOTE: This Appeal does not include any request towards the drought situation and if the government issues an appeal to NGO's, LWF/ACT will take appropriate action to respond through the ACT Alliance).

The drought is expected to disproportionately affect refugees and IDPs who have, in most cases, settled on non-arable or marginally-arable land that was not being used by host communities.

Banditry and attacks against refugees, IDPs, host populations and aid workers are on the increase in Chad, further complicating the humanitarian response to the crisis.

The European Union deployed troops to Chad in 2008 to protect aid operations. At the beginning of March 2009, the EU handed over operations to a United Nations force, known by the acronym MINURCAT.

The Chad government has asked the UN Security Council not to extend the MINURCAT's mandate beyond its current deadline of March 15 2010 but has recently accepted a 2 months extension up to May 15 2010. What the possible implications on security and humanitarian access would be remains unknown. It is not the departure of MINURCAT which draws the attention of the Humanitarian Organizations, but whether the Chadian government will be able to improve/maintain security in the regions of operation.

For example in some parts of the Dar Sila department in eastern Chad, the security situation improved to a good extent due to MINURCAT's presence which also resulted to an increased return of IDPs to their villages of origin. This positive trend may be reversed if the security situation deteriorates.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

Location of the proposed response

LWF/ACT is operational in three areas for its response – Koukou, Farchana and Maro. In eastern Chad (Ouaddai Department), LWF/ACT provides assistance to internally displaced people (IDPs) in two sites (Habile and Aradib) near the town of Koukou in the Dar Sila Prefecture. In the Assounga Prefecture, LWF/ACT provides assistance to Sudanese refugees in two camps – the Farchana camp (near the town of the Farchana) and the Gaga camp near the town of Ameleyouna. In southern Chad (Maro Department), LWF/ACT provides assistance to refugees from CAR in the Moula camp.

(Please note: following UNHCR notation practice, this appeal refers to locations for refugees as “camps” and locations for IDPs as “sites”).

LWF/ACT is also supporting the voluntary return of IDPs to four “zones of return” in the Dar Sila prefecture, around the villages of Lobotigue, Gododigue, Tiero and Marena, and is assisting host communities in Koukou, Gaga, Farchana, and Maro.

These refugee camps and IDP sites were chosen based on needs assessments conducted by LWF/ACT in close collaboration with UNHCR and in response to service delivery gaps for the affected population and the need (identified by UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations operating in the camps/sites) for increased coordination and communication between refugees/IDP leaders and representatives of humanitarian organizations.

LWF/ACT has been providing assistance in eastern Chad for the IDPs since August 2007, for the CAR refugees in the South since May 2008 and for the Sudanese Refugees in the East since February 2009.

1a. Habile and Aradib IDP Sites:

Current Conditions: Habile and Aradib - two of the largest IDP sites in Chad – are home to 34,300 and 19,000 displaced Chadians. Most residents of these two sites are from one of four large villages in the prefecture – Lobotigue, Gododigue, Tiero or Marena (or one of the smaller communities that surround these villages). Living conditions in these sites currently meet most of the basic Sphere standards as a result of the presence of humanitarian organizations. Nonetheless, a significant number of “especially vulnerable individuals” (EVIs) require additional assistance. Continued high numbers of protection cases – including victims of sexual and gender based violence and child abuse underline the ongoing need for psychosocial counselling and support services.

Due to a regional drought, the harvest in late 2009 was about 35% less than normal. As a result, the World Food Program is predicting food shortages in 2010. Drought conditions have also led to an increase in domestic fires which is a grave threat, considering the dense concentration of shelters in many parts of the site.

Moreover, the increased strain on the fragile environment has led to firewood shortages and increased incidents of violence against women and children who are required to walk longer distances to collect firewood for cooking.

LWF/ACT Current Activities in Habile and Aradib: At the request of UNHCR, LWF/ACT is currently responsible for site coordination in the Habile and Aradib sites. In this capacity, the organization convenes weekly coordination meetings to ensure regular communication and ongoing coordination between IDP leaders and representatives of the aid organizations operating in the sites. LWF/ACT also manages road and infrastructure repairs in the two sites and operates four community centers – used for trainings and community events organized by IDP leaders, LWF/ACT and other humanitarian organizations.

LWF/ACT is providing leadership training and mentoring to IDP leaders with an emphasis on ensuring the effective participation of women in camp coordination processes. Program staff also document births, deaths, arrivals and departures throughout the two sites, provides assistance to new mothers and, when necessary, funeral assistance to families of recently deceased residents. LWF/ACT provides shelter materials and essential non-food items for new arrivals and residents whose shelters are damaged.

LWF/ACT’s psycho-social team makes daily visits to especially vulnerable individuals (EVIs) throughout the two sites and provides confidential follow-up counselling to individuals identified as “protection cases” by UNHCR. LWF/ACT’s Community Services Team organizes regular recreational activities for youth in the two sites and the host community, while the Income Generating Program provides micro-credits to groups of displaced residents looking to start or expand small businesses within the site or host community.

Other humanitarian organizations operating in Habile and Aradib: UNHCR is working with local authorities to ensure humanitarian access to IDP sites and provides protection services. WFP provides food aid. Oxfam-Intermon provides assistance in water and sanitation. Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) supports primary and secondary education. COOPI provides health services and InterSOS also provides community services (in coordination with LWF/ACT).

1b- Zones of Return around Koukou (Lobotigue, Gododigue, Tiero and Marena) and Koukou host community:

Current Conditions: In mid 2009, in response to improvements in the security situation, some IDPs in the Habile and Aradib sites began returning to previously depopulated villages throughout the prefecture.

In order to reduce barriers to voluntary return and to support durable solutions to the current IDP crisis, LWF/ACT developed a program of support to returnees to four zones of return in the Dar Sila prefecture within a 150 kilometers radius around Koukou. Although a comprehensive census of the four zones of return has not been recently conducted, according to the most conservative estimates, at least 7,000 people are currently living in and around the four villages. However, this number is expected to increase substantially if current return trends continue.

Presence of refugees and IDPs has had a negative impact on limited resources in host communities (including farmland, firewood and water resources) leading to conflicts between host and displaced communities. Since the standard of living in many host communities does not meet the basic indicators outlined in the Sphere standards, LWF/ACT was also requested by local authorities to provide assistance to host communities.

LWF/ACT is also in the process of conducting a survey of residents of the Habile site (adjacent to Koukou town) to gauge interest in permanent integration into the host community.

LWF/ACT Current Activities in the Four Zones of Return and Koukou Host Community: In 2009, LWF/ACT constructed a community center and organized youth recreational activities in Koukou host community.

Under this ACT Appeal funds are requested to cover activities not covered by UNHCR funding. These are: psycho-social assistance, income generating activities (IGA), and assistance for the host communities (Infrastructure and Capacity Building).

Other Humanitarian Organizations operating in the Four Zones of Return and Koukou Host Community: JRS is rehabilitating schools. Oxfam-Intermon is rehabilitating water points in Lobotigue and Gododigue. However, assistance to these villages – especially in Tiero and Marena – is still quite limited. In Koukou host community, COOPI provides health services. Oxfam-Intermon assists with the renovation of water points and JRS provides educational assistance.

2. Moula C.A.R. Refugee camp and surrounding host communities

Current Conditions: The Northern region of the Central African Republic has been unstable since the election of the current CAR President. During his struggle to power, some elements of the national army allied with him whereas others continued in opposition to create a new rebellion. During the period of the general election that legitimated President Bozize, more than 70,000 people fled from their country to seek refuge in the southern part of Chad. Their infrastructures such as schools, water points and public places were completely destroyed. UNHCR established a field office in the area which is located in Danamadji. UNHCR requested LWF/ACT to be in charge of the management of the Moula camp where about

5,400 refugees settled in May 2008. With funding from ACT appeal AFCH81 and 91 a base was set up in Moula.

The host communities share their land resources with the refugees as most of them are farmers, sometimes leading to socioeconomic and environmental conflicts among the two communities.

New elections are scheduled for 2010 in the C.A.R. and this may cause an increase in the number of new refugees and delay a possible return of those who want to go back. Many refugee families try to integrate with the local host communities and in 2010 efforts will focus on these groups as well as assistance to the host communities to accelerate the integration.

LWF/ACT Current Activities in the Moula Camp:

Under the UNHCR agreement, LWF/ACT is in charge of all sectors, except health in 2010. Under this ACT Appeal funds are requested for activities not covered by UNHCR funding. These are: psycho-social assistance, IGA as well as development assistance (LRRD) for the host communities and refugees.

Other Humanitarian Organizations Operating in the Moula Camp:

COOPI is involved in IGA and NGO BELACD (national) for the Health component (previously under LWF/ACT in 2009).

UNICEF is in charge of the Education component with LWF/ACT as its partner. WFP is delivering food assistance on an ad-hoc basis and for the very vulnerable, of which LWF/ACT executes the distribution for both Moula and Yaroungou camp affected populations. (Total 2.900 persons).

3. Farchana and Gaga Sudanese Refugee Camps and surrounding host communities

Current Conditions: Darfur is a region in Sudan bordering Chad; this region has suffered from high insecurity over the past 6 years. The war in this region is generally between the Arab people who are cattle keepers supported by armed militia against the black Darfurians who are generally farmers. Darfur region is also where Sudanese rebels established their camps fighting against their government as well as for the Chadian rebels fighting against the Chadian government.

Around 270,000 Sudanese fled the violence in their country and crossed the border into Chad, where they have been settled in several camps. In 2009 UNHCR requested LWF/ACT to get involved in the Farchana and Gaga camps- covering around 40,000 refugees- to be in charge of Shelter and Infrastructure as well as Community Services.

This response in the central east is being implemented in a very insecure environment viewed as a fertile ground for military activities, banditry and looting.

LWF/ACT Current Activities in the Farchana and Gaga Camps:

Under the UNHCR agreement LWF/ACT remains in charge of Infrastructure and Social Services.

Under this ACT Appeal funds are requested for psycho social assistance and IGA not fully covered by UNHCR funding, and assistance for the Host communities (Infrastructure, Capacity Building).

Other Humanitarian Organizations Operating in the Farchana and Gaga Camps:

Several NGOs are present in the Farchana and Gaga camps, with SECADEV in charge of coordination, CSSI in charge of the Health component, CORD for education and Africare for income generating activities (IGA).

Security Situation in the Area of Proposed Response

Despite improvements in some areas, the security situation in Chad remains precarious and unpredictable. As of January 2010, the threat of spill over of violence from Sudan appears to have decreased following an increased presence of the Chadian military and MINURCAT in eastern border areas. However, an increase in banditry in the latter half of 2009 targeting both the local population, refugees, IDPs and humanitarian workers has led humanitarian organizations including LWF/ACT to redouble efforts to ensure the security of staff and assets.

Following an attempted carjacking against a (non-LWF) NGO vehicle on the road between the town of Koukou and the Aradib IDP site, LWF/ACT staffs in Koukou are now required to travel in convoys of two or more vehicles, to and from the surrounding IDP sites and villages of return.

Also following recent armed attacks against MINURCAT vehicles on the road between Koukou and Goz Beida (the main town in the prefecture), UNHCR requested that NGO vehicles travel this road with a UN or police escort. The security situation in the region surrounding the Farchana and Gaga refugee camps has worsened requiring all travel by road within the region to always have a police or UN escorted convoy. Travel by road is still possible between N'djamena and the Moula camp in southern Chad. However, for travel in the east (to and from Koukou and Farchana), LWF/ACT depends heavily on humanitarian flights operated by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.

These increased security protocols have budgetary implications (for example, the requirement to travel in convoys of two or more vehicles has an impact on fuel costs) which are reflected in the attached appeal budget.

LWF/ACT in Chad reviews and updates its country specific security protocols on a regular basis and in response to incidents or trends that signal a significant change in the level of risk in a specific region or countrywide. All program staff participate in regular security briefings, humanitarian security working groups in N'djamena and in the three operational zones (Koukou, Farchana and Maro).

At the field level, LWF/ACT staff coordinate regularly with staff from UNHCR, OCHA, MINURCAT and other NGOs to organize convoys, share security information and improve policies and procedures aimed at reducing our collective vulnerability to emerging and pre-existing threats.

V. TARGETED POPULATION (IDPs; Refugees; Returnee families)**Table 1a- IDPs**

| AGE GROUPS | | 0 - 4 | 5 - 17 | 18 - 59 | 60 + | Total |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| SITES | GENDER | | | | | |
| Aradib | F | 1,797 | 5,203 | 3,110 | 361 | 10,471 |
| | M | 1,798 | 4,706 | 1,812 | 283 | 8,599 |
| Sub total Aradib | | 3,595 | 9,909 | 4922 | 644 | 19,070 |
| Habile | F | 3,279 | 9,181 | 5,944 | 643 | 19,047 |
| | M | 3,262 | 8,265 | 3,203 | 519 | 15,249 |
| Sub total Habile | | 6,541 | 17,446 | 9,147 | 1,162 | 34,296 |
| Grand Total | | 10,136 | 27,355 | 14,069 | 1,806 | 53,366 |

Table 1b – Return villages

| Villages | Families | Population |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Tiero-Marena | 331 | 1,729 |
| Lobotigue-Gododigue | 822 | 4,808 |
| Total | 1,153 | 6,537 |

(Census on the returnee population is being conducted)

Table 2- Moula camp – C.A.R. Refugees

| AGE GROUPS | | 0 - 4 | 5 - 17 | 18 - 59 | 60 + | Total |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| CAMP | GENDER | | | | | |
| Moula | F | 787 | 1,046 | 1,153 | 59 | 3,045 |
| | M | 821 | 1,185 | 982 | 57 | 3,045 |
| Total | | 1,608 | 2,231 | 2,135 | 116 | 6,090 |

Table 3- Sudanese Refugees

| AGE GROUPS | | 0 - 4 | 5 - 17 | 18 - 59 | 60 + | Total |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| CAMPS | GENDER | | | | | |
| Farchana | F | 2,037 | 4,301 | 4,815 | 570 | 11,723 |
| | M | 1,981 | 4,110 | 2,607 | 355 | 9,053 |
| Sub total Farchana | | 4,018 | 8,411 | 7,422 | 925 | 20,776 |
| Gaga | F | 2,121 | 3,799 | 4,279 | 320 | 10,519 |
| | M | 2,018 | 3,784 | 2,330 | 242 | 8,374 |
| Sub total Gaga | | 4,139 | 7,583 | 6,609 | 562 | 18,893 |
| Grand Total | | 8,157 | 15,994 | 14,031 | 1,487 | 39,669 |

The LWF/ACT Alliance humanitarian response in Chad will cater for a total refugee/IDP population of **105,000** and a total of **20,000** persons in the host communities, making a grand total of **125,000** persons of whom most are women (**55%**). This population is **66%** young

people of 18 years and below. The selection of beneficiaries or the rights holders is done in accordance with UNHCR and LWF procedures. The criteria used for defining the vulnerability status depend on factors such as:

- Permanent vulnerable: blind, handicapped, aged persons/elderly;
- Temporary: children separated from their families;
- Spontaneous vulnerable: after death or for new babies.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

LWF is a major player in the ecumenical response to disasters through the ACT Alliance and a major operational partner of UNHCR and WFP. Under this ACT Appeal funds are requested to assist IDPs, Returnees, Refugees and the host communities for activities **not covered under the UNHCR agreements.**

Programme Goal: Refugees and IDPs as well as host communities live in dignity and harmony.

Specific Objective 1: To provide effective psycho-social assistance to the populations who have been affected by conflicts in their villages of origin or within the camps/sites.

Overall Result: Affected populations' psychological and physical welfare is upheld.

A participatory approach will be used in all psychosocial support activities.

Main activity: support in materials

- Assistance for new born babies
- Assistance for funerals (bereaved families)
- Assistance provided for protection cases
- Assistance provided to extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI) being: victims of SGBV and child abuse, elderly, physically and mentally disabled, homebound site residents, orphaned or separated children, female heads of large families, victims of domestic fires.
- Transport of Non Food Items
- Recreational, leisure and cultural materials provided
- Student supplies and children playground materials provided
- Hygienic items for women and girls provided

Main activity: training

- Strengthen Psychosocial Animators' capacities in conducting psychosocial activities.
- Select resource persons in the 3 project sites (partners' staff & community workers) and train them on identified subjects
- Carry out a census within the target affected populations to identify persons to be trained and other relevant psychosocial activities
- Counseling and support of persons with symptoms of severe distress, especially women survivors of rape and sexual abuse. Referrals for medical and/or psychiatric treatment as needed.
- Organize different useful events/activities and sensitizations sessions for school boys and girls.

- Organize psychosocial support groups with vulnerable people (see categories 3rd bullet point) and facilitate the continuation of similar groups upon return.
- Identify, establish, train and support groups' with revolving funds for Income Generating Activities.

Specific Objective 2: To strengthen local capacity and raise awareness among refugee, IDP and host communities in an attempt to curb sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), prevent HIV/AIDS, reduce conflicts and protect the environment.

Overall Result: Building to local capacities and creating awareness will lead to reduced cases of sexual and gender based violence, HIV/AIDS and conflicts as well as better protection of immediate environment.

Main activity: training/workshops

- Assess capacity needs; identify themes and organize training according to identified needs
- Assess and identify recurrent conflicts; identify influential persons to train; organize training according to identified themes
- Plan discussions on HIV/AIDS and gender based violence themes; organize training according to identified themes
- Organize sensitization sessions for communities on environmental themes; provide training materials
- Introduce fuel improved stoves and train on their making and use.

Specific Objective 3: Work with IDPs for durable solutions to shelter in the villages of return and for improved relationship with host communities.

Overall Result: Support to host community initiatives will lead to improved relationship and living conditions of returnee IDPs and host communities.

Main activity: support to returnee IDPs and host communities

- Support returnee IDPs with building materials for permanent shelter in the villages of return; procurement and transport of materials
- Employ masons and carpenters to assist the vulnerable in constructing their shelters
- Procurement and transport of building materials for community centers and meeting places for the host communities; conclude contracts with building companies.

Specific Objective 4: Facilitate the improvement of the Maro host community health and food security initiatives and the integration of the CAR refugees.

Overall Result: Livelihood of Maro host community improved leading to better relationship and acceptance of CAR refugees.

Main activity: training and community support

- Organize sensitization sessions on water use and hygiene; construct boreholes equipped with pumps
- Identify, establish and train groups for on-farm income generating activities; provide micro finance , monitor and evaluate activities
- Identify, establish and train farmer groups; purchase and distribute agricultural inputs (oxen & plough) and seeds
- Conduct health survey; identify needs; purchase and distribute hygiene and health items
- Recruit and train community animators; support their activity.

Specific Objective 5: To equip and continue training LWF/ACT staff for their work with IDPs, refugees and host communities.**Overall Result: Capacity of LWF/ACT staff improved and work is performed in an effective, accountable and transparent manner.****Main activity: training & workshops and support to staff living conditions**

- Train and organize workshops in psycho-social assistance, IGA, Agriculture development
- Train relevant staff in Finance and Procurement procedures.
- Organize workshops on the different Codes of Conduct , the LWF's Complaints Mechanism policy and on the HAP Humanitarian Accountability and Quality Managements Standards
- Improve living conditions of staff by building staff houses and offices in Farchana and Gaga
- Disseminate the various policies and hold discussions with the affected populations (rights holders) and other stakeholders (duty bearers)

(Please see **Annex 2-** for the detailed planned activities per site (Implementation matrix))

The table below shows the activities covered by UNHCR in this intervention per location.

| SITE | CLUSTER ACTIVITY | DETAILS |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| KOUKOU – budget USD 650,426 | Environmental Protection | Sensitization, improved stoves, road maintenance |
| | Camp Coordination | Coordination meetings, Leadership Trainings |
| | FOR THE RETURNEES: | |
| | Registration, profiling, interviews | 4,500 HH and 320 families |
| | Construction of shelters | 400 units |
| | Vocational Training + materials | 360 persons (students) |
| | Micro-credit | 280 groups |
| MARO – budget | Environment, re-afforestation | 6,400 trees purchased/produced |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| USD 487,779 | Agriculture/Livestock | Seeds, tools, oxen |
| | Education | Trainings, teacher allowances |
| | IGA | Training, support to groups |
| FARCHANA/GAGA – budget USD 796,657 | Community Services/ Psycho-social activities | Construction and supply of facilities, training on GBV and HIV/AIDS, impact on host communities |
| | Shelter/Infrastructure | Shelter construction and basic infrastructures |

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 outside of the mandate of UNHCR. Without these important activities the main goal of the LWF/Chad program would not be achieved. The ACT Alliance component takes care of the “software” components of the program aimed at resolving conflicts and healing.

Note on Psychosocial Services for the IDPs, refugees, returnees and the host communities

Military conflicts always result to big numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons who are subjects of persecution and violence. This is mainly characterized by a generalized violence against the population, the vulnerable groups (elderly, children, mentally sick, physically handicapped) and economically marginalized persons. In the Chad context, women and children are particularly vulnerable which predisposes them to psychological trauma.

In general, military conflicts always have negative impacts on individuals and on the whole community. Social networks break down and traditional values are destroyed. People have painful experiences after losing loved ones, separation with family, destruction of livelihoods, sexual violence and torture. These negative impacts hinder socio-economic development and slow down the opportunities of reconciliation and return to peace. In order to improve the psychological and social balance within these communities, there is need to enhance their existing capacities for the same through psychosocial interventions.

Psycho-Social Project implementation methodology

A series of trainings will be conducted on various issues such as SGBV, HIV/AIDS, peace and reconciliation. The LWF community services staff will carry out censuses in order to identify the appropriate affected population. There will be identification of children of school age, vulnerable, women and adult girls in age of procreation, teenage mothers, and physically disabled among others. This data is important because it will be used to put in place a participative strategy as good approach to service delivery. It will also help in setting up appropriate groups for capacity building.

The psycho social support will be focused on training psycho social animators on the roles and responsibilities. The training sessions will strengthen the basic knowledge that some animators already have and will be followed by an advanced training in psycho social skills.

For effective psycho social assistance, the program will first identify people suffering from psycho social problems as a result of conflict. This will be followed by a series of counselling sessions at individual or group levels as appropriate. Within the camps, recreational activities

will be organized as an accompaniment to the counselling sessions. Hence recreational and cultural centres or villages will be created for this activity. The capacity of staff will be enhanced to adequately assist the psychologically affected people towards recovery.

Working towards durable solutions for IDPs and Host Communities.

During 2010, one of the priorities for the humanitarian community in Chad is to work towards durable solutions for the IDPs and host communities. However durable solutions are only possible in a secure environment and it is expected that the Government of Chad will put adequate measures in place to allow the return of IDPs.

LWF/ACT will assist in these efforts by providing shelter materials and assisting vulnerable IDPs in constructing their shelters. Host communities will be facilitated to build basic infrastructures and workshops will be organized for traditional and administrative leaders in conflict resolution and inter-community dialogue (peace building).

Cross cutting issues:

Environment

LWF is conscious of the fragility of the environment in Chad and the potential damage that Refugee/IDP camps/sites may have on such a fragile environment due to detrimental survival practices. The program will continue to encourage the use of environmentally friendly construction practices and expand the introduction of improved stoves.

Participation

The LWF will continue its efforts to empower communities by ensuring the participation of communities and community groups in the design, decision-making and management of program activities, as well as holding discussions with other duty bearers (local authorities and other local actors).

Inputs for project implementation

Human Resources

To implement this response, LWF/ACT will continue to use the multidisciplinary team approach applied from the beginning in recruiting staff to manage both IDPs sites, the refugee camps and support to host communities. It is therefore a pool of international and national staff with various specializations such as sociologists, economists, community development and technicians in agriculture and income generating activities among other specializations. After staff changes in 2009 a stable management team is now in place and a total of 113 national staff and 7 international staff will be carrying out the activities. 73 national staff covered by the UNHCR funding, while 40 staff are under this ACT appeal. UNHCR funds do not fully cover the 73 staff's actual salary costs and the additional costs are included in the ACT appeal budget. UNHCR does cover part of the international staff salaries and the remaining part is also included in the ACT appeal budget. Details of the ACT financed positions are as follows:

| Category and Position of Staff | No of staff |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| International staff | 7 |
| Representative (75%) | 1 |
| Program Coordinator (66 %) | 1 |
| Finance Manager (66%) | 1 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Project Coordinators (Koukou, Maro, Farchana/Gaga) (25%) | 3 |
| Shelter and Infrastructure officer (Farchana) (25%) | 1 |
| National staff : (all 100%) | 40 |
| Human Resources Manager | 1 |
| Assistant Administrator/HRM | 1 |
| community development officer | 1 |
| Assistant community service | 1 |
| Community service animators | 6 |
| Driver | 5 |
| Cook | 3 |
| Office cleaner | 3 |
| Admin/secretary clerk | 1 |
| Procurement officer | 1 |
| Assistant psycho-social | 2 |
| Psycho-social animators | 6 |
| Animator Infrastructure | 1 |
| Assistant IGA | 1 |
| Radio operator | 1 |
| Administrative assistant | 3 |
| Chief accountant | 1 |
| Assistant accountant | 1 |
| Admin/Liaison officer | 1 |

UNHCR covers the following national staff positions:

Koukou 20, Maro 21 , Gaga 11 and Farchana 21 – Total 73 positions

UNHCR also covers a monthly allowance for refugees/IDPs involved in the work of LWF/ACT – total in 2010- 178 persons. **Grand Total Human Resources thus is 298 persons.**

Material Resources

Over the years 2007-2009 UNHCR has made available to the LWF/ACT program the following equipment:

| ITEM | UNITS |
|---------------------|-------|
| Generators | 6 |
| Motorcycles | 4 |
| Vehicles | 11 |
| Radios Codan | 9 |
| Motorolas | 8 |
| Radio Handheld sets | 20 |
| Photocopier | 2 |
| Laptops | 8 |
| Desktops | 6 |
| Printers | 6 |
| Satellite telephone | 1 |

From ACT funds LWF purchased the following equipment:

3 Toyota Land Cruisers, 3 Suzukis Jimny, office equipment and furniture, household furniture.

Grand total approx. USD 250,000 which have been included in the reported ACT expenditure figures.

The current appeal includes the purchase of motorbikes for the assistants and animators and bicycles for the auxiliaries staff, projectors, small generators for operations in the return villages, as well as provision for general office and housing furniture/equipment.

Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation

LWF signed 3 agreements with UNHCR for the 2010 activities (IDPs, CAR refugees and Sudanese refugees' projects). This partnership with UNHCR requires LWF/ACT to bring their own funds to complement UNHCR's contribution for effective implementation.

The LWF/ACT program in Chad is primarily based on the agreements with UNHCR, complemented by the ACT Appeal. Funding for this appeal is therefore critical to meet the requirements of UNHCR partnership as well as to ensure effective implementation of complementary activities and towards successful achievement of the program's objectives.

The most probable constraint is the security situation in the LWF/ACT areas of intervention. The possible withdrawal of MINURCAT may result in an increase of insecurity. It is expected that the UN would continue with its humanitarian flights within Chad. The long rainy season, normally between July and end of September, makes logistical operations very difficult. The program has thus planned for most activities to take place during the dry seasons. Depending on income towards the ACT Appeal priority will be given to the psycho-social assistance and then to the Food Security project (LRRD) in the South.

Implementation Timetable

In line with the UNHCR agreements to which the activities in this appeal are a complement, the Appeal runs for 1 year, January-December 2010. The three LWF/ACT agreements with UNHCR were signed in January 2010 and first advances were received to start the implementation of activities.

To meet LWF/ACT's obligations under the UNHCR partnership, carry over funds from Finn Church Aid- appeal AFCH 91 have been used since January 2010. Shelter material should be in place before the start of the rainy season (June) and agricultural inputs in place before the start of the agricultural campaign (April). The CoS seconded consultant on psycho-social assistance has been working with our staff from January 13 till end of March 2010.

Transition or Exit strategy

Although there is a policy encouraging IDPs to return to their villages they are requesting the government to provide security in their return villages. If security is guaranteed many more IDPs will return and those who want to remain would be integrated in the local community. External assistance may therefore be withdrawn after 1-2 years.

For the C.A. R. refugees in Maro, LWF/ACT will be linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) activities for the host community and the refugees, a strategy aimed at facilitating the integration of the refugee population in the host community. A return to the C.A.R. is not envisaged. This external support should also continue for 1-2 years.

The situation of the Sudanese Refugees from Darfur is more complicated and depends on more external factors but most importantly a political solution in Sudan. The location of the camps is also not suitable for sustainable agriculture and they will need further assistance. Once the situation of IDPs and Refugees is resolved LWF/ACT in Chad would either be involved in Development assistance to vulnerable Chadians, or leave the country.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

The LWF/ACT Chad program changed the location of its main office from Abéché to N'Djamena for better coordination and contacts with UNHCR and other UN Agencies (WFP, OCHA). This is also close to strategic partners including the European Union, and its office for humanitarian aid-ECHO and the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration-BPRM.

A new management team has been set-up consisting of the Representative, Program Coordinator and Finance Manager (all Int. Staff). The N'Djamena office is also in charge of Human Resources and Administration (new management) and for procurement (for overseas purchases and purchases exceeding the limits set for the projects). The office is rented.

The 3 UNHCR projects are headed by Project Coordinators (Int. Staff) who are assisted by Sector heads based on the projects activities. The Sector heads are responsible for the animators they are working with. Each project has its own management team, and also finance and procurement functions. Communication is maintained through radio or telephone services.

The Project Coordinators report to the Program Coordinator, who reports to the Representative. Being based in N'Djamena the Management Team is meeting on a daily ad-hoc basis, ensuring that the Finance Manager is involved in programmatic issues as well.

A logistical liaison office is maintained in Abéché for financial and administrative reasons to serve the 2 projects based in the East with banking operations, procurement, flight reservations etc. The rented office also has rooms for staff travelling to/ from the projects.

An office/guesthouse for the Maro project in the South was constructed with ACT funds. Road transport to Maro is possible and there are flights two times a week operated by WFP. In line with LWF policy, accounts are maintained using the ACCPAC system and separate accounts and bank accounts are maintained for UNHCR and LWF/ACT funds.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

The Program Coordinator visits the projects on a regular basis. The Representative and Finance Manager also visit the projects but with longer intervals. Monthly reports are being prepared by the Project Coordinators who submit them to the Program Coordinator who in turn prepares a report for the Representative. The project finance staff travel once a month with their documents to N'Djamena for reporting. The finance reports are then compared with the narrative reports to assure cohesion between the two. For the UNHCR component quarterly project reports are being prepared according to UNHCR guidelines and formats. For the ACT Appeal reports will be prepared according to the ACT agreement/guidelines.

The regional offices of UNHCR visit the projects regularly for evaluations as well as the UNHCR internal auditors. UNHCR's external auditors come in for physical inspections once a year.

Based on LWF's agreement signed with the Chadian government covering the period August 2007 to August 2010, mid-term and end of project evaluations will be done by the Ministry of Economic Development, NGO Department (DONG). Two mid-term evaluations were done during 2009, one for the project in the South (Maro) and one in the East, (Koukou-IDPs). As the project for the Sudanese Refugees only started in 2009 and was not part of the original Accord de Project it will not be evaluated this time, but will be included in the next agreement to be signed in August 2010.

The findings of the midterm evaluations by DONG have been shared with LWF's Geneva office and are available for interested partners. In general the findings were positive and the recommendations made have been included in this ACT Appeal. (Human Resources Administration, Host Communities...)

The findings of the external ACT evaluation covering the previous years' appeals (AFCH 71,81,91) have been taken into account in the preparation of this Appeal. (Host communities in the South, Human Resources Administration)

IX. ACCOUNTABILITY

In line with the LWF's initiative to get certified under the HAP standards, the LWF/ACT Chad program will strive to comply with the required quality of its interventions with regards to:

- Rights of the beneficiaries, capacity building, communication, participation and complaints mechanisms.
- Workshops and training for its staff and the program participants will be organized during the year.

X. CO-ORDINATION

Co-ordination within the project

At the project level close contacts have been established and are being maintained with the local authorities (both at government and traditional level), religious leaders and representatives of the IDPs and Refugees who are mostly organized based on the origin of their village. Efforts have been made, with some success, to include female representatives amongst the leaders. Monthly meetings are organized with the IDPs and Refugees Representatives in which plans and actual activities are discussed as well as any matters of concern.

Co-ordination with other ACT members

Up to now, despite the number of NGOs present in Chad, LWF is the only ACT member present on the ground. However LWF is a member of the CCO (Committee de Coordination des ONG) and also represents the CCO, with three other NGOs, in the UN International Agencies Standing Committee (IASC).

Co-ordination with other organisations in the area of intervention

At the N'Djamena level LWF/ACT attends the bi-monthly coordination (Head of Agencies) meetings of the CCO, which also has separate meetings on Human Resources/Administration and Security.

Coordination meetings organized by OCHA and the IASC are attended as well as the regular UN Security meetings.

At the project level close cooperation is maintained with the other NGOs and UN organizations operating there. At the Koukou level (IDPs) LWF/ACT is responsible for this coordination and monthly coordination meetings are thus organized by LWF/ACT. In Maro (South) only few other NGOs and UN agencies are present and coordination is assured by UNHCR. In the East many others NGOs operate, all according to sectors assigned to them by UNHCR who also assures the coordination of the NGOs by organizing regular meetings and also review meetings.

XI. BUDGET

The total budget for this Appeal is USD 1,485,914. Funds available from Finn Church Aid (*balance approved from AFCH91*) are USD 201,988. The net requested from the ACT Alliance is USD 1,283,926. These are funds required to finance activities not financed by UNHCR, which are of great importance towards achievement of program objectives.

UNHCR covers part of the International Staff salaries and 73 out of the 113 local staff positions. As salaries LWF/ACT is paying are higher than the approved UNHCR salary scale, the part of the salaries to be covered by LWF/ACT has been included in the ACT appeal budget. The ACT appeal budget also includes the costs related to the operations for the LWF/ACT offices in Abéché and N'Djamena as UNHCR is not financing the running costs of those offices. UNHCR does contribute 7% of its budgets towards the LWF/DWS Geneva Head Office.² This contribution is utilized to pay the cost of the DWS Program Officer in Geneva and are justified by the monthly time sheet recorded showing the time spent supporting the Chad Program.

Adding the ACT Appeal budget to the UNHCR 2010 funds gives an overall total of USD 3.5 million. It is important to consider the entire programme budget when looking at the costs for overall project implementation.

It is important to note the Complementarities between ACT Appeal and the UNHCR support. ACT Alliance contribution is a condition for the funding agreement between UNHCR and LWF/ACT programme in Chad. This appeal is therefore critical for continued presence of the only ACT Alliance member intervening in Chad.

² Extract from section 5.3 UNHCR handbook:

Overhead support costs are often incurred at several locations, ranging from the activity site, through in-country and regional offices, to an international NGOs headquarters. The current UNHCR policy towards headquarters support costs of **international** NGOs is currently set at 7 per cent, *is at the request* of the international NGO. To be eligible for a contribution from UNHCR towards the headquarters costs of an international NGO implementing partner, the partner must make a *significant and quantifiable* contribution, to the individual project or country/regional operation. It should be noted that this policy relates only to *international* non-governmental organizations, namely those with their headquarters outside the country in which UNHCR enters into a Sub-Project agreement, and where the headquarters incurs costs directly related to the Sub- Project(s). This practice does not address national NGOs.

Annex 1: Budget.

| | Unit | Qty | Months | Unit Cost USD | Budget USD |
|--|------------|-------|--------|---------------|------------|
| PROJECT BUDGETED EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | 458 | |
| Internally Displaced Chadians in East Chad - Koukou | | | | | |
| Psycho-Social Assistance for IDPs and Host Community | | | | | |
| Assistance to newborn babies | baby | 125 | 12 | 6 | 9,000 |
| Assistance to funerals (In memory of the deceased) | death | 17 | 12 | 15 | 3,060 |
| Assistance to protection cases | cases | 500 | 1 | 5 | 2,500 |
| Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals | persons | 1,250 | 1 | 20 | 25,000 |
| Assistance following domestic fires | families | 100 | 1 | 20 | 2,000 |
| Micro credit assistance to new groups | groups | 78 | 1 | 250 | 19,500 |
| Micro credit training for new groups | groups | 78 | 1 | 40 | 3,120 |
| Transportation of donated NFI's -N'Djamena- Koukou | containers | 2 | 1 | 2,400 | 4,800 |
| Psycho-Social animators trained | persons | 3 | 1 | 100 | 300 |
| Training of resource persons | persons | 30 | 1 | 100 | 3,000 |
| Conduct census to identify appropriate beneficiaries for training and other psycho social activities | Census | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Support provided to persons with symptoms of severe distress | persons | 240 | 1 | 20 | 4,800 |
| Vulnerable people participate in psycho social support groups (PSS) | persons | 500 | 1 | 5 | 2,500 |
| Workshops (incl. For the Host Community): | | | | | |
| Psychosocial workshop | w/shop | 4 | 1 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| Community awareness raising on HIV/AIDS, gender based violence | w/shop | 4 | 1 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| Infrastructures | | | | | |
| Labour costs shelter construction in the return villages | houses | 400 | 1 | 119 | 47,600 |
| Transport costs building materials to four zones of return | zones | 4 | 1 | 1,200 | 4,800 |
| Maintenance Office blocks and guest house | times | 1 | 12 | 200 | 2,400 |
| Capital Assets | | | | | |
| Generator for Psycho-social activities in return villages | each | 3 | 1 | 1,500 | 4,500 |
| Projector for training in return villages | each | 3 | 1 | 1,500 | 4,500 |
| Solar Equipment Office (in addition to UNHCR contribution) | each | 1 | 1 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Bicycles | each | 20 | 1 | 300 | 6,000 |
| Coordination and Implementation costs | | | | | |
| Assistant Community Services (CS) | person | 1 | 12 | 544 | 6,528 |
| Assistant Income Generating Activities (IGA) | person | 1 | 12 | 726 | 8,712 |
| assistant Psychosocial Activities (PA) | person | 1 | 12 | 544 | 6,528 |
| Animators (2 Community Services, 2 Psychosocial Activities) | person | 4 | 12 | 425 | 20,400 |
| Cook | person | 1 | 12 | 185 | 2,223 |
| Cleaner | person | 1 | 12 | 185 | 2,223 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----|----|-------|--------|
| Driver | person | 1 | 12 | 336 | 4,032 |
| Administrative Assistant | person | 1 | 12 | 544 | 6,528 |
| Provision Termination Benefits (5%) | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 2,859 | 2,859 |
| Employer's contribution Service social (CNPS) 16,5% | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 9,434 | 9,434 |
| LWF Salary contribution Staff costs UNHCR projects | persons | 20 | 12 | 65 | 15,600 |
| LWF Medical coverage policy national staff | persons | 32 | 12 | 22 | 8,448 |
| Local travel (meetings, coordination) | days | 6 | 12 | 25 | 1,800 |
| Vehicles and motorbikes fuel (in addition to fuel provided by UNHCR) | litters/month | 150 | 12 | 1.30 | 2,340 |
| Generator fuel and maintenance (in addition to fuel provided by UNHCR) | litters/month | 150 | 12 | 1.30 | 2,340 |
| Area Coordinator (salary & benefits) minus the UNHCR Contribution | person | 1 | 12 | 2,000 | 24,000 |

Sub-Total KOUKOU**285,774****C. A. R Refugees and Dev. assistance for Host Communities- Maro****Psycho-Social Assistance for refugees and Host Community**

| | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|----|-------|--------|
| Assistance to newborn babies | baby | 25 | 12 | 15 | 4,500 |
| Assistance to funerals (In memory of the deceased) | death | 4 | 12 | 45 | 2160 |
| Provision of Recreational, leisure and cultural materials | persons | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,000 |
| Provision and distribution of Hygienic items to women and girls | persons | 1,050 | 4 | 6 | 25,200 |
| Improve household income (Micro credit incl. Training) | groups | 60 | 1 | 250 | 15,000 |
| Psycho-Social animators trained | persons | 3 | 1 | 100 | 300 |
| Training of resource persons | persons | 30 | 1 | 100 | 3,000 |
| Conduct census to identify appropriate beneficiaries for training and other psycho social activities | Census | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Support provided to persons with symptoms of severe distress | persons | 250 | 1 | 20 | 5,000 |
| Vulnerable people participate in psycho social support groups (PSS) | persons | 500 | 1 | 5 | 2,500 |
| School boys and girls sensitized through guided psycho social activities | persons | 1500 | 1 | 2 | 3,000 |

Workshops (incl. For the Host Community):

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|---|---|-------|-------|
| Psychosocial workshops | w/shop | 4 | 1 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| Community leadership training | w/shop | 4 | 1 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| Peace building, conflict resolution training | w/shop | 4 | 1 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| Community awareness raising on HIV/AIDS, gender based violence | w/shop | 4 | 1 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| Community environmental education | w/shop | 7 | 1 | 200 | 1,400 |

Health, Hygiene and Food security (For host Community)

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|----|--------|--------|
| Water development | site | 3 | 1 | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| Agriculture development | groups | 60 | 1 | 300 | 18,000 |
| Health survey & hygiene- kits to be provided | person | 800 | 1 | 10 | 8,000 |
| Community mobilizers | person | 10 | 12 | 80 | 9,600 |
| Training community mobilizers | w/shop | 4 | 1 | 1,500 | 6,000 |
| Introduction new Agricultural practises | groups | 20 | 1 | 1,000 | 20,000 |
| Purchase of seed | household | 200 | 1 | 150 | 30,000 |
| Introduction of improved stoves | unit | | | 2 | 4,000 |

| | | | | 2,000 | |
|---|---------------|-----|----|--------|----------------|
| Infrastructures (For Host Communities) | | | | | |
| Construction of Community center in Maro | centre | 1 | 1 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Construction of 5 meeting places | huts | 5 | 1 | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Capital Assets | | | | | |
| Motorbikes and maintenance | each | 4 | 1 | 2,000 | 8,000 |
| Coordination and Implementation costs | | | | | |
| Community development Officer | person | 1 | 12 | 671 | 8,049 |
| Assistant Psychosocial Activities | person | 1 | 12 | 544 | 6,528 |
| Animators (3 Community Development) | person | 3 | 12 | 425 | 15,300 |
| Cook | person | 1 | 12 | 185 | 2,223 |
| Administrative Assistant | person | 1 | 12 | 544 | 6,528 |
| Provision Termination Benefits (5%) | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 1,931 | 1,931 |
| Employer's contribution Service social (CNPS) 16,5% | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 6,374 | 6,374 |
| LWF Salary contribution Staff costs UNHCR projects | persons | 21 | 12 | 65 | 16,380 |
| LWF Medical coverage policy national staff | persons | 28 | 12 | 22 | 7,392 |
| Local travel (meetings, coordination) | days | 6 | 12 | 25 | 1,800 |
| Vehicle fuel (in addition to fuel provided by UNHCR) | litters/month | 150 | 12 | 1.30 | 2,340 |
| Generator fuel (in addition to fuel provided by UNHCR) | litters/month | 150 | 12 | 1.30 | 2,340 |
| Area Coordinator (salary & benefits) minus the UNHCR Contribution | person | 1 | 12 | 2,000 | 24,000 |
| Sub-Total MARO | | | | | 354,845 |

Sudanese Refugees in East Chad - Farchana and Gaga

Psycho-Social Assistance to Refugees and Host Community

In Farchana and Gaga provided for by UNHCR in the LWF budget agreement

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|------|----|--------|--------|
| Improve household income (Micro credit incl. Training) | Groups | 120 | 12 | 250 | 30,000 |
| Students supplies and children play ground materials | persons | 1500 | 2 | 6 | 18,000 |
| Workshops (incl. For the Host Community): | | | | | |
| Community leadership training | w/shop | 2 | 4 | 1,000 | 8,000 |
| Peace building, conflict resolution training | w/shop | 2 | 4 | 1,000 | 8,000 |
| Community environmental education | lump sum | 2 | 7 | 200 | 2,800 |
| Infrastructures | | | | | |
| Construction of office rooms and living quarters /guest rooms | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Construction of living quarters for National staff | lump sum | 40 | 1 | 500 | 20,000 |
| Construction of community centers and furniture (for Host Community) | centre | 1 | 1 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Capital Assets | | | | | |
| Bicycles | each | 20 | 1 | 300 | 6,000 |

Coordination and Implementation costs

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----|----|-------|--------|
| Animators (2 Comm. Serv. 2 Psychosocial Act. 1 shelters and Infrs.) | person | 5 | 12 | 425 | 25,500 |
| Cook | person | 1 | 12 | 185 | 2,223 |
| Administrative Assistant | person | 1 | 12 | 544 | 6,528 |
| Provision Termination Benefits (5%) | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 1,713 | 1,713 |
| Employer's contribution Service social (CNPS) 16,5% | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 5,651 | 5,651 |
| LWF Salary contribution Staff costs UNHCR projects | persons | 32 | 12 | 65 | 24,960 |
| LWF Medical coverage policy national staff | persons | 39 | 12 | 22 | 10,296 |
| Local travel (meetings, coordination) | days | 6 | 12 | 25 | 1,800 |
| Vehicle fuel (in addition to fuel provided by UNHCR) | litters/month | 100 | 12 | 1.30 | 1,560 |
| Generator fuel (in addition to fuel provided by UNHCR) | litters/month | 100 | 12 | 1.30 | 1,560 |
| Area Coordinator (salary & benefits) minus the UNHCR Contribution | person | 1 | 12 | 2,000 | 24,000 |
| Infrastructure Officer- on secondment | person | 1 | 12 | 3,000 | 36,000 |

Sub-Total FARCHANA/ GAGA**274,591****Direct Coordination and Implementation costs**

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----|----|-------|--------|
| Program Coordinator (salary & benefits)-Minus the UNHCR Contribution | person | 1 | 12 | 4,500 | 54,000 |
| Finance Manager (salary & benefits)-Minus the UNHCR Contribution | person | 1 | 12 | 4,500 | 54,000 |
| International air travel | each | 2 | 1 | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| R&R | each | 6 | 1 | 2,000 | 12,000 |
| Secretary | person | 1 | 12 | 352 | 4,229 |
| Driver | person | 1 | 12 | 321 | 3,847 |
| Procurement officer | person | 1 | 12 | 459 | 5,503 |
| Asst Accountant | person | 1 | 12 | 459 | 5,503 |
| Assistant to HR officer | person | 1 | 12 | 459 | 5,503 |
| Human Resources Officer | person | 1 | 12 | 777 | 9,321 |
| Provision Termination Benefits (5%) | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 1,695 | 1,695 |
| Employer's contribution Service social (CNPS) 16,5% | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 5,594 | 5,594 |
| LWF Medical coverage policy national staff | persons | 12 | 12 | 22 | 3,168 |
| Rent of apartment for Program Coord. and Finance Manager | unit | 2 | 12 | 655 | 15,721 |
| Rent, office (50% share) | unit | 1 | 12 | 1,092 | 13,100 |
| Legal fees | unit | 1 | 12 | 873 | 10,480 |
| Communication cost | lump sum | 1 | 12 | 873 | 10,480 |
| Internet costs | unit | 1 | 12 | 262 | 3,144 |
| Travelling allowance | days | 8 | 10 | 25 | 2,000 |
| Accident Insurance (Local Staff) | unit | 1 | 1 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Security guards | LS | 1 | 12 | 1,433 | 17,194 |
| Vehicle fuel (50km/veh/day) | litters/month | 400 | 12 | 1.30 | 6,240 |
| Vehicle insurance | annual | 3 | 1 | 500 | 1,500 |
| Vehicle maintenance | unit | 3 | 2 | 873 | 5,240 |
| Generator fuel | litters/month | 300 | 12 | 1.30 | 4,680 |
| Generator maintenance | times | 1 | 12 | 50 | 600 |
| Utilities | unit | 1 | 12 | 655 | 7,860 |
| Office stationary and sundries | lump sum | 1 | 12 | 328 | 3,930 |

Capital Assets

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|---|---|-------|-------|
| Office furniture & Equipments | lump sum | 1 | 3 | 2,500 | 7,500 |
| Housing Inventory | lump sum | 1 | 3 | 2,000 | 6,000 |

Sub-Total Direct Impl. And Coord. costs **288,034**

Liaison Office Abeche

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----|----|-------|--------|
| Chief accountant | person | 1 | 12 | 671 | 8,049 |
| Logistics officer | person | 1 | 12 | 501 | 6,013 |
| Driver | person | 1 | 12 | 321 | 3,847 |
| Radio Operator | person | 1 | 12 | 289 | 3,465 |
| office cleaner | person | 1 | 12 | 185 | 2,223 |
| Provision Termination Benefits (5%) | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 1,180 | 1,180 |
| Employer's contribution Service social (CNPS) 16,5% | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 3,893 | 3,893 |
| Office rent | unit | 1 | 12 | 1,310 | 15,721 |
| Utilities | unit | 1 | 12 | 150 | 1,800 |
| Vehicle fuel (50km/veh/day) | litters/month | 150 | 12 | 1.30 | 2,340 |
| Vehicle insurance | annual | 1 | 1 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Generator fuel and maintenance | litters/month | 150 | 12 | 1.30 | 2,340 |
| Running costs/office consumables | unit | 1 | 12 | 300 | 3,600 |
| Office furniture & Equipments | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Communication cost | unit | 1 | 12 | 480 | 5,764 |
| Banking charges | unit | 1 | 12 | 87 | 1,048 |
| Security guards | LS | 1 | 12 | 824 | 9,891 |

Sub-Total Liaison Office Abéché **74,673**

TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE **1,277,917**

Overall Management and Coordination costs N'Djamena Office

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----|----|-------|--------|
| LWF Representative (salary & benefits)- Minus the UNHCR Contribution | person | 1 | 12 | 6,500 | 78,000 |
| International air travel | each | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Driver | person | 1 | 12 | 321 | 3,847 |
| Office cleaner | person | 1 | 12 | 185 | 2,223 |
| Provision Termination Benefits (5%) | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 303 | 303 |
| Employer's contribution Service social (CNPS) 16,5% | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 1,001 | 1,001 |
| Rent, office | unit | 1 | 12 | 1,092 | 13,100 |
| Rent, residence | unit | 1 | 12 | 1,092 | 13,100 |
| Generator fuel | litters/month | 200 | 12 | 1.30 | 3,120 |
| Generator maintenance | times | 1 | 12 | 50 | 600 |
| Communication cost | lump sum | 1 | 12 | 218 | 2,620 |
| Internet costs | unit | 1 | 12 | 131 | 1,572 |
| Bank charges | lump sum | 1 | 12 | 109 | 1,310 |
| Subscriptions | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Representation | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Travelling allowance | days | 4 | 10 | 25 | 1,000 |
| Vehicle fuel (50km/veh/day) | litters/month | 300 | 12 | 1.30 | 4,680 |
| Vehicle insurance | annual | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Vehicle maintenance | unit | 2 | 2 | 655 | 2,620 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----|--------|------------------|
| Utilities | unit | 1 | 12 | 218 | 2,620 |
| Sub-Total | | | | | 142,717 |
| Other Expenses | | | | | |
| Audit Fee | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Visibility (New ACT ALLIANCE) | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Evaluation | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Capacity building of local and int. staff | lump sum | 1 | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Sub-Total | | | | | 22,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 1,442,635 |
| ACT appeal fee | | | | | |
| Appeal fee 3% on total Income received | lump sum | 1 | 1 | | 43,279 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 1,485,914 |

ANNEX 2: Implementation Matrix- LWF/DWS Chad Program TCD 101

| Main Activities | Performance Indicators | Unit | Planning number | | | <u>Expected results/impact</u> |
|--|---|-------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|--|
| | | | KOUKOU | MARO | FARCHANA / GAGA | |
| Specific Objective 1 : To provide effective psycho-social assistance to the populations who have been affected by conflicts in their villages of origin or within the camps/sites | | | | | | |
| Overall Result: Affected populations' psychological and physical welfare is upheld. | | | | | | |
| Prenatal Counselling to pregnant women (individual or in groups) | Number of new born babies assisted. Number of pregnant women counselled. | baby | 1,500 | 300 | UNHCR financed | The new born babies and their mothers live in a healthy environment towards a reduction in malaria related mortality rate. |
| Distribution of new-born-baby items: clothes, sugar, tea, soap, infant mosquito nets | | | 1,500 | 300 | | |
| Support to new born babies at home | | | 1,500 | 300 | | |
| Identification of death cases in collaboration with communities workers | Number of funerals assisted | Family | 200 | 50 | UNHCR financed | Psychological effects of Sorrow and pain of bereaved families reduced. |
| Distribution of funeral items: burial shrouds, ointment for the body, sugar and tea. | | | 200 | 50 | | |
| Visits to assess psychosocial condition of bereaved families and provide counselling as necessary. | | | 200 | 50 | | |
| Counselling to vulnerable site residents through listening centers "maisons d'écoute" | Number of protection cases assisted | cases | 500 | | | Better living conditions obtained. |
| House hold items for homebound elderly, orphaned or separated children | No. of EVI whose living conditions have changed | individuals | 1,250 | | | Better living conditions obtained. |

| Main Activities | Performance Indicators | Unit | Planning number | | | Expected results/impact |
|---|--|------------|--|--|-----------------|--|
| | | | KOUKOU | MARO | FARCHANA / GAGA | |
| Replace lost items | Number of families assisted after domestic fires | families | 100 | | | Shelters re- constructed |
| Transport of 2 containers | NFI's are transported from N'Djamena to Koukou (in case new request to LWR approved) | containers | 2 | | | Better living conditions obtained. |
| Materials Identification and organization of teams, Rehearsals and trainings of teams, Show presentations (theatre, music, sport, traditional dancing, film.) | No. & variety of Recreational, leisure and cultural materials provided; Nr of cases of persons who have recovered from stress; | persons | | 1,000 | UNHCR financed | Beneficiaries recovered from trauma and stress. |
| Assessment of students supplies and play ground needs, Sensitization of students and parents , Development of play ground, Purchase and Distribution of students supplies and materials | No of Students' supplies and children's' play ground materials provided. Nr of sensitisation sessions organized. % of increase in school attendance. Nr of parents showing interest in their children's studies | students | | UNHCR | 1,500 | Students are motivated and school attendance has increased. |
| Identification and needs assessment, Purchase and Distribution of hygienic items | Quality & variety of Hygienic items for women and girls provided; | persons | | 1,050 | UNHCR financed | Personal well being. Increased participation in activities by women and girls |
| Training of animators | No. of Psycho social animators trained | persons | 3 | 3 | UNHCR financed | Better psycho social assistance delivered. Better well being of those affected |
| Selection of trainers, Trainings according to identified themes | No. of Resource persons identified and training facilitated | persons | 30 Partners staff and community workers. | 30 Partners staff and community workers. | UNHCR financed | Sustainability assured. Self Reliance. |

| Main Activities | Performance Indicators | Unit | Planning number | | | Expected results/impact |
|--|--|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | KOUKOU | MARO | FARCHANA / GAGA | |
| Identification of people with specific needs in the 3 project sites | No. of Census done to identify appropriate beneficiaries for training and other psycho social activities | persons | 3,000 | 500 | UNHCR financed | Better targeting. Better well being |
| Support provided through psycho social activities and counselling, especially for women survivors of rape and sexual abuse | No. of persons with symptoms of severe distress provided with support | persons | 240 | 250 | UNHCR financed | Better targeting. Better well being |
| Organize different events | No. of school boys and girls sensitized through guided psychosocial activities | students | | 1,500 | UNHCR financed | School attendance and results improved. Social conflicts reduced |
| Support groups organized | No. of vulnerable people who participate in psycho social support groups (PSS) | groups | 500 | 500 | UNHCR financed | Better sustainability of the activities. Self reliance. |
| Identification, establishment, training, Sensitization of groups. Provision of revolving funds. Management and evaluation. | No. of groups to whom training and support for Income Generating Activities is provided | groups | 78 groups of 10 members each | 60 groups of 10 members each | 120 groups of 10 members each | Household income for 2,580 persons increased. Better health and nutritional status |
| Specific Objective 2: To strengthen local capacity and raise awareness among refugee, IDP and host communities in an attempt to curb sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), prevent HIV/AIDS, reduce conflicts and protect the environment: | | | | | | |
| Overall Result: Building to local capacities and creating awareness will lead to reduced cases of sexual and gender based violence, HIV/AIDS and conflicts as well as better protection of immediate environment | | | | | | |
| Assessment of capacity needs, Identification of training themes, Trainings according to identified themes | No. of Community leaders trained | leaders | UNHCR financed | 45 | 105 | Participation ensured. Better sustainability obtained. |

| Main Activities | Performance Indicators | Unit | Planning number | | | Expected results/impact |
|---|---|---------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|--|
| | | | KOUKOU | MARO | FARCHANA / GAGA | |
| Identification and assessment of conflicts, Identification of influential persons to train, training according to identified themes | No. of Community leaders trained | leaders | UNHCR financed | 35 | 50 | Conflicts and quarrels reduced. Better integration |
| Planning of discussion themes, and training according to identified themes | No. of persons who's community awareness on HIV/AIDS, gender based violence has been raised | persons | 22,000 | 3,000 | UNHCR financed | Sexual behaviour changed. Reduced gender based violence. Reduced the number of new cases of HIV/AIDS. Care provided to infected persons. |
| Sensitization of the community according to environmental themes, provide training materials | No. of persons sensitized on environmental issues | persons | UNHCR financed | 3,000 | 30,000 | Environment better protected reduced use of fire wood. |
| | No. of improved stoves introduced | stoves | | 2,000 | | Host community assisted and new stove accepted. Reduced use of wood. |

Specific Objective 3: Work with IDPs for durable solutions to shelter in the villages of return and for improved relationship with host communities.

Overall Result: Support to host community initiatives will lead to improved relationship and living conditions of returnee IDPs and host communities.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----|---|---|--|
| Procurement and transport of required building materials | Quantity and quality of building materials for permanent shelter in the villages of return of the IDPs provided | shelter | 400 | | | 400 IDPs families housed in their original village |
| Employment of masons and carpenters | No. of vulnerable IDPs are assisted in building their shelter | shelter | 400 | | | 400 IDPs families housed in their original village. |
| Procurement and transport of required building materials. Conclude contracts with building companies. | No. of community Centers and meeting places for the host communities constructed | Buildings | | 6 | 1 | Better integration between refugees and host population. Less conflicts. |

| Main Activities | Performance Indicators | Unit | Planning number | | | Expected results/impact |
|-----------------|------------------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | | | KOUKOU | MARO | FARCHANA / GAGA | |

Specific Objective 4: Facilitate the improvement of the Maro host community health and food security initiatives and the integration of the CAR refugees.

Overall Result: Livelihood of Maro host community improved leading to better relationship and acceptance of CAR refugees

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Sensitization of the community, construction of boreholes , supply of pumps and irrigation equipment | No. of Water schemes constructed | boreholes/ pumps | | 3 pumps for the community of 900 families (4,500 persons) | Health improved. Nutritional status improved. |
| Identification, establishment, training, Sensitization of groups. Financing micro project for the groups. Monitoring and evaluation | No. of groups in Agriculture development (Training and support to micro projects) assisted | groups | | 60 groups of 20 members each | Living and socio economic standard improved. Productivity increased, food security improved. 60 micro projects financed |
| Identification, establishment, training, Sensitization of groups. Need assessment, Purchase and Distribution of agricultural tools (oxen and plough). 31 MT seeds. | Quantity and quality of Agricultural inputs - tools and seeds- provided | groups | | 40 oxen and 20 ploughs for 20 groups of 20 members each | Agricultural production increased. Better health and nutritional status. Facilitating integration (better acceptance) of the CAR refugees. |
| Identification and needs assessment, Survey, Purchase and Distribution of hygienic and health items | No. of health survey conducted and number of hygiene kits provided | persons | | 800 | Better health and nutritional status. |
| Recruitment and training of Community animators, support for their activities on monthly basis | No. of community animators employed and trained | persons | | 10 | Better sustainability ensured by employing community based staff. |

Specific Objective 5: To equip and continue training LWF/ACT staff for their work with IDPs, refugees and host communities.

Overall Result: Capacity of LWF/ACT staff improved and work is performed in an effective, accountable and transparent manner.

| Main Activities | Performance Indicators | Unit | Planning number | | | Expected results/impact |
|--|--|-----------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | KOUKOU | MARO | FARCHANA / GAGA | |
| Train and organize workshops in psycho social assistance, IGA, Agriculture Development | No. of persons trained | persons | 15 | 15 | 20 | Better performance and better results |
| Train relevant staff in Finance and Procurement procedures | No. of persons trained | persons | 5 | 5 | 7 | Procedures are followed. Partners trust maintained. Increase in Income. |
| Organize workshops on the different Codes of Conduct, the LWF's Complaints Mechanism policy and on the HAP Humanitarian Accountability and Quality Management Standard | No. of workshops organized/persons trained | persons | 35 | 35 | 50 | Better relations between colleagues, better staff performance. Better relationships with the communities we serve. |
| Improve living conditions of staff by building staff houses and offices in Farchana and Gaga | No. of staff houses constructed, number of offices | buildings | | | 40 staff houses 1 office | Improved staff commitment and performance. |
| Disseminate the various policies and hold discussions with the affected populations and other stake holders | No. of people reached | persons | | | | LWF/ACT as humanitarian actor better understood. Improved security for staff, better acceptance. |