



DREF Operation-Final Report

Chad | Population movement from Cameroon

DREF Appeal n° MDRTD020	GLIDE n° CE-2021-000201-TCD
Operation start date: 16 December 2021	Operation timeframe: 6 months; end date 30 June 2022
DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 263,377	
N° of people Affected: 82,637 people Provinces of N'djamena and Chari-Baguirmi	N° of people assisted: 6,000 people (1,000 households) Urban commune of N'Djamena and Sub-prefecture of Koundoul (Chari-Baguirmi) • 1,920 people (320 households) in Guilmey • 4,080 people (680 households) in Kalambari
NS engaged in the response: Red Cross of Chad (more than 20,000 members, over 54,000 volunteers)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. DG ECHO and the Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Chad Red Cross Society (CRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 5 December 2021 intercommunity clashes broke out in the Far North region of Cameroon, displacing thousands of people internally and forcing thousands to flee to neighbouring Chad. On 8 December, fighting broke out in the Cameroonian town of Kousseri, a commercial centre with some 200,000 inhabitants. Initial data shared by National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR) and the UNHCR, 82,637 Cameroonians found refuge in Chadian territory on 12 December 2021. Of these, **45,637 are reported in the urban areas of N'Djamena** while **37,000 in rural areas**. Most of these people fled the town of Kousseri to N'djamena, the capital of Chad, located a few kilometers across the Chari and Logone rivers, which serve as natural boundaries between Chad and Cameroon. At least 22 people were killed and 30 seriously wounded during several days of continuous fighting in Cameroon with at least 15,000 people internally displaced in other localities in the departments of Logone et Chari, Diamaré and Mayo-Danay in Cameroon.

Clashes broke out in the border village of Ouloumsa following a dispute between cattle rearers, fishermen and farmers over dwindling water resources. Violence spread to neighbouring villages. Information contained in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) concerning this paragraph remains valid. However, in this report, according to the UNHCR, the statistics made public by the refugee registration centres at the Guilmey and Kalambari camps on 1 April 2022 have not changed fundamentally up to the end of the operation. The information is under the respective section below. As of June 2022, Red Cross of Chad (CRC) continued to support the refugees in the 2 official camps as per the overall strategy of the Government, focused on assisting the refugees in the respective camps after their relocation.

Summary of the current intervention

Overview of the Host National Society's action

Red Cross of Chad took a number of initiatives in response to the situation describe above including:

- Conducting two major assessments: the initial assessment at the onset and needs assessment in February. Following those assessments, planning was better informed and needed revision that led to this plan. In March, the WASH assessment was conducted by the NS to evaluate the Gaps given the assistance already provided by UNHCR and other partners in the respective camps.
- An assessment mission in the affected localities of the Chari Baguirmi province, under the joint supervision of the Chari Baguirmi provincial committee and the N'djamena urban committee, by 12 monitors and 77 first-aid volunteers. With the DREF allocation, a total 120 volunteers were engaged and trained.
- The identification of spontaneous settlement sites and the collection of data by UNHCR and its partners, in close collaboration with village/cantons chiefs. RCC volunteers took advantage of this information-gathering mission to start the sensitization activities on hygiene and sanitation rules among refugee communities and the people hosting them, in a bid to limit the risks of water-borne disease epidemics and coronavirus contamination, as well as to facilitate acceptance and peaceful cohabitation between the refugees and the local population.
- Distribution of cash to 1000 households (one-off) for 70,000 XAF per Households.
- The cash distribution was carried out by direct delivery to the beneficiaries. The CRT signed a contract with the telephone company Airtel for the implementation of the operation. On the basis of the list of households identified and given to Airtel, co-payments made it possible to ensure the authentication of the people targeted.
- Continuous market monitoring and sensitization of traders on prices increase
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) was the focus of RCC intervention aside of the cash assistance.
- Construction of latrines, 6 semi- durable latrines to benefit to children's schools where children of Cameroonian refugees and host families are going to
- Purchase of hand-washing kits
- Setting up conflict management and feedback mechanisms with RCC managers and community leaders in the respective camps, helping solving issues and finding collaborative solutions. Volunteers trained in CEA facilitate daily the feedback collection and the management of interactions between communities.
- Printing and distribution of leaflets and image boxes in both camps and used for awareness sessions.
- Sensitisation reaching 1200 Households. Channel used was mainly volunteers visits. Twenty (20) sensitization sessions (10 sessions per camp). This activity required the deployment of 10 volunteers twice a week for 16 weeks in each camp (ongoing activity). In parallel, focus group were organized with leaders and sensitization through radio broadcasts, town criers and community meetings
- Support households' sanitation with the provision and demonstration on the use of bottles of bleach, soap (4 per months), dignity kits to women in childbearing age.
- Estimated 1,000 households using boreholes/wells in the host community benefit from the sanitation conducted.
- Purchase and distribution of 200 hand-washing kits (available)
- Enhance access to hygiene and dignity for Women with the provision and demonstration on the use of dignity kits for 960 women and girls for 3 months.
- Support environmental hygiene and sanitation with joint cleaning effort in the camps facilitated by the sanitation kits provided to the camps community committee created (8 sanitation kits for 4 committees).

See details in the [EPoA](#) and [operation update 1](#)

Overview of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the country

The Movement pooled its efforts, resources and expertise to contribute significantly to the response plan put in place by the NS. From the outset of the crisis, information was shared with Partner National Societies (PNS) in country, to seek their technical support. During the implementation phase of this DREF, Red Cross of Chad benefited from the technical expertise of PNS, particularly in the shelter sector and other sectors such as Water, Hygiene, Sanitation and Health.

See initial details in the [EPoA on RCRC partners presence](#)

Overview of other actors' actions in the country

See details in the [EPoA](#) and [Operation Update 1](#)

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Red Cross of Chad organised a field assessment mission on 10 and 11 December 2021. The mission reported as of 12 December 2021 that no formal registration was made yet of the new influx of Cameroonian refugees. However, it reported estimated data from the UN Refugee Agency, which shows **82,637 displaced Cameroonians**, including **45,637 in the urban areas of N'Djamena** and **37,000 in rural areas**. Some voluntary returned were registered but the main part of displaced population remains in Chad, fearing to go back.

On February, the NS conducted an assessment in the respective location where refugees' entry was reported. By end of February, there were a total 14,000 refugees arrived from Cameroon. Some have been relocated in the camps and others were still in the spontaneous sites. Below is the summary table from RCC assessment report:

Sites	Camp Name	GPS coordinates	Estimated number of people	Number of Households	average number of persons per household
Official sites	Kalambari	In the sub-prefecture of Koundoul	4117	1194	3.4
	Guilmey	30 km from Kalambari	2975	914	3.3
Spontaneous sites	Jazeera	Mandelia	3615	1448	5
	Malfana	Mandelia	2294	893	5
Total	4 sites /locations for refugees	Average distance between sites 15 km	14,002.00	3,490.00	~5

Relocation started on 28 February 2022 conducted by CNARR and UNHCR with support of RCC from the Malfana and Jazeera sites in Kalambari and then Guilmey (the less populated camps). The camps of Guilmey and Kalambari are the biggest ones.

In April 2022, the number of displaced were around 11,822 people, 3196 households located in Guilmey (3268 people) and Kalambari (7419 people). Details in the figure under description in the [Operation Update 1](#).

By the end of the intervention, UNHCR shared the data of registered displaced population by 31 May 2022

Population categories	Estimated number 31.05.2022
Total people in need during the implementation of the operation (UNHCR planning figure)	60,000 people
Total relocations planned by UNHCR since 5 January 2022	12,000 people
Pre-registrations carried out by the UNHCR at the end of this operation (May 2022)	44,173 people (16,570 households), including: 61% children and 89% women and children and 8,344 people with specific needs.
Total relocations at the end of this operation	Guilmey: 3391 people (1064 households)
	Kalambari: 9217 people (3020 households)
Accommodation capacity in the new camps	Guilmey: 3000 people
	Kalambari: 9000 people
Individual registration since 10 January 2022	10,757 people (3216 households), including: - Children: 65% - Women & children: 88% - People with specific needs: 2291
Registration on the Guilmey camp	3267 people (966 households), including: - Children: 62% - Women & children: 89% - People with specific needs: 462 people

Registration on the Kalambari camp	7490 people (2250 households), including: - Children: 66% - Women & children: 88% - People with specific needs (16-34 years): 1829
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Source: UNHCR, 31 May 2022

By May 2022, the number of refugees has been maintained above the thousands across the province and around 12,000 in the two camps established by UNHCR

The National disaster management agency requested all the assistance to be organized in the camps for a better coordination and most of the displaced initially located in temporary settlements were supported by RCC and UNHCR to be relocated in camps and registered. Priority needs were identified in the detailed assessment conducted by the NS with the support of RCRC partners under this DREF. The priority needs were thoroughly explained under the need section of the [Operation update 1](#). In summary, the following priority sectors were identified:

- **Shelter** covered by UNHCR
- **Essential household items replacement** due to loss or abandon items from their originated location;
- **Food and non-food relief**
- **Protection** for vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, the elderly, children, female heads of household and large households). Following RCC assessment, main PGI issues identified also include Cases of GBV reported on both sides at the Guilmei site; rape and sexual violence against women and girls without appropriate response; Insecurity at the camp level
- **Water, hygiene and sanitation.** Main vulnerabilities were limited access to latrines, hygiene facilities and services, enhance water provision capacity to fit additional refugees received in the camps, etc.
- **Health:** services, immediate health and support to access medical services. This was covered by UNHCR.
- **Market access and cash feasibility.** This was also assessed during the RCC evaluation in the field. Based on a survey MOOV AFRICA and Airtel proved to be the best networks.

Focus group held with representatives of refugees allowed to note that few refugees had phones for mobile money cash execution. Most of the households surveyed (73.98%) had no preference for any other form of assistance, while 26.02% preferred food assistance. Food prices changes was reported as feedbacks from 30% of the communities to assist.

- Host families in surroundings temporary settlements also expressed needs during initial assessment. However, the level of vulnerability of the refugees were mainly considered for planning priorities.
- The original plan of the RCC through this DREF was to assist 5,000 refugees (1,000 households) and 5,000 host community members (1,000 households). However, the increasing number of registered refugees, the important level of vulnerability and gaps in the orientations of National DM agency to prioritize assistance in the camps justified the proportion of assistance to refugees vs host communities.
- Target for this DREF operation was revised to 7,000 refugees (1,400 HH) and 3,000 vulnerable host community members (600 HH). Alongside the proposed readjustment, a larger number of host communities will also indirectly benefit from the social and community services implemented by RCC/IFRC through improved access to safe water and new latrine facilities, within the targeted communities, but also for the children at community schools' level.



RCC conducting focus group discussions during the joint assessment in February 2022.

It was initially planned to extend the assistance provided by this DREF to part of the vulnerable population, but the results of subsequent assessments revealed growing needs among the refugee population. Hence the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) decision to focus all assistance on refugees.

Scenario planning

The whole intervention and situation were maintained to the scenario n°1, in terms of needs, number of displaced and the reported clashes in Cameroon which overall kept to the period of December 2021. The few additional clashes recorded in early 2022 did not affect the displacement out of Cameroon. See initial details in the [EPoA](#).

The DREF intervention were not the best tool to address long-term planning and foresee needs after the emergency stage. Hence, IFRC Country Cluster Delegation supported advocacy effort, looking for potential way to extend the support to the refugees aside of UNHCR leading. Details on overall scenario here.

Operation Risk Assessment

See initial details in the [EPoA](#) and [Operation Update 1](#)

B. OPERATION STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The strategy of the DREF operation, as described in the [EPoA](#), did not fundamentally changed during the implementation up to the end of the operation.

Based on the findings of the detailed field assessment carried out jointly by RCC, IFRC and the Italian Red Cross on 12 February 2022 in the intervention zones, and taking into account the **level of influx of Cameroonian refugees**, particularly in the Guilmey and Kalambari camps, the following changes were requested and approved by IFRC during the last phase of the operation:

1. A 2-month extension of the duration of the operation, overall, 6 months needed to implement the planned intervention with the challenges and adaptation details in the [Operation Update 1](#);
2. A strengthening of planned activities in the WASH and SAME strategic sectors, in line with the recommendations of the detailed assessment mission of 12 February 2022;
3. Focusing of the Cash component solely on the refugee population, contrary to the initial plan, which called for assistance to be extended to part of the local population.

Out of the above changes, the strategy detailed under the EPoA was kept as planned. All activities implemented in the new timeline of 6 months. See here the [EPoA](#).

The achievements are detailed in section C below.

1. **In-depth multi-sectoral needs assessment (Target: N'djamena and Chari-Baguirmi provinces):** activity fully completed by 12 February 2022, with a report containing conclusions and recommendations detailed in the operation update.
2. **Livelihoods and basic needs (Target: 6,000 people or 1,000 households)**

The cash assistance took place from 21 to 23 June 2022. The aim was to help households restore and rehabilitate their livelihoods and to support them in developing small income-generating activities. The assistance started with data collection, analysis and priorities validation.

a) Training of data collectors

Prior to data collection in the field, a Kobo Collect simulation session was held at the Kalambari and Guilmey camps. The aim of the simulation session was to familiarise volunteers and community engagement and accountability focal points responsible for administering the questionnaires with primary data collection methods by telephone, and to pre-test the questionnaires to assess the ability of the interviewers to administer them by telephone.

b) Post distribution monitoring findings with survey focused on qualitative analysis of the assistance.

One week after the provision of this assistance, the approach recommended by the guidelines of the IFRC's global roadmap and by all the strategies of the Red Cross of Chad and its technical partners from the British Red Cross and the French Red Cross requires that a post-distribution assessment be organized in both camps and among all the communities concerned by this important activity to assess the results obtained, to draw lessons from the experience and to formulate recommendations for the future.

The overall objective of the survey was to objectively assess the performance of cash distribution activities, particularly in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency; to identify the factors contributing to the success and/or failure of the cash component; and to find out the best practices and lessons learned by RCC and its partners.

Specifically, the survey enabled RCC to:

- assess the organisation of the cash distribution and the amount received;
- analyse the quality of the work done based on the results obtained with regard to cash distribution objectives and indicators;
- assess the level of implementation of cash distribution activities under the project (amount received by each beneficiary, use of cash, level of beneficiary satisfaction, consideration of cross-cutting protection and accountability issues);
- check in advance whether or not the expected effects and impacts of the project will be achieved;
- identify the lessons learned, and the difficulties, successes and challenges of this cash component;
- propose recommendations for the design and definition of approaches, and the effective implementation of future cash distribution projects in emergency refugee assistance operations.

For this PDM exercise, samples of 192 households (from the Guilmey refugee camp) and 238 households (from the Kalambari camp) that received cash were selected at random - for a total of 1,000 households (380 HH in Guilmey and 620 HH in Kalambari). They were selected with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. The selected sample includes a 20% buffer to achieve the desired level of statistical significance and precision among the target population. Households participating in the survey will be geo-referenced using GPS. The surveyed households' GPS coordinates will come from the data collected in the field during the household surveys. To guarantee the confidentiality of respondents, sampled households will be selected at random, but with care taken to exclude families who have not received cash. This data collection methodology was mainly based on a participatory approach (focus groups; individual interviews, etc.). Information was collected from focus groups and individual interviews using questionnaires on paper or on Kobo Collect.

Here are some key results that will be documented by RCC as learnings for future refugees' assistance or intervention in the same areas / humanitarian context.

• Households' preferred method of assistance

Most of the households surveyed (73.98%) did not prefer any other form of assistance, while 26.02% preferred food assistance.

They also said (27.83%) that there had been a change in food prices compared with the period before the cash distribution project, the reasons being the general rise in cereal prices and the difficulty of accessing some markets (due to the deterioration of roads during the rainy season).

• Targeting and registration

Several questions were asked to monitor the targeting process. It emerged that the RCC's targeting of refugees did not involve any major inclusion errors. This has greatly reduced the number of inclusion errors, which used to be one of the major problems with assistance operations. In fact, it is believed that there are still vulnerable people in the camps who need to be assisted. To this end, some advocacy will be needed.

• Food diversity

Analysis of the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) shows that almost all the beneficiaries of this assistance consume at least one of the protective foods (rich in vitamins and minerals) with an average of 2.99%, and foods rich in carbohydrates or fat with an average of 60.84% (see Graph).

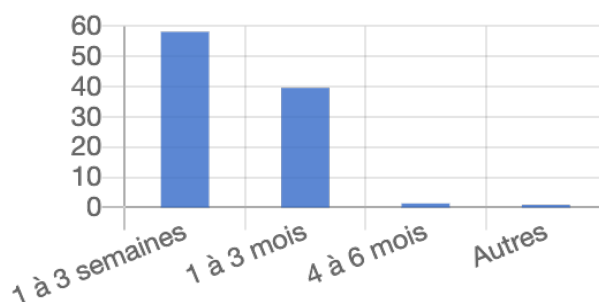
Going by what women say, children are fed mainly with breast milk and pap. Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) activities need to be strengthened to improve the dietary diversity of children and achieve the 70 per cent target.

Analysis of the minimum acceptable diet is higher for children in the 18-23-month age group. This reflects the practice of exclusive breastfeeding beyond the recommended period.

- **Information and use of cash**

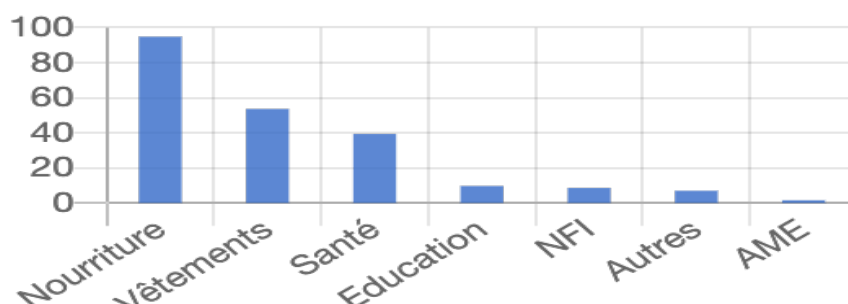
The majority of beneficiaries know the origin of the cash assistance. On average, 91.4% of households know that the cash transfers come from Red Cross of Chad.

Overall, more than 9 out of 10 beneficiaries say they are satisfied with the assistance received. The 4 per cent of beneficiaries who were dissatisfied thought that the amount distributed was very small and did not allow to meet their households' basic needs. On the same, it was found out that the 70,000 francs received last for 3 weeks food for 58.14% and for 1 to 3 months for only 30%.



The findings of the survey also show that most of the money received was spent on food. Over 85% of the amount received was spent on foodstuffs. This could reflect the effects of rising food prices, which have eroded household purchasing power. The rest of the money was used to buy clothes, medical care, education, NFIs, etc.

Graph showing the money spent



3. Health:

In the health sector, the detailed assessment found out that a health centre was set up and made operational by UNHCR and its partners in each camp to provide medical care, with a special antenatal consultation service run by UNFPA. This made covers the immediate live saving needs. Furthermore, free health care was made available to refugees at health centres in both camps.

4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (Target: 10,000 people or 2,000 households)

Activities carried out:

- Identification/registration of beneficiaries completed by 28 RCC volunteers in 7 days;
- Training of 120 volunteers in water purification techniques / health and hygiene sensitisation (2 days);
- Printing and distribution of leaflets and posters in both camps;
- Manufacture and use of image boxes through RCC volunteers;
- Organisation of 20 sensitization sessions (10 sessions per camp). This activity required the deployment of 10 volunteers twice a week for 16 weeks in each camp;

- Purchase and distribution of first-aid kits to RCC volunteers;
- CBS training and provision of CBS kits to volunteers;
- Training in CBFA, PFA, Mother and Child Health, nutrition and referral;
- Purchase and distribution of bottles of bleach to 1,000 households using boreholes/wells in the host community;
- Purchase and distribution of hand-washing kits (available);
- Purchase and distribution of soap for hand-washing devices (4 bars per month for the duration of implementation);
- Purchase and distribution of dignity kits for 960 women and girls for 3 months;
- Purchase and distribution of 8 sanitation kits to 4 committees;
- Purchase and distribution of hydro-alcoholic gels for RCC volunteers and staff;
- Briefing of 100 volunteers on the CEA/PGI and the Code of Conduct;
- Training of 60 community relays (leaders) to identify ways communities can participate, and support for implementation;
- Sensitization through radio broadcasts, town criers and community meetings;
- Setting up and management of feedback mechanisms;
- Conflict management mechanism.

Images of activities carried out in both refugee camps (Kalambari and Guilmeiy)

Handing over of sanitation materials to the camps Kalambari, to camps committee.



Handing over of sanitation materials to the camps Guilmeiy to camps committee.



Distribution of kits at the Kalambari site



Sensitisation sessions by CRC volunteers / Guilmeys camps

5. **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** (Target: CEA training for 100 CRC volunteers and 30 CRC technical staff and deployment of those trained to carry out sensitisation among refugees in both camps and work on managing feedback and complaints).

C. DETAILED PLAN OF THE OPERATION



Livelihoods and basic needs

Beneficiaries: 6000 people

Men: 47.29%

Women: 52.71%

Outcome 1: Communities, particularly in disaster/crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Targets	Actual
% of affected households receiving cash support on Farcha Milezi, Oundouma, Guilmeys and Kalambari sites (Target: 24% or 1,000 households)	1000	1000
% of households that received cash do find it appropriate and useful to meet their needs (Target: at least 70% or 700 households)	70	90
Output 1.1: Livelihoods and basic needs output 1.5: households benefit from unconditional/multisectoral cash grants to meet their basic needs		
Indicators:	Targets	Actual
Number of people reached by the cash approach (Target: 5,000 people)	5000	6000

Number of follow-up visits to households that received cash (Target: 2 visits)	2	12
Number of volunteers participating in cash transfer activities (Target: 28 volunteers)	28	28

Progress towards achieving results

Helping these refugee households rebuild their assets is important for them to meet at least their basic needs. Hence detailed assessment mission of 12 February specifically recommended:

- 1- Support households in restoring and rehabilitating their livelihoods;
- 2- Support households in developing small income-generating activities.

The implementation of the recommendations made by the detailed assessment mission at the beginning of the operation enabled the following activities to be carried out:

- Sensitization among recipient households on the use of cash was done. Sensitization planned for beneficiaries from the list validated with the community representatives.
- Distribution of cash to 1000 households (6,000 people) for a one-off amount of XAF 70,000;
- Withdrawal fee per household (FSP fee)
- Finalisation of the distribution mechanism with the FSP
- Coordination meetings with stakeholders (Government, beneficiary representatives, etc.)
- Ongoing market monitoring and sensitization of traders
- Construction of emergency latrines
- Purchase of hand-washing kits
- Manufacture of Red Cross waistcoats for RCC supervisors and staff
- Production of body numbers
- Purchase of protective equipment against COVID-19 for volunteers (gloves, masks, etc.)
- Setting up conflict management and feedback mechanisms with RCC managers and volunteers trained in CEA.



Training of volunteers at the Guilmeiy and Kalambari camps

Challenges

- The number of households assisted for cash is much lower than households in need.
- Parallel distribution of food by other partners (WFP) causing duplication among beneficiaries that could have been reprioritised. Thankfully, the cash was provided by CRC that enable to do savings to be used in a longer time.

Lessons learnt

- This cash distribution operation improved food consumption, and the beneficiary households' strategies for adapting to their new situation. It was also widely appreciated by the beneficiaries, which enabled them to manage other priority household needs.
- The important lesson to be learned from this operation is the need to reinforce the regularity of cash assistance in emergency operations to ensure full and regular coverage of the concerned population. The ration corresponding to the amount distributed by RCC lasts an average of one to three weeks before running out.
- RCC also learned from the operation that women are the category most in need of cash assistance (52.71%). For this reason, it was recommended that they should keep on sensitizing so that the decision on the use of ration does not cause problems in the homes.

- The cash reinforced the dignity of the beneficiaries by allowing them to access the food of their choice and guaranteed the food security of the affected households.
- Provide support for the empowerment of affected households to be prioritise in the selection of the activities and planning.
- Carry out a multi-sectoral assessment to better target priority sectoral needs in needs assessments in order to take into account the specificities of each sector/activity.



Water, hygiene and sanitation

Beneficiaries: 10,526 people

Men: 1,737

Women: 4,636

Children: 4,142

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of water-borne disease risk in targeted communities

Indicators:	Targets	Actual
% of target population with access to safe water (Target 100% or 2000 households)		Carried out with other partners

Output 1.1: Output WASH 1.1: Daily access to safe water in quantity and quality that meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Targets	Actual
Number of targeted people with access to safe water (Target: 10,000 people);	10,000	Carried out with other partners
Number of community relays trained (Target: 60 leaders)	60	60
Number of households that receive bleach for purification of regular water uses from wells	1000	1000
Number of volunteers trained on WASH elements (Target: 100 volunteers)	100	120
Number of household water treatment follow-up visits (Target: 3)	3	Partner activities

Output WASH 1.3: Adequate sanitation that meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Targets	Actual
Number of people with access to emergency latrines (Target: at least 5,000 people)	5000	1000 pupils

Progress towards achieving results

o Hygiene component

Red Cross of Chad built the capacity of its 120 volunteers in terms of sensitization techniques on good hygiene practices. This training was provided by the WASH coordination. The trained volunteers will be responsible for conveying messages on good hygiene practices in the Kalambari and Guilmey camps to protect the well-being of refugee populations. Discussions were also held on everyday hygiene issues and tips for a successful sensitization session. This methodology helped raise the level of discussions, better supervise group work while maximising quality feedback at the end of each session. The visual tool (image box) was subject to demonstration and simulations to facilitate its use in the field.

To overcome the difficulties of finding a training room, the training took place in spaces fitted up in 2 camps, one for registering new refugees and the other for listening to children. Ten (10) representatives of the refugees also took part in the training.



Training of 120 volunteers in sensitisation techniques on good hygiene practices

To ensure that the refugees are in good health, sensitization on good hygiene practices was at the heart of RCC activities in the Kalambari and Guilmei camps. The volunteers spent two (2) months talking to the refugees, using the image box medium whose topics include the following: water transportation, water storage, home water treatment, water-borne diseases, personal hygiene, and environmental hygiene (camp).



A hygiene sensitisation session in the Kalambari camp

Table of beneficiaries of sensitization sessions on good hygiene practices in the Kalambari and Guilmei camps

Date	Camp	Number of people sensitised on good hygiene practices				Households	WASH leaflets distributed	Big posters for the camps
		Man	Woman	Child	Total	Number of households reached		
March-April	Kalambari	1,305	3,500	2,840	7,656	1,531	1,100	600
	Guilmei	432	1,136	1,302	2,870	574	900	400
	Total	1,737	4,636	4,142	10,526	2,105	2,000	1,000

o Sanitation component

- Construction of latrines

The Guilmei camp benefited from six semi-durable latrines following the extension of the classrooms built by the JRS NGO for refugee children. This relocation was prompted by the lack of latrines in the school, and this is something which would pose a health risk to the children while overall in the camps the latrines needs were quite covered following the WASH monitoring mission of March 2022. The WASH cluster recommended that the activities planned by RCC in this sector be redirected to schools in the camps (particularly in the Guilmei communal school) and constructions to be semi-durable latrines. The importance of this strategic choice finds expression in the increased need for latrines within the Guilmei school, due to the influx of Cameroonian refugees and the registration of their children in the school to partake in educational activities. The number of refugee and indigenous pupils in the Guilmei school is now estimated at around 3000, some of whom represent the recent influx of refugee children. minimum 1000 children benefit from these constructions.



blocks of 6 latrines at the Guilmei public school for Cameroonian refugee children Built with DREF IFRC funds by Chad Red Cross.

Six (6) semi-durable latrines were built by the RCC WASH department. In terms of coverage and ratio, RCC achievements allow to have around 300 pupils per latrine built in Guilmei. A semi-durable latrine is three times costly than an emergency latrine. This explains the small number of semi-durable latrines built. With the budget available that should have been used to build 20 emergency latrines, RCC therefore ended up building 3 blocks of 6 semi-durable latrines, in keeping with the recommendations of the WASH cluster.

The unmet latrine needs are also significant for the Kalambari school (the 2nd refugee camp targeted by this DREF operation). Unfortunately, the funds available have not allowed RCC to consider actions in this direction.

- **Distribution of hygiene and dignity kits**



In collaboration with RCC Logistics, the WASH Coordination planned and organized distributions to Cameroonian refugee women and the sanitation committees represented by the refugees in charge of managing sanitation in the Kalambari and Guilmei camps. The kits consist of items and materials, whose distribution per camp is shown in the table below.

Distribution of kits per camp			
Designation	Quantity requested	Kalambari	Guilmei
Bleach	3000	2100	900
Hand washing kit	100	70	30
Soaps	1600	1120	480
Dignity kit	2880	2016	864
Sanitation kit	8	4	4

- **Distribution operation on the Kalambari site: 19 April 2022**

The beneficiaries of the NFI kits and dignity kits were mainly women at childbearing age, as they received dignity kits, soap and bleach. A total of 1,008 women received dignity kits, 854 women received each 2 lumps of soap, and 2,100 women received each 1 litre of bleach.

Four (4) wheelbarrows, 1 shovel, 1 pickaxe, 1 leaf picker and 70 hand-washing kits were officially handed over to the camp management committee representing the refugees, as a sanitation kit to serve the camp.

- **Distribution operation on the Guilmev site: 21 April 2022**

As in the Kalambari camp, the beneficiaries of this NFI distribution operation were women at childbearing age. However, due to the size of the Kalambari population (3 times that of Guilmev), the number of cash beneficiaries at Guilmev was kept at 1/3.

Output WASH 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for identification and use of hygiene products provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Targets	Actual
Number of hand washing kits installed (target: 100)	100	100
Number of households reached by sensitisation activities (Target: 2,000 households)	2000	1200
Percentage of households referring to key sensitisation messages (Target: at least 65% or 1,300 households)	65	80
Number of women and girls who received dignity kits (Target: 960)	960	960
Number of hygiene promotion sessions organised and held (Target: At least 32 sessions)	32	48

Progress towards achieving results

- See the details above.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S2.1: An effective and coordinated international response to disasters is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households that received timely and adequate support (Target: 2,000 households)	2000	1200

Output S2.1.1: An effective response preparedness mechanism and rapid deployment capacity of the NS is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of surge capacity mobilized (Target: 1)	01	01
Number of monitoring visits	10	10

Output S2.1.1: An effective response preparedness mechanism and rapid deployment capacity of the NS is maintained

Indicators:		Target
Number of coordination meetings held	20	15
Number of lessons learned workshops organised (Target: 1)	01	01

Progress towards outcomes

Implementation of the response has faced delay on getting the funds to the field. However, the NS has taken proactive initiative to keep delivering the minimum life saving sensitisation and monitoring the situation from the onset out of the camps and later in the camps.

The surge and delegation support provided orientations and support on the coordination meetings with partners.

The Community engagement plays a key role on mitigating the conflict in and out of the camps, informing the communities and involvement of the beneficiaries on the planned assistance.

Volunteers were trained on CEA, with an accent on feedback collection, management and how to address frequently asked questions. Participants are identified and proposed by the National Programme Coordination (for participants from RCC headquarters); and by RCC managers in charge of camp management (for volunteers who will be trained in the camps). Two trainers were appointed to facilitate the various CEA training sessions. The trainers are chosen among the staff who took part in the CEA training organised by the IFRC's Senior CEA Officer.

In order to capitalize on the successes and the points to be improved during the implementation of this operation, a lessons learned workshop was organized in N'Djamena with the participation of the various stakeholders as well as the beneficiaries in view. improve the implementation of future interventions.
The main points raised are included in the different sectors.

Challenges

- Delay on fund reception to quick start the implementation of the plan.
- The needs assessment did not take into account other social parameters that could negatively influence the operation;
- The late availability of allocated funds impacted the schedule of activities;
- The underestimation of certain budget lines
- Poor coordination between the project team and the CRT field team

Lessons learnt

- Better involvement of leaders, particularly in the choice of criteria for targeting beneficiary localities and households
- Community disinformation on the complaint management mechanism put in place was important for conflict anticipation.
- Strengthening and support of community committees set up for community feedback and complaints management is key on addressing the need of the community and maintaining their dignity and engagement.
- A more extended community awareness and information sessions should be done.
- Involvement and coordination with other humanitarian actors in the field to avoid duplication.
- Improve the involvement of the authorities in the monitoring and implementation of the project, particularly in the management of complaints.

D. Financial Report

Financial report as per end of the intervention shows a total expenditure of CHF 261,998 on the CHF 263,377 allocation received from the DREF. Balance of CHF 1,379 will return to the DREF pot. Details of variance explanations per cost category are provided below:

III. Expenditure by budget category & group				
Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance Explanations
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	158,008	150,759	7,248	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,970	33,239	-268	The unit prices for some of the items were underestimated during the budgeting process as such there is a slight difference between the budget price and actual expenditure.
Medical & First Aid	1,113		1,113	
Teaching Materials	8,014		8,014	
Cash Disbursement	115,911	117,521	-1,610	The cash processing fees by the FSP was slightly high than the budget thus surpassing the budget for the line.
Land, vehicles & equipment		8,017	-8,017	
Computers & Telecom		8,017	-8,017	These are visibility materials that were bought for the project that were not budgeted for in the DREF budget. This was necessary for the security and acceptance by the community.
Logistics, Transport & Storage	10,494	8,190	2,304	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,208		1,208	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,286	8,190	1,095	
Personnel	55,340	49,091	6,249	
International Staff	21,465	4,577	16,888	
National Staff		17,752	-17,752	
National Society Staff	1,813	8,772	-6,959	There is variance due the prologation of the field visit due to security concerns. As such, the team had not spend more time in the field.
Volunteers	32,062	17,990	14,072	
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,193	713	480	
Professional Fees	1,193	713	480	
Workshops & Training	13,118	7,813	5,304	
Workshops & Training	13,118	7,813	5,304	
General Expenditure	9,150	21,423	-12,273	
Travel	6,201	16,583	-10,382	The variance is due to the more monitoring visits being done by the Bangui cluster in Tchad.
Information & Public Relations	350		350	
Office Costs		2,251	-2,251	The variance relates to buy tools related to the CEA activities. The same was not budgeted for in the DREF Budget.
Communications	215	656	-441	The internet cost were slightly higher than what was envisioned thus causing the variance.
Financial Charges	1,749	1,934	-185	The FX charges experienced during the period were higher than what was budgeted for thus slightly surpassing the budget.
Other General Expenses	636		636	
Indirect Costs	16,075	15,990	84	
Programme & Services Expenses	16,075	15,990	84	
Grand Total	263,377	261,998	1,379	

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER and Quality Assurance, email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in **Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Grapher and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to **inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/12-2023/5	Operation	MDRTD020
Budget Timeframe	2021/12-2022/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22/Jun/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTD020 - Chad - Population Movement from Cameroon

Operating Timeframe: 16 Dec 2021 to 30 Jun 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	263,377
DREF Response Pillar	263,377
Expenditure	-261,998
Closing Balance	1,379

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	125,884	125,160	724
PO04 - Health	6,773	83,267	-76,494
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	75,483		75,483
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration		2,617	-2,617
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		1,237	-1,237
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	4,995		4,995
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	213,135	212,281	854
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	7,942	36,795	-28,853
EA02 - Secretariat Services	23,089	12,922	10,167
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	19,211		19,211
Enabling Approaches Total	50,242	49,717	525
Grand Total	263,377	261,998	1,379

DREF Operation

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