



CHAD

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



16 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS OF CHAD



23

National Society
branches



102

National Society
local units



195

National Society
staff



57,923

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



139,710

Climate and
environment



218,238

Disasters
and crises



260,000

Health and
wellbeing



300

Migration and
displacement



139,710

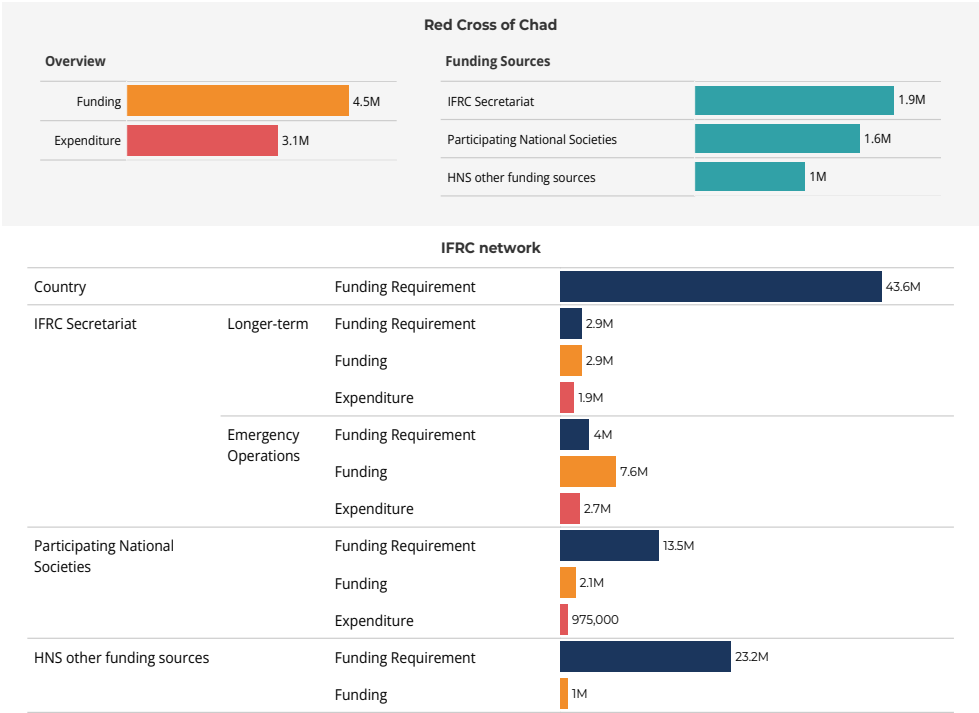
Values, power
and inclusion



60,423

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAATD002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRS1001 / Crise au Soudan-Mouvement de population

Accountability and agility	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	1
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	130
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	121,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	9,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	8,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	252,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	169,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	300

	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	142
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	 140,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	4
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 46,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	87%

National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

Yes

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRTD024 / *Appel d'Urgence - Inondations*

Accountability and agility	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	1
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	6,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	994
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	66,000
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	14,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	100%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	39,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	218,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	260,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	9,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	9,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	127,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	252,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	235,000

	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	142
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	300
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	4
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	 140,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 60,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	100%

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
British Red Cross	1.6M		●		●		
French Red Cross			●	●			
Italian Red Cross					●		
Luxembourg Red Cross		●				●	
Turkish Red Crescent	431,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 2.9M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The year 2025 marked the consolidation of the process of return to constitutional order in Chad with the gradual establishment of the institutions of the Fifth Republic. After the legislative elections in December 2024, the country held its first senatorial elections on February 25, 2025. The Senate was officially installed in March 2025 with 69 senators, and Dr. Haroun Kadiabi was elected the first President of this institution, thus completing the institutional architecture provided for by the Constitution.

Despite these institutional advances, the country continued to face governance challenges, localized tensions, and recurrent inter-communal conflicts in several provinces. These dynamics have affected social cohesion and contributed to maintaining significant humanitarian needs, particularly in rural and border areas where populations remain exposed to forced displacement, violence and limited access to basic services.

The humanitarian situation in Chad remained strongly influenced by the continuing conflict in Sudan. Throughout 2025, the country continued to host a significant number of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees, mainly in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira, Ennedi East and Sila. At the end of the year, Chad was hosting about 1.2 million refugees and returnees linked to the Sudanese crisis, making the country one of the main refugee-hosting countries in Africa.

According to the humanitarian community, about 4.5 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Chad in 2025 due to the combination of forced displacement, food insecurity, epidemics, climate shocks and chronic poverty. Humanitarian partners have targeted nearly 3.4 million of the most vulnerable people through the Humanitarian Response Plan.

The second half of the year was also marked by a cholera outbreak affecting several provinces in the east of the country, including areas hosting refugees. This outbreak has increased the pressure on already fragile health, water, hygiene and sanitation systems and required an emergency response supported by DREF funding.

In addition, Chad continued to face recurrent climate risks, including seasonal floods affecting several provinces. These climatic hazards have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, leading to loss of livelihoods, displacement of populations and increased humanitarian needs, particularly in communities already affected by protracted crises.

The Chadian economy has remained highly dependent on oil revenues while facing significant structural challenges related to poverty, infrastructure deficit, food insecurity and climate vulnerability. In this perspective, the Government has continued to promote its development vision "Chad Connection 2030", aimed at accelerating economic transformation, infrastructure development, economic diversification and poverty reduction. However, humanitarian pressures related to the massive influx of refugees, recurrent climate crises, and growing needs for basic social services continued to strain domestic resources.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened community resilience to climate change by integrating climate and environmental action into its humanitarian, development and disaster risk reduction programmes. Through reforestation and environmental restoration initiatives, volunteer training on climate adaptation and risk reduction, and the implementation of anticipatory action mechanisms such as [Forecast-based Financing](#) and [Early Action Protocols](#), the National Society enhanced local capacities to address climate-related hazards, protect natural resources and better prepare vulnerable communities for the growing impacts of climate change while supporting national adaptation priorities.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened its disaster preparedness, response and coordination capacities, reinforcing its role as an auxiliary to public authorities in managing emergencies. Working closely with

government authorities, Movement partners and humanitarian actors, the National Society responded to floods, population movements and epidemics through volunteer-led assessments, relief operations, community engagement and essential health, water and sanitation services. It also enhanced community preparedness through disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and early warning initiatives, while expanding the use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to support affected households in meeting their priority needs and accelerating recovery.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened access to essential health, nutrition and psychosocial support services for refugees, host communities and disaster-affected populations. Through trained volunteers and community-based approaches, the National Society expanded health promotion, disease prevention, nutrition screening and referrals, while supporting health facilities with medicines, equipment and capacity-building. It also enhanced mental health and psychosocial support services and strengthened community-based surveillance and early warning systems, improving preparedness, early detection and response to health risks and epidemic threats.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened its support to refugees, migrants, returnees and host communities affected by the Sudan crisis by expanding access to information, protection and humanitarian assistance through its Humanitarian Service Points. The National Society enhanced referral mechanisms for vulnerable people, strengthened protection services and Restoring Family Links activities, and promoted social cohesion through community engagement and awareness-raising initiatives. Through volunteer training and capacity-building on migration, protection, psychosocial support and referral systems, it further improved the quality and reach of services provided to people on the move.

Values, power, and inclusion

Between January and December 2025, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened its commitment to protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability by promoting participation, equality and respect for humanitarian principles across its operations. Through capacity-building for volunteers, staff and community actors, community awareness initiatives and strengthened feedback and complaint mechanisms, the National Society improved the responsiveness, transparency and accountability of its programmes. It also advanced the empowerment of women and girls, increased youth participation, promoted social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, and enhanced information management and data protection systems to better address the needs of vulnerable populations.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened its institutional capacity, sustainability and operational readiness through the development of the National Society Development Plan and a Resource Mobilization Plan, providing a strategic framework for organizational growth, stronger governance and more sustainable resource mobilization. The National Society also invested in volunteer and staff capacity development, branch strengthening, digital transformation, information management and accountability systems, enhancing the quality, effectiveness and resilience of its humanitarian operations.

The National Society further reinforced its position as a trusted humanitarian actor and auxiliary to public authorities through active participation in humanitarian coordination mechanisms, strengthened communication and advocacy efforts, and the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law. At the same time, it improved governance, risk management, integrity and security systems, strengthened community feedback and accountability mechanisms, advanced human resource reforms, and enhanced security management and operational infrastructure to better support humanitarian action and prepare for future challenges.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

No major changes had been made in the implementation of the unified plan during 2025. However, it should be noted that a cholera epidemic occurred in eastern Chad at the very beginning of the second half of 2025. With a first case reported on July 13, 2025, the epidemic has affected five (5) provinces in eastern Chad and has caused 162 deaths out of a total of 2857 cases. To deal with the epidemic, the Red Cross of Chad has benefited from a DREF of CHF 1 million. The main constraints that could undermine implementation remain the security context and the mobilization of resources.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Chad](#).

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Sudan Regional Population Movement
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS1001 (MDRTD022)
People affected	5.4 million
People to be assisted	1.3 million
Duration	31 months (30 May 2023 to 31 December 2026)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 38 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 47.5 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement
Link to Revised Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 5

Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, over 11 million people have been displaced, triggering the world’s largest displacement crisis. Many have endured repeated displacements, limited access to basic services and heightened protection risks before crossing into neighbouring countries. In Chad, approximately 1.2 million Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees arrived from Sudan, across the border by the violence, through one of the 35 entry points along the 1,360 kilometres long border with Sudan. The refugees spread across four provinces in Eastern Chad, namely Ennedi East, Ouaddaï, Sila and Wadi Fira. The situation was recently aggravated by the Cholera Outbreak, with in the Dougui Refugee Camp in Ouaddaï Province where 120 cases were reported including 4 deaths.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Due to the worsening humanitarian crisis in Sudan with more than 124 million forcibly displaced, out of which 3.4 million fled into neighbouring countries, the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal was revised, increasing the total funding ask from the initial CHF 42 million to CHF 47.5 million and extending the operation end date to December 2026. This adjustment aimed to address the growing needs more effectively in all the countries receiving Sudanese refugees, to respond to the population movement, to adapt to the evolving context and to prepare for future developments as well as recovery actions.

The Red Cross of Chad delivered a robust multisectoral response to the Sudan crisis, drawing on its operational experience and strong coordination with the Chadian Government. It provided health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, psychosocial support and livelihoods assistance across major refugee hosting sites including Adré, Farchana, Gaga, and Arkoum, reaching 262,422 people. The National Society also strengthened staff and volunteer capacities in emergency assessments, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

2.

Emergency Appeal Name	Chad, Africa Floods
Emergency Appeal number	MDRTD024
People assisted	389,000
Duration	22 months (12 September 2024 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 2.4 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 8 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Chad Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Chad Floods Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 4

In 2024, weeks of severe rains in Chad hit all 23 provinces, leaving at least 340 people dead and 1.5 million affected since the initial assessments. The situation evolved very rapidly, with the number of people affected rising from 960,000 to more than 1,495,000 (over 266,000 households) in a week alone. Torrential rainfall caused rivers to overflow, displacing communities and disrupting access to essential services. As of 10 September, the government had recorded 164,000 houses destroyed, five million hectares inundated (including 400,000 hectares of croplands, of which 259,000 were completely destroyed), and 66,700 livestock washed away. This number continued to increase as assessments progressed.

The floods had a long-lasting impact on the most vulnerable, as food production declined significantly, along with the availability of safe water, sanitation, and housing. Forecasts predicted continued heavy rains and flooding across much of West and Central Africa in September, with a high concentration of rainfall in Chad. Historically, torrential and extended periods of rain were expected every 10 years in Chad. These now occur every two to five years due to the climate crisis impacting most countries in the Sahel belt. In addition, Chad is also exposed to riverine floods. As a result, the mounting waters of the Chari and Logone dams have the potential to cause catastrophic floods with devastating impacts.

Short description of emergency operational strategy

To meet the identified needs of affected populations in the priority provinces, the Red Cross of Chad continues to assist 389,000 of the most vulnerable people and those most impacted by the floods in the eight provinces. This operation employs an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to address immediate and medium-term needs, alleviating pressing humanitarian challenges while effectively improving community resilience to shocks. The intervention of the Federation's members, through this appeal, continuously adapts to mitigate the risks of deteriorating humanitarian conditions in communities while maintaining the safety of responders.

The National Society's interventions under this emergency appeal consists of the following components:

Shelter, shelter and human settlements

The Red Cross of Chad has improved the living and protection conditions of flood-affected populations through the provision of emergency shelter, essential household items and housing assistance. A total of 2,525 vulnerable households has benefited from shelter assistance, while 335 shelters and 60 emergency latrines have been constructed. Cash assistance for housing has also enabled 1,000 households to access safe and dignified temporary accommodation.

Food security and livelihoods

Cash-based interventions have enabled affected households to meet their basic needs and strengthen their food security. A total of 994 households received multi-purpose cash assistance and 982 households received cash support from food support, with coverage rates of 99.4 per cent and 98.2 per cent, respectively, contributing to the recovery of the most vulnerable populations.

Health and care

The Red Cross of Chad health response capacity has been strengthened through the training of 260 volunteers in first aid, psychosocial support and community-based surveillance. The equipment and rehabilitation of health facilities, combined with awareness-raising and emergency assistance activities in the affected areas, have improved access to health care and reduced the health risks associated with flooding.

Water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH)

WASH interventions have improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure for affected communities. The rehabilitation of 10 boreholes, the construction of 60 emergency latrines, the distribution of water treatment products to 2,000 households and the sensitization of nearly 27,000 people on good hygiene practices have helped reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and strengthen community resilience.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

The Red Cross of Chad has strengthened the integration of protection into its emergency response through the training of 160 volunteers, the conduct of ERP assessments and the sensitization of more than 14,000 people on child protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and gender issues. These interventions have helped to promote safer and more inclusive environments for affected populations.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Accountability mechanisms have strengthened community participation and tailoring interventions to their needs. Through the training of volunteers, the establishment of feedback mechanisms and the involvement of community leaders, the National Society has fostered a more transparent, inclusive and population-centred response.

Overall result

Through the deployment of 2,678 volunteers, coordination with national authorities and humanitarian partners, as well as a multi-sectoral response covering shelter, health, WASH, food security, protection and community engagement, the Red Cross of Chad has contributed to reducing the vulnerabilities of populations affected by flooding and displacement, while strengthening their recovery capacity and resilience to future crises.



The Red Cross of Chad conducts need assessments and support water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities aimed at improving access to water. (Photo: IFRC)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Chad continued its efforts to integrate climate and environmental considerations into its humanitarian, development and disaster risk reduction interventions. In the face of increasing climate change impacts, including recurrent floods, droughts and natural resource degradation, the National Society has been building the capacity of its volunteers and communities on climate adaptation, environmental protection and risk reduction measures.

During the year, 4,600 tree seedlings were distributed and planted in host communities, refugee camps and public spaces in collaboration with local authorities. These activities have contributed to the restoration of vegetation cover, the fight against environmental degradation and the awareness of the population on the sustainable management of natural resources.

In addition, 130 volunteers were trained on environmental conservation, flood mitigation measures and community actions to adapt to climate change. These trainings have strengthened local capacities in risk prevention and environmental awareness in the districts of Adré and Hadjer Hadid.

The Red Cross of Chad has also continued to implement anticipatory action approaches through Forecast-based Financing (FbF) mechanisms and Early Action Protocols (PAPs/EAPs). These mechanisms make it possible to anticipate the impacts of climate hazards, including floods, and to trigger preventive actions before disasters occur in order to reduce human losses, damage to livelihoods and impacts on the most vulnerable communities.

All of these initiatives have contributed to strengthening the resilience of communities to growing climate risks while supporting the national priorities defined in Chad's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC). The National Society intends to continue its efforts by further developing environmental volunteering activities, reforestation actions, community awareness and anticipatory action approaches in order to better prepare communities for the effects of climate change.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the Red Cross of Chad in integrating climate and environmental considerations into its humanitarian and development operations. This support has strengthened institutional and community capacities in climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and the promotion of durable solutions. The IFRC has also supported the integration of environmental approaches into shelter, water, sanitation and risk management programmes, including through the promotion of more sustainable building solutions, responsible waste management and the development of recycling initiatives. The installation of a plastic waste recycling unit in Abéché is an important step forward in the promotion of innovative approaches to environmental management and the circular economy.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Chad](#).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad continued to strengthen its disaster preparedness, response and coordination capacities, thus consolidating its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities in emergency management. In response to the multiple crises affecting the country, including floods, conflict-related population movements in Sudan and epidemics, the National Society has worked closely with national authorities, Movement partners and humanitarian actors to ensure a coordinated and effective response.

The Red Cross of Chad has strengthened its operational capacity through the mobilization and deployment of 2,678 volunteers in areas affected by flooding and population movements. These volunteers have contributed to rapid needs assessments, relief operations, community outreach, aid distributions, and health, water and sanitation interventions.

Disaster preparedness and response mechanisms have also been strengthened through the development of anticipatory action approaches and the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities in the most exposed areas. The National Society continued to work with national authorities and technical partners to promote the use of early warning systems and improve community preparedness for recurrent flood and other climate hazards.

As part of the flood response, the Red Cross of Chad has also increased the use of Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) as a preferred mode of assistance. This approach has enabled affected households to meet their priority needs in an autonomous and dignified manner, while supporting local markets and promoting the early recovery of affected communities.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continued to provide technical, financial and operational support to the Red Cross of Chad to strengthen its disaster preparedness and response capacities. This support has enabled the implementation of operations to respond to floods and the crisis of population movements linked to the conflict in Sudan and health emergencies. It supported the development of the National Society's institutional capacities in the areas of disaster management, anticipatory action, cash assistance, community preparedness and emergency response coordination. It has also facilitated the mobilization of financial and technical resources through various mechanisms, including Emergency Appeals, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) allocations and partnerships with participating National Societies.



Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was activated for a cholera-outbreak emergency in Chad.

Name of Operation	Chad Cholera Outbreak
MDR-Code	MDRTD025
Duration	6 months (23 September 2025 to 31 March 2026)
Funding allocation	CHF 468,269
People targeted	214,398

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 468,269 in September 2025 is supporting the Red Cross of Chad to assist about 214,398 people affected by a cholera outbreak in the eastern provinces of Ouaddaï and Sila. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a six-month period through health interventions including awareness-raising sessions on the prevention of cholera, psychological first aid and establishment of oral rehydration points in affected areas. Support also includes the distribution of safe drinking water and storage containers, installation of handwashing facilities and water chlorination efforts.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad continued to strengthen its health and well-being interventions to improve vulnerable populations' access to essential health services, nutrition, psychosocial support, and disease prevention activities. The interventions have mainly targeted Sudanese refugees, host communities and flood-affected populations in several provinces of the country.

The Red Cross of Chad strengthened its operational capacity through the training of hundreds of volunteers in the areas of first aid, community-based surveillance, psychosocial support, risk communication and community engagement. These strengthened capacities have improved prevention, early detection and response to health risks in the intervention areas.

Community health and nutrition activities have resulted in the screening of 83,389 children and the referral of 80,986 malnourished children to specialized care services. In addition, health promotion and disease prevention activities reached more than 215,000 people through awareness campaigns on hygiene, nutrition, diseases with epidemic potential and available health services.

The National Society has also contributed to improving access to health care through support for health facilities, 5,546 curative consultations, referral of 456 people to specialized services, and capacity building of health centres through the provision of medicines, medical equipment and sanitation equipment.

Mental health and psychosocial support remained an important component of the humanitarian response. A total of 3,530 people benefited from psychosocial support activities through support groups, discussion groups and mental health awareness sessions. These interventions have helped to reduce the psychosocial effects of forced displacement, disasters and situations of vulnerability.

In the area of epidemic prevention and preparedness, the National Society strengthened community-based surveillance and early warning systems through the training of volunteers, community health workers and traditional healers, contributing to better detection of health risks and faster response to epidemic threats.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continued to provide technical, financial and operational support to the Red Cross of Chad to strengthen the implementation of its interventions in the area of health and well-being. This support has enabled the National Society to increase its capacity to respond to health emergencies, population movements and natural disasters, while strengthening community health, nutrition, mental health and psychosocial support services. The IFRC also supported resource mobilization and capacity building for the volunteers and staff in the areas of first aid, community-based surveillance, outbreak preparedness and response, and community engagement and accountability.

The **French Red Cross** played a major role in supporting the health interventions implemented as part of the response to population movements related to the Sudanese crisis in eastern Chad as well as in flood response operations in the south of the country. This support has contributed in particular to strengthening access to health care, nutrition activities, community surveillance, hygiene promotion and psychosocial care for affected populations.



Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad continued to strengthen its response to the needs of refugees, migrants, returnees and host communities affected by the Sudanese crisis, in line with the priorities of the IFRC's Global Route-Based Migration Programme. Faced with the continuous influx of populations in the east of the country, the National Society has consolidated its role as a leading humanitarian actor in the assistance and protection of people on the move.

The opening and operationalization of the Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in Adré, as well as the strengthening of the Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in Abéché, Ati and Oum-Hadjer, have improved migrants' and refugees' access to essential information, guidance, protection and humanitarian assistance services. A total of 7,881 people on the move were registered and referred to the appropriate services according to their specific needs.

The National Society has also strengthened mechanisms for the protection and referral of vulnerable people through an effective referral system to specialized actors. Persons in need of international protection were referred to UNHCR, while persons with specific medical or protection needs were referred to relevant partners.

The protection of family ties remained an important priority. With the support of the ICRC, the Red Cross of Chad has strengthened its capacity in this area through the training of 14 (Restoring Family Links (RFL) focal points and the establishment of communication spaces that have enabled more than 126,000 people to maintain or re-establish contact with their loved ones.

The National Society has also contributed to the strengthening of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities through awareness-raising campaigns, the establishment of community dialogue mechanisms and the organization of awareness-raising activities on migrants' rights, protection, health and available services.

Finally, the institutional capacity of the National Society has been strengthened through the training of volunteers and focal points on migration, protection, psychosocial support and referral mechanisms, thereby improving the quality of services provided to people on the move.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continued to provide critical technical, financial and operational support to the Red Cross of Chad in the implementation of its response to population movements related to the Sudanese crisis. This support has strengthened the National Society's capacities in the areas of protection, humanitarian assistance, restoring family links, community engagement and the management of Humanitarian Service Points.

The IFRC supported the National Society through resource mobilization, operational coordination support and institutional capacity building in the context of the Emergency Appeal for Population Movements. This support has also helped to improve protection mechanisms and access to essential services for people on the move.

The **British Red Cross** continued to support the establishment and strengthening of humanitarian services along migration routes, including through assistance to vulnerable migrants, the development of services within PWDs and improved access to information and protection mechanisms.

The **Italian Red Cross** continued its support to the National Society in the eastern provinces through the strengthening of protection activities, the promotion of social cohesion, psychosocial support for vulnerable people and the establishment of safe spaces for survivors of gender-based violence. It also supported the strengthening of the National Society's operational capacities as well as the development of durable solutions that promote the inclusion of displaced populations and host communities.

The **ICRC** provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross Chad continued its efforts to promote inclusion, equality, community participation and respect for humanitarian principles in all its interventions. Through the systematic integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) approaches, the National Society has strengthened its capacity to respond to the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups while promoting their active participation in decision-making processes.

The Red Cross of Chad has strengthened the capacities of its volunteers, staff and community actors on the themes of protection, prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), social cohesion and community engagement. In total, more than 360 volunteers and staff members have benefited from trainings in ERP, CEA, community protection, awareness-raising and referral mechanisms.

Awareness-raising actions carried out in the communities have reached more than 60,000 people through activities on child protection, prevention of gender-based violence, social cohesion, inclusion and accountability mechanisms. These interventions have helped to strengthen communities' knowledge of their rights, available services and protection mechanisms.

Community engagement remained a cross-cutting priority in the National Society's operations. The feedback and complaint management mechanisms put in place resulted in the collection of more than 1,685 community feedback, 87 per cent of which were processed, helping to improve transparency, the quality of programmes and the adaptation of interventions to the needs expressed by communities.

The National Society also continued its efforts to empower women and girls, strengthen youth participation and promote social cohesion in areas affected by displacement and disasters. The involvement of community leaders, youth, women and local authorities has strengthened community mechanisms for dialogue, conflict prevention and peaceful coexistence.

Finally, the National Society continued to strengthen its information management, data protection and community monitoring systems to improve the quality of its interventions and ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable populations were better addressed.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continued to provide technical and financial support to the Red Cross of Chad to strengthen the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) approaches across the National Society's programmes and operations. The IFRC supported the National Society in strengthening its community engagement mechanisms, in particular through the development of systems for collecting, analysing and managing community feedback as well as strengthening the capacities of CEA teams at the national and local levels. This support has helped to improve community participation and accountability for interventions.

The **British Red Cross** continued to support the implementation of CEA approaches, particularly in programmes related to migration and population movements, promoting better consideration of community voices in the design and implementation of interventions.

The **French Red Cross** continued its technical support to the National Society in the development and popularization of tools, policies and strategies related to Protection, Gender and Inclusion as well as the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), contributing to strengthening the institutional framework for the protection of the National Society.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The following participating National Societies have provided support to the Red Cross of Chad:

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's programming in cash and voucher assistance, food security and in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

The **French Red Cross** supports the National Society in strengthening the resilience of local populations and institutions against disaster risks both in rural and urban areas of Chad.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society in ensuring that the population has free preventative and curative health services. It also provides support in areas of migration, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** supports the Red Cross of Chad in the development of shelter programmes and activities related to environmental protection by integrating the cash approach as a means of implementation.

Movement coordination

The Red Cross of Chad ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC has been working with the Red Cross of Chad to help Sudanese refugees make contact with their families through Restoring Family Links services.

External coordination

The Red Cross of Chad is an auxiliary to the public authorities and works in partnership with state and non-state partners on the basis of several memoranda of understanding. The National Society cooperates with the Government through its ministries, decentralized delegations and specialized agencies. It works with UN agencies such as the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in development programmes and humanitarian operations. Non-governmental organizations such as MSF Holland, Oxfam and ACF collaborate with the National Society in synergizing action and on multi-stakeholder platforms.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad continued its institutional strengthening efforts to improve its capacity to respond effectively, sustainably, and in a coordinated manner to the country's growing humanitarian needs. In a context marked by massive displacement of populations linked to the Sudanese crisis, recurrent climate disasters and health emergencies, the National Society has undertaken several strategic initiatives aimed at strengthening its governance, organizational sustainability and operational capacities.

One of the main achievements of the year was the development of the National Society Development Plan (NSD), which constitutes a strategic roadmap to guide the institutional development of the National Society over the next few years. This process has made it possible to identify organizational priorities, define a common vision for development and strengthen the alignment of the National Society's actions with the needs of communities and the orientations of the IFRC's Strategy 2030.

The Red Cross of Chad has also made significant progress in the area of financial sustainability through the development of its Resource Mobilization Plan, aimed at strengthening its capacity to mobilize financial, material and human resources in a more structured and sustainable manner. This process has involved the National Society's key stakeholders and is expected to diversify funding sources and gradually reduce dependence on external funding.

At the same time, the National Society continued to strengthen its branch network and volunteerism through capacity development of staff and volunteers in several technical and operational areas, including disaster management, community health, protection, community engagement, data management and cash assistance.

The Red Cross of Chad also continued to promote the modernization of its internal systems and processes, including through digital transformation initiatives, strengthening information management, and improving monitoring and accountability mechanisms. These efforts contribute to improving organizational effectiveness and the quality of services provided to communities.

All of these actions have enabled the Red Cross of Chad to consolidate its institutional capacities, strengthen its presence at the local level and move towards a more resilient, sustainable organization that is better prepared to respond to future humanitarian challenges.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued its technical, financial and institutional support for the organizational development of the Red Cross of Chad. This support has contributed to strengthening the National Society's governance, management, strategic planning and resource mobilization capacities.

During the year, the IFRC provided direct support to the Red Cross of Chad in the development of two major strategic documents: the National Society Development Plan (NSD) and the Resource Mobilization Plan. Both processes have strengthened the National Society's strategic vision, improved its long-term planning and laid the foundation for greater institutional sustainability.

IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad continued its efforts to strengthen its positioning as a reference humanitarian actor and auxiliary to the public authorities in the fields of humanitarian action, disaster management, community health and response to population movements. Through its interventions in the Sudanese crisis, floods and health emergencies, the National Society has consolidated its visibility among the authorities, humanitarian partners and communities.

The National Society has actively participated in humanitarian coordination mechanisms at the national and provincial levels, thus strengthening its role in dialogue with public authorities, UN agencies, international organizations and Movement partners. This participation has contributed to a better consideration of the needs of vulnerable populations in humanitarian planning and response processes.

The communication actions carried out during the year have improved the visibility of the National Society's interventions as well as the understanding of its humanitarian mandate among the general public and stakeholders. Through the dissemination of information on its operations, community activities and protection actions, the Red Cross of Chad has strengthened community confidence and recognition of its role as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian actor.

The National Society also continued to promote the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and to disseminate International Humanitarian Law (IHL) to volunteers, partners and communities. These efforts have helped to strengthen the acceptance of the National Society in the areas of intervention and to facilitate humanitarian access to the most vulnerable populations.

In addition, the Red Cross of Chad continued to strengthen the capacity of its teams in corporate communication, risk communication and engagement with the media, thus promoting better recognition of its achievements and more effective communication with communities, partners and authorities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the Red Cross of Chad in strengthening its capacities in humanitarian diplomacy, institutional communication and advocacy. This support has enabled the National Society to increase its influence with decision-makers and to better position the humanitarian priorities of vulnerable populations in spaces for dialogue and coordination.

During the year, the IFRC facilitated exchange of experiences, coordination meetings and capacity-building sessions for National Society leaders and executives on humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy and strategic communications approaches.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross of Chad continued to strengthen its governance, management and accountability systems to improve its organizational effectiveness, transparency and capacity to respond to the growing needs of vulnerable populations. These efforts were part of the National Society's institutional development process and the elaboration of its National Society Development Plan (NSD).

Significant progress has been made in strengthening support functions and management systems through improved planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and information management mechanisms. Operations related to population movements, floods and other humanitarian interventions have benefited from increased support in terms of monitoring results, data collection, indicator management and accountability to affected populations and partners.

The Red Cross of Chad has also strengthened its mechanisms for community engagement and feedback management. The feedback systems set up within the framework of the operations have made it possible to collect more than 1,685 community feedback, 87% of which have been processed, thus contributing to a better adaptation of the programmes to the needs expressed by the communities and to a strengthening of the transparency of interventions.

In the area of risk management and integrity, the National Society has continued to integrate the principles of prevention of fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) into its operations and institutional processes. Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for staff and volunteers have contributed to promoting an organizational culture based on responsibility, ethics and the protection of people.

In addition, investments in human resource development have strengthened the technical skills of staff and volunteers in several strategic areas, including disaster management, community health, protection, community engagement, cash assistance and PMER. These efforts have helped to improve the quality of programmes and the National Society's ability to respond effectively to crises.

Finally, the process of elaborating the National Society Development Plan and the Resource Mobilization Plan made it possible to identify the main institutional risks, the priorities for organizational strengthening and the mechanisms needed to sustainably improve the performance, agility and sustainability of the Red Cross of Chad.

The human resources assessment identified key structural gaps in personnel management, including the absence of essential benchmarks such as the HR procedures manual, the internal regulations and the code of conduct. This diagnosis has helped to define clear priorities for institutional strengthening, with the ongoing development of the terms of reference to structure and launch these reforms. These actions aim to set up a more structured human resources management system, in line with standards and capable of sustainably supporting organizational performance.

The Red Cross of Chad, with the support of its partners, continues to monitor the security context with the organization of security risk assessments throughout the project's intervention area, including in N'Djamena, the capital. The IFRC's operational base in eastern Chad, originally built in 2004, has also been rehabilitated to be operational again. Based on the results of these security risk assessments, an update to the existing security management framework, which includes policies, procedures and guidelines to mitigate identified risks and threats, was conducted.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in the development and implementation of human resources management, performance evaluation and skills development tools, thus contributing to strengthening human capital management and the professionalization of the organization. This support aims to enable the Red Cross of Chad to have more effective mechanisms to attract, develop and retain the talent necessary to implement its humanitarian mandate.

In addition, the IFRC provided technical support for the development of the National Society Development Plan (NSD) and the Resource Mobilization Plan, two strategic processes aimed at strengthening the National Society's institutional sustainability, accountability and operational capacity.

The organisational development process supported by the IFRC also places an important emphasis on digital transformation, the improvement of information management systems and the development of the skills of staff and volunteers. These investments aim to improve the National Society's organizational effectiveness, quality of services, data-driven decision-making, and adaptability in the face of an ever-changing humanitarian environment.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- The year 2025 has made it possible to further consolidate the appropriation of the Unified Plan approach by the Red Cross of Chad and the Movement's partners. After several years of implementation, this approach has demonstrated its added value by strengthening coordination, complementarity and information sharing between the different components of the Movement present in the country. It has also improved the collective visibility of interventions and provided a more comprehensive view of the results achieved for the benefit of vulnerable populations.
- Another important lesson is the need to further strengthen joint resource mobilization. Despite progress in coordination, the growing scale of humanitarian needs related to the Sudanese crisis, climate-related disasters and health emergencies continues to outstrip available resources. A more coordinated approach to resource mobilization and partnership development is essential to ensure continuity and scale-up of interventions.
- The experience gained through the various evaluations carried out during the year also confirmed the importance of programming based on data and the needs expressed by the communities. The completion of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) has made it possible to orient interventions towards priorities identified directly by the populations concerned, thus strengthening the relevance and ownership of the actions implemented.
- Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) carried out in the framework of cash assistance programmes has demonstrated the importance of post-intervention monitoring mechanisms to measure the use of assistance, assess beneficiary satisfaction and identify the adjustments needed to improve the effectiveness of future distributions.
- In addition, evaluations on gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection have highlighted the importance of systematically integrating protection, gender and inclusion considerations into all humanitarian interventions. They also stressed the need to strengthen community mechanisms for prevention, referral and care for the most vulnerable people.
- Finally, the operations carried out in 2025 have demonstrated that investing in the capacity building of volunteers, community structures and local branches is one of the most effective levers to ensure a rapid, adapted and sustainable response to crises. The development of local skills remains a key factor in resilience and the sustainability of program achievements.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [TD_Chad AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRTD025](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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