

Emergency appeal No: MDRTD024 Emergency appeal launched: 12/09/2024 Operational Strategy published: 27/09/2024	Glide No: FL-2024-000139-TCD
Operation update – 12 months Date of issue: 22/12/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 12/09/2024 to 30/11/2025
Revised Operation timeframe: 22 months (12/09/2024 - 30/06/2026)	Number of people being assisted: 389,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 4 million for the IFRC Secretariat Ask CHF 8 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which aimed to mobilize CHF 8,000,000, is 47% funded. The Chad Red Cross (CRT) has focused on providing assistance for the recovery and strengthening preparedness for the upcoming floods. For this reason, the CRT is requesting another extension period of 6 months at no cost, in order to close the activities initially planned.



Chad Red Cross volunteers supporting tree planting activities in flood prone areas

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Ranked among the most climate-vulnerable countries in Africa, Chad is exposed to a wide range of climatic conditions, from desert to semi-arid and Sudanian zones. Extreme weather patterns, including recurrent droughts and severe flooding, place the country at high risk of climate-related disasters. Water scarcity, worsened by decades of drought, combined with episodes of intense rainfall, leaves communities particularly vulnerable. In 2024, torrential rains triggered widespread flooding across all 23 provinces of Chad, affecting thousands of households and causing significant loss of life, property, and livelihoods. According to Chadian authorities and partners, including the Chad Red Cross, more than 1,941,869 people (342,471 households) had been affected as of 15 October 2024. The floods resulted in 576 deaths, the submergence of over 432,238 hectares of farmland, and the loss of 72,170 head of livestock. The most affected provinces were:

- Lac (277,409 people)
- Mandoul (267,408)
- Moyen-Chari (245,531)
- Tandjilé (226,535)
- Mayo-Kebbi Est (218,238)
- Batha (172,750)

This crisis, further aggravated by persistent community conflicts, has displaced large numbers of people. Despite efforts by the government and humanitarian partners, needs remain substantial. River flooding has heightened the vulnerability of affected populations, particularly in Mayo-Kebbi Est, Moyen-Chari, Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, Chari Baguirmi, Batha, Salamat, and N'Djamena, worsening food insecurity and malnutrition during the lean season.

According to the joint Food Security and Nutrition Cluster bulletin for the second half of 2024, the food and nutrition situation remains alarming, with a growing number of people facing food insecurity. Floods have significantly contributed to this deterioration: 819,370 hectares representing 13.8% of total cultivated land were affected, including 432,200 hectares destroyed. This has reduced market supply below normal levels and triggered atypical increases in food prices. The Cadre Harmonisé (March 2025) estimates that 3.8 million people will face food insecurity during the lean season. The SMART 2024 survey reports 1.4 million acutely malnourished children and approximately 300,000 pregnant and lactating women. Although the 2025 Food and Nutrition Response Plan aim to assist 38.4% of those in need, only 11.5% of required resources have been mobilized.

Flooding has also caused massive population displacement. Thousands of families were forced to abandon their homes and seek refuge in temporary shelters, many of which are inadequate. Poor sanitary conditions, limited access to safe water and insufficient sanitation facilities have contributed to the spread of diseases such as cholera and malaria. Health emergencies have intensified with a resurgence of epidemic-prone diseases. Reported measles rose sharply from 41 in May to 248 in June 2025. Meningitis cases also increased, with 41 confirmed cases compared to 17 the previous month. Malaria remains a major concern, with 493,249 confirmed cases and 472 deaths reported in epidemiological week 24 (7–14 June). In addition, the Government of Chad has announced a cholera outbreak in the eastern province.

As of 10 November 2025, five provinces are affected, with 2,928 confirmed cholera cases and 164 deaths reported. The provinces targeted under the Flood Emergency Appeal have not been affected, which is believed to be linked to the hygiene-promotion activities conducted by CRT volunteers, including awareness-raising and the distribution of bleach and cresyl.

One year after the 2024 floods, persistent insecurity, climate shocks, and population displacement continue to hinder the recovery of vulnerable households. Emergency agricultural assistance will be essential to help families meet their needs once their food stocks are depleted and to protect their remaining livelihoods. Although government measures have contributed to stabilizing prices, the increases observed over the past four years persist across most markets. This situation is exacerbated by reduced agricultural production due to the floods, rising transport costs, and declining import volumes.

For example, compared to the five-year average, millet prices have increased by 13% in Abéché, 8% in Moundou, and 14% in Sarh. Sorghum prices have risen by 38% in Mongo and 37% in Sarh. Maize prices have surged by 159% in Bol and 66% in Pala. A similar upward trend is observed for oilseeds and protein crops. Groundnut prices have increased by 69% in Doba, 61% in Kélo, 53% in Koumra, and 64% in Abéché. Sesame prices have risen by 41% in Mongo, 59% in Bénoye, and 70% in Bébidjia. Currently, affected populations continue to face significant challenges in restoring their livelihoods—including agriculture, livestock, and small businesses. Poor sanitation has heightened the risk of water contamination, leading to numerous cases of diarrhoea among people relying on unsafe water sources.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Before and during the emergency period, the Chad Red Cross coordinated and worked closely with Chad's National Flood Management Committee, local authorities, and its local disaster response teams for preparedness and response. The Chad Red Cross has 23 provincial committees in the 23 affected provinces, with 115 staff and more than 75,000 volunteers. As soon as the first torrential rains were announced, the CRT put in place preventive measures by organizing trainings and refresher sessions for volunteers on first aid and psychological first aid, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability, as well as community health in the provinces and localities most at risk. The CRT has also developed information tools adapted to the flood context, used to create and disseminate information materials in the targeted localities. The Community Health Department used these materials to organize health education, community engagement, and social mobilization sessions through local channels.

These volunteers worked alongside local authorities in all 23 provinces to help their communities protect themselves and prepare for a possible worsening of flooding after the river flood warning. The National Society has succeeded in mobilizing and deploying its committees for anticipated actions by drawing on existing projects and resources in the country, with the support of the Movement's partners (ICRC, IFRC, French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Italian Red Cross) and thanks to the PP project funded by ECHO. Regarding the immediate response to the 2024 floods, the CRT has carried out the following actions:

- Provision of first aid and emergency assistance in all 23 provinces following flood waves since July. This includes providing first aid and psychosocial support, raising awareness of waterborne diseases, promoting hygiene in relocation sites, and assisting in the evacuation of vulnerable people.
- Organization and participation in humanitarian assessments in N'Djamena and other affected localities.
- CRT supported the construction of 150 UNHCR-funded shelters in Kournari (Chari Baguirmi province).
- Assistance in the provision of shelter and essential household items (EHIs) to affected households, thanks to stocks received from Red Cross partners.

This operation was implemented by the consortium of Movement partners in Chad, including the French Red Cross, the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Chad Red Cross and the IFRC.

With regard to this Emergency Appeal operation, several actions have been carried out in the various sectors.

Prior to targeting beneficiaries, 160 volunteers (20 per province) were trained on the basic concepts of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (ECA), including a briefing on the Chad Red Cross Code of Conduct. The briefing focused on the prevention of fraud and corruption, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse as well as harassment (PSEAH). The trained volunteers all signed the code of conduct document after the briefing. They were also made aware of the use of mobile phones and tablets for data collection with KoboTools.

Distribution of sandbags: The CRT distributed 8,000 sandbags to the provincial branches of N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Mayo Kebbi East and Moyen Chari. These bags, filled with sand, were used as dikes, positioned along rivers to block the overflow of water in certain localities. This operation was carried out with the contribution of local communities, who participated in filling the empty bags with sand.

Shelter and Essential Households Items (EHI): 60 emergency shelters have been built in Kournari to accommodate people displaced by the floods. In addition, 1,000 kits of essential household items were purchased and distributed to 1,000 of the most vulnerable households in 4 provinces, namely: Mayo Kebbi East (300 kits), Moyen Chari (300 kits), Batha (250 kits) and Salamat (150 kits).

These kits consisted of a plastic mat for three people, 2 blankets, 1 tarpaulin, 1 piece of loincloth, 1 15-liter bucket, 1 20-liter jerry can, 6 pieces of soap, 1 sakane, 2 mosquito nets, 6 bath towels, 6 sanitary napkins, 5 women's underwear, 3 toilet soaps, 6 tubes of toothpaste and toothbrushes. Prior to the distribution, 40 Red Cross volunteers from Chad were trained (10 per province: Mayo Kebbi East, Moyen Chari, Batha and Salamat) on distribution management and techniques.

In addition, a distribution of cash for house rental reached 982 households for an amount of 40,000 CFA francs per household and for a period of 3 months. Each household received a total of 120,000 francs. The distribution of cash for renting houses covered 4 of the most vulnerable provinces, i.e. 250 households per province.

Also, 85 CRT volunteers, masons and carpenters were trained on the techniques of building safe houses according to the PASSA approach. At the end of the training, these volunteers received construction materials consisting of saw, trowel, water spirit level, a hammer, a trowel, and a 5m digital tape measure.

125 semi-durable shelters were built by volunteers and community members for the most vulnerable households affected by the floods. The project provided bricks and cement and community members contributed with the provision of sand, water and soil. The construction of these semi-sustainable shelters was supported by DG ECHO as part of the Top up.

WASH: 200 volunteers (25 per province) were trained in WASH (Water, Hygiene and Sanitation) activities, including door-to-door and mass sensitization techniques, environmental and personal hygiene, handwashing with soap, home water treatment and waste management. The training sessions took place in the provinces of Mayo Kebbi East, Moyen Chari, Logone Oriental, N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Tandjilé, Batha and Salamat.

The trained volunteers conducted awareness sessions on hygiene promotion, accompanied by the distribution of bleach and gresyl. This distribution was accompanied by a demonstration of the use of the products mentioned. To date, 26,996 people have been reached by hygiene promotion awareness sessions, including: 7,034 girls under 18, 7,963 women over 18, 6,377 boys under 18, and 5,622 men over 18. In addition, as part of the activities implemented by the partners in the flood top-up: 5,680 people were sensitized on hygiene and health promotion, including 2,816

women and 2,842 men and 22 people living with disabilities. As for the flood response project financed by the Government of Italy, 21,039 (2,897 men and 4,319 women and 13,823 children) were involved. A total of 53,715 people were sensitized on hygiene promotion. We believe that this awareness has borne fruit insofar as the cholera that is currently affecting Chad has not affected the area of intervention of the Flood Appeal.

Another 2,000 litres of bleach and 2,000 litres of Gresyl were distributed to 2,000 households in high-risk areas, with 250 households per province. That distribution was accompanied by a demonstration of the use of those chemicals.

A total of 80 sanitation kits and 80 waste management tools have also been purchased to strengthen the sanitation, cleaning and eradication of larval sites, through the organization of sanitation campaigns with the active participation of communities and local leaders. To date, 80 communities have received the waste management kits and tools and are currently conducting weekly sanitation campaigns in their localities.

Finally, 10 non-functional boreholes have been rehabilitated in 3 provinces, namely Chari Baguirmi, Moyen Chari and Logone Oriental.

CASH: Two types of cash distribution have been carried out by the CRT; these are multi-purpose cash and cash for house rental. After targeting the beneficiaries and selecting the cash beneficiaries by category, community meetings were held at all the sites selected for these activities. Then 1000 beneficiaries were selected for the cash for multiple use and 1000 others for the cash rental of the houses. According to the cash working group, the amount set for cash for multiple use was 95,000 CFA francs per person in one tranche while cash for house rental was 40,000 francs per person per month. Each beneficiary therefore received 3 times 40,000 F for a total of 120,000 F CFA corresponding to the amount of the rental of the houses for 3 months.

A total of 994 households each received an amount of 95,000 CFA francs representing the amount of cash for multiple uses, i.e. a realization rate of 99.4% of the target and 982 households each received a sum of 120,000 CFA francs, representing the amount of rent for 3 months. This represents a coverage rate of 98.2%.

It is important to note that the CRT had previously renewed its contract with 3 Financial Services Partners (FSPs). These are Airtel Money and Moov Africa for the distribution of mobile cash and with Express Union for the distribution of direct cash. A PSF can be activated depending on its network coverage. For these two distributions, the CRT worked with Airtel Money for the mobile distributions in the city of N'Djamena and with Moov money for the mobile cash distributions in the provinces.

After these distributions, the CRT organized a post-distribution evaluation to take into account the level of appreciation of the beneficiaries and to find out how these funds were used.

Health & Care :

- A total of 160 volunteers have been trained in first aid, 20 per province, to strengthen the first aid and psychological first aid capacities of the provincial committees. In addition, 40 first aid kits were purchased and distributed in all targeted provinces (5 kits per province). In addition, 2,000 mosquito nets were purchased and distributed to 1,000 of the most vulnerable households.
- Two health centres have received sanitation equipment. These are the Kournari Health Center in Chari Baguirmi and the Doba Health Center in Logone Oriental.
- The Kournari Health Center has been rehabilitated. The rehabilitation involved the total repair of the roof and the painting of the building.
- A total of 100 CRT volunteers have been trained on community-based surveillance in 4 provinces, including N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Moyen Chari and Logone Oriental. The training of volunteers in SBC continues in the other 4 provinces.

Protection and prevention

(Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DR

- The Red Cross Society of Chad has carried out an assessment to identify local referral systems for gender-based violence and all issues related to children. This assessment aims to map and provide information on local referral systems for all child protection concerns. The assessment covered the 4 provinces located in the southern part of the country. The report of this evaluation is yet to be received.
- As part of the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (ERP) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities, 160 CRT volunteers were trained in the basics of these approaches before the launch of beneficiary targeting. This training included a briefing on the CRT Code of Conduct, which all trained volunteers signed at the end of the session. In addition, the CRT organized a CEA & ERP training workshop to deepen the knowledge of volunteers and staff on these approaches. The first part of this workshop was held in Moundou and involved representatives of 4 branches (Mayo Kebbi East, Tandjilé, Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari).
- In the field, targeting/complaint committees have been set up in each of the 15 intervention areas. Each committee is composed of 2 women and 2 men. To date, more than 800 community returns have been collected and processed.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

Despite the efforts of the government and its partners, humanitarian needs remain largely unmet, and the floods have increased the precariousness of affected populations in all targeted provinces. These floods devastated several hectares of fields, leading to massive destruction of crops. The risk of a food crisis hangs over all the flooded areas, with the majority of the plantations having been ravaged by the water. According to FAO's contribution to Chad's 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan, the 2024 floods, combined with pest attacks, destroyed nearly 14% of cultivated areas, threatening to worsen food insecurity and malnutrition well before the lean season. In 2025, persistent insecurity, climate shocks, and population movements continue to hamper the recovery of vulnerable households. Emergency agricultural assistance will be crucial to enable them to feed themselves once their stocks are depleted and to preserve their livelihoods.

This situation is aggravated by the alert on food insecurity in the country. According to the December 2024 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, more than 2.4 million people (14% of the total population) are suffering from acute food insecurity (phase 3+), an increase of 400,000 people compared to December 2023. In addition, these results reveal that more than 3.7 million people (or 21% of the Chadian population) could be acutely food insecure (phases 3+) during the next lean season (June-September). This worsening is the result of a decline in agricultural production and the surge in staple food prices. In addition, admissions to nutritional centres reveal an alarming situation: 710,523 children under the age of five are suffering from severe acute malnutrition. The food and nutrition situation is due, inter alia, to an expected decline in agricultural production compared to the average of the past five years. There is a deficit of 614 tons of cereals compared to the previous season, following the floods that destroyed more than 432,200 hectares of fields, all crops combined, across the country, especially in the southern part, considered one of Chad's cereal granaries. Added to this are the unusual increases in staple food prices across the country, limiting access for the most affected households (poor and very poor). The report also states that 2 million people are at risk of epidemic diseases.

With the return of the rainy season, communities in flood-prone areas are once again facing heightened anxiety. The water level in the Logone River is rising rapidly, causing great concern among the local populations. Many of the most vulnerable people have not yet recovered from the devastating floods of the previous year and now face the threat of further displacement and loss.

In response, the Chadian Red Cross (CRT), through its Early Action Protocol (EAP) for the floods, has taken proactive measures. Intervention equipment has been pre-positioned in high-risk areas, and volunteers have been trained to carry out anticipatory actions. The National Society (NS), together with community members and humanitarian partners, is closely monitoring the situation. Once the predefined thresholds are reached, anticipatory actions will be triggered to mitigate the impact of potential flooding.

Operational risk assessment

The response to the ongoing floods has encountered several significant operational constraints that have affected the effectiveness of the response efforts:

- **Inflation in local markets** as a result of economic disruptions and the impact on production. Food prices continue to rise due to destruction and lack of access. According to the World Bank's April 2025 report, pressure on food demand has led to higher prices, while floods have caused supply shortages. These factors have collectively pushed inflation to 5.7% in 2024 and it is expected to rise further. The CRT has already advocated for large-scale action by the authorities to check market prices and ensure that instances of disruption are reported so that necessary corrective action can be taken. This advocacy aims to maintain the monetary value needed to meet the basic needs of the population. Monitoring will include regular price assessments to measure the impact of the programme on the purchasing power of the target population and to verify the services provided by the financial provider. For price monitoring, the project will rely on the mechanisms established by the Cash Working Group, based on SISAAP and FewsNet collections. At the same time, the CRT will carry out specific monitoring in the targeted markets and alert the Cash Working Group and the competent authorities in the event of significant distortions.
- **Delay in transferring funds to the National Society** : The operation was launched on 12 September 2024 and requests for funds were drafted and shared immediately. However, the NS received the funds on December 11, 2024. This delay has seriously impacted the schedule of operations. In addition, the transfer of the 3rd tranche to the SN still took a long time before it was effective.
- **Political constraint**: The timing of the last local elections, covering the period from 07 December 2024 to 15 January 2025, has seriously affected the implementation of activities due to security concerns. IFRC staff had to remain in N'Djamena until the results were released. This period disrupted the implementation of activities for at least a month and a half.
- **Instability of communication** and telecommunication systems throughout the country, and even more so in areas far from the capital. The deployment of teams, the monitoring of operations and the implementation of activities have all been disrupted, aggravated by the floods.
- **The Red Cross of Chad is on the front line in all humanitarian responses in the country.** This flood crisis comes at a time when the CRT is already responding to the most urgent needs, including for Sudanese refugees in the eastern provinces (Wadi Fira, Ouaddaï, Sila), Central African refugees in the southern region and displaced people in the Lake Chad region due to climate change and insecurity near the borders with northern Cameroon and Nigeria. On all these fronts, CRT volunteers need operational capacity building through various training programs and tools. In addition, a range of sectoral strategies needs to be developed to better meet the expectations of target populations and donors.
- **Security issues remain the most significant challenge affecting the implementation of this operation.** According to the IFRC's security assessment report, several provinces are currently classified under high security phases. Logone Oriental, Moyen Chari, Batha and Salamat are in the red zone, indicating severe access restrictions and high security risks. Tandjilé, Mayo-Kebbi East and Chari Baguirmi are classified as orange zones, requiring prior authorization for access. Only N'Djamena, located in the yellow zone, offers

relatively free access. These classifications have direct implications for the planning and execution of humanitarian responses. Access to the red and orange zones requires IFRC security approval, which has drastically delayed deployment times and complicated the organization of human and logistical resources. Close coordination and continuous monitoring are essential to ensure operational efficiency while protecting the safety of responders.

- The fleet and communication tools must be adapted to meet the safety standards specific to each zone. This includes ensuring that vehicles are equipped for emergency response and that communication systems are reliable and secure. Operational planning must remain flexible to adapt to changing security dynamics and maintain rapid response capacity.
- **Low NS Consumption Rate** : The Memorandum of Understanding between the IFRC and the Chad Red Cross was drafted based on the amount of the DREF loan of CHF 1,000,000. The total contributions to the Call amount to CHF 2,868,996, plus the contribution of the Italian Government of €800,000 and the contribution of DG ECHO as a top up to PP ECHO. It is necessary to encourage the NS to increase its consumption capacity in order to be able to use the remaining funds in a short period of time.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The flood response operation has been heavily impacted by major political and economic challenges in the country. These significant changes have created a situation where the delivery of humanitarian services across the country has been hampered. Among the most significant factors are the delays caused by the late transfers of funds to the National Society (NS) and the electoral calendar which has slowed down the implementation of activities. This situation has been aggravated by the impassable state of roads in some provinces during the rainy season, including Tandjilé and Salamat, and by security concerns, creating an environment of caution that has reduced the mobility of teams in the targeted areas.

In view of the above, some activities have been delayed, including those related to cash transfer operations (multi-purpose cash and cash for rent) for people affected by the floods as well as support for the reconstruction of shelters. The low burn rate recorded by CRT did not allow the planned activities to be completed within the allotted timeframe. After 14 months of implementation, only about 50% of the budget allocated under the signed programme agreement had been utilized. Despite efforts to accelerate implementation, the delays could not be recovered. The National Society still has ongoing funds, and a final transfer is expected to support the completion of the planned activities. Consequently, the CRT has requested an extension of the Floods Operation until June 2026. The IFRC office continues to work closely with programme coordination to develop a clear timeline that will help manage scheduling conflicts across ongoing projects within the National Society. This approach will support the identification of key staff dedicated to the implementation and monitoring of each project, thereby reducing delays caused by the limited availability of programme coordination personnel.

As a reminder, the operation aims to meet the multisectoral needs of **389,000 of the most vulnerable people** affected by floods in eight priority provinces: Mayo Kebbi East, Moyen Chari, Tandjilé, Logone Oriental, N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Batha, and Salamat.

This operation adopts an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to address both immediate and medium-term needs, mitigating urgent humanitarian challenges while strengthening community resilience to future shocks. The response of Federation members is continually adapted to reduce the risk of worsening humanitarian conditions while ensuring

the safety of responders. Initially, the operation was designed to be implemented in three phases: Immediate Relief (3 months), Post-Relief (3 months), and Transition (3 months).

However, difficulties encountered during implementation led to delays, requiring an adjustment of the project timeline. The first revision extended the implementation period to 15 months, but this was insufficient to recover the delays, which affected the duration of each phase. The no-cost extension now requested will allow further adjustment of the remaining phases and will also strengthen community participation, particularly by leveraging additional resources mobilized through the Italian government and other related projects.

The three phases remain unchanged in structure, but their duration has been extended to cover both the transition to climate-resilient activities and the National Society's capacity-building efforts. The Movement's approach is therefore organized as follows:

- Phase 1: Immediate Relief (up to month 6) – Focused on addressing the most urgent humanitarian needs through direct assistance, particularly in food, health, shelter, water, and sanitation.
- Phase 2: Post-Relief (months 6–12) – Included multi-purpose cash assistance, preferably through government-established mechanisms, along with risk-reduction and community recovery activities.
- Phase 3: Transition (months 12–22) – Focused on shifting toward climate-resilient activities (adaptation and mitigation), defined by communities using available communication channels and the EVCA methodology. These activities will be integrated into the Chad Country Plan 2026.

No major changes have been made to the operational strategy beyond the adjustment of phase durations. The CRT continues to implement activities in line with the revised detailed work plan.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter, Housing, and Settlements

People reached: **9,600**

Female > 18 : **2,466** Female < 18: **2,526**

Male > 18: **2,466** Male < 18: **2,276**

Objective:

Communities in areas affected by disasters and crises are restoring and enhancing their security and well-being through emergency shelters and settlements and early recovery solutions.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of households receiving emergency shelter and settlement assistance	60	60
	# of households receiving settlement assistance	1,000	1,000
	% of respondents who report that the shelter solution has contributed to their long-term recovery	0	100
	# of volunteers briefed and employed for data collection	160	160
	# of shelters built with the support of the Red Cross through the distribution of shelter kits meeting local standards and providing technical support for the construction process.	125	200
	# of empty bags of sand purchased and distributed for the construction of traditional dykes to reinforce and protect existing buildings still at risk	8,000	8,000

- The Red Cross Society of Chad was able to acquire and distribute 1,000 household essential items (EHIs) to 1,000 identified most vulnerable households in 4 provinces. Each kit consisted of the following items: 2 blankets, 2 mosquito nets, 1 three-seater plastic mat, 1 tarpaulin, 1 sakane, 1 piece of loincloth, 1 20-liter jerry can, 1 15-liter bucket.
- Essential hygiene items: 6 bath towels, 6 sanitary napkins, 5 women's underwear, 6 toothbrushes and toothpaste, 3 pieces of toilet soap and 6 pieces of household soap.
- Post-distribution monitoring was also carried out. The report is annexed to this document.
- Prior to the launch of the distribution, the Red Cross of Chad volunteers were trained in distribution techniques, ERP, ECA and the Red Cross of Chad Code of Conduct, with a particular focus on the prevention of fraud and corruption as well as the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. They have all signed the Code of Conduct document. In close collaboration with administrative authorities and community leaders, distribution points have been set up to facilitate access for affected households.
- As part of the DG ECHO-funded Top-Up Flood Response, the Chad Red Cross Society distributed AME kits to an additional 125 highly vulnerable households in Mayo Kebbi East. It is also important to note that 2,441 households have already received AME assistance in the early hours of the response, delivered by the CRT with support from Movement partners under the ECHO PP programme. In total,

the Chad Red Cross distributed 3,566 AME kits to 3,566 vulnerable households as part of the flood response.

- A total of 60 emergency shelters were constructed at the Kournari (46) and Basilic (14) sites in N'Djamena Province.
- The CRT distributed 8,000 empty sandbags to the provincial branches of N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Mayo Kebbi East, and Moyen Chari. Once filled with sand, these bags were used as dikes along riverbanks to prevent water overflow in high-risk localities. This activity was carried out with strong community participation, as local residents assisted in filling the bags.
- Regarding cash-for-rent assistance, 982 beneficiaries were reached, representing a 98.2% coverage rate. The distribution was conducted in two phases: Phase 1: Each beneficiary received 40,000 XAF: Phase 2: The CRT combined the second and third planned payments, providing 80,000 XAF per beneficiary. In total, each household received 120,000 XAF. This coordinated effort demonstrates the CRT's commitment to delivering timely and effective cash assistance to the most vulnerable populations across Chad.
- A total of 85 CRT volunteers, masons, and carpenters were trained in safe-housing construction techniques using the PASSA approach. At the end of the training, participants received construction tools including a saw, trowel, spirit level, hammer, and a 5-meter digital tape measure.
- 125 semi-durable shelters were constructed by volunteers and community members for the most vulnerable households affected by the floods. The project provided bricks and cement, while community members contributed sand, water, and soil. The construction of these semi-durable shelters was supported by DG ECHO as part of the Top-Up intervention.





Livelihoods

People reached: **5,964**

Female > 18: Female < 18:

1,532 **1,569**

Male > 18: **1,414** Male < 18: **1,449**

Objective: *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of households receiving cash grants for multiple usage	994	1,000
	# of households receiving cash grant for Income generating activities (especially for the vegetable production)	0	400

Based on the criteria established during the beneficiary-targeting process, 1,000 of the most vulnerable people were selected to receive multi-purpose cash assistance (MPC). These beneficiaries were distributed across four provinces: Mayo-Kebbi East (250), Moyen-Chari (250), Batha (250), and N'Djamena (250). The lists of selected beneficiaries were validated during community meetings and subsequently shared with the Financial Service Provider (FSP) by the National Society.

However, a major challenge emerged. Many beneficiaries are elderly and do not own a mobile phone or SIM card. During registration, they provided the phone numbers of relatives who often live far from their villages, raising concerns about whether the intended recipients would receive the full cash assistance. This issue was communicated to the FSP.

Initially, the selected FSP (Airtel Money) agreed to provide SIM cards to all beneficiaries and support them in receiving their funds through field-based teams. However, two weeks after receiving the beneficiary lists, Airtel Money informed the National Society that it did not have enough SIM cards for all 1,000 beneficiaries. Instead, it proposed distributing SIM cards only to those who had explicitly stated that they did not have a phone. This solution was not accepted by the National Society, as many vulnerable people had already provided the numbers of relatives with no guarantee that the funds would reach them.

As a result, the National Society decided to change its FSP. Discussions were held with MOOV Africa, which confirmed its ability to provide SIM cards to all beneficiaries and to accompany CRT teams in the field during the cash-distribution process. To date, 994 beneficiaries have each received 95,000 CFA francs in a single payment, representing a 99.4% coverage rate of the targeted MPC caseload.

Previously, the National Society had renewed its agreement with the FSPs. The selection process was conducted jointly with the IFRC logistics team and the NorCap focal point based at the CRT. This process was validated by the IFRC at both cluster and regional levels, resulting in the selection of three financial partners to support CRT's cash-transfer activities nationwide: Airtel Money and Moov Africa for mobile and direct cash transfers, and Express Union for direct cash only. Agreements were signed with all three partners. The National Society will activate the appropriate FSP based on network coverage in each intervention area. The CRT has also established a QR code system to facilitate beneficiary identification.

Following the distribution, the CRT conducted a post-distribution monitoring exercise to assess beneficiary satisfaction and to understand how the funds were used.



Health and Care

People Reached: **6,000**
 Female > 18: **1,541** Female < 18: **1,579**
 Male > 18: **1,423** Male < 18: **1 ; 457**

Objective: *The immediate health risks and the risks of water-related diseases in the communities targeted by the CRT during the emergency phase of flood management are significantly reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are mitigated.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Mental health and psychosocial support		
	% of people reached by PSS and first aid activities	0	60
	# of branches that have received first aid and psychological first aid training material	8	8
	# of people reached by first aid services	00	100
	# of volunteers trained in first aid and psychological first aid in branches	160	160
	# of members of isolated communities that are difficult to reach or far from health centers, who received first aid or psychological support.	0	1,000
	# of people reached by health messages	53,715	250,000
	# of people reached with vector control in emergencies, including the mosquito net distribution	2,000	2,000
	Medical Services		
	# of health centers provided with anti-malarial and anti-inflammatory drugs, as well as sanitation kits to help mitigate the risk of exposure to other vector-borne diseases by vulnerable groups	02	02
	# of local health facilities supported with post-disaster repairs, equipment and medicine for the provision of medical services in emergencies	01	01
	# of health centers that have received essential health equipment based on identified needs	02	02

- A total of 160 volunteers (20 per province) have been trained in first aid (PS) and psychosocial support (PSS).
- The National Society acquired and distributed 40 first aid kits across the 8 targeted branches, with each branch receiving 5 kits to support volunteer activities. Trained volunteers are currently conducting HCP and PSS activities in the affected communities.
- 2,000 mosquito nets were procured and distributed to 1,000 of the most vulnerable households to support vector control and malaria prevention, particularly among high-risk groups such as people with chronic illnesses and communities most exposed to malaria.
- Two health centres received sanitation equipment: the Kounari Health Centre in Chari Baguirmi and the Doba Health Centre in Logone Oriental.
- The Kounari Health Centre was rehabilitated, including complete roof repairs and repainting of the building.
- A total of 100 CRT volunteers were trained in community-based surveillance (CBS) across four provinces: N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Moyen Chari, and Logone Oriental. CBS training is ongoing in the remaining four provinces.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People Reached: **56,328**

Female > 18: **14,469** Female < 18: **14,822**

Male > 18: **13,357** Male < 18: **13,680**

Objective: *Improve access to water, hygiene, and sanitation services and an increase in good WASH practices to limit the risk of waterborne diseases through a community-based, dignified, and sustainable approach in the targeted areas.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of water points rehabilitated and disinfected to restore community access to water (boreholes and wells).	10	25
	# of households that have improved their daily access to drinking water	7,000	14,500
	% of target population with access to an improved water source	48.27	100
	# of emergency latrines built for displaced populations.	60	50
	# of households living in high-risk hygiene conditions having received disinfection kits.	2,000	2,000
	# of community committees and leaders who received sanitation kits	80	80
	# of cleaning and sanitation campaigns carried out using the kits received	560	800
	# of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion, sanitation, waste management, and key guidelines for traditional water treatment and conservation	160	160
	# of people reached with hygiene promotion	53,715	389,000
	% of sanitation facilities built and maintained by the target population	00	700
# of women and girls who received hygiene support	3120	3120	

- The Red Cross Society of Chad identified 25 non-functional water points (boreholes)—three per province. Of these, 10 boreholes have been rehabilitated and disinfected, providing 5,000 households with access to safe drinking water. In addition, 2,000 households received bleach for household water treatment, bringing the total number of households with improved access to drinking water to 7,000. The remaining water points will be rehabilitated following the next transfer of funds to the National Society.
- The CRT procured and distributed 2,000 litres of bleach for household water treatment and 2,000 litres of cresyl. These products were distributed to 2,000 of the most vulnerable households living in high-risk areas, accompanied by demonstrations on their proper use.
- The Red Cross Society of Chad procured and distributed 80 sanitation kits, each containing wheelbarrows, garbage bins, pairs of boots, rakes, shovels, pickaxes, gloves, and nasal plugs. The kits were provided to 80 community committees to strengthen environmental sanitation, support clean-up efforts, and eliminate breeding sites through community-led sanitation campaigns involving local leaders. Ten kits were distributed per province during this first phase.
- Before launching WASH activities, 160 CRT volunteers (20 per province) were trained on WASH interventions. These volunteers conducted hygiene-promotion sessions in affected communities, including demonstrations on household water treatment, solid-waste management, handwashing techniques, and environmental cleaning. The CRT developed visual teaching materials (“image boxes”) to support volunteers in delivering these activities.
- To date, a total of 26,996 people have been reached through hygiene-promotion sessions, including:
 - 7,034 girls under 18
 - 7,963 women over 18
 - 6,377 boys under 18
 - 5,622 men over 18
- Under the flood top-up activities implemented by Movement partners, 5,680 people were sensitized on hygiene and health promotion (2,816 women, 2,842 men, and 22 people living with disabilities). Under the flood-response project funded by the Government of Italy, 21,039 people (2,897 men, 4,319 women, and 13,823 children) were reached. In total, 53,715 people have been sensitized on hygiene promotion. The CRT believes that these efforts have contributed significantly to preventing cholera in the Flood Appeal intervention areas, which have remained unaffected despite the ongoing outbreak in other parts of Chad.
- 3,120 women received dignity kits containing essential hygiene materials.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People Reached:	56,328
Female > 18: 14,469	Female < 18: 14,822
Male > 18: 13,357	Male < 18: 13,680

Objective: *Strengthen protection, safety, and backup mechanisms by enhancing the existing protection capacity of affected communities and ensuring that all facilities, goods, and services are dignified and safely accessible in all environments.*

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of volunteers trained in the concepts of gender protection and inclusion, as well as in child protection and child welfare policies.	190	160
Key indicators: # of people reached by PGI and SGBV awareness sessions.	14,162	389,000
# of victims of sexual and gender-based violence identified and referred to services	0	100
# of staff trained on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)	45	50
# of assessment carried out to understand local GBV referral systems for any child protection concerns.	4	8

Before the launch of beneficiary targeting, 160 volunteers were trained in the basics of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI). The training covered the DAPS framework, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and the Chad Red Cross Code of Conduct. After completing the training, all volunteers signed the Code of Conduct.

The CRT organized a training workshop in Moundou that brought together staff and volunteers from four branches. Over two days, 30 participants were introduced to the ERP and ACE approaches. In addition, the CRT developed visual “image boxes” on ERP approaches to strengthen volunteer capacity during awareness sessions. Trained volunteers are now conducting ERP awareness activities in their respective communities. To date, 14,162 people have been reached, including:

- 202 girls under 18
- 5,646 women over 18
- 481 boys under 18
- 7,833 men over 18

The CRT also conducted an assessment of gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection in four provinces: Mayo Kebbi East, Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, and Moyen Chari. The report is currently being finalized.

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Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery

People reached:	
Female > 18:	Female < 18:
Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Communities in high climate risk areas affected by flooding are gradually regaining their well-being, safety, and inclusiveness, thanks to their real-time access to protection needs and services provided by the CRT and its humanitarian partners. They are now better prepared and able to respond to future disasters.

Objective :

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of people reached by DRR and climate change adaptation activities	0	
# of community-based early warning systems established	28	120
Key indicators: # of people reached by awareness-raising on the promotion of dike construction and excavation of water circulation systems in addition to sandbag distribution throughout the month	0	97,250
# of dissemination of key messages to raise awareness of the risks associated with climate change	0	1,600
# of trees planted	2,000	2,000
# of Floods evacuation simulation exercise carried out with the affected communities	01	02

The CRT used 8,000 empty sandbags to construct dikes along riverbanks to prevent water from overflowing. This activity was carried out with strong community participation, as local residents helped fill the bags. A total of 2,000 tree seedlings were planted in the provinces of Logone Oriental and Mayo Kebbi East. The activity involved the participation of State Technical Services, including the Provincial Delegates for the Environment in both provinces, the Mayors of Bongor and Doba, and community members who made a firm commitment to maintain the young plants. A simulation exercise of a flood-affected community was conducted in Mayo Kebbi East Province.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached:	526
Female > 18: 135	Female < 18: 139
Male > 18: 124	Male < 18: 128

Objective :

Develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement, collection, and the use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives.

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of local volunteers trained in risk communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA).	160	160
# of kick off and advocacy workshops with community stakeholders and local leaders organized	15	15
# of transparent and relevant communication channels with communities and key stakeholders established to build and maintain trust, ownership and acceptance	6	6
# of community members involved in post-disaster community engagement to better identify gaps in response and ensure recovery efforts are aligned with community priorities	186	186

Key indicators:

Before the start of field activities, community meetings were held with community leaders and members to discuss the components of the operation and the roles of communities before, during, and after implementation. These meetings also served to establish committees responsible for handling complaints and supporting beneficiary targeting. In total, 15 complaints/targeting committees were created—one in each intervention area. To date, 800 community feedback entries have been collected and processed.

Before beneficiary targeting began, 160 volunteers (20 per province) were trained in the basic concepts of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), including a briefing on the Chad Red Cross Code of Conduct. The briefing covered the prevention of fraud and corruption, as well as the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PEAHS). All trained volunteers signed the Code of Conduct after the session. They were also trained in the use of mobile phones and tablets for data collection using Kobo tools. In addition, a CEA and ERP training workshop was held in Moundou, Logone Occidental Province, bringing together 30 participants, including staff and volunteers from the four targeted provinces in the southern region. The Chad Red Cross has established six transparent and accessible communication channels to engage with communities: home visits, mass-media communication, WhatsApp discussion groups, community meetings, suggestion boxes, volunteer interactions, and community radio broadcasts.

A total of 230 community members are involved in post-disaster community engagement to better identify gaps and needs. These include community leaders (15), local authorities (21), members of targeting and complaints committees (60), members of local Red Cross branches (60), and mayors and religious leaders (30).

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: *Strengthen National Society Development activities, including preparedness and response capacity*

	Indicator	Actual	Target	
Key indicators:	# of affected local branches rehabilitated	1	ND	
	# people empowered in supply chain management, including procurement processes, warehouse management and transportation measures required to deliver planned humanitarian services in the eight provinces outside N'Djamena.	2	2	
	# of volunteers and response teams strengthened through training and equipment	450	640	
	# of volunteers with visibility during implementation of activities	210	210	
	# of bibs, caps, T-shirts and vests manufactured for volunteer visibility during implementation of activities	210	210	
	# of staff recruited (salary contribution) to improve implementation of the operation	17	18	
	NSD			
	# of staff and volunteers trained in CBDRT data collection, processing and use at national level.	0	60	
	Communication and humanitarian diplomacy			
	# of working sessions held with NS decision-makers to maintain ongoing dialogue and communication	10	09	
# of coordination meetings held with government agencies at national and provincial levels to gain recognition of the National Society's role, negotiate access and facilitate administrative processes for effective aid delivery	44	36		

- The capacities of the Chad Red Cross Logistics Officer and the storekeeper were strengthened through support from the Logistics/Purchasing Officer of the IFRC Africa Regional Office, who was deployed as a Surge Logistician to assist the National Society.
- 600 volunteers of the Red Cross Society of Chad are now covered under the IFRC volunteer accident insurance system.
- 160 CRT volunteers were trained in CEA, ERP, and the use of mobile phones and tablets for beneficiary targeting using Kobo tools. An additional 160 volunteers received training in water, hygiene, and sanitation. Furthermore, 30 National Society staff and volunteers participated in a training workshop on CEA and IMP.
- A total of 210 volunteers ensured Red Cross visibility during the implementation of activities.
- 10 working sessions were held with National Society decision-makers to discuss activity implementation, address challenges, and maintain continuous dialogue and communication.
- 44 coordination meetings were conducted, including: 31 weekly Movement coordination meetings held at the Mayo Kebbi East Provincial Branch headquarters under the leadership of the Branch President, bringing together all Movement partners operating in the province; 9 coordination meetings with the French Red Cross were held; and 4 coordination meetings with Movement partners involved in complementary interventions in Mayo Kebbi East.



Secretariat Services

People Reached: -
 Female < 18: -
 Female > 18: -
 Male < 18: -
 Male > 18: -

Objective: *Ensure the commitment of key resources, skills and personnel to effectively support CRT in its response, positioning and capacity building over the medium term..*

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of IFRC National Staff in the Chad office	06	06
# of international staff deployed to support the launch of the Chad Flood Appeal	04	04
# of IFRC Delegates deployed to the IFRC Chad office to support operations with the National Society	02	02

The IFRC has reinstated its headquarters agreement in the country and strengthened its presence through a robust national team, including:

- A Programme Manager, Field Programme Officer, Finance Officer, PMER Manager, and Logistics Manager based at the IFRC office in Chad to support the National Society.
- A Logistics Manager and an Administrative Officer dedicated to ensuring compliance with standards and procedures while reinforcing the existing team in the new IFRC office. They are responsible for

implementing the necessary processes, guidance, and protocols to ensure smooth operations, facilitate travel, and streamline procedures.

- An assessment of the need for an ERP Manager, given significant field gaps requiring technical support to evaluate systems, referral mechanisms, and the development of community support plans.
- Additional support from the Africa Regional Office and the delegation, focusing on resource mobilization, humanitarian diplomacy, institutional capacity strengthening of the National Society, and branch development.
- Surge support through the deployment of an Operations Manager, Logistics Manager, Field Coordinator, and Executive Secretary to assist with the launch of the operation.
- A Head of Office/Disaster Management Coordinator and a Shelter/HIE Delegate currently present in Chad to support operational implementation alongside the National Society.

In terms of risk management, and in line with the IFRC Risk Management Framework, the operation continues to monitor the risks identified in the operational strategy. Monthly updates are maintained across the IFRC's seven risk categories—strategic, contextual, operational, program delivery, fiduciary, protection, and reputation—to ensure a safe working environment, minimize losses, maximize opportunities, and support informed decision-making through appropriate risk-treatment options.

Regarding security, the IFRC deployed a security team that conducted a security assessment in the eight provinces targeted by the project. Continuous monitoring of staff deployment is carried out online through a dedicated WhatsApp group.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of external partnerships supporting the National Society Response	5	5

The IFRC deployed Surge staff in September and October 2024 to support the development of the implementation plan and the launch of activities. The IFRC continues to maintain communication with National Society Partners (NSPs) both inside and outside the country.

The IFRC also coordinated its actions with external agencies, UNOCHA, WFP, the Government of Chad, and the DG ECHO country office, to ensure alignment and complementarity in flood-response operations.

Following the publication of the Emergency Appeal, the IFRC held meetings with partners, enabling the CRT and the IFRC clusters in CAR and Chad to mobilize support from the IFRC's global network.

D. FUNDING

The funds received to date represent 47 per cent of the total amount required, i.e. 8 million Swiss francs. The EA received contributions totaling CHF 1,681,859, plus a DREF loan of CHF 1,000,000, for a total of CHF 2,681,859 from seven donors, including the American Red Cross, the Dutch Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross, the Monegasque Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, DG ECHO and the Swiss government. Please note that there is an additional fund of €500,000 from DG ECHO for the top-up and €800,000 from the Italian government for the response to the floods in Chad.

Contact information

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

In the X National Society

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In the IFRC

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/9-2025/10	Operation	MDRTD024
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15 Dec 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTD024 - Chad - Flood

Operating Timeframe: 12 Sep 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 12 Sep 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	4,000,000
Donor Response* as per 15 Dec 2025	1,858,175
Appeal Coverage	46.45%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	810,592	509,374	301,218
PO02 - Livelihoods	367,833	277,222	90,611
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	249,653	-249,653
PO04 - Health	145,907	225,564	-79,657
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	240,093	102,245	137,848
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	79,408	185,413	-106,005
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	1,127,064	750,850	376,215
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	50,137	32,501	17,637
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	775	-775
Planned Operations Total	2,821,035	2,333,596	487,439
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	2,869	-136,937	139,806
EA02 - Secretariat Services	307,683	588,999	-281,316
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	508,871	-363,736	872,607
Enabling Approaches Total	819,423	88,325	731,098
Grand Total	3,640,458	2,421,921	1,218,536

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/10

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,858,175
Expenditure	-2,421,921
Closing Balance	436,254
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	436,254

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	1,000,000
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Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/9-2025/10	Operation	MDRTD024
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15 Dec 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTD024 - Chad - Flood

Operating Timeframe: 12 Sep 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 12 Sep 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	264,514				264,514		
DREF Response Pillar				1,000,000	1,000,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	188,146				188,146		
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432		
Swiss Government	1,000,000				1,000,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	99,517				99,517		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	277,566				277,566		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,858,175	0	0	1,000,000	2,858,175	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,858,175	0	