



Chadian Red Cross volunteers from La Loumia branch conduct assessments in their local communities and offer psychosocial support to affected families.
(Photo: IFRC)

Emergency appeal No: MDRTD024 Emergency appeal launched: 12/09/2024 Operational Strategy published: 27/09/2024	Glide No: FL-2024-000139-TCD
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 20/05/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 12/09/2024 to 29/10/2024
Operation timeframe: 09 months (12/09/2024 - 30/06/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 389,000 people
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 4 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 8 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 4,000,000 multilaterally (through the IFRC Secretariat) is 46.4 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Chad Red Cross Society (CRC), with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance through response and recovery efforts to people affected by floods and its aftermath.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Since July 2024, Chad has experienced torrential rains that have caused successive waves of both rainfall and river flooding. This situation escalated into an unprecedented crisis. According to UNOCHA Situation Report No.4 of 15 October 2024, Chadian authorities and partners reported 1,941,869 people (including 342,471 households) affected by these floods, including 576 deaths. These floods affected all 23 provinces of the country to varying degrees. The most affected provinces are Lake (more than 277,409 people), Mandoul (267,408), Moyen Chari (245,531), Tandjilé (226,535), Mayo-Kebbi East (218,238), and Batha (172,750). In addition, these floods also destroyed 432,203 hectares of crops, and more than 72,170 cattle were washed away. The impact of this season's floods has increased, with river flooding continuing to threaten riverine populations until November 2024.

This situation led the National Flood Management Committee of Chad, established as a crisis cell for these floods by the authorities, to classify the 23 provinces into three categories according to their impact and vulnerability, with 12 designated as priorities, namely Lake, Mandoul, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi East, Logone Oriental, Batha, Guera, Salamat, Ennedi West, Borkou, Ennedi East, and Tibesti. Assessments conducted by RCT branches and other Movement partners show that from October 2024, cumulative impacts in these provinces and humanitarian needs continue to increase, requiring large-scale humanitarian assistance for populations already affected and those still at risk.

As of October 15, the Ministry of Water and Energy had confirmed that, starting from October 10, water levels of the Logone and Chari rivers were expected to begin decreasing in the south of the country. In Moundou, the Logone dropped from 495 cm on October 1 to 435 cm on October 10. Similarly, the level of the Chari River at the Sarh station decreased from 686 cm on October 1 to 677 cm on October 10. However, the rise of the Chari's waters led to an increase in N'Djamena, where the level went from 762 cm on October 1 to 819 cm on October 10, 2024.

Faced with the flood situation, the government has developed, with the support of its partners, a flood contingency plan worth US\$129 million to assist the most affected populations. This plan is funded at a level of US\$20.4 million, or 15.8%. In addition, the US\$ 5 million Anticipatory Action Response Fund window has been activated to contribute to the river flood response.

In support of the Government's response plan, the CRC had deployed its volunteers to all affected branches and assisted in the evacuation of affected and at-risk areas as well as the provision of emergency humanitarian services. On 12 September, as the situation worsened, an emergency appeal was launched to strengthen the response capacity of the CRC and its partners in the country.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Since the first floods, the Chad Red Cross (CRC) has coordinated and worked closely with the National Flood Management Committee in Chad, local authorities, and its local disaster response teams for preparedness and response. The Chad Red Cross manages 23 Provincial Committees across the 23 affected provinces, with 115 staff members and over 75,000 volunteers.

As soon as forecasts predicted the initial torrential rains, the CRC implemented preventive measures by organizing training and refresher sessions for volunteers on first aid and psychological first aid, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability, and community health in the most at-risk provinces and localities. The

CRC also developed flood-context-specific information tools, which were used to create and distribute informational materials in targeted areas. The community health department used these materials to conduct health education sessions, community engagement, and social mobilization through local channels.

These volunteers worked alongside local authorities in all 23 provinces to help their communities protect themselves and prepare for a potential increase in flooding following the river flood alert. The National Society managed to mobilize and deploy sections for anticipatory actions by leveraging existing projects and resources in the country, with the support of Movement partners (ICRC, IFRC, French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Italian Red Cross) and through the DG ECHO PPP project. Regarding the immediate response to floods in 2024, the CRC 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 with the evacuation of vulnerable people.
- Organizing and participating in humanitarian assessments in N'Djamena and other affected localities.
- The CRC supported the construction of 150 UNHCR-funded shelters in the locality of Kournari (Chari Baguirmi Province).
- Shelter and essential household items (EHI) assistance to affected households, thanks to stocks received from Red Cross partners (see distribution details below).

The CRC, in collaboration with its partner French Red Cross, as part of the DG ECHO and PARCIN PPP project, supported 1,241 flood-affected households in the areas of distribution of EHI, wash, and Health kits in 3 provinces, including Mayo Kebbi Est (291 households), Tandjilé (950 households), and N'Djamena (200 households). A total of 815 volunteers were trained to conduct awareness-raising on hygiene and sanitation promotion and health promotion. 100 EHI kits were distributed by the CRC with the support of the International Aid of the Luxembourg Red Cross (AICRL) in the province of Logone Oriental, precisely in the departments of Nya and Nya Pendé. In collaboration with the Italian Red Cross, 600 EHI kits were distributed in the provinces of N'Djamena (300 kits); Logone Oriental (150 kits), and Lac (150 kits). Finally, the International Committee of the Red Cross provided the CRC with 500 EHI kits, which were distributed in N'Djamena (200 kits), Batha (200 kits), and Kournari (100 kits).

During this update period, no activity was carried out on the 2024 flood appeal fund due to the lack of effective fund transfers to the National Society. However, the project team remained mobilized by organizing several preparatory activities, including:

- Budget analysis in connection with planned activities,
- Support teams on first aid, evacuation, and awareness
- Support for early warnings and mitigation actions in the context of rain floods in the provinces of Ndjama, Mayo Kebbi are highly exposed to the floods of the Chari and Logone rivers.
- In the 8 provinces, DRM teams are supporting riparian villages in the establishment of traditional dykes made of sandbags and land. Over 8,000 sandbags were deployed, including 6250 under the flood appeal, with the remainder covered by the ICRC. The Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) teams supported by the French Red Cross through the PPP project are conducting risk analysis using existing early warning systems to select the most relevant villages for these interventions and ensure community engagement.
- Launch of trainings including Psychological First Aid, CBFA.
- Teams are actively updating priorities based on the evolving situation, humanitarian coordination, and Movement coordination.
- Beneficiary identification is underway to ensure the deployment of humanitarian assistance in municipalities that have not yet received aid or show significant gaps, particularly in the four priority provinces identified through data triangulation: Mayo-Kebbi East, N'Djamena, Moyen-Chari, Batha, and Salamat.

Needs analysis

Despite the efforts of the Government and its partners, humanitarian needs remain largely unmet, and river flooding has increased the precariousness of affected people in all targeted provinces. These floods devastated several hectares of fields, causing massive destruction of crops. The Department of Community Health used these materials to deliver health education, community engagement, and social mobilization sessions through local channels. In the province of Mayo Kebbi East, a community conflict caused the displacement of several people from Cameroon to Chad, and more specifically in the city of Ziguï, sub-prefecture of Samga. At least 660 households consisting mainly of women and children have been identified. These displaced people have settled in host families. This new crisis exacerbated the vulnerability of the people of Ziguï, who were already affected by the floods.

According to UNOCHA Situation Report No.4 of 15 October 2024, the flood response plan developed by the government and its partners, which requested an amount of US \$129 million to assist the populations most affected by river and rain floods, is only funded at a level of \$20.4 million, or 15.8% as of 15/10/2024.

According to an assessment conducted by the Chad Red Cross on 13 November 2024, gaps in emergency humanitarian assistance needs are expressed in terms of shelter and household items, water, sanitation and hygiene, immediate access to food, prevention and health services, and protection. Details of these gaps in support, needs, and key vulnerabilities are presented below:

- 1. Shelter, housing, and habitat:** With 217,779 homes destroyed and more than 1.3 million people displaced to shelters, host families, and makeshift accommodations, the situation remains dire. Having completely lost their homes, the most vulnerable households with low incomes lack access to safe housing conditions. The majority of them now live in extremely precarious situations, often displaced to temporary sites or inadequate makeshift housing. In urban centers, some households are sheltered by other families, resulting in a lack of privacy and dignity, as well as housing conditions that do not meet minimum standards. After the start of the school year in October 2024, displaced individuals living in schools were forced to vacate to allow students to resume classes. These individuals returned either to host families or to makeshift shelters constructed with straw. Thanks to the support of humanitarian organizations, some families have been able to find shelter by either rebuilding their accommodations or securing rental options. However, several families remain in distress. According to the UNOCHA situation report of 15 October 2024, approximately 200,000 people throughout the territory have received emergency assistance covering food security, shelter, essential household items, health and nutrition, protection, water, hygiene, and sanitation as of that date. To alleviate the suffering of these populations made extremely vulnerable by the floods, there is an urgent need to continue providing shelter assistance, including financial support for renting secure living spaces that offer minimum physical protection to the most vulnerable - such as pregnant women, children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities - as well as kits of building materials to rehabilitate damaged homes.
- 2. Livelihoods:** Across the country, 432,203 hectares of farmland were completely flooded, and 72,170 head of livestock died. Since the majority of households depend on agriculture, livestock, and fisheries for their livelihoods, the floods have significantly disrupted small local businesses, regardless of their association with agropastoral production. Agricultural work this rainy season was thus strongly impacted in the provinces of Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi East, Moyen Chari, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Lac, Salamat, Batha, particularly in agricultural and agro-pastoral areas. These provinces accounted for nearly 80% of the destroyed cropland and dead livestock. In the other provinces, maturing rainfed crops were disturbed or destroyed by floodwater, resulting in lower production during the rainy season and delays in off-season crops. Humanitarian livelihood needs are considerable in the short and long term, given the significant impact on communities already vulnerable to food insecurity and climate challenges in their core activities. This situation exacerbates household food vulnerability, especially since the Harmonized Framework of March 2024 had predicted that more than one million people would face food insecurity between June and September in the southern provinces. This number could increase

in the absence of emergency assistance and livelihood support. We are heading towards a food crisis in flood-affected areas if no action is taken. There is an increasing need to support livelihoods and the overall capacity of communities to access daily food, goods and services. The destruction of crops and agro-silvo-pastoral facilities also requires rapid support to restore the productive capacity of communities through the provision of seeds, tools and other inputs to revitalize agricultural production, market gardening or other livestock and fishing activities.

- 3. Healthcare:** Floods in Chad have caused severe damage to infrastructure, homes, crops, and the local economy. But beyond the material losses, they have had a significant impact on public health, causing complex health emergencies. The destruction of health structures, the interruption of health services, and the contamination of water resources are some of the direct consequences of these floods. Problems of access and limited capacity of health facilities contribute to the increase in the incidence of recurrent diseases and delay in treatment. The need for health and nutrition support is particularly critical for mothers and children under the age of five.

Public health plays a crucial role in flood management, not only as an immediate response but also in long-term prevention. Floods can lead to a multitude of public health problems, ranging from waterborne infections to vector-borne diseases to mental disorders. They can also disrupt access to medical care, clean water, and healthy food, worsening the health situation of affected communities. Therefore, proactive measures and adequate preparedness are essential to protect the public health of populations living in flooded areas. In the case of Chad, now that the waters have receded, populations that have lost their shelters are at risk of malaria and acute respiratory infections.

During the implementation of the activities of the first phase of this Emergency Appeal, the CRC trained volunteers in psychological first aid, first aid, and it equipped the provincial committees with first aid kits. The Chad Red Cross needs to continue awareness-raising activities in hygiene promotion and community-based surveillance with the involvement of community members and volunteers for rapid case detection and referral to health facilities.

- 4. Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation:** The water distribution network was already limited before the floods in most of the affected provinces. Many communities rely on wells, boreholes, and river water as their main source of water, the majority of which has been submerged by flooding. Backflow from sewers mixed with floodwater can become trapped in open areas after flooding, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases as people are exposed to contaminated water. Authorities have recommended that all water from private wells in the country be treated with chlorine before it is consumed. Stagnant water also serves as a breeding ground for mosquitoes and bacteria, increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases.

Water scarcity, inadequate hygiene and sanitation services, water contamination in some areas, and the cholera epidemic in neighbouring countries such as Sudan and Cameroon increase the risk of a health epidemic in Chad. Flood impacts have also destroyed several traditional latrines in households, forcing populations to adopt open defecation as a transitional solution. This situation exposes populations to enormous risks of waterborne diseases. The CRC will continue to sensitize affected communities on hygiene and the risks related to the consumption of contaminated water. Also, it will be important to assist households in treating their drinking water and to rebuild adequate latrines to prevent the spread of diseases.

- 5. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion:** Displacement caused by flooding has raised significant protection needs. As populations move to temporary sites, these needs have evolved, requiring the establishment of short-term social protection mechanisms. Displacement and vulnerability of affected families have increased protection risks, especially for women, girls, the elderly, and people with special needs. This has led to inadequate coping mechanisms and practices. Following the joint assessment report of 21 September in the affected southern provinces, several cases of theft and gender-based violence (GBV) were reported. The risks are particularly high for women and children under the conditions created by this crisis, highlighting a significant gap in current protection efforts.

6. Disaster Risk Reduction Chad is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change and is facing rapid desertification and environmental degradation. According to a European Union assessment of 20/12/2023¹ Chad's INFORM score on climate change risks is 7.7/10, while it is 6.6/10 for risks and exposure, indicating that Chad is highly vulnerable to climate-related issues. The country also scores 8.6/10 for lack of adaptive capacity, meaning that the impacts of crises are likely to exceed response capacity. With recurring climate risks, the ability of affected people to recover may be limited.

Chad is a landlocked country that ranks among the hottest and driest countries in the world, with 58% of its territory classified as desert and suffering from prolonged drought for decades. Heavy rainfall during a wetter-than-average season often leads to climate risks, increasing communities' vulnerability to flooding. Land desertification increases the risk of flooding in affected areas during heavy rain. The prolonged duration of the drought alters the nature of the soil by reducing its ability to absorb water, which increases the risk of flooding. Surface erosion also adds sediment to the water, which slows its flow and worsens flash flooding.

One of the key measures proposed by the government to effectively manage the 2024 floods is the strengthening of drainage infrastructure. Unfortunately, many regions of Chad do not have adequate systems to channel rainwater, which makes it necessary to modernize infrastructure to prevent future disasters. In addition, awareness of preventive measures is crucial, as construction practices along waterways increase the risk to populations. Many people are unaware of flood risks or safety protocols to follow. Information campaigns could go a long way in reducing vulnerabilities.

Operational risk assessment

The operational risk assessment remains the same as indicated in the operational strategy. Regular risk assessments and identification of appropriate mitigation measures will be carried out through joint coordination between the CRC and IFRC. The CRC will receive regular support from the IFRC and its members, with risk management being integrated into the planning and monitoring processes for this operation. However, as the situation evolves, the risks and the corresponding mitigation measures will be updated in the risk register of the emergency call operation and processed by the competent staff of the CRC and IFRC.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The ongoing flood response faces several significant operational constraints that impact the effectiveness of response efforts:

- Inflation on local markets as a result of economic disruption and the impact on production. Inflationary pressures remain high in flood-affected areas. The CRC continues to follow the price control mechanism put in place by the Cash Working Group based on the collections of SISAAP and FewsNet. At the same time, the CRC will carry out specific surveillance on the targeted markets and alert the CTM Working Group and competent authorities in case of significant market distortions.
- The state of the road network and distances between localities. Damage and flooding of the road network severely affected the access and performance of rescue activities, evacuations, and assessments. The continuation of the rain until October did not allow the CRC teams to intervene in time in the flooded areas, particularly in the department of Mont Illi, province of Mayo Kebbi East, and in Salamat. This resulted in a delay in the implementation of activities.

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[https://www.google.com/search?q=\)%2C+Chad%27s+INFORM+score+on+climate+change+risks+is+7.7%2F10%2C+while+it+is&rlz=1C1GCEA_enKE996KE996&oq=\)%2C+Chad%27s+INFORM+score+on+climate+change+risks+is+7.7%2F10%2C+while+it+is&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYODlBCDI2MDlqMGo3qAIIsAIB8QXcejI-QO21W_EF3HoyPkDttVs&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=)%2C+Chad%27s+INFORM+score+on+climate+change+risks+is+7.7%2F10%2C+while+it+is&rlz=1C1GCEA_enKE996KE996&oq=)%2C+Chad%27s+INFORM+score+on+climate+change+risks+is+7.7%2F10%2C+while+it+is&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYODlBCDI2MDlqMGo3qAIIsAIB8QXcejI-QO21W_EF3HoyPkDttVs&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)

- Communication and telecommunication systems are unstable throughout the country and even more so in remote areas of the capital. Deployment of teams, monitoring of operations, and implementation of activities have all been disrupted.
- The Chad Red Cross is at the forefront of all humanitarian interventions in the country. This flood crisis comes at a time when the CRC is already responding to the most urgent needs, particularly 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. Given these various commitments, the mobilization of human, financial and logistical resources remain a challenge for the CRC.
- Safety considerations persist in most intervention areas. Five (5) of the eight (8) affected by the operation are in the red phase areas according to the IFRC security assessment. This does not facilitate the mobility of the IFRC team for monitoring activities in the field.
- The delay in transferring funds to the CRC and the electoral calendar have significantly postponed the implementation of activities, with a delay of more than three (3) months.
- The IFRC's specific procedures for procurement of drugs and medical devices also delayed the implementation of activities. Despite a waiver granted to the CRC to make local purchases, no supplier meets the criteria required by the IFRC for the acquisition of drugs.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The operation aims to meet the multisectoral needs of the 389,000 people among the most vulnerable and most affected by floods in the eight (8) priority provinces, including Mayo Kebbi East, Middle Chari, Tandjilé, Logone Oriental, N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Batha, and Salamat. This operation uses an integrated, multisectoral approach to address immediate and medium-term needs, thereby mitigating urgent humanitarian challenges while effectively improving communities' resilience to shocks. The intervention of the members of the Federation through this appeal will continuously mitigate the risks of deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the communities while preserving the safety of the responders. The Movement's approach is organized in three phases as follows:

- **Phase 1: Immediate relief (up to 3 months)** – The aim is to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs through direct assistance, with a focus on access to food, health, shelter, water, and sanitation.
- **Phase 2: Post-rescue (Months 3-6)** – This phase will provide multi-purpose financial assistance, preferably under government-established mechanisms, as well as risk reduction and community recovery efforts.
- **Phase 3: Transition (Months 6-9)** – This phase will focus on transitioning to climate resilient activities (adaptation/mitigation), as defined by communities, using available communication channels and the EVCA methodology. These activities will then be integrated into the Chad 2025 Country Plan.


At this date for implementation of the flood emergency call activities, no major changes need to be made to the published operational strategy. The CRC continues to implement the activities according to the detailed work plan. However, it is important to report a delay of three (3) months in the planning of activities. This delay is due to the late transfer of funds to the CRC and the electoral calendar. It is therefore possible to consider an extension of at least three (3) months to make up for lost time.


In addition, a redefinition of the budget would make it possible to take into account certain aspects under-budgeted or outright ignored during the publication of the initial Emergency Appeal.


C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

Integrated Assistance

	Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster- and crisis-affected areas are restoring and improving their safety and well-being through emergency shelters and settlements and early recovery solutions.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicators	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households receiving emergency assistance for shelter and settlement.</i>	0	1,000
	<i>Percentage of respondents who say the hosting solution has contributed to their long-term recovery.</i>	0	90
	<i># of volunteers briefed and employed for data collection</i>	0	160
	<i># of households identified for assistance (disaggregated data: by gender and age group < 18 and > 18 years)</i>	0	0
	<i># of shelters built with the support of the Red Cross through the distribution of shelter kits meeting local standards and providing technical support to the construction process</i>	0	60
	<i># empty bags of sand purchased and distributed for the construction of traditional dikes to strengthen and protect existing buildings that remain at risk</i>	0	10,000
At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.			


	Livelihoods	Female > 18:-	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:-	Male < 18:-
Objective:	<i>Communities, especially in disaster- and crisis-affected areas, are restoring and strengthening their livelihoods.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicators	Actual	Target
	<i># of households that received food assistance through SMEB-based cash transfers of XAF 8,000 (approximately CHF 11.90) per person per month, as established by the Working Group on Cash Transfers.</i>	0	1000
At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.			


	Health and care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health)</i>	Female > 18:-	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:-	Male < 18:-
Objective:	<i>Immediate health risks and risks of water-related diseases in communities targeted by the CRC during the emergency phase of flood management are significantly reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are mitigated.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicators	Actual	Target
	Mental and psychosocial health		
	% of victims accompanied (thanks to PS and PSS)	0	60
	# of branches that have received first aid and psychological first aid training materials	0	8
	# of volunteers trained in first aid and psychological first aid in branches	0	160
	# of members of isolated communities difficult to access or far from health centers, having received first aid or psychological support	0	1,000
	Number of people reached by health messages		250,000
	# of mosquito nets distributed to most-at-risk communities and health centers for vector control and prevention for the most vulnerable groups, including the chronically ill and highly vulnerable	0	2,000
	Medical Services		
	# of health centre that have received antimalarial and anti-inflammatory drugs, as well as sanitation kits to help mitigate the risk of exposure to other vector-borne diseases by vulnerable groups	0	02
	# of health centre that benefited from flood rehabilitation	0	02
	# of health centre that received essential health equipment based on identified needs	0	08
At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.			

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18:-	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:-	Male < 18:-

Objective: <i>Improve access to water, hygiene and sanitation services and increase good wash practices to limit the risk of waterborne diseases through a community-based, dignified and sustainable approach in targeted areas</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicators	Actual	Target
	# of water points rehabilitated and disinfected to restore communities' access to water (boreholes and wells).	0	25
	% of the target population with access to an improved water source	0	60
	# of emergency latrine constructed for displaced populations.	0	50
	# of households living in high-risk hygiene conditions who received disinfection kits	0	2,000
	# of committees and community leaders who received sanitation kits	0	160
	# of cleaning and sanitation campaigns carried out with the kits received	0	800
	# of volunteers trained for hygiene promotion, sanitation, waste management, and key guidelines for traditional water treatment and conservation	0	210

At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18:-	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:-	Male < 18:-
Objective:	<i>Strengthen protection, safety and safeguarding mechanisms by improving the current protection capacity of affected communities and ensuring that all facilities, goods and services are dignified and safely accessible in all environments.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicators	Actual	Target
	<i># of volunteers trained in the concepts of gender protection and inclusion, as well as child protection and child protection policies.</i>	0	160
	<i># of people sensitized by teams trained in protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), as well as the Prevention and Alert System on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and all forms of violence against children.</i>	0	389,000
	<i>% of SGBV victims identified and referred to services</i>	0	100%
	<i>number of staff trained in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</i>	0	80
	<i># assessment conducted to understand local GBV referral systems for any child protection concerns.</i>	02	08
At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.			

	Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18:-	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:-	Male < 18:-
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk climate-affected 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 CRC and its humanitarian partners. They are now better prepared and able to respond to future disasters.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicators	Actual	Target
	# 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
	# dissemination of key awareness messages on the risks associated with climate change.	0	1,600
	Number of community early warning systems in place		ND
At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.			

	Sustainable environment	Female > 18:-	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:-	Male < 18:-
Purpose:	<i>Contributions to climate change mitigation are achieved through the implementation of solutions that strengthen environmental resilience</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicators	Actual	Target
	Number of households that received improved stoves	0	100
At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.			

ENABLING APPROACHES

The areas described above will be supported and strengthened by the following enabling approaches:

	National Society Strengthening		
Purpose:	<i>Strengthen the development activities of National Societies, including preparedness and response capacity.</i>		
	Indicators	Actual	Target
	# of local branches affected, rehabilitated	0	ND

Key indicators:	<i># people whose capacities are strengthened in terms of supply chain management, including procurement processes, warehouse management and transport measures necessary to provide the humanitarian services planned in the eight provinces outside N'Djamena.</i>	0	2
	<i>Number of volunteers and response teams strengthened through training and equipment</i>	0	640
	<i>% of volunteers with visibility during the implementation of activities</i>	0	100
	<i># of bibs, caps, T-shirts and vests manufactured for the visibility of volunteers during the implementation of activities</i>	0	210
	<i># of staff recruited(salary contribution) for the improvement of the implementation of the operation</i>	0	17
	NSD		
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in CBDRT in data collection, processing and use at national level.</i>	0	60
	Communication and Humanitarian Diplomacy		
	<i># working session held with NS decision makers with the aim of maintaining ongoing dialogue and communication</i>	0	09
	<i># of coordination meetings held with government agencies at national and provincial levels to gain recognition for the role of the National Society, negotiate access and facilitate administrative processes for effective aid delivery</i>	0	09

At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.

 Coordination and Partnerships			
Objective:	<i>Support the CRC by providing it with the necessary skills and strengthening its capacities, as required by this operation and as provided for in the CRC's strategy.</i>		
	Indicators	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Movement coordination meetings are organized and updates are provided to movement partners according to operational needs (Yes/No)</i>	Yes	Yes

The IFRC deployed Surge staff in September and October 2024 to support the ongoing development of the implementation plan and the launch of activities. IFRC maintains communication with PNSs. IFRC also coordinated its activities with external agencies, for example, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the WFP office, and the Government for flood-related operations. IFRC held meetings with partners following the publication of the Emergency Appeal, allowing the CRC and IFRC cluster of CAR and Chad to reach out to the IFRC global network to ensure its support



Secretariat services

Objective:

Ensure the mobilization of key resources, expertise, and personnel to effectively support the CRC in its response, positioning, and medium-term capacity strengthening.

Key indicators:

Indicators

Actual

Target

of existing IFRC Country Officers in the Chad office

05

06

of international staff deployed to support the launch of the Chad Flood Appeal

04

04

of IFRC Delegates deployed to the Chad IFRC office to support operations with the National Society

02

02

The IFRC re-established its status agreement in the country and strengthened the presence of the national team with:

- An operations manager, a field coordinator, a finance manager, a PMER manager, and a logistics manager are recruited within the IFRC Chad office to support the NS
- A logistics manager and an administration officer to ensure compliance with standards and procedures of the National Society, while strengthening the existing team of the newly created IFRC office. They will implement the processes, guides, and protocols necessary for the smooth running of the intervention, ease of movement, and streamlining of procedures
- The need for a PGI officer will also be considered, as there are significant gaps in the area that require some technical support to assess systems, referrals, and the development of community support plans
- Additional support from the regional office and delegation is also planned to focus on resource mobilization, humanitarian diplomacy, and institutional capacity building of the national society and branch development
- Surge staff: An Operations Manager, a Logistics Manager, a Field Coordinator, and an Executive Secretary were deployed in Chad to support the launch of this project
- A Head of Office and a Shelter/EHI Delegate are also in Chad to support operations with the NS

Regarding risk management, in line with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Risk Management Framework, the operation continues to monitor the risks identified in the operation strategy and monthly updates will continue in the seven IFRC risk categories: strategic, contextual, operational, programme delivery, fiduciary, safeguarding and reputation, to maintain a safe workplace, minimising losses, maximising opportunities and developing appropriate risk treatment options for informed decision-making.

For security aspects, the IFRC deployed a security team that carried out a security assessment in all 8 provinces selected for the project. Ongoing monitoring of staff deployment is carried out online through a WhatsApp group



Community Engagement And Accountability

Objective:	<i>Develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement, collection and use of qualitative data on community feedback to better understand community perspectives.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicators	Actual	Target
	# of local volunteers trained in risk communication, community engagement, and accountability (CEA).	0	160
	# of kick-off and advocacy workshops with community stakeholders and organized local leaders	0	8
	# of transparent and relevant communication channels with communities and key stakeholders put in place to establish and maintain trust, ownership, and acceptance	0	6
	# community member involved in post-disaster community engagement to better identify gaps in response and ensure recovery efforts are aligned with community priorities	0	100
	Number of questions or comments received through established feedback mechanisms and feedback management mechanisms.		
At the date of the production of this report, no activity to inform these indicators has been carried out.			

D. FUNDING

The IFRC Secretariat funding requirement is CHF 4 million, and the Federation-wide funding requirement is CHF 8 million. Initially, IFRC released a DREF loan of CHF 1,000,000 on 12 September 2024 to enable swift and effective relief actions on the ground. As of 12 December 2024, **CHF 1,868,997** (which includes both hard and soft pledges) of the EA have been raised, excluding the DREF loan.

The IFRC expresses its gratitude to donors and kindly encourages further contributions to fill the funding gap of CHF 2,131,003 to enable the National Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with humanitarian assistance efforts in both emergency and recovery phases.

For the period covered, the operating budget amounts to **1,129,073 CHF**. However, despite the requests made, no transfer was effective for the national society. The delays caused in the transfer of funds to NS led the latter to anticipate only the processes related to the acquisition of bags for participation in the construction of dikes in the targeted areas. The following table presents the situation to date:

Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/10

Opening balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF loan per IV.)	1,129,073
Expenditure.	0
Closing Balance	1,129,073
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,129,073

Contact Information

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

At the Chad Red Cross Society:

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At IFRC Africa Regional Office in Nairobi

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- **Rui Alberto Olivera**, Manager, Preparedness and Response Africa - Disaster and Climate Crises Unit, email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Louise DAINTREY**, Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, email: Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Allan Kilaka Masavah** Head, Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management; email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org

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

- **Beatrice Okeyo**, Regional Head PMER & QA, email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, phone: +254732 404022

Reference Documents

Click here for :

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date_from=&date_to=&search_terms=&search_terms=&appeal_code=MDRBD035&search_terms=&text=

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.