

OPERATION UPDATE

Chad| Floods



Pictorial view of CRC volunteers during a floods impact assessment in Bongor, the Province of Mayo Kebbi Est. Picture Pierre /IFRC

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRTD024 Emergency appeal launched: 12/09/2024 Operational Strategy published: 27/09/2024</p>	<p>Glide №: FL-2024-000139-TCD</p>
<p>Operation update: 6-month update Date of issue: 27/06/2025</p>	<p>The timeframe covered by this update: From 12/09/2024 – 31/03/2025</p>
<p>Revised Operation timeframe: from 12/09/2024 to 31/12/2025 (3 months extension)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 389,000 people</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): 8 million CHF 4 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 4 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million</p>

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 8,000,000, is 47% funded, including indirect contributions of EUR500,000 from DG ECHO and EUR800,000 from Italian Government. The Red Cross of Chad (CRT) is focusing in providing recovery assistance and scale up readiness and preparedness for the incoming 2025 floods season. For that reason, an extension of the appeal until the end of the year is sought through this operations update.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Chad has experienced its worst floods of the last decade, with a widespread impact in 23 provinces damaged homes, and infrastructure, destroying farmland and displacing people from their communities, neighbourhoods and villages. According to UNOCHA Situation Report No. 4 of October 15, 2024, Chadian authorities and their humanitarian partners have declared 1,941,869 peoples (342,471 households) affected by the floods, including 576 deaths. The hardest-hit provinces were Lac (more than 277,409 people), Mandoul (267,408), Moyen Chari (245,531), Tandjilé (226,535), Mayo-Kebbi Est (218,238) and Batha (172,750). The floods also destroyed 432,203 hectares of crops and washed away more than 72,170 head of livestock. The impact of this season's floods was compounded by river flooding, which continued to threaten riverside populations until November 2024. An estimated two million people fled while others were evacuated from high-risk locations, taking just what they could carry with them and ended up in extremely poor conditions with inadequate safeguards, exposing them to protection concerns.

With a rise in water level of 8.6 meters, the Chari River surpassed the previous record of 8.14 meters set during the floods of 2022. The floods in Chad are an intensification of those of 2022, when the vast majority of land was watered and flooded. The consequences of this natural disaster are deeply felt by civil society. As of October 1, 2024, according to a report by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 217,000 homes had been destroyed, 432,000 hectares of fields submerged, and 72,000 head of livestock asphyxiated. Agriculture and livestock breeding are essential to survival, as 80% of the population depends on them. Furthermore, the socio-economic impact of this natural disaster is already immense, with 42% of the population living below the poverty line before the tragedy.

According to the Floods Monitoring Committee set up by the President of the Republic, 96.67% of water samples taken in flooded areas showed advanced bacterial contamination. Water contamination puts the population at risk of cholera epidemics and other water-borne diseases, especially children. The flooding in Chad is exacerbated by climatic phenomena. Climate change is intensifying precipitation, leading to shorter but more violent rainy seasons, as shown by the historic floods of 2022 and 2024. In the capital, N'Djamena, located at the confluence of the Logone and Chari rivers, anarchic urbanization combined with a lack of drainage infrastructure and sandy soils with low absorption capacity aggravate natural flood runoff. Indeed, as University Lecturer in Niger, explains: "Sandy soils produce a lot of runoffs due to their superficial crusting. It is this crusting that reduces the soil's capacity to absorb water."

To date, the waters have receded, and people are going about their business as usual. However, the floods have left many after-effects in terms of both food security and Livelihoods as well as shelter, water, sanitation, and support to rebuild their livelihoods.

The medium-term impact includes high level food insecurity, the risks of epidemics, respiratory diseases, malnutrition, and protection. Furthermore, the country went through economic hurdles, due to the massive losses in trade, food production, and livelihoods, which have impacted the most vulnerable parts of the population, of which 21.4 million are already experiencing one of the most severe food insecurity crises.

The country was affected in multiple ways. Notably goods, such as food and fuel, could not reach their destinations, as trucks were stuck for weeks, resulting into market supply disruption that had a greater impact on the already high rate of inflation. Currently, people in the affected communities are still finding it difficult to maintain their livelihoods, as they are in the process of recovering their farms, livestock, and shops. Poor sanitation increased the risk of contamination of water for domestic use. Cases of diarrhoea are rife among populations using such highly contaminated waters.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and availability of goods and services

Official data from the Government as of 15 October 2024 shows that 1.9 million people have been affected by the floods. All provinces in the country have reported damage due to the floods, with a significant impact in the central, southern, and eastern provinces. Out of the country's 125 departments, 119 experienced floods, with over five million hectares of land affected, including 432,203 hectares agricultural land destroyed along with and nearly 72,170 head of cattle dead. Additionally, 217,779 homes were destroyed.

As access conditions improved, assessments were carried out to gain a comprehensive understanding of the impact and the humanitarian conditions in the affected provinces, with the CRT joining the government-led assessment from 16 to 21 September 2024. The most significant impacts as of 15 October 2024 remain in the provinces of Lake (more than 277,409 people), Mandoul (267,408), Moyen Chari (245,531), Mayo Kebbi East (218,238), Tandjile (226,535), Batha (172,750).

In the 23 provinces in Chad, both residents and refugees have been impacted by the floods, experiencing simultaneous loss of homes, property, and sources of income. The floods have also severely affected the ability to access food, while agricultural losses led to severe food shortages among affected households. These populations continue to be in urgent need of food, health, access to clean water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, and protection. Ultimately, these floods will have a lasting impact on the most vulnerable, as food production is expected to decrease significantly, along with the availability of clean water, sanitation, and safe housing.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

The floods have killed and injured hundreds of people in a few weeks. People with reduced mobility, such as the physically disabled, elderly, and children under five, are particularly vulnerable to the risks posed by floods, food insecurity, malnutrition, and health issues if they are not prioritized in evacuation, relief, and humanitarian services. Additionally, the extent of the damage and loss of life has left communities deeply affected and mentally exhausted. The psychological impact is even more pronounced in areas that have experienced similar losses from past floods. Left without options, those affected may resort to survival coping mechanisms, further exposing themselves to risks and exacerbating mental health issues.

3. Risks and vulnerabilities

In flooded and at-risk areas, the type of housing construction increases the risk of material loss and loss of life during floods, mainly because many structures are built from soil or local materials that are not resistant. Development in urban areas is precarious with little capacity for water drainage and debris management. This situation is exacerbated by the rapid growth of unsafe settlements near drainage areas, creating favourable conditions for stagnant water retention and deteriorating hygiene, particularly in N'Djamena and other main cities within the affected provinces.

The water distribution network remains limited. Most communities in priority provinces rely on wells, boreholes, and rivers as their main sources of water supply. The floods have inundated most of these water sources, increasing the risk of contamination. According to the Floods Monitoring Committee set up by the President of the Republic, 96.67% of water samples taken in flooded areas showed advanced bacterial contamination. Water contamination puts the population at risk of cholera epidemics and other water-borne diseases, especially children.

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world. Poverty and vulnerability are pervasive in Chad, with 44.8% of the population living below the national poverty line in 2022. Extreme poverty (\$2.15/day per capita [PPP 2017]) increased by 2.6 percentage points between 2023 and 2024, reaching 36.5%

<https://www.banquemonddiale.org/fr/country/chad/overview#:~:text=La%20pauvret%C3%A9%20et%20la%20vuln%C3%A9rabilit%C3%A9,pour%20atteindre%2036%2C5%20%25.>

Extreme poverty is predominant in rural regions, with 47.4% of the rural population classified as extremely poor according to the global average, underscoring notable regional disparities. This high level of poverty has an impact on the country's capacity to cope with, and recover from various natural hazard-related disasters, which deteriorate food security by making it difficult for people to access adequate and nutritious food. This can lead to a severe food crisis. The lack of access to food and basic social services, along with limited income-generating opportunities, worsens the situation.

Analyses conducted as part of early action protocol development indicate that Chad is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the world. The resurgence of extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, and high winds, has highlighted the enormous humanitarian consequences of climate change for the population since 2019. The cumulative effect of these crises has left little time for the recovery of communities, also contributing to the food deficit, production deficit, and a population displacement crisis that exacerbates food insecurity in these same provinces.

CAPABILITIES AND RESPONSES

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Red Cross of Chad (Croix-Rouge du Tchad – CRT)

The Red Cross of Chad is one of the most experienced national organizations in flood management in Central Africa. For several decades, the CRT has distinguished itself in managing complex crises that combine floods, epidemics, population movements, urban violence, inter-ethnic conflicts, and food security. In the realm of flood management,

it has gained valuable experience from operations during the floods of 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022, which will be instrumental in managing this operation. In terms of capacity :

- The CRT is present in all 10 districts of N'Djamena, as well as in the country's 23 provinces (including N'Djamena province). It enjoys a positive reputation nationwide and is well accepted by local communities.
- The CRT is actively engaged in inter-agency sectoral coordination groups and clusters (WASH, Shelter, Health, Protection, Community Surveillance, Food Security and Livelihoods, etc.)
- Through the Cash Transfer Readiness Programme (supported by the British Red Cross), the CRT has developed considerable experience in cash transfer programmes. It has a dedicated and trained team in all branches, established SoPs, and maintains a contract with a financial service provider for mobile transfers together with the permanent presence of a cash expert deployed by NORCAP/Cashcap.

In various humanitarian operations, the government has consistently entrusted the CRT with the distribution of food and essential household items to populations affected by various crises throughout the country. The National Society also participates in both virtual and face-to-face meetings on all topics related to its mandate and mission in Chad.

The CRT has deployed 2,678 volunteers on the ground and has been working closely with national and local authorities on disaster preparedness and response since the onset of the heavy rains.

Anticipation

Since the initial floods, the CRT has alerted local branches and mobilised volunteers in collaboration with local authorities for readiness and anticipation efforts. Upon receiving forecasts of the first torrential rains, the CRT initiated preventive measures by organising training and refresher sessions for volunteers on first aid and psychological first aid, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability, and community-based health in the provinces and localities most at risk. The CRT has also worked on information tools adapted to the flood context, which have been used to create and disseminate informational materials in the targeted localities. The Department of Community Health utilised these materials to organize health education, community engagement, and social mobilization sessions through local channels.

Volunteers are working 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 warning. The National Society has successfully mobilised and deployed branches for anticipatory actions by leveraging existing projects and resources in the country, with support from Movement partners (ICRC, IFRC, French, Luxembourg, and Italian Red Cross Societies) and through the ECHO PPP project for the following measures:

- Establishment of community Early Warning Systems (EWS).
- Construction and reinforcement of community infrastructure (e.g. construction of dikes and installation of satellite stations).
- Revision of national and regional emergency plans.
- Assessment, contingency planning, and response.
- Capacity building and training for disaster response teams in all branches of the CRT on psychosocial support (PSS), first aid, and evacuation.
- Review, update, and dissemination of various government policies, strategies, and action plans related to disaster response.
- Logistical inventory and mapping of resources, including collaboration with partners.

Response

- First aid and emergency assistance have been provided in all 23 provinces following the flood waves since July 2024. This includes the provision of first aid and psychosocial support, raising awareness about

waterborne diseases, hygiene promotion in relocation sites, and assisting vulnerable individuals with evacuation.

- Organisation and participation in humanitarian assessments in N'Djamena and other affected localities.
- Assistance in shelter and Essential Household Items (EHI) to 1,400 households, thanks to stock received from Red Cross partners (distribution details below).
- The CRT supported the construction of 150 shelters financed by UNHCR in the locality of Kournari (Chari Baguirmi province) and 50 shelters and 14 latrines (Chari Baguirmi and N'Djamena).

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The Prime Minister, Head of Government, has appointed the members of the National Committee for Flood Prevention and Management. This committee, composed of 17 members from the ministries and N'Djamena city hall, actively includes representatives from the CRT. Its mission is to coordinate the efforts of all state and non-state actors to prevent and manage floods at the national level. In his speech at the committee's installation, the Prime Minister stressed the urgency of acting quickly to assist populations threatened by flooding.

- A national contingency plan has been established. The National Flood Management Committee has also classified the 23 provinces into three categories, of which more than half (12) are designated as priority 1 and require the urgent contributions of partners.
- On 6 August, the Government of Chad activated the National Flood Response Plan.
- The government, at both the national and provincial levels, has conducted assessment missions in N'Djamena and other affected provinces.
- The government has also provided assistance to victims, including food and essential household items in response to the initial impacts of the floods. Food assistance and relief items have been distributed in the affected provinces.
- To date, the government plans to allocate more than XAF 580 million (nearly USD 1 million) to meet the needs of the affected people.
- On 28 September, the National Flood Prevention and Management Committee received a substantial batch of humanitarian cargo. The batch included motor pumps, emergency and paediatric medication, and tents, among other items.
- On 4 October, the Prime Minister of Chad announced that the Chad Humanitarian Country Team had implemented an anticipatory action framework to alleviate the imminent effects of the anticipated severe flooding in N'Djamena.
- The UN agencies including WFP, UNICEF & UNHCR have provided support to the floods affected people across the country.

The CRT, through its disaster management team, maintains close and productive cooperation with disaster management authorities and all members of the flood crisis management committee formed by the Government. strengthening relationships with these authorities was one of the lessons learned from the implementation of the DREF and related appeals.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC Membership coordination

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides technical support from its Cluster Office based in Bangui, covering both Chad and the Central African Republic. The IFRC Country Delegation has been operating in N'Djamena since 2023, in support of the CRT and the PNSs operating in the country following the Population Movement Crisis in the Eastern Chad.

The IFRC regularly deploys – as needed – technical, operational, and support skills through the delegation and regional office to supplement capacity for the Coordination of Emergency Operations in Chad. The IFRC team is also committed to supporting the CRT's strategic and programmatic plans, notably in enhancing National Society Development, including their preparedness and response institutional capacities.

As part of its response to the floods, the IFRC continues to provide technical support and assists the CRT's resource mobilization efforts through various platforms, engaging both members and external partners. At the request of the CRT, the IFRC launched a Federation-wide Emergency Appeal on 12 September to assist 389,000 people. The IFRC has already released CHF 1 million through its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) to support the launch of Phase 1 activities. The IFRC also facilitates Movement coordination platforms to assess the resources available from partners to support the Operating National Society's response plan.

The Participating National Societies (PNSs) present in the country include Luxembourg, Italian Red Cross, and French Red Cross Societies. There is also remote support from the British Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross to the CRT's emergency responses. Support is provided either bilaterally using their own resources, multilateral through existing consortium projects, or through the IFRC (see the table below).

PNSs have active projects in flood-affected areas and on priority themes. Some partners were already positioned in some of the provinces affected by the floods, either through the ECHO Programme, or through other funding sources. To date, the positioning of partners can be summarised as follows:

A crisis committee has been set up under the leadership of the CRT to monitor the humanitarian situation and coordinate response activities.

- Support is being provided to the CRT's flood response plan in the country through existing projects.
- Luxembourg, French, and Italian Red Cross Societies, under the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP), are coordinating with the CRT and the IFRC to explore possibilities for reallocating funding, stocks, and other resources for the immediate flood response. Stock releases, WASH, and community health assistance have already been deployed in Mayo Kebbi, Tandjilé, and Logone Oriental, with stocks available to assist 1,241 households in Mayo Kebbi and Tandjilé. This support is not part of this Emergency Appeal but will complement the Red Cross's targeted response pillars.
- Joint evaluations are underway with an enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (eVCA) supported by partners under the ECHO PPP and the IFRC. The availability of the report will inform future reviews of the Operational Strategy and detailed targeting.
- Efforts to mobilize international resources are underway within the Red Cross Red Crescent network and with external partners, including development actors.

Movement coordination

The ICRC has been present in Chad since the late 1970s, leveraging its expertise to support the National Society. and it also contributed to support floods emergency response, as was the case in previous crises. The ICRC is supporting ongoing security assessments for intervention areas and takes part in information exchange and Movement coordination platforms. The ICRC also provided 500 household item kits to the CRT.

A crisis committee was convened by the CRT to jointly monitor the humanitarian situation in the country and coordinate response activities.

2.2 Capacity and response of international humanitarian actors

- The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has committed USD 8 million to support the response.
- UN agencies have ongoing programmes in some of the affected provinces and have appealed for funding of approximately USD 64 million.
- WFP provided cash to 50,000 most vulnerable households dedicated for food in the province of Mayo Kebbi Est
- UNHCR continues to provide funding and technical support/advice to the CRT team in charge of coordinating and managing operational activities to assist Nigerian refugees and internally displaced persons in Bagasola, Lake Province, as well as in the eastern provinces for refugees, displaced persons, and returnees from the Sudanese crisis, and in the southern provinces for refugees, displaced persons, and returnees .
- With UNICEF's support, the Chad Red Cross has set up three child-friendly spaces (CFS) at Milési 1, Milési 2 and Basilique IDP sites in N'Djamena. Through these CFS 2,775 children received psychosocial support. Additionally, the Chad Red Cross sensitized 1,026 adults on children's rights, flood-related child protection risks, and the importance of children's participation in recreational and play activities in child-friendly spaces.

The assistance deployed by humanitarian actors covers various sectors and OCHA report present the summary of main actions as of 1st October 2024.

As part of this year's flood management, the CRT is continuing its cooperation with partners outside the Movement, including UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and institutional and private donors.

With the support of its Movement partners, the CRT is actively represented and participates in essential humanitarian coordination platforms in the country. This includes coordination with working groups, OCHA, and government authorities. As part of humanitarian responses, including those arising from the current floods, the CRT and its Movement partners participate in various coordination platforms, including the Cash Working Group, Shelter cluster (with UNHCR in the lead), WASH cluster (UNICEF), Health cluster (WHO and MoH), and Protection cluster.

Chad Red Cross Response activities

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Before and during the emergency, the Chad Red Cross coordinated and worked closely with Chad's National Flood Management Committee, local authorities and its local disaster response teams on preparedness and response. The Chad Red Cross operates 23 provincial committees in the 23 affected provinces, with 115 employees and over 75,000 volunteers. As soon as the first torrential rains were forecasted, the CRT put preventive measures in place 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 provinces and localities most at risk. The CRT also worked on information tools adapted to the flood context, which were used to create and disseminate information material in 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 potential increase in flooding following the river flood warning. The National Society succeeded in mobilizing and deploying chapters 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 ECHO's PPP project. With regard to the immediate response to the floods in 2024, CRT has carried out the following actions :

Provision of first aid and emergency assistance in the 23 provinces following the waves of flooding since July. This includes providing first aid and psychosocial support, raising awareness of water-borne diseases, promoting hygiene in relocation sites and helping vulnerable people to evacuate.

- 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 providing shelter and essential household items (EHIs) to the affected households, thanks to stocks received from Red Cross partners.

The Red Cross of Chad, in collaboration with the French Red Cross, as part of the ECHO PPP and PARCIN project, supported 1,241 flood-affected households in the distribution of Essential Household Items (EHI), WASH and health kits in 3 provinces, namely Mayo Kebbi Est (291 households), Tandjilé (950 households) and N'Djamena (200 households). A total of 815 volunteers were trained to raise awareness on hygiene, sanitation and health promotion. A total of 100 EHI kits were distributed by CRT with the support of International Aid of Luxembourg Red Cross (AICRL) in the Logone Oriental province, specifically 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 500 EHI kits, which were distributed in N'Djamena (200 kits), Batha (200 kits) and Kournari (100 kits).

As part of this Emergency Appeal operation, several actions were carried out in the various sectors.

Distribution of empty bags: CRT distributed 8,000 empty bags to the provincial branches of N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Mayo Kebbi Est and Moyen Chari. These bags, which were filled with sand, were used as dykes, positioned along the rivers sides to block the overflow of water in certain localities. This was done with the contribution of the local communities who contributed with the filling of empty bags with sand.

Beneficiary targeting: Multi-sector beneficiary targeting was carried out in the 8 targeted provinces, using Kobo Tools. From this targeting, a list of beneficiaries was drawn up by sector according to very precise criteria. Prior to this targeting of beneficiaries, 160 volunteers (20 per province) were trained on the basic concepts of Gender Protection and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), including a briefing on the Chad Red Cross code of conduct. The briefing mainly focused on the prevention of fraud & corruption, the prevention of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (PSEAH). The trained volunteers have all signed the code of conduct document after the briefing. They were also briefed on the use of mobile phones and tablets for data collection with kobo tools.

Shelter and Essential Households Items (EHI): 60 emergency shelters were constructed in Kournari to host people displaced by flooding. A total of 1,000 EHI kits were purchased for distribution in the provinces of Mayo Kebbi Est, Moyen Chari, Batha and Salamat. These kits were composed of a 3-seater plastic mats, 2 pieces of

blankets, one tarpaulin, a piece of wrapper, a 15-liter bucket, a 20-liter jerrycans, 6 pieces of soap, one sakane, 2 pieces of mosquito nets, 6 pieces bath towels, 6 pieces of sanitary pads, 5 pieces of women's underwear, 3 pieces of toilet soap, 6 toothpaste and toothbrushes.

To date, 1,000 kits have been distributed to 1,000 most vulnerable households in 4 targeted provinces including the Mayo Kebbi Est (300 kits), and Moyen Chari (300 kits), Batha (250 kits) and Salamat (150 kits). Twenty (20) volunteers have been trained (10 per province/Mayo Kebbi Est, Moyen Chari, Batha and Salamat) on distribution management and distributions techniques.

WASH: 200 volunteers (25 per province) were trained in WASH activities, including door-to-door and mass awareness-raising techniques, environmental and personal hygiene, handwashing with soap, home water treatment and waste management. Training sessions were held in the provinces of Mayo Kebbi Est, Moyen Chari, Logone Oriental, N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Tandjilé, Batha and Salamat. The trained volunteers are currently carrying out awareness sessions on hygiene promotion with the distribution of bleach and gresyl. This distribution is accompanied by the demonstration of the use of the above-mentioned products.

To date 26,996 peoples have been reached with the awareness sessions on hygiene promotion including 7,034 females under 18 years old, 7,963 ladies above 18 years old, 6,377 young boys under 18 years old and 5,622 males above 18 years old. Further, 2,000 liters of bleach as well as 2,000 liters of gresyl were distributed to the 2,000 households with the rate of 250 households per province.

Eighty (80) sanitation kits and 80 waste management tools have been purchased to reinforce sanitation, cleaning and eradication of vector breeding sites by organizing sanitation campaigns with the active involvement of communities and local leaders. To date 80 communities received the sanitation kits and waste management tools and they are currently carrying out sanitation campaign in their communities on weekly basis. Furthermore, 25 non-functioning boreholes have been identified for rehabilitation at the rate of 3 boreholes per province. To date, 03 boreholes in the province of Chari Baguirmi have been rehabilitated.

CASH Programme: The NS has renewed its agreement with the Financial Service Provider (FSP). This process of the selection of the FSP was carried out with the support of IFRC Logistics as recommended and the Norwegian Capacity (NorCap) cash focal point based at the Chad Red Cross headquarters. Three (3) partners (Airtel Money, Moov Money, Express Union) have been selected to cover CRT's CASH activities nationwide. Airtel Money and Moov Money for mobile and direct cash transfers, and Express Union for direct cash distributions exclusively. To date the lists of 1,000 selected beneficiaries of the Multi-purpose cash and 1,000 Beneficiaries of the cash for rent (Shelter) have been drafted and validated at the community levels. These lists have been shared with the selected FSP for this purpose. The cash distribution will be effective in the coming weeks.

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. Further, 40 First Aid kits were purchased and distributed in all target provinces (5 kits per province). In addition, 2,000 Mosquitos nets have been purchased and distributed to 1,000 most vulnerable households.

The process of purchasing anti-malaria and respiratory infections drugs to support health centers in the intervention zones is underway. However, the CRT is experiencing difficulties with the IFRC's drug and medical equipment procurement procedures, which could take more than 6 months. A special dispensation has been granted to purchase these drugs locally, but no local supplier meets IFRC requirements.

Protection and prevention

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

The Red Cross of Chad has carried out an assessment to identify local referral systems for gender-based violence and all childhood issues. The assessment aims to map and provide information on local GBV referral systems for all child protection concerns. The assessment covered the 4 provinces of the southern part of the country. Following the assessment, it appears that :

As part of the PGI and CEA activities, 160 CRT volunteers were trained on the basics of these approaches prior to 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 training. The National Society has organised a CEA & PGI training workshop to strengthen volunteers' and staff capacities on CEA and PGI approach. The first part of this training session took place in Moundou, and it covered the representatives of 4 branches (Mayo Kebbi Est, Tandjilé, Logone Oriental & Moyen Chari.

The second part of the training is scheduled to take place in N'Djamena for the branches of N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Batha and Salamat. At field level, targeting/complaint committees were set up in all the 15 interventions areas. The members are 2 ladies and 2 gentlemen in each intervention area. To date more than 200 community feedback have been collected and processed.

Needs Analysis

Despite the efforts made by the government and its partners, humanitarian needs remain largely unsatisfied, and the floods have increased the precariousness of the people affected in all the targeted provinces. These floods have devastated several hectares of fields, causing massive crop destruction. The risk of a food crisis is looming in all flooded areas, as the majority of plantations have been devastated by the waters.

This situation is worsened by the country's food insecurity alert. According to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis of December 2024, more than 2.4 million people (14% of the total population) suffer from acute food insecurity (phases 3+), an increase of 400,000 peoples compared to December 2023. Further, these results, revealed that more than 3.7 million people (or 21% of the Chadian population) could be in acute food insecurity (phases3+) during the next lean season (June-September). This worsening situation results in particular from a decline in agricultural production and soaring prices for basic foodstuffs. Furthermore, admissions to nutrition centers reveal an alarming situation and 710,523 children under five suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

The food and nutrition situation are explained, among other things, by a forecast drop in agricultural production compared with the five-year average. There is a shortfall of 614 tonnes of cereals compared with the previous season, following the floods which destroyed more than 432,200 hectares of fields, all crops combined, across the country, particularly in the Southern part, an area considered to be one of Chad's cereal granaries. Added to this are the unusual rises in the price of basic foodstuffs across the country, restricting access to those most affected (poor and very poor households). The report also indicated that 2 million people are exposed to epidemic diseases. The cold winter weather is exacerbating the situation of flood-affected households, increasing their vulnerability to respiratory infections and malaria.

As the floods receded, affected populations worry about returning to their homes, rebuilding their damaged shelters, and restarting their livelihoods. In most areas where the multisectoral needs assessment was conducted

by the CRT, people reported having basic needs and livelihood activities as top priority. This is followed by the need to be assisted in rebuilding their homes and having access to good water, sanitation, and hygiene materials. In some communities, the population solicited for assistance in the rehabilitation of non-functioning water points and the provision of boreholes where there was none. Observed also, is the need for protection against water borne diseases and vectors as many affected persons complained of increase in the rate of malaria.

Operational risk assessment

The ongoing flood response faced several significant operational constraints that have impacted the effectiveness of response efforts:

- **Inflation in local markets prices.** Following the economic disruption and the impact on production. Food prices continue to rise up due to destruction and access complications. According to the World Bank report of April 2025, the food demand pressures led to higher prices, while floods caused food supply shortages. These factors collectively drove inflation to 5.7% in 2024 and is likely to go higher again. The CRT has already advocated for large-scale action by the authorities to verify market prices and will ensure that instances of market disruption are reported so that necessary corrective measures can be taken. This advocacy will focus on maintaining the monetary value necessary to meet the basic needs of the population. Monitoring will include regular price assessments to evaluate the impact of the programme on the purchasing power of the targeted population and a check on the services provided by the financial service provider. For price monitoring, the project will rely on the mechanisms established by the Cash Working Group based on the collections of SISAAP¹ and FewsNet. At the same time, the CRT will carry out specific monitoring in targeted markets and alert the Cash Working Group and relevant authorities in the event of significant market distortions.
- **The delay in the transfer of fund to the National Society.** The operation was launched on 12 September 2024, and the cash request were drafted and shared immediately. However, the NS received the fund on 11 December 2024. This delay has seriously impacted the operations chronogram.
- **The Legislative, municipal and provincial election calendar.** The last local elections calendar that covered the period of 07 December 2024 to 15 January 2025 has seriously affected the implementation of activities due to security issues. IFRC staff were required to stay at the capital city in N'Djamena until the publication of the results. This period disrupted the implementation of activities for at least a month and half.
- **Communication and telecommunication systems.** These are unstable throughout the country, and even more so in areas far from the capital. The deployment of teams, monitoring of operations, and implementation of activities have all faced disruptions, further exacerbated 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, particularly for Sudanese refugees in the eastern provinces (Wadi Fira, Ouaddaï, Sila), Central African refugees in the Southern region, and displaced individuals 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 require operational capacity building through various training programmes and tools. A range of sectoral strategies need to be developed to better meet the expectations of the targeted population and donors

¹ Le système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et d'Alerte Précoce du Tchad (Chad Food Security and Early Warning Information System)

- Security remains the most important challenge that affect the implementation of this operation.** The provinces of Logone Oriental, Moyen Chari, Batha and Salamat are located in the Red phase zone according to the IFRC security assessment report. Further, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi Est and Chari Baguirmi are found in the Orange phase zone. The access to these zones requires IFRC security approval therefore It is only N'Djamena which is located in the Yellow phase zone that have easy access. These security considerations will influence the timeline and organisation of human and logistical resources, requiring close monitoring to ensure the intervention's effectiveness while guaranteeing the safety of responders. Rolling stock and communication tools must also align with appropriate safety measures.
- Procurement of malaria drugs.** In the initial operational strategy, the NS targeted two Health centers to be supported through the donation of Malaria drugs. According to IFRC procedures, all medical items should be procured by IFRC Geneva Logistic Team. However, the host NS has the possibility to request for a special derogation to carry out the procurement process at the country level. Chad Red Cross choose the second option which was approved by IFRC Logistic teams with the condition that the NS's Service providers should present the certificate of origin of the medicines. The local service providers were unable to provide the required documentation and the process was stuck. The NS is suggesting to procure Medical Equipment.
- Low consumption rate of the NS :** The MoU between IFRC and Chad Red Cross was drafted based on the amount of the DREF loan of CHF 1,000,000, further, the total Appel contributions amounted to CHF 2,868, 996 plus the contribution of Italian Government of 800, 000 Euros. To date the NS is still requesting the second transfer of the MoU from the IFRC which means that until June 2025, the NS will still utilize the fund from the DREF loan. Therefore, there is a need to request for an extension until December 2025.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Changes and Amendments

The Floods Operation was significantly impacted by major political and economic challenges in the country. These major shifts created a situation where humanitarian services delivery across the country was hampered. Of particular importance were delay caused by the late transfer of fund to the NS and the election calendar that hampered the implementation of activities. This situation was further exacerbated by the security issues which created a cautionary environment that reduced operational capacity.

Given the above, some activities were delayed, especially those related with cash transfer operations (Multi-purpose cash and cash for rent) to the floods affected people as well as the support to the reconstruction of shelters.

As the next rainy season is fast approaching, and the projections that the situation could become dire towards July to October 2025), there is also a need to upgrade early warning and readiness activities ; and maintain operational capacity. Therefore, the decision to extend the Flood operation until the December 2025.

Other changes in the operational strategy are noted below:

- Initially it was planned to construct 200 emergency latrines for displaced population. Only 14 emergency latrines were constructed. To date, as there is no more displaced population, the NS wishes to use the remaining fund on this budget line to support the construction of family latrines.
- As the service providers for malaria medicines are facing challenges to acquire the requested documentation, the NS wishes to use the budget line to procure of medical equipment such as beds, cupboards, and carts as requested by the targeted Health Centres. This will allow them to increase their response capacity and meet the minimum activity package requirements as recommended by the ministry of Health.

Update on the strategy

As a reminder, the operation aims to meet the multi-sectoral needs of 389,000 of the most vulnerable and flood-affected people in eight (8) priority provinces, namely Mayo Kebbi Est, Moyen Chari, Tandjilé, Logone Oriental, N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Batha and Salamat. This operation uses an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to meet immediate and medium-term needs, alleviating urgent humanitarian challenges while effectively improving communities' resilience to shocks. The intervention of Federation members through this appeal is continuously adapted to mitigate the risks of deteriorating humanitarian conditions in communities, while preserving the safety of responders. The Movement's approach is organized in three phases as follows:

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

No major changes have been made to the published operational strategy to date. The CRT is continuing to implement activities according to the detailed work plan. However, it is important to point out a delay of three (3) months in the planning of activities. This delay is due to the late transfer of funds to the CRT and to the electoral calendar which hampered the implementation of activities. It is therefore possible to envisage an extension of at least three (3) months to make up for lost time.

The NS is suggesting using the remaining fund for the construction of the emergency latrines to increase the number of family latrines to be constructed. Further, for the procurement of malaria drugs, the NS wishes to procure medical equipment following the request of the target Health centres.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter, Housing, and Settlements

People reached: 9,734
 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.	1000	1000
	% 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.	0	200
	# empty bags of sand purchased and distributed for the construction of traditional dykes to reinforce and protect existing buildings still at risk	8000	8000

Table 1: Distribution of Essential Household items		
No.	Province /area	Number of households receiving EHI
1	Mayo Kebbi Est Djarwaye	172
2	Mayo Kebbi Est Daba	60
3	Mayo Kebbi Est -Fianga	68
4	Moyen Chari - Balimba	300
5	Batha - Fitri	100
6	Batha - Koundjourou	150
7	Salamat- Amtiman	150
Total		1,000

Red Cross of Chad was able to procure and distribute 1,000 Essential Households items (EHI) to 1,000 most vulnerable households identified in 4 provinces. A EHI kit is composed of the following items : 2 blankets, 2 mosquito-nets, a 3 seater-plastic mat, a piece of tarpaulins, one sakane, a piece of wrapper, a 20-liter jerrycans, a 15-liter bucket and essential hygiene items (6 bathing towels, 6 sanitary napkins, 5 women's underwear, 6 toothbrushes and toothpaste, 3 pieces of toilet soap and 6 pieces of household soap).

A post distribution monitoring has also been carried out. The report is being elaborated.

Prior to launch the distribution, volunteers were trained on the distribution techniques, PGI, CEA and the Red Cross of Chad Code of Conduct with emphases on prevention of Fraud and Corruption and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. They have all signed the Code of Conduct.

In close collaboration with administrative authorities and community leaders, distribution points were set up to facilitate access for affected households.

Sixty (60) Emergency Shelters were constructed in Kournari (50) and Basilic sites (10) in the provinces of N'Djamena. CRT distributed 8,000 empty bags to the provincial branches of N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi, Mayo Kebbi Est and Moyen Chari. These bags, which were filled with sand, were used as dykes, positioned along the rivers sides to block the overflow of water in certain localities. This was done with the contribution of the local communities who contributed with the filling of empty bags with sand.



EHI distribution in Balimba in the province of Moyen Chari



Livelihoods

People reached: 0
 Female > 18: Female < 18:
 Male > 18: Male < 18:

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households receiving cash grants for multiple usage	0	1000
	# of households receiving cash grant for Income generating activities (especially for the vegetable production)	0	50

Based on the criteria set up during the beneficiary targeting, 1,000 most vulnerable beneficiaries have been selected for the Multi-purpose cash (MPC). The selected beneficiaries are from the following provinces : Mayo Kebbi Est (250 beneficiaries), Moyen Chari (250 beneficiaries), Batha (250 beneficiaries) and N'Djamena (250 beneficiaries). The lists of the selected beneficiaries have been validated during community meetings. The National Society has shared the lists of beneficiaries with the Financial Service Provider (FSP). However, a challenge still remains. Most of the beneficiaries are elderly people therefore, they do not have phone nor SIM card, during the beneficiary registration, they gave the phone numbers of their relatives who are sometime very far from the village where they reside, and we are not sure that they will receive their money completely. This challenge was shared with the FSP. Based on this, the selected FSP decided to provide SIM cards to all beneficiaries further, the FSP will also provide telephone with their field teams to help the beneficiaries to easily receive their money. The selected FSP was (Airtel Money).


Two weeks after having deposited the lists of beneficiaries, the FSP responded that it does not have enough SIM card for the 1,000 beneficiaries and it suggested to provide SIM card only to the people who declared that they do not have phones. This solution was not approved at the NS level because most of the most vulnerable people have already given the phone numbers of their relatives, and we are not sure that the money will reach them. The NS decided therefore to change the FSP. To date the NS contacted MOOV Africa and the discussion is ongoing. The new FSP is ready to provide SIM card to everyone and also to accompany the CRT to the field during cash distribution.

Prior to this, the NS has renewed its agreement with the FSP. The process of selecting FSP was carried out with the IFRC logistics team and the NorCap focal point based at CRT. The process has been validated by the IFRC at cluster and regional level, and 3 financial partners have been selected to support the CRT in its cash transfer activities across the country. They are Airtel Money and Moov Money for mobile transfers and direct cash, and Express Union for direct cash. The agreements were signed by both parties. The NS will then activate the FSP based on its network coverage in the intervention area.

With regard to the selection of beneficiaries for income generating activities, 50 women heads of households have been selected in the province of Moyen Chari. The list of the selected beneficiaries has been validated at community level during community meetings. This list is also shared with the FSP pending to the cash distribution.

Health and Care, including Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation

(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health)

 <p>Health & Care (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</p>	People reached Female > 18: 1,541	6,000 Female < 18: 1,579
	Male > 18: 1,423	Male < 18: 1,579

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	60	60
	# of branches that have received first aid and psychological first aid training material	8	8
	# of people reached by first-aid services	0	
	# 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	0	250,000
	# of people reached with vector control in emergencies, including the mosquito net distribution	1,000	1,000
	Services médicaux		
	# of health centers provided with anti-malarial and anti-inflammatory drugs, as well as sanitation	0	2

	kits to help mitigate the risk of exposure to other vector-borne diseases by vulnerable groups		
	# of local health facilities supported with post-disaster repairs, equipment and medicine for the provision of medical services in emergencies	0	2
	# of health centers that have received essential health equipment based on identified needs	0	8

- A total of 160 volunteers (20 per province were trained on First Aid and PSS ; and NS procured and distributed 40 First Aid kits which were dispatched to the 8 targeted branches. Each branch received 5 FA kits for volunteers' activity. The trained volunteers are currently carrying out FA and PSS activities within the affected community.
- Further, 2,000 mosquito nets were purchased and distributed to 1,000 most vulnerable households for vector control and prevention of malaria to the most vulnerable groups, including the chronically ill and to the most at-risk communities.
- With regard to the procurement of anti-malaria and respiratory infections drugs to support health centers in the intervention zones, the process of purchasing has been launched long time ago. However, the CRT has encountered challenges linked to the IFRC's drug and medical equipment procurement procedures, which could take more than 6 months. Therefore, the NS requested an authorization to acquire the medical items at the country level. This was approved and a special authorisation was granted to purchase these drugs locally with some requirements including the provision of the certificate of origin of the medicines. Unfortunately, the local suppliers could not meet IFRC requirements. To date, following a request from the Health centres, the NS suggested to procure medical equipment including the Beds, cupboard, etc. for the donation to the health centres.



Community meeting for the selection of complaint / targeting committee in Daba, in the Mayo Kebbi Est Province



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People Reached: **56,328**
 Female < 18: **14,822**
 Female > 18: **14,469**
 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).	3	25
# of households that have improved their daily access to drinking water	2,252	64,833
% of target population with access to an improved water source	12	100
# of emergency latrines built for displaced populations.	14	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
# cleaning and sanitation campaigns carried out using the kits received	80	800
# 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	26,996	389,000
% of sanitation facilities built and maintained by the target population	00	700
# of women and girls who received hygiene support	3,120	3,120

- The Chad Red Cross identified 25 non-functional water points (Boreholes). 3 boreholes were identified per province. Out of the 25, three (3) have been rehabilitated with water disinfected, giving access to 252 households to clean water. The remaining will be done after the second transfer of fund by IFRC.

- During the early hours of the disaster, CRT constructed 14 emergency latrines at the displacement sites. Initially, it was planned to construct 50 emergency latrines. Now that there is nobody is left at the displacement sites, CRT is suggesting using the remaining fund to increase the number of family latrines to be constructed.
- CRT has purchased and distributed 2,000 litres of bleach for water treatment at home and 2,000 Litres of gresyl. These two chemicals have been distributed with the demonstration of their use to 1,000 most vulnerable households living in high-risk hygiene conditions areas.
- CRT has purchased and distributed 80 sanitation kits. The kits are composed of wheelbarrows, Rubbish bins, pairs of boots, rakes, shovels, pickaxes, hand gloves, Nose plugs. The kits have been distributed to 80 community committees for the community members to strengthen environmental sanitation, cleaning, and eradication of vector breeding sites by organising sanitation campaigns with active engagement from communities and local leaders. A10 kits were distributed per province during this first phase.
- Before launching WASH activities, 160 Chad Red Cross volunteers were trained on WASH activities (20 per province). The trained volunteers are now carrying out hygiene promotion sessions within the affected communities. The awareness sessions are combined with the demonstration of the use of chemical for water treatment at home, the management of solid waste, the demonstration of hand washing technics, the environmental cleaning. The CRT has developed images boxes to strengthen volunteer capacity in carrying out this activity. To date, 26,996 peoples are reached with the awareness session including 7,034 females under 18 years old, 7,963 ladies above 18 years old, 6,377 young boys under 18 years old and 5,622 males above 18 years old.
- Furthermore, 3,120 females have received dignity kits and all the necessary materials for their hygiene.



Some water points rehabilitated by the Chad Red Cross in Massenya in the Province of Chari Baguirmi



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)	30	
# assessment carried out to understand local GBV referral systems for any child protection concerns.	4	8

Prior to the launching of the beneficiary targeting, 160 volunteers were trained on the basics of the Protection Gender and Inclusion. The training focussed on the DAPS framework, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and the Chad Red Cross code of conduct. After the training, the trained volunteers have signed the code of conduct document. In addition, CRT organised a training workshop in Moundou gathering the staff and volunteers of 4 branches. For two days, the 30 participants were briefed on the PGI & CEA approaches. Further, CRT has developed images boxes on PGI approaches. The document is made to strengthen the volunteers' capacity during awareness sessions on PGI. The trained volunteers are currently carrying out awareness session on PGI in their respective communities. To date 14,162 peoples are reached with the awareness sessions on PGI including 202 ladies under 18 years old, 5,646 females of above 18 years old, 481 young boys under 18 years old and 7,833 males above 18 years olds

CRT has also carried out assessment of GVB and Child protection in 4 provinces including Mayo Kebbi Est, Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, and Moyen Chari. The report is being developed.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery

People Reached:

Female > 18:

Male > 18:

Female < 18:

Male < 18:

Objective :

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.

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of people reached by DRR and climate change adaptation activities.	0	
# of community-based early warning systems established	0	
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 sessions of key messages to raise awareness of the risks associated with climate change	0	1,600

Apart from the use of the empty bags and fill with sand for the construction of dykes along the rivers sides to block the overflow of water, (activity carried with the contribution of the local communities who contributed with the filling of empty bags with sand). No other activity regarding DRR has been carried out so far, the NS planned to carry out these activities during the resumption of the rainy season which is the suitable period to raise awareness on the risk related to floods.



Community Engagement and Accountability

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

Objective :

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

Indicator	Actual	Target
# 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	4	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 the field activities, community meetings were held with the community leaders and their members to discuss on the operations components and the roles of the communities before, during and after the implementation of the activities. It was also the opportunity to set up complaint and targeting committees. Therefore, 15 Complaint/targeting committees were set up (One per intervention area). To date a total of 226 community feedback have been collected and treated.

Prior to the beneficiary targeting, 160 volunteers (20 per province) were trained on the basic concepts of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), including a briefing on the Chad Red Cross code of conduct. The briefing mainly focused on the prevention of fraud & corruption, the prevention of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (PSEAH). The trained volunteers have all signed the code of conduct document after the briefing. They were also briefed on the use of mobile phones and tablets for data collection with kobo tools. In addition, a training workshop was organised on CEA and PGI in the city of Moundou, in the province of Logone Occidental. The training workshop gathered 30 participants including the staff and volunteers of the 4 targets provinces of the Southern part of the country.

Red Cross of Chad has set up 4 transparent and relevant communication channels to discuss with the communities, these include, the home visit and mass media communication channels, WhatsApp group discussion, community meetings and the use of community radios.

A total of 230 community members are involved in post-disaster community engagement and better identify gaps including : community leaders (15) and local authorities (21), the targeting and complaint committee members (60), the local Red Cross branch members (60) and the Mayors and religious leaders (30).



Environmental Sustainability

People Reached:	0
Female > 18:	Female < 18:
Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective : *Contributions to climate change mitigation are achieved by implementing solutions that reinforce environmental resilience*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households receiving improved stoves	0	100

This activity is yet to be implemented

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of affected local branches rehabilitated	0	ND
	# of 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	350	640
	# of volunteers with visibility during implementation of activities	210	210
	# bibs, caps, T-shirts and vests manufactured for volunteer visibility during implementation of activities	210	210

# staff recruited (salary contribution) to improve implementation of the operation	17	18
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NSD

# of staff and volunteers trained in CBDRT data collection, processing and use at national level.	0	60
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Communication and humanitarian diplomacy

# of working sessions held with SN decision-makers to maintain ongoing dialogue and communication	07	09
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# 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	34	36
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- The capacities of the Red Cross of Chad Logistic Manager and the storekeeper have been strengthened following the support provided by the Logistic /Procurement Officer of the IFRC Africa Regional Office deployed as Surge Logistic to support Red Cross of Chad.
- 160 volunteers were trained on CEA, PGI and the use of phone and tablet for beneficiary targeting with kobo tools. Further, 160 volunteers were trained on Water, hygiene and Sanitation. Further, 30 NS's staffs and volunteers attended the training workshop on CEA & PGI.
- A total of 210 volunteers are wearing Red Cross visibility during activities implementation.
- A total of 7 working sessions are held with the NS decision maker to discuss on the implementation of activities and the challenges and maintain ongoing dialogue and communication.
- A total of 34 coordination meetings were held including 21 weekly Movement coordination meetings held at the headquarters of the Mayo Kebbi East provincial Red Cross branch under the coordination of the President gathering together all the Movement's partners operating in the province, 9 coordination meetings held with the French Red Cross, and 4 coordination meetings held with the Movement partners involve on Top up intervention in the Mayo Kebbi Est.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *Support the CRT by providing it with the necessary skills and strengthening its capabilities, as required by this operation and as set out in the CRT's strategy.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of external partnerships supporting the National Society in the response	5	5
	# of regular coordination mechanisms with all Movement partners	34	36

The IFRC deployed Surge staff in September and October 2024 to support the development of the implementation plan and the launch of activities. IFRC maintains communication with PNS in and outside the country.

The IFRC has also coordinated its activities with external agencies, for example the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the WFP and the Government for flood-related operations in Chad.

IFRC organized meetings with partners following the publication of the Emergency Appeal, enabling the CRT and IFRC clusters in CAR and Chad to address IFRC's global network for support.



Secretariat Services

People Reached: -

Female < 18: -

Female > 18: -

Male < 18: -

Male > 18: -

Objectif: *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
Key indicators:	# of IFRC National Staff 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 IFRC Chad office to support operations with the National Society

02

02

The IFRC has re-established its status agreement in the country and strengthened its presence with a strong national team including:

- A programme Manager, a Field Programme officer, a Financial Manager, a PMER Manager and a Logistics Manager who are present at the IFRC office in Chad to support the NS.
- A Logistics Manager and an Administration Officer are available to ensure compliance with standards and procedures with the National Society, while reinforcing the existing team in the newly created IFRC office. They are implementing the processes, guides and protocols needed to ensure smooth operations, ease of travel and streamlined procedures.
- The need for a PGI officer is also being explored, as there are significant gaps in the field that require some technical support to assess systems, referrals and the development of community support plans.
- Additional support from the Africa Regional office and delegation are also provided to focus on resource mobilization, humanitarian diplomacy and institutional capacity building of the national society and branch development
- Surge support : an Operations Manager, a Logistics Manager, a Field Coordinator and an Executive Secretary were deployed to Chad to support the launch of this project
- A Head of Office and a Shelter/EHI Delegate are also in Chad to support operations implementation with the NS.

In terms of 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's strategy, and monthly updates will continue across the IFRC's seven risk categories: Strategic, Contextual, Operational, Program Delivery, Fiduciary, Safeguarding and Reputation, with the aim of maintaining a safe workplace, minimizing losses, maximizing opportunities and developing appropriate risk treatment options for informed decision-making

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

D. FUNDING

Funds received so far amount to 47% of the funding requirement of CHF 8 million. The EA have received multilateral contributions amounting to **CHF 1,681,859 plus a DREF loan of CHF 1,000,000 for a total of : CHF2,681,859** from seven donors including ***the American Red Cross, the Netherland Red Cross, the Japan Red cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Canadian Red Cross, DG ECHO, and the Swiss Government***. Please note that there is an additional fund of Euros 500,000 from DG ECHO for the Top Up and Euros 800,000 from Italian Government for floods response in Chad.

During the period covered by this report, expenditures amounted to CHF 605,998, or 21% of the CHF 2,854,178 operational budget. The table below shows the situation of resource mobilization and the distribution of expenditures by sector.

Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/10

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,854,178
Expenditure	-605,999
Closing Balance	2,248,179
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	2,248,179
Répartition des dépenses par secteur	
Thematic Area	Expenditure
Shelter and Basic Household Items	196,581
Livelihoods	83,261
Multi-purpose Cash	
Health	65,604
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	73,205
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	162,666
Education	
Migration	
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	19,797
Community Engagement and Accountability	
Environmental Sustainability	
National Society Strengthening	-154,984
Coordination and Partnerships	984
Secretariat Services	158,884
Total	605,998

Contact Information

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

In Red Cross of Chad National Society

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit:** Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, Allan Masavah, email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org

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

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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.

