



CHAD

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 55.9M**

3 April 2025

In support of the Red Cross of Chad



23

National Society branches



195

National Society staff



57,923

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



589,000

Ongoing emergency operations



154,000

Climate and environment



154,000

Disasters and crises



197,000

Health and wellbeing



93,000

Migration and displacement



12,000

Values, power & inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Floods

Longer term needs

- Food and livelihood insecurity • Health
- Humanitarian access • Displacement • Disaster risk reduction and response

Capacity development

- Disaster risk management • Youth engagement
- Positioning • Digital transformation

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Very high

Human Development Index rank

189

World Bank Population figure

19.3M

World Bank Population below poverty line **42.3%**

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 42M CHF

Total 12.2M CHF

Total 1.7M CHF

Through the Host National Society

23.2M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

13.5M CHF

Through the IFRC

5.3M CHF

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

15M CHF

Longer term needs

597,000 CHF

Climate & environment

2.6M CHF

Disasters & crises

2.9M CHF

Health & wellbeing

613,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

1.5M CHF

Values, power & inclusion

Ongoing emergency operations

2.4M CHF

Longer term needs

200,000 CHF

Climate & environment

100,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

500,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

400,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

700,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1M CHF

Enabling local actors

Through Host National Society

7.6M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

4.6M CHF

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

535,000 CHF

Climate & environment

1.7M CHF

Disasters & crises

3M CHF

Health & wellbeing

809,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

1.6M CHF

Values, power & inclusion

Through Host National Society

1.7M CHF

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

372,000 CHF

Climate & environment

1.3M CHF

Disasters & crises

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
British Red Cross	1.1M						
French Red Cross	9.4M						
Italian Red Cross	617,000						
Luxembourg Red Cross	2.4M						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 13.5M**

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

British Red Cross

French Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Luxembourg Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross*

Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society*

The Netherlands Red Cross*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

Hazards



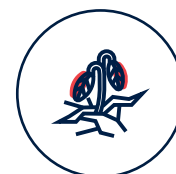
Floods



Conflicts



Disease



Droughts



Water Scarcity

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRTD024 Chad Floods Emergency Appeal

Longer-term needs:

MAATD002

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Cross of Chad** was established in 1973 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1989. With more than 50,000 volunteers, the Red Cross of Chad has the largest voluntary relief network in Chad. The National Society has 23 branches and 195 staff members who have varied knowledge in the fields of first aid, food security, disaster management, community health, water, sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS prevention, and other pandemics such as Ebola, Corona virus, among others. In line with its auxiliary role to the public authorities in Chad, the National Society's humanitarian actions in the country are centred around initiatives such as assistance programme for refugees and returnees, targeted community health programmes such as water and sanitation and maternal and newborn health, programme for the fight against malnutrition and food security, road safety programmes, emergency response preparedness, among others.

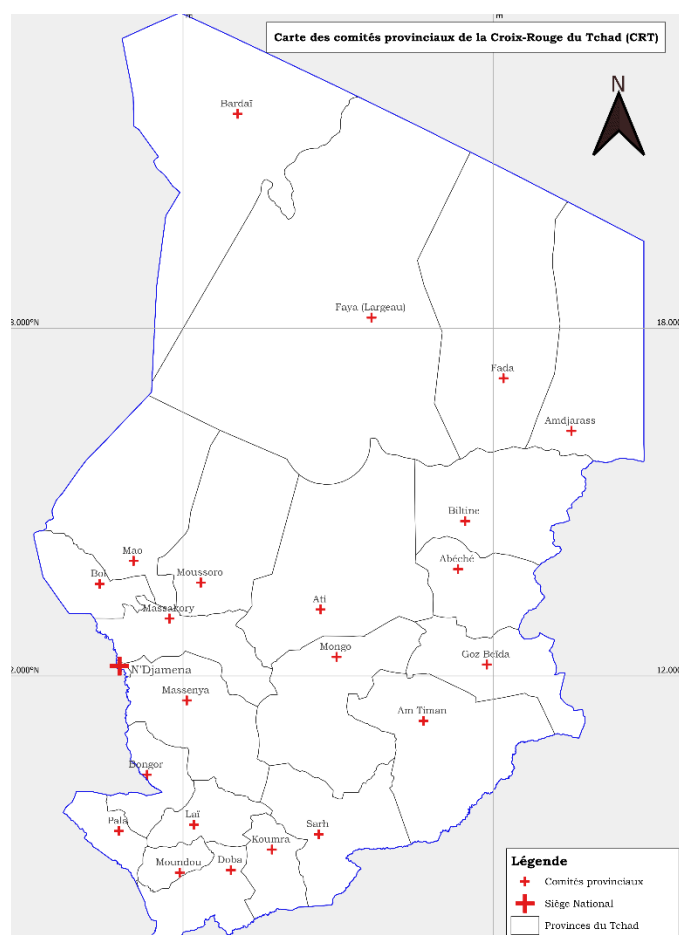
The National Society has provincial disaster management teams in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security, finance, disaster management, and logistics. It has a fleet equipped with all-terrain vehicles and trucks for disaster response; six health centres; a kindergarten, primary school, and a high school; various radio bases in the country, and a memorandum of understanding with the Government (the Ministry of Planning) and a memorandum of cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health.

The National Society's Strategic Plan 2023-2027 is based on the results of the National Society's Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCAC) which was carried out in 2021, followed by an analysis of all internal and external factors related to the development of the National Society. The strategic plan also aligns with the orientations of the IFRC Strategy 2030. The National Society has developed a Strategic Plan 2022-2027 which aligns with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Chad's second National Development Plan for the period 2024 to 2028. The National Society's mission objectives, thus aligned with various strategic plans, remains:

- Prepare in peacetime as an auxiliary to the public authorities in all areas provided for by the Geneva Conventions and for the benefit of all victims
- Contribute to the improvement of health through the prevention of diseases

- Alleviate suffering through training, awareness-raising, and mutual aid programs in the service of the community
- Organize emergency relief services for victims of natural and induced disasters
- Promote the participation of young people in the activities of the National Society
- Disseminate the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- Cooperate impartially with public authorities to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblem

In 2022, the Red Cross of Chad reached more than 222,000 people under its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Red Cross of Chad Headquarters and branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Chad, located in Central and Saharan Africa, is a landlocked country with an area of 1,284,000 square kilometres. The country shared its borders with six countries: Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria and Niger. This territory is characterized by geographical and climatic diversity: a desert in the north, a semi-arid Sahelian zone in the centre, and a humid tropical climate in the south. This geographical diversity strongly influences economic activities and environmental challenges, such as desertification and periodic flooding in the country.

In 2024, Chad’s population was estimated to be 19.3 million, with a high population growth rate. Nearly 49.8 per cent of the country’s population is female. The literacy rate in the country stands at 22 per cent for those over 15 years old and the life expectancy is 53 years, reflecting health and education challenges.

In May 2024, Chad held presidential elections which saw the victory of Mahamat Idriss Deby, the outgoing transitional president. This election put an end to a transition period that lasted three years after the death of President Idriss Deby Itno, the father of the current president. Despite this transition, tensions remain, particularly with the persistence of armed groups and internal divisions within the country. Chad

continues to face significant challenges in ensuring stability and meeting expectations for more inclusive governance. Armed conflicts in the Lake Chad Basin region and threats from extremist groups such as Boko Haram exacerbate the security situation.

Chad’s economy is dominated by the agro-pastoral sector, which accounts for about 25 per cent of the country’s gross domestic product (GDP) and employs more than 80 per cent of the population. The country also has large oil reserves, but oil revenues are poorly distributed, and infrastructure is insufficient in supporting a sustained economic growth. The poverty rate in the country is high, affecting 42.3 per cent of the population in 2024, largely due to mismanagement of resources and political instability.

Social issues in Chad are characterized by limited access to education and health services, especially in rural areas. Unemployment is high, especially among younger people and women. The country is facing growing food insecurity due to land degradation, climate change, and over-reliance on subsistence agriculture. Rural-to-urban migration is a major problem, with many young people leaving the countryside to seek job opportunities in major cities or abroad.

Pover, access to healthcare, food insecurity, humanitarian crises and conflicts, climate change, and protracted crises and complex emergencies are some of the most prominent challenges that the country currently faces.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Operation	Chad, Africa Floods
Appeal number	MDRTD024
Duration	12 September 2024 to 30 June 2025
People to be assisted	389,000
Funding requirement	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 8 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 2.4 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Chad Floods Emergency Appeal
Latest Operational Strategy	Chad Floods Operational Strategy

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

To meet the identified needs of affected populations in the priority provinces, the Red Cross of Chad continues to assist 389,000 of the most vulnerable people and those most impacted by the floods in the eight provinces. This operation employs

an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to address immediate and medium-term needs, alleviating pressing humanitarian challenges while effectively improving community resilience to shocks. The intervention of the Federation's members, through this appeal, continuously adapts to mitigate the risks of deteriorating humanitarian conditions in communities while maintaining the safety of responders.

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

Shelter, housing and settlements: Construction of emergency shelters, distribution of essential household kits, provide housing solutions to displaced families, build volunteer capacity for community shelters, disseminate safe shelter messages, among others.

Livelihoods: Conduct continuous assessments on needs, provide emergency food assistance, offer skills training, and more.

Health and care: Mental health and psychosocial support provision, scale up coverage of community-based surveillance, provision of maternal kits, medical services, and others.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Rehabilitation of water points, construct emergency latrines, provide disinfection kits, conduct hygiene promotion and events, and more.

Protection, gender and inclusion: Train volunteers and staff on PGI and CEA, community feedback mechanisms, assess feedback on National Society activities, guarantee safe and equitable access to services, among others.



The Red Cross of Chad conducted multiple victim incident simulation for the urban committees of Njamena. (Photo: IFRC)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Chad is one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of the impact of climate change. The country's reliance on subsistence agriculture and livestock makes it increasingly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change such as shortage of water. The country's climate, like that of other Sahel countries, has experienced disruptions in recent decades and is characterized by severe irregularities in rainfall. Chad faces the threat of climate change on multiple levels, including rising temperatures, severe heatwaves, floods, drought and rainfall interruptions, land degradation, water and air pollution, and health risks from pests. The resurgence of extreme weather events such as heavy rains in the country led to floods in 2006, 2008, and 2010.

The drying up of the Lake Chad Basin is one of the main consequences of rapid climate change in the country. According to NASA's [climate predictions](#), Lake Chad, which has dried up rapidly over the decades, could dry up completely within 20 years. Since Lake Chad plays a major role in the availability of water in the region, its drying up could tip the organization of the country's economic and social life into a situation of serious water shortage.

Lake Chad offers significant opportunities for agriculture, fisheries and livestock, all of which are assets in a predominantly rural economy. In addition, anthropogenic factors have greatly weakened the country's vegetation cover, fueling competition for natural resources that leads to often deadly conflicts.

According to the latest assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in 2023, if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise at the current rate, the global temperature is expected to rise by 2.5 to 5 degrees Celsius. For a country like Chad, this will mean frequent and intense heatwaves in the coming years, especially in northern regions that are already experiencing some of the highest temperatures in the world. Heatwaves could have a significant impact on the country's population and economy, especially in terms of health and agriculture. On the other hand, increasing variability in rainfall is expected to lead to increasing vulnerabilities.

The average annual exposure to sudden natural hazards (river floods, coastal floods, cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis) reached 184 million people in 2023, an increase of 8.6 per cent since 2014. Climate-related risks (river floods, coastal floods and cyclones) are responsible for 95 per cent of absolute increases in exposure over the past 10 years. River and coastal flooding combined represents an increase of 9/2 million in the number of people at risk each year.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad will strive to position itself as a major player in food resilience in the territories by expanding the scope of food aid to other activities. The National Society will integrate concrete mitigation and adaptation actions into all its activities and ensure that all its volunteers are trained on environmental issues and their consequences by 2026. It will develop new volunteering activities directly related to raising awareness of climate change risks, adaptation and mitigation.

Through the mechanism based on financing on the provision of early memoranda of understanding, anticipatory measures will be implemented to enable the vulnerable population to become resilient to climate change.

Planned activities in 2025

- Focus on reforestation through the production of useful seedlings and assisted natural regeneration
- Build environment-friendly shelters under the One Shelter, Two Trees initiative to combat soil erosion and create sustainable living spaces
- Organize waste collection campaigns, promote recycling and carry out sanitation actions in efforts to tackle air and environmental pollution
- Build eco-friendly latrines by using recycled plastic tiles
- Raise awareness, train and educate local population to adopt construction practices adapted to their environment
- Promote sustainable management of natural resources, avoiding overexploitation and encouraging environmentally responsible practices
- Prioritize [green response](#) in all interventions and in response to crises and humanitarian needs

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides support to the Red Cross of Chad in its objectives and interventions under climate and environment. This consists of both financial and technical support to the National Society in capacity strengthening exercises, development of relevant tools and strategies, organizing awareness campaigns, and a range of other activities aimed at sustainable environmental practices.



Disasters and crises

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

Chad is highly exposed to several natural and anthropogenic hazards. The [INFORM 2024 risk profile](#) indicates that the country is at a high risk of exposure to climate vulnerabilities, persistent conflicts, and low adaptive capacity of its public services. The risks of hazards in Chad include floods, droughts, sandstorms, and armed conflicts, increasing the vulnerability of the country and pushing challenges such as poverty, low access to basic services, and food insecurity even further.

In September 2024, major floods hit southern Chad, mainly affecting the Mayo-Kebbi region and Logone Oriental. These floods caused significant damage where more than 100,000 people were affected and thousands of homes were destroyed. It caused displacement of population, destroyed arable land, and led to the spread of potential epidemics such as cholera.

The impacts of natural hazards in Chad are worsening the humanitarian situation on ground, with an increased need for food aid and support for health and education infrastructure. According to the March 2024 Cadre Harmonise [assessment](#), about 2.1 million people are acutely food insecure, with forecasts of deterioration during the rainy season. Food insecurity is aggravated by climate shocks and internal and cross-border armed conflicts.

Chad has limited capacity to respond effectively disasters due to insufficient infrastructure and resources. This compounds the problem faced by humanitarian actors with limited access to flood-affected and conflict-affected areas due to insecurity and geographical location. While the Chadian government has introduced National Action Plans to reduce flood risks and improve agricultural resilience, challenges still persist.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad is strengthening its disaster response structure by positioning itself as a key player alongside public authorities, in line with its role as an auxiliary to the state. This includes several strategic initiatives such as strengthening its partnership with the state by the working closely with the government to improve the coordination of disaster preparedness and response efforts. The National Society also aims to develop an emergency and early action plan to anticipate humanitarian needs during recurrent disasters, especially in high-risk areas such as those prone to floods, droughts and sandstorms.

The Red Cross of Chad will work to revitalize and modernize early warning systems in communities exposed to natural hazards, where these systems will make it possible to monitor the warning signs of disasters and trigger preventive actions

to protection populations. The National Society will also promote cash and voucher assistance (CVA), which will enable it to respond more flexibly to the needs of those affected, providing them with support tailored to their specific situation.

Planned activities in 2025

- Strengthen the National Society's capacity in cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#))
- Continue to implement the five-year food security and resilience plan
- Strengthen the resilience of communities to climate hazards, with a particular focus on agricultural development initiatives and sustainable land and water resources management
- Conduct in-depth studies on floods in 2025 with the aim of analysing aggravating factors
- Develop [early action protocols](#) and the deploy anticipatory actions with the aim of improving the speed and effective of National Society response to crisis
- Continue to actively participate in meetings of the coordination platforms for disaster risk reduction, both at the national and international level
- Implement community resilience capacity building plan, with training for local population on disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, and more
- Organize training at the local level to improve the skills of volunteers in first aid, shelter management, and the distribution of humanitarian aid during disasters

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross of Chad in its efforts to promote policies, strategies, measures and actions to reduce disaster risk among the 23 provincial committees. It provides technical and financial support for the implementation of the preparedness for effective response (PER) programme, while supporting the National Society in strengthening its capacity to scale up [community-based risk reduction](#) activities, both in urban and rural areas.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's cash and voucher distribution projects, as well as food security initiatives

The **French Red Cross** supports the National Society in the field of health and disaster risk management.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** provides assistance for the establishment of shelters.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society on migration-related issues.



Health and wellbeing

Nearly 1.7 million people are affected by health emergencies in Chad. The epidemiological profile in Chad is marked by the predominance of malaria, which remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the country. HIV and tuberculosis are also major public health concerns and the Government has introduced national control programmes to curb their prevalence in the country. Over the past decade, in addition to guinea worm and COVID-19, the Republic of Chad has also faced epidemics of cholera, measles, poliomyelitis, and yellow fever. According to the data from the National Technical Committee for Epidemic Control (CTNLE), out of more than 1.4 million malaria tests carried out in 2021, a total of 926,828 cases were confirmed including 1,551 deaths in the country. Additionally, there are more than 1.7 million other cases suspected on the basis of clinical signs but not tested. The prevalence of other diseases includes meningitis, neonatal tetanus, acute respiratory infections and conjunctivitis in children. Diseases related to lack of hygiene, sanitation and drinking water such as diarrhoea, typhoid fever, and skin infections also have a high prevalence.

Maternal and infant mortality rates are among the highest in the world (860 deaths per 100,000 live births for maternal mortality and 72 per 1,000 live births for infant mortality). In other words, in Chad, 1 in 16 women of childbearing age is at risk of dying during childbirth. The rate of early marriage is high (69 per cent) as is early fertility among young people aged 15 to 19. 71 per cent of girls have already had at least one child by the age of 19, increasing the risk of death among adolescent girls.

The vaccination status of children in Chad is also a major concern. According to UNICEF, only 22 per cent of children aged 12 to 23 months are fully vaccinated in Chad, which poses a danger to their health. The immunization schedule states that a child should receive about 15 vaccines from birth until 23 months of age. However, there are a significant number of children who are either dose-free or are under-vaccinated.

Despite progress in recent times, the nutritional situation of children remains worrying. The SMART 2022 survey shows a slight improvement in acute malnutrition and stunting at the national level. However, the situation remains worrisome with strong disparities between provinces. Alongside the prevalence of malnutrition, noncommunicable diseases are

also a major health problem in Chad. These diseases include cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and sickle cell disease.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad aims to strengthen its position as a key public health player for epidemic risk management. The National Society will work to strengthen its managerial and operational capacities in the fight against epidemics, pandemics, and recurring diseases. The National Society will work to reconstruct health systems, in particular, the restructuring of community health services underway in the country. It will strengthen its community epidemic control and community-based surveillance with a focus on the 13 diseases under epidemiological surveillance in the country. The National Society will support communities to identify and reduce health risks through relevant approaches to community engagement, accountability, and behaviour change. It will promote community health and first aid in all regions of Chad in order to reduce the risks associated with epidemics and fight communicable diseases. It will work to strengthen behaviour change communication activities for authorities, opinion leaders, and families for maternal and child health. The National Society will prioritize maternal health care and work to improve infant mortality rate. It will also work on improving community health care through water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions and reduce risks of communicable diseases within vulnerable populations.

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop and popularize a commercial first aid programme
- Contribute to the updating of a plan for health emergencies such as cholera, dengue, Mpox, and more
- Establish a mechanism to ensure the sustainability of blood donations at the National Blood Transfusion Centre and other hospitals through volunteers and mothers' clubs
- Promote mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) programmes in communities

- Contribute towards maintain and achieving national targets for vector-borne diseases and neglected tropical diseases
- Rehabilitate/construct water supply systems and hygiene and sanitation infrastructure
- Develop a defined water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) response strategy and reduce the risks of WASH-related diseases
- Establish a monitoring mechanism and a framework for reflection on the implementation of Red Cross ambulance services
- Establish a prevention mechanism for HIV and tuberculosis

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** supports the National Society in its efforts to mobilize resources for the implementation of health emergency response programme at the national, provincial and at the global level. It supports the National Society staff and provincial committees to develop psychosocial support programmes and scaling up MHPSS in crisis affected areas. Additional support is provided for the National Society's participation in humanitarian coordination platforms on health, nutrition, WASH, and more.

The **French Red Cross** supports the National Society by ensuring that the population benefits from preventive and curative health services.



Migration and displacement

Migration has a long history in Chad. In the past, nomadic ethnic groups moved along fixed roads from the country's north to the south during dry seasons. Different ethnic groups in the country followed different migratory routes depending on the availability of their livestock and their needs. However, with civil wars, climate change impact, and concentration of resources into fewer hands, the fragile balance between herders and villagers have increasingly come under threat.

In terms of external migration, Libya was the destination country for [Chadian](#) migrant workers until the end of the Gaddafi regime in Libya. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Chad currently [hosts](#) about 300,000 refugees in 17 refugee camps and 160,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the eastern and southern parts of the country. The forced migration has been caused mostly by conflict and general insecurity in western Sudan, eastern Chad, and in parts of Central African Republic (CAR). Food insecurity, failed harvests, and inconsistent rains have had an impact on [migration patterns](#). Regional socio-economic challenges and political dynamics also contribute to trends that have resulted in Chad being a host country not only to refugees, but also to victims of human trafficking. The Darfur crisis in the early 2000s, the presence of Boko Haram, and internal conflicts in the country are major cause of migration and displacement in the [country](#).

While the Chadian government signed the UN Convention on Migrant Workers in 2012, it is yet to ratify the agreement. The Government has also launched the Migration Governance Indicators ([IGM](#)) process to take stock of the comprehensiveness of its migration policies and to identify gaps and areas that could be strengthened.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad is part of the IFRC three-year [Global Route Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

Planned activities in 2025

- Advocate with relevant authorities to facilitate humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and migrants in order to strengthen social cohesion and inclusion
- Develop skills within the National Society in the protection/inclusion of people affected by migratory movements
- Facilitate the establishment of humanitarian service points ([HSPs](#)) to meet the needs of migrants
- Train and build the capacity of migration focal points to improve National Society services in the field of migration
- Expand programmes on climate change and adaptation measures for migrants

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** supports the Red Cross of Chad in migration and displacement operations and provides technical advice to set up humanitarian service points (HSPs) in the region. The IFRC support will also include legal assistance to the National Society and coordination with local and international actors to scale up humanitarian services while ensuring that the diverse needs of the migrant population are properly addressed.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the Red Cross of Chad in strengthening its capacity to provide humanitarian and protection services.

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

The **ICRC** supports the Red Cross of Chad under the restoring family links (RFL) programme.



Values, power and inclusion

Chad is one of the Sahel countries that hosts people from some of the poorest regions in the world, where poverty, climate change, armed conflict and insecurity threaten the lives of millions of people. The lack of economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, combined with the inadequacy of basic social services and the absence of social safety nets make populations more vulnerable to food security, malnutrition, radicalization, disease, among others. In most provinces of Chad, problems related to early marriage, gender disparities in education, low participation of women and youth in the labour market, low utilization of health services, and high fertility rates continue to impact development efforts. In addition, more than one million people are on the move in Chad, including 524,417 refugees, 406,573 internally displaced persons, 119,121 returnees, 26,937 former displaced returnees, of whom 57 per cent consist of children. Unaccompanied children, separated children, children used by armed groups, and child heads of households highlight the need for immediate interventions in this area. Multi-sectoral needs such as essential household items, access to clean water, sanitation, primary health care, and child protection in emergencies are a need of the hour.

The security landscape in the Lake Chad province has significantly worsened, marked by frequent attacks on villages by armed groups and exposure to explosive ordnance from previous conflicts.

While the Government has embarked on proactive policies to promote women leadership and promote gender equality in the country, significant gaps continue to exacerbate inequalities between men and women. The average Chadian woman has to take care of domestic chores, carry out various other income-generating activities due to financial precarity, and take care of children in the meantime, factors which are not considered under statistics towards the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Factors such as fewer access to bank loans for women than men present various challenges enhancing women roles in the country. Traditional approaches

to governance continue to perpetuate the historical separation between men and women which inadvertently reduce women to the domestic sphere.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad will continue to work to promote humanitarian assistance for vulnerable people by engaging decision-makers and opinion leaders, with the aim of increasing humanitarian access and space for the National Society and Movement partners in Chad. It will work to enhance the ability of the National Society to mobilize resources and facilitate effective partnerships in interventions to address the needs of vulnerable people in an inclusive manner.

Planned activities in 2025

- Implement a strategy for the promotion and mentoring of young people and promote humanitarian norms and values within youth platforms
- Implement a youth management policy at all levels of the National Society
- Promote the empowerment of women and girls
- Strengthen projects/programmes protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), social cohesion and peacebuilding and the fight against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)
- Continue ownership and integration of community engagement and accountability (CEA) and empowerment into all National Society programmes and interventions
- Strengthen staff skills and increase human, material and financial resources dedicated to activities related to ERP and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) within the National Society and its branches

- Promote the prevention against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy within the National Society and in the implementation of programmes and projects
- Integrate PGI approach into all projects of the Red Cross of Chad
- Promote the popularization of the mechanism for escalating and returning complaints
- Strengthen the capacity of the National Society on data monitoring, protection and management

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross of Chad in the development and implementation of its youth, gender and diversity strategy. It supports the National Society in facilitating the exchange of experiences of young people at the national, regional and global levels and in integrating community engagement and accountability (CEA) into its policies, operations and procedures.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society in the implementation of the CEA approach.

The **French Red Cross** provides technical support to the Red Cross of Chad in the development and popularization of the IMP/PSEA documentation.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society in setting up safe spaces and in developing income-generating activities for survivors of violence.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Cross of Chad is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2021. The self-assessment is intended to capture the

strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The phase II of the self-assessment process will be launched in 2025.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen the presence of the National Society in inter-agency platforms such as the Humanitarian Country Team, sectoral groups and different working groups
- Strengthen the National Society's leadership within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Movement
- Strengthen the Movement's coordination mechanisms at all levels and promote joint evaluations and lessons learned sessions with all stakeholders

- Increase participation in regional and global events
- Ensure coherent and sustainable strengthening of local capacities for resource mobilization

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross of Chad in its efforts to increase its participation in strategic and operational coordination meetings. The IFRC works with the National Society to support inter-movement coordination actions and facilitate the sharing of experience between various National Societies.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Update the National Society's statutory, legal, and policy framework to strengthen its auxiliary role
- Develop priorities and use strategic and development plans to improve the sustainability of its services
- Continue progress on moving towards self-sufficiency and become an essential partner of the public authorities
- Reduce dependency and increase capacity to carry out majority of its activities and implement relevant programmes

- Strengthen branch network to contribute to the development of the National Society

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides long-term support to the National Society in terms of capacity building, financial, and logistical support to ensure the smooth development of the National Society. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society investment alliance (NSIA), the IFRC capacity building fund (CBF), and the Empress Shoken Fund are utilized for National Society development priorities.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Conduct advocacy with the Ministry of Health for the recognition of the National Society as a community health actor
- Develop and popularize a communication strategy to improve the perception, image, and acceptance of the National Society among the communities
- Regularly assess the perception of the National Society to identify its shortcomings
- Disseminate international humanitarian law, the ideals of the Movement, and strengthen the capacities of its volunteers in charge of communication

- Strengthen communication networks, particularly through the creation of a club consisting of journalists and friends of the National Society

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society will consist of influencing decision makers at the local, national, regional, and global levels to adopt new or updated laws or policies and practices that promote the wellbeing of vulnerable people and to further the National Society's humanitarian agenda. The IFRC will work with the National Society to ensure that the wider public understand, appreciate, and trust the role of the National Society as a principled humanitarian and development actor. Other targeted support will also the facilitation of participatory meetings with other counterparts and strengthen the capacity of the National Society management body.



Red Cross of Chad volunteer participating in a multiple victim incident simulation exercise. (Photo: IFRC)



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen the financial, logistics, and programme management of the National Society for good governance, transparency, and integrity
- Develop a capacity building plan for staff and volunteers on fraud and corruption prevention
- Strengthen the logistics and wealth management capabilities of the National Society
- Implement a risk management plan at all levels of the National Society and implement a policy towards prevention sexual exploitation, harassment, and abuse among its staff and volunteers
- Strengthen the capacity of its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

- Strengthen talent acquisition through effective recruitment and human resources management policy, including performance management and feedback to technical and strategic positions within the National Society

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society consists of technical and financial support for the implementation of talent assessment tools and processes and for the development of human capital development policy for the National Society. Components of IFRC support will include development and implementation of recruitment and HR management policy and strategy, including performance management and feedback to the National Society. The National Society's [digital development](#) policy and the communication technology equipment will also come under IFRC support for the National Society.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC delegation has been supporting the Red Cross of Chad since 2021. Previously in 2007, a memorandum of understanding on roles and responsibilities was signed between the Red Cross of Chad, the IFRC and the ICRC. The IFRC delegation supports the National Society in areas such as capacity building, rehabilitation of offices, restructuring and formation of local branches, and raising awareness on various initiatives and approaches including the [IFRC Strategy 2030](#) and the [pan-African REACH initiative](#).

The IFRC also supports the development of the National Society through the implementation of its Strategic Development Plan (SDP) which focuses on financial sustainability and capacity building at both the central and decentralized levels. It supports the mobilization of resources for the National Society's emergency and non-emergency programming and initiates timely support to the National Society through the deployment of the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) and emergency appeals.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance,

and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Red Cross of Chad is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and DG ECHO, and as such, is receiving the implementation support of the French Red Cross, as well as the coordination support of the IFRC. This partnership focuses on disaster risk management and cash and voucher assistance. It meets the realities of extended crises

with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with the potential for greater, longer-term impact.

It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities, and it helps to fulfil the ambitions of the European Union as the world's biggest international donor for humanitarian assistance.

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

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's programming in cash and voucher assistance, food security, and in implementing the CEA approach.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society in ensuring that the population has free preventative and curative health services.

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

Movement coordination

The Red Cross of Chad ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and

Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

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

Coordination with other actors

The Red Cross of Chad is an auxiliary to the public authorities and works in partnership with state and non-state partners on the basis of several memoranda of understanding. The National Society cooperates with the Government through its ministries, decentralized delegations and specialized agencies. It works with UN agencies such as the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in development programmes and humanitarian operations. Non-governmental organizations such as MSF Holland, Oxfam and ACF collaborate with the National Society in synergizing action and on multi-stakeholder platforms.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

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