



CHAD

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



3 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS OF CHAD



23

National Society
branches



102

National Society
local units



195

National Society
volunteers



57,923

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



136,940

Climate and
environment



7,620

Disasters
and crises



107,191

Health and
wellbeing



127,633

Migration and
displacement



127,633

Values, power
and inclusion



129,494

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Red Cross of Chad			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		11.6M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	5.1M
		Funding	6.9M
		Expenditure	4.5M
	Emergency Operations	Funding	4.8M
		Expenditure	1.9M
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement		6.5M
	Funding		602,000
	Expenditure		602,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding		Not reported

Appeal number **MAATD002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRTD022 / Chad - Population Movement

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
EF2 - National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
SP1 - Climate and environment	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	 39,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	 128,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 49,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	 1,000

	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	1,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	300
SP4 - Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	128,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	1
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	129,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	46,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

MDRTD024 / Chad - Floods

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
EF2 - National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	7,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	1,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	160
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	150

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	8,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	107,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	128,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	49,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	300
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	128,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	1
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	129,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	46,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support						Enabling Functions
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion		
British Red Cross	578,000							
Monaco Red Cross	10,000							
Turkish Red Crescent Society	15,000							

Total Funding Reported **CHF 602,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2024, Chad held its [presidential election](#) which saw the victory of Mahamat Idriss Deby, the outgoing transitional president, along with legislative and communal elections in December 2024. These elections are the culmination of a transition that began after the death of President Idriss Deby Itno, father of the current president. These periods of electoral turbulence were a source of great concern and uncertainty because they were marked by tensions and attempts to withdraw into one's identity in the context of increasing inter-community conflicts. Although the elections were generally peaceful, tensions remain palpable in the country, particularly with the persistence of armed groups and internal tensions marked by the persistence of numerous inter-communal conflicts.

The growth of the Chadian economy fell by 3.1 per cent in 2024 mainly due to the impact of recent floods and slight decline in oil production. Inflation remained high in 2024 with an annual rate of 5.7 per cent according to the [INSEED data](#). Overall, according to the World Bank, the poverty rate in the country continues to affect the population largely due to mismanagement of resources and political instability.

Social issues in Chad are characterized by limited access to education and health services, particularly in rural areas. Unemployment remains high, especially among young people and women. The country is facing growing food insecurity due to land degradation, climate change and over-reliance on subsistence agriculture.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Red Cross of Chad advanced environmental sustainability by integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation across its operations. The National Society trained resident volunteers to lead awareness campaigns and implement climate-resilient practices. Through anticipatory financing and early agreements, it proactively supported vulnerable communities. With backing from the Embassy of Japan, it planted 5,000 trees in Adré and Hadjer Hadid, linking reforestation to shelter construction through its 'one shelter, two trees' initiative. It also built eco-friendly latrines using recycled plastic tiles, promoted sustainable construction techniques, and began developing a waste processing plant. Emphasizing a [Green Response](#), the National Society championed ecological solutions and responsible resource management in all its humanitarian efforts.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Red Cross of Chad responded swiftly to record-breaking floods that impacted millions, assisting affected people through the [IFRC Floods Emergency Appeal](#). The National Society also played a critical role in addressing the migration crisis in eastern Chad, where hundreds of thousands of Sudanese refugees sought refuge. Coordinating with Movement and non-Movement partners, it reached around 120,000 of the most vulnerable individuals. These efforts reflect the National Society's unwavering commitment to humanitarian response amid compounding crises.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened community health efforts by training volunteers, conducting mass awareness campaigns, and involving local health structures in planning and monitoring activities. The National Society promoted Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) by distributing drinking water and building boreholes with pumped delivery systems in Arkoum camps. It established and trained water point management committees to ensure sustainable use. Sanitary conditions were improved through weekly sanitation sessions, waste management, and latrine monitoring. Following Hepatitis E cases in Adre, volunteers were trained in hygiene promotion and safe water practices, reinforcing the National Society's commitment to disease prevention and community wellbeing.

Migration and displacement

In this reporting period, the Red Cross of Chad marked a major milestone with the construction of a Humanitarian Service Point ([HSP](#)) in Adre, near the Sudanese border, reinforcing its commitment to supporting refugees fleeing

conflict. The National Society directed people to essential services through a referral system, with most visitors seeking household assistance, health services, information, tracing relatives, or protection. Key partners included UNHCR and Doctors Without Borders. The National Society also strengthened efforts to protect family ties by training focal points and establishing communication hubs, with plans to expand services at the HSP to better connect refugees with their loved ones.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened its accountability to affected populations by establishing Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) tools and feedback committees across project areas. These committees, supported by volunteers, collected and analyzed feedback, enabling the National Society to integrate CEA systematically into all interventions. In response to the refugee crisis, the National Society also advanced Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) efforts, addressing concerns such as unaccompanied children and gender-based violence. Through integrated awareness campaigns and volunteer-led activities, it promoted health, social cohesion, and protection, despite limited services and referral pathways in remote eastern regions.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy by deepening collaboration with government bodies, local branches, public and private institutions, and international NGOs. The National Society organized a communications workshop to enhance volunteer skills and improve community perceptions of its mission. It also convened a coordination meeting around the 2024 Floods Emergency Appeal, bringing together over 10 international organizations and the IFRC. Through regular participation in humanitarian forums, the National Society continued to amplify the impact of its interventions and foster strategic partnerships.

Under its commitment to accountability and agility, the Red Cross of Chad enhanced its financial, logistical, and programmatic management to uphold transparency and integrity. It implemented a fraud and corruption prevention plan, a risk management framework, and policies to prevent sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. The National Society also invested in capacity building through training in planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), while strengthening human resource practices with improved recruitment and performance management systems.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In 2024, unprecedented floods that affected all the 23 provinces of the country impacted the implementation of the 2024 Unified plan with emergency needs largely estimated above the Red Cross of Chad's budget. This led to the launch of a new IFRC Emergency Appeal in September 2024. Although this appeal has made it possible to meet the most urgent needs in terms of shelter, WASH, livelihoods, the gap is still significant given the scale of the crisis.

In eastern Chad, the influx of refugees fleeing the conflict in Sudan continues to increase throughout 2024, thus impacting the resources initially planned to respond to this crisis. As part of its development, the National Society continues to explore new avenues that will allow it to carry out some income-generating activities and thus increase its capacity to respond to initial emergencies.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal name	Chad, Africa Floods
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRTD024
People assisted	389,000
Duration	12 September 2024 to 30 June 2025
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 8 million IFRC secretariat funding requirements: CHF 2.4 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Chad Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to 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.

This emergency appeal has enabled the Red Cross of Chad to provide assistance to nearly 400,000 of the most vulnerable people across the most affected areas. A total of 50,778 people were targeted through multisectoral targeting in the 15 intervention areas. As of December 31, 2024, 494 most vulnerable households have received the Essential Household Items (AMEs) kits, including 194 households in Mayo Kebbi East province and 300 households in Moyen Chari province.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Red Cross of Chad worked on integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation into all its operations, demonstrating a strong commitment to environmental sustainability. The National Society trained resident volunteers in project areas on environmental issues and their consequences, empowering them to lead awareness campaigns and implement climate-resilient practices.

Through anticipatory financing mechanisms based on early memoranda of understanding, the Red Cross of Chad implemented proactive measures to help vulnerable populations build resilience against climate change. One of the key initiatives was reforestation, where the National Society, with support from the Embassy of Japan in Chad, planted 5,000 trees across Adré and Hadjer Hadid. This effort aimed to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance forest cover, vital for biodiversity and climate regulation. The 'one shelter, two trees' initiative linked tree planting with construction activities, ensuring that ecological restoration accompanied infrastructure development in camps and operational bases.

The Red Cross of Chad also prioritized pollution reduction and sustainable sanitation. It advanced the construction of a waste processing plant, expected to be operational in 2025, and built eco-friendly latrines using recycled plastic tiles to minimize environmental impact while improving hygiene standards. The National Society promoted sustainable construction practices by educating local communities on environmentally adapted building techniques, thereby reducing ecological footprints and enhancing local capacity for sustainable development.

In all its interventions, the National Society emphasized a [Green Response](#) approach, prioritizing ecological solutions in humanitarian efforts. It encouraged responsible use of natural resources and advocated for sustainable management to prevent overexploitation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Red Cross of Chad in its initiatives focused on environmental protection and community resilience. The National Society was also supported in its [Pan-African Tree Planting initiative](#), alongside a range of other interventions aimed at bolstering the National Society's impact on climate change knowledge and awareness in the country.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for flood-related emergency in Chad.

NAME OF OPERATION	Chad Floods
MDR-CODE	MDRTD023
OPERATION TIMEFRAME	3 months
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 192,883
PEOPLE TARGETED	2,400 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 192,883 in 2024 supported the Red Cross of Chad in the implementation of the cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP). Under this operation, the National Society anticipated the risks of loss of human life related to the collapse of houses and worked to reduce the vulnerability of exposed populations to waterborne diseases and epidemic potential.



The Red Cross of Chad conducted a multiple victim incident simulation exercise. (Photo: IFRC)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

2024 has been particularly trying for Chad with new record floods that have affected millions of people and their livestock. The Red Cross of Chad has been able to mobilize resources to help the affected populations, particularly through the IFRC Floods Emergency Appeal, where nearly 400,000 people were assisted in the areas most affected by the floods.

The Red Cross of Chad was also mobilized throughout 2024 to respond to the major migration crisis in eastern Chad, where hundreds of thousands of Sudanese refugees are hosted by an already vulnerable local population.

The response is being coordinated with Red Cross and Red Crescent and non-Movement partners and has reached approximately 120,000 of the most vulnerable people.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Red Cross of Chad its disaster response and preparedness efforts. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.

The **British Red Cross**, **French Red Cross**, **Italian Red Cross** and the **Luxembourg Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in its interventions under disasters and crises.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In accordance with its strategic objectives, the Red Cross of Chad has continued to strengthen the participation of community health workers in the resolution of health problems and ensure the sustainability of community interventions through training sessions for its volunteers, mass awareness campaigns and the involvement of basic community health structures in the planning, implementation and monitoring of health activities. These actions are systematically integrated into all projects related to health and wellbeing.

In 2024, the Red Cross of Chad continued to promote Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) through its various interventions. The National Society distributed drinking water in the Arkoum camps and build boreholes with a pumped delivery system to storage tanks through a supply network supplying different areas of the Arkoum camp. Water point management committees have been set up and trained for the rational management of water and the sustainability of the structures. The National Society has been able to improve sanitary conditions and avoid the risk of waterborne disease contamination by ensuring the management of household waste, animal excrement, latrine monitoring, maintaining bins/garbage dumps, training community relays and organizing sanitation sessions every week. Additionally, as part of hygiene promotion and disease prevention activities and following the reporting of the hepatitis E cases in the Adre refugee camps and in the host community, volunteers were trained in communication techniques, hygiene promotion and the use of safe drinking water in the districts of Adre and Hadjer Hadid.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both technical and financial support to the Red Cross of Chad for its capacity building and the implementation of activities in the health and wellbeing sector throughout 2024. The National Society has been working on this sector on the basis of various partnership agreements, programmes and projects that exist between the sectoral ministries of the Government and other partners.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, one of the major achievements of the Red Cross of Chad has been the construction of the Humanitarian Service Point ([HSP](#)) in Adre on Chad's eastern border with Sudan. This HSP, located a few hundred metres from the border, is a strong symbol of the National Society's commitment to welcoming refugees fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Since the launch of the HSP, the National Society's activities have focused on directing people on the move to relevant services that cannot be provided locally. The main service requested since the opening of the HSP remains assistance to refugees requesting households. Other service requests include refugee health-service, information, tracing of relatives, and application for protection.

Through a referral mechanism set up within the HSP, visitors were directed according to their needs to specialized partners to provide them with appropriate solutions. Thus, the vast majority of visitors were directed to UNHCR and the Doctors Without Borders NGO.

Additionally, the National Society is continuing its activities to protect family ties in the east with the support of the ICRC. In order to increase its capacity to support refugees in the east, the National Society organized training of focal points for the protection of family ties. These focal points implement and supervise activities in the east. The communication points that have been set up have helped people who wanted to establish contact with their families. To improve this service, the National Society plans on opening an additional communication point in Adre at the HSP level.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Red Cross of Chad objectives under migration and displacement through financial and technical assistance to ensure that activities cater to essential needs of vulnerable populations. The National Society has also strengthened its capacity in the field of psychosocial support, legal assistance and Restoring Family Links (RFL).

The ICRC provides support to the Red Cross of Chad under the Restoring Family Links (RFL) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2024, the Red Cross of Chad worked on strengthening its capacity in terms of accountability to affected population by setting up various types of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) tools and complaints and feedback committees in the implementation areas. These committees, with the support of the volunteers, have collected feedback and complaints that are analyzed by the National Society's CEA team. Henceforth, CEA is integrated in a transversal and systematic way into all of National Society's interventions and a CEA team has been set up within the National Society.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) needs remain a challenge in the context of the refugee crisis. The main protection concerns relate to unaccompanied and separated children, the numerous reports of sexual and gender-based violence before or during displacement, and the possibility of sexual abuse and exploitation. Child- and women-friendly spaces and educational activities are lacking along the migration route. To date, health services and referral pathways for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence are not mapped or systematically disseminated. Exploitation is also possible in remote areas of the east where itinerant workers, armed actors and those involved in the perpetuation of inter-ethnic conflict in Darfur may be located.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion awareness-raising activities continue to be carried out in crisis-affected areas, through an integrated approach when deploying volunteer activities on health promotion and social cohesion..

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society in the development and implementation of its youth, gender and diversity strategy. It supports the National Society to facilitate the exchange of experienced of young people at national, regional, and at global level and integrate community engagement and accountability into its policies, operations, and procedures. Components such as collection analysis and management of feedback for the CEA team is supported by the IFRC by working together with the National Society.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

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

The National Society 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, and food security.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society in ensuring that the population has free preventative and curative health services. It supports the National Society in improving the nutritional status of children aged 0-56 months in Sido's returnee sites. It also supports works on raising awareness on HIV/AIDS issues concerning Chadian women returning from Central Africa.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** contributes to the protection of the most vulnerable returnee population from the Danamadja camp in south Chad.

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.

External coordination

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



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Red Cross of Chad continued to work towards its stated objectives under National Society development. These include updating the National Society's statutory, legal and policy framework to strengthen its auxiliary role, developing priorities and using strategic and development plans to improve the sustainability of its services, continuing to move towards self-sufficiency and becoming an essential partner of the public authorities and reducing dependence and increasing capacity to carry out majority of its activities and implement relevant programmes. The National Society also continues to strengthen its network of branches to contribute to the development of the National Society.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides long-term support to the National Society in terms of capacity building, financial and logistical support to ensure the seamless development of the National Society. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2024, the Red Cross of Chad continued to strengthen its cooperation and partnerships under its humanitarian diplomacy efforts. The National Society collaborated at the international level with the government, local branches, public and private institutions as well as at the international level with NGOs. Some of the activities undertaken by the National Society in 2024 under humanitarian diplomacy include organizing a workshop around improving the skills of volunteers in charge of communications for an improved perception of communities on the mission and the National Society's humanitarian actions.

The National Society also held a meeting on coordinated emergency actions around the 2024 Floods Emergency Appeal which included more than 10 international organizations along with the IFRC. Lastly, the National Society continues to attend humanitarian meetings with partners to enhance its response and highlight the impact of its programmes and interventions in the country.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Red Cross of Chad in strengthening the capacity in humanitarian diplomacy through targeted training of several staff members. It also provided technical and financial support for the humanitarian diplomacy programme through the missions to humanitarian service point in Adre.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, under accountability and agility, the Red Cross of Chad worked on strengthening the financial, logistical and programmatic management of the National Society in the interest of good governance, transparency and integrity. It developed and implemented a plan to orient staff and volunteers towards the prevention of fraud and corruption, implemented a risk management plan at all levels of the National Society and a policy for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), as well as harassment of staff and volunteers.

Furthermore, the National Society conducted capacity building in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and worked on talent acquisition through effective recruitment and human resources management policy, including performance management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Availability and mobilization of the community to support the activities of the National Society is an essential factor for the success of future interventions
- Some volunteers often travel long distances, despite the poor state of the roads, to reach certain areas of responsibility
- There are crucial water access needs in many areas of responsibility, including some refugee sites

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Humanitarian Assistance and the Fight Against Climate Change in Adré and Hadjer Hadid

As part of the project 'Humanitarian Assistance and Protection of Sudanese Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities in the Health Districts of Adre and Hadjer Hadid in the Province of Ouaddai in Eastern Chad', in addition to providing emergency assistance to refugees, the Red Cross of Chad initiated the activity of tree planting by refugees and host populations. This activity, although it was conceived late, has seen massive support and aroused great enthusiasm among the beneficiaries both on the side of the refugees and the host population.

A total of 4,000 seedlings composed of fruit trees and non-fruit trees were made available to beneficiaries.

Eastern Chad is a Sahelian region increasingly threatened by global warming and is located in the area of the Great Green Wall initiative, a pan-African project that aims, among other things, to restore 100 million degraded lands by 2030. The project fits well into this initiative.

After consultation with local officials, 44 planting sites were selected, including 19 in Hadjer Hadid

and 25 in Adré. At the household level, a total of 1,137 households, including 1,080 households in Hadjer Hadid and 57 in Adré, benefited from the plants.

The beneficiaries have previously expressed their interest in maintaining the trees. At the level of public sites (health centres, schools, military camps, administrative offices, etc.), trees are entrusted to

the first managers who ensure their follow-up. On average, one household received three trees and about ten per site. After six months of planting, the project team was pleased to note that the vast majority of the trees survived despite difficult climatic conditions for their emergence. In households, the average survival rate of trees is around 80 per cent. This rate is about 40 per cent in public sites. This success is due to the commitment of the beneficiaries, including refugees. Indeed, at the household level, the beneficiaries took care to plant trees in the usually humid areas of the house, especially near jars, water taps and even in toilets; In case of the presence of animals, the trees are covered with bricks and anything else that can prevent the animals from destroying them.





In the camps, the refugees have opted to plant trees in the various water points set up by the partners. A small pipe is then built to drain the water that escapes during pumping to the plants. The plants planted in this way always benefit from the moisture necessary for their growth.

Testimonial from a beneficiary:

"Trees are essential in life and every person who contributes to its growth has a blessing. We thank the Red Cross of Chad for making these trees available to us, even if the quantity is insufficient; because each person needs the tree that will provide shade for them. If the trees grow, they will be useful to all. Even though we have returned to our home in Sudan, it will remain in memories for the community that welcomed us so well."

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [TD Chad AR Financial.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRTD023](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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