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Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Chad: Population Movement



DREF Operation n° MDRTD014.	Operations update n° 1
Date of issue: 27 March, 2015.	Period covered by this update: 13 January to 22 March 2015.
Operation start date: 23 January, 2015	New end date: 23 May, 2015.
Overall operation budget: CHF 140,868	Operation timeframe: 4 months
N° of people being assisted: 2,500 people (500 households).	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Committee of Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme	

Request for a timeframe extension of 2 months to 23 May 2015 following delays to the implementation of the activities planned due to security issues, logistical constraints, non-availability of staff to be deployed and issues surrounding the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between IFRC and the Red Cross of Chad.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Fighting between the Nigerian Armed Forces and Boko Haram militia group in northern Nigeria has continued to result in the displacement of thousands of people across the border into neighbouring Chad. From 1 January 2015, intense fighting in the town of Baga prompted an estimated 7,300 people in the surrounding areas to relocate to the Lake Chad region. The Nigerian refugees have been accommodated in camps in Baga Sola and N'gouboua, which have been provided by the local authorities, or in host communities. Host communities have also been highly affected by this influx, because they have to share their scarce resources and limited infrastructure with refugees. The Chadian government has decided to intervene and support Cameroonian and Nigerian Armed Forces in their fight against Boko Haram, which was expected, would lead to more refugees and Chadian nationals crossing the border into Chad and neighbouring countries.

On 23 January 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) allocated 140,868 CHF from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) meet the immediate needs of 2,500 people (500 households) in N'gouboua, in the areas of emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), health, water, sanitation and hygiene, for a period of two months. As of 22 March 2015, it is estimated that 40 per cent of the activities have been completed.

On 13 February 2015, an incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants into N'gouboua resulted in the death civilians (seven), burning of homes and belongings, as well as population movement in the area. According to local authorities, the populations of the N'gouboua camp, and surrounding villages (Kaiga, Koulfoua and Tetewa) fled to Baga Sola to seek security. An office has been set up in the town hall in Baga Sola to identify and register returnees and internally displaced populations. As of 28 February 2015, 154 Chadian returnees from Nigeria (34 households), and 2,708 Chadians (819 households) that have come temporarily from N'gouboua and other surrounding villages have been

registered, of which most are living in with host families. Other movements have been noticed, mainly from in N'gouboua to Forkolom, while children and teenagers are coming from N'gouboua and Tchoukoutalia to join their families. According to the sub-prefects in the Lac region, it is estimated that there are 8,500 refugees, as well as 14,500 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the sub prefectures of Baga Sola, Bol and Liwa, and 200 citizens from other countries, specifically, Cameroon and Niger. Moreover, in Mayo Kebbi Est in the southern part of the country, a joint mission carried out by Comité national d'accueil des réfugiés et des rapatriés (CNARR), RCC, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) and local authorities confirmed the arrival of 1,080 people composed of 527 Nigerians, and 553 Cameroonians coming from Nigeria, and 232 returnees coming back from Nigeria. It was also reported that 509 returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR), which were settled in host families, and mainly located in the in Naguigoto area.

As a result of the evolving security situation combined with the non-availability of staff to be deployed to support the DREF operation, logistical constraints, and issues surrounding the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has caused the implementation of planned activities to be delayed. This Operations Update is therefore requesting a timeframe extension of 2 months, to enable the activities planned to be completed. The DREF operation will end on 23 May 2015, and a final report will be made available on 23 August 2015 (3 months after the end of the operation).

This DREF has been partially replenished by the Netherlands Red Cross / Silent Emergencies Fund. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Red Cross of Chad would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the contact details >](#)

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Since late 2014, the RCC in collaboration with UNCHR has been managing camps where the Nigerian refugee population have been hosted. Following the escalation of violence, and resulting population movement from Nigeria into Niger, the RCC responded through the provision of food, NFIs, and water and sanitation services. However, it was recognized that there were remaining needs that could not be addressed through the existing resources available, and as such a DREF allocation was requested to enable additional activities to be carried out. As of 22 March 2015, the RCC has made progress in accordance with the agreed Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) in the following areas:

- Participation in multi-sector assessments in collaboration with other organizations to provide verification of the immediate needs of the affected population; and revision of the EPoA as required.
- Training of 31 volunteers on the use of the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) manual.
- Preparation of plans and tools for the distribution of NFIs and hygiene related items, which are scheduled begin the week commencing 23 March 2015; as well as procurement for replenishment.
- Identification of potential members of community hygiene committees.
- Identification of Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) tools for use in Information, Communication and Education (IEC) activities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has an in-country delegation with local staff, which is supported by the IFRC Sahel regional representation in Dakar, Senegal; and IFRC Africa zone office in Nairobi, Kenya. Following the launch of the DREF operation, the IFRC and RCC signed a MoU to enable the implementation of the activities planned, and also mobilized a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) to support the effective implementation. Due to the late arrival of an available RDRT (not deployed on 21 February 2015), they will be extended by one month (two months in total) through this Operations Update.

The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRCS) has a presence in country through a Disaster Preparedness programme, which supports the capacity building of RCC personnel, including National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members; as well as pre-positioning of stocks to be used in

the case of an emergency situation, with a replenishment guarantee. The French Red Cross has a presence in country, specifically in the Batha area, and has been involved in information sharing.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also has a presence in country, and in late 2014, distributed NFIs in the region of Lake Chad to Chadian populations. The ICRC is discussing with International Medical Corps (IMC) to provide war wounded material if needed. The ICRC has carried out an emergency assessment following the influx of refugees in order to respond in accordance with its mandate (Restoring Family Links), phone messages and registration of unaccompanied children have started, and health care activities continue to be planned.

Monthly Movement partner meetings have been carried out to ensure the coordination of assessments, and avoid duplication of activities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The RCC has a partnership with UNHCR, and has provided human resources (staff and volunteers) to support in activities in the areas of emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Following the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants into N'gouboua, UNCHR provided emergency shelter items (sheets, timber and tools) to households whose homes had been burned. The World Food Programme (WFP) with support from the RCC, and along with the Governor of the Lac region also distributed food to the households, which were affected by the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants. Other humanitarian organizations providing emergency assistance include Comité national d'accueil des réfugiés et des rapatriés (CNARR), the International Medical Corps (IMC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs Analysis

According to preliminary assessments, it was identified that approximately 2,500 people (500 households) were immediate need in assistance, specifically in the areas of food, NFIs, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; however it was recognized that verification was required prior to initiating activities planned, given the evolving situation. From 21 to 26 February 2015, a multi sectorial inter-agency assessment was carried out to establish the immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population (IDPs, refugees and returnees) that were not being addressed. Please note that the following priorities were identified:

- Emergency shelter and relief assistance, specifically in N'gouboua, where following the suspected incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants, it has been identified that 621 households had their homes burned; as well as the Dar es Salam camp, four sub-prefectures of the Lac region (Baga Sola, Bol, Daboua and Liwa), and Mayo-Kebbi Est, which are hosting IDPs, refugees, and returnees.
- Safe water supply (household level), access to sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion, specifically in the areas of the Lac region, and communities surrounding the Dar es Salam camp (Baga Sola and Dar es Salam villages), where there is co-habitation between refugees, returnees, the internally displaced, and host communities.
- Food security assistance, specifically in N'gouboua, for households whose means of subsistence were affected, or food stocks burned, following the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants; as well as for the IDPs, refugees and returnees that are spread across the Lac region. Moreover, interventions are required to assist local populations experiencing the socio-economic impact of the closure of borders (with Nigeria) and the insecurity on their means of subsistence. Even localities that are not directly affected by population movements are suffering from the impact of the crisis, either because of a rise in the market prices, or because the insecurity hinders activities (fishing, trading, farming, etc.). In the Lac region, the prices for KORO of maize, and millet, as well as chickens in some areas have increased by 100 per cent. It is expected that this situation could have severe consequences in a region where the prevalence rate of food insecurity can reach up to 40 per cent (Enquête nationale de sécurité alimentaire, October 2014).

Following the multi sector assessment, it has been identified that 2,670 people (729 households) has been affected by the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants, of which 500 of the most vulnerable households will now receive assistance through this DREF operation. It is expected that remaining needs will be addressed by the IFRC and RCC, potentially through an expanded DREF and/or Emergency Appeal operation, which will be designed to complement the activities of other humanitarian partners in the field, such as the ICRC, UNCHR and WFP.

Risk Analysis

Despite progress in joint military forces fight against Boko Haram, the security situation has continued to evolve, leading to the influx of refugees, and displacement across the Lac region of Chad, and other areas of the country. In Nigeria, the National Electoral Commission's decision to postpone elections until 28 March 2015, could also lead to further violence. As such, it is expected that there could be an increased influx of refugees, and more population movement. In collaboration with the ICRC, the IFRC and RCC are continuing to monitor the situation.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The Nigerian refugee populations' survival and immediate needs are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, health, hygiene promotion and shelter assistance, targeting a total of 2,500 people (500 households) in the N'gouboua camp (through this Operations Update, activities planned are now being targeted to support the most vulnerable 500 households (2,500 households) that were affected by the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants, and have since been displaced from the N'gouboua).

Proposed strategy

As per the agreed strategy, the following activities were prioritized within this DREF operation:

This DREF operation will include the following activities:

- Carry out needs assessment and analysis for validation of the needs of the refugee population, with the intention of modifying/extending the operation in all sectors as required. Please note that this is preliminary response to the unfolding situation, which could worsen due the new development in the field (intervention of the Chadian army), and as such assessment for validation of the needs is required. A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member will be deployed to support the NS in the distribution process and carry out detailed emergency assessment. The DREF operation will look to complement the activities of other humanitarian partners in the field, therefore coordination meetings will be held during the course of the assessment.
- Distribution/replenishment of NFIs, shelter and hygiene related items that have been pre-positioned by the RCC and NLRCS (kitchen sets, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting and soap; as well as local and international procurement of other items that have not been pre-positioned (blankets, buckets, jerry cans, tarpaulins etc.). RCC volunteers will be available at the point of distribution to provide sensitization on the use of the NFIs, for example, on how to correctly hang a mosquito net, as well as assist with the construction of shelters.
- Provision of 30,000 aqua tablets for three months (30 tabs/household/month); and establishment of beneficiary sanitation committees to ensure that the camp environment is kept clean.
- In total, 20 RCC volunteers will receive training on the Epidemic Control for Volunteer (ECV) Manual and PHAST Methodology. The RCC volunteers will then carry out health/hygiene campaigns (six in total) in the camps. The RCC volunteers will also identify/refer any cases of disease to the local health facilities. Information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials will also be distributed. Please note that the ratio of volunteers to beneficiaries for health/hygiene promotion is 1:125, which is within the recognised SPHERE standards (1:500) in emergency situations.

Operational support services

Human resources

The DREF operation will require the following personnel:

- 20 volunteers (from communities and villages) are required for the operation to carry out distributions, assessments loading, offloading, hygiene promotion, and shelter construction. Please that an 11 volunteers have since been mobilized to support the DREF operation.
- One member of RCC staff has been designated; and a RDRT deployed for two months (starting 21 February 2015) to support the implementation of the DREF operation, with their costs budgeted.

Logistics and supply chain

A robust Logistics plan has been put in place to ensure a smooth operation:

- The RCC will utilize its own pre-positioned stock and those from the NLRCS for initial distributions. The distribution of these items will be preceded by a signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between the three parties regarding the modalities and timing of replenishment. Locally available items (buckets, blankets and jerry cans) will be procured locally by the RCC to avoid distribution delay and reduce transportation costs; with other items procured internationally. Procurement procedures should follow standard IFRC procedures. The RCC logistics department in collaboration with the RDRT has made a public tender for the procurement of the various items. Tenders have been examined and a procurement contract signed between the RCC and the supplier. The truck transporting NFIs from Yaoundé are in transit at the customs in Ndjamená.
- Transport and fleet needs: The RCC has also rented a vehicle to support the implementation of the DREF operation.

Quick links

- [Emergency Items Catalogue 2009](#)
- [Logistics Standards Online](#)
- [Procurement Portal](#)

Communications

Communication and visibility of activities planned within the DREF operation is being ensured through the preparation of a range of materials. The RCC communication team are periodically informing the authorities and the public regarding progress of the DREF operation. Moreover, the IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting officer in Chad is providing communication support to the DREF operation guided by the IFRC communication team.

Security

In mid-January, the Chadian National Assembly passed a law authorizing the army to be deployed in Cameroon and Nigerian to join in the fight against Boko Haram, and have deployed battalions in border areas. However, on 13 February 2015, Boko Haram are suspected of carrying out an incursion into Chad, specifically in the N'gouboua area. Incursions perpetrated by Boko Haram in Chad are likely to be repeated notably in the Lac region. Therefore, all organisations in place are recommending staff on mission in the zone to be extremely careful to safeguard security for permanent staff working in the region. High vigilance is recommended by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) that proposes joint missions to be conducted with at least two vehicles when travelling from Baga-Sola, Bol and Mao For United Nations missions, UNDSS requires armed escort in some axes considered as critical in terms of security (from Baga Sola to N'gouboua and beyond, towards the western part).

Security management is being carried out by the ICRC, in cooperation with the IFRC and RCC.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Monitoring of the activities planned within the DREF operation is being carried out by the RCC in collaboration with the RDRT, as well as the IFRC Sahel regional representation. Regular situation reports (SitReps) have been produced by the RDRT on the progress of the DREF operation. .

Administration and Finance

The IFRC and RCC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enable the implementation of the activities planned within the DREF operation. Through its finance department, the RCC is ensuring the proper use of the DREF allocation in accordance with the conditions included in the MoU. Please note that the signing of the MoU was delayed, which was contributed to the delays experienced in the implementation of the activities planned within the DREF operation as funds were not received in country.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Quality programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Quality programming / Areas Common to all Sectors			
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Carry out needs assessment and beneficiary selection; followed by a coordinated planning process and monitoring/evaluation process in order to inform revisions of emergency plan of action and capture lessons learned	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Conduct needs assessment for the below components in coordination with other actors and beneficiaries in the field	X		100
Revision of EPoA based on consultation with beneficiaries, assessment and analysis	X		50
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	X		30
Progress towards outcomes			
1.1.1 Conduct needs assessment for the below components in coordination with other actors and beneficiaries in the field	A rapid assessment has been carried out, with meetings held with the administrative, customary and local authorities. Reliable data on the crisis have been collected with triangulation with other partners in the field, the affected population and host communities.		
1.1.2 Revision of EPoA based on consultation with beneficiaries, assessment and analysis	As noted, through this Operations Update, the DREF operation has been revised, and will provide assistance to 500 of the most vulnerable households (2,500 people), which were affected by the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants. Please note however that the revision of the EPoA is in continuing – based on the needs in the area of implementation, the available capacity and resources, and operational plan of the RCC, which will then inform an expanded DREF and/or Emergency Appeal operation.		
1.1.3 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting:	Please refer to the “PMER” section.		

Health and care

Needs analysis: The refugee population is living in poor conditions in the camp (shelter and sanitation); and therefore at increased risk of diseases, including malaria

Population to be assisted: 2,500 people (500 households), which are hosted in the N'gouboua camp, and are vulnerable to diseases, including malaria. Please note that through this Operations Update, the 500 most vulnerable households (2,500 people) affected by the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants will now be prioritized.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1: Immediate risk of diseases is reduced through community based health activities in the N'gouboua camp over a period of four months. (Extension of two months through this Operations Update)	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with community health based activities (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households).	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Train 31 volunteers using the Epidemic Control for Volunteer (ECV) Manual	X		100
Distribution/replenishment of mosquito nets; and sensitization of usage at the point of distribution (1,000 mosquito nets (two per household))		X	0
Disease surveillance in the target area and identification and referral of cases to health facilities	X		Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes			
1.1.1 Train 20 volunteers using the Epidemic Control for Volunteer (ECV) Manual:	In total, 31 volunteers from the areas of Baga Sola and Bol have received training on the use of the ECV manual to enable them to give appropriate and qualitative response to the community response in terms of epidemiological control; and in water, sanitation and hygiene, which equates to 155 per cent of the intended target (20). It is expected that the volunteers will now be able to initiate activities that will contribute to reducing the immediate risk of diseases.		
1.1.2 Distribution/replenishment of mosquito nets; and sensitization of usage at the point of distribution (1,000 mosquito nets (two per household))	In total, 10 bales of 100 pieces of impregnated mosquito nets (1,000 in total) have been delivered from the IFRC Central Africa regional representation in Yaoundé, Cameroon, and will be distributed the week commencing 23 March 2015.		
1.1.3 Disease surveillance in the target area and identification and referral of cases to health facilities	Since the beginning of the crisis, RCC volunteers have been mobilized and deployed to the areas of implementation to carry out disease surveillance and make referrals to the nearest health centre in collaboration with International Medical Corps and the district health service. From 23 February to 13 March, some 518 (from refugees and displaced people) medical screenings were registered; vaccinations against tuberculosis, polio, tetanus, yellow fever and measles have been carried out. The most common affections are malnutrition with a total of 45 cases handled, the malaria, typhoid fever, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections (ARI). All these activities have been conducted in collaboration with IMC and the district health service.		
1.1.4 Attend health coordination meetings with local health authorities	The RCC has been actively participating to the coordination meetings together with the local health authorities to ensure that it is updated on changes in the situation in the area of implementation.		

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Lack of sufficient water supply system in the camp combined with a lack of proper sanitation facilities and poor environmental sanitation could increase the risk of water-borne disease among the refugee population.

Population to be assisted: 2,500 people (500 households), which are hosted in the N'gouboua camp, and have limited access to water supply and sanitation facilities; and are at increased risk of waterborne disease. Please note that through this Operations Update, the 500 most vulnerable households (2,500 people) affected by the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants will now be prioritized.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1: Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through the provision of safe water supply sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in the N'gouboua camp over a period of four months (Extension of two months through this Operations Update)	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with access to safe drinking water supply in accordance with SPHERE and WHO standards (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households)		0
	Output 1.2: Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with adequate environmental sanitation facilities, which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households)		20
	Output 1.3: Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with hygiene promotion activities, which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households)		50
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement/distribution of aqua tabs (30,000 for two months (30 tabs/household/month)) 		X	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish beneficiary sanitation committee 	X		20
Train 20 volunteers in hygiene promotion in accordance with the PHAST Methodology	X		100
Distribution/replenishment of hygiene related items (2,500 pieces of soap (five per household))		X	30
Procurement/distribution of hygiene related items (500 plastic buckets (one per household) and 500 jerry cans (one per household))		X	30
Conduct health/hygiene promotion campaigns (three/month for two months) (Target: Six campaigns)	X		20
Distribution of IEC materials	X		20
Progress towards outcomes			
1.1.1	Procurement/distribution of aqua tabs (30,000 for two months (30 tabs/household/month)) Please note that due to logistical constraints, this activity has been delayed. Unfortunately aqua tabs have not been available either in country or in the pre-positioned stock through the IFRC Central Africa regional representation in Yaoundé, Cameroon. Procurement of the aqua tabs is now in progress; and expected to be completed by the end of March 2015.		
1.2.1	Establish beneficiary sanitation committee The identification of community hygiene committee members in Baga Sola and N'gouboua areas has been initiated. Please refer to Activity 1.3.3. "Conduct health/hygiene promotion campaigns".		
1.3.1	Distribution/replenishment of hygiene related items (2,500 pieces of soap (five per household)) In total, 2,500 pieces of soap from RCC pre-positioned stocks will be distributed the week commencing 23 March 2015. In the meantime, procurement for the replenishment of the, 500 pieces of soap is being finalized; and the purchase order issued. <i>*Please note that the intended target for soap was budgeted at 1,000; however this was in error and 2,500 will be replenished as per the EPoA.</i>		
1.3.2	Procurement/distribution of hygiene related items (500 plastic buckets (one per household) and 500 jerry cans (one per household)) In total, 500 plastic buckets, and 500 jerry cans are being dispatched from the RCC warehouse for distribution the week commencing 23 March 2015. In the meantime, procurement for the replenishment of the 500 buckets is being finalized.		
1.3.3	Conduct health/hygiene promotion campaigns (three/month for two months) (Target: 6 campaigns) From 17 March 2015, health/hygiene promotion activities were initiated, with the identification of potential members of the community hygiene committee. Community hygiene committee will then be responsible for planning their own community sensitization and cleaning campaigns in collaboration with the local municipality and other partners in the area of implementation.		

1.3.4 Distribution of IEC materials

During the ECV training, PHAST tools were selected for IEC activities in order to facilitate a better understanding and their conformity with the local practices. It is expected that this will help the ownership of the tools and images by the target communities. Three suppliers have been contacted for the printing of the images and IEC materials.

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: The refugee population is in need of emergency relief and shelter assistance, as left all their belongings behind and is now facing harsh weather conditions (cold).

Population to be assisted: 2,500 people (500 households), which are hosted in the N'gouboua camp, have lost their households assets and are in need of shelter assistance. Please note that through this Operations Update, the 500 most vulnerable households (2,500 people) affected by the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants will now be prioritized.

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 1:	Outputs		% of achievement
Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population in the N'gouboua camp are met over a period of two months (Extension of two months through this Operations Update)	Output 1.1: Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with NFIs and emergency shelter items (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households).		0
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Brief trained volunteers on distribution techniques		X	25
Distribution/replenishment of non-food and shelter items (500 kitchen sets (one per household), 1,000 tarpaulins (two per household)		X	0
Procurement/distribution of non-food and shelter items (1,000 blankets, 500 mats)		X	0
Follow up assistance to ensure that each has built its own shelter, including demonstrations if necessary		X	0
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>1.1.1 Brief trained volunteers on distribution techniques The RDRT has supported the development of a distribution plan and tools. An orientation session has been planned for all volunteers involved in the distributions in order to review all the methods of distribution, including crowd control. Please note that the use of the Mega V tools would have been useful in this DREF operation, especially given the volatile security context and high mobility of beneficiaries. Therefore, the option is being considered to test the tool in the coming days if time permits.</p>			
<p>1.1.2 Distribution/replenishment of non-food and shelter items (500 kitchen sets (one per household), 1,000 tarpaulins (two per household)) In total, 500 kitchen sets are being dispatched from the RCC warehouse for distribution the week commencing 23 March 2015. In the meantime, 403 kitchen sets for replenishment have been delivered from the IFRC Central Africa regional representation in Yaoundé, Cameroon, with the remaining 97 sets to be delivered by the end of March 2015, with the second round of transportation. Please note that due to the displacement of the refugee population from N'gouboua camp, the distribution of tarpaulins has not been carried out, and is awaiting the stabilization of the security situation. Please refer to Activity 1.1.4 "Follow up assistance to ensure that each has built its own shelter, including demonstrations if necessary"</p>			

1.1.3 Procurement/distribution of non-food and shelter items (1,000 blankets, 500 mats)

In total, 1,000 blankets and 500 mats are being dispatched from the RCC warehouse for distribution the week commencing 23 March 2015. In the meantime, 1,000 blankets for replenishment have been delivered from the IFRC Central Africa regional representation in Yaoundé, Cameroon, and the purchase order for the replenishment of 500 blankets issued.

1.1.4 Follow up assistance to ensure that each has built its own shelter, including demonstrations if necessary:

As of this Operations Update, the target population is being hosted communities in Baga Sola, is awaiting for the security situation to stabilize prior to returning to their homes, which were all destroyed following the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants, where they will require shelter assistance to enable them to cope with the hash weather (sand winds, rains and strong winds). As noted (refer to "Overview of non-RCRC actors in country"), UNCHR are providing emergency shelter items (sheets, timber and tools) to households whose homes had been burned, and the assistance through this DREF allocation (tarpaulins and sensitization) will be complementary to this support.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.