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# Emergency Plan of Action Final report

## Chad: Population Movement



<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRTD014</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 29 October 2015	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 13 January 2015
<b>Operation start date:</b> 21 January 2015	<b>Operation end date:</b> 23 May 2015
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 140,868	<b>Number of people affected:</b> 11,300
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> Red Cross of Chad and Netherland Red Cross	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Fighting between the Nigerian Armed Forces and Boko Haram militia group in northern Nigeria 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 were accommodated in camps in Baga Sola and N'gouboua, which were provided by the local authorities, or in host communities. Host communities were highly affected by this influx, because they had to share their scarce resources and limited infrastructure with refugees. The Chadian government decided to intervene and support Cameroonian and Nigerian Armed Forces in their fight against Boko Haram, which was expected to 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.

On 13 February 2015, an incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants into N'gouboua resulted in the death of seven civilians, 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 was 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) who came temporarily from N'gouboua and other surrounding villages were registered, of which most are living with host families. Other movements were noticed, mainly from in N'gouboua to Forkolom, while children and teenagers were coming from N'gouboua and Tchoukoutalia to join their families.

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) implementation of planned activities was delayed. On 27 March 2015, an Operations Update was issued to extend the timeframe by two months and re-orientate the activities planned in N'gouboua to the new locations in Baga Sola where the people had settled following the incursion of the suspected Boko Haram militants.

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 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 and here for the final financial report >](#)

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

Since late 2014, the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) in collaboration with UNCHR has been managing camps where the Nigerian refugee population has been hosted. Following the escalation of violence, and resulting population movement from Nigeria into Niger, the RCC responded through the provision of food, non-food items (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.

### 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. On 15 January 2015, an Operational Strategy Call was convened with representatives from the Chad country delegation, Sahel regional representation, Africa zone disaster management unit, and Geneva level disaster and crisis management unit where it was agreed that a DREF allocation should be considered to support the response of the RCC to the needs of the displaced population. Following the launch of the DREF operation, the IFRC and RCC discussed the signing of a MoU to enable the implementation of the activities planned, which though delayed was completed. A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member was mobilized to support implementation.

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 was involved in information sharing but did not contribute directly to the response.

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 and health care activities were done. Monthly Movement partner meetings were carried out to ensure the coordination of assessments, and avoid duplication of activities. The ICRC distributed family stand kit to 1,000 families of host community and returnees.

### 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 in immediate need of 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 planned activities, 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. 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 was 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 the refugees, returnees, the internally displaced, and host communities were living together.
- Food security assistance, 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 were spread across the Lac region. Moreover, interventions were 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 were not directly affected by population movements were 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 chicken in some areas increased by 100 per cent.

Following the multi sector assessment, it was identified that 2,670 people (729 households) were affected by the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants, of which 500 of the most vulnerable households received assistance through this DREF operation.

### **Risk Analysis**

Despite progress in joint military forces fight against Boko Haram, the security situation continued to evolve, leading to the influx of refugees, and displacement across the Lac region of Chad, and other areas of the country. In collaboration with the ICRC, the IFRC and RCC kept on to monitoring the situation.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

The Nigerian refugee populations' survival and immediate needs were 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\*.

**Please note that following the incursion by suspected Boko Haram militants into Chad, the activities planned were re-orientated from the N'gouboua camp through an Operations Update issued on 27 March 2015, to focus on the locations where they had since settled (including in Baga Sola).**

### **Proposed strategy**

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

- 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. This was a preliminary response to the unfolding situation, and as such assessment for validation of the needs was required. A RDRT member was deployed to support the National Society in the distribution process and carry out detailed emergency assessment. The DREF operation looked to complement the activities of other humanitarian partners in the field, therefore coordination meetings held during the course of the assessment.
- Distribution/replenishment of NFIs, shelter and hygiene related items that were 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 were pre-positioned (blankets, buckets, jerry cans, tarpaulins etc.). RCC volunteers were 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 received training on the Epidemic Control for Volunteer (ECV) Manual and PHAST Methodology. The RCC volunteers carried out health/hygiene campaigns (six in total) in the camps. The RCC volunteers also identified/referred any case of disease to the local health facilities. Information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials were distributed. The ratio of volunteers to beneficiaries for health/hygiene promotion was 1:125, which was within the recognised SPHERE standards (1:500) in emergency situations.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

The DREF operation was supported by the following personnel:

- 20 volunteers (from communities and villages) carried out distributions, assessments loading, offloading, hygiene promotion, and shelter construction.
- One member of RCC staff 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 was put in place to ensure a smooth operation:

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

### **Communications**

Communication and visibility of activities planned within the DREF operation were ensured through the preparation of a range of materials. The RCC communication team were periodically informing the authorities and the public regarding progress of the DREF operation. Moreover, the IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) officer in Chad provided 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 deployed battalions in border areas. However, on 13 February 2015, Boko Haram was suspected of carrying out an incursion into Chad, specifically in the N'goubou area. Incursions perpetrated by Boko Haram in Chad were likely to be repeated notably in the Lac region. Therefore, all organisations in place recommended staff on mission in the zone to be extremely careful to safeguard security for permanent staff working in the region. High vigilance was 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 UN missions, UNDSS required armed escort in some axes considered as critical in terms of security (from Baga Sola to N'goubou and beyond, towards the western part). Security management was carried out by the ICRC, in cooperation with the IFRC and the RCC.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

Monitoring of the activities planned within the DREF operation was carried out by the RCC in collaboration with the RDRT, IFRC PMER officer in Chad, as well as the IFRC Sahel regional representation. Regular situation reports (Situational Reps) were produced by the RDRT on the progress of the DREF operation.

### **Administration and Finance**

The IFRC and RCC signed a MoU to enable the implementation of the activities planned within the DREF operation. Through its finance department, the RCC was ensuring the proper use of the DREF allocation in accordance with the conditions included in the MoU. As noted, the signing of the MoU was delayed, which 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

<b>Quality programming / Areas Common to all Sectors</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> 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.	
<b>Activities planned</b>	
1.1.1	Conduct needs assessment for the below components in coordination with other actors and beneficiaries in the field
1.1.2	Revision of EPoA based on consultation with beneficiaries, assessment and analysis
1.1.3	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting
<b>Achievements</b>	
1.1.1	A rapid assessment was carried out, with meetings held with the administrative, customary and local authorities. Reliable data on the crisis were collected with triangulation with other partners in the field, the affected population and host communities. As noted, 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.
1.1.2	Following the incursion of suspected Boko Haram militants, the EPoA was revised based on the needs in the area of implementation, the available capacity and resources, and operational plan of the RCC, to ensure that the needs of the displaced population could be addressed.
1.1.3	Please refer to the "PMER" section.
<b>Challenges</b>	
None reported.	
<b>Lessons Learned</b>	
None reported.	

### Health and care

<b>Health and care</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Immediate risk of diseases is reduced through community based health activities in the N'gouboua camp over a period of four months.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with community health based activities (Target: 2,500 people/500 households)	
<b>Activities planned</b>	
1.1.1	Train 20 volunteers using the Epidemic Control for Volunteer (ECV) Manual
1.1.2	Distribution/replenishment of mosquito nets; and sensitization of usage at the point of distribution (1,000 mosquito nets (two per household))
1.1.3	Disease surveillance in the target area and identification and referral of cases to health facilities
1.1.4	Attend health coordination meetings with local health authorities
<b>Achievements</b>	
1.1.1	In total, 31 volunteers from the areas of Baga Sola and Bol received training on the use of the ECV manual to enable them give appropriate and qualitative response to the community in terms of epidemiological control; water, sanitation and hygiene, which equates to 155 per cent of the intended target (20). The trained RCC volunteers initiated activities that contributed to reducing the immediate risk of diseases. The ECV manual training was combined with issues related to hygiene promotion.
1.1.2	10 bales of 100 pieces of impregnated mosquito nets (1,000 in total) were delivered from the IFRC Central Africa regional representation in Yaoundé, Cameroon, and distributed to 500 households (two per household).

<b>1.1.3</b>	Since the beginning of the crisis, RCC volunteers were 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 medical screenings were registered (from refugees and displaced people); vaccinations against tuberculosis, polio, tetanus, yellow fever and measles were carried out. There was malnutrition with a total of 45 cases handled, the malaria, typhoid fever, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections (ARI). All these activities were conducted in collaboration with IMC and the district health service.
<b>1.1.4</b>	The RCC actively participated 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.
<b>Challenges</b>	
None reported.	
<b>Lessons Learned</b>	
None reported.	

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>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</b>	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> 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)	
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with adequate environmental sanitation facilities, which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households)	
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with hygiene promotion activities, which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households)	
<b>Activities planned</b>	
1.1.1	Procurement/distribution of aqua tabs (30,000 for two months (30 tabs/household/month)
1.2.1	Establish beneficiary sanitation committee
1.3.1	Train 20 volunteers in hygiene promotion in accordance with the PHAST Methodology
1.3.2	Distribution/replenishment of hygiene related items (2,500 pieces of soap (five per household))
1.3.3	Procurement/distribution of hygiene related items (500 plastic buckets (one per household) and 500 jerry cans (one per household)
1.3.4	Conduct health/hygiene promotion campaigns (three/month for two months) (Target: Six campaigns)
1.3.5	Distribution of IEC materials
<b>Achievements</b>	
1.1.1	Due to logistical constraints, the distribution of aqua tabs was carried out to 500 households (30 tabs per household/month) but with some delay. RCC volunteers in charge of the distribution of aqua tabs also followed up with beneficiaries regarding their use.
1.2.1	Beneficiary sanitation committees were established in 18 districts of Baga Sola, which carried out door-to-door awareness campaigns to sensitize people on water treatment with aqua tabs distributing leaflets.
1.3.1	Please refer to "Health and care" section.
1.3.2	2,500 pieces of soap were procured, and distributed to 500 households in Baga Sola (five per household), which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target.
1.3.3	500 plastic buckets and 500 jerry cans were dispatched from the RCC warehouse, and distributed to 500 households (1/household). The procurement for the replenishment of the 500 buckets was also finalized.
1.3.4	20 health/hygiene promotion campaigns were carried out by the RCC volunteers, and supported by the beneficiary sanitation committees (330 per cent of the intended target of six). It is worth mentioning that community hygiene committees were responsible for planning their own community sensitization and cleaning campaigns in collaboration with the local municipality and other partners in the area of implementation. The health/hygiene sensitization campaigns, cleaning days (in markets, health centres and the prefecture building)

had a positive immediate impact on the lives of displaced population; and behavioural change has been noticed among beneficiaries whose hygiene and sanitation practices have improved.

- 1.3.5 During the ECV training, PHAST tools were used to facilitate a better understanding. IEC materials adapted to the local context were also used, which helped the ownership of the tools and images by the displaced population. The IEC material was distributed by the RCC volunteers and beneficiary sanitation committees during health/hygiene campaigns.

### **Challenges**

None reported.

### **Lessons Learned**

None reported.

## **Shelter and settlements**

### **Shelter and settlements**

**Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population in the N'gouboua camp are met over a period of two months.**

**Output 1.1:** Target population in the N'gouboua camp is provided with NFIs and emergency shelter items (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households).

#### **Activities planned**

- 1.1.1 Brief trained volunteers on distribution techniques
- 1.1.2 Distribution/replenishment of non-food and shelter items (500 kitchen sets (one per household), 1,000 tarpaulins (two per household))
- 1.1.3 Procurement/distribution of non-food and shelter items (1,000 blankets, 500 mats)
- 1.1.4 Follow up assistance to ensure that each has built its own shelter, including demonstrations if necessary

#### **Achievements**

- 1.1.1 The RDRT member supported the development of a distribution plan and tools. An orientation session was done for all RCC volunteers involved in the distributions to review all distribution methods, including crowd control.
- 1.1.2 500 kitchen sets (one per household) and 1,000 tarpaulins (two per household) were distributed to all the targeted 500 households. A total of 403 kitchen sets for replenishment were delivered from IFRC Central Africa regional representation in Yaoundé, Cameroon. Additional 97 sets were delivered in late March 2015, with the second round of transportation. Some of the returnees who fled their villages to Baga Sola, following attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram had been sleeping outdoors.
- 1.1.3 1,000 blankets (two per household) and 500 mats (one per household) were distributed to 500 households. 1,000 blankets and 500 mats were delivered from the IFRC Central Africa regional representation for replenishment.
- 1.1.4 Displaced populations were hosted by communities in Baga Sola, awaiting the security situation to stabilize prior to returning to their homes that were all destroyed following the incursion by suspected Boko Haram elements, required shelter assistance to enable them to cope with the harsh weather (sand winds, rains and strong winds). As noted (refer to "Overview of non-RCRC actors in country"), UNCHR provided emergency shelter items (sheets, timber and tools) to households whose homes had been burned, and the assistance through this DREF allocation (tarpaulins and sensitization) was complementary to this support. The RCC volunteers provided support to the 500 households in shelter construction as necessary.

### **Challenges**

None reported.

### **Lessons Learned**

None reported.

## **Budget**

- “Shelter – Relief” was underspent by CHF 1,716, (11%) due to expenditures related to IFRC Global Logistics Services (GLS), which were budgeted against this line, but charged to “Logistics Services”.
- “Clothing & Textiles” was underspent by CHF 19,666, (70%) partially due to expenditures related to IFRC Global Logistics Services (GLS), which were budgeted against this line, but charged to “Logistics Services”; as well as items being procured at a reduced rate than was budgeted.
- “Utensils & Tools” was underspent by CHF 3,023, (22%) due to items being procured at a reduced rate than was budgeted.
- “Water, Sanitation & Hygiene” was overspent by CHF 1,250, (11%) due to items being procured at an increase rate than was budgeted.
- “Distribution & Monitoring” was underspent by CHF 4,980, (25%) due to the charging of distribution to NFIs to “Transport & Vehicle Costs” which made the “Transport & Vehicle Costs” to be overspent by CHF 4,981, (141%).
- “Logistics Services” was overspent by CHF 5,436 as was not budgeted at the launch of the DREF operation.
- “International Staff” was underspent by CHF 3,015, (25%) due to the costs related to the RDRT (flight and accommodation) that were charged to “Travel” making “Travel” be overspent by CHF 3,543, (54%).
- “National Society Staff” was overspent by CHF 4,123, (105%) due to expenditures (per diem) for staff involved in supervising the distribution of the NFIs, which was not budgeted at the launch of the DREF operation.
- “Volunteers” was underspent by CHF 3,767, (48%) due to over budgeting at the launch of the DREF operation.
- “Financial Charges” was overspent by CHF 4,601, (460%) due to FOREX losses that were incurred between the CHF and CFA.

There was an overall underspend of CHF 12,508 against the agreed budget (CHF 140,868) on the DREF allocation, which has been justified based on the explanations above and this balance will now be reimbursed to the DREF.

# Contact information

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

- **Red Cross of Chad:** Bongor Zam Barminas, Secretary General; phone: +235 662 988 82; email: [croixrouge.tchad@yahoo.fr](mailto:croixrouge.tchad@yahoo.fr)
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## For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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## For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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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.

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRTD014 - Chad - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 23 Jan 15 to 23 May 15

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Jan 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/1-8	Programme	MDRTD014
Budget Timeframe	2015/1-5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		140,868				140,868	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		140,868				140,868	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		140,868				140,868	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		140,868				140,868	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		140,868				140,868	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		140,868				140,868	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-128,401				-128,401	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		12,467				12,467	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRTD014 - Chad - Population Movement

Timeframe: 23 Jan 15 to 23 May 15

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Jan 15

Final Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/1-8	Programme	MDRTD014
Budget Timeframe	2015/1-5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>140,868</b>			<b>140,868</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	15,000		13,284			13,284	1,716	
Clothing & Textiles	28,000		8,334			8,334	19,666	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,931		12,181			12,181	-1,250	
Utensils & Tools	14,000		10,977			10,977	3,023	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>67,931</b>		<b>44,776</b>			<b>44,776</b>	<b>23,154</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000		15,020			15,020	4,980	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,540		8,521			8,521	-4,981	
Logistics Services			5,437			5,437	-5,437	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>23,540</b>		<b>28,979</b>			<b>28,979</b>	<b>-5,439</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	12,000		8,985			8,985	3,015	
National Staff			454			454	-454	
National Society Staff	3,900		8,023			8,023	-4,123	
Volunteers	7,860		4,093			4,093	3,767	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>23,760</b>		<b>21,556</b>			<b>21,556</b>	<b>2,204</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	4,400		3,784			3,784	616	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>4,400</b>		<b>3,784</b>			<b>3,784</b>	<b>616</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	6,500		10,043			10,043	-3,543	
Information & Public Relations	3,380		3,564			3,564	-184	
Office Costs			5			5	-5	
Communications	1,760		2,257			2,257	-497	
Financial Charges	1,000		5,602			5,602	-4,602	
Other General Expenses			-1			-1	1	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>12,640</b>		<b>21,469</b>			<b>21,469</b>	<b>-8,829</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	8,598		7,837			7,837	761	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>8,598</b>		<b>7,837</b>			<b>7,837</b>	<b>761</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>140,868</b>		<b>128,401</b>			<b>128,401</b>	<b>12,468</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>12,468</b>			<b>12,468</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRTD014 - Chad - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 23 Jan 15 to 23 May 15

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Jan 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/1-8	Programme	MDRTD014
Budget Timeframe	2015/1-5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	140,868		140,868	140,868	128,401	12,467	
Subtotal BL2	140,868		140,868	140,868	128,401	12,467	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>140,868</b>		<b>140,868</b>	<b>140,868</b>	<b>128,401</b>	<b>12,467</b>	