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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Chad: Population Movement from the Central African Republic (CAR)

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRTD017 / PTD027	Glide n° OT-2018-000035-TCD
Date of issue: 3 June 2018	Operation timeframe: 3 months
Operation start date: 31 March 2018	Operation end date: 30 June 2018
IFRC Focal point : Luca PARODI, DM delegate Sahel Cluster, is the project manager and budget holder for this operation	National Society focal point: Mahamat Ahmat Brahim Abba, Disaster Management Director (Chad RC)
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 271,180	
Total number of people affected: 19,910 refugees and the host communities (estimated at 35 000 persons).	Number of people to be assisted: 8,504 refugees (2,242 households) and host communities
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Chad Red Cross (CRC) with 11,000 active volunteers, 8 RDRT and 59 NDRT (12 WatSan) and 220 local sections. In the area of intervention of this EPoA, there is one departmental committee and 275 volunteers.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and French Red Cross (FRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: CNARR ¹ (local agency in charge of security in the camp); UNHCR; the NGO ADES (medical component, health, nutrition); World Food Programme (WFP) in coordination with UNHCR and CNARR (handles the distribution of food items in the 3 southern camps)	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Following clashes between armed groups in the North of Paoua in the Central African Republic (CAR) and a steady upsurge of violence in recent months, since 26 December 2017, an influx of CAR refugees entering the Eastern Logone region in the South of Chad has been observed since 26 December 2017. According to **UNHCR Emergency Response Plan for Central African Refugees**, released on 12 March 2018, about 19,910 Central African refugees have arrived in Chad since the beginning of 2018. The situation is constantly evolving and according to UNHCR-Chad weekly report of 2 March, during the last week of February approximately 2,500 new arrivals were recorded in the Moissala area. Pre-registrations are on-going as new arrivals continue to be identified.

This latest influx is the largest population movement ever observed since the beginning of the crisis in 2013: It exceeds the total number of arrivals to Chad for the whole year 2017, which amounts to 2,000 people. Given the volatile and unpredictable security situation in the North of CAR (Ouham Pende), the presence of refugees will most likely continue for a long time.

In the context of this crisis, the Government and UNHCR, after noting the limited effects of "camps" on the socio-economic integration of refugees, now favours the settlement of refugees from the emergency phase, into host villages such as the Diba experience. Only a part of the new arrivals is being registered in camps, which often constitute "islets" that limit the integration of refugees. In recent weeks, authorities and humanitarian partners have been working on redefining the relocation and identification strategy of these refugee resettlement sites / villages.

¹ *Commission nationale d'accueil et de réinsertion des réfugiés et des rapatriés/ National commission for the reception and reinsertion of refugees and returnees (CNARR)- [Plan de réponse Urgence Sud réfugiés centrafricains](#)*

Chad Red Cross (CRC), in close collaboration with the ICRC and the French RC, has from the onset of this refugee influx, activated its departmental committee and the local volunteer network to monitor the situation. It equally deployed a joint Red Cross Movement assessment mission in January 2018, to assess the needs of the affected populations.

The initial RCRC Movement joint needs assessment in January, as well as the UNHCR Emergency Response Plan, highlight that over 40 host villages are overwhelmed by a precarious food situation, with urgent needs for shelter, food, drinking water, health, education and care for children. There is also a need to strengthen basic services (water, sanitation and health) in these villages. It is for these reasons that Chad RC is requesting a total amount of CHF 271,180, to support in responding to the direst needs of these refugee and host households.

Bearing in mind that during the first weeks of this refugees' influx, UNHCR was still working on finetuning its strategy, Chad Red Cross, for proper response and action, took the necessary time to observe the evolution of the situation on the ground while coordinating with all actors to plan accordingly for an adequate intervention to fill existing gaps.

As the situation does not seem to be improving, Chad Red Cross within the framework of this DREF, aims to target the priority gaps highlighted by the Government, as well as UNHCR's weekly report of March 2 and Emergency Response Plan for Central African Refugees, particularly about needs in the WASH sector. Indeed, it is essential to respond before the start of the rainy season, in May-June, to the urgent needs in water, hygiene and sanitation and prevent any epidemic outbreaks, while ensuring better access to basic services.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

From the onset of this refugee influx, Chad Red Cross took contact with local authorities and other components of the RCRC Movement (ICRC and FRC) for collaboration.

Through its departmental committee of Nya Pendé (Goré), the Regional Committee of the Eastern Logone Red Cross (Doba) informed the National headquarters of the situation on the ground. A joint Movement mission (ICRC-FRC-CRC) conducted a field mission from 20 to 25 January 2018 to observe and assess the evolution of this crisis. This took place in the canton of Kaba Roangar, specifically in Bekoninga and Kaba Roangar villages, where the refugees are hosted. For the occasion, the mission met with the representative of the canton chief, the village head of Bekoninga and intervening partners.

Actions undertaken:

- alerting the local branches;
- mobilizing the departmental committee to participate with local authorities in registration, identification and reception activities. Thirty (30) volunteers, supported by traditional authorities, participated in the registration of refugees in the different villages;
- encouraging and strengthening the participation of the departmental committee in coordination meetings with key actors (UNHCR, authorities, etc.). The local branch of Chad Red Cross in Goré participated in all weekly coordination meetings chaired by the *Préfet* of the department;
- sensitizing volunteers of the departmental committee in WASH and "Safer Access" during the joint Movement mission. An initial training of 100 volunteers on water treatment sensitization techniques and open defecation had already been carried out in this local committee and volunteers work with local authorities as part of the outreach. About 70 volunteers with image boxes provided door-to-door household awareness raising.

Over the years, through previous operations, CRC has acquired expertise in the field of water, hygiene and sanitation. An example would be the recently implemented DREF operation for cholera in Salamat region (2017), where Chad RC carried out WASH activities (sensitization, distribution of hygiene kits, control of water quality, etc.).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Chad Red Cross, the ICRC and the FRC organize monthly and/or circumstantial meetings of the Red Cross Movement. These coordination meetings aim to harmonize Movement action on the ground for more impact. At the launch of the first DMIS alert in January, the Red Cross of Chad established direct and continuous contact with the ICRC and the FRC in Chad. In addition, a joint Movement mission was deployed in January 2018 to assess the situation.

ICRC supports Chad Red Cross with trainings and first aid materials in the implementation of Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities in the Eastern Logone and Moyen-Chari regions -- the implementation by CRC of the telephone antennas programme and the support provided for CRC volunteers in some cases of research involving unaccompanied children, a few examples of this collaboration. As part of the response to this Central African refugees'

crisis, ICRC participated in January 2018 in assessing the needs of the affected population and contributed to drafting the intervention strategy for this DREF operation request with the Chad Red Cross.

The French Red Cross, the lone in-country partner National Society, participates in coordination meetings with external structures and the Government in crisis situations. It equally supported the Chad Red Cross in the drafting of this response strategy and took part in the joint refugee needs assessment conducted on the ground.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

In addition to these meetings, the Government of Chad, in collaboration with United Nations agencies and national and international NGOs, organize meetings (coordination and sub-cluster) in which all humanitarian institutions take part. The evolution of the situation on the ground is shared weekly by UNHCR.

The Government of Chad deployed teams of technicians in the field as well as technical and material support from partners to alleviate the suffering of the affected populations. It should be emphasized that with the arrival of refugees, the meagre resources of the already vulnerable host populations have been stretched.

Regarding this crisis in the Eastern Logone region, the government has set up a strategy in collaboration with its partners including:

- coordination of information between the Crisis Committee and the community;
- communication on new arrivals;
- securing public places (distribution centre, registration areas, schools, ceremonies, health centres, etc.) by the Crisis Committee and the community.

According to UNHCR report of 2 March, to cover WASH specific needs, 47 boreholes are planned, including 28 new boreholes and 19 boreholes to be rehabilitated. The borehole coverage rate is currently at 55.29 percent. Concerning sanitation facilities, there are only 700 latrines planned out of the 2,784 needed, representing a coverage rate of 25.14 percent. The main organizations involved in these operations are UNHCR, ICAHD (International Cooperation Action for Humanitarian Assistance and Development) and ADES (Agency for Economic and Social Development).

The emergency response strategy of UNHCR to the situation of the Central African refugees will seek to ensure their protection and assistance in a context of peaceful coexistence with the local population, through the implementation of a comprehensive, multi-sectorial and integrated approach. This will require close cooperation and coordination with UN agencies and humanitarian NGOs working in the refugee reception areas.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The refugees have settled spontaneously in villages near the border, which are currently overwhelmed by a precarious food situation. Indeed, urgent needs for shelter, food, drinking water, health services, education and care for children were identified during the joint needs assessment conducted by representatives of the Red Cross Movement, present in the country. Some localities have received large numbers of refugee families, which places a heavy burden on social and community infrastructure, natural resources and could affect peaceful coexistence if there is no assistance that meets the needs of refugees as well as the host populations. As a result, there is a need to strengthen basic services (water, sanitation and health) in these villages.

The main finding of the joint needs assessment mission and particularly highlighted in the UNHCR Emergency Response Plan, underlines the need for a multi-sector emergency response. So far, the capacity to respond to needs is greatly reduced because of the limited mobilization of resources. Indeed, UNHCR's plan, with a financial requirement of around US \$ 28 million, has so far been successful at mobilizing only 11 percent of the planned budget. A contribution from a DREF operation as part of this response, would contribute to fill some of the need gaps and would be beneficial for refugees and their host populations.

As part of this DREF operation, CRC strategy targets the priority gaps highlighted by the Government and UNHCR in the latest report of 2 March, particularly with regards to needs in the WASH sector. Access to water is critical in the host villages, where two main sources of water are used for drinking: hand pumps and traditional wells. The river is also used as a source of water in some villages for drinking and for the cattle. Sanitation remains a critical issue especially in villages where family latrines are non-existent. Unlike the camps, no hygiene promotion activity is conducted in the villages visited.

The WASH assessment conducted by UNHCR and humanitarian partners in some 35 villages hosting refugees on three different fronts, identified the following needs:

- i) 61 new boreholes, distributed as follows: 59 new boreholes in villages + two in Doholo camp;

- ii) 24 boreholes need rehabilitation or small maintenance;
- iii) 2,784 latrines including 2,576 latrines are needed in villages and 208 latrines in the Doholo camp.

In concrete terms, this operation targets the gap highlighted in the host villages with regards to access to drinking water, the availability of latrines (75 percent gap on the latrine block coverage - around 2,784 units) and the promotion of hygiene with the distribution of kits and hygiene awareness.

In terms of the composition of the refugee population, the assessment conducted in January highlighted the following figures:

- men (45 percent), women (55 percent)
- the strong presence of children and women:
- 66 percent refugees are under 18 years
- most households are single-parent families, headed by women,
- around 45 percent of the population of the Nya Pendé Department are refugees (30,000 refugees out of 65,000 people, according to the planning figures of the UNHCR Emergency Response Plan) and depend on assistance.

Targeting

The initial strategy of the humanitarian partners included the voluntary relocation of refugee settlements in villages near the border to "host villages". However, assessments have revealed the close family ties that exist with families in the immediate host villages of refugees (border areas). In addition, during interactions with the refugee populations, it appeared that the majority expressed the wish to stay in these villages because of the links with the indigenous population that would facilitate their integration.

As a result, the partners have directed their focus on multi-sectorial assistance in the host villages where the refugees have settled spontaneously.

CRC will thus prioritize targeting within this DREF operation, aligning it to the strategy outlined in the Emergency Plan, which focuses on villages according to the following criteria:

- villages having hosted the largest number of refugees on the Oudoumian, Bekan axis;
- villages with social vulnerability, in terms of lack of basic services and infrastructures;
- villages where the situation is critical in terms of access to clean water (no drinking water point with as only water source the river or stream).

Through a first observation in the region of its intervention, CRC pre-identified the villages of Bekoninga, Bekan, Begone and Oudoumian, where 2,242 refugee households (8,504 people) were received.

During the implementation of this DREF operation and in coordination with the humanitarian partners and the technical services of the State (Head of the Water and Sanitation Sector of Doba and Regional Delegation of Hydraulics of Moundou), a potential revision of the target villages would be possible depending on the current needs.

In fact, this DREF operation will aim to strengthen availability of basic services in the villages and reduce pressure on existing resources, to the benefit of all the population present and to guarantee peaceful coexistence.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Dynamics	Intervention and impact of the RCC
Best case scenario	Security: security situation in CAR stabilizes and some refugees can return within the next 2 months.	Reduction of humanitarian needs. CRC continues to monitor the situation,

Registration site (Nya Pende and Monts de Lam)	Households	Individuals
Amboko	466	1507
Doholo	40	415
Dosseye	68	170
Gondje	241	788
Bebiti	32	116
Bekoninga	708	2360
Kaba Roangar	62	254
Soh	168	634
Oudoumian	622	2350
Bekan centre	400	1706
Mbala	616	2367
Begone	512	2088
Doumou	29	141
Dom	488	2063
Bedagoussan	283	1186
Villages of Mont de Lam (underway)	281	939
Total	5016	18778
Total registration sites in Barh Sara		826
TOTAL		19,910

Number of Central African refugees in the Southern Logone Region,
Source: [UNHCR Emergency Response Plan](#)

	Needs coverage: rapid resource mobilization allows partners to respond to priority needs within a short period before the rainy season.	coordinating with partners and raising awareness among volunteers.
Most likely scenario	Security: the security situation in CAR remains tense and unpredictable. Refugees stay long-term in host villages. Needs coverage: low resource mobilization in the short term that does not allow partners to respond to needs.	The funds obtained from the DREF allow CRC to respond immediately to the direst needs in water, hygiene and sanitation in several host villages, supporting the peaceful cohabitation of the population. During the intervention, a long-term planning of the activities of the Movement in the context of this crisis is carried out in collaboration with partners.
Worst case scenario	Security: the security situation in CAR gets worse, leading to more arrivals in camps and host villages. Needs coverage: humanitarian needs are growing with very little resource mobilization that does not allow partners to respond to needs.	Without the immediate approval of a DREF, several crucial activities will not be completed before the rainy season, potentially causing an increase in waterborne diseases. CRC could consider entering into bilateral agreements with Movement and non-Movement partners to undertake short, medium and long-term projects.

Operation Risk Assessment

According to CRC findings, as well as that of the UNHCR Response Plan, although the proximity of the border poses a security challenge due to the risk of back and forth, pendular movements of refugees, the security situation in these border areas in Chad is stable, enabling humanitarian interventions and the implementation of long-term projects. Nevertheless, inter-community tensions between refugees and Chadian returnees present in the refuge settlement sites have been recorded in the past. During the implementation of this DREF operation, the IFRC will support CRC with proper assessment of the security context of the area.

During the implementation of the operation, CRC will coordinate with the local administrative authorities and NGOs during and after moving between the different sites.

The rainy season, which will begin intensively around mid-May, can lead to difficulties in terms of the capacity to access the area as well as risks of road accidents.

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective:

To improve the living conditions of 8,504 refugees (2,242 households) and host communities, by facilitating access to sanitation and hygiene services, access to safe drinking water and through the distribution of NFI and equipment for hygiene and sanitation. The response strategy of this DREF operation will be implemented through activities in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector, where the gap in the response to this crisis has been raised.

The DREF operation will concentrate actions in priority villages (Bekoninga, Bekan, Begone and Oudoumian,) as part of the Humanitarian Response Plan, considering the high presence of children and women including those at risk: 66 percent of refugees are under 18 and most households are single-parent families headed by women.

Activities will consist of:

- Joint assistance in terms of community mobilization and engagement, through the setup and training of four hygiene, water and sanitation committees (one in each village), made up of both the host and refugee population. Each committee will receive training by the Red Cross of Chad on proper water, hygiene and sanitation practices. The committees will be provided with equipment (garbage cans, shovels, brooms, rakes, Aquatabs, wheelbarrows, water purification tablets (PUR), safety equipment, buckets) for maintenance and cleaning of the WASH infrastructure during the project, as well as training on proper utilization. To foster the collaboration between groups, the committees will consist of a mix of refugees and the host population, integrating men and women from each group.

- Strengthening the infrastructure within the villages that have been dealing with the refugee crisis since 2013 and reducing the pressure on resources, while promoting peaceful coexistence. These actions will also strive to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. Specifically, the DREF operation will allow:
 - the rehabilitation of eight (8) water points (two in each villages), as well as provide equipment for maintenance (repair kits) to the village committees. The committees will also undergo trainings and demonstrations on their use of these maintenance kits;
 - the provision of 425 emergency family latrines for refugee households. This will ensure access to a latrine for up to 20 people, for an average of one latrine for four families in line with the SPHERE standards. The latrines will be constructed through the services of local suppliers (digging of the pit and building of the slabs) as well as the mobilization of the community (construction of the superstructure with local material). This will come to strengthen the basic provision of latrines in the target villages
- Hygiene promotion among refugee households and host communities through awareness raising sessions carried out throughout the project by 120 volunteers trained and deployed within the framework of this DREF operation.
- The distribution of hygiene kits to 4,677 refugee women (representing 55 percent of the refugee population) and non-food items to all 2,242 refugee households for water storage and treatment as well as for personal hygiene (three pieces of soap per person/month; and two jerrycans of 20L each, one bucket and 1L of bleach for each household). Some 40 volunteers will be mobilized for the distribution, while appropriate use of received packages will be ensured during monitoring visits carried out by the 120 volunteers mobilized throughout the project.

The project will ensure community engagement throughout the operation, mainly through the following activities:

- organizing project briefings with host communities, refugees, local authorities and humanitarian partners at the beginning of the DREF operation. During these sessions, a detailed plan will be developed for the implementation of the activities in each village in collaboration with the community as well as the planning for the implementation of the village WASH committee;
- WASH committees in each village will be responsible for monitoring activities and conducting community mobilization and awareness sessions. Volunteers will provide support for these activities;
- learning sessions and community discussions will be conducted at the end of the project with each committee and will form the basis for a Lessons Learned workshop on this operation which will be conducted by Chad Red Cross.
- To ease understanding and publishing of this EPoA and ensuing documents (Operations update and Final report), translation services will be required from French, which is the official language in Chad, into English and vice-versa. A lumpsum amount is budgeted in this operation to cover these costs.

About the logistics and procurement aspect: two vehicles will be rented locally throughout the duration of the operation (three months) to ease transportation of personnel and monitoring of activities. A truck will be rented to transport non-food items to distribution areas. Needed equipment and material will be procured on the local market following the Chad Red Cross standard procedures and in line with IFRC standards.

For a successful implementation and monitoring of activities, the human resources will be needed for this operation:

- Two RDRTs with WASH and Logistics profiles will be deployed for this operation. As concerns the WaSH RDRT, he/she will be deployed for the entire duration of the operation (three months), while the logistics RDRT will only be deployed for a month, at the start of the operation. Indeed, given the quantity of emergency latrines to be built, it is necessary for IFRC to have a person on the ground to follow up, but also to support the NS in the implementation and monitoring of this operation. In addition, because of the logistics procedures to be undertaken as part of this operation, the presence of a logistics RDRT will be necessary at the very beginning of the operation, to facilitate tendering and purchase procedures. In the long term, the presence of these two RDRTs will be used to strengthen NS technical capacities in WASH and logistics.
- Two supervisors (NDRT) will be deployed to monitor volunteer activities;
- 120 volunteers will be trained on the key themes in water, hygiene and sanitation and mobilized as part of this operation for awareness activities. Of these 120 volunteers, 40 will also provide support in NFI distribution.

Exit strategy

As an exit strategy, Chad Red Cross, in collaboration with the Red Cross Movement, intends to start discussions with Movement and external partners, to initiate projects for the short, medium and long term. Indeed, given the low funding rate obtained by the UNHCR Emergency Response Plan for CAR, Chad Red Cross and the IFRC will, during the implementation of this DREF operation, assess the remaining needs and plan niches of interventions that Chad Red Cross will be able to undertake with humanitarian partners.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 8,504 (2,242 HH)

Male: 3,827

Female: 4,677

Requirements (CHF) 189 328

Needs analysis: An assessment conducted in 35 host villages shows a global need for 85 boreholes including 61 new boreholes and 24 boreholes to be rehabilitated. As concerns sanitation, latrine requirements amount to 2,784 new latrines needed. An analysis of some indicators shows that in the villages, the number of people per latrine and the amount of water per day per person remains very low.

According to UNHCR report of 2 March, to cover these needs, 47 boreholes are planned, including 28 new boreholes and 19 boreholes to be rehabilitated. The borehole coverage rate is currently at 55.29 percent. Concerning sanitation facilities, there are only 700 latrines planned out of the 2,784 needed, representing a coverage rate of 25.14 percent. The main organizations involved in these operations are UNHCR, ICAHD (International Cooperation Action for Humanitarian Assistance and Development) and ADES (Agency for Economic and Social Development).

The report highlighted the following remaining needs to be covered:

- 45 percent of boreholes, 38 water points to be built and/or rehabilitated
- 75 percent latrines or 2,084 blocks latrines/showers
- hygiene promotion activities (hand washing kits, sensitization, etc.)

Through this DREF operation, the Chad Red Cross intends to:

- Rehabilitate eight water points (two in each village) and provide maintenance kits to the village Wash committees;
- Build 425 emergency household latrines for the refugees. This will ensure access to a latrine for up to 20 people, for an average of one latrine for four families. The latrines will be constructed through the services of local suppliers (digging of the pit and building of the slabs) as well as through the community (construction of the superstructure with local material);
- Set-up four WASH committees (one per target village);
- Conduct hygiene promotion among refugee households and host communities through awareness raising sessions conducted by 120 trained volunteers;
- Distribute hygiene kits to 4,677 refugee women and non-food items to all 2,242-refugee households.

Population to be assisted: 2,242 refugee households (8,504 people) in Bekoninga, Bekan, Begone and Oudoumian villages in Eastern Logone Region.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The construction of 425 emergency family latrines for refugee households or 8,504 people, will provide access to sanitation infrastructure for up to 20 people per latrine, or four families per latrine.

Regarding the distribution of NFIs (WASH), all refugee households will receive quantities according to Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	3 242 households (2242 HH refugees and 1000 HH host community (250HH in each village)) participate in WASH awareness sessions																
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Identify, train/retrain 120 volunteers on awareness raising techniques - develop a communication plan on hygiene. Train volunteers to implement a communication plan on activities.																	
AP030	Provide awareness tools (image box, brochures).																	
AP030	Sensitization, awareness raising at the household level on water, hygiene and sanitation (three days per week (12 days p/month), for three months, 30 volunteers per village- 120 volunteers in total)																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the refugee target population	2242 households receive NFIs and are trained on their use.																
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Identify, train/retrain 120 volunteers on use of WASH kits																	
AP030	Distribute WASH kits (soap, jerry cans, chlorine, etc.) to each household.																	
AP030	Distribute 4,677 hygiene kits to refugee women																	
AP030	Monitor the use of NFIs and conduct a post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey.																	

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF) 65,302

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: National Society capacity building to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened	DREF operation reaches the overall target (8504 refugees).																
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Surge support to the Red Cross of Chad - two RDRTs																	
AP046	Monitoring and technical support - IFRC																	
P&B Output	Output S2.1.4: The supply chain and fleet services meet recognized standards of quality and responsibility	Two vehicles mobilized.																

Budget

The overall amount requested for this operation is CHF 271,180, as detailed in the attached budget.

DREF OPERATION

CHAD - Population Movement DREF

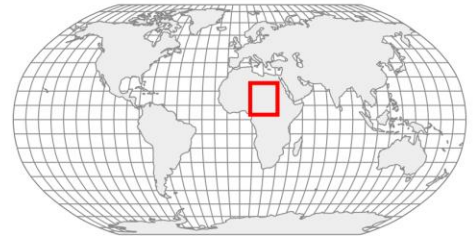
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Budget Group	DREF grant budget
500 Shelter - Relief	0
501 Shelter - Transitional	0
502 Construction - Housing	0
503 Construction - Facilities	0
505 Construction - Materials	0
510 Clothing & Textiles	0
520 Food	0
523 Seeds & Plants	0
530 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	116,346
540 Medical & First Aid	0
550 Teaching Materials	0
560 Utensils & Tools	43,432
570 Other Supplies & Services	0
571 Emergency Response Units	0
578 Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	159,778
580 Land & Buildings	0
581 Vehicles Purchase	0
582 Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
584 Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
587 Medical Equipment	0
589 Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
590 Storage, Warehousing	0
592 Distribution & Monitoring	1,917
593 Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,451
594 Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	11,368
640 International Staff	27,818
661 National Staff	0
662 National Society Staff	4,280
667 Volunteers	23,967
Total PERSONNEL	56,065
670 Consultants	0
750 Professional Fees	1,605
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,605
680 Workshops & Training	5,949
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	5,949

700	Travel	13,374
710	Information & Public Relations	3,798
730	Office Costs	1,034
740	Communications	1,213
760	Financial Charges	446
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Support Services	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES		19,865
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,551
Total INDIRECT COSTS		16,551
TOTAL BUDGET		271,180

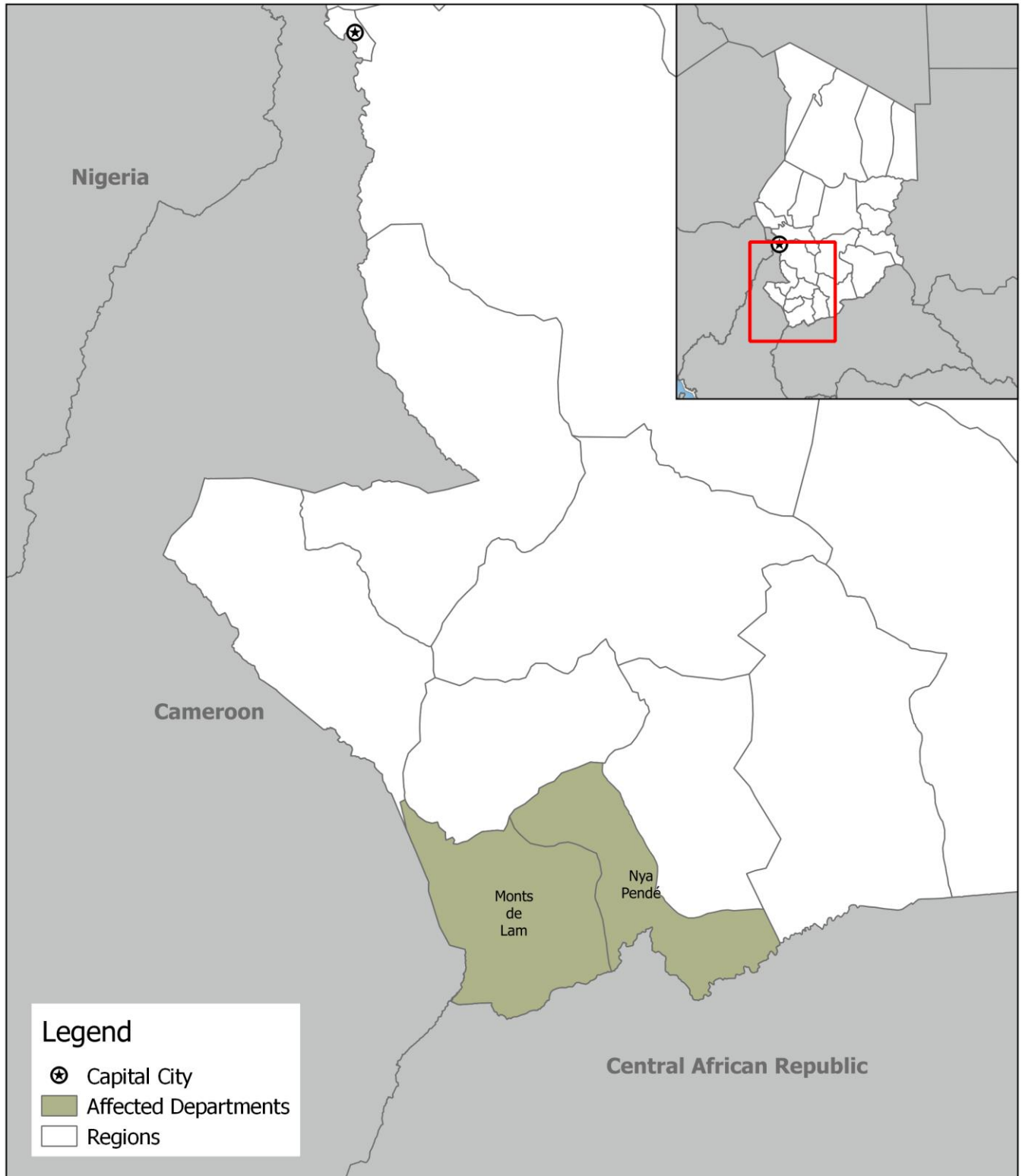


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 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



Chad: Population Movement

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 Map data sources: IFRC, GADM. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi.

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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.