

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action: Operation update 1

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: 13 June 2018		Timeframe covered by this mid-term update: 31 Mars – 31 May 2018	
Operation start date: 31 March 2018		Operation timeframe: 5 months (new end date: 31 August 2018)	
Overall DREF allocation: CHF 325,158	Second allocation: CHF 53,978	Initial DREF budget: CHF 271,180	
Number of people to be assisted: 18,970 people (3,794 households) of which 13,970 refugees (2,794 households) and 5,000 people (1,000 households) from the host communities			
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).			



Distribution of Identification Cards to beneficiaries - NFI distribution (Bekan, Goré) © Red Cross Chad

¹ Mission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés/National Commission for the Reception and Reinsertion of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR)

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/chad/document/tchad-plan-de-r%C3%A9ponse-urgence-sud-r%C3%A9fugi%C3%A9s-centrafricains-d%C3%A9partements-des>

Summary of revisions made to the emergency plan of action:

In May 2018, following requests from the Chadian authorities, UNHCR announced a change of the intervention strategy for the CAR refugees in Goré area in Chad. All refugees along the borders are being relocated to four sites further inland in the country, for security reasons and for better integration of refugees through the establishment of adequate infrastructure and services (schools, health centres, water points, etc.). The relocation sites are: Began (2,294 households), Bessao (947 households), Moissala (1,960 households) and Yambodo (Dosseye site-250 households).

Following this announcement, in early May, the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) put the completion of some of the infrastructure planned through the DREF operation on stand-by until the situation on the relocation was clarified. An RCC- IFRC mission was conducted in May to assess the new situation and adapt the RCC strategy, which is in line with the one put in place by UNCHR and the Chadian government. The new UNHCR strategy will strengthen the presence of refugees in Began, Bessao, Moissala and Yambodo. The readapted RCC strategy includes a timeframe extension of the DREF operation by two-months to accommodate all changes, the change of location of certain activities and a request for a second allocation of CHF 53,978 to be able to conduct activities in accordance with the new strategy. The main changes highlighted in the operational strategy are as follows:

Table 1: Highlights of revised strategy

Description	As planned in initial EPoA	Revised strategy
Overall targeting	8,504 refugees (2,242 households) and host communities	A total 18,970 people (3,794 households) of which 13,970 refugees (2,794 households) and 5000 people (1,000 households) from the host communities. In terms of refugees HH targeted, additional number of families targeted is 552 households. The estimated number of host families benefitting from the operation is now more clearly stated: 1,000HH or 5,000 people.
Localities (villages)	Four villages including Bekoninga, Began, Begone and Oudoumian villages in Goré area	Four villages including Began, Bessao and Yambodo (Eastern Logone) as well as Moissala (Mandoul) areas. In Bessao and Yambodo, WASH activities will be implemented to complement the shelter intervention planned by another IFRC project in progress involving Red Cross of Chad, the IFRC and Luxembourg Red Cross. To note, Bekoninga, Begone and Oumdoumian remain due to exit strategy and mentioned under the generic name "Began canton" or simply "Began".
Village committee training	A total of 4 village committees (1 in each village)	No changes regarding the WASH committees and the number of repair craftsmen.
Rehabilitation of water points	A total of 8 (2 in each village targeted)	Number of water points maintained at eight (8), although locations change as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Began area: 6 water points (2 in Oudoumian, 2 in Bekoninga and 2 in Began) Bessao-Yambodo area: 2 water points
Provision of emergency latrines	A total of 425 emergency latrines built in all 4 target villages in Began, Bekoninga, Begone and Oudoumian	Number of emergency latrines to be provided maintained at 425 and distributed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Bekoninga, Begone and Oudoumian, 60 emergency latrines will be built (i.e. 20 per village), although activities will be reduced but remain important as these are transit areas for refugees and there is a lack of adequate infrastructure. In Began, the number of emergency latrines is scaled-up to 240 in view of the increased number of households and taking into account the current gaps and the interventions of other partners; In Bessao-Yambodo, 125 emergency latrines will be built for the 500 refugee households who will receive immediate shelter assistance through the RCC-Luxemburg RC and IFRC project.

Volunteer training	120 volunteers in WASH, of whom 40 to contribute in NFI distribution	60 additional volunteers (30 in Bessao and 30 in Dosseye) to be trained in WASH. This will lead to a total of 180 volunteers trained in this operation.
Distribution of hygiene kits	4,677 refugee women targeted	Nothing changed. Activity planned to be conducted during from 18 th to 24 th June.
Distribution of WASH related NFIs	All 2,242 refugee households targeted	The number of NFIs is revised upwards to 2,794 refugee households, leading to the request for allocation to meet needs for an additional 552 refugee households from initially planned 2,242 HHs. In the Goré area, distribution focuses on Began to cover gaps in coordination with partners. The remaining number will be distributed in Bessao, Yambodo and Moissala where no other partner currently plans a distribution of NFI.
Timeframe	3 months, from 31 March to 30 June	5 months, requesting two-month timeframe extension (New end date: 31 August 2018).
Budget	CHF 271,180	Request for second allocation worth CHF 53,978. Total budget would be CHF 325,158.

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, since 26 December 2017 thousands of people have arrived in the border areas of the Eastern Logone region in the South of Chad. According to UNHCR Southern Emergency Response Plan (Central African Refugees), released on March 12, 2018, around 19,910 Central African refugees have arrived in Chad since the beginning of 2018, and have been registered.

In May 2018, new figures from UNHCR highlighted a further increase in the refugee population since the start of the DREF operation in late March. UNHCR currently estimates the refugee population to be around 28,964, up from 19,910 in March 2018. The situation is constantly evolving, mainly due to constant violence across the border with the CAR, where considerable internal displacement is recorded in Paoua area. These population flows could lead to new arrivals of refugees in the coming months. At UNHCR level, pre-registrations are continuing, as new arrivals continue to be identified.

This latest influx of refugees in 2018 is the largest movement ever observed since the beginning of the 2013 crisis -- it exceeds the total number of arrivals in Chad for the whole year 2017, which amounted to 2,000 people. Given the volatile and unpredictable security situation in northern CAR (Ouham Pende), the presence of refugees is likely to last a long time.

At the beginning of the crisis, the refugees settled in over 40 villages and four camps near the town of Goré - an area that already hosts around 43,000 Central African refugees and 45,000 Chadian returnees returning from CAR. Their protection and well-being are of deep concern. Southern Chad, including the Goré region, is one of the poorest and underdeveloped regions of the country, which is currently facing a deep socio-economic crisis. At the same time, it should be noted that the host villages are overwhelmed by a precarious food situation, rising prices and urgent needs for shelter, food, drinking water, health, education and childcare. In this context of emergency needs, the 2018 UNHCR's *Southern Emergency Response Plan (Central African Refugees)* in May was funded at just 35%.

For security reasons (over 15 CAR refugees were killed on both sides of the border and at least 67 others were victims of sexual and gender-based violence as they attempted to return to CAR to fetch food and supplement their meagre resources whilst in exile), the Chadian Government has asked UNHCR to relocate all refugees to sites further away from the borders. In May, UNHCR announced the change of the intervention strategy. All refugees along the borders will be relocated to four destination sites further in the interior of the country: Began (2,294 households), Bessao (947 households), Moissala (1,960 households) and Yambodo (250 households).

Summary of current response

Overview of actions of the Host National Society

As of the very first arrivals, the Red Cross of Chad started the collaboration with the local authorities and the other components of the Movement (ICRC and the IFRC) on the response and is following developments very closely. The Disaster Management Department, the Logistics and Health Departments through its WASH unit and the entire Goré Departmental Committee have been mobilized.

The RCC is putting to use the capacities it has built and acquired in water and sanitation programmes developed during previous interventions, such as the DREF Operation in response to Cholera in 2017, for the implementation of this response. In addition, the RCC is benefiting from the support of 2 Regional Disaster Response Team members (RDRT) (a WASH and a Logistician) that have been deployed by the IFRC.

The revision of the DREF operations strategy was established through common agreement between the RCC and the IFRC during the mission in May to the areas of intervention. The delegation of the RCC (National Secretary General, Disaster Manager (DM), Secretaries General of the local committees) and IFRC (DM Delegate, and the RDRT WASH and Logistics) went to areas of Goré and Moissala and met with the main partners as well as the beneficiary population. Following this mission and considering the situation on the ground, the RCC considers it appropriate to adapt the DREF operation to the new strategy of the Chadian Government/UNHCR.

Since the beginning of the operation, the RCC, supported by the RDRTs, participates in coordination meetings in the Goré area. In this regard, the RCC has assisted the authorities to establish and validate the list of beneficiaries and has started the distribution of NFIs to 598 households in the locality of Bekan. The RCC continues to advocate with partners to support basic needs, such as clean water and additional food and non-food supplies for refugees and the host populations.

The RCC has committees and subcommittees in priority intervention areas (Goré and Moissala). The Goré committee is already actively engaged in the implementation of the DREF activities, and the Moissala committee has participated in the revision of the strategy.

The table below gives an overview of the current state of implementation, explained in more detail below.

Table 2- Breakdown of RCC's accomplishment against its Updated Plan of Action targets

Activity	Updated Plan of Action	Achieved	Notes
Identify, train and / or refresher training of volunteers on WASH and water treatment.	180 volunteers	120 community volunteers identified and trained on WASH and water treatment in 4 sites: Bekan, Bekoninga, Begone and Oudoumian.	With support from the Disaster Management Department, authorities / community leaders and the Goré RCC Committee. Additional 60 volunteers to be trained as part of revised strategy.
Rehabilitation of water points in the villages	8 water points in the villages	6 identified water points including 2 in Oudoumian, 2 in Bekoninga and 2 in Bekan.	2 water points to be identified in Bessao-Yambodo.
Construction of emergency family latrines in villages	425 emergency latrines	400 beneficiary households have already been identified for the construction of 100 latrines in Bekan with one latrine for 4 households.	
Hygiene promotion	18,970 individuals	11,470 persons reached in Bekan, Begone, Oudoumian	
Distribution NFI - kits, (soap, jerrycan, chlorine, etc.)	2,794 kits	598 households in Bekan	With the logistical support that launched the tenders and put in place the available warehouses

Overview of the actions of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Red Cross of Chad, the ICRC and the French Red Cross (FRC) organize monthly and specific circumstantial meetings of the Red Cross Movement. At the launch of the first DMIS² alert in January, the RCC established direct and continuous contact with the ICRC and the FRC in Chad. These coordination meetings aim to harmonize their actions on the ground for more impact.

The ICRC is supporting the RCC with training and first aid materials through Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities in the Eastern Logone and Middle Chara regions, in particular the implementation by the RCC of the telephone antenna programme. They equally support RCC volunteers in certain cases of research involving unaccompanied children. As part of the response to this CAR refugees' crisis, the ICRC participated in January 2018 in the needs assessment mission of the affected population and contributed to drafting the intervention strategy for this DREF operation with the RCC. In addition, the ICRC is coordinating with the RCC and the IFRC, to integrate further training (Safer Access) for the benefit of volunteers involved in this operation.

The FRC, who is the only partner National Society present in the country, participates in coordination meetings with external partners and structures and the Government in crisis situations. It has also supported the National Society in the drafting of this intervention strategy and participated in the joint needs assessment on the ground. The FRC and the RCC have developed a long-term plan of action for refugee assistance and the reintegration of Chadian returnees.

Beyond the support provided to the RCC under this DREF operation, the IFRC is building the capacity of the RCC through staff capacity building trainings (for example RDRT and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training). The RCC, the Luxemburg Red Cross and the IFRC have just launched a subsequent project to respond to the crisis in Southern Chad, in particular, with shelter assistance to refugee populations and the returnees to the areas of Goré, Yambodo-Bessao, Moundou and Moissala. In the immediate future, the project will focus on the construction of 500 shelters for refugee households in the Bessao and Yambodo areas. In this instance, the DREF operation and the shelter project will work in synergy to ensure the management of some essential needs of households (shelters, latrines, NFI WASH, hygiene sensitization and awareness).

Overview of actions of non-RCRC actors in country

In addition to these meetings, the Chadian Government, 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 monthly by UNHCR. The Chadian authorities have deployed teams of technicians in the field as well as technical support from partners with materials to alleviate the sufferings of affected populations. It must be emphasized here that with the arrival of refugees, the resources of host populations, already vulnerable, are exacerbated.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The findings and analyses carried out by the RCC during the implementation of the DREF operation confirm the previous assessments; urgent needs for shelter, food, drinking water, health, education and care for children persist. UNHCR's Emergency Response Plan, which emphasizes the need for a multi-sectoral emergency response, is limited in its ability to respond to needs because of weak resource mobilization. Indeed, UNHCR's plan, with a financial requirement of around US \$ 28 million, has so far only mobilized 35% of the planned funds.

The RCC and the IFRC (RDRT) participate in the weekly coordination meetings on the crisis in Goré, led by UNHCR. Following the change of intervention strategy, in which most of the refugees will be relocated far from the borders, the priority needs are being redrawn according to the four relocation sites: Bekan, Bessao, Moissala and Yambodo.

The two tables below provides an estimate, updated in May, of people to relocate and existing needs.

Table 3: Relocation of refugees (May 2018). Coordination Group of Goré

Sites	Number of households	Number of individuals
Bessao	947	3,534
Bekan	2,294	9,964
Moissala	1,960	5,807
Yambodo	259	826
TOTAL	5,460	20,131

² DMIS

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKewi9IIKjobfbAhVDVxQKHZqUASUQFghDMAI&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww-secure.ifrc.org%2FDMISII%2FPages%2F00_Home%2Flogin.aspx&usg=AOvVaw0A7x_Vs-4yy01n1DnrQ-8F

Table 4: Summary of needs (May 2018). Coordination Group of Goré

Sites	Gaps Shelter	Gaps Construction of water points	Gaps Latrines	Gaps NFI
Bessao	807	7	177	327
Bekan	807	18	474	26
Moissala	1,810	3	253	1,752
Yambodo	259	2	41	259
TOTAL	3,683	30	945	2,364

Operation Risk Assessment

The relocation of refugees away from the border further into Chad should lead to better security for refugees, as well as for the RCC teams in charge of implementation. The new areas of operation, Bessao, Yambodo and Moissala, are localities where the security situation remains good, allowing humanitarian interventions and the implementation of long-term projects. During the implementation of the operation, the RCC will continue to coordinate with the local administrative authorities and the NGOs during and after the relocation in the different sites.

The rainy season, which will intensify around the month of July, may make travel more difficult. In any case, the sites are also accessible during the rainy season.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The crisis concerning this movement of Central African refugees in Southern Chad is in constant evolution. As part of the change in UNHCR's strategy, there is a re-prioritization of needs as detailed in the section below. Simultaneously, several NGOs and UNHCR, having intervened in the initial phase, exhausting their emergency funds. Therefore, it is essential to strengthen basic services (water, sanitation, shelter, health, etc.) in villages and the new host sites.

In view of this situation, the RCC considers it essential to readjust part of the DREF operational strategy to the current context whilst keeping the initial objective of the operation:

- Improve the living conditions of 18,970 people (3,794 households), including 13,970 refugees and 5,000 people from host communities, by facilitating access to hygiene and sanitation services, access to safe drinking water and through the distribution of NFI and equipment for hygiene and sanitation

Nevertheless, the RCC is refocusing its intervention on Bekan, Bessao and Yambodo (Eastern Logone) and Moissala (Mandoul) areas. In Bessao and Yambodo, the component of WASH activities will be implemented in synergy with the shelter intervention provided through another ongoing IFRC project (Red Cross of Chad-IFRC-Luxembourg Red Cross Project).

However, given the commitments made by the RCC towards the communities of Begoné, Oudoumian and Bekoninga, certain activities initially planned will be maintained in these localities, with a view to allowing a good exit strategy and relationship with the host community. Indeed, in the localities from which the RCC is withdrawing for strategic reasons, the following aspects will be put in place:

Awareness activities in WASH will be maintained. At first for a period of one month by 90 community volunteers already selected and trained. Then, for a period of two months a smaller team will carry out the activities: 15 volunteers with 5 per locality.

- These volunteers will also monitor and sensitize on the use and maintenance of latrines that will be built in the three villages, which remain transit points for many refugees. In fact, the construction activities of 20 emergency latrines per locality and the rehabilitation of 4 water points including 2 in Oudoumian and 2 others in Begone (Bekan area) will be maintained.

Overall, the new DREF operational strategy, highlighted through this operations update, will focus on the Bekan, Bessao, Yambodo and Moissala sites, which are currently a priority under the Humanitarian Response Plan and will carry out activities in the villages of Bekoninga, Begone and Oudoumian which are included under the mention "Bekan sites" or "canton of Bekan".

Activities will consist of:

- Joint assistance in terms of mobilization and community involvement, through the setup of four hygiene, water and sanitation committees (2 in the Canton of Began, and two others in Bessao - Yambodo), made up of the host population and refugees. Each committee will receive training on good water, hygiene and sanitation practices from the RCC. The committees will be provided with equipment (garbage cans, shovels, brooms, rakes, chlorine, wheelbarrows, purification tablets, safety equipment, buckets) for maintenance of WASH infrastructure. They will be properly trained in the use of water purification products prior to distribution. The committees will be formed in a mixed way to foster collaboration between refugees and host population, integrating men and women from each group.
- Strengthening the infrastructure within the villages, which have been dealing with the refugee crisis since 2013, to reduce the pressure on resources and to promote peaceful coexistence. These actions will also aim to contribute to significantly reduce the risk of epidemics related to water and lack of hygiene. Specifically, the DREF operation will undertake:
 - The rehabilitation of eight (8) water points including 6 on the Began site (2 in Oudoumian, 2 at Bekoninga and 2 Began) and 2 others at Bessao - Yambodo.
 - Identification and training of eight repair craftsmen spread over the two areas of intervention that will be provided with 4 equipment sets for maintenance (4 repair kits) which will be given either to the hygiene, water and sanitation committees, or to the village chief. The repair artisans will be trained in the use of repair kits, which will be accompanied by demonstration sessions.
 - Building of 425 emergency family latrines for refugee households considering current gaps and the intervention of other partners: 240 latrines in Began, 125 in Bessao - Yambodo, 20 in Bekoninga, 20 in Begone and 20 in Oudoumian. This will ensure access to a latrine for up to 20 people per latrine, or about 4 families per latrine. The latrines will be built through the services of local suppliers (digging of the pit and making the slabs) as well as the community mobilization (building of the superstructure with the local materials).


It should be noted that during the planned awareness sessions, volunteers will ensure to communicate with communities on the timeframe of the operation and will inform of the handover (in presence of village chiefs and community) of the rehabilitated boreholes and latrines to the WASH committees setup. The WASH committee would have received necessary training on the maintenance of these works and will ensure their upkeep after the operation ends. The RDRT will equally pass across the information on the timeline to partners during coordination meetings and inform of handover to communities.

- Promotion of hygiene among 2,794 refugee and host community households through the realization of sensitization and awareness sessions carried out throughout the project by 180 trained and mobilized volunteers (120 in Began and 60 between Bessao – Yambodo and Moissala) as part of this DREF response. The 90 volunteers currently deployed in Oudoumian, Begone and Bekoninga will only have one month of sensitization sessions in these locations and then will be reduced to 5 in each locality to monitor the construction of WASH infrastructure in their areas while conducting hygiene promotion,
- The distribution of hygiene kits to 4,677 refugee women (55% of the refugee population) and non-food items (NFIs) to 2,794 refugee households for water storage, water treatment and personal hygiene (3 pieces of soap per person/month, for each household, 2 jerrycans of 20 litres, 1 bucket and 1 litre of chlorine). Some 40 volunteers will be mobilized during the distribution while the proper use of the products will be ensured during the follow-up visits carried out by volunteers mobilized throughout the project.

In terms of human resources, only the following changes will be made to the initial strategy:

- An additional supervisor (NDRT) will be integrated into the team, for a total of three supervisors. These three NDRTs will be deployed to monitor the activities of the volunteers, one supervisor based in Began, one based in Bessao-Yambodo and one NDRT WASH who will supervise both sites
- Some 60 additional volunteers will be trained in Moissala on the key themes in WASH and mobilized as part of this project for sensitization and awareness activities.
- The assignment of the WASH RDRT will be extended for two additional months in order to provide adequate technical support to the National Society, until completion of latrine construction works.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

	<p>Water, sanitation and hygiene Beneficiaries: 18,970 people</p>	
<p>WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction of risks of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p>18,970 people (out of which 13,970 refugees + 5,000 host population) have access to sanitation infrastructure and hygiene kits</p>	<p>18,970</p>	<p>11,470</p>
<p>Refugee women receive hygiene kits</p>	<p>4,677</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>		
<p>Progress: Some 598 households (2,990 people) have received NFIs consisting, among other things, 1 bucket of 20 litres, 2 jerrycans of 20 litres and 1 litre of chlorine for transporting, the storing and for treating water at home. During this distribution, the beneficiaries were gathered in groups of 5 to be trained on home water treatment using chlorine (a cap for 20l. of water), the turbidity of water filtering is elevated before treatment with chlorine.</p> <p>The distribution of hygiene kits to refugee women is scheduled in June. In fact, in order to ensure appropriate awareness raising on the utilization of these items, the operations team opted for its distribution during awareness raising focus groups with women, carried out by women RC volunteers, and not during mass distributions. These focus groups will be carried out in June.</p> <p>In addition, over 2,294 households (11,470 refugees and host population) in Began were made aware of good hygiene practices and on the risks related to waterborne diseases. Volunteers continue with door-to-door outreach and / or focus group on Began area.</p> <p>The RCC is planning a training for 60 volunteers in the localities of Bessao – Yambodo and Moissala in June 2018.</p> <p>Challenges: The soft components (IEC) and the management of the WASH works in the sites are still being implemented. In fact, for a good appropriation by the beneficiaries, reinforced efforts must be put in place through community's participation and engagement in the implementation and the programme management, education and community awareness activities in order to efficiently promote good hygiene and sanitation practices. This objective aims for a change of behaviour and empowerment for the management and sustainability of the WASH works.</p>		
<p>WASH Output 1.1: Continuous detailed assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p>180 volunteers are trained in WASH</p>	<p>180</p>	<p>120</p>
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>		

Progress:

Some 120 community volunteers were identified and trained in WASH the Began area (Begone and Began), Bekoninga and Oudoumian with 30 volunteers per locality. In the Bessao-Yambodo and Moissala areas, the RCC will identify and train additional 60 volunteers.

The RCC has deployed a WASH focal person who is part of the DREF implementation team. Throughout the implementation of the DREF, the latter will benefit from the support of the WASH RDRT deployed by the Dakar office.



Training of RCC Volunteers on Wash - Goré. © RCC

During the training of the volunteers, it was noted that the level of understanding was quite low. The initially planned modules were adapted to allow the participants to become familiar with the methods of sensitization and awareness on WASH, and on evaluation in emergency situation. Continuous training is conducted through close practical follow-up of volunteers to improve knowledge.

Challenges:

WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

80% water points in the villages are working and well maintained during the project	80%	26%
---	-----	-----

Progress towards outcomes

Progress:



Assessment of borehole for reparation, Began ©RCC

Rehabilitation of 8 water points in the villages. 2 borehole drilling by targeted village

An evaluation of all the water points in the communities initially targeted by the DREF operation was carried out with the support of community leaders, RCC volunteers and the DREF implementation team. Six boreholes have been identified for rehabilitation. Restorative craftsmen and masons selected for rehabilitation were chosen among the beneficiaries. An analysis of each water point was made with the support of the group of the repair craftsmen of Goré, the WASH focal person of the RCC and the WASH RDRT.

To date, four (4) water points have been rehabilitated in Began, Bekoninga and Oudoumian. At the end of the operation, these boreholes will be formally handed over to the WASH committees, in presence of village chiefs and community, as they will henceforth be responsible for educating on use and maintenance.



Borehole identified for rehabilitation © RCC

Challenges: In all villages, the need for access to clean water and the empowerment of refugees and host communities has been raised. Several water points are partially functional or completely dysfunctional. The challenge of the RCC will be to convince other partners already at the end of their financial resources, to rehabilitate some of the water points.

WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Construction of 425 emergency family latrines carried out	425	0
---	-----	---

Progress towards outcomes

Progress:
To date, 100 sites for pit latrines have been identified in the Began area and another 20 in each of the localities of Oudoumian, Begone and Bekoninga. A call for tender has been made and the result of this tender will be effective in the coming days. Work will begin in the first week of June.

After consultation with the authorities and beneficiaries, the type of latrine that the RCC will build in the intervention areas is in line with existing latrines built by other partners. The construction plan was shared between the partners involved in the construction of latrines. In total, the RCC will build 300 latrines in Goré (Began, Bekoninga, Begone and Oudoumian).

A mission is underway to identify the location of 125 latrines in Yambodo - Bessao, as well as the launch of the logistics process. To note, these latrines will be handed over to the WASH committees – which will oversee maintenance and educate the community on use.

Challenges: To speed up the construction of the latrines, the RCC has started the community engagement process and will involve the beneficiaries in the construction of latrines.

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

3,794 households (2,794 refugee and 1,000 host community) participate in WASH awareness sessions	3,794	2,294
--	-------	-------

Progress towards outcomes

Progress:

Identify, train and / refresher training of 180 volunteers on awareness raising techniques

120 volunteers were identified and trained on the risks of diseases related to water, hygiene and sanitation. Between the different themes of the training: the barriers to the communication path of diseases, the use of pictures, good and bad behaviour of WASH.

Provide awareness tools (picture box, brochures)

As part of awareness activities; a picture box has been made available in each locality. Four (4) picture boxes for 120 volunteers at first. The RCC also ordered the printing of 5 additional picture boxes and organized the production of 4 advertising posters displaying awareness images to stop open defecation.

Sensitization, awareness raising at the household level on water, hygiene and sanitation

The 120 trained volunteers are currently working on the ground to disseminate information on hygiene promotion to the population in order to reduce any risk of spreading waterborne diseases and bring sanitation in the affected areas. RCC volunteers work closely with community leaders to communicate with communities on the appropriate use of water. Key messages are disseminated specifically on the promotion of hygiene. To date, 2,294 households have been reached with hygiene promotion and awareness messages either through door-to-door visits or through group discussion in the localities of Began, Bekoninga, Begone and Oudoumian.

Challenges: The access to some surrounding villages of Begone has not been easy for the volunteers, because of the reluctance of the village chiefs. Negotiation is underway between the RCC, the chief of the Canton of Began and the chiefs of the other villages concerned.

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

2,794 households receive NFIs and are trained on their use.	2,794	598
---	-------	-----

Progress towards outcomes



Awareness raising on use of NFIs - Began, Goré

Progress:

Identify, train and / refresh training of 180 volunteers on the use of WASH kits

Some 120 volunteers were identified and trained on the risks of water-borne diseases, hygiene and sanitation. Considering the difficulties of accessing drinking water in all localities, volunteers were also trained on the use of the WASH kits. For example, during the distribution, volunteers explained to families how to use chlorine for water treatment at home.

Distribution of WASH kits (soaps, jerrycans, chlorine, etc.)

Some 598 households received RCC hygiene kits in the locality of Began only. The kit consists of a bucket of 20 litres, 2 jerrycans of 20 litres, 3 pieces of soap per person in the household and a litre of chlorine

Challenges:

Distribute Hygiene Kit for refugee women: The distribution of hygiene kits for refugee women has been put on hold. This is because the use of sanitary towels is not a usual practice in the local culture. In addition, these items are often not available on the local market. The initially planned approach is under revision to allow a good awareness on the use of sanitary towels and the risks of using fabrics or unsuitable materials.

Following the relocation of refugees, the RCC will follow the evolution of needs in order to distribute the remaining NFIs in the priority areas between the localities of Bekan, Bessao, Yambodo and Moissala.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S2.1: National Society capacity building to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators	Target	Actual
The DREF operation reaches the overall target of the intended beneficiaries	18,970	11,470

Output S2.1.1: Maintaining effective response preparedness and maintaining the National Society response capability mechanism in emergencies

Indicators:	Target	Actual
2 RDRT mobilised	2	2

Output S2.1.2: The supply chain and fleet services meet recognized standards of quality and responsibility

Indicators:	Target	Actual
2 vehicles mobilized	2	2

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC Secretariat, in collaboration with National Societies, uses its unique position to influence decisions at the local, national and international levels that affect the lives of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
-------------	--------	--------

Output S3.1.1: The IFRC and the National Societies are visible, trustworthy and effective advocates for humanitarian issues.

3 local radio broadcasts	3	0
--------------------------	---	---

Output S3.1.2: The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1 Lessons learned workshop conducted at the end of the operation.	1	0

Progress towards outcomes

Progress:

Two RDRTs were deployed in April 2018 (RDRT WASH and RDRT Logistics) to support the RCC in implementation. The planned logistical means have been made available to the project team.

Challenges: A delay in the transfer of funds recorded at the bank level incurred a two-week delay for the funds to be granted the RCC from the IFRC. This has partially impacted the start of activities.

D. BUDGET

This operation update is requesting for a second allocation amounting to CHF 53,978. This will lead to an increase of the overall operation budget to CHF 325,158 from the initial CHF 271,180 as detailed in the attached budget.

Budget Group	DREF - Revised budget	Expenditure CHF
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	121,577
540	Medical & First Aid	0
550	Teaching Materials	0
560	Utensils & Tools	48,846
570	Other Supplies & Services	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0
	Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	170,424 0
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 0
590	Storage, Warehousing	0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	3,834
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	14,890
594	Logistics Services	0
	Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	18,724 0
640	International Staff	41,727
661	National Staff	0
662	National Society Staff	6,420
667	Volunteers	25,892
	Total PERSONNEL	74,039 0
670	Consultants	0
750	Professional Fees	2,247
	Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	2,247 0
680	Workshops & Training	8,032
	Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	8,032 0
700	Travel	23,405
710	Information & Public Relations	4,476
730	Office Costs	1,801
740	Communications	1,498
760	Financial Charges	669
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Support Services	0
	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	31,848 0
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	19,845
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	19,845 0
	TOTAL BUDGET	325,158 0

Contacts For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

Reference documents



Click here to consult:

- The DREF Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)
- <http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=192676>

Red Cross of Chad

- Mr. Barminas Bam Bongor, Secretary General; phone: +235-2523434, email: barminas2010@gmail.com

IFRC Sahel Country Cluster

- Anne Elisabeth Leclerc, Head of Sahel Country Cluster, phone: +22178 6390794; email: Anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- Luca Parodi, Disaster Management Delegate; phone: +221 78 620 60 40; email: luca.parodi@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Ruben Romero, Acting Lead Response and Recovery, DCPRR; email: ruben.romero@ifrc.org

IFRC Africa Regional Office

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR; phone: +254 780 771 161; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges in the Africa Regional Office

- Kentaro Nagazumi, Partnership and Resource Development Coordinator; email: Kentaro.Nagazumi@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table

- IFRC Regional Logistics: Rishi Ramrakha; mobile phone: +254 733888022; fax: +254202712777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

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

- Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; email: fiona.gatere@ifrc.org

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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.