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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Chad: Floods in N'djamena

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation / n°	MDRTD018	Glide n°:	FL-2020-000192-TCD
Date of issue:	01 October 2020	Expected timeframe:	3 months
Operation start date:	28 September 2020	Expected end date:	31 December 2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 240,030			
Total number of people affected:	190,000	Number of people to be assisted:	535 households or 3,210 people
Provinces affected:	N'djamena, Lac, Mandoul, Tandjile, Mayo-Kebi East, Batha, Salamat, Sila	Provinces/Regions targeted:	N'djamena
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Chadian Red Cross (CRC) is an auxiliary institution of public authorities and a key actor in the humanitarian sector in Chad. The CRC has a network of 90 active volunteers and 12 CRC executives.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Luxembourg Red Cross (CRL) and the French Red Cross (CRF)			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity, Ministry of Economy and Development Planning, Ministry of Women and Child Protection, United Nations Agencies (OCHA, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM,...) and Non-Governmental Organizations (MSF Holland, Oxfam, ACF,...).			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The rainy season has seen record rainfall this year in Chad, and the Sahel in general, and it is not over yet. The end of August marked the onset of heavy rains causing flooding in the country and the flooding continues to this day. The frequency of the rains is regular and sometimes extends over a period of several days in a row.

The cumulative rainfall recorded in N'Djamena is far higher than in previous years. The rains have caused numerous floods on most of the national territory: in the centre, in the south, in the east, around the lake areas and in the capital N'djamena. Government statistics indicate that the floods affected nearly 190,000 people. These floods generate many problems for the populations, urgent needs but also in the medium term: destroyed houses, flooded fields, damaged agricultural crops, food needs, among others.



Red Cross volunteers assisting the flood affected people to move their belongings © CRC

On September 18, 2020, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development and International Cooperation issued an emergency declaration and appealed for support for people affected by the floods in Chad. The Appeal was made to the Humanitarian Community to meet the urgent needs of the affected population.

Flooding is a major concern in N'Djamena. Government figures indicate that nearly 32,000 people have been affected by the floods in the capital. Many houses have been destroyed or partially destroyed in several areas of the city. Built around the Chari River which runs through Central Africa and feeds 90% of Lake Chad, N'Djamena is prone to flooding, especially when the river overflows during heavy rains. N'djamena covers an area of 395 km² and has a population of over 1,425,703, of which 721,081 live mainly in urban areas. 7,122 households of 31,853 people were affected by recent flooding in 15 neighbourhoods of the city. The floods destroyed around 5,000 homes and killed 10 people. Those affected have found refuge in their own neighbourhood or in neighbouring neighbourhoods; some are hosted by family members, but many remain homeless.

The extent of damages noted in the capital N'Djamena this year, due to the heavy rains, is far more significant than in other provinces which justifies prioritising the emergency response in the capital. Additionally, the intensity and scale of the flooding in N'Djamena was unpredictable, as it has been far greater than in other years. This has made it therefore more exceptional in the capital than in other provinces of the national territory.

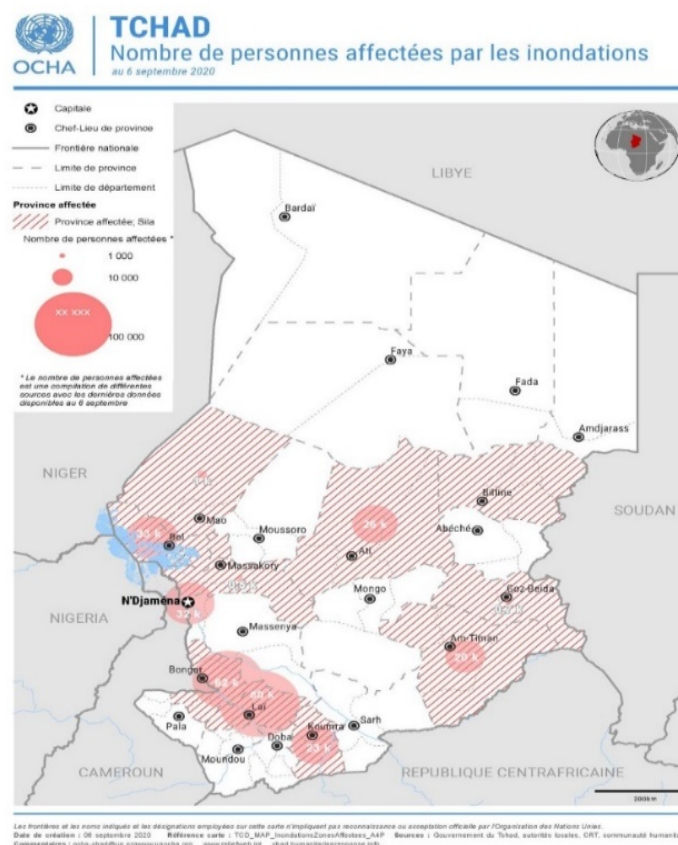
It is worth also adding that many humanitarian partners are headquartered in N'Djamena but conduct their programmes and activities in other provinces. Therefore, N'Djamena has little or no overall humanitarian programme coverage. It has been noted some challenges faced by other actors/NGOs in organising humanitarian assistance and rapid implementation in N'Djamena. However, Chad Red Cross is well represented in N'Djamena and has logistical and human resources that allow a rapid response in the capital. The National Society will also rely on its network of volunteers and its local anchoring within N'Djamena communities for a smooth implementation of relief activities.

State authorities, with support of humanitarian actors, have searched for sites to relocate the homeless. It was noted during the assessment that most of the affected peoples are in host families, with the exception of those without shelter who are temporarily housed in the classrooms of Lycée Walia and who need emergency assistance.

The urgent needs identified are basic needs for food, drinking water, essential household and hygiene items, mats, blankets and mosquito nets as well as emergency shelter.

Flooding has also been reported in parts of Lac province, which already hosts 363,807 displaced people (more than half the population), of which 33,000 are displaced due to the floods. More than 14,000 hectares of crops owned by more than 55,000 people are destroyed by heavy rains at the risk of affecting the food capacity and livelihoods of families around the Lake. Meanwhile, the rains continue, and the rising waters have yet to reach their peak, which often occurs between September-October. This situation foresees a poor growing season requiring a double support in food and seeds to limit the damage.

The southern region is also affected. Mandoul province, where major losses of agricultural crops were observed as a result of heavy rains recorded between July and September 2020. This situation affects the livelihoods of the populations. Some shelters are also affected. The most immediate needs are the distribution of food for 4,500 households, emergency livelihood support for 2,250 households, the distribution of tarpaulins and essential household items to 4,470 households whose houses have been severely damaged. Drug support, particularly antimalarial drugs, to health facilities is important during this high malaria in the southern regions. The province of Tandjile has around 80,000 people affected. The province of Mayo-Kebi East has about 62,000 people affected. More detailed assessments are underway for these provinces.



The Southeast region is also affected. In the province of Batha: 3,113 households (more than 18,000 people) were affected in the city of Oum-Hadjer following the rise of the river and the rains recorded in August 2020. Other villages in Bathas province have also been affected by the flooding and where 2,063 households have been affected. These people primarily need assistance in terms of food, essential household items (NFIs) and support for water, hygiene and sanitation. In the province of Salamat, 3,294 households (more than 10,000 people) were affected in the locality of Mouraye. 549 houses have collapsed and 23,000 ha of fields of all crops flooded or destroyed. The priority needs of disaster affected peoples are food, NFIs and WASH support. In the Province of Sila, 2 villages of Gozbeida are affected with a total of 965 ha of crops destroyed. In addition, 15 villages in the sub-prefecture of Kerfi were affected with a provisional toll of 1,471 ha destroyed and 530 people affected. In Wadi-Fira province, flooding has also been reported in the Arada area, but details on the impact of the damage are not yet available. In the province of Ennedi-Ouest, according to the provincial authorities, 412 houses collapsed in Fada and 208 in Kalait. The priority needs of disaster affected peoples are food, NFIs and WASH support. There are currently no figures on affected peoples.

The country also continues to face the COVID-19 crisis which exacerbates existing vulnerabilities. Moderate to locally heavy rains are still expected in the coming days over central and southern Chad.

Several evaluations have been carried out by the humanitarian community, in partnership with state structures, in particular in Oum-Hadjer, in Batha as well as in Ati, in Lake or in the city of N'Djamena by the Chad Red Cross and NGOs, and others are underway in the southern part of the country in Mandoul. Physical access to several localities is difficult preventing the organization of assessments in some provinces.

For the response, insufficient emergency funding and the lack of available stocks do not cover all the identified needs of the most vulnerable affected peoples.

Across the country, nearly 38,000 households have been affected by the floods. An analysis by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) comparing rainfall between 2015, 2019 and 2020 for the months of May, June and July shows a degradation and a sharp increase in rainfall for each observed month and from one year to another. According to the National Meteorological Agency, 2020 will be humid until November.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

From the outset, the Chadian Red Cross works in close collaboration with national and local authorities (The Ministries of Public Health and National Solidarity, the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, and the Ministry of Women Affaires and early childhood). Since the end of August, it has managed to:

- Inform the local branches.
- Mobilize committees and volunteers with local authorities for assistance activities;
- Participate in the coordination meeting with external structures and local authorities in N'Djamena, 26 volunteers made available to authorities to support evacuation and first aid; they helped the affected people to move their belongings and also helped them to settle in the resettling sites (schools, churches)
- The provincial committees of the Red Cross carried out first aid, evacuation and hygiene promotion activities.
- The Chadian Red Cross conducted two assessment missions on the field in the city of N'Djamena to observe the damage and visit the families who took refuge in the schools.
- Food distribution for 1,694 households : The CRC in collaboration with the WFP and ONASA (National Food Security Office) a State institution has carried out several distributions of food kits in the three districts (7, 9 and 10) to assist families disaster affected peoples in the month of September. This distribution reached 1,694 flood-affected households in the city of N'Djamena

In its capacity as an auxiliary to the public authorities, the Chadian Red Cross is an integral part of the government's response. The Chadian Red Cross is a member of the government-set up flood crisis management committee.

- The CRC has had several experiences of flood management and also the damage caused by the floods of 2018 and 2019 from which it can use its experience to support the authorities.
- The CRC has Emergency Response Teams (ERT) which often deal with disasters, and with first aid.
- The CRC can rely on its network of volunteers from the 23 provincial committees of the CRC, each having trained more than 45 volunteers, i.e. 1035 volunteers trained in disaster management (NDRT (89 trained), RDRT (09 trained), ...) who can take part in the response
- Distribution of Shelter tool kit: 600 units of plastic sheeting available in stock (contingency stock) but use of this stock is dependent on ongoing assessments in other provinces.
- The current limits of the CRC: NFI contingency stock insufficient to cover needs, little or no emergency funds, etc.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Luxembourg Red Cross (CRL) and the French Red Cross (CRF) have representations in Chad. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides technical support from its office in Dakar, Senegal.

- An IFRC delegate - Surge Ops Manager is currently present in Chad as part of the fight against the Covid-19 disease. The Surge is currently engaged in supporting the strategic and programmatic thinking of the NS on the response to floods. The IFRC supports the NS in mobilizing funds through this DREF. In addition, the IFRC provides technical expertise by developing, among other things, a money transfer program such as Mobile Money.
- The ICRC, present in the country since the end of the 1970s, provides the NS with all its expertise and can in this case contribute to the emergency response to deal with the floods. The ICRC is providing 535 KITS for affected households. The ICRC is also ready to support part of the deployment of volunteers but also to provide technical expertise in the areas of Protection and SAF.
- The FRC (French Red Cross), present in Chad since 1998, has considerable expertise in community health, epidemic prevention and control, particularly cholera, disaster risk reduction, etc. This expertise is now being used to support the NS to deal with the floods.
- The CRL, officially installed in Chad in 2019, uses its expertise in shelters to guide the NS in strategic and operational thinking on the response to floods.
- Overall, the Movement pooled its efforts, resources and expertise to significantly contribute to the response plan put in place by the NS. The technical expertise of the Lux. RC in the shelter sector will be called upon to develop tools for monitoring indicators. The AICRL is already working with the CRC to meet the urgent needs in shelter and non-food items, mentioned by the government at the disaster relocation sites in the city of N'Djamena.
- As soon as the crisis erupted, information was shared with the PNSs present in the country. The information sharing was aimed at soliciting their technical support. These partner National Societies have shown their interest and willingness to provide technical support to the CRC for an adequate response to the floods.
- It should also be added that during the implementation phase of the DREF, the National Society undertakes to seek the technical expertise of PNSs, in particular in the Shelter sector and other sectors such as Water, Hygiene, Sanitation and Health. The IFRC will be able to support the NS by deploying a delegate with experience in disaster management.
- A crisis committee is set up within the NS and "Movement" coordination meetings are set up by the NS to monitor developments in the situation and coordinate the response activities of the Red Cross Movement.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

- The Government of Chad provided the first assistance in the food sector, in this case in the city of Ndjamen where the Chadian Red Cross was involved and also in provinces such as Salamat and Mandoul.
- For the past two weeks, evaluations have been conducted by the humanitarian community, in partnership with state structures and services, particularly in Oum-Hadjer, in Batha as well as in Ati, Lake or in the city of N'Djamena by NGOs, and others are underway in the south of the country in Mandoul. Physical access to several localities is not possible preventing the organization of assessments in certain provinces.
- UNICEF confirmed its WASH response in Oum-Hadjer, in particular to prevent possible water-borne diseases and a deterioration in the nutritional status of children by supplying treatment units. UNICEF has also indicated that it is taking part in the response in N'Djamena on two emergency accommodation sites that will be serviced (Tradex and Basilique), in particular for the coverage of WASH needs and child protection (including space tents, child's friends). UNICEF is also exploring possibilities of support for the town of Ati in Batha.
- WFP has confirmed food distributions to 12,000 displaced people in the Lake area as well as the mobilization of food for 20,000 people in N'Djamena, awaiting precise figures and lists from the authorities in order to complete the food response carried out by ONASA.
- UNHCR has specified that it is considering evaluations with refugee populations.
- IOM, based on more detailed information and clarifications regarding on-site relocations, could provide support to the affected people of N'Djamena.
- The World Bank will monitor the situation and its impact and inform the HCT of possible longer-term contribution to address or mitigate the root causes of these emergencies.
- Several NGOs have also carried out preliminary assessments and can mobilize in support of the national response.
- UNESCO said it could support the sharing of meteorological data on climatic phenomena and support the exercise of identifying relocation sites for the affected peoples of N'Djamena. The floods have affected more urban centers this year, such as the capital, unlike 2019.
- In conclusion, the HCT will continue to mobilize to support the Government's responses and wait for more precise data to be able to strengthen and if possible, increase the emergency humanitarian response for the most vulnerable affected populations.

Summary of interventions by region / province:

N'DJAMENA
UNICEF will take part in the response on two sites that will be serviced for people affected by the floods (Tradex and Basilique), in particular by covering the needs for water, hygiene and sanitation (cans, mats, and chlorine tablets) and in terms of child protection (wide tents for suitable use for children).
MSF / Holland distributed essential household items including blankets, mosquito nets and soap to 75 families at Lycée Walia in the 9th arrondissement in N'djamena on August 29.
UNHCR is able to provide 6,000 blankets and 6,000 buckets to meet Shelter / AME needs.
UNDP and UNHCR will provide mosquito nets.
Diakonie has positioned itself with its local partner to build 25 emergency latrines and a borehole at the Basilica site.
OXFAM has positioned itself for water, hygiene and sanitation support for the supply and treatment of water, the construction of emergency latrines, water conservation materials and essential household items for N'Djamena and the Lake. .
IOM is available to support the transportation of the displaced in N'Djamena to the sites identified for relocation.
LAKE
Apart from the RRM which has hitherto been weakly scaled, there are no other flexible response capacities to be redirected to the new sites of the displaced. However, there is some ongoing support for people displaced by the floods in the Lake in terms of water, hygiene, sanitation (ACF, UNHCR), food for 12,000 people (WFP), Shelters / AME, hygiene (CWW, UNICEF , UNFPA, Oxfam).
SOUTH
MANDOUL: No partner currently has the capacity to respond to the situation in the South.
CENTRE-EAST
BATHA : UNICEF is already deploying water, hygiene and sanitation assistance to Oum-Hadjer village

A Crisis Management and Flood Monitoring Committee, under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity, including the Humanitarian Community, has been created. It meets every Friday and promotes a framework for coordination and information exchange on developments, communication on the response capacity of the Government and partners and joint planning of the response. This coordination helps prevent duplication and the loss of resources to focus the response on the most urgent needs. The HCT (Humanitarian Country Team), coordinated by UNOCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), liaises and shares information between authorities and humanitarian actors.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

As mentioned above, the floods affected several regions / provinces. According to assessments carried out by Red Cross volunteers and authorities **in N'Djamena**, damage was recorded in several areas. Identified needs are expressed in terms of shelter, household items, water, hygiene and sanitation, health and livelihoods and basic needs.

Shelter: Considering the damage recorded in this sector, the emergency shelter needs are important and urgent because the majority of affected households have lost their homes and are now in precarious housing conditions. The analysis made shows that 972 shelters belonging to 5,832 people were totally destroyed and 1,248 shelters belonging to 8,626 people were partially destroyed, for a total of 2,220 shelters for 14,458 people directly affected by the floods (see table for details). Losses in NFI have also been reported, namely: kitchen utensils, water or food storage containers, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, clothes, soaps, etc ... destroyed following the collapse of shelters or carried away by the water. Most of the affected peoples have taken refuge either with neighbours or with other family members or sleep in the open because their shelters have completely been destroyed.

Red Cross assessments as 09 September 2020		Number of households	Size of household	Number of children 0 to 5 years	Shelter partially destroyed	Shelter completely destroyed	Total number of lost shelters	Number of deaths	Number of wounded
Districts	1 st	286	2027	999	170	650	499	0	02
	7 th	147	969	226	744	505	173	03	04
	8 th	1,476	8,856	1,006	1,423	896	887	02	06
	9 th	297	680	574	672	410	221	03	1
	10 th	343	1496	1,031	560	425	344	0	4
TOTAL		2,682	14,458	3,932	3,569	2,886	2,220	08	17

About 535 homeless families have been identified as being in an extremely vulnerable situation, and have received immediate help from NGOs (MSF, ONASA), but they also need alternative shelter. Three sites have been identified for their accommodation. Development work on the Tradex site in the 9th arrondissement began on September 10 with the construction of 50 latrines, 30 showers (UNICEF, OXFAM) and the setting up of a UNICEF tent to serve as transit for children and people with special needs. The Tradex site will accommodate 535 affected households who currently occupy the Lycée Walia. The development works of this site are delayed due to the lack of materials for the construction of shelters. This concern has been shared with Government for study

- **Essential non-food and household items:** with a total of 2,682 households affected or 14,458 people affected (According to CRC assessment data), of which more than 50% lost their essential non-food and household items. The replenishment of the NFI is necessary: tarpaulins, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, water storage containers, etc.
- **Protection:** As a survival mechanism, disaster affected people take refuge in neighboring unaffected households, some summarily set up small makeshift shelters next to the destroyed shelter, etc. They are therefore more exposed to protection risks. The groups most at risk and in need of assistance are people with disabilities, the elderly, children, and women who are heads of households and large households. The damage caused by these floods to some community infrastructure is also visible. To date, there have been no cases of physical assault. But psychological support for a few disaster affected people is necessary. The fact that some households have found refuge in schools (and later to relocation sites) leads to overcrowding which can lead to cases of gender-based violence.
- **Means of subsistence:** The flood caused several food losses in the affected households (on average 1 to 2 bags of cereals depending on the capacities of the households but some households even have more) by the entrance of water and the collapsed houses. This loss did not affect the prices of food and non-food items in the markets. According to the same sources, grain prices have not seen an increase in the markets. The survival mechanisms developed by the affected people are insignificant in order to maintain a balanced diet. Social solidarity (mutual aid) remains the dominant strategy during this period when affected households have no other choice than to join forces with other households to share their meals. According to the focus groups, many households reduced the number of meals. Not directly linked to the people affected, but households that share meals with others are forced to reduce the frequency of meals to extend the life of the stock while awaiting assistance. This impacts the nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women with poor nutrition.

The groups of people most exposed to post-damage food insecurity remain people with specific needs, including the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women. During focus groups, estimations state that at least 5% of people with disabilities would be affected by the disaster; and 65% of the households that were affected by the floods would be households headed by women.

This situation is exacerbated for many disaster affected people, by the context of the Coronavirus pandemic, and loss or reduction of income-generating activities. Without humanitarian aid in this sector, households risk falling into a situation of very critical food and nutrition insecurity. A cash assistance program via Money Transfer (Mobile Money) is required.

- **Water, hygiene, and sanitation:** Given the difficulties of access to drinking water but also of access to adequate hygiene, the affected populations are exposed to various water-borne and water-related diseases. There are a few fences and collapsed family latrines and blown water containers. Water structures are not directly affected by flooding. We have observed open defecation all around the concessions and also a general unsanitary condition which poses a risk of diarrheal disease and even cholera. It is necessary to provide for the dissemination of prevention messages.

Functionality and accessibility of markets: It is observed that the city's markets are functional and that almost most of the products are available in sufficient quantities. Suppliers can provide additional supplies as required by the market. All communities will be able to access it.

Cash transfer mechanism: Two financial service providers (FSPs) are available in the districts of N'Djamena and areas affected by the floods.

Targeting

The DREF is geared towards providing assistance to the people of N'Djamena. The total number of people to be reached by this DREF operation is set at 535 households (or 3,210 people) and targets mainly the very vulnerable households accommodated in the Lycée Walia.

The proposed response implementation strategy will essentially be a participatory approach through community engagement and the involvement of administrative authorities in all processes, including assessments, targeting and implementation of activities. The Chadian Red Cross's approach will be transparent. The information will be widely shared with the community to ensure good communication on the selection criteria and the associated justification. The

National Society will ensure that the operation meets the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people by involving beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

The vulnerability criteria will include

- the most vulnerable affected households who have lost their homes due to flooding and live in precarious conditions.
- the most vulnerable households with damage to their homes.
- women head of household, widows, elderly, disabled, chronically ill, pregnant or breastfeeding women, children under 5, etc.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Human consequence	Potential Response
Scenario 1: Heavy rains stop and no new flooding occurs.	Thanks to strong resource mobilization, most of those affected receive adequate humanitarian assistance to cover their immediate needs, as well as recovery support. The rainy season has normal rainfall and there is no more flooding. No new damage recorded: The humanitarian situation remains stable and has improved thanks to the response	The response will be limited to this DREF operation. The funds released through this DREF will enable the National Society to cover immediate needs to help the most vulnerable households regain their living conditions. The implementation of activities in the housing and hygiene and sanitation sectors will help reduce the risk of the spread of vector-borne diseases. Support in terms of food and basic household equipment (NFI) will help prevent the depletion of economic resources and increase the recovery capacity of targeted households. NS support will reduce the risk of the spread of the Coronavirus disease.
Scenario 2: The rains continue but no new areas affected. However, the situation in the already affected areas has not improved as the displaced still cannot return to their homes.	Limited coverage of humanitarian action which will lead to a deterioration in the living conditions of families who have lost their homes, and of the host families who host them. The lack of hygiene and sanitation conditions in the most affected areas will lead to an increase in water-borne diseases among the most vulnerable populations. Limited support will deplete the economic resources and recovery capacities of affected families and their foster families. Further flooding will increase needs in the coming months.	The CRT will call on its partners in the Movement to mobilize additional funds and respond to new needs. The DREF will be revised to take into account new needs
Scenario 3 Heavy rains continue to fall in all regions, causing rivers to overflow. New areas affected by flooding with significant damage recorded	Very limited coverage of immediate humanitarian assistance will lead to a serious deterioration in the living conditions of the vulnerable disaster-affected population (and host households), with negative consequences on their livelihoods and resilience due to a strong decapitalization of households to deal with it. The lack of coverage of hygiene and sanitation actions will increase the number of cases of water-borne diseases. Failure to comply with barrier and hygiene measures related to Coronavirus will lead to an increase in the number of contaminations. Further flooding will increase needs in the following months	Revision of the current DREF operation via an update of operations to broaden the scope of intervention, with a possible change of strategy, a longer period and possibly a request for a second allocation or scaling up via a request emergency call

Operation Risk Assessment

The implementation of this operation or process could be affected by the following risks:

- Heavy rains are still expected in the country and could cause difficulty in accessing the affected areas.
- Risk of cholera epidemic.

- Risk of the Chikungunya epidemic developing in the East of the country; Risk of tension during distributions with non-beneficiaries.
- Risk of increased price of items by suppliers.
- Difficulties in accessing affected communities due to flooded roads.
- Risk of fraud in the context of a monetary transfer.

According to Chad Red Cross (CRC), the following measures will be taken:

- Involvement of community leaders in the implementation of this DREF operation, both the population targeted and the non-beneficiary communities, in the activities and the setting up of complaints committees. Information and awareness sessions will be organized for communities and local authorities,
- Compliance with barrier and social distancing measures related to COVID-19 when implementing flood response activities;
- Strict compliance with the logistics, and financial procedures of the National Society;
- Continuous assessment of the situation;
- Preparing lists of the target population before cash distribution.

COVID-19

- The response to the COVID-19 epidemic is currently the main focus of government and humanitarian actors in Chad, leading to a risk of reduced funding and human resources in the country to respond to the floods. If the COVID-19 situation suddenly worsens, the operation regarding the floods will also need to be adapted to the situation.
- Mobilization of Chad Red Cross resources, staff, and volunteers to support the implementation on the ground is not limited due to travel restrictions within the country. Support will therefore be provided.
- Even though the mobilization of IFRC (Surge Ops Manager) staff is currently limited due to the COVID-19 operation, IFRC staff will still be available to provide operational support and technical assistance to the national society.
- Due to COVID-19, a nationwide state of emergency is still in place. It is compulsory to wear a mask in public. Barrier and social distancing measures remain in place; schools and universities are closed. The land borders are closed. On the other hand, social places, including bars, restaurants are open. A curfew from 11:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. is still in effect in the country.
- Flood damage exacerbates the risks of COVID-19 due to unsanitary conditions, and there are very high risks of cholera and malaria outbreaks as water levels rise and water stagnates in the city.
- In conclusion, DREF Operation, the needs assessment and its operational strategy take into account the risks associated with the current COVID-19 pandemic and are aligned with the IFRC's global emergency appeal that helps the Red Cross of Chad to provide assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by COVID-19. Planned DREF activities will also follow government and World Health Organization regulations on hygiene and social distancing, particularly when distributing NFIs or during cash transfer operations.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the operation is to address the urgent needs for shelter, household items, water, hygiene and sanitation, and health of 535 affected households (3,210 people) without shelters currently occupying the Lycée Walia in the 9th arrondissement, the Basilica in the 7th arrondissement and the community school in the 8th arrondissement.

Three (3) sites have been identified for the relocation of disaster affected peoples without shelter (prioritizing those of Lycée Walia): Tradex, Basilique, Melezi, located respectively in the 1st, 9th, and 7th arrondissement. The Government requested the intervention of humanitarian actors to make the sites viable, by providing support for access to shelters and safe housing, by contributing to the recovery of essential household items, as well as by offering health and WASH assistance.

The timeframe set for the operation is three (3) months, in order to ensure the proper management of the activities and the end of the operation.

Coordination

The Ministries of Public Health and National Solidarity, the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, and the Ministry of Women and Early Childhood, with the support of ONASA (National Office for Food Security) as well as other actors of the international community participate fully in the implementation process.

In order to enrich the data collected during the first two rapid assessments, a new detailed needs assessment and targeting of beneficiaries will be carried out by 60 volunteers and 3 supervisors, for 5 days, at the various relocation sites and in the districts of these people. At the end of the needs assessment, the data collected will allow joint and concerted planning of activities, and in collaboration with other humanitarian actors. The objective is to better contribute to the authorities' action plan aimed at improving the living conditions of the affected populations.

The partners of the Red Cross Movement in Chad (ICRC, CRF and CR. Lux) will also support the National Society in the implementation of the emergency relief operation.

The AICRL will support the CRT in the implementation of activities related to shelter and non-food items. Therefore, due to its experience in this field, it will technically contribute to the mobilization and identification of beneficiaries, the awareness of beneficiaries on construction techniques (For a safer housing), support for the estimation of rehabilitation costs / construction of houses.

To achieve the above objective, the emergency relief operation will focus on the following areas of intervention:

1. Shelters and household items

In order to have a positive multiplier effect in the local economy, and to contribute to the recovery process of the affected population, the Shelter and Essential Household Items (AME) intervention considers assistance in cash and in form of money transfer through a financial service provider (FSF) type - mobile operator - as the best tool to achieve programmatic goals.

The program provides for a conditional cash transfer with two components:

Component 1: Cash to replace essential household items

With the aim of improving the living conditions of the target population, the 535 targeted households will receive a cash allowance to replace essential household items that are not covered by the distribution of ICRC KITS. . The value of the transfer of this intervention was calculated as an indication and on the basis of the cost of 2 mattresses and a 6 kg bottle of gas on the market if households had chosen to prioritize them. However, each household will be able to decide which items to prioritize and buy with the money received but as long as it is AME! The sensitization and supervision of the cash transfer program by the volunteers will act in this direction.

Component 2: Cash for Shelters

Of the 535 targeted households that have been identified for Component 1, the 300 most affected households will be targeted to receive an additional allowance to cover immediate shelter needs according to the priority of each family. The value of the transfer will allow targeted households:

- Either to pay up to 3 months of rental.
- Or buy materials and tools to repair their homes.

In summary:

- This means that the 300 most affected households will receive two cash allocations: one to replace lost household items not covered by the ICRC kits distributed, and secondly to cover their shelter needs, that is renting another place to stay for up to three months, or repairing their own homes. The identification of these 300 households will be carried out on the basis of the level of damage suffered by their houses (by prioritizing households whose houses are totally destroyed), the estimated duration of stagnant water in their area of residence, and temporary shelter options available. In addition, targeting will prioritize households whose livelihoods have been affected or washed away by the floods, but also the collateral impact of the pandemic situation linked to COVID-19 on their livelihoods, and infinite whose capacity to meeting their basic needs (including shelter) is reduced.
- The remaining 235 households will only receive a cash allowance to cover the purchase of AMEs additional to those of the ICRC.

Clear communication messages will be delivered in coordination with the communication team and the Red Cross of Chad volunteers, in order to sensitize beneficiaries to use the funds allocated to cover the shelter needs and the AME needs. Ten volunteers and one supervisor per site) will be responsible for carrying out this activity.

The implementation of the cash assistance will be done by identifying the most appropriate third-party financial service provider (FSF). In order to guarantee safe and secure cash transfers to beneficiaries. The objective is to allocate conditional cash distributions, in order to improve the living and housing conditions of the targeted households. In order for the response to guarantee that cash will be the most appropriate tool, a feasibility study of the monetary transfer will be carried out with in particular a market assessment in the disaster areas, as well as the organization of meetings promoting engagement and participation of communities and authorities. In addition, the identification of a mobile telephone operator that can facilitate money transfer operations in N'djamena is currently already underway in the operation to fight COVID-19 and EPoA covered by the IFRC with the support from an IFRC Surge.

Cash transfer value details:

Component 1: Cash to replace essential household items	Component 2: Cash for Shelters (rental or repair assistance)
Number of households targeted: 535 Number of transfers: To be defined after evaluations and discussions with authorities and representatives of the community. Transfer value per household: XAF 50,000	Number of targeted households: 300 Number of transfers: To be defined after evaluations and discussions with authorities and representatives of the community. Transfer value per household 46,800 XAF. This amount was set on the basis of the average rental rate of a house in those neighbourhoods that suffered flood damage.
The total number of households targeted by the two interventions is 535. On this target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 535 households will receive a single allowance to replace essential household items (AME), and • 300 households will receive two allowances: one to replace essential household items, and another to pay for their shelter needs (either rental for three months or equipment to carry out repairs to their own homes). 	

Details for component 1 - cash transfer for essential household items

The objective of this intervention is to enable households to be able to restore their AMEs. The calculation of the transfer value of XAF 50,000 is based on the average cost of 3 AMEs, and to ensure that these 3 options are financially realistic for beneficiary households. However, if beneficiary households decide to invest this amount in other AMEs, it will be their choice and their own prioritization of needs. This will be tolerated by the program. See details below:

Description	Quantity per household	Unit price	Amount per household
Mattress (2 pcs per household)	2	15,000	30,000
A 6 kg bottle of butane gas per household	1	20,000	20,000
Estimated cost per household			50,000
Transfer value per household			50,000

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be carried out to measure the impact of this support on the targeted families

Calculation of the transfer value of Component 2: Cash for Shelters

The objective of this intervention is to provide households with access to decent shelter by renting an appropriate space or rehabilitating their own homes. The calculation of the transfer value of XAF 140,000 is based on the cost of three months rental, to ensure that this option is financially available to the target populations. If they decide to invest this amount in repairing their homes, it will be their choice and their own prioritization of needs. This transfer value is justified by the fact that the cost of three months' rent is also sufficient to cover the cost of acquiring items such as brushes, hammers, cement, sand, shovels, etc. to carry out light repair work on damaged houses.

Description	Quantity per household	Unit Price	Amount per Household
Monthly rent per household	3	46,800	140,400
Estimated cost per household			140,400
Transfer value per household			140,400

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be carried out to measure the impact of this support on the targeted families.

2. Health and care:

The focus will be on raising awareness of family essential practices to support targeted households in improving their health and promoting a healthy environment by adopting appropriate behavioral practices. 45 volunteers will be deployed over 36 days and over 12 weeks, to encourage and educate families on topics such as:

- Community health and hygiene;
- Prevention against water-borne diseases and vector-borne diseases;
- Raising awareness through the CRT hand washing kit.

Note that the above activity will be carried out to complement the efforts of the Government's health services. The aim is to ensure that the most vulnerable affected communities are aware of and use these services.

3. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The following distributions will be implemented to support affected populations in terms of WASH:

Distribution of bottles of bleach for water treatment to affected households (one liter per month x 535 households x 3 months);

- Purchase and distribution of 100 hand washing kits and hand sanitizers or hydro alcoholic gel to be placed in the various affected communities and on relocation sites.
- Deployment of volunteers to raise awareness;
- Training of volunteers in hygiene and health promotion, to enable them to carry out these activities.
- Purchase of sanitation equipment for local branches of the Red Cross of Chad to support the community (wheelbarrows, shovels, brooms, boots, rakes and gloves, etc.)
- Purchase of visibility materials for the Red Cross of Chad volunteers

4. Community commitment and accountability (CEA)

The proposed strategy for the implementation of the intervention will include a participatory approach through the engagement of communities and the involvement of administrative authorities throughout the process, including assessments, targeting and distribution operations. The Red Cross of Chad will ensure that the operation meets the immediate needs of the most vulnerable populations by involving beneficiary and non-beneficiary committees. These committees will ensure accountability for the operation by dealing with any complaints from beneficiary and non-beneficiary populations.

Operation support services

Human resources: To ensure the smooth running of this DREF operation, the Red Cross of Chad will deploy the volunteers and staff below, led by the Disaster Management Department. The team will include:

- 90 volunteers to be trained (30 per target district/arrondissement)
- 3 supervisors (1 per site)
- The DM Coordinator
- 1 PMER focal point
- 1 driver
- 1 LOG manager
- 1 Cash Focal point
- 1 PS Manager
- 1 Communication manager
- 1 WASH manager

The IFRC will provide the following support for the deployment of an IFRC surge with a very good history of disaster management and a "Cash" profile for a period of three months, to help the National Society to manage this operation.

Procurement and Logistics: The National Society will carry out its purchases in accordance with the administrative and financial procedures manual, while respecting the rules and regulations of the DREF. All local purchases will ideally be made in N'Djamena, with the close support and monitoring of the deployed IFRC delegate.

Local purchases will be made in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Logistics responsibilities will include procuring the most urgent and appropriate relief items and ensuring their fair delivery and distribution to those in need, on time, in a transparent and cost-effective manner. The purchasing plans will consist of procuring household items. It should be added that the CRT has NFI kits available and some shelter materials (tarpaulins, etc.). The CRT has 600 NFI kits composed of tarpaulin, blankets, mosquito nets, buckets, cans, kitchen kit, and dignity kit.

The ICRC will provide a kit for 535 households and the CRT expects support of \$ 20,000 for this operation from the US Embassy.

For cash assistance, the most suitable and profitable financial service providers (FSFs) will be identified and chosen to ensure secure cash transfers to selected households. The identification and authorization of FSFs will be carried out in accordance with the Cash SOPs and IFRC standard procurement procedures.

Communication: Communication material will be produced to ensure the visibility of the National Society's relief actions during all phases of the operation (press releases, facts and figures, case studies, photos, videos, brochures, etc.) will be asked to cover some activities such as awareness raising. Social networks will also be used to optimize the visibility of the actions of the Red Cross of Chad.

Security: Despite a significant improvement in terms of security post over the past decade, Chad continues to experience occasional bouts of violence. Petty crime and theft remain the main threat in urban centers. Road bandits continues to present a risk to travelers in rural areas of the country, especially in the center and east. Organized criminal networks are also present in the northern border provinces with Niger and Libya, where they are involved in trafficking and collaborate with transnational extremist groups. The border provinces of the north east and south remain vulnerable to frequent community violence. Cross-border incursions by rebel groups and armed opposition groups continue to be a latent threat in the northern and eastern border provinces. The security situation in the west, particularly in the Lake Chad region, is unstable due to the presence of the Islamic State in the West Africa Province (ISWAP), a dissident faction of the Islamist group Boko Haram. Since a series of suicide attacks in Ndjamen in 2015, ISWAP / Boko Haram attacks have been confined to the Lake Chad region. Despite increased government efforts to secure its border with the Central African Republic (CAR) to the south, continuing instability in CAR can affect Chad and this can cause indirect risks to anyone in the region.

Petty crime is the main threat in urban centers, with cases of armed robbery sometimes being reported. Highway armed robbers operate in rural areas all over the country. Rural areas in the eastern and southern provinces are also affected by clashes between communities. Extremism remains a persistent threat in the capital Ndjamen and the Lake Chad region. The security risks are considered as high in the provinces of Borkou, Ennedi East, Ennedi West and Tibesti:

Traffic at the borders with Libya, Niger and Sudan, rebel incursions near the Libyan border and sporadic military operations in this area present ancillary risks. These risks are heightened by the presence of landmines in these provinces. In addition, inter-communal unrest, and clashes between rival illegal miners and with security forces occur regularly in these provinces, contributing to the deterioration of the security environment.

The security risk is considered as high in areas located within 30 km of the borders with Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR)

While the Joint Border Force between Sudan and Chad has partially stabilized the east since 2010, rebel incursions remain possible. Incursions remain a concern near the CAR border due to the country's continued instability, which creates an unstable security environment. Kidnappings by militias and criminal groups have been reported in rural areas of border provinces. In addition, refugee crises in these provinces pose additional ancillary risks. The borders with Sudan and the CAR are likely to be closed at short notice. The security risk is considered as high in the Regions of Lake Province located west of Bol

Security conditions remain unstable in Lake Province and in areas within 30 km of the border with Nigeria, due to risks caused by the militant Nigerian Islamist group ISIS, a dissident faction of Boko Haram. The topography of the region allows attacks by Boko Haram and the state of emergency has been in force in Lac since 2015. Chad's participation in the regional military fight against Boko Haram and the close monitoring of cross-border and national Islamist activities

have strengthened the capacity of the security forces to deal with the threat. Attacks beyond the shores of Lake Chad are unlikely.

To reduce the risk of Red Cross staff falling affected people to crime, violence or road attacks, active risk mitigation measures should be adopted. This includes monitoring the situation and implementing minimum security standards. Security plans must be developed before any deployment and it must be confirmed that the IFRC COVID BCP plans are being implemented. Any deployment of IFRC personnel must be coordinated with the regional security unit in advance. IFRC staff should not travel to NO GO areas. All IFRC personnel actively involved in operations must have completed the IFRC online security courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management or Volunteer Security).

Security risks will be dealt with by the National Society in accordance with security measures established during field operations. The Secretary General of the local branches involved in the operation will ensure the correct application of security measures with the competent services in the areas of intervention. All volunteers participating in this operation will be duly insured by the IFRC as part of Emergency Operations.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The implementation of this DREF will be carried out on the following bases:

- The Red Cross of Chad will develop and implement a regular monitoring / evaluation plan to ensure effective implementation of activities.
- Regular reports will be developed and shared.
- A training session on the basic principles of monitoring / evaluation as well as community engagement will be carried out for the volunteers and coordinated by the PMER manager.
- The implementation of the DREF will require close collaboration with volunteers and state agents, as well as other actors of the humanitarian community present in the same areas of intervention.

Mid-term, a monitoring, and evaluation mission will be carried out to readjust activities if necessary.

A lessons learned workshop will take place at the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance: The IFRC finance team will ensure the rational use of financial resources. Financial management will follow the procedures of the IFRC as well as the regulations specified by the DREF

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 1,800 People (300 households)

Male: 675

Female: 1,125

Requirements (CHF): 136,584

Needs analysis: The analysis made by the CRC shows that 972 shelters belonging to 5,832 people were completely destroyed and 1,248 shelters belonging to 8,626 people were partially destroyed, for a total of 2,220 shelters for 14,458 people directly affected by the floods. More than 50% lost their essential non-food and household items. AME reconstitution is required.

Population to be assisted: The operation will target 535 households currently staying at Lycée Walia through a combined approach, with: cash distributions to pay rent, to help with household expenses, or for access to materials for repairs to damaged homes with cash distributions to help with household expenses and replenish essential non-food and household items needed.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Activities implemented in this section will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	Number of households receiving shelter assistance (Target: 300 households)															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households reached by the cash for shelter approach (Target: 300) Number of shelter monitoring visits carried out (Target: 2) Number of volunteers participating in activities related to cash transfers for shelters (Target: 30 volunteers) Number of households reached by the essential household items (EHI) cash approach (Target: 535) Number of household monitoring visits carried out (Target: 2) Number of volunteers participating in activities related to cash transfers for (EHI) (Target: 30 volunteers) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps																

AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response																	
AP005	Identification of the appropriate modality of support for each caseload																	
AP005	Identification of community participation modalities in program design and implementation																	
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming																	
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																	
AP005	Analysis of the local market to identify the rental market and the availability of household items																	
AP005	Design and implementation of cash transfer programs (cash, vouchers, etc.) to meet the shelter needs of the affected population																	
AP005	Identification and technical monitoring for rental assistance (displaced families) and repair (non-displaced families); monitoring of AME replacement																	
AP005	Provision of support to affected population on HLP issues																	
AP005	Evaluation of the shelter support provided																	
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of households reached by awareness-raising activities (Target: 535 households)</i> • <i>Percentage of households referring to the main awareness messages (Target: at least 65% of households)</i> 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP006	Technical support provision build back safer guidance, awareness raising activities																	
AP006	Identification and mobilization of volunteers for shelter intervention																	
AP006	Development of appropriate training material for awareness raising/training of volunteers																	
AP006	Awareness raising/training of shelter volunteers ...)																	
AP006	Identification, assessment and analysis of appropriate and safe local building techniques/practices																	
AP006	Development of appropriate technical guidance, training and messaging (appropriate to the type of support being provided)																	
AP006	Development and provision of appropriate technical support modalities and materials for transfer of knowledge to beneficiaries																	

AP006	Monitoring of adoption of technical guidance																	
AP006	Evaluation of adoption of technical guidance																	



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 1,800 People (300 households)

Male:675

Female:1,125

Requirements (CHF): 38,181

Needs analysis: Given the difficulties of access to drinking water but also of access to adequate hygiene, the affected populations are exposed to various water-borne and water-related diseases. There are a few fences and collapsed family latrines and blown water containers. Water structures are not directly affected by flooding. We have observed open defecation all around the concessions and also a general unsanitary condition which poses a risk of diarrheal disease. It is necessary to provide for the dissemination of prevention messages.

Population to be assisted: 535 Households.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Number of households that reduced the risk of water-borne illnesses (Target: 535 households)															
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted people with access to drinking water (Target: 3,210 people); Number of buckets and jerry cans distributed (Target: buckets and jerry cans) Number of water purification tablets distributed Number of sachets of detergents Number of hand washing kits installed (target: 100) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Distribute Chlorine home water treatment products in sufficient quantity for 90 days, to 3,210 people																
AP026	Provide safe water to XX people in targeted communities through [SPECIFY SOURCE OF WATER: e.g. water trucking, well or pipeline rehabilitation, mobile water treatment plant, or household water treatment].																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
P&B Output	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of handwashing toilets constructed # of handwashing, anal cleansing and menstrual hygiene facilities installed 															

Code	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP028	Equip toilets with handwashing facilities, anal cleansing material or water and menstrual hygiene disposals and ensure they remain functional.																
AP029	Carry out drainage, vector control, and solid waste in targeted communities.																
AP028	Mobilize targeted communities to construct toilets and carry out environmental sanitation activities.																
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of volunteers trained in on WASH (Target: 30 volunteers) • # of hygiene promotion activities organized (Target: 3 sessions, i.e. 1 per month) • # of handwashing facilities constructed 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.																
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).																
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.																
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials																
AP030	Assess progress and evaluate results.																
AP030	Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.																
AP030	Construct or encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																
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 target population	# Number of hygiene kits distributed (Target: 1,550)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene NFIs, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.																
AP030	Distribute 1,550 hygiene kits, sufficient for 3 months to 1,550 people																

AP030	Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits.																
AP030	PDM Evaluation																

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 65,266

P&B Output Code	S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	Number of households that received adequate and timely support (Target: 535 households)															
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of surge mobilized (Target: 1) Number of lessons learned workshops organized (Target: 1) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ad hoc operational support through IFRC missions (finance, PMER, logistics, etc.) according to needs																
AP040	Deployment of a disaster management delegate for 3 months																
AP040	Lessons Learned Workshop																
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Development of communication tools																
AP084	Sharing information on the role of volunteers and the risks they run.																
AP084	Joint monitoring activities are carried out with stakeholders																
AP084	Coordination meetings with partners and stakeholders																
AP084	Training of local volunteers in community engagement																

D. Budget

The overall budget approved for this operation is CHF 240,030 as detailed in below budget.

MDRTD018 - CHAD - FLOODS IN N'DJAMENA

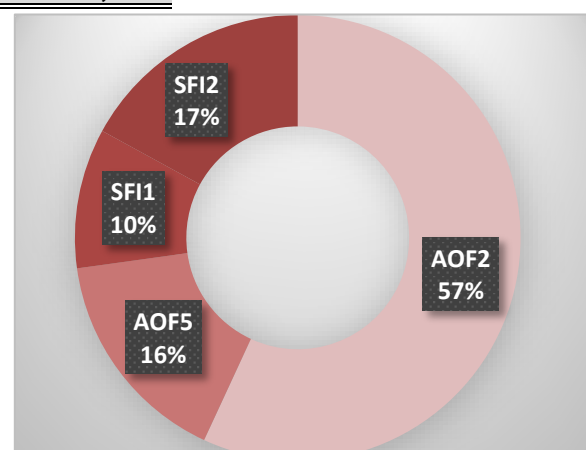
28/09/20

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	30,561
Cash Disbursement	117,654
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	148,215
Distribution & Monitoring	1,640
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,784
Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,424
International Staff	22,140
National Society Staff	5,945
Volunteers	18,561
Personnel	46,646
Workshops & Training	6,560
Workshops & Training	6,560
Travel	4,920
Information & Public Relations	6,888
Office Costs	2,148
Communications	1,279
Financial Charges	300
General Expenditure	15,536
DIRECT COSTS	225,381
INDIRECT COSTS	14,650
TOTAL BUDGET	240,030

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	136,584
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	38,181
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	24,368
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	40,898
TOTAL	240,030

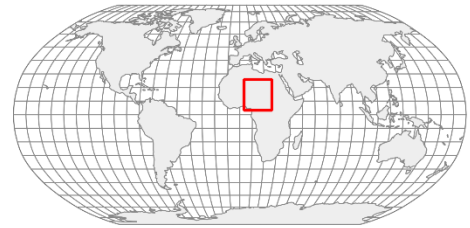




Croix-Rouge du Tchad

Chad : Floods

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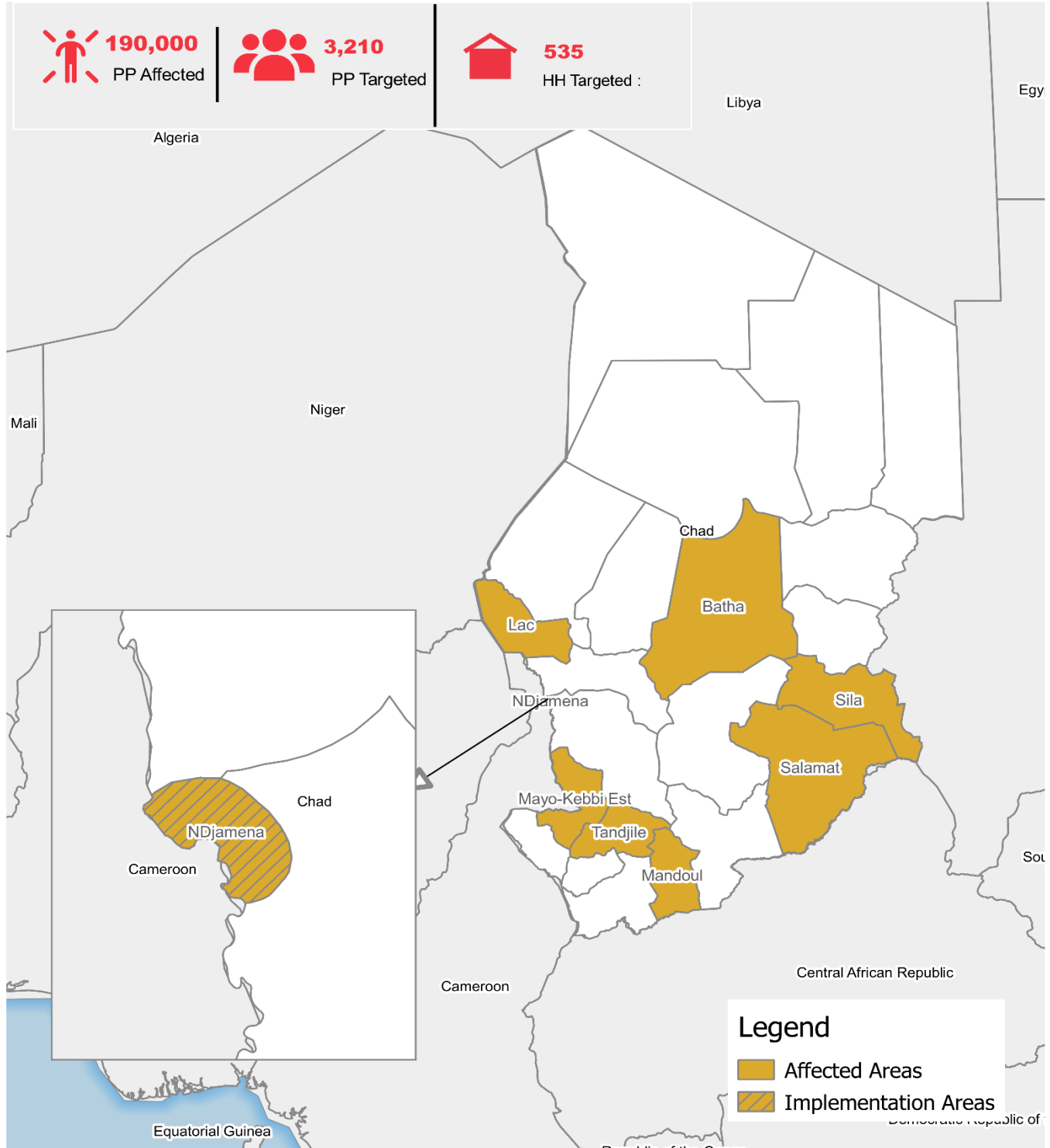
190,000
PP Affected



3,210
PP Targeted

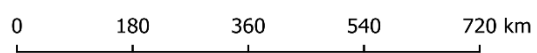


535
HH Targeted :



Legend

- Affected Areas
- Implementation Areas



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: GADM, Chad RC IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

Contact Information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

For Chad Red Cross:

- Koumo-Gopina Andreas, Secretary General, Chad Red Cross; Phone: +235 66 29 35 84 ; email: sg@croixrougedutchad.org

IFRC Country Cluster Office, Sahel:

- Daniel Bolaños, Head of Sahel Country Cluster; email: Daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org; phone: +221 77740 46 61

IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254 731067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; Email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org;

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer, Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org, phone: +254 202 835 155

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, Regional PMER Manager; email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 203 081

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

