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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Chad: Population Movement from Sudan

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRTD019	Glide n°:	CE-2021-000013-TCD
Date of issue:	12 February 2021	Expected timeframe:	4 months
Operation start date:	09 February 2021	Expected end date:	30 June 2021
Category allocated to the disaster or the crisis : Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 246,675			
Total number of people affected:	4,029 people	Number of people to be assisted:	4,029 people (approx. 806 HH ¹)
Regions / Provinces affected:	Eastern region, Ouaddai province	Provinces/regions targeted:	Assoungha and Wara
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): In the Eastern region, the National Society has 40 staff members and 617 volunteers, including 60 who are involved in the response to Sudanese refugees. The Eastern region is divided into 4 departments (Wara, Assoungha, Aboudam, Amdam) which are in turn, each divided into 4 sub-prefectures, for a total of 16 sub-prefectures. The Adré transit camp is located in the Province of Ouaddai, Department of Assoungha and attached to the Assoungha branch, while the Kouchaguine-Moura refugee camp is located in the department of Wara and is attached to the Amleihuna branch.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC, and Luxembourg Red Cross			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Chad, Authorities from Ouaddai Province, CNARR (National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees), World Food Program (WFP), Economic and Social Development Agency (ADES), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) and host communities.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Movement of Sudanese refugees has been noticed since 15 January 2021, after intercommunal violence broke out in Sudan. Indeed, a Masalit man stabbed a man and his son of Arab origin in Krinding IDP camp in West Darfur, resulting in the death of the father. This event triggered intercommunal violence between the two ethnic groups which has led to the displacement of approximately 4,029 Sudanese fleeing into Chad to seek refuge. The majority of these displaced women and children are exhausted, traumatized and show signs of malnutrition.

Although the new arrivals crossed the border in small groups, settling in the cross-border villages of Tougoul-Tougli, Ferrik Tchoyo, Ardebe, Tarchana, Adre, Hile Moursal, Agang, Hileta, Bahou, Yakata and Goungour, the highest number of daily arrivals were recorded on 22 January with 1,350 people crossing the border and on 24 January with an additional 2,150 people². According to the [UNHCR - Chad Emergency Update](#)³ As of 26 January, **4,029** refugees

¹ Number of households determined based on 5 persons per household in Sudan as seen in last two operations in Sudan for Floods and Population Movement.

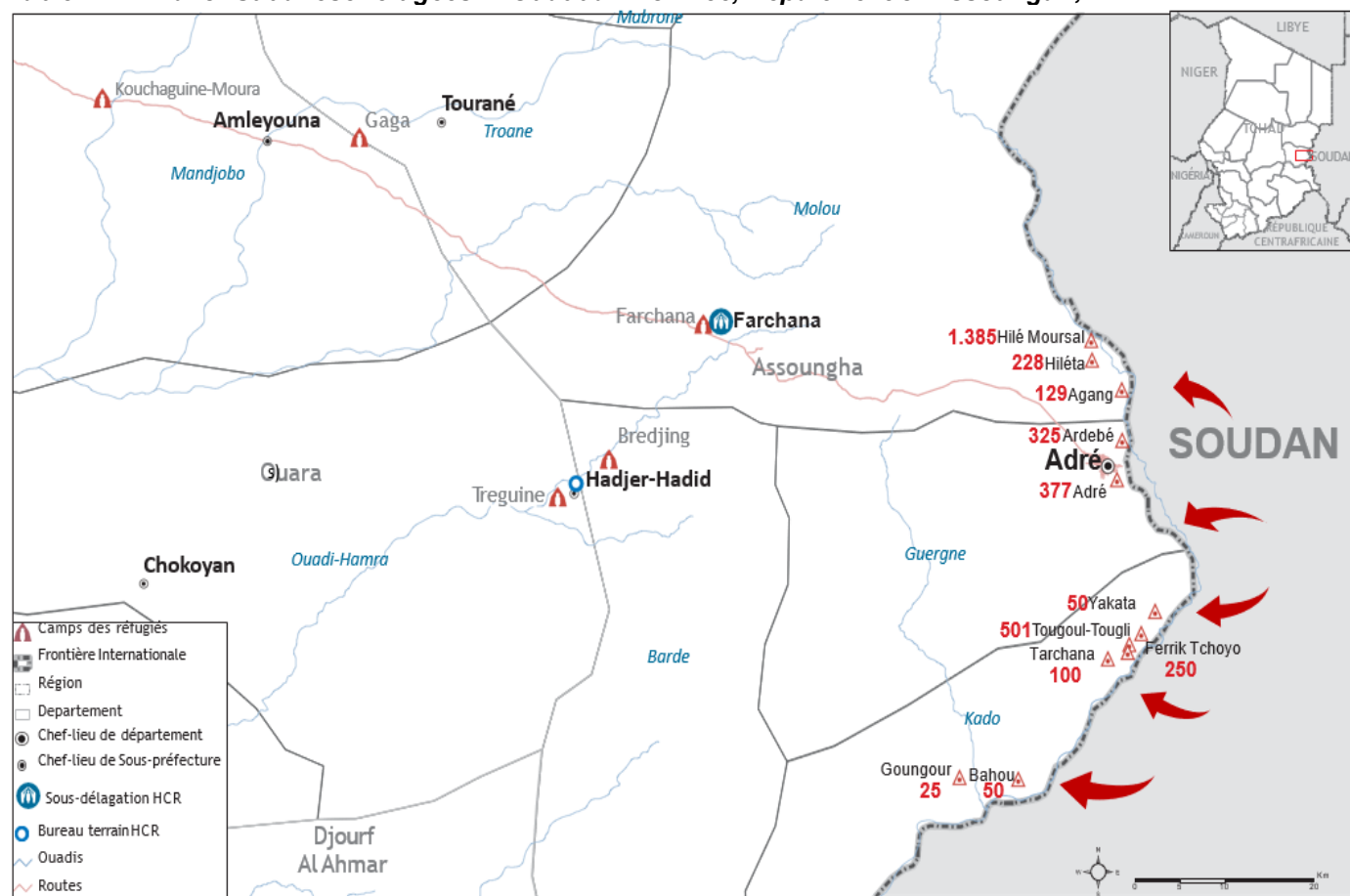
² Chad Red Cross, Go report <https://go.ifrc.org/reports/13917>

³ UNCHR, Chad emergency update, 26 January 2021.

had arrived in Ouaddai province, Department of Assounga, of which **1,970 refugees are already pre-registered (384 households)**. Also, according to the UNHCR report, the daily rate of arrivals between 17 and 25 January is **382 refugees**, which means that the number of displaced people is likely to increase considerably in the coming days.

Given the COVID-19 epidemic and the increasingly difficult conditions in the host regions, the Government has decided to regroup the new arrivals in Adré, located 50 km from the border with Sudan, in a transit camp to respect a 7-day quarantine period before being transferred to Kouchaguine-Moura camp, 102 km from Adré. As of 27 January, 50 families (204 people) had already been transferred from the villages located along the border to the transit centre, to be subsequently relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

Table 1: Arrival of Sudanese refugees in Ouaddai Province, Department of Assounga ⁴, Eastern Chad



Due to overcrowded camps in the region, the site identified by the authorities was opened in January 2020 and currently hosts 8,484 people (1,987 families) spread out into 4 zones, divided into blocks for a total of 18 blocks. These people are part of the 18,500 refugees registered in December 2019, May, and July 2020, who arrived in Chad following violence between Arabs and Massalits. In the camp, there is a Health Center, managed by the Government, with only 3 staff for about 12,865 people including those living around the camp⁵.

The situation in West Darfur remains volatile and unpredictable. As a result, the number of new arrivals could increase in the coming weeks. According to the Consolidated Response Strategy by Sector presented by UNHCR on 26 January at the Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting, it is appropriate to prepare to host up to 30,000 people. In addition, according to a rapid assessment conducted by UNHCR on protection, the refugees interviewed are not considering returning to their country due to the volatile security situation.

The National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR), together with UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, carried out an assessment mission at the border between Chad and Sudan and is closely monitoring the situation between the two countries. In addition, CNARR and other humanitarian agencies, including the Chadian Red Cross, have begun providing emergency services in Kouchaguine-Moura camp and in Adré camp.

⁴ UNHCR, *Response plan for new arrivals in Chad, Inter-agency meeting January 26, 2021.*

⁵ Chad Red Cross, *Rapid Needs Assessment, January 26-27, 2021.*

As a reminder, Chad already had approximately 365,000 Sudanese refugees as of 6 January 2021, most of whom arrived following the intensification of the conflict in Darfur between 2004 and 2005, and during the 12 years following various episodes of violence that characterized the region. Most of them live in 12 camps and with host communities in the regions of Ennedi-Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai and Sila, on the border with Sudan. Despite the efforts carried out by various actors, living conditions in the host communities are increasingly difficult, with a rate of malnutrition that remains high, both for refugees and for host populations.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

Between 2004 and 2015, Red Cross of Chad (RCC) was engaged in response operations to Sudanese refugees in the eastern region of the country, particularly in the management of camps, provision of community services, distribution of food and non-food items, as well as in implementation of activities related to health, water, hygiene and sanitation and shelter. These actions were carried out with support RCRC Movement partners including the IFRC, and external actors, including UNHCR. The National Society has signed with UNHCR the following contracts for 2021:

- Nation-wide mixed-migration monitoring
- Protection and awareness raising support for refugees and displaced people in the Lake region.

A contract for the biometric registration of all refugees in all camps in Chad ended in 2020.

The NS's experience in the region in general and on migration issues in particular, positions it as a privileged partner that can guarantee monitoring of actions in the field.

With reference to the new wave of Sudanese refugees, RCC has implemented the following actions:

In Adré transit camp:

- i) Mobilization of 40 volunteers to carry out first-aid activities;
- ii) Mobilization of 40 volunteers for the provision of support to WFP and HIAS in the preparation and distribution of hot meals;
- iii) Mobilization of 25 volunteers to support the most vulnerable people in the transfer from the Adré transit camp to the Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

In Kouchaguine-Moura refugee camp:

- i) Carrying out a rapid assessment mission from 27 to 29 January 2021.
- ii) Mobilization of 30 volunteers for the reception and settlement of refugees.



Assistance to volunteers at the transit camp in Adré. © CRC

Based on this collaboration, the National Society (NS) plans to start discussions with UNHCR for actions in the east of the country.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Under the leadership of RCC, coordination meetings between members of the Movement are organized monthly and / or on *an ad hoc* basis during disasters.

Due to the recording of a COVID-19 case in the office coupled with the death of the President of the National Society, the office was closed for most of the second half of January. As a result, the coordination meeting between Movement members to discuss the situation of the Sudanese refugees could not be held. However, bilateral meetings were organized by the IFRC with the other members of the Movement to inform them of the IFRC's intention to support the NS in the response to Sudanese refugees, and in carrying out a detailed assessment mission by a multisectoral team.

The following Movement Partners are present in Chad and support RCC through the actions described as part of this response:

RC/RC Movement Partner	Activities implemented as part of the disaster response	Comments
IFRC	Mobilization of a multi-sectoral team (31 January to 19 February) to carry out a detailed assessment in the affected area.	IFRC has a legal status in Chad and is represented by a Program Coordinator. It has three operations currently running in N'djamena: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID19 Emergency Appeal - Floods funded through the DREF - Floods funded by USAID through a multilateral partnership with the IFRC.
ICRC	Organization of a mission in the East for a restoration of family links (RFL) needs assessment. Information sharing on the security situation with members of the Movement. Participating in the IFRC assessment mission through the deployment of a WATHAB expert - Mission costs covered by this DREF.	The ICRC has no staff in the eastern region but is monitoring the situation from N'djamena with <i>ad hoc</i> missions.
French Red Cross	Monitoring of the situation	The French Red Cross (FRC) works in Chad mainly in the health sector and in disaster risk reduction. FRC is not present in the eastern region, but in the centre-south and in N'djamena.
Luxembourg Red Cross	Monitoring of the situation. Participation in the IFRC's evaluation mission through the provision of a shelter expert - Mission costs covered by this DREF.	Luxembourg Red Cross works in Chad mainly in the shelter sector. It is not present in the Eastern region, but in the Southern region. In addition, negotiations are underway to start operating in the Lake region.

Lessons learned from Central African Refugee Population Movement Operation ([MDRTD017](#)) implemented in 2018:

During the implementation of operation MDRTD017, the NS addressed the following challenges relating to operational capacities and support services, and issued recommendations to facilitate a similar intervention by the NS:

1. Operational capacities:

Although water points were rehabilitated and latrines built and handed over to the communities, the maintenance of these infrastructures was difficult because there were no craftsmen approved by the community leaders in these areas. In addition, the prices of spare parts are high for communities already made vulnerable by poverty and a precarious food situation. As a lesson learned, the RCC will ensure to provide maintenance equipment that will be given to management committees to ensure the sustainability of these works.

2. Support services:

- The transport of EHIs (Essential Household Items) to distribution sites was difficult because trucks were not available for local distributions. The operations team used National Society vehicles to transport the items to the targeted sites. In some cases, this resulted in longer waiting times for beneficiaries. The NS will take the necessary steps to ensure that adequate transport services are hired from N'djamena in case the logistics are difficult at field level to avoid a similar situation. The vehicles of the NS will also be used as needed and costs covered in the budget.
- A delay in the transfer of funds from the IFRC to RCC occurred due to delays in the banking system of the Chadian recipient bank. This resulted in a two-week delay in receiving funds by the NS and had a partial impact on the start of activities. To avoid this type of delay in this operation, the IFRC will ensure that the transfer from Geneva is made directly to the NS to limit the waiting time to start operations.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

According to UNHCR's Chad Emergency Update, published on 26 January 2021, the rapid assessment report conducted by the National Society on the Kouchaguine-Moura camp, the following actors are engaged in the response to Sudanese refugees:

	Governmental and humanitarian actors	Activities undertaken as part of the disaster response/ Response sector
CNARR	National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees	Represent the government; Responsible for the management of refugee camps nationwide.
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation to bring refugees to the camp in Adré from the villages around the border area; • Registration of refugees in Adré; • Protection services for new arrivals; • Protection monitoring; • Border monitoring; • Rehabilitation of 6 emergency transit shelters, with a capacity of 40 families / shelters at Kouchaguine-Moura camp to accommodate the new arrivals; • Distribution of soap and plastic kettles to 50 households made up of 204 people in Adré; • Fuel forecast for pumping water from two wells of 3,000 litres each at the Adré transit camp.
WFP	World Food Programme	Provision of food for 15 days for 50 households composed of 204 people in Adré
IRC	International Rescue Committee	Deployment of mobile clinics under UNHCR funds for medical screening in reception sites
HIAS	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Food distribution on behalf of WFP for 15 days for 50 households made up of 204 people in Adré
AIRD	African Initiatives for Relief and Development	Construction (in progress) of 500 emergency shelters of 17.5 m2 / in the Kouchaguine-Moura camp.
ADES	Economic and Social Development Agency	

A multidisciplinary team made up of UNHCR, CNARR, HIAS, AIRD and DPHR led a mission to Adré and along the border with Sudan to ensure respect of the Fundamental Principles, protection, as well as to meet the most urgent needs of refugees in terms of protection.

The coordination mechanisms implemented for the management of the response focus on three levels:

- Cross-border: communication mechanism between the Chadian RC and the Sudanese RC already existing informally, but to be formalized for improved information sharing;
- On the field: Organization of weekly meetings by UNHCR at which the CRC is represented by the Abeché and the Farchana committees;
- Central level: Organization of monthly coordination meetings by OCHA.

Situation monitoring and Coordination

Given the volatility of the situation in Darfur, and the consequent movement of populations within the country, and in neighbouring countries, including Chad, it is important to maintain constant communication between the countries, to prevent and better manage new arrivals. Thus, coordination and communication protocols will be put in place between RCC and Sudanese Red Crescent and its first users will be the staff and volunteers of the branches on the border between the two countries. They will be responsible for reporting information and launching alerts according to the triggering of defined thresholds.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

According to UNHCR's Chad Emergency Update, published on 26 January 2021 and the report of the rapid assessment conducted by the NS in Kouchaguine-Moura camp, the following needs have been identified:

- **Shelter:** The Kouchaguine-Moura camp currently has 1,987 shelters, spread over 18 blocks, in turn divided into 4 zones, 4 of which serve as health infrastructure. With the arrival of an additional 4,029 people, it is important to build new shelters and latrines to increase the capacity of Kouchaguine-Moura camp, as well as to plan for the distribution of essential household items.

- **Livelihoods and Basic Needs:** As a result of the fires used as a method of combat in Sudan and the fleeing of populations that followed, refugees lost most of their food reserves (between 7 and 10 bags of cereals, depending on household capacity) and many of them do not have food stocks when they arrive in Chad. According to information obtained, food needs have so far been covered by other humanitarian actors, including WFP. This information will be ascertained during the joint CRC / IFRC detailed assessment mission.
- **Health:** Health needs are present both in the transit centre in Adré and in Kouchaguine-Moura camp, especially in terms of first aid and psychosocial support. Currently, first aid support is already provided by 40 CRC volunteers who work in transfer activities, under the coordination and support of UNHCR. In Kouchaguine-Moura camp, there is a health centre, which assists around 12,865 people (8,431 refugees who already live in the camp and the populations of the surrounding villages). This centre, which is responsible for the Abéché health district, is supported by the IRC, but is sorely lacking health workers. It only has three professionals (an IDE, a midwife and a technical health worker).

In addition, the COVID19 context requires awareness and appropriate prevention measures to prevent the spread of the disease. Chadian government authorities have identified a site in Adre to be used as a transit centre that will also be used for the quarantine period for refugees before being transported to Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

- **Water, hygiene, and sanitation:** In the Kouchaguine-Moura refugee camp, the needs identified are mainly linked with insufficient latrines and showers for the 4,029 new people, in addition to need for hygiene kits. The camp currently has 406 latrines (76 communal and 330 family) and 227 showers, spread over 14 blocks. With the arrival of 4,029 additional people, it is necessary to build new health infrastructures (1 latrine for every 20 people according to the guidelines shared by the UNHCR), i.e., about 200 latrines, to prevent the spread of any water-borne disease.

Beyond the needs of the new refugees, the rapid assessment mission of the CRC revealed the need to rehabilitate and strengthen hygiene and sanitation actions throughout the camp. Some latrines are completely full and need desludging; the complete lack of latrines in 4 health infrastructure blocks and a widespread tendency to open defecation, and a general state of unsanitary conditions which constitutes a risk of diarrheal disease.

- **Protection:** There are real risks in terms of protection due to overcrowding in the transit site and lack of gender-separated sanitary facilities either in the transit site or at Kouchaguine-Moura camp. In addition, according to information shared by UNHCR, the unstable security situation in Darfur means that refugees do not consider returning to their country in the short and medium term. According to information shared by the ICRC, in the past, cases requiring RFL services were not numerous due to the proximity between the point of departure and the point of arrival of Sudanese refugees.

The 2019-2020 Refugee Country Response Plan provides an overview of the needs of Sudanese refugees from Darfur in Chad.

Targeting

This DREF operation will target all 4,029 Sudanese refugees (approx. 806 households) registered as of 26 January as newly arrived in Chad and accommodated in the Adré transit camp and the Kouchaguine-Moura camp. Given that these refugees all arrive in a vulnerable state, they all need support, especially since they arrive through Adré and are then transferred to Kouchaguine-Moura camp which needs an increase in its reception capacity even though the influx of refugees is continuous. Targeting will be more specific for each sector as detailed in the operational strategy.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

No disaggregated data is available to date. For this reason, it is possible to divide the target population based on the composition of households as transferred from the transit site to the refugee camp on 26 January by the UNHCR: 384 households (1,970 people), the majority of which are women and children, 33 people with specific needs and 315 children under 5 years old. This is coupled with the demographic statistics of Sudan⁶ :

⁶ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/sudan-population>

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	16	60	40
Children (5-17 years)	47.4		
Adults (18-49 years)	71.4		
Elderly (>50 years)	6		
People with disabilities	2		

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential response
<p>Best scenario Violence ends in Darfur with a gradual return to normalcy in security conditions.</p> <p>Number of new Sudanese refugees in Chad remains around 5,000 after one month.</p>	<p>Sudanese refugees who crossed the border between January and February 2021 are gradually returning to Sudan over the following 3 months.</p> <p>The needs remain as described in the needs analysis.</p>	<p>The National Society will complete the activities of DREF Operation, responding to the most urgent needs, in coordination with the Government and other humanitarian actors.</p>
<p>Possible scenario</p> <p>The security situation in Sudan deteriorates in the weeks that follow.</p> <p>The number of new Sudanese refugees in Chad is grows to about 30,000 after one month.</p>	<p>Violence in Darfur continues. Chad registers a constant influx of refugees into the country (200-500 people / day).</p> <p>The 30,000-threshold estimated by UNHCR is reached and needs at the transit site and Kouchaguine-Moura refugee camp are increased.</p> <p>Tensions begin to be recorded between old and new refugees, as well as between refugees and host communities due to limited resources.</p> <p>Possibility of a water-related disease outbreak (e.g., cholera) and the spread of COVID19 at the transit site and at the refugee camp.</p>	<p>The National Society will update the DREF Operation with a view to increasing the number of people targeted, requesting an additional allocation and a timeframe extension of the operation to the maximum 6 months.</p> <p>The National Society with support from IFRC will continue to advocate with internal and external partners of the Movement for the establishment of a long-term program that will cover the needs of part of the refugee and host populations.</p>
<p>Worst scenario</p> <p>The security situation in Sudan deteriorates in the weeks that follow.</p> <p>The number of new Sudanese refugees in Chad increases to approximately 50,000 after one month.</p>	<p>The violence in Darfur gets out of control with population movement into Chad exceeding UNHCR forecasts.</p> <p>Interruption of communication between the Chadian RC and the Sudanese RC.</p> <p>The needs at the site and the refugee camp exceed the capacities of the actors involved in the response.</p> <p>Spread of water-borne diseases (e.g., cholera) and spread of COVID19 on the transit site and in the refugee camps.</p> <p>Conflicts between old and new refugees, and between refugees and host communities.</p>	<p>The National Society with support from IFRC, launches an Emergency Appeal for a period of at least one year.</p> <p>The National Society with support from IFRC continues to advocate with Movement internal and external partners for the establishment of a long-term program that will cover the needs of part of the refugee and host populations.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

Risks	Mitigation actions
Increase in the number of refugees	Establishment of a communication and information sharing mechanism between the RCC and the Sudanese Red Cross. Conduct a multisector detailed needs assessment, the results of which could be used in scenarios 2 and 3.
Increased security risks	Carrying out a security assessment as part of the multisector assessment for the review of IFRC rules and procedures in the country, including in the event of a deterioration of the security context.
Conflict between new arrivals and refugees that are already in Kouchaguine-Moura camp and / or the host population over the resources and services available	Establishment of a Community Engagement and Accountability mechanism to guarantee transparency during implementation and continuous communication with the communities.
Delay in the provision of emergency services by the NS	Deployment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 rapid response from the NS * 3 months ○ 1 rapid response WASH from the IFRC * 3 months
Delay in submitting financial supporting documents	Deployment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 rapid response Finance from the IFRC * 6 weeks ○ Organization of field missions for the NS finance team
Instability of the telephone network linked to the electoral campaign for the presidential elections of April 2021.	Provision of adequate equipment to field teams such as satellite phones
Case of declaration of a health epidemic (COVID19 and water-borne diseases)	Carry out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sensitization activities on hygiene and health practices ○ Sensitization activities on COVID19 prevention practices ○ Distribution of protective equipment for volunteers and refugees.

B. Operational strategy

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to meet the most urgent needs of 4,029 Sudanese refugees (806 households) who recently arrived in Chad following the resumption of violence in Darfur, through the provision of Shelter, Health and WASH services for 4 months.

Specific objectives

Given the type of disaster which could escalate in the coming weeks and the highly volatile security context, the assessment team was mobilized with below objectives:

- Conducting a detailed assessment of immediate needs in the Kouchaguine-Moura camp and in the Adré transit site;
- Conducting a long-term needs assessment of refugees and host communities;
- Conducting a security assessment with a focus on the Eastern region.

The multisectoral team will be made up of the following members:

- 1 Team Leader, IFRC, Sahel Cluster Delegation
- 1 Food Security and Livelihoods Delegate, IFRC-Livelihoods Centre
- 1 Shelter Delegate, Luxemburg Red Cross in Chad
- 1 WATHAB delegate, ICRC, Chad delegation
- 1 Safety Delegate, IFRC, Africa Regional Office

The mission, which is ongoing until 19 February, includes a field visit to the east of the country. An update of the operation will be published one to two weeks after this mission to inform stakeholders and, if necessary, revise the operational strategy.

The specific activities that will be implemented are as follows:

Shelters and household items (Target: 500 people or 100 households)

Given that the newly arrived refugees are all vulnerable and that the Kouchaguine-Moura camp needs an increase in its reception capacities, RCC is proposing through this DREF, to contribute with the construction of 100 emergency shelters. These 100 emergency shelters will complement those planned by the other partners (UNHCR and AIRD) mentioned above, until the NS has more information through the ongoing detailed assessment. The NS will provide these shelters along with essential household items such as kitchen kits, improved ovens, WASH items, etc. The following activities will be implemented:

- Construction of emergency shelters and provision of essential household items kits (EHI) for 100 households (500 people) at the Kouchaguine-Moura camp. EHI kits include a kitchen kit, an improved fireplace, 2 blankets and 2 mats per household.
- Training of 25 volunteers who will support the construction of shelters and the distribution of household kits. These volunteers will be accompanied by 5 supervisors who are professional masons, to facilitate the activities.
- Deployment of 25 volunteers and 5 supervisors for 20 days to support construction activities.

It is important to note that:

- The construction of the shelters will be carried out directly by volunteers before the arrival of the refugees in Kouchaguine-Mourapour camp;
- A solar torch and an improved fireplace per household have been added to the EHI kits to fight climate change (reduction of wood consumption and reuse of materials).

In the design of shelters, and in the selection of materials, the NS will follow the guidelines provided by UNHCR. The allocation of shelters will be made in coordination with other humanitarian agencies, and as refugees are transferred from the transit site to the camp at the end of the quarantine.

Health (target: 4,029 people - 806 households)

- In Adré transit center, training / retraining of 43 volunteers in first aid and psychosocial support. Supply of First aid (4 kits) which will be available if needed.
- In Kouchaguine-Moura camp, 30 volunteers (25 volunteers and 5 volunteer supervisors) will be trained, equipped, and mobilized to carry out health awareness-raising for all newcomers, with particular emphasis on protective and preventive measures against COVID19 and water-borne diseases. For this reason, these activities will be carried out in parallel with the WASH planned actions. In addition, in continuity with the actions carried out at the transfer centre, psychosocial support will be guaranteed to displaced people in the Kouchaguine-Moura camp.
- Given the already low capacity of the Health Centre in the Kouchaguine-Moura camp, 2 professional nurses who are also CRC volunteers will be mobilized for 3 months to provide medical assistance also to new refugees. This will help improve the quality of health services at the Health Centre in Kouchaguine-Moura camp.
- Provision of 4 thermoflashes to the Health Centre in the Kouchaguine-Moura camp
- Purchase and distribution of treated mosquito nets to 100 households who will benefit from emergency shelters and household kits.
- Provision of washable masks to 4,092 beneficiaries (2 / person)
- Preservation / improvement of personal and community health conditions through the adoption of good practices and preventive measures against the spread of diseases. This activity will be carried out jointly with hygiene awareness activities and budgeted under WASH.

A total of 73 volunteers will be mobilized for 3 months for the implementation of health activities in the two camps as described above.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (Target: 4,029 people or 806 households)

Water:

- To increase the availability of water in the camp to benefit not only new arrivals, but also refugees already settled in the camp, 20 wells / water points will be rehabilitated.
- Supply of 200 jerry cans and 100 buckets to the 100 households that receive shelter support.

- Demonstration sessions on the transport and storage of drinking water.

Hygiene:

- Training of 30 volunteers (25 volunteers and 5 volunteer supervisors) in the construction of community and family latrines and showers at the Kouchaguine-Moura camp;
- Mobilization and equipment of 30 volunteers to support the construction of sanitary facilities for 20 days;
- Construction / rehabilitation of 100 community latrines and showers and 20 family toilets for households with people with reduced mobility in the Kouchaguine-Moura camp;
- Supply of family hygiene kits to 120 households (600 people);
- Supply of dignity kits to 420 women and girls of childbearing age for 3 months - estimated at 70% of the 600 people who make up the 120 households targeted by the health infrastructure;
- Supply of 25 handwashing kits to be used in both camps;
- Supply of soap to be placed in front of the latrines.

Sanitation

- Awareness-raising on hygiene and sanitation, coupled with that on health, for the benefit of all new arrivals. Garbage bins will be made available during these sessions in the camp and provisions of sanitation kits initially planned for the same households that received health infrastructures support;
- Supply of 45 garbage bins for disposal in the two camps, prioritizing latrines;
- Supply of sanitation kits for 5 blocks in the two camps.

Regarding **food security**, although the CRC during its field mission identified needs in this area, the information received during the preparation of this operation does not allow it to be included. During the detailed assessment conducted by the multidisciplinary team, this aspect will be explored further.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): The principles of community engagement and accountability will be considered throughout the implementation of the action. Mechanisms for collecting information and providing feedback will be adopted, in order to respect transparency in the implementation of activities and guarantee the participation of communities in decision-making. Given the emergency, the community approach will not be adopted in the construction of infrastructure (shelters, latrines and showers), but only awareness-raising actions.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): The principles of protection, gender and inclusion will be taken into account throughout the implementation of the action. Particular attention will be given to the choice of the composition of the field teams, with a proportion between men and women. In addition, specific activities for the most vulnerable groups, identified by women and children will be carried out, respecting the targeting criteria established with other humanitarian actors and the principles of protection and Do No Harm.

Operational support services

Human resources

As mentioned in the section Overview of the action of the host National Society, the CRC has extensive experience in migration issues in the country. The operation relies on this expertise for the implementation of actions on the ground, while also including refresher sessions on intervention. In addition, based on the lessons learned by the DREF for floods in N'Djamena, the following measures will be undertaken:

- o Deployment and insurance of 73 volunteers who will support the implementation of activities. They will also be provided with the necessary equipment to ensure their personal protection ;
- o Field deployment of a member of the NS' rapid response team (NDRT) for 3 months in charge of operations ;
- o Field deployment of a Rapid Response member identified through the IFRC * Surge mechanism * 3 months for operational supervision and technical support, particularly in the area of WASH ;
- o Deployment in N'djamena of a Rapid Response member identified through the IFRC Surge mechanism * 6 weeks for support in financial and logistical matters, including procedures and reporting ;
- o Organization of missions of the NS' finance team in the field to collect accounting documents and supervise field staff.

The Dakar Country Cluster Delegation will support the NS in the implementation of the action by:

- o Carrying out an assessment mission led by a multidisciplinary team to conduct a detailed assessment of immediate needs in the Kouchaguine-Moura camp and in the Adré transit site, and an assessment of the long-term needs of refugees and host communities;
- o Carrying out a security mission with a focus on the Eastern region;
- o Carrying out 2 technical support missions by the disaster management department and support service.

Logistics and procurement: All construction items, kits and protective gear will be purchased from N'djamena or Farchana. The Logistics department of the CRC will follow the procedures, established in line with those of the IFRC,

in terms of supply and purchasing. The forecast of Non-Food Items was preferred to the cash transfer due to the urgency of the situation and the lack of market analysis in the camp.

A CRC vehicle will be made available for the implementation of activities, the rental and maintenance costs of which are included in the operation budget. An office / Guest house will be rented at the Kouchaguine-Moura camp, where other humanitarian agencies have their base. This is also taken into account in the budget.

Communication and technology (TIC): The following communication equipment will be provided to the IFRC Rapid Response member: satellite telephone, additional telephone to ensure coverage on 2 lines given the disruption in communications.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER): Monitoring of the operation throughout the implementation period will be guaranteed thanks to the tools developed based on the specific activities to be carried out. Activity reports will be shared by the field teams every two weeks and according to the deadlines defined in the agreement between the IFRC and the NS. All data will be collected and reported in a disaggregated manner. At the end of the operation, a lesson learned workshop will be organized with the participation of all stakeholders.

Administration and finance: The Administration and Finance department of the CRC will follow the procedures, established in line with those of the IFRC, for budget management and financial reporting. Based on the lessons learned from DREF Operation for floods in N'Djamena, support will be provided to the NS to further improve its capacities in the area. Additional finance staff will also be deployed through the IFRC Surge system to support the implementation of the operation.

Security: The Republic of Chad is experiencing a generally unstable security situation. Compared to the intervention areas, the department of Assongha, where the Kouchaguine-Moura camp is located, is characterized by an average security risk, while the department of Wara, where the transit site from Adré to the side of the border is characterized by a high security risk. For this reason, beyond the work of the CRC in close collaboration with the government authorities, a security mission will be carried out by the IFRC with a focus on the eastern part of the country. The purpose of this mission will be to assess the safety and environmental security of IFRC employees and RCC staff and volunteers during the implementation of the operation. It will also be used to update the IFRC's security rules and procedures in Chad and to assess and document the safety, security and protection of refugees. The assessment will make enable the review of the classification of the phases and develop risk management measures by focusing on the IFRC's areas of action in eastern Chad in general and throughout the country.

The security aspect of the mission also consists of mapping the access points, conflict-sensitive areas, meeting the NS focal point for security, the officials involved as well as the local authorities who can give an official overview of the security context in the country.

C. Detailed operational plan



Shelter

People targeted: 500 people

Male: 200

Female: 300

Requirements (CHF): 74,068

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.	Percentage of affected households that receive shelter support (Target: 12% or 100 households)															
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # shelters built by CRC volunteers (Target: 100 households) - # of PDM undertaken at the end of shelter distribution (Target: 1 PDM) 															
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Construction of emergency shelters by volunteers																
AP005	Purchase tools for building emergency shelters																
AP005	Transport Materia for shelters (Abeché - Moura)																
AP005	Purchase essential household items (EHI) kits (2 mats, 2 blankets, 1 flashlight, 1 improved stove / household per 100 households)																
AP005	Distribution of shelter kits (2 mats, 2 blankets, 2 mosquito nets, 2 jerry cans 20L, 1 torch, 1 improved household / household * 100 households)																
AP005	Evaluating the provided shelter support (PDM)																
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"> - # of volunteers trained in emergency shelter construction techniques (Target: 25 volunteers) - # of supervisors (masons) trained in emergency shelter construction techniques (Target: 5 supervisors) 															
		Planned activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP006	Mobilization of 25 volunteers * 20 days to support the construction of emergency shelters																

AP006	Mobilization of 5 volunteer supervisors * 20 days for construction of emergency shelters																		
AP006	Training / retraining of volunteers on the construction of emergency shelters (30 people * 2 days)																		
AP006	Trainer for the training / retraining of volunteers on the construction of emergency shelters (2 people * 3 days - 2 training days + 1 travel day)																		
AP006	Purchase of materials for practical training in emergency shelter construction																		



Health

People targeted: 4,029 people

Male: 1,612

Female: 2,417

Requirements (CHF): 10,977

P&B Outcome Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	% reduction of immediate health risks amongst refugees (Target: at least 70% or 2,820 people)															
	Health Outcome 1.2: the target population benefits from prompt medical treatment of injuries and illnesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of volunteers trained / retrained in first aid (Target: 43 volunteers) - # of volunteer nurses deployed in the Kouchaguine-Moura health centre for 3 months (Target: 2 nurses) - # of people reached by health messages (Target: 4,029 people) - # of PDM undertaken at the end of Healthcare distribution (Target: 1 PDM) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Mobilization of 43 volunteers in charge of transfer and first aid and PSS support / referral) on the transit site during the three months																
AP022	Training / retraining of volunteers on first aid																
AP022	Mobilization of trainers for training / retraining on first aid																
AP022	Acquisition of first aid equipment																
AP022	Acquisition of Termoflash temperature reading at the health centre in Kouchaguine-Moura																
AP022	Mobilization of 2 volunteer nurses * 3 months at the Kouchaguine-Moura health centre																
AP022	Acquisition and distribution of mosquito nets for 100 households																

AP022	PDM of health activities																		
P&B Outcome Code	Health Outcome 1.3: Communities of the target population benefits from disease prevention and health promotion.	% of the targeted population sensitized on health promotion (Target: 80% or 3,223 people)																	
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP011	Production and distribution of reusable masks (2 masks / person)																		
AP011	Production, distribution and display of health posters, including COVID-19 prevention																		
AP011	Purchase of megaphones (and other equipment) for carrying out health awareness campaigns, including COVID-19																		
AP011	Training / retraining of volunteers on preventive health measures, including COVID-19																		
AP011	Awareness-raising activities on preventive health measures, including COVID-19																		
P&B Outcome Code	Health Output 1.5: target populations are provided with psychosocial support.	- # of volunteers retrained in psychosocial support (Target: 73 volunteers)																	
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP023	Training / retraining of volunteers on psychosocial support in emergency contexts, including referral (73 people * 1 day) - 1 day for volunteers in the transit zone (40 + 3) - 1 day for the volunteers from Moura (30)																		
AP023	Mobilization of two trainers for the training / retraining of volunteers on psychosocial support in emergency contexts, including referral: 2 people * 1 day / training (+1 travel day)																		
AP023	Purchase of materials for training on psychosocial support in emergency settings, including referral																		
AP023	Psychosocial support																		



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 4,029 people

Male: 1,612

Female: 2,417

Requirements (CHF): 80,192

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.	% of refugees that register immediate risk reduction for waterborne disease (Target: at least 70% or 2,820 people)															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities.	# of detailed needs assessment report (Target: 1 report)															
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Assessment of damage of water points																
P&B Outcome Code	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"> - # of water points rehabilitated (Target: 20 water points) - # of households having received water conservation equipment (Target 100 households) - # of demonstration sessions on drinking water (target: at least 3 sessions) 															
		Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Rehabilitation of 20 water points																
AP026	Supply of 200 jerry cans and 100 buckets to the 100 households that receive shelter support.																
AP026	Demonstration sessions on the transport and storage of drinking water.																
AP026	Post-distribution monitoring																
P&B Outcome Code	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 households with access to community latrines and showers (Target: 100 households) - # of most vulnerable households with access to family latrines and showers (Target: 20 households) - # of volunteers and supervisors mobilized for the construction of emergency health infrastructure (Target: 25 volunteers and 5 supervisors) 															
		Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Output Code	Activities planes Weeks	- # of women and girls who received dignity kits (target: 420 women and girls)															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP029	Purchase and distribution of family hygiene kits																
AP029	Purchase and distribution of dignity kits to 70% of women and girls living in the 120 households receiving health infrastructure for 3 months																
AP029	Post-distribution monitoring																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of handwashing kits in community latrines (Target: 25 kits) - # of garbage bins placed in the two camps (Target: 45 kits) - # blocks in camps that received sanitation kits (Target: 5 blocks) - # of people targeted by sanitation activities (Target: 4,029 people) - # of volunteers mobilized for sanitation activities (Target: 425 volunteers and 5 supervisors) - # of PDMs undertaken at the end of WASH distributions (Target: 1 PDM) 															
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP030	Acquisition and installation of 25 hand washing kits for community latrines / showers																
AP030	Acquisition and provision of soap * 3 months for community latrines / showers																
AP030	Acquisition and distribution of 20 family hand washing kits																
AP030	Acquisition and installation of 45 garbage bins																
AP030	Acquisition of the sanitation kit * 5 blocks (30 brooms, 30 shovels, 30 rakes, 30 picks, 5 wheelbarrows / block)																
AP030	Transport of sanitation kits (Abéché-Moura)																
AP030	Implementation of community sanitation activity																
AP030	Post-distribution monitoring																

Strategies for Implementation

Budget (CHF): 81,438

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of insured volunteers (target: 73)															
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.	# of volunteers who received personal protective equipment (target: 73)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Purchase of Red Cross vests to ensure the visibility of volunteers in the field																
AP040	Purchase of gloves to ensure the safety of volunteers in the field																
AP040	Purchase of reusable masks to guarantee the protection of volunteers in the field (2 masks/volunteer)																
AP040	Insurance subscription for the 73 volunteers mobilized in the field																
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.	- % of follow-up and support activities completed (Target: 100%) - # Rapid Response (NDRT) of the NS mobilized (Target: 1)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Mobilization, maintenance and operation of a NS vehicle * 3 months																
AP042	Carrying out monitoring missions of the N'djamena program / coordination team																
AP042	Carrying out missions by the N'Djamena finance team in the field (1 week / month / 3 months)																
AP042	Mobilization 1 NS Rapid Response * 3 months																
AP042	Rental of an office / home for the NS Rapid Response deployed in the field																
AP042	Ensure communication (telephone / internet) for field teams and between them and head office																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.	# of Rapid Response (WASH) are mobilized through the Surge mechanism (Target: 1)															
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP046	Mobilization of a Rapid Response (WASH) * 3 months																		
AP046	Carrying out of 2 monitoring missions (DM + Finance) by the Sahel Cluster Delegation																		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved.	# of CEA mechanisms put in place (Target: 1 mechanism)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP046	Training / retraining of volunteers on CEA (community engagement & accountability) and on the Code of Conduct (30 people * 1 day)																		
AP046	Ensure community participation in all decision-making processes and implementation of the operation																		
AP046	Ensure the sharing of information with the refugees on the situation in Sudan and consequently on their rights and on the elements of protection.																		
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced.	- # communication and early warning protocols are in place between the CRC and SRC branches (Target: 1)																	
	Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.	- # of lessons learned workshop (Target: 1)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP051	Definition of an early warning system between the border branches of Sudan and Chad (communication mechanism, type of information to be shared, communication chain)																		
AP051	Establishment of the early warning system																		
AP051	Communication between the border branches of Sudan and Chad																		
AP051	Continuous coordination between the CRC and the various partners of the RC / RC Movement, national institutions and other humanitarian actors participating in the response																		
AP051	Organize a lessons learned workshop																		
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	# evaluation missions conducted at the start of the operation (Target: 1)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP055	Carry out a humanitarian context assessment mission by a multidisciplinary team.																		
P&B	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability	- # of Rapid Response (Finance/Log) are deployed through the IFRC surge mechanism (Target: 1)																	

Output Code	Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders	- % of financial resources are safeguarded and justified (Target: 100%)																				
		Activities planned Week						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP064	Mobilization of a Rapid Response (Finance / Log) * 6 weeks																					
P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities	# of security assessments conducted (Target: 1 security mission)																				
		Activities planned Week						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP066	Carrying out a joint security mission with the assessment mission of the multidisciplinary team																					

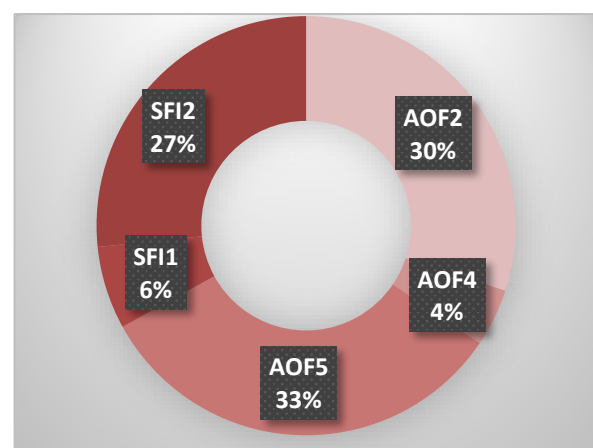
Budget

The budget required for the implementation of this DREF operation is CHF 246,675 as detailed in the attached budget.

MDRTD019 - CHAD - POPULATION MOVEMENT FROM SUDAN

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Construction - Housing	49,789
Clothing & Textiles	8,085
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	57,965
Medical & First Aid	3,228
Teaching Materials	718
Utensils & Tools	9,034
Other Supplies & Services	7,013
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	135,831
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,138
Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,138
International Staff	
National Society Staff	
Volunteers	
Personnel	54,703
Workshops & Training	
Workshops & Training	9,389
Travel	18,300
Information & Public Relations	2,409
Office Costs	2,723
Communications	1,832
Financial Charges	297
General Expenditure	25,560
DIRECT COSTS	231,620
INDIRECT COSTS	15,055
TOTAL BUDGET	246,675



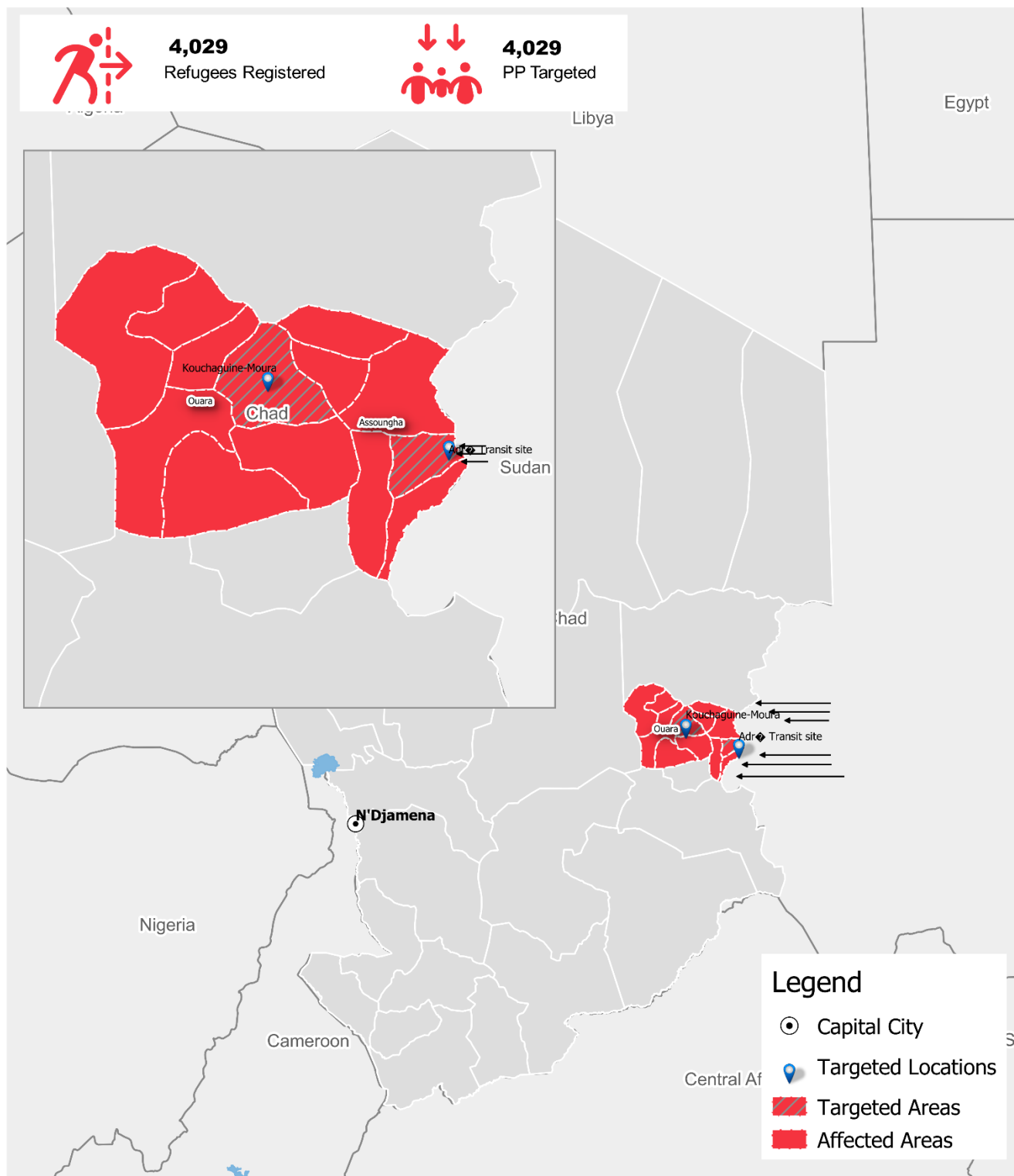
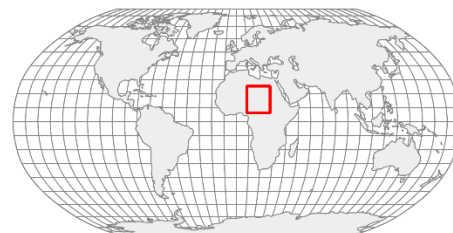
Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2	Shelter	74,068
AOF4	Health	10,977
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	80,192
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	15,765
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	65,673
TOTAL		246,675

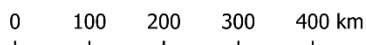


Chad : Population Movement from Sudan

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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:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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.**