




Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Chad/N'djamena: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation No.:	MDRTD021	Glide No.:	FL-2022-000287-TCD
For DREF; Date of issue:	12 September 2022	Expected timeframe:	04 months
		Operation end date:	31 December 2022
Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
Amount of DREF allocated: CHF 405,525			
Number of people affected:	22,670 (source: RCC rapid assessment)	Number of people to be assisted:	6,000 people (1,000 households)
Provinces affected / at risk:	Batha, Chari-Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, Tandjilé, Salamat, Logone Oriental, Moyen-Chari, Sila, Ennedi-Est, Ouaddaï, and all districts of the city of N'djamena.	Provinces/Regions targeted:	N'djamena, Logone Oriental
Host National Society's presence (number of volunteers, staff, branches): Chad Red Cross (RCC) is an auxiliary institution of public authorities and a key player in the humanitarian sector in Chad. It has a national network of 75,000 active volunteers and 671 technical staff, employed at headquarters and in the decentralised structures of the National Society (NS).			
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (IRCC), French Red Cross (FRC), Luxembourg Red Cross (LRC) and Italian Red Cross.			
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity, Ministry of Economy and Development Planning, Ministry of Women and Child Protection, Ministry of the Interior and Immigration, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Authorities, N'djamena City Council, National Disaster Management Committee, United Nations Agencies (OCHA, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, etc.) and Non-Governmental Organisations (MSF Holland, Oxfam, ACF, ...).			

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

On Friday 5 August, several neighbourhoods were flooded after heavy rains hit in the capital city of Chad, Ndjamen. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the rains keep affecting various regions of the country, including the province of Logone Oriental, causing human and material damage, and loss of livelihoods to a significant part of the population.

The rapid assessment conducted by Red Cross of Chad (RCC) teams between 5 and 10 August 2022 identified at least **20,657 people affected**, and the number continues to rise. Material damage is estimated at **2,067 houses completely destroyed**. Due to lack of real-time information, this estimate does not represent all the damage (information provisionally made available by OCHA on 5 August 2022 in the snapshot¹).

During the week of 01 to 7 August 2022, the successive heavy rainfall in N'Djamena, combined with the low-lying position of the Gozator hospital and the lack of drainage in its vicinity caused the main basin behind it to overflow and led to an unprecedented flooding of the hospital. The hospital is still surrounded by waters, making it difficult or even impossible for patients to access care and for providers to attend to patients in distress.

In Logone Oriental, the various villages and cantons affected include: Yamodo, Siagon, Goubéti, Kaba-Roangar, Békan Donia, Timbéri, canton of Goré and town of Goré in the Department of Nya-Pendé. The torrential rain that fell in this part of the province caused serious human and material damage. To have figures on this natural disaster, a field visit was carried out by the Disaster Manager of the Nya-Pendé departmental Red Cross committee, under the hierarchical supervision of the National Director of Emergency Relief of the National Society (NS) (see needs analysis section for findings).

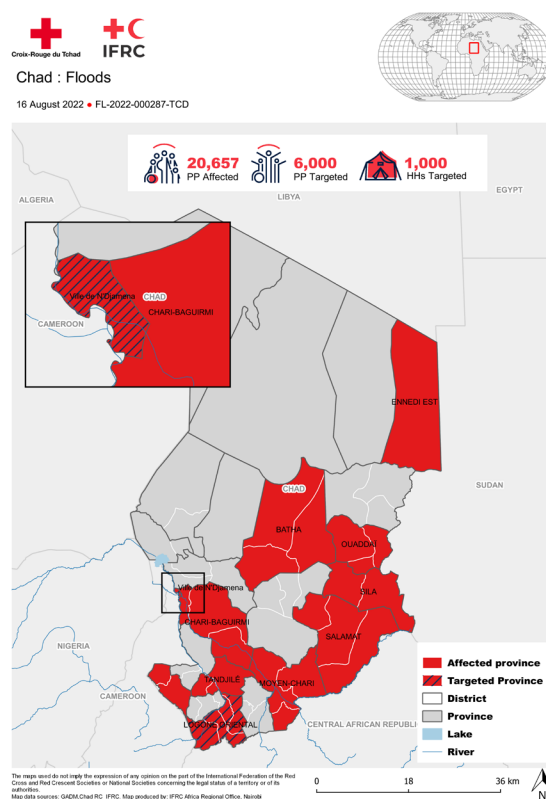
These downpours, which are reminiscent of the 2020 flooding, do not spare the capital city, N'djamena. To date, the most affected neighbourhoods in N'djamena are those of the 2nd, 7th and 9th districts. Some affected population reported the destruction of their homes. Others pointed out that their stocks of foodstuffs and belongings were swept away by the floods.

Other areas have already been affected this season, such as the town of Abéché (Ouaddaï) on 16 July 2022, the

provinces of Mayo-Kebbi and Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, the province of Sila where the town of Gozbeïda (department of Kimiti) and the department of Koukou-Angarana) were drenched by heavy rains on 29 July affecting more than 8,000. The Gozmir refugee camp in the area was particularly affected. Needs for Essential Household Items (EHIs), food, shelter and access to health and nutrition services were identified in these areas as priorities. However, this DREF will focus on the city of Ndjamen and the province of Logone Oriental, which are the areas that were affected by the recent floods in August. Find further information in the needs analysis section.



A RCC volunteer rescuing a household affected by flooding in N'djamena



¹ TCD_VIZ_snapshotInondation_20220805 (humanitarianresponse.info)

Forecasts by the National Meteorological Agency continue to alert to a possible increased rainfall in the coming days. Already in April, the 2022 Regional Climate Outlook Forum for Sudano-Sahelian Africa (known by its French acronym: PRESASS) held in Niamey had alerted to a high risk of flooding in the Sudanese and Sahelian zones of West and Central Africa. The climate experts invited to the Forum predicted "a generally wet 2022 rainy season in the Sahel, with early to medium start dates, late to medium end dates, short to medium dry spells in the western part and medium to long dry spells in the eastern part, and overall surplus to medium run-off in the main river basins".

To cope with these flood risks, the forum proposed the strengthening of the watch, the building of the intervention capacities of the agencies in charge of flood monitoring, the reinforcement of protective dikes and the maintenance of dams and road infrastructures, avoiding the anarchic occupation of flood-prone areas by houses and crops, and strengthening the communication of seasonal forecasts and their updates. The PRESASS forum also advised close monitoring of alert thresholds in high-risk flooding sites, especially the middle basin of the Niger River, the upper basins of the Chari and Volta rivers, and the tributary river of Lake Chad (Komadougou and Yobé), cleaning of gutters, and provision of reception sites for populations at risk of flooding.²

Summary of the current intervention

Overview of the Host National Society's action

As far as flood management is concerned, RCC is one of the most experienced NS in Central Africa. At country level, the NS is a pioneer amongst all national and local humanitarian organisations. For several decades, RCC particularly won fame in managing complex crises that combine floods, disease epidemics, population movements, urban violence, inter-ethnic conflicts and food security. With regard to flood management, it has accumulated several best practices and lessons learned during the 2018, 2019 and 2020 flood victims' assistance operations, which will be very useful in the management of the current operation. In terms of lessons learned and good practices from these operations, we can mention the following:

- RCC is present in all 10 Districts of Ndjama, and in all 23 provinces of the country (including the province of N'djamena). At all levels, the NS is well accepted by the communities;
- At the same time, RCC is well positioned in the clusters (WASH, Shelter/EHIs, Health, Surveillance, Food Security, etc.). In parallel to the various DREF operations, the government entrusted RCC with the distribution of food for populations affected by COVID-19 and at risk of food crisis. The SN also participates in meetings (virtual and face-to-face) on all issues relating to its mandate and missions in Chad;
- The setting up and collaboration of the disaster victim complaint management committee during past flood operations was better for risk communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA);
- The distribution of items in front of government authorities was well appreciated for the transparency and safety of the operations;
- The use of vouchers to assist beneficiaries (cash) was essential for the distribution of essential household items (EHIs). This went a long way to reduce infiltration and violence. The NS and the disaster victims were in agreement on this. From now on, once the funds are available and the number of households (or individuals) specified, targeting will be done, coupled with the distribution of vouchers.

In the case of this year's floods, RCC has again been at the forefront of the preparation and response to the victims. The NS worked in close collaboration with national and local authorities. It alerted local branches and mobilised committees and volunteers to work with local authorities on relief activities.

RCC deployed 210 volunteers on the ground. These volunteers are working day and night with local authorities to help their communities protect themselves and prepare for the possibility of more flooding in the coming weeks. They provide first aid, carry out sensitisation on water-borne diseases and hygiene promotion, help evacuate people and their belongings from flooded areas, and provide psychosocial support to vulnerable people in relocation sites and wherever else they are needed. As an auxiliary to the government in the field of health and a member of the national disaster management committee, RCC also participates in coordination meetings at all levels (national, provincial and local) with government authorities and other humanitarian partners.

In terms of response capacity, there are several arguments, including those detailed below, that credit RCC with a leading role in managing the multiple cyclical crises that affect the country:

² <https://agendaniamey.com/risque-eleve-dinondations-au-sahel-en-2022-presass>

- The Government was proud to see RCC by its sides at the forefront of relief in the early hours of the disaster. As a result, the NS was appointed vice-chair of the crisis committee, which is chaired by the Head of State himself.
- RCC gained huge experience in dealing with floods and flood damage in 2018, 2019 and most recently in 2020. Hence the NS can use its experience from previous crises, including the synergies created during previous operations, to support the national authorities and other humanitarian partners (including UN agencies) in managing the current disaster;
- RCC has a number of seasoned skills in its Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) that have a proven national track record in disaster management, WASH, health and provision of first aid services.
- It can rely on its network of volunteers in the 23 provincial committees across the country, with 75,000 volunteers trained in disaster management and well equipped. There are National Disaster Management Teams (NDRTs) consisting of 15 skills per province, and Regional Disaster Management Teams (RDRTs) consisting of 25 skills per province, which are put on high alert to contribute effectively to the response proposed by this DREF's action plan.
- RCC benefits from the unfailing support of these Movement partners (IFRC, IRCC, CRF, CRI, and CRL), some of whom will spare no effort to make use of their contingency stocks of relief materials pre-positioned at various levels.

Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's action in the country

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Luxembourg Red Cross (LRC) and the French Red Cross (FRC) have representations in Chad. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides technical support from its Cluster Office based in Bangui and through its newly commissioned Programme Manager in Ndjamen.

- IFRC is currently busy supporting the strategic and programmatic thinking of the NS on the response to the 2022 floods. Furthermore, it is supporting the NS in mobilising funds through this DREF. It may also reiterate to RCC its contribution and technical expertise in developing a Mobile Money-type money transfer programme.
- Present in the country since the end of the 1970s, ICRC lends all its expertise to the NS and can in the case in point contribute to the emergency response to the 2022 floods, as was the case in previous crises.
- Present in Chad since 1998, the French Red Cross (FRC) has a great deal of expertise in community health, the prevention and control of epidemics, particularly cholera, disaster risk reduction, etc. This expertise is now being put to use to support the NS, to enable it to cope with the current floods.
- Officially established in Chad in 2019, the Luxembourg Red Cross (LRC) is contributing its shelter expertise to guide the NS in strategic and operational thinking on flood response.
- Overall, all components of the RC Movement in Chad are already working hard to pool their efforts, resources and expertise in order to contribute significantly to the response action plan proposed by RCC for the floods that are once again affecting vulnerable Chadian communities. A crisis committee is set up at the RCC headquarters in N'djamena, with the effective participation of representatives of all Partner National Societies (PNS), IFRC and ICRC. This committee holds regular coordination meetings during which information on the floods is shared with all participants while conclusions and resolutions are taken to support RCC interventions on the ground. The purpose of sharing information in these coordination meetings is to put all Movement partners on the same level of information, to effectively involve them in real time in monitoring the situation and to solicit their technical and financial support in implementing and coordinating the activities of the emergency action plan proposed by RCC. During the implementation phase of this DREF, the NS will benefit from the technical expertise of PNS, particularly in the shelter sector and other sectors such as Water, Hygiene, Sanitation and Health. IFRC will support the SN through the deployment of a SURGE (regional expertise) with experience in disaster management.

Overview of the action of actors outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

In its crisis meeting held on 4 August 2022, the Government of Chad specifically recommended measures including evacuation of water, removal of rubbish, spraying of the town and emergency assistance to the victims. It has also instructed the reactivation of the Inter-Ministerial Committee to deal with natural disasters, as well as the consistent disbursement of resources to mitigate the effects of the heavy rains predicted by the weather forecast. In the meantime, the RCC teams are continuing to assess the situation in all affected provinces and localities.³ The Mayor of the City of Ndjamen, and most of the district chiefs and neighbourhood delegates were also present at the meeting with the Prime Minister and all the Ministers in charge of strategic sectors of disaster management. The various officials received instructions from the central government to ensure the diligent implementation of the measures taken.

³ <https://www.crtv.cm/2022/08/inondations-au-tchad-le-gouvernement>

In terms of response, an international NGO supplies 8,000 litres of water per day since 1 August 2022 and is strengthening hygiene and sanitation promotion as well as latrine construction in the disaster area. The NGO is also positioning itself to provide essential household items to 1,000 affected households in Koukou - Angarana.⁴ UNICEF deployed a drug kit for the management of 1,000 cases of malaria while the assessment continues in the area.

There is therefore an urgent need to reactivate the inter-ministerial flood management committee to coordinate the assessment and response to the disaster and to prevent the scaling of the crisis. The response capacities of the various actors must be identified as a matter of urgency.

To deal with the floods, Mayor Ali Haroun of the city of N'djamena set up a Technical Committee for the Fight against Floods in the city on 5 August 2022. The committee is composed of the deputy mayors, the representative of the governor of N'Djamena, the delegated administrators, the mayors of the districts, the Secretaries general as well as the senior executives and technicians of the Municipality. Through its urban committee, RCC participates in the committee's meetings as an auxiliary to public authorities and a member of the national disaster management committee. In his capacity as chairman of the committee, the mayor held a meeting on 8 August in the municipal council hall with members of the committee to provide guidelines for the response. At the end of this first meeting, some urgent proposals were made by Mayor Ali Haroun. These include:

- Checking the gutters that have already been cleaned in order to identify those that have been blocked by the lack of civic mindedness of certain citizens and unblocking them;
- systematically unblocking water passages (makeshift bridges, brick kilns, construction materials stored on the pipe, etc.);
- Reinforcing the pumping system by purchasing mobile motor pumps (16 10-inch pumps and 5 priming pumps);
- Connecting the pumping stations to the power grid of the National Electricity Corporation (SNE). The Mayor revealed that the highest authorities gave instructions to SNE to this effect, given the fact that, he pointed out, the generators alone cannot operate 24 hours a day;
- reinforcing the dike (in the 1st, 2nd, 7th and 9th districts) to prevent the swelling of rivers. Provisions are also made to purchase bales of sacks and boards and to stockpile embankments to deal with the situation⁵.

The current flood crisis is seen as an aggravating circumstance of the successive crises that have had a serious impact on food security in the country; and which had already forced the Government of the Republic of Chad to declare a food and nutrition crisis by **Decree No. 1520/PCMT/PMT/2022 of 01 June 2022**. In its meeting held on 10 August 2022 on the floods in Chad, the Public Health and National Solidarity, in consultation with Chad's technical and financial partners, declared that several provinces of the country had been affected with considerable material damage, notably: Batha, Chari-Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, Tandjilé, Salamat, Logone oriental, Moyen-Chari, Sila, Ennedi-Est, Ouaddaï, and districts of the city of N'djamena.

In response to this situation, the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity carried out activities for regular assistance to **1,118 affected households in three (3) provinces**, namely: Chari Baguirmi, Logone Oriental and Sila. These activities are summarised in the table below:

No.	Provinces	Kits
01	Chari Baguirmi	400
02	Logone Oriental	318
03	Sila	400
	Total	1118

Source: Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity

Needs analysis, selection of beneficiaries, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

RCC deployed 210 volunteers on the ground to continue the assessments in all affected localities. Furthermore, rapid assessments by RCC committees in the districts of the capital, N'djamena, revealed that dozens of houses were destroyed, either totally or partially, forcing their occupants to move in with close relatives in the least affected districts, or to schools and uncompleted buildings. In Eastern Logone, the needs assessment clearly indicated a high level of impact and vulnerability. In all affected localities, food and non-food relief needs are critical. But beyond these needs,

⁴ TCD_VIZ_snapshotInondation_20220805 (humanitarianresponse.info)

⁵ Chad: Creation of a technical committee for flood control in N'Djamena (journaldutchad.com)

there is an increasing risk of water-borne disease outbreaks, as some houses are flooded, and the sewage systems and latrines are destroyed.

Data table from RCC assessment

Table 02: Data from RCC team's evaluation

RCC Assessment of 09 aout 2022	Localités	Number of househ olds	Number of person	Number of children under 5 years	Total houses damaged	Number of death	Number of injuries	
Arrondissement	2 ^e	220	1,559	284	145	0	19	
	7 ^e	389	2,757	504	304	0	25	
	9 ^e	450	4,180	761	320	0	34	
Provinces	Salamat	Dingues	436	3,090	562	235	0	21
		Ridina 1						
		Ridina 2						
	Sila	Goz Beida	111	992	181	350	1	16
		Koukou Angarana	1430	7 579	1106	330	0	39
	Logone Oriental	Goré	583	2 513	557	383	0	54
TOTAL		3,619	22,670	3,855	2,067	1	208	

The choice of the provinces of N'djamena and Logone Oriental as the intervention zone for this DREF operation is for the following reasons:

1. They feature among the provinces most affected by this year's floods (see RCC assessment statistics above). The proportional analysis of the number households/people affected per affected surface area clearly shows that N'djamena comes first, followed by Goré which is a small but heavily affected town (583 households/2,513 people).
2. The accessibility of the provinces was another decisive criterion in the selection of intervention zones. The provinces of Salamat and Sila are currently almost inaccessible, and this situation could persist for the next three months (see the information published in the OCHA snapshot)
3. In view of the situation in which indigenous communities in the departments of Nya-Pendé, Nya and Kouh-Ouest (Province of Logone Oriental) find themselves, due to the conflict in CAR, or to natural disasters that constantly hit the region, the needs in terms of shelter, water, hygiene, sanitation and essential household items are very great, but require a long-term response. Surveys conducted by RCC in partnership with the International Aid of Luxembourg Red Cross (AICRL) in July 2022 in the eight (8) most vulnerable villages of Nya-Penda and Kouh-Ouest, showed that more than 75% of households need durable shelters for physical protection; as well as essential household items to help them meet their needs. RCC/AICRL is currently working on a draft Framework Agreement III with the Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MFEA).

The findings and recommendations of the current pre-flood assessment provide a timely anchor for the selection of the province of Logone Oriental, in addition to N'djamena in the DREF process.

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

- **Shelter:** Given the damage in this area, the need for emergency shelter is significant and urgent as the majority of affected households lost their homes and are now in precarious housing conditions. Analysis to date by RCC assessment teams shows that 2,067 houses were completely destroyed. Losses of NFIs were also reported, namely: cooking utensils, water and food storage containers, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, clothes, soaps, etc., destroyed by collapsing houses or swept away by rainwater. Most of the victims found refuge

either with neighbours or other family members or are sleeping in schools or in the open air due to lack of shelters.

- **Essential non-food and household items:** with a total of 3,619 households affected or 22670 people affected (RCC data of 8 August 2022), of which more than 55% lost their essential non-food and household items. Restocking of NFIs is needed: tarpaulins, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, water storage containers, hygiene kit, etc.
- **Protection:** As survival mechanism, disaster victims take refuge in neighbouring unaffected households, some set up small makeshift shelters next to the destroyed houses, etc. They are therefore more exposed to the risks of flooding. 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 female heads of households and large households. Damage to some community infrastructure (health centres, schools, mosques, churches, markets, etc.) caused by the floods is also visible. To date, no case of physical aggression was reported. However, psychological support for some disaster victims is necessary. The fact that some households found refuge in schools, with overcrowded families, and dilapidated houses leads to promiscuity, which can lead to cases of gender-based violence, particularly among vulnerable groups (underage girls, pregnant women, children under 5 years old, disabled people and the elderly).
- **Livelihoods:** The flooding caused several food losses among affected households (on average 1 to 10 bags of foodstuff depending on the capacity of the households, but some households have even more) due to water penetration and the collapse of houses. This loss, added to the context of the food crisis that persisted long before the floods, could eventually lead to an increase in the price of food and non-food items on the markets. According to the same sources, cereal prices have not changed. The survival mechanisms developed by disaster victims are insignificant to maintain a balanced diet. Social solidarity (mutual aid) remains the dominant strategy during this period, with disaster-affected households having no choice but to join with other households to share their meals. According to the focus groups, many households have reduced the number of daily meals from 3 to 1. Though not directly related to the disaster, but households that share meals with others are forced to reduce the frequency of meals to extend the duration of the stockpile while waiting for assistance. This impacts on the nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women with poor diet.

The groups of people most at risk of post-disaster food insecurity remain those with special needs, including the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women. In the focus groups, it was estimated that at least 15% of people with disabilities would be affected by the disaster; and an average of 40% of the households impacted by the floods would be female-headed households.

This situation is exacerbated for many of the affected people by the context of the food crisis that already existed in several Sahelian countries, and the loss or reduction of income-generating activities. Without humanitarian assistance in this sector, households risk falling into a very critical situation of food and nutritional insecurity. A cash assistance programme via Mobile Money Transfer is needed.

- **Water, hygiene and sanitation:** Given the difficulties in accessing clean water and adequate hygiene, the affected populations are exposed to various water-borne diseases. Some fences and family latrines collapsed, and water containers were swept away. Water facilities are not directly affected by the floods. However, the inaccessibility of certain social and sanitary infrastructures in the affected communities forces some families to defecate in the open air around their compounds and sometimes in stagnant water. There is also an almost general state of insalubrity in all the affected localities, which constitutes a risk of diarrhoeal disease and even cholera. RCC and its partners are already planning to undertake the dissemination of prevention messages to address this situation.
- **Health:** Some of the affected populations are currently living outdoors and are exposed to mosquitoes responsible for malaria and respiratory diseases. Some of them live in schools and with relatives and friends, sometimes in overcrowded houses. This exposes them to several types of diseases and these conditions are conducive to the spread of viral diseases such as cholera and COVID-19. Urgent public health messages on the prevention and vaccination against COVID-19 in the affected areas are needed. Moreover, families need basic items such as masks, disinfectants and cleaning products to enable them to protect themselves and to help them fight against the Corona virus disease.

Functionality and accessibility of markets: Markets are observed to be functional (both in the city of N'djamena and in the affected provinces) and almost all products are available in sufficient quantities. Suppliers can provide additional supplies according to market needs. All communities will be able to access them.

Cash transfer mechanism: Two Financial Service Providers (FSPs) already under partnership agreement with RCC will be used and deployed in the operational zones of this DREF to provide the RCC proposed cash transfer services.

Targeting

Approximately 1,000 families (households) without permanent homes were identified in collaboration with the municipal authorities (in N'Djamena) and the local authorities (in Logone Oriental) as being in an extremely vulnerable situation and have not yet received any significant assistance from either the government or humanitarian organisations. The analysis of the needs expressed by the victims during the assessments conducted by RCC's provincial and local committees reveals urgent needs in terms of shelter, livelihoods, and EHIs.

The DREF aims to provide emergency assistance to affected households in N'Djamena and Logone Oriental province. The total number of people to be reached by this DREF operation is set at 1,000 households (6,000 people). It is mainly aimed at very vulnerable households living in schools, in dilapidated houses, in open-air pens and with other families where houses are overcrowded.

Province	Number of households affected	Number of people affected	Number of people targeted	Number of people targeted	
				Men	Women
N'djamena	1,059	8,496	3,900	1,872	2,028
Logone Oriental	583	2,513	2,100	1,008	1,092
TOTAL	1,642	11,009	6,000	2,880	3,120

Number of children under identified at the moment of this planification: 1,092

The proposed response implementation strategy will be primarily a participatory approach through risk communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA), to ensure the effective involvement of administrative authorities in all processes, including assessments, targeting and implementation of activities. To this end, the RCC department in charge of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning will be called upon, together with the National Focal Point in charge of CEA, to develop a CEA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP/CEA), with an action plan and appropriate tools and mechanisms (targeting committees, complaint management committees, toll-free telephone line, suggestion box for feedback). Upon approval of the DREF, this mechanism will also be used to conduct complementary assessments. In fact, information will be shared widely with the community to ensure good communication on risk communication/communication on selection criteria and associated rationale. The National Society will see to it that the operation addresses the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people by involving beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, to respect the "do no harm" principle.

Vulnerability criteria will include:

- households that lost their homes due to flooding and are living in precarious conditions.
- households that recorded damage to their homes
- female heads of household, widows, elderly, disabled, chronically ill, pregnant or lactating women, children under 5 years of age, etc.;

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequences	Potential response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario 1: The heavy rains stop, and no further flooding occurs. 	Thanks to a strong mobilization of resources, most affected people 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 as a result of the response.	The response will be limited to the current DREF operation. The funds released through this will allow the National Society to cover immediate needs to help the most vulnerable affected households return to normal living conditions. The implementation of activities in the shelter, health and water-hygiene-sanitation sectors will help reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases. Support for food and essential household items (EHIs) will help prevent the depletion of livelihoods and increase the resilience of targeted households.

		The NS support will curb the spread of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19).
Scenario 2: The rains continue but with no new areas affected. However, the situation in already affected areas has not improved as displaced families are still unable to return home.	Limited coverage of the humanitarian response which will lead to a deterioration in the living conditions of families who lost their homes, and of the host families who shelter them. The lack of hygiene and sanitation 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 host families. Further flooding will increase needs in the coming months.	RCC will call on its Movement partners to mobilise additional funds to meet the new needs. The DREF will be revised to take the new needs into account.
Scenario 3: Heavy rains continue to fall in all areas, causing rivers to overflow. New areas are affected by floods with serious 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 for their livelihoods and resilience due to high decapitalization of households to cope. Lack of hygiene and sanitation coverage will increase the number of cases of water-borne diseases. Failure to observe the barrier and hygiene measures relating to COVID-19 will lead to an increase in the number of infections. Further flooding will increase the needs in the up-coming months.	Review of the current DREF operation via an update of operations to widen the scope of intervention, with a possible change of strategy, longer timeframe and possibly a request for a second allocation or scaling up via an emergency appeal will be sought.

Operation Risk Assessment

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

- Heavy rains are still expected across the country and could lead to difficulties in accessing affected areas;
 - Risk of Cholera epidemic;
 - Risk of a Chikungunya epidemic developing east of the country; Risk of tension during distributions with non-beneficiaries;
 - Risk of price increases for items by suppliers;
 - Difficulty in accessing affected communities due to flooded roads;
 - Risk of fraud in cash transfer.
- As far as Chad Red Cross is concerned, the following measures will be taken:
 - Involvement of community leaders in the implementation of this DREF operation, both the target population and non-beneficiary communities, in the activities and the setting up of complaint management committees. Information and sensitisation sessions will be organised for communities and local authorities;
 - Compliance with barrier measures and social distancing measures relating to COVID-19 during the implementation of flood response activities;
 - Strict adherence to the logistical, accounting and financial procedures of the NS;
 - Continuous assessment of the situation;
 - Maintenance of listings of the targeted population prior to cash distribution.
 - COVID-19
 - The response to the COVID-19 outbreak is currently the main focus of the government and humanitarian actors in Chad, something which poses a risk of reduced funding and human resources

- in the country to respond to the floods. If the pandemic situation suddenly worsens, the flood response operation will also need to be adapted.
- The mobilisation of Chad Red Cross resources, staff and volunteers to support implementation on the ground is not limited due to travel restrictions in the country. Support will therefore be provided.
 - Although the mobilization of IFRC staff (Surge Ops Manager) is currently limited due to the COVID-19 operation, IFRC staff will still be available to provide the necessary operational support and technical assistance to the NS.
 - Due to COVID-19, a nationwide state of emergency is still in force. It is mandatory to wear a mask in public. Barrier and social distancing measures are still in force; schools and universities are closed. Land borders are closed. However, social gathering places, including bars and restaurants, are open. A curfew from 11:00 p.m. to 05:00 a.m. is still in force in the country.
 - The damage caused by the floods increases the risk of COVID-19 due to unsanitary conditions, and there is a very high risk of cholera and malaria outbreaks as water levels rise and water stagnates in the city.
 - In conclusion, the 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 global emergency appeal that supports the Chad Red Cross in providing assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by COVID-19. Planned DREF activities will also follow the authorities' and the World Health Organization's regulations on hygiene and social distancing, especially during the distribution of NFIs or during cash transfer operations.

B. Operation Strategy

The overall objective of the operation is to address the urgent needs of homeless **1,000 affected households (6,000 people)** currently squatting in schools and overcrowded places in the districts of N'djamena and in the localities of the Logone Oriental province.

The timeframe set for the operation is **four (4) months**, to ensure the implementation of activities, their proper management and the closure of the operation.

The coordination of the operation will be done in close collaboration with government authorities (Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Administration, Ministry of Health and National Solidarity, Ministry of Women and Early Childhood, Ministry of Planning, Cooperation and Development Planning), N'djamena City Council, decentralised and deconcentrated structures of the State, Partner National Societies (PNS), United Nations Agencies and local NGOs. The operational coordination plan provides for internal meetings with the Movement's partners (weekly at the start of the crisis and monthly once the situation is stabilised); external meetings with UN agency clusters and meetings with heads of mission from international organisations. These various meetings will allow information to be shared in real time with all partners and to arouse their interest in mobilising resources. Field visits will also be organised to allow partners and donors to see the extent of the damage and the progress of the actions implemented by RCC.

To better inform the data collected during the first two rapid assessments, a verification of needs and targeting of beneficiaries will be carried out by 210 volunteers and 20 supervisors, in the various localities within the province of Logone Oriental, in the districts. The data collected will enable joint and concerted planning of activities, in collaboration with other humanitarian actors. The aim is to better contribute to the authorities' action plan to improve the living conditions of the affected population.

The partners of the Red Cross Movement present in Chad (IRCC, FRC and LuxRC) will also support the Chad Red Cross in the implementation of the emergency relief operation.

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

1. Shelter and household items

To improve the living conditions of the targeted population, RCC will proceed with:

1.1. Essential Household Items (EHIs) - Purchase and distribution of essential household items and dignity kits for women

The purchase and distribution of essential household items (EHIs) to 1,000 households to replace the EHIs destroyed/lost during the floods. These items are mats, blankets, mosquito nets, 20l jerry cans, plastic buckets, soaps, bleach, mattresses, improved stoves/gas; and for dignity kits (pad, loincloth, toilet soap, ointment, perfume, underwear,

etc.). Purchases and distribution will be prioritised according to the beneficiary households wishes. The purchase and distribution will be done in accordance with the conditions of supply of these items in the market.

1.2. Rent assistance - Cash Transfer for house rental

The objective of this intervention is to enable households to have access to decent shelter through the rental of appropriate space, for the 200 most vulnerable households with nowhere to go during the first three months of the flood. These are the ones the operation would like to support with rental costs for the three months, while they rehabilitate their own homes.

The aim is to provide conditional cash distributions to improve the living and housing conditions of the targeted households. In order to ensure that cash is the most appropriate tool, a feasibility study of the cash transfer will be carried out, including a market assessment in the affected areas, as well as the organization of meetings to encourage the involvement and participation of the community and the authorities. In addition, the identification of a mobile phone operator that can facilitate cash transfer operations in N'djamena is already underway in the fight against COVID-19 and the EPoA covered by IFRC with the support of an IFRC Surge.

Out of the 1,000 targeted households identified to benefit from EHIs, 200 which are currently unable to find shelter with relatives or host families, and which would therefore need support to find a dignified housing solution, will be targeted to receive monthly rental allowances for a period of 3 months, pending the RCC contribution to help them rehabilitate and return to their houses.

The 3-month rental payment for the 200 most vulnerable families is estimated on the basis of an average family standard of 6 people, who should benefit from rental accommodation with 2 bedrooms, 1 living room and 1 shower/family latrine. XAF 40,000/beneficiary family rent per month for the cash mobile transfer. Each monthly transfer generating an additional service cost of XAF 3,000 for the mobile telephone company. The amount per family per month is a contribution of the average amount for rental in the most vulnerable areas.

1.3. Shelter rehabilitation assistance

Four hundred (400) households (including the 200 beneficiaries of rent allowances) will be supported with shelter construction kits and tool kits to rehabilitate their houses. RCC will purchase the shelter and tool kits on the local market and distribute them to the beneficiaries. One kit per family with an estimated cost per kit of XAF 90,000. This will be made through local procurement and support from volunteers for rehabilitations assistance.

In summary:

This means that the entire population targeted by this DREF operation will be assisted with EHI kits. However, only 400 households (the most vulnerable) will receive shelter assistance. Of these 400 households, 200 will receive both cash rent assistance for 3 months and construction kits/tools to rehabilitate their houses. The remaining 200 will receive only the shelter kits/tools. The identification of these 400 households will be based on the level of damage to their homes (prioritising households whose homes are completely destroyed), the estimated duration of standing water in their area, and the temporary shelter options available. Moreover, targeting will prioritize households whose livelihoods were affected or swept away by the floods, but also the collateral impact of the COVID-19 pandemic situation on their livelihoods, and any households whose ability to meet their basic needs (including shelter) is reduced.

Clear communication messages on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) will be delivered in coordination with the Chad Red Cross communication team and volunteers to sensitize beneficiaries on the need to use the allocated funds to effectively cover their house rental needs. 30 volunteers and 15 supervisors (per intervention zone) will be tasked to carry out this activity.

In addition to the rental assistance detailed above, RCC will purchase and distribute construction kits and toolkits to enable 400 households (made up of the 200 most vulnerable households, beneficiaries of house rental fees, and 200 other households that are relocated either in host families or in makeshift shelters or open-air pens) to rebuild their houses and return to them.

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

2. Health and Care and Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)

Emphasis will be laid on the sensitisation of essential family practices to support targeted households in improving their health and promoting a healthy environment by adopting appropriate behavioural practices. Thus, 210 volunteers will be deployed for 36 days and 12 weeks, to encourage and sensitize families on topics such as:

- Community health and hygiene.
- Prevention of water-borne and vector-borne diseases.
- Sensitisation via the RCC hand washing kit.

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

The following distributions will be carried out to support the affected population with WASH:

- Distribution of Aquatabs with support in beneficiary households' sensitisation on the use for water treatment.
- Purchase and distribution of 200 handwashing kits to be placed in the various affected communities and relocation sites and of hydro-alcohol gel.
- Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits for the 1,000 beneficiary households for 03 months.
- Deployment of volunteers to carry out sensitisation among the population
- Training of volunteers in hygiene and health promotion to enable them to carry out these activities.
- Purchase of sanitation kits for Chad Red Cross local branches to accompany the community (wheelbarrows, shovels, brooms, boots, rakes and gloves, etc.)
- Purchase of visibility materials for Chad Red Cross volunteers.

Considering the request for support addressed to RCC by the Gozator hospital officials in a correspondence dated 10 August 2022, the NS would like to seize the opportunity of this DREF to provide support to this hospital, to protect the medical equipment at risk in the health facility; and to facilitate at the same time, the evacuation of water with backhoes. RCC is also planning to deploy its volunteers to the site to build dikes with sandbags in order to prevent further flooding of the hospital premises. It should be noted that the Chad-China Friendship Hospital in Gozator hosts RCC volunteers and technical staff for periodic training and as such deserves the support of the NS in these difficult moments. The hospital is in the geographical area of the Health District and carries out vaccination and epidemiological surveillance activities which is one of the main risks in this context. Unfortunately, it does not fall under the authority of the East N'djamena Health District.

3. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The proposed strategy for the implementation of the intervention will include a participatory approach through community engagement and the involvement of administrative authorities throughout the process, including assessments, targeting and distribution activities. The SERA department, the CEA Focal Point and the RCC Community Feedback Manager will be involved in creating appropriate tools and mechanisms on risk management, community engagement and accountability. The findings and recommendations of the perception survey previously conducted by the NS as part of the response to COVID-19 will be harnessed to identify the best communication channels to use in the intervention zones of the DREF operation. Among other mechanisms, RCC will set up targeting committees, complaint management committees and feedback committees where these do not yet exist. The work of the SERA department and RCCE in relation to the introduction of the RCCE in the various phases of the DREF operation cycle will ensure the effective involvement of all categories of the population concerned by taking into account their opinions and wishes. The same mechanism will be used to manage the sensitive issues of protection and confidentiality of information, in line with the RCC strategy for the protection of vulnerable groups.

RCC will see to it that the operation addresses the immediate needs of the most vulnerable populations by involving beneficiary and non-beneficiary committees. These committees will ensure the accountability of the operation by addressing any complaints from beneficiary and non-beneficiary populations in line with the various strategies developed by the NS (Disaster Management Strategy, Strategy for Action against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, RCCE Strategy, etc.).

Operation support services

Human resources

To ensure the smooth conduct of this DREF operation, Chad Red Cross will deploy the following volunteers and staff, under the leadership of the Disaster Management Department. The team will consist of:

- 210 volunteers to be trained (110 in N'Djamena, 100 in Logone Oriental province). Volunteers will globally be activated for 3 months
- 20 supervisors (10 per project intervention zone) will work for 4 months, 1 month more than volunteers to support reporting process.
- The DM Coordinator
- 1 SERA Manager

- 1 RCCE Focal Point
- 1 driver
- 1 LOG Manager
- 1 Cash Focal Point
- 1 FA Manager
- 1 Communication Officer
- 1 WASH Manager

IFRC will provide the following support: Deployment of an IFRC surge with a strong disaster management background and knowledge of Cash tools for 3 months.

Logistics & Procurement

The National Society will carry out its procurement in accordance with the Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, while respecting DREF rules and regulations. All local procurement will ideally be carried out in N'Djamena, with the close support and monitoring of the deployed IFRC delegate.

Both local and international procurement will be carried out in accordance with standard IFRC procurement procedures. Logistical responsibilities will include procuring the most urgent and appropriate relief items and ensuring their timely, transparent and cost-effective delivery and equitable distribution to those in need. Procurement plans will involve procuring household items.

For cash assistance, Financial Service Providers (FSPs) are already in place, and this will allow for a timely start of activities.

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...) The media will be invited to cover certain activities such as sensitisation. Social media will also be used to maximize the visibility of the Chad Red Cross actions.

Security - & Situation Review

Despite a significant improvement in the security situation after the death of last President/Marshal, Chad continues to experience sporadic bouts of violence. Petty crime and theft remain the main threats in urban centres. Road banditry still poses a risk to travellers in the rural areas of the country, particularly in the centre and east. Organised criminal networks are also present in the northern border provinces with Niger and Libya, where they engage in trafficking and collaborate with transnational extremist groups. The northern, eastern and southern border provinces remain vulnerable to frequent community violence. Cross-border incursions by rebel and armed opposition groups continue to pose a latent threat in the northern and eastern border provinces. The security situation in the west, particularly in Lake Chad province, is unstable due to the presence of the Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP), a splinter faction of the Islamist group Boko Haram. Since a series of suicide bombings in Ndjama in 2015, ISWAP/Boko Haram attacks have been confined to the Lake Chad region. Despite the government's increased efforts to secure its border with the Central African Republic (CAR) to the south, continued instability in CAR can spill over into Chad and this can pose indirect risks to anyone in the region. Moreover, several regions of the country continue to experience inter-communal conflict:

- In the East: the Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi Fira provinces
- In the West: the Lac province
- In the North: the Tibesti province
- In the South: the Moyen Chari, Tandjilé, Mayo-Kebbi Est provinces

IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the process. An area-specific security risk assessment will be conducted for any operational zone if IFRC staff are deployed there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC members are required, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to take the IFRC Stay Safe online courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) are in place for Chad.

To enable the current and future expansion of humanitarian assistance in Chad and other parts of the country, there needs to be a direct investment in terms of security arrangements put in place in the planned operational districts with elements of an active security presence in HR, administration, newspapers, telecommunications enabling a safer scale on the ground. A national security officer to be hired and invested in terms of skills development and active training. Security is the only shortcoming of the host NS, although the context requires a direct national security presence.

Mission and travel approvals in Chad as well as general supervision will be provided by the cluster security delegate. All staff reports on security and critical incidents should be channelled through the Security Officer.

Risks:

There is an inclusive dialogue that has been convened for the second half of August. This could - in case of a sustained crisis - delay or interrupt the implementation of the activities planned in the action plan of this DREF (**high risk level**).

Furthermore, petty crime is the main threat in urban centres, with occasional reports of armed robbery. Highwaymen operate in rural areas across the country. Rural areas in the Eastern and Southern provinces are also affected by inter-community clashes. Extremism remains a persistent threat in the capital city Ndjamena and in the Lake Chad region. The Borkou, Ennedi Est, Ennedi Ouest and Tibesti provinces (**high risk level**).

Border trafficking with Libya, Niger and Sudan, rebel incursions near the Libyan border, and sporadic army operations in this area present incidental risks. These risks are increased by the presence of landmines in these provinces. Furthermore, inter-communal unrest and clashes between rival illegal miners and security forces occur regularly in these provinces, contributing to a deteriorating security environment. Areas within 30 km of the borders with Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR): (**high risk level**)

While the Joint Border Force between Sudan and Chad has partially stabilised the east since 2010, rebel incursions remain possible. Incursions remain a concern near the CAR border due to the continuing instability in that country, which creates an unstable security environment. Abductions by militia and criminal groups were reported in the rural areas of border provinces. Also, refugee crises in these provinces pose further incidental risks. The borders with Sudan and CAR are likely to be closed at short notice.

Areas of the Lac province west of Bol: (**high risk level**)

The security situation remains unstable in the Lac Province and areas within 30 km of the border with Nigeria, due to risks posed by the Nigerian Islamist group called Islamic State in West Africa, a splinter faction of Boko Haram. The topography of the region is conducive to Boko Haram attacks and a state of emergency is in place since 2015. Chad's participation in the regional military fight against Boko Haram and close monitoring of cross-border and domestic Islamist activities further built the capacity of the security forces to deal with the threat. Attacks beyond the shores of Lake Chad are unlikely.

To reduce the risk for RCC staff becoming victims of crime, violence or road hazards, active risk mitigation measures need to be adopted. These include monitoring the situation and implementing minimum security standards. Security plans need to be developed prior to any deployment and it should be confirmed that IFRC's plans for dealing with COVID-19 are implemented. Any deployment of IFRC personnel should be coordinated in advance with the regional security unit. IFRC personnel should not enter No Go zones. All IFRC staff actively involved in operations must have completed IFRC online safety courses (i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management or Volunteer Security).

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

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

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

- Chad Red Cross will develop and implement a regular monitoring/evaluation plan to ensure effective implementation of activities;
- Regular reports will be prepared and shared;
- A training session on the basic principles of monitoring/evaluation on 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 government officials, and other actors in the humanitarian community in the same areas of intervention.

A mid-term, a monitoring and evaluation mission will be carried out to readjust activities if necessary and a lesson learned workshop will be organised 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 IFRC procedures, and the regulations specified by the DREF.

C. Detailed plan of the operation



Shelter

People targeted: 6,000 people (1,000 households)
 Women: 3,120
 Men: 2,880
Needs (CHF): 207,273

Needs analysis: Analysis to date by RCC assessment teams shows that 2,067 houses belonging to 22,670 people were completely destroyed. Losses of NFIs were also reported, namely: cooking utensils, water and food storage containers, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, clothes, soaps, etc., destroyed by collapsing houses or swept away by rainwater. Most of the victims found refuge either with neighbours or other family members or are sleeping in the open air due to lack of shelters. Restocking of EHIs is needed

Population to be assisted: The operation will target 1,000 households through a combined approach aimed at restoring the housing conditions of the affected populations by helping them to leave their temporary relocation sites as quickly as possible and return to their former homes, rehabilitated in the meantime, with a great deal of dignity:

- the purchase and distribution of essential household items (EHIs) to 1,000 households to replace the EHIs destroyed/lost during the floods.
- cash distributions to pay rent, to help with household expenses, for the 200 households that do not have a dignified shelter alternative
- purchase and distribution of materials for the reconstruction of the damaged houses of 400 households

In addition, support will be provided to the Gozator hospital with sandbags in order to protect the medical equipment at risk in the health facility.

Implementation standards: The activities implemented in this section will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Code of Output	Shelter Outcome 1: Disaster-affected communities and areas restore and enhance their safety, well-being and long-term recovery by addressing shelter and habitat issues	<i>Number of households that received shelter assistance (Target: 1,000 households)</i>
	Shelter Output 1.1: Affected households receive short, medium and long-term shelter and habitat assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of households that received EHIs (Target: ...)</i> • <i>Number of households reached by the cash-for-rent approach (Target: 200)</i> • <i>Number of households that received reconstruction materials (Target: ...)</i> • <i>Number of shelter follow-up visits carried out (Target: 24 at a rate of 12 in N'Djamena and 100 in Logone Oriental)</i> • <i>Number of volunteers participating in shelter kits distribution activities (Target: 210 volunteers including 110 in N'djamena and 100 in Logone)</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occidental) Number of households reached by the purchase and distribution of EHIs (Target: 1,000) Number of household follow-up visits carried out (Target: 24 at the rate of 12 per province) Number of volunteers participating in EHIs distribution activities (Target: 210 volunteers) 															
Activities planned Week / Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of needs, capacities and shortcomings in terms of Shelter																
AP005	Identification of cases to be processed and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups - inclusion factors take into account gender, diversity and disability in the intervention																
AP005	Identification of how communities can participate in programme design and implementation																
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming																
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																
AP005	Local market analysis to identify the rental market and availability of household items																
AP005	Purchase and distribution of household items for 1,000 households																
AP005	Purchase and distribution of rehabilitation kits materials for 400 households																
AP005	Development and implementation of cash transfer programmes (cash, vouchers, etc.) to meet the shelter needs of 200 households																
AP005	Identification and technical monitoring for rental assistance (displaced families) and repairs (non-displaced families); monitoring of EHIs replacement																
AP005	Support to the affected population for housing, land and property (HLP) issues																
AP005	Evaluation of the shelter support provided																
AP005	Purchase of 400 empty bags and sand for <u>Gozator</u> hospital																
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Affected households receive technical support, guidance and sensitisation on safe shelter design and facility planning, as well as improved construction techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households reached by sensitisation activities (Target: 1,000 households) Percentage of households referring to key sensitisation messages (Target: at least 65% of households) 															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP006	Provision of technical support, guidance for safer reconstruction, and sensitisation activities	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP006	Identification and mobilisation of volunteers for Shelter response	■	■	■	■												
AP006	Development of appropriate training materials for sensitisation/training of Shelter volunteers	■	■	■	■												
AP006	Sensitisation/training of Shelter volunteers	■	■	■	■												
AP006	Identification, evaluation and analysis of appropriate and safe local construction techniques/practices	■	■	■	■												
AP006	Preparation of appropriate technical guidelines, training and messages (in relation to the type of support provided)	■	■	■	■												
AP006	Development and provision of appropriate technical support modalities and materials for knowledge transfer to beneficiaries	■	■	■	■												
AP006	Follow-up of the technical guidelines' adoption					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP006	Evaluation of the technical guidelines' adoption										■	■	■				



Health

People targeted: 6,000

Men: 2,880

Women: 3,120

Needs (CHF): 16,203

Needs analysis: Sensitisation on essential family practices to support targeted households in improving their health and promoting a healthy environment through appropriate behavioural practices. Thus, 210 volunteers will be deployed for 36 days and 12 weeks, to encourage and sensitize families on topics such as:

- Community health and hygiene;
- Prevention of water-borne and vector-borne diseases;
- Sensitisation via the RCC hand washing kit.

Population to be assisted: 6,000 people

Implementation standards: The activities under this sector will follow strict WHO regulations and standards.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 3: Social mobilization, risk communication and community engagement activities are carried out to reduce the risk of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of targeted community members reached with health messages (Target: 100%) 															
	Health Output 3.1: The population in the areas will be sensitised on prevention of water-borne and vector-borne diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of suggestions and comments from the community taken into account or responded to (80%) • Number of volunteers trained in Community-Based Health • Number of social mobilisation sessions organised (Target: as needed) 															
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Training / retraining of volunteers on Psychological First Aid (PFA), Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Community-Based Health																
AP084	Adaptation and multiplication of information and dissemination materials in targeted localities																
AP021	Sessions on Health education, Community engagement, Social mobilisation through local channels																



Water, hygiene and sanitation

People Targeted: 6,000 people

Women: 3,120

Men: 2,880

Needs (CHF): 113,088

Needs analysis: Given the difficulties in accessing clean water and adequate hygiene, the affected populations are exposed to various water-borne diseases. Some fences and sanitary facilities (showers and family latrines) collapsed and essential household items (water containers) were swept away. RCC teams observed during the rapid assessment that flood-affected populations who lost their latrines are forced to defecate in the open air around their compounds. Moreover, the environment in most of the affected communities is in an almost general state of insalubrity, posing a huge risk of outbreak and spread of diarrhoeal diseases. Prevention messages, as well as water, hygiene and sanitation services, in line with Sphere standards, should be provided for.

Population to be assisted: 1,000 households

Implementation standards: The activities implemented under this section will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Outcome WASH 1: Immediate reduction of water-borne disease risk in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households that reduced risk of water-borne diseases (Target: 1,000 households) 															
	Output WASH 1.1: Daily access to safe water in quantity and quality that meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted people with access to safe water (Target: 1,000 people); Number of buckets and jerrycans distributed (Target: 1,000 buckets and 1,000 jerrycans) Number of water purification tablets distributed Number of detergent sachets Number of hands washing kits installed (target: 200 at the rate of 100 per province) Number of training/retraining sessions conducted on CBFA, PSS, CBS, (Target: 210 RCC volunteers) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Distribute "aquatabs" for home water treatment in 90-day quantities to 6,000 people (1,000 households).																
AP026	Provide training to the population of the target communities (on storage of drinking water, healthy use of water treatment products, etc.)																
AP026	Monitor water treatment and storage through household surveys																
AP026	Provide training to the 210 RCC volunteers involved in the operation in sensitisation techniques and hygiene promotion																
P&B Output Code	Output WASH 1.3: Adequate sanitation that meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hands washing kits installed Number of households reached by sensitisation activities (Target: 1,000 households) Percentage of households referring to key sensitisation messages (Target: at least 65% of households) Number of volunteers participating in activities to promote good practices related to sanitation and environmental protection 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP028	Equip toilets with installation of 200 handwashing kits, personal hygiene materials and menstrual hygiene devices and ensure that they remain functional.																

AP028	Carry out environmental sanitation activities: drainage, vector control and solid waste removal in target communities.																	
AP028	Mobilise target communities to carry out environmental sanitation activities																	
P&B Output Code	Output WASH 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for identification and use of hygiene products provided to the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected population is sensitised to improve their hygiene habits (Target: At least 65 %) Number of WASH, IEC materials produced (Target: 2,000 (1,000 per province)) Number of hygiene promotion sessions organised and held (Target: At least 72 sessions (36 in N'djamena and 36 in Logone Oriental)) 																
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Conducting a needs assessment: defining hygiene issues and assessing capacity to solve the problem																	
AP030	Select target groups, key messages and methods of communication with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).																	
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to carry out the activities featuring in the communication plan																	
AP030	Design/print IEC materials																	
AP030	Assess progress and outcomes.																	
AP030	Engage community on design and acceptance of water supply and sanitation facilities																	
P&B Output Code	Output WASH 1.5: Hygiene-related items (NFIs) that meet Sphere standards and training on the use of these goods is provided to the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted people who received EHIs (Target: 1,000 households) Number of women and girls who received hygiene or dignity kits (Target: 1,560 people) 																
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene items, including soap, water storage and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preferences in the target communities, in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.																	
AP030	Purchase and distribute 1,000 dignity kits to women for 3 months																	
AP030	Train target communities on the use of the distributed hygiene kits.																	

Implementation strategies

Budget (CHF): 68.961

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: An effective and coordinated international response to disasters is ensured	Number of households interviewed within the framework of the PDM survey and expressed satisfaction with the RCC operation (Target: 1,000 households)															
	Output S2.1.1: An effective response preparedness mechanism and rapid deployment capacity of the NS is maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of surge capacity mobilized (Target: 1) ▪ Number of lessons learned workshops organised (Target: 1) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Ad hoc operational support through IFRC missions (finance, PMER, CEA Focal Point, logistics, etc.) as required																
AP046	Deployment of a Disaster Management Delegate for 3 months																
AP042	Lessons learned workshop																
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: The SN's compliance with the Principles and Rules of Humanitarian Assistance is improved	Number of coordination meetings held															
	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 of information on the role of volunteers and the risks they face.																
AP084	Joint monitoring activities are carried out with stakeholders																
AP084	Coordination meetings with partners and stakeholders																
AP084	Training of volunteers on sensitization and water purification techniques																

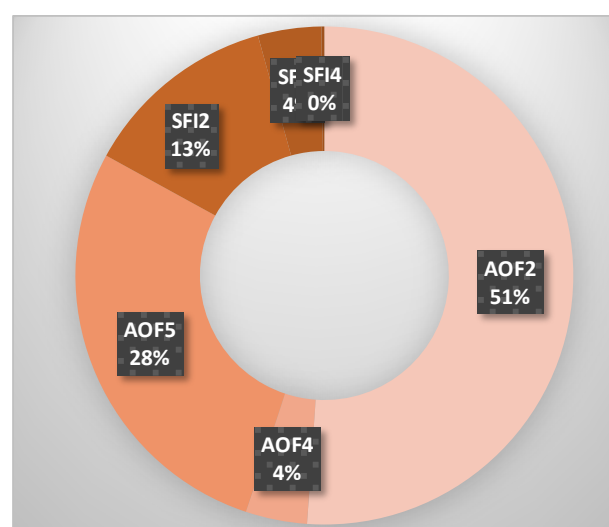
Budget

Overall budget for this intervention is **CHF 405,525**. Summary page of the budget is below:

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		<i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i>
DREF OPERATION		
MDRTD021 - CHAD - FLOODS IN NDJAMENA & LOGONE ORIENTAL		15/08/2022
Budget by Resource		
Budget Group		Budget
Shelter - Relief		2,573
Construction Materials		1,176
Clothing & Textiles		1,352
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		5,733
Utensils & Tools		224,520
Cash Disbursement		37,926
Relief items, Construction, Supplies		273,280
Distribution & Monitoring		3,381
Transport & Vehicles Costs		8,820
Logistics, Transport & Storage		12,201
International Staff		19,845
National Society Staff		8,342
Volunteers		7,850
Personnel		36,038
Workshops & Training		46,085
Workshops & Training		46,085
Travel		9,138
Information & Public Relations		1,617
Office Costs		1,176
Communications		588
Financial Charges		653
General Expenditure		13,171
DIRECT COSTS		380,774
INDIRECT COSTS		24,750
TOTAL BUDGET		405,525

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	207,273
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	
AOF4	Health	16,203
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	113,088
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	51,505
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	16,673
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	783
TOTAL		405,525



Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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

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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.

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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

