



Chadian Red Cross volunteers support the affected population moving from flood affected to safe areas.

Appeal No: MDRTD021	To be assisted: 239 054 people	Appeal launched: 24/10/2022
Glide No: FL-2022-000287-TCD	DREF allocated: CHF 405 525	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation Start date: 24/10/2022	Operation End date: 31/10/2023	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 3 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 5 million

TIMELINE

- August 2022:** CHF 405,525 is allocated by the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), targeting 6,000 people (2,100 people in Logone Oriental and 3,900 people in N'Djamena).
- September 2022:** UNOCHA reports that heavy rains have fallen in the south of the country, causing the Chari and Logone rivers (which join in the capital N'Djamena) to overflow forcing 71,532 people (11,922 households) to leave their homes and take refuge in public spaces in N'Djamena.
- October 2022:** The transitional president declares a state of emergency and calls on humanitarian agencies to help the government in its efforts to meet the needs of disaster victims.
- October 2022:** Deployment of the IFRC's disaster management capacity from the IFRC Cluster in Bangui (CAR) to support the Chad Red Cross in planning and scaling-up the response.
- October 2022:** The IFRC launches an emergency appeal for CHF 5 million to support 239,054 people for 12 months.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Since 2020, Chad has experienced severe annual flooding, causing considerable damage to livelihoods, homes, schools, and health facilities displacing thousands of families. At least twenty of the country's 23 provinces are affected by these flooding phenomena, which have given the Chadian people no respite since 2020. This year, the flooding has taken on alarming proportions, with dramatic consequences for the whole country.

Beginning in early August 2022, Chad experienced unprecedented torrential rains causing significant damage in several parts of the capital, N'Djamena. These rains persisted until late September and floods expanded to many provinces, causing catastrophic levels of human and material damage, as well as loss of livelihoods for a significant portion of the population.

The Chad Red Cross (CRC) began assisting populations in N'Djamena right after the initial floods, but assessments carried out in 17 provinces by National Society teams between 5 August and 25 September found that a total of **747,588 people (125,269 households) had been affected by the flooding**, including 56,607 houses destroyed; 1,112



Volunteers from the Chadian Red Cross branch lead people out of the floods and provide first aid in the affected areas.

water points and wells disrupted; and 325,184 hectares of inundated agricultural land. In the province of Mayo-Kebbi Est, 228,708 people were affected, followed by Tandjilé (138,831 people), Mandoul (97,098 people), and Sila, (72,726 people).

On 8 September 2022, new rains spread to the south of the country, causing the Chari and Logone rivers (which meet in the capital N'Djamena) to overflow and thus, forcing 71,532 people (11,922 households) to leave their homes to take refuge in public spaces in N'Djamena.

The President of Chad declared a state of emergency on 19 October and called on humanitarian organisations and Chad's partners to help the government in its efforts to meet the needs of those affected. Following this declaration, two sites for displaced persons were identified in N'Djamena by municipal authorities, in Toukra and Melezi. Another site was identified a few days later in Koundoul (in the locality of Chari Baguirmi located 20 kilometres from N'Djamena). Seven other spontaneous sites were identified in which the victims gathered by themselves (Pont Nguéli, Walia Eglise, Karkandjérié, Walia Lycée, Siguété, Mandjafa, and Mara Drote Kotoko). The overflow of rivers continued for several weeks, exposing several districts of the capital to the risk of flooding.

Many affected families have set up makeshift camps along highways and embankments – even in cemeteries – where they live completely exposed, with minimal protection from rain, heat, and mosquitoes, and limited access to food and drinking water.

Heavy rains continued uninterrupted throughout November, aggravating the situation in the most affected areas. As of January 2023, the majority of the displaced population was unable to return to their homes.

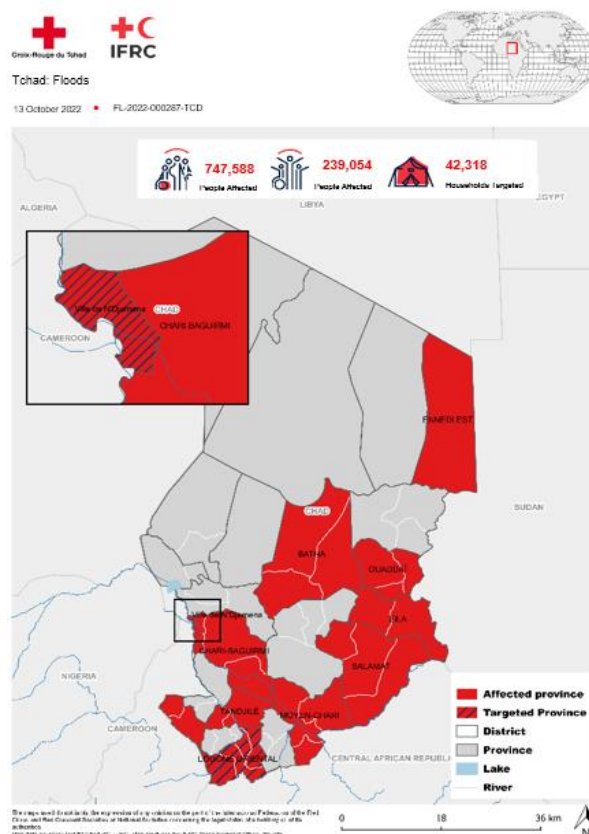
About 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas and much depends on subsistence agriculture and humanitarian aid. Consecutive floods, the economic downturn, civil unrest, and the effects of climate change and COVID-19 have exacerbated an already fragile situation. The results of the harmonised framework (*Cadre Harmonisé*) of March 2022 already indicated that 2.1 million people will be in a situation of severe food and nutritional insecurity (phases 3 and 4) for the period from June to August 2022 (SISAAP, March 2022). This indicates that most of the affected populations were already

food insecure before the impact of the current floods.

It is likely that poor access to health services before the floods, with limited numbers of health workers, facilities, and supplies, poor roads, and the lack of transport, as well as cultural beliefs, will aggravate health indicators in the country during the disaster period. More than two-thirds of child deaths in Chad are due to preventable infectious diseases, such as diarrhoea, malaria, and pneumonia.

In line with the role of the CRC as an auxiliary to the public authorities, the Ministry of Public Health, along with other associated ministries, has asked the CRC to help support the affected population by indicating the highly impacted areas requiring humanitarian assistance, among which are the seven provinces (Salamat, Sila, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Batha, Mandoul, and Moyen Chari) covered by this Emergency Appeal.

Severity of humanitarian conditions



According to the CRC's assessments coordinated with other humanitarian partners, many submerged and destroyed houses in flood-affected areas are built with local materials. As sources of income have been affected by the floods, the ability of families to

build back better is very limited. There has been a significant displacement of families who have moved to makeshift shelters on higher ground or to host families or public buildings, or along main roads, and even in cemeteries. Many families lack shelter and essential household items (bedding, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, basic kitchen utensils, etc.).

The floods caused significant damage to local food production, with most farms submerged. Many animals have drowned, and others have been sold because families are unable to keep them alive. Due to consecutive years of widespread flooding, seasonal livelihoods, such as planting during the lean season, are no longer an option for people living in flood-affected areas. A food shortage has been seen at the household level as daily meals have been reduced, with some people content to eat 'wild foods such as dried water lily bulbs and any fish they can catch.

The displacement puts additional pressure on the host community's very limited food stocks in some places. The local market supply chain has been affected and there are reports of increased prices for food and household items.

Some health facilities have been damaged and access to primary healthcare services is very poor. Families fear the high risks and exposure to diseases, such as malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea, cholera, and skin problems. Many communities report deaths from snake bites, when snakes run through houses, or when people repair dikes to try to keep water out. Many health facilities lack basic medicines and medical supplies, sanitation, and hygiene materials.

Some assessments reported very limited sanitation, with cases of open defecation. In some instances, people must drink unsafe water from rivers and flood waters but are unable to treat it because they lack utensils for boiling and filtering.

As the floods intensify, women, girls, and children continue to bear the brunt of the problems related to disruptions in families, and separation, along with increased mental health and psychosocial burdens. The situation of food insecurity adds immense pressure to an already stressed population, especially senior citizens and people with disabilities. In many places, young girls and women are responsible for feeding their families, which puts them at protection risk. Senior citizens, female-headed households, orphans, and child-headed households will be significantly affected as their livelihoods are uprooted and no one cares for them.

Access is a major challenge, with the affected communities continuing to be isolated and cut off from aid as roads, bridges, and airstrips have been submerged. In response, CRC volunteers are using canoes and boats to reach stranded communities. The security situation across Chad also remains volatile, following violent riots by some opposition parties and civil society to contest the results of the Inclusive National Political Dialogue. Weapons are plentiful and readily available in many towns in Chad, and criminals are often armed. Regular reports point to inter-communal violence in some areas, mainly between nomadic communities and farmers. There are also reports of sporadic fighting between ethnic groups in some parts of the country.

The rainy season in Chad traditionally extends from August to October. However, the rains in 2022 started early with heavy downpours like in recent years - likely linked to climate change. The aftermath of the disaster is expected to continue in the coming months before floodwaters recede and families can start returning to their homes.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The CRC is one of the most experienced national organisations in flood management in Central Africa. At the country level, the National Society is a pioneer of all national and local humanitarian organisations. For several decades, the CRC has notably distinguished itself in the management of complex crises combining floods,

epidemics, population movements, urban violence, inter-ethnic conflicts, and food security. In the field of flood management, the National Society has accumulated several good practices and lessons learned during the flood relief operations of 2018, 2019, and 2020, which will be very useful in the management of this operation. In terms of lessons and good practices drawn from these operations, the IFRC can cite the following elements:

- The CRC is present in the 10 districts of N'Djamena, in the 23 provinces of the country (including the province of N'Djamena), and is well accepted by communities at all levels.
- The CRC is well-positioned in the different clusters (WASH, Shelter/AME, Health, surveillance, food security, etc.).
- The CRC HQ and branches have developed contingency plans for floods and other hazards, and worked with partners to build-up the operational capacity of its staff and volunteers.

In parallel with the various DREF operations, the government has entrusted the distribution of food to the CRC for populations affected by COVID-19 and at risk of a food crisis. The National Society also participates in meetings (virtual and in person) on all topics related to its mandate and its missions in Chad.

Before the DREF allocation on 18 August 2022, the CRC was among the first to deploy 210 volunteers to the field. These volunteers are working tirelessly around the clock with local authorities to help communities protect themselves and prepare for another unexpected increase in flooding. CRC volunteers provide first aid, raise awareness of water-borne diseases and promote hygiene, help evacuate victims and their belongings from flooded areas; and provide psychosocial support to vulnerable people in places of relocation and elsewhere where the need arises.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

For this year's floods, the CRC has once again placed itself at the forefront of disaster preparedness and response, working closely with national and local authorities, alerting local branches, and having mobilised volunteers with local authorities for assistance activities. As an auxiliary to the public authorities in the field of health and a member of the national disaster management committee, the CRC also participates in coordination meetings at all levels (national, provincial, and local) with government experts and other humanitarian partners.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

IFRC Secretariat: 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 installed programme officer in N'Djamena. The IFRC is currently being asked to support the strategic and programmatic decisions in response to the 2022 floods. The IFRC also supports the National Society in the mobilisation of funds through the DREF and other engagements with different donors, and will be able to further reiterate to the CRC its contribution and technical expertise in the development of CVA programmes (transfer of the mobile money type).

French Red Cross: The French Red Cross established an office in Chad in 1998 and has considerable expertise in community health, and the prevention and control of epidemics, including cholera, disaster risk reduction, etc. This expertise is now being used to support the National Society in coping with the current floods.

Luxembourg Red Cross: The Luxembourg Red Cross officially established a presence in Chad in 2019, and is using its shelter expertise to guide the National Society in the strategic and operational considerations of the flood response.

ICRC: The ICRC, present in Chad since the end of the 1970s, brings all of its cumulative expertise to the National Society and can in this case, contribute to the emergency response to deal with the floods of 2022, as was the case during previous crises.

Overall, all IFRC members in Chad are hard at work pooling their efforts, resources, and expertise, to make a significant contribution to the proposed emergency response. A crisis committee was set up at CRC headquarters in N'Djamena, with the effective participation of representatives of all the Participating National Societies (PNSs), the IFRC, and the ICRC. This committee holds regular coordination meetings during which information on the floods is shared with all participants, and conclusions and resolutions are taken to support the interventions of the CRC in the field.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

In terms of support for the response, several international NGOs and UN agencies are operating in Chad, under the responsibility and coordination of the National Disaster Management Agency. All activities are approved by this entity, which ensures that urgent needs are met regardless of geographic location. For now, external partners have provided clean water and reinforced hygiene and sanitation promotion with the construction of latrines in disaster-affected areas, mostly in N'Djamena. Other NGOs donated essential household items to affected households in N'Djamena and the provinces. UNICEF provides drug kits for the treatment of malaria cases, while the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity has carried out regular assistance activities, including the distribution of kits containing essential household items to several thousand disaster-stricken families in the affected provinces.

3. Gaps in the response

Humanitarian actors are currently assisting flood victims in the provinces of Logone Occidental, Guéra, Kanem, Barh-El-Gazel, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Sila, and Tandjilé, and also in N'Djamena, covering roughly 80,000 people, or 14,000 households. This assistance consists of food parcels, essential household items, and health promotion and prevention activities, as well as medicines and support for health centres in the affected areas. However, much more needs to be done to cover the remaining gaps. Following a request from the government to scale up assistance, UNOCHA is providing supporting the government in assessing the capacity across the various partners (UN agencies, international and local NGOs, and the RCRC Movement) as well as the mapping and monitoring of the response. The CRC started responding to the floods through a DREF launched in early September, is scaling up its response in the face of dire needs, and is fulfilling its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian action. The CRC's interventions during the period of the disaster made it possible to provide first aid, raise awareness of diseases transmitted by water, and promote hygiene, in addition to helping evacuate victims and their property. Psychosocial support to vulnerable people in places of relocation and elsewhere was also provided where the need was apparent.

Only two of the seven regions targeted by this Emergency Appeal were covered during the initial response (DREF). An emphasis was placed on health promotion actions and the distribution of aqua tabs to 1,000 households. Of the 1,000 targeted households, only 40 per cent benefited from the distribution of rehabilitation materials. This coverage remains extremely insufficient given the extent of the situation and the expectations of the affected populations, whose situation is deteriorating day by day.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The CRC requires additional human resources support at the national level and the level of the directorates, mainly in the seven provinces of the targeted intervention. The CRC will deploy the NDRTs within the existing response structure in the respective branches/units to avoid building parallel systems and optimise the response. The need to deploy an IFRC programme coordinator, with disaster management capabilities and a longer-term operational support structure will be discussed with the CRC and in coordination with the PNS.

Some of these areas are subject to recurrent attacks by armed groups. Regular risk assessments are carried out by the ICRC, which takes the lead in security management for the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC). Heavy

rains and damage to infrastructure have reduced physical accessibility and community access to markets. The CRC has local resources and experience to deal with such situations using boats and canoes, but these means could be confronted with the problems of maintenance and normal wear and tear that will have to be taken into account.

The use of cash transfers will be prioritised across all sectors to reduce procurement risks and increase the dignity and freedom of choice of affected populations. However, their use will be subject to market availability and in-kind distributions will be used where there is no access to markets due to flooding. If COVID-19 cases increase, staff may not be able to travel to operational areas, which may delay reaching out to affected communities. This problem can be solved, in part, through online forums and training webinars, as well as other distance learning materials.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This Operational Strategy is part of a Federation-wide approach. The Secretariat and members of the Federation work together within the framework of a single plan based on a joint analysis of the needs and the intervention priorities identified by the CRC. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral and nationally funded activities) and help to leverage the capacities of all Federation members in-country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact. As part of the Federation-wide approach, a reporting system will be put in place to ensure joint monitoring, Federation-wide visibility, and coordinated implementation.

Since the onset of the crisis, through bilateral support under the Federation-wide approach, the French Red Cross has pledged close to 500,000 euros in cash and in-kind support to the CRC.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

To enable the CRC to address the needs of 144,000 people affected by the 2022 floods in seven provinces through the IFRC Secretariat's multilateral support (out of the 239,054 people to be assisted via the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal) to meet their basic needs in a safe and dignified manner, and to recover from the crisis and strengthen their resilience to shocks. This emergency appeal is a component of the IFRC Country Plan and therefore, the recovery process will continue beyond the timeframe of this appeal and will include working with communities on disaster risk reduction, housing reconstruction, and adapted livelihood restoration.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

The rainy season in Chad traditionally extends from August to October. However, the rains in 2022 started early with heavy downpours like in recent years - likely linked to climate change. The aftermath of the disaster is expected to continue in the coming weeks before floodwaters recede and families can start returning to their homes. As of January 2023, most of the families are unable to return home.

As such, it is expected that the number of people affected will continue to increase and that the emergency period will be prolonged with families displaced for a longer period. It may, therefore, be necessary to devote more support to the emergency phase.

Food prices are likely to rise due to the lean season and the import of most necessities. The CRC will urge the authorities to support the verification of prices in the markets, and also ensure that market disruptions are immediately reported to the authorities for action. This advocacy will include maintaining monetary values so that the basic needs of the population are met. In addition, the transfer value of the Multi-Sector Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) is set in the West African CFA franc.

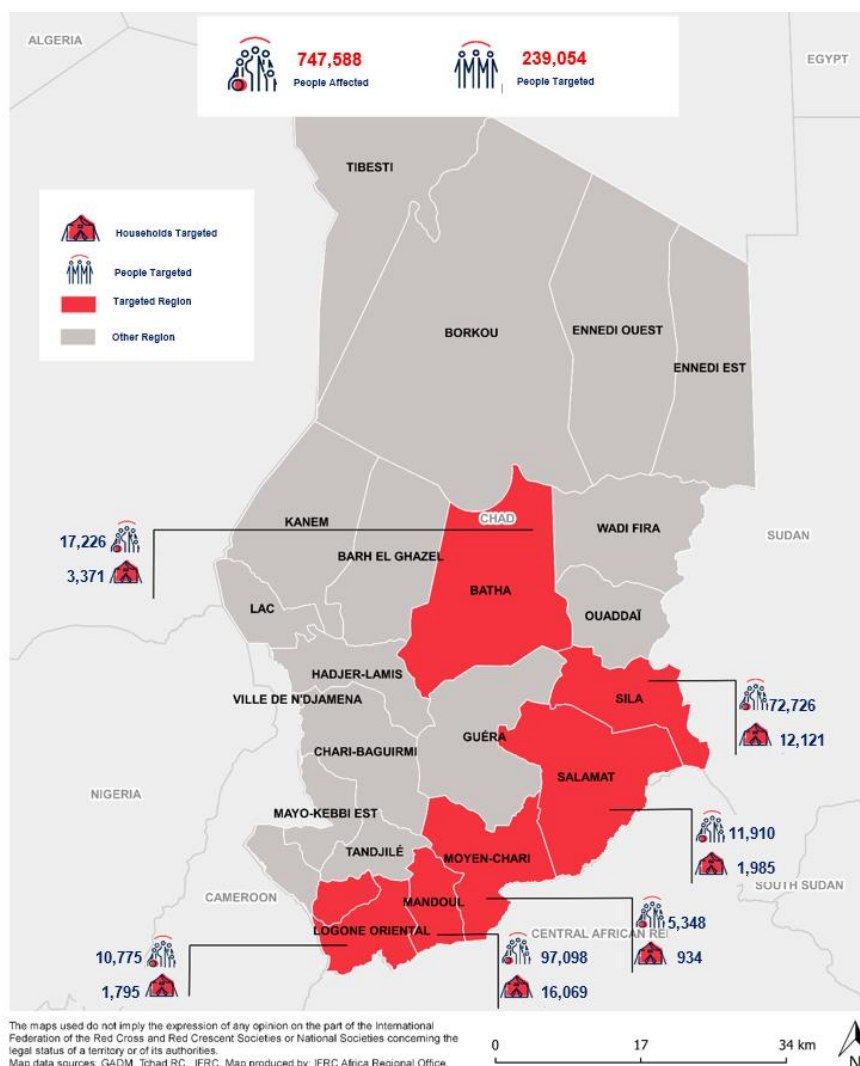
Targeting

1. People to be assisted

Based on the assessment by the CRC, the focus of the Emergency Appeal will be to assist 239,054 people (42,318 households) across seven affected provinces so they can cover their existing needs, and where other partners are not present in sufficient numbers. This includes Mandoul (97,098 people), Sila (72,726 people), Logone Occidental and Batha (23,971 people), Salamat (11,910 people), Logone Oriental (10,775 people), and Moyen Chari (5,348 people).

Given this Operational Strategy is part of a Federation-wide appeal, the Secretariat's multilateral target is 60 per cent of the total operational target across the seven provinces, and the planned operation will follow this target (144,000).

Areas for intervention were defined considering: (1) the provinces most affected/at risk based on the number of people impacted, the number of houses and agricultural land destroyed by the floods versus the number of actors present in these provinces, (2) access to provinces and communities, and (3) the CRC's operational capacity in these areas, including branches, number of staff and volunteers, and number of vehicles.



The CRC will pay particular attention to groups most exposed to hardship and those with the greatest protection risks. These include people with disabilities (about 15 per cent of people affected), senior citizens, children, households headed by women, large households, the chronically ill, and pregnant and breast-feeding women. On average, 40 per cent of households impacted by the flooding are headed by women so specific protection safeguards will be put in place to prevent and mitigate risks, as well as inclusion measures to ensure access to services provided by the CRC.

The CRC's strategy consists of avoiding any overlapping of actions in progress within the framework of the DREF operation and actions currently planned under the Emergency Appeal. The provinces of N'Djamena and Logone Oriental, which were initially targeted at the DREF operational stage, will be less of a focus for this next level. Only a few areas of Logone Oriental, which were mapped for high-priority actions during the September assessment, are included in the targets of this Emergency Appeal. It is worth mentioning, for a better understanding, that Logone Oriental is one of the most vulnerable provinces in Chad, with critical indicators in every vital sector contributing to the human development index. The province is not only prone to complex disasters but also lacks minimum socio-community equipment and very few humanitarian aid agencies are present to face these challenges.

2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability


The CRC will focus on families that have been displaced and lost their homes and immediate livelihoods, and will prioritise households where the cumulative consequences of protracted food insecurity and flooding have particularly weighed on women and girls, who are also at increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), as well as on older people and people with disabilities, making these groups particularly vulnerable.

The CRC will ensure that the operation meets the immediate needs of the most vulnerable populations by involving committees of the targeted and non-targeted populations. These committees will guarantee the responsibility of the operation by dealing with any complaints from the targeted and non-targeted populations following the various strategies developed by the National Society (disaster management, combatting gender-based violence, CEA, etc.)

Finally, the CRC will work to improve inclusion, participation, diversity, and social cohesion in communities following the minimum standards of the IFRC on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) in emergencies. Staff and volunteers will be oriented on age, gender, and diversity sensitivity, protection, risks of exclusion, and referrals in line with the Movement's Minimum Protection Approach (MPA), as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).


PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

 <p>Shelter, Housing, and Settlements</p>	Female > 18: 31,750	Female < 18: 43,130	CHF 900,000
	Male > 18: 26,473	Male < 18: 42,647	Total target: 144,000
Objective:	Communities in areas affected by the floods restore and strengthen their security and well-being through emergency shelter and settlements, and essential household items.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Technical assistance for all of the 144,000 people targeted (i.e. 24,000 households):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Soft” activities will be carried out during the critical phase of the emergency through CRC volunteers with all of the 144,000 people targeted, in the form of awareness-raising on construction techniques (PASSA), and rehabilitation and maintenance of emergency shelters. • Risk communication and community engagement services (interpersonal and mass communications) on the protection of affected people, in connection with shelters, will be carried out among the 144,000 people targeted by this project. <p>In-kind assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,200 households (i.e. five per cent of those exposed to risks among the 24,000 households) will receive emergency shelter as well as essential household items: shelter kits, tarpaulins, kitchen utensils, impregnated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and solar lamps. The procurement 		


and distribution of these items will be coordinated with the health, WASH, and PGI sectors.

- 3,900 households will be targeted with conditional cash and voucher assistance and technical support to enable them to return home, and rebuild and repair their homes. The most vulnerable people will be targeted, including single mothers, households with separated children, households headed by people with disabilities, and the elderly. Technical support will be provided by trained volunteers from the CRC and Community Disaster Response Teams (CBDRT) to help them access markets, etc.

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 5,180	Female < 18: 6,440	CHF 700,000
	Male > 18: 4,490	Male < 18: 5,490	Total target: 21,600
Objective:	The most affected communities improve their access to essential food and household products and services.		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash grants will be made (at least three tranches) via money transfer (mobile telephone service is already under contract with the CRC), for 3,600 households targeted (representing the most vulnerable, i.e. 15 per cent of 144,000 people). Cash is intended to meet their food and basic needs and prevent further food security and protection problems. • The minimum multi-sector survival expenditure basket (SMEB) in force in Chad will be used as a reference. The SMEB sets the minimum cost necessary for a household to meet their acute needs and maintain their life, the calculation includes food and household items, and other considerations like medicines, transport, etc. • Market assessments in all selected areas to determine cash flow feasibility. Reference will also be made to the joint market monitoring initiative – a monthly data collection exercise launched by the task force providing indicative information on key commodities. 		

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health/Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 31,750	Female < 18: 43,130	CHF 500,000
		Male > 18: 26,473	Male < 18: 42,647	Total target: 144,000
Objective:	The immediate health risks to the affected population are reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are mitigated.			
Priority Actions:	<p>1. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Through its information feedback management system (CEA), the CRC will ensure the identification, listening, and referral of affected people to the services in charge of mental health and psychosocial well-being. This service will be available to 100 per cent of the target population (144,000 people, representing 24,000 households), through the following activities: Provision of PFA, and psychosocial support, creation, and equipment of an information and management centre for "feedback information", and the creation and management of "child-friendly spaces". b. Organisation of trainings for volunteers, staff, and local leaders on CEA, PSS in emergencies, training of team leaders and staff/volunteers on the Minimum Protection Approach (MPA), organisation of awareness sessions, and making referrals to appropriate structures, and follow-up on referrals. <p>2. Community Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appropriate community health support will be given to 24,000 households (representing 100 per cent of the targeted households): The CRC will organise a three-day training on epidemic control for volunteers in the targeted locations. These volunteers are expected to monitor their localities and provide vital messages to communities to keep them safe from waterborne diseases, vector-borne diseases, and COVID-19. Promoting safe hygiene practices will be core to the volunteer work being done with communities. b. Nutrition service messaging, including the education of mothers and caregivers on infant and young child feeding will also be provided, while supporting referrals to outpatient therapeutic programmes for children with acute malnutrition (severe/moderate acute malnutrition). <p>3. Medical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Physical and Psychosocial (FA) First Aid Services: The CRC will provide lifesaving first aid services throughout the 12 months of the operation to those in need amongst the 			

144,000 people targeted. This will include first aid training, targeting 110 CRC volunteers per province, and the procurement of 11 first aid kits per province to provide the required services in the seven targeted provinces.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18: 31,750	Female < 18: 43,130	CHF 500,000
Male > 18: 26,473	Male < 18: 42,647	Total target: 144,000

Objective:


The risks of water-related diseases in the communities targeted by the recovery phase are reduced in a sustainable manner.

Priority Actions:


- 1.** Promote knowledge, attitudes and practices in hygiene and sanitation to 24,000 households, i.e. 100 per cent of the total targeted population: The CRC will carry out refresher training (one promoter of hygiene for 50 households) for volunteers to conduct hygiene awareness among targeted communities with an anticipated high risk of diarrhoea, thus preventing water related diseases, alongside the distribution of hygiene items. The CRC will also train volunteers in menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and provide targeted women and girls with MHM kits.
- 2.** Improved access to clean and safe drinking water for targeted critical households in remote areas: the CRC will improve access to drinking water through the rehabilitation of water points, and aims to repair/rehabilitate 21 existing boreholes (three in each of the seven targeted provinces).
- 3.** Alongside the package of essential household items, the CRC will distribute household water treatment and hygiene items (bucket, jerry can, filter cloth, PUR sachets and 450 grams of soap/person/month). The distribution will be accompanied by education sessions on the proper use of the distributed items.
- 4.** Provision of sanitation facilities to the 1,200 most severely affected households (out of the 24,000 targeted households) which received no support from other partners (representing 7,200 people) but are targeted for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of shelters. This will allow the targeted households to return and rebuild or repair their homes, including their latrines. The operation will also support community construction of culturally appropriate latrines by involving community sanitation committees and training local artisans. This action will be coordinated and implemented with the shelter project.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 <p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p>	Female > 18: 31,750	Female < 18: 43,130	CHF 50,000
	Male > 18: 26,473	Male < 18: 42,647	Total target: 144,000
<p>Objective:</p>	Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive by addressing the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.		
<p>Priority Actions:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CRC will work to improve inclusion, participation, diversity, and social cohesion in communities following the minimum standards of the IFRC on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) in emergencies. Staff and volunteers will be oriented on age, gender, diversity sensitivity, protection, risks of exclusion, and referrals in line with the Movement's Minimum Protection Approach (MPA), as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Among the essential household items, the CRC will include solar lamps to improve safe access around temporary shelters and latrines, etc. 2. The CRC will train staff and volunteers, community leaders, frontline workers, and teachers on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, conduct community awareness sessions on systems of orientation, conduct security audits, ensure the provision of survivor-centred support, and the establishment of a help desk in health facilities, as well as the dissemination of the PSEA to staff/volunteers and communities. The CRC will establish a complaints and feedback mechanism, provide support to survivors of abuse/violence, and conduct periodic follow-up for an effective response. In cases of intimate partner violence and rape, the CRC will provide psychosocial support and referral to medical care and other services related to sexual and gender-based violence (protection, legal), etc. 3. When reviewing targeting methodologies, the CRC will ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation at the household level is done to determine who should be the main recipient of the collection of cash/items and who should go to the market. • Engagement of all household members in gender focus groups. • Engagement on child protection issues. <p>In accordance with and in compliance with the Data Protection Code of Conduct, the CRC will ensure access to and improvement of Restoring Family Links (RFL) services for host communities and people displaced through the following activities: disseminating RFL to community leaders and members, organising phone call sessions to quickly re-establish</p>		


contact between separated family members, collecting messages of safety and well-being (or Red Cross messages, if applicable), registration of unaccompanied minors and vulnerable persons (and potential family reunification) and the collection of tracing requests, and ensuring qualitative follow-up. This will be done while also supporting (including coaching) RFL volunteers and follow-ups, distributing and collecting Red Cross messages, opening tracing requests, and training volunteers.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 31,750	Female < 18: 43,130	CHF 15,000
	Male > 18: 26,473	Male < 18: 42,647	Total target: 144,000

Objective: Develop and deploy standardised approaches for community engagement, and collecting and using qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives.

Priority Actions:

1. The implementation strategy proposed for this action will include a participatory approach through community engagement and the involvement of administrative authorities throughout the process, including assessments, targeting, and distribution operations. The PMER department, the CEA focal point, and the CRC community feedback manager will be called upon to implement the appropriate tools and mechanisms for risk management, community engagement and accountability. The results and recommendations of the perception survey previously conducted by the National Society as part of the response to COVID-19 will be used to determine the best communication channels for use in the intervention areas of this operation. Among other mechanisms, the CRC will set up, where they do not yet exist, targeting, complaints management, and feedback committees. The work of the PMER department and the CEA Focal Point in relation to the introduction of the CEA in the various phases of the management process of this operation will make it possible to guarantee the effective involvement of all categories of the population concerned, taking into account their opinions and wishes. The same mechanism will be used to manage sensitive information, and protection and confidentiality issues, in accordance with the CRC's strategy for the protection of vulnerable persons.


 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 31,750	Female < 18: 43,130	CHF 90,000
	Male > 18: 26,473	Male < 18: 42,647	Total target: 144,000

Objective: Communities located in high-risk areas are prepared and able to respond to disasters.

Priority Actions:

1. The CRC will develop/enhance and implement community action plans, including contingency plans, using simulation exercises; disseminate DRR key messages for public awareness and education; develop early warning and action systems linked to local or national weather systems; and train and equip community disaster response teams.
2. The CRC will train and equip Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) to participate in and support this response in all sectors, including cash and voucher assistance (CVA). This will also support capacity development for preparedness and future disasters.
3. As part of this intervention, the CRC will coordinate and form a partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and other important partners, in order to help to promote and contribute to adaptation to ongoing climate change strategies, including the tree planting and care initiative.

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 4,274	Female < 18: 5,806	CHF 400,000
	Male > 18: 3,851	Male < 18: 6,219	Total target: 20,150
Objective:	Strengthen national society development activities, including preparedness and response capacity.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational Support Services: Support functions will be put in place for technical and coordination roles, including human resources, logistics and supply chain, procurement, information technology (IT) support, communications, risk management, community engagement and accountability (CEA), learning, PMER, security, partnerships and resource development, and finance and administration. 2. National Society Development: Currently, the Movement is supporting the development of a new Strategic Plan 2022-2026 and an overarching National Society Development (NSD) framework, which outlines key development priorities and intervention areas by the CRC. The plan's priority components will be supported by this emergency appeal. 3. Preparedness and response capacity of National Societies: The overall NSD framework will be integrated into the strengthening of the coordination and management structure of this operation; branch development through training and equipping NDRTs, branch-level contingency planning, and supporting the improvement of branch capacity to conduct assessments and developing response plans; and building the 		

capacity of local volunteers and communities on components of disaster risk reduction (DRR), including early warning systems.



Coordination and Partnerships

Female > 18: 4,274	Female < 18: 5,806	CHF 90,000
Male > 18: 3,851	Male < 18: 6,219	Total target: 20,150

Objective:

Strengthen coordination and partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors.

Priority Actions:

1. Membership Coordination

- a. The platform of the Red Cross Movement in Chad has a well-established mechanism for the coordination of members. The IFRC Country Cluster delegation based in Bangui (CAR) coordinates all PNS activities in the country, maximising the opportunity to leverage available resources, both financially and technically. Most of the National Societies present in Chad (French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, and Italian Red Cross) have signed an integration agreement with the Operating National Society. Various coordination mechanisms have been established in line with strengthening Movement coordination and cooperation, to ensure continuity of support, capacity building, and guidance to the CRC. The IFRC, through its Country Cluster delegation, provides a legal basis to support membership.

2. Engagement with External Partners

- a. The CRC, at the national and regional levels, through its branches, participates with its partners in group meetings led by OCHA. The IFRC and PNSs will support the CRC in developing sustainable partnerships to strengthen its capacity and reach.

3. Movement Cooperation

- a. To strengthen coordination and cooperation with Movement-level partners, the CRC, PNSs, IFRC and ICRC will coordinate through established platforms such as the Technical Committee and Movement Operations Committee as well as the Movement's platform. The IFRC Cluster field office in N'Djamena has signed a security management agreement with the ICRC which manages the security of the IFRC and the PNSs present in the country. The ICRC also supports the CRC in national emergency management forums with other partners, provides situational analysis of conflict-prone areas to ensure that action is taken based on Red Cross and Red Crescent principles, and supports the CRC and the PNSs through logistical support.



IFRC Secretariat Services

Female > 18: 4,274	Female < 18: 5,806	CHF 400,000
Male > 18: 3,851	Male < 18: 6,219	Total target: 20,150

Objective:

Reinforce the services of the Secretariat to its members, through improved coordination, leading to efficient use of RCRC resources in country and increasing impact of the collective efforts

Priority Actions:

- 1. Coordination:** this FW Emergency Appeal will be implemented with the support of IFRC members present in country, including their bilateral contributions. Furthermore, activities will be streamlined taking in consideration ongoing actions in country, such as the ECHO PP project, which will be mutually reinforcing.
- 2. Human Resources:** CRC management and technical staff will manage the operation with the support of the IFRC cluster and country team. NDRTs and volunteers will be prioritised in this operation. Human resources support will be required to expand the operation while maintaining business continuity across the organisation, while a surge capacity will be deployed as needed to reinforce headquarters and branch capacities.
- 3. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER):** The IFRC's PMER unit will provide the information needed to support PMER functions in this response, which includes designing and guiding the team in rapid assessments and M&E requirements.
- 4. Information Technology (IT):** The CRC's IT capacity will be strengthened by adding staff and equipment, and internet facilities will be required (3G/4G portable devices) to facilitate coordination and reporting.
- 5. Logistics:** Local procurement will be conducted in accordance with standard IFRC and National Society procurement procedures, with support from the IFRC's regional logistics unit in Nairobi. Fleet assets will be deployed as needed. Assessments of logistics capacity and systems (including supply, transport, warehousing and fleet management) will be carried out where possible to improve the National Society's logistics infrastructure for hardware, software, capabilities, and readiness. Logistical support from the CRC will also be coordinated with the ICRC.
- 6. Finance and administration:** The IFRC will provide the necessary support for this operation to review and validate the National Society's budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance regarding expenditure justification procedures in addition to the review and validation of operational invoices.
- 7. Communications and advocacy:** Support will be provided to the National Society to increase its awareness raising and advocacy activities. At the regional level, the communications team will continue to engage the media and use social media to position the CRC as a key player in the response.

8. Security: All IFRC staff members are under the supervision of the ICRC and security management processes are in place within this framework. A safety orientation and briefing will be held for all response teams prior to deployment to ensure their safety and minimum security requirements will be strictly adhered to. All National Society and IFRC staff actively involved in the operations will complete the IFRC online training courses on security (personal security, security management or volunteer security) prior to deployment.

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Security in some of intervention areas could present potential risks during travel, which could block implementation.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the security situation in accordance with the existing Security Management Agreement for the IFRC and PNS movements in support of the CRC, in accordance with the ICRC National Security Agreement. All staff and volunteers must have completed the Stay Safe safety course, be informed, sign, and adhere to the code of conduct.
2. The security risk is related to the need to distribute cash in envelopes due to the lack of outlets and telephone network, which exposes the financial service provider/staff/volunteers who distribute the money.	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct cash distribution, if needed, will be applied through a dully vetted financial service provider.
3. During the rainy season (August to October/November) most roads in and out of N'Djamena, including in the seven provinces, become difficult, and some parts of the country may become inaccessible.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only option available is to use boats to access some of the areas. The CRC currently has standard operating procedures for vessels to guide the conduct of personnel. Follow local news and weather forecasts. Make sure all team members are in a safe place. During the rainy season: In areas prone to flooding, do not use the cellar or basement, as these areas can be extremely dangerous given the risk.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the road, if you reach a flooded area, turn around to avoid the risk of getting stuck in the mud. • If you are driving, stop and stay away from trees, power lines and waterways.
<p>4. During periods of flooding, there is an increased risk of malaria, cholera, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), and waterborne disease outbreaks. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic could worsen the situation, given its impact on health systems and the economy.</p>	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRC volunteers will receive additional training on proper handwashing and the use of alcohol-based sanitisers to stay safe during activities and to minimise the risk of COVID-19 infection. Face masks will also be provided to volunteers along with other personal protective equipment, such as rubber boots and gloves, to be used during vector control to destroy mosquito breeding sites and clear pathways.
<p>5. Road accidents</p>	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC/CRC safety rules and regulations regarding road safety, Stay Safe safety, and the code of conduct will be applied at all levels. • Strictly respect the rules of conduct. • Robust vehicles will be used and well-maintained. • Vehicles must be equipped with a first aid kit, fire extinguisher, spare tires, and emergency equipment. • Use of trained local drivers. • Monitoring of vehicle movements in the field. • A MEDEVAC plan will be in place. • All staff are trained in first aid. • Self-driving is prohibited unless you hold the appropriate local driver's license. • IFRC staff are not allowed to use public transport, buses, vans, or motorbikes. This includes national staff while on the job.
<p>6. Criminal activity (petty crime, theft of equipment, mission money and/or personal items)</p>	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal security awareness and related briefings to be provided. • Minimise the carrying of valuables/keep them locked-up in a safe place when you are at the hotel or apartment. • Walking safety precautions are advised for IFRC staff. • Stay aware of your surroundings – do not get distracted by talking on

- the phone or listening to music through headphones.
- Inform your colleagues of your whereabouts and the expected date of your return so they can alert IFRC security if you are late.
- Staff are advised not to walk alone, especially late at night.
- Avoid carrying valuables and subtly carry necessary items, such as cell phones.

Quality and accountability

The following indicators will be used to measure the actions:

#	Indicator
1	Number of households benefiting from emergency shelter and settlement assistance.
2	Percentage of respondents who report that the shelter solution has contributed to their long-term recovery.
3	Number of households that received multi-purpose cash grants.
4	Percentage of targeted households declaring that they have enough resources to reach their survival threshold.
5	Number of people reached by first aid services.
6	Number of households (people) reached by health messages.
7	Percentage of people reached by PSS and PFA activities.
8	Number of households having improved their daily access to drinking water.
9	Number of hand pumps repaired.
10	Percentage of the target population with access to an improved water source.
11	Percentage increase in personal hygiene knowledge.
12	Number of latrines built.
13	Percentage of sanitation facilities constructed and maintained by the target population.
14	Number of women and girls provided with menstrual hygiene support.
15	Number of people reached by awareness sessions on PGI and SGBV.
16	Number of victims of SGBV referred to services.
17	Number of people reached by DRR and climate change adaptation activities.
18	Number of community members trained (first aid, response, etc.).
19	Number of community early warning systems established.
20	The National Society has a functional data management system that informs decision-making and supports impact monitoring and reporting.
21	Percentage of staff trained in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).
22	The National Society has been reached with external support from the NSD which is aligned with the principles of the NSD contract.
23	The National Society has integrated and institutionalised community engagement and accountability into its policies, operations and procedures (with clear benchmarks).
24	Number of questions/feedback received through established feedback mechanisms and the feedback management mechanism.

Lessons learned from the DREF 2020 and 2021 flood operations in Chad have been incorporated into the development of this Operational Strategy.

A key area of quality and accountability will be the safeguards in place and the actions that will be taken to meet the requirements of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding. Actions may include completing the child safeguarding risk analysis; setting up screening, information and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; and the establishment of community feedback mechanisms and child-friendly information and participation. The CRC will ensure that the minimum protection approach is integrated into the annual training of national development teams and into each training programme.

References

Click here for:

- [Inondations au Tchad Opération DREF 2020](#)
- [Inondations au Tchad Opération DREF 2021](#)

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*



**For more information on the Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach*

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



OPERATING STRATEGY

MDRTD021 - Chad - Floods

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	2,589,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	850,000
Multi-purpose Cash	578,000

Health	439,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	506,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	56,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	44,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	116,000
Enabling Approaches	413,000
Coordination and Partnerships	37,000
Secretariat Services	40,000
National Society Strengthening	336,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	3,000,000

all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

Contact information

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Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)