



**CRT volunteers preparing distribution of Essential Household Kits to 85 families in Kouchaguine -Moura Camp ©CRC 2021 MDRTD019**

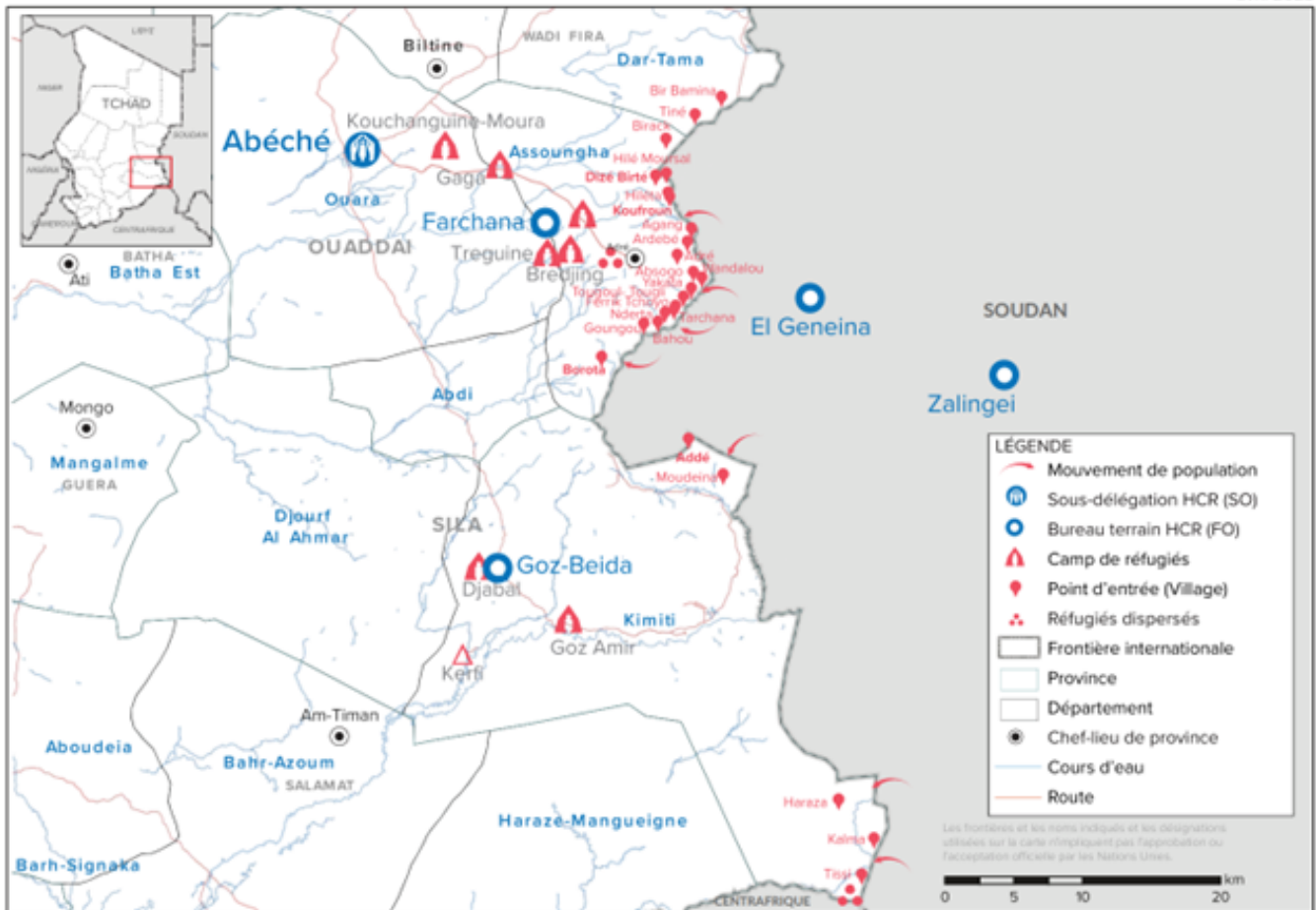
Appeal: <b>MDRTD022</b>	Country: <b>Chad</b>	Hazard: <b>Population Movement</b>	Type of DREF <b>Assessment</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 137,369</b>	
Glide Number:	People Affected: <b>20,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>10,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2023-04-26</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>2 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2023-06-30</b>	DREF Published: <b>2023-04-26</b>
Targeted Areas:	<b>Ennedi, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila</b>		

# Description of the Event



## TCHAD : Points d'entrée des réfugiés à l'Est Province du Wadi Fira, Ouaddaï et Sila

avril 2023



Sources des données : UNHCR, OCHA, OSM

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Map from UNHCR on population movement from Sudan @UNHCR report 18th April 2023

## What happened, where and when?

On April 15, 2023, clashes broke out in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, between rival factions of the military junta that rules the country. The clashes began when rapid support paramilitary forces launched attacks on key government sites. Fighting has continued uninterrupted since then in the capital and several parts of Sudan bordering Chad.

Following this resurgence of violence in Sudanese territory, population movements from Sudan to Chad were recorded via the UNHCR report of April 18, 2023. Population entries were recorded in Koufroune, Madjiguita, and Dize Birte villages. The United Nations system estimates between 10,000 and 20,000 the number of Sudanese have been deported to Chad, along the border with Sudan. They are mostly sheltering under trees, with a large number of women and children at risk among them.

The closing of the borders was officially announced by the Chadian authorities, but the entries of the Sudanese populations into Chadian territory continue to be recorded all along the border between the two countries. 4 provinces represent the entry points between Sudan and Chad.

- In Ouaddaï: The Villages of Koufroune, Madjiguita, Dize Birte
- In Sila: Talessa, Andriessa, Mogororo, Hille-Hissein, Krounou, Hadjardeda



- In Ennedi-Est: No movement so far
- In Salamat: No movement so far.

The exact number of people by province remains to be specified, but Tcahd is currently hosting the largest number of displaced people from Sudan following the clashes that began on April 15. That is nearly 20,000 people and the entries continue to be recorded. The reception points, the conditions of installation, orientation and humanitarian assistance for these families remain precarious and for the time being not covered. At the same time, the crisis in Sudan could worsen in the coming weeks and lead to more displacement of populations in Chad. According to reports from various partners, more than 200,000 have already migrated out of Sudan to neighboring countries including Chad. The lull time following the call by the international community for a ceasefire in Sudan, could be an occasion for a more frantic rush of displaced people towards the nearest border countries, including Chad which shares a border of more than 1000 km with Sudan. In the opinion of experts and observers of the Sudanese crisis, it is very likely that the trend of movements will certainly evolve upwards and over a long period in the weeks and months to come. Needs are also growing, particularly in terms of first aid, food assistance and psychological support. In the opinion of experts and observers of the Sudanese crisis, it is very likely that the trend of movements will certainly evolve upwards and over a long period in the weeks and months to come. Needs are also growing, particularly in terms of first aid, food assistance and psychological support. In the opinion of experts and observers of the Sudanese crisis, it is very likely that the trend of movements will certainly evolve upwards and over a long period in the weeks and months to come. Needs are also growing, particularly in terms of first aid, food assistance and psychological support.

Separately, in historical analysis, several Sudanese population movements across the border into eastern Chad regions have been observed since 2003. The most recent movement was recorded in December and January 2021, when approximately 4,029 Sudanese fleeing to Eastern Chad to seek refuge settled in the cross-border villages of Tougoul-Tougli, Ferrik Tchoyo, Ardebe, Tarchana, Adre, Hile Moursal, Agang, Hileta, Bahou, Yakata and Goungour. Most of them have requested asylum and humanitarian assistance from Chadian authorities and humanitarian workers (including UNHCR, WFP, Chadian Red Cross, etc.).

Knowing that Chad already hosts more than one million forcibly displaced people, including nearly 400,000 Sudanese refugees in the east of the country, this situation will further put pressure on the eastern part of the country.

## Current National Society Actions

<p><b>Other</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several meetings were organized for the activation of the branches and committees, but also coordination meetings with the IFRC delegation and regional office for contingency planning and strategic orientations of the CRC's response to the situation. The response plan was discussed with internal partners, and a DREF operation is underway to allow the collection of detailed information on the actual account situation. This will also be about quick starting information collection on needs, gaps and priorities while mobilizing resources and preparing the NS for a more serious scenario of the situation according to the current projections while providing immediate preliminary assistance to those in need.□</li> <li>• Staff and Volunteers are mobilized and ready for future orientations but also available to support the CRC's partners in the planned interventions.</li> <li>• The CRC contributed to the rapid assessments organized jointly with partners in Adre.</li> <li>• In each province, the CRC is actively involved and plays a key role in the crisis management committee.</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Society Readiness</b></p>	<p>The volunteers of the provincial committees of the CRC in Ouaddaï, Sila, East Ennedi and Salamat and more specifically in the border localities with Sudan were mobilised, informed and briefed appropriately in several first aid</p>



	simulation sessions on the protocols of the PSBC, the PSS and on the volunteer code and the code of conduct in situation humanitarian emergency.
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	The CRC's population movement contingency plan was activated immediately after the influx of the first cases of Sudanese refugees and others influx
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>The CRC has initiated meetings and set up exchange platforms with the partners involved in the response: internal movement and external. Meetings were held to inform the partners of the actions planned by the CRC.</p> <p>Coordination of the Movement will be ensured by the CRC with the technical support of the IFRC and the ICRC. The other PNS supports the CRC in specific areas: French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, and Italian Red Cross.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>A dozen seriously injured soldiers from the Sudanese army were also registered and hospitalized in Adré hospital. It was reported that 3 of these died in hospital as a result of their injuries. A few other seriously injured will be evacuated to the provincial hospital in Abéché. Chadian authorities are providing security along the border and have appealed for humanitarian aid to assist new arrivals.</p> <p>Detailed information on the situation is not available for the moment and secondary data reports do not make it possible to fully assess the situation, the extent of the needs, and especially the immediate priority needs by locality. The known entry points are numerous, and the security risk, capacity, and specific context are not fully evaluated per branch/province.</p> <p>In view of the above, the need to collect more information is relevant for the definition of a coherent, secure and coordinated intervention plan with the actions undertaken and to be undertaken by the other actors. Priority will be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out a detailed assessment of immediate needs in the 4 provinces and affected localities.</li> <li>• Carry out a medium and long-term assessment of the priority humanitarian needs of refugees and host communities.</li> <li>• Carry out an additional assessment of the security situation with particular emphasis on the provinces/localities affected by the crisis</li> </ul> <p>The CRC will make sure in all branches to collect and report information. Based on UNHCR SITREPs and internal information, the priority needs noted are access to water, shelter, food, health and some non-food items. People displaced in haste and fear have no means of access to basic needs. According to the UNHCR report, the humanitarian organizations working in the localities believe that if nothing is done urgently, the stocks of food for asylum seekers could run out in the next 3 to 5 days.</p>

## Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>IFRC</b>	Technical support and guidance, leadership meeting with partners and support in planning the intervention of the CRC. IFRC is also supporting migration leadership discussion and guidance to ensure coordinated and integrated analysis of the Sudanese displacement crisis in Africa and MENA. The Secretariat will continue providing the needed resources to ensure timely data
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	collection and relevant strategic and leadership discussions with country and regional stakeholders in this response both for Chad and others involved countries. This will then informed the possible next steps support as appropriate for Chad.
<b>ICRC</b>	Movement meetings are organized for the week of April 24 to clarify support needs and priorities as well as define plans for security for the teams deployed with the contribution of the ICRC, the IFRC.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	3 PNS have an effective presence in Chad. These include: the Italian CR, the French CR and the Luxembourg CR. Movement meetings are organized in the week of April 17 to 23 and another consultation and strategic meetings with all Movement partners, including the ICRC, is scheduled from April 24, 2023, at the CRC headquarters in Ndjamenà to clarify support needs and priorities. Initial discussions has started with PNS in-country

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government coordinates through CNARR (National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees, which leads the management committee for this crisis and organizes priority actions.</li> <li>• The Government has called for the support of humanitarian organizations in the management of this crisis which could worsen in the days to come.</li> </ul>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On April 18, a joint mission to assess the situation of new arrivals, made up of the CNARR, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and the CRC met the prefect of Adre, on the Sudanese-Chadian border. The mission was able to assess the needs on the ground and identify the actions to be taken.</li> <li>• Most actors are still in the phase of assessing and planning possible interventions.</li> <li>• For the UNHCR, two phases of assistance are envisaged: the 1st is immediate humanitarian assistance according to the identified priority needs (WASH, Food, NFIs, Shelter and Health) the first stage of which is the census of the refugee population; the 2nd phase is the relocation, on a voluntary basis, of asylum seekers away from the border area. Work on the second phase will begin shortly through the review of the contingency plan.</li> <li>• WFP plans food assistance in the coming days.</li> <li>• The UNHCR is planning a distribution of non-food items, mainly kits of non-food items and equipment for making water drinkable.</li> <li>• A border monitoring mission on the 24th with the CNARR.</li> <li>• A few NGOs, including Première Urgences and Médecins sans frontières, are already established in the area to provide first aid to new arrivals (vaccination, nutrition screening, etc.).</li> </ul>

### Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

Coordination system are defined for this type of crisis in the country:

- Crisis management committees have been set up in each province called CPA (Provincial Action Committees) and the CRC sits in each of them alongside the United Nations agencies.



- These committees are under the lead of the Government represented by the CNARR and in the context of this crisis, the UNHCR ensuring the Co-lead.
- Information is shared mainly within these committees and coordination meetings between intervention partners.
- The CRC also ensures a regular exchange of information with the UNHCR and movement partners on the actions undertaken, the situation of the displaced and the evolution of the crisis.
- The CRC also ensures its participation in coordination meetings (SG, Coord. Program) with external partners (OCHA) and the planning of each actor.
- A meeting with all the eastern partners present in Abeché is scheduled for 19 April. An inter-agency action plan will be developed as soon as a resource mobilization plan.

As an RCRC movement, technical and strategic meetings are conducted on a regular basis to define and update on the Sudanese displacement crisis in all bordering countries and analyzed the migration strategic approach for Africa and MENA.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to conduct a rapid assessment mission in the provinces of Ouaddaï and Sila where the mass influxes of people from Sudan are recorded, while ensuring monitoring and surveillance as well as readiness of NS branches on all the entry points of Ouaddaï, Sila, Ennedi-Est and Salamat.

Based on the field information as of April 23, NS will focus the assessment for the next 2 weeks on 2 regions Ouaddaï, Sila for now given that these are the current provinces where population entries are recorded. Immediate first aid will also be provided. Monitoring and readiness will however be carried out in all 4 provinces bordering Sudan. Regional Committees and Sub-Prefectural Committees will be mobilized.

### Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy of this DREF is essentially focused on conducting a rapid assessment mission and preparing the NS to respond effectively to the needs of Sudanese communities displaced in Chad due to the security crisis in Sudan

Indeed, the DREF will begin with the conduct of a rapid and detailed assessment mission, which should make it possible to (i) collect quantitative and qualitative information for a better understanding of the situation (including security and programming) currently prevailing in on the ground, in areas affected by the influx of new Sudanese refugees into Chadian territory; (ii) analyze the approaches and interventions already being implemented and identify any gaps or uncovered needs; (iii) recommend priority and complementary actions that would be supported by the DREF with programmatic options that respect humanitarian standards to facilitate decision-making

This first phase of preparation of the CRC as well as the intervention that will be deployed after the assessment mission, will take into account the volatility of the context and possible scenarios, but also the security context. All these 3 factors play an important role in the orientations of the assessment and response teams as well as the definition and revision (as needed) of intervention priorities.

The assessment mission, which will take place in the coming days, will take the form of a data collection visit to the field in the 2 provinces concerned, in particular Ouaddaï and Sila. It will allow, after analysis of the data collected, to formulate in an appropriate response DREF, a realistic operational strategy, relevant and in line with the real needs of the affected populations. This response DREF will follow on from this preparation DREF and will be published no later than one week after the organization of the assessment mission, to inform the stakeholders (movement partners, state and non-state partners, United Nations agencies, financial partners, etc.)



In parallel with this assessment mission, the CRC will continue (with the support of the IFRC) the preparation of the branches of the NS in the 4 provinces constituting the potential entry points while contributing to the establishment and management of immediate services in the humanitarian entry points. It will therefore be:

1) Ensure the readiness of the branches by building the capacity of the teams (volunteers and supervisors), ensuring their protection during the deployment in the different entry points of the 4 provinces bordering Sudan. The HQ and the NDRTs deployed in the branches will contribute to enhance the field team skills with a training package including training in health prevention and community health, RFL, management of entry points. Support from movement partners will be required for some of these trainings

- The teams deployed will be equipped and will benefit from a means of communication and protection during their deployment in all the localities affected and at risk in the 4 provinces.
- Establishment of monitoring teams for information feedback in the branches at risk: in Salamat and Ennedi Est.

2) The mobilization and deployment of human, logistical and material resources of the provincial and prefectural branches of the different current and at-risk entry points for preparation and an efficient response to the needs of the affected Sudanese populations and the vulnerable Chadian populations who host them. This includes the following strategic action points

- Ensure the mobilization and deployment of qualified volunteers for effective support to incoming populations in terms of reception, orientation, first aid, referral and promotion of good practices and basic gestures to prevent the spread of any disease which would aggravate current conditions.

- In all the main active points of entry, the CRC will set up a first aid team to provide first aid to injured persons (PS), psychosocial support (PSS), immediate assistance to affected persons and referrals. As a result, the majority of first aid kits will be directed to Ouaddai and Sila, but the provinces of Salamat and Ennedi Est will also benefit from this pre-positioning. Consideration of the specific needs of the most vulnerable people will be highlighted and messages adapted to refugee and host populations.

- The teams of volunteers and supervisors deployed in each main entry point will be able to contribute to reception, orientation and above all the dissemination of key messages on protection, health, WASH and prevention in general. It will also be a message promoting peace, an information message to families about services.

- In coordination with the CNARR and the UNHCR, contribute to the relocation or referencing according to the needs expressed.

- The CRC will also put in place a monitoring system for the situation in the 2 provinces currently hosting displaced people (Ouaddai and Sila) and the 2 other provinces identified as potential entry points (Ennedi Est and Salamat). This planning takes into account the possibility of expanding the entry points to other sites, because according to current forecasts, movements could be recorded all along the border depending on the evolution of the situation in Sudan.

### 3) Coordination

A coordination system is in place with existing platforms. Among others: the crisis committee where the CNARR has the lead; the response to the IDP crisis is under the co-lead of CNARR and UNHCR. The NS is part of all these platforms and is also attached to the different exchange platforms with movement partners and external partners. In the current humanitarian response, the response plan of the CNARR being still in development, the areas of strategic action of the partners of the crisis committee are still clearly defined. The technical/strategic presence in the field of the NS with the support of the secretariat for the collection of data in real time could also support operational coordination. The assessment will be conducted in coordination with the partners operating on this response, mainly with the support of the IFRC, the CNARR and the UNHCR. The IFRC will provide technical support with the deployment of a migration focal point as a surge or a mission. CRC volunteers will also be able to contribute, with a view to a coordinated and integrated response with other actors (UNHCR, WFP, Government of Chad, etc.) support reception, registration and distribution of food and non-food items; as well as the transportation of Sudanese refugees during this response

In addition, the strategy of this preparation DREF will contribute to the establishment/reinforcement of the leadership of the Movement, enhance the role of public auxiliary of the CRC and constant multi-sectoral operational



coordination (internal at the level of the movement) and (external with the government of Chad and other state actors).

#### 4) Cross-cutting sectors

The proposed strategy above, as well as the targeting, will be implemented primarily through a participatory approach of the community and local leaders of the host and displaced communities in order to guarantee involvement and acceptance. The assessment will take this area into account to identify appropriate communication and referral mechanisms. A feedback system will be set up on this basis. In the meantime, the volunteers will serve as relays of information and information sharing with the communities. Meetings and discussion groups will be organized with local leaders and administrative and security authorities to reinforce the actions of the CRC.

The National Society will ensure that the operation responds to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people by involving beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, to respect the principle of "do no harm" and respect for dignity. The principles of gender protection and inclusion will be disseminated and integrated into the operational process. The evaluation will make sure to define the gaps and appropriate protection, gender and inclusion mechanisms will be evaluated with the host and displaced communities and a system for managing complaints and filing will be set up in accordance with the preferences expressed. Clear, consistent and transparent guidance on health care rights and protection information, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse will be provided to the populations and accessible in several languages in order to reduce the risks of GBV. Internally, training on gender and inclusion protection standards will be given to the teams deployed as well as a briefing on the code of conduct and the policy relating to the protection of children and the management of unaccompanied children. The intervention of the CRC will aim to guarantee at each stage dignity, participation, security and fair and transparent access during the current phase and that of the response. Training on gender and inclusion protection standards will be given to the teams deployed as well as a briefing on the code of conduct and the policy relating to the protection of children and the management of unaccompanied children.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The NS will directly target 10,000 Sudanese refugees (1,700 households) who recently arrived in Chad following heavy fighting between the regular army and paramilitary rapid intervention forces in Sudan. Indirectly and out of respect for the principle of "do no harm", the NS will extend its humanitarian services to the vulnerable Chadian communities which host these refugees in the affected provinces and localities.

The 4 provinces currently listed as possible entry points for Sudanese refugees on Chadian territory are Sila, Ouaddai, Salamat, and Ennedi Est. The villages serving directly as entry points on the border line will be the main target of this DREF preparation operation.

Assessment, assistance and care actions will focus on the provinces already hosting displaced persons:

- In Ouaddai: mainly but not limited to it we will have the Villages of Koufroune, Madjiguita, Dizé Birte
- In Sila: mainly but not limited to it we will have Talessa, Andriessa, Mogororo, Hille-Hissein, Krounou, Hadjardeda

In the other 2 provinces, the NS will extend its preparation activities in terms of training and mobilization of volunteers to ensure rapid intervention according to the evolution of the scenario. In addition to the provinces above, it will be a question of ensuring the preparation of the prefectural cheese committees of Sudan in Ennedi-Est and Salamat.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Targeting follows the evolution of scenarios and the current situation. Priority will be given to the elderly, children under 5, pregnant women, breastfeeding women, people with specific needs (disabled), female heads of household, and single women.





Criteria may be revised according to the results of the assessment.

## Total Targeted Population

Rural %	Urban %
<b>88.00 %</b>	<b>12.00 %</b>
People with disabilities (estimated %)	
<b>15.00 %</b>	
Total targeted population:	<b>10,000</b>

## Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Risk of deterioration of the situation and negative evolution of the scenario with increasing numbers of refugees.	As the situation may change, it is essential that a detailed assessment is made initially and then followed up on an ongoing basis with the active involvement of the branches for daily feedback during the first weeks. Establish a communication and information exchange mechanism between the RCC and the Sudanese Red Cross.
Conflict between new arrivals and refugees already in Kouchaguine-Moura camp and/or host population over available resources and services	Establishment of a community engagement and accountability mechanism to ensure transparency during implementation and ongoing communication with communities.  Awareness on acceptance, pla promotion of peace will also be promoted among community leaders and a conflict management committee at community level could be created to facilitate the process in the event of incidents.
Delay in the intervention affecting the provision of emergency services by the NS; submitting field reports with supporting documents	A dedicated support will be provided for this intervention and all required support will be included on the staffing both from NS and Secretariat. A deployment of a rapid response team will be requested if needed to stregten the operational team. The monitoring and reporting issue will also be mitigate by the above me asures a clear monitoring plan.□ Financial arrangement also already set to speed the actions of NS.
Instability of the GSM telephone network in the affected areas.	Provision of reliable and adequate equipment to Char Red Cross field teams such as satellite phones and HF/VHF handsets in coordination with IFRC and ICRC.



Difficult access to remote border areas	NS will activate the branches directly at the border points to ensure the data collection are conducted in time. The access challenge being link also to the se
Case of declaration of a health epidemic (COVID19 and water-borne diseases, Dengue case)	Health and WASH prevention will be part of the activities prioritized in all the phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization activities on hygiene and health practices</li> <li>• Sensitization activities on COVID19 prevention practices</li> <li>• Distribution of protective equipment for volunteers and refugees.</li> </ul>

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation**

The Republic of Chad is experiencing a generally unstable security situation in most border areas with neighboring countries. Many communities are nested between the two countries in the border regions (ENNEDI-EST, OUADDAI, SALAMAT and SILA). The Chadian army has positioned itself along the border to secure the border area and the populations, including asylum seekers. A case of Gender-Based Violence was already identified on April 18 among women settled at the Chadian border in the locality of Midjiguita. FSR militias and other Arab individuals/groups continue, according to community sources, to prevent civilians from crossing to find refuge in Chad. Must S' Expect continued disruptions in the coming days following the closure of the Chad-Sudan border on April 15, following fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Sudan. On April 19, Chadian forces announced that they had intercepted and disarmed 320 Sudanese Armed Forces soldiers who had entered Chadian territory. An increased presence of security forces and road traffic disruptions in border areas are to be expected. The border between Chad and Sudan (in ENNEDI-EST, OUADDAI, SALAMAT and SILA) will remain closed in the coming weeks, as hostilities inside Sudan persist. The border is secured by a mixed Chadian-Sudanese force, but it remains porous and vulnerable. The interception of Sudanese Armed Forces troops took place as they were fleeing fighting with the Sudanese Security Forces. New refugee flows will increase pressure on public services and access to resources. Chadian President Mahamat Deby as of 24.04.2023 continues to position himself as a neutral party. On April 17, he called on regional leaders to play a mediating role in the conflict. This is the situation for 24.04.2023. Due to the ongoing armed confrontation in Sudan, the situation presents new challenges and changes every day to consider in planning. interception of Sudanese Armed Forces troops took place as they fled fighting with the Sudanese Security Forces. New refugee flows will increase pressure on public services and access to resources. Chadian President Mahamat Deby as of 24.04.2023 continues to position himself as a neutral party. On April 17, he called on regional leaders to play a mediating role in the conflict.

Hostilities in Sudan can harm the political, socio-economic, and even ethnic stability of Chad from the above links. In addition, the population flow brings in addition to GBV, cases of petty banditry already experienced during the population displacement crises in 2021 from Sudan and in 2022 from Cameroon. In addition, the security situation to be taken into account in this crisis includes:

- Possible attacks on humanitarian convoys (to be minimized) due to the presence of Chadian armed forces in the area.
- Possible risks of conflicts between asylum seekers and indigenous populations around the sharing of local natural resources.

For this reason, beyond the work of the technical teams and volunteers of the CRC in close collaboration with the government authorities, a security mission will be carried out, with the support of the IFRC, ICRC, and the PNS, in the areas affected by this crisis. The objective of this mission will be to assess the environmental safety and security of CRC staff and volunteers during the implementation of the operation. The security assessment mission will also update security rules and procedures in collaboration with the IFRC in Chad and assess/document the safety, security, and protection of refugees and CRC staff and volunteers.

The security aspect of the mission also consists of mapping access points, conflict-sensitive areas, meeting with



the NS focal point for security, the officials involved as well as local authorities who can give an official overview of the security context. in the country.□


The risk management and mitigation measures currently available are as follows:

- Th CRC is already working and will continue to work with the ICRC and the IFRC to monitor the security risk and adapt its intervention with appropriate mitigation measures.
- Already in progress, all deployed personnel and volunteers will be insured, and their safety will be improved by the covering of the emblem and the awareness made by the CRC on safer access, knowledge, and acceptance of its intervention.
- Safer access to be constantly prioritized with training to be provided to people active in the intervention and any movement will be based on the security situation and validated by NS, IFRC, and ICRC security; visibility and regular updates to all the team.
- Deployments of staff and volunteers will be monitored and validated in advance and a security update-sharing system will be established via the communication channels accessible in the intervention context. Field trips will be in a convoy of at least 2 vehicles.
- Missionaries should update their position and maintain constant contact with the security unit after passing each checkpoint, before departure, and upon arrival. In case of absence of movement during the day, it is advisable to carry out a morning and evening report.
- A safety briefing as well as completing the stay safe trainings is essential for each team (person) before going on a mission. After the mission, another debriefing is mandatory with the security unit.
- Follow all directives issued by the authorities.

It should also be noted that the entry areas have been reinforced by the Government and are highly militarized to strengthen security along the border with Sudan.



# Planned Intervention

	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 33,867
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	2000
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
#of volunteers confirming having been trained		100	
#of branch staff confirming to have been formed		20	
# of people assisted with the first relief		1000	
# of people assisted with the first psychological help		1000	
# of first aid kits purchased and dispatched to branches		40	
#of volunteers trained and deployed to first aid support		40	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<p>Under health, CC will ensure immediate first aid and PFA is provided with minimum prevention messages to the refugees and host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobilisation, briefing and deployment of branch volunteers in 2 provinces (Ouddaï and Salamat) at risk on community health, psycho-social support and first aid. Implementation in the 2 provinces of the activities of:</li> <li>- First aid. Construction/installation of 2 first aid stations with annexes showers and toilets, at the rate of 1 post per province (sheds, tents or barracks with Red Cross visibility to serve as a point information and orientation of refugees; but also, as a place of group for CRC volunteers.</li> <li>- Psychological first aid</li> </ul>	


	<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 3,195
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	10000
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
		2	

#PGI Services Mapping Report and PGI requirements - one per province	
#PGI and PSEAS training conducted	2
# of analyzes carried out: 2 (gender and childhood)	2
# of focal points report on the de- field studies over 2 months	16
#of staff trained in PGI and PSEAS who confirm having integrated the notions and skills	20
# of volunteers trained in PGI and PSEAS who confirm that they have integrated the concepts and skills	100
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of consultation sessions with target groups for the identification of safe locations, the identification of the most vulnerable groups, and specific protection needs.</li> <li>• Consideration of protection, gender, and inclusion in the assessment and constitution of the teams</li> <li>• Training of volunteers, and staff on the PGI, PSEA, and briefing on the code of conduct</li> <li>• Implementation of the feedback mechanism with a clear system for managing sensitive complaints.</li> <li>• Engage 2 focal points who will coordinate with the various stakeholders on gender and inclusion protection priorities / at least 4 visits are planned by focal points per month.</li> <li>• Mapping of ERP support services</li> <li>• The PGI minimum standards will be integrated into the various sections such as health, CEA, WASH, and NSD, and the presence of the PGI focal point is necessary at each stage of the process, from the writing of the DREF to the field trips that will be carried out (in the training of other sections a PGI module can be included and delivered by the PGI focal point).</li> </ul>

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 27,637
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	120
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
#weeks of volunteer deployment at entry points		90	
#Volunteers and staff trained in safer acces		120	
		120	




#of volunteers and staff who have been trained and having signed the code of conduct	
% of volunteers and staff mobilized who have received the appropriate training	100
# of branches activated for the intervention	4
#of NS staff and volunteersequipped with visibility	120
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of branches</li> <li>• Activation and deployment of 120 volunteers: 20 per province focused on entry points</li> <li>• Protection and equipment of volunteers: purchase of materials for protection and visibility (bibs, vests, caps with problems); communication for information feedback (telephone phones, credits for communication and internet); Assurance volunteer, means of communication, collation of volunteers posted at entry points etc.</li> <li>• Deployment of volunteers for the dissemination of messages of disease prevention, protection and promotion of peace;</li> <li>• Branch equipment (first aid kits) and support logistics</li> <li>• support for communication and the information management system education</li> <li>• Assessment report within 2 weeks from the launch</li> <li>• Means of communication adapted to GSM cuts will be used Including the Thuraya.</li> </ul>

	<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 14,378
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	10000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>		
#of CEA coordination meeting attended by CRC	4		
Pourcentage of villages with communities committees created	100		
#de volontaires et staff formés en CEA	120		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of the CEA in the Assessment with mapping of CEA system in place and gap, NS CEA capacity, and level of inclusion to other sectors</li> <li>• Training of teams at the CEA. The migrating CEA module must be introduced into the trainings to be conducted in the 4 provinces.</li> </ul>	



### Priority Actions:

- The CRC department in charge of Monitoring-Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning will be put to use, with the Focal Point National in charge of the CEA to develop an SOP/CEA, with an action plan and appropriate tools and mechanisms (committees targeting, complaint management committees, green line, suggestion box for feedback).
- Establishment of a system for sharing information, collecting and feedback management.
- The approach of the Chad Red Cross will be transparent for each stakeholder category, defining clear communication roots with communities, local authorities and partners. Information will be widely shared with the community to ensure good communication on the risks/selection criteria/Assistance/orientation to available services etc.
- Host and displaced population committees could be created. These committees will ensure accountability and involvement of communities in the operation and in dealing with possible complaints from the beneficiary and non-beneficiary populations.
- Participate in technical group meetings for CEA coordination
- Strengthening of existing and/or created community committees
- Production and distribution of communication and awareness/information tools to displaced and host communities.

	<b>Migration</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 41,216
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	10000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>		
#monitoring report provided	2		
# Assessment report provided	1		
#coordination platform in place and attended by the NS (CPA, meetings, technical coordination and RCRC minimum	4		
Status update report # provided by each branch	8		
# of volunteers deployed at entry points trees of ouaadai and Sila	60		
percentage of entry points covered by the CRC	90		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid and continuous assessment of the situation, arrivals, needs and possible intervention immediate and short and medium term in the 2 provinces, with the support of the approach and CEA tools; as well as the establishment of return mechanisms.</li> <li>• Coordination and exchange of information with stakeholders</li> </ul>		

**Priority Actions:**

- involved in the 2 provinces
- Weekly report on the evolution of the situation in the 2 provinces
- Mobilization and deployment of volunteers for the follow-up, registration, and assistance of the displaced population in Ouaddaï and Sila
- Monitoring, surveillance of border entry points in the 4 provinces and immediate support to displacement
- Readiness of the branches in the different provinces at risk with appropriate trainings including health prevention, CEA, first aid and PF
- Coordination and clear definition of roles in the response to the migration, point of entry management and possible humanitarian service point establishment and/or camps management aligned with CNARR/Government approach.
- Evaluate the possibility of the installation of 2 first aid stations with annexes showers and toilets, at the rate of 1 post per province (sheds, tents, or barracks with Red Cross visibility to serve as a point for information and orientation of refugees; but also, as a place of group for CRC volunteers.
- Coordination meetings with migration/displacement response partners in Chad
- Strategic operational meeting – remote call with all countries affected by the Sudanese displacements for regional and multi-regional RCRC approach.



**Secretariat Services**

**Budget**

CHF 17,077

**Targeted Persons**

4

**Indicators**

**Target**

#of missions to support NS

3

#coordination meeting attended

5

**Priority Actions:**

- Technical support (delegation and deployment of a surge for 1 month)
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Operations and finance support mission for monitoring and reporting
- Contribution to NS leadership and positioning in the crisis response
- Remote support and mission of the Migration Manager

## About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.





100 volunteers will be mobilized.

10 staff at the branches

10 staff from the national headquarters of the CRC, with mainly 4 active departments: DM, PMER, Logistics and Finance, - under the coordination of the Program Coordinator and the SG.

Other technical profiles will be taken into account in the development of NS actions over the next few weeks and based on the revision of the intervention after further evaluation.

**Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.**

1 IFRC Regional Surge with expertise in mix-migration will be deployed as part of the implementation of this DREF for a month



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRTD022 - CHAD RED CROSS Population movement from Sudan

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>92,655</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	33,867
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,195
Education	0
Migration	41,216
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	14,378
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>44,714</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	17,077
National Society Strengthening	27,637
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>137,369</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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