



# CHAD

## 2024 IFRC network country plan

6 June 2024

Funding Requirement **CHF 22.6M**

### In support of the Red Cross of Chad



**23**

National Society branches



**195**

National Society staff



**57,923**

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached



**80,000**

Ongoing emergency operations



**8,900,000**

Climate and environment



**1,400,000**

Disasters and crises



**6,300,000**

Health and wellbeing



**50,000**

Migration and displacement



**2,000,000**

Values, power & inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Population movement

#### Longer term needs

- Food and livelihood insecurity • Health
- Humanitarian access • Displacement • Disaster risk reduction and response

#### Capacity development

- Disaster risk management • Youth engagement
- Positioning • Digital transformation

### Key country data

**Population** **17.7M**

**INFORM Severity rating** **Very high**

**INFORM Climate Risk Index** **Very high**

**Human Development Index rank** **190**

## Hazards



Conflicts



Disease



Droughts



Water scarcity

## Funding requirements

**Total 22.6M** CHF

Through the IFRC

**16.1M** CHF

Through Participating National Societies

→ **6.5M** CHF

### IFRC Breakdown

**11M** CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

### Longer term needs

**200,000** CHF

Climate and environment

**2,300,000** CHF

Disasters and crises

**500,000** CHF

Health & wellbeing

**400,000** CHF

Migration & displacement

**700,000** CHF

Values, power & inclusion

**1,000,000** CHF

Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

American Red Cross\*

British Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross Society\*

Finnish Red Cross\*

French Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society\*

Luxembourg Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco\*

*\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

## IFRC Appeal codes

Ongoing emergency response:

**MDRS1001**

Longer-term needs:

**MAATD002**

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Cross of Chad** was established in 1973 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1989. With more than 50,000 volunteers, the Red Cross of Chad has the largest voluntary relief network in Chad. The National Society has 23 branches and 195 staff members who have varied knowledge in the fields of first aid, food security, disaster management, community health, water, sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS prevention, and other pandemics such as Ebola, Corona virus, among others. In line with its auxiliary role to the public authorities in Chad, the National Society's humanitarian actions in the country are centred around initiatives such as assistance programme for refugees and returnees, targeted community health programmes such as water and sanitation and maternal and newborn health, programme for the fight against malnutrition and food security, road safety programmes, emergency response preparedness, among others.

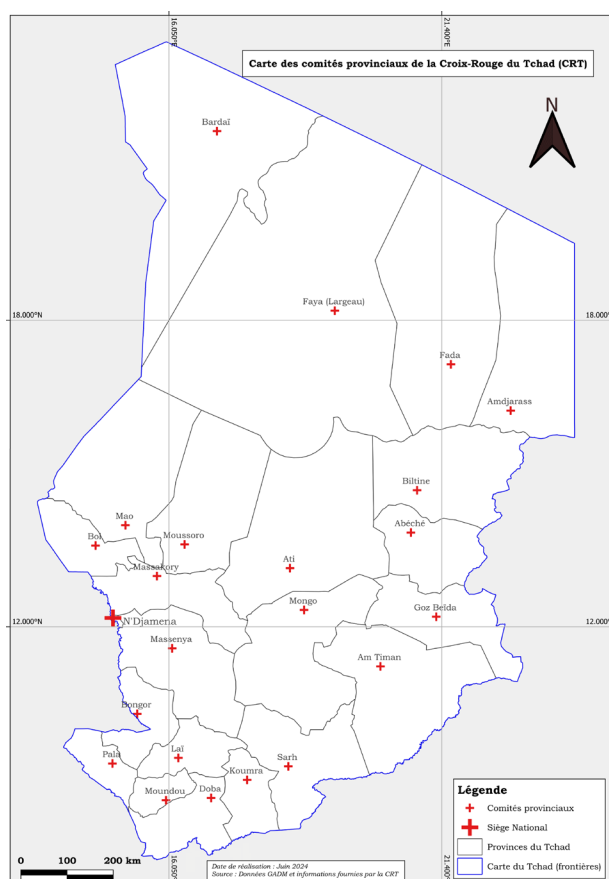
The National Society has provincial disaster management teams in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security, finance, disaster management, and logistics. It has a fleet equipped with all-terrain vehicles and trucks for disaster response; six health centres; a kindergarten, primary school, and a high school; various radio bases in the country, and a memorandum of understanding with the Government (the Ministry of Planning) and a memorandum of cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health.

The development of the strategic plan is based on the results of the National Society's Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCAC) which was carried out in 2021, followed by an analysis of all internal and external factors related to the development of the National Society. The strategic plan also aligns with the orientations of the IFRC Strategy 2030. The National Society has developed a Strategic Plan 2022-2026 which aligns with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Chad's second National Development Plan for the period 2024 to 2028. The National Society's mission objectives, thus aligned with various strategic plans, remains:

- Prepare in peacetime as an auxiliary to the public authorities in all areas provided for by the Geneva Conventions and for the benefit of all victims
- Contribute to the improvement of health through the prevention of diseases

- Alleviate suffering through training, awareness-raising, and mutual aid programs in the service of the community
- Organize emergency relief services for victims of natural and induced disasters
- Promote the participation of young people in the activities of the National Society
- Disseminate the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- Cooperate impartially with public authorities to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblem

In 2022, the Red Cross of Chad reached more than 222,000 people under its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

With an estimated [population](#) of 17.7 million in 2022, Chad has a rapidly growing population, with 49.8 per cent constituting women. The country covers an area of 1,284,000 square kilometres with an average density of 8.6 inhabitants per square kilometre that are unevenly distributed across the national territory. A large number of the population reside in rural while the others remain in larger urban centres of the country. The average life expectancy in the country is 53 years and the literacy rate of the population over the age of 15 is 22 per cent. The country's agro-pastoral sector employs more than 80 per cent of the population and contributes to about 25 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Chad's socio-economic status, already strained by high prices, unemployment, and the global COVID-19 pandemic, has also been affected by insecurity linked to the [inter-ethnic conflicts](#) and conflicts between farmers and herders in multiple areas. The country's poverty rate, last recorded in 2018, stood at a staggering 42.8 per cent.

A combination of high poverty, frequent conflicts, weak governance systems, coupled with the risk of drought and flooding, means that the country is facing numerous

humanitarian emergencies, alongside the struggle to cope with the impacts of climate change. In rural areas, poor households have inadequate means of production to cope with a hostile climatic environment. The country is experiencing recurrent internal and external border conflicts that further exacerbate its vulnerabilities, putting pressure on limited infrastructure and social cohesion.

The impacts of climate change and food insecurity with limited natural resources are mainly the instigators for conflicts in the country. The provinces of Chari Baguirmi, Logone Oriental, Mayo Kebbi West, and Wadi-Fira are also affected by rural exodus and high unemployment among youth and women population. Young people are forced to migrate to the capital or other cities in the country such as Sudan or Libya in search of work, leaving behind women and children. High rural exodus serves as a detriment for the socio-economic development of these localities. In addition to the high level of external migration, the humanitarian context in Chad is deeply marked by the conflict in the [Lake Chad Basin](#), inter-communal tensions in the east and south of the country, situations in neighbouring countries, as well as natural hazards such as prolonged droughts or floods.

The combination of these varying factors and their societal consequences on indigenous, displaced, and refugee population makes humanitarian needs in Chad a major challenge for all national and international actors in the region.

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, visit [IFRC GO page Chad](#)

<b>Emergency Operation</b>	Sudan Crisis   Regional Population Movement
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRS1001
<b>Duration</b>	30 May 2022 to 31 December 2024
<b>People to be assisted</b>	80,000
<b>Funding requirement</b>	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 15 million Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 11 million
<b>Link to Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Sudan Crisis: Regional Population Movement</a>
<b>Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Latest operational strategy Sudan Population Movement</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Latest operations update Sudan Crisis</a>
<b>Link to National Society Response Plan</b>	<a href="#">Chad National Society Response Plan</a>

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to widespread displacement, with over 1.4 million people fleeing active conflict areas to find safety elsewhere in the country or across borders, primarily in Chad, Egypt and South Sudan, but also in Ethiopia, Central African Republic and Libya. As the trend of displacement due to conflict is likely to continue, the displaced population includes Sudanese refugees, returnees, and foreign nationals, and there are significantly higher proportions of women, children, and older people, according to the latest reports.

People arriving in neighbouring countries have endured dire humanitarian situation in Sudan, with many having been caught in the crossfire or at border crossings for several weeks without sustained access to basic goods and services such as water, food and health, all while under tremendous psychological pressure. Many have endured harassment and extortion, and reports of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are growing. Over the border in destination countries, other challenges arise for refugees as well, such as how to protect their families and meet basic needs. While host governments and communities have welcomed refugees and returnees, the dimensions of this crisis have still far exceeded the capacity of most host communities and local authorities. People are arriving physically and psychologically exhausted, sometimes severely injured, without food, water, or shelter, and with no means to cover the cost of basic necessities. This situation could last longer, until a solution is found, while the risk of refugees adopting negative survival coping mechanisms increases by the day. Of particular concern are women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and those in need of special attention. The poorest host families will face challenges to meet their own basic needs, which may lead to inter-community tensions.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Red Cross of Chad aims to scale-up its support to refugees, returnees, and host communities in the identified areas, including through the establishment of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) at the border areas and in camp settings. HSPs aim to provide a neutral space along migratory routes for displaced people to access a welcoming and safe environment, alongside a variety of essential services that might otherwise be inaccessible. The National Society will support 80,000 people in the three provinces to meet their basic needs in a safe and dignified manner, aid in recovery, and strengthen resilience. Planned operations under the National Society response plan include:

#### Health and care

Provision of first aid and minimum prevention messages to refugees, returnees and host communities. Construction and installation of two first aid stations with attached showers and toilets in each target province (sheds, tents, or barracks). Mobilization, briefing, and deployment of branch volunteers in two provinces (Ouddai and Salamat) communities. Provision of health and nutritional support to refugees, returnees, and

host population. Support existing state health facilities with medical supplies and vehicles for referral services. Provision of psychological first aid and other psychosocial support activities.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene

Construct water collection points to ensure the target population has access to clean and safe drinking water. Establish WASH committees amongst refugees, returnees, and members of host communities to ensure hygiene and sanitation in camps and host communities. Conduct awareness-raising activities on open defecation and its health implications. Conduct hygiene awareness-raising through the provision of handwashing kits. Construct latrines and showers at refugee camps and locations hosting refugees and returnees.

#### Shelter, housing and settlements

Transform emergency shelters into durable shelters with improved banco walls. Construct emergency shelters based on existing models. Train community masons in modern earth construction techniques for the transformation of emergency shelters into semihard and permanent structures. Train community members in mud brick making techniques (simple bricks and stabilized bricks). Provide support in reception camps run by partner organizations. Provision of shelter and essential household items.

#### Cash voucher and assistance

Conduct selection and registration of cash and voucher beneficiaries. Provide multipurpose cash assistance to refugees, returnees, and host population to address immediate and medium-term basic needs. Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of CVA.

#### Livelihoods

Support socio-economical (re)integration of displaced people, including returnees (durable solution). Conduct sensitization activities to promote social cohesion, non-discrimination and inclusion of refugees and returnees into society.

#### Protection, gender and inclusion

Provision of restoring family link (RFL) services. Carry out consultations with target groups to identify safe locations, vulnerable groups, and specific protection concerns. Train volunteers and staff on PGI, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Establish two PGI focal points to coordinate with the various stakeholders and conduct monitoring visits to affected areas. Integrate PGI minimum standard into all activities. Conduct a child protection risk analysis.

#### Community engagement and accountability

Establish feedback mechanisms, including systems for collecting, responding, analyzing, and sharing feedback with other organizations (including monthly costs, 2 computers, and 2 mobile phones for managing feedback at HQ). Mainstream CEA in assessments and operational design including the



establishment of accessible feedback systems. Conduct CEA activities with target communities to build trust in the RCRC movement. Conduct a consultative project evaluation.

## Migration and displacement

Set up and strengthen Humanitarian Service Points in affected areas (Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi-Fira, Ennedi-Est) to provide the

following package: welcome and information, safe referrals, distribution of food and non-food items, psychosocial support, first aid and awareness-raising on rights. Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy efforts in support of people displaced from Sudan and in achieve durable solutions to the displacement.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

Chad is among one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate change impact. The country's dependency on subsistence agriculture and livestock makes it increasingly vulnerable to climate change consequences such as water shortages. The country's climate, as with other Sahelian countries, has experienced breaks in recent decades and is characterized by strong irregularities in precipitation. The country faces climate change threat at multiple levels which include rising temperatures, severe heatwaves, floods, drought and rainfall breaks, soil degradation, water and air pollution, and pest health risks. The resurgence of extreme weather events such as heavy rains in the country have led to flooding in 2006, 2008, and 2010.

The drying up of Lake Chad Basin is one of the most prominent consequences of rapid climate change in the country. According to NASA's climate forecasts, Lake Chad—which has been rapidly drying up over the past few decades—could completely dry up in 20 years. Lake Chad plays a prominent role in the organization of the economic, social,

and cultural life of the populations of the basin. It therefore offers significant opportunities for agriculture, fishing and livestock farming, which are all assets in a predominantly rural economy. Additionally, anthropogenic factors have severely weakened vegetation cover in the country, fuelling competition for natural resources which leads to conflicts.

According to the latest assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2023, if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise at the current rate, the global temperature, including Chad, is expected to rise between 2.5 degree Celsius to 5 degrees Celsius. For a country like Chad, this will mean more frequent and intense heatwaves in the coming time, especially in the northern regions of Chad, which already experiences some of the highest recorded temperatures in the world. Heat waves could have a significant impact on the country's population and the economy, particularly in terms of health and agriculture. On the other side, increasing variability in precipitation is expected to cause longer spells of drought and dry periods in the coming decades. Longer and more intense dry spells could greatly affect water availability in the region and could push the country towards severe water scarcity status.



A volunteer from the Red Cross of Chad providing community first aid training in Njamena, Chad in 2023. (Photo: IFRC)

Chad faces a serious problem in the prevalence of land degradation. The country faces multiple forms of land degradation, including erosion, desertification, deforestation, and overgrazing. Land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas has led to significant desertification, with adverse consequences on soil fertility, loss of vegetation cover, and increased soil erosion. The effects of land degradation in Chad are far-reaching, leading to lower agricultural productivity, food insecurity, and increased vulnerability to climate change. Recognizing the importance of combating land degradation, the Government has developed policies and programmes such as the National Strategy for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, the [National Action Plan to Combat Desertification](#), and the [Great Green Wall initiative](#), which aims to plant trees and restore degraded land through the Sahel region.

Water and air pollution pose significant health risks for the Chadian population. While the main resources of water pollution in Chad are agricultural and industrial activities and rapid urbanization, factors such as soil erosion and flooding also contribute towards worsening water condition. The recent 2020 and 2022 floods have raised alarms about the [high risk of cholera](#) in the country and stressed the need for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions. In urban areas, motor vehicles are the major source of air pollution, contributing significantly to particulate matter and other harmful emissions in the air. Industrial activities such as cement production, mining, and oil refining also generate significant air pollution.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad will work to position itself as a leading player in food resilience in the territories by expanding the scope of food aid to other activities. The National Society will integrate concrete mitigation and adaptation actions into all its activities and ensure that all its volunteers are trained on environmental issues and their consequences by 2026. It will develop new volunteer activities directly related to raising awareness of the risks associated with climate change and

the resilience of populations in the face of crises. The Red Cross of Chad will also directly contribute to the [reduction of greenhouse gas emissions](#) through initiatives such as planting and protecting trees.

---

### Planned activities in 2024

- Design and develop tailored key messages on the [green response](#) initiatives and train community members on green response
- Sensitize communities on [nature-based solutions](#) and organize tree planting campaigns
- Develop programmes to plant at least 50,000 trees
- Formalize the responsibilities of each person at each level of the organization in terms of ecological transition and environmental awareness
- Organize awareness sessions on the collection, treatment, and recycling of waste
- Implement a non-biodegradable waste management programme and organize 'Zero Plastic Bag' days for the collection of bags
- Develop and environmental action plan for the National Society based on the [IFRC's environmental policy](#)

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is strongly committed to supporting the Red Cross of Chad to address the causes and consequences of climate change in the context and scale of national climate strategies. The involvement and empowerment of local communities ensures that these strategies materialize on the ground. The IFRC will support the National Society's efforts by mobilizing financial resources for the development and the implementation of the green policy. It will provide the National Society with technical staff on climate and environmental issues and will work with the National Society for popularizing climate policies in the country.



## Disasters and crises

---

For real-time information on emergencies, visit [IFRC GO page Chad](#).

According to the latest [INFORM Risk Index 2023](#), Chad is categorized as a high-risk country and is placed 6th out of 191 countries on the list of countries most vulnerable to natural hazards. The index reveals significant vulnerability of the Chadian population to shocks, the markers of which include development aid, deprivation, and inequality.

In 2022, Chad experienced unprecedented torrential rains which caused significant [damage](#) in several parts of the capital, N'Djamena. These rains persisted until late September and the floods expanded to many provinces, causing catastrophic levels of human and material damage, and loss of livelihoods for a significant portion of the population. Other natural hazards in the region include recurring droughts and epidemics such as cholera which cause significant impact on livelihoods, food security, and access to clean water for many

communities. Recurring disasters and crises, compounded internal strife within the country, have had a significant impact on the Chadian population, causing loss of life, destruction of property and livelihoods, as well as increased humanitarian needs in the country, particularly food and shelter.

Recognizing the need for targeted interventions, the Chad government in 2015 adopted the National Action Plan for Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response 2015-2020. However, the effective implementation of this plan and its updating may have been hampered by budgetary constraints and limited capacity.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to strengthen its response structure and enhance its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities and ultimately strengthening its partnership with the State. The National Society will develop an emergency plan or early action plan to anticipate humanitarian needs during disasters and establish and revitalize the early warning system of communities residing in high-risk areas. The National Society will also promote and use cash and voucher assistance (CVA), which helps people to prepare, prioritize and take care of their families based on their own preferences and decisions. The CVA initiative will support affected people by addressing a wide range of needs such as rent and food, as well as education and healthcare costs.

---

### Planned activities in 2024

- Develop early action protocols and anticipatory actions
- Participate in meetings within the disaster risk reduction coordination platforms
- Implement a community resilience capacity building plan
- Build the capacity of volunteers and staff in National Society branches around disaster response and relief
- Build the capacity of volunteers in local committees on Economic Security (EcoSec) modules

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society's efforts in promoting the Disaster Risk Reduction policy, strategies, measures, and actions in the 23 provincial committees of the National Society. The IFRC will provide technical and financial support to the National Society in the implementation of the preparedness and response programme and will support the National Society's efforts to build its capacity to scale up community-led disaster risk reduction activities in urban and rural areas. The IFRC will also support the National Society in resource mobilization to implement Pan-African initiatives. Additionally, IFRC mechanisms such as the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be mobilized to provide immediate support to the National Society in times of crises.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's cash and voucher distribution project and food security project.



## Health and wellbeing

Nearly 1.7 million people are affected by health emergencies in Chad. The epidemiological profile in Chad is marked by the predominance of malaria, which remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the country. HIV and tuberculosis are also major public health concerns and the Government has introduced national control programmes to curb their prevalence in the country. Over the past decade, in addition to guinea worm and COVID-19, the Republic of Chad has also faced epidemics of cholera, measles, poliomyelitis, and yellow fever. According to the data from the National Technical Committee for Epidemic Control (CTNLE), out of more than 1.4 million malaria tests carried out in 2021, a total of 926,828 cases were confirmed including 1,551 deaths in the country. Additionally, there are more than 1.7 million other cases suspected on the basis of clinical signs but not tested.

The prevalence of other diseases includes meningitis, neonatal tetanus, acute respiratory infections and conjunctivitis in children. Diseases related to lack of hygiene, sanitation and drinking water such as diarrhoea, typhoid fever, and skin infections also have a high prevalence.

Maternal and infant mortality rates are among the highest in the world (860 deaths per 100,000 live births for maternal mortality and 72 per 1,000 live births for infant mortality). In other words, in Chad, 1 in 16 women of childbearing age is at risk of dying during childbirth. The rate of early marriage is high (69 per cent) as is early fertility among young people aged 15 to 19. 71 per cent of girls have already had at least one child by the age of 19, increasing the risk of death among adolescent girls.



The vaccination status of children in Chad is also a major concern. According to UNICEF, only 22 per cent of [children](#) aged 12 to 23 months are fully vaccinated in Chad, which poses a danger to their health. The immunization schedule states that a child should receive about 15 vaccines from birth until 23 months of age. However, there are a significant number of children who are either dose-free or are under-vaccinated.

Despite progress in recent times, the nutritional situation of children remains worrying. The [SMART 2022 survey](#) shows a slight improvement in acute malnutrition and stunting at the national level. However, the situation remains worrisome with strong disparities between provinces. Alongside the prevalence of malnutrition, noncommunicable diseases are also a major health problem in Chad. These diseases include cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and sickle cell disease.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad aims to strengthen its position as a key public health player for epidemic risk management. The National Society will work to strengthen its managerial and operational capacities in the fight against epidemics, pandemics, and recurring diseases. The National Society will work to reconstruct health systems, in particular, the restructuring of community health services underway in the country. It will strengthen its [community epidemic control and community-based surveillance](#) with a focus on the 13 diseases under epidemiological surveillance in the country. The National Society will support communities to identify and reduce health risks through relevant approaches to community engagement, accountability, and behaviour change. It will promote [community health and first aid](#) in all regions of Chad in order to reduce the risks associated with epidemics and fight communicable diseases. It will work to strengthen behaviour change communication activities for authorities, opinion leaders, and families for maternal and child health. The National Society will prioritize maternal health care and work to improve infant mortality rate. It will also work on improving community health care through water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions and reduce risks of communicable diseases within vulnerable populations.

---

### Planned activities in 2024

- Develop and popularize a commercial [first aid](#) programme
- Develop a contingency plan for health emergencies (measles, cholera, dengue fever, among others)
- Establish a mechanism for the sustainability of blood donation at the National Blood Transfusion Centre and other hospitals through volunteers and mothers' clubs
- Promote [mental health and psychosocial support](#) programmes in communities
- Contribute to efforts towards maintain and achieving national immunization targets and promote quality health care
- Contribute to efforts towards maintaining and achieving national targets for the control of vector-borne diseases by supporting the SPC campaign and the distribution of insecticide-treated nets
- Rehabilitate/build water supply systems and hygiene and sanitation infrastructure
- Develop a defined [WASH intervention](#) strategy and reduce the risks of water, hygiene and sanitation-related diseases through awareness-raising campaigns

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society will consist of financial and technical support to the National Society's efforts to mobilize resources for training on health emergency response mechanisms on a national, provincial, and global scale. It will support the National Society staff and provincial psychosocial support programmes (PSP) committees to scale psychosocial support activities in crisis-affected areas. Additional support will consist of working with the National Society to participate in the meetings of the humanitarian coordination platforms on health, nutrition, WASH, among others.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society in ensuring that the population has free preventative and curative health services. Under health and nutrition, it supports the National Society in improving the nutritional status of children aged 0-56 months in Sido's returnee sites. It also works on raising awareness of HIV/AIDS issue in the Maigama site of Chadian women returning from Central Africa.



## Migration and displacement

Migration has a long history in Chad. In the past, nomadic ethnic groups moved along fixed roads from the country's north to the south during dry seasons. Different ethnic groups in the country followed different migratory routes depending on the availability of their livestock and their needs. However, with civil wars, climate change impact, and concentration of resources into fewer hands, the fragile balance between herders and villagers have increasingly come under threat.

In terms of external migration, Libya was the destination country for Chadian migrant workers until the end of the Gaddafi regime in Libya. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Chad currently hosts about 300,000 refugees in 17 refugee camps and 160,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the eastern and southern parts of the country. The forced migration has been caused mostly by conflict and general insecurity in western Sudan, eastern Chad, and in parts of Central African Republic (CAR). Food insecurity, failed harvests, and inconsistent rains have had an impact on migration patterns. Regional socio-economic challenges and political dynamics also contribute to trends that have resulted in Chad being a host country not only to refugees, but also to victims of human trafficking. The Darfur crisis in the early 2000s, the presence of Boko Haram, and internal conflicts in the country are major cause of migration and displacement in the country.

While the Chadian government signed the UN Convention on Migrant Workers in 2012, it is yet to ratify the agreement. The Government has also launched the Migration Governance Indicators (IGM) process to take stock of the comprehensiveness of its migration policies and to identify gaps and areas that could be strengthened.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa.

The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

### Planned activities in 2024

- Advocate with relevant authorities to facilitate humanitarian assistance for displaced persons and migrants to increase social cohesion and inclusion
- Develop skills within the National Society in the protection/inclusion of people affected by migration movements
- Facilitate humanitarian service points to address the needs of migrants
- Train and capacitate migration focal points to improve National Society services under migration
- Expand programmes on climate change and adaptation measures for migrants

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the National Society's efforts under migration and displacement operation and will provide the necessary technical guidance for the establishment of humanitarian service points in the region. Other components of IFRC support will include legal assistance to the National Society, support in restoring family links (RFL), and coordinating with local and international actors to ramp up humanitarian services while ensuring that migrant population varying needs are adequately taken care of.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** contributes to the protection of the most vulnerable returnee populations from the Danamadja camp in south Chad.



## Values, power and inclusion

Chad is one of the Sahel countries that hosts people from some of the poorest regions in the world, where poverty, climate change, armed conflict and insecurity threaten the lives of millions of people. The lack of economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, combined with the inadequacy of basic social services and the absence of social safety nets make populations more vulnerable to food security, malnutrition, radicalization, disease, among others. In most provinces of Chad, problems related to early marriage, gender disparities in education, low participation of women and youth in the labour market, low utilization of health services, and high fertility rates continue to impact development efforts. In addition, more than one million people are on the move in Chad, including 524,417 refugees, 406,573 internally displaced persons, 119,121 returnees, 26,937 former displaced returnees, of whom 57 per cent consist of children. Unaccompanied children, separated children, children used by armed groups, and child heads of households highlight the need for immediate interventions in this area. Multi-sectoral needs such as essential household items, access to clean water, sanitation, primary health care, and child protection in emergencies are a need of the hour.

The security landscape in the Lake Chad province has significantly worsened, marked by frequent attacks on villages by armed groups and exposure to explosive ordnance from previous conflicts.

While the Government has embarked on proactive policies to promote women leadership and promote gender equality in the country, significant gaps continue to exacerbate inequalities between men and women. The average Chadian woman has to take care of domestic chores, carry out various other income-generating activities due to financial precarity, and take care of children in the meantime, factors which are not considered under statistics towards the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Factors such as fewer access to bank loans for women than men present various challenges enhancing women roles in the country. Traditional approaches to governance continue to perpetuate the historical separation between men and women which inadvertently reduce women to the domestic sphere.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of will promote the interests of vulnerable people by decision-makers and opinion leaders, increased humanitarian access and space for the National Society and

Movement partners in Chad. It will work to enhance the ability of the National Society to mobilize resources, and facilitate effective partnerships in interventions to address the needs of vulnerable people in an inclusive manner.

---

### Planned activities in 2024

- Implement a youth promotion and youth leadership strategy and promote humanitarian norms and values within youth platforms
- Encourage and support the creation of Red Cross Clubs in schools and universities
- Implement a youth management policy at all levels of the National Society
- Promote the empowerment of women and girls and revitalize gender cells
- Strengthen projects/programmes for the protection and fight against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)
- Pursue the ownership and integration of community engagement and accountability (CEA) in all National Society programmes and interventions
- Strengthen staff skills and increase human, material and financial resources dedicated to CEA in the National Society and its branches
- Conduct community dialogues, accountability days, and advocacy programs with communities
- Conduct protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) training and awareness among National Society staff and volunteers and for the wider community

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the National Society in the development and implementation of its youth, gender and diversity strategy. It will support the National Society to facilitate the exchange of experienced of young people at national, regional, and at global level and integrate community engagement and accountability into its policies, operations, and procedures. Components such as collection analysis and management of feedback for the CEA team will be supported by the IFRC by working together with the National Society.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Cross of Chad is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#)

process in 2021. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



### Strategic and operational coordination

---

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen the presence of the National Society within inter-agency platforms such as the humanitarian country team, clusters, and different working groups
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms of the Movement at all levels and promote joint evaluations and lessons learned sessions with all stakeholders
- Increase participation in regional and global events
- Ensure coherent and sustainable strengthening of local capacities for resource mobilization purposes

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the National Society's efforts in increasing its participation in strategic and operational coordination meetings. The IFRC will work with the National Society to support inter-movement coordination actions and facilitate the sharing of experience between various National Societies.



### National Society development

---

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Update the National Society's statutory, legal and policy framework to strengthen its auxiliary role
- Develop priorities and use strategic and development plans to improve the sustainability of its services
- Continue to move towards self-sufficiency and become an essential partner of the public authorities
- Reduce dependency and increase capacity to carry out the majority of its activities and implement relevant programmes
- Strengthen its network of branches to contribute to the development of the National Society

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will provide long-term support to the National Society in terms of capacity building, financial and logistical support to ensure the seamless development of the National Society. Through existing mechanisms, the IFRC will provide funding for National Society development and foster the development of transformational leadership within the National Society. It will work with the National Society to improve the National Society's functioning, its overall development, and its adherence to the fundamental principles of the Movement.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop and popularize a communications strategy to improve the perception, and acceptance of the National Society
- Regularly assess the perception of the National Society to identify and address its shortcomings
- Disseminate international humanitarian law, the ideals of the Movement, and strengthen the capacities of its volunteers in charge of communications
- Strengthen communication networks, particularly through the creation of a club consisting of journalists and friends of the National Society

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society will consist of influencing decision makers at the local, national, regional, and global levels to adopt new or updated laws or policies and practices that promote the wellbeing of vulnerable people and to further the National Society's humanitarian agenda. The IFRC will work with the National Society in its efforts to ensure that the wider public understands, appreciates, and trusts the role of the National Society as a principled humanitarian and development actor. Other targeted support will include the facilitation of participatory meetings with other counterparts, and strengthening the capacity of the National Society's leadership to engage in humanitarian diplomacy.

The IFRC will also provide technical support for the development of humanitarian strategic papers.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen the financial, logistics and programme management of the National Society for good governance, transparency, and integrity
- Develop and implement a plan to orient staff and volunteers towards the prevention of fraud and corruption
- Implement a risk management plan at all levels of the National Society and implement a policy on the prevention against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), as well as harassment, for the benefit of staff and volunteers
- Strengthen its capacity in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

- Strengthen talent acquisition through effective recruitment and a human resources management policy, including performance management

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society consists of technical and financial support for the implementation of talent assessment tools and processes, and for the development of a human capital development policy for the National Society. IFRC support will be extended to recruitment and the implementation of the National Society's HR management policy. The National Society's [digital development](#) policy and the communications technology equipment will also be supported by the IFRC.



The Red Cross of Chad works on revitalizing the early warning system of communities residing in high-risk areas. (Photo: IFRC)



# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC delegation has been supporting the Red Cross of Chad since 2021. Previously in 2007, a memorandum of understanding on roles and responsibilities was signed between the Red Cross of Chad, the IFRC and the ICRC. The IFRC delegation supports the National Society in areas such as capacity building, rehabilitation of offices, restructuring and formation of local branches, and raising awareness on various initiatives and approaches including the [IFRC Strategy 2030](#) and the [pan-African REACH initiative](#).

The IFRC also supports the development of the National Society through the implementation of its Strategic Development Plan (SDP) which focuses on financial sustainability and capacity building at both the central and decentralized levels. It supports the mobilization of resources for the National Society's emergency and non-emergency programming and initiates timely support to the National Society through the deployment of the IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF) and emergency appeals.

---

## IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The National Society is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and DG ECHO, and as such, is receiving the implementation support of the **French Red Cross**, as well as the coordination support of the IFRC. This partnership focuses on disaster risk management and cash and voucher assistance. It meets the realities of extended crises with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with the potential for greater, longer-term impact.

It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities, and it helps to fulfil the ambitions of the European Union as the world's biggest international donor for humanitarian assistance.

The following participating National Societies have provided support to the Red Cross of Chad:

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's programming in cash and voucher assistance, and food security.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society in ensuring that the population has free preventative and curative health services. It supports the National Society in improving the nutritional status of children aged 0-56 months in Sido's returnee sites. It also supports works on raising awareness on HIV/AIDS issues concerning Chadian women returning from Central Africa.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** contributes to the protection of the most vulnerable returnee population from the Danamadja camp in south Chad.

## Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
British Red Cross	247,000		●		●		
French Red Cross	3.7M		●	●			
Italian Red Cross	493,000				●		
Luxembourg Red Cross	2M	●	●				

Total Funding requirement

**6.5M**

### Movement coordination

The Red Cross of Chad works closely alongside the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies. It organizes quarterly International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement coordination meetings and an annual partners' meeting. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement

Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#). The National Society, IFRC and ICRC have also convened mini summits to agree on a coordinated approach.

**The ICRC** has been working with the Red Cross of Chad to help Sudanese refugees make contact with their families.

### Coordination with other actors

The Red Cross of Chad is an auxiliary to the public authorities and works in partnership with state and non-state partners on the basis of several memoranda of understanding. The National Society cooperates with the Government through its ministries, decentralized delegations and specialized agencies. It works with UN agencies such as the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in development programmes and humanitarian operations. Non-governmental organizations such as MSF Holland, Oxfam and ACF collaborate with the National Society in synergizing action and on multi-stakeholder platforms.



**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Red Cross of Chad, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Contact information

---

#### **Khalla Halla Ahmat Senoussi**

National President  
Red Cross of Chad  
T (+235) 66 32 94 52/  
99 81 98 09  
[president@croixrougedutchad.org](mailto:president@croixrougedutchad.org)

#### **Dr. Adinoyi Adeiza**

Head of Delegation  
IFRC country delegation for Chad  
and CAR, based in Central African Republic  
T +254731990076  
[adinoyi.adeiza@ifrc.org](mailto:adinoyi.adeiza@ifrc.org)

#### **Louise Daintrey**

Head of Strategic Partnerships  
& Resource Mobilization  
IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Nairobi  
T +254 110 843978  
[louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)

#### **Sumitha Martin**

Lead  
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre  
New Delhi  
[sumitha.martin@ifrc.org](mailto:sumitha.martin@ifrc.org)