



Makeshift shelters for displaced households in the Walia district

<u>sEAP No:</u> sEAP2023CD01	<u>Total Budget</u> CHF 192,833	<u>Readiness:</u> CHF 48,984	<u>Prepositioning:</u> CHF 73,734	<u>Early Action:</u> CHF 70,115
<u>People to be assisted:</u> 2 400	<u>sEAP approved:</u> 20/08/2024	<u>sEAP timeframe:</u> 2 Years	<u>sEAP lead time:</u> 7 days	<u>Operational timeframe:</u> 3 months

Prioritized geographical areas:

Moyen Chari, Mandoul, Logone oriental, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Salamat

RISK ANALYSIS AND SELECTION OF EARLY ACTIONS

Priority risks and their impacts.

Chad remains exposed to the effects of climate change according to analyses of the Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI). On the other hand, the analysis carried out by Verisk Maplecroft (a monitoring and advisory organization on risks in the world), also shows that Chad is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change. The resurgence of extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, heat waves and strong winds, is one of the highlights of climate change with enormous humanitarian consequences for the population. Table 1: INFORM Index

Variables	Score	World Rank
INFORM Index	7,9	35 /191
Exhibition	7,3	114 /191
Vulnerability	7,6	46 /191
Lack of coping skills	8,9	142 / 191

Source: www.inform-index.org

In Chad, the rainy season runs from June to September (Fig. 1a). The south of the country is wetter, due to the greater proximity to the equator. Monthly totals reveal that the months of July and August are the wettest (Fig. 1b) with monthly totals of up to 300 mm in places. This rainfall, combined with Chad's general topography, of the plain type, exposes it to two types of flooding: river and rainfall. The history of floods in Chad goes back several decades. In 1988, floods were recorded in a dozen regions, affecting about 47,000 people. Those of 2022 represent for most people the largest floods known in Chad. The toll was indeed very heavy: 18 of the 23 provinces affected, 977,501 people affected, 465,030 hectares of crops flooded, 162,917 households affected, 78,949 houses destroyed and 19,399 head of cattle swept away. In N'Djamena, they affected about 192,337 people, including 32,050 affected households (OCHA, 2022).

The recurrence of floods in recent years, especially those caused by heavy rains (which are sudden) make this hazard one of the main concerns for the population and public authorities. Rainwater flooding occurs when a more or less significant amount of rain falls on a locality, following one or more consecutive rainfall events, without the hydraulic infrastructure being able to contain the water. This, combined with low soil permeability, means that water ends up invading homes as well as infrastructure and public works (schools, bridges, etc.) leading to significant human and material damage. The general topography of Chad, of the plain type, exposes it to the recurrence of this hazard. However, the weakness of the data collection system means that no distinction is made on the type of floods when reporting the impacts. Data on flood impacts are therefore common to both storm and river floods.

In terms of period of occurrence, rainfall floods are most often recorded between July and August, when maximum intensities are recorded. This is illustrated in Figure 1b using the occurrence of percentile 99 (i.e. the amount of water that is greater than 99% of the amounts recorded during rainfall) of the daily totals.

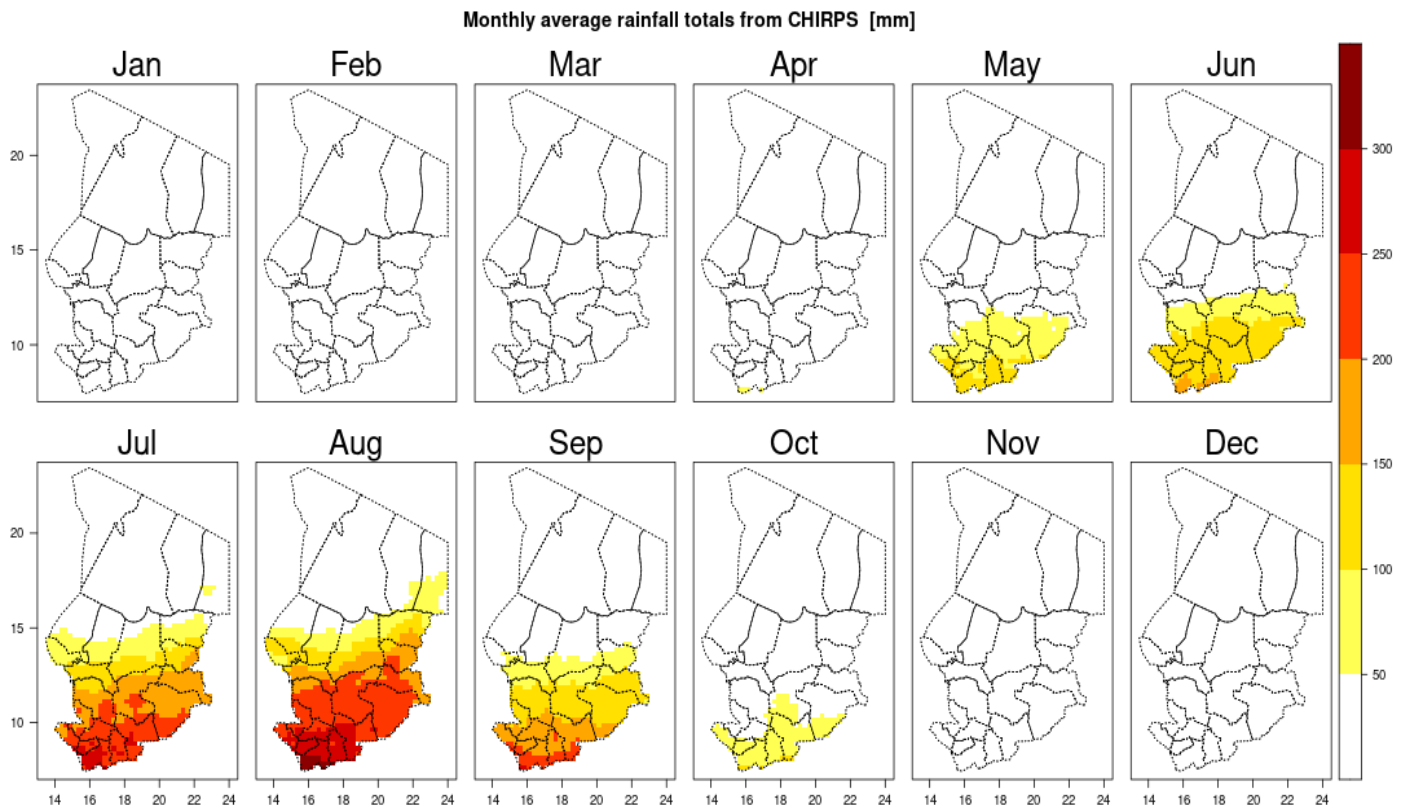


Figure 1a: Monthly distribution of rainfall totals (source: CHIRPS)

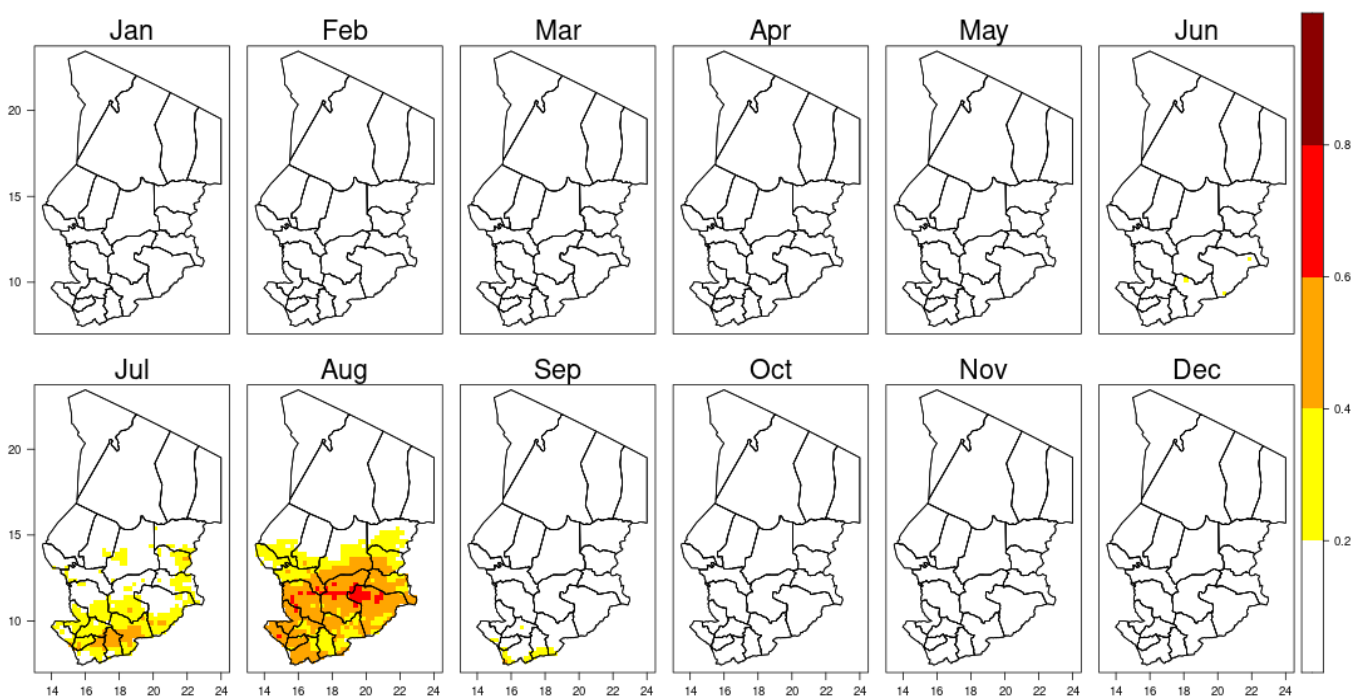


Figure 1b: Monthly average number of rainfall events with intensity above the 99th percentile (source: CHIRPS)

This figure clearly shows that the most intense rains are observed in Chad during the months of July and especially August. This does not exclude that they occur in other periods* (e.g. June and September) but just indicates that there is a greater chance of activating actions to anticipate and respond to rainfall floods during these months. Floods linked to the overflow of rivers caused by major floods (river floods) are

mainly observed in September and October, after seasonal rainfall totals in the catchment areas have reached a certain level.

Analyses of rainfall intensities at the provincial level indicate that the southern provinces of the country are the most affected by rainfall flooding. Using mathematical standardization, which consists of classifying the provinces on a precise scale (1 to 10), we obtain the most exposed provinces: Moyen Chari, Mandoul, Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi West, Salamat. These provinces have been selected as priority areas for this simplified EAP and have been validated by the state technical services. All these provinces are located in the south of Chad.

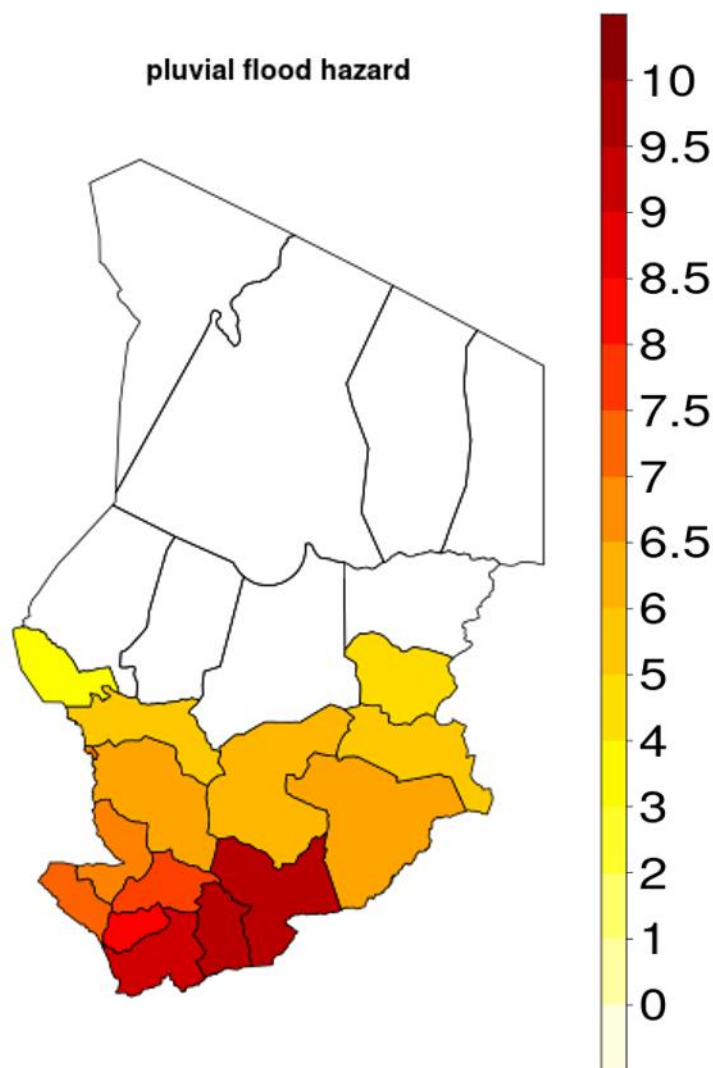


Figure 2: Normalized extreme rainfall index at the provincial level in Chad (source CHIRPS)

Past impacts

The occurrence of natural disasters recorded in Chad shows that floods are the most frequent with considerable damage. Floods affect several thousand people each year and threaten the livelihoods of those affected.

- In October 2022, OCHA presented the following flood update: 977,501 people affected, 162,917 households affected, 465,030 hectares of fields destroyed, 19,399 livestock decimated, 78,949 houses destroyed and 18 out of 23 provinces affected by the floods. The province of Mayo Kebbi East was the most affected with about 228,708 people affected, followed by Logone Occidental 147,129, then Tandjilé 138,831 and Mandoul 82,608 people affected. These floods have been

catastrophic, the capital N'Djamena has counted 06 camps for displaced people, the homeless affected by this hazard.

- In October 2021, according to OCHA, floods affected 256,214 people (or 42,765 households) across the country. The province of Tandjilé was the most affected, followed by Mayo Kebbi East, Chari Baguirmi and Moyen Chari. There were 32,181 houses collapsed, leaving 160,955 people homeless. In addition, 44,676 hectares of crops were flooded in the province. The total toll of flood damage in the agricultural sector now stands at 79,066 hectares destroyed across the country, affecting sorghum, maize, groundnut, sesame, millet penicillin and cotton crops, as well as 6,056 head of cattle swept away.
- In September 2020, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that the floods displaced 297,187 people, caused the loss of household food stocks, 10,000 head of livestock and destroyed 150,000 ha of crops. These floods have threatened the country's food security, forcing the large-scale displacement of populations, limiting the supply of markets and causing a 40% increase in the price of basic products.

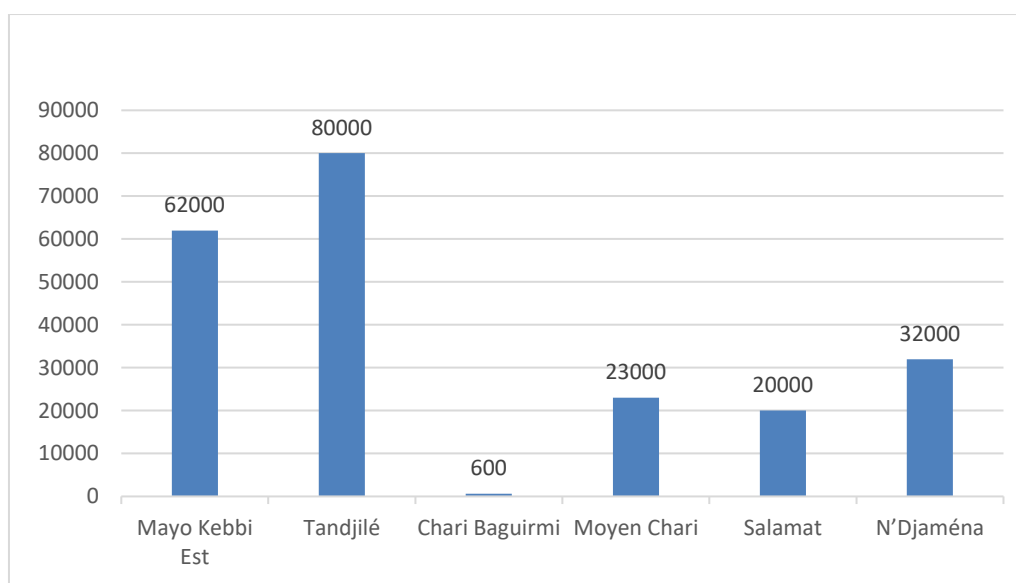


Figure 3: Distribution of affected persons by province (OCHA, 2020)

The provinces most affected by floods this year are, respectively: Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi East, Moyen Chari and N'Djamena.

In October 2019, according to the Red Cross Society of Chad (CRT), 171,160 people were affected by flooding in the country at the end of October. In the South, more than 130,000 people have been affected by these floods, including 80,612 people in Mayo Kebbi East due to the overflow of the Logone River. The damage caused by these floods has considerably increased the vulnerability of the population to diseases with epidemic potential and food insecurity. The province has been hit by a cholera epidemic with more than 97 cases and 12 deaths at the end of November.

In October 2014, according to the report of the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), the floods impacted 210,000 people, more than 30,000 households were affected, 4120 houses collapsed and more than 130,000 ha of crops were destroyed. These impacts have affected the recovery of populations already affected by the catastrophic floods of 2012 and have accentuated the socio-economic precariousness of local households.

In September 2012, floods caused heavy damage in the country. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), reports that these floods have killed 34 people, 466,423 people have been affected, 94,211 houses destroyed and 255,720 ha of crops have been flooded. The most affected provinces are:

- ✓ Tandjilé: 17 dead, 147,000 people affected, 64,370 houses collapsed and 20217 ha of crops flooded;
- ✓ Mayo Kebbi East: 08 dead, 52,324 people affected, 19,199 houses collapsed and 80,994 ha of crops flooded;
- ✓ Moyen Chari: 02 dead, 88,801 people affected, 6,003 houses collapsed and 20550 ha of crops flooded;
- ✓ N'Djamena: 06 dead, 5,761 people affected and 505 houses collapsed;
- ✓ Sila: 01 dead, 67,755 people affected, 600 houses collapsed and 30,587 ha of crops flooded;
- ✓ Logone Oriental: 49,602 people affected, 1,346 houses collapsed and 19,009 ha of crops flooded.

In Chad, floods cause loss of life and property almost every year. The above list gives examples of the damage caused by floods in several localities in the country.

Explain what risks were selected for this protocol and why?

The provinces most exposed to the risk of rainwater flooding have been targeted for intervention by the FbF mechanism. They are largely located in the Sudanian zone to the south, with annual rainfall ranging from 650 mm to 1,200 mm and a tropical climate. These locations are located on floodplains and watersheds of major rivers. The lack of economic capacity, flood preparedness and response strategy, the high frequency of floods and the unpredictability of their magnitude keep the populations and their livelihoods at high risk of being affected by floods. In Chad, floods caused by intense rains are disasters that lead to loss of human lives, injuries to people, loss of crops and crops, collapse of houses, destruction of infrastructure, appearance of water-borne diseases and diseases with epidemic potential, deterioration of the quality of drinking water, deterioration of the psychological and social behaviour of the victims and poor access to the market. Analysis of the historical impacts of floods in Chad has shown that almost all sectors of life are affected and the populations at risk have a low capacity to adapt.

However, given the current capacities of the national society and the limited time frame for the implementation of early actions, this simplified Early Action Protocol will focus on the following priority risks: loss of life, destruction of homes, and water and hygiene-related diseases. Regarding the impact related to the housing sector, it should be noted that it is extended to non-food items often affected by the destruction of homes.

This choice was made by the national society and its partners through technical meetings, consultative workshops and the analysis of historical flood data in Chad.

The early actions that will be developed will make it possible, on the one hand, to prevent loss of life and injuries, given that most cases of death are caused by the collapse of houses. On the other hand, early actions help reduce the prevalence of flood-related epidemics.

Describe the selected early actions and explain how they will address the risks and achieve the expected outcome.

Taking into account the priority risks selected, the Red Cross Society of Chad has identified early actions to be implemented to reduce the potential impacts of rainwater flooding. A total of four (4) early actions have been selected in order of priority:

1. Dissemination of early warning messages to at-risk communities
2. Raising awareness among the population for the prevention of water- and hygiene-related diseases
3. Distribution of empty bags and ploughing equipment for the protection of homes
4. Distribution of NFI kits

The selection of early actions was carried out in a participatory approach through consultations coordinated by the DM department of the Red Cross of Chad. Initially, an internal workshop was organized as part of prioritizing the impacts of the floods and taking stock of the organizational capacities of the national society. Then, the FBF technical group of the Red Cross of Chad proposed early actions in connection with the risks selected. All stakeholders were consulted through the technical meetings, including the decentralised services of the state. The communities were also consulted through focus groups organized in the provinces of Mayo Kebbi East and Tandjilé. To this end, the various early actions selected meet the aspirations of the population and the technical, material, logistical and financial capacities of the National Society.

The selection of early actions was guided by the following criteria which are defined by the FBF Practitioners' Handbook:

- ✓ The effectiveness of the action in relation to the impact,
- ✓ The relevance of the action in relation to the FbF
- ✓ The financial feasibility of the action,
- ✓ Temporal feasibility, i.e. a possible intervention window, i.e. between the alert and the occurrence of the event.

The various early actions selected aim to reduce the priority risks identified in order to protect people's lives and livelihoods.

With regard to the risk of loss of life and injury, the selected early action plans to organize the dissemination of early warning messages to enable exposed households to prepare and undertake actions to protect homes and infrastructure. This early action is transcutting to all the other early actions selected. The administrative and customary authorities will be fully involved in the alert dissemination process.

For the risk of destruction of homes, the early action determined is the distribution of empty bags and ploughing equipment (wheelbarrows, shovels, pickaxes and empty bags). This equipment will allow exposed communities to build dikes using the sand collected to protect homes in danger. At the level of the capital, the DM department plans to buy sand, because it is not available in all districts. On the other hand, the ploughing equipment will also allow the population to dig trenches for the evacuation of rainwater, which ensures the durability of the bunds built.

Finally, for the risk of **water-related diseases and lack of hygiene**, the early actions selected are the distribution of NFI kits which will consist of equipment for transporting and storing drinking water (buckets with lids and empty cans), as well as water purification products with bleach which are easier to use, accessible and known to everyone and mosquito nets to protect children and pregnant women against malaria which is rampant in the rainy season and especially in flood situations. On the other hand, a mass awareness campaign will be conducted by volunteers under the supervision of CRT technicians to explain or sensitize beneficiaries on the use of the items distributed in order to guarantee good practices and the conduct to be followed to avoid epidemics.

To a certain extent, awareness-raising is considered to be a cross-cutting action on all the prioritized risks and will be carried out before and during the implementation of the early actions mentioned.


EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

<p><u>General objective of the intervention</u></p>	<p>The overall objective of this intervention is to anticipate the risks of loss of human life related to the collapse of houses and reduce the vulnerability of exposed populations to waterborne diseases and epidemic potential.</p>
<p><u>Potential high-risk geographic areas that the simplified EAP would target</u></p>	<p>The high-risk provinces that have been selected are: Moyen Chari, Mandoul, Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi West, Salamat</p> <p>These provinces selected for the FbF intervention are frequently plagued by rainwater floods that cause considerable human and socio-economic damage. The analysis of Chad's exposure to rainwater flooding by experts from the IFRC Climate Center combined with the analysis of historical data (collected on site) on the impacts of floods in Chad from 2012 to 2022 showed that these provinces are the most frequently affected by rainfall flooding.</p>
<p><u>Who will be helped by this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?</u></p>	<p>The targeted people will come from households most exposed to rainfed flooding with low capacity to cope with it. These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Widowed women who are heads of household and vulnerable; - Divorced women heads of household with children under 59 months; - Pregnant and breastfeeding women from very vulnerable households; - Vulnerable people (men or women), living with a disability and head of household; - Vulnerable heads of household living with a chronic disease (HIV, diabetes, hypertension, etc.); - Vulnerable and elderly people living alone. <p>Explain your selection criteria to find out who will be targeted.</p> <p>The selection of beneficiaries will be made with a participatory and inclusive approach with gender mainstreaming throughout the process. The Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach will also be taken into account, in particular with the establishment of local beneficiary selection committees, as well as complaint/complaint and conflict management committees. The members of these committees will be chosen at a village general assembly under the supervision of the CRT teams.</p> <p>The main criterion for selecting beneficiaries is the vulnerability of households, combined with the level of exposure. It will be defined by consulting the targeted communities. Overall, the criteria identified will give priority to very vulnerable households, in particular those headed by women (widowed or divorced), people living with a disability, vulnerable heads of household with a chronic illness, elderly people living alone, but also heads of household with children under 5 years old. We will also take</p>


	<p>into account the most affected households in runoff/swamp/slap areas, i.e. 30 households living less than 200 meters from flood-prone areas in each province. However, 20 households living within 100 metres of the shoreline in each province will be targeted. That is 50 households per province, which is equivalent to 400 households in total targeted.</p> <p>The targeting of beneficiaries will be done beforehand by the CRT team in the area of intervention.</p> <p>To this end, the CRT has a network of volunteers in the communities, ready to support the communities in defining criteria, setting up community targeting committees, selecting and validating lists of vulnerable households.</p>
<p><u>Trigger indication</u></p>	<p>The activation will be done in a sequenced manner with a first activation that will increase the preparation of the national society on the scale of the wet season and a second that will allow it to undertake more direct actions on a short scale when extreme rainfall is announced.</p> <p>For the activation of preparation actions, the following trigger has been set:</p> <p>On a seasonal scale (information available in May with a two-month lead-time): above-normal seasonal rainfall forecasts, issued by the National Meteorological Agency (ANAM). This forecast will be transmitted by the Weather Department by correspondence to the DM department of the CRT.</p> <p>For the implementation of the early actions, the following trigger has been set:</p> <p>Short-scale (7 days lead-time): Weekly EFI index forecasts from the ECMWF model > 0.8 AND ANAM extreme rain forecast.</p>
<p><u>Justification for the trigger level</u></p>	<p>The triggers were set with the support of the IFRC climate center, by consultation of all the stakeholders involved in the process of developing the simplified EAP on rainwater flooding, These were the state technical services, in particular, the weather and the water resources directorate. The national workshop to validate the strategy for triggering the EAP was held in N'Djamena on October 19, 2022 to determine the triggers and thresholds for triggering the simplified EAP on the "river and rainwater flooding" hazard.</p> <p>The main numerical model used at the short scale is the European Centre Model (ECMWF), which is generally recognised as the best forecasting model at this scale. It is combined with the analyses of the National Meteorological Agency of Chad (ANAM) to ensure that false alarms are reduced, since the more certain an event is, the more the forecasts agree on its occurrence. The EFI index is a rather complex index that provides information on the severity of the weather conditions (rainfall in this case) expected in comparison with normal. The EFI index is taken here on a weekly basis, i.e. it covers the expected rainfall totals over a seven-day period. This choice (rather than the daily index) comes from the fact that (i) consecutive extreme events are more likely to lead to flooding (by reducing the capacity of soils to absorb more water) and also (ii) by the</p>

	<p>fact that numerical models in the Sahel perform better when it comes to accumulations over a longer period (Gebremichael et al. 2022). The minimum threshold of 0.8 selected for triggering corresponds, according to ECMWF, to rainfall of very unusual or extreme intensities forecast. This category of intensity is the most severe emitted by this model.</p> <p>For seasonal forecasts, the trigger is made by higher-than-normal expected accumulations. This category indicates heavy precipitation, as was the case in 2022. Preference was given to ANAM for the provision of forecasts as it participates in a wider regional framework where these forecasts are developed (the Sudano-Sahelian Africa Seasonal Forecasting Forum PRESASS), which is a framework established on the recommendation of the World Meteorological Organization.</p>
<p><u>Next steps - for National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (optional)</u></p>	<p>To upgrade this simplified EAP to a complete EAP, the Red Cross of Chad will strengthen the partnership, on the one hand with the National Meteorological Agency of Chad, which is in the process of modernizing its network by installing new equipment and digitizing data. On the other hand, continue to collaborate with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), which is working with UNESCO on a project to create a basin-level flood forecasting model.</p>


PLANNED INTERVENTION


	<p><u>Shelters, Dwellings and Institutions</u></p>	<p>Budget</p>	<p>CHF 76,548</p>	
		<p>Targeted Persons</p>	<p>Members of very vulnerable households with habitat at risk of collapse</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p>	<p>Number of people affected by housing safety actions</p>	<p>Target:</p>	<p>2400</p>	
<p>Readiness activities:</p>		<p>1. Briefing of volunteers in targeting techniques and distribution organization</p>		
<p>Prepositioning activities:</p>		<p>1. Purchase and storage of agricultural equipment (300 wheelbarrows, 600 shovels, 600 pickaxes, 600 rakes)</p> <p>2. Purchase and storage of 20,000 empty bags for local action groups for the protection of homes ;</p>		


Priority early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution of empty bags and agricultural equipment for the protection of homes and public infrastructure (health centers, schools, etc.) 2. Dissemination of early warning messages to exposed households to undertake risk preparedness and mitigation actions
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	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Budget	CHF 57,170	
		Targeted Persons	Vulnerable people and at risk of epidemics targeted by the CRT and communities	
Indicator:	Number of people reached by the provision of NFI kits containing items for drinking water purification and malaria prevention	Target:	2,400 people	
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training and/or retraining of the 60 volunteers in awareness-raising techniques, hygiene promotion in flood situations and dissemination of warning messages 2. Making image boxes for raising awareness for the prevention of water-related and hygiene-related diseases. 			
Prepositioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase of NFI kit items for 350 households (700 impregnated mosquito nets, 700 plastic mats, 700 blankets, 350 buckets with 30 L lids, 700 empty 25 L cans, 700 plastic cups); 2. Buying bleach bottles 			
Priority early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution of NFI Kits for the 350 identified households 2. Raising awareness among the population for the prevention of water- and hygiene-related diseases 			

FACILITATION APPROACHES

	Partnership and coordination	Budget	CHF 20,584	
		Targeted Persons	State technical services and local authorities	
Indicator:	Number of coordination meetings	Target:	4	
Readiness activities:		1. Stakeholder information meeting for the validation of simplified EAP by the IFRC		
Prepositioning activities:				
Priority early actions:		1. Early Action Implementation Area Validation Meeting. 2. Field mission for the supervision of early actions.		

	Secretarial services	Budget	CHF 18,494	
		Targeted Persons		
Indicator:		Target:		
Readiness activities:		1. Payment of IFRC support costs for the implementation of the simplified EAP		
Prepositioning activities:				
Priority early actions:		1. Lessons Learned Workshop		

	Strengthening the national society	Budget	CHF 20,038
		Targeted Persons	62 people
Indicator:	Number of actions going into capacity building of the CRT	Target:	4 actions
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for the payment of the salary of the director of the disaster department and the SERA assistant 2. Support to the functioning of the CRT office 3. Carrying out the simplified EAP simulation exercises 		
Prepositioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of visibility materials for CRT volunteers 2. Life insurance contracts for the 60 volunteers who will be mobilized as part of this simplified EAP. 		
Priority early actions:			

CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY ACTION

Experience and/or ability to implement early actions.	<p>The Red Cross Society of Chad has extensive experience in prevention, mitigation and response actions. This National Society has implemented several responses funded by the IFRC's DREF mechanism. Examples include the DREF floods 2012, 2019, 2022 and other DREF related to hazards such as food insecurity, population movement and epidemics. Among these floods (05 years), those of 2020 and 2022 were the most extreme, that of 2020 affected 20 out of 23 provinces and affected 388,000 people and that of 2022 affected 19 out of 23 provinces and affected 1.3 million people or 7.3% of the overall population (source: OCHA). The actions implemented in the past correspond well to the risks prioritized by this simplified EAP. The CRT has a directory of BDRT and NDRT teams, rescue workers, intervention brigades, capable of intervening in the event of disasters and particularly floods. Throughout the national territory, CRT volunteers participated in the rescue and evacuation of the wounded, in the reinforcement of dikes for the protection of houses and public infrastructures (example in the neighborhoods of the 9th district of the capital and in the cities of certain provinces, particularly in Mayo Kebbi East and Tandjilé), damage assessments, targeting of beneficiaries and distribution of kits of various kinds. The CRT supported its local branches in contingency planning related to the floods. The early actions planned under this simplified EAP were carried out by the CRT in collaboration with its partners as part of</p>
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	<p>the management of past floods. Hence, the assurance of solid expertise and technical capacities, such as the process of developing contingency plans conducted by the DM department of the CRT. During the development of the preparation actions selected in this simplified EAP, simulation exercises will be carried out to test the different tools and ensure that the roles and responsibilities of the actors involved are well understood.</p> <p>It thus appears that the CRT has a strong experience in the actions selected in this simplified EAP and the expected results at the end of this intervention, even if they were much more traditional post-flood interventions.</p> <p>In view of the CRT's human resources capacities, with a large number of volunteers (CDRT and NDRT) present at the level of the provincial committees concerned, the Red Cross Society of Chad is able to effectively implement early actions in all areas exposed to the risk of rainfall flooding selected.</p>
<p>Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, government agencies/other agencies consulted for this simplified EAP</p>	<p>The stakeholders involved in the development of this simplified EAP on rainwater flooding are:</p> <p>Mahamat Ahmat Brahim Abba, Director of Disaster Management of the Red Cross Society of Chad: Coordination of activities and stakeholders in the development of the simplified EAP. - Coordinator of the implementation of early actions at the start of the sEAP</p> <p>Oumarou Maman Laouali, FBF Delegate of the French Red Cross in Chad: Technical support to the Disaster Management Department of the Red Cross of Chad for the formulation of the simplified EAP. - Advisor to the DM department for the implementation of early actions</p> <p>Guigma Kiswendsida, Technical Advisor of the IFRC Climate Center: Technical support to actors involved in the development of the simplified EAP in the identification of triggers and thresholds for the activation of early actions. - Advisor to the DM department for the implementation of early actions</p> <p>Benjamin Deblois, Regional Technical Coordinator on Disaster Risk Management of the French Red Cross for Africa based in Dakar: Technical support to the FBF delegate and the disaster management department of the Red Cross of Chad. - Advisor to the DM department for the implementation of early actions</p> <p>IMBRY Jean Max, CRM Program Coordinator of the French Red Cross in Chad: Technical support to the FBF delegate and the DM department of the Red Cross of Chad. - Advisor to the DM department for the implementation of early actions - Participation in tabletop exercises</p> <p>Frédéric Djimadoum, Programme Officer of IFRC in Chad: Consultation for the coordination of the participation of members of the Red Cross and Red</p>

<p>Crescent Movement in the formulation and implementation of the simplified EAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advise the CRT and participate in preparedness activities - Field supervision of the implementation of early actions - Participation in the simulation - Participation in the lessons learned workshop <p>Eric Bambara, Head of Mission of the Luxembourg Red Cross in Chad: Consultation on the "Shelter and WASH" expertise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the training of volunteers on emergency shelter assembly - advises the CRT on the identification of emergency evacuation sites - Supervision of emergency shelter assembly - Participation in tabletop exercises <p>SINGAMBAYE DJEKOUNDA, Director of Meteorological and Climatological Applications, National Consultant, Expert Agroclimatologist, Météo Tchad (ANAM): Consultation on rainwater flood forecasting systems in Chad and the identification of triggers and thresholds for simplified EAP activation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmission of information for the triggering of the EAP - Participation in preparation activities - Supervision of early actions - Participation in the simulation - Participation in the lessons learned workshop <p>ALLADJABA BALLAMA, Head of the Needs Analysis and Response Department: Contribution to the analysis of historical data on the impacts of floods in Chad. Participation in the identification of early actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in preparation and targeting activities - Supervision of early actions - Participation in the simulation - Participation in the lessons learned workshop <p>DOBINGAR SARTABAYE, Technical Assistant to the Food Security and Early Warning Information System: Contribution to the collection of data from public administrations for risk analysis on floods in Chad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in preparation and targeting activities - Supervision of early actions - Participation in the simulation - Participation in the lessons learned workshop <p>ALLONGA Abraham, Coordinator of the Early Warning System at UNDP: Participation in the identification of triggers and thresholds for activation of early actions.</p> <p>President of the provincial CRT committee of Mayo Kebbi East, mobilization of volunteers for provincial workshops and popularization of the FBF approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in preparation and simulation activities - Support for the prepositioning of purchased items - Supervision of volunteers in the implementation of early actions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilization of partners and local authorities - Participation in the capitalization workshop <p>President of the provincial CRT committee of Tandjilé: mobilization of volunteers for provincial workshops and popularization of the FBF approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in preparation and simulation activities - Support for the repositioning of purchased items - Supervision of volunteers in the implementation of early actions - Mobilization of partners and local authorities - Participation in the capitalization workshop <p>President of the provincial CRT committee of Chari Baguirmi: mobilization of volunteers for provincial workshops and popularization of the FBF approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in preparation and simulation activities - Support for the repositioning of purchased items - Supervision of volunteers in the implementation of early actions - Mobilization of partners and local authorities - Participation in the capitalization workshop <p>BAPING Douagué, Aquaculture Research Expert at the Lake Chad Basin Commission: consultation on the historical impacts of floods in Chad and priority risks.</p> <p>MAGIRA Roland Emergency Coordinator at the NGO CARE International: Participation in the prioritization of risks to be addressed by the simplified EAP and identification of early actions.</p> <p>LONGAH Djasnan Technical Assistant at OCHA Chad: Support in the collection of data for risk analysis and participation in the coordination of meetings.</p>
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BUDGET

Contacts

For more information, specifically regarding this simplified EAP, please contact :

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- **IFRC Focal Point in Geneva**: Malika Noisette, DREF Senior Officer, malika.noisette@ifrc.org



DISASTER RESPONSE EMERGENCY FUND

Fund Income Allocation Request

To Be Completed By The DREF Focal Point

DREF Allocation is requested for	Chad sEAP for Floods
Appeal Manager	Project Manager
Adinoyi Adeiza	Leonce-Omer Mbouma
Country of Operation	Name of Operation (as published)
Chad	Floods

Disaster / Hazard Type	Response Type	IFRC Targeted Assistance
Floods	sEAP	2,400

For Early Action Protocols

Validation Committee Endorse Date	Early Action Protocol Reference	Operating Implementation Period
26-Jun-24	sEAP2023CD01	2 years


For DREF Operations and Emergency Appeals

National Society Request Date	Disaster Start or Trigger Date	Operating Implementation Period

Allocation CHF


DREF Allocation Request CHF	Previous Allocation(s) CHF	Total Allocation(s) CHF
192,833		192,833

To be allocated from	Anticipatory Pillar
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DREF Regional Focal Point Name	Date	Signature
Malika Noisette	19 August 2024	

To Be Completed By DREF Appeal Manger

Comments

DREF Appeal Manager Name	Date	Signature
Florent Delpinto	19-Aug-24	



Early Action Protocol Summary

EAPcode - Croix Rouge du Tchad
Inondation Pluviale

Operating Budget

	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	10,131	71,161	52,426	133,718
Shelter and Basic Household Items	7,237	36,505	32,806	76,548
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0	0
Health	0	0	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,895	34,656	19,619	57,170
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	0	0	0	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0	0
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	38,853	2,573	17,690	59,116
Coordination and Partnerships	9,327	0	11,257	20,584
Secretariat Services	12,061	0	6,433	18,494
National Society Strengthening	17,465	2,573	0	20,038
TOTAL BUDGET	48,984	73,734	70,115	192,833

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

For signing: Allocation Request for Chad sEAP for Floods


Final Audit Report

2024-08-20


Created:	2024-08-19
By:	Mellie O (melanie.ogle@ifrc.org)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAezfBfrtQcnL1CEeAjLuOldCNjo8aec3-
Number of Documents:	2
Document page count:	2
Number of supporting files:	0
Supporting files page count:	0

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-  Document created by Mellie O (melanie.ogle@ifrc.org)
2024-08-19 - 12:48:55 PM GMT- IP address: 89.134.202.157
-  Document emailed to malika.noisette@ifrc.org malika.noisette@ifrc.org (malika.noisette@ifrc.org) for signature
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-  Agreement viewed by malika.noisette@ifrc.org malika.noisette@ifrc.org (malika.noisette@ifrc.org)
2024-08-19 - 2:10:29 PM GMT- IP address: 195.144.59.4
-  Signer malika.noisette@ifrc.org malika.noisette@ifrc.org (malika.noisette@ifrc.org) entered name at signing as Malika Noisette
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-  Document e-signed by Malika Noisette (malika.noisette@ifrc.org)
Signature Date: 2024-08-19 - 2:11:30 PM GMT - Time Source: server- IP address: 195.144.59.4
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 Signer florent.delpinto@ifrc.org florent.delpinto@ifrc.org (florent.delpinto@ifrc.org) entered name at signing as F. Del Pinto

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