

EMERGENCY APPEAL

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Chad, Africa | Floods 2024



Chadian Red Cross volunteers from La Loumia branch conduct assessments in their local communities and offer psychosocial support to affected families.


Appeal MDRTD024	Number:	Persons Affected: 1,941,869 people	Persons to Assisted: 389,000 people
Glide №: FL-2024-000139-TCD		DREF Allocated: CHF 1 million	Categorisation of the Disaster: Orange
Appeal Launches: 12/09/2024		Operation Start Date: 12/09/2024	End Date of the Operation: 30/06/2025

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 4 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 8 million¹

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Red Cross of Chad in response to the emergency. It includes the Red Cross of Chad's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 4 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 4 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

The overall funding required across the Federation to support the Red Cross of the Chad (CRT) is 8 million Swiss francs (CHF). This Operational Strategy details the objectives and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's support to the Chad Red Cross plan in the amount of CHF 4 million. However, an additional 4 million Swiss francs is being requested through bilateral activities funded by Participating National Societies (PNS) or other donors, for which the Secretariat has launched an [Emergency Appeal](#).

TIMELINE



17 July 2024: The emergency team of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations captures the initial impacts of the floods by satellite, revealing that over 600,000 hectares have been inundated.

5 August 2024: The government, under the instruction of the Prime Minister, establishes the National Committee for Flood Prevention and Management, which serves as an emergency unit to coordinate the humanitarian response. The Flood Contingency Plan is activated with a call for funding of USD 129 million.

25 August 2024: The authorities officially publish data on the cumulative impact of the floods from July to August, indicating that more than 964,000 people (166,000 households) have been affected. The floods have resulted in 145 fatalities, the destruction of more than 70,000 houses, and the loss of 29,000 head of cattle. The contingency plan identifies 12 priority provinces and key actions for intervention.

12 September 2024: The IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for CHF 8 million to assist 389,000 people (representing 68,978 households) for nine months targeting seven provinces. A total of CHF 1 million has

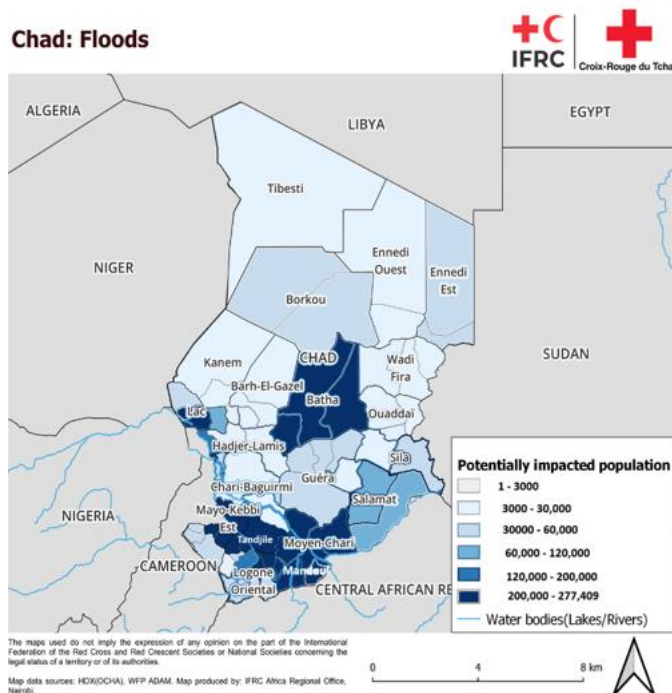
10-16 September 2024: The IFRC's Deputy Regional Director for Africa visits to assess the impact of the floods in two provinces with the CRT's leadership and the Head of Delegation (HoD) to facilitate

12 September to 28 September: Improved access and updates on the situation have been informed by assessments conducted during this period. A multi-sectoral rapid assessment was carried out in Logone Oriental, Mandoul Mayo Kebbi East, Moyen Chari, and Tandjilé, along with an eVCA conducted by the CRT jointly with Red Cross partners.

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Weeks of torrential rains have hit Chad since the beginning of July, causing successive waves of floods in the country, both pluvial and fluvial. The situation has escalated into an unprecedented crisis. As of 25 August, the number of affected people reached 964,000, with 145 deaths. By 6 September, this number had surged to 1.5 million (more than 266,000 households)². As of 1st October, the floods have affected a total of 1,941,869 people and result in 576 fatalities. The impact also includes 432,203 hectares of crops destroyed, and more than 72,170 head of cattle washed away, according to government data from 1st October 2024.

This situation surpasses the catastrophic floods of 2022, previously classified as the worst in a decade in Chad. The impact of this season's floods is growing, with the fluvial floods that is now making another round of caseload.



The National Flood Management Committee of Chad, established as the crisis unit for these floods, has classified the 23 provinces into three categories based on their impact and vulnerability, with 12 designated as priority being **Lac, Mandoul, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi East, Logone Oriental, Batha, Guera, Salamat, Ennedi West, Borkou, Ennedi East, and Tibesti**. Assessments carried out by the branches of the CRT and other Movement partners show that, as of October 2024, the cumulative impacts in these provinces and the humanitarian needs continued to rise, requiring large-scale humanitarian assistance for populations already affected and those still at risk. The CRT is continuing with its data collection and triangulation efforts, with support from its partners.

Additional flooding is expected in several of the provinces already affected, especially in the south and centre of the country, which includes the largest watersheds of the Chari River, with communities located within the limits of the riverbed. According to the press release from the Ministry of Water and Energy, as of 16 September, the water level of the Chari reached 6.6 metres (21.5 feet), 35 percent higher than normal. In October, it could reach 8.6 metres, surpassing the water level recorded during the devastating river floods of 2022. The greatest risk is present in the provinces of **Moyen Chari, Mandoul, Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi West, Salamat, and N'Djaména**, each with over 70,000 people at risk. This necessitates that the CRT and its partners continue to provide early warning and early action for those at risk, alongside ongoing responses in affected areas.

In response to this situation, the Government of Chad has launched a national response plan with an appeal for contributions from partners. The Response Plan estimates that USD 129 million is needed for an appropriate response. In support of the government's response plan, the CRT has deployed its volunteers to all affected branches and is assisting with evacuations from affected and at-risk areas as well as providing humanitarian emergency services. On 12 September, as the situation escalated, an Emergency Appeal was launched to strengthen the response capacity of the CRT and its partners in the country.

² Official government data as of 6 September 2024 and recommunicated to the humanitarian group meeting on 4 October 2024.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and availability of goods and services

Official data from the Government as of 1st October 2024 shows that 1.9 million people have been affected by the floods. All provinces in the country are reporting damage due to the floods, with a significant impact in the central, southern, and eastern provinces. Out of the country's 125 departments, 119 experienced floods, with over five million hectares of land affected, including 432,203 hectares agricultural land destroyed along with and nearly 72,170 head of cattle dead. Additionally, 217,779 homes were destroyed.

As access conditions improved, assessments were carried out to gain a comprehensive understanding of the impact and the humanitarian conditions in the affected provinces, with the CRT joining the government-led assessment from 16 to 21 September 2024. The most significant impacts as of 21 September remain in the provinces of **Lake, Mandoul, Mayo Kebbi East, Tandjile, Logone Oriental, Salamat, Batha, Ennedi West, Ennedi East, Guera, Borkou, and Tibesti**. The most notable impacts to date can be summarised as follows:

Targeted Provinces	Main Departments affected	Flooded areas	Populations affected by floods (21.09.2024)
The Lake	Doum-Doum, Liah, Kaya, Mamdi, Wai	600 000 ha~	277,409 people
Mandoul	Central, Western and Eastern, Barh- Sarah	200 000 ha~	267,408 people Includes 104,173 people in Central, Western and Eastern
Mayo Kebbi Est	Mayo Boner, Mayo-Lemié, Mont-Illi, Kabia	520,000 ha	218,238 people Includes 201,246 only in Mayo Boneye, Mayo-Lemié, and Kabia
Logone Oriental	La Pendé, La Nya, La Nya-Pendé, Kouh-Est, Kouh-Ouest, Mont de Lam	225,000 ha	107,906 people From 37,000 affected on 3 September 2024 to 107906 affected in La Pendé, La Nya, La Nya-Pendé, Kouh-Est, Kouh-Ouest, and Mont de Lam
Tandjile	Tandjilé-Est, Tandjilé-Centre, Tandjilé-Ouest, Manga, Manbague	470,000 ha	226 535 people Includes 187,300 affected in Tandjilé-Est, Tandjilé-Centre, Tandjilé-Ouest, Manga, and Manbague
Moyen Chari	Bar-Kho, Grande Sido, Lac-Iro, Korbol, La Moula, Bragat	330,000 ha	245,531 people From 13,913 people on 3 September 2024 to 134,994 in Barh-Kho, Grande Sido, Lac-Iro, Korbol, La Moula, and Bragato
Salamat	Barh-Azoum, Aboudéïa, Haraze Manguaigne	982,000 ha	99,670 people
Batha	Batha East, Batha West, Fitri, Ouadi-Rimé, Assinet, Haraze	450,000 ha	172,750 people
Chari Baguirmi	Bagurmi, Chari, Log-Chari, Daurbali,	430,000 ha	2,691 people
N'djamena	N'djamena		61,375 people
TOTAL		3,407,000 ha	1,679,513 people affected in 10 provinces out of the 1.941M reported

Source:³ Triangulated data from: 1) RCRC assessments; 2) Official government data as of 01 October 2024 from OCHA report; and 3) joint assessment with humanitarian actors and the government as of 21 September 2024 in Logone Oriental, Mandoul Mayo Kebbi Est, Moyen Chari, and Tandjilé.

In the country's 23 provinces, both residents and refugees have been impacted by the floods, experiencing simultaneous loss of homes, property, and sources of income. The floods have also severely affected the ability to access food, while agricultural losses could lead to severe food shortages among affected households. Above all, these populations are in urgent need of food, health, access to clean water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, and protection. Ultimately, these floods will have a lasting impact on the most vulnerable, as food production is expected to decrease significantly, along with the availability of clean water, sanitation, and safe housing.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

The floods have killed and injured hundreds of people in just a few weeks. People with mobility issues, such as the physically disabled, elderly, and children under five, are particularly vulnerable to the risks posed by floods,

³ All reporting can be made available on demand.

food insecurity, malnutrition, and health issues if they are not prioritised in evacuation, relief, and humanitarian services. Additionally, the extent of the damage and loss of life has left communities deeply affected and mentally exhausted. The psychological impact is even more pronounced in areas that have experienced similar losses from past floods. Left without options, those affected may resort to survival coping mechanisms, further exposing themselves to risks and exacerbating mental health issues.

3. Risks and vulnerabilities

In flooded and at-risk areas, the type of housing construction increases the risk of material loss and loss of life during floods, mainly because many structures are built from soil or materials that are not weather-resistant. Development in urban areas is precarious with little capacity for water drainage and debris management. This situation is exacerbated by the rapid growth of unsafe settlements near drainage areas, creating favourable conditions for stagnant water retention and deteriorating hygiene, particularly in N'Djamena and other main cities within the affected provinces. In addition, the water distribution network remains limited. Most communities in priority provinces rely on wells, boreholes, and rivers as their main sources of water supply. The floods have inundated most of these water sources, increasing the risk of contamination.

The risk of river flooding is significant in Chad, with climate forecasts and weather monitoring committees indicating a growing threat of fluvial flooding. Since 21 September, the Ministry of Water and Energy has been warning about the rising waters of the Chari River and its tributary, the Logone, with a daily increase of about 10cm.⁴ Overflows from the river and the waterways it serves are already observed in several cities, villages, and neighbourhoods located along their major beds, affecting the provinces of Mandoul, Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi West, Salamat, Logone West, N'Djamena, and the Lake. Many people in these areas are already affected, and their needs remain unmet. While saving lives is critical, humanitarian action must integrate early warning and early action with climate adaptation and mitigation solutions at scale. Efforts to build climate resilience must be led by communities and government authorities, supported by local humanitarian partners such as the CRT.

Analyses conducted as part of early action protocol development indicate 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, heatwaves, and high winds, has highlighted the enormous humanitarian consequences of climate change for the population since 2019. The cumulative effect of these crises has left little time for the recovery of communities, also contributing to the food deficit, production deficit, and a population displacement crisis that exacerbates food insecurity in these same provinces.

CAPABILITIES AND RESPONSES

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Red Cross of Chad (Croix-Rouge du Tchad – CRT)

The Red Cross of Chad is one of the most experienced national organisations in flood management in Central Africa. For several decades, the CRT has distinguished itself in managing complex crises that combine floods, epidemics, population movements, urban violence, inter-ethnic conflicts, and food security. In the realm of flood management, it has gained valuable experience from operations during the floods of 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022, which will be instrumental in managing this operation. In terms of capacity:

- The CRT is present in all 10 districts of N'Djamena, as well as in the country's 23 provinces (including N'Djamena province). It enjoys a positive reputation nationwide and is well accepted by local communities.

⁴ Note from the Ministry of Water and Energy as of 21 September 2024.

- The CRT is actively engaged in inter-agency sectoral coordination groups and clusters (WASH, Shelter, Health, Protection, Community Surveillance, Food Security and Livelihoods, etc.)
- Through the Cash Transfer Readiness Programme (supported by the British Red Cross), the CRT has developed considerable experience in cash transfer programmes. It has a dedicated and trained team in all branches, established SoPs, and maintains a contract with a financial service provider for mobile transfers together with the permanent presence of a cash expert deployed by NORCAP/Cashcap,

In various humanitarian operations, the government has consistently entrusted the CRT with the distribution of food and essential household items to populations affected by various crises throughout the country. The National Society also participates in both virtual and face-to-face meetings on all topics related to its mandate and mission in Chad.

The CRT has deployed 2,678 volunteers on the ground and has been working closely with national and local authorities on disaster preparedness and response since the onset of the heavy rains.

Anticipation

Since the initial floods, the CRT has alerted local branches and mobilised volunteers in collaboration with local authorities for readiness and anticipation efforts. Upon receiving forecasts of the first torrential rains, the CRT initiated preventive measures by organising training and refresher sessions for volunteers on first aid and psychological first aid, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability, and community-based health in the provinces and localities most at risk. The CRT has also worked on information tools adapted to the flood context, which have been used to create and disseminate informational materials in the targeted localities. The Department of Community Health utilised these materials to organise health education, community engagement, and social mobilisation sessions through local channels.

Volunteers are working alongside local authorities in all 23 provinces to help their communities protect themselves and prepare for a potential increase in flooding following the river flood warning. The National Society has successfully mobilised and deployed branches for anticipatory actions by leveraging existing projects and resources in the country, with support from Movement partners (ICRC, IFRC, French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Italian Red Cross) and through the ECHO PPP project for the following measures:

- Establishment of community Early Warning Systems (EWS).
- Construction and reinforcement of community infrastructure (e.g. construction of dikes and installation of satellite stations).
- Revision of national and regional emergency plans.
- Assessment, contingency planning, and response.
- Capacity building and training for disaster response teams in all branches of the CRT on psychosocial support (PSS), first aid, and evacuation.
- Review, update, and dissemination of various government policies, strategies, and action plans related to disaster response.
- Logistical inventory and mapping of resources, including collaboration with partners.

Response

- First aid and emergency assistance have been provided in all 23 provinces following the flood waves since July. This includes the provision of first aid and psychosocial support, raising awareness about waterborne diseases, hygiene promotion in relocation sites, and assisting vulnerable individuals with evacuation.
- Organisation and participation in humanitarian assessments in N'Djamena and other affected localities.
- Assistance in shelter and essential household items (AME) to 1,400 households, thanks to stock received from Red Cross partners (distribution details below).
- The CRT supported the construction of 150 shelters financed by UNHCR in the locality of Kournari (Chari Baguirmi province) as well as 50 shelters and 14 latrines (Chari Baguirmi and N'Djamena).

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The Prime Minister, Head of Government, has appointed the members of the National Committee for Flood Prevention and Management. This committee, composed of 17 members from the ministries and N'Djamena city hall, actively includes representatives from the CRT. Its mission is to coordinate the efforts of all state and non-state actors to prevent and manage floods at the national level. In his speech at the committee's installation, the Prime Minister stressed the urgency of acting quickly to assist populations threatened by flooding.

- A national contingency plan has been established. The National Flood Management Committee has also classified the 23 provinces into three categories, of which more than half (12) are designated as priority 1 and require the urgent contributions of partners.
- The government, at both the national and provincial levels, has conducted assessment missions in N'Djamena and other affected provinces.
- The government has also provided assistance to victims, including food and essential household items in response to the initial impacts of the floods. Food assistance and relief items have been distributed in the affected provinces.
- To date, the government plans to allocate more than XAF 580 million (nearly USD 1 million) to meet the needs of the affected people.

The CRT, through its disaster management team, maintains close and productive cooperation with disaster management authorities and all members of the flood crisis management committee formed by the government. Strengthening relationships with these authorities was one of the lessons learned from the implementation of the DREF and related appeals.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC Membership coordination

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides technical support from its Cluster Office based in Bangui, covering both Chad and the Central African Republic. The IFRC Country Delegation has been operating in N'Djamena since 2023, in support of the CRT and the PNSs operating in the country following the Population Movement Crisis in the Eastern Chad.

The IFRC regularly deploys – as needed – technical, operational, and support skills through the delegation and regional office to supplement capacity for the Coordination of Emergency Operations in Chad. The IFRC team is also committed to supporting the CRT's strategic and programmatic plans, notably in enhancing National Society Development, including their preparedness and response institutional capacities.

As part of its response to the floods, the IFRC continues to provide technical support and assists the CRT's resource mobilisation efforts through various platforms, engaging both members and external partners. At the request of the CRT, the IFRC launched a Federation-wide Emergency Appeal **on 12 September to assist 389,000 people**. **The IFRC has already released CHF 1 million through its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) to support the launch of Phase 1 activities.** The IFRC also facilitates Movement coordination platforms to assess the resources available from partners to support the Operating National Society's response plan.

The Participating National Societies (PNSs) present in the country include the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, and the French Red Cross (FRC), all of which have representations in Chad. There is also remote support from the British Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross to the CRT's emergency responses. Support is provided either bilaterally using their own resources, multilateral through existing consortium projects, or through the IFRC (see the table below).

PNSs have active projects in flood-affected areas and on priority themes. Some partners were already positioned in some of the provinces affected by the floods, either through the ECHO Programme, or through other funding sources. To date, the positioning of partners can be summarised as follows:

A crisis committee has been set up under the leadership of the CRT to monitor the humanitarian situation and coordinate response activities.

- Support is being provided to the CRT's flood response plan in the country through existing projects.
- The Luxembourg Red Cross, the French Red Cross, and the Italian RC, under the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP), are coordinating with the CRT and the IFRC to explore possibilities for reallocating funding, stocks, and other resources for the immediate flood response. Stock releases, WASH, and community health assistance have already been deployed in Mayo Kebbi, Tandjilé, and Logone Oriental, with stocks available to assist 1,241 households in Mayo Kebbi and Tandjilé. This support is not part of this Emergency Appeal but will complement the Red Cross's targeted response pillars.
- Joint evaluations are underway with an enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (eVCA) supported by partners under the ECHO PPP and the IFRC. The availability of the report will inform future reviews of the Operational Strategy and detailed targeting.
- Efforts to mobilise international resources are underway within the Red Cross Red Crescent network and with external partners, including development actors.

WHO	What	Where
French Red Cross	<p>ECHO PPP with Household Item Kits, WASH, Health (1,241 households)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,241 household item kits made available with targeting in progress. • Community-based health awareness and surveillance. • Technical expertise in community health, CBHP, DRM <p>PARCIN: WASH and Health (200 households)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 household item kits distributed. • Rehabilitation/construction of latrines, sanitation kits, two boreholes. • Distribution of hygiene and dignity kits. • 815 volunteers trained and deployed for hygiene and sanitation promotions: Health prevention. 	<p>Mayo Kebbi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayo Bonne, Bongarville (291 households) • Tandjile East, Centre, West (950 households) • N'Djamena (200 households) <p>Ndjamena</p>
Luxembourg Red Cross	<p>ECHO PPP: Assessment and resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 household item kits distributed. • Luxembourg Red Cross with the IFRC is responsible for the construction of latrines in PPP areas. The CRT will support access to latrines in four provinces. • Resources available for a project exit strategy, resilience, and cash activities. • Ongoing EVCA support. <p>Other programme – Migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise in shelter to guide the CRT. 	<p>Logone Oriental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Nya Pendé (locality of Miandoum) • La Nya (locality of Donia) <p>Latrines: Mayo Kebbi, Logone Orientale, Tandjilé, Est (Ouaddai)</p>
Italian Red Cross	<p>ECHO PPP, PGI, WASH, joint assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PGI/Protection • 250 pre-positioning kits available for disaster victims, but localities to be confirmed by the CRT. • Intensification of awareness-raising. • eVCA in progress. <p>Other projects – Stock household items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 household item kits distributed to households. 	<p>Logone Oriental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hanged Mandé • La Nya • La Nya-Pendé, Kouh(s) • Lam Mountains <p>N'Djamena – 300 kits Logone Oriental – 150 kits The Lake – 150 kits</p>
IFRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese project: SBC ToT and cascade for 10 provinces (including two in the appeal). • Flood EAP approved in July and in the process of being launched for preparation and pre-positioning activities. • Emergency Appeal population movement: Multi-sectoral support and ongoing review that can integrate the flood situation. 	<p>Eastern Chad Medium Chari, Mandoul, Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Salamat.</p> <p>Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi Fira, and Ennedi-Est</p>

Movement coordination

The ICRC has been present in Chad since the late 1970s, leveraging its expertise to support the National Society. and can in this case contribute to the floods emergency response, as was the case in previous crises. The ICRC is supporting ongoing security assessments for intervention areas and takes part in information exchange and Movement coordination platforms. The ICRC also provided 500 household item kits to the CRT, which were distributed as detailed below.

A crisis committee was convened by the CRT to jointly monitor the humanitarian situation in the country and coordinate response activities.

ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security support, security assessments, and data sharing • Distribution of 500 household item kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N'Djamena (200 kits) • Batha (200 kits) • Kournari (100 kits)
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2.2 Capacity and response of international humanitarian actors

- The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has committed USD 8 million to support the response.
- UN agencies have ongoing programmes in some of the affected provinces and have appealed for funding of approximately USD 64 million.
- UNHCR continues to provide funding and technical support/advice to the CRT team in charge of coordinating and managing operational activities to assist Nigerian refugees and internally displaced persons in Bagasola, Lake Province, as well as in the eastern provinces for refugees, displaced persons, and returnees from the Sudanese crisis, and in the southern provinces for refugees, displaced persons, and returnees.

The assistance deployed by humanitarian actors covers various sectors and OCHA report present the summary of main actions as of 1st October 2024.

As part of this year’s flood management, the CRT is continuing its cooperation with partners outside the Movement, including UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and institutional and private donors.

With the support of its Movement partners, the CRT is actively represented and participates in essential humanitarian coordination platforms in the country. This includes coordination with working groups, OCHA, and government authorities. As part of humanitarian responses, including those arising from the current floods, the CRT and its Movement partners participate in various coordination platforms, including the Cash Working Group, Shelter cluster (with UNHCR in the lead), WASH cluster (UNICEF), Health cluster (WHO and MoH), and Protection cluster.

3. Gaps in the response

Needs remain largely unmet, and the expected additional flooding will further increase the humanitarian assistance required. Several actors are mobilising, both within and outside the Movement, but the proposed response plans aligned with the government’s response plan remain underfunded to date. An OCHA report in early October indicated that the government’s plan is currently funded at only 15.8 per cent. Of the people affected (342,471 households), the report states that more than 163,000 households (48 per cent) require emergency humanitarian assistance in shelter and household items, WASH, immediate access to food, prevention and health services, and protection.

Gaps in assistance, needs, and significant vulnerabilities are included below:

Shelter: With 217,779 homes destroyed and more than 1.3M people displaced into accommodation centres, host families, and improvised shelters, the situation remains dire. Having completely lost their homes, the most vulnerable households with low income sources have no access to safe housing conditions. A large majority are now living in extremely precarious conditions, mostly displaced to temporary sites or poor makeshift housing.

In urban centres, some households are hosted by families, leading to a lack of privacy and dignity, and accommodation conditions that do not meet the minimum standards. To alleviate the suffering of these populations forced into extreme vulnerability by the floods, there is an urgent need for shelter support, including cash for rental assistance to secure living spaces that provide minimal physical protection for the most vulnerable – such as pregnant women, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities – as well as construction material kits to rehabilitate damaged houses. Additionally, strengthening community capacities to cope with the current floods and understand the challenges of climate change and its impact on unsafe housing is essential.

Livelihoods: Across the country, 432,203 hectares of agricultural land have been completely flooded and 72,170 head of cattle dead. Given that the majority of households rely on agriculture, livestock, and fishing for their livelihoods, the floods have significantly disrupted small local businesses, irrespective of their association with agro-pastoral production. Agricultural work this rainy season has been significantly impacted in the provinces of Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi East, Moyen Chari, Logone Oriental, Logone occidentale, Lac, Salamat, Batha, particularly in the agricultural and agropastoral areas. These provinces totalised almost 80% of the cropland destroyed and the dead livestock⁵. In the other provinces, rainfed crops in the maturation phase were either disturbed or destroyed by floodwaters, leading to a risk of decreased production during the rainfed season and possible delays in off-season work.⁶ The humanitarian need for livelihoods is considerable in the short and long-term given the significant impact on communities already vulnerable to food insecurity and climate challenges in their core activities. There is a growing need to support livelihoods and the overall ability of communities to access food, goods, and everyday services. The destruction of crops and agro-sylvo-pastoral facilities also requires rapid support to restore the productive capacity of communities through the provision of seeds, tools, and other inputs to revitalise agricultural production, market gardening, or other livestock and fishing activities.

WASH: The Ministry of Water and Energy indicated that the flood monitoring committee anticipated a significant risk of contaminated water, especially in urban areas. The destruction of water supply systems and the flooding of main water sources in the provinces have resulted in a significant lack of access to safe drinking water, forcing communities to rely on unsafe sources. Water quality analyses conducted by the ministry revealed advanced levels of contamination in several provinces. The destruction and contamination of water points and other facilities, such as latrines, pose significant risks to hygiene and sanitation services and practices.

Persistently high-water levels, combined with inadequate sanitation and waste management systems, create major health risks for the population, including the potential spread of water- and vector-borne diseases, as well as respiratory infections. The availability of water for human consumption is non-existent, which could compromise child nutrition. In addition, the lack of access to hygiene and sanitation items remains significant and should be prioritised given the risks induced by these conditions. Learning from previous floods that have had a devastating impact on Chad, the government has called for concerted action to strengthen water, hygiene, and sanitation infrastructure. This initiative aims to ensure the safety and well-being of Chadians in the face of seasonal challenges posed by adverse weather conditions.

Health: Significant gaps have been identified in the capacity of health centres, especially concerning medicines and equipment. Some facilities have also been affected and require rehabilitation and sanitation once the waters recede. Especially in Mayo Kebbi East, Chari Baguirmi. Access issues and the limited capacity of health centres contribute to increased incidences of recurrent diseases and delayed treatments. The need for health and nutrition support is especially critical for mothers and children under five. OCHA reports that 366,579 people are in need of nutritional assistance in N'djamena and affected provinces. Malnutrition concerns may rise due to food shortages and the adverse effects on production and livelihoods caused by the floods. There is a pressing need for malnutrition detection and case management, with UNICEF and other partners engaged in efforts in the southern provinces most affected. Other identified needs include maintaining vaccination programmes for routine preventable diseases and surveillance for chronic diseases.

⁵ OCHA update 01.10.2024

⁶ Fewsnet: <https://fews.net/west-africa/chad>

While several actors are engaged and have extended their coverage in health surveillance and awareness, the need remains significant across all southern and eastern provinces, particularly given the continuous threat of riverine floods and associated risks. An increase in cases of recurrent pathologies, such as malaria, diarrhoea, and acute respiratory infections, has been observed. Support for health centres is also one of the shortcomings in the current response, with CRT branches reporting needs for medicines, equipment, resources, and rehabilitation work post-flood.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion: The displacement caused by the floods has raised significant protection needs. As displaced populations move to temporary sites, these needs are expected to evolve, requiring the establishment of short-term social protection mechanisms. Displacement and the vulnerability of displaced and affected families in general heightens protection risks, especially for women and girls, the elderly, and people with special needs. This situation can lead to inadequate coping mechanisms and practices. Following the joint report of 21 September in the affected southern provinces, several cases of theft and gender-based violence (GBV) have been reported. The risks are especially significant for women and children in the conditions created by this crisis, highlighting a significant gap in current protection efforts.

Disaster Risk Reduction: The climate crisis has increased the frequency and severity of floods in recent years in the Sahel region and particularly in Chad, where intense flood cycles have become more frequent. While the humanitarian response can meet immediate needs, it is insufficient to mitigate future impacts. Therefore, it is essential that this response be rooted in community-based solutions that adapt to the ongoing climate crisis and environmental degradation, while equipping communities with the technical knowledge and resources they need to address these long-term challenges.

One key measure proposed by the government to effectively manage the floods of 2024 is the reinforcement of draining infrastructure. Unfortunately, many areas in Chad lack adequate systems to channel rainwater, making infrastructure upgrades necessary to prevent future disasters. Additionally, raising awareness about preventive measures is crucial, as construction practices along waterways increase the risk to populations. Many people are unaware of the risks associated with flooding or the safety protocols to follow. Information campaigns could go a long way in reducing vulnerabilities.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The ongoing flood response faces several significant operational constraints that could impact the effectiveness of response efforts:

- **Inflation in local markets** following the economic disruption and the impact on production. Food prices are likely to rise due to destruction and access complications. The CRT has already advocated for large-scale action by the authorities to verify market prices and will ensure that instances of market disruption are reported so that necessary corrective measures can be taken. This advocacy will focus on maintaining the monetary value necessary to meet the basic needs of the population. Monitoring will include regular price assessments to evaluate the impact of the programme on the purchasing power of the targeted population and a check on the services provided by the financial service provider. For price monitoring, the project will rely on the mechanisms established by the Cash Working Group based on the collections of SISAAP⁷ and FewNet. At the same time, the CRT will carry out specific monitoring in targeted markets and alert the Cash Working Group and relevant authorities in the event of significant market distortions.
- **Road network conditions and the distances between localities.** The damage to and submersion of the road network has severely affected access and the delivery of rescue activities, evacuations, and assessments during these initial weeks of intervention. The continuation of rains until October suggests that the operation will need to manage access constraints for the teams, complicating transport and logistical arrangements, especially in remote areas. Relocating part of the operational centre to the south is necessary for an efficient

⁷ Le système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et d'Alerte Précoce du Tchad (Chad's Food Security and Early Warning Information System)

response.

- **Communication and telecommunication** systems are unstable throughout the country, and even more so in areas far from the capital. The deployment of teams, monitoring of operations, and implementation of activities have all faced disruptions, further exacerbated by the floods.
- **The Red Cross of Chad is on the front line in all humanitarian responses in the country.** This flood crisis comes at a time when the CRT is already responding to the most urgent needs, particularly for Sudanese refugees in the eastern provinces (Wadi Fira, Ouaddaï, Sila), Central African refugees in the Southern region, and displaced individuals in the Lake Chad region due to climate change and insecurity near the borders with northern Cameroon and Nigeria. On all these fronts, CRT volunteers require operational capacity building through various training programmes and tools. In addition, a range of sectoral strategies need to be developed to better meet the expectations of the targeted population and donors.
- Finally, **security considerations persist in most of intervention areas.** Due to the limited number of projects implemented in these departments in recent years, a security assessment is necessary, along with the implementation of appropriate security plans and measures for the targeted provinces. These security considerations will influence the timeline and organisation of human and logistical resources, requiring close monitoring to ensure the intervention's effectiveness while guaranteeing the safety of responders. Rolling stock and communication tools must also align with appropriate safety measures.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This Operational Strategy is part of a Federation-wide approach. The Secretariat and members of the Federation are working together under a single plan based on a joint needs analysis and identified intervention priorities. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between the response activities of all members (including bilateral and nationally funded activities) and help leverage the capacities of all Federation members in the country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

As part of the Federation-wide approach, a reporting system will be implemented to ensure joint monitoring, Federation-wide visibility, and coordinated support for the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy.

The overall Federation-wide funding requirement for this response to support the CRT is CHF 8 million. This Operational Strategy details the objectives and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat component for the CRT plan, in the amount of CHF 4 million, for which the Secretariat has launched an Emergency Appeal. The additional CHF 4 million is being requested through bilateral and national activities to help meet the urgent needs of 389,000 people in eight provinces.

The complementarity of the actions already undertaken with Movement partners (in response to the floods or through programmes that covers the same sectors) in the areas of Tandjile, Mayo Kebbi East, Chari Barguimi, Logone Oriental, and N'Djamena is prioritised. In addition to covering areas where needs remain substantial, this approach ensures integrated and comprehensive assistance that has a greater impact on the immediate needs and resilience of affected families. The French Red Cross and Luxembourg Red Cross, in their respective areas of expertise – health and shelter – will support branch teams in capacity building and construction activities. This strategy will allow the pooling of resources for implementing interventions, significantly saving time given that targeting activities are already underway in the provinces where the partners are positioned. With a view to efficiency, an emergency operations centre will be strengthened in Bongor, where the partners also maintain a technical presence. This centre aims to facilitate operational and technical monitoring in the targeted provinces. The CRT warehouses available in Chari Baguirmi, Bongor (Logone Oriental), and Logone Occidental will be used for this intervention.

Given the damage described above on people, their property, sources of income and socioeconomic support infrastructure, the proposed intervention approach will be holistic and integrated. The correlation between the diverse needs, including shelter, AME, and WASH, justifies an integrated multi-sectoral response that combines

cash and in-kind support to strengthen the resilience of households and communities. This appeal also aims to promote thematic complementarity and coordination with the membership and other stakeholders through technical working groups, especially in the most impacted areas and among the most vulnerable communities in the southern and eastern provinces.

Furthermore, the results of the membership's joint eVCA will be used to triangulate detailed planning by locality, while coordination with partners will help identify gaps at the sector and thematic levels.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

To meet the identified needs of affected populations in the priority provinces, the CRT will assist 389,000 of the most vulnerable people and those most impacted by the floods in the eight provinces. This operation will employ an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to address immediate and medium-term needs, alleviating pressing humanitarian challenges while effectively improving community resilience to shocks. The intervention of the Federation's members, through this appeal, will continuously adapt to mitigate the risks of deteriorating humanitarian conditions in communities while maintaining the safety of responders. The Movement's approach is organised into three phases as follows:

- Phase 1: Immediate relief (up to month 3) – The aim is to address the most urgent humanitarian needs through direct assistance, focusing on access to food, health, shelter, water, and sanitation.
- Phase 2: Post-relief (months 3 to 6) – This phase will provide multi-purpose financial assistance, preferably within the framework of mechanisms established by the government, as well as risk reduction and community recovery efforts.

Phase 3: Transition (months 6 to 9) – This phase will focus on transitioning to climate-resilient activities (adaptation/mitigation), as defined by the communities, using available communication channels and eVCA methodology. These activities will then be incorporated into the Chad 2025 Country Plan.

After 30 June 2025, disaster response activities will continue as part of the IFRC network's national plan for that year. The national plan provides an integrated vision for ongoing emergency response and longer-term programming tailored to the needs of the country, as well as a Federation-wide perspective of the response. The goal is to streamline operations under a single plan, while ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent manner. Information will be shared in various updates should it prove necessary to extend the crisis-specific response beyond the mentioned period.

Flood risk management and the humanitarian-development nexus

The rainy season in Chad traditionally runs from August to October. However, in 2024, the rains began earlier and may continue beyond October. According to forecasts by Chad's National Meteorological Agency (ANAM), the consequences of the disaster are expected to continue in the coming weeks before the floodwaters recede and families can begin to return home. As such, the number of people affected is anticipated to continue rising, prolonging the emergency period for displaced families.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities will be transversal and integrated with interventions from other sectors, as the risk remains present this season for Salamat, Batha, and other provinces. Readiness and early action activities to protect property and people will be prioritised, including the installation of dikes and the maintenance of early warning systems and surveillance. These activities will continue into the post-emergency phases, with broader geographical coverage based on the departmental risk mapping that must be conducted. The post-emergency phase will focus on strengthening disaster risk management (DRM) capacities and systems for both branches and national level coordination between the CRT and disaster management actors in the country.

Through this Emergency Appeal and eVCAs, steps will be taken to deepen the disaster risk reduction approach aimed at minimising the impact of repeated and devastating floods over the past decade, amplified by climate change, by identifying more durable solutions and partnerships, including collaboration with development actors.

Targeting

1. Targeted population

The CRT and its partners, through this appeal, aim to provide emergency assistance to 389,000 people, which includes 64,833 affected households in seven provinces, including N'djamena. These provinces have been classified as priorities by the Government of Chad following assessments coordinated with humanitarian actors. Details of the targeting are provided in the table below:

Targeted Provinces	Department	Populations affected by the floods (as of 21 September 2024)	Populations at risk	Number of people targeted by the Emergency Appeal	Number of households targeted by the Emergency Appeal
Mayo Kebbi Est	Mayo Boner, Mayo-Lemié, Kabia , Mont-Illi	218,238	100,000	116,272	19,379
Tandjile	Tandjilé East, Tandjilé-Centre, Tandjilé West , Manga, Manbague	226,535	97,500	103,861	17,310
Batha	Batha East, Batha West, Fitri, Ouadi-Rimé, Assinet, Haraze	172,750	84,000	81,131	13,522
Salamat	Barh-Azoum, Aboudéïa, Haraze Manguaigne	99,670	87,000	51,641	8,607
Logone Oriental	La Pendé, La Nya, La Nya-Pendé, Kouh East, Kouh West, Mont Lam	107,906	80,000	20,792	3,465
Moyen Chari	Bar-Kho, Grande Sydow, Lac-Iro, Corbell, La Moula, Bragat	245,531	72,000	7,795	1,299
Chari Baguirmi and N'Djamena	Baguirm , Four, Laug-Chari, Ranbaali, N'Djamena	64,066	50,000	7,508	1,251
TOTAL		1,134,696	570,500	389,000	64,833

The geographical selection considers both the level of impact and the degree of vulnerability, as well as existing gaps. These provinces are among Chad's most vulnerable, exhibiting critical socioeconomic indicators across all vital sectors, and they are frequently affected by complex disasters. In its strategy for targeting communities, the CRT aims for sectoral and geographical complementarity with Movement partners in the provinces where joint efforts have already been initiated. Therefore, priority will be given to the most affected departments where the CRT has initiated activities with Red Cross partners in the country (see in bold). Depending on the funding received, this appeal will prioritise the most affected localities with significant gaps, particularly in the provinces of Mayo-Kebbi East, Tandjilé, Logone Oriental, and Batha.⁸

Targeting and identification of people will be finalised based on the results of the ongoing eVCA and assistance data from other partners in each targeted locality. This approach aims to avoid duplication and maximise resources to reach the most vulnerable. Vulnerability criteria will include:

- Impact criteria: Priority will be given to affected households that have lost their homes due to the floods and are currently living in precarious conditions, as well as the most vulnerable households that have experienced damage to their homes.
- Economic vulnerability criteria: Households with low incomes or those have lost their source of income due to the floods.
- Social vulnerability criteria: Priority will be given to households headed by women, widows, the elderly, people with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, pregnant or breastfeeding women, children under the age of five, as well as displaced persons and refugees.
- Household size: Households with more than the average number of individuals per household in Chad – specifically, those with more than eight people – will also be prioritised.

⁸ OCHA report, 6 September 2024: <https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/tchad-situation-des-inondations-rapport-de-situation-ndeg-02-06092024>

In coordination with the Ministry of Health and other ministries involved in disaster management, as well as the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group at the country level, the CRT will work with humanitarian partners to prevent duplication of ongoing actions.

2. Protection, gender, and inclusion considerations

The CRT will focus on households that have been displaced and have lost both their homes and immediate livelihoods. The National Society will prioritise households where the cumulative effects of prolonged food insecurity and flooding have disproportionately impacted women and girls, who face an increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as older persons and individuals with disabilities, making these groups particularly vulnerable.

To ensure transparency in the response, the criteria for selecting the targeted population will be discussed and validated by the communities involved, upholding the humanitarian principle of “Do No Harm”. The lists of selected individuals will also be submitted to the communities for validation to ensure that the most vulnerable are the targets of the intervention.


The response implementation strategy will adopt a participatory approach, emphasising community engagement and the involvement of administrative authorities throughout the process, including assessments, targeting, and the implementation of activities. The approach taken by the CRT will be transparent, with information widely shared with the targeted communities to facilitate clear communication about the risks and the selection criteria, along with the associated rationale behind them.

3. National Society Development considerations

Increased efforts will be directed towards rehabilitating and strengthening affected local branches and reinforcing local response teams through the provision of equipment and capacity building, thereby enhancing their role within the Early Warning and anticipation system for floods.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


 Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18: 5,448	Female < 18: 6,810	CHF 1,077,000
	Male > 18: 4,767	Male < 18: 5,675	Total target: 22,700
Objective:	Communities in areas affected by disasters and crises are restoring and enhancing their security and well-being through emergency shelters and settlements and early recovery solutions.		
Priority Actions:	Emergency phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the targeting of communities and households. • Support the construction of 200 emergency shelters (hosting approximately 1,200 to 1,500 people) by distributing shelter kits that meet local standards and providing technical support for the construction process. • Provide essential household item kits to 2,000 households. These kits will complement the cash intervention and ensure 		

direct access to the items in a volatile market, covering needs such as sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, dignity kits, hygiene basic items etc.

- Provide housing solutions to 1,000 families for three months using cash for rent. The process will include securing rental agreements with landlords and monitoring payments to anticipate potential evictions during this period.
- Distribute 10,000 sandbags for the construction of traditional dikes to reinforce and protect existing buildings that remain at risk.

Post-emergency phase

- Build volunteer capacity for community shelters through PASSA training.
- Identify and train local construction stakeholders (masons, carpenters, etc.) among the affected population on safe construction techniques (PASSA⁹), involving them in the technical support for reconstruction alongside volunteers, while also contributing to improving their livelihoods.
- Support the repair, renovation, or reconstruction of 500 houses destroyed by the floods by providing shelter kits and technical support from trained volunteers from the CRT, Community Disaster Response Teams (CBDRT), masons, and carpenters.
- Disseminate safe shelter messages through volunteers and local professionals to support safer building strategies, especially in high-risk areas and communities with hazardous building practices.
- Maintain continued engagement with local authorities and construction stakeholders on safe and sustainable construction techniques.
- Conduct regular monitoring of work quality and post-distribution monitoring (PDM).

 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 4,032	Female < 18: 5,050	CHF 435,000	
	Male > 18: 3,528	Male < 18: 4,200	Total	Target:
Objective:	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.			
Priority Actions:	Emergency phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct continuous assessments and informed targeting with the engagement of community members, local leaders, representatives, and community-based organisations and humanitarian responders to facilitate two-way communication, coordination, and prevent overlap. 			

⁹ Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness


- Provide emergency food assistance to 2,000 households through cash transfers based on the SMEB¹⁰ of XAF 8,000 (roughly CHF 11.90) per person, per month as established by the Cash Working Group.

Post-emergency phase

- Support inputs and tools for restoring production capacities and reviving livelihoods for 800 households whose income sources have been destroyed. This will include financial empowerment of fishermen (100 households), pastoralists (100 households), and agricultural producers (600 households headed by women).
- Offer skills-training for livelihood recovery to the 800 supported households.
- Reintegrate construction workers trained in PASSA to provide technical support for multi-sectoral construction efforts.


Health and Care, including Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation

(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health)

 Health and Care	Female > 18: 93,319	Female < 18: 116,649	CHF 235,000
	Male > 18: 81,824	Male < 18: 97,208	Total target: 389,000
Objective:	<p>The immediate health risks and the risks of water-related diseases in the communities targeted by the CRT during the emergency phase of flood management are significantly reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are mitigated.</p>		
Priority Actions:	<p>Mental health and psychosocial support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map out MHPSS service providers in the affected areas and develop a referral pathway to facilitate safe referrals for individuals who may require assistance not provided by the National Society. • Strengthen the first aid and psychological first aid capacity of the branches by providing equipment and training to the teams. • Use Humanitarian Points and trained first aid teams to improve access to first aid and psychosocial support for remote communities that are difficult to reach or far from health centres. <p>Community Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up the coverage of community-based surveillance and epidemic control by trained volunteers in the targeted areas, with technical support from Movement partners. • Disseminate health prevention messages regarding immediate risks of vector-borne and waterborne diseases and 		

¹⁰ SMEB - Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket

	<p>promote vaccination against preventable diseases that may increase due to disruptions in systems during the emergency and post-emergency phases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to vector control and prevention for the most vulnerable groups, including the chronically ill and highly vulnerable, by providing 10,000 mosquito nets to the most at-risk communities and the health centres. • Provide 500 maternal kits to pregnant and breastfeeding women to promote maternal and child hygiene and encourage visits to health centres. <p>Medical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the capacity of health centres in critical areas by supplying anti-malarial and anti-inflammatory drugs, as well as sanitation kits to help mitigate the risk of exposure to other vector-borne diseases by vulnerable groups. • Rehabilitate and repair two health centres in two regions: Chari Baguirmi and Logone Oriental. • Provide essential health equipment to eight health centres based on identified needs.
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	<p>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</p>	Female > 18: 93,319	Female < 18: 116,649	CHF 330,000
		Male > 18: 81,824	Male < 18: 97,208	Total target: 389,000
Objective:	<p>Improve access to water, hygiene, and sanitation services and an increase in good WASH practices to limit the risk of waterborne diseases through a community-based, dignified, and sustainable approach in the targeted areas.</p>			
Priority Actions:	<p>Emergency phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate and disinfect 25 water points to restore access to water for communities (boreholes and wells). • Ensure the immediate construction of 200 emergency latrines for displaced populations (targeting priority is defined based on the eVCA and WASH assessment). • Provide disinfection kits to 2,000 households living in high-risk hygiene conditions to promote good family hygiene practices. • Strengthen environmental sanitation, cleaning, and the eradication of vector breeding sites by organising sanitation campaigns with active engagement from communities and local leaders. The National Society will provide 160 sanitation kits and waste management tools to community committees and leaders across 20 villages/communities in areas supported by shelters and WASH facilities in each of the targeted provinces. • Conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion campaigns led by 210 trained volunteers and 14 supervisors, using various communication media and community engagement 			

methods (IEC, media, focus groups, engagement with local leaders, etc.). Volunteers will be trained and mobilised to improve awareness about hygiene, sanitation, waste management, and key guidelines for traditional water treatment and conservation. They will be deployed following a refresher briefing to collaborate with already engaged trained volunteers.


- Engage local community leaders, WASH committees, and community volunteers in traditional techniques for safe water treatment and conservation which they can replicate in similar disaster scenarios.

Post-emergency phase

- Ensure that volunteers and construction workers (masons, bricklayers) are trained in latrine construction using the SAN PLAT system. The CRT will leverage the expertise of experienced staff and volunteers from previous projects to ensure proper knowledge, appreciation, and promotion of the SAN PLAT system being implemented.
- Support the construction of 700 family latrines through the provision of equipment and technical support from the CRT and trained mason technicians.
- Establish systems for community involvement and integration in the management of water points and sanitation facilities through WASH committees, which ensure the continuity of educational sessions and the maintenance of these water points after volunteer support has ended, focusing on at least 20 villages/communities in each of the targeted provinces.

Protection and Prevention

(Protection, Gender, and Inclusion [PGI], Community Engagement and Responsibility [CEA], Disaster Risk Reduction [DRR])

	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 93,319	Female < 18: 116,649	CHF 94,000
		Male > 18: 81,824	Male < 18: 97,208	Total target: 389,000
Objective:		Strengthen protection, safety, and backup mechanisms by enhancing the existing protection capacity of affected communities and ensuring that all facilities, goods, and services are dignified and safely accessible in all environments.		
1. Priority Actions:		<p>The response will contribute to improving the safety and well-being of affected populations through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that volunteers are trained and adhere to the concepts of gender and inclusion protection, as well as the PSEA and child protection policies. This includes signing relevant policies, the code of conduct, and providing adequate briefing. 		

- Ensure that communities are sensitised by teams trained in protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), as well as in the Prevention and Alert System on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and all forms of violence against children.
- Guarantee safe and equitable access to basic services, taking into account different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.
- Map and provide information on local GBV referral systems for any child protection concerns. An assessment conducted in this regard will also provide further insights into protection systems and specific needs.
- Promote community engagement through participatory tools during the preparation and implementation of activities.
- Strengthen the capacity of teams for the collection, processing, and management of disaggregated data, GBV alerts, etc., by providing training and equipping branches with tablets, materials, guides, and other necessary resources.

Post-emergency phase

- Completion of the child safeguarding risk analysis.
- In the long-term, the CRT will ensure that the minimum protection approach is integrated into the annual training of national development teams, including the planned CBDRT training.

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Female > 18: 93,319	Female < 18: 116,649	CHF 236,000
		Male > 18: 81,824	Male < 18: 97,208	Total target: 389,000
Objective:	Communities in high climate risk areas affected by flooding are gradually regaining their well-being, safety, and inclusiveness, thanks to their real-time access to protection needs and services provided by the CRT and its humanitarian partners. They are now better prepared and able to respond to future disasters.			
Priority Actions:	Integration of risk reduction into sectoral response in preparation for additional flooding by October and for activities integrating DRR at the local level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement integrated risk reduction by scaling-up community engagement on early warning systems for riverine floods in October. Volunteers will actively promote the construction of dikes and the excavation of water circulation systems as a complement to the distribution of sandbags throughout the month. • Protect property and communities by building dikes around areas exposed to current and future flood risks. • Strengthen the capacity of communities to understand and communicate the risks associated with climate change. 			

- Formulate sector-wide solutions that adapt to climate change in the areas of shelter, water management, and livelihoods (including livestock), and support community resilience to natural hazards.
- Organise and disseminate key DRR messages for public awareness and education.
- Reinforce community support to 1,000 improved households in disaster-affected areas that have benefited from emergency shelters.

Post-emergency phase

- Training of Community Disaster Response Teams/Community Disaster Assistance Response Teams within provincial committees.
- Assist in mapping existing local early warning systems and disaster risk management resources, making this information accessible to local branches and leaders.
- Organise a workshop to develop climate change emergency plans informed by the results of mapping and the eVCA.
- Establish or revitalise early warning and response systems linked to local or national weather systems.
- Organise simulation exercises in high-risk areas.
- Collaborate with the Government of Chad to strengthen policies and strategies in the field of DRM, including engaging relevant authorities in the updating or development of disaster management laws, policies, and plans that clearly define the roles and responsibilities of all governmental and non-governmental actors in DRM. This aims to avoid inconsistencies, unnecessary duplication, or uncertainty about the mandates, roles, and responsibilities of these authorities.
- Collaborate on a strategic alliance among all governmental and non-governmental actors within a coordination mechanism, ensuring that the roles and responsibilities assigned to each actor reflect their capacities and resources.



Environmental Sustainability

Female > 18: 93,319	Female < 18: 116,649	CHF 44,000
Male > 18: 81,824	Male < 18: 97,208	Total target: 389,000

Objective:

Contributions to climate change mitigation are achieved by implementing solutions that reinforce environmental resilience.

Priority Actions:

- Promote the restoration of degraded ecosystems, including reforestation, afforestation, and agroforestry, where appropriate, by planting 2,000 trees to mitigate the effects of disasters and future climate change impacts.
- Organise campaigns on responsible and environmentally friendly sectoral techniques, with a particular focus on

sustainable solutions, climate-resilient agricultural techniques, and safer construction methods.

- Promote responsible waste management and the use of sustainable and more environmentally friendly alternatives in the project and within the community, while ensuring they remain acceptable within local practices.

ENABLING APPROACHES

The areas described above will be supported and strengthened by the following enabling approaches:

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	CHF 654,000
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	Total Target:
Objective:	Strengthen National Society Development activities, including preparedness and response capacity.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the National Society's logistics capacities, systems, and structures, as well as enhancing financial management, PMER, MI, and the essential elements of disaster management. This will include support for an HR structure that replicates these areas at both headquarters and branch levels, along with the provision of necessary materials, equipment, and training to achieve the objectives outlined in the activity timetable.</p> <p>On a broader level, this Emergency Appeal will serve as a tool for the Secretariat and contribute to the development plan of the National Society in line with its annual plan and strategic priorities. The CRT will strengthen the following areas:</p> <p>Immediate areas for reinforcement to enhance intervention efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of affected local branches. • Capacity building for supply chain management, including procurement processes, warehouse management, and transport measures required to deliver the planned humanitarian services in the eight provinces outside N'Djamena. • Improved financial management and reporting, including flows between headquarters and operational branches. • Ensure the duty of care and security for volunteers and the team, including visibility, protection, equipment, and the safety of responders. This will involve providing bibs, vests, T-shirts, and caps, as well as insuring volunteers and offering briefings on risks, etc. • Align the communication structure with the context and security requirements, such as updating radio devices and satellite communications. This includes the acquisition of Thuraya equipment to strengthen on-ground 		

communications, subscribing to Thuraya services, reactivating the radio room in N'Djamena and those in the provinces, installing HF and VHF radios in the existing vehicle fleet, providing instructor support for three months, and renewing the Starlink subscription. The National Society's setup will help mitigate security and safety risks while promoting the easier communication and efficient intervention.

- Support for the intervention structure necessary for deliverables at both the branch and headquarter levels for technical, operational, and support services. This includes the head office and relevant branches. Key positions to be filled include PSS Manager, DM, Cash Officer, Health Officer, Capacity Building Officer, PMER Officer, Logistician, Finance and Administration Officer, IM Manager, Drivers, Supervisors, Psychosocial Manager, and Shelter Focal Points.

NSD

- Invest in preparedness for effective response and assess the capacity of the National Society's branches that are most in need.
- Enhance the technical capacity of CBDRT staff and volunteers and in the collection, processing, and use of data at the national level.
- Support alternative work continuity solutions in the face of operational, electrical, and limited resource constraints at headquarters and branches.
- Strengthen the volunteer management system at the national and provincial levels, including national and local databases (national headquarters and branches) and volunteer management and volunteer insurance systems.
- Modernise the information management, media, and telecommunications system.
- Ensure the modernisation of branch infrastructure and the filing systems according to priority needs.
- Strengthen the core capacity of the National Society by supporting logistical and operational institutional development, including sectoral policies and plans that are not yet available.

Communications and Humanitarian diplomacy

- Identify and continuously engage with decision-makers, including technical level officials who are part of the Crisis Committee, potential donors, humanitarian organisations, as well as relevant coordination bodies (clusters, working groups, etc.).
- Raise awareness and visibility of the crisis and Red Cross pillars among key decision-makers in the government, humanitarian actors, and communities through direct engagement, different platforms (meetings, media, and restricted partner calls), channels, and communication support.
- Ensure operational mechanisms in this intervention are capable of integrating and leveraging humanitarian diplomacy efforts by providing adequate data collection to inform

advocacy and resource mobilisation, support the National Society's participation in relevant events and platforms at both technical and strategic levels.

- Engage with government bodies at the national and provincial levels to secure recognition of the National Society's role, negotiate access, and facilitate administrative processes for effective assistance delivery.


 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 93,360	Female < 18: 116,700	CHF 90,000
	Male > 18: 81,860	Male < 18: 97,250	Total Target: 389,000

Objective: Develop and deploy standardised approaches for community engagement, collection, and the use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives.

Priority Actions:

- **Training of local volunteers on risk communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA).**
- **Inception and advocacy workshops with community stakeholders and local leaders** in the eight provinces (one workshop per province).
- **Continuously ensure transparent and relevant communication with the communities and key stakeholders to build and maintain trust, ownership, and acceptance.** Provide clear, accurate, and timely information about the situation, available assistance, and how to access it. Use various preferred channels (e.g. direct information by volunteers, phone messages, radio broadcasts, community religious and traditional leaders, and community bulletin boards) to reach different segments of the community.
- Ensure that information is available in local languages and formats accessible to all community members, including those with disabilities.
- **Establish mechanisms to collect and manage feedback through safe and gender-inclusive two way communication channels** and platforms that are representative of the diverse affected groups.
- **Community-led disaster preparedness plans:** Facilitate the development of disaster preparedness plans with active participation from community members, including drills and simulations. This empowers communities by giving them the tools and knowledge to respond effectively during emergencies.
- **Capacity building of communities:** Provide training to community members on disaster response, preparedness, and resilience-building. Empower local leaders and volunteers to take active roles in the response and recovery efforts, ensuring they have access to the resources they need to rebuild and recover.
- **Post-disaster community engagement:** After the disaster, engage the community in assessing the effectiveness of the

response and in planning for recovery and rebuilding. This helps identify gaps in the response and ensures that recovery efforts are aligned with community priorities.

 Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	CHF 33,000
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	Total target:
Objective:			
Priority Actions:	<p>Membership Coordination</p> <p>The membership network is mobilised for this crisis to support CRT response plan; streamlined information and harmonised efforts. This includes partners NS in country and other Red Cross members not present in the country. The resources and expertise of each member will be leveraged, based on the principle of shared leadership. A Federation-wide approach, including reporting, management, and technical services will be put in place.</p> <p>The IFRC will support the CRT by deploying a surge team to complement the existing technical and operational capacities. The Secretariat will also support the security assessment in coordination with ICRC as relevant, the establishment of security plans, administrative measures, and the installation of the operational centre relocated to the South.</p> <p>Movement partners held monthly coordination meetings to reassess the situation and decide on strategic positioning and complementarity. For this flood response, extraordinary meetings are being convened for planning purposes and will continue to be held in addition to the monthly schedule.</p> <p>Alignment between Movement partners in their engagements with governmental authorities will be systematised, ensuring that the National Society is in the driver's seat for decision-making and the Seville Agreement 2.0 is fully respected.</p> <p>Engagement with external partners</p> <p>External coordination is primarily the responsibility of the CRT, in collaboration with government authorities leading the response. The CRT actively participates in the National Disaster Committee meetings and is a partner of choice.</p> <p>The CRT, as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the field of health and a member of Chad's National Disaster Management Committee, also participates in sectoral work platforms, bringing together several key actors in the response. It engages in coordination meetings at all levels (national, provincial, and local) with government authorities, UN agencies, and other humanitarian partners.</p>		

	<p>Coordination and partnerships with UN agencies and other humanitarian actors will be strengthened by the CRT, even when implementing UN-funded programmes.</p> <p>The Movement is also represented in the humanitarian group, where the Flood Crisis Council establishes strategic priorities for the government, allowing all actors to engage and position themselves accordingly.</p> <p>Movement Cooperation Cooperation with the ICRC primarily occurs through the framework of meetings at the headquarters level to define the needs and complementarities in security management. In the targeted branches, teams will be able to liaise with the respective focal points and sub-offices of the CRT and the ICRC to strengthen the safety of responders.</p> <p>The internal Movement coordination of the response will be led by the CRT, with the support of the Secretariat. ICRC, present in the country also participate.</p>
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 <p>Secretariat Services</p>		<p>CHF 772,000</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Ensure the commitment of key resources, skills, and personnel to effectively support the CRT in the response, in its positioning and in strengthening its capacities in the medium-term.</p>	
<p>Priority Actions:</p>	<p>The IFRC has reinstated its status agreement in the country and strengthened the presence of the national team with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Operations Manager, a Field Coordinator, a Finance Manager, and a Logistics Manager. • A Logistics Manager and Administration Officer to ensure adherence to standards and procedures with the National Society, while strengthening the newly created IFRC office's existing team. They will implement processes, guides, and protocols necessary for the smooth operation of the intervention, ease of movement, and streamline procedures. • The need for a PGI Officer will also be explored as there are significant gaps in the field that require some technical support in assessing the systems, referrals, and developing plans to support communities. • Additional support from the regional office and delegation is also planned to focus on resource mobilisation, humanitarian diplomacy and strengthening of the National society institutional capacity and branch development. <p>Logistics</p>	

- Most required items will be purchased locally, necessitating technical support from the IFRC to the CRT, which will oversee the launch, monitoring, and management of procurement plan and procedures. In accordance with the implementation schedule.
- The deployed Logistics Manager will help set up systems, tools, and initiate purchases.

PMER and quality insurance

- Provide support for developing monitoring plans and regular and final reporting tools according to donor requirements.
- Include a systematic monitoring, information sharing and reporting to ensure both quality and accountability.
- Assist with evaluations and eVCA, data processing, and reporting, as well as capacity building for the branches involved.
- Support is in place to ensure risk management is strengthened for the operation and that competence is also enhanced for the national society through the use/set-up of tools and systems.

Communication, Resource Mobilisation, and Humanitarian Diplomacy

- Strengthen the National Society's positioning and leadership role in humanitarian diplomacy priorities in this response, include the profiling of actors and decision-makers, as well as promoting partnerships and pledging efforts.
- A communication focal point dedicated to the operation will support the CRT in developing a communication plan harmonised with the resource mobilisation strategy, in addition to creating key messages and communication policies for the different phases of the intervention.
- Audio-visual communication materials will be collected in a structured and usable way by trained personnel, to be used for public messaging and to promote the actions and presence of the National Society.
- Support for the review and development of key sectoral messages to different audiences for regular, mid-term and long-term use.
- Support for institutional communication on the emblem, mandate, positioning of the National Society, and its general contribution to the ongoing humanitarian response to the floods and other competing challenges. Ensure a story-telling approach.
- Target and engage reputable media partners that are accepted by the community, institutions, and donors to ensure their support for regular communication that aligns with the intended audiences.

Risk Management

Risk	Probability	Impact	Mitigation measures
1. During the rainy season (August to October/November) most roads in and out of N'Djamena, including in the seven provinces, become difficult to navigate, and parts of the country may be inaccessible.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only option available is the use of a boat to access some of the areas, but this also poses safety risks to staff. The CRT currently has standard operating procedures for vessels to guide the conduct of personnel. Weather conditions are monitored and shared with staff on the move. The planning of activities is adjusted according to local conditions and measures are anticipated on the logistical, administrative, and operational levels.
2. Epidemic During flood periods, there are increased risks of malaria, cholera, acute watery diarrhoea (AAD) and outbreaks of waterborne diseases.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRT volunteers will receive additional training on epidemic knowledge and surveillance in order to prevent any transmission. The use of personal protective equipment, such as rubber boots and gloves, is mandatory during WASH activities. Vector control includes resources to destroy mosquito breeding sites and clear flow pathways.
2. Protection risk During periods of population displacement and relocation to sites, there are increased protection risks, incidents of gender-based violence, and abuse.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Movement, in its actions, will ensure strict compliance with policies to protect against abuse and GBV. The Federation reiterates and ensures that each of the stakeholders' respects and adheres to the PSEA Code of Conduct, the PSEA policy, and applies zero tolerance in this area.
3. Security in some of the response areas can threaten the safety of the team and assets, including when travelling and carrying out activities. This could restrict access and/or impede implementation.	Weak	Medium	The IFRC's security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. An area-specific security risk assessment will be carried out for any operational area if IFRC staff are deployed there, risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.
4. Security risks when distributing cash in envelopes due to the lack of points of sale and telephone networks, which exposes the financial service provider, staff, and volunteers distributing the money.	Medium	Medium	<p>IFRC security plans will be developed and apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flood safety and security risk assessment will be conducted for any operational areas prior and during any displacement. The National Society is also contributing to the risk reduction for people in communities to ensure they can move when distribution will be provided. This intervention is being considered to support dikes ahead of the forecast fluvial floods. All IFRC members are required, and National Society staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. Manage the security situation in accordance with the existing security management

			<p>agreement for the IFRC and PNS movements in support of the CRT, in accordance with the ICRC National Security Agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff and volunteers must have completed the Stay Safe safety course, be informed, sign and adhere to the Code of Conduct. • Direct cash distribution will be applied through a financial service provider. • The IFRC/CRT safety rules and regulations regarding road safety, Stay Safe safety, and the Code of Conduct will be applied at all levels. • Always check with the local authorities before embarking on a mission. • The safety precautions related to movement, travel, and movement in the city are known and all staff adhere to these rules before the start of their deployment. • A movement tracking system was established, and security updates are issued.
6. Kidnapping of Red Cross personnel for ransom	Weak	Weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IFRC/CRT security regulations will be strictly applied as per above. • The coordination with the ICRC on security during displacements will be carried out. • The safety instructions from local authorities will be checked before any movement.
7. Carjackings	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field trips must be made in convoys of more than two vehicles. • Alternative communication lines to local networks are prioritised with the use of satellite phones, radio contact, in addition to mobile phone lines which will all be activated for any staff on the move. • A system and platforms for tracking movement and communication are in place. Location updates must be provided every hour.
8. Criminal activity (petty crime, theft of equipment, mission money and/or personal items)	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal safety awareness and related briefings will be provided. • Keep carrying valuables to a minimum and keep them locked in a safe place when you are in the hotel or apartment. • The safety precautions related to travel and movement in the city are known and all staff adhere to these rules before the start of their deployment. • A movement tracking system was established, and security updates are issued.
9. Disruptions (political/civil) disturbances, land conflicts)	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security rules are maintained for all teams in the country and the critical incident management policy is known to the deployed teams.

- Context monitoring is being carried out with the Movement's partners and with the support of the ICRC.
- The CRT, which enjoys an important position in the provinces and in the capital, contributes to the regular updating and alerting of events related to socio-political life in the provinces. There is also ongoing communication from the Movement on the principles of humanitarian assistance to the authorities and community leaders.
- Daily team briefing: Security updates are provided by the security service.
- The CRT and IFRC office maintains an emergency and evacuation system, including contingency stocks, an emergency alert system, and satellite phones.

Quality and responsibility

The following key indicators will be tracked and may evolve may be updated as the operation evolves:

#	Indicator
1	Number of households receiving emergency shelter and settlement assistance.
2	Percentage of respondents who report that the shelter solution has contributed to their long-term recovery.
3	Number of households receiving cash grants for multiple usage
4	Percentage of targeted households reporting sufficient resources to reach their survival threshold
5	Percentage of people reached by PSS and first aid activities
6	Number of people reached by first aid services
7	Number of local health facilities supported with post-disaster repairs, equipment and medicine for the provision of medical services in emergencies
8	Number of people reached with vector control in emergencies, include the mosquito net distribution
9	Number of households (individuals) reached by health messages
10	Number of community members trained and engaged (local committee, masons, carpenters, agro-pastoral members etc.)
11	Number of households that have improved their daily access to drinking water
12	Number of hand pumps repaired
13	% of target population with access to an improved water source
14	% increase in personal hygiene knowledge
15	Number of latrines facilities built
16	% of sanitation facilities built and maintained by the target population
17	Number of women and girls who received hygiene support
18	Number of people reached by PGI and SGBV awareness sessions.
19	% of victims of SGBV referred to services
20	Percentage of staff trained in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
21	Number of people reached by DRR and climate change adaptation activities.
22	Number of community-based early warning systems established
23	The National Society has a functional data management system that informs decision-making and supports monitoring and reporting on impact.
24	The National Society has strengthened its core structure informed by the PER and BOCA approach. .
25	Number of volunteers receiving care and compensations for accident
26	Number of volunteers and response teams reinforced through training and equipment
27	Number of local branches rehabilitated or strengthened

28	The National Society has integrated and institutionalized community engagement and accountability into its policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks).
29	Number of questions/feedback received through the established feedback mechanisms and the feedback management mechanism.

FINANCING REQUIREMENT



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRTD024 - CHAD

Floods 2024

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	2,541,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,077,000
Livelihoods	435,000
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	235,000
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	330,000
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	94,000
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	236,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	90,000
Environmental Sustainability	44,000
Enabling Approaches	1,459,000
Coordination and Partnerships	33,000
Secretariat Services	772,000
National Society Strengthening	654,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	4,000,000

all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

At the National Society:

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At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Country Delegation (or Country Cluster Delegation):** Leonce Omer Mbouma, Coordinator, Disaster Management; email: leonceomer.mbouma@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Matthew Croucher, Head Health, Disasters and Climate Crisis; email: matt.croucher@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey-Hall, Head, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org, phone: +254 110 843 978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Manager, Logistics, Allan Kilaka Masavah; email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org, phone: +254 113 834 921

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** - Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER & QA; email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, phone: +254732 404022

Reference

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