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Emergency appeal Chad: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRTD010
GLIDE n° FL-2012-000151-CHD
21 October 2012

This Emergency Appeal seeks 775,716 Swiss francs in cash, kind, or services to support the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) to assist 4,400 households (30,800 beneficiaries) for six months, and will be completed by the end of April 2013. A Final Report will be made available by July 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).

Appeal History:

- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): 125,920 Swiss francs were allocated on 07 September 2012 to support the National Society replenish distributed non-food items.

Summary:

In mid-July 2012, heavy rains started to affect families across Chad. As of 24 September, a total of 466,000 persons have been affected in eight regions in central and southern Chad. The floods affected both rural and urban areas in the regions and damaged infrastructure, agriculture and homes of individuals. Approximately 54,689 hectares of agriculture was affected. Over the last two months, the rains have continued steadily while the authorities and humanitarian agencies provided emergency relief to the most affected.

On 11 September 2012, IFRC launched an operation in support RCC in response to the floods. The operation targeted 1,000 families through emergency health, WatSan and distribution of basic household items funded by the IFRC DREF. The relief distributions were completed in September, but the health and WatSan activities are still ongoing. The interventions had an immediate effect on the targeted population, needs have expanded and further emergency response is needed.

While the Red Cross assessment figures released in September showed a 4,800 affected families (roughly 33,600 people), figures published by OCHA in October 2012 show a total of 466,000 persons now affected by the floods, a number significantly higher than for earlier floods in Chad.

This Emergency Appeal will shift from the areas supported by the DREF, to target 4,400 households in the regions of Mayo Kebbi Est and N'Djamena, where the needs are great and where branch capacity exists. Activities include provision of shelter-related items and health interventions, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. The operation is scalable, and may be expanded at a later date to other affected areas if funding becomes available.



Red Cross of Chad volunteers assess damage in the aftermath of flooding/ Photo: RCC

[<click here for emergency appeal budget; here for contact details>](#)

The situation

The seasonal floods of 2012 have been heavy across Chad. Surpassing previous years, the floods over the past two months have affected some 49,000 households across the regions of Tandjilé, Sila, Moyen Chari, Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Logone Oriental and Ouaddaïof Chad. The table below outlines the data available to date:

| Region | Families affected | Number of deaths | Homes destroyed | Hectares of agriculture destroyed |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Salamat | 808 | | | 3,223 |
| Tandjilé | 26,643 | 3 | 8,282 | 37,182 |
| Mayo Kebbi Ouest | 10,695 | 4 | | |
| Moyen Chari | 6,954 | | 4,506 | 321 |
| Mayo Kebbi Est | 3,156 | 1 | 20,569 | 13,963 |
| Batha | 190 | | 1,152 | |
| Sila | 278 | | | |
| N'Djamena | 128 | 3 | | |
| Total | 48,852 | 11 | 34,509 | 54,689 |

Table 1; figures per region based on Red Cross assessment data, September 2012.

Since the floods intensified across July and August, most floodwaters have not receded yet. As of late September, several regions continued to be exposed to severe rainfall in the centre and south of the country, which are above the normal averages. The forecasts indicate a prolonged rainy season until late October. Authorities have send out alerts on the rising waters of local rivers.

The situation has caused households to lose essential assets and seek shelter with family, friends, public facilities and dispersed camps. The impact of flooding on the crops and livelihoods is not yet clear, but will be assessed through a mission of food security cluster in late October. There is no current threat of cholera, although due to a history of outbreaks, the authorities and humanitarian agencies are making prevention activities related to sanitation and hygiene promotion a priority in addition to addressing the immediate needs from the floods.

On 3 October, OCHA published assessment data stating that an anticipated 466,000 people had been affected by the floods, almost 3 times the number of affected in earlier (1999, 2001, 2007, 2010) floods in Chad.

On 9 October 2012, the Government of Chad requested the European Commission Humanitarian Office for international assistance.

Coordination and partnerships

The authorities at national and regional levels are coordinating the overall response to the floods. IASC clusters are operational and supporting the Civil Protection Unit which oversees the overall coordination of the response. Clusters have meetings every two weeks with participants of the authorities, humanitarian agencies and donors.

To support the regional authorities, the Ministry of Social Affairs provided over 1 billion francs CFA (approximately 1.8 million Swiss francs) to the affected regions. These funds are planned primarily to be used to provide cash to affected families by the authorities. As part of the sanitation activities of this operation, the Red Cross of Chad will work with the municipality of N'Djamena to clean the public sewage system. This will reduce the likelihood of the current rains creating additional floods and will contribute to increased sanitation and reduce the outbreak of waterborne diseases.

Other humanitarian agencies working in the operation include UNICEF, UNHCR, COOPI, OMS, CARE International, OCHA, LWF, World Vision, IMC, FLM and IRW. The planned activities of these agencies will be shared during the next cluster meetings.

RCC has volunteers present in all regions of the country and continues to work alongside the authorities in the assessment of the situation and implementation of humanitarian activities. Weekly coordination meetings within the Movement ensure the best use of resources of the Red Cross. The ICRC has loaned non-food items for approximately 1,000 families from its country stocks to RCC, which is currently being replenished by the DREF operation that was launched in September 2012.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Chad Red Cross volunteers responded immediately to support the affected persons, in terms of supporting with evacuations and search and rescue services, followed by building sandbag barriers in some of the communities. Volunteers also provided rapid hygiene promotion messages immediately after the floods, while undertaking damage and needs assessments.

The DREF operation launched in September targeted 1,000 families through health, WatSan and basic NFI interventions. The distributions of basic household items were completed in September, the health and WatSan activities continue.

The needs

Based on assessments completed by the Red Cross of Chad, a total of 48,852 households are affected by the floods. The detailed assessments carried out by the IASC team utilized data from the Red Cross of Chad as these had data at the village and households levels.

Overall needs include emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, basic household items and protection activities for affected persons. A summary of the detailed needs assessment is outlined below.

Food Security

Floods have affected the agriculture sector of the regions to varying degrees. Approximately 54 thousand hectares of agriculture land have been flooded – this represents 9% of the total agriculture land in the affected regions.

In some places, people tried to save some crops before the floods through early harvesting of maize, groundnuts and cassava. Cereal markets are in line with seasonal averages and there is a large presence of other dry goods (pulses and oilseeds) and fresh products (green vegetables and potatoes) in the market.

Apart from the need of emergency food rations for the most affected, the food security impact from the floods is not alarming.

Health

According to the health authorities, malaria, diarrheal diseases stemming from the floods are the most concerning. Assessment data reports that children and women are the most vulnerable due to lack of needs and insecticide. Cases of diarrheal disease are not greatly reported from health centres, although the general unavailability of health data of waterborne diseases in many health centres may be a factor in identification of actual cases.

There are no reports of cholera or polio. Following the floods, the probable risk of waterborne diseases, including cholera is high as these are endemic to the affected regions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Access to safe water and sanitation services is of major concern from assessment data. Drinking water access and general hygiene promotion practices at the household and community level remain problematic, especially in the proposed sites for relocation of displaced persons.

The regional authorities highlighted lack of water treatment means in the affected areas. This gap limits the implementation and impact of activities that support hygiene promotion and sanitation including links to the prevention of waterborne diseases.

One of the aspects highlighted in the assessment was collapsed latrines and flooded wells. The risks of water pollution at the source is real and widespread in the affected regions and with the collapsed latrines, there is further risk of diseases to the affected population. Behavioural change promotion activities with regard to these issues are required.

Shelter

Of the houses destroyed and damaged, many affected persons became displaced. Most have lost their property, household items and sources of income. Regional authorities have identified sites to accommodate a percentage of displaced persons in peri-urban and urban areas who are currently residing in public facilities such as schools. There is no consensus yet on the relocation plan as concerns about access to water; food and security of the proposed sites remain.

In rural areas, most of the displaced are accommodated by relatives, in existing public facilities or dispersed. The displaced are in need of essential household items.

Protection

Vulnerabilities of specific populations exist, such as pregnant and lactating women, children under five, the elderly and those with disabilities. The displaced persons in community shelters are at risk of various types of protection issues, including assault and rape.

During the relocation process, the protection issues of the displaced need to be taken into consideration to ensure safety of hazards against children and women including risks of physical and sexual violence. The affected have expressed anxiety about their movement and their vulnerability, for which psycho-social support is necessary.

There are no reported cases of separated children or unaccompanied minors, as it is common that these children are taken in by extended family. Nevertheless, the precarious situation caused by floods and displacement increases risks of child-trafficking and gender-based violence, and therefore monitoring is required at community level. In addition, in the planning of construction of latrines and water points, potential protection risks and Sphere standards need to be adhered to.

The proposed operation

The operational strategy of the Red Cross of Chad is to provide emergency assistance in the areas of shelter, health, water, and sanitation and hygiene promotion. The plan is developed taking into consideration the available capacity, ability to raise the required resources and integrate resources into the current operation. Therefore, the operation plan is small in comparison to the effects of the disaster until additional resources and capacity can be identified. The plan is scalable and flexible to increase / decrease.

The operation will provide emergency assistance to 4,400 households with shelter, health and WASH non-food items including activities aimed at prevention of waterborne diseases and integration of protection activities in regions of Mayo Kebbi Est and N'Djamena by April 2013.

The Red Cross of Chad will concentrate on these areas due to previous operational experience and on this number of beneficiaries due to current capacity and projected available resources. The activities will be coordinated through the authorities and other humanitarian agencies in order to avoid duplication and effectively meet the gaps of the most vulnerable populations.

The displaced persons living in collective centres have started returning to their homes and have lost all essential household items. These returnees will be part of the 4,400 households being targeted by this operation.

Emergency health

Outcome: The immediate threat to health status for 4,400 households is reduced for target communities

Outputs (expected results): Increased awareness and prevention of water-borne diseases is ensured through an information campaign in the target community

Activities planned:

- Distribute mosquito nets to 4,400 households
- Conduct epidemic control (ECV) and PHAST trainings for 550 volunteers.
- Carry out preventive health and hygiene promotion campaigns in targeted communities.
- Print and distribute information, education and communication materials on epidemic control.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases are reduced for 4,400 families through the provision of water purification items and adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion

Outputs (expected results): Increased awareness and prevention of waterborne diseases is ensured through a campaign in targeted communities

Activities planned:

- Conduct door to door sensitization campaigns to promote individual and collective hygiene as means of avoiding the spread of the water-borne diseases
- Undertake volunteer training workshop on hygiene promotion and sanitation in Mayo Kebbi Est near the border with Cameroon
- Distribute jerry cans, soap and bucket to 4,400 households
- Clean the public sewage system in support to the Municipality in N'Djamena
- Undertake community cleaning campaigns in 9 districts in the two targeted regions
- Distribute 300 hand washing containers in public places such as restaurant and schools
- Ensure protection standards of Sphere are adhered to in the provision of watsan materials
- Distribute 60 latrine slabs to vulnerable families in the target areas
- Monitor and assess the situation in the affected areas as well as in other parts of the country.

Shelter and settlements – Household items

Outcome: The basic needs for shelter-related NFI's for 4,400 households in affected areas are met

Outputs (expected results): Affected population received essential household items in the targeted population according to specific needs and agreed standards

Activities planned:

- Recruitement and training volunteers for distribution and registration
- Distribute plastic sheeting, fixing materials and tools, sleeping mats, and blankets to 4,400 households.
- Provide guiding leaflets on fixing tarpaulins to the beneficiaries during distributions
- Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Logistics

The relief items mentioned in this operation are not available for reliable procurement in Chad, and will therefore be procured through the IFRC logistics service from Cameroon and Las Palmas. Due to the land-locked geographical position and the limited local economy of Chad, transport prices are inflated and an element not controllable by the IFRC. This however results in a large portion of the operations budget being consumed by transport costs.

Two land cruisers have been budgeted to be leased for the duration of the operation to support in the transport of staff and volunteers to the field.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of the emergency operations. This flow will be maintained between those working in the field and other stakeholders, including the media and donors, to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. This will support the objectives of this appeal, for example: to increase the profile, the funding mechanisms for RCC and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate in the interests of vulnerable people.

Donors and National Societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and advocacy materials, including audio-visual products, will be channelled through IFRC's public website – www.ifrc.org

Activities will include the following:

- Produce press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies.
- Engage proactively with media (national, and international) to highlight the needs of the food insecurity-affected people and to profile the response of the Red Cross. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools.
- Develop media packages, including facts and figures, issue briefs and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies, other partner organizations and media.
- Develop and produce communications products that highlight achievements of the operation.
- Support field visits by communications colleagues from partner national societies and donor agencies.
- Support programme teams in designing and producing project-specific materials, including forms, banners, brochures, posters and signage.
- Support programme teams to ensure consistent engagement with beneficiaries as part of IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

Capacity of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad (RCC) has a permanent presence in all the affected regions through regional committees and branches. From the onset of the floods, RCC volunteers provided evacuation, needs assessment and distribution of pre-positioned food and non-food items to affected persons.

RCC has core activities related to disaster management including annual disaster risk reduction projects on food security, nutrition, epidemic (polio, meningitis and cholera). In terms of disaster preparedness, the RCC has various response activities: including contingency planning, stock pre-positioning and trained volunteers as well as staff. RCC maintains its own response contingency plan linked with the authorities at the national and regional levels.

In physical capacity, RCC maintains pre-positioned non-perishable food and non-food items for 500 families in its main warehouse in the headquarters. In terms of trained personnel, RCC maintains a roster of 45,000 volunteers across Chad (which includes 10,000 volunteers from the flood affected regions of Tandjilé, Moyen Chari, Salamat, Mayo Kebbi Ouest and the capital N'Djamena). Of these 10,000 volunteers, there are 20 National Disaster Response Teams trained.

Previous experiences of RCC in flood response include operations in year 2010. For the floods in 2010, RCC managed a DREF operation supporting approximately 5,000 families in the regions of Mayo Kebbi Est with non-food items, emergency health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. In 2011, the RCC managed an Emergency Appeal operation in response to a cholera crisis supporting 200,000 persons in the regions of Guerra, Mayo Kebbi Est, and Tandjilé. Currently, in response to the food crisis, RCC is managing an Emergency Appeal operation supporting 123,000 persons in the regions of Kanem and Lac.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC Country Representative based in Chad, along with an Operations Manager responsible for the Food Insecurity Emergency Appeal, a food security delegate, an RDRT and five local staff. Delegates and RDRT members provide support in food security, community resilience project to refugees as well as flood management. IFRC also continues to provide limited support in finance, logistics, administration, WatSan and health.

Security

Chad continues to experience instability across a significant part of its territory due to the proliferation of armed rebel groups. Its border regions are particularly volatile and exposed to banditry, notably the eastern border shared with the Sudan encompassing the Darfur region. There is a risk of petty crime which is heightened in the capital N'Djamena and other main centres as is the threat of civil unrest which can quickly turn violent. Violent crime is however uncommon but on the rise. Road conditions are poor and there is a risk posed by unexploded ordnances east of the Chari River. Kidnappings of expatriates are fairly infrequent, although when these have occurred, it has tended to be in the north east and eastern regions. Travel to rural regions should be well planned and coordinated. The country delegation should establish and maintain an effective group of security contacts and keep abreast of the security situation across Chad.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 2) for details.

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Secretary General

Contact information

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Emergency Appeal: Chad Floods (MDRTD010)

21-10-12

| Budget Group | Multilateral Response | Inter-Agency Shelter Coord. | Bilateral Response | Appeal Budget CHF |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Shelter - Relief | 189,200 | | | 189,200 |
| Shelter - Transitional | | | | 0 |
| Construction - Housing | | | | 0 |
| Construction - Facilities | 27,961 | | | 27,961 |
| Construction - Materials | | | | 0 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 130,718 | | | 130,718 |
| Food | | | | 0 |
| Seeds & Plants | | | | 0 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 31,699 | | | 31,699 |
| Medical & First Aid | | | | 0 |
| Teaching Materials | 6,500 | | | 6,500 |
| Utensils & Tools | 78,903 | | | 78,903 |
| Other Supplies & Services | | | | 0 |
| Emergency Response Units | | | | 0 |
| Cash Disbursements | | | | 0 |
| Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLI | 464,982 | 0 | 0 | 464,982 |
| Land & Buildings | | | | 0 |
| Vehicles Purchase | 5,825 | | | 5,825 |
| Computer & Telecom Equipment | 2,330 | | | 2,330 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipment | 2,913 | | | 2,913 |
| Medical Equipment | | | | 0 |
| Other Machinery & Equipment | | | | 0 |
| Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT | 11,068 | 0 | 0 | 11,068 |
| Storage, Warehousing | 3,495 | | | 3,495 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 70,074 | | | 70,074 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 42,724 | | | 42,724 |
| Logistics Services | 17,532 | | | 17,532 |
| Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 133,826 | 0 | 0 | 133,826 |
| International Staff | 41,000 | | | 41,000 |
| National Staff | 7,184 | | | 7,184 |
| National Society Staff | 17,534 | | | 17,534 |
| Volunteers | 15,083 | | | 15,083 |
| Total PERSONNEL | 80,802 | 0 | 0 | 80,802 |
| Consultants | | | | 0 |
| Professional Fees | | | | 0 |
| Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Workshops & Training | 12,680 | | | 12,680 |
| Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING | 12,680 | 0 | 0 | 12,680 |
| Travel | 8,621 | | | 8,621 |
| Information & Public Relations | 1,408 | | | 1,408 |
| Office Costs | 6,388 | | | 6,388 |
| Communications | 4,715 | | | 4,715 |
| Financial Charges | 3,883 | | | 3,883 |
| Other General Expenses | | | | 0 |
| Shared Support Services | | | | 0 |
| Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES | 25,016 | 0 | 0 | 25,016 |
| Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery | | | 0 | 47,344 |
| Total INDIRECT COSTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47,344 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | | 0 | 0 | 775,716 |
| Available Resources | | | | |
| Multilateral Contributions | | | | 0 |
| Bilateral Contributions | | | | 0 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS | | 0 | 0 | 775,716 |