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## DREF operations update

### Chad: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRTD012</b>	
<b>Operations update n° 1</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 11.02.2014-10.05.2014
<b>Operation start date:</b> 11.02.2014	<b>Timeframe:</b> 11.02.2014 – extended by 2 months to 11.07.2014
<b>Appeal budget:</b> CHF 140,756	
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 10,555 beneficiaries	
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches):</b> 23 branches and 25,000 volunteers.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Netherlands Red Cross	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> International Organization for Migration, World Food Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Chadian government	

**Summary:** Armed conflict in Central African Republic has resulted into population movement into Chad. Chadian nationals living in Central African Republic have fled violence and crossed into the southern regions of Chad in large numbers since early January 2014. Chadian authorities are assisting in the repatriation of its nationals. According to figures released by the International Organization for Migration, a total 92,000 persons arrived as of 30 March 2014, out of which 12,000 are Central African Republic refugees increasing the number of refugees living in Chad to 90,052. A total of 26,246 persons have been supported to integrate into their areas of origins but 61,099 remain in transit sites in N'Djamena as well in the south of the country.

In early March, the Chadian authorities officially ended evacuations. As a result of this, the number of Chadian migrants, Central African Republic refugees and persons from other countries crossing the border into Chad has significantly decreased.

The Red Cross of Chad as an auxiliary to public authorities played a crucial role in reducing the vulnerability of returnees in the target areas. During the onset of the crisis, the National Society released non-food items and medical items from its emergency stockpiles and distributed to displaced persons. An assessment team was deployed to the field to carry out needs assessment and provide recommendations. Following assessment, DREF was allocated to support approximately 1,500 families in the area of Sarh and Sido through non-food items distribution and water and sanitation services.

This operation focused on provision of jerry cans, soaps, mosquito nets and buckets. This has enabled families who left everything behind them to acquire necessary household items. Volunteers were also trained on providing returnees with hygiene and health promotion messages.

The construction of water points and latrines is currently ongoing in the field. These activities have been delayed due to the decision from the authorities to relocate all returnees in the target areas in definitive sites on which water and accessibility to farming land are available.

This Operations Update provides a summary of what has been implemented to date, and request a timeframe extension for two months to finalize activities in the field. Due the increasing humanitarian needs in the field in terms of water, sanitation and shelter, further support from the IFRC may be requested if the situation deteriorates

## Coordination and partnerships

The Chadian authorities have taken the lead to reduce the suffering of returnees from the onset of the disaster. Supported by its military presence in Central African Republic, the authorities have started evacuating Chadian nationals since early January 2014. In late March 2014, Chadian authorities declared the end of repatriation of all nationals and some families who were in remote areas in Central African Republic continue to come to Chad through their own means.

The authorities have put in place a national commission to manage the crisis and provide emergency assistance to the returnees as well as other nationals crossing the border to find safety in Chad. However, the authorities were rapidly overwhelmed by the magnitude of the crisis and launched an appeal to the international community to intervene.

Humanitarian assistance from United Nations agencies operating in Chad such as UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme and OCHA have supported vulnerable returnees with emergency assistance items and advocated with Chadian authorities to review its decision of giving an ultimatum to all returnees to regain their family of origin by the end of February.

In early January, the Chadian authorities assigned the management of camps to local humanitarian agencies including the Red Cross of Chad. The National Society was assigned the site of Doyaba (in Sarh) and Sido, the areas bordering the Central African Republic. An official agreement was signed with the authorities to provide services in terms of human resources and water and sanitation.

Inside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, an internal coordination task force was set up in early January which meets regularly every week during the first month to see the response capacity of the Movement and have a common strategy to share it with other partners during national coordination meetings. The task force includes the Red Cross of Chad, the ICRC, and the IFRC and the Netherlands and French Red Cross. The National Society has also received support in non-food items from the Iranian Red Crescent. The table below shows the items provided and distributed:

Partner/items	Kitchen set	Blanket	Bucket	Jerry can	Soap	Tent
ICRC	800	1,600	0	0	0	0
Iranian RC	650	4,000	0	0	0	500
Netherlands RC	400	800	400	800	800	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>500</b>

## Operational implementation

### Training of volunteers:

The DREF allocation has enabled the National Society to train 30 volunteers in Sarh on water sanitation and hygiene prevention techniques. Trained volunteers were deployed to carry out sensitization activities and raise awareness among target communities on water-borne diseases. The following table summarises activities undertaken by volunteers during the reporting period:

Theme discussed	Number of persons reached by sensitization activities						Total
	DOYABA			SIDO			
	Youth	Men	Women	Youth	Men	Women	
Hand washing	715	965	305	234	345	165	2,729
House cleaning	845	1500	803	345	760	202	4,455
Water storage	1,000	765	543	112	347	89	2,856
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>10,040</b>

The training of volunteers on Epidemic Control for Volunteers was delayed and organized only in early May. A total of 20 volunteers were trained and are currently carrying out sensitization activities in the field.

#### Non-food items distribution

Non-food items procured locally were dispatched promptly in the field to support some identified vulnerable families in the area of Sido and Sarh. Selection criteria were established by the National Society Disaster Management department with support from the Regional Disaster Response Team member to target vulnerable returnees in real need of the proposed items. A total of 1,500 families benefitted from the distribution of mosquito nets, soaps, buckets and jerry cans. The table below illustrates the distribution made in both sites:

Areas	Households	Total	Bucket	Soap	Mosquito nets	Jerry cans
Sido	500	3,500	500	3,000	1,000	500
Doyaba	1,000	7,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>

#### Water and sanitation facilities

The construction of water points and latrines was delayed due to the decision from the Chadian authorities to move the beneficiaries from both sites to an area where access to farming land is available. But this decision was contested twice by host population due to limited natural resources in the area. A new site has been identified between the two target areas and is currently being rehabilitated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees before transferring the returnees. Since the process is taking longer than expected and considering that some of the returnees have already settled around that camp, the National Society has decided to construct three water points pending the finalization of the other site.

The construction of ten community latrines and the seven remaining water points will be implemented in the new identified site currently being rehabilitated.

#### Restoration of Family Links

The Restoring Family Links activities have been planned in the DREF but not budgeted because they are fully covered by the ICRC country office in the two target areas. The National Society Restoring Family Links focal points trained at regional level were deployed to support separated families to restore communication with their loved ones either left behind or ended up in another transit site. The main services provided during the reporting period includes phone calls, Red Cross messages and distribution of phone cards to enable some returnees contact rapidly their relatives through their own phones. A total of 1,249 national and international phone calls were made during the reporting period. The cases of separated children has also been significantly reduced; from 445 separated children registered during the onset of the crisis only 84 remain unaccompanied at the end of April 2014.

Planned interventions	Implementation (%)
<b>Health and care</b>	
Outcome 1: Reduce the immediate risk to health of 10,555 persons through community health activities and first aid	<b>70%</b>
<b>Water, sanitation, &amp; hygiene promotion</b>	
Outcome 1: Reduce the risks of water-borne diseases of 10,555 persons through the provision of storage equipment, sanitation and hygiene promotional activities	<b>65%</b>
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
Outcome 1: Contacts are re-established and maintained between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas	<b>85%</b>

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## Contact information

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

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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 (NGO's) 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.