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Emergency appeal operation update

Chad: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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

Operation update n°3

11 April, 2013

TIMEFRAME EXTENSION

This **Operation Update** covers progress during the period from February to March, 2013 and announces a timeframe extension of 2 months until end of June in order to finalize the implementation of activities that were delayed. The final report will be made available by 30 September 2013.

Appeal target (current): CHF 775,716;

Appeal coverage: 60%; [click here](#) to go directly to the updated donor response report, or [here](#) to link to contact details >

Appeal history:

- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 125,920 was initially allocated on 11 September, 2012 to support the National Society in delivering immediate assistance to 11,770 beneficiaries.
- The **Emergency Appeal** was launched on 21 October, 2012 for CHF 775,716 to support the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) to assist 4,400 households (30,800 beneficiaries) for six months.
- **Operation update n°1** was published on 10 December, 2012 and provided information about activities implemented within the timeframe of DREF
- **Operation update n°2** was on 1 March, 2013 and provided about the distribution of NFIs and the effective launch of activities within the timeframe of the DG ECHO partnership.

Summary: Out of the 3,160 vulnerable households planned to benefit from NFIs distribution, a total of 2,392 (17,957 beneficiaries) households were reached by the Red Cross of Chad (RCC). In addition, 200 volunteers were trained and organized sanitation campaigns on hygiene practices in order to prevent water-borne diseases such as cholera and others. At the community level, five female community focal points were selected from the 12 target sites to carry sanitation activities within their respective communities. The activities carried out include: hand washing demonstrations, individual and collective hygiene, public sanitation and the importance of having a family latrine. Before providing shelter material to beneficiaries, families were requested to dig their own latrines in every household after which a Sanplat was provided. A total of 135 sanplats have been distributed out of which 72 were installed.

Distribution of shelter materials such as tarpaulin, bricks, laths and rafters is currently underway in the field for 200 families. Water treatment materials (bleach water and PUR bags) have been made available in seven out of the 12 targeted sites. The pool testing materials are yet to be dispatched in the field pending the training of volunteers on water portabilization techniques.

Due to the limited availability of standard relief items in country, international procurement and trucking from Cameroon was necessary. This process along with late deployment of international staff to the field has contributed to delays in implementation of activities, necessitating 2 months extension of the emergency appeal announced through this operations update to finalize the implementation of the delayed activities.



A flood affected victim signing before his name after receiving NFIs from the RCC. During the reporting period, a total 2,392 households have received NFIs composed of mosquito nets, jerry cans, soaps and buckets. Photo/RCC

The situation

Chad experienced seasonal flooding in 2012 across several regions in the country. The floods affected some 49,000 households between June and September across the regions of Tandjilé, Sila, Moyen Chari, Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Logone Oriental and Ouaddai. Late in September the situation worsened in N'Djamena, the capital when the overflow of Chari River destroyed several houses and displaced more than 2,000 people.

DREF funds supported the National Society to respond to the immediate needs of affected families in the areas of Rig Rig, Goz Beida and Mangalmé with NFIs, training of volunteers and the launch of mass sensitization campaigns. Since flood victims were living in dire conditions in the southern town of Bongor and surroundings, the emergency appeal focused on these areas with financial support from DG ECHO and Movement partners. These financial contributions enabled provision of NFIs support to the targeted flood affected people, training of volunteers at community level, mass sensitization campaigns, water treatment, shelter and provision of family latrines.

Based on monitoring missions carried out in late March, vulnerable families are slowly recovering from the disaster due to support provided by RCC, the Chadian government and other non- Movement partners. A total of 200 families living in flood prone areas were definitely relocated in safer places. With support from RCC/IFRC field staff, flood victims have been organizing themselves to better manage current and future challenges.

Coordination and partnerships

The field team in Bongor area has been working in collaboration with local authorities since the onset of the floods. Regular briefing and debriefing meetings were held to share progress on planned activities and discuss the best ways to respond to the crisis in an effective manner.

The team has also been coordinating response with the International Medical Corps (IMC) who distributed NFIs, provided water for displaced communities and hygiene promotion messages in two same intervention areas of Bongor and Gounou Gaya. Questions of target groups, and target areas were discussed during coordination meetings to avoid overlapping and duplication.

At national level, RCC and IFRC staff regularly attend cluster meetings to discuss long-term flood mitigation solutions.

National Society Capacity Building: A total of 200 volunteers were trained through the PHAST methodology and water portabilization techniques in the 12 targeted sites. Focus on community volunteers was highly prioritized during the reporting period, as beneficiary volunteers were trained and assigned leadership roles in mass sensitization campaigns and NFIs distribution within their communities. Disaster Management and WASH officers worked alongside IFRC staff in the field and staff from the regional committee of RCC were appointed as supervisors. The fabrication of sanplats was also assigned to volunteers in the field. The overall aim of this operation is to put volunteers and beneficiaries at the forefront, thereby increasing capacity building and ownership of the project.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Progress: During the reporting period, mosquito nets distribution was almost completed. A total of 2,392 households (17,957 beneficiaries) were reached. Based on field monitoring reports around 75% of this activity was accomplished (only 3,160 families are targeted with the DG ECHO funding). The distribution strategy was changed on the request of DG ECHO (the main donor for this appeal). The first strategy was to distribute two mosquito nets per household but the new strategy adopted is to distribute mosquito nets according to the number of household members. The remaining mosquito nets will be distributed according the new strategy.

<p>A total of 200 volunteers were trained in the 12 targeted areas and monitored by the field team to carry mass sensitization campaigns. Volunteers were provided with education and communication materials on epidemic control as well as water borne-diseases.</p> <p>Challenges/Gap: Delayed training of volunteers and delayed arrival of NFIs prevented the rapid implementation of planned activities. The issue of a sustainable emergency stock remains, considering that the country is landlocked and local availability of NFIs is rare.</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation, and hygiene promotion</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>Outputs (expected results): Increased awareness and prevention of waterborne diseases is ensured through a campaign in targeted communities</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the provision of watsan materials • Distribute 60 latrines 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.
<p>Progress: The distribution of jerry cans, soaps and buckets has reached 2,392 households in the target areas, with 768 households remaining in two areas.</p> <p>The trained volunteers include volunteers from the RCC local branches and beneficiaries themselves, hence five women beneficiaries were selected per targeted area to carry out individual and collective hygiene campaigns such as hand washing demonstrations, public sanitation, and importance of having a family latrine and the transportation of water and its storage. They have also distributed water treatment kits such as PUR bags and pre-positioned chlorine in health centres pending treatment of wells in collaboration with the health authorities. Based on field monitoring reports, a total of 21,000 persons were reached by the mass sensitization campaigns. Upon receipt of NFIs, beneficiaries were immediately briefed on how to use the water sanitation items.</p> <p>Out of the 200 sanplats planned for with ECHO fund, a total of 135 were distributed out of which 72 were installed. Target families have to dig their own latrine before being provided with a sanplat. Once installed, these will help reduce the spread of water borne diseases, particularly in areas where families were relocated since sanitation facilities are almost inexistent and the rainy season is approaching.</p> <p>Challenges/Gap: Planned distributions of hand washing kits and public sanitation in the district of Bongor are yet to take place.</p>
<p>Shelter and settlements – Household items</p>
<p>Outputs(expected results): Affected population received essential household items in the targeted population according to specific needs and agreed standards</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment 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.
<p>Progress: The 200 displaced families located in the Darkawaye camp have been registered for the provision of shelter. Distribution of tarpaulins, bricks, laths, rafters is currently underway in the field to provide families with emergency shelters to prepare them for the upcoming rainy season which has already started.</p>

Logistics

As in the past years, timely NFI procurement has been very difficult. DREF distributions were from NS which received support from both IFRC and ICRC stock. Procurement and transportation should be among the priorities of the national partners in order to reduce the response period.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A communication and public information mission was carried out by the PMER officer and a local media journalist in the area of Bongor and the surroundings. The mission enabled the drafting of an internal monitoring report and publishing of an article in a weekly news paper.

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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.