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Emergency appeal operation update

Chad: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRTD011
GLIDE No. OT-2013-000049-TCD
Operation update n°2
5 August, 2013.

Period covered by this Ops Update: June 26 to July 26, 2013.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,489,072

Appeal coverage: 30%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, here for the interim financial report or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 254,242 was allocated from the Federation's DREF on 30 April 2013 to support the National Society to respond to the immediate needs of affected population through provision of emergency latrines, water treatment, training of volunteers and sensitization campaigns on hygiene promotion.
- An **Emergency Appeal** was launched on 26 June 2013 for CHF 1,489,072 in cash, kind, or services to support the Red Cross of Chad to assist 50,000 beneficiaries for 6 months.
- An **operations update n°1** was published on July 31, 2013 to provide an update on the progress of the response operation.



Beneficiaries queue for hours to get a jerry can of drinking water in the camp. Photo/Jean Pascal Bangré/RDRT Logistics.

Summary: Allocations from the IFRC DREF have facilitated deployment of three regional disaster response team (RDRT) members to support the National Society's volunteers responding to the needs of affected persons. The National Society deployed qualified staff and volunteers from the other Sudanese refugees camps managed by the RCC since 2004 to transfer refugees from the border to the camp of Abagadam, support the UNHCR in the registration process and provide assistance. A total of 31 volunteers were trained on distribution techniques, Watsan and Logistics and in turn supported the distribution of food and non food items made available by the UNHCR and the WFP. A total of 150 family latrines have been built in the camp by the National Society and IFRC staff. Volunteers and staff have also supported 45 identified vulnerable families with the construction of emergency shelters with tarpaulins provided by the UNHCR and local materials. The water trucking system is managed by IRC, but the national society truck distributes the treated water at household level and for all the humanitarian partners in Birnahal.

The camp faces serious challenges of water unavailability and partners have tried to drill water in several sites unsuccessfully. Water consumption per person per day is below the sphere standards and refugees have to fetch water to fill the gap but the challenges is that there is not sufficient water treatment products at household level to enable refugees use safe water and reduce the risk of water borne diseases.

Food distribution is ensured by the WFP through a bilateral partnership with the National Society. The warehousing system in the camp is managed by the national society logistics staff. An important food stock is available in the camp and refugees receive their monthly food ration normally. NFIs distribution was ensured through the donation of several aid agencies including the Turkish government which has provided a great quantity of NFIs. However, there is still a gap in this field since more refugees are still fleeing the conflict and finding refuge in Chad.

The camp of Abdgadam is located in an area which is practically inaccessible during the rainy season. No truck or light vehicle can access the camp between the months of July to the end of September and a helicopter was made available by the UNHCR to transport personnel and necessary items to the field. This situation is hindering the implementation of planned activities and thus leading to delays. Currently, the number of refugees in the camp is 15,000.

Currently, the appeal is 30 percent funded coverage and Partner National Societies commitments to the appeal has enabled the launch of urgent activities such the procurement of sanitation items and deployment of personnel. An ERU logistics roster member has been deployed to support the logistics activities of the appeal.

The IFRC on behalf of the national society would like to extend thanks to all partners including the Japanese Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss government) Canadian Red Cross (from the Canadian government) and the Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund) for the contributions.

The situation

Following ethnic violence which erupted in West Darfur, precisely in the district of Um Dukhun between January and April 2013, the Sub Prefecture of Tissi in the Sila region has experienced an influx of Sudanese refugees (28,183) and Chadian returnees (19,736). The UNHCR, supported by the volunteers from the Regional Committee of the CRC conducted several mission from February and established a base in the Sub Prefecture of Tissi. Refugees were officially in the camp of Abgdadam, located 35 Kilometers from Tissi and humanitarian workers settled in Bir Nahal, an area located 11 Kilometers from the camp.

The national society response through the partnership with the UNHCR and the IFRC DREF allocation enabled temporarily providing some affected families with drinking water, emergency shelter, emergency latrines, NFIs distribution and hygiene promotion activities. Since the interethnic violence has not subsided in Sudan, refugees are still crossing the border to find refuge in Chad.

Despite extensive efforts from the national society and other aid agencies operating in the field, living conditions in the Abgdadam camp are extremely difficult and the following issues need to be resolved to enable refugees and humanitarian workers live in better conditions:

Water provision: The issue of water supply for refugees in the camp of Abgdadam is real concern and mobilizes much of the efforts of humanitarian actors. Positive drilling is for the moment in a quite significant distance from the camp. Despite the good rains recorded in this area, the ground water is quite rare in the Abgdadam camp. Underground waters are exploited through two to three meters open wells. Some wells which were existent before the arrival of refugees have already exhausted their water resources. Refugees have to spend several hours to fetch only around ten liters. With the continued rains, an increase in underground water will be recorded. Water provision from temporary puddles is noticed and there is an urgent need to focus on water treatment in the camp.

Ground water table is difficult to find due to geological reasons. Several drilling have failed and have led to find alternate solutions with notably the installation of a water treatment and purification station in a permanent pond located 9 Kilometers from the camp.

Logistics: Logistical challenges continue to hinder the implementation of humanitarian activities in the field. The camp of Abgdadam is located at 1,447 Kilometers from the capital N'Djamena in a cross border area between Chad, Sudan and Central African Republic. The road from N'Djamena to Abéché is almost paved and can be used at any season. From Abéché to Goz Beida, the road is not paved but can also be used but from Goz Beida to Abgdadam, it is currently impossible for any truck or light vehicle to travel until the end of September.

A helicopter is deployed by the UNHCR for three months to transport humanitarian staff working in the field and Tissi. It is based in Goz Beida and has a capacity of 20 seats and four tons of cargo

Security: The security situation remains calm in the region of Sila in general and particularly in the camp. No major security incidents have been recorded. However, the situation remains volatile since the interethnic clashes in Sudan have not ceased. The government has strengthened the security in the shared border to prevent any armed incursion into Chad.

Coordination and partnerships

An emergency operation task was set up in the field by the UNHCR to coordinate all humanitarian activities. In the field, Aid agencies gather each two days to share their achievement, planning and challenges. The UNHCR has the lead to respond to the emergency operation.

The Red Cross of Chad is providing services to the UNHCR and WFP for the transportation, registration and settlement of refugees. The UN agencies support volunteers' per diem for the distribution of emergency food and non-food items and the payment of salaries for some staff in charge of field coordination and warehouse management. These activities are under a bilateral agreement with the national society and are not integrated in the IFRC emergency appeal.

Table 1: Summary of other partners activities in the field.

| Organization | Activity |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNAR (Commission National d'Accueil et de reinsertion des Réfugiés et retournés) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of refugees from the border, registration and settlement. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, coordinating and cooperating in all activities related to security, protection, community services, registration, distribution, logistics, wash health / nutrition and communication. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP (World Food Program) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply and delivery of food, monitoring and distribution, support to health centres and transportation of humanitarian personnel. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIRD (African Initiative for Relief and Development) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport, garage and parking. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADES (Association pour le Développement Economique et Sociale): | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of health centre, health and care activities, screening of malnourished children. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTERSOS(International SOS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of refugees willing to undertake agricultural activities, seed distribution to refugees and host population with the support of FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) and training in agricultural techniques. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of people with specific needs, protection of childhood psychotherapy, and organisation of community services activities, assistance and distribution of meals, peace and tolerance education and dissemination of information from the UNHCR. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRC (International Rescue Committee) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of underground water table, installation of water stations, water treatment and transportation to the camp. |

| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF (United Nations Children Fund) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training refugees with the Chadian curricula, distribution of School kits in September, support indigenous schools around the camp and plumpynuts distribution. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesuit Refugee Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of refugee teachers in the camp and organization of primary education. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSF-H (Médecins Sans Frontière Hollande) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of mobile clinics, vaccination activities and distribution of NFIs. |

National Society Capacity Building: The National Society has an extensive experience in disaster management especially in population movement. The RCC has been managing the two biggest refugee camps in the eastern part of Chad since 2004. Following the agreement with the UNHCR, the NS has deployed additional staff from the refugee camps of Hadjar Hadid to support the local committee of affected areas to adequately respond to the need of refugees. A system of learning by doing was set up and coaching has enabled volunteers to take over after the return of the national society staff.

The three RDRT members deployed within the timeframe of the DREF allocation have trained 31 volunteers, on distribution techniques, logistics and Watsan. Coaching was provided during the distribution process and non-food items, warehouse management, water treatment and sanitation activities. A surge capacity in personnel from the IFRC will further reinforce the capacity of volunteers in disaster management.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The allocation from the IFRC DREF and initial allocations from donors has enabled the start-up of emergency shelter, non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. An initial distribution of emergency items available in preparedness stocks has been carried out and temporary shelters have been erected. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are on-going.

An ERU logistics roster member has been deployed to support the operation. Field visits were carried out to assess the warehousing capacity in the affected area and transportation possibility during the rainy season. The only current access to the refugee camp is the helicopter deployed by the UNHCR which has a very limited capacity to transport relief items.

Discussions with local suppliers have started to procure the urgently needed items in the field such as jerry cans and tanks for water storage. But since all the roads to the camp are blocked it would not be possible to dispatch any item to the field. Procured items will be stored in the town of Goz Beida, pending the end of the rainy season before being dispatched to the camp.

Progress towards outcomes

| Emergency shelter and non-food items | |
|---|--|
| Outcome: Reduce the immediate vulnerability of 3,000 households in the camp of Abgadam through the provision of emergency shelter construction materials, basic household items and shelter construction assistance. | |
| Outputs (expected results) | Activities Planned |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 households in the camp of Abgadam receive appropriate assistance in NFIs for their needs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and mobilize 70 volunteers for the distribution of NFIs. Develop a screening strategy and a registration system for the distribution of NFIs. Mobilize and distribute 6,000 blankets, 3,000 kitchen sets and 6,000 loincloths for women in the Abgadam camp. Control the movement of the stock from the dispatch point to beneficiaries Monitor and evaluate distribution and report regularly |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 households have | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the shelter needs in the camp and adopt suitable |

| | |
|--|---|
| received tarpaulins, wood, tools, rope and other emergency shelter materials for adequate emergency shelter supported by CRC volunteers. | <p>shelter strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 50 Red Cross volunteers and 40 refugees on the installation of emergency shelters. • Coordinate with local authorities, volunteers and partners in the field. • Distribute 7,800 tarpaulins accompanied with wood, tools and wire to 1,800 households in the camp. (2 tarpaulins already distributed to 1,200 families under DREF, remaining 1,800 families will receive 3 tarpaulins each) • Monitor and evaluate the process of distribution and the construction of shelters. |
|--|---|

Progress: As part of the first IFRC emergency distribution, the following items were distributed to the most vulnerable families in the camp.

Volunteers have supported the construction of 2 transit sheds for refugees and 1 for the registration process. A total of 45 shelters for identified vulnerable families were also built in the camp by volunteers with support from the RDRT members.

Table 2: Non-food items distributed.

| Item | No. of families | Quantity per family | Total distributed |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Tarpaulins (4x6m) | 1,200 | 2 pcs | 2,400 |
| Buckets | 1,200 | 1 pcs | 1,200 |
| Sleeping mats | 2,400 | 2 pcs | 4,800 |
| Soap | 1,280 | 5 bars | 6,400 |

Challenges: Lack of relief items at the national society's warehouse meant that the gap left by other partners in terms of tarpaulins, blankets, and kitchen set could not be met. At the current appeal coverage, it was not possible to procure all the needed items and the logistical challenges hindered a prompt response to the needs of those affected.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Reduce the immediate health risks of 50,000 people (3,000 families in the camp of Abgadam and 7,000 families in surrounding villages) through community-based health promotion and first aid.

| Outputs (expected results) | Activities Planned |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50,000 people are targeted by the activities of health prevention and hygiene promotion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and train 50 volunteers through the EVC training • Train 50 community volunteers on CBHFA • Deploy an ERU roster health expert. • Procure and distribute 6,000 mosquito nets. • Work in collaboration with local health services. • Organize door to door and mass sensitization campaigns. • Provide first aid to the injured and referrals. • Participate in immunization campaigns with UNICEF for the prevention of measles and meningitis. • Monitor and evaluate the activities in the field. |

Progress: The upcoming deployment of the ERU roster health expert will enable to further assess the health and launch activities aimed at reducing health related risks among target communities. Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets will be implemented once sufficient funding for this activity is secured.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome: Reduce the risk of water-borne diseases and hygiene to 3,000 households through the provision of equipment for water storage, sanitation activities and hygiene promotion messages.

| Outputs (expected results) | Activities Planned |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
|----------------------------|--------------------|

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene promotion activities and prevention of waterborne diseases have been improved. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize and train 70 volunteers through the PHAST methodology. Procure and distribute 6,000 jerry cans and 9,000 hygiene kits in the camp of Abgadam over 3 months. Procure and distribute 450 aqua tabs tablets per month per family (4.05 million tablets in total) over period of 3 months to 3,000 households. Procure and install 15 water tanks of 5,000 litres in the camp of Abgadam. Install handrails and tabs for water supply and arrange the sites of the water tanks. Demonstrate the use of hygiene and water treatment kits to beneficiaries during distribution. Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns in the camp (sensitization on waste management and treatment and storage of water at household level). Construct 60 emergency latrines. Build 20 public latrine blocks (4 latrines per block) in the camp of Abgadam. Monitor and evaluate the planned activities. |
|--|--|

Progress: Water and sanitation services are some of the most urgent needs in the field currently. Several drillings to locate underground table have been unsuccessful. Water trucking is currently the only solution and the water distributed to families does not respond to the international sphere standards of 7 litres per person per day. Refugees have to fetch water extra water for their needs, increasing the risk of water borne diseases.

The gap in family latrines is still big with only 428 latrines constructed in the camp (150 latrines through the DREF support). The average number of persons per latrine is 32 far above from the recommended sphere standards.

Through the supervision of the RDRT Watsan member, training of 31 volunteers on water and sanitation and 20 hygiene promoters was conducted. In addition, 7 water points were protected and sensitization campaigns on water treatment reaching 489 households (2,445 persons) carried out. Distribution of 1,388 water treatment bags (PUR) was done enabling treatment and purification of 13,880 litres of water.

A total of 3 public cleaning activities at the market and schools were organised and public latrines sanitized. Procurement of jerry cans and water tanks is currently underway and will be sent to the area of Goz Beida for storage pending the end of the rainy season. Meanwhile, the need for aqua tabs and PUR bags is really urgent in the field to reduce the risk of water borne disease propagation.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome: Increased awareness on disaster risk reduction in the 3 regions of Sila, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira where population movement is prevalent.

| Outputs (expected results) | Activities Planned |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CRC in collaboration with communities in the region of Sila, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira implement a strategy to reduce impact related to population movement and other natural disasters. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 100 volunteers in DRR, early warning system, population movement and environmental protection. Establish a disaster preparedness team in each of the three regions. Develop an annual contingency plan on cross-border population movement in eastern Chad and test it with simulation exercises. Distribute 6,000 improved stoves to 3,000 households in the camp of Abgadam to reduce the consumption of firewood Organize sensitization activities on environmental protection in the camp of Abgadam. |

Progress: Based on the current funding levels, implementation of disaster risk reduction activities will be delayed and other emergency activities prioritized. However, in-kind donations to provide vulnerable refugees with clothing and textile will avoid delays related to the procurement process and reduce vulnerability of affected victims.

Logistics

Progress: The operation continues to face logistical challenges as the intervention area is located far away from the capital and is totally inaccessible during the rainy season. After the departure of the RDRT members, IFRC activities in the field are almost non-existent. NFIs which are currently being procured could not be dispatched to the field and would be stored in Goz Beida, an area located 300 miles from the camp. The logistics ERU member is currently undertaking a field visit to assess the storage capacity and look for possible means to transport NFIs to the field.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

During the reporting period, no communication activity has been undertaken with the timeframe of this emergency appeal. Advocacy activities were carried out by the Africa zone and the IFRC country office to mobilize financial and in-kind donation for the emergency appeal. An IFRC communication mission will be sent to the field to collect data and disseminate information via the local and international media.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Red Cross of Chad:** Bongor Zam Barminas, Secretary General; phone: +235.66.29.88.82; fax: +235.25.20.255; email: croixrouge.tchad@yahoo.fr
- **In Chad, IFRC Country Representation:** Belly Mamadou Diallo; phone: +235.66.27.84.84; email: belly.diallo@ifrc.org;
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; phone: +254 733 888 022 ; Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for Africa; Addis Ababa; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: loic.debastier@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.
-

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRTD011 - Tchad - Population Movement

Timeframe: 30 Apr 13 to 31 Dec 13

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Jun 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2013/4-2013/6 | Programme | MDRTD011 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2013/4-2013/12 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source N | | Project | * |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | | 1,489,072 | | | | 1,489,072 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| <u>Cash contributions</u> | | | | | | | |
| <i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i> | <i>M1305104</i> | 27,165 | | | | 27,165 | |
| <i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i> | <i>M1305047</i> | 37,477 | | | | 37,477 | |
| C1. Cash contributions | | 64,642 | | | | 64,642 | |
| <u>Other Income</u> | | | | | | | |
| <i>DREF Allocations</i> | | 254,242 | | | | 254,242 | |
| C4. Other Income | | 254,242 | | | | 254,242 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 318,884 | | | | 318,884 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | 318,884 | | | | 318,884 | |

II. Movement of Funds

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| C. Income | | 318,884 | | | | 318,884 | |
| E. Expenditure | | -185,624 | | | | -185,624 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | 133,260 | | | | 133,260 | |

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III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | 1,489,072 | | | 1,489,072 | | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 102,632 | | | | | | 102,632 | |
| Construction - Facilities | 14,662 | | | | | | 14,662 | |
| Construction Materials | 155,301 | | 1,086 | | | 1,086 | 154,215 | |
| Clothing & Textiles | 115,602 | | | | | | 115,602 | |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 252,632 | | | | | | 252,632 | |
| Medical & First Aid | 8,600 | | | | | | 8,600 | |
| Teaching Materials | 5,639 | | | | | | 5,639 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 169,173 | | | | | | 169,173 | |
| Other Supplies & Services | 13,534 | | | | | | 13,534 | |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 837,773 | | 1,086 | | | 1,086 | 836,687 | |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | | | 2,289 | | | 2,289 | -2,289 | |
| Computers & Telecom | 4,000 | | | | | | 4,000 | |
| Office & Household Equipment | 5,075 | | | | | | 5,075 | |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 9,075 | | 2,289 | | | 2,289 | 6,787 | |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 12,218 | | | | | | 12,218 | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 38,910 | | 44,911 | | | 44,911 | -6,001 | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 53,414 | | 1,956 | | | 1,956 | 51,458 | |
| Logistics Services | 6,579 | | 384 | | | 384 | 6,195 | |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 111,120 | | 47,251 | | | 47,251 | 63,869 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 209,586 | | 10,620 | | | 10,620 | 198,966 | |
| National Staff | 27,632 | | 2,386 | | | 2,386 | 25,245 | |
| National Society Staff | 23,402 | | 56 | | | 56 | 23,346 | |
| Volunteers | 15,429 | | 233 | | | 233 | 15,195 | |
| Total Personnel | 276,049 | | 13,296 | | | 13,296 | 262,753 | |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | | | | | |
| Consultants | 20,555 | | | | | | 20,555 | |
| Professional Fees | | | 615 | | | 615 | -615 | |
| Total Consultants & Professional Fees | 20,555 | | 615 | | | 615 | 19,940 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 36,560 | | | | | | 36,560 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | 36,560 | | | | | | 36,560 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 26,128 | | 9,159 | | | 9,159 | 16,969 | |
| Information & Public Relations | 2,256 | | 825 | | | 825 | 1,431 | |
| Office Costs | 25,752 | | 3,794 | | | 3,794 | 21,958 | |
| Communications | 12,759 | | 7,176 | | | 7,176 | 5,583 | |
| Financial Charges | 1,880 | | | | | | 1,880 | |
| Other General Expenses | | | 94 | | | 94 | -94 | |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | 38,283 | | | | | | 38,283 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 107,058 | | 21,047 | | | 21,047 | 86,011 | |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | | 88,711 | | | 88,711 | -88,711 | |
| Total Operational Provisions | | | 88,711 | | | 88,711 | -88,711 | |

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | 1,489,072 | | | 1,489,072 | | |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recove | 90,882 | | 11,329 | | | 11,329 | 79,553 | |
| Total Indirect Costs | 90,882 | | 11,329 | | | 11,329 | 79,553 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 1,489,072 | | 185,624 | | | 185,624 | 1,303,448 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | 1,303,448 | | | 1,303,448 | | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRTD011 - Tchad - Population Movement

Timeframe: 30 Apr 13 to 31 Dec 13

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Jun 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2013/4-2013/6 | Programme | MDRTD011 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2013/4-2013/12 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | N | Project | * |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

| Business Line / Sub-sector | Budget | Opening Balance | Income | Funding | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Deferred Income |
|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | | | | | | | |
| Disaster response | 1,489,072 | 0 | 318,884 | 318,884 | 185,624 | 133,260 | |
| Subtotal BL2 | 1,489,072 | 0 | 318,884 | 318,884 | 185,624 | 133,260 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,489,072 | 0 | 318,884 | 318,884 | 185,624 | 133,260 | |