

DREF operation



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Chad: Food crisis

DREF operation n° MDRTD004
GLIDE n° OT-2010-000056-TCD
16 March, 2010

The International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

CHF 251,862 (USD 237,964 or EUR 172,851) has been allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the national society in delivering immediate assistance to some 45,000 beneficiaries. Un-earmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

Summary: This DREF will contribute to reduce the effects of the ongoing food crisis in the Sahel zone that is affecting about 2 million people in different regions of Chad. This DREF aims to respond to a request from the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) who intends to supplement the efforts of the Government and other partners through provision of emergency assistance to ensure food security to improve nutritional status and to reinforce coping mechanisms.



Zone of Ngouri: insufficient rains, no cereal production in the last rain season crop

This operation is expected to be implemented over 3 months and should be completed by June, 2010. A Final Report will be made available three months after the end of the operation (by September, 2010). The DREF will be used to start-up response activities, and immediately reduce the negative impact of this food insecurity in Chad until an Emergency Appeal is launched in the coming weeks.

[<click here for the DREF budget, here for contact details, or here to view the map of the affected area>](#)

The situation

Due to poor, irregular, dispersed and early cessation of the rainfall, bad harvest has been recorded in 2009-2010. This has resulted in the reduction of crop yields compared to 2008-2009: cereals reduced from 45 to 60%, oil crops 49 to 53% and legumes from 63 to 73%. This has also resulted in the reduction of the level of rivers, water levels of ouadi, water reserves and irrigation lands and limited cultivation of sorghum and commercial vegetables during the counter season.

Around 2 million people have been affected by the poor harvest of 2009-2010 and they will need food and non-food assistance during this year. In the West of the Sahelian belt, it is reported that 750,000 people have been displaced to other sub-prefectures and to Bahr El Gazal (BEG), Hadjer-Lamis, Kanem and the Lac

regions and are in a desperate need of assistance. The current rate of global malnutrition is well over the acceptable level and is close to 22% in the regions of the Lac, Kanem, Barh el Gazal and Bartha (source : joint mission report developed by the Government and its partners, including the Federation/RCCS from 8 to 18 February, 2010).

The table below represents an estimate population exposed to the food crisis in 3 targeted regions:

| Regions | Total Population | Affected population | Percentage |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Kanem | 354,603 | 244,842 | 69,05 |
| Barh El Gazal | 260,865 | 103,041 | 39,5 |
| Lac | 219,127 | 114,153 | 52,09 |
| Total | 834,595 | 462,036 | 55,36 |

Although most of the Sahel belt countries are affected by food insecurity, the situation is most serious in pocket areas. For the regions of the Lac, Kanem and Barh El Gazal, the most affected areas are mostly the sub-prefectures of Ngouri (Lac) and of Nokou (Kanem) and of Sala (BEG) where agricultural production was almost nil and where the malnutrition rate has almost reached 24%. Because these zones are neglected by other partners and their vulnerability is extreme, the RCC with support of the Federation will target as priority.

To tackle this situation, the Government through its technical services and the « Programme national de sécurité alimentaire (PNSA) in particular, the National food security programme, the Committee for action, (CASAGC) and the National rural office for development (ONDR) have put in place a response plan. According to this plan, the affected population should receive several types of assistance such as the provision of cereals on sale and free distribution; food for work programme and the distribution of seeds for the off seasons and the rainy season; distribution of supplementary food to children under five, pregnant and lactating women. The plan or interventions of the various partners must fall under the Government plans.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination will be facilitated by the Federation Country Office in Chad. This coordination will gather the RCC focal teams, the French RC together with the Federation delegates to plan, monitor and evaluate the activities. This group will also take part in other coordination meetings with other partners organized at national, regional or local levels.

At Government level, there is a Committee for Food Security and Crisis Management (CASAGC), which consists of various technical services and partners such as the UN agencies and NGOs. It coordinates all interventions at national level through monthly coordination meetings.

At operation level, the WFP will carry out distribution of food items to people with specific needs and will support school canteens in targeted schools from April. UNICEF will ensure supplementary feeding for severe malnutrition cases at nutrition centres (centre nutritionnel supplémentaire (CNS); centre nutritionnel ambulatoire (CAN), and centre nutritionnel thérapeutique (CNT) established through the various health structures in the targeted regions of Kanem and Barh El Gazal. Action Contre la Faim (ACF) will also take care of malnutrition cases and follow up the general nutritional situation. FAO will support some farmer groups through donation of seeds, agricultural tools and small livestock.

The French RC will also be involved in taking care of malnutrition cases through the CNA and CNT in some health structures in the region of Batha.

With its powerful volunteer network established in the three regions, the RCC supported by the Federation will be able to facilitate the operational coordination in the regions of Lac, Kanem and Barh El Gazal. This will avoid duplication and some overlapping and will improve the synergies of action. At branch level General Assemblies will be held to better coordinate the start up.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Once the RCC/Federation and the French Red Cross have been informed of the situation, they got involved through their participation in different coordination meetings organized within the CASAGC and the Ministry of Agriculture. Two evaluation missions were conducted to collect additional information. The first mission was carried out by the RCC and the French RC in the region of Batha and the second one by the RCC/Federation in the regions of Lac, Kanem and Barh El Gazal from 08 to 13 February, 2010. The last evaluation mission confirmed the situation in the field and helped identify local capacities. This evaluation

also allowed discussions on the various approaches and solutions with the participation of potential beneficiaries at different levels.

In the different regions, the RCC committees were involved in the various steps of the evaluation conducted by the Government and the other partners. They also took active part in all coordination meetings. The RCC volunteers have participated in food distribution activities organised by WFP to those people with specific needs in Kanem and Brah El Gazal.

The needs

Beneficiary selection:

The needs are classified according to immediate and longer term needs which will be addressed under the emergency appeal:

- **Immediate food assistance** with a focus on free distributions to people with specific needs (families who have cases of malnutrition, pregnant and lactating women, children, the elderly and the disabled, etc.) or food for work to support activities aimed at increasing agricultural or pastoral production. The need for the three regions is amounting to **more than 200 tons of cereals** (maize, millet, wheat and sorghum) that are necessary to cover the deficit in production in these three targeted regions.
- **In the mid and longer terms**, support is provided to **1,117 associations and agricultural groups** to prepare their agricultural land (ouadi) through the drilling of water points and development of small scale irrigation networks, provision of agricultural materials such as motor pumps, tools, seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.
- **Support to cattle breeders** with development of water points (development of traditional ponds, rehabilitation and constructions of new pastoral wells), installation of cereal distribution points along the animal migration routes and systematic disinfecting of cattle.
- **Taking care of malnutrition** through referral and support to the nutritional centres (CNS, CNA and CNT) managed by other partners.
- **Installation of school canteens** to contribute reducing the cases of abandonment or precocious marriages of young girls.
- **Logistics** for the transportation and the distribution of food in the three regions.

The proposed operation

Global objective: To improve the food insecurity situation of drought affected people in Ngouri, Nokou, Mechiméré and Salal and enhance their resilience to disaster risks.

Food for work and support for the agriculture production of the following harvest

| | |
|--|---|
| Objective: To improve the food insecurity through provision of food and enhancing the agriculture production of the vulnerable people in 10 villages. | |
| Expected results | Activities |
| 1. The soil fertility and water retention capacities are improved by food for work activities in 10 villages in collaboration with WFP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 10 villages for food for work in collaboration with local authorities and the technical services; • Identify sites to improve agricultural production conditions throughout stone lines, micro-catchments, water harvesting and soil erosion control measures; • Provide and distribute food; • Train supervisors for environmental measures; • Implement food for work for environmental measures that improve the agricultural production; • Equip villagers with soil working tools for these works. |

The distribution of seeds is planned in the emergency appeal that will follow this DREF. The identification of the site for the implementation of vegetable farming during the dry season is an option for an exit strategy to this food security project.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Objective: Water related diseases especially diarrhoea are reduced in intervention areas through hygiene promotion. | |
| Expected results | Activities |

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. 10 villages have received hygiene promotion for individual and collective health, with special emphasis on the impact of dirty water on the nutritional status children under 5. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 30 volunteers from the communities in hygiene promotion (PHAST); • Organize PHAST session in 10 villages with special emphasis on hygiene, malnutrition and hand washing with soap; • ORS training and distribution will be part of the hygiene extension. |
|---|--|

While working on hygiene promotion, water and sanitation needs and management capacities at community level will be identified according to PHAST approach. The construction of water and sanitation infrastructures can be part of a follow-up development project in watsan.

Emergency health

| | |
|--|---|
| Objective: To improve the nutritional status of children under 5, pregnant and breast feeding women in 10 villages. | |
| Expected results | Activities |
| 1. Severe cases of acute and moderate malnutrition are detected early and the severe cases with complications are immediately referred to the structures set up to receive them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 100 community volunteers (10 per village) in nutrition and malnutrition detection; • Regular screening sessions in 10 villages; • Sensitization at household level about nutrition and malnutrition in 10 villages; • Elaboration of frame agreement with the sanitation service for a reference strategy. |
| 2. The Nutritional Centre of Ngouri is supported and the severe acute malnutrition cases are taken care of. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the nutrition centre of Ngouri • Training /refreshing of two agents (1 medical and 1 nurse) of the health centre of Ngouri on supplementary feeding; • Support the nutrition centre in tools and supplementary feeding in collaboration with UNICEF. |

The nutrition situation will be monitored and the evolution of the situation may lead to changes.

Communication

Objective: To position Chad Red Cross as an important actor in reducing the effects of the food security crisis in the country.

Expected result: National and international media have published articles and stories on Chad Red Cross and its volunteers assisting more than 45,000 people vulnerable to the food crisis.

The documents linked to this DREF operation and the plan of action will be shared at all levels with all Movement and non-Movement partners to efficiently mobilize resources together with communications, resource mobilisation and disaster management teams in Dakar. A Communication Bulletin will be shared with the Embassies in Dakar, Abuja and Yaoundé. All activities related to the plan of action will be covered by the team in charge of Information and Communication within the RCC and other media, national and international. Pictures pertaining to the situation will be included in reports and communications. Documentation that will be produced through this operation will bear the RC emblem associated to the other donors' logos. DREF will be used to start up the operation and immediately reduce the negative impact of this food insecurity crisis in Chad. An Emergency Appeal will be launched soon. Regular monitoring will be maintained to assure that the objectives, results and activities respond to the actual situation.

BUDGET SUMMARY

| TYPE | VALUE IN CHF |
|---|---------------------|
| BENEFICIARIES NEEDS | |
| Shelter - Relief | 5,000 |
| Clothing & textile | |
| Food | 129,882 |
| Seeds, Plants | - |
| Water & Sanitation | - |
| Medical & First Aid | 6,524 |
| Teaching Materials | 11,754 |
| Other supplies & services | 7,973 |
| <u>TOTAL BENEFICIARIES NEEDS</u> | 161,133 |
| <u>PROGRAMM SUPPORT 6.5%</u> | |
| <u>Programme Support</u> | 16,371 |
| <u>Computers & Telecom equipment</u> | |
| | |
| TRANSPORT & STORAGE | |
| Distribution & monitoring | 26,850 |
| Transport & vehicles costs | 9,267 |
| PERSONNEL | |
| Delegate - others benefits | |
| Regionally Deployed Staff | 6,000 |
| National & NS Staff | 20,000 |
| WORKSHOP & TRAINING | |
| Workshop & training | 6,000 |
| Total General Expenses | |
| Travel | - |
| Information & public relation | 342 |
| Office costs | 4,400 |
| Communications | 1,500 |
| Financial Charges | - |
| <u>TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS</u> | 90,729 |
| TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES | 251,862 |

How we work

All International Federation 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 Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation'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.

The International Federation'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.

Contact information

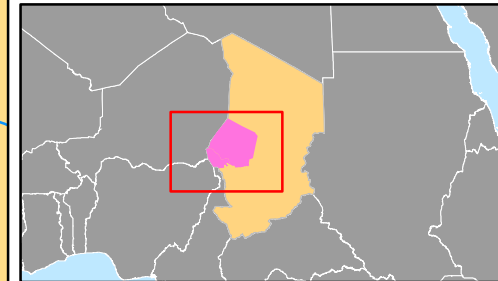
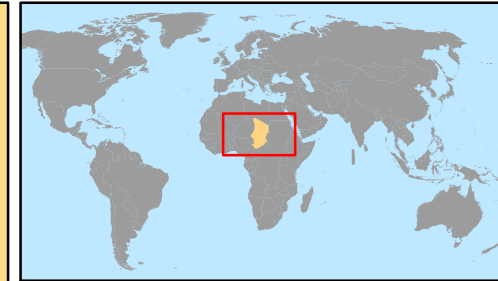
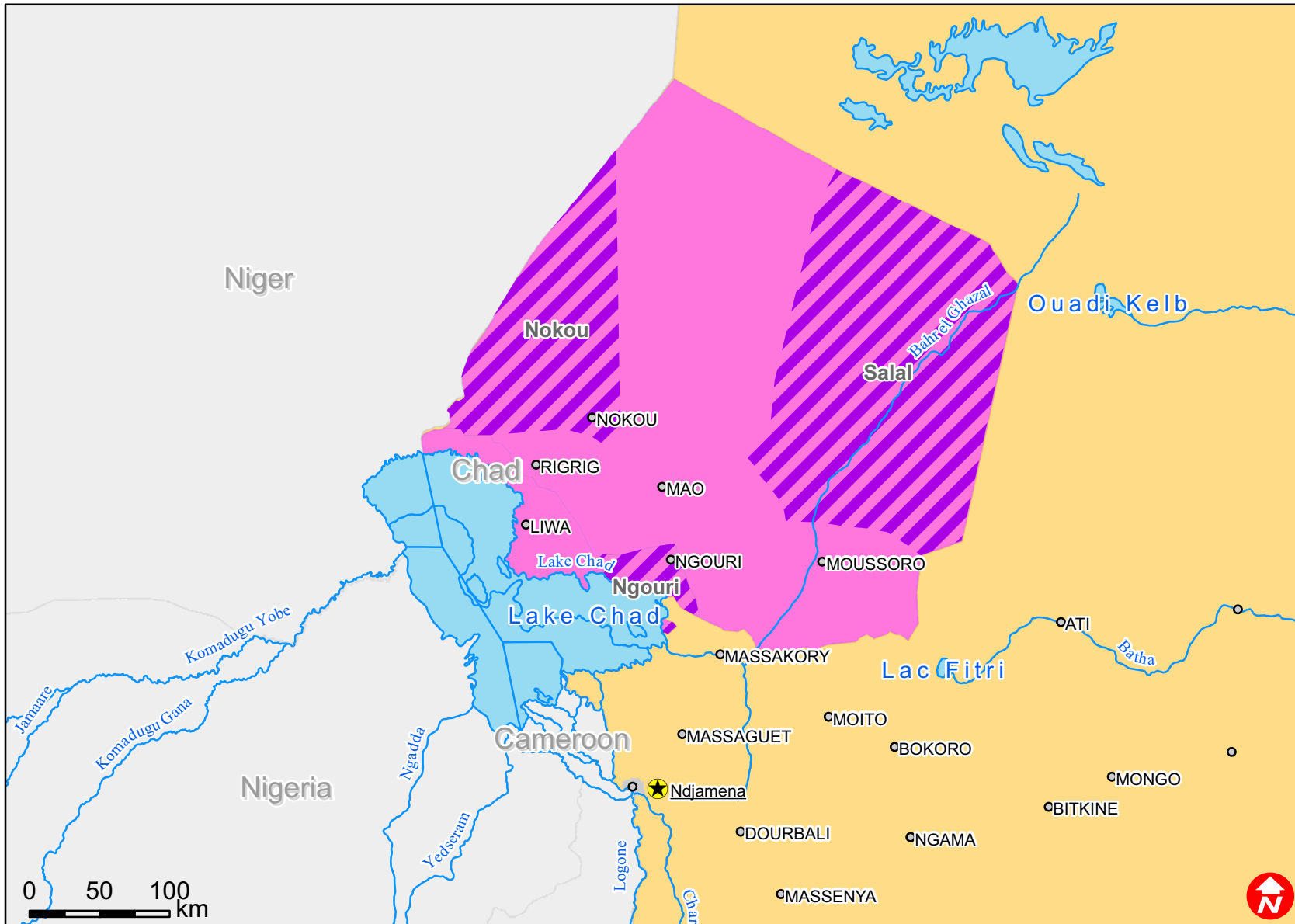
For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:



- In **Red Cross of Chad**: Bongor Zam Barminas, Secretary General; +235 6298882; Fax: +235 2520255; E-mail: sec.general@croix-rouge.td
- In **IFRC Country Representation**, Chad: Denis Duffaut; phone: +235 6627 8484 or +235 252 2339; Fax +235 252 2399; E-mail: denis.duffaut@ifrc.org
- In **Southern Africa**: Alasan Senghore Director for Africa Zone, Johannesburg, email: alasan.senghore@ifrc.org; phone +27 11 303 9700; mobile +27 71 872 5111; fax +27 11 884 0230
- In **Geneva**: Christine South, Acting Operations Coordinator for Africa; phone: +41 22 730 4529 (direct) Mobile: +41 79 308 98 24; Fax: +41 22 733 03 95; email: christine.south@ifrc.org

[<DREF budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)



Chad: Food crisis



-  Most affected areas
-  Affected regions