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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) CHAD: Food Security Crisis

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°: MDRTD015	Glide n° OT-2017-000114-TCD
Date of issue : 17 August 2017	Date of Disaster: 31 July 2017
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Romain S. GUIGMA, Manager operations, Country Cluster Team	Point of contact: Anne LECLERC, Head of Cluster
Operation start date: 11 August 2017	Expected Timeframe: three months
Overall operation budget: CHF 233,017	
Number of people affected: 89,700	Number of people to be assisted: 12,350
Host National Society presence: 11,000 active volunteers, 8 RDRT and 59 NDRT, 18 Food Security and Livelihoods, 12 Watsan, 25 Heath, 03 ENA trained 4 Logistics and 220 local sections	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: ICRC, Belgian Red Cross and French Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) / The Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR)	

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

For many years, Chad has been grappling recurrently with food insecurity and nutrition problems. According to the [Cadre Harmonisé](#)¹, during the period of March to May 2017:

- About 13,102 people were in *Emergency* (phase 4);
- An estimated 367,218 people in four districts were in *Crisis* (phase 3), These vulnerable people and among them, the poorest needed food, affordable basic commodities, rehabilitation and nutrition, health and other livelihood assistance and capacity-building for resilience;
- An estimated 1,886,800 people in 18 districts were in *Stress* (phase 2). These people need support to build resilience, develop their livelihoods and keep severe malnutrition at acceptably low levels.

Period March-May 2017									
DISTRICTS/ REGIONS	Total number of people in zone assessed	Phase 1: minimal		Phase 2 -stressed		Phase 3 -Crisis		Phase 3 to 5	
		Number of people	%	Number of people	%	Number of people	%	Number of people	%
CHAD	13 005 810	10 738 689	83	1 886 801	15	367 218	3	380 320	3
Period June-August 2017									
DISTRICTS/ REGIONS	Total number of people in zone assessed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 3 to 5	
		Number of people	%	Number of people	%	Number of people	%	Number of people	%
CHAD	13 005 810	9 507 126	73	2 601 276	20	861 293	7	897 408	7

Source Harmonized framework for analysis and identification of food-insecure and food-insecure areas and food security in the Sahel and West Africa (CH) - Chad; [CILSS, March 2017](#)

¹ [Cadre Harmonisé](#) (or [harmonized framework](#)), is an analytical tool implemented at country level that complements the balance sheet (national production, planned imports and available food aid and food reserves, and compare them to consumption) by classifying the current and projected food-security situation on a standard scale across the region. The standard scale is based on some elements of the [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#). There are 16 countries currently implementing the Cadre Harmonisé: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Togo and Senegal.

During those three months, humanitarian efforts of the government and its partners were not able to curb the progression of the difficulty of accessing food. Since July onwards, the food crisis has continued to spread to other counties and to affect more people. From July to September the situation is expected to evolve as follows, as projected by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought in the Sahel (CILSS):

- 36,115 people are expected to be in *Emergency* (phase 4) and in a situation of considerable distress with malnutrition rates above the emergency threshold. These populations require humanitarian assistance, including food assistance, livestock feed supplements, and other rehabilitation and strengthening of nutritional action, health, livelihoods and resilience.
- Nearly 861,300 people in seventeen districts are expected to be in *Crisis* (Phase 3). The situation is one of considerable deficit with malnutrition rates above the emergency threshold. Vulnerable people, including the poorest, require humanitarian assistance, including food assistance, rehabilitation and strengthening of nutritional intervention, health, livelihoods and resilience.
- An estimated 2,601,280 people in sixteen districts would be in *Stress* (Phase 2) with immediate needs and requiring support to build resilience, strengthen their livelihoods as they experience malnutrition which is constrained or reduced.
- In twenty-eight districts, the populations, estimated at about 9,507,130 people, are in a *Minimal* food insecurity phase and do not require immediate food assistance, but require support to enhance the community resilience, develop livelihoods and keep the malnutrition rate at reasonable levels.

Some factors are compounding the crisis. The ongoing economic crisis in Chad continues to maintain seasonal demand for cereals at low levels compared with a normal year on almost all cereal markets, despite their normal functioning. The closure of the Libyan border (between 5 January and 28 February 2017) had a stronger negative impact on the markets for the BET regions, Wadi Fire, Ouaddai, BEG and Kanem. Compared to a normal year, these markets experience a real increase in the prices of manufactured food products.

An analysis of the household food economy shows that out of the sixteen profiles analysed covering 28 districts, eight have livelihoods coverage deficit (Mangalmé, Batha Est, Mamdi, Wayi, North Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal North, Bahr El Ghazal South, Biltine) and one experience a survival coverage deficit (East Tandjilé). These deficits are mainly due to the significant declines in livestock prices, income from migrants, local labour, cash transfer and the decline in rice production in Tandjilé.

The conflictual situation in the Lake Chad Region and Northern Nigeria is causing population movement along with insecurity since the affected population cannot produce enough to feed themselves and meet their basic needs. The current situation has had an impact on the nutrition of children, pregnant and lactating mothers. The nutritional situation is still worrisome in most regions, particularly in the regions of the Sahelian belt. The median of the post-harvest historical series of the last five SMART surveys (2012-2016) reveals an urgent nutritional situation in three regions (Bahr El Ghazal, Batho, and Ouaddai) across all 11 Sahelian region. Furthermore, this situation is one of crisis (MAG: 10-15 per cent) since five regions, including Kanem, Wadi Fira, Lac, Guera, and Chari-Baguirmi. Only the Hadjer Lamis and Salamat regions are experiencing a precarious nutritional situation (5 to 10 per cent). Finally, with the advent of the rainy season, farmers need more food to enable them to work better on their farms. Unfortunately, food stocks are empty and these farmers are struggling to feed themselves adequately.

Flooding is being experienced in this region, although it is an isolated issue and with minor consequences. Floods are alternated by droughts (10 to 15 days). These two hazards affect crops and destroy plantations (corn, groundnut etc.) which are harvested during the lean period as an alternative food item, while pending the large harvests between the end of October and November.

In view of this, the food crisis situation requires urgent food aid accompanied by strong actions for better nutritional and livelihood protection. Considering that the food and nutritional situation is periodic (lean season), the National Society with the support of the Country Cluster Support Team Sahel (Sahel Cluster) and the Niger Delegation, have made a commitment to work upstream (preparation) and downstream (post-response) to better understand the food insecurity problem and provide adequate short and long-term interventions. The support from this emergency fund is to respond to the emergency in the vulnerable groups identified and start the foundation for detailed assessments and engage in stronger planning for a four-year program. This will mean that at the time of the implementation of this DREF an Appeal and other

mechanism for continuity will be prepared i.e. the long-term plan will be integrated into the IFRC planning program (DOP).

The Red Cross of Chad is aligned with the dynamics of the Movement's partners (IFRC, ICRC) and other partners in the food security Cluster to provide an emergency response to households suffering from food and nutrition insecurity and to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households and the capacity of national actors to cope with shocks. These two objectives are aimed at addressing an integrated response including immediate food assistance during the lean season and, where conditions are favorable, strengthening or restoring livelihoods. Resilience is an integral part of this approach, as it provides an opportunity for affected populations to resist future shocks.

For the period of July to September 2017, the results of the analysis of the food and nutritional situation of the harmonized framework reveal that the food situation is very critical and worsens the nutritional situation that remains worrisome and even critical in the country. In view of these forecasts, the Sahel Cluster in collaboration with the Senegalese Red Cross (SRC), are working to deliver an appropriate response. The Sahel Cluster and National Society (NS) working in the region adopted a new strategy in the month of May 2017, this was agreed during the Ouagadougou Conference. The proposed strategy involves working differently, rethinking a Movement approach on the issue of food and nutrition security and resilience in the process of preparation, response and recovery/rehabilitation. All the stakeholders of the National Society have planned to continue to build on this approach.

Hence, a four-year program has been initiated (2017-2020), which is a multi-sectoral community resilience-building program that considers preparation, emergency response and continuity on recovery. Recognizing that the food crises in the Sahel is cyclical and that this happens during the lean period, response action would also consider targeting intervention at the vulnerable food pocket during these four years. It is for this purpose that the Red Cross of Chad is requesting that the emergency plan provides food and nutritional assistance to the most vulnerable people living in the pockets of food vulnerability.

As part of [Chad's harmonized framework forecast](#) in which the Red Cross of Chad is involved, 861,293 people will face food and nutritional insecurity in 17 districts across the country. The Red Cross of Chad targets 10 per cent of this food insecure population, that is, 86,130 people to be covered by the National Society. The DREF funds will be used as a start-up for the operation in Wave District, Gouri Rural, Doum Doum and Kouloudia sub-prefectures where 12,350 people (around 1,900 households) are in the emergency phase. This DREF will also fund the assessments that will be used in developing the long-term program. In parallel, other resource mobilization strategies will be explored in-order to secure funding to reach the planned 86,130 people at risk.

Summary of current response

Overview of the Host National Society

The Red Cross of Chad has extensive experience in managing Food and Nutrition crisis. Since the food crisis of 2004/2005, the Red Cross of Chad has been working to build operational capacity in managing operations. In addition to this operational experience, the National Society has diversified its response strategies as well as the response tools. For example, the use of the cash transfer modality to respond to crises when feasible. There is also the systematic involvement of communities in operations. The Red Cross of Chad has successfully managed food security and nutritional operations in the last few years (2005, 2008, 2011-2012, 2015 and 2017).

The Red Cross of Chad also has extensive experience in Cash transfer programming during food-insecurity emergencies. As an example, the Red Cross of Chad's interventions between 2012 and 2016 involving approximately CHF 3,300,000. In addition to these operations, food security and nutritional programs have been developed with the support of IFRC, Société Françoise de Nutrition (SFN) and external partners (WFP and UNICEF). Below are some projects and programs executed or being undertaken by the National Society.

N°	Project title	Partners
1	Project to Strengthen the Resilience of Rural populations for Food and Nutritional Security in the West Batha District (2017-2018).	CRF, Red Cross of Chad and Government
2	Food and Nutrition Assistance Project to Displaced and Returnee populations of the Liwa and Kangalam Sub-Prefectures in the Lake Region 2017	FAO, Red Cross of Chad and Government
3	Program for the management of malnutrition at the community level in the Ouaddai region in 2011.	Red Cross of Chad, FAO
4	Program to strengthen agricultural production in the three regions (Kanem, Lac and Hadjar Lamis) in 2012	Red Cross of Chad, CRF, Government
5	Project of community resilience initiatives in Chad (IRCT) in the regions of Lake and Wadi Fira in 2015.	Red Cross of Chad, Government

In response to these food crises, the actions already undertaken by the National Society are as follows:

- Participation in the analysis of the country's harmonized framework
- Rapid assessments in areas classified as at risk
- Participation to country coordination meetings
- Alerting local branches and mobilizing volunteers
- Targeting sub-prefectures
- Collection of household lists
- Development of country plans.

The Red Cross of Chad is ready to implement plans as soon as the DREF is approved. As for the previous operations, the Red Cross of Chad benefited from the DREF and Appeal to respond to a food crisis, floods or to a population movement. This ensure that the IFRC tools (DREF, Appeal etc.) are known and well mastered by the National Society. The Red Cross of Chad has teams trained in disaster management, food security and nutrition, thanks to the technical support from the IFRC, the British Red Cross, the Dutch Red Cross, the IFRC's livelihood centre and other external partners such as WFP and UNICEF.

Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country

For the implementation of this DREF operation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies through the Sahel Cluster will coordinate the action and provide technical support throughout this project. Development of strategies and monitoring of action plans. Regular coordination meetings will be held. They will include the National Society, SSPs, ICRC (whenever possible) and the RDRT deployed to support the National Society. At the regional level, a monitoring and coordination plan is established to support the Red Cross of Chad. Depending on the specific needs, the Cluster could consider putting a specific coordination mechanism in place. In the implementation, this coordination would also be the harmonization of the tools of management and reporting. On the security front, the IFRC and the ICRC will support the National Society to enhance the safety of people and property throughout the implementation of the operational plan. This allows the IFRC to deploy teams as soon as possible to support the National Society. Partner National Societies (PNS), such as the French Red Cross, are very well established in the country and support the Red Cross of Chad in the implementation of projects and programs as well as in strengthening food security, nutrition and the livelihoods sector. Consult the following [link](#) for more information on the activities of the French Red Cross in Chad

The ICRC works in Chad but in specific areas, particularly in conflict zones. There is a cooperation agreement between the ICRC and the National Society. IFRC will not intervene in the conflict zones classified by the harmonized framework as an area facing a food crisis. The ICRC is present in the two districts of the Lake Chad region where there are displaced and returnee populations because of the exactions by armed groups. For more information on the ICRC's work in Chad, please consult this [link](#).

Movement Coordination

To implement this DREF operation, the Sahel Cluster of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies will provide technical assistance through the development of strategies, monitoring of action plans and deployment of Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs). At the Red Cross of Chad, movement coordination meetings will be held and they will bring together the implementing partners. On the security front, the IFRC and the ICRC will support the Red Cross of Chad to enhance the safety of persons and property during the implementation of the operational plan.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The Governments of the countries concerned

The activities of the operation will complement those already being undertaken by the Government of Chad which is outlined in the National Response Plan (NRP) to this food crisis. The financial package for the NRP requires the mobilization of FCFA 71,534,700,005 (approximately CHF109,053,947)² for the year 2017 with a coverage rate of 29 per cent.

Other NGOs and United Nations agencies

Between January and June 2017, partners from the Red Cross of Chad and other implementing partners have worked together with the Food Security Cluster to reach and impact approximately 1,027,763 people with all their resources put together. About 759,437 people or 45 per cent of those targeted in the Humanitarian Response Plan ([HRP](#)), including displaced persons (refugees and displaced persons) which account for 55 per cent of people in difficult food situation remain to be covered. At the national level, the Red Cross of Chad participates in various meetings organized by the Government (CAGSA) and takes part in the Cluster coordination (Food Security, Nutrition and Wash) meetings at the regional level.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs analysis is based on the latest harmonized framework (Cadre Harmonisé) published in March 2017³ with the information of the current situation (March-May) and the projected situation (June-August⁴), as mentioned in the “Description of the disaster”.

In view of the analysis of the harmonized framework for Chad, especially alarming in terms of food insecurity and nutrition, food distribution activities will be carried out for 861,300 vulnerable people in the country. This will be in line with the relief operation. For the DREF, there will be 12,350 direct beneficiaries for food and 19,000 women targeted for the nutrition awareness.

The food support will be integrated into a more sustainable plan to fight malnutrition and promote community nutrition, which will be implemented through the annual and/or multiannual operational plans of the Federation. This phase of emergency intervention will be followed by a phase of medium/long-term follow-up activities including activities aimed at community resilience, development of contingency plans, community screening for malnutrition, promotion of good nutritional practices and monitoring of growth for children under-five. These activities will form an integral part of a sustainable nutrition and community resilience plan.

Each beneficiary would receive food assistance, through conditional cash transfer vouchers’ modality, to cover the estimated caloric requirements of 2100 kcal per person per day. The planned operation intends to provide a complete and balanced food assistance for 30 days per person. Sphere standards and indicators will serve as a reference. Food assistance will mobilize 188,338 kg of assorted food items for 12,350 people. The composition of a standard basket to be served is: 12.5 kg cereals, 1.35 kg vegetables, 0.75 liter of oil, 0.5 kg of sugar and 0.15 kg of salt for an estimated total of CFA 7,000 per person (approximately CHF10.67).

Severe malnutrition prevention and care intervention will be done through conducting screening campaigns, referencing of malnourished children, awareness and training of mothers on malnutrition using the PB Mother approach. The approach enables the mothers to measure themselves and regularly define the nutritional status of their children and ensure prevention of malnutrition. A proper referral system will be established in consultation with the health authorities through their operational branches, health districts, for

² [XE converter](#) 17/08/2017

³ Ref. : « Cadre Harmonisé d’analyse et d’identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l’Ouest (CH) – [Analyse régionale de la situation de l’insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle aiguë – Situation courante \(Mars-Mai 2017\) et projetée \(juin-août 2017\)](#) », CILSS, March 2017.

⁴ Lean season for agriculture, in Chad, is from June to October.

better and early detection of malnourished children. These actions will help those in need from experiencing a famine situation that will result in deaths and/or deformations or poor growth in children.

The Water, Hygiene and sanitation component

Considering the close relationship between nutrition and WASH, sanitation and hygiene will be a priority. WASH activities will be implemented to ensure access to safe drinking water by encouraging the practice of chlorination and the protection of water points. Hand washing will be promoted with demonstrations of good washing practices. This package will be supported by hygiene and health promotion activities alongside social mobilization and effective education at the community level.

It will be important to strengthen community surveillance for early detection, investigation as well as early and rapid management to mitigate the negative impact of disease and epidemics at the community level. A community-based surveillance system (CBS) will be set up and volunteers will be trained in CBS and Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) for epidemic prevention and response. This will constitute a good bridge for real-time information sharing and prompt response action. A good referral system will be set up and communication enhanced with the appropriate health facility.

Food and Nutrition

For the food support, cash Transfer is the main option. Such transfers may be made by cash and/or the distribution of vouchers, whether accompanied by conditions. This choice is an effective way to respond immediately to various needs while respecting the dignity of everyone; to give the affected populations the opportunity to make choices, to support local markets and to restart the recovery of the local economy. Cash transfers are often more appropriate and effective when combined with goods and in-kind services. The National Society will use conditional cash through voucher modality.

Capacity building of National Society

To accomplish this operation, the capacities of volunteers and staff at the local and national levels must be strengthened. At the local level, the operation will set up community management structures at the beginning, which will participate in targeting beneficiaries, monitoring activities and undertaking sustainability actions in the communities. At this level, the Red Cross of Chad will organize refresher training of volunteers and staff on Food Security/Nutrition and Livelihoods (NDRT), as well as a Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) and Community-Based Approaches (CBA) training. Finally, with the development of the situation and to maintain continuity of the operation, it will be judicious to proceed with an in-depth evaluation to fine-tune the operation's action plan.

Selection of beneficiaries

Targeting of beneficiaries will be carried out in the field in collaboration with local government authorities, community management structures, local food security and livelihoods monitoring agency ((SISAAP)⁵ and other sector partners for identification of areas that are highly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the villages concerned. The identification and selection of beneficiaries will then be carried out based on the selection criteria unanimously agreed upon with the stakeholders. Targeting will be done with the community through a participatory approach.

Beneficiaries of food assistance:

The household will be the targeting unit. Targeting will consider the categories of affected populations. In each village, a targeting committee, a complaint committee and a monitoring committee are set up. The targeting process begins with a briefing on the process and the objective of the intervention. It is followed by a comprehensive census of households before completing the process with socio-economic categorization.

The beneficiaries are members of very poor households per socio-economic categorization based on the household economy Approach (HEA) comprising a child from 0 to 23 months and/or a Pregnant, Lactating Woman. An exceptional consensus could be made on households deemed vulnerable. This exception applies only to persons in particularly difficult circumstances. (disabled, old people etc.).

⁵ Le Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et d'Alerte Précoce ([SISAAP](#))

Inclusion and exclusion errors are limited, thanks to the strategy of exhaustive and comprehensive census in the villages. This will also be followed by the systematic sharing (with shareholders) of the minutes of meetings held with target persons. These errors can also be limited using the weighting criteria, the Common Targeting Guide with CORIANS and by improving the management of complaints.

Beneficiaries of community nutrition activities are

Households with children aged 0 to 23 months suffering from severe malnutrition or at risk of malnutrition. Households with pregnant and nursing mothers are the targets of prevention activities at the community level. Prevention activities on the risks related to food and care-taking habits of infants; young children and their mothers based on the first 1000 days' approach (known as the window of opportunity); exclusive breastfeeding; complementary breastfeeding and the usefulness of health services.

Scenario development

Current situation: Low coverage of humanitarian food assistance during the period from March to July, that is, 45 per cent of all humanitarian actors. As food stocks are being depleted, coping strategies are beginning to fail. And with the advent of the rainy season, the country is beginning to experience floods while the pockets of food vulnerability are widening as the population in needs increases.

Risk assessment

Chad is experiencing attacks from armed groups and the country remains permanently on alert. Even though the operational areas are not at risk, actions will however be taken to prevent insecurity. Regarding transportation and road accessibility, with the advent of the rainy season, the unpaved roads in the countryside continue to deteriorate and certain structures such as bridges are destroyed thereby restricting access to certain areas. Some places are completely cut off from large cities throughout the rainy season while others remain inaccessible by trucks.

About these risks, measures are taken

Measures are however being taken to address these risks. On the security front, the Red Cross of Chad has established security regulations, which will be reinforced to allow the operation to execute its activities. Concerning access to the intervention zones, the local branches will be engaged. In addition, the Cash Transfer tool will be used to minimize heavy loads of goods (foodstuff, material etc.) and their deliveries and movements between the national headquarters and the branches.

Finally, the Red Cross of Chad has opted for the use of Cash Transfer. This tool will be used only for food aid. The evaluations already carried out by the SN indicate that Cash Transfer could be carried out without difficulty. The markets are available and the suppliers are willing to accompany the Red Cross. Other humanitarian actors are successfully transferring money to implement their operational objectives. And the National Society will be also supported (with specialized resources and trainings) by Movement, led by IFRC Sahel cluster, to conduct the activity. This option is an effective means of responding immediately to diverse needs while respecting the dignity of beneficiaries, giving people the opportunity to make food choices, and supporting local markets.

B. Strategy and Operational plan

Main objective

To provide food and preventive nutrition activities for 1,900 households and enable the affected population to survive and meet its immediate needs during the lean season (July to October).

Proposed strategy

- Continuous needs assessments and analysis. With the support of the RDRTs deployed with Food Security Profile and experienced in CTP, and in collaboration with the Sahel Cluster, in-depth assessments will be conducted in all the sectors involved. The assessments will prioritize the actions to be carried out in the communities. It will also help to better define the program and consider the short and longer-term aspects. The analysis of these assessments will focus on food

security, nutrition, livelihoods and health. The recommendations will allow us to better guide our actions for greater efficiency and effectiveness.

- Response to the immediate food and non-food needs of 12,350 people (1,900 households), in the Wave District in Gouri Rural, Doum Doum and Kouloudia sub-prefectures. 12,350 will receive direct food assistance through the cash transfer scheme (for one month). Households will be accompanied by nutrition and health / wash activities
- Protection of the livelihoods of households targeted by the four-year Community-based Resilience Program.

Communities

Throughout this operation, beneficiaries will be considered as full stakeholders. Community management committees will be set up and responsibilities formally established to carry out activities (community targeting, implementation, monitoring, coordination participation). This should foster full ownership of the program by the communities and transfer of competences at the community level. While implementing the operation plan, communities will be involved, and implementing agents will execute a competence transfer plan to enable community empowerment and prepare them for the recovery phase.

Host National Society

- Decentralization of coordination and full strengthening of the capacities of branches
- Strengthening local committees or branches (human resources, equipment, etc.)
- More leadership for National Society.

IFRC

- Capacity Building for the Regional Disaster Response Team's members (RDRT)
- Linking for continuity the short-term response to the long-term community resilience.
- Implementation of an effective system to enhance operational coordination (within Movement and with external partners including local government actors, regional platforms and OCHA/UN coordination mechanisms) and better monitoring in the country
- Support to the National Society through formative supervision to improve reporting, resource management and implementation
- Identification of Resource mobilization/ available tools / mechanisms / potential partners / Financing Plan to ensure continuity of operation.
- As for the response, it will be done through a dynamic integration of sectors, namely food support, accompanied by community actions for the prevention of malnutrition and water-related diseases as well as hygiene.

Operation support services

Human Resources

The Red Cross of Chad has competent experienced staff and volunteers in responding to food insecurity/nutrition as well as in responding to floods. As for the long-term programming, the National Society has experience and capitalized on the lessons learned from the operations implemented in the past. In short, the National Society has qualified staff ready to react when needed.

Active volunteers	RDRT	NDRT	Shelter	Food Security and Livelihoods	Watsan	Health	ENA	Finance	Logistic	Staff +50%	Others
11000	08	59	10	18	12	25	03	05	02	55	0

The IFRC assists the CRS with human resources and in retraining staff within the shortest possible time as well as in backing up the number of qualified staff and finally, with technical assistance using the regional and international tools as the case may be. Emphasis will be placed on monitoring and reporting. The staff undertaking reporting and monitoring remains very low at the National Society.

The Sahel Cluster mobilizes necessary human resources to support the Red Cross of Chad in implementing the project, both for the immediate response and in the long term. A RDRT will be deployed for a period of three months to assist the National Society in implementing and assessment activities. The

Sahel cluster team, the support department (finance, PMER) and especially the operations team will undertake support missions.

Logistic and supply chain

Most of the operation will consist of cash transfers, which will reduce the mobilization of transportation, storage and large purchases of food items. But this would also entail better logistic planning. Evaluation of potential suppliers at the local level with delivery protocols and payment terms will need to be established. Plans concerning purchasing could possibly be established if the monetary transfer cannot be realized.

For warehousing and storage, this will be under the responsibility of suppliers identified for food delivery. Concerning the need for transport and vehicles in this operation, vehicles will be mobilized for implementation and monitoring of activities.

Information Technologies (ITs)

Currently, the target areas of the operation are covered by telephone networks and have a good internet connection. At the local level, branches of the Red Cross in Chad do not have sufficient computer equipment to support operations.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The NS will implement a regular monitoring / evaluation plan to ensure effectiveness of the activities. Regular monthly reports will be produced by the Red Cross of Chad on its activities and shared with the IFRC, PNS, the ICRC, local authorities, the community and the food security cluster depending on the interest.

Administration and finance

The Red Cross of Chad has a finance and accounting department. It must be noted that the weight of NS activities and the demands of some donors, urges us to organize capacity building sessions for the NS finance teams. In addition, IFRC's financial staff will work closely with the Finance Department of the National Society to ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions to be discussed in the MoU between the National Society and the Sahel Cluster of the International Federation. The management of financial resources will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC guidelines.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Low coverage of humanitarian assistance in the country, depletion of the food supply, limited adaptation strategy and several persons categorized in phase 3 are switching to phase 4 and those in phase 4 to phase 5. The number of affected vulnerable areas increases. In addition, households affected by floods in this rainy season require emergency food assistance.

Outcome 3: Food and nutritional assistance to the most vulnerable people of Waye Department is provided during the lean period (August-September 2017)																	
Output 3.1: Food assistance for 12350 vulnerable people is provided through conditional cash transfer (vouchers)																	
Planned activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Community information (authorities, stakeholders)		■	■	■													
Process of community management structures																	
Feasibility analysis on support tools			■	■													
Targeting beneficiaries			■	■	■												
Obtaining distribution material			■	■	■												
Identification/contracting with financial institutions and shops			■	■	■	■											
Preparation of distribution's tools			■	■	■	■											
Food distribution (Cash transfer, vouchers) for one month				■	■	■	■	■	■								
Post Distribution Monitoring									■	■							
Mid-term evaluation of the intervention										■	■						
Output 3.2 community-based prevention and care-taking of acute/severe malnutrition are assured																	
Planned activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Routine screening				■	■	■											
Referencing and counter referencing of severely malnourished children				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Monitoring of cases malnourished children				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Sensitization of caretakers on key health/nutrition practices					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and adequate supplementary feeding					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Management of early screening by mothers (PBM approach)											■	■	■				
Community discussions and awareness									■	■	■	■	■				

D. Budget

	CHAD: Food Security Crisis	DREF grant budget	Expenditure CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	0	0
501	Shelter - Transitional	0	0
502	Construction - Housing	0	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0	0
505	Construction - Materials	0	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0	0
520	Food	0	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	870	870
540	Medical & First Aid	0	0
550	Teaching Materials	0	0
560	Utensils & Tools	0	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0	0
578	Cash Disbursements	130,421	130,421
	Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	131,291	131,291
580	Land & Buildings	0	0
581	Vehicles Purchase	0	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
587	Medical Equipment	0	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
	Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0
590	Storage, Warehousing	0	0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	0	0
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,062	3,062
594	Logistics Services	3,690	3,690
	Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	6,752	6,752
640	International Staff	24,500	24,500
661	National Staff	90	90
662	National Society Staff	16,875	16,875
667	Volunteers	75	75
	Total PERSONNEL	41,540	41,540
670	Consultants	0	0
750	Professional Fees	0	0
	Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0
680	Workshops & Training	20,840	20,840
	Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	20,840	20,840
700	Travel	11,900	11,900
710	Information & Public Relations	210	210
730	Office Costs	2,940	2,940
740	Communications	2,820	2,820
760	Financial Charges	502	502
790	Other General Expenses	0	0
799	Shared Support Services	0	0
	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	18,372	18,372
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	14,222	14,222
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	14,222	14,222
	TOTAL BUDGET	233,017	233,017

Contact Information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:
In the National Society**

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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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



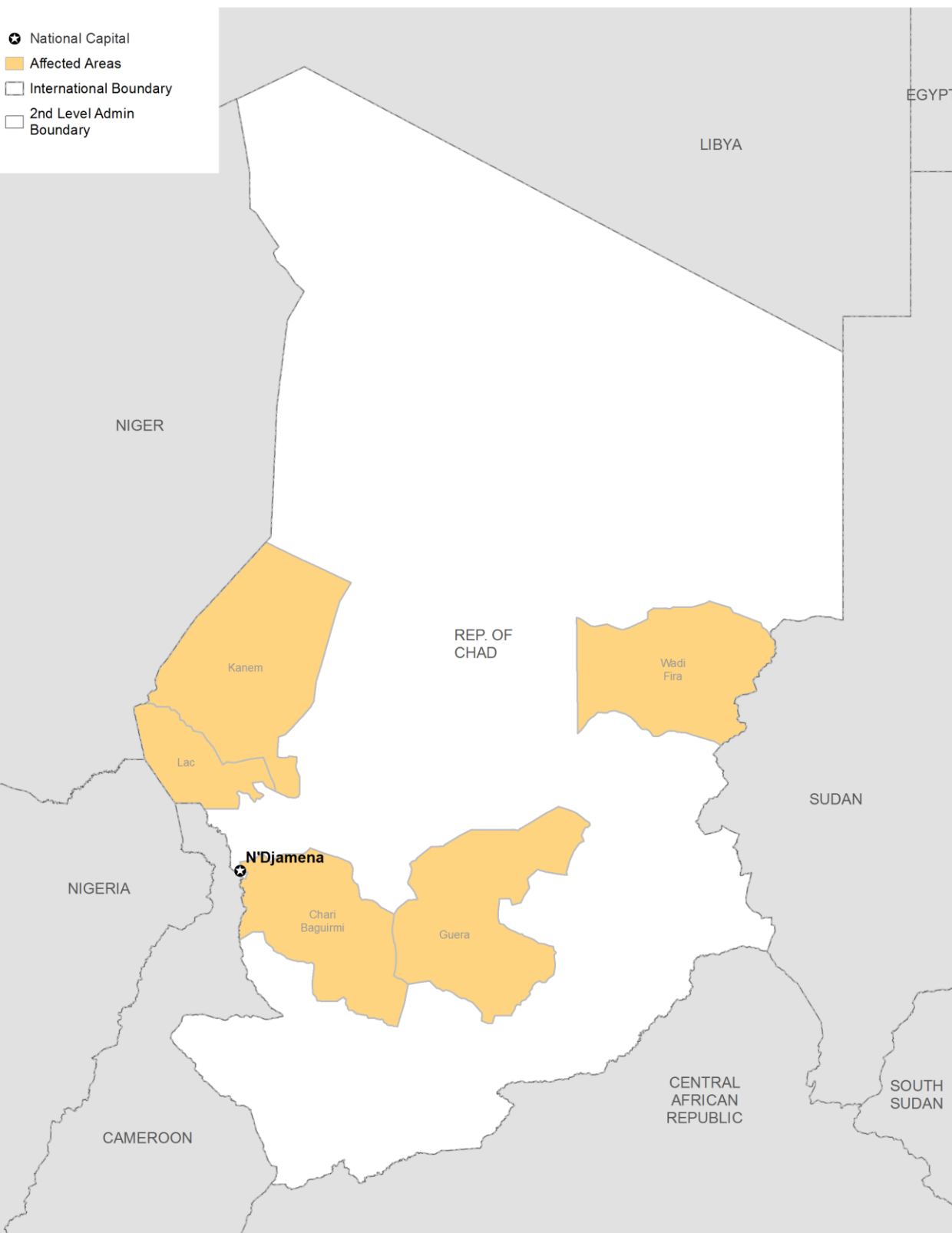
Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

11 August 2017

Chad, Food Insecurity: DREF Operation



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
 MAP DATA SOURCES: GADM, IFRC