

The number of vulnerable people in need of assistance has grown to more than 2.5 million in 2010.

CHAD

Background

Following the signing of a peace agreement between the Governments of Chad and of the Sudan, and a series of reciprocal presidential visits, there has been a considerable reduction in security incidents and stabilization of the humanitarian situation in Chad. The long-running conflict has increased the vulnerability of the local populations and the number of IDPs and refugees who need protection and assistance. The limited access to basic social services and the scarcity of natural resources, including water and access to land, have considerably hindered the return and reintegration of displaced people into their communities.

The food and nutrition crisis caused by the 2009 drought affected the Sahelian belt and some parts of eastern and southern Chad. The situation was exacerbated by flooding, which impacted on 200 000 people, and by epidemics, including cholera and meningitis. The number of vulnerable people in need of assistance has therefore grown from 0.5 million in 2009 to more than 2.5 million in 2010.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

In most agricultural areas of Chad, the 2010-2011 crops are generally performing well. However, the limited availability of inputs, local flooding and high levels of debt among poor households compromise the food security of vulnerable groups. Low soil fertility and access to food as well as high rates of animal mortality have all contributed to a lack of dietary diversity and food availability.

Malnutrition remains a key concern in the Sahelian belt, where the rate of acute malnutrition has been above acceptable thresholds for many years. Assessments carried out from May to August 2010 reported rates of global acute malnutrition in the Sahelian regions ranging from 15 to 28 percent. Furthermore, many households are not receiving support in a timely manner due to inadequate funding and a weak humanitarian presence in the affected areas.

With the greater stabilization of the border region between the Sudan and Chad, return and resettlement are likely to increase sharply during the coming year. In order to improve the food security status of IDPs, many issues need to be addressed, including the lack of storage and transport facilities for food as well as low incomes.

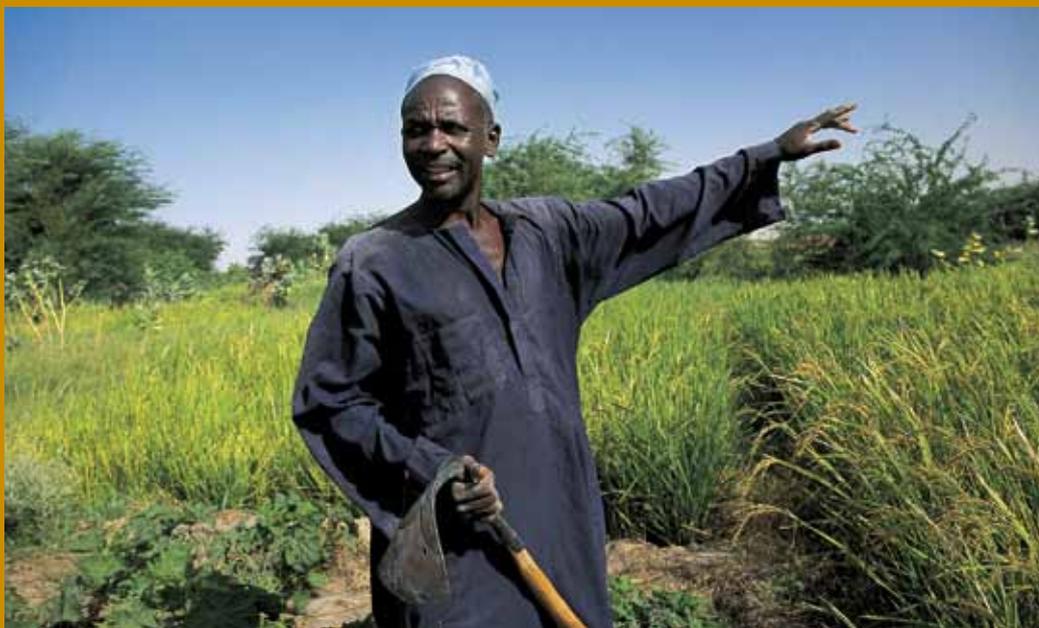
FAO response

FAO's efforts will focus on increasing food production and strengthening the income of vulnerable households, as well as diversifying their diet. FAO will also prioritize refugees and IDPs to enable them to return to their communities

and to facilitate their integration. This will involve the construction of storage facilities, distribution of small-scale agroprocessing equipment and training on warehouse management.

By providing agricultural and vegetable gardening inputs, beneficiaries will be able to produce a significant portion of their food, thus reducing their vulnerability and enabling them to increase their income through the marketing of production surpluses and the creation of income-generating activities.

FAO will also ensure the availability of timely, relevant and accurate information to improve humanitarian response and better collaboration among partners in order to avoid the duplication of activities.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 12 467 481

Support to coordination unit on agricultural emergency activities and surveys	
Objectives:	To enhance coordination among humanitarian actors to improve sustainability of action and strategic information research.
Activities:	Create working groups, at national, district and field levels, in collaboration with other UN agencies, national and international NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and donors involved in the return/integration and reintegration/relocation of IDPs in eastern Chad; at field level create working groups to decide on surveys to be undertaken to provide relevant information, to formulate strategies and to implement operational plans; develop operational plans on food security, reintegration and development; collaborate with all national structures; ensure that planned activities are in line with the Government's strategic framework; plan interventions with the support of technical agencies; and ensure follow-up and evaluation of programmes focusing on food security and reintegration activities for returnees.
Beneficiaries:	Crisis-affected population, the Government and humanitarian actors.
Implementing partners:	UN agencies, NGOs (local and international), relevant national ministries, relevant institutional actors.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 750 000.

Support to the food security information system

Objectives:	To improve the availability of relevant and quality information for decision-makers for timely and effective response to crisis as well as for targeting.
Activities:	Support to the early warning field data collection system; data cleaning and analysis; publishing and sharing of information; and field assessment and evaluation missions.
Beneficiaries:	Crisis-affected populations, the Government and humanitarian actors.
Implementing partners:	UN agencies, NGOs (local and international), relevant national ministries, relevant institutional actors.
Duration:	March 2011 – February 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 800 000.

Emergency supply of farming inputs to flood-affected agricultural households in Chad

Objectives:	To assist flood-affected households in Hadjer Lamis, Guera, Dar Sila, Maya Kebbi east and Moyen Chari regions.
Activities:	Identify affected households in the flooded areas; distribute 300 tonnes of rice seed and 340 000 litres of fuel to 6 000 households in irrigated agriculture areas; supply 2 tonnes of garden seeds to 19 000 households; provide 250 tonnes of cereal seeds to 25 000 households in all flooded areas for the 2011 rainy season; and monitor and evaluate activities.
Beneficiaries:	125 000 farmers affected by floods (including 75 000 women).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture (ONDR), international and local NGOs.
Duration:	January 2011 – January 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 2 967 481.

Support to conflict-affected households' livelihoods in eastern and southern Chad

Objectives:	To stabilize returnees and resettling families, strengthening their capacity for agricultural product marketing, transport, storage and processing.
Activities:	Procure transport means (200 carts) and build storage facilities (150 community warehouses); provide agricultural product processing tools to 5 000 returnee households headed by women (30 grinders and oil presses, 20 rice and groundnut processors, 200 kits for fruit conservation and processing); and train 100 local committees on warehouse management.
Beneficiaries:	15 000 returnees and resettled farmers.
Implementing partners:	National agricultural institutions (ONDR, Ministry of Agriculture), ATURAD, SECADEV, FPT, BCI, ACTED, PU, <i>Solidarités Internationales</i> , ACF, Care, Africare, Oxfam Intermon, ACCORD.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 200 000.

Emergency supply of farming inputs to conflict-affected households in eastern and southern Chad

Objectives:	To improve the food security status of conflict-affected households through direct food production support.
Activities:	Supply rainy season seeds to 15 000 of the most vulnerable refugees, displaced persons, returnees and host community households with access to land; supply gardening kits comprising seeds, tools and pesticides to about 7 000 households among the 15 000 targeted beneficiaries; and train and assist beneficiaries in order to ensure the profitability and sustainability of project results.
Beneficiaries:	15 000 returnee, resettled and host community households.
Implementing partners:	National agricultural bodies (ONDR, Ministry of Agriculture), ATURAD, SECADEV, FPT, BCI, ACTED, PU, <i>Solidarités Internationales</i> , ACF, Care, Africare, Oxfam Intermon, ACCORD.
Duration:	March 2011 – March 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 1 250 000.

Support to food security to reduce malnutrition in the Sahelian region

Objectives:	To reduce malnutrition through improved food production, food access and dietary diversity in the Sahelian region.
Activities:	Supply gardening inputs; landscape gardening perimeters; restock small ruminant herds; provide animal health services to vulnerable pastoralist households; create income-generating activities; and support marketing capacities.
Beneficiaries:	54 500 food-insecure rural households (including 32 700 women).
Implementing partners:	Ministries (of Agriculture/Livestock, and of Rural Development), WFP, OXFAM Great Britain, <i>Secours Islamique France</i> , local NGOs.
Duration:	March 2011 – March 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 3 500 000.