

Global Network Against Food Crisis in Chad

FSC Global Partners virtual meeting
May 2020



GNAFC in Chad

- The Global Network Against Food Crises was co-founded by the European Union, FAO and WFP at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) in response to the call for new approaches to tackle protracted crises and recurrent disasters, reduce vulnerability and better manage risks by bridging the divide between development, humanitarian and conflict-preventing action. The latter is often referred to as the humanitarian–development–peace (HDP) nexus.
- At national level in Chad, Unicef is also part of the initiative



UNION EUROPÉENNE



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

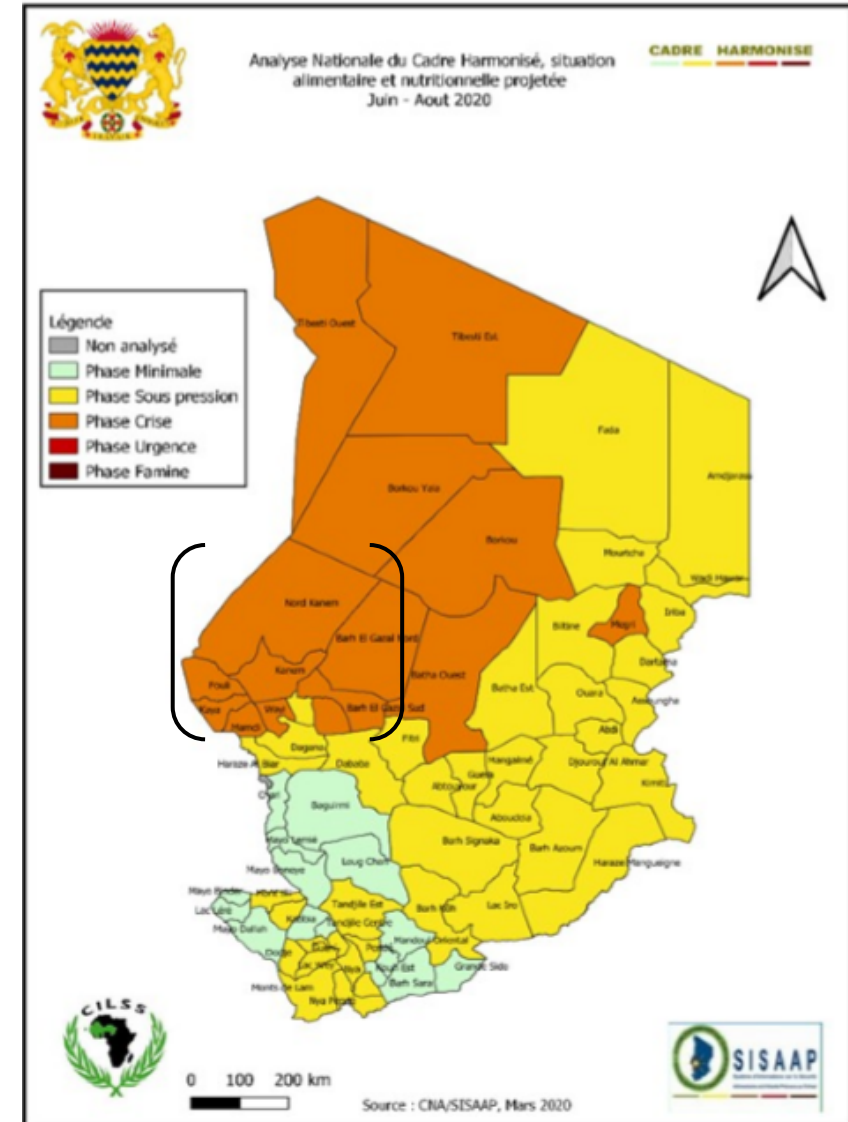


Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture



Chad background

- The country has multiple structural development challenges, affected by deeply rooted severe chronic poverty that results in an undernutrition rate above 30% of the population.
- Chadians are affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, affected by health emergencies or victims of sometimes prolonged displacement.
- 187th out of 188th countries on the human development index
- In particular Kanem and Barh El Gazel are identified as provinces where undernutrition remained at alarming levels during the last 25 years.



What GNAFC is doing in Chad?

- Create a greater **collaboration and coherent action** along the different sectors relevant to hunger eradication and along the humanitarian and development nexus in Chad by:

HOW

- **Putting in place an area based and objective focused platforms for decision-making on hunger eradication**-supporting partnership consolidation at provincial, national and regional.
- This approach leverage on improved targeting coherence and multi-sector household level hunger graduation plans **to strengthen operational coherence among.**
- Support the establishment of an integrated monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning mechanism focused on the analysis of collective action effectiveness towards hunger eradication.
- **2 regions have been chosen by the 7 principal partners involved : Kanem and Barh El Gazel (BeG)**

Methodology

- **Starting point :**

Kanem and BeG regions have limited results despite partners support since 25 years.



- **PHASE 1/Starting from a diagnosis / common understanding of the target area** (data collections, 4W, literature review , Workshop for joint diagnosis)

- **PHASE 2/ Multi-stakeholders' consensus-based plan of action: building upon the common diagnostic**

- **PHASE 3/Identify required action in support of integration and arrangements for joint monitoring.** (supporting systems, collective monitoring ...)

→ Coordination around a common objective: Eradicate hunger (SDG 2)

How to program and coordinate jointly?

Réseau global de lutte contre les crises alimentaires TCHAD - Activités dans les provinces du Kanem et Barh-El-Gazel

Décembre 2019

SERVICES DE BASE

- 1 Assistance Alimentaire
- 2 Service de Santé et nutrition maternelle et infantile
- 3 Paquet de service de base intégré sensible à la nutrition
- 4 Alimentation scolaire
- 5 Accès à l'hygiène
- 6 Education
- 7 Services d'eau et assainissement (dans les ménages, communautés, infrastructures de santé et des écoles)
- 8 Services visant à renforcer la disponibilité sur les marchés des produits à haute valeur nutritionnelle (fortification, spiruline, farine de viande, etc.)
- 9 Services informels (tradipraticiens, groupements informels de soutien entre femmes, groupements agricoles etc.)
- 10 Prise en charge de la malnutrition

INVESTISSEMENTS

- 1 Réponse non alimentaire d'urgence
- 1 Réduction des conflits autour de la gestion de ressources naturelles
- 2 Restauration des moyens d'existence et la création d'actifs communautaires
- 3 Soutien aux chaînes de valeur locales
- 4 Renforcement du capital humain à travers la scolarisation et la formation
- 5 Autonomisation des femmes
- 6 Promotion de l'épargne et du crédit communautaire
- 7 Appui aux activités agricoles et pastorales
- 8 Prévention de la malnutrition

 **7** organisations

 **14** partenaires de mise en oeuvre

 **21** projets

KANEM

Nord Kanem (ICP 2)
ACTED, FAO, ONASA, WFP, AI Bir, OXFAM, ACF, MdE, MPIEA, ASRADD, SECADEV

Kanem (ICP 2)
ACF, FAO, OXFAM, WFP, ARDEK, SECADEV, ANADER, MOIEA, ASRADD, SECADEV

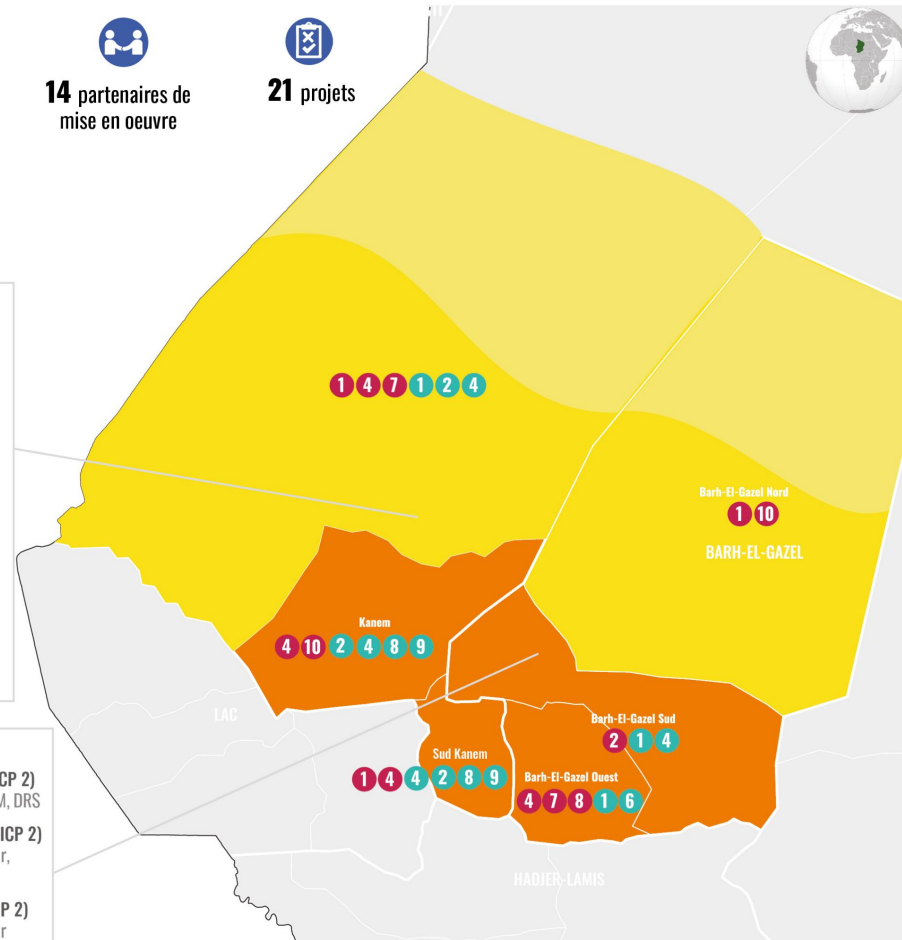
Sud Kanem (ICP 2)
ACF, PRAPS, FAO, WFP, MdE, CILSS, ASRADD, SECADEV, ARDEK, PADIESE, DSR, UNICEF, PRAPS

BARH-EL-GAZEL




Barh-El-Gazel Nord (ICP 2)
WFP, AI Bir, ACF, OXFAM, DRS

Barh-El-Gazel Ouest (ICP 2)
OXFAM, WFP, ACF, AI Bir, UNICEF, ACHUDE

Barh-El-Gazel Sud (ICP 2)
OXFAM, WFP, ACF, AI Bir



Moyens d'existence

-  Culture oasienne et élevage camelin
-  Zone de transhumance/oasis
-  Zone agropastorale/oasis



unicef



PADIESE

Avec le support de:



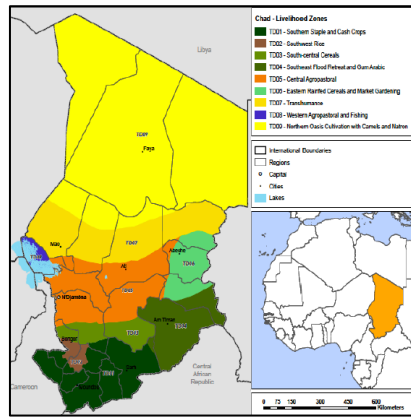
GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



Why we did this exercise ?

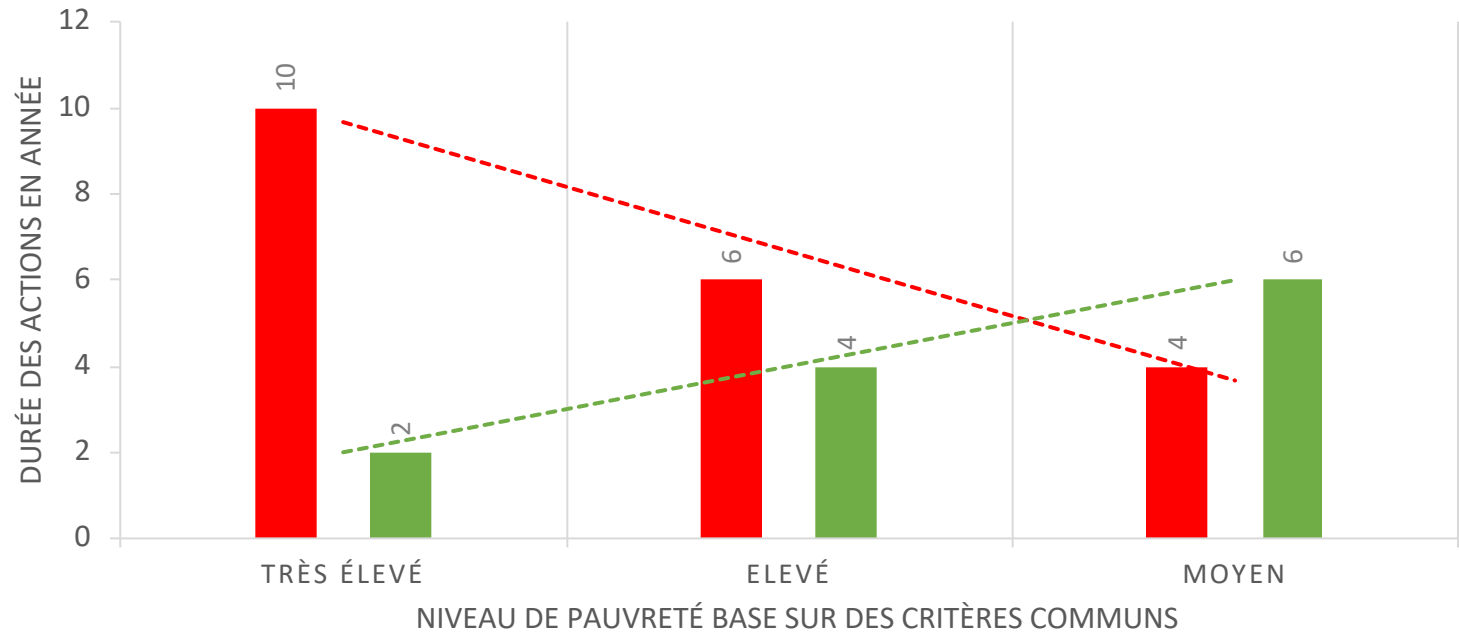
- The mapping of the current action enabled all the partners to conclude that the basic services are not delivered in a coherent package capable of bringing the household out of the condition of acute need.
- In addition, this made it possible to note the absence of continuity between basic services and investments does not allow the systematic reduction of needs.
- The group agreed that harmonization of targeting criteria was necessary to ensure synergies between the different interventions. (multisectoral vulnerability criteria)

→ Create an action plan with "multi-sectoral activity packages" by livelihood zone



THE “HUNGER GRADUATION HOUSEHOLD PLANS” WITH INTEGRATED PACKAGES BY LIVELIHOOD ZONE

■ Besoins en services de base ■ Besoins en investissements
- - - Linear (Besoins en services de base) - - - Linear (Besoins en investissements)



The plans were made for households and by livelihood zone (transhumance, oasis and agropastoral)

What are the household hunger graduation plans?

Plan de graduation de la faim auprès des ménage vulnérables:		Groupe de vulnérabilité:	Zone des moyen d'existence:	
Description du groupe de vulnérabilité: (cf. crit de ciblage)		Très élevé	Transhumance	
Description de la zone des moyens d'existence: Transhumance		Durée : 2 années minimum		
Composition des services de base:				
SB1	Assistance alimentaire	Période de soudure: aliments humain et bétail		avril-mai-juin-juillet
SB2	Service de sante et nutrition maternelle infantile	Cliniques mobiles		
SB3	Paquet de service de base intègre sensible a la nutrition	Vaccination humaine et animale, consultation prénatales, accouchements assistés		Animaux: vaccination 2 par an, Humain: continue
SB5	Education	Ecole nomade	Former un membre du groupe pour l'éducation des plus petits	6 a 9 mois: octobre a juin
SB6	Service d'eau et assainissement et hygiène	Distribution de kits d'hygiène		
SB10:	Coordination humanitaire			
Composition des investissements requis:				
INV 1	Réduction des conflits	Accès au pâturage et ressources en eau, sensibilisation, information, négociation. Balisage des couloirs de transhumance		Niveau communautaire Pendant la période de transhumance
INV 7	Appui aux activités pastorales	Sante animale: vaccination, déparasitage, clinique vétérinaire mobile, aliments bétail. Recapitalisation en animaux.		Niveau ménage Toute l'année
INV 9	Renforcement des capacités	Formation et recyclage des auxiliaires d'élevage		Niveau communautaire Deux fois par an
INV 10	Construction d'infrastructures hydrauliques et assainissement	Puits pastoraux, balisage des couloirs de transhumance, parcs de vaccination, pharmacies vétérinaires		Niveau communautaire Un a deux ans pour mettre les infrastructures au niveau
Modalité de gestion et détails d'implémentation				
Durée du plan de graduation de la faim:		Minimum deux années		
Description des résultats intermédiaires et indicateurs de progrès.				



Next steps



- Finalize the establishment of the coordination mechanism that promotes complementarity between humanitarian and development actions : 1 SDG2 focal point per province to set up a multilateral and multisectoral working forum oriented towards the sustainable development goal 2. (expected in september)



- Validation of tools and methodology with all stakeholders in the provinces by the end of May. Postponed to july/august, when restrictions to travel to regions will be lifted.



- Work with clusters and partners to integrate Covid -19 impacts on the Hunger graduation household plans.
- Start programmatic adjustments , monitoring and accountability framework with the 7 partners (postponed to september for monitoring and accountability).
- Engage discussions with other partners in Sahel région in order to duplicate the methodology.

Thank you for your
attention



Global Network
Against Food Crises

Integrated actions for lasting solutions