



## RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY IN CHAD, REGIONS OF WADI FIRA, GUERA AND OUADDAI: REVANCHE

### CONTEXT



Chad is ranked 186th out of 188 countries in the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Human Development Index in 2016. All Chad, and particularly its Sahelian zone, is facing recurrent climatic and environmental shocks that are accentuating the vulnerability of its population. Faced with such events, existing administrative and support structures for the development of ministries and local authorities lack human and financial resources, technical capacities and means of action to respond to them. These shocks translate into high rates of food and nutrition insecurity. The results of the harmonized framework published in March 2018, reveal that Dar Tama, Biltine and Iriba departments are in "Crisis Phase". Vulnerable people, especially the poorest, need food assistance including free food aid, low-price sales, and other rehabilitation and strengthening of nutrition, health, livelihoods and livelihoods. resilience capabilities. Thus, in the face of this situation, CARE and the actors such as OXFAM, BASE, APRODIF, ASRADD and PDR-Wadi Fira implement, under the financing of the European Union, the Resilience and adaptation to variability project. climate change for sustainable food and nutrition security in Chad.

### GOAL

The objective of this project is to ensure food and nutrition security in a sustainable way through the promotion of innovative and "Smart" agriculture in the face of climate change and to improve access to basic social services ( health care, education and WASH)

### RESULTS

The expected results are to ultimately enable men and women from agro-pastoral and pastoral households in rural areas to:

- \*increase their food availability
- \*sustainably increase their incomes and improve their physical, social and financial access to food
- \*improve their hygiene, water use and food practices
- \* improve the stability of access to food and resilience to food crises.



## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

To maximize the impacts of the project, the strategy envisaged consists of concentrating most of the actions on a certain number of fixed beneficiaries. In other words, several households will benefit from different activities to better achieve the change planned by the project. The vision of the project is to accompany the same households on the different results. This will first result in the district of the intervention area to retain a limited number of villages that will benefit from several activities. The definition of the selection criteria and the targeting of the beneficiaries is done in such a way as to favor at least the double benefit and above all in order to strengthen resilience, food and nutritional security and adaptability to climate variability and change. Communities, technical services, local authorities are fully involved in the targeting of beneficiaries but also the implementation of the project. As a result, the project addresses both the decline in agropastoral yields of very poor and poor households to increase agropastoral productivities; ; In addition, in the face of organizational weakness and lack of funding for local development structures and state technical services that support communities, the project builds capacity and funds local development initiatives while promoting community development and good governance.

Also, training on good food, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices, with support to communities and health districts for the management of acute malnutrition at the community level are given to counteract poor practices of nutrition and hygiene.

**Duration:** 30 Month (January FY17-June FY19)

**Beneficiaries:** 15000 very poor and poor households

## SOME ACHIEVEMENTS

- 3056 MAM children supported in FARNs
- 1000 women literate in 40 alpha centers
- About 5000 households receiving cash transfers
- 23 tons of certified seed distributed to 750 individual producers and 125 groups and small equipment
- Construction of 11 spreading thresholds
- Construction of 04 vaccination centers and rehabilitation of a slaughterhouse
- Support to the national livestock vaccination campaign
- 2059 latrines built
- About 1200 hygiene kits distributed
- 285 VSLA groups and 160 village agents set up
- Construction of 07 mini drinking water supply
- 10 cereal banks built and equipped
- 16/18 local development plans reviewed and validated by departmental action committees



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For more informations, contact

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