



Supporting Document

**Decision amending Humanitarian Aid Decision C(2015)8455 number
ECHO/-CF/EDF/2015/01000**

*The activities proposed hereafter are subject to the adoption of the Decision amending
Decision C(2015) 8455 of 2.12.2015*

Title: Commission Decision amending Commission Decision C(2015)8455 of 2.12.2015 on financing humanitarian actions in Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic from the 11th European Development Fund (EDF)

Location of Action: Chad

Amount of Decision: EUR 35 000 000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-CF/EDF/2015/01000

1. Explanatory memorandum

Rationale for the amendment

Out of the three countries benefitting from the assistance provided under Commission Decision C(2015)8455, Chad is the most heavily affected by the consequences of the El Nino phenomenon on highly vulnerable populations.

Chad is currently facing a food vulnerability that combines structural causes (related to climate change and reduced access to basic services in the Sahel) and transient causes (rainfall deficit linked to the El Nino phenomenon and the security degradation in the Lake Chad basin) whose cumulative effects have severely impacted on the poorest households' livelihoods and access to food.

Major factors in this crisis are, first of all, an agro-pastoral season disrupted by irregular rains in time and space resulting in production cuts and in an earlier and longer lean season in many areas; a reduction in pastures and biomass affecting pastoralists; high food price levels on the markets, linked also to a slowdown in cross-border trade and to disrupted or inaccessible local markets; eroded resilience caused by a series of difficult years for households, with repeated food crises. The consequences of multiple man-made crises are compounding this dire situation.

- For 2016, based on the information from the Cadre Harmonisé¹ analysis, it is anticipated that the number of people in need of food assistance during the lean season (usually June-September) will increase by nearly 60% in comparison to 2015.
- In 2015, the Cadre Harmonisé estimated that two departments would be undergoing a food security crisis. In 2016 the same analysis estimates that 12 departments will be in a crisis phase of the food security spectrum, all of them within the Sahelian belt of the country.
- Crop forecasts indicate a national 11% decrease in cereal harvest in comparison to 2015, with a cereal deficit across the country that reaches 77 330 tonnes.
- Food consumption indicators have worsened compared to 2013 and 2011 (ENSA). The deterioration in food consumption is already observed in the regions with a rainfall deficit.
- The global acute malnutrition rate is at 13.3 % at the national level, with 721 795 children suffering from global acute malnutrition (including over 322 000 cases of severe acute malnutrition and some 400 000 cases of moderate acute malnutrition). This represents an increase of 50% in comparison to the 2015 caseload.

Commission Decision C(2015)8455 aims at providing specific support to the populations affected by the humanitarian consequences of the El Nino phenomenon. As the deterioration of the food security situation in Chad is larger than expected, additional funding is needed to sustain and step up the ongoing efforts. The additional funding will serve to support immediate humanitarian assistance, notably by addressing food and nutrition insecurity, providing livelihoods support and access to basic services, as well as preparedness measures.

It is therefore appropriate to increase the amount of the Decision C(2015)8455 decision by EUR 15 000 000 and extend the implementation period of the actions financed under it by 6 months, from a initial duration of 18 months to 24 months, in order to guarantee the feasibility and impact of the planned actions.

2. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed to increase the amount of the Decision by EUR 15 000 000 from the 11th European Development Fund, bringing the total amount of the Decision to EUR 35 000 000.

It is also proposed to extend the duration of the actions financed under Decision C(2015)8455 from 18 to 24 months.

¹ Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis of March 2016 carried out by Ministry of Agriculture, SISAAP, CILSS. The classification is compatible with IPC v2 (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification).