



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief January 2019

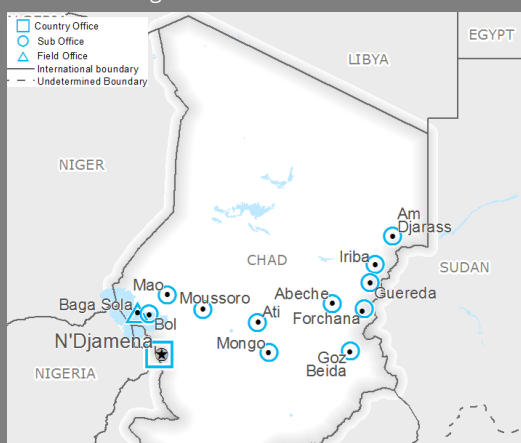


Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity, denoting alarming levels of hunger. In 2018, 66.2 percent were estimated to be severely poor and 38.4 percent had less than USD 1.90 a day. Chad ranks in the bottom ten of the Global Hunger Index (118 of 119), the Fragile State Index (171 of 178) and the Gender Inequality Index (186 of 189). The country is also among the world's most vulnerable to climate change and suffers from rapid desertification and environmental degradation.

The combined effect of the 2014 drop in oil price and the weak security environment left the country in deep recession. This is reflected in cuts in public expenditure, low foreign direct investment, and a loss of income caused by the disruption of cross-border trade with Nigeria in livestock. However, in 2018, real GDP grew by an estimated 2.8 percent, after contracting 3.8 percent in 2017.

Chad hosts over six hundred thousand displaced persons in need of assistance: refugees from Sudan, C.A.R. and Nigeria, Chadian returnees from C.A.R. and people displaced by insecurity in the Lake region. To support affected populations, including host communities, WFP Chad will gradually integrate crisis response and resilience building interventions.



Population: **14.9 million**

2017 Human Development Index: **186 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **13.4% of national prevalence**

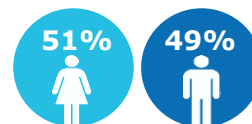
In Numbers

1,125 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 1.64 cash based transfers made

US\$ 70.3 m six months (February-July 2018) net funding requirements, representing 5.3% of total

296,125 people assisted
in January 2019



Operational Updates

- WFPs Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023 went live on 1 January 2019. Addressing short-term food and nutrition needs remains a priority, however, WFP will contribute to reinforce the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding nexus. WFP's value proposition for the upcoming years includes (i) increased support to national priorities and development of structural capacities, (ii) innovative partnerships and new ways of working, (iii) reaching the right people with the right solutions, by reducing caseloads and needs and (iv) a transition from purely humanitarian responses to resilience-building for development.
- An attack by non-State armed groups (NSAGs) against the town of Bagakawa in northeastern Nigeria led to population movements along the Chadian border and into the locality of Krikatia, located 34 km west of Ngouboua (province of Lac). UNHCR established the planning figure for an emergency response at 10,000 people. As of 25 January, a total 4,627 individuals were transferred from the border area to Dar Es Salam refugee camp, home to some 8,000 already registered refugees. Out of a total 4,627 transferred to the camp, 1,482 people were biometrically registered. The vast majority (72 percent) are children. Women and girls represent 54 percent of registered individuals so far.
- Upon arrival, WFP distributed high-energy biscuits to refugees. At Dar Es Salam camp, WFP distributed value vouchers. The ration covers 10 percent of the daily recommended caloric intake (2,100 kcal), corresponding to USD 11.25 per person per month. Moreover, WFP distributed specialized nutritious food to 750 children 6-59 months and 132 pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.
- From 22 to 26 January, WFP Aviation Safety in collaboration with the European Aviation Institute carried out a training on the Safety Management System. 30 aviation staff from UNHAS field offices in Abeche, Goz Beida, Bol, Iriba, Guereda, Farchana, Mongo and Ati, as well as staff from three local air operators and the civil aviation authorities participated in the exercise. The Safety Management System utilizes a holistic approach to address air security, including the necessary organizational structures, accountability, responsibilities, policies and procedures.

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Main photo

Credit: Maria Gallar/WFP

Caption: A recipient of cash-based transfers in Lake Chad.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1,326.11 m	68 m	70.3 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. **Focus area:** Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment

Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round. **Focus area:** Resilience-building

Activities:

- Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people.
- Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round. **Focus area:** Resilience-building

Activities:

- Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.
- Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities
- Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 4: Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round. **Focus area:** Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 5: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round. **Focus area:** Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 6: Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community.
- Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.

Monitoring

- Between 10 and 20 January, WFP collected information on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) among different population groups in Chad. A total of 10,452 people were surveyed (62.7 percent local population, 19.8 percent refugees, 10.2 internally displaced persons and 7.1 returnees) throughout the country. The MEB is defined as what a household requires to meet its essential needs, on a regular or seasonal basis, and its average cost. The monetary threshold established is equivalent to a poverty line. Analysis is ongoing and results will be available in March.

Challenges

- Insufficient funding affects food distributions and cash-based transfers in the three main humanitarian hotspots: the Lake Chad Basin, the East (Sudanese refugees) and the South (C.A.R refugees and returnees).
- Vulnerability-based targeting is a way of prioritizing the most vulnerable households and extending food assistance over time. Refugees in the provinces of Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est demand food assistance based on status (all refugees to receive the same ration), instead of needs (refugees to receive rations based on their categorization in a socio-economic profiling exercise). WFP and UNHCR decided to put on hold general food distributions in camps that rejected vulnerability-based targeting, while negotiations are ongoing, to prevent security incidents. Nutrition activities for groups at risk (children and PLWs) are, however, ongoing in these camps.

Donors

Food and nutrition assistance: Canada, CERF, DFID, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Peacebuilding Fund, Russia, Switzerland, USA.

UNHAS (Humanitarian aviation): Canada, CERF, DFID, European Commission, Germany, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Sweden, USA.