



World Food Programme

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LIVES

# WFP Chad Country Brief March 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**

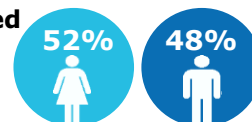
## In Numbers

**2,831 mt** of food assistance distributed

**US\$ 1.4 m** cash-based transfers made

**US\$ 62.9 m** six months (April-September 2019) net funding requirements, representing 5% of total

**565,242 people assisted**  
in March 2019



## Operational Updates

- On 20 March, WFP carried out a [donor mission to the region of Guéra](#). The French ambassador and representatives from the German embassy and the Swiss cooperation in Chad visited community-run projects which seek to gradually reduce vulnerable people's dependency on humanitarian assistance. Learn more about how [community efforts to produce food for school feeding also support residents' resilience in Chad's Sahelian belt](#).
- On 5 March, WFP and FAO [launched a cross-border project in the regions of Diffa \(Niger\) and Kanem \(Chad\)](#). This initiative is supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund and seeks to prevent inter-communal conflict between farmers and pastoralists, in an area where tensions over control of land and water resources are common.
- Preparations for the lean season have started. WFP is working on the prioritisation of its emergency food assistance in affected provinces throughout the Sahel. On 14-15 March, WFP carried out [working sessions with cooperating partners](#) on planning and budgeting.
- On 12-15 March, [WFP and FAO participated in the First African Agricultural Exhibition \(SAFAGRI\)](#). At their joint stand, the UN Food Agencies presented innovative projects, such hydroponic crops and the local production of fortified flours for children. H.E. President Idris Déby (in the image) visited the stand and showed interest in these initiatives.
- WFP Chad has made it a priority to address the security needs of its women staff through a [three-day Women's Security Awareness Training \(WSAT\)](#). With support from the Regional Office, Chad hosted the first regional WSAT. In bringing together 88 women personnel from 10 country offices within the region, women were able to engage in cross-cultural exchanges.
- WFP Chad celebrated the African Day of school feeding on 1 March. An event was held in Bol and the [Chadian Minister of Education, H.E. Aboubakar Assidik Tchoum, shared a video](#) at the WFP-supported African Union's event held in Côte d'Ivoire, where Government representatives were present.

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## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>1.21 m</b>	<b>114.4 m</b>	<b>62.9 m</b>

### 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) SBCC-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

- The March 2019 *Cadre Harmonisé* predicts that 11 departments will be in phase 3 (crisis) during the upcoming lean season, also recording acute malnutrition rates beyond the World Health Organization's emergency threshold of 15 percent. Throughout the country, close to 641,000 people will be harshly affected by food insecurity. The *Cadre Harmonisé's* projections show an improvement in the food security situation as compared to 2018, when 19 departments and around 1 million people were estimated to be on crisis and emergency phases during the lean months.

## Challenges

- Humanitarian actors continue to move towards implementing the results of the 2017 socio-economic profiling, which classified refugee households into three different vulnerability categories. The approach is in place among Central African refugees in the south, Nigerian refugees in the Lake region and a part of Sudanese refugees in the southeast. In six out of thirteen Sudanese camps, distributions remain on halt, as refugees demand food assistance based on their status rather than based on needs. Negotiations are ongoing and partners closely monitor the situation to make sure that food security is not threatened as the lean season approaches.

## 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.