



World Food Programme

WFP Chad Country Brief May 2019

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

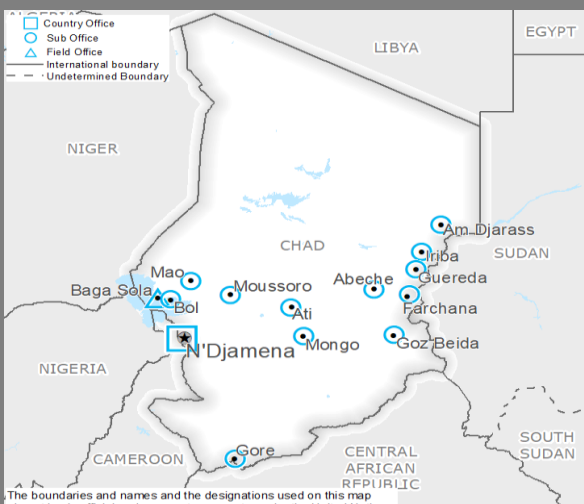


Operational Context

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 gradually seeks to transition to resilience building interventions. WFP has been present in Chad since 1963.



Population: **14.9 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **13.4% of national prevalence**

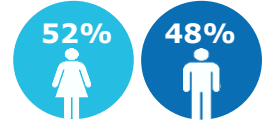
In Numbers

4,357 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 2.4 m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 61 m six months (June–November 2019) net funding requirements

703,819 people assisted in May 2019



Operational Updates

- WFP will provide food assistance to some 276,000 Chadians in eight provinces, who are projected to be food insecure during the lean season (the period between harvests, between June and August). During May, WFP worked on establishing a solid network of partners for this emergency response. Eight field level agreements were signed and seven are under finalization, to ensure appropriate coverage in the most affected areas. This year, WFP will work with 14 NGOs (10 national and 4 international) during the lean months.

WFP conducted three trainings on the targeting methodology in May and six more are planned for June. The targeting exercise will kick-off in June in the eight regions.

From 28 May to 1 June, WFP supported [Government-led missions from the Food Security and Early Warning Information System \(SISAAP\)](#) to the provinces of Batha, Guera and Wadi Fira. The delegation presented food insecurity projections, the National Response Plan and the targeting methodology for the lean season to local authorities. These are the provinces that will experience a more significant reduction of caseload, compared to 2018.

To improve protection and accountability to affected populations in the South and around Lake Chad, WFP has included the toll-free hotline number (the so-called "Green line") in ration cards. This will encourage the use of complaint and feedback mechanisms.

Prepositioning of food items concluded in eastern Chad, as these provinces become inaccessible when the rains start in June. Food storage is ongoing in the southern provinces and around Lake Chad, as these areas have later cut-off dates.

- WFP received two high-level visits in May aiming to get a first-hand experience of WFP operations in the field. On 13-17 May, a [British delegation](#) led by the British High Commissioner to Cameroon, H.E. Rowan James Laxton, visited N'Djamena and Sudanese refugee camps in the province of Sila. On 26 May–3 June, a [USAID/FFP delegation](#) travelled to Batha and Bahr el Gazel to find out more about WFP's nutritional activities. USA and the UK are among the largest contributors to WFP's operation in Chad.

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Main photo

Credit: The rehabilitated runway in Iriba.

Caption: WFP/ Oumar Bechir

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
264m	127.3 m	61 m

*Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of 20 May 2019.

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.
- WFP started the rehabilitation of the airstrip in Baga Sola, abandoned since 1963. A total of 26 humanitarian organizations working in the province of Lac expressed the need for a connection to be established directly with N'Djamena, allowing a faster access to implementation sites instead of commuting via Bol. Reaching some internally displaced sites requires a drive of 6 hours from Baga Sola. Ensuring a direct flight to this town will greatly contribute to ease access to those sites.

Also in May, WFP re-opened the [runway of Iriba](#), after two months of intensive works. The humanitarian community is now able to fly in and out of this town bordering with Sudan, in Eastern Chad.

Monitoring

- To measure the impact of its resilience-building activities, WFP carried out a post-distribution monitoring exercise. Close to 830 households were surveyed across the eight provinces in the Sahelian belt, among which 68 percent were women headed. Results show that resilience-building activities have driven an increased participation in agriculture (81 percent compared to 65 percent in the November 2018 baseline), small businesses (7 percent versus 3 percent) and handicrafts (5 percent versus 2 percent).
- The food security situation has improved: 53 percent of households have an acceptable food consumption score, compared to 41 percent in November 2018 and the ratio of food insecure households has fallen from 58 to 36 percent. Moreover, 41 percent of surveyed reported benefits related to assets created or rehabilitated in their communities.

Challenges

- Despite efforts, major funding issues remain to deliver cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations and to carry-out treatment of malnutrition activities. WFP is also advocating for funding to strengthen the livelihoods of refugee households to reduce dependence.

Donors

Food and nutrition assistance: USA, European Commission, United Kingdom, Germany, CERF, France, Japan, Canada, Peacebuilding Fund, Switzerland, Sweden.

UNHAS (Humanitarian aviation): USA, European Commission, CERF, United Kingdom, Sweden, Republic of Korea.