



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief June 2019

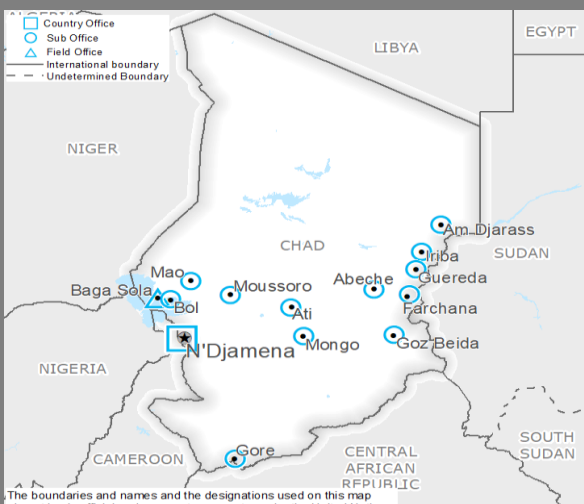


Operational Context

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 of the population were estimated to be severely poor and 38.4 percent lived on less than USD 1.90 a day. Chad ranks within 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 fragile security environment left the country in deep recession. This 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.

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 1969.



Population: **14.9 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **13.4% of national prevalence**

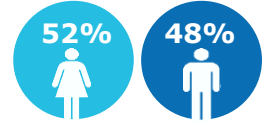
In Numbers

4,848 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 1.7 m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 33.7 m six months (July-December 2019) net funding requirements

695,384 people assisted in June 2019



Operational Updates

- WFP concluded the targeting exercise for the lean season response in eight provinces. In Guera, Batha, and Wadi Fira, where the need for assistance has significantly decreased as compared to 2018, WFP supported the Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP) in [presenting to local authorities](#) the results of the March 2019 *Cadre Harmonisé* and the National Response Plan, as well as the participative community targeting approach, which prioritises most vulnerable households.

[Emergency distributions started on 26 June](#). WFP will assist 276,000 Chadians on a monthly basis between June and August, while they prepare for the new harvest. Some 18,000 children and 10,000 pregnant and lactating women will also receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition.

WFP seeks to strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected populations. This year, 10 percent of households receiving food and nutritional assistance during the lean season will also get seeds, to encourage small scale agricultural activities. In June, targeted communities held discussions on which seeds would be most useful for them to plant in their respective areas.

- [WFP participated in the Conference on Girl's Education](#), organized by the International Organisation of the Francophonie on 18-19 June in N'Djamena. In addition to fortified school meals for schoolchildren, WFP provides cash-based transfers to families of adolescent girls enrolled in the last two grades of primary education with good attendance rates. This benefits the local economy, empowers young girls and broadens their future opportunities.
- On 10-13 June, WFP took part in a [joint mission to southern Chad](#) with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and NGOs. Partners which were at the forefront of the crisis response during the refugee influx in the first quarter of 2018 are now assessing opportunities to strengthen the livelihoods of this population and of their host communities. Also, on 6-7 June, [WFP was part of a joint mission led by the UN Resident Coordinator](#) to Lake Chad.

Contact info: Maria Gallar (maria.gallar@wfp.org)

Country Director: Nancy Walters

Further information: www.wfp.org/Chad

Main photo

Credit: Lean season distribution in Batha.

Caption: WFP/ Levke Rickmers

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
264m	154.5 m	33.7 m

*Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of 10 Jun 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.

- On the occasion of World Refugee Day (20 June), WFP launched an [individual giving campaign through its telephone app 'Share the Meal'](#). People from all over the world donated to support the more than 460,000 refugees from Sudan, the Central African Republic and Nigeria that have fled to Chad, escaping violence in their home countries. Chad currently hosts the largest refugee population in the Sahel region.

Monitoring

- WFP and the National Institute of Economic Studies and Statistic (INSEED) started biometric registration exercise of internally displaced people around Lake Chad. Over the next three months, [this population will be included in SCOPE](#), WFP's digital solution for beneficiary information management. This will enable humanitarian partners to easily verify the identity of recipients and better manage their entitlements.

Registration efforts are combined with the socio-economic profiling of internally-displaced households. Classifying this population into different vulnerability categories is the first step towards providing humanitarian assistance tailored to needs.

- WFP Chad conducted a comprehensive post-distribution monitoring exercise for refugee populations across the country. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected, sampling 2,070 households in 11 camps, ensuring statistically representative data by geographical area per transfer modality. Preliminary results will be available end of July.

Challenges

- Despite efforts, major funding constraints to deliver cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations and to carry-out treatment of malnutrition activities remain. 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.