



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Chad Country Brief August 2019

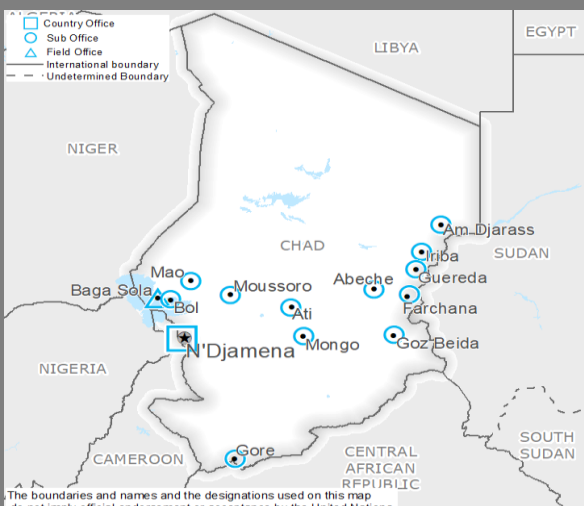


## Operational Context

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 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.

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**

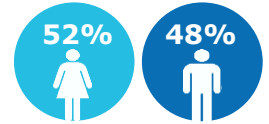
## In Numbers

**5,415 mt** of food assistance distributed

**US\$ 1.7 m** cash-based transfers made

**US\$ 31.8 m** six months (September 2019-February 2020) net funding requirements representing 12% of total

**915,695 people assisted** in August 2019



## Operational Updates

- WFP concluded the [lean season distributions](#) in the provinces of Kanem, Bahr el Gazel, Batha, Lac and Guera. In Wadi Fira and in the South, assistance will continue in September. Since June, WFP has reached 278,000 food insecure people in Chad on a monthly basis. This year, 10 percent of households receiving food and nutritional assistance during the lean season also received seeds, to encourage small scale agricultural activities.
- The analysis of routine data reveals an increase in the number of children affected by acute malnutrition in N'Djamena. The planned beneficiaries suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) expected for the first half of the year was doubled in June, with over 42,000 children suffering from SAM admitted in clinics. A mass screening exercise carried out in August also revealed the deterioration of the nutritional situation, as a consequence of the measles outbreak, the impact of the lean season and the increase in malaria during the rainy season.

WFP will reinforce nutrition surveillance until the end of the year, providing technical and financial support to the Health Delegation in N'Djamena to treat 25,000 children suffering from MAM.

- WFP supports women small -scale food processors to improve the quality, packaging and market connectivity of local artisanal products for children aged 6-24 months. In partnership with the Women's Association Liaison and Information Unit (CELIAF for its French acronym), 12 women from cooperatives from six provinces were trained on durable business management between 20-23 August.
- On World Humanitarian Day (19 August), the humanitarian community and the Government of Chad paid tribute to women aid workers. The stories of Women Humanitarians were showcased in the exhibition "[Humanitarian Heroines in Chad](#)", organized by UN OCHA at the National Library in N'Djamena and in various humanitarian hotspots throughout the country. The portraits and testimonies of WFP colleagues Sandra Legg (former Head of UNHAS), Katelyn Potter (Head of Security) and Valerie Tremblay (Emergency Coordinator), were among those featured in the exhibition, alongside with those of other extraordinary women who participate in relief operations in Chad.

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Further information: [www.wfp.org/Chad](http://www.wfp.org/Chad)

**Main photo**

**Credit:** Sandra Legg, former Head of UNHAS in Chad, was featured at OCHA's exhibition on World Humanitarian Day. **Caption:** OCHA/Naomi Frerotte

## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>264m</b>	<b>180 m</b>	<b>31.8 m</b>

\*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 d 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.

- The declaration of the state of emergency in the provinces of Sila, Ouaddai and Tibesti had little impact on WFP operations so far. This measure followed clashes between herders and farmers in eastern Chad and will run for three months. A Concept of Operations (CONOPS) is under development.

## Assessments

- WFP launched viability studies on the implementation of resilience-building projects in north-eastern Chad. Analyses focus on technical feasibility, impact assessment and identification of environmental and social safeguards (do no harm). To gain first hand knowledge on this context, the British Department for International Development (DFID) visited the province of Wadi Fira on 20-23 August.
- Registration of internally displaced people in SCOPE (WFP's digital solution for beneficiary information management) continues in Lake Chad. In August, WFP engaged [10 students from the University of N'Djamena](#) to work on the establishment of the database. This will enable humanitarian partners to easily verify the identity of recipients and better manage their entitlements.

## Challenges

- From January to July 2019, the humanitarian situation in Chad has deteriorated significantly. An increase in armed attacks and insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin has forced thousands of civilians to leave their communities and seek refuge in safer areas. The first half of 2019 saw an increase of over 37 percent in the number of reported cases of severely malnourished children compared to the same period in 2018. Despite this situation, humanitarian funding remains low. [OCHA informs](#) that of the USD 476.6 million funds required to assist the 2 million people targeted for assistance, the humanitarian community received only about USD 163 million – less than 35 percent – as of 15 August 2019.
- WFP faces major funding constraints to deliver cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations and to carry-out treatment of malnutrition activities to host populations in the last quarter of 2019 and early 2020. WFP and UNHCR are jointly advocating for funding to strengthen the livelihoods of refugee households to reduce dependence.

## Donors

Canada, European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom, UN Central Emergency Fund (CERF), UN Peacebuilding Fund, UN Peacebuilding Fund, USA, Private Donors