



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief October 2019

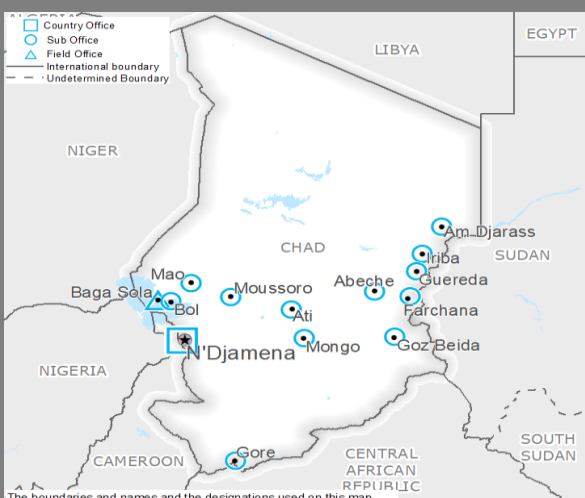


Operational Context

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: **15.5 million**

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

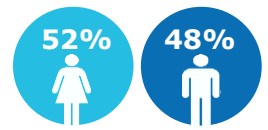
Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.9% of national prevalence**

USD 1.7 m cash-based transfers made

USD 34 m six months (November 2019-April 2020) net funding requirements

657,924 people assisted in October 2019



Operational Updates

- Negotiations with local authorities and Sudanese refugee leaders in the provinces of Ennedi Est and Wadi Fira continue, with the aim of promoting self-reliance among least vulnerable families and removing them from unconditional food assistance. In the meantime, general food distributions are on hold in the six refugee camps in these provinces, while nutritional programmes are ongoing. In October, [Italy](#) and the United States confirmed contributions to promote vulnerability-adapted solutions for these refugees and for communities hosting them on the proviso that the refugees accept their categorization in the socio-economic profiling. Additionally, [Japan](#) announced its financial support to life-saving assistance for refugees, returnees and displaced populations.
- On 22 October, WFP participated in the workshop organized by the Permanent Secretariat of the G5 Sahel, which seeks to establish a national coalition to assist the implementation of resilience and humanitarian-development projects. This coalition will promote good practices, advocate for increased governmental leadership and engage other stakeholder, such as NGOs.
- On 23 October, WFP held a workshop with cooperating partners on crisis response and resilience building-related assistance. The aim is to enable better planning, and to deliver better targeted, more effective assistance to populations in need. Several bilateral sessions were held during the following week to address specific questions with regards to proposal preparation. WFP seeks to establish all field level agreements by mid-December 2019.
- On the occasion of [World Food Day](#) (on 16 October), the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Equipment, FAO and WFP jointly advocated for lasting solutions against malnutrition which are rooted in sustainable food systems (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, etc.) to increase dietary diversity and improve nutrition for a healthier and sustainable future.
- In celebrating UN Day on 24 October, [agency workers went back to their schools](#) to talk to students about the UN's work in Chad. With the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Employment, a [UN Career Day](#) was organized to encourage talented young professionals to consider job opportunities in humanitarian sector.
- WFP, UNICEF and UNFPA conducted a mission to Logone Oriental and Lac on 14-18 October 2019, to inform different stakeholders about the joint initiative Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education and to collect information and recommendations.

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Main photo

Credit: WFP/Melissa Bailey.

Caption: It is harvest time in Chad .

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
264 m	219.8 m	34 m

***Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of 30 October 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.

Assessments

- Each year, WFP and other food security partners assess the rainfall season and crop production. In October 2019, WFP, jointly with the Government's body for Early Warning and Food Security Analysis (SISAAP) and FAO, carried out the National Food Security Survey (ENSA). Some 130 interviewers were deployed in the 23 provinces in Chad from 8 to 25 October to survey approximately 10,000 households. Preliminary results show a deterioration in the food security situation in the western and central provinces in the Sahelian belt (Batha, Bahr el Gazel, Kanem and Lac). The ENSA is based on food consumption, coping strategies and food-related expenses). [According to ACF](#), grazing resources (biomass and water) are dire in these same provinces, as well as in Hadjer Lamis and Wadi Fira. These areas are affected by recurrent droughts, increasing the vulnerability of pastoral communities. The Harmonized Framework (Cadre Harmonise) will provide further information on the food security situation in November.
- The 2019 SMART nutritional survey reveals that the national prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is 12.9 percent - approaching WHO's emergency threshold. At provincial level, 9 provinces in northern and central Chad have already exceeded this rate: Ennedi East (23.9 percent), Borkou (22.5 percent), Bahr El Ghazel (21.6 percent), Ennedi West (21.3 percent), Salamat (21.1 percent), Kanem (20.1 percent), Tibesti (16.8 percent), Batha (15.7 percent) and Sila (15.5 percent). In the province of Kanem, where WFP and its partners implement a [peer-to-peer model to fight malnutrition in remote areas](#), GAM rates decreased from 25 percent in 2018 to 20.1 percent in 2019. Severe Acute Malnutrition is beyond the WHO's emergency threshold of 2 percent in 13 out of 23 provinces.

Challenges

- 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.

Donors

- **Food and nutrition assistance:** USA, European Commission, United Kingdom, Germany, CERF, Italy, France, Japan, Canada, Peacebuilding Fund, Switzerland, Sweden, Italy, African Union.
- **UNHAS (Humanitarian aviation):** USA, European Commission, CERF, United Kingdom, Sweden, Republic of Korea.