



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief November 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 (187 of 189). The country is also among the world's most vulnerable to climate change and suffers from rapid desertification and environmental degradation.

In 2018, the real GDP grew by an estimated 2.8 percent, despite the combined effect of the 2014 drop in oil price and the fragile security environment left the country in deep recession. The recession is reflected in cuts in public expenditure, low foreign direct investment, and a loss of income caused by the disruption of cross-border livestock trade with Nigeria

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 Chad 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: **15.8 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **187 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

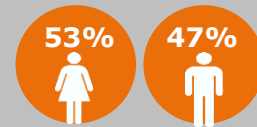
In Numbers

3,418 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.2 m cash-based transfers made

USD 46 m six months (December 2019-May 2020) net funding requirements

638,206 people assisted in November 2019



WFP SAYS NO to GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Operational Updates

- On 25 November, the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER) and WFP distributed 502 hectares of rehabilitated land near Méléa (in the Lac province) adding to a total 5,308 internally displaced persons and local households. In this location, WFP supported the construction of two dams using the food for assets modality that will allow a piece of land which is not flooded anymore to be used as arable land with, an appropriate irrigation system. With WFP support, communities also installed fences and planted trees to stabilize dunes and prevent movement of sand into the land plots. The land will be used by the beneficiaries, to plant several different types of grain and vegetables.
- To reach the right people with the right solutions, WFP and the National Institute of Economic Studies and Statistic (INSEED) conducted the biometric registration of displaced communities around Lake Chad, where a rapidly evolving security situation and climate variability continue to drive displacement. A total of 122,348 people across 83 sites where registered in SCOPE (WFP's digital solution for beneficiary information management). Registration was combined with the socio-economic profiling of this population group, which will also set the stage for vulnerability-based targeting.

Additionally, WFP and UNHCR plan to import information on the 437,951 refugees living in Chad into the SCOPE application, enabling humanitarian partners to easily verify the identity of beneficiaries and better manage their entitlements.

- WFP and other United Nations continue to seek development and peace dividends from humanitarian investments, to create positive synergies for social cohesion among host communities and long-term displaced populations in Chad. In November, the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) confirmed its support to a WFP-IOM project to decrease seasonal migration to Northern Chad and Libya and to a WFP-UNHCR intervention in Sudanese camps in North-eastern Chad, to improve livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities. Since early 2019, the UN PBF also supports WFP-FAO activities to reduce farmer-herder tensions along the border with Niger.

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Main photo

Credit: Recipients of land plots in Méléa.

Caption: WFP/María Gallar.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
264m	232.2 m	46 m

****Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of 7 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.

- WFP supported the Ministry of Health and UNDP in the reception and storage of over 7 million mosquito nets, that will be delivered to 923 health centres and 4,237 distribution points throughout 11 provinces in 2020.
- WFP Chad participated to the Sun Movement Global Gathering, held in Kathmandu on 5-7 November. The theme this year was "Nourishing People and Planet Together", acknowledging that globalisation, urbanisation, inequities, humanitarian crises and climate shocks are driving unprecedented negative changes in people's nutrition.

Assessments

- The November 2019 Harmonized Framework (Cadre Harmonise – IPC exercise) reflects a drastic deterioration of the food security situation during the 2020 lean season, if compared to the 2019 lean season. The number of people affected by food insecurity will go from 650,000 across 11 departments (five in the Sahelian belt) in 2019 to 1,100,000 people across 15 departments (14 in the Sahelian belt) in 2020. Some 169,000 internally displaced people around Lake Chad will also be in need of life-saving food assistance. This change is mainly due to insecurity in the North of the country and the closure of borders, which negatively impacts markets that would be normally supplied from CAR, Nigeria, Libya, Sudan and Niger and a volatile agricultural campaign with long periods of drought and sudden rains and floods. This further confirms the findings of the October 2019 National Food Security Survey.

More than 50 people from the National Assessment Committee- whose members come from ministries, Government-led technical agencies, national and international NGOs- participated to this analysis from 4 to 15 November. A new methodology ensured enhanced traceability of sources and objectivity of the analysis.

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 first half of 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.