



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief December 2019

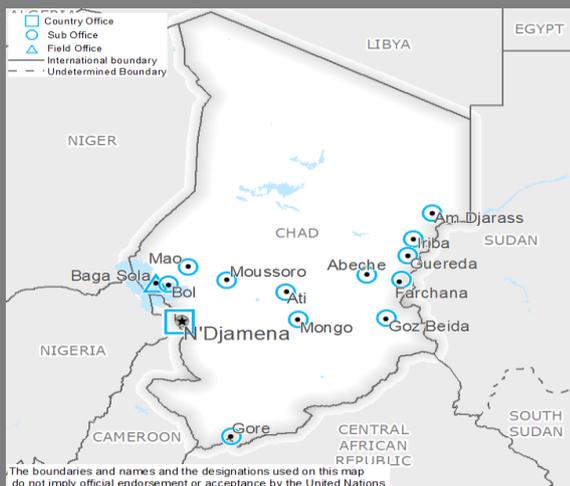


Operational Context

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.

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 (in livestock). with Nigeria 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**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

In Numbers

3,573 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 2.7 m cash-based transfers made

USD 52.5 m six months (January 2020-June 2020) net funding requirements

795,996 people assisted in December 2019



Operational Updates

- On 11 December, the Minister of Health, Dr. Mahamoud Youssouf Khayal and the Minister of Agriculture, Madjidian Padjia Ruth, launched the first fortified food for children aged 6-24 months produced in Chad. MANISA is a flour for infants that complies with national and international standards and regulations.

WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO are collaborating to implement PROFORT, an initiative that promotes the production of locally fortified complementary foods in the Mayo Kebi Est and Mayo Kebi Ouest provinces. UN agencies add diverse value, based on their area of expertise, to the project, while the Government takes the leadership. The production of fortified flour improves the livelihoods of local smallholder farmers, who supply the commodities needed to manufacture the product. From a behavioural point of view, children's acceptability of locally produced nutritious foods is high, as they are familiar to the smell and taste of ingredients.

In 2020, efforts will be made to strengthen the marketing of MANISA, with the objective of encouraging mothers to buy the product, sold at affordable prices in local markets: a sachet of 70 gr costs 100 FCFA and a sachet of 400 gr costs 500 FCFA. Marketing opportunities are crucial to building ownership of the project among producers, who will see profit and thus lend continuity to the intervention.

The European Union supported the business start-up in 2016 and continues to fund the project.

- On 10-12 December, WFP conducted a training for government officials from the Ministry of Health to support the national mosquito net distribution campaign in 2020. WFP provides support to the Ministry of Health and UNDP in the reception, storage and other logistics management of over 8.2 million MILDAs (insecticide treated mosquito nets), that will be delivered to 923 health centres and 4,237 distribution points throughout 11 provinces in 2020 (Tandjile, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Moyen Chari, Salamat, Lac, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Mayo Kebbi Est, Logone Occidental, Hadjer Lamis and Guera).

WFP plays an important role in national capacity building including support for the Ministry of Health. In the first quarter of 2020, it will embed public workers from the ministry in the WFP MILDA team, to learn by working together.

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Main photo

Credit: The Minister of Health at the launch of MANISA. **Caption:** WFP/Maria Gallar.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
264m	242 m	52.5 m

*Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of January 2020.

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.

- On 1-5 December, the Permanent Secretary of the G5 Sahel, Maman Sambo Sidikou, visited WFP Resilience projects in the Guera and Lac provinces. WFP and FAO collaborate with the G5 Sahel on strengthening resilience against climate shocks and promoting economic welfare in the region.

Donors are interested in getting a clear vision about critical humanitarian needs and continue to support WFP's work. In early December, a delegation from the USAID Office of the Food for Peace initiative visited WFP's nutritional activities in Kanem and spent some time in Eastern Chad, where WFP assists Sudanese refugees. Under OCHA's leadership, a multi-donor mission visited the Lac Region, to explore opportunities to transition towards durable solutions for displaced populations.

Assessments

- WFP participated in the multi-sectorial joint assessments with other UN agencies and NGOs in Mayo Kebbi focusing on the impact of flooding on the local population. Following the mission and subsequent [report](#), WFP prepared appropriate response to address urgent food and nutrition needs.

Challenges

- Despite efforts, there are major constraints to mobilize funding for cash-based programmes to assist crisis-affected populations and to sustain nutritional activities.
- The November 2019 Cadre Harmonisé anticipates a harsh lean season in 2020. In coordination with the Government and the humanitarian community, WFP will define its emergency response during the first half of 2020. A National Food Security Survey, market assessments and the updated Cadre Harmonisé in March will further provide further information on the food security situation. WFP is progressively reaching out to donors for financial support. Timely confirmation of funding is key to enable food procurement and transportation to ensure needed commodities are available at distribution sites before the rainy season (which will start in May 2020).

Donors

African Union, Denmark, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Private Donor, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN Peacebuilding Fund, USA, United Kingdom