



World Food Programme

WFP Chad Country Brief

January 2020

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

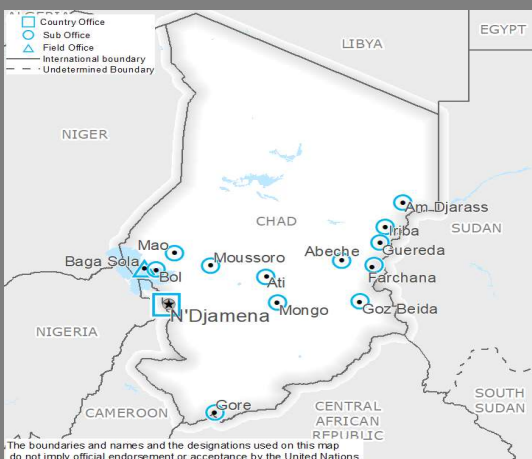


Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and 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.

Chad hosts over 600,000 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**

2019 Human Development Index: **187 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

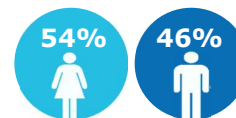
In Numbers

1,089 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.47 m cash-based transfers made

USD 88 m six months (February -July 2020) net funding requirements representing 52% of total

387,307 people assisted in January 2020



Operational Updates

- Since late December 2019, inter-communal clashes in the West Darfur town of Geneina -12 kilometers away from the Chad-Sudan border - have led to a steady influx of refugees into Chad. Latest arrivals bring the estimated number of new Sudanese refugees to 16,250, while tension persists. The High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) declared a Level 2 Emergency for the Sudanese refugee influx into eastern Chad.

The new refugees are scattered across the province of Ouaddai, which already hosts 190,000 Sudanese refugees since the conflict erupted in 2003. New refugees are being transferred to the site of Kouchaguine Moura in the department of Oura. From 4 to 20 February, UNHCR expects to transfer 500 people every two days to this new camp and plans on opening an antenna in Amleyouna to cover Kouchaguine Moura and the camp of Gaga, which has existed since 2005.

WFP is managing the emergency response operation from its logistics base in Abeche and the sub-office of Farchana. In January, WFP carried out a first distribution for 3,400 people and 498 children in seven sites, which had arrived in the first half of the month, to cover their needs for 15 days. From February onwards, WFP will be providing full rations to refugees relocated in Kouchaguine Moura. Contingency stocks are already in place in case of further arrivals.

- An assessment from the Chadian Red Cross estimated that more than 80,000 people were affected by floods in the province of Mayo Kebbi East during the last quarter of 2019. Additionally, 14,500 houses were destroyed or seriously damaged and some 19,000 hectares of harvests were lost. In January 2020, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 44,000 people in the departments of Mont Illi, Mayo Boneye and Kabbia, which were among the most affected.
- On 13 January, WFP launched a call for proposals on resilience and peacebuilding-related assistance in 2020. The aim is to enable better planning and to deliver better targeted, more effective assistance to populations in need. 65 international and national non-governmental organisations participated to the briefing session.

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Main photo

Credit: Princess Sarah Zeid of Jordan visits a health centre in N'Djamena.

Caption: WFP/Maria Gallar.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2020 Total Requirement (in USD)	2020 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
278.8m	15.8 m	60.8 m

*Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of February 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 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.

- WFP's Special Advisor on mother and child health and nutrition, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarah Zeid of Jordan, visited Chad from 20-24 January, to advocate for increased engagement on good health and nutrition. In N'Djamena, the Princess visited a health centre where children are treated for moderate acute malnutrition and an association of women that produces artisanal flour for infants. She also travelled to Kanem to see first-hand community-led initiatives to fight malnutrition and to Mayo-Kebbi East to visit the first production unit of semi-industrial locally fortified complementary foods in Chad.

During her meetings with top Government officials, including the First Lady her Excellency Hinda Déby Itno, the Minister of Economy and Development Planning, Dr. Issa Doubragne and the Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mahamoud Youssouf Khayal, she encouraged leadership from the Presidency of the Republic, as well as domestic funding for nutrition and the reinforcement of legislation.

Challenges

- Despite efforts, there are major constraints to mobilize funding for cash-based programmes to assist crisis-affected populations and to sustain nutritional activities.
- Based on results of the November 2019 Cadre Harmonisé and the National Food Security Survey, 636,000 people are projected to be food insecure during the upcoming lean season (June-September). WFP would require USD 81 million to provide adequate food and nutritional assistance to the affected. Relevant stakeholders will update food security assessments to define the national response plan during the first half of 2020. Timely confirmation of funding is key to enable food procurement and transportation of commodities before the rainy season.
- WFP's contingency plan to support new Sudanese refugees in the East is estimated at USD 3.5 million, to provide food and nutritional assistance until the end of the year to 17,000 people.

Donors

Denmark, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom