

WFP Chad Country Brief March 2020

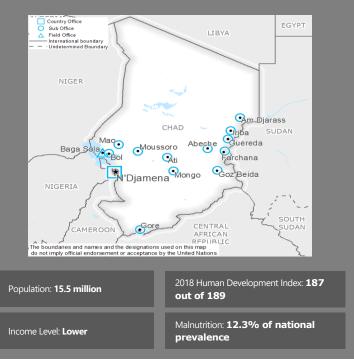
SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and denoting alarming levels of hunger. In 2019, 66.2 percent of the population were estimated to be severely food insecure. 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.

Chad is affected by internal and external population movements driven by insecurity in the region. It hosts the largest refugee population in the Sahel: 437,000 people, including Sudanese in the east, Central Africans in the south and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 169,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) around Lake Chad and 115,000 Chadian returnees in the province of Lac and the south of the country. The presence and critical needs of these populations put additional pressure on Chad's already limited resources. 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.



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Main photo

Credit: Enhanced safety measures in UNHAS flights. **Caption**: WFP/Sonia Assoue.

In Numbers

3,603 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.6 m cash-based transfers made

USD 70.4 m six months (April - September 2020) net funding requirements representing 46% of total

596,458 people assisted in March 2020





Operational Updates

 In light of the public health emergency declared for the novel coronavirus, COVID-19, WFP developed a business continuity plan to ensure the safety and wellness of staff, while also running operations smoothly.

WFP's priority is to continue delivering life-saving food and nutritional assistance in a secure environment. In this sense, activities and procedures were adjusted to enhance hygiene, impede crowding and to better manage the flow of traffic at distribution sites.

The distribution of onsite school meals is temporarily suspended following the Government's decision to close schools. WFP is developing a VAM (mobile Vulnerability Assessment Mapping) as near real-time remote system to continue monitoring vulnerability and markets. This involves mobile surveys through live telephone interviews.

Late March, WFP and the Chadian Red Cross started providing hot meals to Chadians -mostly students-who returned from Cameroon and had to be quarantined in N'Djamena and sites of Koutéré and Léré. In total, WFP plans to provide assistance to 3,100 individuals during isolation.

To prevent movements in and out of camps in line with Government orders, WFP and its donors agreed to exceptionally provide two months assistance at half rations to refugees in the provinces of Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est. In the six camps in these provinces, emergency food assistance was put on halt months ago, while refugees negotiated the transition from blanket to targeted distributions.

WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)		
2020 Total Requirement (in USD)	2020 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
278.8m	29.8 m	70.4 m

^{*}Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of April 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
- 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

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 gendertransformative safety net; training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices; 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

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 is working to ensure that food in transit and in Cameroon is quickly dispatched to Chad to ensure continuity of operations. This includes prepositioning of items for remote areas before the start of the rainy season. WFP plans to constitute a larger contingency stock-to assist populations hit by sudden crises.
- On 23 March, the deadliest attack ever on Chadian soil was launched by Boko Haram against a Chadian military position in Boma. The attack resulted in 92 fatalities among Chadian soldiers and 20,000 people displaced. WFP and the national NGO Bureau Consulting International (BCI) are already providing emergency food assistance to affected households.
- On 12 March, the Russian embassy, the Ministry of Education and WFP announced a USD one million contribution from the Russian Federation. WFP purchased more than 700 mts with this funding. Part of it was used under the school feeding programme during the first trimester.
- On International Women's Day (8 March), WFP's female staff paid tribute to women in history. The stories of aid workers at WFP were shared on social media.
- The Chad 2019 Annual Country Report is now available online.

Challenges

- Along other UN agencies, WFP supports the Government of Chad in its response to COVID-19. Prevention and preparedness require flexible contributions and additional resources to address the socio-economic impact of the crisis.
- Despite efforts, there are major constraints to mobilize funding for cash-based programmes to assist crisisaffected populations.

Donors

Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, UN Central Emergency Response Fund, United Kingdom, USA, UN Peacebuilding Fund