



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

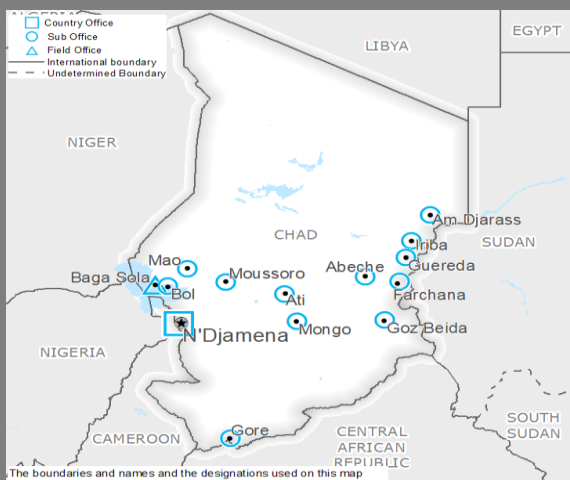
WFP Chad Country Brief April 2020



Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and 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. In April, 117 cases of COVID-19 were reported in Chad. There were 10 casualties (case fatality rate is 8,55 percent) and 39 people were cured. Hospitals and clinics designated for managing the COVID-19 cases are at their full capacity and more than 30 healthcare staff infected.



Population: **15.8 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

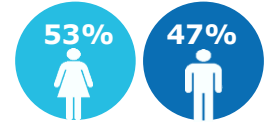
In Numbers

6,256 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.5 m cash-based transfers made

USD 67 m six months (May – October 2020) net funding requirements

633,455 people assisted in April 2020



Operational Updates

- WFP continues to deliver life-saving food and nutritional assistance in a secure environment, to protect beneficiaries from COVID-19. In April, WFP adapted the [school feeding programme to provide take-away rations](#) to 120,195 primary school students and 5,568 adolescents, across six provinces in the Sahelian belt.
- Some 1,000 migrants deported from Libya, currently confined in IOM facilities in Ounianga Kebir, started receiving hot meals cooked by the Chadian Red Cross. WFP transported 52 mt of food from its warehouse in Abeche and is ready to scale-up support, in case of new arrivals.
- WFP and the Chadian Red Cross continued to provide hot meals to 3,000 people -mostly students- who returned from Cameroon and had to be quarantined in N'Djamena and sites of Koutéré, Bongor and Léré.
- WFP and its donors agreed to exceptionally provide emergency food assistance at half rations to 143,000 refugees in the provinces of Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est until September. This will prevent movements in and out of camps, in line with Government efforts to reduce the spread of COVID-19. In the six camps in these provinces, emergency food assistance was put on halt months ago, while refugees negotiated the transition from blanket distributions (for all refugees) to targeted distributions (based on vulnerability).
- To mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in rural areas, WFP revised its lean season planning to include all people in phase 3 (crisis), even if the departments they live in are not declared in crisis. This brings up the number of beneficiaries from 378,000 to over 550,000 people. The emergency response will be extended from three to four months and assistance will be delivered in two distribution cycles, to minimize the risk of transmission of COVID-19. Field level agreements are under finalization, to ensure appropriate coverage in the most affected areas. This year, WFP will work with 14 NGOs (including 11 national) for lean season interventions.

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Main photo
Credit: Hand-washing station in a distribution site.
Caption: WFP/Sonia Assoué.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2020 Total Requirement (in USD)	2020 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
278.8m	63.5 m	67 m

*Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of May 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; 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 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.

- UNHAS informed user organizations of global efforts to launch critical passenger air transport services. A weekly connection Accra-N'Djamena-Accra will be established early May. Flights will be operated in compliance with the Government's public health procedures.

- [UN agencies partnered with traditional custodians of information to raise awareness on COVID-19:](#) journalists in cities and community workers and local 'troubadours' in the countryside.

Assessments

- To monitor markets and prices, WFP's remote research partner GeoPoll started conducting telephone surveys with a representative sample of local traders. WFP will calculate the Market Functionality Index (MFI), based on availability, price, trader stock capacity, supply chain resilience, competition, quality and instore infrastructure.

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, major funding constraints to deliver cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations remain. There is an imminent pipeline break of cash-based transfers starting mid-June for crisis-affected population in the South-east, in the South and around Lake Chad.

Donors

Canada, European Commission, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Private Donors, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN Funds and Agencies, UN Peacebuilding Fund, UK, USA.