



World Food Programme

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CHANGING LIVES

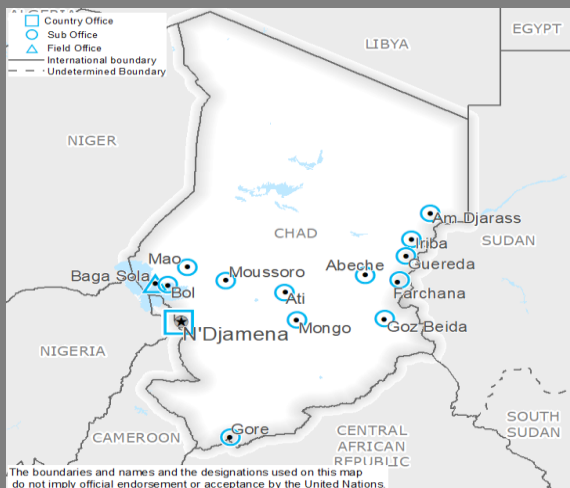
# WFP Chad Country Brief June 2020



## 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. As of 31 June, 868 cases of COVID-19 were reported in Chad. There were 74 casualties (case fatality rate is 8.5 percent) and 785 people were cured.



Population: **15.8 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

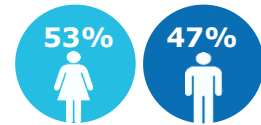
## In Numbers

**5,246 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 2.9 m** cash-based transfers made

**USD 60.2 m** six months (July - December 2020) net funding requirements

**631,451 people assisted** in June 2020



## Operational Updates

- [Two European Union-funded flights landed in Chad on 6 and 30 June](#), carrying essential health supplies for humanitarian organizations from the UN humanitarian hub in Liège (Belgium). The European Union and WFP are working together to ensure that supplies are delivered to partners during this critical COVID-19 time. This is in addition to the regular WFP aviation flights.
- WFP geared up for the lean season response and prepared distributions to mitigate the socio-economic effects of COVID-19. These two operations are set to start in July. It was agreed with the National Food Security Office that targeting for these operations would follow the same process. The agreed methodology included three phases that were carried out in June: (i) Geographic targeting jointly with the authorities and technical services of the Government and key sub-national entities, (ii) Participatory community targeting and (iii) Validation of the targeting with technical authorities and services, partners and humanitarian actors.
- WFP also supports the Government in addressing logistical challenges derived from the COVID-19 pandemic. Mobile storage units (MSUs) with capacity for 80 to 100 beds, will be used to unplug provincial hospitals in case of an upsurge in the number of cases. In June, WFP installed MSUs in Mao, Mongo, Moundou, Massakory, Am Timam and N'Djamena airport. [The MSU at the airport](#) will be used to avoid long waiting lines and to screen passengers before entering the terminal. Additionally, the UN Humanitarian Air Service performed one medical evacuation from Abeche to N'Djamena of a suspected case of COVID-19.
- WFP provided emergency food assistance to new refugees from Sudan, who were transferred to Kouchaguine Moura camp, in the province of Ouaddai.
- Around Lake Chad, new displacements were reported as a result of insecurity in the area. Additionally, hundreds of Nigerians who fled to Chad late June will be transferred to Dar es Salaam camp in July. In coordination with relevant UN agencies, WFP provides emergency food assistance to the newly displaced and to refugees.

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Further information: [www.wfp.org/Chad](http://www.wfp.org/Chad)

**Main photo**

**Credit:** New Sudanese refugees have crossed the border.

**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)*
<b>278.8m</b>	<b>74.2 m</b>	<b>60.2 m</b>

\*Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of June 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.

- [WFP kicked-off the distribution of 10 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets \(MILDA\)](#) to 1.7 million people on behalf of UNDP and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). These organizations support the Ministry of Health at the provincial and district levels and the General Department for Preventive and Environmental Health and Fight against Disease to carry out the 2020 MILDA mass distribution campaign. Distributions are ongoing in southern provinces.

## Assessments

- WFP's remote surveys reached 865 local traders. Market functionality monitoring every two weeks allows to spot trends and carry out geographical comparisons. During the survey, the questions focused on availability, supply chain capacity, price volatility and product diversity. The aggregate index shows very weak functionality of markets, particularly in Ouaddaï and in general in the East (below the national average of 3.24). This implies a low capacity of access by the population to the markets and the capacity of traders to meet demand. This can be attributed to the state of emergency, preventive measures taken against the COVID-19 and the start of the lean season. In the Lac, the situation is slightly better with the market functionality index (MFI) score above the national average.

## Challenges

- Despite efforts, major funding constraints to deliver cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations remain. The biggest challenge is the donor earmarking for particular provinces or beneficiary categories.
- Pre-positioning of food items for eastern provinces, which are not accessible during the rainy season, is ongoing. This logistic operation needs to be completed by end-July, when roads are cut off.

## Donors

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