



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief September 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: 473,000 people, including Sudanese in the east, Central Africans in the south and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 236,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) around Lake Chad and 103,000 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 30 September, 1,203 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad. There were 85 casualties (case fatality rate is 7 percent) and 1,067 people had been cured.



Population: **16.4 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Global Acute Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

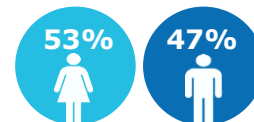
In Numbers

16,485 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 633,511 cash-based transfers made

USD 20.5 m six months (October 2020 – March 2021) net funding requirements

692,543 people assisted in September 2020



Operational Updates

- WFP supports the Government of Chad in the implementation of a National Response Plan for food security during the COVID-19 pandemic. Funded by the World Bank, the response targets 433,000 people across eight provinces. As of 28 September, 255,984 people benefited from the second distribution of food for COVID-19 response.
- In September, WFP assisted 329,118 vulnerable Chadians during the lean season in five provinces (Bahr el Gazel, Batha, Kanem, Lac, Wadi Fira). A total of 23,300 children and 16,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) also received nutritional assistance. The second cycle of distribution began on 7 September, and as of 28 September, 99,918 received assistance. The lean season response is coordinated with the COVID-19 response to ensure increased coverage.
- WFP delivered 348,050 MILDAs (insecticide treated mosquito nets) to 49 health centres across Ouaddai and Wadi Fira, the provinces most affected by Chikungunya, a viral disease transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes. By 30 September, 33,260 cases and 1 death were reported. There is a need for 1,120,000 MILDAs across the two provinces. These mosquito nets will also assist in preventing malaria, which remains the deadliest disease in Chad; this year, 571,258 cases have been reported as well as 1,280 deaths across the country, according to OCHA.
- A total of 45 mt of specialized nutritious food (SNF) contributed by USA BHA arrived in Chad on 7 September. WFP will be distributing a total of 35 mt of SNF to 150,000 people affected by floods throughout October. A total of 10 mt will be kept as contingency stock to respond at the onset of sudden crises. According to UN OCHA, around 388,000 people were affected by the August flash floods in 19 out of 23 provinces of Chad.

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Main photo

Caption: A child in Batha, one of the provinces targeted under the lean season response.

Credit: 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)
278.8 m	98.7 m	20.5 m

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.

- According to the results from the Post-Distribution Monitoring for resilience-building activities, 87 percent of households gain profits from food assistance for assets-related activities. This represents an increase of 59 percent if compared to the first year of the programme in 2019. WFP surveyed 300 households across eight provinces, namely Lac, Kanem, Bahr El Gazal, Batha, Wadi Fira, Guera, Sila, Ouaddai in July and August 2020.
- UNHAS resumed flights between Cameroon and Chad on 5 October and continues to provide essential service to humanitarian partners.

Challenges

- Due to COVID-19, supply chain disruption continued throughout September, affecting the distribution of food, especially during the lean season when the need is the highest.
- Despite efforts, there are major funding constraints for cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations. There is a pipeline break in October for Sudanese refugees and CAR returnees and refugees. Without additional resources for cash-based transfers, WFP Chad will be compelled to suspend assistance for the above-mentioned beneficiaries.

Donors

Donors to WFP Chad in 2020 include Canada, Government of Chad, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Norwegian Refugee Council, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA. Additional support has been provided by UN CERF and UNICEF.