



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Chad Country Brief November 2020

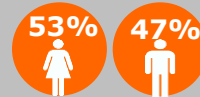
In Numbers

14,926 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 0.7 m cash-based transfers made

USD 52.3 m six months (December 2020 – May 2021) net funding requirements,

0.6 m people assisted
in November 2020



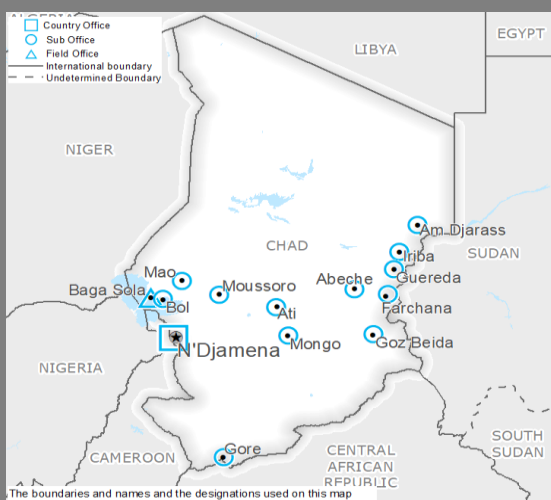
WFP SAYS NO to GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

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 almost last if not the last in the Global Hunger Index (107 of 107), 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: 484,000 people, including Sudanese in the east, Central Africans in the south and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 336,000 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 November, 1,700 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad. There were 102 casualties (case fatality rate is 6 percent) and 1,532 people had been cured.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969



Population: **16.4 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **107 out of 107**

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

Operational Updates

- WFP wrapped up the COVID-19 response funded by the World Bank and the Government of Chad. As of 30 November, more than 433,000 people benefitted from the second distribution of food across eight provinces (100 percent of the people targeted).
- WFP distributed specialized nutritious food (SNFs) to 4,000 people affected by floods in Am Djarass totaling more than 36,000 people receiving SNFs up to November. WFP plans to assist 32,000 more people with SNFs in December in the province of Mayo Kebbi-Est in collaboration with UNICEF. In addition, WFP is preparing to respond to a new flood alert in Lac province.
- Cadre Harmonisé results were finalized and shows that, there are 600,000 food insecure people in Chad. This figure is projected to increase to 1.15 million people during the 2021 lean season (June to August). The analysis of the national food security survey (ENSA), data is ongoing in collaboration with Food Security and Early Warning Information System.
- WFP Chad distributed 8.26 million MILDA (insecticide treated mosquito nets) as of 7 December. In collaboration with UNDP, the World Bank, and the Government of Chad, this is a response to prevent and fight malaria and Chikungunya, viral diseases transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes. It is now in its fifth phase and WFP targets to distribute 10 million MILDAs to 17 million people by phase seven.
- WFP Chad ran the very first SCOPE* iris registrations pilot in the West African region for an improved and secured assistance delivery to beneficiaries. The iris scan proved to be the most secured method of beneficiary identity verification in the field as it is compliant to COVID-19 measures. This operation is being initiated for resilience projects in Mongo and Ati areas registering 7,056 households and will be scaled up to cover all interventions and modalities across the country as per the 2019-2023 SCOPE implementation plan.

*SCOPE is the WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform.

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Main photo

Caption: A peanut plantation in Bandaro, Guera.

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	165.6 m	52.3 m

*Net funding requirement as of 8 December 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.
- Airstrip rehabilitation in Bol and Mongo is ongoing and is expected to conclude by the end of the year. Airfield rehabilitation is an area requiring critical attention as the Chadian civil aviation authorities ASECNA/ADAC only control three airfields out of the 19 accessed by UNHAS aircraft. In addition, UNHAS added one more flight in Bagasola. It now offers three flights per week instead of two.
 - An inauguration of a production site of AFORT, artisanal fortified flour was held in N'Djamena on 25 November. The European Union and France funded-project supports 12 women's groups across six provinces (Logone occidental, Logone oriental, Moyen Chari, N'Djamena, Ouaddai and Tandjile) to assist the most vulnerable households to access and use highly nutritious food for their infants of 6-23 months.
 - WFP published a campaign video on nutritional activities funded by European Union on social media. The video was viewed 12 million times and reached 8 million people on Facebook and recorded 565,000 views on Twitter.
 - On 27 November, the Embassy of Japan in Cameroon and WFP Chad held a virtual signing ceremony to conclude and recognize the contribution from Japan that will help save lives.

Challenges

- Despite efforts, there are major funding constraints for cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations. There is a lack of resources in December 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, the Government of Chad (World Bank), European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Private Donors, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, and USA. Additional support has been provided by UN CERF and UNICEF.