



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# WFP Chad Country Brief January 2021

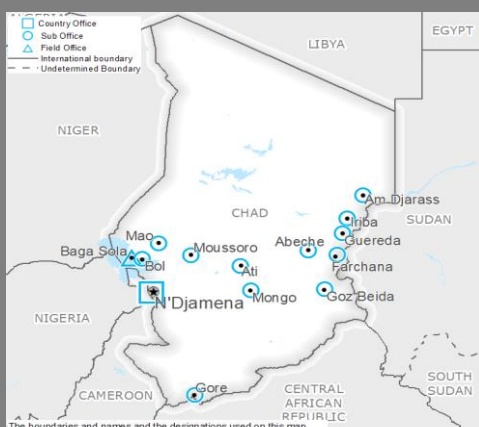


## Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and alarming levels of hunger. During the peak of food insecurity (lean season), 1.1 million people are estimated to be food insecure requiring humanitarian assistance from June to August 2021. Chad ranks very low in the Global Hunger Index (107 of 107 countries) and the Gender Inequality Index (160 of 162 countries) and ranks high in the Fragile State Index (7 of 178 countries). 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: 479,000 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 31 January, 3,385 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 121 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.6 percent as compared to the world average of **2.2 percent**) and 2,470 recovered cases.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.



Population: **16.4 million**

2020 Human Development Index: **187 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

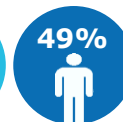
## In Numbers

**901 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 57,598** cash-based transfers made

**USD 58 m** six months (February – July 2021) net funding requirements

**147,195 people assisted** in January 2021



## Operational Updates

- Chad faced an influx of refugees in the south of the country since the presidential election held in the Central African Republic (CAR) at the end of December 2020. So far, WFP assisted 3,500 new CAR refugees with food (full ration) for 30 days. So far, 6,700 new refugees had been registered by UNHCR. Food items are in transit to further assist new arrivals that are undergoing registration. WFP Chad is monitoring the situation closely, in coordination with WFP CAR. WFP needs USD 1.3 million to provide in-kind assistance for 7,000 new CAR refugees for the first three months and cash-based assistance for the rest of the year.
- Due to recent intercommunal clashes in El Geneina, Sudan, WFP faced another influx of refugees in the east of Chad. WFP assisted 1,000 new refugees with food (full ration) for 15 days and will continue to assist new Sudanese refugees who were relocated to the Kouchaguine-Moura camp. UNHCR estimated that over 4,000 new refugees arrived from the Sudanese border with 1,970 new refugees having been registered. WFP estimates that USD 834,000 will be needed to assist these 4,000 new refugees for the entire year.
- WFP assisted 10,300 newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) with High Energy Biscuits (HEB) in Lac province to help them meet their immediate food and nutrition needs upon arrival.
- WFP finalised the flood response with the last distribution of HEBs to 34,100 people in the Mayo-Kebbi Est province. WFP distributed HEBs to 70,300 people affected by floods across five provinces: Lac, Bahr-el-Gazel, Ennedi-Est, Mandoul, and Mayo Kebbi-Est.
- The new COVID-19 measures and lockdown imposed in N'Djamena were eased on 14 January. Borders are now open, facilitating movement of food from N'Djamena to the field offices. WFP in Chad continues to operate fully albeit with a rotation system that requires 50 percent of staff to work from home at any given time.

**Contact info:** Ji-Young Kim (ji-young.kim@wfp.org)

**Country Director:** Claude Jibidar

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

**Main photo**

**Caption:** Distribution to new Sudanese refugees in Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

**Credit:** WFP/Abakar Mai

## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
270.7 m	21.6 m	58 m

\*Net funding requirement as of 2 February 2021.

### 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.

- A two-week training on Geographic Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing was held to strengthen the capacities of WFP staff and government officials from the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Statistics) and the National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED). This training will contribute to enhanced seasonal and food security monitoring in Chad.
- WFP finalized the results from the food security assessment (ENSA) conducted in October 2020. The study shows that 22.6 percent of households are affected by food insecurity representing 3.1 million Chadians. They are concentrated mostly in the Sahelian belt provinces, as well as, Borkou, Ennedi Ouest and Tibesti.
- WFP is in preparation to conduct another round of food security assessment (ENSA) scheduled for February. The ENSA primarily assesses the food security situation across the country and contributes to the March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé. Together, these two will be used by the Government to develop a National Response Plan for the lean season and the COVID-19 responses in 2021.
- The school feeding programme was on hold starting on 11 January following a protest by public servants. WFP is monitoring the situation to restart the programme.

## Challenges

- Despite ongoing resource mobilization efforts, major funding constraints remain. WFP Chad urgently requires USD 58 million from February to July 2021, to implement activities at planned scale, especially cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations. The lack of resources started in January 2021, thus affecting WFP's cash-based transfer assistance to Sudanese refugees and CAR returnees and refugees.

## Donors

Donors to WFP Chad in 2021 include Canada, the Government of Chad (World Bank), European Commission, France, Finland Germany, Japan, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, UK, and USA. Additional support has been provided by UN CERF and UNICEF/Education Cannot Wait.