WFP Chad
Country Brief
February 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 September 2021. Chad ranks very low in the Global Hunger Index (107th of 107 countries) and the Gender Inequality Index (160th of 162 countries) and ranks high in the Fragile State Index (7th 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: 492,000 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 100,000 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 28 February, 3,973 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 140 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.6 percent) and 3,475 recovered cases.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.

In Numbers
3,417 mt of food assistance distributed
USD 0.25 cash-based transfers made
USD 72 m six months (March – August 2021) net funding requirements
402,323 people assisted in February 2021

52% 48%

Operational Updates
- Five umbrella agreements (four agreements between the Governments of Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger on one hand and IFAD on the other hand, as well as one agreement between the G5 Sahel Secretariat and IFAD) were signed during the G5 Sahel Opening Session of the Council of Ministries in N’Djamena. The programme, “Emergency and Rural Development” in the Sahel, is a UN Rome-based agency initiative and the G5 Sahel + Senegal response to the 3C Challenges (COVID-19, Conflicts and Climate Change) in the region. It highlights the governments’ vote of confidence towards WFP and FAO, who will offer their expertise and support to the whole initiative/operation.

- To support the establishment of a critical mass of human resources specialized in nutrition and to promote healthy eating habits, the Government of Chad, the European Union and UN agencies who are part of the REACH initiative and / or members of the United Nations network (WFP, WHO, FAO UNFPA and UNICEF) launched the project “Training for Nutrition” (FORMANUT). This initiative brings together public and non-governmental actors in the fight against malnutrition, using education and communications as behavioural change tools.

- In February, there was a decrease in the number of asylum seekers crossing the border from CAR to Chad. This could be explained by the decrease in security incidents in CAR that have triggered these population movements since December. As of 22 February, UNHCR registered around 8,400 people (2,500 households), among which 2,500 were settled in Doholo camp, which is now at its maximum capacity. The Gondie camp is being expanded to host the rest of the new refugees. WFP provided full rations to some 6,000 newly arrived, amounting to 110 mt of food. The remaining 2,400 people will receive emergency food assistance in the coming weeks.

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Main photo
Caption: The number of IDPs continues to increase in Fourkouloum, Lac.
Credit: FSC/Francesco Mazzarelli
**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 PLWGs 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 PLWG; and (ii) SBCC-measures to them and their wider communities.
- Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.

**Strategic Result 3:** 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 4:** 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-plan/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.