



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief April 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), 1.78 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 (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: 492,000 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 401,000 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 30 April, 4,817 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 170 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.5 percent) and 4,423 recovered cases.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.



Population: **16.4 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **187 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **10% of national prevalence**

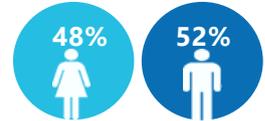
In Numbers

7,556 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 2.54 m cash-based transfers made

USD 78.7 m six months (May – October 2021) net funding requirements

654,713 people assisted in April 2021



Operational Updates

- Ahead of the presidential elections that took place on 11 April, WFP had in place the necessary preparedness actions to ensure operational readiness and business continuity. One of the key contingency measures was the combination of the March and April general food distributions for some 500,000 beneficiaries across the country, including 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province.

The recent political and security events have had no impact on the humanitarian landscape so far. WFP continues to operate and remains agile to tailor activities as the situation evolves.

- United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) performed an ad-hoc flight to Faya to relocate humanitarian staff on 12 April, after the incursion of a non-state armed group in the North of Chad.

Following the announcement of President Déby's death on 20 April, movement restrictions were imposed, including the closure of land and air borders. UNHAS resumed internal flights on 22 April and was able to transport 13 international humanitarian staff from N'Djamena to Yaounde on that same day, thanks to an exemption granted by the Cameroonian Government to waive the mandatory 96-hour-notice for flight reservations. UNHAS is able to fly to all destinations in the country and stands ready to undertake medical and security evacuations.

- WFP provided food assistance to over 9,000 newly arrived refugees from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) in the province of Logone Oriental. In addition to those assisted, WFP received a request for assistance from UNHCR for 4,000 additional new refugees in the department of Grande Sido, in the province of Moyen Chari, which brings the total number of new C.A.R. refugees to over 13,000.

The influx of refugees in the South is expected to continue. UNHCR expects a total of 20,000 arrivals

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Main photo

Caption: The forest in Tabo (Guera) has significantly grown in only two years.

Credit: WFP/Ahmat Akouna

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
271 m	44.1 m	78.7 m

*Net funding requirement as of 8 April 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.

from C.A.R. in 2021. This would bring the total number of refugees in need of WFP assistance to 100,000 in this region. A comprehensive multi-sectoral evaluation in the region is under preparation through coordination by OCHA and is expected to be completed by early May.

- WFP is also providing assistance to the newly arrived refugees from Darfur, who undergo quarantine for 15 days, before being transferred to the Moura Kouchaguine camp. Food assistance is provided during the transit period and continues after their arrival in the site. In the upcoming months, additional 2,500 new refugees are expected to arrive and be resettled.

Challenges

- So far, WFP has only been able to mobilize 25 percent of the required USD 53 million needed to assist food insecure Chadian families during the lean season (USD 49.4 million for food assistance and USD 3.7 for prevention of malnutrition). Failure to raise funds would force WFP to reduce its targeted number of beneficiaries and to provide reduced rations. Moreover, a further worsening of the food and nutritional situation could impact the political and security situation in the country.
- WFP faces funding constraints for assistance to crisis-affected people, notably for cash-based assistance. Due to a significant increase in the number of IDPs in the Lac province since 2020 (from 169,000 to 401,000) and continued refugee influxes in the South and East, WFP will expand its emergency response in 2021. Planning is ongoing to determine the new number of targeted beneficiaries.

Donors

Donors to WFP Chad in 2021 are the United States of America, Germany, Chad (World Bank), the European Union, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Finland, France, Denmark, UN CERF.