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: 500,313 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 31 May, 4,931 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 173 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.5 percent) and 4,746 recovered cases.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.

In Numbers

189,657 mt of food assistance distributed
USD 3.1 m cash-based transfers made
USD 68 m six months (June – November 2021) net funding requirements
665,827 people assisted in May 2021

Operational Updates

- Chad is facing the worst lean season of the past nine years. WFP’s lean season response is under preparation such as harmonization of partners costs and organization of geographic targeting workshop in four provinces. Out of 1.8 million people who are food insecure (phase 3 and above) across the country, WFP planned to assist about 690,000 food insecure people. However, only 60 percent rations (in-kind) and 50 percent rations (cash-based transfer) can be provided to the 690,000 food insecure people targeted – for three months only (June to August) due to the limited resources mobilised. The seasonal assistance planned hence has significantly reduced compared to 2018 when beneficiaries received 70 percent rations for four months, and to 2020 when beneficiaries received 70 percent rations for three months.

- Chad is expanding its support to households to gradually become self-reliant by pursuing an approach based on geographical convergence, leveraging the potential of bringing together food for assets, school meals and nutrition. This year, WFP will reach 121,000 beneficiaries in 211 villages throughout 66 convergence sites (clusters of villages) in the Sahelian belt.

- On 31 May, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion, WFP organized a workshop to train the trainers on nutrition education in school settings. The participants received training and instructional materials to educate teachers, students, cooks, and parents on nutrition. This is part of the national institutional capacity strengthening of the school feeding program.

- WFP continues to support the humanitarian community through Logistics and UNHAS. WFP Logistics delivered 200,000 Milda (mosquito nets) to UNHCR in May. UNHAS performed two ad-hoc flights to the Faya Largeau city (Bourkou province) to relocate humanitarian staff on 14 and 18 May to their duty station. UNHAS has resumed flights to all destinations in the country and stands ready to undertake medical and security evacuations.
**WFP Chad Country Brief**  
May 2021

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### 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 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 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

#### Strategic Outcome 4: Food systems are sustainable

**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 Outcome 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

**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 3: No one suffers from malnutrition

#### 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.

- After the passing of the former President Deby and the seizing of the Government by the transitional government, due to security concerns, there were some restrictions in movement in Kanem and Bahr el Gazel Provinces in May. An inter-agency mission undertook road assessments in the two provinces, which are both targeted for the lean season response. Access by road is now deemed feasible.

- Clashes took place on 29 May along the Chad-Central African Republic (CAR) border between the troops of the two countries, resulting in casualties on both sides. The incident resulted in a travel ban on major roads, which restricted access to some of WFP Chad’s beneficiaries in the South. WFP assisted 10,800 out of 14,000 registered new refugees from CAR in May and is monitoring the situation to access CAR refugees and returnees in the South.

### Challenges

- There will be a shortage of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) starting in September. They are essential at the onset of sudden and unexpected crises. WFP has distributed HEBs to new IDPs in Lac Province and flood affected people across the country. HEBs are distributed in the first four days of a crisis, and then monthly food ration is distributed. Last year, Chad faced floods from August to October, and a shortage of HEBs starting in September is a major concern.

- WFP faces funding constraints for assistance to the crisis-affected people, notably for cash-based assistance. Due to a significant increase in the number of internally displaced people in the Lac province since 2020 (from 169,000 to 401,000) and continued refugee influxes in the South and East, WFP is expanding its emergency response in 2021.

### Donors

Donors to WFP Chad are the United States of America, Germany, Chad (World Bank), the European Union, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Finland, the African Union, France, Denmark, Russia, UN CERF, UN Peacebuilding Fund, Education Cannot Wait.