



# WFP Chad Country Brief July 2021

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

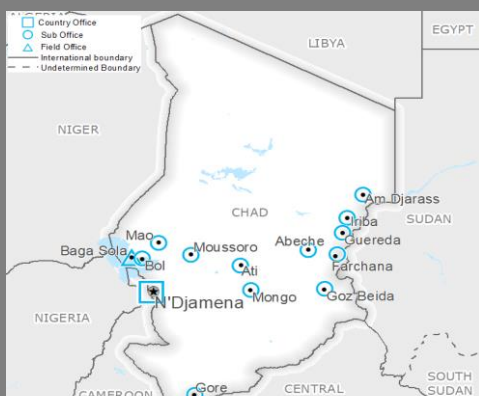


## Operational Context

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: 500,307 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 401,500 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 26 July, 4,969 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 174 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.5 percent) and 4,785 recovered cases. A total of 23,592 people have been vaccinated at least once, and 8,146 people have been fully vaccinated.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.



Population: **16.4 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **10% of national prevalence**

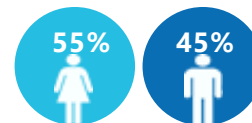
## In Numbers

**7,960 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 1.7 m** cash-based transfers made

**USD 53 m** six months (August 2021 – January 2022) net funding requirements

**1,107,024 people** assisted in July 2021



## Operational Updates

- The March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé estimated 1.78 million food insecure Chadians in phase 3 (crisis) and phase 4 (emergency) during the lean season. In collaboration with the Government of Chad, WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to Chadians identified as the most vulnerable to food insecurity across the Sahelian belt provinces. In July, WFP provided food assistance to 341,000 Chadians across Barh el Gazal, Batha, Lac and Wadi Fira provinces. Distributions are to be finalized in early August. In addition, 15,600 children aged 6-23 months and 14,100 pregnant and lactating women and girls received specialized nutritious food as part of the malnutrition prevention assistance. Challenges in mobilizing resources led to delaying the first cycle of distribution in the provinces of Guera and Kanem to August.
- In response to the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP started the first round of distribution at the end of July and assisted 32,600 food insecure households across the Logone Oriental and Logone Occidental provinces. According to the February 2021 food security and market assessment (ENSA), three out of five households reported having suffered from the impact of COVID-19 prevention measures such as loss of employment (9.4 percent of households) and reduction in income (30.4 percent).
- The Faculty of Human Health Sciences at the University of N'Djamena finalized its [curriculum for the new Bachelor's degree in Nutrition and Dietetics](#) with the support of the REACH network (WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, and IFA) through the FORMANUT project whose objective is to prepare qualified human resources to lead nutrition and food security in Chad.

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

**Main photo: Caption:** In Bol (Lake province), mothers learn to prepare nutritious food for their children using local produce.

**Credit:** WFP/Eloge Mbaihondoum

## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>271 m</b>	<b>85.6 m</b>	<b>53 m</b>

\*Net funding requirement as of 12 August 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 – 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 logistical services to the humanitarian and development community.
- Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.

- On 6 July, **the Government of Chad** – through the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator – **called for humanitarian assistance in anticipation of upcoming floods.** The Government officially expressed the need for 10,200 food and non-food kits in fourteen provinces. As of 25 July, **around 25,000 people were affected by floods** in three provinces: Tandjile (south), Mandoul (south) and Ennedi-ouest (north). More floods are forecasted in the coming weeks; however, **WFP is not able to respond immediately due to funding constraints** and continues to monitor the situation.

## Monitoring

- WFP finalized its [quarterly economic monitoring report](#). It revealed that in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the macroeconomic environment is considered unfavorable with job losses in the formal and informal sectors, and high inflation during the latter part of 2020. The prices of basic food increased during the first half of 2021 compared to the five-year average particularly in the Sahelian zone. The monthly cost of the minimum basket of expenses ensuring the 2,100 kcal per day is estimated at 41,330 XAF (USD 73), which is significantly higher than 18,000 XAF (USD 32) currently provided per beneficiary household, leaving a significant gap. Depending on available resources, WFP regularly reviews the transfer value to ensure sustainable food security for beneficiary households.

## Challenges

- From August, WFP Chad will have no more financial resources to continue providing cash-based assistance to crisis affected beneficiaries across all provinces targeted while Chad continues to receive influxes of new refugees in the South and the East and IDPs in Lac.

## Donors

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, Australia, Private donors.