Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income, and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and alarming levels of hunger. Overall, 1.78 million people are estimated to be food insecure requiring humanitarian assistance during the lean season (June to September 2021), which corresponds to the peak of food insecurity. Chad ranks very low in the Global Hunger Index (107 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 402,703 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 August, 4,992 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 174 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.5 percent) and 4,810 recovered cases. A total of 60,431 people were vaccinated at least once, and 15,811 people were fully vaccinated since 4 June 2021.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.

In Numbers

- **44,497 mt** of food assistance distributed
- **USD 1 m** cash-based transfers made
- **USD 62.1 m** six months (September 2021 – February 2022) net funding requirements
- **1,461,443 people assisted** in August 2021

Operational Updates

- The first cycle of lean season response is completed. WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 667,400 people (97 percent of target) identified as the most vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 34,300 children aged 6-23 months and 26,843 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) as part of the prevention of malnutrition activities. The second distribution cycle is ongoing and over 300,000 people, 10,400 children (6-23 months) and 10,000 PLWGs have been assisted so far. The March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé estimated 1.78 million food insecure Chadians in phase 3 (crisis) and phase 4 (emergency) during the lean season.

- As part of the COVID-19 response, WFP assisted 174,000 people (97.5 percent of target) with in-kind food assistance during the first round of distribution in the provinces of Logone Occidental and Logone Oriental. WFP launched its food and nutrition response to support households vulnerable to food insecurity as a result of socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis.

- Chad received 11,000 Cameroonian refugees into the Chari Baguimi province, following the outbreak of intercommunal violence between Arab and Mousgoum communities in northern Cameroon in early August. WFP plans to assist about 8,000 Cameroonian refugees with 34.6 mt of food. Each refugee will receive a half ration (1,054 kcal) per day for 15 days. This new emergency comes when WFP Chad is experiencing pressure from the lack of resources to continue its existing programmes. WFP faces challenges in prioritizing assistance to Cameroonian refugees to prevent further vulnerabilities or existing IDPs and refugees in the country facing deteriorating food security outcomes. The safe and dignified return of refugees with the support of the Cameroonian authorities is of the utmost importance.
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; 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 PLWGs; cash transfers to PLWGs 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 PLWGs; and (ii) SBCC-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.

Challenges

- Due to lack of resources, WFP Chad is forced to cut rations for 690,000 of the 1.7 million people identified as the most vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season period. WFP has no funding to continue the cash-based transfer programme for Central African Republic refugees in the South from August and to assist 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in need in the Lac province.

Donors

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