



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief August 2021



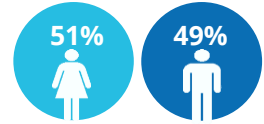
In Numbers

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 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 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 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.



Population: 16.4 million

2019 Human Development Index ranking: 187 out of 189

Income Level: Lower

Malnutrition: 10% of national prevalence

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.

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Main photo: Caption: A beneficiary mother practises breastfeeding for her infant in the first six months after participating in WFP's sensitization activity.

Credit: WFP/Eloge Mbaihondoum

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
271 m	189.5 m	62.1 m

*Net funding requirement as of 8 September 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.

- The [IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) published in August shows that the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the province of Lake increased to 402,703 representing about 61 percent of the entire Lake population. In less than a year, the number increased by approx. 20 percent, from 336,000 IDPs in October 2020. In addition, the cholera outbreak in Nigeria also put the Lake province at risk with informal population movements between the two countries around the lake. WFP plans to assist 200,000 IDPs, which represents about 50 percent of the total IDP population. Due to lack of resources, the other half of IDP population cannot be assisted.
- On 18 August, WFP, FAO, and IFAD officially launched a [three-year joint project](#) responding to COVID-19, conflicts, and climate change (SD3C) in collaboration with the Government of Chad. The objective of this response is to strengthen the sustainability and resilience of the most vulnerable people living in rural areas of G5 Sahel countries and Senegal. In Chad, the project is expected to assist 11,000 agropastoral households representing 66,000 individuals of which 50 percent are women and 40 percent are youth. The project consists of three components: 1) increasing productivity and production, 2) economic integration, political dialogue, and 3) coordination and management.

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

Donors to WFP Chad's CSP 2019-2023 include Australia, Canada, the government of Chad, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and United States of America. Additional support was provided by the African Union, UN CERF, UN Peacebuilding Fund, Education Cannot Wait, and Private donors.