



# WFP Chad Country Brief September 2021

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



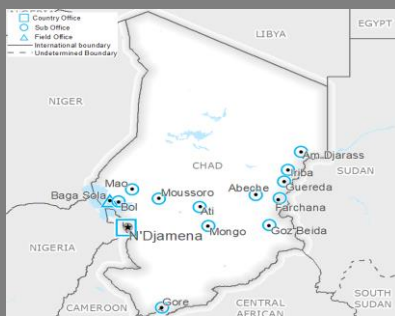
## Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income, and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and alarming levels of hunger. 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: 520,129 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, 5,038 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 174 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.5 percent) and 4,856 recovered cases. A total of 157,509 people were vaccinated at least once, and 31,204 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% national prevalence**

**Contact info:** Ji-Young Kim (ji-young.kim@wfp.org)

**Country Director:** Claude Jibidar

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

**Main photo: Caption:** A Chadian woman farming sesame and nuts at the Bargarine Training and Research Centre.

**Credit:** WFP/Oumar Oualou

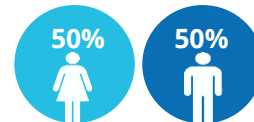
## In Numbers

**13,720 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 1.5 m** cash-based transfers made

**USD 95.5 m** six months (October 2021 – March 2022) net funding requirements

**1,465,056 people assisted**  
in September 2021



## Operational Updates

- In September, WFP completed the last cycle of the lean season response in the provinces of Batha, Guera, Kanem, and Wadi Fira reaching 618,000 food insecure Chadians (321,000 women and 297,000 men). WFP will finalize distributions in two provinces, Bahr el Gazal and Lac in the first week of October, when WFP will have reached 690,000 Chadians, as planned. In addition, WFP provided specialized nutritious food to 37,000 children aged 6-23 months and 26,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls to prevent malnutrition. Due to lack of resources, WFP could only assist less than half of the total estimated number of food insecure Chadians, whose number is estimated at 1.78 million by the March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé.
- Reaching 99 percent of its target, WFP successfully completed the COVID-19 response assisting 177,000 people (92,000 women and 85,000 men) in the provinces of Logone Occidental and Logone Oriental. This assistance was crucial especially during the lean season when food becomes scarce in Chad. WFP will conduct a post-distribution monitoring exercise to assess the impact of the COVID-19 response on beneficiaries.
- WFP plans to assist 40,000 people in the flood-affected southern provinces of Tandjilé, Mandoul, Moyen Chari and Logone Oriental. [According to OCHA, 255,044 people were affected by floods in the South of Chad as of 22 September.](#) In Tandjilé alone, 161,000 people lost their homes and 45,000 hectares of crops were flooded. Across the country, the floods caused a significant damage to the agriculture sector, destroying 79,000 hectares of crops, affecting the cultivation of sorghum, maize, and nuts among others.
- UNHAS organized a training session on the Safety Management System for 28 personnel including civil aviation authorities, commercial flight operators, and WFP staff from 12 to 16 September in N'Djamena. UNHAS remains an essential aviation service for the humanitarian community to access vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas.

## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>271 m</b>	<b>194 m</b>	<b>95.5 m</b>

\*Net funding requirement as of 7 October 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.

- [WFP organized a joint mission](#) with UNFPA and OCHA to visit four provinces in central and eastern Chad (Guéra, Batha, Ouaddai and Wadi-Fira) from 31 August to 3 September to evaluate the impact of resilience building activities. WFP aims to strengthen communities in the Sahel by integrating resilience activities into its programmes. Such activities include, for example, school gardens and community farms built in Chawir, Guera and Bregue-Biguit in Batha.
- On 18 September, an outbreak of intercommunal violence in the Ouaddai province, specifically in Kidjimara, resulted in several human casualties. In response, security forces were deployed. Although WFP temporarily suspended malnutrition treatment activities in the Kidjimira area, they were resumed on 21 September.

## Challenges

- WFP continues to face a serious challenge mobilizing resources for the cash-based transfer (CBT) program for Central African refugees in the South, Sudanese refugees in the East, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province. Starting from June until October, WFP changed the assistance modality from cash/vouchers to in-kind in some of the refugees and IDP sites; however, starting in November, the lack of funding will prevent WFP from providing any assistance to these beneficiaries. As a result, over 350,000 people will be left without assistance starting in November. This remains a significant concern as Chad has received new refugees from CAR, South Sudan and Cameroon throughout 2021. Currently, Chad hosts 520,129 refugees across the country.

## 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, Immediate Response Account and Multilateral Funds. Additional support was provided by the African Union, UN CERF, UN Peacebuilding Fund, Education Cannot Wait, and Private donors.