



WFP Chad Country Brief October 2021

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



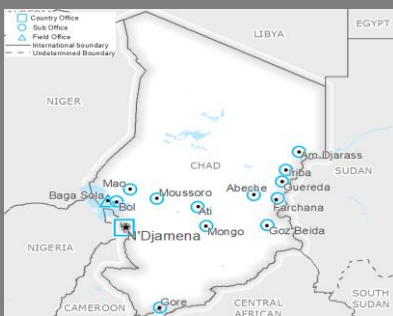
Operational Context

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: 523,427 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 30 September, 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**

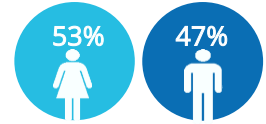
In Numbers

7,844 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.7 m cash-based transfers made

USD 129.3 m six months (November 2021 – April 2022) net funding requirements

758,040 people assisted in October 2021



Operational Updates

- The 2021 lean season support was completed by WFP in the first week of October. A total of 687,000 people identified as the most vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season were assisted, reaching 100 percent of the planned number of beneficiaries. In addition, 42,600 children (82 percent planned) and 29,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) (84 percent planned) were provided with specialized nutritious food to prevent malnutrition. Due to challenges in mobilizing resources, WFP could not reach 100 percent of the target beneficiaries under the malnutrition prevention activity. The number of food insecure people identified as in "crisis" (IPC 3) and "emergency" (IPC 4) almost doubled this year. To illustrate the dramatic increase in needs, 1.78 million people were identified as the most vulnerable, which is a 75 percent increase from 2020. Although WFP fully reached the target number of beneficiaries, more than 60 percent of the most vulnerable people could not be assisted due to lack of resources. If funding constraints persist, Chad may have to face a worse situation during the 2022 lean season.
- A new wave of COVID-19 cases is resurging across six provinces (N'Djamena, Tibesti, Guera, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Logone Oriental, Wadi Fira) in Chad. In October, 76 cases were reported, which represents a 62 percent increase compared to the previous month. In the first week of November only, 88 cases were detected. The Government of Chad may again put in place strict measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, which has had negative socioeconomic impact on Chadians since March 2020.
- In collaboration with the International Organization for Migration, WFP held a training session for members of the National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED) to register around 403,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province to identify and trace households that are compelled to change their locations frequently. Around 300,000 IDPs will be identified and registered using WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) in the first phase of the project, and depending on funding availability, the rest of IDPs will be registered in the second phase. This exercise will facilitate identification and targeting of IDPs when designing and implementing future projects.

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

Country Director: Claude Jibidar

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/chad

Main photo: Caption: An IDP child being registered in database by WFP and IOM in Bol (Lac province).

Credit: WFP/Rolande Pagoui

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
271 m	196.5 m	129.3 m

* Net funding requirement as of 12 November 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.

Research

- WFP finalized a [vulnerability assessment of IDPs in Lac province](#). According to the report, 30 percent of the IDP population had difficulty in accessing acceptable quantity and quality of food. Around 49 percent of households had weak economic capacity to meet their essential needs. The study recommends an increase in the number of people assisted with cash-based transfer and an increase in unconditional food assistance to the most severely food insecure IDPs.
- In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP published a [joint analysis](#) of the basic needs and vulnerabilities of refugees in Chad. According to the report, about 75 percent of refugee households were affected by food insecurity. The prevalence rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among refugee children increased across all camps in Chad between 2017/2018 and 2021. More than half of camps surveyed showed a GAM prevalence rate of over 15 percent, which is above WHO's emergency threshold of 10 percent. According to WHO, when GAM is higher than 10 percent, it becomes a public health concern and an immediate action must be taken. When asked about their priority needs, Sudanese and Central African refugees both expressed food as their number one priority need, while Nigerian refugees reported assets for livelihood activities as their primary need.

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, WFP was forced to reduce food rations by 50 percent to all refugees and IDPs assisted through unconditional resource transfers, while previously their rations varied depending on their vulnerability level. Chad currently hosts the highest number of refugees in the Sahel region.

Donors

Donors to WFP Chad's CSP 2019-2023 include Australia, Canada, the government of Chad, Denmark, the European Commission, 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.