



# WFP Chad

## Country Brief

### November 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 – kindly include here sex-disaggregated data if available, e.g. percentage of men and women among people considered food insecure. Chad ranks very low in the Global Hunger Index (113 of 116 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: 524, 417 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 406,573 internally displaced persons (IDPs) around Lake Chad and 107,000 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 November, 5,701 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 182 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.2 percent) and 5,176 recovered cases. A total of 196,369 people were vaccinated at least once, and 75,050 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**

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

**Main photo: Caption:** A mother affected by floods receiving high energy biscuits in Kotongoro city in the south of Chad.

**Credit:** WFP/ Nadjiadjim Ngarbaye

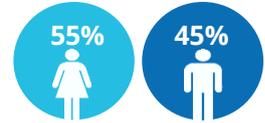
## In Numbers

**2,311 MT** of food assistance distributed

**USD 568,544** cash-based transfers made

**USD 151.5 m** six months (December 2021 – May 2022) net funding requirements

**441,065 people assisted** in November 2021



### Operational Updates

- The November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) results project an estimate of 1.7 million Chadians who will become acutely food insecure during the June-August lean season in 2022. Among them, 1.6 million are projected to be in phase 3 (crisis) and over 143,000 in phase 4 (emergency). For the first time in history, the Salamat province is declared to be in phase 3, while in the provinces of Lac and Kanem more than 30 percent of the population is in phase 3. The high level of food insecurity is explained by the reduced production of cereal and increased prices of essential foods in the markets. Based on the findings of the needs assessment, WFP plans to assist more than 820,000 Chadians across the provinces of Barh el Gazal, Batha, Kanem, Lac, Ouaddai, Salamat, and Wadi Fira between June and September 2022. This is the largest caseload ever planned for the lean season response by WFP. The estimates are likely to increase again after the completion of Cadre Harmonisé March 2022, which will provide more accurate number of food insecure Chadians during the upcoming lean season.
- According to the preliminary results of the 2021 SMART (nutrition) survey, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) is at 11 percent at the national level, which is worse than last year and exceeds the WHO emergency threshold of 10 percent. The GAM prevalence rate exceeds 15 percent in seven provinces: Kanem, Barh El Gazal, Batha, Salamat, Wadi Fira, Ennedi Est, and Ennedi Ouest. To prevent malnutrition in 2022, WFP plans to provide specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to about 40,000 children aged 6-23 months, as well as 33,700 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) across six provinces. In addition, WFP plans to treat 170,000 children aged 6-59 months and 78,000 PLWGs suffering from moderate acute malnutrition across nine provinces.
- WFP assisted 10,900 people (or 1,800 households) who were affected by the damages caused by the floods in the Lake Iro Department in the Moyen Chari province. On 29 November, WFP concluded the provision of food rations and high energy biscuits to compensate for the food lost as a result of damaged crops. Since September 2021, floods affected 255,000 Chadians destroying a total of 79,000 hectares of cropland in the South of Chad.

## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
271 m	217.7 m	151.5 m

\*Net funding requirement as of 8 December 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.

- Chad is experiencing a rapid increase in COVID-19 cases especially in the capital. In November alone, there were 596 confirmed cases, of which 517 were found in N'Djamena. This is almost eight times more than what had been reported in October (77 cases). The recent exponential increase in COVID-19 cases is concerning. WFP is closely monitoring the situation.

## Survey

- UNHAS has launched the Needs Assessment (PASS) and Passenger Satisfaction (PSS) surveys effective 1 December. UNHAS actively seeks users' feedback to constantly improve its delivery and provide the best possible service to humanitarian community in Chad. Flight schedules and the operational fleet will be adjusted based on the survey results to ensure that user demands are met.

## Challenges

- WFP and IOM aim to register all 406,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province. WFP and IOM are finalizing the first phase and based on the results will submit a proposal to donors for a second phase. This registration will allow UN agencies to identify and track the movement of IDPs.
- Mobilizing resources for WFP's lean season response has been increasingly challenging over the last few years due to the constantly rising numbers of people in need of assistance. Chad being a landlocked country with poor road infrastructure and vast distances, it is critical for WFP to mobilize funding at the beginning of the year due to the lead time required to procure and preposition food commodities before the lean season period begins. WFP's net funding requirement to implement the lean season response in 2022 is USD 72.8 million.

## 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.