



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief December 2021



Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income, and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and alarming levels of hunger. Overall, 1.7 million people are estimated to be food insecure requiring humanitarian assistance during the lean season (June to September 2022), which corresponds to the peak of food insecurity. 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: 561,020 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 - an increase from 169,000 in 2018 - 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 1 January 2022, 6,183 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 184 casualties (case fatality rate is 3 percent).

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.



Income Level: **Lower**

2019 Human Development Index
ranking: **187 out of 189**

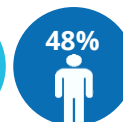
In Numbers

14,773 MT of food assistance distributed

USD 1.95 m cash-based transfers made

USD 166.8 m six-month (February – July 2022) net funding requirements

701,584 people assisted
In December 2021



Operational Updates

- Starting on 5 December, tens of thousands of Cameroonian refugees have fled inter-communal conflicts in north-eastern Cameroon to find refuge in the capital city of N'Djamena and the neighbouring prefectures of Mandelia and Koundoul.
- The current influx of refugees puts additional strain on communities already affected by conflicts and diminishing natural resources. Host communities have limited capacity to receive newcomers, and social cohesion and stability are under pressure.
- In 2021, WFP assisted 2.5 million people and is planning to scale up to reach approximately 3 million in 2022. In 2021, WFP assisted Chadians and refugees with emergency food assistance, and continued scaling up resilience, reaching villages across the Sahel with school feeding, nutrition, and asset creation activities.
- In 2021, UNHAS supported of 10,565 passengers and 105 organisations, serving 21 locations. In addition, the air services contributed to the collective response to COVID-19 challenges, by facilitating the COVID-19 vaccination roll-out for UN staff and refugees through the transportation of 393 kg of vaccine.
- The Cadre Harmonisé of November 2021 estimates that 1.7 million people will be severely food insecure from June to September 2022. These results indicate a third consecutive year of severe food insecurity and the worst lean season of the last 10 years. WFP is aiming to reach 820,000 people during the 2022 lean season.
- WFP and the international community support the government's National Response Plan, which builds upon the results of the November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé. The plan was designed to identify priorities and takes a holistic cross-sectoral approach to the lean season, to improve food security and nutrition, strengthen livelihoods of vulnerable households, and reinforce coordination.

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Main photo: Caption: A Cameroonian refugee receiving vegetable oil.

Credit: WFP/Eloge Mbaihondoum

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2022 Total Requirement (in USD)	2022 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
398.5 m	78.6 m	166.8 m

*Net funding requirement as of January 2022.

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 combination of factors which all contribute to food insecurity in the country, including insecurity and displacement caused by conflicts, increasing inter-communal tension around natural resources, political transition, climate-related droughts and recurrent flooding, price increases, and COVID-19 restrictions.
- This further highlights the importance of strengthened engagement with partners to increase investments in the saving lives – changing lives agenda. WFP encourages multi-year support to long-term initiatives, to create opportunities for communities to thrive and foster social cohesion, while also increasing support to life-saving humanitarian response.
- WFP continues to cooperate with the humanitarian community in Chad, to strengthen joint efforts and build further on each other's comparative advantages to reach people with the right solutions.

Challenges

- With the constantly rising numbers of people in need of assistance over the last few years, limited availability of resources is increasingly posing a challenge. WFP needs timely, flexible, complementary, and unearmarked funding to adapt its activities to a complex and evolving context and better balance its response between humanitarian and resilience assistance.
- WFP already reduced rations by 50 percent for IDPs and refugees in June 2021 onwards due to limited funding available, and only half of the 400,000 internally displaced persons currently receive assistance.
- In addition, Chad being a landlocked country with poor road infrastructure and vast distances, it is critical to mobilize funding at the beginning of the year due to the lead time required to procure and preposition food commodities before the rainy season begins in June, when access to sites becomes limited.

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.