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, Nigerians in the province of Lac and recent influx of Cameroonians in the capital and environs. 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 4 February 2022, 7,211 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 190 casualties (case fatality rate is 2.6 percent).

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.

Operational Updates

- In 2022, WFP plans to assist 3 million people in a context of growing food insecurity, poverty, conflict, climate stressors and the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP will seek to enhance the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, prioritizing emergency assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and local communities during the lean season, while also providing long-term resilience solutions to address structural food insecurity. In 2021, WFP reached 2.3 million people across all activities.

- In January 2022, WFP assisted 855,000 people with 4,800 metric tons of food and USD 845,000 in cash-based transfers.

- Chad is experiencing a continued influx of refugees due to instability and conflict in neighbouring countries. Chad hosts the largest number of refugees in West Africa, with a total of 561,000 refugees, in addition to 406,000 internally displaced persons whose number has doubled since mid-2020.

- The latest wave of refugees arrived from Cameroon, fleeing intercommunal conflicts along the North-Eastern border. WFP provided unconditional food assistance within 72 hours of their arrival. In January, WFP assisted approximately 40,000 Cameroonian refugees with half rations for thirty days. In addition, WFP assisted 2,100 new Sudanese refugees who arrived in Ouaddai province following intercommunal conflicts in Sudan. WFP provided in-kind food assistance with half ration for 15 days.

- In January, a study visit was organised between government representatives from Chad's Unified Social Registry (USR) and the social protection secretariat in Kenya. Within the framework of South-South cooperation, the visit took place as a follow-up to an online exchange between government representatives from Chad, Kenya, Brazil, the Republic of Congo, and Burkina Faso. The objective of the study visit was to obtain a deeper understanding of the functioning of the social registry in Kenya with a view to strengthening social protection in Chad. Following this study, WFP will be supporting the Government to strengthen the social registry in Chad.
**WFP Country Strategy**

### Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Result</th>
<th>2022 Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>2022 Available Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</td>
<td>398.5 m</td>
<td>78.6 m</td>
<td>166.8 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Net funding requirement as of February 2022.

### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food
#### Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet both 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 Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition
#### StrategicOutcome 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 3: Resilience building
#### 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 PLW/G; cash transfers to PLW/G 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.

### Lean Season 2022

- **According to the November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, 1.7 million people will be acutely food insecure (phase 3 and above) during the next lean season.**
- **As the March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé figures are expected to increase, the country will experience the worst lean season in 10 years.**
- **In response, WFP plans to provide life-saving food assistance to 820,000 vulnerable Chadians across seven provinces in 2022.**
- **However, as of January WFP has received limited funding and pledges for the lean season.**
- **To reach people in need, the timely confirmation of funds is essential as it enables WFP to procure and preposition commodities before the rainy season begins in June and thus roads become impassable.**

- **A total of 61,500 children aged 6-23 months and 41,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls among the food insecure households will receive nutrition assistance as part of WFP’s targeted lean season response.**

**Challenges**

- **WFP’s cash-based transfer (CBT) programme will face funding shortfalls starting in March 2022, mostly affecting refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and Sudan.**
- **Overall, due to the limited availability of funds, WFP continues to assist only half of the IDPs.**
- **In addition, WFP has been assisting IDPs and refugees with half of the daily ration since July 2021.**

### Donors

Donors to WFP Chad in 2021-2022 include Australia, Canada, the Government of Chad, the Czech Republic, the European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and United States of America. Additional support was provided by UN CERF, UN Peacebuilding Fund, Education Cannot Wait, and private donors.