



World Food Programme

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# WFP Chad Country Brief February 2022



## 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: 569,592 people (as of February 2022), 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 24 March 2022, 7,288 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 190 casualties (case fatality rate is 2.6 percent). So far, 152,238 people have been fully vaccinated.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.



Population: **17.1 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **10% national prevalence**

## In Numbers

**3,588 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 1.9 million** cash-based transfers made

**USD 134.2 m** six months (March – August 2022) net funding requirements

**941,458 people assisted**  
In February 2022



## Operational Updates

- The Government of Chad and humanitarian partners launched Chad's 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which seeks nearly USD 511 million to help 3.9 million people including internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, and vulnerable host communities. The plan prioritizes food security, nutrition, health emergencies, and climate change. For food security, 4.1 million people are in need and 3.3 million of them will be targeted by the humanitarian community. For nutrition, the plan identified 3.7 million people in need, of which 1.8 million will be targeted. The Cameroon Refugee Response Plan was also introduced simultaneously addressing the humanitarian and protection needs of about 60,000 new Cameroonian refugees and host communities. In total, the plan requires USD 95 million. WFP will target over 2 million beneficiaries in 2022 across all activities.
- On 13-15 February, [WFP Executive Director David Beasley visited Chad](#) underlining the increasing food insecurity and displacement in Chad and the rest of the Sahel region. He visited the Lac province where the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) almost doubled to 406,573 in 1.5 years. He emphasized the importance of supporting the Sahel region with food assistance and resilience activities to prevent risks of migration, starvation, and destabilization.
- WFP assisted 39,400 new Cameroonian refugees in the province of Chari Baguirmi. A tripartite agreement was established between WFP, UNHCR and NGO ALIMA for the implementation of malnutrition prevention activities in the Guilmei camp. WFP intends to combine its general food distribution with its nutrition activities for the next distribution cycle for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls across the sites. The number of new Cameroonian refugees assisted may vary in the future as UNHCR continues to register and relocate refugees.

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

**Main photo: Caption:** WFP Executive Director David Beasley plants a moringa tree in a school garden in Matafo, Lake Province.

**Credit:** WFP/Evelyn Fey

## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2022 Total Requirement (in USD)	2022 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
274.8 m	133.5 m	134.2 m

\*Net funding requirement as of 22 February 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.

- In the East of Chad, WFP provided both in-kind and cash-based assistance to about 188,000 Sudanese refugees. Chad hosts in total 570,000 refugees, of which over 386,000 are Sudanese. The number continues to increase due to intercommunal clashes in Darfur. WFP continues to assist both new and protracted refugees with general food distributions as well as long-term livelihood support. This includes financing them to create and rehabilitate assets that help them to produce crops and vegetables. WFP aims to expand its resilience programme incorporating humanitarian-development-peace approach to its assistance to the least-vulnerable refugees and food insecure Chadians.
- In the South, WFP assisted about 22,800 new refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) with cash and voucher distributions. Chad has been receiving new refugees from CAR due to continued political tensions in the country. New displacements were recorded in the South of Chad including about 1,000 new CAR refugees in the department in the Logone Oriental province. WFP plans to assist them during the March distribution cycle.

## Assessments

- WFP supported the Government in conducting the 2022 February national food security assessment. The results will be used to conduct the March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, which will project the final number of severely food insecure Chadians during the lean season (June-August). WFP will finalize its lean season response plan once the CH results become available in March.

## Challenges

- WFP's cash-based transfer (CBT) programme will experience funding shortfalls starting in March. This modality of assistance continues to face limited funding affecting mostly refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in the South, and from Sudan in the East. Due to limited funding for CBT, WFP has not been able to provide CBT assistance to CAR returnees since 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.