



WFP Chad Country Brief March 2022

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, 2.1 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: 574,543 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 381,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) around Lake Chad and 102,000 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 19 April 2022, 7,396 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 193 casualties (case fatality rate is 2.6 percent). So far, 2,038,603 people have been fully vaccinated, representing 12.78 percent of the population.

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**

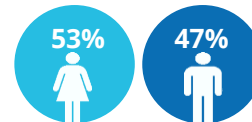
In Numbers

2,783 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 2.1 million cash-based transfers made

USD 170.5 m six-month (April – September 2022) net funding requirements

803,048 people assisted
In March 2022



Operational Updates

- Twice a year, WFP assists Chad's Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP) to produce the Cadre Harmonisé to analyze the country's food security situation. The March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé analysis projected that a total of 2.1 million Chadians will be severely food insecure (phase 3 and above) during the lean season when food becomes scarce and expensive, especially in the Sahelian belt region. Of the total, 2 million people are projected to be in crisis (phase 3) and over 101,000 in emergency (phase 4).
- Based on the results of the March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé, as part of its lean season response, WFP plans to assist over 1.06 million Chadians across nine provinces in the Sahelian belt (Barh el Gazal, Batha, Guera, Hajer Lamis, Kanem, Lac, Ouaddai, Salamat, and Wadi Fira) with a full ration of food for 120 days from June to September. This represents half of the number of Chadians identified as vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season period.
- In addition, WFP integrates the malnutrition prevention activity into the lean season response to ensure that children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWGs) do not become malnourished during this difficult period of the year. WFP aims to assist about 79,000 children aged 6-23 months and 53,000 PLWGs with nutritional supplements along with general food distribution.
- The 2022 lean season response will require about USD 99.5 million (activity 2 food assistance and activity 4 prevention of malnutrition) to provide 50,150 metric tons of food and USD 14.4 million in cash-based transfers. Meanwhile, only USD 14.5 million in resources have been confirmed or in high probability forecasts, and WFP still requires USD 85 million to implement the response. With the current funding level, WFP may have to resort to non-recommended prioritization. This includes a reprioritization of the number of provinces, assisting only the three most severe food insecure out of nine identified, reducing the number of beneficiaries by 70 percent and cutting rations by half.

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Main photo: Caption: General food distribution to internally displaced families in Bol, Lake Province.

Credit: WFP/Amadou Baraze

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2022 Total Requirement (in USD)	2022 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
271 m	142.7 m	170.5 m

*Net funding requirement as of 20 April 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.

Research

- WFP recently published a study entitled '[Perceptions and impact of food and cash transfer distribution on households and markets during the lean season in Chad](#)'. According to the study, there was no major impact on market prices of commodities as a result of WFP's food and cash/voucher distributions during the lean season in 2021. Beneficiaries expressed that WFP's assistance allowed them to consume food; however, they prefer receiving more support for agricultural activities to cope with increasing prices. While they are satisfied with WFP's assistance, they expressed their dissatisfaction with the reduced ration. Due to limited resources, WFP has been distributing food and cash/voucher ration that meets only 50 percent of the kilocalorie needs to maximize the coverage of food insecure people during the lean season.

Challenges

- The conflict in Ukraine risks increasing food security around the world. Globally, WFP is expecting an increase in prices of regular commodities due to the disruption in supply chains, the rising cost of transportation, and rising energy costs. WFP's operation in Chad relies on Ukrainian-sourced pulses as the availability of pulses on the local market is limited. For decades, Ukraine has been WFP's largest supplier of pulses, specifically yellow split peas. The percentage of pulses WFP purchased from Ukraine in 2021 and 2020 represented 38 percent and 28 percent respectively. Since the outbreak of the conflict, WFP has been looking for alternative ways to purchase pulses to distribute to beneficiaries.
- WFP continues to face challenges with the earmarking of contributions for a specific modality or geographical area, which results in restrictions in the use of funds. WFP encourages flexible, multi-year, and unearmarked funding, to adapt activities and modalities to the complex and evolving context and better balance its response to reach those most in need.

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.