



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief September 2022



Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income, and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and alarming levels of hunger. Over 2.1 million people were estimated to be food insecure requiring humanitarian assistance during the lean season (June to September 2022), which corresponds to the peak of food insecurity in the year. Chad ranks very low in the 2022 Global Hunger Index (117 of 121 countries) and the 2021/2022 Gender Equality Index (190 of 191 countries) and ranks high in the Fragile State Index (9 of 179 countries, 2022 Fragile State Index). The country is also among the world's most vulnerable to climate change and suffers from rapid desertification and environmental degradation, ranking last out of 182 countries in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index.

Chad is affected by internal and external population movements driven by insecurity in the region. It hosts the largest refugee population in the Sahel: 574,833 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 381,290 internally displaced persons (IDPs) around Lake Chad and 101,550 Chadian returnees from Lake Chad Basin and the Central African Republic. The presence and critical needs of these populations puts extra pressure on Chad's already limited resources.

As of 03 October 2022, 7,580 COVID-19 cases were reported in Chad, including 193 casualties (case fatality rate is 2.5 percent). Meanwhile, 3.9 million doses were administered, and 3.6 million people (21 percent of the population) were fully vaccinated.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.



Population: **17.1 million**

Human Development Index ranking: **190 out of 191 (2021 data)**

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **10 percent national prevalence**

In Numbers

5,060 mt of food distributed

USD 1,407,340¹ cash-based transfers made

USD 171.4 million needed from November 2022 – April 2023 in net funding requirements

630,024² people assisted



Operational Updates

- WFP food assistance for Sudanese refugees in the East and Central African Republic (CAR) refugees in the South is at risk. Without additional funds, food assistance will come to a complete halt to these two refugee groups in December 2022, which make up 90 percent of the nearly 575,000 refugees in Chad. This would directly affect the food security, nutrition, and protection needs of vulnerable populations, increasing negative coping mechanisms exponentially. WFP has alerted the government, UNHCR, and donors of the impending shortfall and urgent need for funding. As of October 2022, WFP requires USD 102.5 million for the next six months (November 2022 – April 2023) for its entire crisis response.
- As of October 2022, over 1 million people continue to be affected by the floods in 18 out of Chad's 23 provinces, with over 465,000 hectares of cropland destroyed. By the end of September 2022, WFP had provided assistance to 30,400 people in N'Djamena, Sila and Logone Occidental, distributing USD 209,230 in cash, as well as High Energy Biscuits.
- WFP aims to scale up its flood response with a plan to reach 300,000 people in flood-affected areas across Chad for three months for a total budget of USD 14.3 million for which USD 2 million has been received this far. WFP continues to update and adapt its Concept of Operations as the situation evolves.
- The State of Emergency is still in place in Chad, where 2.1 million people were severely food insecure during this year's lean season. While WFP had initially planned to reach 1.06 million with full rations, it was only able to target 937,000 people for the lean season assistance with half rations, due to limited funding. Distributions are being finalized. WFP also trained cooperating partners, traders, and financial service providers on how to organise distributions, and on key themes including Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA), gender, fraud and corruption.

¹ This is based on estimated data.

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Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2022 Total Requirement (in USD)	2022 Available Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
364.4m	218.3m	171.4m

*Net funding requirement as of October 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.

Assessment and Monitoring

- WFP conducted a mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring survey to assess the baseline food security situation of the households targeted for flood assistance in Ndjamena. Online data collection took place in August 2022 and the preliminary results show that:
 - 61 percent of households surveyed had acceptable food consumption scores at baseline.
 - 26 percent of households had borderline food consumption scores.
 - 14 percent of households had poor food consumption scores.
 - Male-headed households had higher acceptable food consumption scores than female-headed households (62 percent vs 55 percent respectively);
 - and small households had higher acceptable food consumption scores than large and medium ones (71 percent, 61 percent, and 60 percent respectively).

Challenges

- In Chad, food and nutritional needs are escalating as the country faces increasing challenges to food security, including increases in food and fuel prices, devastating climate events, and instability. WFP calls for flexible, multi-year, and unearmarked funding adapt its activities and modalities to the evolving humanitarian context and support people to cope with crises and become food secure.

Donors to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2021 - 2022

Australia, Canada, the Government of Chad, the Czech Republic, the European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Private Sector, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and United States of America, UN CERF, UN funds other than CERF, UN Peacebuilding Fund

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Main photo caption/credit: A Sudanese refugee family sitting in a camp assisted by WFP in Quaddai province (Eastern Chad) / Amadou Baraze