



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief February 2023



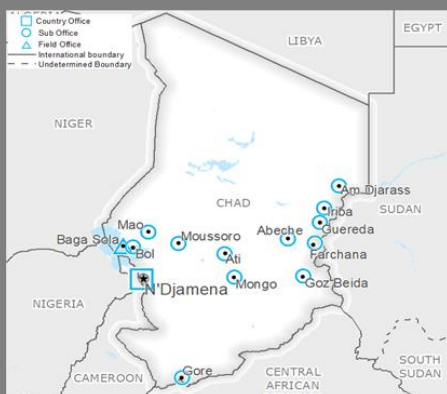
Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income, and landlocked country, with chronic food insecurity and alarming hunger levels. In 2023, nearly 1.9 million people will be severely food insecure during the lean season (June – August), marking the 4th consecutive year of high severe food insecurity. This corresponds to the time of the year when food insecurity sharply rises and humanitarian assistance is critical to meeting food and nutrition needs. In 2022, people in Chad also experienced heavy rains and flooding, which devastated livelihoods and displaced many, affecting 1.3 million people and signalling the worst floods the country had seen in 30 years.

Chad ranks very low in the 2022 Global Hunger Index (117 out of 121 countries), and the 2021/2022 Gender Inequality Index (190 out of 191 countries), and ranks high in the 2022 Fragile State Index (9 out of 179 countries). 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 2020 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index on climate change vulnerability.

Chad is affected by internal and external population movements driven by insecurity in the region. It hosts the largest refugee population in the Sahel: 583,356 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South, and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 381,289 internally displaced persons (IDPs) around Lake Chad and 101,551 Chadian returnees from Lake Chad Basin and the Central African Republic. These populations' presence and critical needs put extra pressure on Chad's already limited resources.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.



Population: **17.4 million (2022)**

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

Income Level: **Lower**

Global Acute Malnutrition: **8.6 percent national prevalence (2022)**

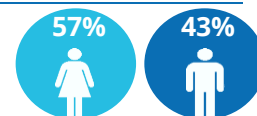
In Numbers

5,672 mt of food delivered

USD 4.5 million cash-based transfers made

USD 163.8 million needed from March-August 2023 in net funding requirements for all activities

652,148¹ people assisted



Operational Updates

- In 2023, WFP aims to reach 4 million people, of which 2.2 million people under its crisis response. Due to long-standing funding constraints, WFP currently only plans to assist 455,600 out of the 583,356 refugees, and 260,000 out of the 381,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Chad in 2023, providing full food rations for 12 months. In March, WFP plans to assist only 184,663 refugees, with further cuts in April, before a complete break in assistance to refugees and IDPs in May if no additional funding is received.
- The lack of available resources to support crisis-affected people had led WFP to discontinue resilience-building activities in the East and South of Chad since 2021. This continues to be the case. These interventions support and build livelihoods and self-reliance among vulnerable communities, shifting the focus away from dependence on humanitarian assistance. Resilience interventions use climate-smart technologies and water-conserving assets, such as dikes, which typically have a return on investment of three years or less as they support sustainable agricultural production.
- The floods in Chad have affected over 1.3 million people in 19 out of Chad's 23 provinces. The situation in the Lac Province remains concerning with 168,000 people displaced, as flood waters continued to make it difficult for people to return to their fields for the planting season.
- By 21 February, WFP had reached 205,089 flood-affected people in 13 provinces with food assistance, including 500 mt of food comprised of 13.5 mt of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs), 22,300 hot meals, and USD 2.3 million in cash-based transfers (CBT). The flood response package continued to include cash and in-kind assistance with the provision of preventive nutritious foods.
- WFP is currently preparing a second round of CBT assistance to 82,230 of the most vulnerable flood-affected people in the capital and surrounding areas, in coordination with national authorities.

¹ The is based on estimated data.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement for next 12 months (in USD)	Available Contributions (in USD)	Net Funding Requirements (in USD) for next six months *
390.7m	161.3m	163.8m

*Net funding requirement as of February 2023.

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.

School Feeding National Strategy

- A few days ahead of the Africa Day for School Feeding on the 1st of March, government ministries in Chad participated in a roundtable discussion on the use of national consultations and assessments to strengthen national school feeding plans, commitments, and targets. The Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Education presented recent commitments through the ongoing national Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) consultation process that helped shape a multi-sectoral dialogue with education, agriculture, health, water, hygiene, sanitation, gender, and social protection ministries. This was done with a view to actively engaging the ministries in defining the process and content that will guide the new school feeding strategy in Chad. This will inform WFP's school feeding programme, which is designed to address educational needs in Chad, as only 57 percent of primary school-aged children were in the schooling system in 2022 (UNICEF, 2022 HAC).

Country Strategic Plan

- The budget revision for WFP Chad's country strategic plan (CSP)'s extension is in process; and the development of a next-generation CSP for 2024-2028 is ongoing, with WFP including key stakeholders in the consultative process.

Assessment and Monitoring

- WFP launched its annual pre-survey activities for the Market Functionality Index (MFI) and the National Food Security Survey (ENSA).
- WFP's monitoring results in 2023 revealed that 100 percent of beneficiaries who received WFP's general food distributions and malnutrition prevention interventions reported that the delivery of WFP assistance was dignified.

Donors to WFP's Country Strategic Plan for 2022 - 2023:

Canada, Chad, European Commission, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Multilateral Flexible Funding, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, Republic of Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Kingdom, UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF), UN Peacebuilding Fund, USA.

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Main photo caption/credit: Vegetable harvest in a community garden in the province of Guera, WFP Chad/ Amadou Baraze.