



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



WFP Chad Country Brief March 2023

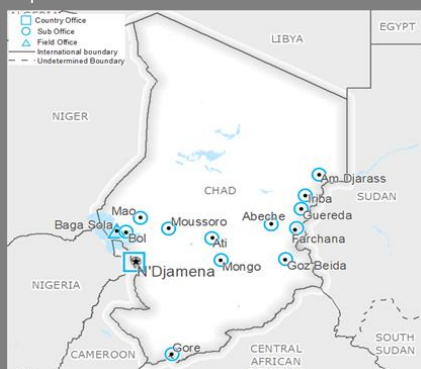
Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income, and landlocked country, with chronic food insecurity and alarming hunger levels. In 2023, some 1.9 million people will be severely food insecure during the lean season (June – August), marking the fourth 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: 708,489 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South, and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 255,054 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. Moreover, following clashes in Sudan on April 15th, thousands of arrivals from Sudan have sought refuge in Chad.

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



807,764 people assisted
in March 2023

4,345 mt of food distributed

USD 6.7 million cash-based transfers made

USD 170 million six-month (April-September 2023) net funding requirements

Operational Updates

- The March 2023 Cadre Harmonisé analysis projected that **1.9 million people across 17 departments in Chad will be severely food insecure during this year's lean season** between June and August. WFP provided technical and financial support for the data collection of the National Food Security Survey, which forms the basis of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis.
- Moreover, WFP co-led the analysis of the harmonized framework and the drafting of the response plan, with FAO and the government's Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP).
- Currently, WFP only has **17 percent of funds for the lean season response** and will reach 200,000 people in the prioritised provinces of the Lac, Bahr el Gazel, and Kanem. Those who will be assisted make up 20 percent of the 1 million WFP planned to reach, despite the fact that all 1 million need food assistance. The Government of Chad needs more support to actualise its response plan.
- In March, preparations were underway for **WFP's last round of assistance for some 80,000 flood-affected people via cash-based transfers**. WFP identified the most vulnerable people within the capital and surrounding areas, in coordination with national authorities.
- WFP developed a new recipe for infant flours based on local food availability. Moreover, for the first time, WFP delivered provisions for the prevention of malnutrition to 11 social centres in areas around where it supports infant flour production. This was to support children who are vulnerable to malnutrition.
- As part of WFP's bilateral service provision, approximately 2,000,000 mosquito nets were distributed for the Government of Chad's anti-malaria campaign, in partnership with UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Programme to Support Malaria Control (PALAT).

Photo Caption: A schoolgirl from Bol (in the Lake region) eating a WFP meal at her school.

WFP Chad/ Eloge Mbaihondoum

Contact: Ingela Christiansson (ingela.christiansson@wfp.org)

Country Director: Pierre Honnorat (pierre.honnorat@wfp.org)

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/chad

Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2023)	
Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Received (US\$)
1,367.6 million	768 million
2023 Requirements (US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$) (April – September 2023)
275.2 million	170 million

*WFP's budget revision is ongoing, and needs are being updated.

**The six-month net funding requirements also include additional needs handled through the pipeline and implementation plan.

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 PBW/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 PBW/Gs; cash transfers to PBW/Gs 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 PBW/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 carried out monitoring of its malnutrition treatment activity for mothers and children in Guereda, in Chad's Wadi Fira province, and results showed that:
 - The activity was well implemented, in particular, the health centres rigorously respected the measuring and reporting of indicators of malnutrition.
 - Mothers were briefed on how to use nutritional products at home. In all the health centres visited, the communities knew at least two causes and two visible signs of malnutrition.

School Feeding

- WFP supported Chad's Ministry of Education in the organisation of the African Day of School Feeding on the 1st of March.
- The event followed a roundtable discussion between government ministries on the use of national consultations and assessments to strengthen national school feeding plans, commitments, and targets; with a view to defining the process and content that will guide the new school feeding strategy.

Country Strategic Plan

- WFP began developing recommendations for its next-generation country strategic plan (CSP) 2024-2028, based on lessons learned from an evaluation of its current CSP and provincial workshops held with key stakeholders.
- WFP budget revision was under finalisation, and will be included under the current CSP, which is extended until February 2024.

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

Canada, Chad, the 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, the United States of America.