



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Chad Country Brief March 2021



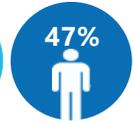
In Numbers

2,680 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.6 m cash-based transfers made

USD 81.5 m six months (April – September 2021) net funding requirements

377,034 people assisted in March 2021



Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income, and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and alarming levels of hunger. During the peak of food insecurity (lean season), 1.78 million people are estimated to be food insecure requiring humanitarian assistance from June to September 2021. Chad ranks very low in the Global Hunger Index (107 of 107 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: 492,000 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 336,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) around Lake Chad and 100,000 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 28 February, 4,603 cases of COVID-19 had been reported in Chad, including 166 casualties (case fatality rate is 3.6 percent) and 4,233 recovered cases.

WFP has been present in Chad since 1969.



Population: 16.4 million

2019 Human Development Index: 187 out of 189

Income Level: Lower

Malnutrition: 10% of national prevalence

Operational Updates

- Following the results of the March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé (food security assessment), WFP is preparing for the lean season response. Between June and August, based on the needs assessment, WFP aims to assist 690,000 food insecure Chadians across six provinces in the Sahelian belt (Barh el Gazal, Batha, Guera, Kanem, Lac, and Wadi Fira) with a full ration of food for 90 days. However, with funding to date, WFP can only assist 535,000 food insecure Chadians with a half ration of food for 90 days. According to the Cadre Harmonisé, a total of 1.78 million Chadians will be 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, 1,613,220 people are projected to be in crisis (phase 3) and 165,410 in emergency (phase 4). Compared to 2020, the total number of food insecure Chadians increased by 760,000.
- As part of the lean season response, WFP aims to assist 52,000 children aged 6-23 months and 34,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) with nutritional supplements to prevent malnutrition across the six provinces. However, with the funding mobilized to date, WFP can only assist 27,600 children and PLWGs for three months. The nutrition situation is worrisome in most of the provinces in the Sahel and Sahara zones. According to the SMART (nutrition survey) done in November-December 2020, the national prevalence rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is 10 percent, which is the emergency threshold for malnutrition set by the World Health Organization (WHO). When GAM reaches 10 percent or higher, the nutrition situation is considered severe and actions need to be taken to prevent wasting, overweight, and stunting in children aged 6-59 months.
- On 25 March, [Breaking Barriers for Girls' Education](#), a two-year project was launched in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA. The joint project aims to strengthen education for 36,000 girls and adolescents through an integrated approach across 78 schools in Logone Orientale and Lac provinces. WFP provides school meals while UNICEF delivers activities related to education, nutrition, clean water, and hygiene and UNFPA ensures girls have access to reproductive health and gender-based violence prevention services.

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Main photo
Caption: Internally displaced children in Lake Chad
Credit: WFP/Maria Gallar

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
271 m	36.7 m	81.5 m

*Net funding requirement as of 8 April 2021.

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 and 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 other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community.
 - Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.

- WFP provided [a 10-day training on drone mapping and photogrammetry](#) to Chadian students and humanitarian actors. The training will enable them to produce timely and accurate disaster impact assessment and response.
- WFP is preparing for a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise for the first quarter (January to March) of year 2021 with a focus on the assistance to the crisis affected people and resilience activities. PDM is a monitoring exercise that measures outcomes of projects on beneficiaries.

Challenges

- For the lean season response, the funding requirement is USD 50 million; however, there is a funding deficit of USD 37 million. With the funding available to date, WFP may be forced to assist 155,000 fewer food insecure Chadians out of 690,000 and at half ration rather than full ration.
- For malnutrition prevention assistance during the lean season, WFP risks leaving out 59,000 children and PLWGs out of 86,000 in need, due to funding constraints. The funding requirement is USD 3.7 million, and the funding gap is USD 2.5 million.
- WFP faces funding constraints for assistance to the crisis affected people. Due to a significant increase in the number of internally displaced people in the Lac region since last year (from 169,000 to 401,511), WFP plans to expand its emergency response in 2021. Moreover, the number of CAR and Sudanese refugees has also increased in the South and in the East. WFP continues to assist the new refugees.
- Despite ongoing resource mobilization efforts, major funding constraints remain for cash-based assistance. For this modality, requirements are valued at USD 7.6 million for the next six months (April – September). WFP has stopped assisting returnees from CAR. The East provinces and CAR refugees are covered until June and the Lac province is covered until July.

Donors

The top five donors to WFP Chad CSP 2019-2023 include the Government of Chad (World Bank), European Commission, Germany, UK, and USA. Additional support has been provided by UN CERF, UNICEF/Education Cannot Wait, and the Peacebuilding Fund.