



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

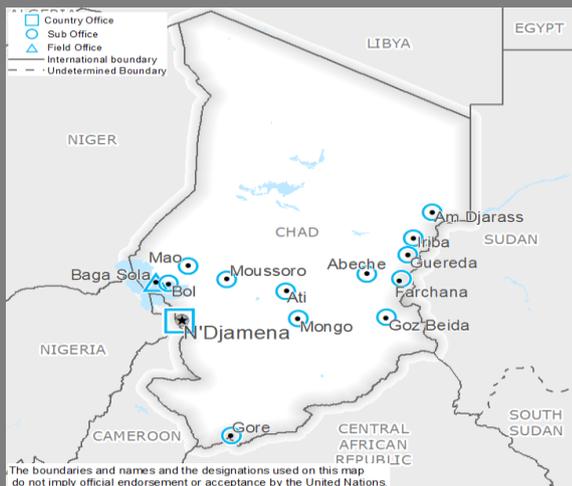
WFP Chad Country Brief July 2020



Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and alarming levels of hunger. In 2019, 66.2 percent of the population were estimated to be severely food insecure. Chad ranks within the bottom ten of the Global Hunger Index (118 of 119), the Fragile State Index (171 of 178) and the Gender Inequality Index (187 of 189). 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: 437,000 people, including Sudanese in the east, Central Africans in the south and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are 169,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) around Lake Chad and 115,000 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 30 July, 936 cases of COVID-19 were reported in Chad. There were 75 casualties (case fatality rate is 8 percent) and 813 people were cured.



Population: **15.8 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **187 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower**

Malnutrition: **12.3% of national prevalence**

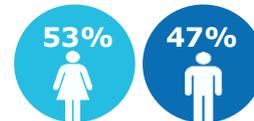
In Numbers

9,430 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 2.9 m cash-based transfers made

USD 28.98 m six months (August 2020 - January 2021) net funding requirements

904,321 people assisted in July 2020



Operational Updates

- In support to the COVID-19 National Response Plan, WFP provides food rations to more than 433,000 people affected by the social and economic effects of the pandemic across eight provinces in the Sahelian belt. The Household Economic Analysis confirmed the negative impact of the COVID-19 health emergency: in 19 departments (as opposed to 9 in March) the population was unable to protect their livelihoods, while three departments were between 0 and 20 percent below the survival threshold (as opposed to 2 in March) and 10 between 20 and 50 percent below the survival threshold (as opposed to 0 in March). The US Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) announced a USD 5 million contribution to the COVID-19 response in Chad.
- Lean season distributions started in July. WFP is assisting 378,000 most vulnerable Chadians until September in five provinces (Bahr el Gazel, Batha, Kanem, Lac, Wadi Fira), while they prepare for the new harvest. Some 28,350 children and 18,900 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) are also receiving nutritional assistance. The lean season response is coordinated with the COVID-19 response to ensure increased coverage.
- WFP also supports the Government in addressing logistical challenges derived from the COVID-19 pandemic. Mobile storage units (MSUs) with capacity for 80 to 100 beds, will be used to unlog provincial hospitals in case of an upsurge in the number of cases. In July, [WFP installed an MSU at the airport in N'Djamena](#). This structure is used to avoid long waiting lines and to screen passengers before entering the terminal.
- The [US BHA contributed 50 mt of high-energy biscuits](#), out of which the first 5 mt were airlifted from the UN's Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai. With high-energy biscuits, WFP assists people affected by sudden emergencies, before they are able to cook for themselves and in the absence of any structures through which they can access nutritious food.
- WFP Chad published a story on [the impact of climate change and conflict on transhumance](#) across the Chad-Niger border.

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Main photo

Credit: Insecurity continues to drive internal displacement in Lake Chad.

Caption: WFP/Rolande Pagou

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

2020 Total Requirement (in USD)	2020 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
278.8m	104.2 m	28.98 m

*Six-months Net Funding Requirements as of 28 July 2020.

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.

- Around Lake Chad, the violence of Boko Haram continues to drive population movements. In July, close to 3,000 people were displaced in the departments of Kaya and Fouli. WFP provides emergency food assistance to internally displaced people.
- Inter-communal clashes in West Darfur on 18 and 19 July led to a new influx of refugees into Chad. According to UNHCR's first assessments, around 1,000-1,500 refugees have settled in the department of Assongah, in the villages of Borota, Gofota, Katarfa and Goungour, nearby the Sudanese border. The registration process for these new refugees started on 30 July and they will be transported to the camp of Moura. WFP is prepositioning food in this site for 1,500 people and will carry out emergency food distributions in August.
- WFP completed the distribution of 4.4 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets (MILDA) across eight provinces in the South of Chad. Delivery operations will resume after the rainy season and will last until mid-2021. WFP distributes mosquito nets on behalf of UNDP and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

Challenges

- Despite efforts, major funding constraints to deliver cash-based assistance to crisis-affected populations remain. A lack of resources is anticipated from September onwards for Sudanese refugees, CAR returnees and CAR refugees. Without additional resources for cash-based transfers, WFP Chad will have to stop its assistance for refugees and returnees from CAR and Sudanese refugees in the camps of Djabal, Goz Amir, Kerfi and Bredjing.

Donors

Donors to WFP Chad in 2020 include Canada, the Government of Chad, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA. Additional support has been provided by UN CERF and UNICEF.