



In Chad, the number of people projected to be in **acute food insecurity has increased by nearly 70 percent in two years** – from 1.2 million to 2.1 million. In June–August, food stocks from the previous harvest are generally depleted, food prices peak and income-generating opportunities become limited. Strengthening vulnerable households' livelihoods will allow them to **rapidly produce food to better withstand the lean season**.



TO ASSIST
1.26 million people



FAO REQUIRES
USD 123.4 million



JANUARY–DECEMBER
2022

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

USD 230

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With a cash transfer of USD 100 alongside agricultural inputs (cash+), a household can cultivate 2 ha of land to produce an estimated 1.2 tonnes of cereals, worth USD 524 on the local market, and buy food to consume while crops are growing.

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Enable a family of 6 to produce staple food for a year, while covering food needs before the harvest

USD 50

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With a vegetable seed kit, a household can cultivate up to 400 m² of various types of vegetables ready for consumption in 12–16 weeks, worth around USD 278 on the local market.

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Allow quick access to nutritious food and generate income

USD 0.30

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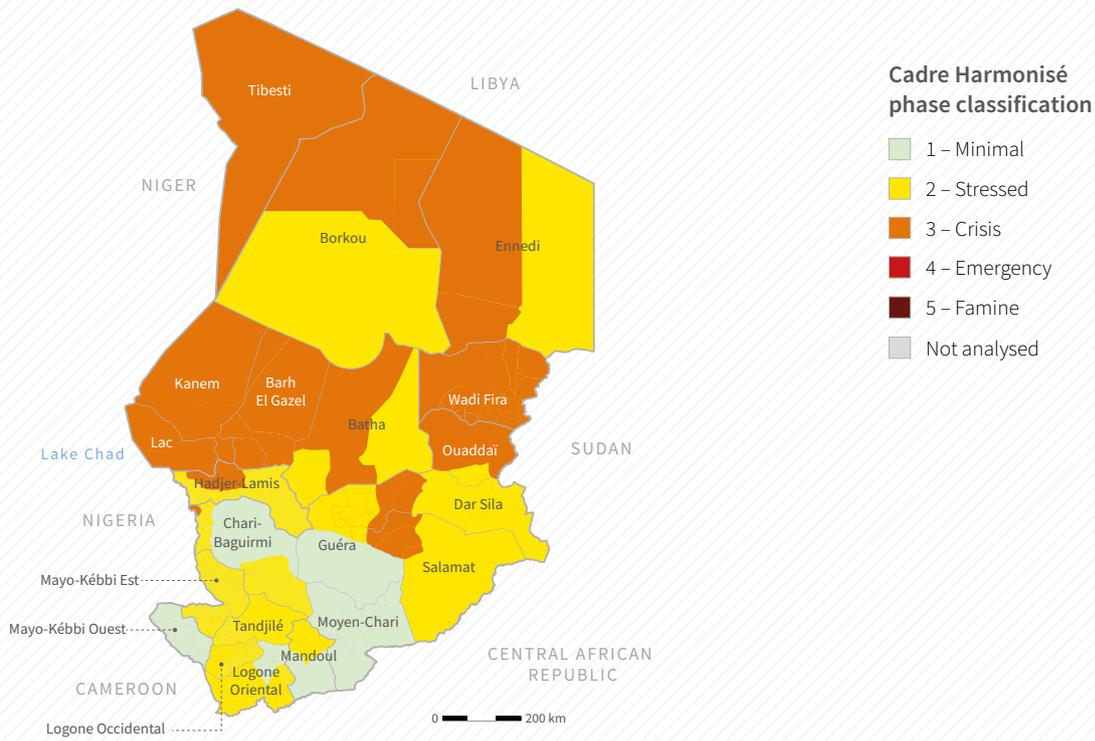
Vaccinating one sheep/goat protects a vital food asset that would cost about USD 50 to replace if the animal died. A healthy milking goat provides a family with around half a litre of milk daily.

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Keep a productive animal alive and feeding families, especially milk for children

Projected acute food insecurity situation (June–August 2022)



Source: Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), Regional Training Centre for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology and their Applications (AGRHYMET). 2022. *Les résultats de la consolidation régionale du Cadre Harmonisé au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest, mars 2022*. N'Djamena, Chad. Cited 1 April 2022. <http://agrhymet.cilss.int/index.php/2022/03/27/les-resultats-de-la-consolidation-regionale-du-cadreharmonise-ch-au-sahel-et-en-afrique-de-louest-mars-2022/>. Map conforms to United Nations Geospatial Chad map, 2014.

Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

In Chad, the levels of food insecurity have considerably worsened over the past two years, increasingly affecting the southern parts of the country. Ongoing conflict, civil insecurity, disputes between farmers and herders, drought, as well as irregular rainfall and floods are some of the main factors affecting people's agricultural livelihoods. Moreover, given the economic slowdown resulting from effects of both the COVID-19 pandemic and insecurity in neighbouring countries, poor households in the Sahelian region are unable to meet basic needs.

In 2022, the decline in agricultural production, the rise in food prices and the effects of COVID-19 on economic activities will continue to push households to resort to negative coping mechanisms. Providing vulnerable people with essential inputs to quickly resume agricultural production is critical before the lean season. For example, during months when food is scarce, vegetable production support provides households with staggered access to food. This not only supplements their diets with much needed nutrients but also provides households with a source of income to cover other needs.

Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security Cluster (FSC) in Chad, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 47 local and international partners, in collaboration with government counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

Drivers of food insecurity

Population displacement

Poor rainfall

Increased food prices

Climate change

Civil insecurity

Conflict

Key facts

Country population: **17.2 million**



2.1 million people projected to be in high acute food insecurity (June–August 2022)



2.1 million children to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2022



+406 500 internally displaced people (October 2021)



USD 14 out of 100 in food security assistance went to support rural livelihoods (2016–2020)

FAO priorities

— Funding required year round

 Month by which funding is required for the implementation of priorities

 Planned implementation timeframe for priority activities

Priorities	Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary (USD)*	Number of beneficiaries (people)	Total cost (USD)	Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation												
					Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Ensure management of water resources	Construction of irrigated perimeters with solar wells and water towers	55.30	691 102	19 110 943													
Improve agricultural production for vulnerable populations	170 kg of rainfed seeds (cowpea, groundnut, maize, millet, rice, sorghum), a hoe and an axe per household 1.1 kg of market gardening seeds (cabbage, cucumber, okra, onion, pepper, tomato) and six tools (hoe, pickaxe, rake, shovel, watering can, wheelbarrow) per household processing and transport equipment	98		33 865 233													
Improve the resilience of beneficiaries through the creation/rehabilitation of agropastoral infrastructures	Construction of 40 ha of irrigated micro-perimeters; 18 pastoral wells; 18 vaccination parks; three pastoral ponds; 120 ha of lowlands; 300 km of cattle corridors and 18 slaughter areas	121	248 195	30 050 767													
Protect herders' livelihoods through livestock restocking, vaccination and provision of feed	Six goats (including one male), 500 kg of feed, four multinutritional blocks, five types of vaccines	99.30	276 842	27 488 222													
Support nutritional units in health center for children suffering from moderate and acute malnutrition and lactating women	Dried meat production: destocking and processing (drying, grinding and packing meals) processing unit: training of women's meat processing association	33.30	37 058	1 235 308													
Enable households to immediately cover basic needs through cash-based transfers	Cash+ activities: providing USD 100/household once a month for ten months, combined with the distribution of agricultural inputs (170 kg of rainfed seeds, a hoe and an axe per household)	38.30	6 540	11 518 714													
Strengthen capacities of national actors to respond to climate shocks	Technical capacity building of implementing partners through trainings on climate-smart agriculture	-	262	130 813													

*The cost per beneficiary for each priority is an average, including a range of activities.

REQUIRED CITATION: FAO. 2022. *Chad: Humanitarian Response Plan 2022*. Rome.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9601en>

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