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 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**.

**What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve**

**USD 230**

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.  

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

**USD 50**

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.  

**Allow quick access to nutritious food and generate income**

**USD 0.30**

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.  

**Keep a productive animal alive and feeding families, especially milk for children**
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.
### FAO priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package</th>
<th>Cost per beneficiary (USD)*</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries (people)</th>
<th>Total cost (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensure management of water resources</td>
<td>Construction of irrigated perimeters with solar wells and water towers</td>
<td>55.30</td>
<td>345 222</td>
<td>19 110 943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve agricultural production for vulnerable populations</td>
<td>170 kg of rainfed seeds (cowpea, groundnut, maize, millet, rice, sorghum), a hoe and an axe per household</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>33 865 233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the resilience of beneficiaries through the creation/rehabilitation of agropastoral infrastructures</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>247 959</td>
<td>30 050 767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect herders’ livelihoods through livestock restocking, vaccination and provision of feed</td>
<td>Six goats (including one male), 500 kg of feed, four multinutritional blocks, five types of vaccines</td>
<td>99.30</td>
<td>276 579</td>
<td>27 488 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support nutritional units in health center for children suffering from moderate and acute malnutrition and lactating women</td>
<td>Dried meat production: destocking and processing (drying, grinding and packing meals)</td>
<td>33.30</td>
<td>37 023</td>
<td>1 235 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable households to immediately cover basic needs through cash-based transfers</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>38.30</td>
<td>6 534</td>
<td>250 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen capacities of national actors to respond to climate shocks</td>
<td>Technical capacity building of implementing partners through trainings on climate-smart agriculture</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>130 813</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month by which funding is required for the implementation of priorities</th>
<th>Planned implementation timeframe for priority activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Feb</td>
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<td>$</td>
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</table>

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