



## WFP Chad Country Brief

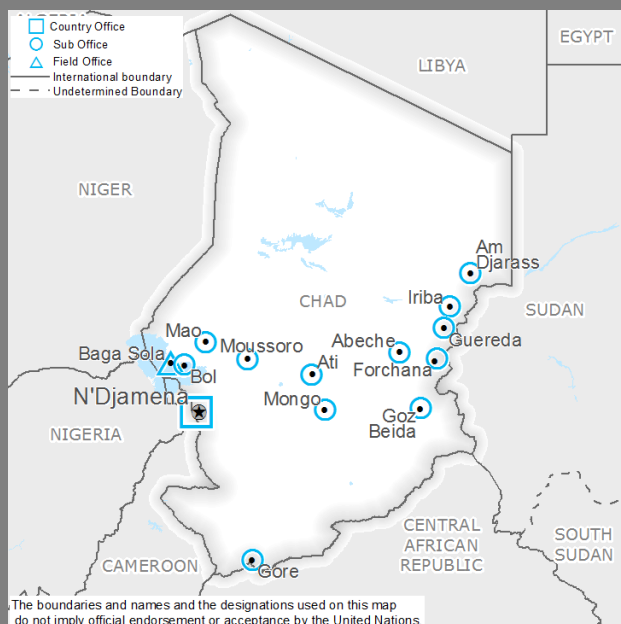
June 2018

### Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity, denoting alarming levels of hunger. The Global Hunger Index for 2017 places Chad second last out of 119 countries. The economy entered recession and GDP fell from almost USD 14 billion in 2014 to less than USD 10 billion in 2016 due to a sharp decrease in oil prices.

Households are dependent on farming and livestock for their livelihoods. Out of its 14.5 million people, 52.5 percent of the rural population lives below the poverty line (World Bank 2011) and only 52 percent of the school-age population is enrolled in school (2008–2012 UNICEF).

Chad hosts over half a million displaced persons in need of assistance: refugees from Sudan, C.A.R. and Nigeria, Chadian returnees from C.A.R. and people displaced by insecurity in the Lake region. To support long-term displaced population, WFP Chad will gradually shift from relief to resilience. WFP has been in Chad since 1968.



Population: **14.04 million**  
(World Bank, 2015)

2016 Human Development Index:  
**186 out of 188**

GDP per capita: **USD 1,990**  
(World Bank, 2016)

Chronic malnutrition: 32.4% of  
national prevalence (SMART 2017)

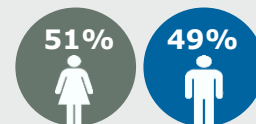
## In Numbers

**6,488 mt** of food assistance distributed

**US\$ 2.7 m** cash-based transfers made

**US\$ 59.8 m** six months (July–December 2018)  
net funding requirements, representing 8.3% of  
total.

**1,083,689 people**  
**assisted**  
in June 2018



### Operational Updates

- **Lean season response:** Food and nutritional assistance is now running in all targeted regions. On the week of 11 June, WFP launched its distributions for vulnerable communities in the regions of Lac, Barh el Gazel and Kanem and carried out a second round of assistance in Wadi Fira, where evidence of aggravating factors required an early response in May. In other two regions of the Sahelian belt – Guéra and Batha – cash-based distributions started later in June, due to security constraints. WFP was able to upgrade its assistance from half rations (in May, pre-lean season response in Wadi Fira) to 70 percent level rations throughout the Sahel. The modality of assistance (in-kind food or cash-based) depends on the availability of commodities in local markets and the capacity to absorb additional demand.

Results of a recent [Emergency Food Security Analysis](#) (EFSA) show that as the peak of the lean season approaches, more people are falling into Crisis (Phase 3) and Emergency (Phase 4) food insecurity compared to March 2018 levels defined by the Cadre Harmonisé: Nearly one million people have little or no access to food in the Sahelian belt. The nutritional situation is of great concern, with higher global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates, as measured by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), compared to 2017 in all regions except for Guéra. GAM prevalences in Barh el Gazel and Kanem exceed maximum levels observed during the 2010–2017 lean season.

WFP continued to race against time to preposition food in regions of eastern Chad, which are unreachable during the rainy season. As of 30 June, around 18.160 mt (91 percent of the net requirements) were already in the east or in transit within the country.

- **Increased advocacy & visibility:** In collaboration with the French Institute and HAPE Collective, WFP organized a [food and music event in N'Djamena](#) on 1 June. Chad was the first country in the region to launch the SahelNOW campaign. The series [Voices of the Sahel](#) is broadcasted on WFP West Africa's online radio station.

Credit: WFP/Nathalie Magnien

Caption: WFP launched its seasonal assistance in all targeted regions in the Sahel. This year, shadow shelters are installed at distribution points.

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
<b>Protracted Relief and Recovery</b>			
PRRO 200713 (Jan 15 – Dec 18)	540.7 m	325 m (60.2%)	40.6 m
<b>Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria</b>			
Regional EMOP 200777 (Jan 15 – Dec 18)**	94.9 m	73.8 m (78%)	13.2 m
<b>Development operation</b>			
DEV 200288 (Jan 12 – Dec 18)	55.3 m	23.8 m (43%)	1.4 m
<b>Special Operation</b>			
201044 – UNHAS (Jan 17 – Dec 18)	29.1 m	21.8 m (75%)	4.6 m

\* July – December 2018

\*\* Chad component of regional operation only.

- **SCOPE (beneficiary identification system):** WFP carried out its first in-kind general food distribution using SCOPE, in Kousserie Tchoukoutalia (Lake Chad), reaching 7,959 internally displaced people. Scope cards contain a barcode with beneficiary information. Once read at the distribution points, they send data to the SCOPE platform, allowing WFP to track participation and to monitor the availability level of commodities in the hands of the cooperating partners.
- **UNHAS' new air routes:** The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) scheduled flights to the northern regions of Borkou, Ennedi Ouest and Tibesti, as road access is extremely hard and distances are considerable. Based on request, special flights to Faya and Fada are already programmed every two weeks. Moreover, UNHAS now flies to Moissala, in the south. This is enabling the humanitarian community to adequately respond to the needs of some 30,000 recently arrived refugees from C.A.R., who have settled in this area.
- **Fighting malaria:** WFP stocked and delivered close to 7 million mosquito nets to 13 regions in Chad, in the frame of UNDP's MILDA project. This initiative kicked-off in October 2016 and ended in June 2018.
- **Strengthening resilience:** WFP concluded a DEVCO-funded food for assets project in Lake Chad. Over the last two years, this initiative has brought together displaced and host communities around works that contribute to their food security and nutrition. WFP currently works on the identification of convergence sites, throughout the Sahel, where there is potential to integrate different activities (school meals, nutrition, food distributions and food for assets) to ensure a long-lasting impact.

## Challenges

- Limited resources have already resulted in ration cuts and in a fewer number of commodities within the food basket, thus affecting dietary diversity. WFP and its partners had to take these steps to extend food availability over time. Refugees in the east and in the south receive reduced rations which vary between 50 and 60 of the recommended kilocalories per day, depending on the resource situation and on their level of vulnerability.
- Insufficient funding affects food distributions and cash-based transfers in the three main humanitarian hotspots. Additionally, WFP has only mobilized 48 percent of the required USD 69 million so far, to assist vulnerable Chadian families during the lean season. All this people are fully dependent on external support and require immediate attention. There is a critical deficit of USD 5 million to sustain cash-based transfers in the Lake and of USD 26 million for Sudanese and C.A.R. refugees.

## Partnerships

- In Chad, all WFP programmes are designed and implemented in close collaboration with the Government and UN agencies to fulfil national goals of eradicating hunger and malnutrition, saving lives and building resilience. To do so, WFP developed a large network of partners that includes 40 international and local NGOs.
- WFP works closely with UNHCR and national authorities for the delivery of emergency food and cash-based assistance to refugees, as well as with FAO and the World Bank to scale up resilience-building activities. An ongoing partnership with the Food Security Cluster strengthens national systems for food security information, analysis and early warning. WFP is also the Chair of the UN SUN Network and the REACH initiative.

## Donors

**Food and nutrition assistance:** Australia, Canada, CERF, China, DFID, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, USA

**UNHAS (Humanitarian aviation):** Belgium, Canada, CERF, European Commission, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Sweden, USA.

**Contact info:** María Gallar  
([maria.gallar@wfp.org](mailto:maria.gallar@wfp.org))

**Country Director:** Mary-Ellen Mc Groarty

**Further information:** [www.wfp.org/Chad](http://www.wfp.org/Chad)