



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Country Name Chad November 2018

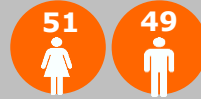
In Numbers

1,619 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 1.8 m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 94 m six months (December 2018-May 2019) net funding requirements.

462,128 m people assisted
in November 2018



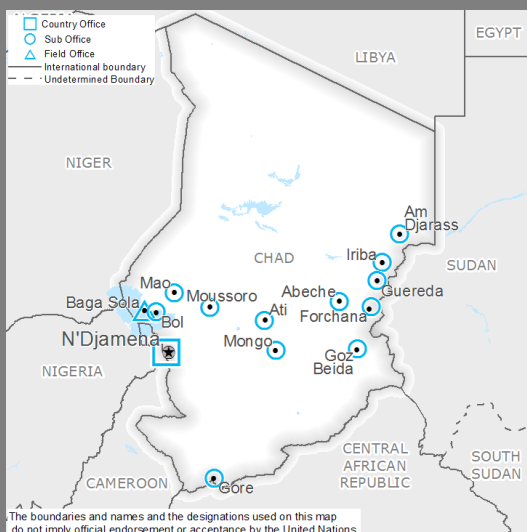
WFP
SAYS
NO to
GENDER
BASED
VIOLENCE

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. International oil price remains key in Chad's economy. Production from new oil fields has been picking up lately and GDP growth is projected to recover slightly in 2019 to 2.6 percent.

Households are dependent on farming and livestock for their livelihoods. Out of its 14.9 million people, 65.5 percent live below the poverty line of USD 3.1 a day (UNDP, 2018). The combined effect of the 2014 drop in oil price and the weak security environment have left the country in deep recession. This is reflected in cuts in public expenditure, low foreign direct investment, and a loss of income caused by the disruption of cross-border trade with Nigeria in livestock.

Chad hosts over six hundred thousand 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 affected populations, including host communities, WFP Chad will gradually integrate crisis response and resilience building interventions.



Population: **14.9 million**
(UNFPA, 2017)

2017 Human Development Index: **186**
out of 189

Income Level: **Lower**

Global Acute Malnutrition: **13.4% of**
national prevalence (SMART)

Operational Updates

- On 29 November, WFP's Executive Board approved the Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023 for Chad. Addressing short-term food and nutrition needs remains a priority. However, WFP adopted a new way of working that supports the transition from purely humanitarian responses to resilience-building for development. By increasing the self-reliance of women and men, WFP will contribute to the peaceful cohabitation of different communities (IDPs, refugees, returnees and local population). The five-year plan also foresees support to national priorities and the development of structural capacities, such as the emergent national social protection system.
- Resilience-building activities are now ongoing in all eight regions in the Sahel. In partnership with 16 implementing partners (3 international and 13 national NGOs), WFP will reach 53,141 vulnerable people (41 percent men and 59 percent women) by the end of the year. In November, targeting was completed using the Household Economy Approach (HEA). This methodology analyses the way people obtain access to what they need to survive and thrive. In the regions of Lac, Batha, Bahr el Gazel, Kanem, Guera, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira (pending finalization in Sila), the exercise was followed by a baseline survey to determine a benchmark for project beneficiaries. The survey was combined with the roll-out of the unified social questionnaire. This will feed into the Government's Single Registry, ultimately contributing to the establishment of a social protection network in Chad.
- WFP is moving towards providing food assistance with commodities tailored to the needs of refugee households. In Southern and South-Eastern Chad, beneficiaries already receive rations adapted to their level of vulnerability. In the East, 7 out of 13 camps have accepted the shift from status-based to vulnerability-based targeting. However, food distributions remain suspended in the remaining camps where this approach was rejected.

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Main photo

Credit: WFP/María Gallar

Caption: Following the lean season response, resilience-building activities are being scaled-up in the Sahel.

WFP Operations

	2018 Total Requirements (in USD)	2018 Allocated Contributions (in USD)**	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Building Resilience, Protecting Livelihoods and Reducing Malnutrition of Refugees, Returnees and other Vulnerable People			
PRRO 200713	163 m	75 m	63 m
Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria			
EMOP 200777*	55 m	26 m	21 m
Support to Primary Education and Enrolment of Girls			
DEV 200288	5.4 m	1 m	5 m
Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Chad			
201044 - UNHAS	15 m	4.8 m	5 m

December 2018 – May 2019
 *Chad component of regional operation only
 ** Allocated contributions as of 9 December 2018

GENDER MARKER

- Between 20 and 23 November, WFP and UNHCR representatives met with the relevant camp authorities in Wadi, Fira and Ennedi Est to hold discussions and address concerns for the vulnerability-based assistance to start in those camps. To ensure that the rationale behind the vulnerability-based targeting and new entitlements is well understood, all humanitarian actors in the regions of Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira and Ouaddai participated to communication-with-communities' activities. Around 100 NGO workers were trained and information sessions in the camps are ongoing.

WFP, UNHCR and the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Reinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR) are exploring transitional measures. To prevent a deterioration in the nutritional status of children in camps where general food distributions remain suspended, protection rations are being considered. Accordingly, a one-off food distribution will be carried out for households where children are targeted under prevention/treatment of malnutrition activities. This will also prevent the consumption/sharing of the specialised nutritious food intended for this vulnerable group by the entire household. In camps that accepted the vulnerability-based targeting, a one-off accompanying kit will be distributed to refugees that will no longer benefit from general food distributions.

Around Lake Chad, WFP will also adjust the rations to the needs of different households. Between 28 and 30 November, WFP met with the regional authorities and NGO partners to explain this change and to agree on the best way to communicate with beneficiaries. Distribution with the adapted rations is planned starting January 2019.

- WFP concluded a four-month operation to treat acute malnutrition in N'Djamena. Following a considerable increase in the number of cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in June and July, WFP launched a programme to ensure a

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) -SAM continuum of care by adding *Unités de Traitement Supplémentaire* (UNS, for treatment of MAM cases) next to the *Unités de Traitement Ambulatoire* (UNA, for treatment of SAM cases). Activities started at 10 nutrition centres in August increasing to 25 by the end of the operation.

Monitoring

- The results of the *Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire* (National Food Security Survey) 2018 indicate that 25.6 percent of households are food insecure, of which are 14.5 percent moderately food insecure and 11.1 percent severely food insecure. The proportion of households suffering from severe food insecurity is significantly higher than last year (11.1 percent compared to 1.9 percent in 2017). The results also show that food insecurity is affecting 3 million people including 2.6 million that are suffering from the moderate form and 519,000 that are suffering from the severe form. As in previous years, the regions most affected by food insecurity are in the Sahelian belt.
- The November 2018 *Cadre Harmonisé* estimates that 189,000 persons are currently in phase 3 (crisis) or beyond. Tibesti and Lac regions appear in a critical situation. Predictions for the next lean season are that around 520,000 will be in phase 3 (crisis) or beyond between June and August 2019. The March 2019 *Cadre Harmonisé* will further inform planning.

Challenges

- Funding constraints:** Insufficient funding is affecting food distributions and cash-based transfers in the three main humanitarian hotspots: the Lake Chad Basin, the East (Sudanese refugees) and the South (C.A.R refugees and returnees).
- Ration cuts:** Limited resources have already resulted in ration cuts and the provision of fewer number of commodities within the food basket. Vulnerability-based targeting is a way of prioritizing the most vulnerable households and extending food assistance over time.

Partnerships

- 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. WFP developed a large network of partners that includes 52 international and local NGOs. 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): Canada, CERF, European Commission, Germany, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Sweden, USA.