



WFP Chad Country Brief

April 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 1,024**
(World Bank, 2012)

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

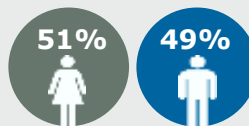
In Numbers

3,125 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 2 m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 83 m six months (May-October 2018) net funding requirements, representing 11.5% of total.

596,075 people assisted
in April 2018



Operational Updates

- **Lean season preparation:** WFP continued to prepare for the lean season response, which will target 700,000 vulnerable people in the Sahelian belt. In the Wadi Fira region, where assistance is set to start on 15 May, WFP pre-positioned 3,108 mt of commodities (1,130 mt received during April) and trained first-line implementers. Partner NGOs concluded the targeting exercise of 186,445 most vulnerable people. These activities will continue during May in the remaining regions, where distributions will kick-off in June.
- **Multi-purpose cash:** Shelter-related assistance was delivered under the United Nations multi-purpose cash programme, led by WFP and jointly implemented with UNFPA, FAO, UNICEF and UNHCR. Some 42,028 refugees and returnees from C.A.R. received cash-based transfers to cover their food, nutrition, livelihood, water and sanitation and health needs. Additional entitlements were provided for rehabilitation and construction purposes, only to households in need.
- **Refugee influx in the South:** Host communities in the South of Chad are under significant pressure to share their scarce resources with close to 30,000 refugees from C.A.R. that crossed the border over the last four months.

In April, WFP launched a targeting exercise for local population in the 44 villages hosting refugees, with the aim of including them under the emergency response plan. Among 53,000 people registered by local authorities, WFP plans to initially assist 35,000. The targeting method combines community participatory approaches and surveys to measure the vulnerability of households.

The [Emergency Food Security Assessment](#) stresses the need to continue providing life-saving food and nutritional assistance to refugees, at least until the next harvesting season (to start in September). It also recommends to include host communities under the response plan. Further arrivals are expected, as fighting continues in the neighbouring regions of C.A.R.

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
Protracted Relief and Recovery			
PRRO 200713 (Jan 15 – Dec 18)	540.7 m	303 m (56%)	57 m
Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria			
Regional EMOP 200777 (Jan 15 – Dec 18)**	94.9 m	73.5 m (77%)	22.7 m
Development operation			
DEV 200288 (Jan 12 – Dec 18)	55.3 m	23.7 m (43%)	1.5 m
Special Operation			
201044 – UNHAS (Jan 17 – Dec 18)	29.1 m	21 m (72%)	2 m

May – October 2018

** Chad component of regional operation only.

- **Children’s Design Competition:** For the first time, Chadian scholars participated in WFP’s international school drawing contest. On 12 April, 50 children from 5 schools around the Lake Chad proved their talent, by producing colourful and imaginative artworks. The best drawings from Chad will compete with those from other countries. The country office wishes the children the best of luck in the competition.
- **Voluntary repatriations:** In the East of Chad, where Sudanese refugees have been living for close to 15 years, an UNHCR voluntary repatriation programme is now in place. On 15 April, a first convoy with 53 refugees crossed the border, while others will return to their homeland in the upcoming months. WFP actively liaises with UNHCR to adjust its food and nutritional assistance to changing refugee figures.
- **Voices from the Sahel:** As the lean season approaches, people from regions that will be harshly hit explain their hopes and fears. You can now [read their stories](#) and [listen to their voices](#), at WFPs online radio station.

Challenges

- Funding shortfalls to WFP operations in Chad have already resulted in ration cuts (since 2014, refugees in the East and South are receiving less than half rations), and in a fewer number of commodities within the food basket, thus affecting dietary diversity. WFP and its partners had to take these steps in order to extend food availability over time.
- There are no resources beyond June to assist displaced population around the Lake Chad Basin, and Sudanese refugees in the East and refugees/returnees from C.A.R. in the South (shortfalls affect food distributions and cash-based transfers). Additionally, WFP has only mobilized 31 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 shortfall of USD 6.3 million to sustain cash-based transfers in the Lake and of USD 12.8 million for Sudanese and C.A.R. refugees in the South and Southeast. The Country Director of WFP addressed an urgent resourcing appeal to donors in April.

- A socio-economic profiling exercise divided beneficiaries into new categories: less vulnerable (13.2 percent), moderately (39.9 percent) and most vulnerable (46.9 percent). The most and moderately vulnerable will continue receiving unconditional food assistance. They will be gradually targeted under resilience building activities to support their self-reliance. Refugees with better socio-economic conditions will be exited from food assistance.

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.
- A partnership was established with a national umbrella organization for women’s groups (CELIAF) with the aim of raising awareness on nutrition and promoting women’s empowerment.

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.

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