

WFP Chad Country Brief

WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
Protracted Relief and Recovery			
PRRO 200713 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2017)	407.3 m	249 m (61%)	14.8 m (27%)
Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria			
Regional EMOP 200777 (Jan 2015–Dec 2017)**	94.9 m	54.9 (57%)	6.9 m (25%)
Development operation			
DEV 200288 (Jan 2017 – Dec 2017)	49.4 m	23.7 m (48%)	1.3 m (51%)
Special Operation			
201044 – UNHAS (Jan 2017 – Dec 2017)	15.3 m	9.5 m (62%)	5.9m (77%)

* August 2017- January 2018. ** Chad component of regional operation only.

PRRO 200713: WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to 370,000 long-term refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (C.A.R.), and to 80,000 returnees from C.A.R. as well as food-insecure Chadian households, particularly in the Sahelian belt of Chad. The nutrition interventions include prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP also implements activities to enhance the capacity of food-insecure communities and households to meet their food needs, strengthen their resilience and reduce risks associated with disasters and shocks. Chad is a pilot country for the WFP-UNHCR self-reliance project. Vulnerability-based targeting and livelihood activities are part of the strategy to empower refugees and build their capacities for self-sufficiency.

In 2017, WFP lean season food and cash-based assistance targets 490,000 food-insecure people identified as vulnerable by the *Cadre Harmonisé* in the Sahel. Specialised nutritious foods will be distributed to 69,000 children from 6 to 23 months and 28,700 pregnant and nursing women to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status (focusing on the 1,000 days window of opportunity).

In July, WFP reached 465,560 people with 2,758 mt of commodities and USD 1,259,216 cash.

Regional EMOP 200777 (Lake Chad Crisis): The spill over effects from insecurity in northern Nigeria have caused a humanitarian crisis; island communities have fled their homes, fishing, livestock and agricultural livelihoods are disrupted and trade with neighbouring countries is impacted. WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable people affected by the crisis.

Main Credit: WFP/Denise Haba.

Photo Caption: Lean season preventive nutritional assistance in Mondo (Kanem).

Highlights

- From 4 to 10 July, a new influx of Central African Republic refugees was reported in Southern Chad. A total of 756 people were registered as refugees by UNHCR and transferred to the site of Diba. On 21 July, WFP provided them with monthly voucher assistance at full ration level.
- On 23 July, the arrival of some 6,600 people in Chad's Lake region from the Diffa region (Niger) was confirmed. By the end of the month, WFP Chad launched emergency food distributions, complemented by nutritional products to prevent malnutrition among most at-risk groups (women and young children).
- WFP and UNHCR finalized the data collection stage of the updated socio-economic categorization of refugees. Overall, close to 85,000 questionnaires were distributed including to refugee households who settled in host villages in the south. This profiling will inform the delivery of needs-tailored assistance, including the provision of livelihoods solutions.

This includes 8,500 refugees from Nigeria and 130,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).

WFP's portfolio combines cash-based and in-kind transfers tailored to market conditions as well as prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and an emergency school meals programme.

Jointly with FAO and UNICEF, WFP develops livelihoods support for both displaced and host communities to ensure more durable solutions. Participative Seasonal Livelihoods Programming workshops and community-level planning exercises were held to analyse the livelihoods needs of the vulnerable communities and a food assistance for assets programme targets 62,500 people.

In July, WFP's assistance supported 199,884 people using a total of 2,138 mt for the food modality and USD 421,506 for cash-based transfers.

DEV 200288: Resources permitting, WFP provides 128,000 primary schoolchildren with hot meals and take-home rations for girls in the Sahelian regions where food insecurity, acute and chronic malnutrition levels are high. As the school year ended, no assistance was provided under this project in the course of July.

SO 201044: UNHAS provides essential passenger services and light cargo transport to 100 humanitarian organizations. UNHAS serves 19 destinations across the country, with a fleet of 4 aircrafts, and provides regular flights to Cameroon. This service allows the humanitarian community to reach areas where populations need assistance, in a country with vast distances and limited transport infrastructure, and where insecurity and heavy seasonal rains limit road transport. In July, UNHAS transported 1,707 passengers and 8.47 mt of cargo.

In Numbers

3.5 m people food insecure (CH, March 2017)

370,000 refugees

130,000 IDPs & **80,000** returnees

666,107
People Assisted
July 2017



July 2017

Operational Updates

Context and Vulnerability Analysis

The February 2017 [Joint Market Analysis](#) reported that the closure of borders with Libya and the ongoing crisis in the Lake Chad continue affecting the flow of cattle resulting in a continuous decrease in the price of livestock. Similarly, the price of other agricultural products dropped due to the good harvest year. On 13 June, the Government of Chad declared a pastoral crisis affecting eight out of 23 regions.

The March 2017 [Market Study](#) noted a slight decrease in the demand for food products compared to last year's level – due to the reduced purchasing power of Chadians against the backdrop of the economic crisis and the austerity measures.

C.A.R. returnees

Around 13,515 C.A.R. returnees living in the Salamat region will now be assisted under PRRO 200713 as the Chadian component of the regional EMOP 200799 expired on 30 June. Since May 2017, they are receiving half-rations of monthly cash-based assistance due to limited funding. Returnees benefiting from assistance under the PRRO receive half-rations since the later part of 2016.

Sahelian belt

WFP Chad started providing comprehensive food or cash-based assistance and preventive nutritional assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable during the lean season.

Challenges

Funding constraints undermine WFP's capacity to respond to the food needs of refugees in the east and south of the country and of Chadian returnees from C.A.R. Most of them receive only half-rations of food assistance.

In the short term, new arrivals from Niger and C.A.R. can be included in WFP assistance programmes but additional resources will be needed in the last quarter of 2017. WFP already faces a critical shortfall for the supply of nutritious foods (treatment and prevention of malnutrition).

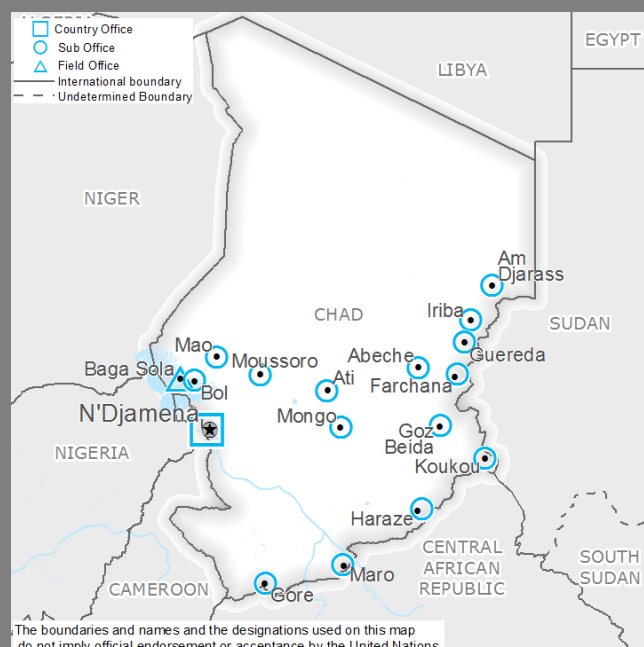
In the light of recurring funding shortfalls, the country office started a restructuration process. As a result, three sub-offices (Maro, Haraze and Koukou) closed on 31 July. Further adjustments will apply to staffing and sub-office locations.

Similarly, UNHAS Chad remains affected by the scarcity of resources. To maintain the current level of air service, the special operation urgently needs an additional USD 5.9 million. The Humanitarian Coordinator sent out advocacy letters. Unless new contributions are provided, the funding shortfall will translate into potential suspension of flights. Given this threat, UNHAS team in Chad will present scenarios of reduced flight schedules at the upcoming Steering Committee.

Partnerships

In Chad, WFP implements all its operations through partners; the network includes 40 international and local NGOs. WFP works closely with the Government through REACH on nutrition, and the Ministry of Agriculture on food security information and analysis. Refugee assistance is implemented in collaboration with UNHCR and the national authorities. The Food Security Cluster is held regularly at national and regional levels and WFP Country Director is the Chair of the UN SUN Network. WFP participates in the humanitarian coordination forums and the UN Country Team, which recently finalized the UNDAF 2017–2021.

Country Background & Strategy



Chad is an arid, low income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity. The Global Hunger Index for 2016 places Chad second last out of 117 countries, denoting alarming levels of hunger. The situation has improved compared to the "extremely alarming" level in 2005 but continued efforts are needed to consolidate this progress. The economic gains could be reversed by the recent economic crisis. The economy has entered into recession in 2016 with an estimated GDP growth rate of -3.5 percent due to a sharp decrease in oil prices.

Households are dependent on farming and livestock for their livelihoods. A total of 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, resulting in an adult literacy rates of 35 percent (2008-2012 UNICEF). High levels of poverty, aggravated by numerous conflicts and ethnic tensions, and recurring climate shocks in the Sahelian belt, have had a negative impact on economic development. 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.

WFP Chad has initiated a shift from relief to resilience. However, multiple crises, continuing needs of refugees, and a deterioration of the food security in the Sahel region are forcing the country office to prioritize life-saving assistance over resilience-building activities.

WFP Chad is making use of market mechanisms such as cash-based transfers and local purchase to improve the efficiency of its assistance. WFP is supporting smallholder farmers and fostering market development through local procurement and capacity strengthening of government institutions, for instance in food security analysis.

WFP has been in Chad since 1968.

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

2016 Human Development Index:
185 out of 188

GDP per capita: **USD 1,024**
(World Bank, 2012)

Chronic malnutrition: 29% of national prevalence (SMART, Nov. 2016)

Top Donors

Food and nutrition assistance: Australia, Canada, CERF, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, USA

SO UNHAS 201044: Belgium, Canada, European Commission, Sweden, USA

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