



## WFP Chad Country Brief

### WFP Assistance

	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 17)	407.3 m	218.7 m (54%)	38.9 m (52%)
<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 17)	837.6 m	403.3 m (48%)	6.5 m (29%) **
<b>Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in Central African Republic and its regional impact</b>			
Regional EMOP 200799 (Jan 15 – Dec 17)	518.1 m	302.9 m (58.5%)	0.9 m (79%) **
<b>Development operation</b>			
DEV 200288 (Jan 12 – Dec 17)	49.4 m	23.7 m (48%)	0.5 m (30%)
<b>Special Operation</b>			
201044 – UNHAS (Jan 17 – Dec 17)	15.3 m	7.5 m (49%)	6.4 (83%)

\*April - September 2017 \*\* 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 assistance targets 413,000 insecure households or households classified as vulnerable by the *Cadre Harmonisé* in the Sahel. Specialised nutritious foods will be distributed to 74,000 children from 6 to 23 months and 31,600 pregnant and nursing women to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status (focusing on the 1,000 days window of opportunity).

**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

## Highlights

- WFP Chad piloted SCOPE cards for cash-based food assistance in the Lake Chad region for 2,650 internally displaced persons living in Kaya. The SCOPE card is a brand new tool using biometric information: the recipient's identity is verified through a fingerprint scanner and a financial service provider cashes out the entitlements checking the information on the SCOPE card with a card reader/point of sale device. It enables accurate delivery of assistance in a context where the populations are very mobile. This modality is being scaled up.
- According to the March 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé*, during the lean season 3.5 million people will be food insecure including 897,400 in crisis (phases 3 and 4) – 95 percent of whom in the Sahel. WFP is planning to assist 413,000 vulnerable people and 105,600 women and children with preventive nutritional support in the Sahelian belt. To deliver this support, USD 20 million are urgently needed.

livelihoods are disrupted and trade with neighbouring countries is impacted. WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable people affected by the crisis. This includes 6,500 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 targeting 62,500 people is ongoing.

**Regional EMOP 200799 (C.A.R. crisis):** Under this operation, WFP supports returnees in the Salamat region (southern Chad) who have fled the violence in C.A.R.

**DEV 200288:** Resources permitting, WFP plans to provide 128,000 primary school children with hot meals and take-home rations for girls in the Sahelian regions where food insecurity, acute and chronic malnutrition levels are high.

**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. UNHAS transports 1,650 passengers and 8.9 mt of light cargo per month.

### In Numbers

**3.5 m** people food insecure (CH, March 2017)

**370,000** refugees

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

**618,549**  
People Assisted  
March 2017



## Operational Updates

### Country-wide:

Despite a global improvement in the food security situation in Chad towards the end of 2016, following a good harvest in most parts of the country (a 13.6 percent increase of agricultural yield compared to the 5-year average), the March 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé* (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) estimates that during the upcoming lean season, from June to September, 2.6 million people will be under pressure (phase 2), and 897,400 people will be in a crisis situation (phase 3 and 4) and require assistance, of whom 2.2 million in phase 2-4 in the Sahel. The highest levels of vulnerability are anticipated in the Eastern Sahel: Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Guéra, and in the Lake Chad Basin in the Western Sahel. During the lean season, global acute malnutrition rates are expected to exceed crisis thresholds in the majority of the Sahel regions.

Factors with a possible deteriorating effect on food security for this period of the lean season include the low purchasing power of households (in a context of a fiscal and economic crisis in the country), the net production deficits in some parts of the country, low market capacity to ensure inter-regional flows and the disrupted livestock trade due to insecurity in neighbouring countries which results in unfavourable terms of trade for the pastoralists.

Without assistance, vulnerable households will be unable to cover their basic food needs. The Government and food security cluster partners, including WFP, are preparing a response plan.

### EMOP 200777 (Lake Chad crisis):

WFP Chad's strategy in the Lake region is shifting: it consists in maintaining unconditional food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable IDPs and refugees but also in encouraging a progressive transition to early recovery and out of direct unconditional assistance. Sixteen food assistance for assets projects are underway to restore livelihoods for both the displaced populations and host communities. The activities include land management (polder rehabilitation, vegetable gardening) and irrigation works (digging artificial ponds) and started in January with a contribution of EUR 4.5 million from the European Union (Instrument Contributing to Peace and Stability). Follow the link below to watch a report on the Lake Chad crisis's impact from the China Global Television Network with an interview from the [Head of WFP Bol Sub Office](#) or read a [photo-reportage on a family who receives WFP assistance](#).

### PRRO 200713:

With ECHO and France's support, 7,400 households are partaking in food assistance for assets programmes in the Sahel to meet the immediate food needs of their families (37,000 people) and strengthen their resilience before the lean season. See here for [a photo-reportage of ongoing project in Guéra](#).

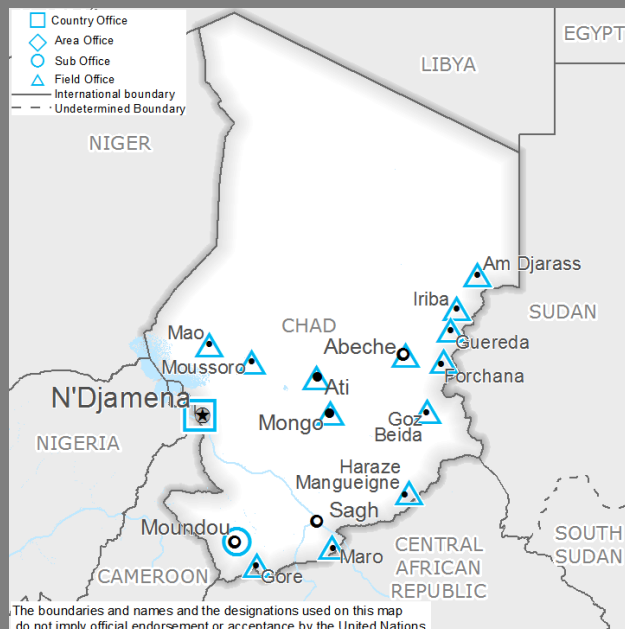
### Challenges

Funding constraints undermine WFP's capacity to respond to the food needs of refugees in the east and south of the country and Chadian returnees from C.A.R.

### 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. Around 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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