*Issues on WFP Resilience Interventions in Chad, 2018-2023 datasets*

This report analyzes ten rounds of household survey data collected in Chad from 2018 to 2023, with a primary focus on evaluating the quality and consistency of metadata and location-related variables. The findings reveal significant issues in data structure and standardization that undermine the integrity and usability of the dataset for longitudinal and comparative analysis.

A major concern is the inconsistent naming of key demographic and household variables across different survey rounds. These discrepancies in variable names, labels, and formats complicate the process of merging datasets, aligning variables, and conducting reliable year-to-year comparisons. Additionally, the report documents numerous gaps in the data—specifically, missing entries for crucial variables—which further obstruct efforts to perform robust trend analysis or generate comprehensive reports.

1. Issues on administrative information

An additional concern identified across the ten rounds of survey data pertains to inconsistencies in metadata and location-related variables. Variables such as *ID* and *Key\_with\_subset\_data* exhibit inconsistent naming conventions across survey rounds (e.g., alternating between @\_id, Identifiant, and missing entries), which complicates automated data integration and longitudinal tracking. Furthermore, administrative location variables—*ADMIN2Name* and *ADMIN3Name*—are either intermittently missing or change in format (e.g., departement vs province), while others like *sous\_bureau* and *site\_autre* are entirely absent in early rounds. Such discontinuities suggest a lack of standardized survey design and variable naming practices across time. These gaps introduce significant challenges for trend analysis, harmonization, and data reliability over the multi-year panel.

1. *Issues on variables recodification*

The variable ***"Vente des biens non productifs (ex. mobilier, bijoux, etc.)"*** was intended to be coded as follows:

1. **Non, je n'ai pas été confronté à une insuffisance de nourriture**
2. **Non, parce que j'ai déjà vendu ces actifs**
3. **Oui**
4. **Non applicable**

The current visualization of the variable ***"Vente des biens non productifs"*** *(shown in the figure bellow)* presents several interpretive issues. It combines numeric codes (2, 3, 4) with partial verbal labels such as "Oui" and "Non" without offering full contextual definitions for each response. Additionally, the absence of descriptive text for numeric values further obscures their meaning. Finally, the inconsistent use of both numeric and verbal labels within the same variable introduces confusion and increases the risk of misinterpretation.

A graph with numbers and a bar chart

AI-generated content may be incorrect.A graph with numbers and a bar

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure xx: Issue on WFP 2018 resilience dataset,

A graph with numbers and a bar

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure xx: Issue on WFP 2019 resilience dataset

The visualization of the variable *"5.2.04 Vente d’animaux (déstockage c’est-à-dire vendre plus que d’habitude)"* uses numeric codes (1–4) without providing the necessary descriptive labels for each modality. This hinders interpretation, particularly because the responses represent conceptually distinct categories. For clarity and analytical accuracy, each category should be explicitly labeled.

1. *Issues on assistance variables*

A notable issue observed in the assistance-related variables across the ten survey rounds is the inconsistency and incompleteness of variable availability. Several key variables—such as Banque Céréalière, Vivre contre travail, and Distrib Vivres Soudure—are entirely absent in earlier rounds and only consistently appear in the later ones. In some cases, variable names change or are replaced by coded questionnaire references (e.g., q221\_ffa, q223\_prevention), which further complicates traceability. This irregularity in variable coverage introduces analytical limitations, especially when attempting longitudinal or comparative analysis across years. The lack of a harmonized variable structure over time suggests a need for better survey design continuity and metadata documentation.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable Name** | **2018 (Baseline)** | **2019 (EA)** | **2020 (PDM)** | **2020 (EA)** | **2021 (PDM)** | **2021 (EA)** | **2022 (EA)** | **2022 (PDM)** | **2023 (EA)** | **2023 (PDM)** |
| BanqueCerealiere |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| VivreContreTravail |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| ArgentContreTravail |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| DistribVivresSoudure |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| DistribArgentSoudure |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| DistribVivresArgentSoudure |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |  |  |  |  |
| BoursesAdo |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| CantineScolaireBoursesAdo |  |  | ✔️ |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| BlanketFeedingChildren |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| BlanketFeedingWomen |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| BlanketFeedingChildrenWomen |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |  |  |  |  |
| MAMMASChildrenMAMPLWomen |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |  |  |  |  |
| MAMChildren |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| MASChildren |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| MAMPLWomen |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| FARNcommunaut |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| FormationRenfCapacite |  | ✔️ |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| CashTransfert |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| CantineScolaire |  | ✔️ |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| AutreTransferts |  |  |  |  |  | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |