was targeted with food assistance. Livelihood support was extremely limited and refugee households remained reliant on food assistance to meet their needs (WFP, June 2019 and UNHCR, December 2017).

**FACTORS DRIVING ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

**Conflict/insecurity**

Deteriorating insecurity linked to Boko Haram and military operations in the Lac region as well as increasing violence linked to militant and criminal groups in the Tibesti region (ACAPS, 2019) impeded trade flows and the movement of people and animals, degrading food availability, livelihoods and food access (FEWS NET, August 2019). In addition, insecurity forced pastoralists to stay close to cities, increasing tensions between herders and farmers.

Lac, Ouaddai, Sila and Tibesti regions were all under a state of emergency due to ongoing violence, preventing affected populations from accessing their livelihoods and humanitarian assistance (ACAPS, October 2019).

The protracted violence and insecurity in the Lac and Tibesti regions increased the number of internally displaced people from 165,300 at the end of 2018 to 170,300 by the end of October (UNHCR, 2019).

**Weather extremes**

While abundant rainfall in 2018 pushed the country’s cereal production to 14 percent above the five-year average, improved pasture conditions (FAO-GIEWS, June 2019) and kept food prices below their five-year average, longer-than-usual dry spells and pests decreased crop production in the Sahelian belt (CILSS-CH, November 2019). In recent years recurrent drought has stressed livelihoods and made households less able to cope with and recover from any type of shock (FAO, April 2019).

Rains caused widespread flooding in many provinces, affecting 171,200 people by the end of October. Around half of these people were in the southern province of Mayo-Kebbi East, where torrential rains and floods caused extensive destruction of houses, loss of animals, food stocks and other assets (OCHA, November 2019).

**Economic shocks**

In Tibesti, households’ limited income, mainly from petty trade, the black market, livestock sales, remittances from migrant workers and gold panning, has fallen since the conflict started, while the cost of food in markets has remained high. A significant proportion of food in markets is imported from Libya or other parts of Chad, but trade routes have been disrupted (FEWS NET, August 2019), and the border temporarily closed (CILSS-CH, March 2019).