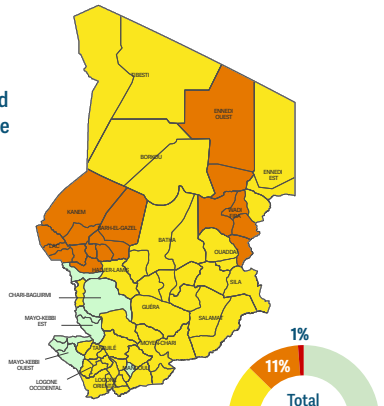
Chad

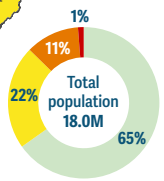
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | An escalating conflict-driven food crisis compounded by high cereal prices and weather shocks.

PEAK 2023 (JUNE–AUGUST)

2.3M people or 13% of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity; of them, 0.2M were in Emergency (CH Phase 4).

Constrained food access due to conflict and high prices pushed acute food insecurity levels above the 2022 peak. Of the 69 areas analysed, 22 were in Crisis (CH Phase 3) in the western and eastern regions of the country.



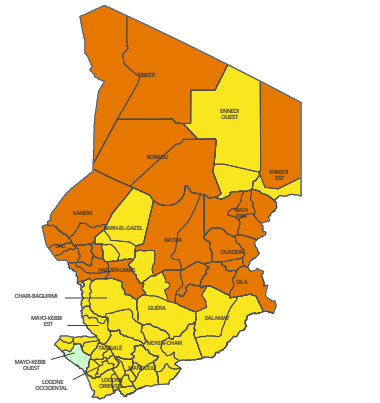


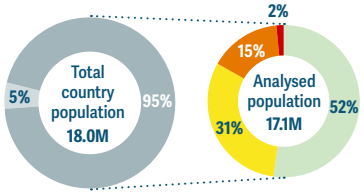
Source: CH Chad, March 2023.

PROJECTION 2024 (JUNE–AUGUST)

2.9M people or 17% of the analysed population projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity.

Conflict, trade disruptions and high food prices, coupled with anticipated lower agricultural production, will likely worsen acute food insecurity. This could push more areas into Crisis (CH Phase 3), especially northern regions impacted by insecurity.





Source: CH Chad, November 2023.

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

Conflict/insecurity Conflict, especially in Lake Chad Basin, drives internal displacement and disrupts livelihoods, markets, pastoral movements and agriculture. The large number of refugees, fleeing conflict in the Sudan, face deteriorating food insecurity due to increasing pressure on food stocks and local livelihoods. Host communities in eastern areas are also affected (FAO, November 2023).

Economic shocks Amid scarce income-generating opportunities and reduced household purchasing power, Chad saw significant price rises for key cereals due to reduced cross-border flows from the Sudan, insecurity near the Libyan border, and high transport costs. Increased demand from Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees in eastern provinces contributed to the price increases (FAO, November 2023).

Weather extremes The 2022 floods caused crop and livelihoods losses, significantly impacting food security in 2023. Biomass deficits, dry spells and crop pests in the 2023 agricultural season will likely result in below-average production, further limiting food availability and access into 2024 (CILSS, July & November, 2023).

DISPLACEMENT

1.3M forcibly displaced people by 2023

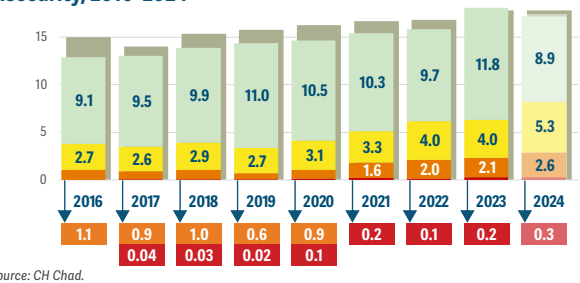
0.2M IDPs

Source: IOM, November 2023.

1.1M refugees and asylum-seekers

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



Source: CH Chad.

A protracted major food crisis Chad is a low-income country and has been in all editions of the GRFC, as a major food crisis in 2016 and every year since 2020. Further deterioration is anticipated in 2024. Acute food insecurity levels have consistently increased, tripling by 2023, due to conflict and insecurity, weather extremes, internal displacement, refugee influxes and economic difficulties following COVID-19.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION

1.8M children under 5 years old with acute malnutrition in October 2022–September 2023

1.4M MAM | 0.4M SAM

Source: IPC TWG February 2023.

0.3M pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition between October 2022 and September 2023

Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) levels of acute malnutrition were widespread, with conflict and flooding exacerbating structural drivers of malnutrition (IPC TWG, February 2023).

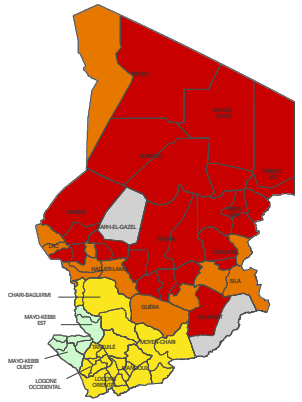
DRIVERS OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2023–2024

Inadequate practices Poor infant and young child-feeding practices underlie acute malnutrition. Around 12 percent of children aged 6–23 months consumed a diet meeting the Minimum Dietary Diversity (IPC, February 2023). Exclusive breastfeeding rates of children under 6 months old were Extremely Critical, at 7.3 percent nationally (SMART, 2022).

Lack of food Access to food was limited by decreased purchasing power and increased prices. Food insecurity was a major contributor to malnutrition in 9 of 35 analysed departments (IPC, February 2023).

Inadequate services Only 6 percent of households had access to an improved water source, affecting hygiene and enabling waterborne diseases (UNICEF, 2020). High child morbidity in most departments, including diarrhoea, measles and malaria, contributed to poor nutrition (IPC, February 2023).

PEAK 2023 (JUNE–SEPTEMBER)



Source: Chad IPC TWG, February 2023.

1 - None/Minimal | 2 - Stressed | 3 - Crisis | 4 - Emergency | 5 - Catastrophe/Famine | Population analysed | Population not analysed | Total population

1 - Acceptable | 2 - Alert | 3 - Serious | 4 - Critical | 5 - Extremely Critical | Not analysed | Inadequate evidence | MUAC