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

**PEAK 2023 (JUNE–AUGUST)**

**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 livelihood 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**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2022–2024**

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

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

**Peak 2023 (June–September)**

- **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.

**Content:**

- **Chapter 2: West Africa and the Sahel**

- **Population not analysed**

- **Population analysed**

- **Total population**

- **INSECURITY | Acute food insecurity**

- **Emergency**

- **Alert**

- **Stressed**

- **Emergency**

- **Catastrophe/Famine**

- **Analysis**

- **Population not analysed**

- **Total population**

- **Source:** CH Chad, November 2023.

- **Source:** UNHCR Nowcasted estimates, December 2023.

- **Source:** IPC AMN February 2023.

- **Source:** IPC TWG, February 2023.

- **Source:** IPC, February 2023.

- **Source:** IPC TWG, February 2023.

- **Source:** IPC TWG, February 2023.

- **Source:** IPC TZL, February 2023.

- **Source:** SMART, February 2023.

- **Source:** SMART, November 2023.