



# Boosting the response to the food and nutrition crisis in Chad

Advocacy Note July 2023

## Chiffres clés

	HRP response		Lean season planning
	OS1	OS2	
People in need	1 970 638	1 405 854	1 864 294
Assisted	240 311	87 768	336 744
Gap	1 730 327	1 318 086	1 527 550

## Key messages

- Mobilize more resources for more effective action
- Improve reporting to raise the profile of the players involved
- Systematize localization to promote the impact of actions.

## Context

The results of the 2022/23 agriculture campaign showed a slight increase (6.8%) compared to the previous year. Analysis of the Cadre Harmonise March 2023 revealed that the cereals balance has a deficit of almost 500 tonnes, and apparent cereal availability of 143.9 kg/pers/year was 10% down on normal. The good fodder availability observed in the Saharan zone was sustained by early rainfall, particularly in the Sudanian zone. However, during the first half of 2023, more than 40% of households had poor or limited food consumption and very little variety. Earlier in 2023, the number of people facing acute food insecurity and in need of emergency food aid was estimated at 2 million. Livelihoods are relatively impacted. About 10% of households rely on crisis coping strategy when facing difficulty. Overall acute malnutrition remains low. But the northern provinces have higher rates (15-17%) of GAM above the WHO alert threshold (10%).

## Contributing factors

Household food insecurity is fed by a number of factors. Security challenges, especially in the Lake area, are causing 200,000 internal displaced population. On top of 600,000 Sudanese refugees staying in eastern Chad for decades, there has been a new influx of asylum seekers since April 2023 as a result of clashes between rival armed factions in Sudan. The number of Chadian returnees living in Sudan is estimated at 80,000 by the end of 2023.



Photo 1&2: Refugees Camps in the East Credit Madjilem Estelle/FAO/Tchad, June 2023



Photo 3: Visit of Government and FAO in refugees camps Credit Madjilem Estelle/FAO/Tchad, June 2023



The fuel shortage that marked the first quarter was accompanied by a rise in the cost of transport, staple foods and services. The impact of last year's floods, which decimated nearly 20,000 head of livestock and buried thousands of hectares of land, is still evident in the inaccessibility of some arable land and the loss of capital needed to revive the livelihoods of several family units. Rates of moderate malnutrition have not fallen significantly across the country.

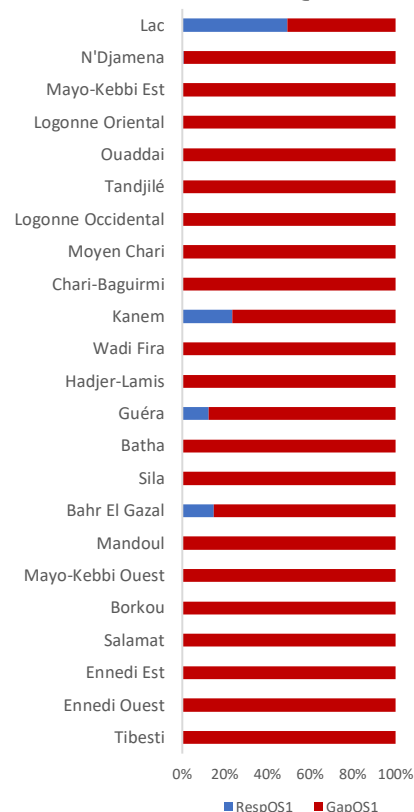
## Responses & Gaps

In the first quarter of 2023, 16 lead organisations including UN agencies and international NGOs carried out 23 humanitarian projects to meet the food needs of 380,000 people through 25 implementing partners, the majority of which were national NGOs. The government's involvement is materialized by key information sharing, vulnerability analysis and ongoing of subsidised sales. Despite these efforts, there is still a gap of 1.7 million people in need of food assistance. For livelihoods, there is an urgent need to mobilise funding to reach 1.3 million people. Otherwise, there is a risk seeing their vulnerability increase.

## Challenges

The food security and livelihoods sector of the humanitarian response in Chad is limited by institutional, environmental and socio-economic constraints. The activism of non-state armed groups maintains insecurity and a high number of internally displaced people in the Lake. Socio-community crises in southern areas are having similar effects. The disasters caused by the cyclical flooding in the south and west need to be managed more comprehensive approach and with better coordination. The arrival of several cohorts of Sudanese refugees in the east of the country has prompted humanitarian actors to relocate a significant proportion of their resources (human, logistical and financial) from the west and south to this new emergency. This will undoubtedly exacerbate the vulnerability of populations already in the CH3+ phase. Partners are requested to improve reporting to ensure that the mapping of sectoral responses in humanitarian hubs is regularly updated.

### Food Assistance Q1 2023



### Livelihoods Assistance Q1 2023

