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HIGHLIGHTS

- Food security and nutrition analysis results released in March 2017 indicate that 2.2 million people are affected by food insecurity in Chad from March to May 2017, almost one in five people.
- Against all the challenges that lead to precarious living conditions and increased vulnerability to sudden and chronic shocks, a new way of humanitarian-development work must be adopted.

FIGURES

Population	14.2M
Literacy rate	37.3%
Life expectancy	51.9 years
Under 5 mortality rate	133/1,000
Maternal mortality rate	860/100,000
Affected people	8.1M
People in need	4.7 M
Access to drinking water	54%
IDPs (of which registered as of 31/01/17)	127,000 (100,765)
Refugees	395,712
Returnees	86,901
Third-country Nationals	322

FUNDING

589 million
requested (US\$)

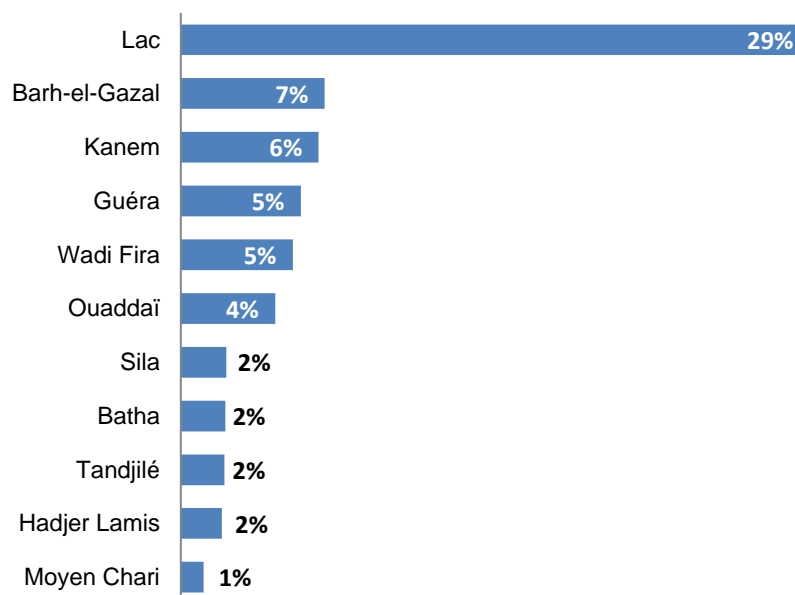
3.4%
funded

Food Security: alarming results

More than 2.7 million people are food insecure in Chad

The March 2017 Harmonized Framework, which analyses food security and nutrition, identifies 2.2 million people that will be food insecure in Chad between March and May 2017. This represents almost one in five Chadians. Of these, more than 380,000 will suffer from severe food insecurity (phases 3 to 5), including 13,000 in the emergency phase¹. To these are added over 495,000 refugees and returnees that are also food insecure, bringing the total to over 2.7 million people. Outside the Lac region, where all departments are at the crisis phase (160,000 people in Phase 3 and above), the most affected areas are the departments of Ouara (21,805 people in crisis) and Assoungha (15,161 people) in the Ouaddaï region; East Tandjilé (16,894) in the Tandjilé region and Dar Tama (14,281 people) in the Wadi Fira region.

Proportion of populations affected by severe food insecurity by region



Source: Harmonized Framework, March 2017

¹ Phase 4: phase in which food deficits are extreme, resulting in acute malnutrition or excessive mortality; or an extreme loss of livelihoods, leading to short-term food consumption deficits.

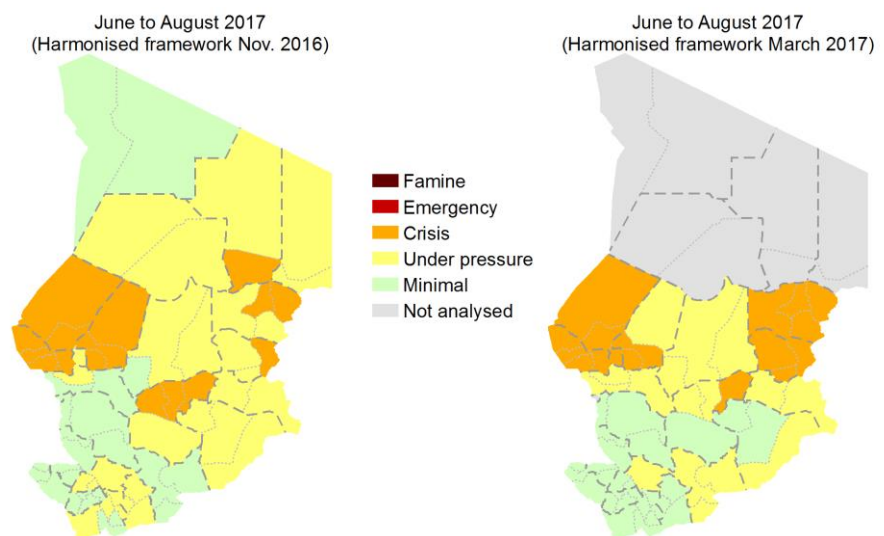
3.5 million food insecure during the next lean season

According to the March 2017 analysis, more than 3.5 million people will be food insecure during the lean season from June to September 2017, of which 897,000 will be severely food insecure. This equates to one in five people in Chad suffering from food insecurity, of whom almost one in ten severely food insecure. To these are added the 495,000 refugees and returnees living to the east, south and west of the country.

The areas most affected are in the Sahelian belt. All the departments of the Kanem and Lac regions will be in crisis, as will the departments of Barh-el-Gazel South and West. More than 282,000 people will be severely food insecure in the western Sahelian strip – which represents 31.4 per cent of severely food insecure people across the country. At the eastern end of the Sahelian belt, more than 374,000 people are in the same situation, distributed in the Wadi-Fira, Ouaddaï regions and Mangalmé department in the Guéra region. The people in these most affected areas represent 41 per cent of those that will be severely food insecure. In the nine regions of the Sahelian belt, almost 880,000 people are affected or 16 per cent of the population in this area. Thus, the Sahelian belt alone accounts for almost 98 percent of the people affected by the severest level of food insecurity found in Chad.

An estimated 3.5 million people will be food insecure between June and September 2017, of which more than 897,000 severely food insecure.

A comparison of the Harmonized framework analysis from November 2016 and March 2017



Source : Harmonized framework

What has changed compared to the November 2016 analyses?

The November 2016 analyses forecast 2.8 million people in food insecurity compared to 2.2 million in the March 2017 analyses. This relative improvement can be explained by the good results of the 2016-2017 crop year. Chad recorded cereal production of 2.8 million tonnes compared to 2.4 million tonnes in the previous season (up 17%) and an average of 2.5 million tonnes in the last five years (an increase of 13.6%).

Unlike November 2016, the current analysis did not consider the regions of the far north (Borkou, Tibesti, Ennedi West and Ennedi East) due to the public administration strike.

Sahel: an integrated response to a chronic crisis

Severe food insecurity has a significant impact on the level and quality of household food consumption. It causes households to adopt adverse coping strategies such as reducing the size or number of meals consumed. It also can lead to acute malnutrition in children under five years and worsen morbidity and mortality. Households in the Sahelian belt are particularly affected.

To reduce the impact of severe food insecurity on households during the lean period that begins in less than two months, humanitarian actors target the most affected areas. The food security cluster forecast that they could only cover 30% of current needs. This is likely to improve thanks to the newly available funds announced by ECHO, but will not

cover all the needs. The World Food Program (WFP) and its partners, as well as NGOs, aim to reduce food vulnerability in the Sahelian belt, especially in the Lac region, through food distributions and food assistance in the form of cash transfers.



Credit : N. Frérotte/OCHA : Food coupon distribution

If the lack of funding continues, the situation for the 897,000 severely food insecure people may deteriorate. In addition, more than one million people could find themselves in the 'crisis' phase.

If the lack of funding continues, it will be very difficult for humanitarian partners to meet the most urgent needs of those affected by food insecurity, particularly in the Sahelian belt. The situation for the 897,000 people that are severely food insecure could deteriorate, especially their nutritional status. More than one million people in Phase 2 could switch to Phase 3 (the crisis phase).

An emergency response is necessary to save lives, but it is not enough to lift people out of the chronic situation in which they find themselves. A system must therefore be put in place that, over time, will protect households not only from food insecurity and malnutrition, but will also lay the foundations for development.

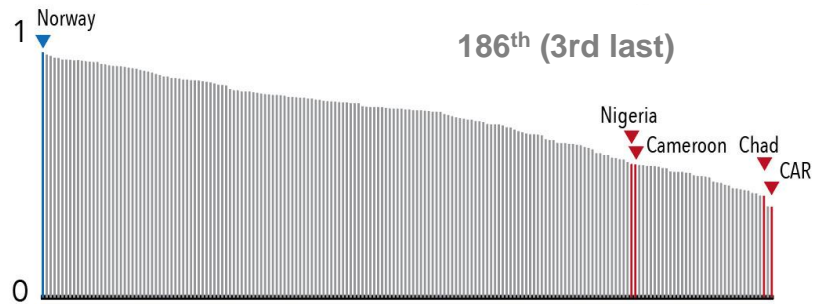
In this perspective, the European Commission has granted 15 million euros to increase the resilience of the populations in the three regions of the west of the Sahelian belt that are the Barh-el-Gazel (BEG), the Kanem and the Lac. This funding is part of a consortium project entitled "Jobs, resilience and social cohesion in the Sahelian strip and the Lake Chad area". The project will be implemented from March 2017 to February 2021. The main objective is to contribute to the stability of the Sahelian belt of Chad by strengthening sustainable local development and economic opportunities. This project will be implemented by NGOs ACF (BEG), OXFAM (Kanem) and CARE (Lac) in collaboration with local NGOs AIDER (Association for support to rural development initiatives), ARDEK (Research and Development of Kanem), and CHORA.

Integrating humanitarian aid and development

Major chronic structural challenges

Chad faces significant development challenges. With literacy rates of 37.3 per cent, access to drinking water of 54 per cent, 860 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, and 133 deaths of children under five per 1,000, the country is ranked 186th on the 2016 Human Development Index (HDI). This situation is characterized by the chronic weakness of basic social infrastructure (schools, health centres, drinking water, sanitation, etc.) and exacerbated by environmental degradation, climate change, rapid population growth, and insecurity in neighbouring countries. These are the root causes of Chad's humanitarian crises.

Human Development Index



Source : UNDP, Human Development Index 2016

Since 2003, Chad has recorded influxes of refugees from Sudan and the CAR, including more than 316,000 Sudanese in the east and 71,000 Central Africans in the south of the country. Since 2014, more than 8,000 Nigerian refugees have crossed the border into the Lac region. There are now 395,000 refugees on Chadian soil, sharing scarce existing resources with the local population. To this displaced person figure must be added the 169,000 returned Chadians from Nigeria and CAR who live respectively in the Lac, Moyen-Chari, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Mandoul regions and in N'Djamena, as well as 127,000 internally displaced people in the Lac region.

Chad faces significant development challenges characterized by weak basic services and exacerbated by environmental degradation and climate change, rapid population growth, and insecurity in neighboring countries.



Credit: N. Frérotte/OCHA : The food and nutritional situation of these displaced people could deteriorate if the lack of funding persists.

These challenges lead to precarious living conditions and increased vulnerability to sudden and chronic shocks. Currently, more than 4.7 million people (33.5 percent of the population) need humanitarian assistance. Of these, 3.5 million are food insecure, including nearly 900,000 in severe food insecurity; 1.9 million people have limited access to primary health care and 438,000 children will require nutritional care in 2017.

Another 733,000 people are hosting displaced people in their communities, which in turn further exacerbated their vulnerabilities.

A new way of working to deal with crises

The chronic, widespread and deep vulnerability in Chad requires a shift towards an integrated humanitarian - development approach that addresses both vital human needs and root causes of persistent challenges. In line with the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit held on 23 and 24 May 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey, this new way of working will reduce needs, risks and vulnerabilities and build capacity to face future shocks. To do this, humanitarian and development partners, the government, NGOs and the private sector must join a multi-year strategy to achieve collective outcomes. In Chad, various partners are combining their efforts to integrate humanitarian and development planning and implementation.



Credit Photo : N. Frérotte/OCHA : It is important to work together for the benefit of those affected.

For Chad, the common partner objectives until 2030 are

- the development of human capital,*
- the strengthening of basic social services, and*
- the improvement of institutional and political governance.*

Three key elements characterize this new way of working. A collective outcome must be defined and commonly accepted to reduce people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities and increase their resilience. The intervention must be based on the comparative advantages of the partners. And finally, there is a need to develop a multi-year timeline for analysing, developing strategies, planning, and financing short, medium and long-term operations.

In Chad, a multi-year strategic framework has been put in place to help align the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017-19, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the National Development Plan (PND) of Chad; all developed in line with the "Vision 2030, Chad we want" and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The common objectives are the development of human capital, the strengthening of basic social services and the improvement of institutional and political governance by 2030. Humanitarian partners are thus fully integrated into objectives related to the development of human capital and essential services.



Source : OCHA

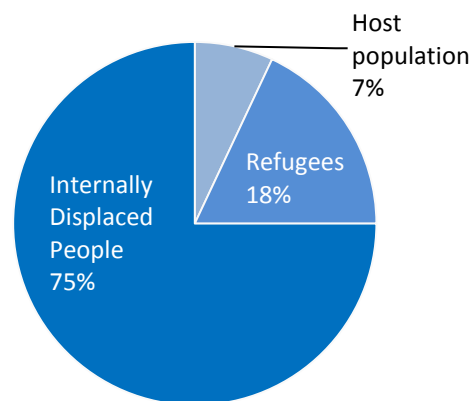
In Brief

More than 600 cases of gender-based violence reported in 2016

614 cases of GBV were reported in places of displacement in 2016 according to the annual report from the Gender Based Violence Sub-Cluster. Most of these cases are concentrated in the departments of Foulï and Kaya in the Lac region and in the department of Grande Sido in the Moyen Chari region of southern Chad. Internally displaced people are the most at risk, with more than 350 cases from this group. According to the report, the most frequent and/or most reported cases of violence are firstly early or forced marriages, secondly physical violence, and finally psychological violence.

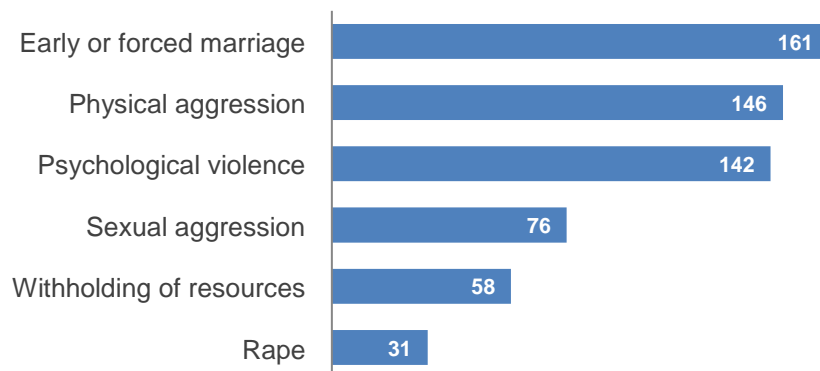
614 cases of Gender-Based Violence were reported in 2016 in places of displacement in Chad.

Proportion of victims by displacement type



Source: Sous-Cluster VBG

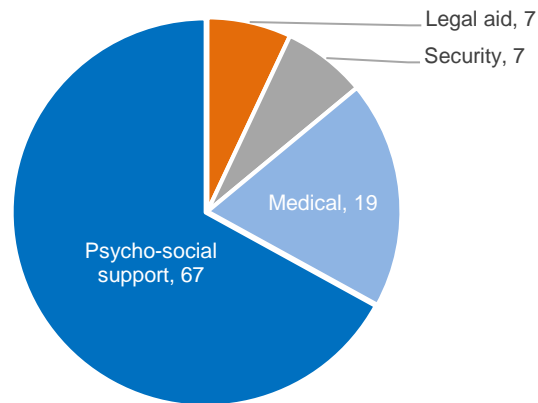
Number of GBV cases by type



Source: GBV sub cluster

As regards response, using a reference system set up by the Gender-Based Violence Working Group, humanitarian partners helped 472 people with psychosocial support, 134 with medical assistance, 54 with legal assistance and 53 with security assistance.

Proportion of types of GBV case management



Source: GBV sub-cluster

Important challenges remain: the culture of silence about violations, the stigmatization resulting from legal exposure, fear of reprisals, and the lack of health care services in some areas such as the Lac region.

To improve the reporting of GBV cases, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has strengthened the capacity of 23 organizations (40 people) in the sector through the GBV management and information system. Awareness-raising sessions for the populations are regularly organized. These initiatives should be extended to all high-risk areas, including places of displacement (sites, camp, host communities).

The low number of protection partners, especially in the Lac region, and the limited capacity to cover the region make it difficult to monitor protection problems, particularly in areas with ongoing military operations.

For more information, please contact:

Florent Méhaule, Head of Office, mehaule@un.org, Tel. (+235) 68 85 10 04

Naomi Frérotte, Public Information Officer, ferotte@un.org, Tel. (+235) 66 90 16 33

Augustin Zusanné, Assistant Public Information Officer, zusanne@un.org, Tel. (+235) 63 90 09 13

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