



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**





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Chad

Humanitarian Response Plan 2019

Since 2015, Chad's Lake province has been severely affected by the impact of the northeastern Nigerian crisis. Ongoing military operations and security incidents, particularly in the border areas with Nigeria and the Niger, have caused population displacements and affected vulnerable local communities. Households' livelihoods have been disrupted, increasing food insecurity and malnutrition in a context of low access to basic services, chronic poverty and climate variability.

 to assist
272 025 people

 FAO requires
USD 21 million

 period
January–December 2019

Objectives

FAO is working with partners of the Food Security Cluster to:

- Provide an emergency response to protect the livelihoods of food-insecure people.
- Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations against climatic shocks.

Activities

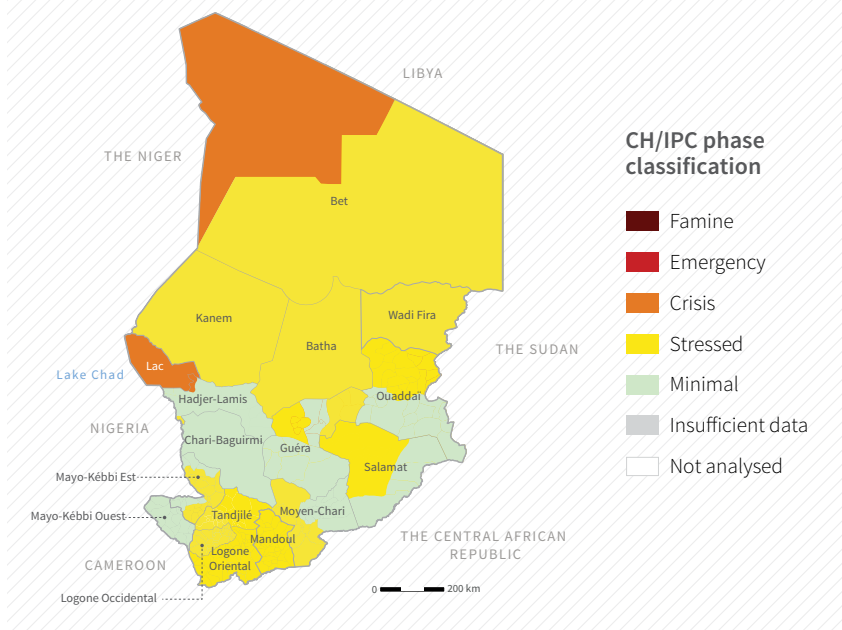


Increase agricultural and livestock production

vegetable production | fodder production | rainfed production | irrigation kits | income-generating activities | training | seeds and tools | processing equipment | livestock restocking | animal feed

Providing emergency agricultural and pastoral support during the first quarter of 2019 is crucial to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

Projected food insecurity situation (June–August 2019)



Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, November 2018

Impact on food security

Chad's humanitarian needs stem from multiple structural development challenges, chronic poverty and successive shocks that continue to expose people to recurring crises, exacerbating their vulnerabilities and affecting their resilience. Other factors include limited access to basic services, environmental degradation, climate variability, population growth in relation to slow economic growth, and insecurity in neighbouring countries and in the western part of the country causing population movements.

All these factors have adversely affected agricultural production and the food security situation in the country, particularly in the Sahelian belt. The frequent emergence of crop pests and floods have destroyed crops and resulted in low agricultural yields, significantly affecting households' food security and nutritional status. The number of children at risk of severe acute malnutrition has increased by 59 percent compared with 2018 – from 220 000 to 350 000.

Intercommunity tensions persist in certain areas of the country's eastern, southern and Lake regions, particularly between herders and farmers that are exacerbated by transhumance movements due to the lack of fodder and few water points. A deterioration of social cohesion and inter-community conflict in agropastoral areas and localities hosting displaced persons is a significant risk. The presence of displaced people puts pressure on the limited resources in host areas, causing tensions with host communities.

In 2019, providing emergency agricultural assistance to vulnerable populations will be particularly important during the lean season as well as pastoral support to herders in areas where natural resources are under pressure, mainly because of transhumance movements and adverse climate events.

Situation analysis



519 123 people projected to be severely food insecure in June–August 2019



657 540 people displaced



2.2 million people affected by malnutrition – a **29%** increase compared with 2018

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