



BRIEFING NOTES Humanitarian Needs

8.1 million people, close to two thirds of the Chadian population live in acute vulnerability. Besides saving lives, we have to improve the quality of life of Chadians and end the deprivation. The NDP reflects the priorities indispensable for achieving these objectives: investing in nutrition, education, health, agriculture and resilience, reducing the risks of disasters and adapting to climate change are crucial. Humanitarian stakeholders, by their presence and their actions for more than ten years may help to create the pre-conditions for development to initiate change and contribute to achieving the SDGs in Chad and meet needs and change lives.

Humanitarian crises are recurrent in Chad. They are consequences of external shocks-Chad for more than 10 years has been receiving many refugees from neighbouring countries- but especially from precarious living conditions. Food insecurity, population displacements and health emergencies, worsened by climate risks and low human development, create humanitarian needs and the need to improve the livelihoods of more than 4.7 million people, 52 percent of whom are women (OCHA Chad, 2017).

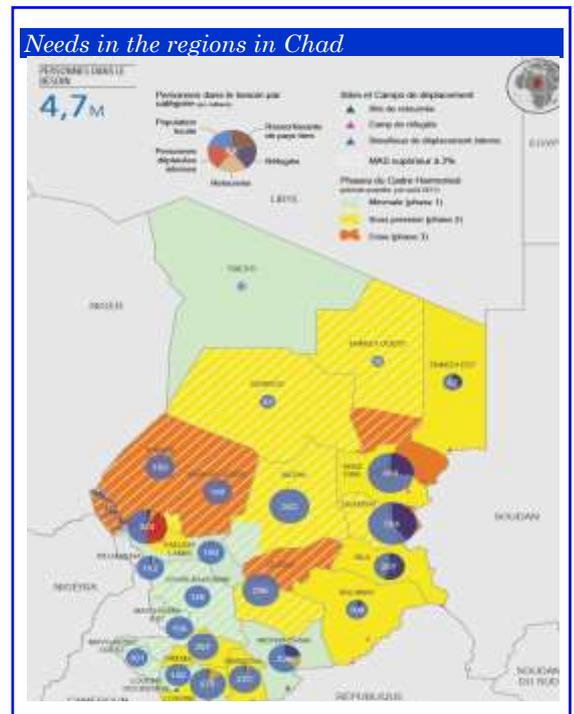
Assessment

Humanitarian needs

In total, 4.7 million people need multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance and protection in Chad. Amongst these people, 595 000 are displaced, 57 percent of whom are children: 391 000 refugees are from Nigeria, Sudan and CAR, 94 500 are returnees, 130 000 are internally displaced and 322 are third-party nationals (OCHA Chad, 2017). The host population which is estimated at more than 750 000 people is in dire need of support to maintain or improve their livelihoods in order to withstand shocks. Moreover, the low level of development of the country and widespread poverty make 3.4 million Chadians vulnerable.

Root causes of crises

Chad is facing widespread poverty and successive shocks in various parts of the country that expose the population to recurrent humanitarian crises, worsening their vulnerability and undermining their capacity for resilience. Limited access to basic services and population



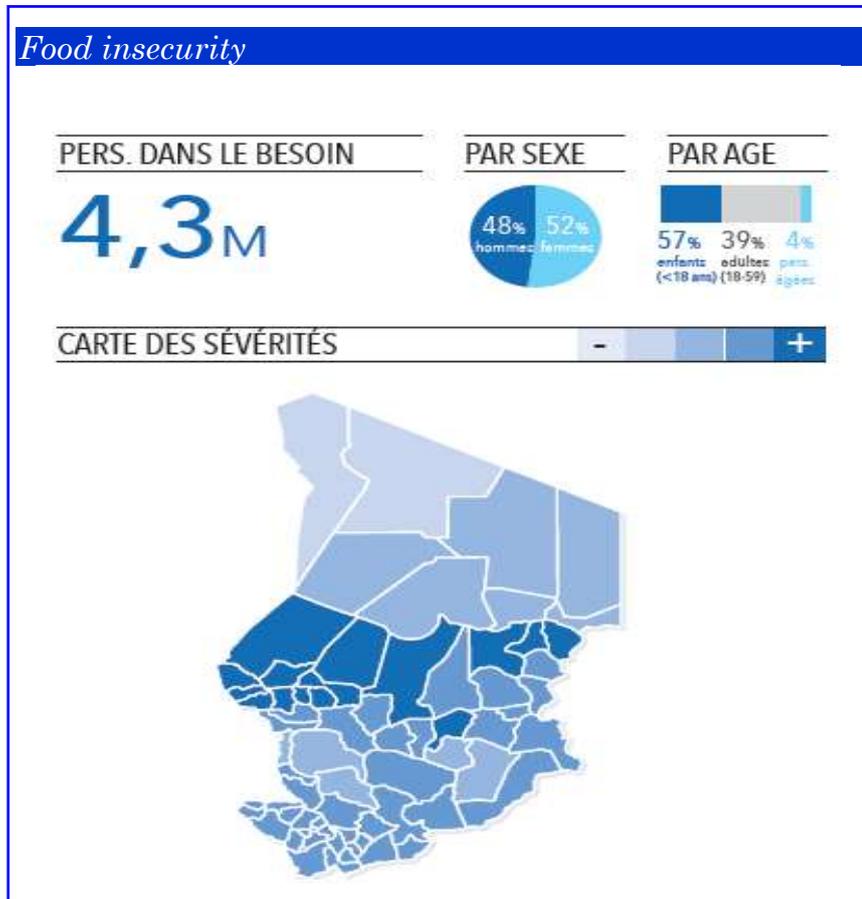
growth that is outpacing economic growth and agricultural progress, and shocks coming from neighbouring countries are some of the root causes. This partly explains the persistent humanitarian situations in the country. Chad is also suffering from recurrent climate and environmental shocks (drought, floods, locust invasions, etc.) which constitute real threats to rural communities.

Impact of crises

Food insecurity and malnutrition: The root causes of humanitarian crises foster the adoption of dangerous survival strategies and worsen the morbidity and mortality rates, particularly in the Sahel strip. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is very high throughout the country with a national rate of 11.9 percent. This nutritional situation is considered serious according to the WHO classification. This rate even exceeds the emergency threshold of 15 percent set by WHO in 6 (six) regions out of twenty three (SMART 2016). As for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), eleven regions have reached or exceeded the 2 percent emergency

Key figures

- 4.3 M people suffer from food insecurity in Chad with more than 1M suffering from severe food insecurity;
- Malnutrition affects 1.5 M individuals;
- 1.9 M have difficulty accessing health services;
- Access to drinking water is a problem for 2 M people;
- 0.6 M people have difficulty getting an education;
- 0.9 M people need shelter;
- 0.7 M people need protection.



threshold (OCHA Chad, 2017). Furthermore, eight other regions are in serious situations with GAM prevalence rates higher than or equal to 10 percent. Malnutrition causes stunted growth, cognitive development disorders, as well as increased vulnerability to diseases and high death rates amongst under-five children (under-nutrition is the underlying cause of more than 50 percent of infant deaths). It is also one of the major causes of academic failure and school drop-out.

[Translator's Note: Text seems to be missing between this point and "displacements" below or rather, I cannot see it]

[[[TEX: displacements have a direct impact on food and nutritional status as well as on

access to basic services (health and education notably) for displaced people as well as host populations (estimated at more than 750 000 people). 125 000 people are displaced in the Lake Chad region, exerting more pressure on already limited resources and worsening inter-community tensions. These people have limited or very limited access to food, drinking water

and basic services. Furthermore, displaced persons and host communities need protection, particularly women and children exposed to gender violence. Also, more than a thousand people who have surrendered are in the Lake Chad region.

To support the locals, the State, with the assistance of partners, has spared no effort in fighting poverty and improving the living conditions of the people as shown in Strategic Goal 4 of the 2013-2015 National Development Plan « mobilisation and development of human capital and the fight against inequalities, poverty and social exclusion ». Significant progress has been achieved, for example on drinking water, but many challenges remain, notably with education and health.

Key achievements in 2016

- 1.5 M people received humanitarian assistance in 2016;
- 1.4 M people received food aid, including 367 000 refugees;
- 480 000 people received support for agriculture and livestock breeding;
- 550 boreholes were constructed or rehabilitated and 35 000 latrines built;
- 345 000 children suffering from acute malnutrition were admitted to treatment programmes;
- 789 000 children were vaccinated against measles;
- 297 temporary classrooms were constructed and 79 000 children received school supplies.

Strategic guidelines

Chad's emergence will depend on promoting sustainable human development which should take into account the vulnerabilities that create situations of humanitarian crises. The



complexity and intertwined nature of the crises in Chad require us to look beyond the standard dichotomy between emergency and development. From this perspective, the humanitarian community has developed a triennial strategic framework (2017-2019) to work with development actors and the Government in order to better articulate the transition and develop complementarities between the various interventions. In the 2017-2021 NDP, the option chosen is to ensure the transition from humanitarian action to development by creating conditions for quick recovery and institutional and human resilience. Accordingly, actions have been planned simultaneously to prevent and manage risks and disasters (reinforce institutional and legal framework), improve the resilience of households

facing crises, set up social nets and universal health coverage and lastly ensure qualitative and quantitative improvement of basic social services (health, education, hygiene, water and sanitation).

Financement

The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan has received only 53 percent funding, 284 million dollars (CFAF 156,200 billion) of the 541 million dollars (CFAF 297,550 Billion) initially required. The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan needed 589 million dollars (CFAF 323,950 billion) to assist and protect 2.6 million people. To date, the response Plan has received only 25 percent.

