CHAD

...IS AFFECTED BY THE LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS.

Military operations and insecurity have resulted in the displacement of more than 127,000 people and affected around 313,000 already vulnerable local communities. The closure of the border with Nigeria, the establishment and prolongation of the state of emergency and the resulting movement restrictions negatively impact livelihoods. This situation increases food insecurity and malnutrition and also the exposure to protection risks such as gender-based violence.

In a context of low development and poor access to essential basic services (health, education, water), displacements increase pressure on scarce existing structures, in turn potentially fanning inter-community tensions between host and displaced communities. While return dynamics have been observed for a few months in island areas of the southern basin, displacements caused by a feeling of insecurity continue in the northern basin of the lake. In this mixed context, the multisectional emergency response must be coupled with durable solutions to support voluntary returns and foster socio-economic integration and self-sufficiency, in order to avoid another protracted crisis.

...HAS HUMANITARIAN NEEDS BEYOND LAKE CHAD.

4.7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance throughout the country, representing one third of the population, affected by three main interconnected crises.

- **Food insecurity and malnutrition**: 4 million people are suffering from food insecurity, including 897,000 million severely insecure people unable to meet their basic food needs.

- **Population movement**: 438,000 malnutrition cases expected in 2017.

- **Health emergencies**: 595,000 displaced people with poor immediate return prospects to their areas of origin.

  733,000 host communities with exacerbated vulnerabilities.

  1.9 million people with poor access to healthcare.

  One of the world’s highest maternal and under 5 child mortality rates: 860/100,000 live births; and 133/1,000 respectively.

...FACES WEAK DEVELOPMENT, CHRONIC POVERTY AND FREQUENT SHOCKS WHICH ARE THE ROOT CAUSES OF THE HUMANITARIAN CRISSES.

Chad faces some of the biggest development challenges in the world. The absence of basic social infrastructure, environmental degradation and climate change, rapid population growth, insecurity in neighbouring countries, are some of the root causes explaining persisting humanitarian crises. This situation leads to precarious living conditions for the entire population and limits national and community coping capacity.

...NEEDS A NEW WAY OF WORKING LINKING RELIEF WITH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT.

The chronic, widespread, and deep vulnerability in Chad demands a shift towards an integrated humanitarian/development approach that addresses both vital human needs and root causes of persisting challenges. In line with the commitments of the World Humanitarian Summit, this joint approach will help reduce need, risk, and vulnerability, strengthen capacities to face future shocks, and ultimately contribute to ending need.

Partners in Chad are striving to better link humanitarian and development planning and action to achieve the collective outcomes, anticipate crises and reinforces local and national systems to work towards leaving no-one behind.

A multi-year strategic framework was developed to facilitate the alignment between the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, the UN Development Assistance Framework, and Chad’s five-year national development plan.

**Linking Chad’s Development and Humanitarian Strategies**

**CHAD**

**CHRONIC UNDERFUNDING**

Faced with multiple humanitarian and development challenges, Chad needs increased support from the international community to emerge from protracted and recurrent cycles of crises.

Yet, whilst humanitarian needs are growing the country continues to suffer from years of underfunding.

In 2017, humanitarian partners in Chad need 589 million USD to save and improve the lives of the 2.6 million people most in need.

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

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