



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Chad

Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM-Monitoring) brief – round 2

Results and recommendations
February 2022

Methodology

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) conducted a household survey in Chad through the Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM-Monitoring) between 29 November and 14 December 2021 to monitor agricultural livelihoods and food security.

For this second-round survey, data were collected via face-to-face interviews in the provinces of Guéra, Kanem, Lac, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Moyen-Chari, N'Djamena and Wadi Fira. Data collection involved 1 692 households and took place during the harvest season. The household survey was complemented by interviews with food and input traders, and other key actors in the agricultural value chain.

Figure 1. Countries with established DIEM-Monitoring System



Source: United Nations. 2020. *Map of the World*. Cited 6 December 2021. www.un.org/geospatial/content/map-world

About DIEM-Monitoring

FAO established the DIEM-Monitoring System to collect, analyse and disseminate data on shocks, livelihoods and food security in countries prone to multiple shocks. DIEM-Monitoring aims to inform decision making by providing regularly updated information on how different shocks are affecting livelihoods and food security.

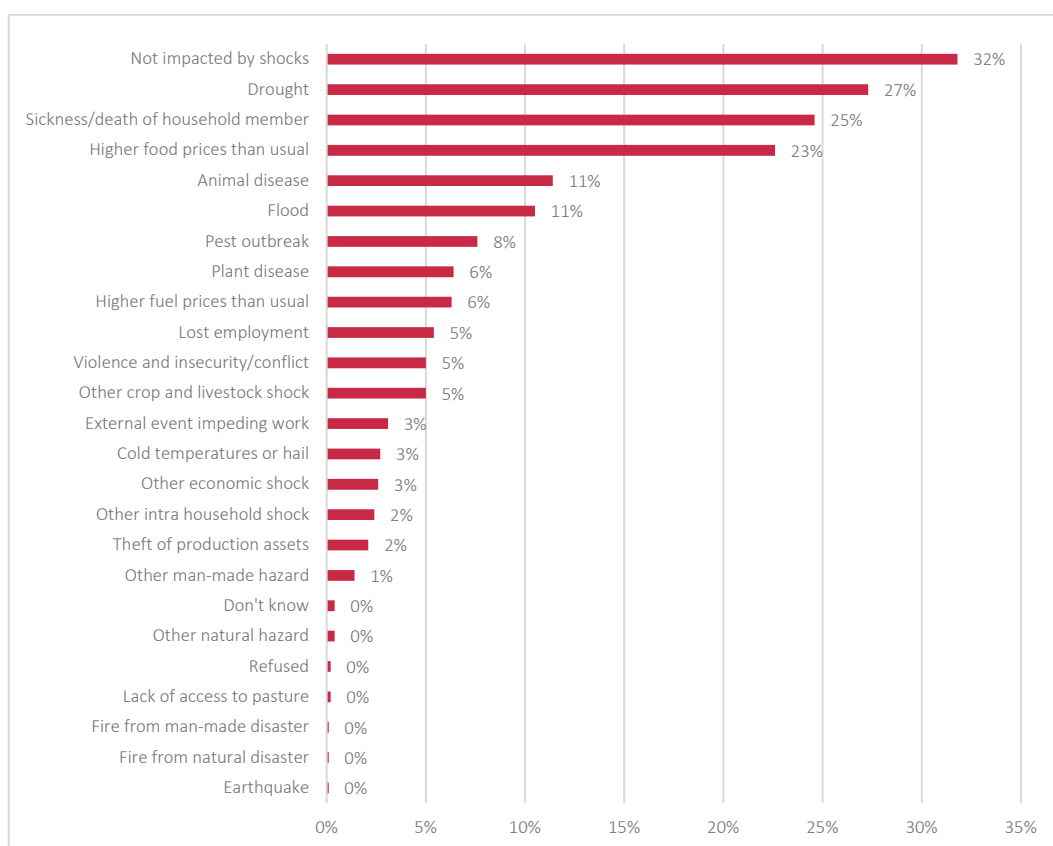
At the core of the DIEM-Monitoring System are country-level dashboards. Readers are encouraged to explore these dashboards to gain more insights on the context in Chad and other countries.

> Learn more at <https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring>

Income and shocks

More than two-thirds of households surveyed (68 percent) reported being affected by one or more shocks in the three months prior to the survey (Figure 2). While the main shock varied by province, the most-reported main shock overall was environmental: drought during the May–October rainy season affected 27 percent of households, and was reported most frequently in Wadi Fira, Kanem and Lac provinces. Illness or death of a household member affected 24 percent of households in Logone Oriental and Mayo-Kebbi Est provinces. Rising food prices were reported as the main shock by 22 percent of households, and were especially prevalent in Wadi Fira and Lac provinces.

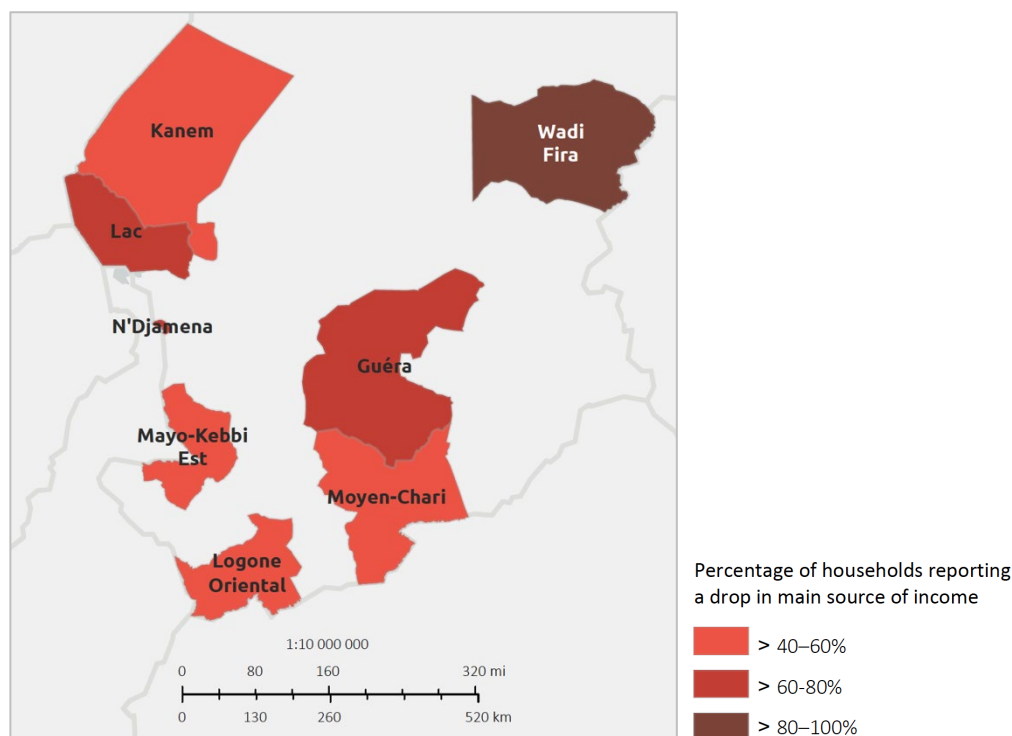
Figure 2. Most-cited main shock (percentage of respondents)



Source: FAO. 2021. Chad: DIEM-Monitoring assessment results (November–December 2021).

In the three months prior to the survey, 60 percent of respondents reported experiencing a decrease in their main income source (Figure 3). This decline was especially pronounced for self-employed workers, crop and livestock producers, and traders (affecting 95 percent). However, 64 percent of surveyed households benefitted from at least one additional source of income.

Figure 3. Households reporting a drop in main source of income, by province (percentage of respondents)



Source of data: FAO. 2021. Chad: DIEM-Monitoring assessment results (November–December 2021).

Source of map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS. 2018. *Map of Chad*. Cited 17 February 2022. <https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/explore>

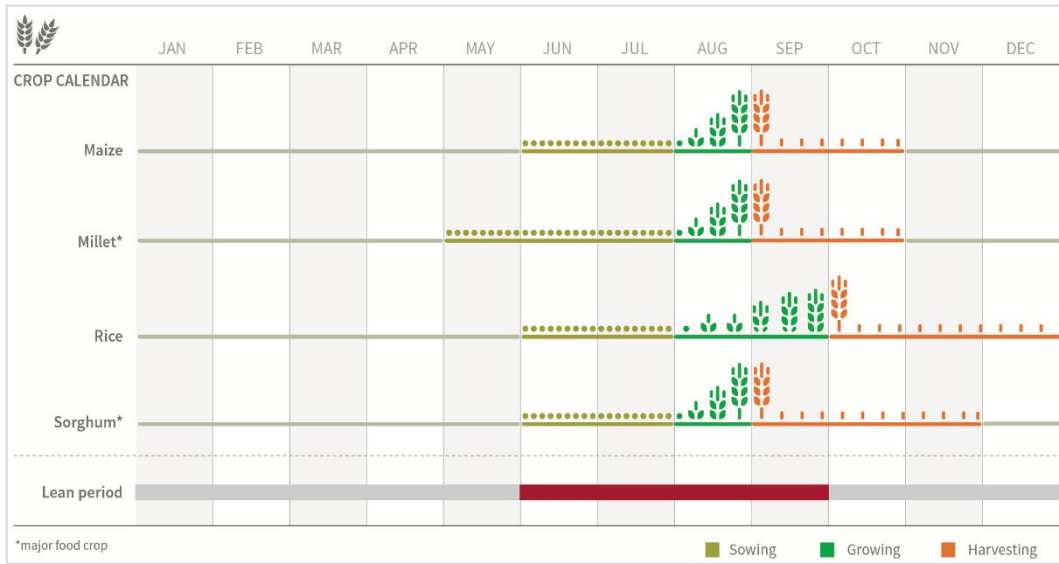
Measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 affected households by restricting movement: 11 percent of respondents reported that the transport of food to markets had been hindered or delayed, and 8 percent reported closures.

Crops

The major food crops cultivated in Chad are millet and sorghum, with maize and rice also widely grown (Figure 4). Among crop producers, 89 percent reported production difficulties and 79 percent reported a decrease in production during the three months prior the survey. The main reasons given were: difficulties in accessing irrigation water (62 percent), particularly due to reduced rainfall; and loss or damage during the growing season (38 percent) (Figure 5). More than one third of surveyed households (34 percent) reduced their area under cultivation – many citing flooding or early cessation of rainfall.

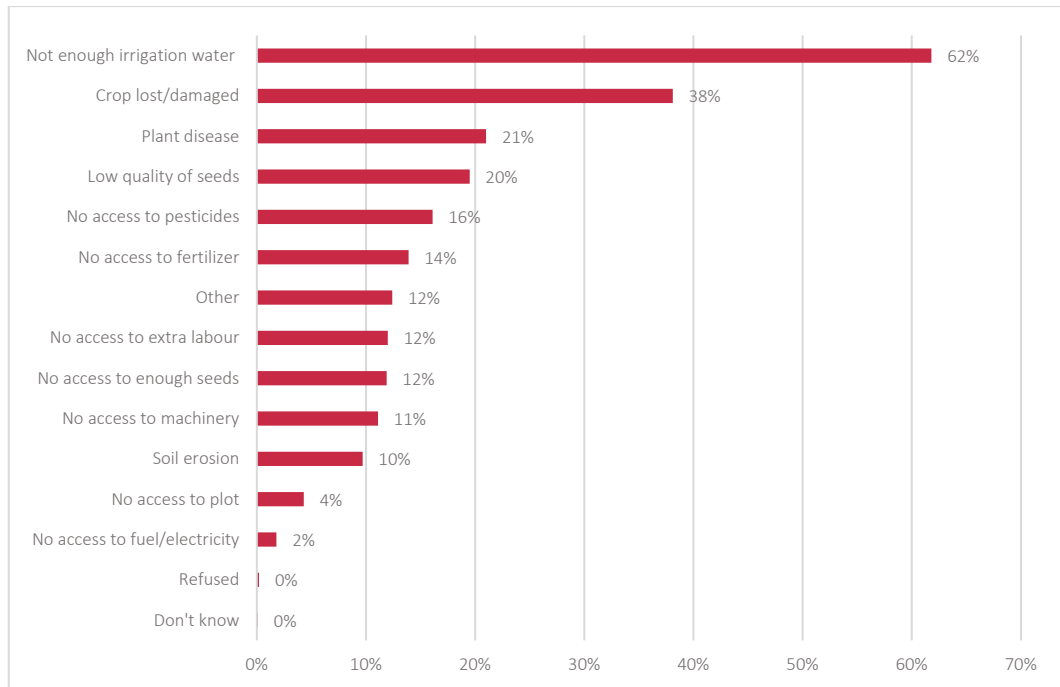
One quarter of respondent crop producers reported difficulties in selling crops, mainly due to higher marketing costs (47 percent) and reduced purchases from regular traders or local customers. Lower producer prices were reported by 42 percent of producers, presumably due to reduced demand.

Figure 4. Chad crop calendar



Source: FAO. 2021. Country Briefs: Chad (30 June 2021). In: *GIEWS – Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture*. Cited 22 January 2022. www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=TCD&lang=en

Figure 5. Crop-production difficulties (percentage of respondent crop producers)

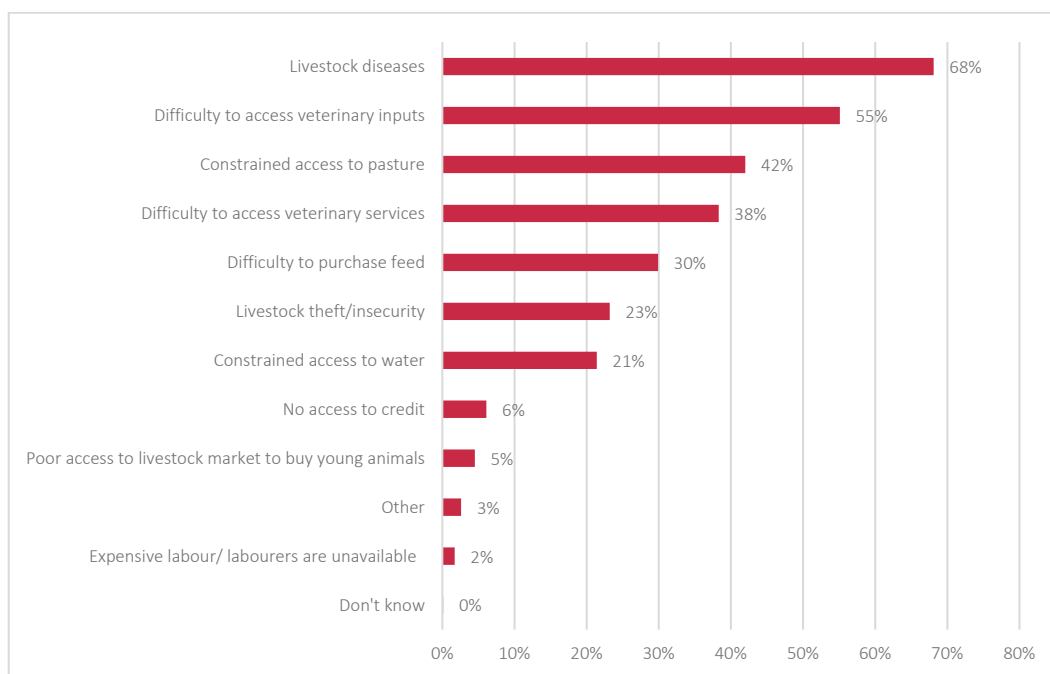


Source: FAO. 2021. Chad: DIEM-Monitoring assessment results (November–December 2021).

Livestock

Difficulties with production were reported by 79 percent of livestock producers. These included animal diseases (68 percent), difficulties accessing veterinary inputs (55 percent) and limited access to pasture (42 percent) (Figure 6). A majority of livestock-producing households (63 percent) also reported a decrease in the number of animals they kept due to disease, slaughter for consumption or donation for celebrations.

Figure 6. Livestock-production difficulties (percentage of respondent livestock producers)



Source of data: FAO. 2021. Chad: DIEM-Monitoring assessment results (November–December 2021).

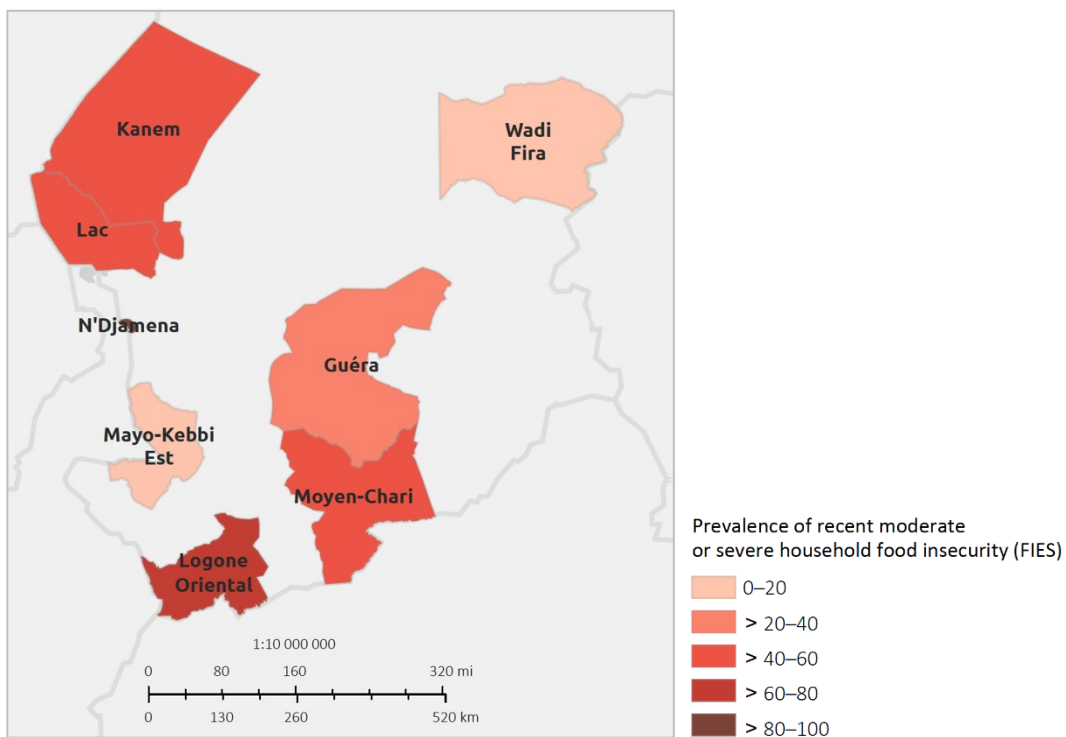
Difficulties in marketing livestock and livestock products affected 35 percent of livestock producers. Among those who reported difficulties, 54 percent cited a decline in purchases from regular traders or local customers. A decline in selling prices was observed in Wadi Fira and Kanem, while an increase in retail prices was recorded in the other provinces surveyed.

Food security

Agricultural livelihoods remained a concern in the eight surveyed provinces. Livelihood challenges were mainly linked to production deficits in the Sahel – both in the west (Lac and Kanem provinces, and especially in areas in Lac experiencing violence connected to armed groups), and in the east (Biltine province). Overall, 33 percent of households employed Crisis- or Emergency-level coping strategies in the three months preceding the survey. Stress-level strategies were utilized by 32 percent of respondent households while 35 percent did not employ any coping strategies.

Based on Household Dietary Diversity scores, 2 percent of surveyed households had low dietary diversity, 11 percent had medium dietary diversity and 87 percent had high dietary diversity. Nevertheless, 60 percent of surveyed households reported being concerned about running out of food and 58 percent reported not being able to consume safe and nutritious food. As indicated by Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) results, 44 percent of households were moderately or severely food insecure (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Prevalence of recent moderate or severe food insecurity (FIES), by province (percentage of respondents)



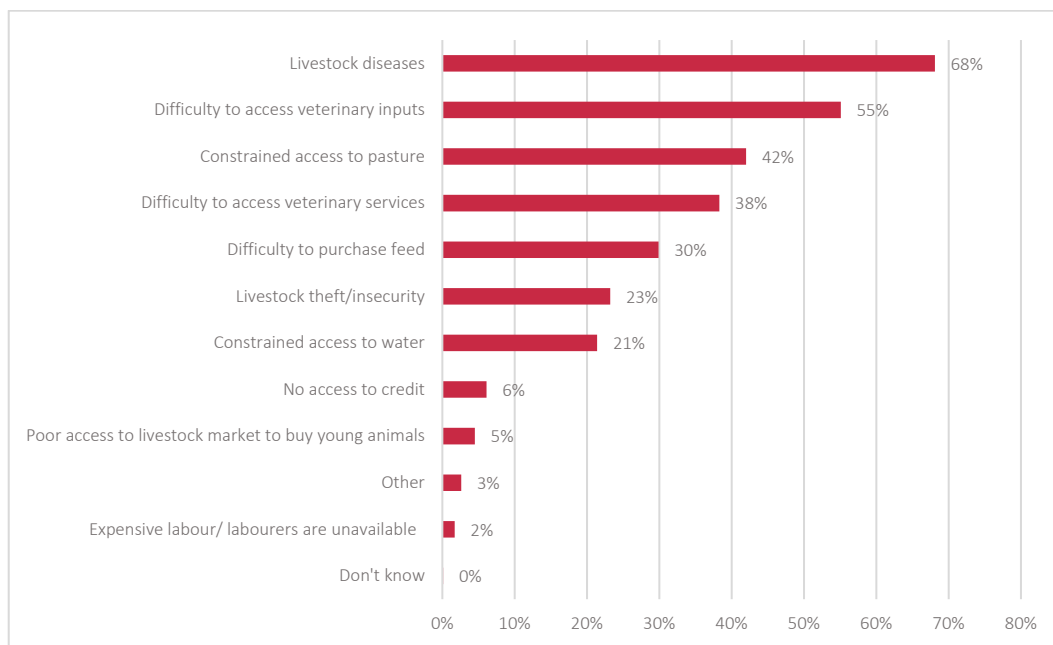
Source of data: FAO. 2021. Chad: DIEM-Monitoring assessment results (November–December 2021).

Source of map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS. 2018. *Map of Chad*. Cited 8 February 2022. <https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/explore>

Needs

Nearly all households surveyed (97 percent) reported the need for assistance in the next six months. The most-reported needs were for tools (74 percent), seeds (67 percent) and greater access to agricultural inputs (42 percent cited the need for more access to fertilizers and 40 percent pesticides) (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Most-cited needs for assistance (percentage of respondents)



Source of data: FAO. 2021. Chad: DIEM-Monitoring assessment results (November–December 2021).

Interestingly, the data indicated a differential distribution of needs across the country. The need for seeds was most prominent in Kanem, Wadi Fira, Guéra and Logone Oriental. The need for fertilizer was most reported in Logone Oriental, while the need for tools was greatest in Guéra and Logone Oriental. For livestock-producing households, the main needs expressed were for veterinary inputs (64 percent) and animal feed (57 percent).

Of all households surveyed, 88 percent had not received any assistance in the previous three months; only 7 percent had received food assistance during this period.

Recommendations

- > The data show a high proportion of farmers reporting drought or heat stress. This problem appeared to be particularly frequent in Wadi Fira, Kanem and Lac provinces. Efforts to overcome this challenge should be intensified in the coming months and beyond. Support to crop producers should include:
 - promotion of climate-change-resistant crops, off-season crops and short-cycle varieties;
 - improvement of seed quality;
 - provision of agricultural inputs for the development of more intensive crop production; and
 - facilitation of access to irrigation.
- > Household incomes in these high-priority areas can be increased by facilitating the cultivation of cash crops (groundnuts, sesame, cotton, etc.), encouraging market gardening (particularly during periods of reduced agricultural activity) and providing local-level financial support.
- > Pastoral areas, especially in Kanem and Lac, are experiencing production difficulties linked with constrained access to pasture. This has translated into a decrease in livestock numbers compared to the same period in the previous year. Enhanced veterinary services and food supplements are required for livestock in areas affected by limited access to pasture. In addition, livestock-destocking programmes should be rolled out in areas where livestock-production difficulties are prominent, in tandem with assessing the impacts of drought on the availability of animal feed.

In the areas most affected by drought, a market analysis is needed to establish the baseline for a continuous monitoring system, along with social-protection mechanisms aimed at building resilience to climate change and climate-related events. This should include:

- the introduction of agricultural insurance (for both livestock and crop producers);
- enhancing the system of weather-information services and early warning systems; and
- promoting climate-resilient farming and adaptation measures.

This need is particularly acute in the areas most affected by drought – Wadi Fira, Kanem and Lac.

- > Households in Crisis or Emergency situations require coordinated food assistance and sustained collaboration. High-priority areas include Logone Oriental, with Kanem, Lac and Moyen-Chari.



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