



# GLEWS Country Brief

## The Republic of Chad

Reference Date: 07-August-2023

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Generally favourable start of 2023 rainy season
- Prices of coarse grains higher year-on-year
- Influx of refugees from the Sudan raises food security concerns

### Generally favourable start of 2023 rainy season

Seasonal rains started in May and allowed the timely planting of 2023 cereal crops in most areas, except in some southern parts where the onset of the rains had some delay. Cumulative rainfall amounts since May have generally been average to above average in most producing areas, resulting in favourable moisture conditions for crop establishment and development. However, in localized southern parts of the country, prolonged dry spells constrained planting activities and caused wilting of crops.

In the regions of Ouaddaï and Sila, a slight increase in planted area was recorded due to the deployment of tractors and plows. Conversely, the lack of agricultural equipment and inputs led to a reduction in cultivated area in Logone Oriental and Mandoul regions. Furthermore, insecurity in Lac Region and conflicts between farmers and herders in southern areas are likely to cause localized production shortfalls.

Weather forecasts for August and September point to drier-than-average conditions in most southern areas. Conversely, localized areas in the extreme south and central areas are likely to receive average to above-average rainfall amounts, which could benefit crop development, but also heighten the risk of flooding.

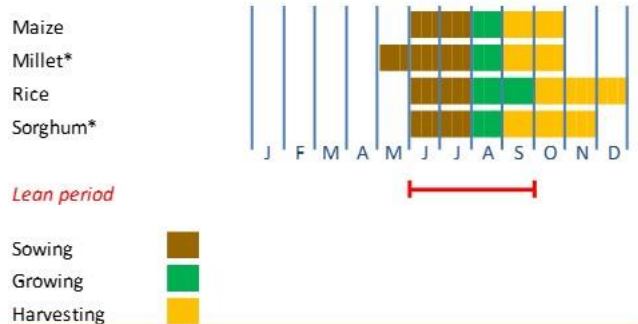
### Prices of coarse grains higher year-on-year

Retail prices of locally-produced maize and sorghum registered slight seasonal increases, up to 6 percent, between January and May 2023 (latest available data), while prices of millet followed mixed trends. The most pronounced increases in prices of coarse grains were recorded in the market of Abéché, located in a cereal-deficit area, where prices of sorghum and millet rose by 10 and 20 percent, respectively. Retail prices of millet were up to 12 percent above their year-earlier levels in May 2023 across the country, while prices of sorghum and maize were between 5 and 25 percent higher on a yearly basis. The elevated prices of coarse grains were mainly underpinned by high fuel prices as

### Chad

#### Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



### Chad

#### Cereal Production

	2017-2021	2021	2022	change
	average		estimate	2022/2021
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	955	896	967	7.9
Millet	689	621	694	11.7
Cereals NES	517	494	541	9.4
Others	673	609	597	-1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>2 620</b>	<b>2 799</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

well as flood-induced crop losses in 2022, which reduced supply in local markets.

## Influx of refugees from the Sudan raises food security concerns

According to the latest “Cadre Harmonisé” (CH) analysis, about 1.86 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity (CH Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) between June and August 2023, including nearly 107 000 people in CH Phase 4 (Emergency). This would be an overall decrease in the number of acutely food insecure people compared to the previous year, when about 2.1 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. However, the most recent CH analysis was carried out in March 2023 and, therefore, it did not take into account the impact of the recent outbreak of the armed conflict in the Sudan and the consequent influx of refugees in the country.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), since the eruption of the conflict in the Sudan in mid-April 2023, about [330 000 people](#) have crossed the border to seek refuge in the country, mostly in Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira and Sila regions. The food security situation of refugees, returnees and host communities is deteriorating due to inadequate humanitarian assistance caused by delays in funding of international humanitarian partners. Consequently, pressure on food stocks and livelihoods of local households is increasing.

Acute food insecurity is a concern also in Lac Region, where insecurity continues to disrupt livelihoods and has caused large displacements. By April 2023, over 380 000 people were internally displaced and most of them are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance. However, funding shortfalls forced to cut assistance in April and May, which aggravated the food insecurity of displaced people as well as vulnerable households in host communities.

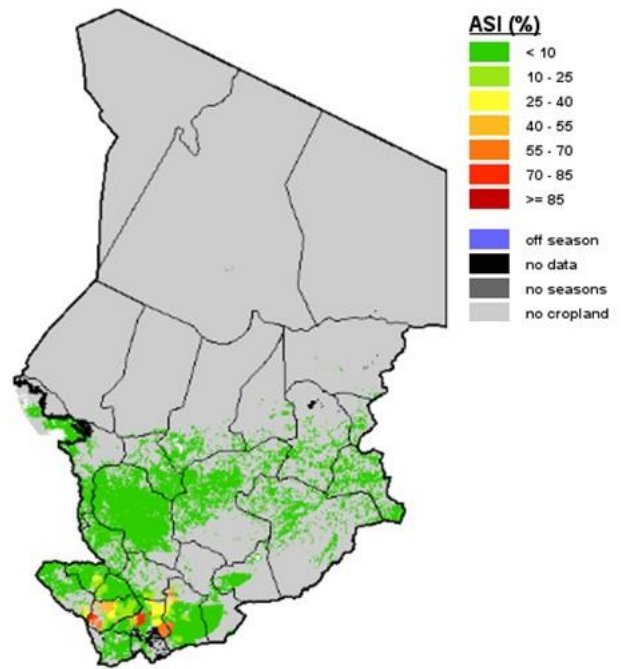
Furthermore, the depletion of cereal stocks and rising prices of cereals are limiting food access of poor households in Bahr el Gazel, Kanem, Tibesti and Ennedi Ouest regions. The halt in imports of food commodities from the Sudan is an additional factor that aggravates local food insecurity, in particular in Ennedi Est Region.

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This brief was prepared using the following data/tools:  
 FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet (CCBS) <https://www.fao.org/giews/data-tools/en/>.  
 FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool <https://fpma.fao.org/>.  
 FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring <https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/>.  
 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>.

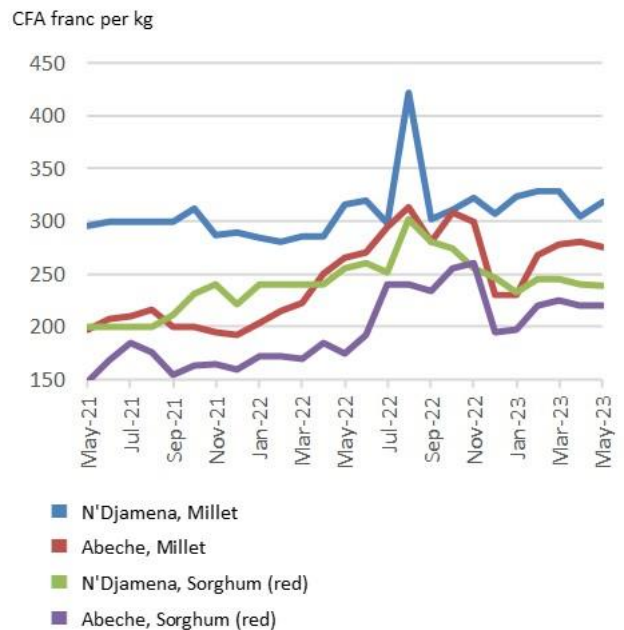
## Chad - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 3, July 2023



## Chad

### Retail prices of selected cereals





# GIEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 30-September-2022

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Flooding, low application of fertilizers and conflicts affected cereal production in 2022
- Cereal import requirements forecast above average in 2021/22 marketing year
- Despite recent declines, prices of coarse grains remain significantly higher year on year
- Unprecedented 2.1 million people estimated to face acute food insecurity in 2022
- Acute food insecurity expected to increase due to unprecedented flooding

## Flooding, low application of fertilizers and conflicts affected cereal production in 2022

Harvesting of the 2022 coarse grains and rice crops is underway and it is expected to conclude by December. A timely onset of seasonal rains in the Sudanian zone in April enhanced planting activities of early-planted crops. A subsequent erratic distribution of rains, including localized dry spells in southern areas in May and June, and torrential rains across the country between July and September, adversely affected crop development in localized areas, particularly in southwestern Mayo-Kebbi Ouest and Logone Occidental regions and southeastern Sila Region. Although the abundant rains mitigated early rainfall deficits and supported crop development across most of the country, they also resulted in unprecedented flooding that, as of mid-September, led to the destruction of nearly 300 000 hectares of crops, the disruption of agricultural livelihoods and losses of productive assets. Reports from the country indicate that more than 500 hectares of crops were severely affected by grasshoppers and Fall Armyworm infestations in early August in the southwestern Mayo Kebbi East Region. In addition, persisting armed conflicts and intensified farmer-pastoralist clashes, mostly concentrated in the Lake and Tibesti regions, have hampered agricultural activities and restricted farmers' access to the fields, limiting the extent of planted area with cereal crops and yields expectations.

Despite earlier favourable prospects based on abundant rainfall amounts, 2022 cereal production, mostly sorghum and millet, is preliminarily forecast at a slightly below-average level of 2.7 million tonnes, mainly due to the adverse impact on yields of floods and the low application of fertilizers as well as the reduction of the planted area instigated by poor security conditions.

## Chad

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Chad

### Cereal Production

	2017-2021	2021	2022	change
	average			forecast
000 tonnes				
Sorghum	963	941	940	-0.1
Millet	695	651	650	-0.1
Cereals NES	517	494	490	-0.8
Others	673	611	632	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 849</b>	<b>2 696</b>	<b>2 712</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Cereal import requirements forecast above average in 2021/22 marketing year

Cereal import requirements in the 2021/22 marketing year (November/October), mainly rice, are forecast at about 175 000 tonnes, 25 percent higher on a yearly basis and 35 percent above the five-year average. The increased import needs reflect the below-average cereal production in 2021, with outputs of rice and maize estimated up to 15 percent below the average due to unfavourable weather conditions and conflicts.

## Despite recent declines, prices of coarse grains remain significantly higher year on year

Prices of coarse grains levelled off or decreased in July 2022 in most markets across the country, following steady increases during the first six months of 2022. The price declines reflect the commercialization of stocks and the implementation by the government of the sale of maize, sorghum and millet at subsidized prices, introduced in mid-July, in order to support vulnerable households and contain further price increases. However, prices of coarse grains remained significantly above their year-earlier levels, supported by the high prices of fuel and below-average market supplies. The low availability of cereals stemmed from the reduced the cereal output in 2021 and reduced trade flows, underpinned by conflict-related disruptions and increasing import costs associated with the war in Ukraine.

## Acute food insecurity expected to increase due to unprecedented flooding

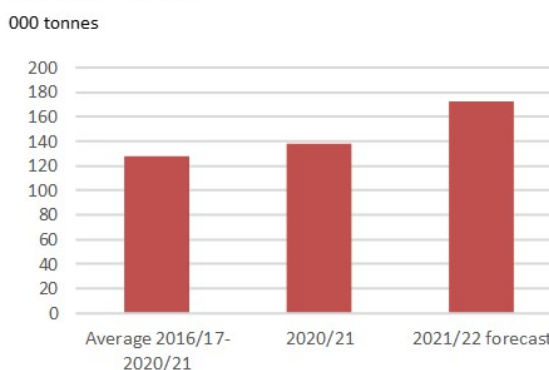
According to the March 2022 "Cadre Harmonisé (CH)" analysis, the aggregate number of people facing acute food insecurity (CH Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) between June and August 2022 was estimated at about 2.1 million, including 100 000 in CH Phase 4 (Emergency). This is the highest number on record and well above the 1.7 million people estimated to be severely acute food insecure during the same period in 2021. The increase in acute food insecurity levels reflects insecurity and conflicts, below-average market supplies and high food prices.

Poor security conditions continued to cause massive population displacements. This conflict is severely affecting the livelihoods of households that highly rely on external food assistance to cover their basic food needs. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as of August 2022, over 380 000 people were internally displaced due to insecurity, mostly in Lake Chad Province. In early September, IOM reported that another 1 165 people had been displaced in this province. In addition, the country hosts about 570 000 refugees from neighbouring countries, mostly from the Sudan, the Central African Republic, Cameroon and Nigeria, affected by persisting civil conflicts.

In spite of the upcoming cereal harvests, which are likely to improve food availability, food insecurity levels are expected to remain at high levels. Food availability and access is likely to remain limited by conflict-related market disruptions and high food prices, exacerbated by the unfolding effects of the war on international trade and commodity prices. In addition, according to national authorities, unprecedented floods have affected, as of September 2022, about 622 000 people, mostly in the provinces of Logone Occidental, Mandoul and Sila, increasing the risk of a deterioration of food insecurity. Weather forecasts indicate that abundant rains are still expected until the end of October, increasing the likelihood of further flooding. New CH estimates

### Chad

#### Cereals Imports

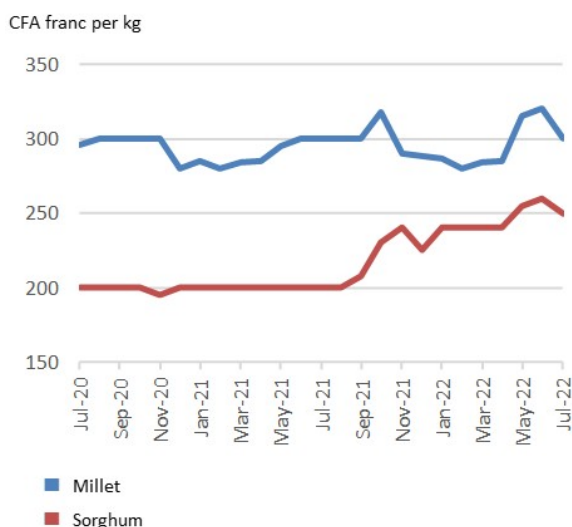


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

### Chad

#### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

of the number of people facing acute food insecurity in the last quarter of 2022 are expected to be released next November by the national Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP) and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

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## GIEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 30-June-2021

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cropping season in 2021 proceeding under favourable moisture conditions
- Near-average output recorded in 2020
- Prices of coarse grains generally stable in April 2021
- Acute food insecurity conditions expected to worsen in 2021

### Cropping season in 2021 proceeding under favourable moisture conditions

Following a timely onset of seasonal rains in the Sudanian zone in May and in the Sahelian zone in June, planting of the 2021 coarse grain crops (maize, millet, sorghum and rice) are ongoing and will be completed in July. Cumulative rainfall amounts since May have been average to above average in most planted areas, supporting crops at different growing stages (ASI map). The conditions of crops to be harvested from September are generally favourable. Normal weeding activities are taking place in most cropped areas.

The latest weather forecast by the Forum of the Agro-Hydro-Climatic Seasonal Forecast in Sudano-Sahelian Africa (PRESASS) points to above-average rainfall amounts until October 2021. These conditions are expected to have a positive impact on crop yields and availability of pasture as well as water for livestock. However, localized production shortfalls are likely to occur in some areas bordering Lac Chad (large producing area) as flooding is expected in July-August 2021. Overall, the 2021 cereal crop production is forecast at a slightly below-average level.

In most pastoral areas of the country, seasonal rains increased water and pasture availability in June 2021, improving livestock body conditions and enhancing animal market value. The availability of pasture is adequate across the country, with the exception of some areas in the northern regions, including Ennedi-east and Ennedi-west, which already experienced pasture deficits in 2020. The seasonal return of domestic transhumant herds from Sudanian to Sahelian areas started in May following the timely onset of the rains in the south and is expected to continue in July with the onset of rainfall in northern pastoral areas. The animal health situation is overall stable, with just some seasonal outbreaks of epizootic diseases, such as the Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goats and the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle.

### Chad

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



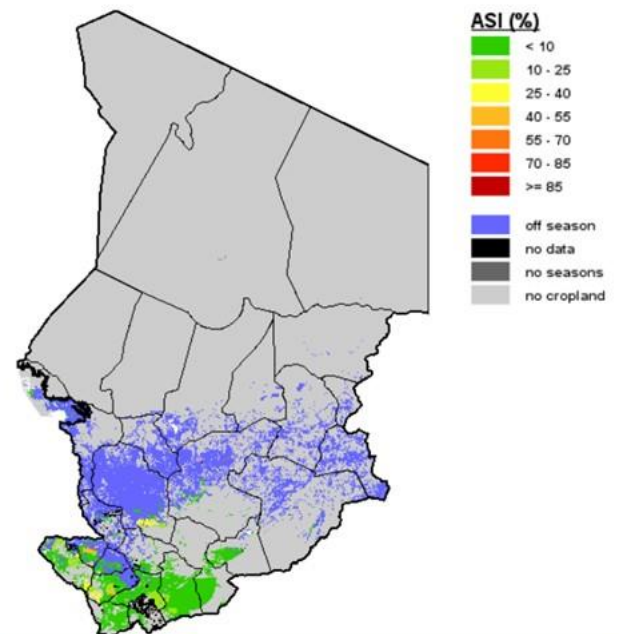
lean period

Sowing  
Growing  
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Chad - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 3, May 2021



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

## Near-average output recorded in 2020

Abundant rains had an overall beneficial impact on crops and the 2020 cereal crop production is estimated at near-average levels. Localized production shortfalls were recorded in the regions of Logone Occidentale, Logone Orientale, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest and Tandjilé due to pockets of drought in August as well as flooding in July and August in the provinces of Ndjamena and Mandoul, and in areas bordering Lac Chad.

Import requirements for the 2020/21 marketing year (November/October), mainly rice and wheat flour, are set at an above-average level of 220 000 tonnes. This is explained by the strong demand by traders to replenish their stocks and to supply the northern regions including Tibesti, Borkou and Ennedi as trade flows from Libya have been hampered for several months due to insecurity along the border.

## Prices of coarse grains generally stable in April

In N'Djamena, coarse grain prices were stable since early 2021 as a result of adequate availabilities. However, prices remained above their year-earlier levels due to localized production shortfalls last year, COVID-19-related restrictions are hindering market activities and localized market disruptions stemming from persistent insecurity.

The export demand for livestock remained below average since early 2021 due to the closure of the borders with Nigeria and Libya (main outlets), increasing the supply on local markets. Overall, the livestock markets showed a general decline in prices of live animals in May, with the exception of a few cases, including Goz Beida and N'Djamena, due to strong local demand.

## Acute food insecurity conditions expected to worsen in 2021

Overall food security conditions are expected to worsen during the 2021 lean season (June-August) due to localized production shortfalls in 2020, the decline in livelihood activities as a result of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lingering impact of persisting civil insecurity. According to the March 2021 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, the aggregate number of severely food insecure people (CH Phase 3: "Crisis" and above) between June and August 2020 is estimated at about 1.7 million people, well above the 1 million estimated for the same period in 2020.

The persisting conflict in Lake Chad Basin and Tibesti Region continues to cause massive population displacements as well as hinder food availability and access. This conflict is severely affecting the livelihoods of most households that continue to highly depend on external food assistance to cover their basic food needs. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as of May 2021, about 401 500 people were internally displaced due to insecurity in Lake Chad Province, well above the 170 280 people estimated a year earlier. In addition, the country hosts about 504 584 refugees from neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Sudan, affected by persisting civil conflicts.

## Chad

### Cereal Production

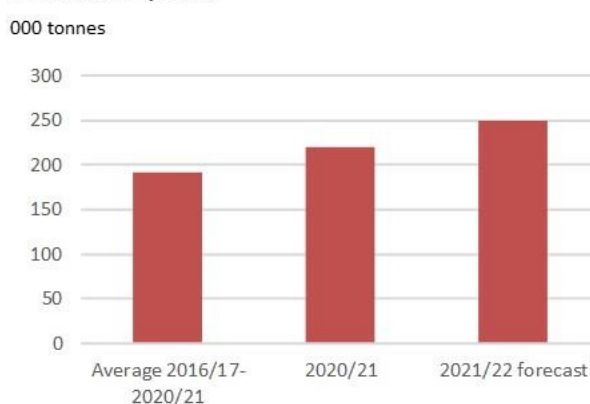
	2016-2020 average	2020	2021 forecast	change 2021/2020
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	974	970	931	-4.0
Millet	709	687	689	0.3
Cereals NES	509	538	490	-8.9
Others	692	688	676	-1.7
Total	2 884	2 883	2 786	-3.4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Chad

### Cereals Imports



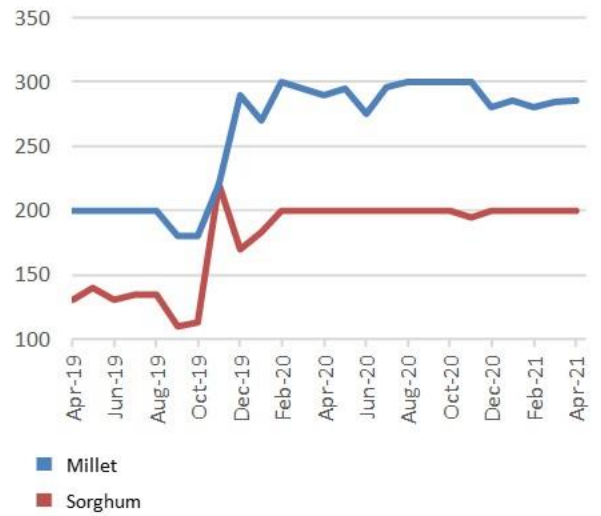
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

# Chad

## Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena

CFA Franc BCEA per kg



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Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.





## GIEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 02-October-2020

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Near-average output expected in 2020 due to favourable moisture conditions
- Above-average cereal production estimated in 2019
- Prices of coarse grains generally stable or seasonally increased in July 2020
- Significant increase in prevalence of food insecurity in second half of 2020

### Near-average output expected in 2020 due to favourable moisture conditions

Harvesting operations are ongoing in the Sudanian zone while in the Sahelian zone they are expected to begin in October. Planting of the 2020 coarse grain crops (maize, millet, sorghum and rice) started on time with the onset of rains in the Sudanian zone in May and in the Sahelian zone in June. Throughout most parts of the country, abundant seasonal precipitation amounts since May resulted in normal crop germination, establishment and development (see ASI image). Weather forecasts point to above-average rainfall until October. These conditions are expected to have a positive impact on crop yields. However, in the regions of Logone Occidentale, Logone Orientale, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest and Tandjilé, crops were affected by long dry periods during the first decade of August, causing crop losses and curbing the production prospects. Similarly, periods of heavy rains resulted in localized flooding in July and August in the provinces of Ndjama and the Mandoul and in areas bordering Lac Chad, causing human casualties, loss of livelihoods and damage to crops, livestock and infrastructures. Although abundant rains had an overall beneficial impact on the crops, the 2020 cereal crop production is estimated at near-average levels.

In most pastoral areas of the country, favourable rainfall in August improved natural pasture conditions and replenished water reserves to satisfactory levels, with positive effects on livestock body conditions. However, cross border movements of transhumant herds remain limited due to the persistent insecurity in neighbouring Nigeria, Central African Republic and Libya. Access to natural grazing areas is also constrained by the structural conflict between farmers and pastoralists with high incidences in Kanem and Bahr El Ghazal provinces as well as the high levels of insecurity in Tibesti Province. The animal health situation is overall stable, with just some seasonal outbreaks of epizootic diseases,

### Chad

#### Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



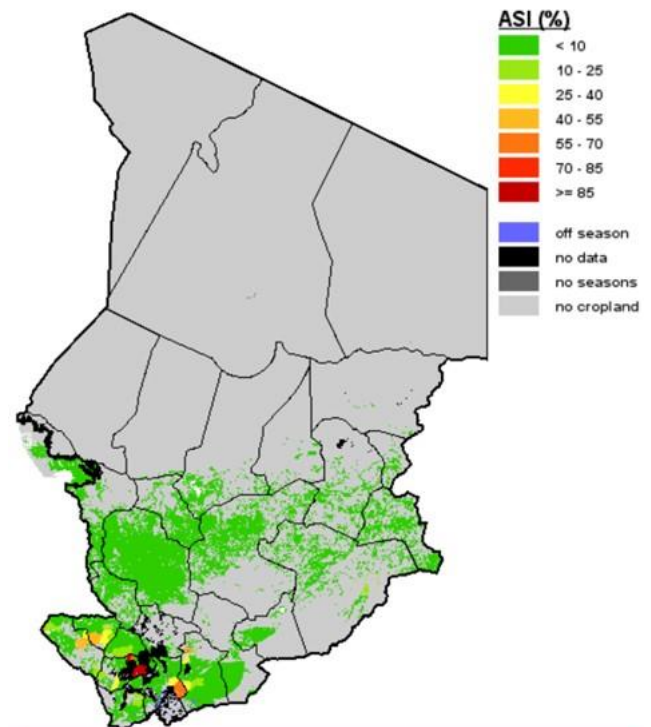
lean period



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Chad - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 2, September 2020



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

such as the Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goats and the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle.

## Above-average cereal production estimated in 2019

Favourable rainfall in 2019 benefitted crop development in most parts of the country. Overall, the 2019 national cereal production is estimated at about 3 million tonnes, 7 percent above the previous five-year average. However, production shortfalls occurred in the provinces of Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal and Hadjer Lamis due to prolonged dry spells in June and early July in 2019, which caused some damages on crops at seeding and tillering stages and favoured pest attacks on re-planted crops.

Despite the above-average production in 2019, import requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (November/October) are expected to increase at above-average levels due to strong demand by the local traders aiming at replenishing their stocks.

## Prices of coarse grains generally stable or seasonally increased in July

Although food availability is adequate in most markets, some field reports indicate a decline in supplies in Bahr el Ghazel, Kanem, Sila and Lake provinces due to civil insecurity and poor road conditions. Household demand remains strong due to a seasonal depletion of stocks. Prices of millet increased in July in most markets, with seasonal patterns exacerbated by the impact of trade restrictions linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. By contrast, sorghum prices remained stable since early 2020 due to the good levels of market stocks and regular import flows from the Sudan and Cameroon.

Despite the improvement of livestock body conditions in August, prices of live animal remain below average due the increased supply on the local markets following the closure of the borders with Nigeria and Libya (main outlets). The livestock-to-cereals terms of trade are generally unfavourable to pastoralists as prices of animals are declining, while cereal prices are increasing.

## Significant increase in prevalence of food insecurity in second half of 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic containment measures continue to slow down the national economy, reducing employment opportunities. This has contributed to a weakening of the purchasing power of the poor vulnerable households, limiting their access to food. In addition, the persisting insecurity in Lac and Tibesti regions continues to disrupt livelihood activities and to cause population displacements. According to UNHCR, as of August 2020, the country hosts about 479 500 refugees from neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Sudan, affected by persisting civil conflicts. According to IOM, as of August 2020, about 297 000 people were internally displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Province. The above-average cumulative rainfall amounts in August caused flooding in several areas, mainly in Ndjamena, Mandoul and Lake provinces and affected about 3 800 households (nearly 190 000 people), resulting in displacements, loss of lives and damage to infrastructures. The majority of the displaced people, refugees and host communities are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance to satisfy their basic needs.

## Chad

### Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	941	946	981	3.7
Millet	688	705	680	-3.5
Cereals NES	503	602	437	-27.4
Others	678	730	696	-4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>2 983</b>	<b>2 794</b>	<b>-6.3</b>

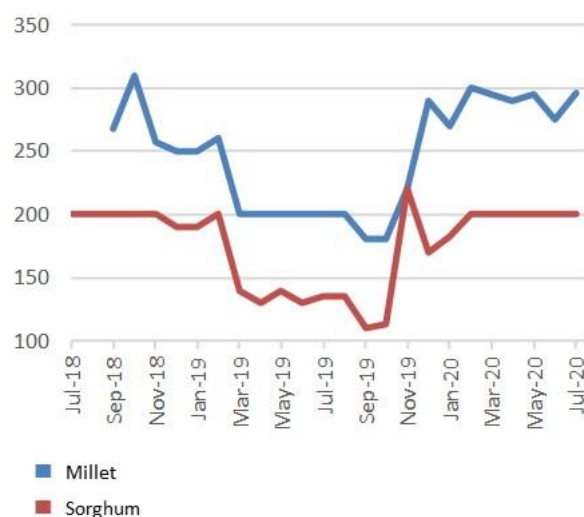
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Chad

### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena

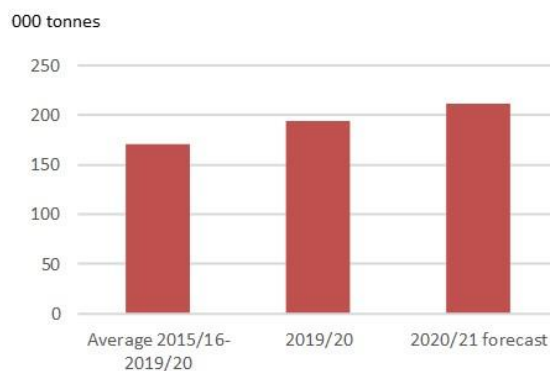
CFA Franc BCEA per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

## Chad

### Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

According to the March 2020 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, the aggregate number of severely food insecure people (CH Phase 3: "Crisis" and above) is estimated at about 1 million during the lean season between June and August 2020, well above the 520 000 food insecure people that were estimated for the period June-August 2019. However, the situation is worse than previously expected on account of the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, including the containment measures that adversely affected households' livelihood activities and incomes. After the revision of the humanitarian response plan due to COVID-19, 5.9 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure in August 2020, the peak of the lean season.

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## GLEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 03-April-2020

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average production harvested in 2019
- Cereal import requirements forecast at above-average level
- Prices of coarse grains generally stable, but down from year earlier
- Continued food and humanitarian assistance needed

### Above-average harvest gathered in 2019

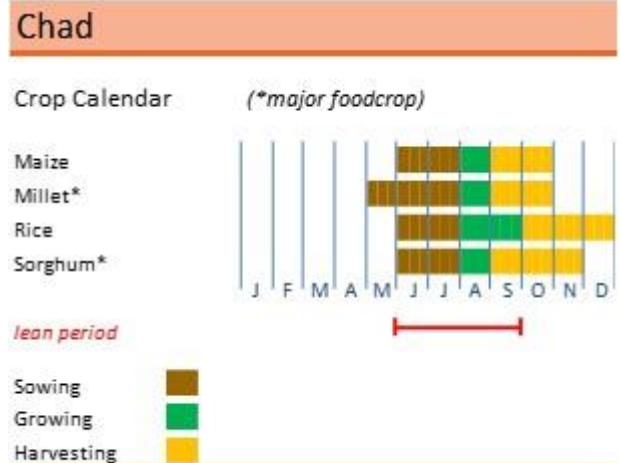
Seasonal dry weather conditions are prevailing in most areas of the country and planting of the 2020 crops is expected to begin in May-June with the normal onset of the rains.

Harvesting of millet, sorghum, maize and rice (paddy) was completed in December 2019. Overall, the 2019 national cereal production is estimated at 2.9 million tonnes, 7 percent above the five-year average and similar to the 2018 output. However, production shortfalls occurred in the provinces of Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal and Hadjer Lamis due to prolonged dry spells in June and early July, causing some damages on crops at seeding and tillering growth stages which favoured pest attacks on the newly planted crops in July.

Pastoral resources have been affected by prolonged dryness in June and July and floods caused by late rains in October, leading to a fodder deficit of about 30 million tonnes of dry matter. The largest fodder deficits were recorded in the provinces of Barh El Ghazal, Batha, Borkou, Ennedi Ouest, Hadjer Lamis, Kanem, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira. As a result, an earlier-than-normal and harsh pastoralists' lean season is expected to start in April in these areas, causing competition between farmers and breeders to access natural grazing areas.

### Cereal import requirements forecast at above-average level

Despite the above-average 2019 production, import requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (November/October) are expected to remain at an above-average level of about 200 000 tonnes. Local traders will likely maintain the high level of imports of 200 000 tonnes to replenish their stocks and to supply the northern regions of Tibesti, Borkou and Ennedi as the persisting insecurity continues to disrupt trade flows from Libya.



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

**Chad**

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 estimate	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	936	988	946	-4.2
Millet	686	757	705	-6.8
Cereals NES	481	579	602	4.1
Others	659	699	714	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 763</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>2 968</b>	<b>-1.8</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Prices of coarse grains generally stable, but down from year earlier

Most markets are well stocked following the above-average production of cereals in 2019, the contribution of the good levels of residual commercial stocks and imports from the Sudan and Cameroon. Prices of coarse grains followed mixed trends in January, despite adequate cereal availabilities at the national level. Prices of millet strengthened in January 2020 while those of sorghum declined or remained relatively stable. The Libyan border closure and conflict continued to disrupt market activities and supported prices in several markets in Lake Chad and Tibesti regions.

In most livestock markets, the supply of animals is adequate. The prices rose in January 2020, compared to the previous months, due to an increase in export demand to the Sudan as a result of an improvement of security along the border. The livestock-to-cereals terms of trade are generally favourable to pastoralists. However, the market value of the animals is expected to moderately deteriorate between April and June in the areas affected by fodder deficits or limited access to fodder resources due to insecurity.

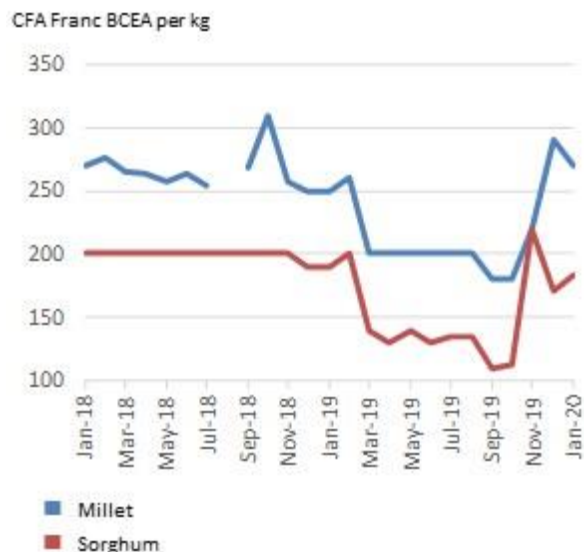
## Food assistance still needed for vulnerable population

Food security conditions remained precarious in 2019, particularly in Lac and Tibesti regions due to persisting insecurity that resulted in the disruption of livelihood activities and population displacements. According to UNHCR, as of February 2020, the country hosts about 465 000 refugees from neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Sudan, affected by persisting civil conflict. According to IOM, as of December 2019, about 170 000 people were displaced due to insecurity in Lake Chad Region. The majority of the displaced people, refugees and host communities are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance to satisfy their basic needs.

According to the March 2020 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, the aggregate number of severely food insecure people (CH Phase 3: "Crisis" and above) is estimated at about 453 000, up from the 312 000 estimated in March 2019. If appropriate measures and responses are not implemented, this number is projected to increase to nearly 1 million during the next lean season between June and August 2020, well above the 520 000 food insecure people that were estimated for the period June-August 2019.

## Chad

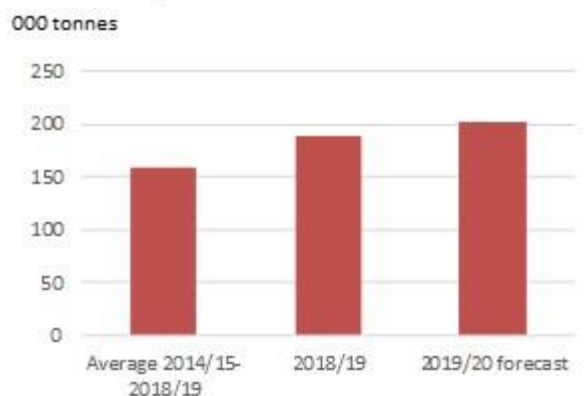
### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

## Chad

### Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

In view of the evolving COVID-19 situation, the Government has taken some necessary measures to close the land borders and the suspension of air traffic, with the exception of cargo aircrafts. The Government has developed a contingency plan of XAF 15 billion with the technical support of donor partners. A special fund is set up, comprising of internal resources and the contribution of international solidarity. Official restrictions on population movements, combined with heightened levels of fear, have led to a reduction of income-earning opportunities in some places. Field reports indicate cases of food hoarding in several local markets.

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## GIEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 03-June-2019

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Onset of rains in May favoured timely start of planting in south
- Above-average harvest gathered in 2018
- Prices of coarse grains stable compared to last year
- Continued food and humanitarian assistance needed

### Favourable moisture conditions allowed timely planting of cereal crops in south

Seasonal rains started in May and allowed a timely start of planting activities of the 2019 coarse grain crops (maize, millet, sorghum and rice) in the southern cropping areas. Soil moisture is currently adequate, supporting crop germination and development. In northern parts of the country, the rainy season is yet to start and activities are limited to land preparation and dry planting of early millet and sorghum crops, to be harvested from October.

### Above-average harvest gathered in 2018

Abundant rainfall amounts have been favourable for agricultural production in 2018. The country's national cereal production was estimated at 3 million tonnes, about 14 percent above the five-year average. Major year-on-year production increases were observed for millet and local sorghum (Berbéré).

Despite the above-average 2018 cereal production, import requirements for the 2018/19 (November/October) marketing year (mainly imported rice and wheat flour) are set at an above-average level of 190 000 tonnes. The high level of imports is explained by the strong demand by traders to replenish their stocks and to supply the northern regions (Tibesti, Borkou and Ennedi) as trade flows from Libya have been limited for several months due to the closure of the border.

### Prices of coarse grains generally declined

Most markets are well supplied following the above-average cereals production in 2018 and imports. However, marketing activities remained disrupted in the northern regions (Tibesti, Borkou and Ennedi) due to the closure of the border with Libya and in the Lac Region due to the recent upsurge of civil conflict. Prices of coarse grains declined in several markets in March and were well below their year-earlier levels as a result of the good availabilities on markets.

### Chad

#### Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



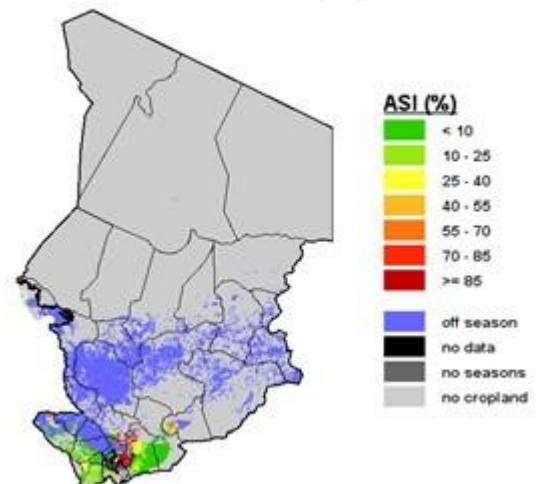
lean period



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Chad- Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

From start of season 1 to Dekad 2, May 2019



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

## Despite improvements in security conditions, food assistance still needed for vulnerable population

In the Lac and Tibesti regions, heightened insecurity in recent months continues to disrupt livelihood activities and population displacements. According to UNHCR, as of April 2019, the country hosts about 462 000 refugees from neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Sudan, affected by persisting civil conflict. According to IOM, as of May 2019, 130 000 people were displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region. The majority of displaced people, refugees and host communities are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance to satisfy their basic needs.

According to the March 2019 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 312 000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance from March to May 2019, with a significant decrease from 624 000 people from March to May 2018. However, the caseload is expected to increase to 640 000 people during the lean season (June-August 2019), if no mitigation actions are taken.

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## Chad

### Cereal Production

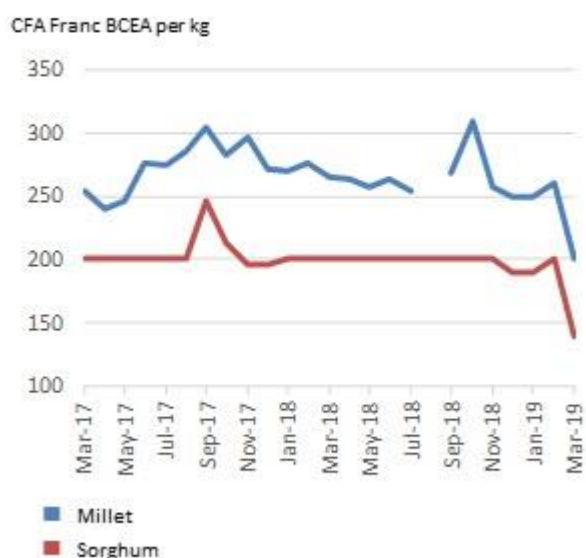
	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	899	946	988	4.4
Millet	646	660	757	14.6
Cereals NES	459	449	579	29.0
Others	679	662	699	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 683</b>	<b>2 717</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>11.2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Chad

### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.





## GIEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 03-June-2019

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Onset of rains in May favoured timely start of planting in south
- Above-average harvest gathered in 2018
- Prices of coarse grains stable compared to last year
- Continued food and humanitarian assistance needed

### Favourable moisture conditions allowed timely planting of cereal crops in south

Seasonal rains started in May and allowed a timely start of planting activities of the 2019 coarse grain crops (maize, millet, sorghum and rice) in the southern cropping areas. Soil moisture is currently adequate, supporting crop germination and development. In northern parts of the country, the rainy season is yet to start and activities are limited to land preparation and dry planting of early millet and sorghum crops, to be harvested from October.

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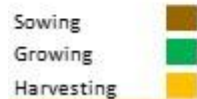
### Chad

#### Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



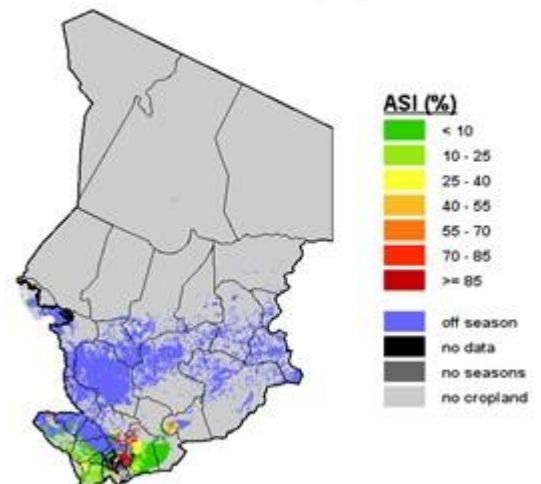
lean period



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Chad- Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

From start of season 1 to Dekad 2, May 2019



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

## Despite improvements in security conditions, food assistance still needed for vulnerable population

In the Lac and Tibesti regions, heightened insecurity in recent months continues to disrupt livelihood activities and population displacements. According to UNHCR, as of April 2019, the country hosts about 462 000 refugees from neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Sudan, affected by persisting civil conflict. According to IOM, as of May 2019, 130 000 people were displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region. The majority of displaced people, refugees and host communities are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance to satisfy their basic needs.

According to the March 2019 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 312 000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance from March to May 2019, with a significant decrease from 624 000 people from March to May 2018. However, the caseload is expected to increase to 640 000 people during the lean season (June-August 2019), if no mitigation actions are taken.

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## Chad

### Cereal Production

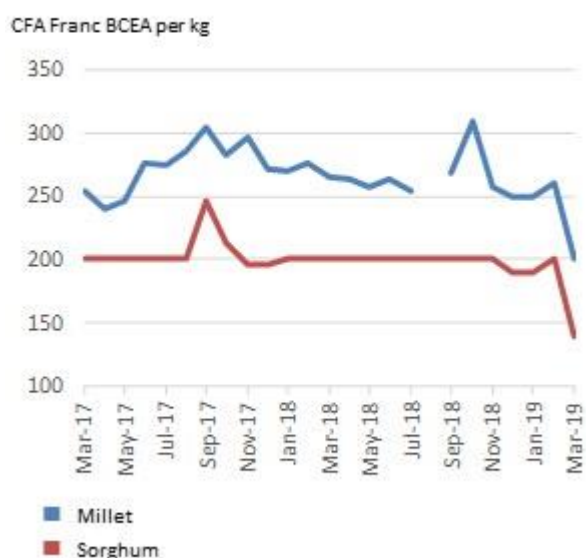
	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	899	946	988	4.4
Millet	646	660	757	14.6
Cereals NES	459	449	579	29.0
Others	679	662	699	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 683</b>	<b>2 717</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>11.2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Chad

### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



## GLEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 11-January-2019

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average harvest gathered in 2018
- Average economic growth and slightly increasing inflation rate
- Stable prices of coarse grains compared to last year
- Continued food and humanitarian assistance needed, including for refugees

### Above-average harvest gathered in 2018

Harvesting of millet, sorghum, maize and rice paddy has just been completed and the 2018 national cereal production was estimated at 3 million tonnes, about 12 percent above 2017's output and 14 percent above the five-year average. Compared to 2017, major increases were observed in sorghum production.

Following the good performance of the agricultural season and a fodder balance sheet with a surplus of about 105 million tonnes of dry matter, the pastoral situation is overall satisfactory. The animal health situation is relatively stable due to the vaccination campaigns undertaken by the Government and its partners. Rearing conditions across pastoral areas of the country are generally favourable supporting good livestock body conditions and improving their market value.

### Average economic growth and increasing inflation rate

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economy is expected to grow by 3.5 percent in 2019 driven by a slight increase in economic activity and oil production. In 2019, the year-on-year inflation is forecast at 1.8 percent, up from 13 percent reported in 2018, due to higher domestic and oil prices.

### Prices of coarse grains stable compared to previous year

The prices of coarse grains were relatively stable in October 2018 compared to October 2017 as a result of increased market availabilities from the new harvest. However, some significant declines, up to 20 percent, compared to last year were recorded for millet and sorghum on Moundou and Sarh markets. In most livestock markets, prices of animals are stable compared to last year and below the five-year average due to weak local and

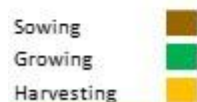
### Chad

#### Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



lean period



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Chad

#### Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	899	946	1 200	26.8
Millet	646	660	700	6.0
Cereals NES	459	449	450	0.3
Others	679	662	716	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 683</b>	<b>2 717</b>	<b>3 066</b>	<b>12.8</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

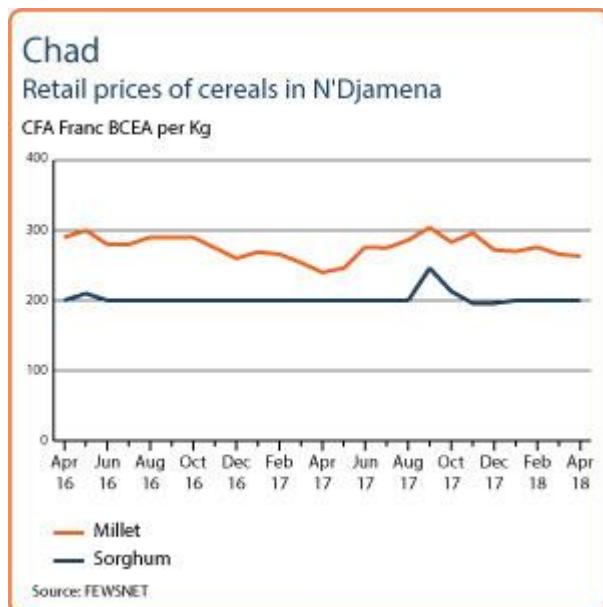
external demand, mainly from Nigeria, but also from the Sudan and Libya due to persisting civil insecurity in these countries.

### Continued assistance needed due to persisting civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

The conflicts in Lake Chad Region and recently, in Tibesti Region, are disrupting livelihoods and markets. The last attacks on Lake Chad Region in September 2018 have also caused a wave of displacement. According to UNHCR, as of November 2018, the country hosts 451 000 refugees from neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan, affected by persisting civil conflict. In the Lake Chad Region, civil insecurity related to the presence of armed groups continues to prevent access to humanitarian actors and it amplifies the level of vulnerability of displaced people. In the east and central parts of the country, the recurrent attacks, including car highjacking on aid organizations may have a serious impact on humanitarian interventions. According to IOM, as of October 2018, 163 000 people were displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region.

According to the November 2018 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 189 000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance from October-December 2018, with a significant decrease from 318 000 people from October-December 2017. However, the caseload is expected to increase to 519 000 people during the lean season (June-August 2019), if no mitigation actions are taken.

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## GIEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 15-June-2018

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of 2018 cereal crops started on time in southern farming areas under favourable conditions
- Above-average harvest gathered in 2017
- Prices of coarse grains remain below 2017 levels due to increased supply
- Continued food and humanitarian assistance needed, including for refugees

### Timely onset of rains favours normal planting activities

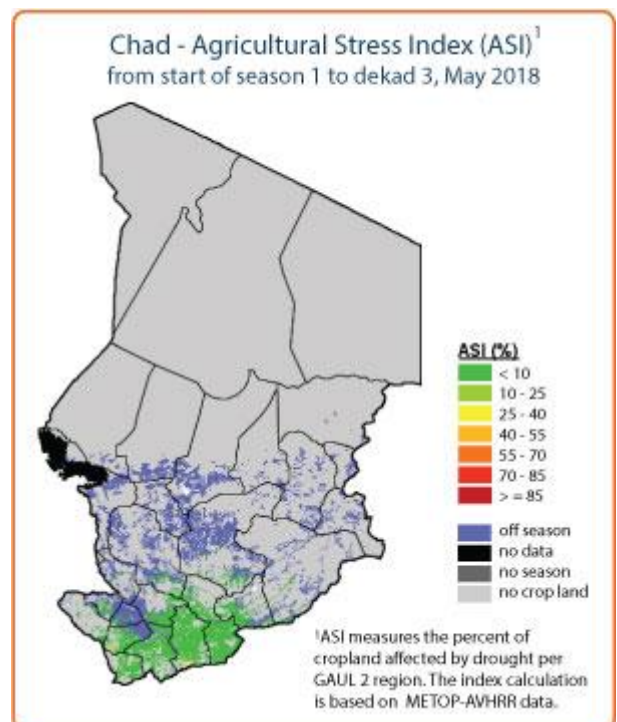
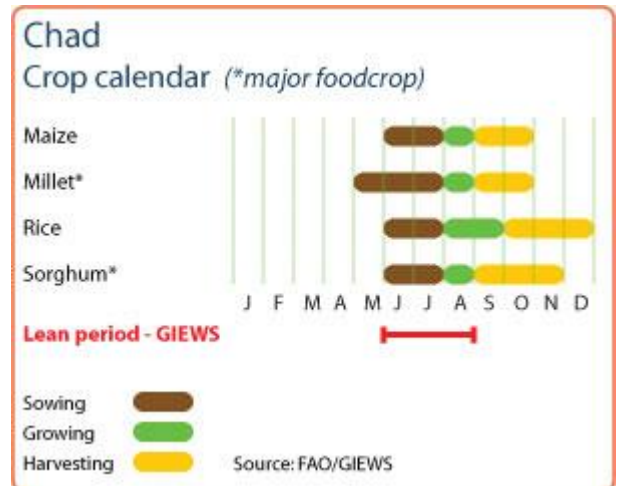
Planting of the 2018 coarse grain crops (maize, millet, sorghum and rice), to be harvested from September, started on time in May in the southern part of the country and will continue until July. The agricultural season is progressing normally, with steady accumulation of seasonal rainfall since early May 2018 supporting crop development and growth in the most recently planted areas in the south.

In northern parts of the country, the season has just started with land preparation and first plantings of millet and sorghum crops to be harvested from October. Sowing operations are expected to finalize in July.

### Above-average harvest gathered in 2017 due to favourable moisture conditions

The 2017 agricultural season was characterized by some localized dry spells that negatively impacted crop development in Kanem, Lac, Wadi Fira, Batha, Hadjer Lamis and Bahr-El-Gazel areas. However, the national cereal production was estimated at 2.7 million tonnes, about 5 percent less than the previous season's output and 2 percent below the five-year average. Production of sorghum and millet both decreased by 5 and 9 percent, respectively, compared to 2016.

The uneven distribution and early cessation of rainfall had a negative impact on pasture availability and rearing conditions across the pastoral areas of the country. A high concentration of livestock has been observed in the Sudanian zone, the Lake Fitri and the Lake Chad. In these areas, pastoralists are highly vulnerable to lack of pasture as well as depressed prices for livestock products. The situation is unlikely to improve until the end



of July unless immediate actions by the Government and its partners are taken to alleviate the situation.

## Prices of coarse grains stable, but higher than previous year

Cereal prices in April 2018 remain generally higher than the previous year due to the reduced 2017 harvests in some regions and the decline in the flows of local cereal grains (maize and sorghum) from Lake Chad Region due to the civil conflict. Important increases are recorded in Moussoro market, up to 33 percent for millet and 15 percent for maize in Bol and sorghum in Sarh. Prices of livestock continue to significantly decline compared to the previous months, driven by reduced exports to Nigeria (caused by persisting conflict) and the shortage of pastures, resulting in forced sales, depressed prices and a significant deterioration in the purchasing power of pastoralists.

## Food security affected by reduced livestock revenues and by civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

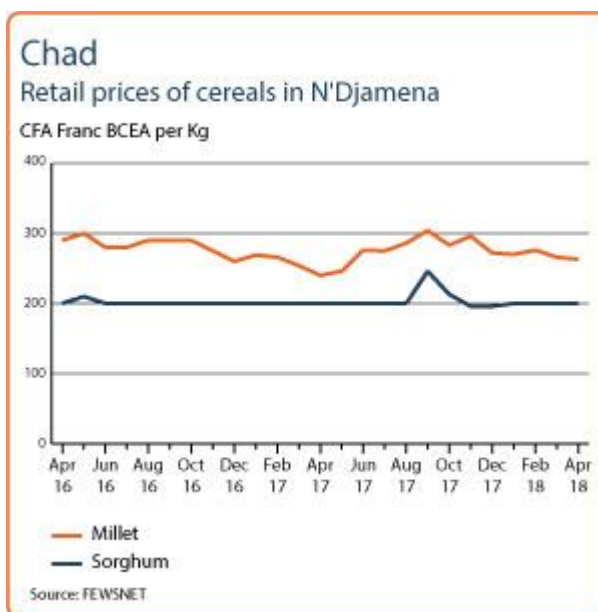
The country continues to host a large number of refugees because of persisting civil conflict in neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. In the Lake Chad Region, civil insecurity, related to Boko Haram, continues to limit the access to grazing areas for herders. Limited access to pasture resources is accentuating the loss of body weight and lowering livestock commercial value. The pressure of the displaced populations, refugees and returnees on resources of host communities amplifies the level of vulnerability in some areas. According to UNOCHA, as of April 2018, an additional 170 000 people were internally displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region. As of May 2018, the number of refugees in the country exceeded 450 000, with an increase of over 40 000 people compared to November 2017. According to the March 2018 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, about 624 000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance from March to May 2018, with a significant increase from 318 000 people from October to December 2017. The caseload is expected to increase to 990 000 during the June to August 2018 period, if no mitigation actions are taken.

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**Chad**  
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 estimate	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	944	991	946	-5
Millet	683	726	660	-9
Cereals nes	470	454	448	-1
Others	675	703	639	-9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 772</b>	<b>2 874</b>	<b>2 723</b>	<b>-5</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets





## GLEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 28-November-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Average cereal production expected in 2017
- Prices of coarse grains declining
- GDP growth expected to remain negative in 2017
- Continued assistance required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees

### Average harvest expected in 2017

Harvesting of the 2017 maize and millet crops was completed in October, whereas those of rice and sorghum will be completed by the end of November. Following the timely onset of the first rains in April, the 2017 cropping season benefitted from abundant precipitations above the level observed in the previous year, albeit with considerable regional variations. Many regions in the Sahelian zone of the country (notably Kanem, Lake Chad, Wadi Fira, Batha, Hadjer Lamis and Bar El Ghazal), were affected by periods of dryness in July and August, whereas abundant rains in the Sudanian zone caused several floods, particularly affecting crop production in Mandoul and Moyen Chari regions.

Isolated cases of infestations by caterpillars, grasshoppers and Fall Armyworms have been reported throughout the country, but the phytosanitary situation is judged to be under control with limited impact on crop production. The 2017 cereal production is forecast at about 2.8 million tonnes, 3 percent below the levels in the previous year and similar to the five-year average. Sorghum accounts for the largest share of total production, with about 30 percent, followed by millet and maize which account for about 25 and 15 percent, respectively.

### Prices of coarse grains decline, following seasonal patterns

Prices of locally-produced coarse grains began their seasonal decline in most markets in September, as the newly-harvested crops enhanced supply. The steep depreciation of the local currency in neighbouring Nigeria and the re-opening of the border with Libya, which was closed in January this year, also supported the increased cereal import flows to the country. Prices of livestock have declined significantly in recent months, driven by reduced exports to Nigeria and shortage of pastures, causing a significant deterioration in the purchasing power of pastoralists.



**Chad Cereal production**

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	928	933	880	-6
Millet	683	726	690	-5
Maize	400	444	420	-5
Others	770	786	799	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 781</b>	<b>2 889</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>-3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## GDP growth expected to remain negative in 2017

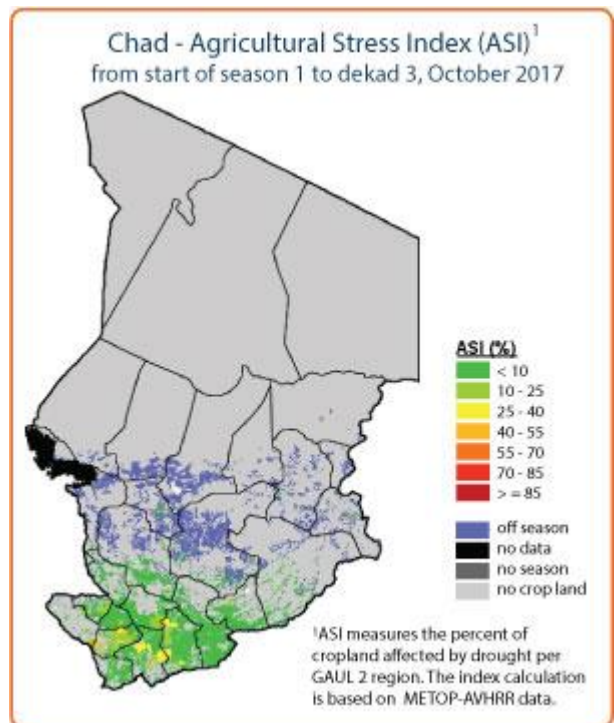
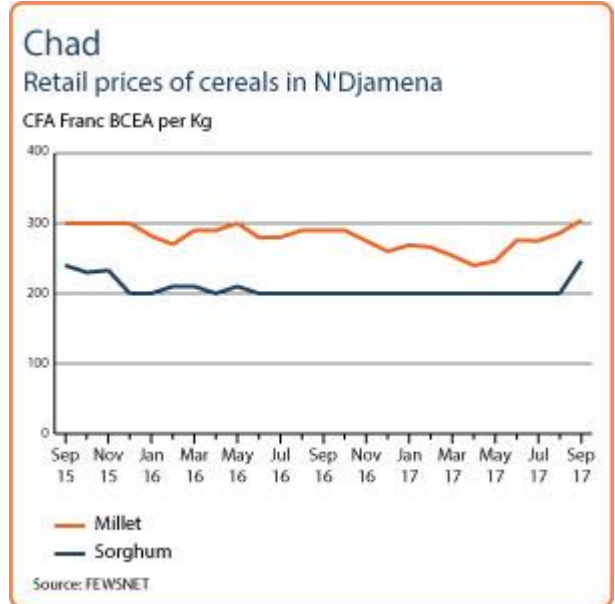
According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, the country's economic performance in 2016 was the worst in almost two decades, with a contraction of 7 percent in real GDP. A combination of falling oil production volumes and a continued decline in international prices led to a 50 percent drop in the country's oil receipts (oil accounts for around 60 percent of the fiscal revenue), which has forced the Government to introduce an emergency action plan to cut spending. As a result, the Government's social protection schemes have been reduced, negatively affecting vulnerable households' access to food. Although oil prices have recovered slightly in 2017, real GDP growth is expected to remain negative.

With more than 20 million livestock heads, the country has one of the largest herds in the Sahel Region and the sector contributes to about 18 percent of the GDP. Civil insecurity and difficult macroeconomic conditions in neighbouring Nigeria due to the steep depreciation of its local currency and reduced oil receipts in recent years have dampened Nigerian demand for livestock imports from Chad. Similarly, due to insecurity, local pastoralists face difficulties in trading across borders with other major trading partners, including Libya and the Central African Republic. A pastoral crisis was declared by the Government in June 2017, due to the unusual deterioration of livestock conditions and increased mortality in pastoral areas.

## Food security affected by reduced livestock revenue and civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

The country hosts a large number of refugees due to the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries: the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. The ongoing civil insecurity due to Boko Haram led to large population displacement, compromising the food security amongst refugees, returnees and host communities in the whole Lake Chad Region. According to OCHA, as of November 2017, about 104 000 people were internally displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region, down from about 112 000 a year earlier. In addition, the number of refugees increased to 407 000 compared to 387 000 a year earlier, while about 97 000 Chadians have returned to the country. Deteriorating terms of trade have negatively affected food security in most pastoral and agro-pastoral zones of the country. The economic downturn amplified the impact of these various factors. According to the latest "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, between June and August 2017, about 900 000 people (compared to 941 000 a year earlier) are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above, and are in need of urgent assistance across the country.

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## GLEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 31-July-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of 2017 cereal crops has started in most parts of the country under generally favourable conditions
- Above-average crop production gathered in 2016 due to adequate rainfall throughout the season
- Prices of millet and sorghum are on increase, while livestock prices are falling
- Unusual deterioration of livestock conditions with increased mortality is observed in parts resulting in declaration of pastoral crisis in June 2017
- Continued assistance required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees



### The 2017 growing season has started in most parts of the country

Following the onset of first rains in April in the extreme south, precipitations progressed northwards in the Sahelian zone in June. According to satellite-based images, from April to the second dekad of July, precipitations were generally favourable and soil moisture reserves were adequate in most parts of the country. Millet and sorghum crops are tillering in the Sahelian zone and growing satisfactorily in the Sudanian zone.

### Cereal production recovered in 2016

The 2016 cropping season was characterized by favourable rains in the major cereal producing regions of the country. Despite some localized attacks by pests, the 2016 aggregate cereal production was estimated at about 2.8 million tonnes, about 15 percent above the previous year's output and about 11 percent above the five-year average. However, insufficient rains in the Sahelian zone affected grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the most pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of the country. Lac, Kanem, Bar El Ghazal, Batha and Wadi Fira regions were most affected as well as parts of Guera, Salamat and Sila regions.

### Coarse grain prices increased in recent months, following normal seasonal patterns

Prices of locally-produced millet and sorghum have been generally on the rise since February 2017 following the steep decline of the previous months. However, prices remained generally below their year-earlier values, mainly as a result of the good output in 2016

Chad  
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	871	835	933	12
Millet	602	592	675	14
Cereals nes	427	431	527	22
Others	630	595	678	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 529</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>2 813</b>	<b>15</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

and ample domestic supplies. The steep depreciation of the local currency in neighbouring Nigeria and the re-opening of the border with Libya, which was closed in January this year, also supported increased cereal import flows to the country. Livestock prices have declined significantly in recent months, driven by reduced exports to Nigeria and shortage of pastures, causing a significant deterioration of the terms-of-trade for pastoralists.

### Overall economic situation

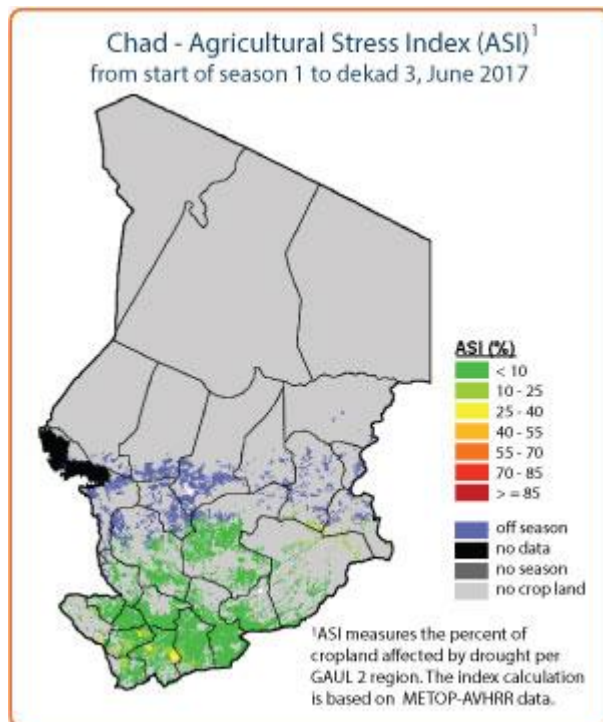
According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, the country's economic performance in 2016 was the worst in almost two decades, with a contraction of 3.1 percent in real GDP. A combination of falling oil production volumes and a continued decline in international prices led to a 50 percent drop in the country's oil receipts (oil accounts for around 60 percent of fiscal revenue), which has forced the Government to introduce an emergency action plan to cut spending. As a result, the Government's social protection schemes have been reduced, negatively affecting vulnerable households' access to food.

Livestock is an important sector in terms of livelihood and export revenue. With more than 20 million livestock heads, the country has one of the largest herds in the Sahel region and the sector representing about 18 percent of GDP. Insecurity and economic downturn in Nigeria continue to hamper the livestock sector. The steep depreciation of the Naira have affected Nigerian demand for livestock imports from Chad. Similarly, due to insecurity, local pastoralists face difficulties in trading across borders with other major trading partners, including Libya and the Central African Republic. A pastoral crisis was declared by the Government in June 2017, due to unusual deterioration of livestock conditions and increased mortality in pastoral areas.

### Food security affected by pasture deficits in pastoral zones and civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

The country hosts a large number of refugees due to the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries: the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. The ongoing civil insecurity due to Boko Haram led to large population displacement, compromising the food security amongst refugees, returnees and host communities in the whole Lake Chad region. According to OCHA, about 104 000 people have been internally displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region. In addition, over 394 000 refugees are estimated to be currently living in the country, while about 117 000 Chadians have returned to the country. Moreover, pasture deficits and deteriorating terms-of-trade have negatively affected food security in most pastoral and agro-pastoral zones of the country. The economic downturn amplified the impact of these various factors. According to the latest "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, about 900 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above, between June and August 2017 and are in need of urgent assistance across the country.

*Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*





## GIEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 23-March-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average crop production in 2016 due to adequate rainfall throughout the season
- Prices of millet and sorghum stable in January but remain above their year-earlier levels
- Continued assistance required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees

### Cereal production recovered in 2016

Harvesting of the 2016 cereal crops was completed last November. In most agricultural regions, the 2016/17 cropping season was characterized by favourable rains in terms of amounts and distribution in time and space. Despite some attacks by pests reported in some areas, the 2016 aggregate cereal production is estimated at about 2.8 million tonnes, about 15 percent above the previous year's output and about 11 percent above the last five-year average.

### Coarse grain prices stable in January, but remained above last year's levels

Millet prices began to stabilize in January 2017 following the steep decline of the previous months. However, they remain well below their year-earlier values as a result of good supplies from the above-average 2016 harvest.

The steep depreciation of the local currency in neighbouring Nigeria also supported increased cereal imports to Chad.

### Food security continues to be affected by civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

The country hosts a large number of refugees due to the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries: the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. The ongoing civil insecurity due to Boko Haram led to large population displacement, compromising the food security amongst refugees, returnees and host communities in the whole Lake Chad region. According to OCHA, as of March 2017, about 104 000 people have been internally displaced due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region. In addition, over 394 000 refugees are estimated to be currently living in Chad, while about 117 000 Chadians have returned to the country. As a result of these various factors, according to the latest

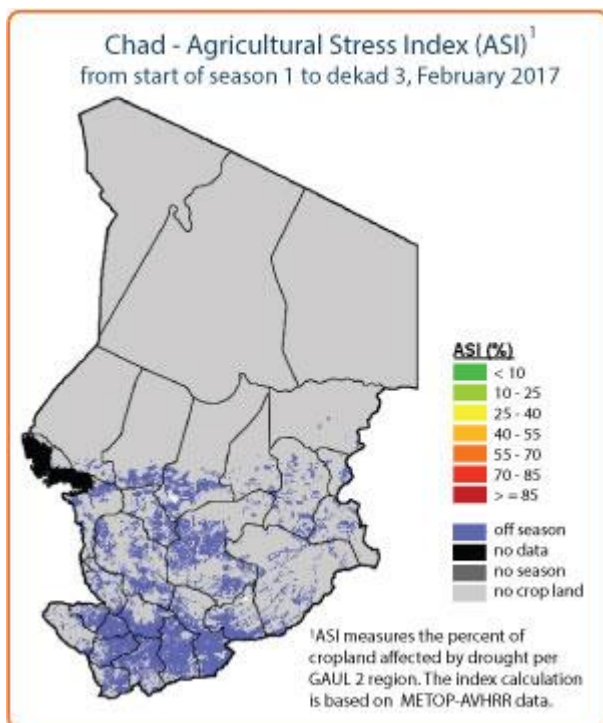
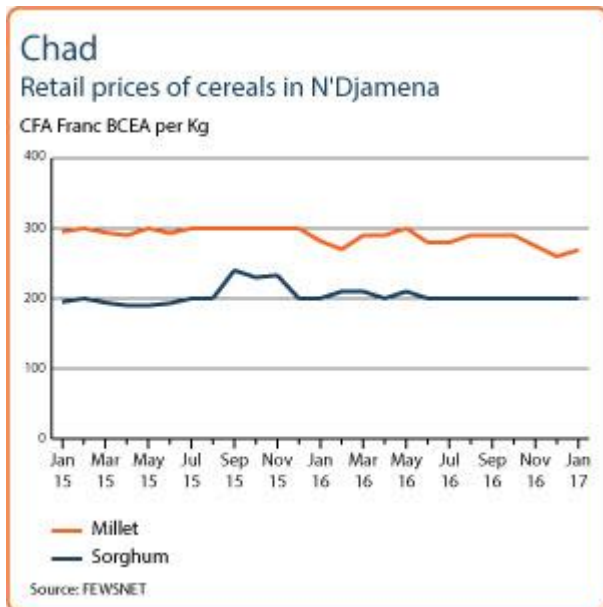


Chad  
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	871	835	933	12
Millet	602	592	675	14
Cereals nes	427	431	527	22
Others	630	595	678	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 529</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>2 813</b>	<b>15</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

“Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 456 000 people are currently estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above and are in need of urgent assistance across the country.





# GIEWS Country Brief Chad

**Reference Date: 21-October-2016**

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Crop prospects favourable due to adequate rainfall since beginning of cropping season**
- **Prices of millet and sorghum remained mostly stable in recent months**
- **Continued assistance required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees**

### Cereal production expected to recover in 2016

Harvesting of coarse grains has started in most parts of the country. Prospects are favourable mainly due to sufficient rains received at the start of the cropping season and subsequent normal to above-normal precipitation in most agricultural regions. Despite pockets of dryness in the Sudanian zone, an above-average 2016 crop is expected, according to preliminary estimates.

Last year, cereal production dropped below average due to irregular rains in several parts of the country. The 2015 aggregate cereal production was estimated at some 2.45 million tonnes, 11 percent below the previous year's output and 9 percent below average. As a result, the pasture situation was characterized by lower pastures, early drying of ponds and waterholes and early transhumant descent towards the South.

### Coarse grain prices remained mostly stable

In spite of the reduced crop in Chad, coarse grain prices have been mostly stable throughout 2015 and 2016 so far, reflecting adequate regional supplies and imports from neighbouring countries as well as favourable prospects for the 2016 cereal production. The steep depreciation of the local currency in neighbouring Nigeria also supported increased cereal imports to Chad.

### Food security continues to be affected by civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

Chad hosts a large number of refugees due to the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries: the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. The ongoing civil insecurity due to Boko Haram led to large population displacement compromising

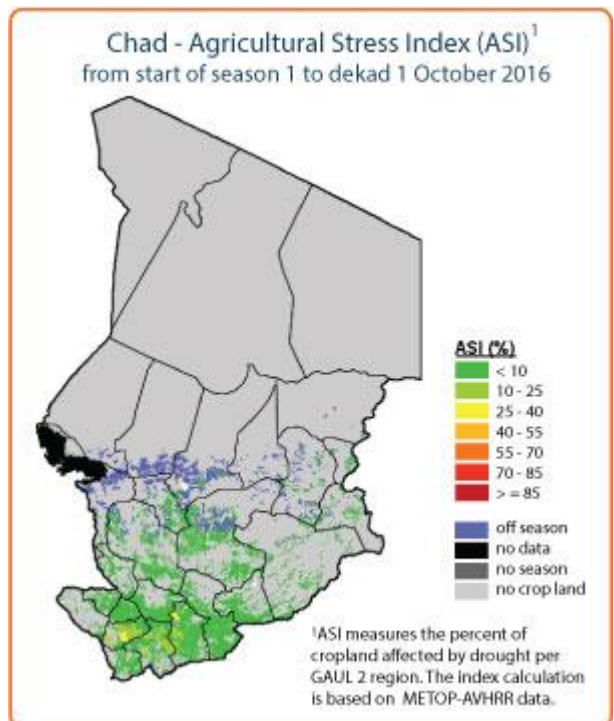
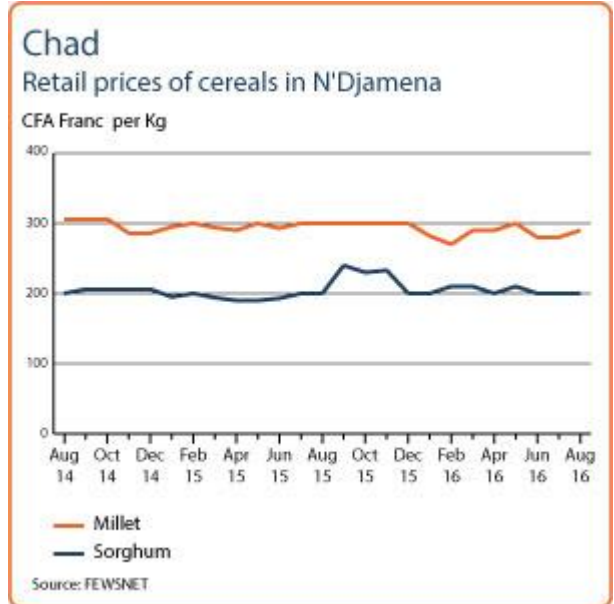


**Chad Cereal production**

	2010-2014 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	901	835	1 004	20
Millet	627	592	707	19
Cereals nes	516	431	443	3
Others	643	595	703	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 687</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>2 857</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data. Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

the food security amongst refugees, returnees and host communities in the Lake Chad region. According to OCHA, as of October 2016, about 111 980 people have been internally displaced, due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region. In addition, over 387 000 refugees are estimated to be currently living in Chad, while about 95 108 Chadians have returned to the country. As a result of these various factors, about 941 000 people are currently estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above and are in need of urgent assistance across the country, according to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis.





## GIEWS Country Brief Chad

Reference Date: 30-June-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favorable rains received at start of cropping season with pockets of dryness in Sudanian zone
- Prices of millet and sorghum remained mostly stable in recent months
- Continued assistance required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees

### Growing season started in most parts of the country

Following the first rains in mid-March in the extreme south and in mid-April in the southwest, precipitation progressed northwards in the Sahelian zone in June. According to satellite-based images, from April to the second dekad of June, precipitations were mostly favourable with pockets of localized dryness observed in the Sudanian zone. Land preparation and sowing of coarse grains are in progress in the Sahelian zone, while in the Sudanian zone crops are emerging.

The 2015 aggregate cereal production was estimated at some 2.45 million tonnes, 11 percent below the previous year's output and 9 percent below average. Lower pastures, early drying of ponds and waterholes as well as early transhumant descent towards the South, characterized the pasture situation. An above-average crop was gathered in 2014. Aggregate cereal production was estimated at about 2.7 million tonnes, 5 percent above the previous year's output and 12 percent above average.

In spite of the reduced crop in Chad, coarse grain prices have been mostly stable throughout 2015 and 2016 so far, reflecting adequate regional supplies and imports from neighbouring countries.

### Food security continues to be affected by civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

Chad hosts a large number of refugees due to the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries: Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. According to OCHA, as of May 2016, about 101 157 people have been internally displaced, including an estimated 56 000 people displaced recently in the sub-prefectures

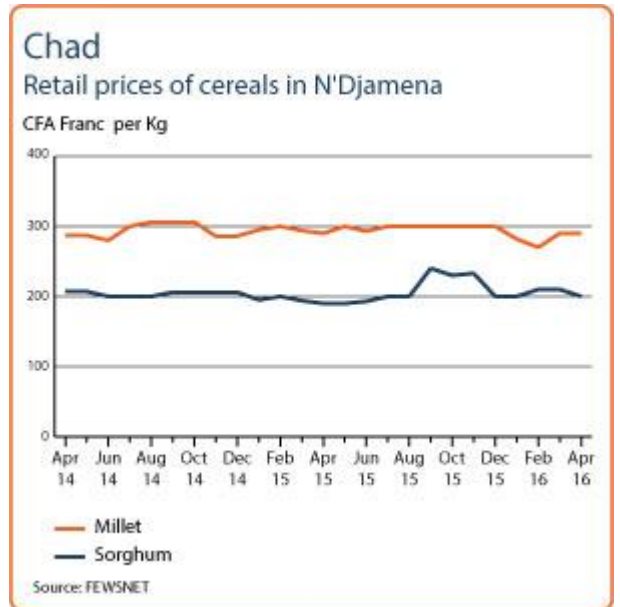


Chad  
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	902	900	835	-7
Millet	627	695	592	-15
Cereals nes	516	516	431	-16
Others	643	638	595	-7
Total	2 688	2 749	2 453	-11

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

of Daboua and Liwa due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region. In addition, over 380 000 refugees are estimated to be currently living in Chad, while about 91 383 Chadians have returned to the country. As a result of these various factors, over 1 000 000 people are currently estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above and are in need of urgent assistance across the country, according to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis.





Reference Date: 25-April-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Below-average cereal production gathered in 2015 due to poor distribution of rains
- Prices of millet and sorghum remained mostly stable in recent months
- Continued assistance required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees

### Irregular rains caused significant decline in 2015 cereal output

During the 2015/16 cropping season, the Government and its partners strengthened their support to agricultural producers through the provision of various inputs, including fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and agricultural equipment. However, most parts of the country witnessed a late start of the raining season followed by poor distribution of rains. As a result, the 2015 aggregate cereal production is estimated at some 2.45 million tonnes, 11 percent below the previous year's output and 9 percent below average. Lower pastures, early drying of ponds and waterholes and early transhumants descent towards the South, characterized the pasture situation.

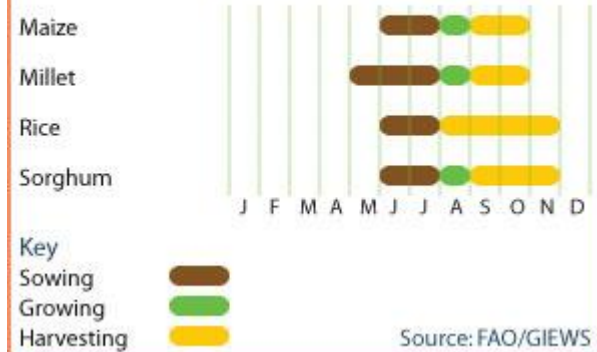
An above-average crop was gathered in 2014. Aggregate cereal production was estimated at about 2.7 million tonnes, 5 percent above the previous year's output and 12 percent above average.

In spite of the reduced crop in Chad, coarse grain prices have been mostly stable throughout 2015 and early 2016 reflecting adequate regional supplies and imports from neighbouring countries.

### Food security continues to be affected by civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

Chad hosts a large number of refugees due to the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries: Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. According to OCHA, as of April 2016, about 94 000 people have been internally displaced, including an estimated 56 000 people displaced recently in the sub-prefectures of Daboua and Liwa due to insecurity in the Lake Chad Region. In addition, over 377 000 refugees are estimated to be currently living in Chad, while about 80 000 Chadians have returned to the country. As a result of these various factors, over 1 000 000 people are currently estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above and are in need of urgent assistance across the country, according to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis.

### Crop calendar Chad

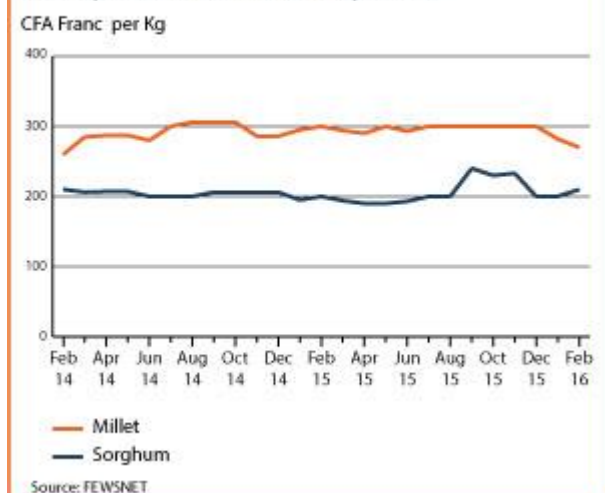


### Chad Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	902	900	835	-7
Millet	627	695	592	-15
Cereals nes	516	516	431	-16
Others	643	638	595	-7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 688</b>	<b>2 749</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>-11</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Chad Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Reference Date: 08-March-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Below-average cereal production gathered in 2015 due to poor distribution of rains
- Prices of millet and sorghum have remained mostly stable in recent months
- Continued assistance required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees

### Irregular rains caused significant decline in 2015 cereal output

Harvesting of the 2015 cereal crops was completed in November. During the 2015-2016 cropping season, the Government and its partners strengthened their support to agricultural producers through the provision of various inputs, including fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and agricultural equipment. However, most parts of the country witnessed a late start of the raining season followed by poor distribution of rains. As a result, the 2015 aggregate cereal production is estimated at some 2.43 million tonnes, 12 percent below the previous year's output and 10 percent below average. However, the pasture regeneration and water points' level in pastoral areas of the country were reported to be adequate, with the exception of Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Batha, Beg, Kanem and Lac regions.

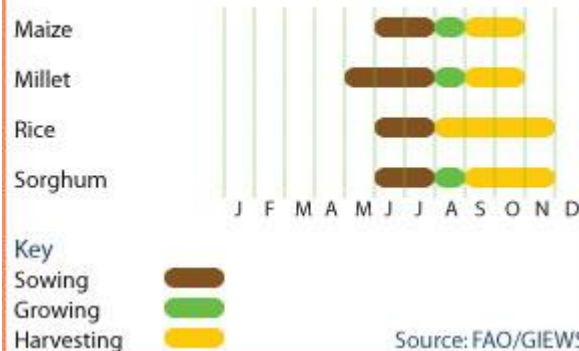
An above-average crop was gathered in 2014. Aggregate cereal production was estimated at about 2.7 million tonnes, 5 percent above the previous year's output and 12 percent above average.

Coarse grain prices have been mostly stable throughout 2015 reflecting adequate supplies from the previous year's harvest.

### Food security affected by civil insecurity in neighbouring countries

Chad hosts a large number of refugees due to the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries: Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. According to OCHA, as of end-January 2016, about 45 000 people have been internally displaced due to persisting civil insecurity. Overall, over 373 000 refugees are estimated to be currently living in Chad, while about 100 000 Chadians have returned to the country. As a result of these various factors, over 447 000 people were estimated to be in need of food assistance according to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis.

### Crop calendar Chad

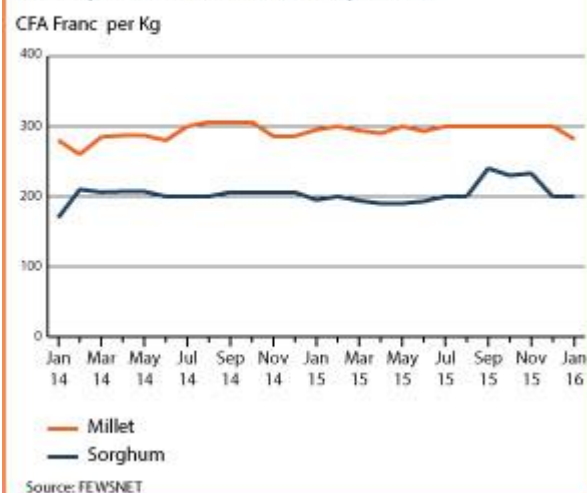


### Chad Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	902	900	817	-9
Millet	627	695	587	-16
Cereals nes	516	516	443	-14
Others	643	638	580	-9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>-12</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
 Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Chad Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Reference Date: 06-October-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Plantings delayed due to insufficient rains at beginning of cropping season
- Prices of millet and sorghum remained mostly stable in recent months
- Continued assistance is required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees

### Below-average cereal production expected this year due to unfavourable rainfall

Harvesting of the 2015 main staple crops began in September in the southern part of the country. Most areas experienced a late start of the raining season, which may have affected potential yields. The first rains were registered in the third dekad of April in the Sudanian zone (South) and the second dekad of May in the Sahelian zone. These rains were followed by long dry spells that led to significant rainfall deficit in several parts of the country. Cumulative rainfall as of late August was below average in most meteorological stations, particularly in the Sudanian zone. According to a preliminary forecast released by national agricultural statistics, a below-average cereal harvest is anticipated this year.

An above-average crop was gathered in 2014. Last year's aggregate cereal production was estimated at about 2.7 million tonnes, 5 percent above the previous year's output and 12 percent above average.

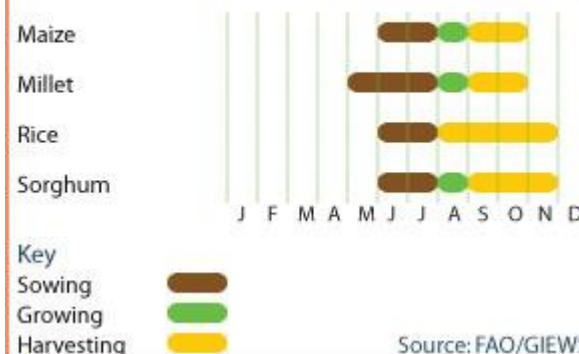
### Cereal prices mostly stable in recent months

Coarse grain prices have stabilized in recent months in most parts of the country, notably in N'Djamena, driven by adequate supplies, following last year's adequate harvest. Although sorghum prices seasonally increased in August (the peak of the lean season), coarse grain prices were still generally below their year-earlier levels, with the exception of sorghum prices in Moundou and Sahr located in the Sudanian zone.

### Food security affected by civil insecurity

Chad hosts a large number of refugees, due to the continuing civil conflict in the neighbouring countries: Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. The influx of refugees increased dramatically over the past few months following the deterioration of the security situation in Nigeria. According to OCHA, about 15 000 Nigerians fled to Chad in recent months, while more than 41 000 people have been internally displaced between July and August 2015 in the Lac Region. In addition, as of September 2015 over 84 000 refugees from the Central African Republic and more than 295 000 refugees from the Sudan are estimated to reside in Chad. Overall, over 395 000 refugees are estimated to be currently living in Chad, while about 240 000 Chadians have returned to their country. Chad also has more than 567 000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). As a result of these various factors, as of August 2015 over 660 000 people were estimated

### Crop calendar Chad

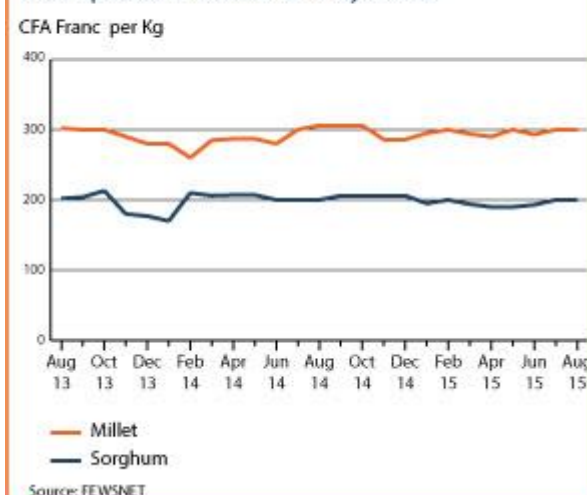


### Chad Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Sorghum	902	900	800	-11
Millet	627	695	600	-14
Cereals nes	516	516	550	7
Others	643	638	616	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 688</b>	<b>2 749</b>	<b>2 566</b>	<b>-7</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data. Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Chad Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



to be in need of food assistance according to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis.

Reference Date: 06-February-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- In spite of erratic rains at beginning of cropping season, preliminary estimates for 2014 harvest point to an above-average cereal production
- High food prices persist in parts
- Continued assistance is required to improve access to food and protect livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees

### An above-average harvest was gathered in 2014

Harvesting of the 2014 cereal crops was completed in December. Most parts of the country witnessed erratic and below-average rains until mid-July that resulted in replanting in some areas. However, precipitation improved significantly since the last dekad of July over the main producing areas, thus replenishing water reserves, providing relief to stressed crops and improving crop conditions in most parts of the country. As a result, a joint CILSS/FAO/WFP Crop Assessment Mission, which visited the country recently, estimated 2014 aggregate cereal production at some 2.67 million tonnes, slightly above the previous year's and 9 percent above average. However, the erratic rains affected pasture regeneration and water points' level in pastoral areas of the country, notably in the Sahelian zone.

The 2013 aggregate cereal production, estimated at some 2.62 million tonnes, was 15 percent above average but 17 percent lower than the previous year's bumper crop.

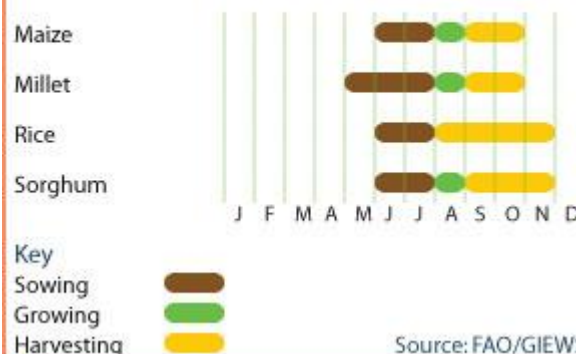
### Relatively high cereal prices persist in major urban markets

Prices of millet and sorghum, the main staple crops, remained stable or declined in most markets over the past few months. In spite of these general price patterns, sorghum prices in Abeche and N'Djamena in December 2014 were still 27 percent and 16 percent, respectively, above last year's levels. Insecurity in Chad's neighbouring countries has affected commodity movement and led to increased influx of refugees and returnees, putting additional pressure on the domestic market.

### Continued assistance is still needed for vulnerable people

Chad hosts a large number of refugees, due to the continuing civil conflict in the neighbouring countries of the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. The influx of refugees increased dramatically over the past few months following the deterioration of the security situation in the Central African Republic and Nigeria. Over 110 000 people are estimated to have left the Central African Republic for Chad in 2014, while the escalating security conflict in Nigeria led to the influx of an estimated 17 000 Nigerians over the past few weeks. Overall, over 450 000 refugees are estimated to be currently living in Chad, while about 340 000 Chadians have returned to their country. The refugee crisis has exacerbated an already fragile food situation.

### Crop calendar Chad

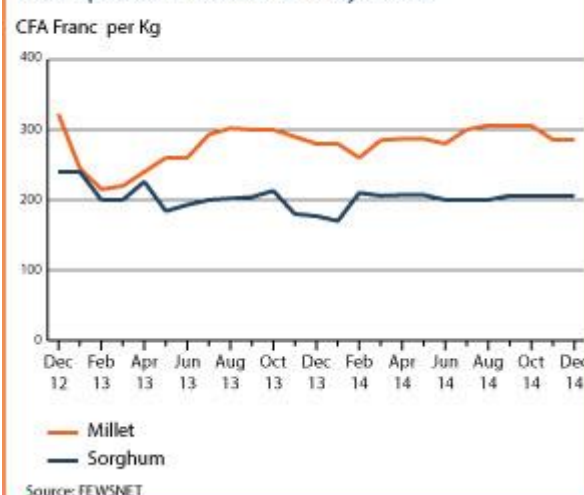


### Chad Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 estimate	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Sorghum	842	799	897	12
Millet	552	556	683	23
Cereals nes	476	470	580	23
Others	583	798	515	-35
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>2 623</b>	<b>2 675</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Chad Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Chad has been struck by successive severe food crises in recent years that have had very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings. As a result of these various factors, about 653 842 people are projected to be in Phase 3 (Crisis) and above from January-March 2015, according to the last Cadre Harmonisé analysis conducted in the country. An additional 2.2 million people are estimated to be in Phase 2: at risk of food insecurity.

Reference Date: 06-August-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early crop prospects are uncertain due to insufficient and irregular rains
- High food prices persist in parts
- Continued assistance is required to improve access to food and protect the livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees

### Late and inadequate seasonal rains affect prospects for current crops and pastures

Erratic and insufficient rainfall since the beginning of the rainy season in May/June over most parts of the country have delayed plantings and affected growing crops and pastures. Satellite imagery analysis indicates negative Vegetation Anomaly in several areas of the country, mostly in the western part of the Sahelian zone which is predominantly pastoral. The Vegetation Index is estimated to be 40 to 60 percent below average (see map) in the Lac and Kanem regions. Low Vegetation Index is also estimated for several areas of the Sudanian zone which includes the most important crop producing regions of the country. Due to the earlier drier conditions, adequate rainfall in August will be critical for regeneration and development of crops and pastures.

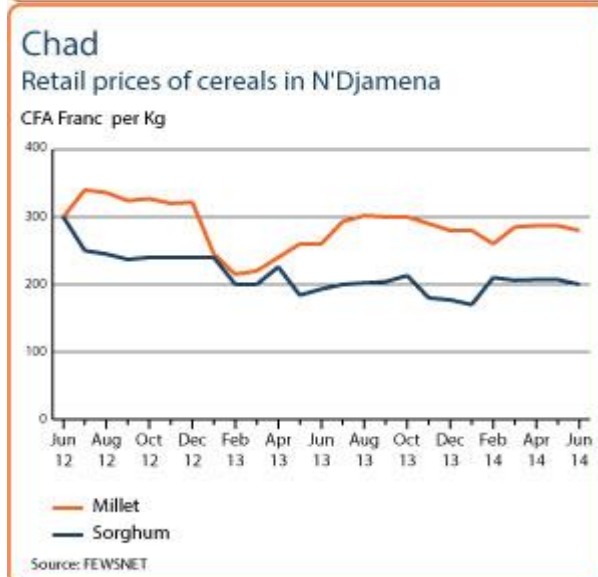
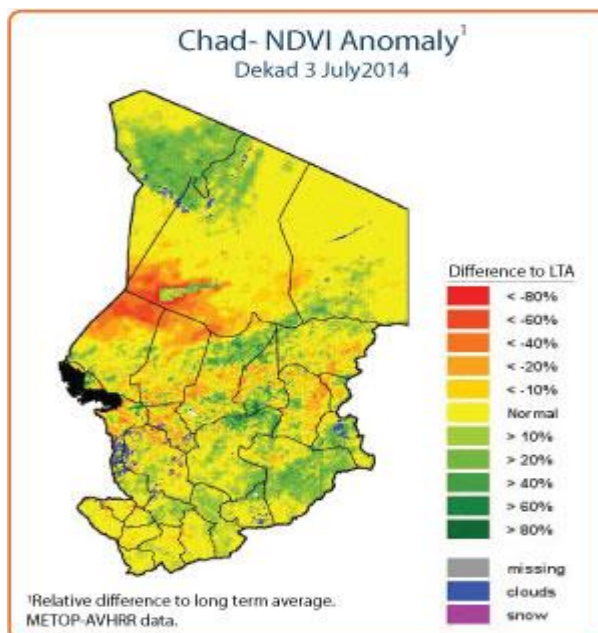
Last year's aggregate cereal production, estimated at some 2.6 million tonnes, was 15 percent above average but 17 percent lower than the previous year's bumper crop.

### High cereal prices persist in major urban markets

Prices of millet and sorghum, the main staple crops, remained stable or declined in most markets over the past few months. In spite of these general price patterns, sorghum and millet prices in Abeche in June 2014 were still 55 percent and 11 percent, respectively, above last year's levels. In N'Djamena, millet prices in June were 8 percent above their levels a year ago. Increased influx of refugees and returnees due to insecurity in Chad's neighbouring countries, have affected commodity movement and put additional pressure on the domestic market.

### Continued assistance is still needed for vulnerable people

Chad hosts a large number of refugees, due to the continuing civil conflict in the neighbouring countries of the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan. The influx of refugees increased dramatically over the past few months following the deterioration of the security situation in the Central African Republic. Over 110 000 people are estimated to have left the Central African Republic for Chad between December 2013 and June 2014. As of June 2014, more than 461 000 refugees were living in Chad, while about 340 000 Chadians have returned to their country. The refugee crisis has exacerbated an already fragile food situation. Chad has been struck by successive severe food crises in recent years that have had very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings. As a result of these



various factors, about 811 570 people are estimated to be in Phase 3 (Crisis) and above during the lean season from June-August, according to the last Cadre Harmonisé analysis conducted in the country. An additional 3.1 million people are estimated to be in Phase 2: at risk of food insecurity.

The United Nations and humanitarian partners recently launched a three-year Regional Strategic Response Plan (RSRP) to provide aid to millions of people in nine countries of the Sahel belt. The country plan for Chad is seeking to mobilize USD 527 million to provide food and non-food assistance to nearly 4 million people across the country.



Reference Date: 07-February-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates point to a significant decline in cereal production in 2013
- Pastures affected by irregular rains
- High food prices persist in most parts
- Continued assistance is required to improve access to food and protect the livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people including refugees and returnees

### 2013 cereal production reduced by irregular rainfall

Harvesting of the 2013 cereal crops was completed in December. A delayed start and early end to rains resulted in significant decline in coarse grain yields, notably in the northern Sahelian zone. A joint CILSS/FAO/FEWSNet/WFP mission that visited the country in October has estimated 2013 cereal production at 2.5 million tonnes. At this level, production is about 19 percent lower than the previous year's output but 12 percent above the five-year average. Production of sorghum and millet, the most important food crops, is estimated to have declined by 36 percent and 31 percent, respectively. The most affected regions include Kanem, Wadi-Fira, Barh-El Ghazel, and Hajer Lamis located in the Sahelian zones of the country. Pastures and water points were also affected, which is likely to lead to early transhumance movement of livestock.

In 2012, a record harvest was gathered owing to favourable climatic conditions in the main cereal growing regions. The 2012 cereal output was estimated at about 3.1 million tonnes, 91 percent higher than the 2011 drought-affected output and 55 percent above the average of the past five years

### Cereal markets affected by trade disruption

In spite of the bumper crop gathered in 2012, some inter-regional restrictions on commodity movement have reduced the flow between deficit and surplus areas of the country. Moreover, insecurity in Nigeria has affected commodity movement between both countries, contributing to higher prices in parts. Although the new cereal harvests pushed prices down in November and December, millet prices in N'djamena were still 27 percent above previous year's levels.

### Continued assistance is still needed for vulnerable people

Chad has been struck by successive severe food crises in recent years that have had very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings. Moreover, the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries has increased the number of refugees and returnees fleeing from Darfur, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and Libya. As of early February 2014, more than 467 000 refugees were living in Chad, while about 350 000 Chadians have returned to their country. About 2.4 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity.

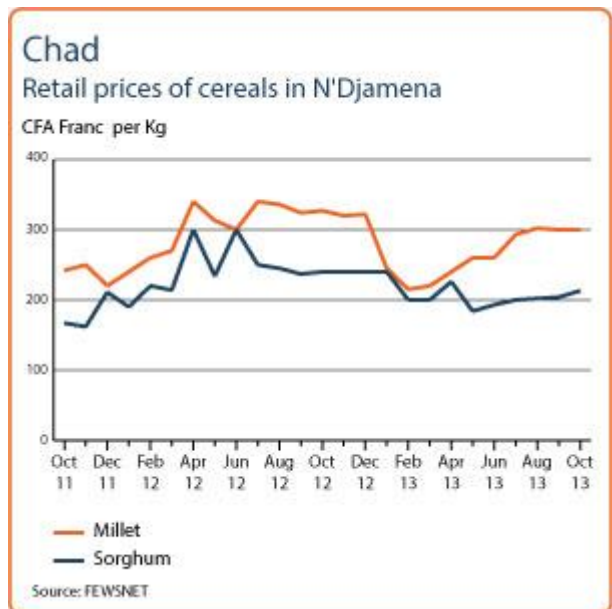
The United Nations and humanitarian partners recently launched a three-year Regional Strategic Response Plan (RSRP) to provide aid to



**Chad Cereal production**

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	800	1 172	745	-36
Millet	535	847	582	-31
Cereals nes	445	500	482	-4
Others	504	643	752	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 284</b>	<b>3 162</b>	<b>2 561</b>	<b>-19</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



millions of people in nine countries of the Sahel belt. The country plan for Chad is seeking to mobilize USD 527 million to provide food and non-food assistance to nearly 4 million people across the country.

# GIEWS Country Brief

## Chad



Reference Date: 08-October-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Another above-average cereal harvest is anticipated this year
- Pasture conditions have also improved countrywide
- High food prices persist in spite of last year's good harvests.
- Continued assistance is required to improve access to food and protect the livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people

### Overall prospects for the 2013 cereal crops are favourable

Harvesting of the 2013 cereal crops has started in the southern parts of the country, and overall prospects are favourable. The late onset of the cropping season was followed by adequate precipitation and soil water reserves from July over the main producing areas. Satellite imagery analysis in early October indicates that good rains continued to fall over most of the country. Pastures have been regenerating countrywide, improving livestock conditions.

In 2012, a record harvest was already gathered owing to favourable climatic conditions in the main cereal growing regions. According to the final estimates, the 2012 cereal output was estimated at about 3.1 million tonnes, 91 percent higher than the 2011 drought-affected output and 55 percent above the average of the past five years.

### Cereal markets affected by trade disruption

In spite of the good crop gathered last year, some inter-regional restrictions on commodity movement have reduced the flow between deficit and surplus areas of the country. Moreover, insecurity in Nigeria has affected commodity movement between both countries, contributing to higher prices in parts. For example, millet prices in Abéché and Moundou in August 2013 were, respectively, 38 percent and 25 percent above last year's crisis affected levels. Prices have also remained relatively high in N'djamena.

### Continued assistance is still needed for vulnerable people

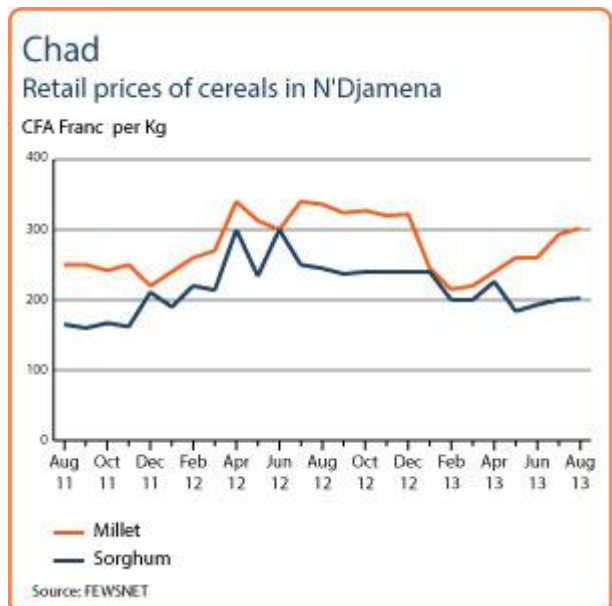
Chad has been struck by successive severe food crises in recent years that resulted in depletion of household assets and high level of indebtedness. In spite of last year's good harvests, the food security situation remains difficult in parts, due to high food prices and the lingering effects of previous crises. Moreover, over 300 000 people from the Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic are located as refugees in southern and eastern regions of Chad. Safety-net interventions as well as implementation of income generation and asset reconstitution activities for food insecure and vulnerable people should continue.



**Chad Cereal production**

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Sorghum	681	648	1 172	81
Millet	465	319	847	166
Cereals nes	461	217	500	130
Others	438	474	643	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 045</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>3 162</b>	<b>91</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 18-March-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A record crop was gathered in 2012 and rangelands have recovered well
- The food supply situation has improved significantly in 2012/13 compared to the previous year
- However, household assets, saving and the health and nutritional status of the population has been severely eroded following recent successive severe food crises
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed to improve access to food and protect the livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people

### A satisfactory food supply situation expected during the 2012-13 marketing year following a record harvest in 2012

Despite flooding in parts, adequate rainfall, during the main cropping season together with improved distribution of key inputs, has resulted in a favourable cereal harvest in 2012. A joint FAO/CILSS/WFP/FEWSNet Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission that visited the country in October-November 2012, estimated the 2012 aggregate cereals production at over 3.7 million tonnes (including off-season crop harvest forecasts), more than double the 2011 drought-affected output and 81 percent above the average of the past five years.

With the exception of a few localized areas, the rangelands have recovered well and the water points have been replenished.

The improved harvest position, coupled with favourable crop prospects in most neighbouring countries, is expected to lead to much improved food availability during the 2012/13 marketing year (November-October).

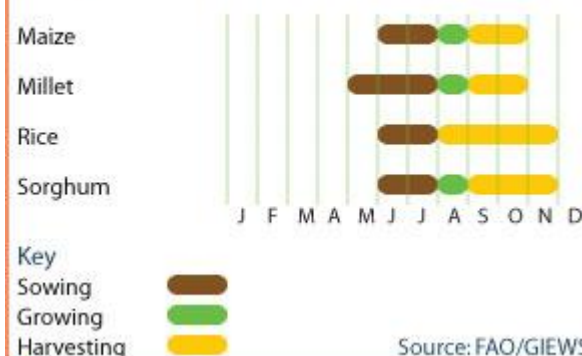
### Cereal prices exhibit mixed trends

In spite of the good crop gathered, some inter-regional restrictions on commodity movement have reduced the flow between deficit and surplus areas of the country and contributed to higher prices in parts. For example in the capital city Ndjamen, millet prices declined only slightly during the harvest period (September-November) 2012. Although they dropped by 24 percent in January 2013, prices were still above their levels a year earlier. By contrast, in Moundou region in the southern part of the country, millet prices have followed a downward trend since October 2012, and in January they were 24 percent below last year's levels.

### Humanitarian assistance is still needed to improve households' access to food

This generally favourable food situation nevertheless follows the severe food crisis that struck the country in 2011/12 (similar to 2004/05 and 2009/10). Household assets and savings together with the health and nutritional status of the population have endured a severely adverse long-term impact, while the levels of indebtedness have increased

### Crop calendar Chad



### Chad

#### Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Sorghum	681	648	1 200	85
Millet	465	319	924	190
Cereals nes	461	217	955	340
Others	438	474	633	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 045</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>3 712</b>	<b>124</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data. Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Chad

#### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



significantly.

Despite the good crop gathered in 2012, several segments of the population still need food and non-food assistance to restore their livelihoods. Implementation of income generation and asset reconstitution activities for food insecure and vulnerable people is recommended. Moreover, over 300 000 people from the Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic are located as refugees in southern and eastern regions of Chad.

Reference Date: 22-March-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates for the 2011 harvest point to a sharp decline in coarse grains production
- Cereal prices are on the increase despite the recent harvests.
- Large number of returnees and refugees are putting pressure on food supply.
- Assistance is needed for large segments of the population

### Crop prospects adversely affected by irregular rains in several parts of the country

Harvesting of the 2011 cereal crops was completed in November 2011. Erratic rains and extended dry spells throughout the growing period caused serious damage to crops, reducing coarse grains yields and delaying harvests in several parts of the country. The prolonged dryness also negatively impacted pasture production in the pastoral and agropastoral areas of the country. The most affected areas include the northern sahelian zone (Kanem, Bar El Gazal, Hadjer Lamis, Ouaddai, Wadi Firra, Batha regions) and Logone Occidental and Guera regions in the southern sudanian zone.

Following release of the final 2011 cereal production figures, aggregate cereal production is estimated at some 1.6 million tonnes, 49 percent less than last year's record harvest and 21 percent below the average for the previous five years. Production of millet and sorghum, the main staple cereals in the country, is estimated to be reduced by half.

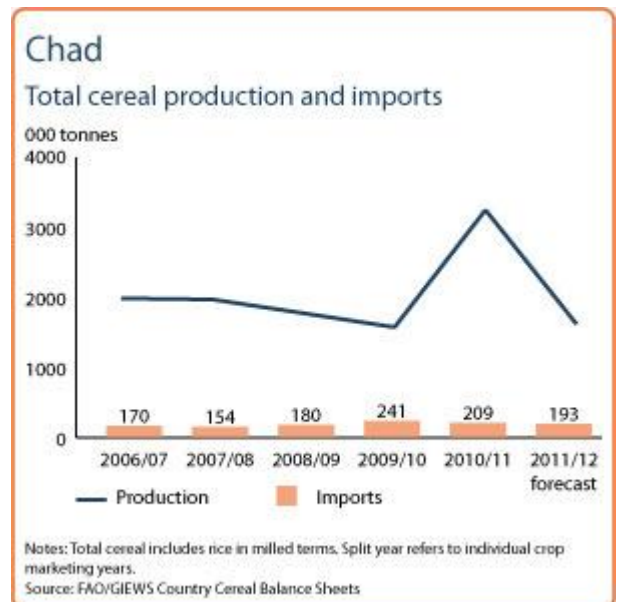
### Cereal prices are on the increase across the country

Unlike the normal seasonal patterns, prices of locally produced cereals (millet and sorghum) have remained firm in recent months in several markets despite the recent 2011 crop harvest. In all monitored markets, prices in January 2012 were well above the levels of the same month last year, by up to two times. For example, millet and sorghum prices were about 41 percent higher than in January 2011 in the capital N'Djamena, while in the Moundou market, located in a major cereal production area in the Southern Sudanian zone, prices of millet and sorghum were 133 and 80 percent higher than in the same month of the previous year, respectively.

Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban centres, in the capital N'Djamena were in January about 28 percent higher than in the same month last year, supported by increasing fuel prices and transport costs.

### Food and agricultural assistance is needed to prevent a further deterioration of food insecurity

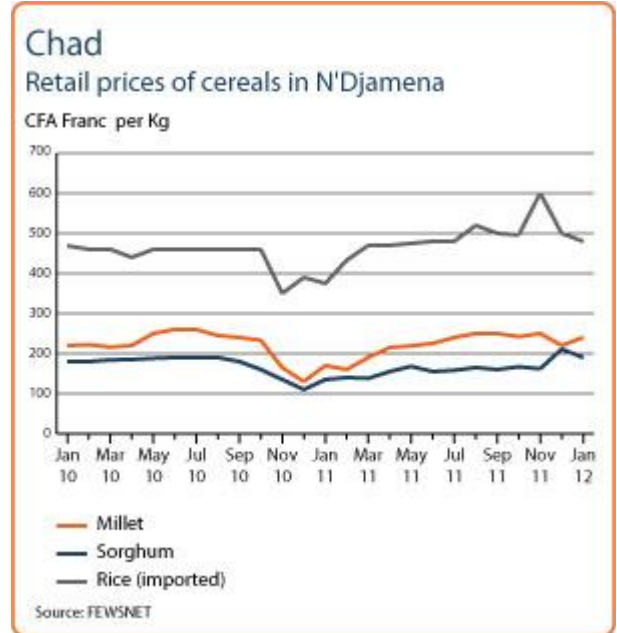
Global high malnutrition rates are structurally high in the country, especially in the Sahel. According to a nutritional survey conducted in August 2011 by the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF in the 11 Sahelian regions, the emergency threshold set by World Health Organization (WHO) for Acute Global Malnutrition, 15 percent, is exceeded in 6 regions (Kanem, Wadi Firra, Bar El Gazal, Batha, Hadjer



Lamis and Salamat), where the situation is critical, while the situation has been classified as “severe” (with a rate higher than 10 percent) in all the other regions. The low cereal and pasture outputs and the prospect of an earlier than usual start of the lean season is likely to further aggravate global acute malnutrition rates. About 3.6 million people, located mainly in the regions of the Sahelian belt, but also in parts of Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Logone Orientale, Logone Occidentale and Tandjilé regions, in the Sudanian zone, are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity.

Moreover, the influx of returnees from Libya is putting additional pressure on food supply. According to OCHA, about 83 000 Chadian workers returned as of late November, with a further 40 000 expected in the near future. The country also hosts 288 000 refugees from Sudan’s Darfur region and 75 000 from the Central African Republic.

To tackle the current food insecurity situation, a joint effort was launched by the government, the United Nations and the humanitarian community, which by early March has received about 20 percent of its required funding of USD 455 million. Specific measures include targeted distribution of food and agriculture equipment and inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.



Reference Date: 10-January-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates for the 2011 harvest point to a sharp decline in coarse grains production
- Cereal prices are on the increase despite the recent harvests.
- Large number of returnees and refugees are putting pressure on food supply.
- Assistance is needed for large segments of the population

### Crop prospects adversely affected by irregular rains in several parts of the country

Harvesting of the 2011 cereal crops was completed in November. Erratic rains and extended dry spells throughout the growing period caused serious damage to crops, reducing coarse grains yields and delaying harvests in several parts of the country. The prolonged dryness also negatively impacted pasture production in the pastoral and agropastoral areas of the country. The most affected areas include the northern sahelian zone (Kanem, Bar El Gazal, Hadjer Lamis, Ouaddai, Wadi Firra, Batha regions) and Logone Occidental and Guera regions in the southern sudanian zone.

A joint FAO/CILSS/WFP Crop Assessment Mission which visited the country recently estimated 2011 aggregate cereal production at some 1.6 million tonnes, 50 percent less than last year's record harvest and 23 percent below the average for the previous five years. Production of millet and sorghum, the main staple cereals in the country, is estimated to be reduced by half.

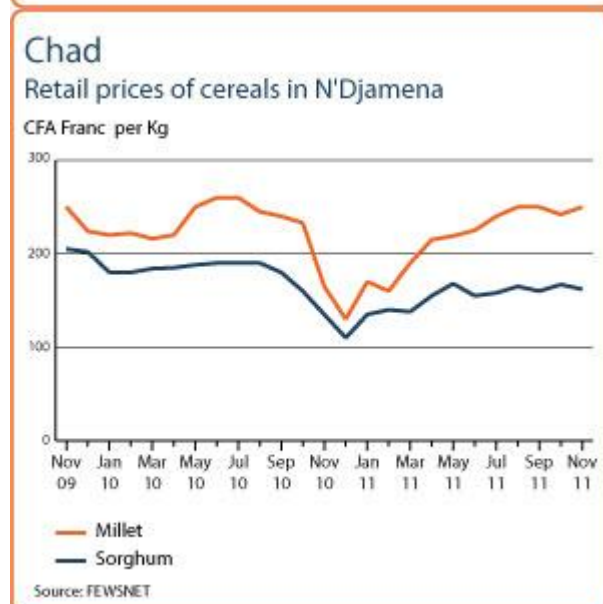
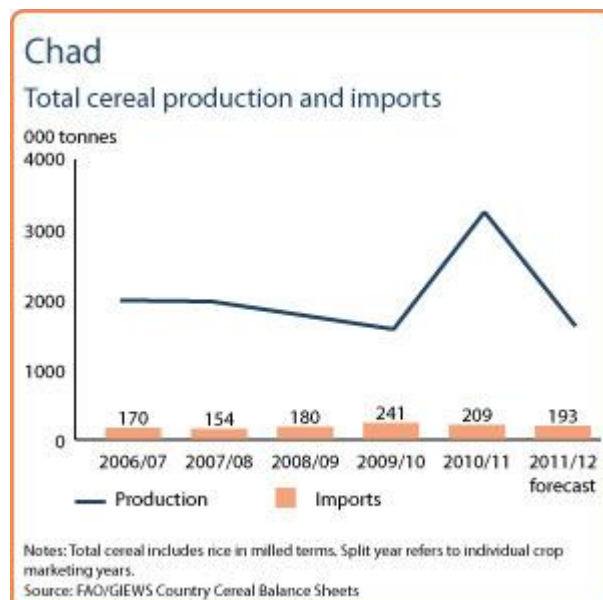
### Cereal prices are on the increase across the country

Unlike the normal seasonal patterns, prices of locally produced cereals (millet and sorghum) have remained firm in recent months in several markets despite the recent 2011 crop harvest. In all monitored markets, prices in November 2011 were well above the levels of the same month last year, by up to 71 percent for millet and 95 percent for sorghum. For example, millet and sorghum prices in the capital N'Djamena were 52 and 20 percent higher than in November 2010, respectively.

Prices of imported rice, mainly consumed in urban centres, increased in November in N'Djamena (+21 percent from October to November) and were 71 percent higher than at the same time last year, consistent with trends in international food markets and supported by increasing fuel prices and transport costs.

### Food and agricultural assistance is needed to prevent a further deterioration of food insecurity

Global high malnutrition rates are structurally high in the country, especially in the Sahel. According to a nutritional survey conducted in August 2011 by the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF in the 11 Sahelian regions, the emergency threshold set by World Health Organization (WHO) for Acute Global Malnutrition, 15 percent, is exceeded in 6 regions (Kanem, Wadi Firra, Bar El Gazal, Batha, Hadjer





Lamis and Salamat), where the situation is critical, while the situation has been classified as “severe” (with a rate higher than 10 percent) in all the other regions. The low cereal and pasture outputs and the prospect of an earlier than usual start of the lean season is likely to further aggravate global acute malnutrition rates.

According to the findings of the joint FAO/CILSS/WFP Crop Assessment Mission, and based on estimates from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 1.6 million people, located mainly in the regions of the Sahelian belt, but also in parts of Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Logone Orientale, Logone Occidentale and Tandjilé regions, in the Sudanian zone, are at risk of food insecurity.

Moreover, the influx of returnees from Libya is putting additional pressure on food supply. According to OCHA, about 83 000 Chadian workers returned as of late November, with a further 40 000 expected in the near future. The country also hosts 288 000 refugees from Sudan’s Darfur region and 75 000 from the Central African Republic.

To tackle the current food insecurity situation, a joint effort was launched by the government, the United Nations and the humanitarian community, which has so far received just over half of its required funding of USD 455 million. Specific measures include targeted distribution of food and agriculture equipment and inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

Reference Date: 19-October-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Prospects for the 2011 cereal crop are unfavourable.
- Coarse grains prices are on the increase due to delayed harvests.
- Large number of returnees and refugees are putting pressure on food supply.

### Crop prospects adversely affected by irregular rains in several parts of the country

Harvesting of coarse grains has started across the country. Prospects are unfavourable mainly as a consequence of insufficient soil moisture at planting and subsequent erratic rains in several growing areas seriously reducing yield potential. Stages of development of crops vary significantly across the country and are generally late compared to normal years. The most affected areas are the Sahel and Ouaddaï Assongha regions. A joint CILSS/FAO/WFP Crop Assessment Mission is scheduled from 24-29 October to estimate 2011 cereal production.

### Coarse grains prices are on the increase across the country

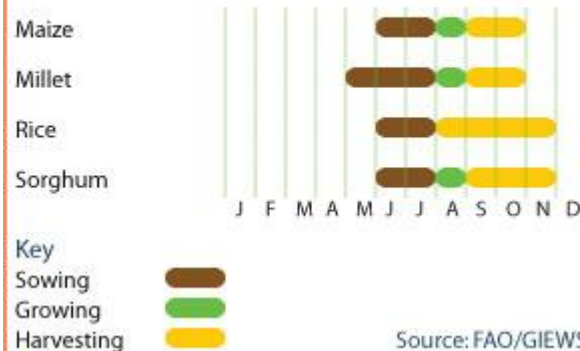
Price of main staples millet and sorghum increased in recent months across the country following the unfavourable crop prospects. Although in several markets millet prices in August are still significantly below their levels of the previous year, increases of 24 percent in Moundou and 4 percent in N'Djamena, the capital city were registered.

### Large number of returnees and refugees

The return of an estimated 48 000 Chadians from Libya is putting additional pressure on food supply. Chad is also home to more than 300 000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic.

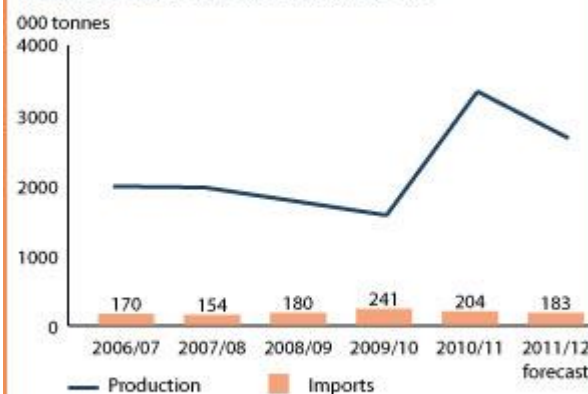
An Emergency Operation (EMOP) is currently underway, distributing food to about 1.032 million people including refugees, IDPs, returnees and affected host populations in eastern Chad for a period of 12 months (January-December 2011).

### Crop calendar Chad



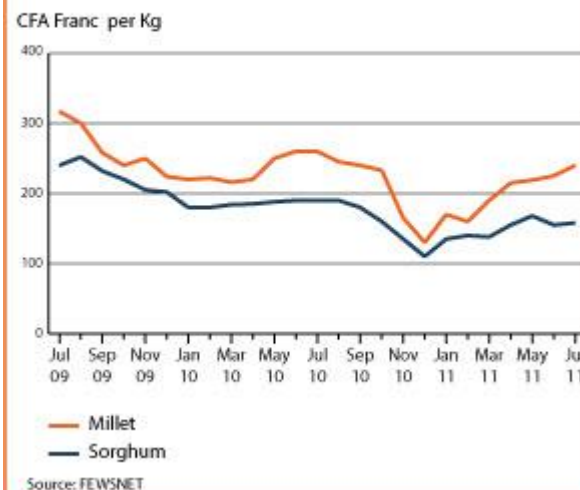
### Chad

#### Total cereal production and imports



### Chad

#### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Reference Date: 12-September-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Prospects for the 2011 cereal crop remain uncertain
- Coarse grains prices remain relatively low, reflecting last year's good harvest
- Large number of returnees and refugees are putting pressure on food supply.

### Harvest prospects remain uncertain in spite of improved growing conditions in August

Following irregular and below average rains in June and July, precipitation improved in August and remained widespread in most areas until early September. However, in spite of the increased precipitation in the past few weeks, significant rainfall deficits persist in several areas, notably in the Sahel and Ouaddaï Assongha rregions. Stages of development of crops vary significantly in the regions and are generally late compared to normal years. Millet, sorghum and maize crops are generally ripening in the Sudanian zone, and elongating in the Sahelian zone while rainfed rice crops in the Sudanian zone are elongating. In the areas affected by earlier dry conditions, yield potential will be reduced and late plantings and replanting will need rains until October to cover their entire growing cycle.

### Coarse grains prices remain relatively low in most markets

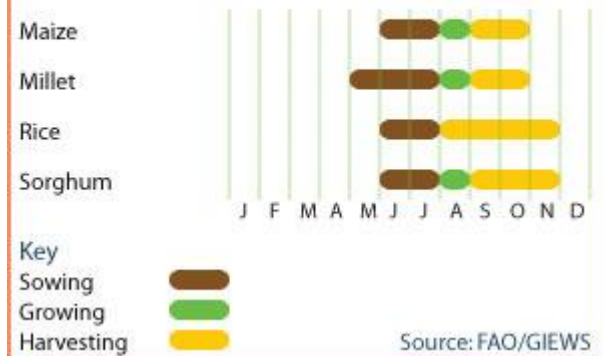
Following last year's good crop, prices of millet, the main staple, remained significantly below their levels of the previous year in most markets. For example, in Ndjamena millet prices in August 2011 were about 8 percent below their level of a year earlier despite the significant increase in the past few months. Prices dropped sharply in the eastern part of the country. Millet prices declined by 49 percent in the year to July 2011 in Abéché. The main exception is Sahr market in the South, where millet price increased by 26 percent over the same period.

### Large number of returnees and refugees

The return of an estimated 48 000 Chadians from Libya is putting additional pressure on food supply. Chad is also home to more than 300 000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic.

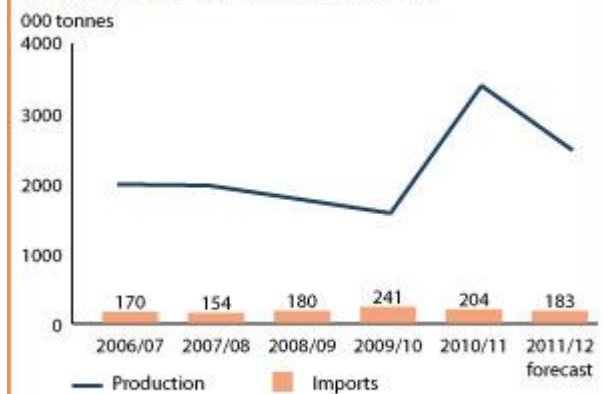
An Emergency Operation (EMOP) is currently underway, distributing food to about 1.032 million people including refugees, IDPs, returnees and affected host populations in eastern Chad for a period of 12 months (January-December 2011).

### Crop calendar Chad



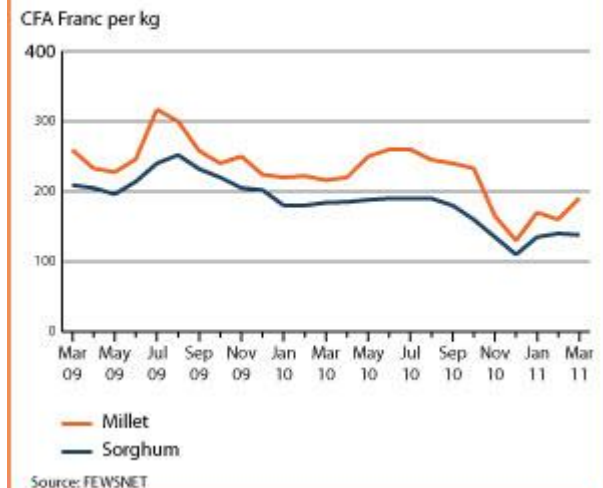
### Chad

#### Total cereal production and imports



### Chad

#### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



Reference Date: 20-May-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The rainy season has started in the extreme south but seasonably dry conditions still prevail in most parts of the country
- A record crop was gathered in 2010 and rangelands have recovered well
- A much improved and satisfactory food availability is expected during the 2010/2011 marketing year (November/October)
- However, the 2009/10 food crisis has had very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings, and on the health and nutritional status of the population
- Assistance needs to continue to improve access to food

### Seasonably dry conditions prevail in most parts of the country

Limited rains were registered in the extreme south where land preparation for planting of coarse grains has started. However, seasonably dry conditions still prevail in most parts of the country.

### A satisfactory food supply situation expected during the 2010/11 marketing year (November/October) following a record harvest in 2010

Favourable weather conditions combined with the improved distribution of key inputs has resulted in a record cereal harvest in 2010. Final production estimates released by the Government put the 2010 aggregate cereals production at about 3.4 million tonnes, more than double the 2009 drought-affected harvest and 85 percent above the average of the past five years.

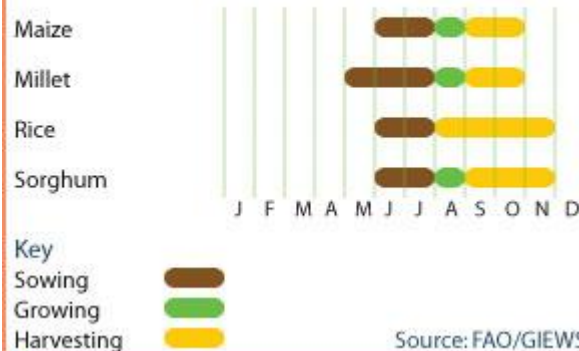
With the exception of a few localised areas, the rangelands have recovered well following the sound phenological development of the fodder crops, and the water points have been replenished.

The high level of cereals production, coupled with favourable harvests in the neighbouring countries, particularly in Nigeria and Niger, is expected to lead to a much improved and satisfactory food availability during the 2010/-2011 marketing year

### Food prices dropped steeply but firmed slightly in the last few months

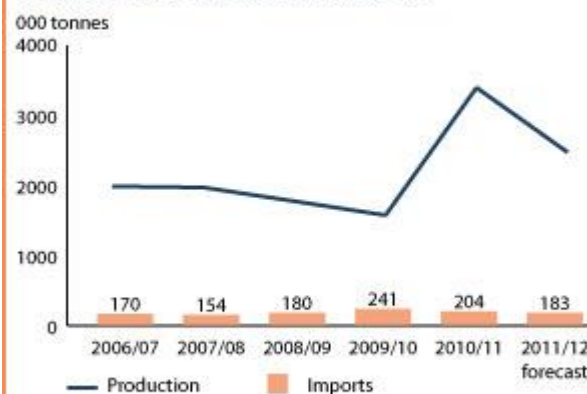
The 2010 bumper crop has resulted in a sharp decline in prices of both millet and sorghum since September 2010. Although prices increased from February following seasonal patterns, they remained significantly below their levels of the previous year. For example, millet prices in Ndjamen in March 2011 were about 12 percent below their level of a year earlier. Prices dropped sharply also in the eastern part of the country where they reached the highest levels during the 2009/10 food crisis. Millet prices declined by 37 percent in the year to March 2011 in Abéché.

### Crop calendar Chad



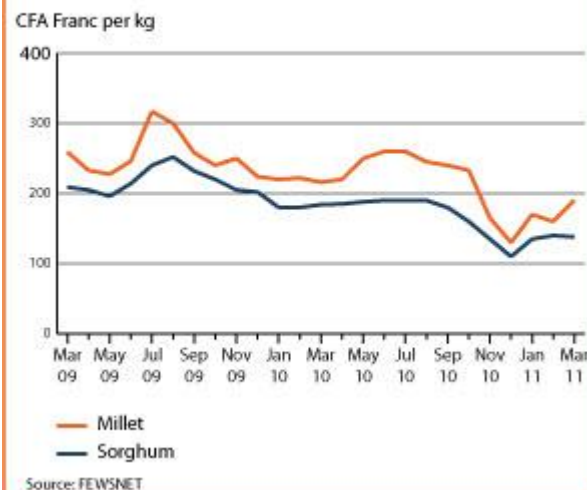
### Chad

#### Total cereal production and imports



### Chad

#### Retail prices of cereals in N'Djamena



## **Assistance is still needed to improve households' access to food**

The generally favourable food situation nevertheless takes place in the wake of the previous difficult year. The food crisis that struck the country in 2009/10 has had very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings, and on the health and nutritional status of the population. Severe decline in pasture conditions led to serious livestock deaths and damage, notably in west-central areas of Chad. Acute malnutrition rates reached the alarming rate of 27.2 percent in parts of the Western Kanem region, a number well above the WHO critical emergency threshold.

Despite the nationally good outturn of the 2010/11 agricultural season, several segments of the population still need food and non-food assistance to restore their resilience capacity and to enable them to have better access to food. Therefore, there is a need to improve household purchasing power and access to food by supporting herd replenishment, off-season cropping and other income-generating activities. Support should also be given to agricultural product marketing by replenishing cereals banks and national security stocks and making humanitarian purchases, where possible. It is also essential to continue supporting the nutritional recuperation centres.

## **Large number of returnees and refugees**

The return of an estimated 25 000 Chadians from Libya is putting additional pressure on food supply. Chad is also home to more than 300 000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic.

An Emergency Operation (EMOP) is currently underway, distributing food to about 1.032 million people including refugees, IDPs, returnees and affected host populations in eastern Chad for a period of 12 months (January-December 2011).

Reference Date: 1-February-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A record crop was gathered in 2010 and rangelands have recovered well.
- A much improved and satisfactory food availability is expected during the 2010/-2011 marketing year.
- However, the 2009/10 food crisis has had very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings, and on the health and nutritional status of the population
- Assistance should continue to improve access to food

### A satisfactory food supply situation expected during the 2010-11 marketing year following a record harvest in 2010

Despite the flooding that occurred in some parts of the country in July and August 2010, the overall rainfall during the cropping season was adequate. This, combined with the improved distribution of key inputs, has resulted in a favourable cereal harvest in 2010. A joint CILSS/FAO/WFP/Fews Net Crop Assessment Mission that visited the country recently, estimated 2010 aggregate cereals production at over 2.6 million tonnes (including off-season crop harvest forecasts), about 68 percent higher than the 2009 output and 44 percent above the average of the past five years.

With the exception of a few localised areas, the rangelands have recovered well following the sound phenological development of the fodder crops, and the water points have been replenished.

The high level of cereals production, coupled with favourable harvests in the neighbouring countries, particularly in Nigeria and Niger, is expected to lead to a much improved and satisfactory food availability during the 2010/-2011 marketing year

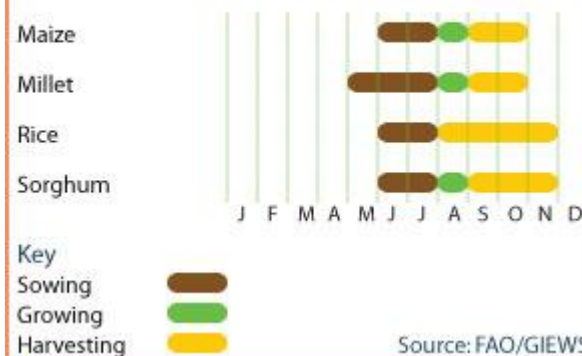
### Food prices dropped steeply

The recently harvested bumper crop has resulted in a sharp decline in prices of both millet and sorghum since September. By November, prices of millet were between 24 and 40 percent below their levels of a year earlier, and between 34 and 50 percent lower for sorghum. Prices dropped sharply also in the eastern part of the country where they reached the highest levels during the crisis. Between July and November 2010, millet prices declined by over 53 percent in Abéché.

### Assistance is still needed to improve households' access to food

This generally favourable situation nevertheless follows in the wake of a difficult year. The food crisis that struck the country in 2009-2010 has had very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings, and on the health and nutritional status of the population. Severe decline in pasture conditions led to serious livestock deaths and damage, notably in west-central areas of Chad. Acute malnutrition reached the alarming rate of 27.2 percent in parts of the Western Kanem region, a number well above the WHO critical emergency threshold.

### Crop calendar Chad

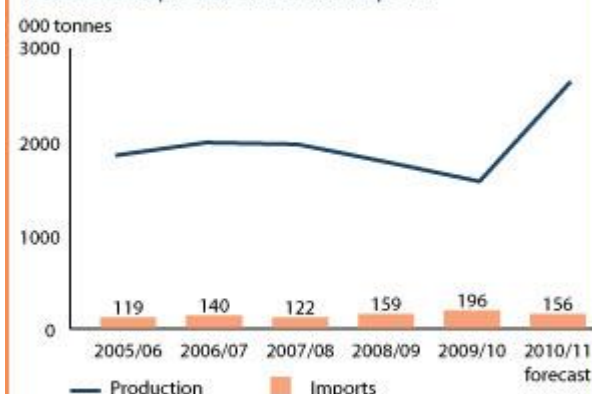


### Chad Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 estimate	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	625	601	820	36
Millet	482	319	620	94
Cereals nes	387	315	651	107
Others	340	340	550	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>68</b>

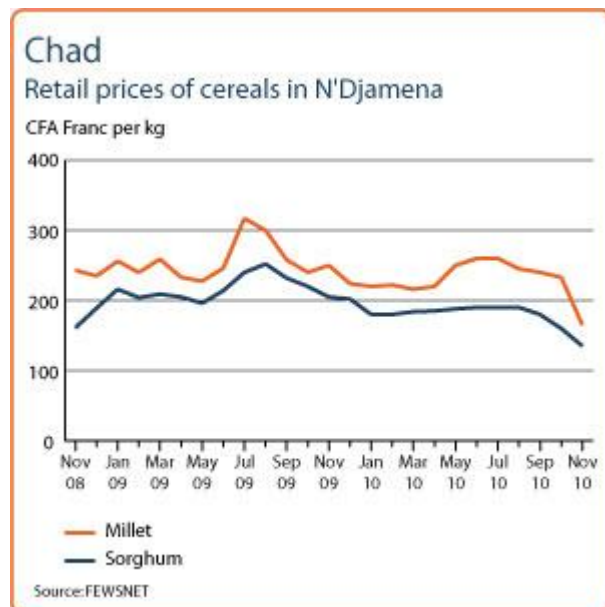
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Chad Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Despite the 2010/11 agricultural season being generally good at the national level, several segments of the population will still need food and nonfood assistance to restore their resilience capacity and to enable them to have better access to food. Therefore, there is a need to improve household purchasing power and access to food that is available domestically by supporting herd replenishment, off-season cropping and other income-generating activities. Support should also be given to agricultural product marketing by replenishing cereals banks and national security stocks and making humanitarian purchases, where possible. It is also essential to continue supporting the nutritional recuperation centres.



Reference Date: 09-September-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Floods caused damage to livestock and crops, but overall crop prospects remain favourable.
- The food and nutritional situation remains critical in spite of the emergency interventions by the Government and humanitarian agencies.
- High prices limit access to food.
- Urgent actions should continue to prevent further deterioration of the food situation

### Harvest prospects are favourable in spite of flooding in parts of the country

Rainfall has been adequate since the start of the growing season in May, allowing satisfactory development of crops countrywide. Heavy rains, however, led to substantial flooding in several parts of the country in late July. Faya-Largeau (North), Bardai (North), Dar Sila (East), Salamat (South-East), Batha (Centre), Mandoul (South) are the most affected regions. The floods have caused localised damage to agriculture and disrupted transhumance patterns. However, overall crop prospects remain favourable. Millet and sorghum are maturing in the Sudanian zone while they are still developing in the Sahelian zone. Pastures are regenerating, improving livestock conditions.

Last year, cereal production dropped by 11 percent compared to 2008, as a consequence of erratic rains and extended dry spells during the cropping season. Severe decline in pasture conditions led to serious livestock deaths and damage, notably in west-central areas of Chad. The lack of pasture and poor livestock conditions have led to early transhumance movement and a deterioration of the terms of trade for pastoralists.

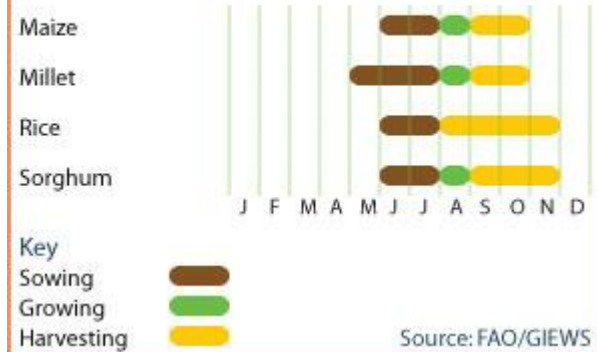
### The food and nutrition situation remains critical

A study conducted recently (in early July) by Action contre la Faim (ACF) along with the government showed that acute malnutrition reached the alarming rate of 27.2 percent in parts of the Western Kanem region. This number is well above the WHO critical emergency threshold. Approximately 2 million people are estimated to require food assistance during 2010. Emergency interventions are underway including cereal sale at subsidized prices by the Government, food distribution by WFP as well as distribution of seeds and animal feed by FAO. However, most roads became impassable following the floods, hampering humanitarian assistance in several areas.

### Food prices stabilise but remain high

The humanitarian interventions, the beginning of harvesting in neighboring coastal countries and the favorable crop prospects in Chad have resulted in cereal prices showing signs of stabilisation over the past few months in several parts of the country, but still remain high. Retail millet prices on the N'Djamena markets in July 2010 were still 67 percent higher than in July 2007 - just before the global food price crisis. Prices are much higher in Abéché, near the border with Sudan. In this area, the influx of refugees from Darfur and the Central African

### Crop calendar Chad

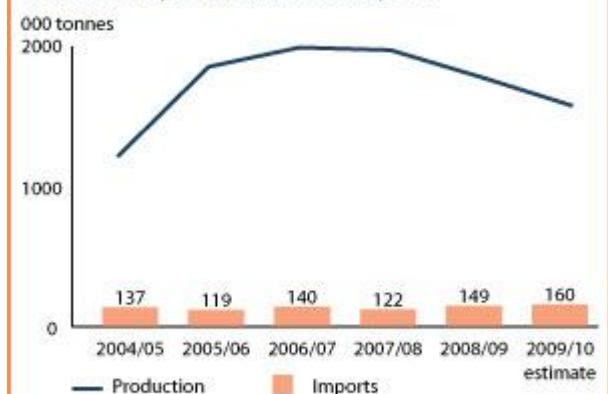


### Chad Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	594	590	601	2
Millet	478	472	319	-32
Cereals nes	378	313	315	1
Others	312	404	340	-16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>1779</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>-11</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Chad Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Republic, estimated at over 300 000 people, places additional demand on the already limited food supplies.

Livestock prices have started to recover, improving slightly the terms-of-trade for pastoralists. However, the food situation remains critical, due to the persisting high food prices and the impact of the recent floods. Market and price conditions and the situation of vulnerable groups, need to be closely monitored until harvest of current crops

Reference Date: 14-March-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Poor rainfall during the beginning and end of season led to a decline in 2009 cereal production and pasture
- Persistent high prices restrict normal food access
- Nearly two million people in need of food assistance, mainly in the Sahelian zone
- Insecurity hampers agricultural activities and aggravates food insecurity throughout the country, particularly in border regions with Sudan

## 2009 cereal production drops following prolonged dry conditions

The poor growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures across most parts of the country, due to a late start of the rainy season and subsequent erratic precipitation, resulted in a reduced 2009 cereal harvest. Final production estimates released by the Government show that cereal production fell by 11.5 percent relative to the previous season's output and is the lowest since 2006. The largest production losses were concentrated in the Sahelian regions, in particular Chari Baguirmi, Guéra, Kanem and Ouaddai, where cereal harvests were approximately half of the 2008 level.

## Lack of pasture led to high livestock mortality

Severe decline in pasture conditions have led to serious livestock deaths and damage. In 2009, a death rate of about 31 percent of cattle was reported in west-central areas of Chad. The lack of pasture and poor livestock conditions have led to early transhumance movement and a deterioration of the terms of trade for pastoralists. Furthermore, the current poor pasture conditions are raising concerns that the high livestock mortality rates may continue this year, particularly if rains are delayed for the forthcoming season, which normally begin in May/June.

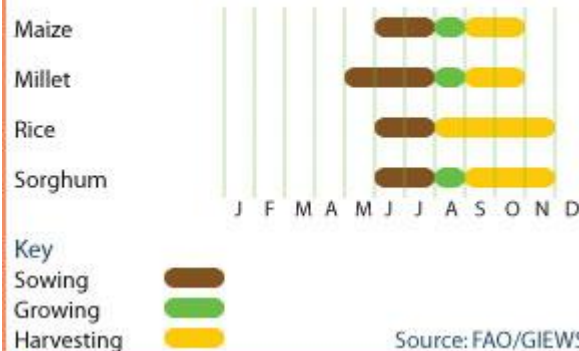
## Millet prices higher in the Sahelian zone

Persistent above average prices are limiting food access for households in poor urban and peri-urban areas, who are predominantly reliant on market supplies. In the Sahelian zone, millet prices in February in Massourou and Abeche increased at the end of 2009 and are approximately 50 percent higher than levels recorded in Moundou in the Soudanian zone.

## Nearly 2 million people need food assistance this year; Civil insecurity aggravating food insecurity in eastern regions

The current food insecurity situation is likely to intensify in pastoralist areas, notably in the western Sahelian region of Chad. A joint government/FAO/WFP/FEWSNET needs assessment, conducted in December 2009, estimated that approximately 2 million people have been affected by the poor performance of cereal crops and will need food assistance during 2010. Of the total number of people affected, 750 000 are located in the west and central Sahelian regions. A nutrition survey conducted by Action Against Hunger in November and

### Crop calendar Chad

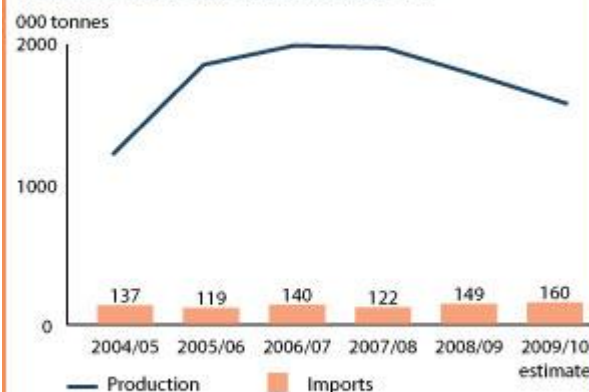


### Chad Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	594	590	601	2
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Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Chad Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

December 2009 revealed that levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in N'koutou and Bahr el Gazel departments, in the Kanem region, was 26.9 percent, well above emergency levels. The government estimates that between 80 000 and 100 000 tonnes of cereals are required to cover the needs of the affected population.

The influx of refugees from Darfur and the Central African Republic, estimated at over 300 000 people, places additional demand on the already limited food supplies. Moreover, insecurity in eastern Chad has disrupted the delivery of emergency supplies to displaced Chadians and refugees, as well as restricted agricultural activities in the area.

FAO is providing seeds to 33 000 households throughout Sahelian regions in eastern and western Chad, with land preparation and planting scheduled to begin in May. In addition, FAO is providing animal feed to safeguard the livelihoods of 4 556 vulnerable pastoralist households. An estimated 737 000 beneficiaries in the west and central Sahelian regions will receive food assistance through a WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP), between March and December 2010.

Reference Date: 04-March-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Poor rainfall during the beginning and end of season led to a sharp decline in 2009 cereal production and pasture
- Two million people affected by low cereal availability, mainly concentrated in the Sahelian zone
- In spite of Government intervention, persistent high prices restrict normal food access
- Persistent insecurity hampers agricultural production and aggravates food security throughout the country, particularly in border regions with Sudan

### Significant reduction in 2009/10 cereal harvest

The poor growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures across most parts of the country, due to a late start of the rainy season and subsequent erratic precipitation, resulted in a significant decline in cereal production, the harvest of which was completed in November 2009. A joint CILSS/FAO/FEWSNET/WFP mission estimated national cereal production in 2009/10 at 1.17 million tonnes, about 34 percent below the previous year's good output. Only the regions of Batha and Biltine recorded a larger harvest than the previous season. Production of sorghum and millet, the main staple food crops, is estimated to have declined by 22 percent and 34 percent, respectively, to 460 900 tonnes and 310 500 tonnes.

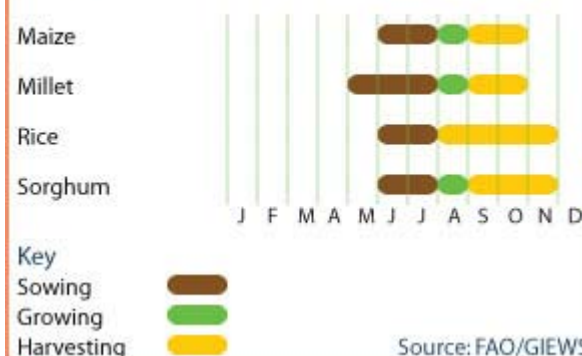
### Lack of pasture led to high livestock mortality

Severe decline in pasture conditions have led to serious livestock deaths and damage. In 2009, a death rate of about 31 percent of cattle was reported in west-central areas of Chad. The lack of pasture and poor livestock conditions have led to early transhumance movement and a deterioration of the terms of trade for pastoralists. Furthermore, the current poor pasture conditions are raising concerns that the high livestock mortality may continue this year, particularly if rains are delayed for the forthcoming season, which normally begin in May/June.

### Higher than normal food prices affect food access

Persistent above average prices are limiting food access for households in poor urban and peri-urban areas, who are predominantly reliant on market supplies. The Government, in agreement with private traders, established a price ceiling on August 1st 2009 for staple cereals, including millet and maize, to stabilise price levels. Consequently, prices of these cereals generally decreased between August (peak price) and January 2010 in N'Djamena, Moundou and Sarh markets, also coinciding with seasonal price declines. By contrast, sorghum prices in Abeche, which have been relatively low over the past two years compared to other markets, and Moussoro, increased during the last quarter of 2009. Reports indicate that regional and national trade from surplus to deficit areas is continuing. In addition, the depreciation of the Nigerian Naira against the CFA franc has helped the flow of cross-border trade.

### Crop calendar Chad

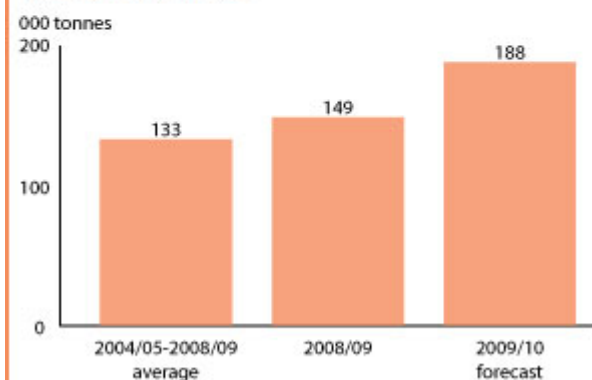


### Chad Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes		percent	
Sorghum	594	590	461	-22
Millet	478	472	300	-36
Cereals nes	378	313	115	-63
Others	312	404	290	-28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>1779</b>	<b>1166</b>	<b>-34</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

### Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## **Prolonged dry conditions affect 2 million people; insecurity aggravating food security conditions in eastern regions**

The current food insecurity situation is likely to intensify in pastorals areas, notably in the western Sahelian region of Chad. A joint government/FAO/WFP/FEWSNET needs assessment, conducted in December 2009, estimated that at least 2 million people have been affected by the poor performance of cereal crops and will need assistance during 2010. A nutrition survey conducted by Action Against Hunger in November and December 2009 revealed that levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Nougou and Bahr el Gazel departments, in the Kanem region, was 26.9 percent, well above emergency levels.

Furthermore, the continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries increased the number of refugees fleeing from Darfur and the Central African Republic. The refugee influx will place additional demand on the already limited food supplies. Moreover, insecurity in eastern Chad continues to restrict the delivery of emergency supplies to displaced Chadians and refugees, and to disrupt agricultural activities.

An estimated 737 000 beneficiaries in the west and central Sahelian regions will receive food assistance through a WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP).

Reference Date: 18-January-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Unfavourable rainfall during the beginning and end of season contributed to a reduced harvest, completed in November
- Government intervenes in cereal market to help stabilize prices
- Persistent insecurity hampers agricultural production and food security throughout the country, particularly in border regions with Sudan

## Prolonged dry conditions cause a decline in cereal production

Growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures have been poor in most parts of the country, due to a late start of the rainy season, which delayed plantings, and subsequent erratic precipitation. A joint CILSS/FAO/FEWSNET/WFP mission has estimated cereal production in 2009/10 at 1.17 million tonnes. At this level, production is about 34 percent lower than both the previous year's good output and the five year average. Production of sorghum and millet, the most important food crops, is estimated to have declined by 22 percent and 36 percent, respectively, to 460 900 tonnes and 300 000 tonnes. Pastures were seriously affected with reports of livestock deaths in the important pastoral areas of Kanem, Batha Ouest and Nord Biltine. The lack of pasture and poor livestock conditions are likely to lead to early transhumance movement and deteriorate the terms of trade for pastoralists.

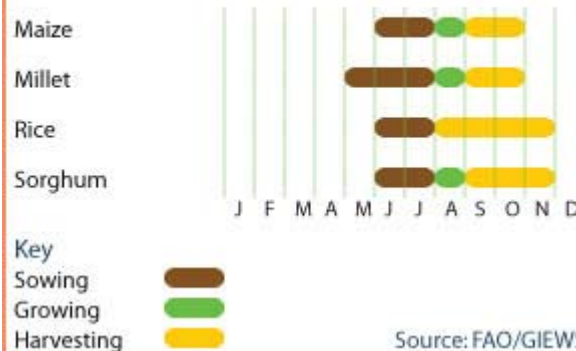
## Cereal prices decrease as the new harvest reaches the market, but remain higher than normal

Despite the new harvest reaching the market, the persistent above average prices are affecting food access for households in poor urban and peri-urban areas, who are predominantly reliant on market supplies for food. The Government, in agreement with private traders, established a price ceiling on August 1st for staple cereals, including millet and maize, to stabilise price levels. Consequently, prices of these cereals generally decreased between August (peak price) and November in N'Djamena, Moundou and Sarh markets. However, in N'Djamena cereal prices still remain more than a third higher for maize and sorghum, while millet is approximately 80 percent greater than prices recorded in the same month in 2007.

## Insecurity in Chad and neighbouring countries is impeding cereal production and food access

The continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries has increased the number of refugees fleeing from Darfur and the Central African Republic. The refugee influx will place additional demand on the limited food supplies. Furthermore, insecurity in eastern Chad is restricting the delivery of emergency supplies to displaced Chadians and refugees, as well as forcing farmers to reduce the amount of land planted. The continued insecurity and low production levels in neighbouring countries is also raising concerns that normal trading patterns will be disrupted, exacerbating the already poor food security conditions. Currently, food assistance for 2010 is expected to target 642 000 refugees and IDPs, however, due to the poor cereal production, this

### Crop calendar Chad

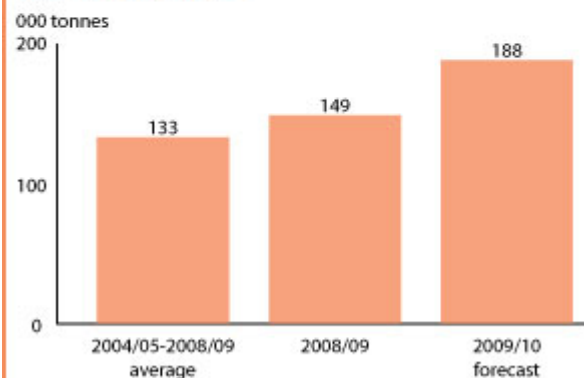


### Chad Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
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Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

### Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

number may need to be revised.

Reference Date: 24-September-2009

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Crop prospects uncertain following irregular rains at the beginning of the season.
- Persistent insecurity hampers food security throughout the country.
- Food prices remain high.

### Harvest prospects uncertain due to insufficient rains at the beginning of the season

Sowing of the main staple crops began in June, with harvesting expected to start in late August/early September. Early season dryness in the southern region, caused by low rainfall levels in May and June, negatively affected crop planting activities and initial development of staple crops in localised areas. In the south-west there were reported incidences of failed millet crops. However, increased rainfall recorded in July and August has helped to mitigate early season dryness. Rainfall forecasts indicate that southern Chad will receive normal rainfall for the remainder of the cropping season (July to September).

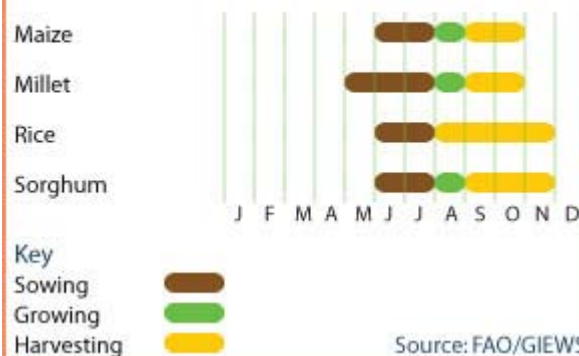
### High food prices limiting access to food across the country

Persistent conflict and civil unrest along the eastern border with Sudan has severely hindered agriculture production in the region. Cereal production estimates from Biltine (eastern Chad) for the 2008 season reveal that there was a 57 percent reduction, relative to an average of the last five years. Reports indicate that as a consequence of low households' stocks, food reserves are nearly depleted, increasing households' reliance on market supplies. However, high food prices and limited trade are further contributing to lowering food access and availability, aggravating the current poor food security conditions in eastern regions. Prices of cereals throughout the country remain at above average levels and are gradually increasing during the hunger period (June to October). Prices of sorghum and millet in Moundou, the second largest market in Chad, were approximately double the level in June 2009 relative to the same period in 2007. While maize prices in the N'Djamena were 17 percent higher in June 2009 compared to a year earlier.

### Persistent insecurity in Chad and neighbouring countries hampers food security notably in the east

The continuing civil conflict in neighbouring countries has increased the number of refugees fleeing from Darfur and the Central African Republic. The refugee influx will place additional demand on the restricted food supplies. Furthermore, insecurity in eastern Chad is restricting the delivery of emergency supplies to displaced Chadians and refugees. Currently, food aid distributions are targeting approximately 700 000 refugees, from Sudan and CAR, and IDPs.

### Crop calendar Chad



### Cereal production and imports Chad

Cereal production	2004-2008	2008	2009	change
	average			
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	613	685	775	13.1%
Millet	488	523	575	9.9%
Cereals NES	396	406	400	-1.5%
Other	243	351	313	-10.8%
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>2063</b>	<b>5%</b>



Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets