Military operations and insecurity have resulted in the displacement of more than 192,000 people and affected already vulnerable local communities in the Lac province of Chad. Due to a recent upsurge in armed attacks, an estimated 40,000 people have reportedly been displaced in the province since the beginning of the year - including the arrival of refugees from Nigeria, returnees from Niger and the new displacement of previously displaced communities seeking security and assistance. The closure of the border with Nigeria, and the resulting movement restrictions continue to negatively impact livelihoods. This situation increases food insecurity and malnutrition and the exposure to protection risks such as gender-based violence. In a context of low development and poor access to essential basic services (health, education, water), displacements increase pressure on scarce existing structures, in turn potentially fanning inter-community tensions between host and displaced communities. Population displacement is complex and the multisector emergency response must be coupled with durable solutions to foster socio-economic integration and self-sufficiency, in order to avoid another protracted crisis.

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

- **Food insecurity and malnutrition**: 3.7 million people are suffering from food insecurity, including 641,000 million severely insecure people (Phase 3-5 of Harmonized Framework) unable to meet their basic food needs.
  - 1.2 million malnutrition cases expected in 2019.
  - 670,000 displaced people with poor immediate return prospects to their areas of origin.

- **Population movement**: 878,000 host communities with exacerbated vulnerabilities.
  - 2.1 million people with poor access to healthcare.

- **Health emergencies**: One of the world’s highest maternal and under 5 child mortality rates: 860/100,000 live births; and 127/1,000 respectively.

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

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

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

A multi-year strategic framework was developed to facilitate the alignment between the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan, the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and Chad’s five-year national development plan.
**Chronic Underfunding**

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

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

In 2019, humanitarian partners in Chad need 476.6 million USD to save and improve the lives of the 2.1 million people most in need.