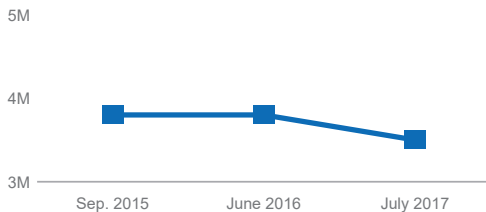


FOOD SECURITY

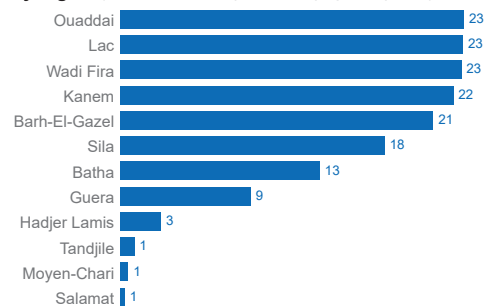
Although the 2016/17 crop year shows an increase in cereal production (up by 17% compared with 2015/16), resulting in a decrease in the number of people that are severely food insecure, they do not have the means to cope during the lean season (June-August). According to the March 2017 Harmonized Framework (HF) projections, 897,000 people are expected to be severely food insecure during the lean season, to which are added 495,000 refugees and returnees living in the east, south, and west of the country. Altogether, nearly 4 million people will be food insecure. The most affected areas are in the Sahelian belt, where 98 percent of the people affected by severe food insecurity in Chad are located. Humanitarian actors will give priority to providing emergency food assistance to people in severe food insecurity and to strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable households.

Food Insecure People (2015 - 2017)

Source: Harmonized framework, phases 2 and above, projected period

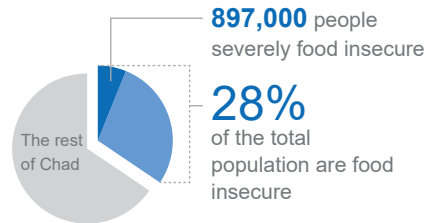


% of the population in severe food insecurity by region (HF - March 2017, phase 3-5, projected period)



4 million

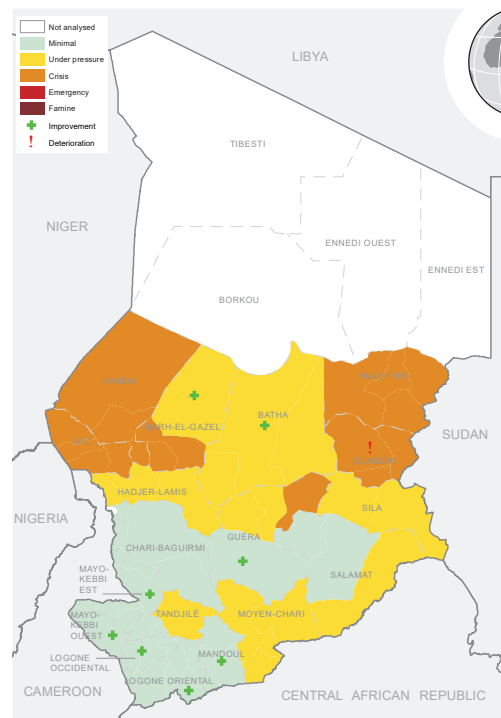
Food insecure people in Chad



Source: Harmonized Framework (March 2017), Projected period (June-August 2017)

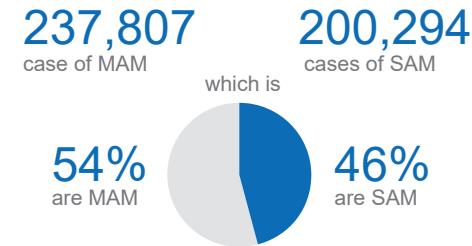
Food Insecurity - Projected Period (June-August 2017)

Source: Harmonized Framework (March 2016 and March 2017)



438,101

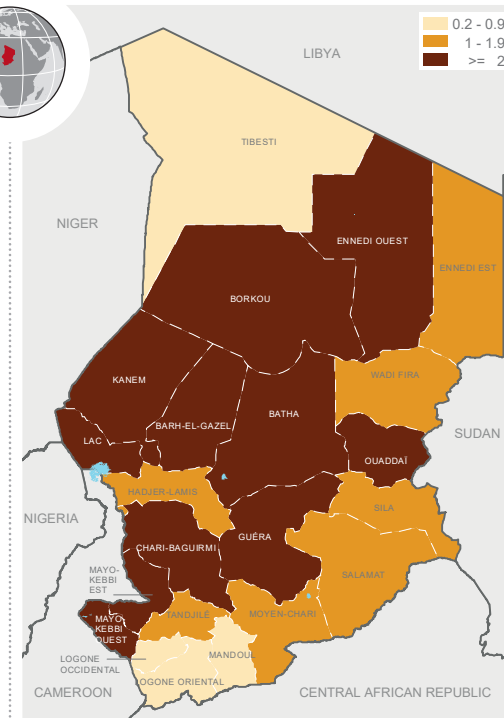
expected cases of malnutrition



Source: SMART (October 2016)

Rate of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

Source: SMART (October 2016)

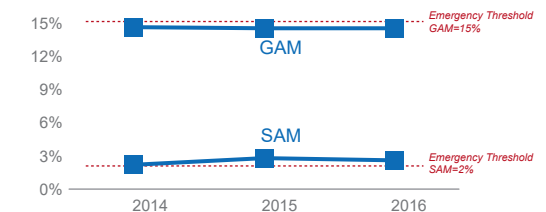


NUTRITION

Trends in overall acute malnutrition show a slight improvement in nutritional status in several regions compared to 2015. However, the situation remains worrying in the Sahelian belt as well as in pockets of nutritional emergencies across the country. Chronic malnutrition remains a health problem in virtually all regions of the country, although the trend is downward. Implementation of a humanitarian response to acute malnutrition is a priority in 16 regions, including refugee camps, IDP sites, and returnee areas where the GAM and/or SAM rates are often above or equal to the emergency threshold (GAM = 15% and SAM = 2%). As the causes of malnutrition are multisectoral, the fight against acute malnutrition must be carried out through a series of interventions on nutrition, health, education, and water, hygiene and sanitation.

Rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (2014 - 2016)

Source: Nutrition Cluster (October 2016)



Rates of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by region (%)

Source: SMART (October 2016)

