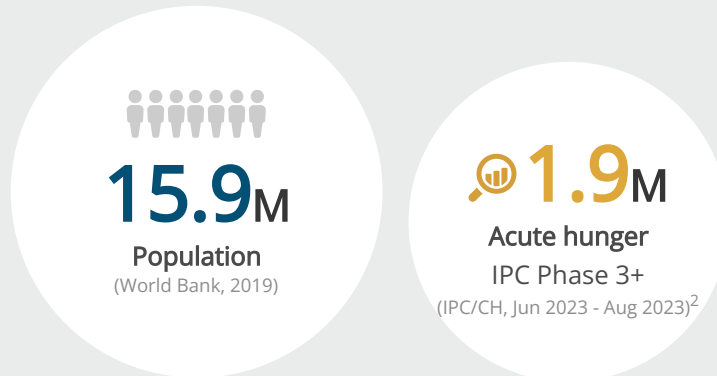


HungerMap^{LIVE}: Chad insight and key trends

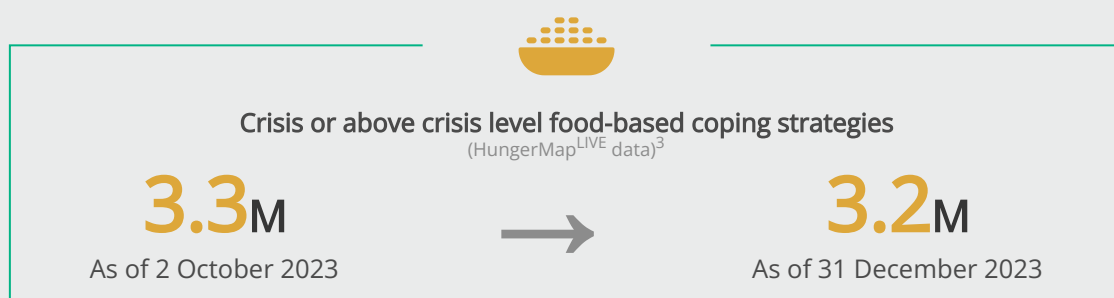
By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 31 December 2023

FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE



The HungerMap^{LIVE} tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihood behaviors, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean drinking water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap^{LIVE} primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, consumption-based coping and livelihood changes to track multiple aspects of food insecurity. As these are outcome level 1 indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework, they can provide early indications of potential shifts in acute food insecurity.



Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a region's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

² Source: IPC/CH analysis (ipcinform.org)

³ Source: WFP HungerMap LIVE analysis, updated daily.

Regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

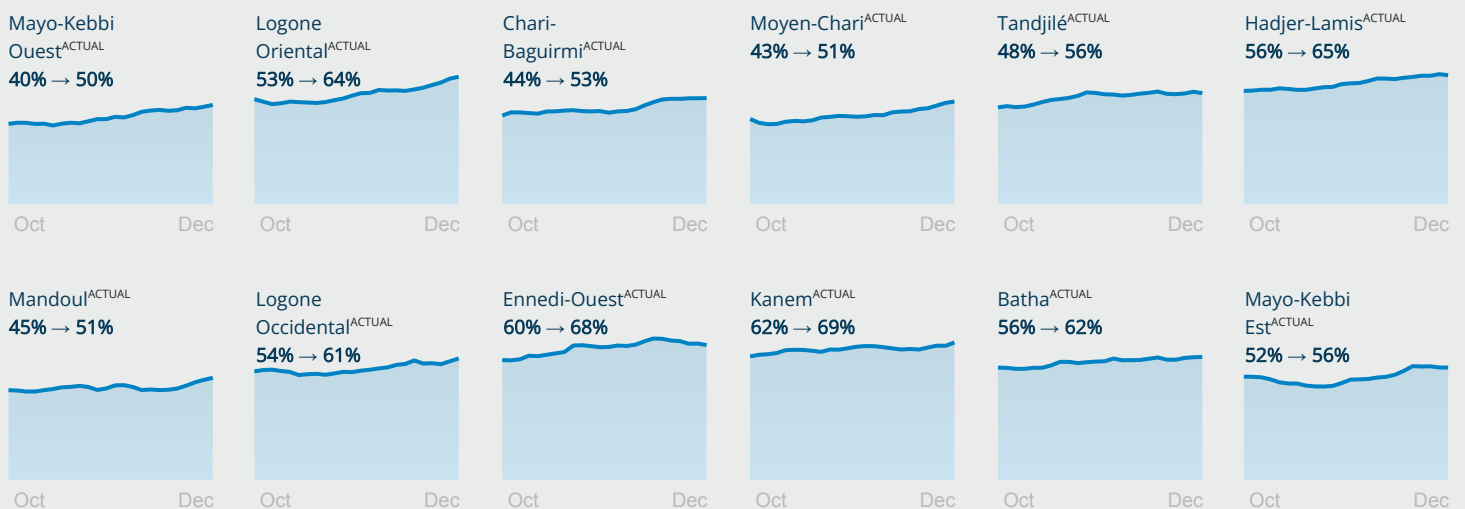
Currently, the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Borkou^{ACTUAL}, Kanem^{ACTUAL}, Tibesti^{ACTUAL}, Sila^{ACTUAL}, Ennedi-Ouest^{ACTUAL}, Guéra^{ACTUAL}, Hadjer-Lamis^{ACTUAL}, Ouaddai^{ACTUAL}, Wadi Fira^{ACTUAL}, Logone Oriental^{ACTUAL}, Batha^{ACTUAL}, Barh El Gazal^{ACTUAL}.

These regions account for 52% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption in Chad—amounting to approximately 4.81M people, increasing by 257k (5.6%) compared to 90 days ago.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Borkou ^{ACTUAL}	73%	259k	189k
Kanem ^{ACTUAL}	69%	520k	358k
Tibesti ^{ACTUAL}	68%	40.9k	28.0k
Sila ^{ACTUAL}	68%	612k	414k
Ennedi-Ouest ^{ACTUAL}	68%	102k	69.2k
Guéra ^{ACTUAL}	65%	763k	494k
Hadjer-Lamis ^{ACTUAL}	65%	757k	489k
Ouaddai ^{ACTUAL}	65%	1.13M	727k
Wadi Fira ^{ACTUAL}	64%	980k	629k
Logone Oriental ^{ACTUAL}	64%	1.16M	737k
Batha ^{ACTUAL}	62%	671k	413k
Barh El Gazal ^{ACTUAL}	61%	432k	265k

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



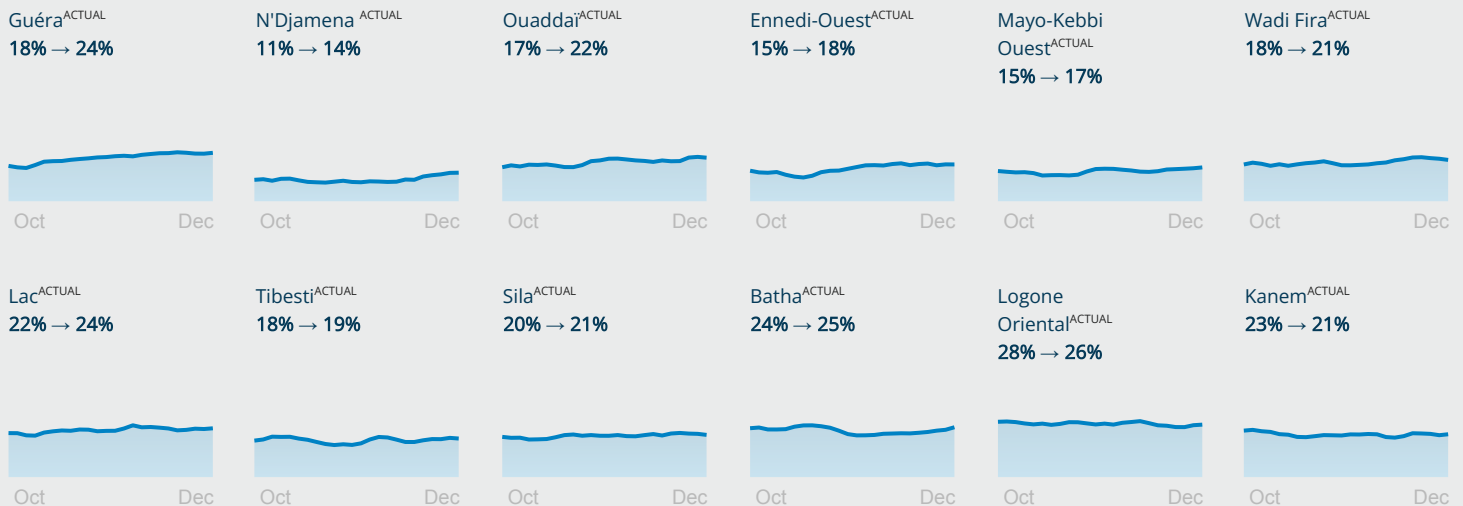
Regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in Chad. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These regions account for 63% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping in Chad—amounting to approximately 1.99M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Logone Oriental ^{ACTUAL}	26%	1.16M	303k
Batha ^{ACTUAL}	25%	671k	167k
Lac ^{ACTUAL}	24%	601k	147k
Guéra ^{ACTUAL}	24%	763k	185k
Salamat ^{ACTUAL}	22%	408k	91.4k
Ouaddai ^{ACTUAL}	22%	1.13M	245k
Kanem ^{ACTUAL}	21%	520k	111k
Sila ^{ACTUAL}	21%	612k	129k
Wadi Fira ^{ACTUAL}	21%	980k	202k
Mandoul ^{ACTUAL}	21%	845k	174k
Barh El Gazal ^{ACTUAL}	19%	432k	83.7k
Chari-Baguirmi ^{ACTUAL}	19%	800k	155k

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.



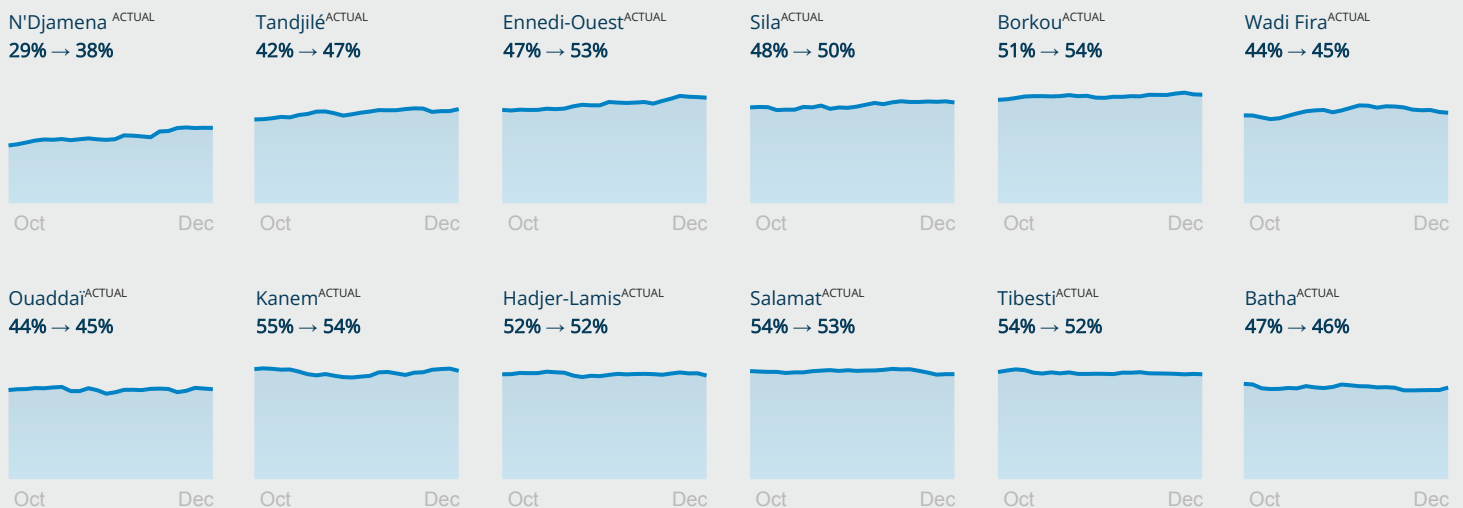
Regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets¹

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in Chad. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These regions account for 47% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access in Chad—amounting to approximately 3.48M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Borkou ^{ACTUAL}	54%	259k	141k
Kanem ^{ACTUAL}	54%	520k	282k
Logone Occidental ^{ACTUAL}	54%	846k	454k
Logone Oriental ^{ACTUAL}	53%	1.16M	612k
Ennedi-Ouest ^{ACTUAL}	53%	102k	54.1k
Salamat ^{ACTUAL}	53%	408k	214k
Tibesti ^{ACTUAL}	52%	40.9k	21.5k
Hadjer-Lamis ^{ACTUAL}	52%	757k	392k
Sila ^{ACTUAL}	50%	612k	309k
Barh El Gazal ^{ACTUAL}	48%	432k	208k
Tandjilé ^{ACTUAL}	47%	832k	392k
Mandoul ^{ACTUAL}	47%	845k	395k

Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of challenges accessing markets.



¹ Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics in Chad, 31 December 2023

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)
Barh El Gazal ^{ACTUAL}	0.43	0.27	0.08	0.21
Batha ^{ACTUAL}	0.67	0.41	0.17	0.31
Borkou ^{ACTUAL}	0.26	0.19	0.04	0.14
Chari-Baguirmi ^{ACTUAL}	0.80	0.42	0.15	0.35
Ennedi-Est ^{ACTUAL}	0.30	0.18	0.05	0.14
Ennedi-Ouest ^{ACTUAL}	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.05
Guéra ^{ACTUAL}	0.76	0.49	0.18	0.34
Hadjer-Lamis ^{ACTUAL}	0.76	0.49	0.14	0.39
Kanem ^{ACTUAL}	0.52	0.36	0.11	0.28
Lac ^{ACTUAL}	0.60	0.31	0.15	0.27
Logone Occidental ^{ACTUAL}	0.85	0.51	0.16	0.45
Logone Oriental ^{ACTUAL}	1.16	0.74	0.30	0.61
Mandoul ^{ACTUAL}	0.84	0.43	0.17	0.40
Mayo-Kebbi Est ^{ACTUAL}	1.03	0.58	0.16	0.41
Mayo-Kebbi Ouest ^{ACTUAL}	0.75	0.37	0.13	0.27
Moyen-Chari ^{ACTUAL}	0.77	0.39	0.13	0.36
N'Djamena ^{ACTUAL}	1.34	0.56	0.19	0.51
Ouaddai ^{ACTUAL}	1.13	0.73	0.25	0.51
Salamat ^{ACTUAL}	0.41	0.24	0.09	0.21
Sila ^{ACTUAL}	0.61	0.41	0.13	0.31
Tandjilé ^{ACTUAL}	0.83	0.46	0.16	0.39
Tibesti ^{ACTUAL}	0.04	0.03	0.008	0.02
Wadi Fira ^{ACTUAL}	0.98	0.63	0.20	0.44

DEEP DIVE

Key drivers

Click the icons to explore the relationship between hunger and the selected key driver

CONFLICT

Please note that real-time conflict data updates from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) are currently *paused through 2024-01-08*. Consequently, conflict analyses provided by the HungerMap^{LIVE}'s global, regional and national Insights and Key Trends are currently unavailable. Conflict information will be visible again after 2024-01-08.