

COVID-19 Impact Monitoring

at the household level

CHAD



Socio Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in CHAD

Bulletin No.2 — October 2020

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KEY MESSAGES

1. Overall, there is a reduction in the application of the containment measures. This is worrisome given the significant risks of a potential second wave of the disease;
2. While more and more households welcome the government's restrictions to limit the spread of covid-19, they expect more food assistance and as well as actions to support the health sector and the economy.
3. The demand for health services is increasing but access to these services remains a constraint; especially because of affordability issues and to a lesser extent lack of availability of health worker
4. While the reopening process is ongoing, many households still struggle to get access to staples foods;

5. While the covid-19 lasts, the share of households with at least one child engaged in remote learning activities declined from 15 percent to 8 percent between the two wave of the survey;

6. The measures taken by the government such as food assistance have helped to contain the food insecurity, but more than a quarter of households still spend an entire day without eating because of lack of money;

7. People who lost their jobs because of the pandemic are getting new jobs thanks to the reopening process and the government's support to enterprises and job protection;

8. More and more households are experiencing a decline in their total income. But, encouraging, the negative effect of covid-19 on transfers seems to be gradually fading.

9. Because of lack of opportunities, worse economic situation and insecurity, one out of ten Chadian are willing to migrate in another place.

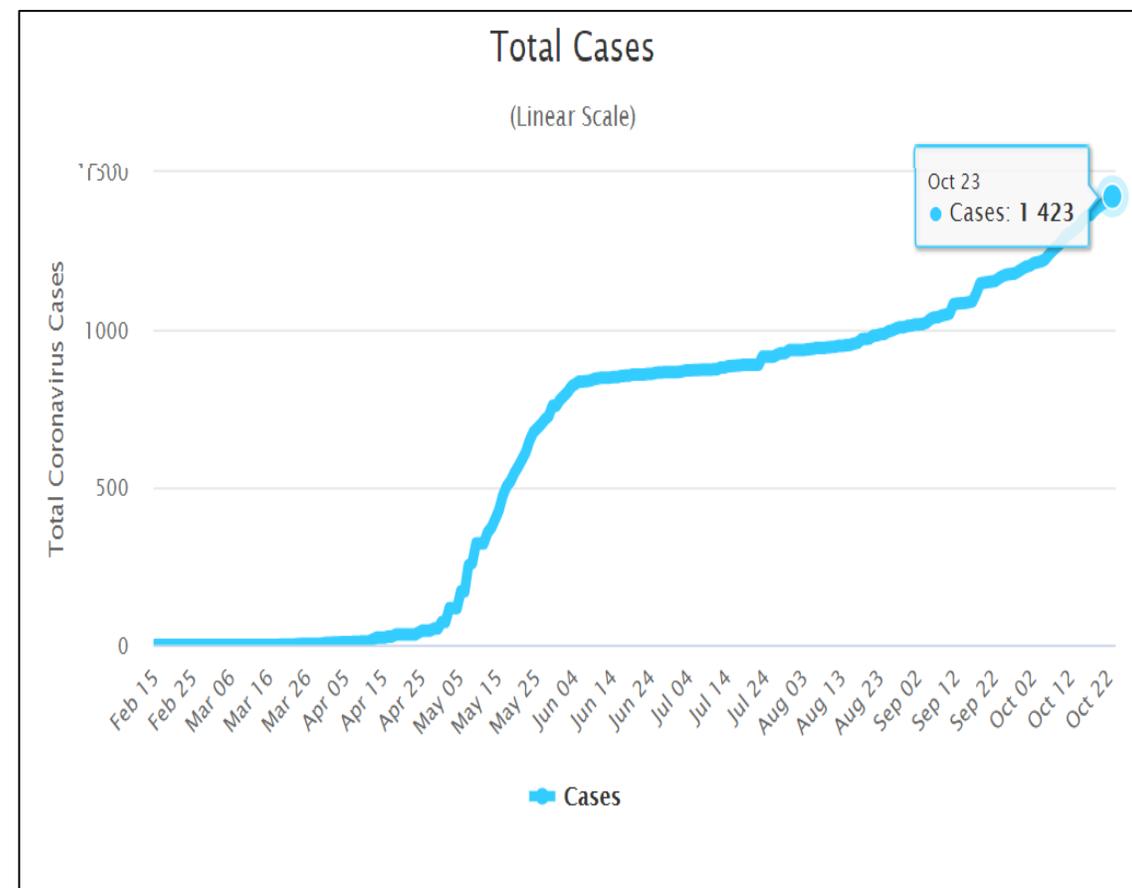


BACKGROUND ON COVID-19 IN CHAD

Since the outbreak of the pandemic in Chad, the government has taken many measures to stop the spread of the pandemic and to mitigate its impact on populations. But, the number of cases is increasing with 1,423 cases as of October 23, 2020 among them 1,296 recovered and 96 deaths.

The Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et Demographiques has initiated a high frequency survey to monitor the impact of the pandemic on the Chadian population. The first round of the survey has been implemented in May-June. This note presents the results of the second round and the evolution of the impact of the pandemic on Chadians since the first round of the survey.

Evolution of the number of cases of covid-19 in Chad



Source: <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/Chad/>

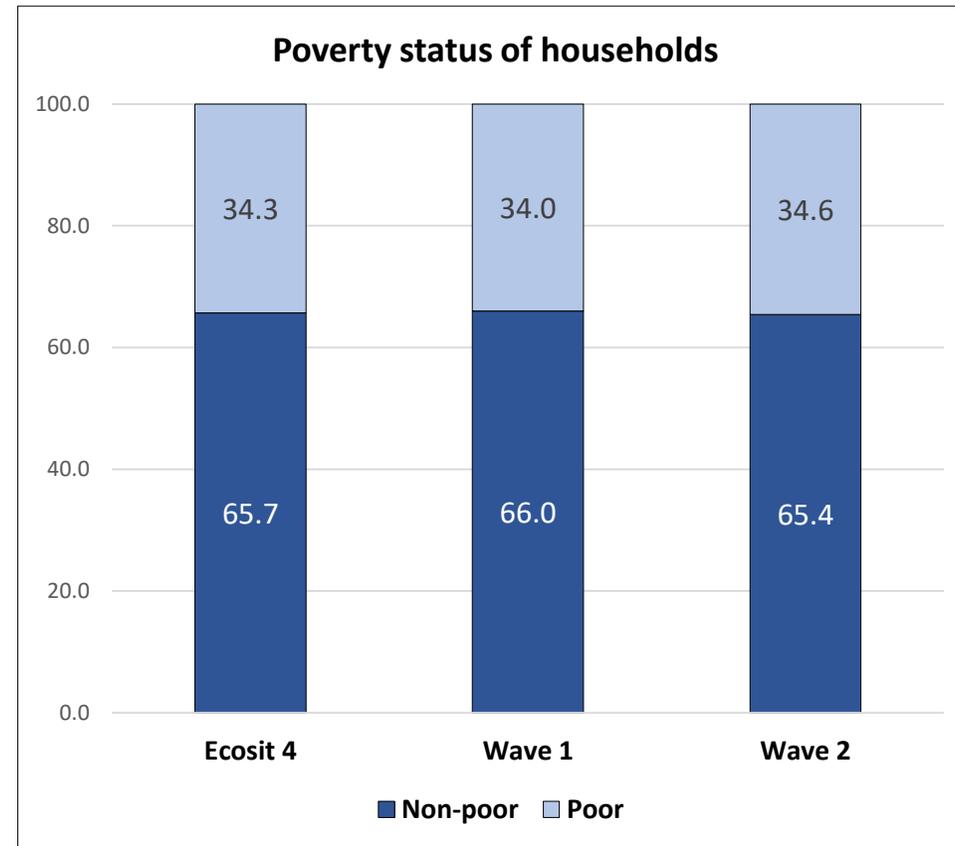
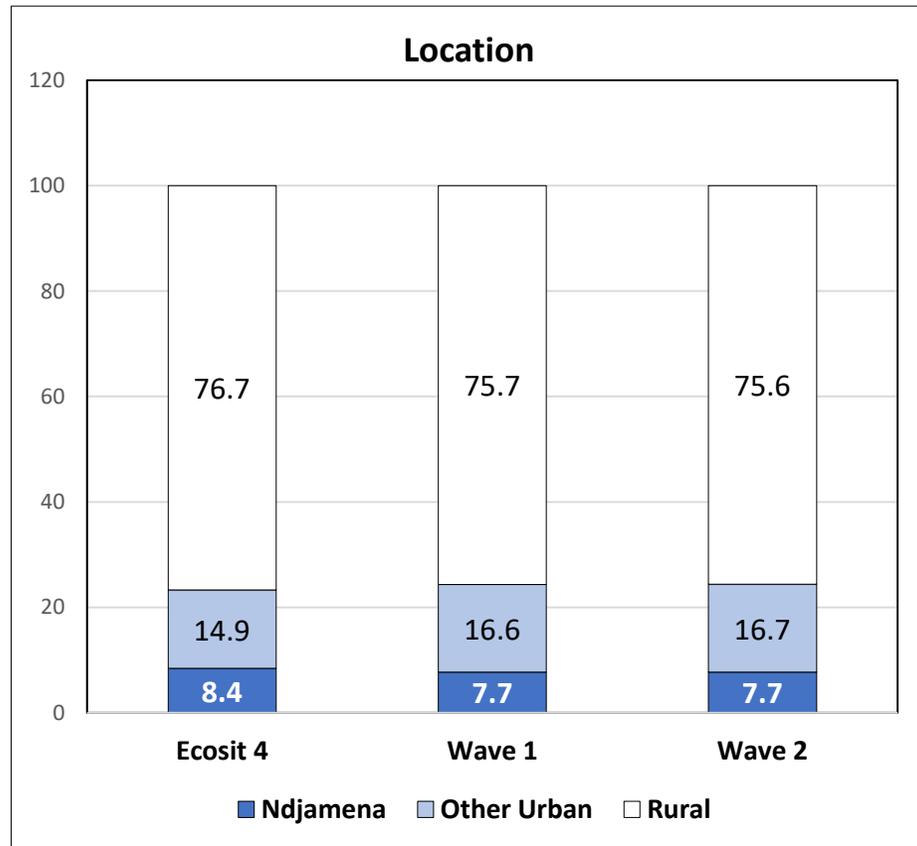


METHODOLOGY OF THE HIGH FREQUENCY SURVEY

Approach	A phone survey using a sub-sample of valid household phone numbers of ECOSIT4 implemented in 2018/19. Data have been collected by 22 enumerators.
Sample size	To account for non-response and attrition, 2,833 households were selected out of which 1,832 were contacted during the first wave; the survey was successfully completed for 1748 households that were fully interviewed during the first wave of interviews (87.5% response rate). For the second wave , 1,708 households have been successfully surveyed
Coverage	National, Ndjama, other urban, and rural areas.
Survey period	Wave 1 : May-June 2020 wave 2 : July-August 2020



Overall, the distributions of the sample of the High Frequency Survey and the last national household survey (ECOSIT 4 - 2018/2019) are similar.

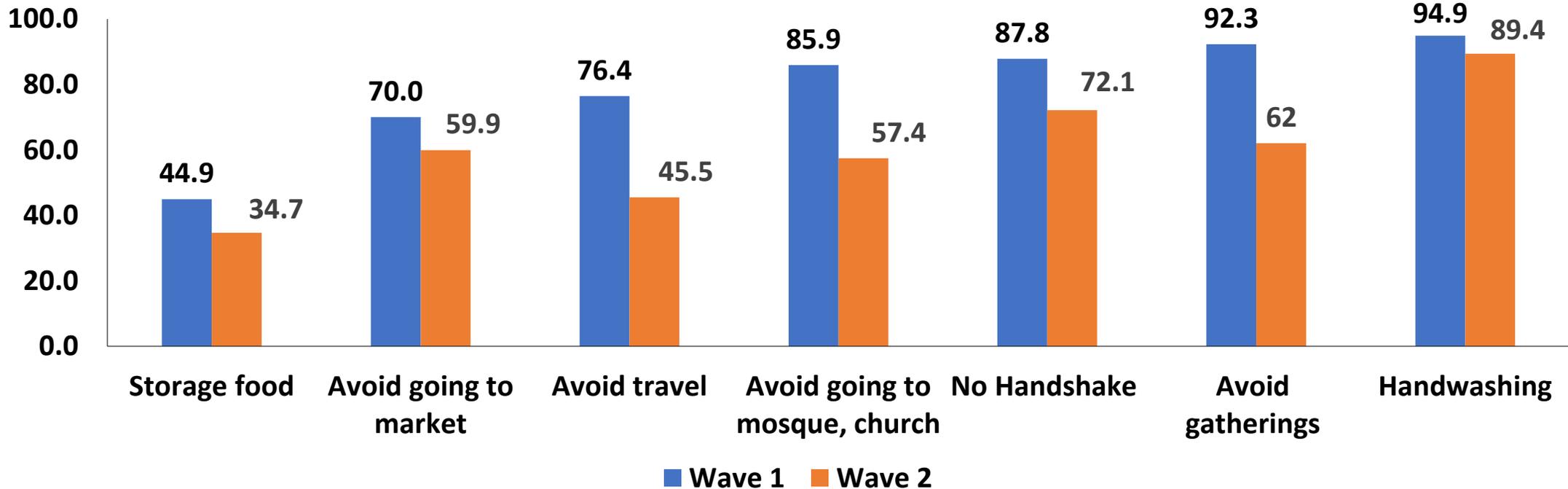




PREVENTION

Overall, there is a reduction in the application of the containment measures. This is worrisome given the significant risks of a potential second wave of the disease

Figure 1 : % of respondents who adopted different preventive measures

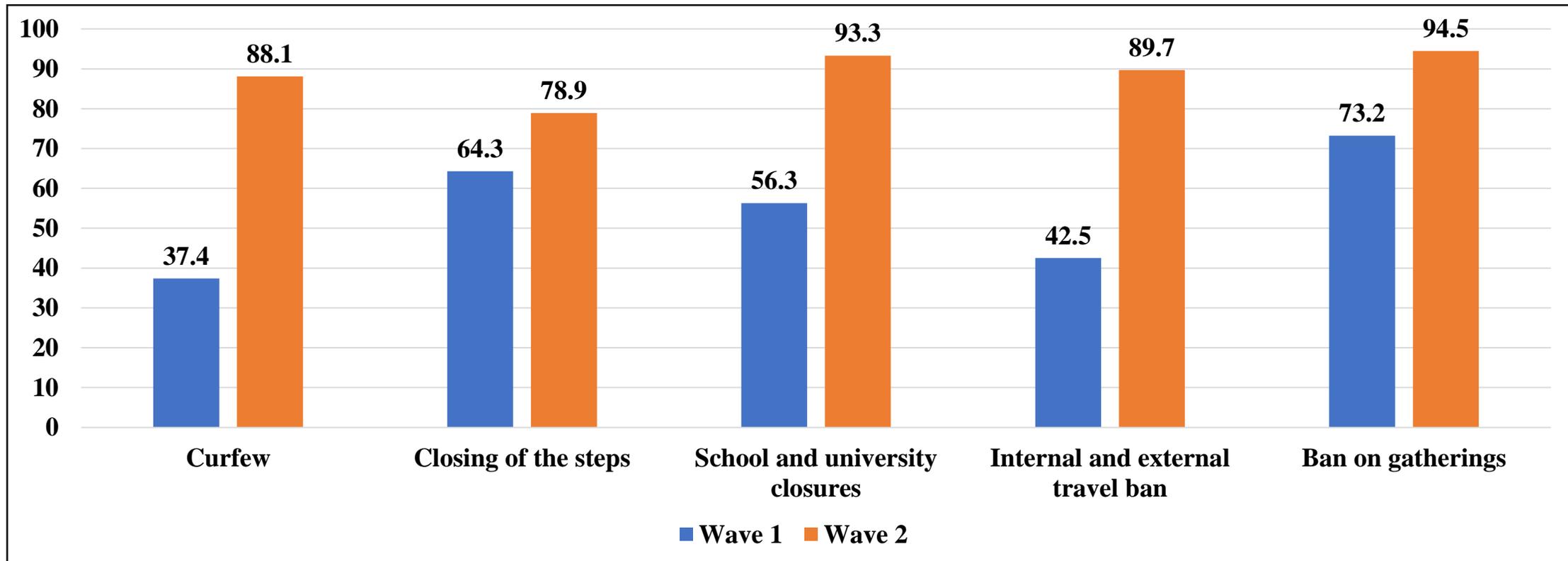




SATISFACTION ON GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Overall households are more and more satisfied with the restriction taken by the government to limit the spread of the pandemic.

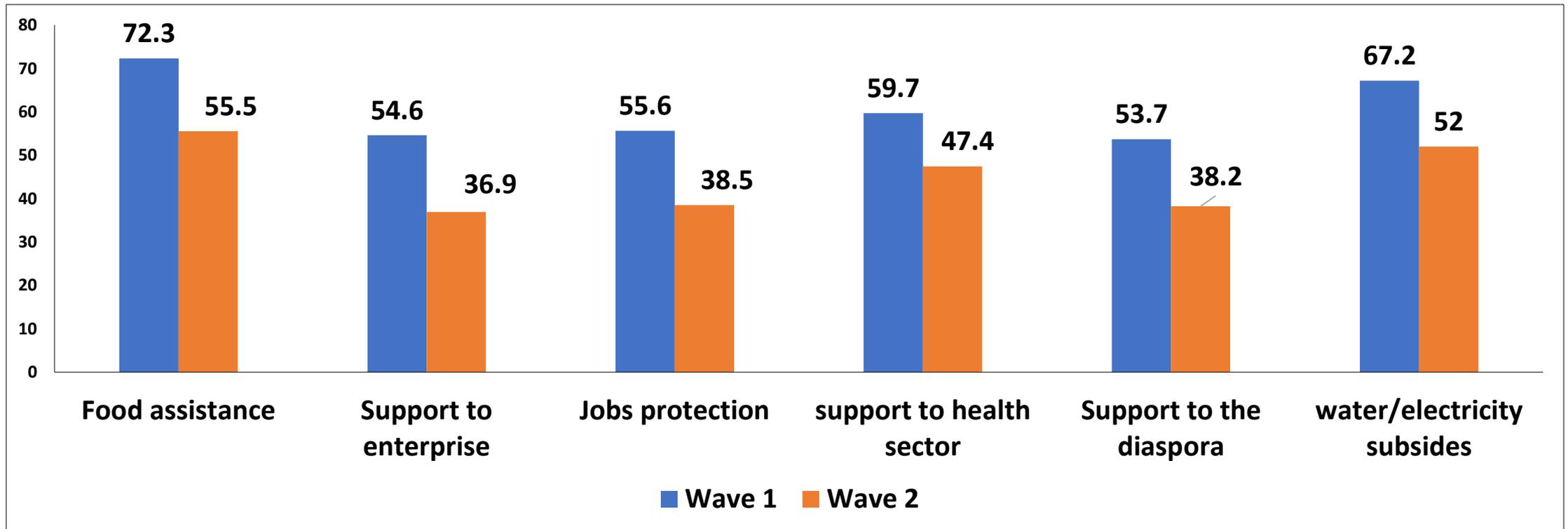
Figure 2 :% households satisfied with different measures taken by the Government to limit the spread of covid-19





.....But they are less and less satisfied with the economic and social measures taken by the government to mitigate the impact of the pandemic. They expect more food assistance and as well as actions to support the health sector and the economy.

Figure: % households satisfied with the economic and social measures of the Government

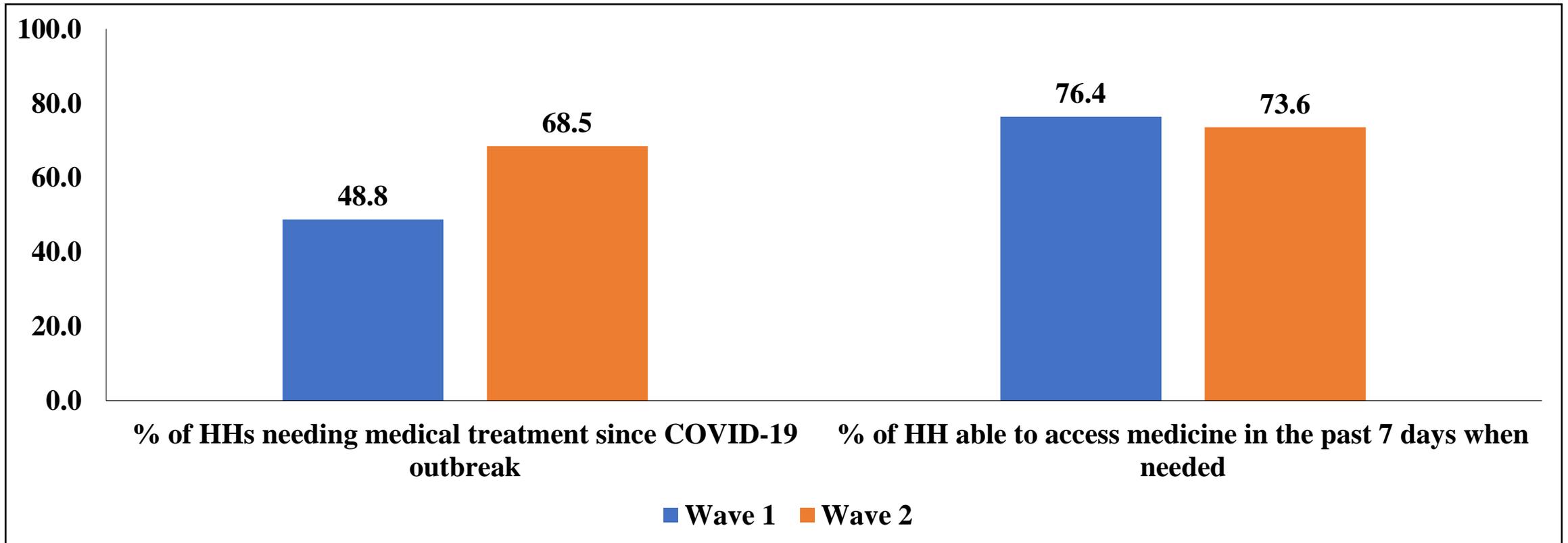




ACCESS TO HELTH SERVICES

As the covid-19 lasts, the demand for health services increases while the access to these services decrease mostly because of lack of money (80%) and lack of availability of health worker.

Figure 3 : Demand and access to health services

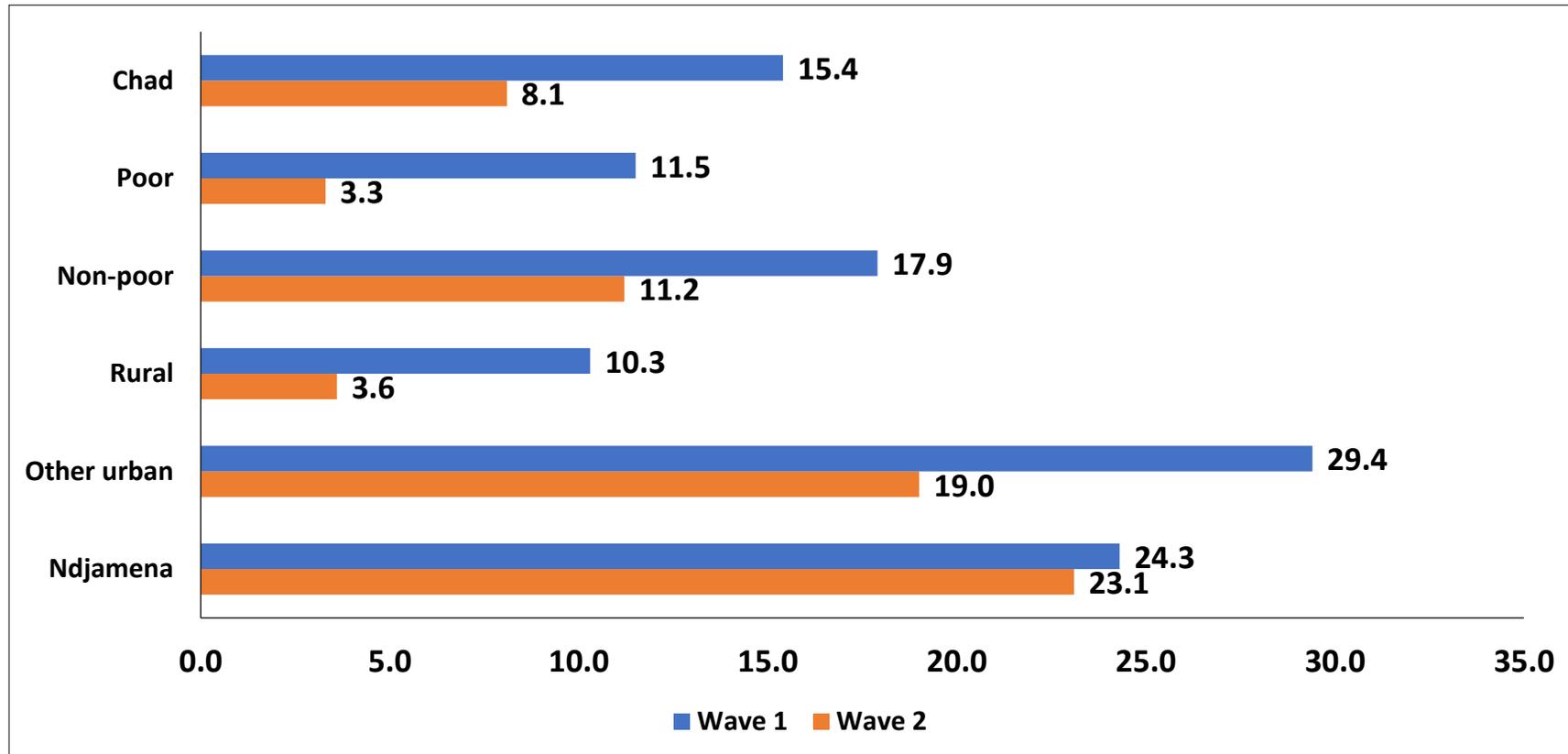




SCHOOL / LEARNING

Education/remote learning activities have declined between the two waves. Only 8 percent of households having children attending school before covid-19 continue to provide education/remote learning activity to their children against 15 percent in May-June.

Figure: % of households with children engaged in any learning activities

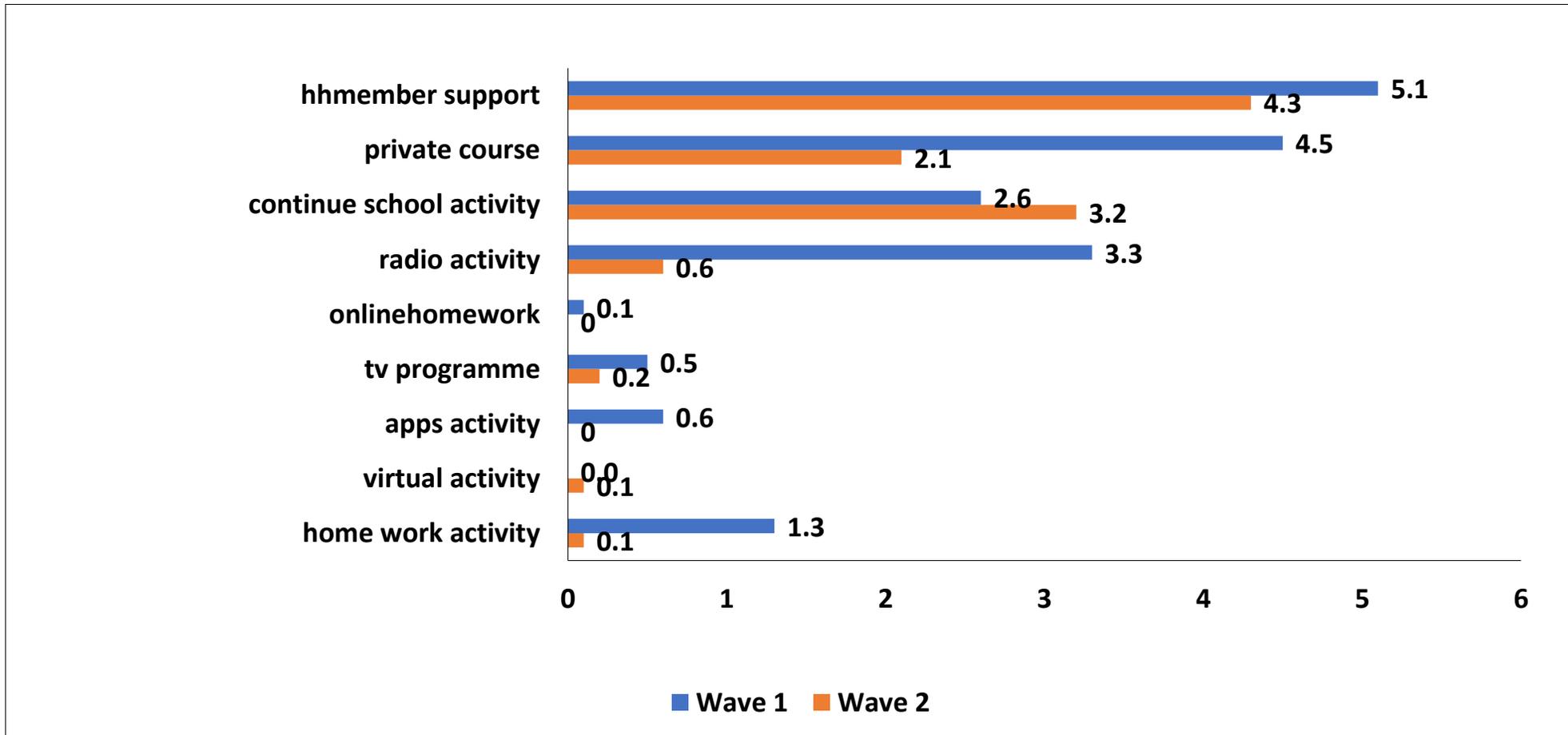




SCHOOL / LEARNING

Support from household member and tutoring remain the main learning activities.

Figure: % of households with children engaged in different types of education/remote learning activities

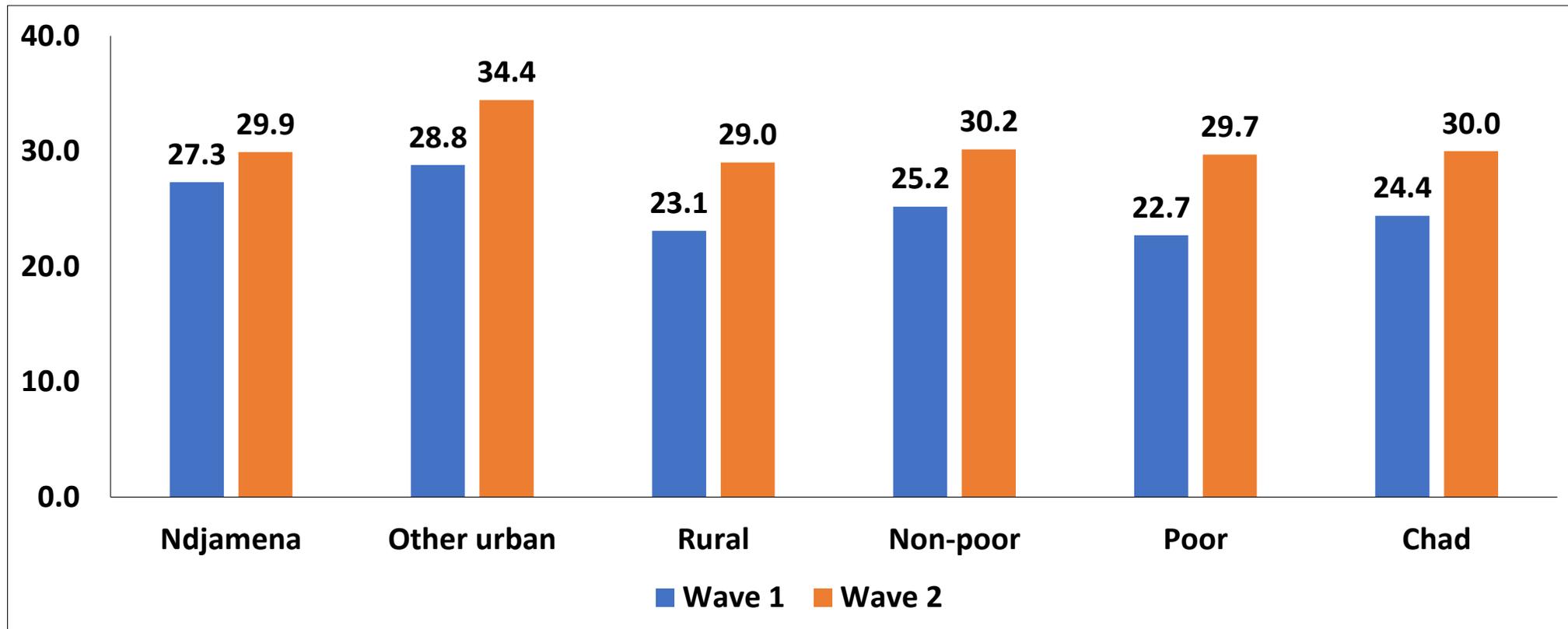




ACCESS TO FOOD

As the reopening process is ongoing, more and more households are being able to get access to foods. But, seven out of ten households are struggling to access staple foods because of lack of money.

Figure: % households able to access staple food items in the past 7 days when needed



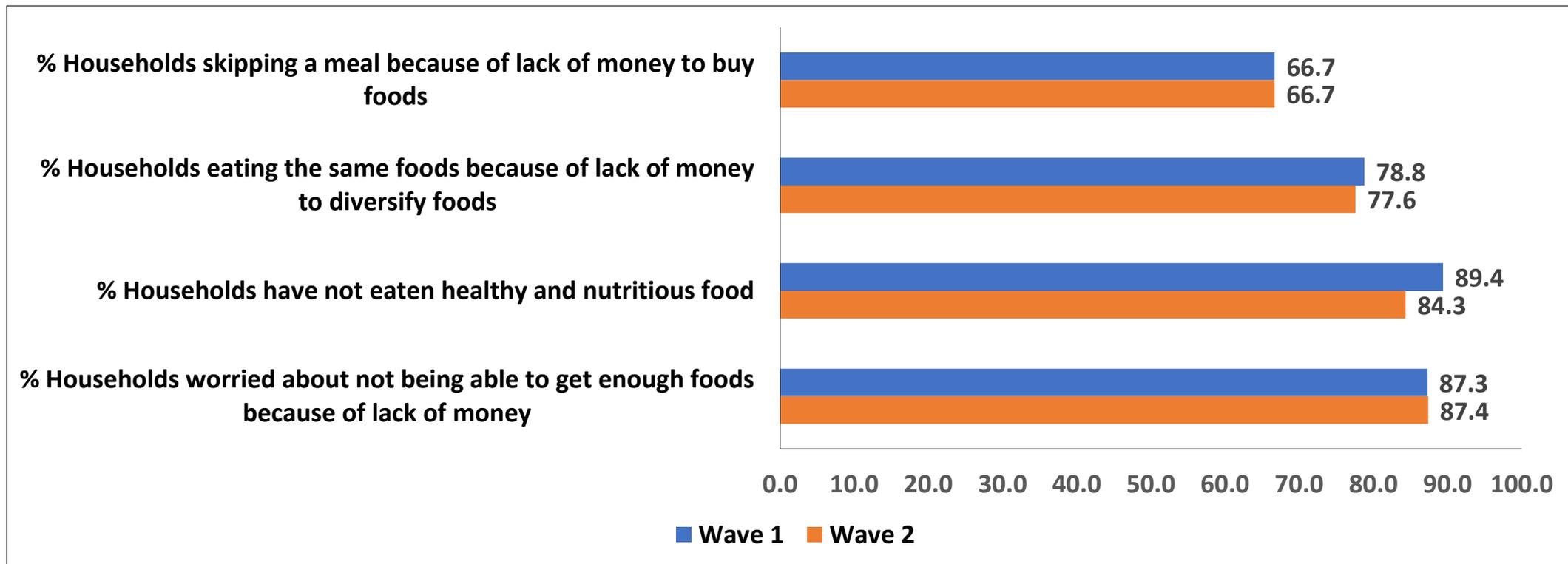


FOOD INSECURITY

It seems that measures taken to mitigate the impact of the pandemic have helped to contain the food insecurity.

But more than eight out of ten households continue to worry about not having enough food to eat because of lack of money or other resources.

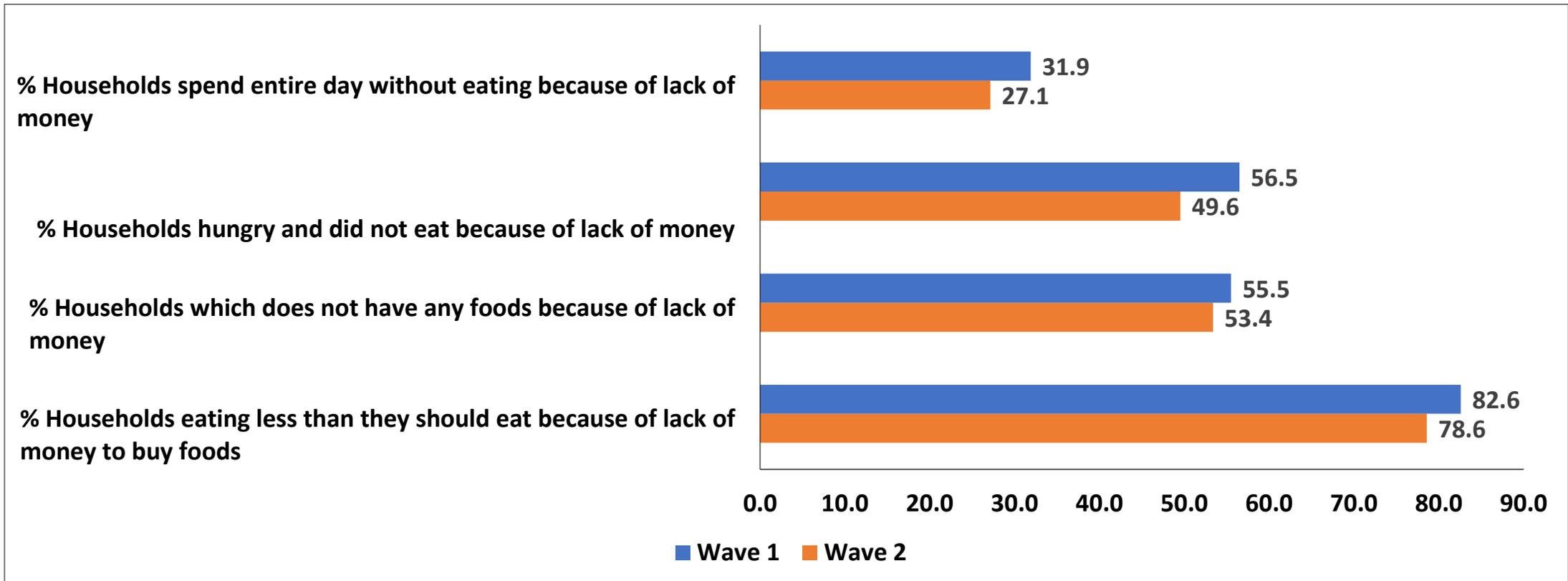
Figure : % households experiencing food insecurity





And more than a quarter of households spend at least an entire day without eating because of lack of money/resources.

Figure 4 : % households experiencing food insecurity





EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

People who lose their jobs immediately after the outbreak seem to have found another job.

1. Indeed, unemployment of respondents seems to decrease from 26 percent in the first wave to 12 percent in the second wave.
2. Only 17 percent of respondents who did not work during the last 7 days had a job before the outbreak during the second round of the survey against 57 percent in the first wave.

Figure : % respondents who did not work during the last 7 days

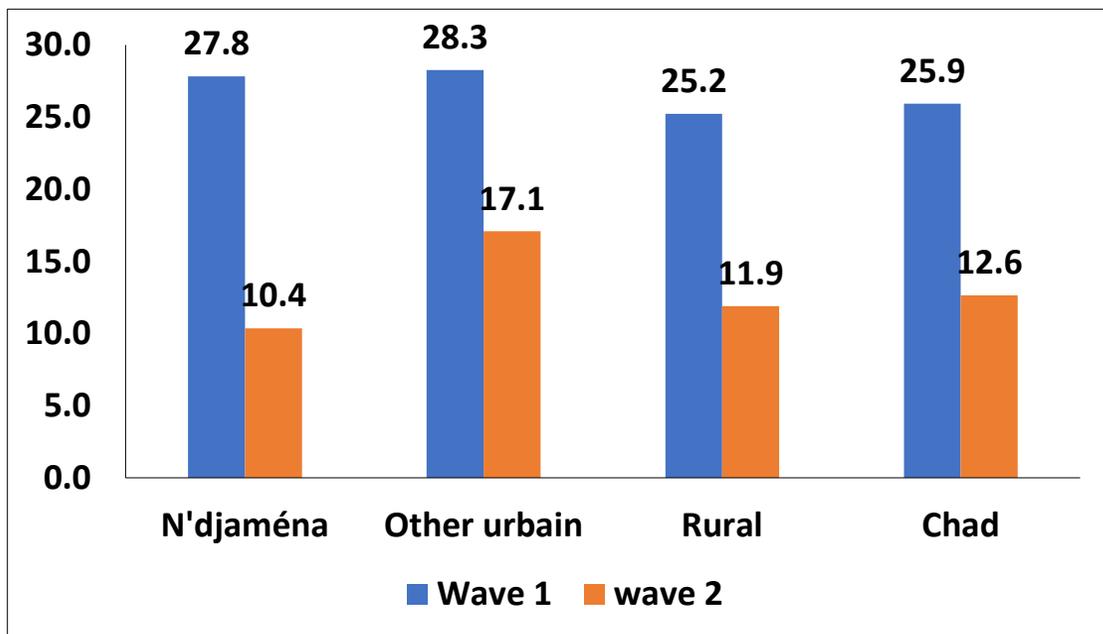
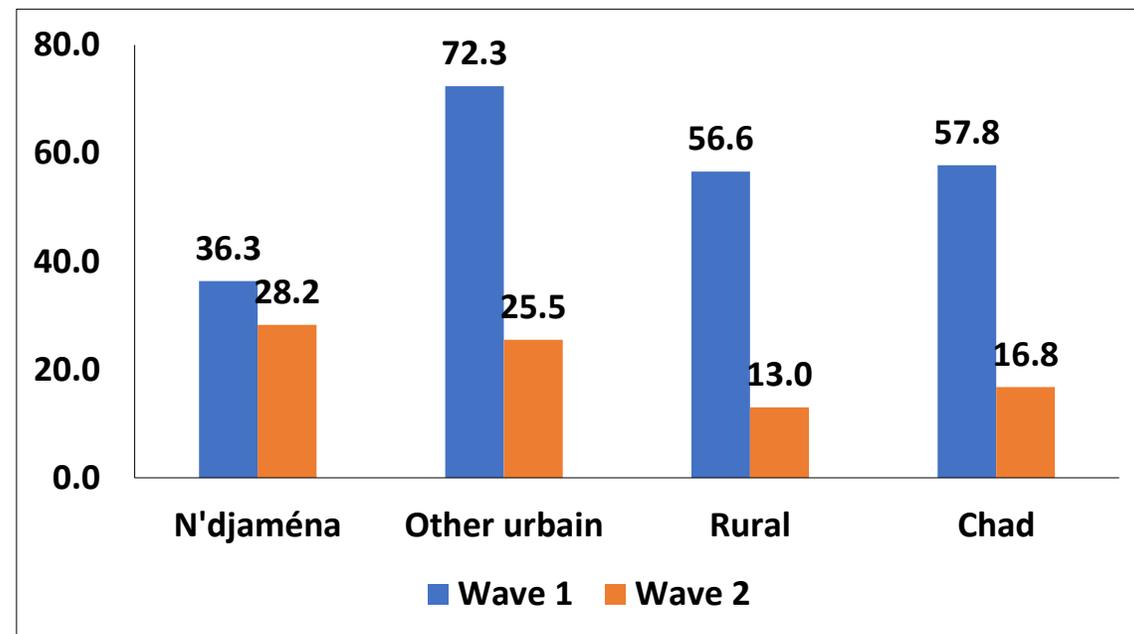


Figure : % of respondents who did not work during the last 7 days but had a job before covid-19





The pandemic is continuing to affect the sectors (agriculture, commerce and services) where many poor and vulnerable people earn their livelihood.

The majority of jobs losses seem to be direct effect of the pandemic (fear of being infected, business closure, etc.)

Figure : Sector of activity of employed respondent who lose their job since the outbreak

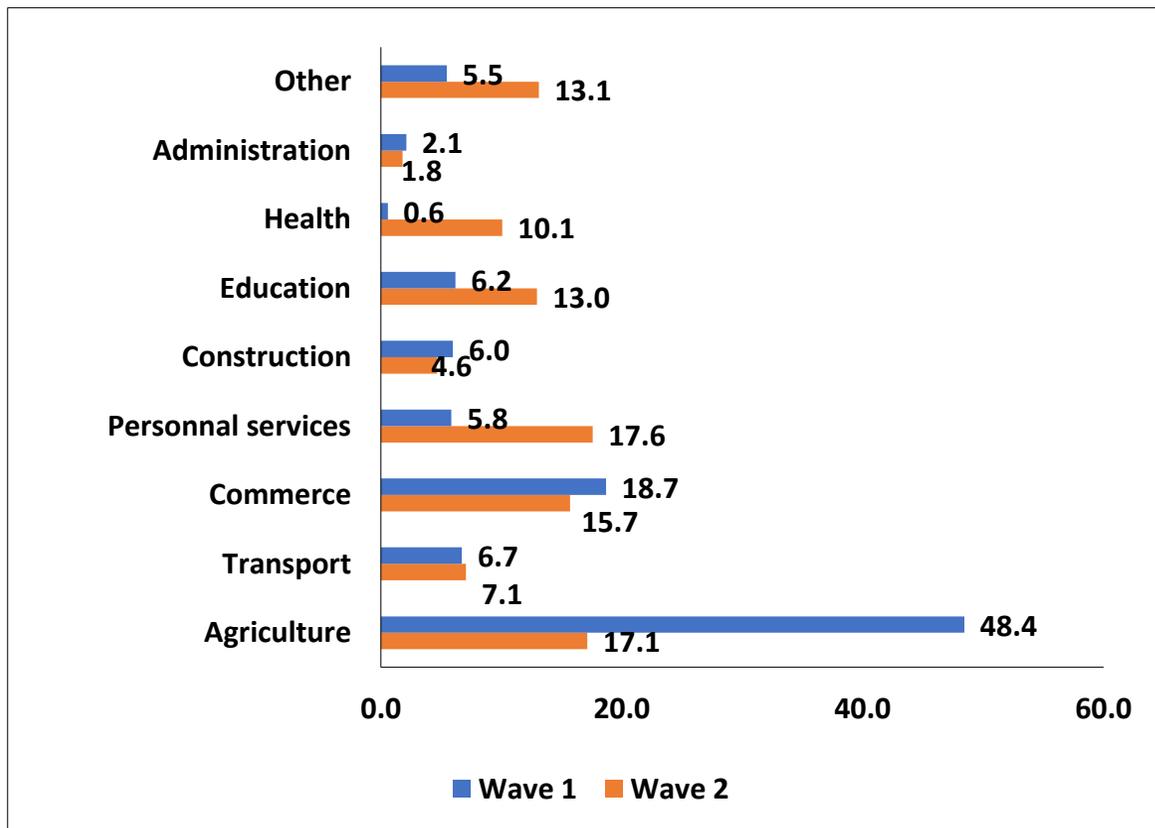
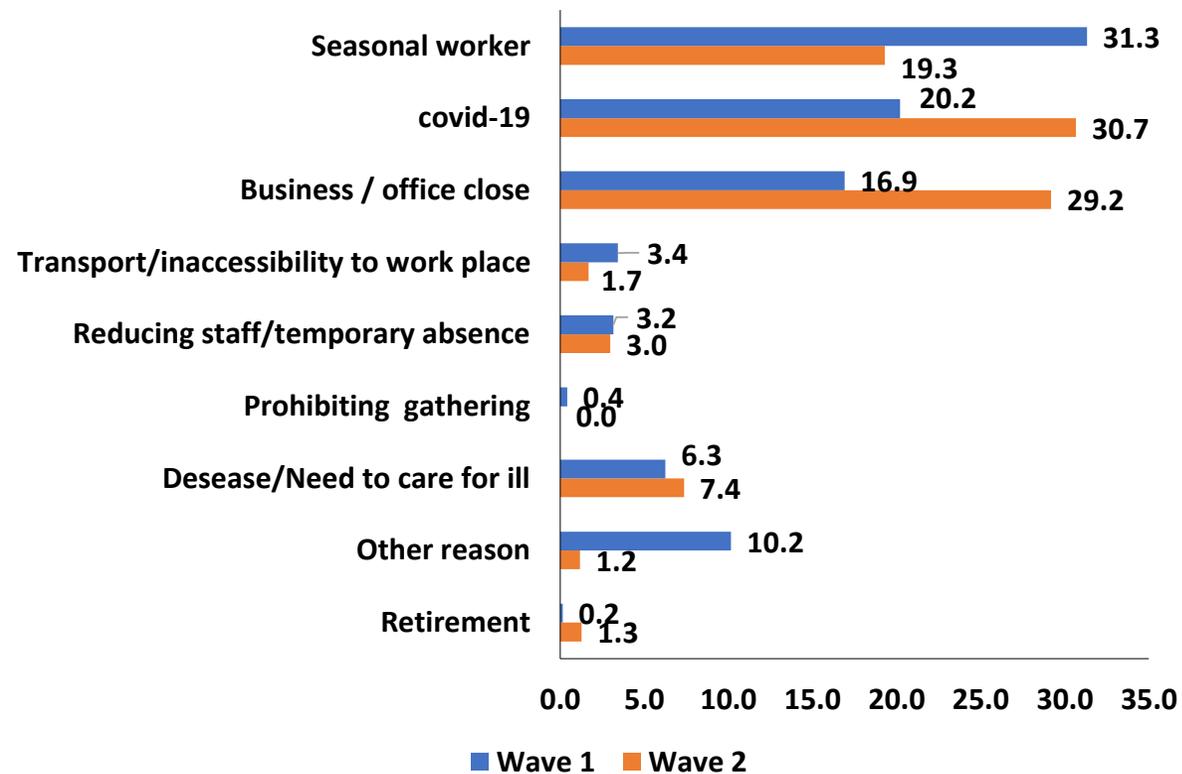


Figure : Reason for stop working since the outbreak of Covid-19



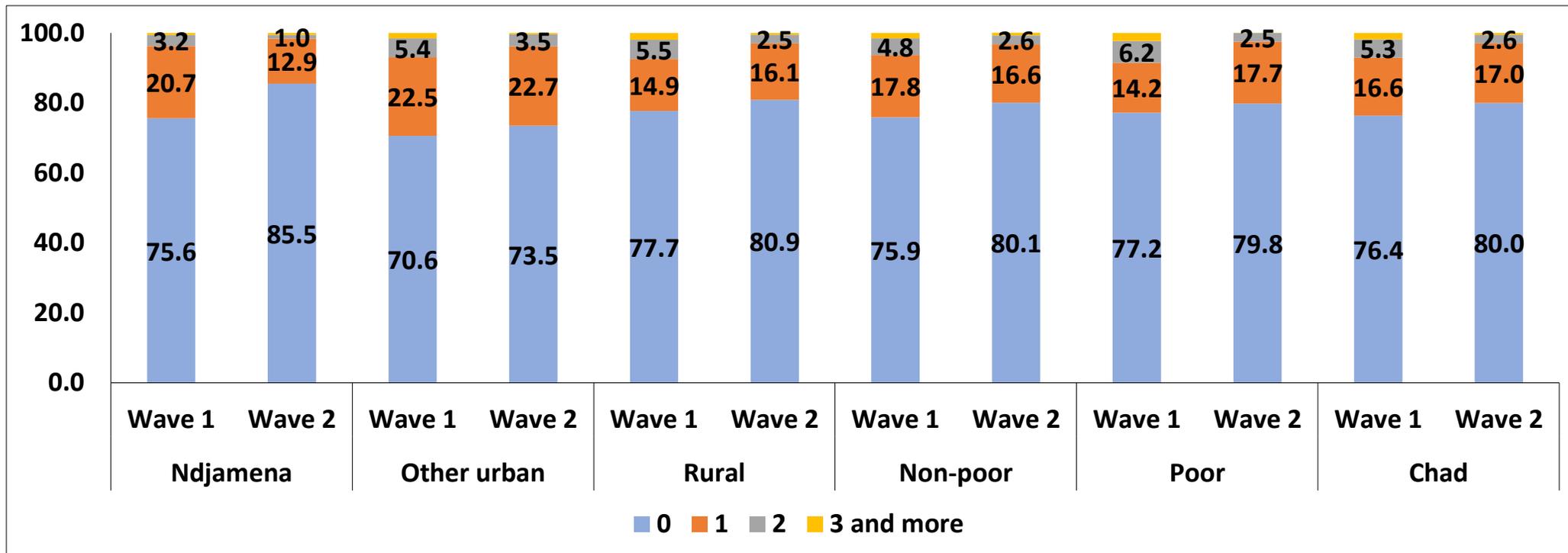


Job losses

Households are recovering from job losses but one out of five households still have at least one member who lost a job since the outbreak of the pandemic.

Non-poor households and those who are leaving in the capital city seem to recover more quickly than the other households.

Figure : % households by number of member who lose their jobs



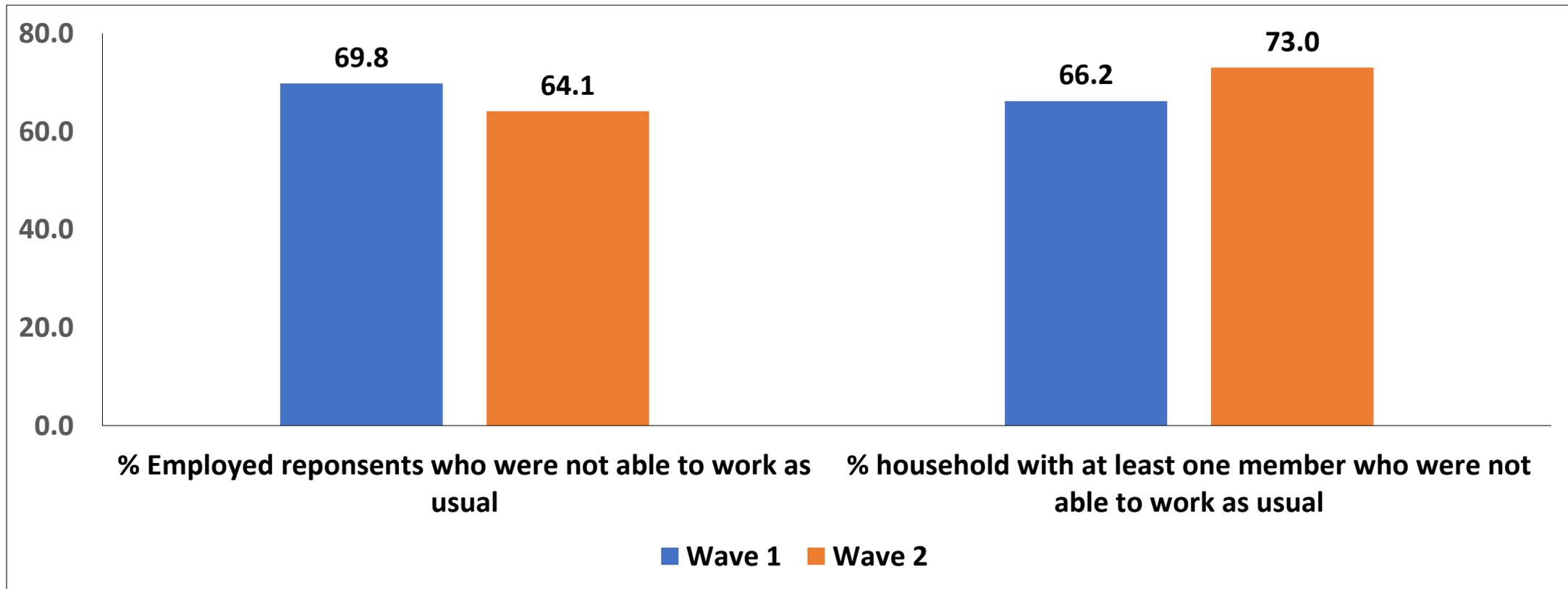


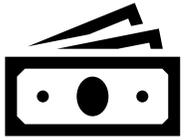
Job disruption

While people seem to progressively back to normal work situation, more than two third of employed workers continue to face job disruption.

And it seems that job disruption is affecting more and more households in the country.

Figure : Evolution in job disruption

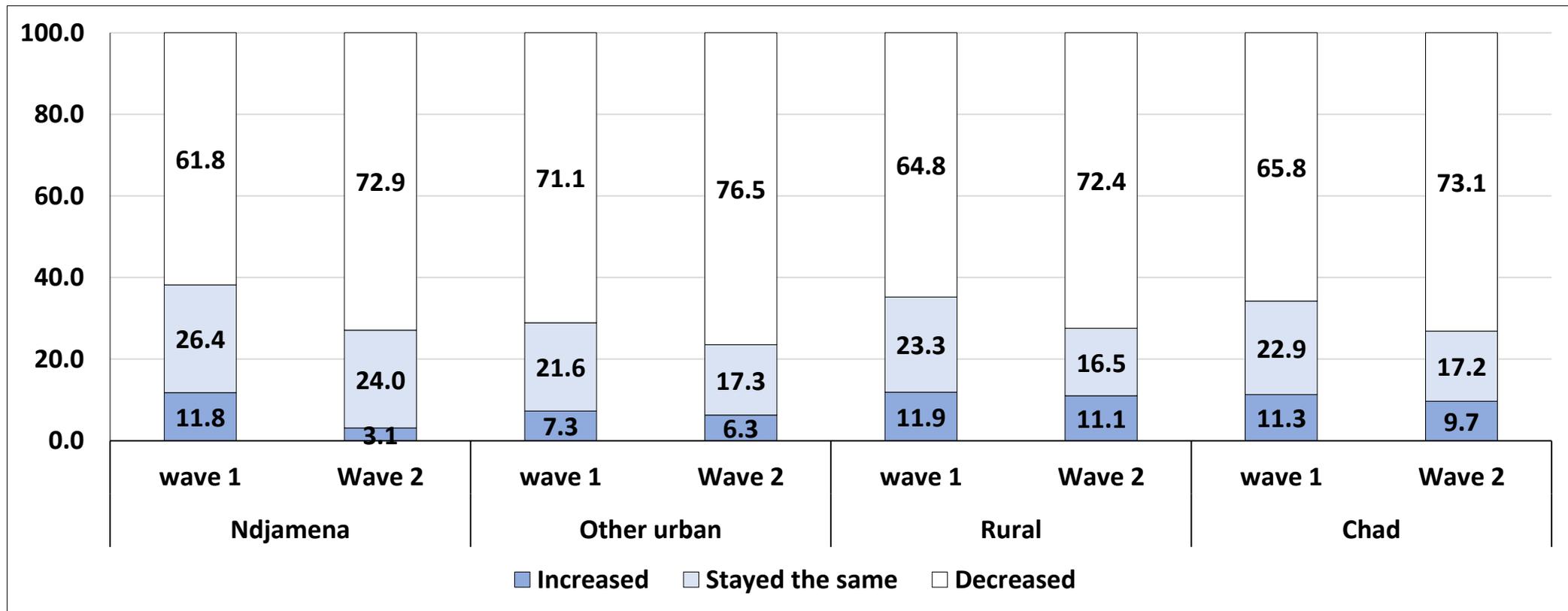


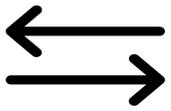


HOUSEHOLDS INCOME

As a result of the persistence of the effect of the pandemic, more and more households are experiencing decline in their total income.

Figure : Impact of covid-19 on Households' total income





TRANSFER

Encouraging, the effect of covid-19 on transfers seems to be gradually fading as the share of households experiencing increase in the amount of transfers received increase by more than 10 percentage points during the two waves. The national and international reopening process may have led to these positive change.

Figure 5 : % of HH that experience change in the amount of remittance received from a friend

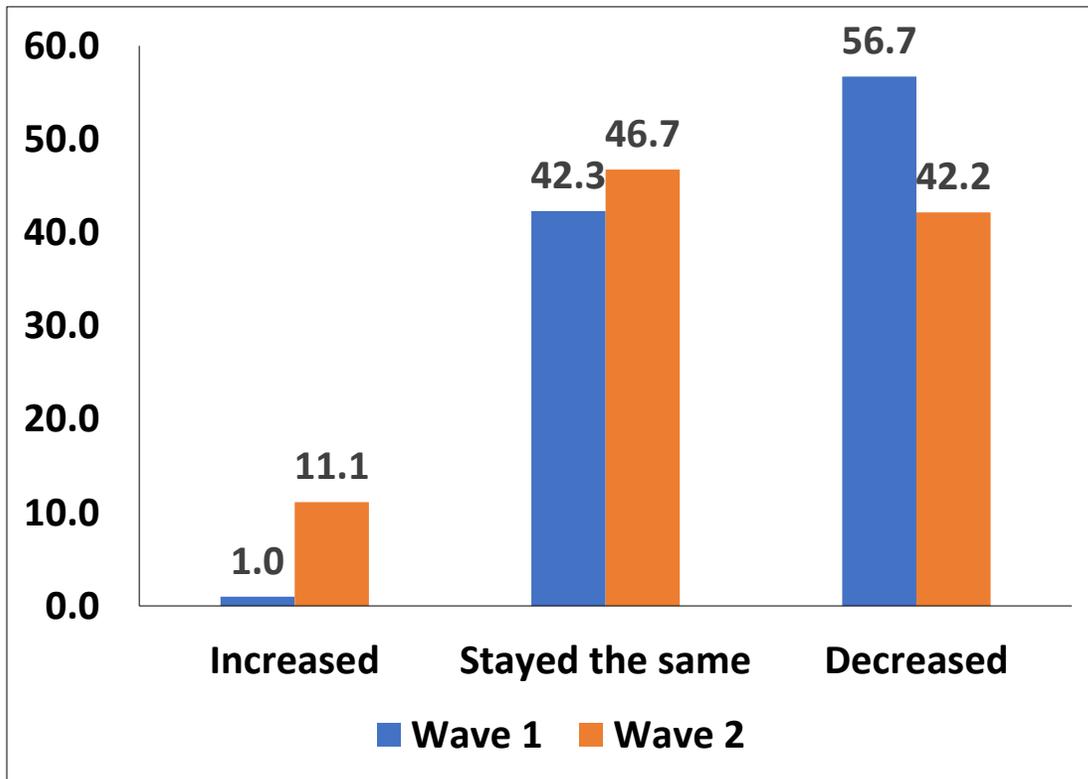
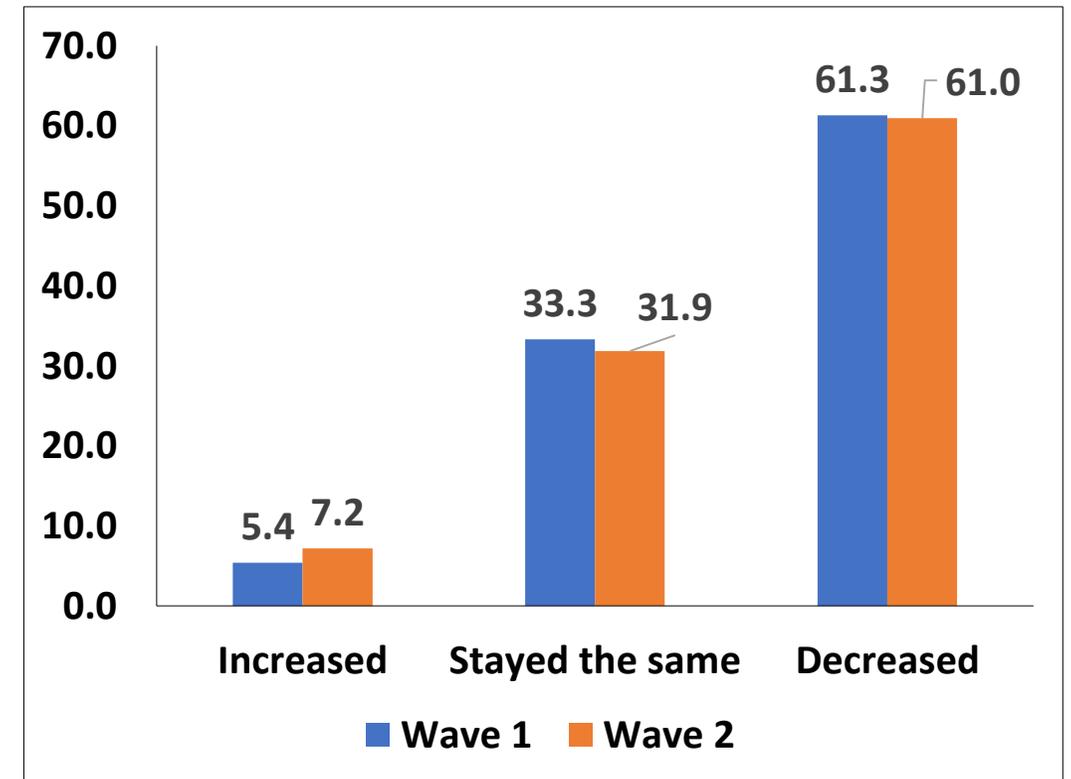


Figure: % of HH that experience change in the frequency of remittance received from a friend

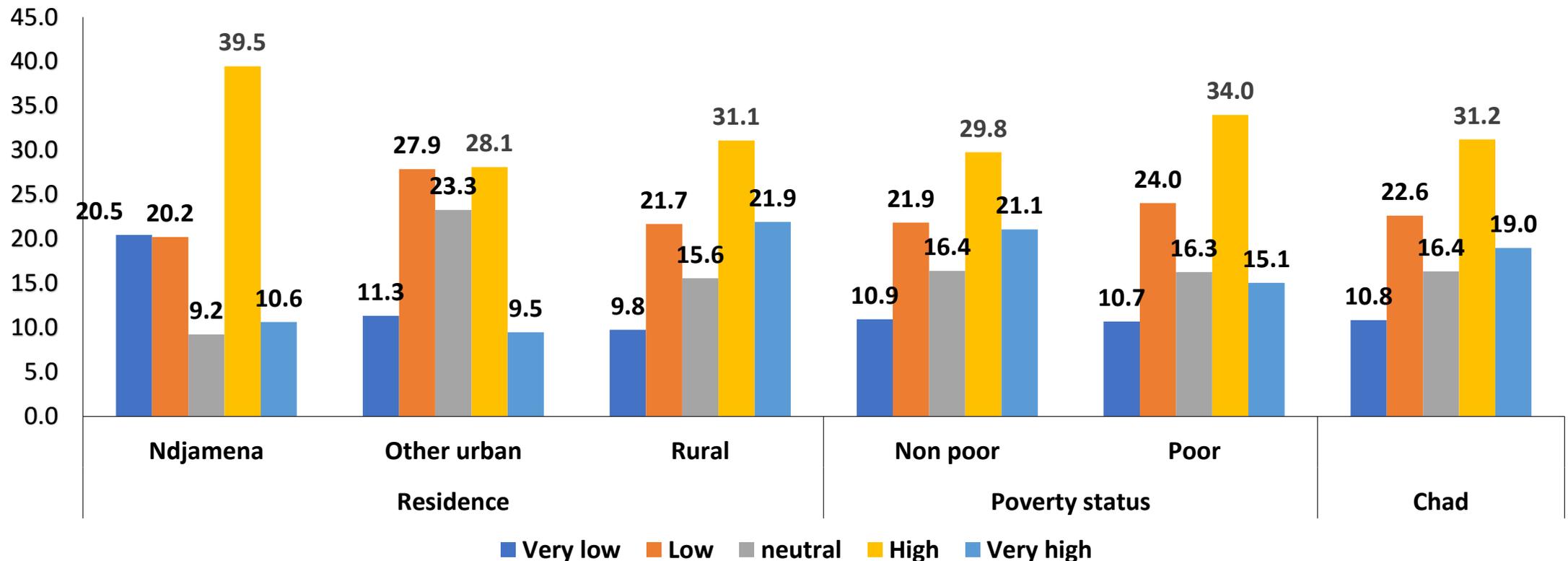




SECURITY AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP

Overall, Chadians are concerned about their physical security with one out of 10 of them saying that their place are very insecure. Insecurity seems to be prevalent regardless the poverty status and the areas of residency.

Figure: Perception of Chadian on their physical security (% of respondents)





More than half of Chadian highly appreciate the quality of the social relationship and trust between populations. This is very important given that many households have experienced between group conflict, violence and increase in criminality.

Figure: Appreciation of the quality of social relationship and trust between populations

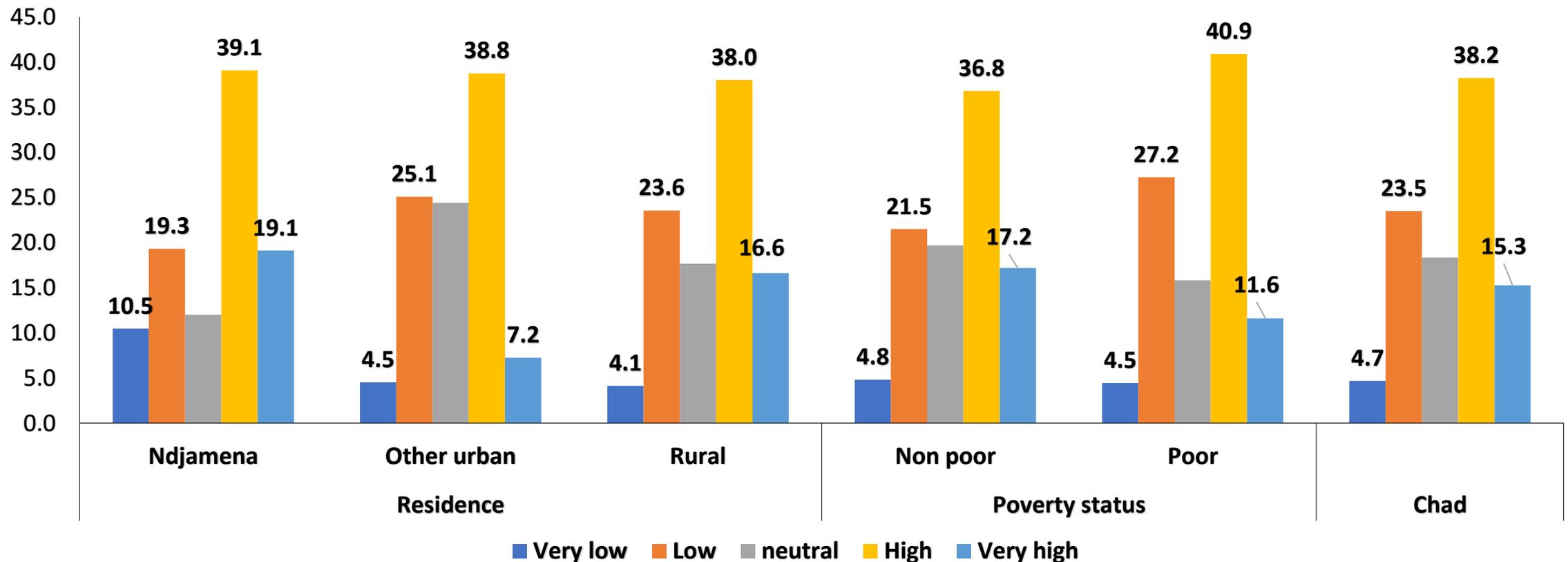
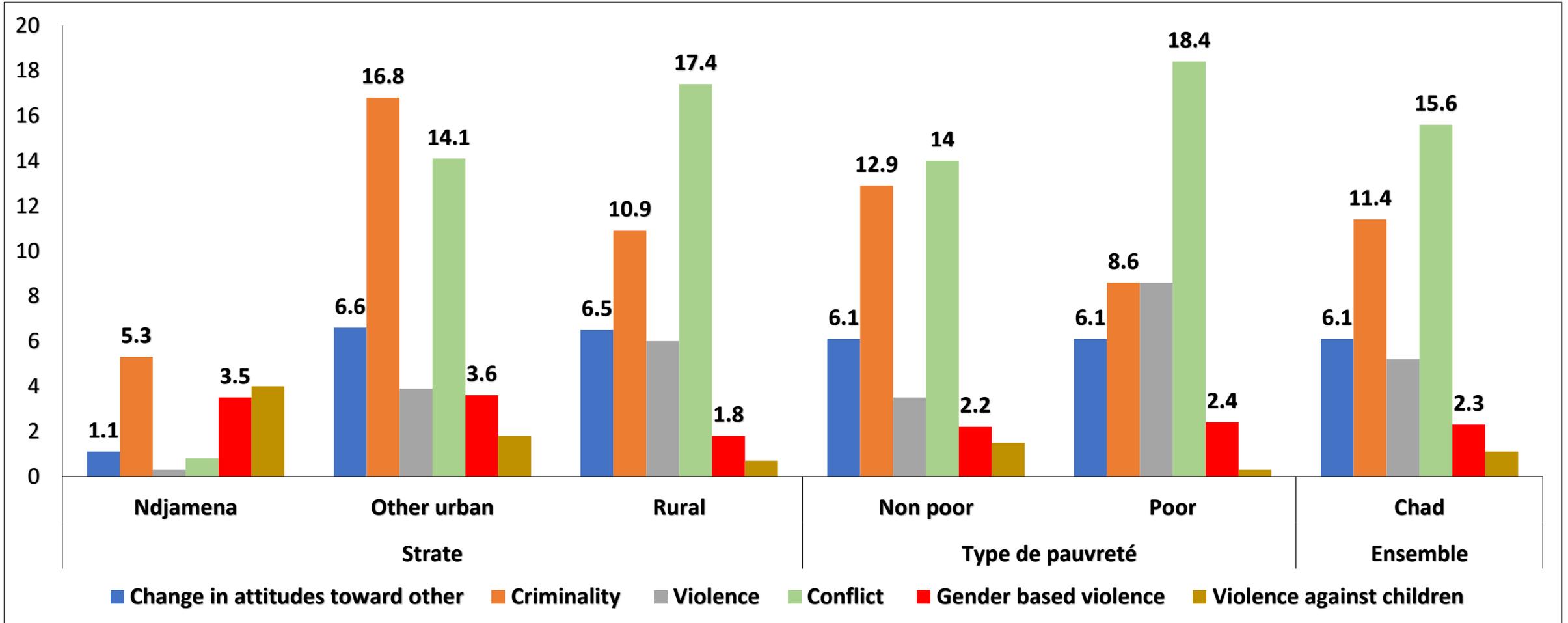




Figure 6 : % of respondents by type of conflicts experienced





Because of lack of opportunities, worse economic situation and insecurity, one out of ten Chadian are willing to migrate in another place. In addition, almost all the respondent think that the Government does not meet their needs.

Figure: Future migration decision

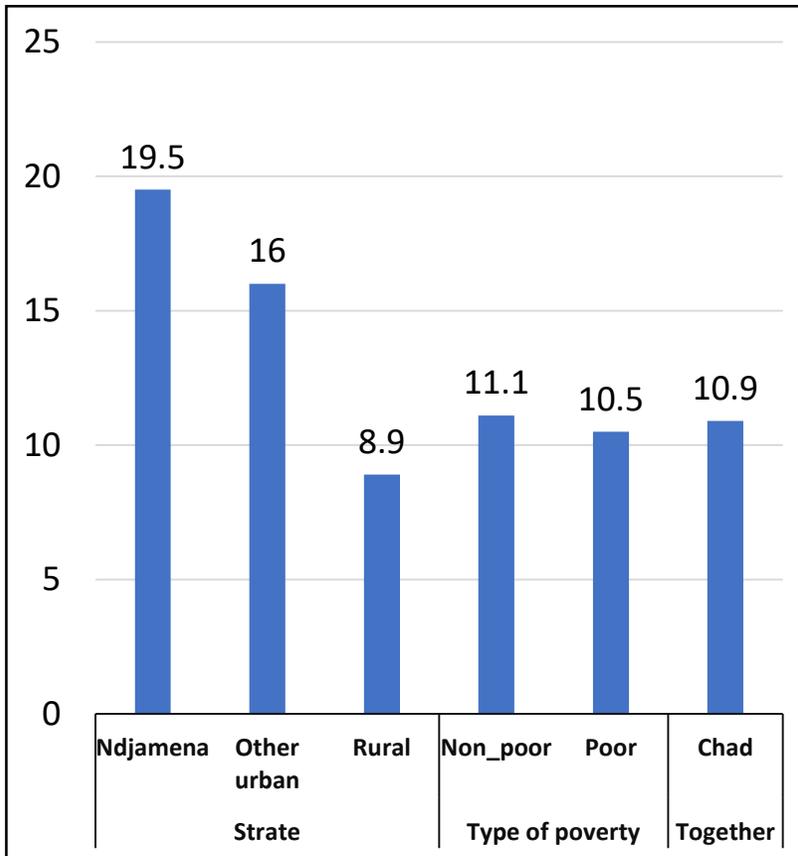
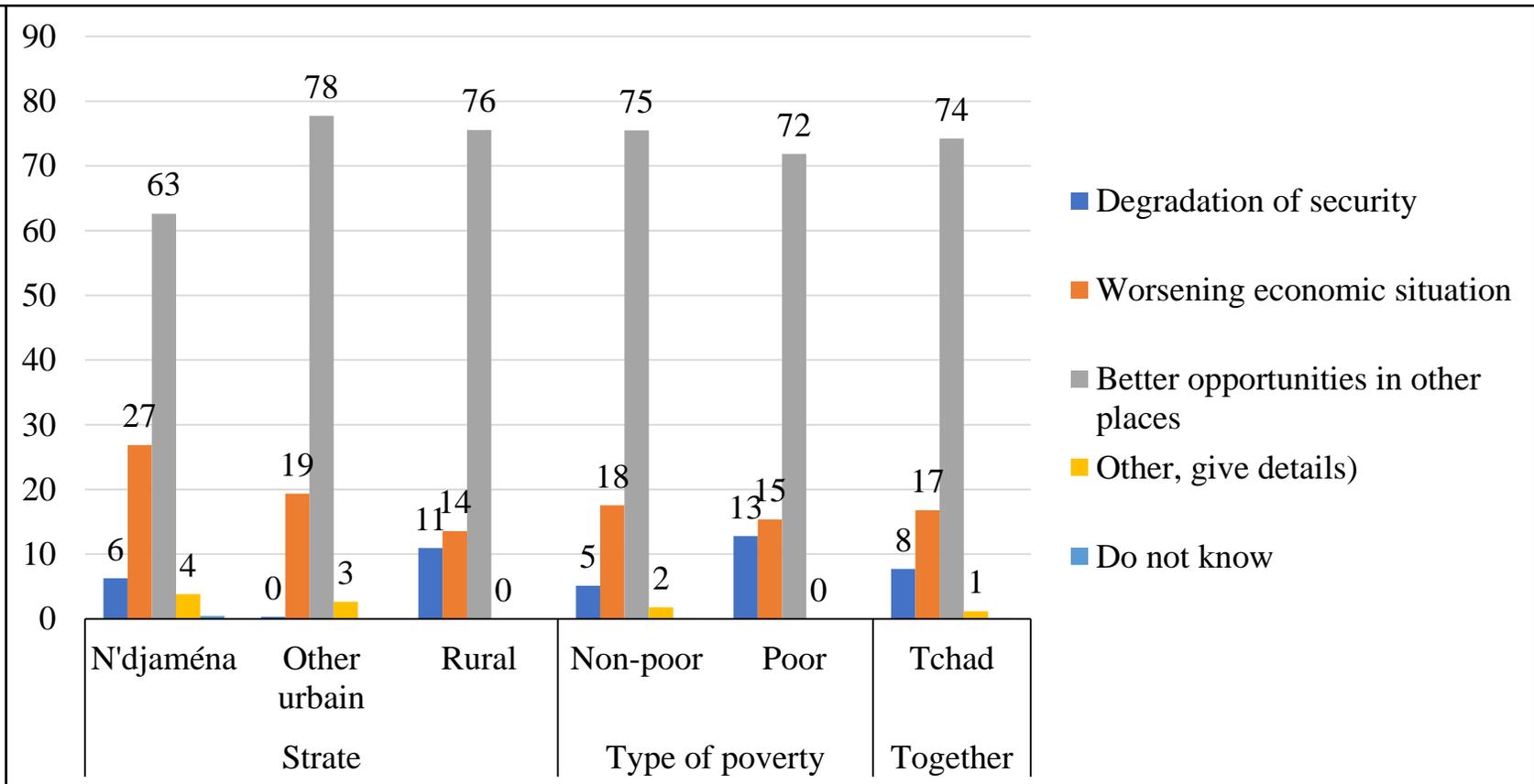


Figure: Reasons to settle in another locality (%)

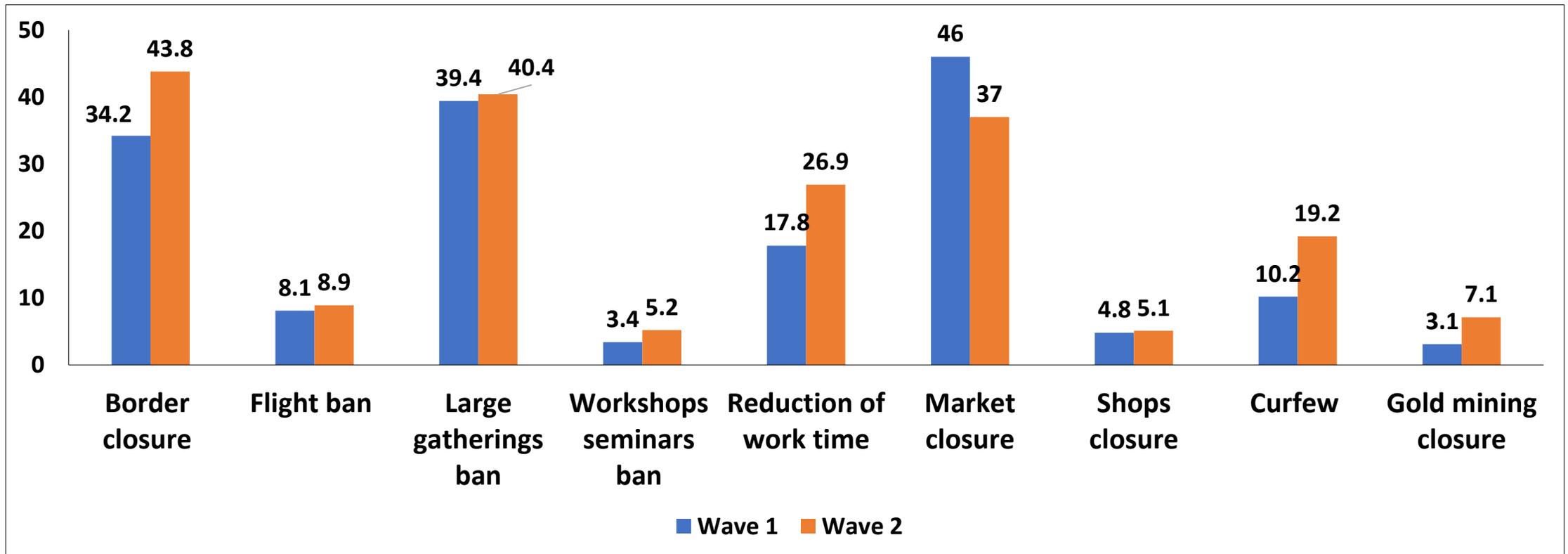




IMPACT OF COVID-19

The impact of the government's measures to reduce the spread of the pandemic on households' activities is still pervasive.

Figure: % households which have been affected by the government's measures

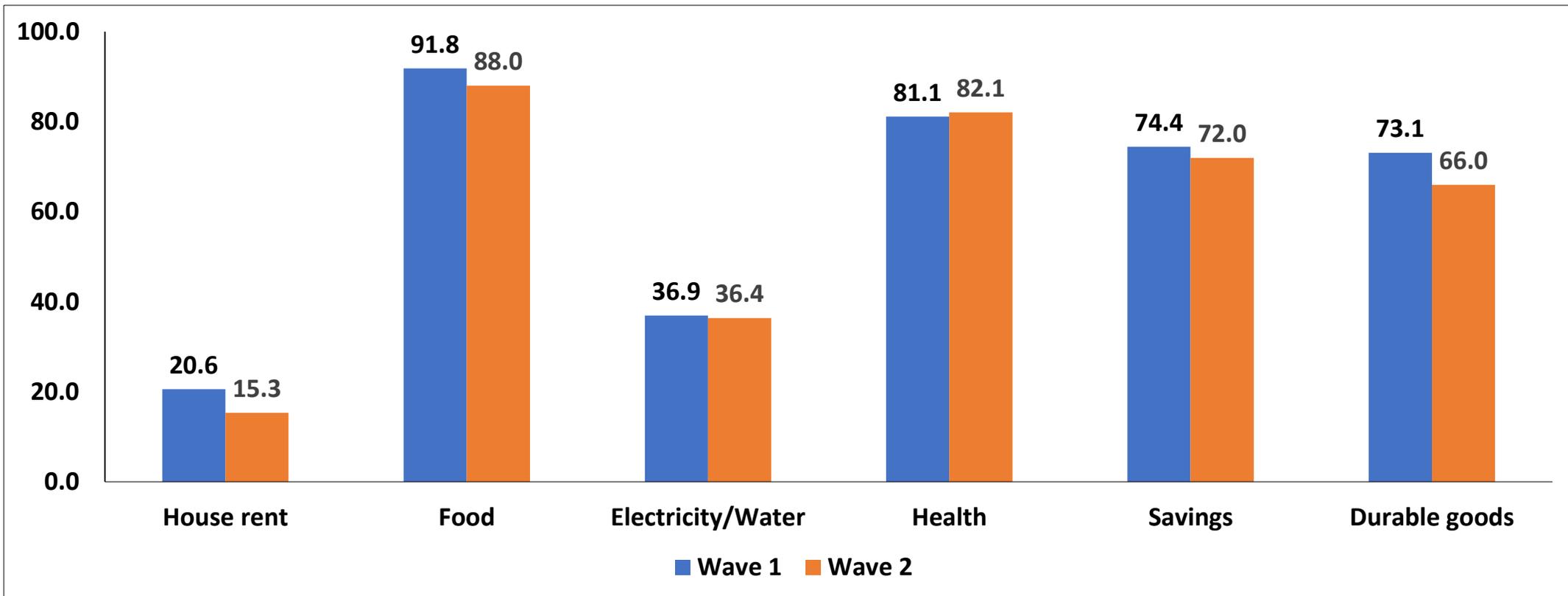


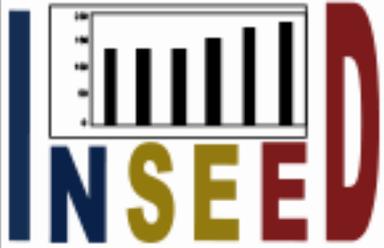


IMPACT OF COVID-19

The pandemic is continuing to impact household's capacity to satisfy their essentials needs. Not surprising, the situation is particularly crucial concerning food and health services.

Figure: % households which capacity to satisfy essentials needs has been impacted





WORLD BANK GROUP

This Note on covid19 in Chad was prepared by Aboudrahyme Savadogo, Edith Bombiri, Yacouba Ouedraogo and Arnaud Gotoraye from the World Bank, and , Ahmat Abderahim Abbo , Cherif O. A. Haggar, ATTOM Ibrahim Abdallah from the NSO. The team benefited from useful advice and comments from Rasit Pertev. The report was prepared with guidance from Soukeyna Kane, Rasit Pertev, Kofi Nouve, Pierella Paci, Johan A. Mistiaen and Zakaria Baradine. For further details on the data, visit:

<http://surveys.worldbank.org/covid-19>

<https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home>

<http://www.inseed.td>