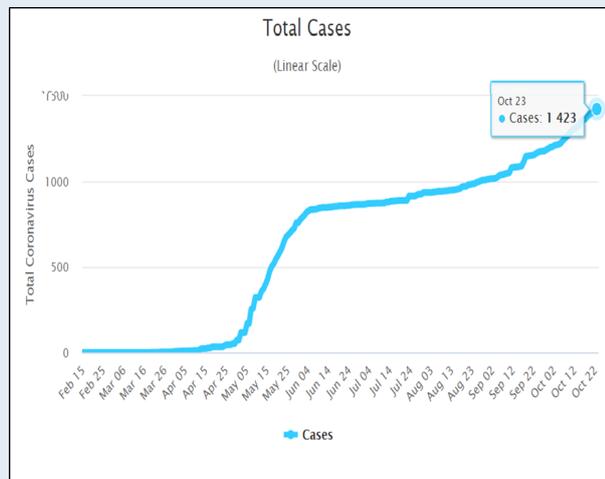


## KEY MESSAGES

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 extend 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.

## Confirmed Cases of COVID-19



**96 Deaths 1,423 cases**

Source: <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/Chad/> as of October 23,2020



## BACGROUND AND KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19

This brief presents the evolution of covid19 impact on Chadian households based on data from two waves of a nationally representative High-Frequency Phone Survey (HFPS) of households. The HFPS sample is based on ECOSIT 4 implemented in 2018/2019 by the Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Demographiques (INSEED) with technical and financial support from the World Bank. The HFPS was administered to a sample of 2,833 households. Phone surveys were completed for 1,747 households for the first wave, and 1,708 during the second wave. Sampling weights were adjusted to make sure that the surveyed sample remains nationally representative. The survey questionnaire covers many topics including knowledge of Covid-19, social behaviors, access to basic services, employment, income, food security, assistance, social relationship and security, social perception, and impact of covid19. The data collection was carried out by 22 enumerators selected among those who participated in the previous survey.

### Social behaviors and appreciation of government’s measures

Earlier at the outbreak, Chadian population had highly adopted preventive measures against the pandemic. But two months later, there is a significant reduction in the adoption of the measures. This is worrisome given that the risk of the pandemic’s potential second wave is high as it is currently happening in many countries across the world. In particular effective measures against mass contamination such as avoiding gathering and avoiding going to mosque and church are the most neglected with a decline of 30 and 28 percentage points respectively between the two waves of the survey. The actions taken by the Government to curb the spread of the pandemic seem to satisfy the Chadians. Indeed, despite the mobility constraint related to a curfew, 88 percent of households welcome this measure, which is a 50 percentage point increase compared to the first wave. Surprisingly, the vast majority of households welcome the ban of gathering (95%), but only two-thirds are avoiding gathering as mentioned above. While households welcome government’s restrictive measures against the pandemic’s spread, they expect more food assistance and actions to support the health sector and the economy.

Figure 1 : % of respondents who adopted different preventive measures

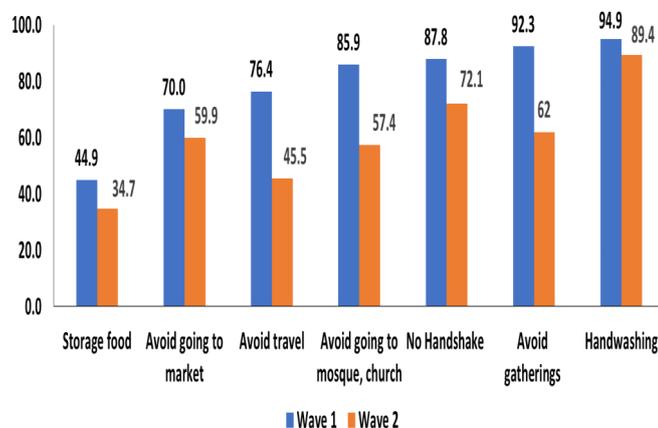
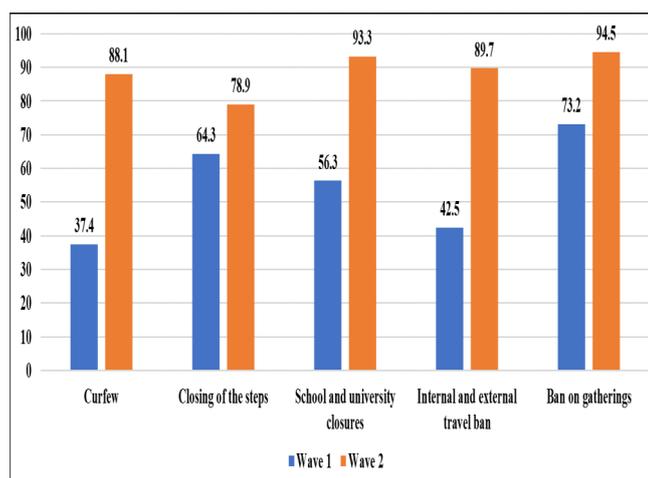


Figure 2 : % households satisfied with different measures taken by the Government to limit the spread of covid-19





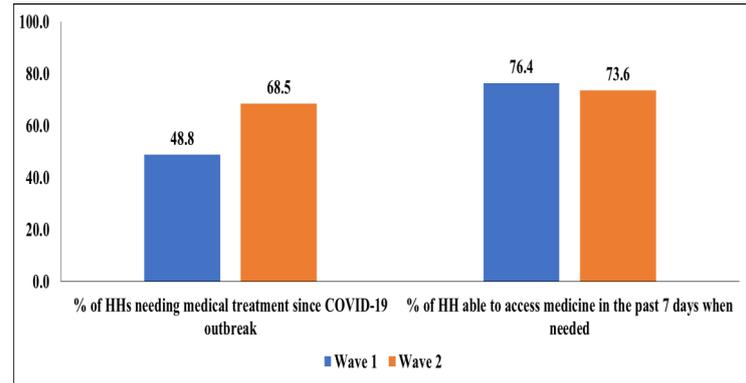
**ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES**

The Covid-19 seems to have impacted access to basic services. The demand of health services is increasing (20 percentage points between the two waves) while fewer and fewer households are being able to get access to such services when needed. This is mostly due to affordability issues and to a lesser extent limited availability of health workers. Given the high concentration of specialized hospital in urban areas, the population in rural and remote areas are particularly vulnerable in the current context of covid-19.

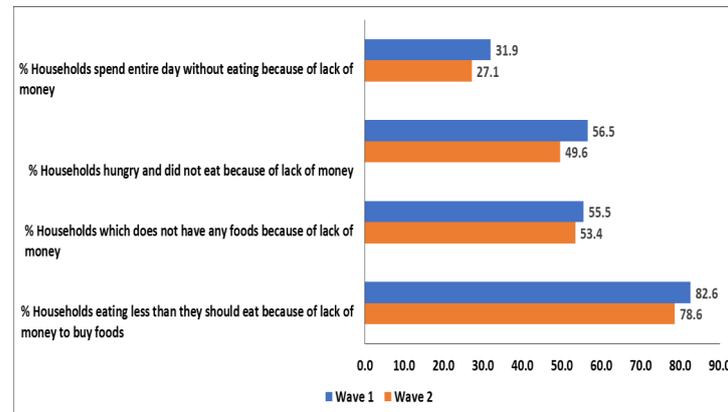
The negative effect of the pandemic on human capital accumulation has been exacerbated between the two waves. Indeed, the share of household with children engaged in remote learning activities has declined from 15 percent to 8 percent during the two waves. This is particularly worrisome given that the country is already coming at the bottom of the human capital index with a level of 0.29 in 2018.

Access to staples food is continuing to be constrained for many households during this period. Indeed, only 30 percent of households could access staple food items in the past 7 days when needed against 24 percent during the first wave of the survey. As a result, food insecurity is a concern for many households with more than a quarter of households still spending an entire day without eating because of lack of money. Almost eight out of ten households eat less than they should eat because of the same reason. This may impact the children's nutritional outcomes, specifically those in rural areas, and therefore their capacity to accumulate human capital.

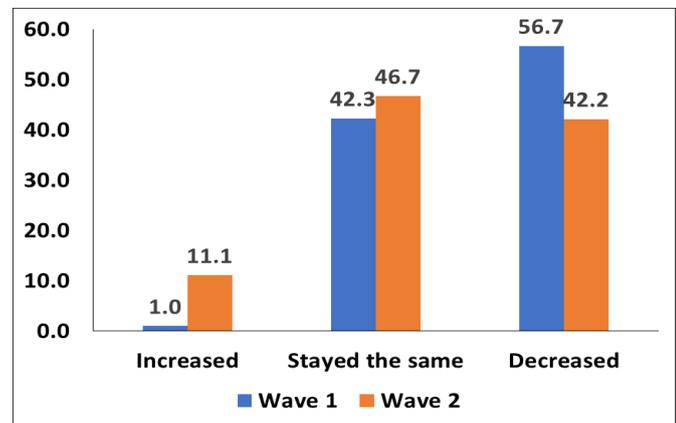
**Figure 3 : Demand and access to health services**



**Figure 4 : % households experiencing food insecurity**



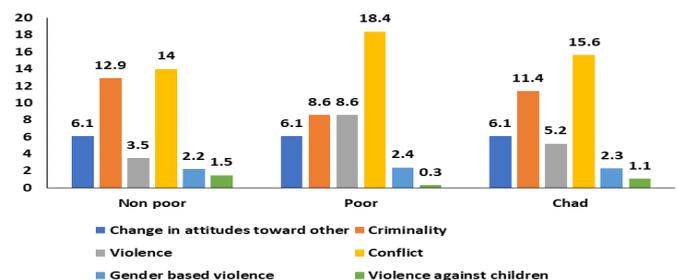
**Figure 5 : % of HH that experience change in the amount of remittance received from a friend**



**EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME**

Covid-19 has significantly impacted Chadians' employment situation as 58 percent of Chadians who had a job before the outbreak did not work during the last seven days before the survey's first round. Encouraging, this share has declined to 17 percent during the second wave. Overall, 20 percent of households have at least one member who lost his job against 24 percent during the first wave. The sector of activity that employed the most vulnerable population such as trade, personal services, and transport remains the most impacted. As a result, the share of households that have experienced a decline in total income increased. But, given that the effect of covid-19 on transfers seems to be gradually fading as the share of households receiving more transfers increases by 10 percentage points during the two waves, one can expect an improvement in households' living conditions as their capacity to satisfy their essentials needs has been impacted in the sector of food (88%), health (82%), saving(72%) and durable goods (66%).

**Figure 6 : % of respondents by type of conflicts experienced**



**SECURITY, SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP AND MIGRATION**

The positive perception of Chadians on their social relationship and trust is an opportunity to fight against crisis such as insecurity. Indeed, 15 percent and 11 percent of households have experienced conflict and criminality respectively. As a result, a third of Chadian think that their physical security is low. Together with lack of opportunities, these security issues are pushing many Chadians to consider leaving their place. Indeed, one out of ten Chadians are willing to migrate in other place. The lack of support from the Government is also pointed as argument for migration.

