

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 USING THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

CHAD



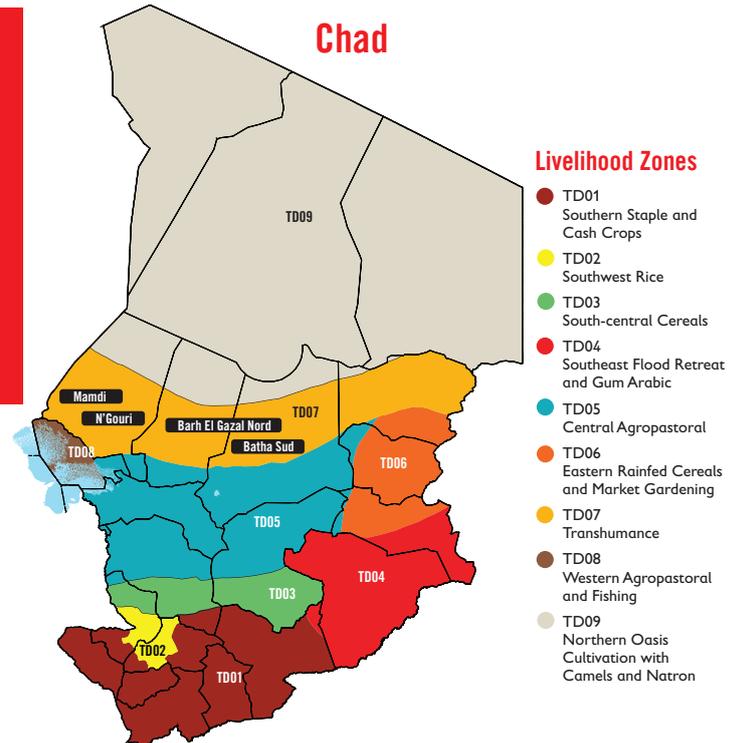
Population in Need

Total population facing a Livelihoods Protection and Survival Deficit

With COVID

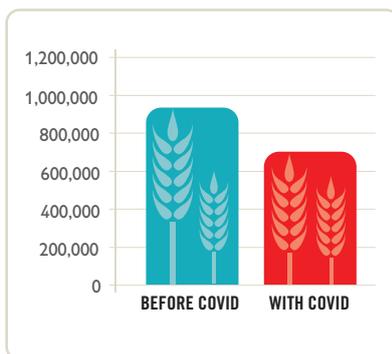


Before COVID

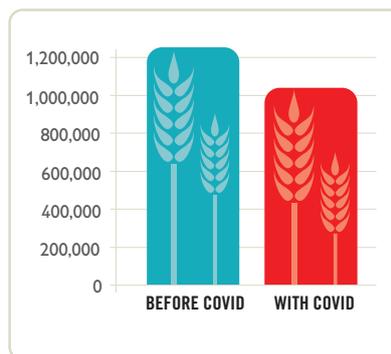


COVID Impacts on Total Yearly Income

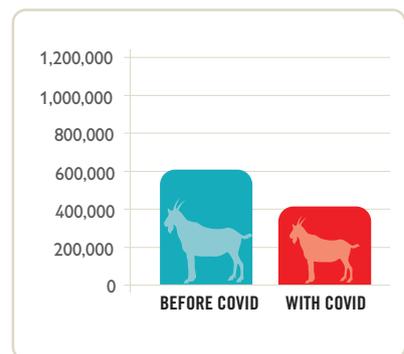
Agro-pastoral zone



Agricultural zone

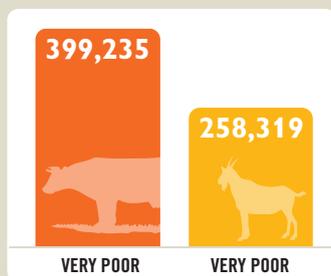


Pastoral zone

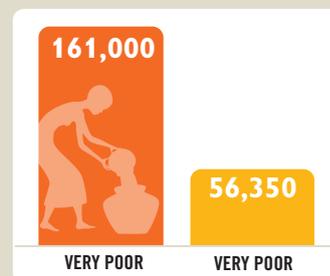


Yearly Income Changes due to COVID-19

TD 09: Northern Oasis Cultivation with Camels and Natron



TD 05: Central Agropastoral

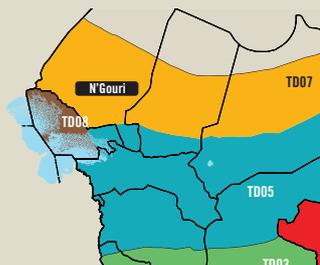


TD 08: Western Agropastoral and Fishing



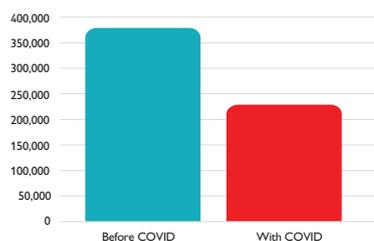
Household and Seasonal Impacts of COVID 19

District: **N'Gouri**
 Livelihood Zone: **NGO**
 Household type: **Very Poor**

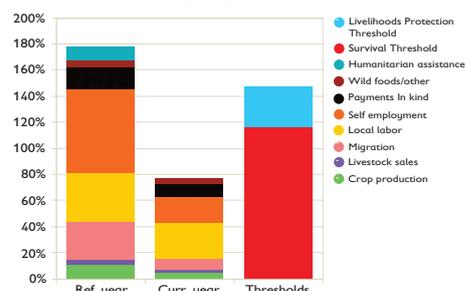


Total Income Changes in **NGO Livelihood Zone**

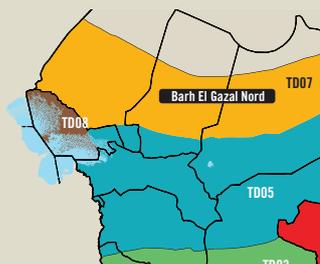
Agro pastoral 1 (NGO Lac, N'Gouri)



Total Income – food and cash

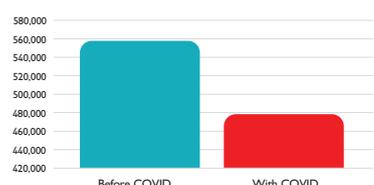


District: **Barh El Gazal Nord**
 Livelihood Zone: **MDJ**
 Household type: **Very Poor**

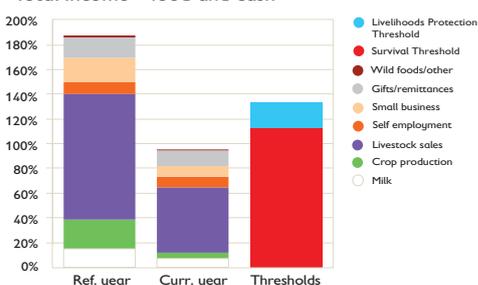


Total Income Changes in **MDJ Livelihood Zone**

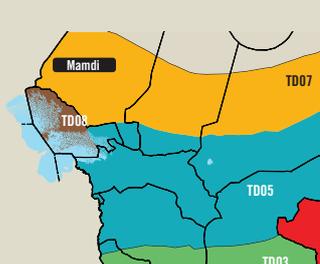
Agro pastoral 2 (MDJ, Barh El Gazal, Mandjoura)



Total Income – food and cash

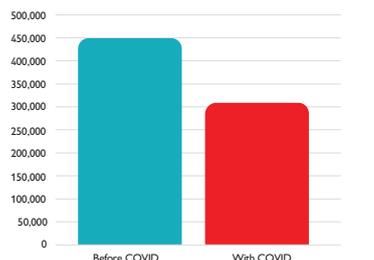


District: **Mamdi**
 Livelihood Zone: **LAC**
 Household type: **Very Poor**

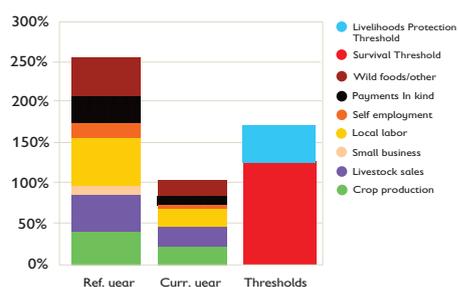


Total Income Changes in **LAC Livelihood Zone**

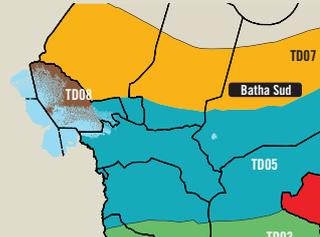
LAC Mamdi



Total Income – food and cash

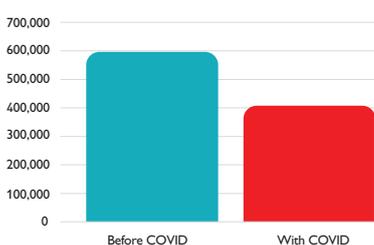


District: **Barth El Gazal Nord (Salat & Dourgoulanga)**
 Livelihood Zone: **SAL**
 Household type: **Very Poor**

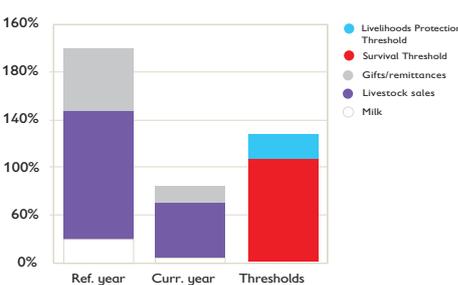


Total Income Changes in **SAL Livelihood Zone**

Pastoral (SAL, Bahr el Gazal, Nord Kanem)



Total Income – food and cash



Notes on the Analytical Process

- HEA Outcome Analysis (OA) was carried out by HEA Working Groups in each country between May-July 2020. The analysis updated the previously completed March OA, with monitoring data that took into account the economic impacts of COVID-19 mitigation measures by government
- The analysis tool that was used in Mauritania, Niger, and Nigeria was the National LIAS; this permitted the use of multiple problem specifications (changes of key food and income sources), in line with the months when mitigation measures were implemented. In Chad, the standard analysis tool, the LIAS, was used; problem specifications were therefore averaged out over the course of the year, depending on their seasonality.
- The analysis is valid through the end of the 2020 consumption year which is generally October 2020 (or September 2020 in Nigeria), with some variation based on livelihood practices and weather patterns.
- All analysis done in local currency.

What is HEA

- Household Economy Analysis is a livelihoods-based framework for analyzing the way people obtain access to the things they need to survive and prosper.
 - HEA consists of a baseline profile of household economics, complemented by Outcome Analyses that measure the impacts of different shocks on those household economics.
 - The impacts are measured in relation to how households can acquire the food and cash they need to meet a Survival Deficit* or Livelihoods Protection threshold**.
- * Survival deficit: minimum cost to access 2100 kcals in food and costs associated with the preparation and consumption of that food, along with water needs. Households below this threshold need humanitarian assistance to survive.
- ** Livelihoods protection threshold: income required to sustain current livelihoods activities and access to basic services. Households below this threshold have eroded resilience and need assistance to protect livelihoods.