

COVID-19 Impact Monitoring

at the household level

CHAD



Socio Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in CHAD

Bulletin No.1 — July 2020



KEY MESSAGE

- Overall, Chadian heard about covid-19 and are aware of preventive measures including social distancing. The majority of the population is applying these preventive measures.
- The population is satisfied with the Government economic and social responses to covid-19 and expect more for protecting jobs (43%) and supporting enterprises (45%). However, more than 50% are not aware on many of the government actions to curve the spread of the disease.
- The economic slowdown due to the COVID-19 has translated in a decline in the total income of two third of households mostly because of loss of family enterprise revenue (63% of family enterprises), reduction of transfers (both amount (57%) and frequency (61%));

KEY MESSAGE (Cont.)

- The outbreak has also led to job loss as almost one out of five of respondents who were previously employed were not able to work because of covid-19 and 6.4% because of business closure;
- To cope with the income losses and the other negative shock of covid-19, household relied on reducing consumption, use of savings, sale of assets.
- As a result, many are facing food insecurity. 56% of respondents declared that their households were hangry during the last 30 days but were not able to get food because of lack of money;
- The government support to poorer household through the expansion of existing social protection schemes is required to mitigate the impact of covid-19.



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; the survey was successfully completed for 1748 households that were fully interviewed during the first round of interviews (87.5% response rate).

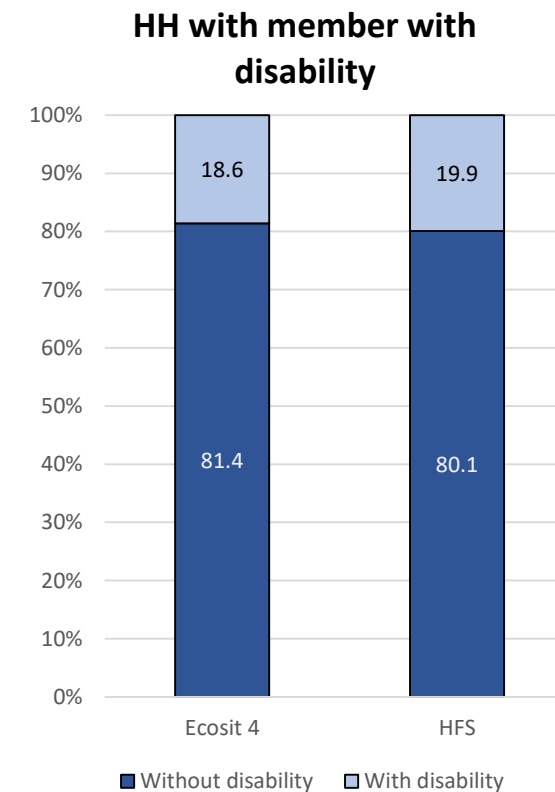
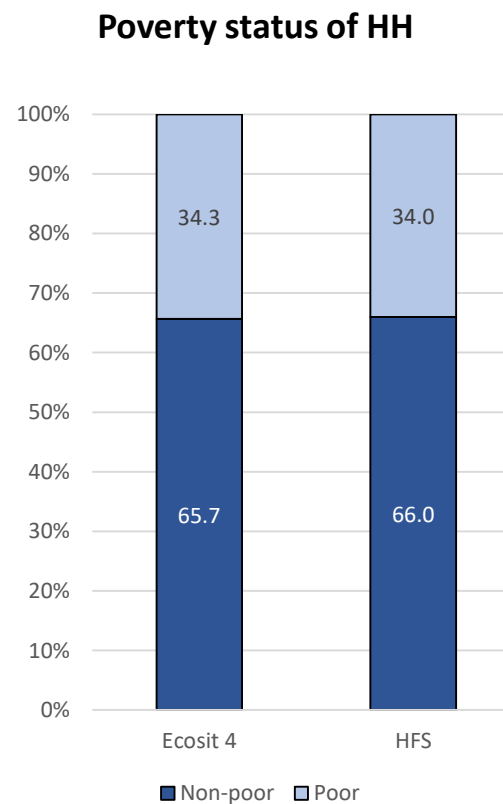
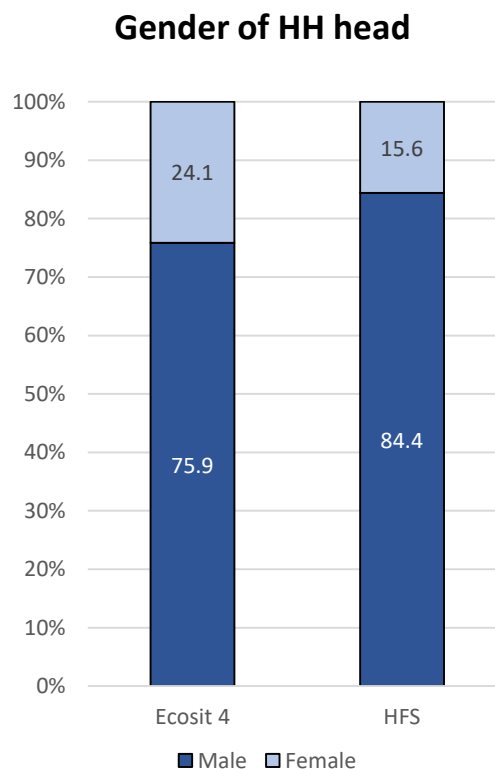
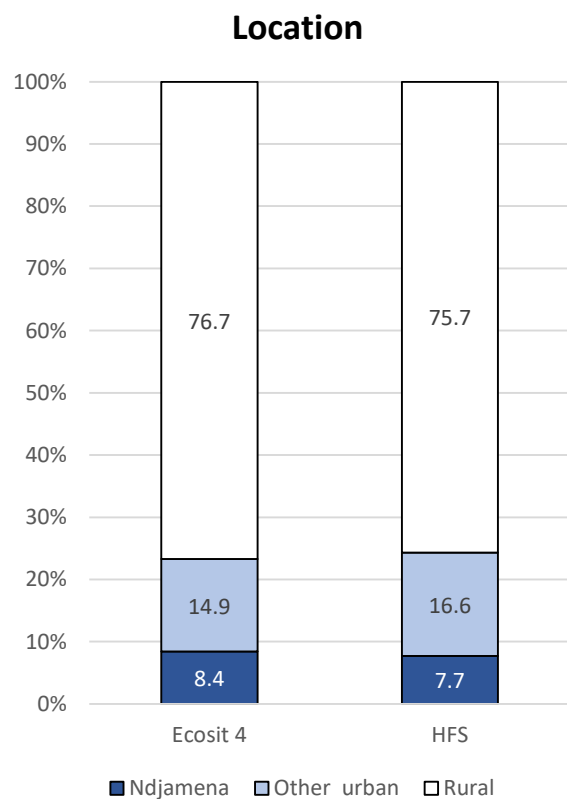
Coverage National, Ndjamená, other urban, and rural areas.

Survey period May-June 2020



METHODOLOGY OF THE HIGH FREQUENCY SURVEY

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





HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure : Household size

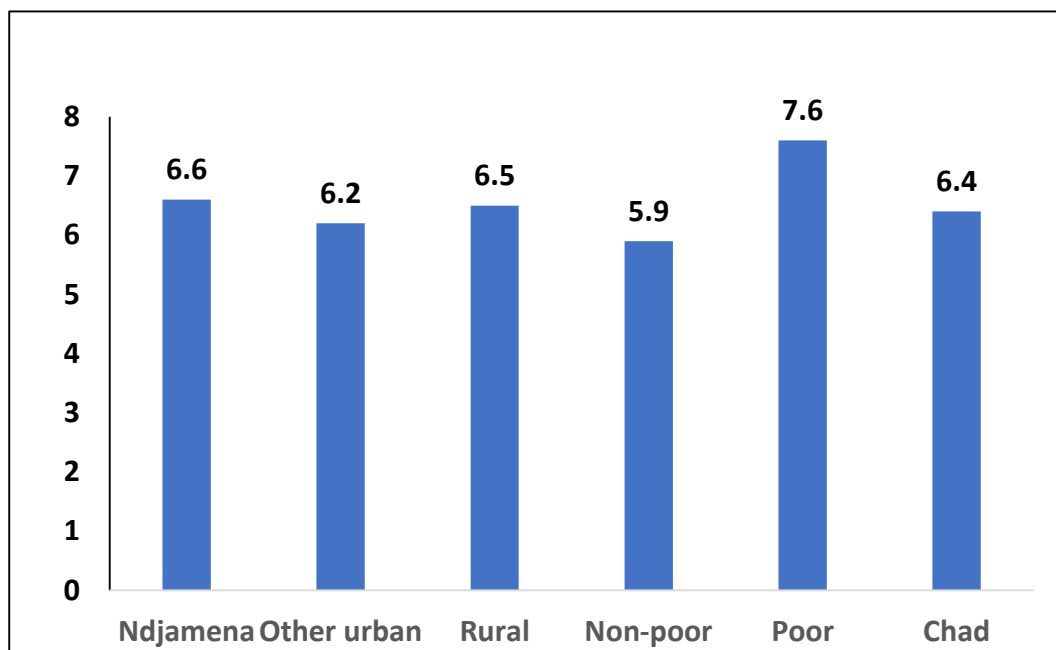
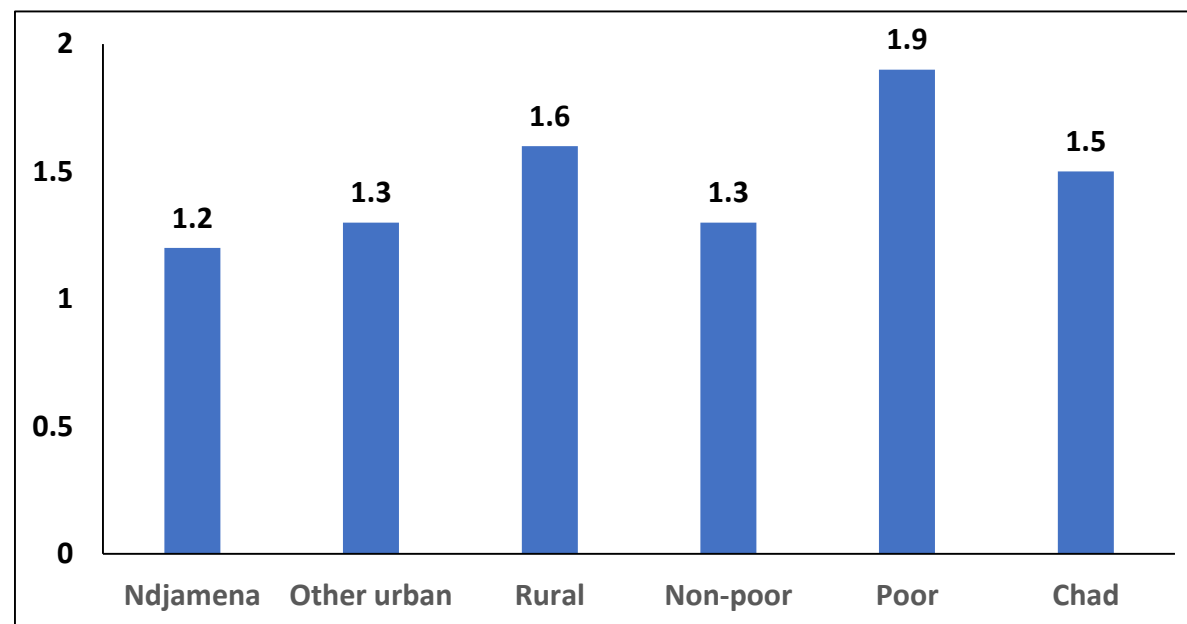


Figure : Dependency ratio





HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Almost one out of five households has a member with disability.
- 3% of HH member are 65 years and above and are at risk for COVID-19.

Figure : % of households with members living with disabilities

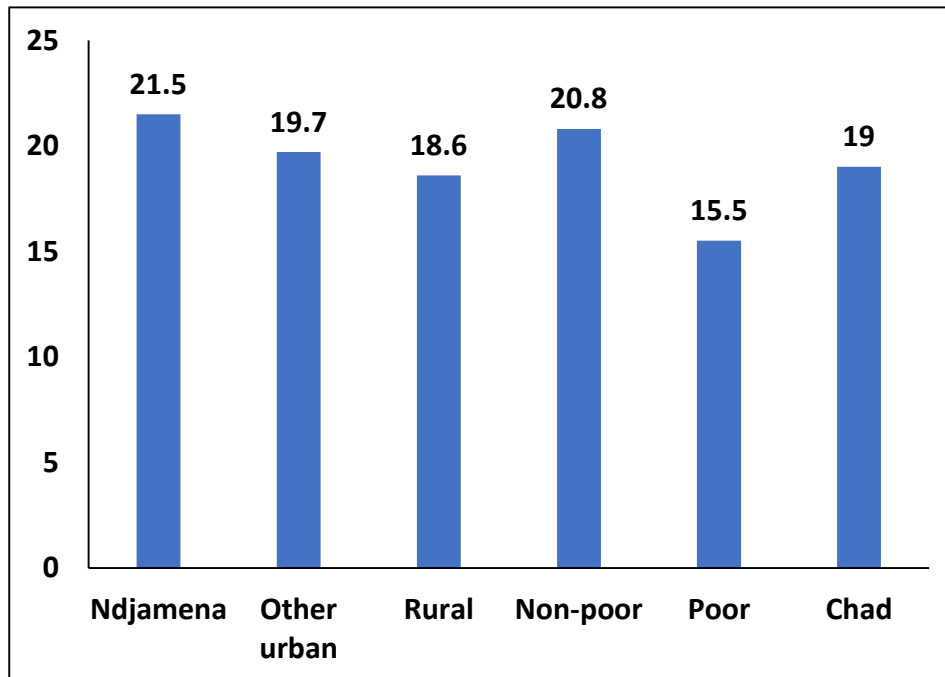
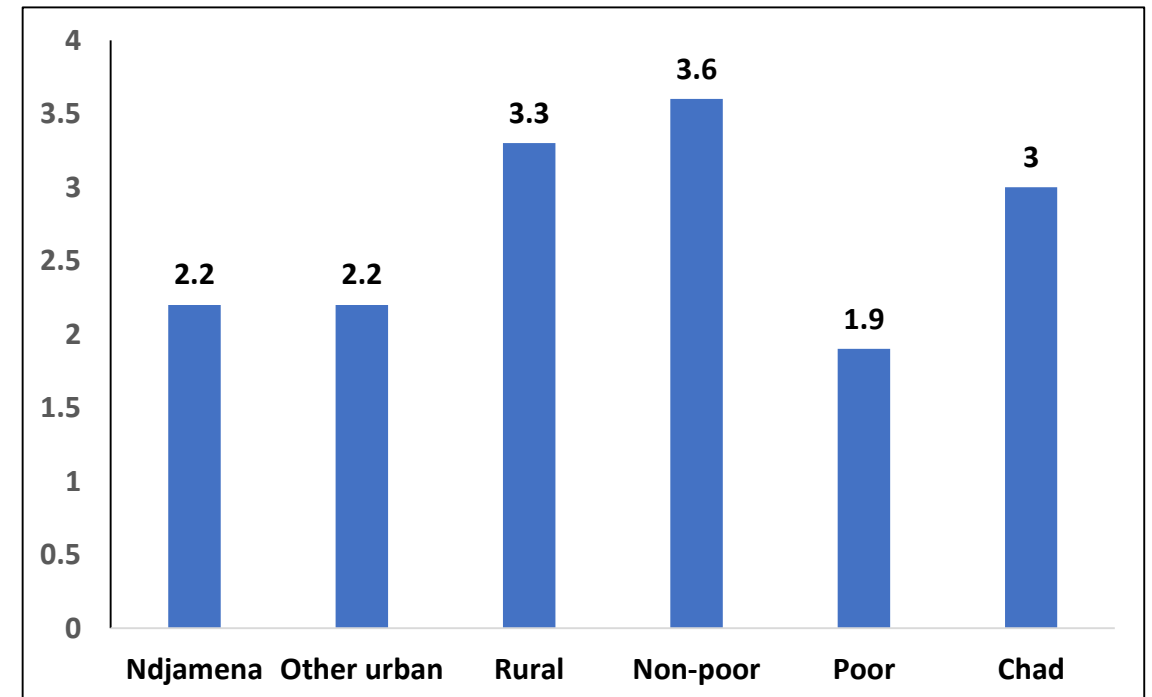


Figure : % of 65 years and above in HH

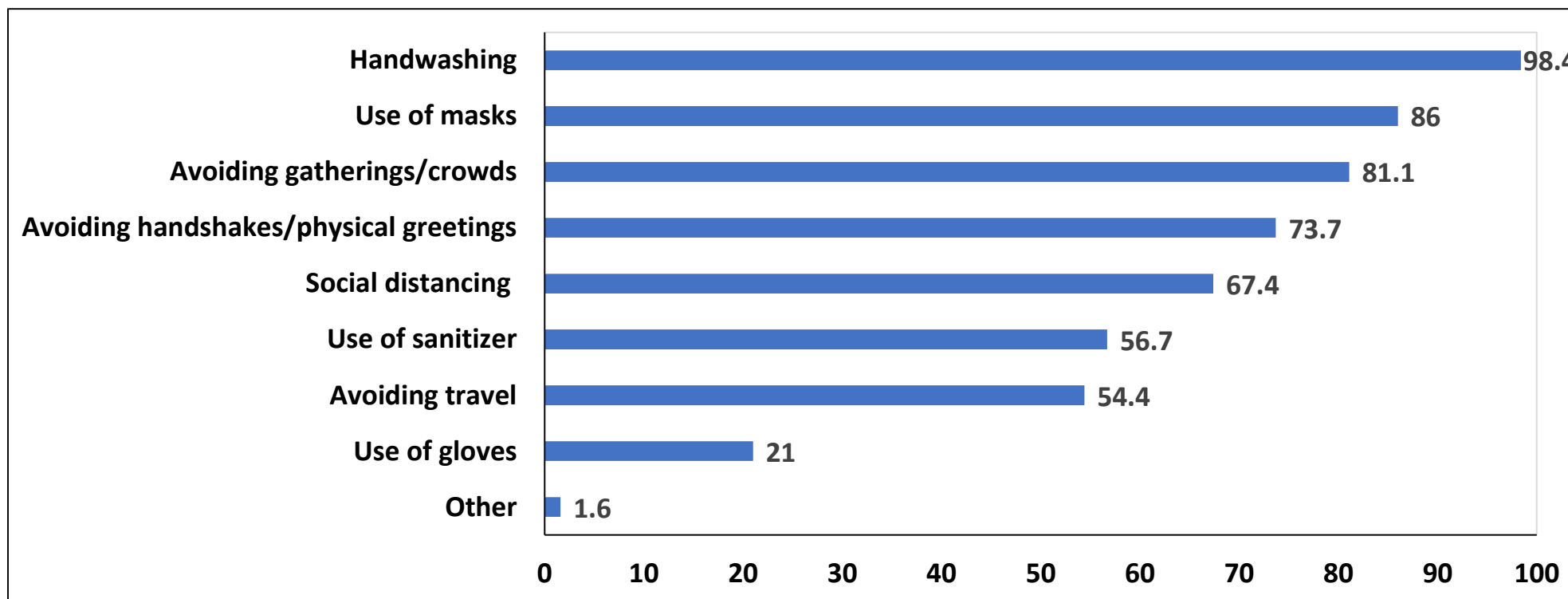




KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19

- Almost all the respondents heard about COVID-19 (99%) and know that handwashing is a preventive measure (98%).
- Surprising, only one out of five respondents know that the use of gloves reduces the probability of being infected by COVID-19

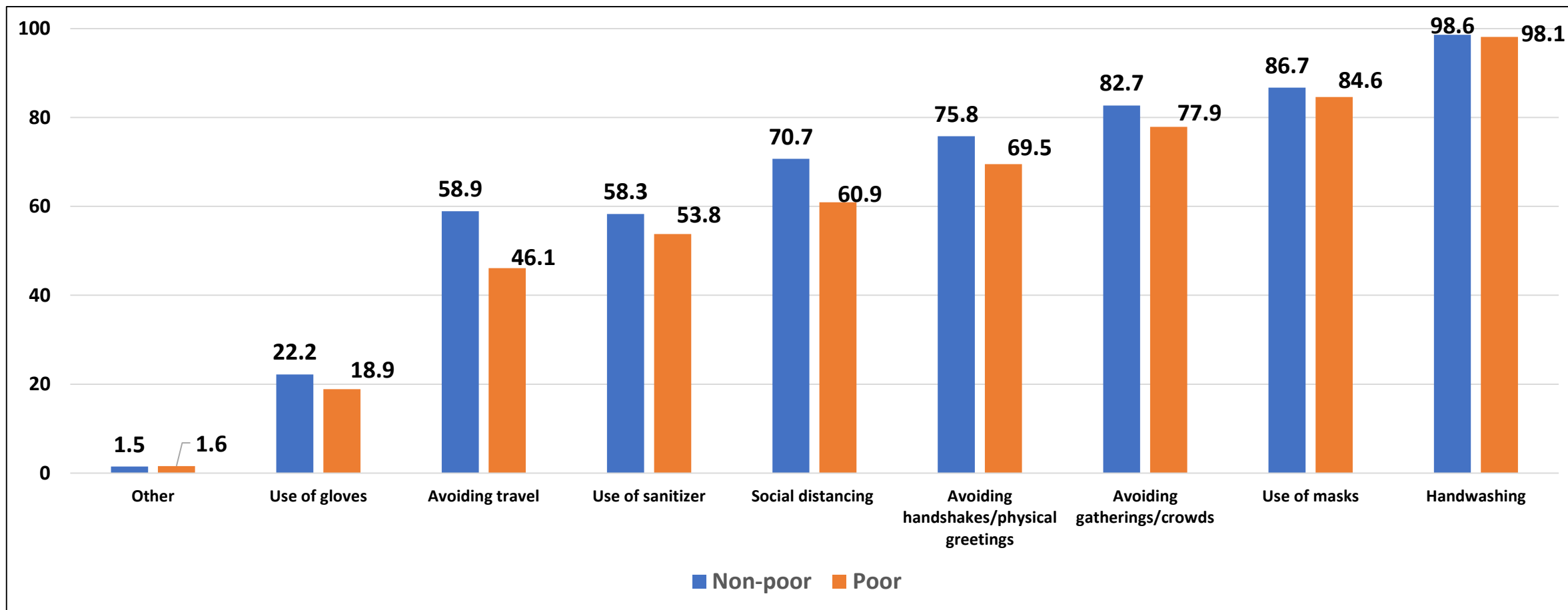
Figure : % of respondents who know preventive measures for COVID-19





- The non-poor know relatively better the measures against covid-19 than the poor
- Both the poor and the non-poor are unaware that the use of gloves is a measure against covid-19

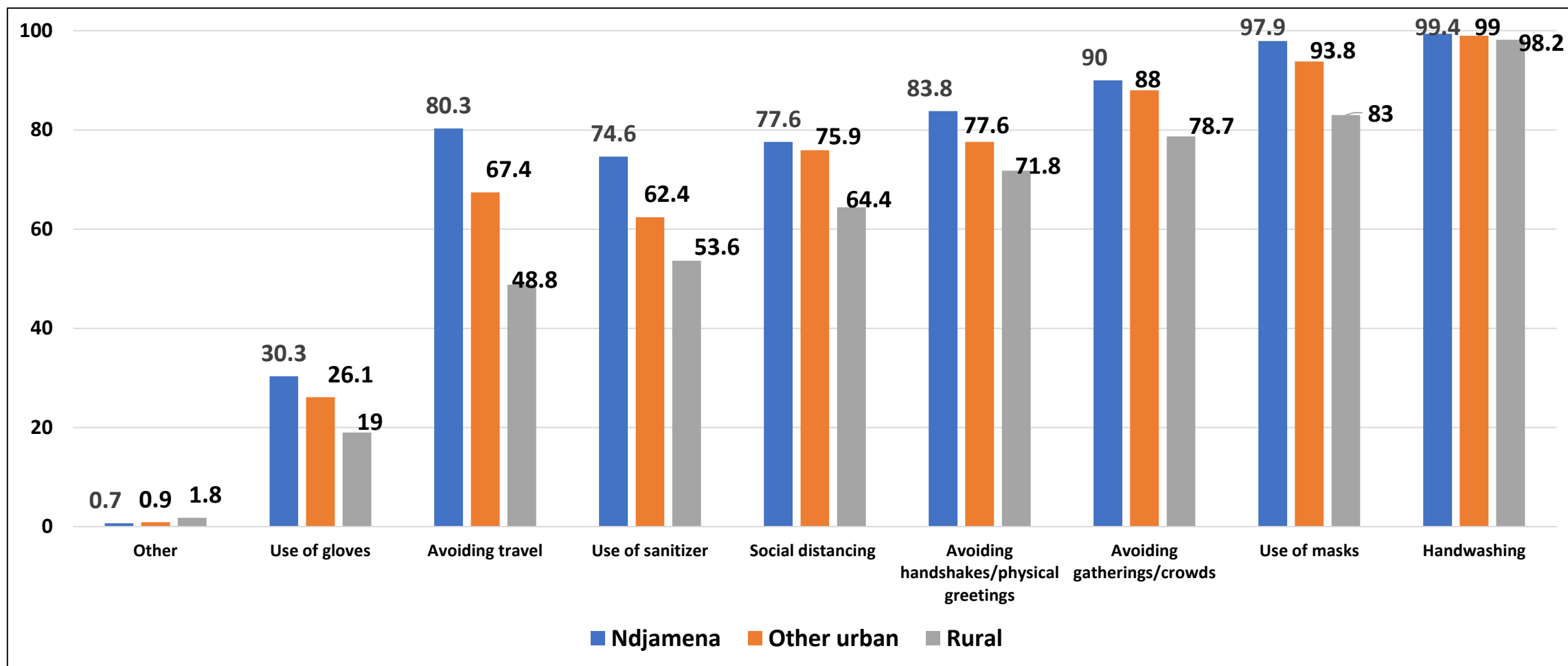
Figure : % of respondents who know preventive measures for COVID-19 by poverty status





- Population in Capital city have a better knowledge of the measures against the disease compared to other

Figure : % of respondents who know preventive measures for COVID-19 by area of residence

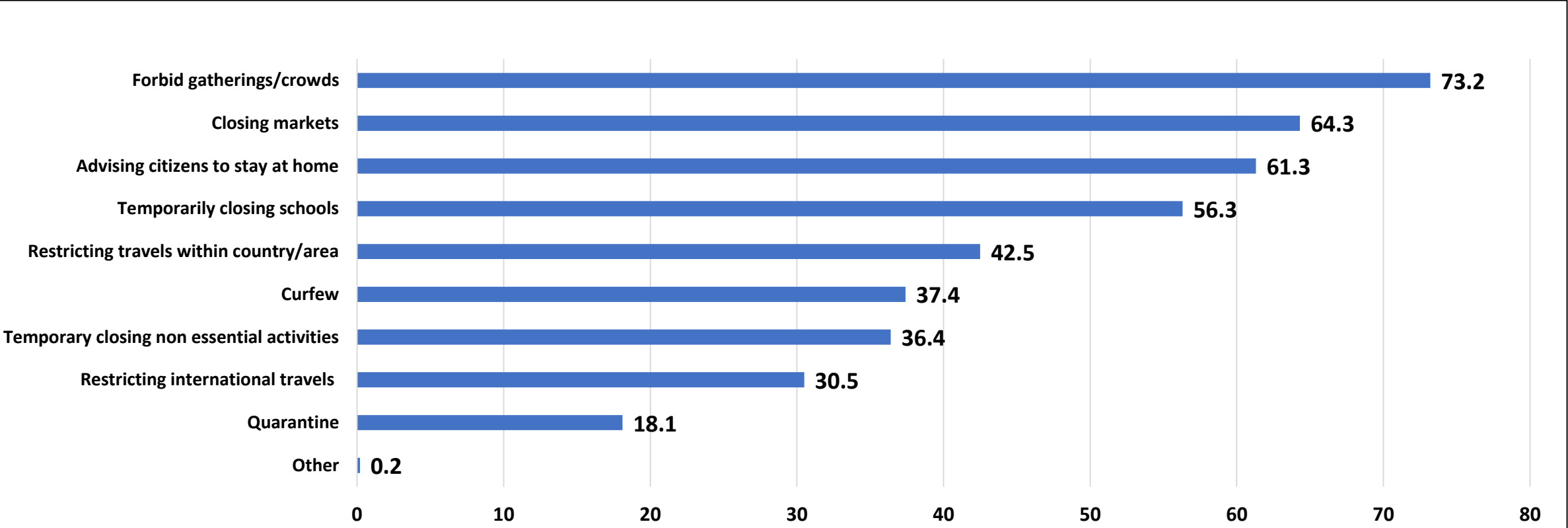




PREVENTION

- More than 50% of the respondents are not aware of many of the Gov actions including the curfew
- The most known action of the government is forbidding gathering, but more than a quarter of the respondents are not aware of it.

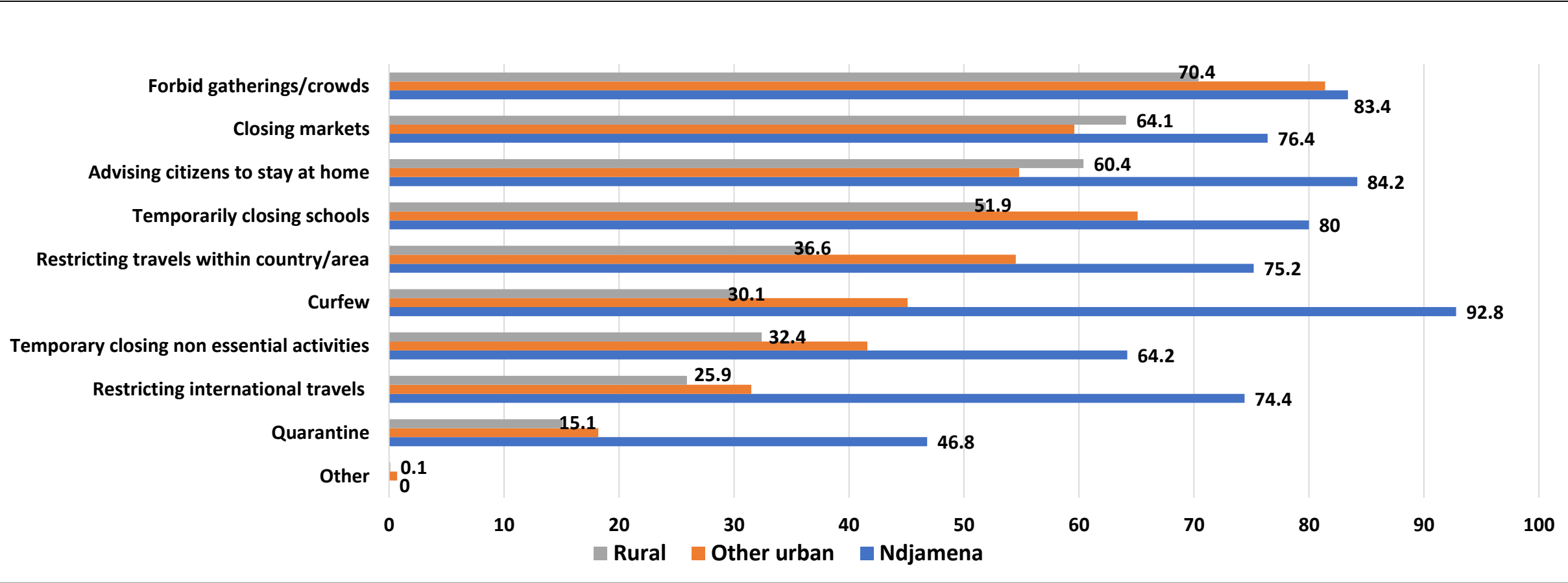
Figure : % of respondents aware of government/local authorities' actions for COVID-19





- Respondents in the capital city are more aware of Gov actions than the other respondents.
- The curfew is the most know action in the capital while banned gathering is the most known in rural areas.

Figure : % of respondents aware of government/local authorities’ actions for COVID-19 by area of residence





- Almost all the respondents received information on self-isolation, and mainly from radio
- Local authorities contributed significantly in the awareness campaign on self isolation

Figure : % of respondents who received information about self-isolation and social distancing by respondent's characteristics

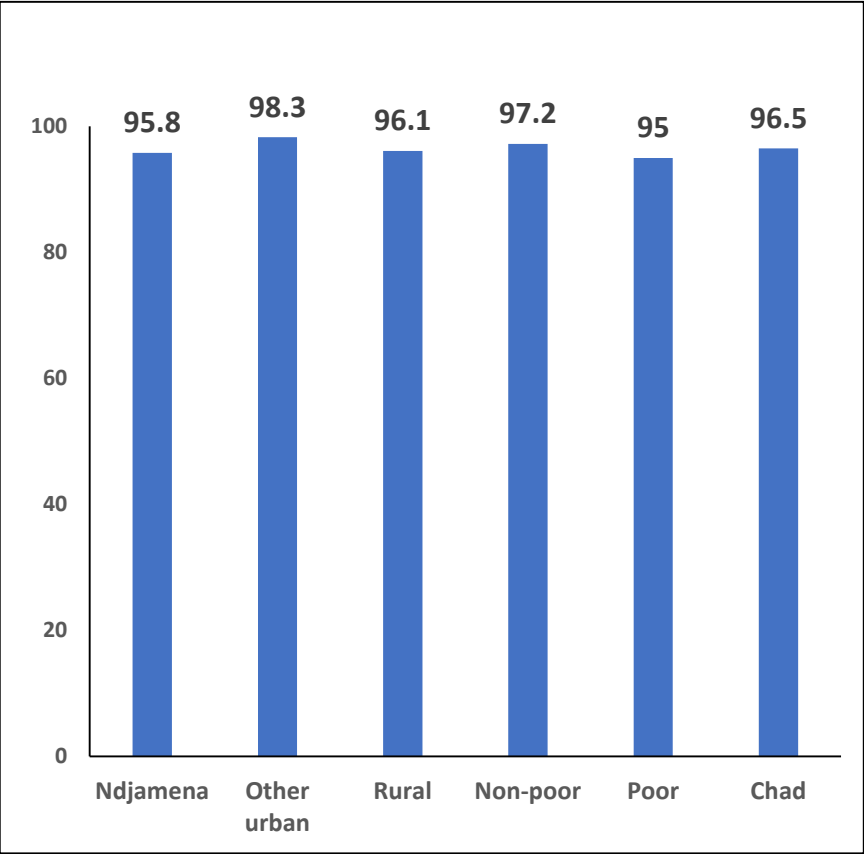
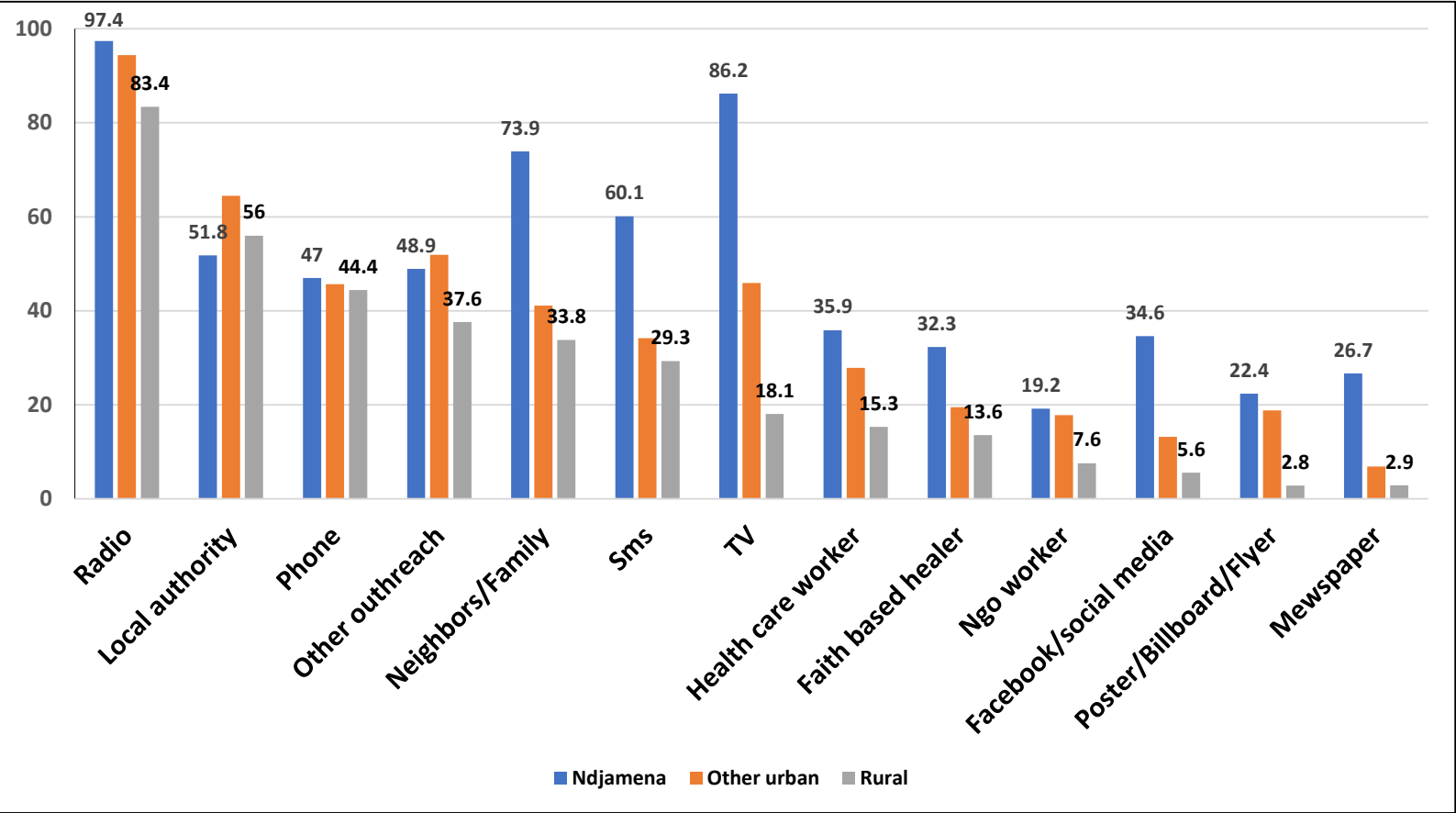


Figure : % of respondents who received information about self-isolation and social distancing by area of residence and channels of information





- Overall, respondents adopt preventive measures.
- Poor are more likely to store food and avoid going to market compared to the non-poor, as part of their preventive behavior.

Figure : % of respondents who adopted different preventive measures

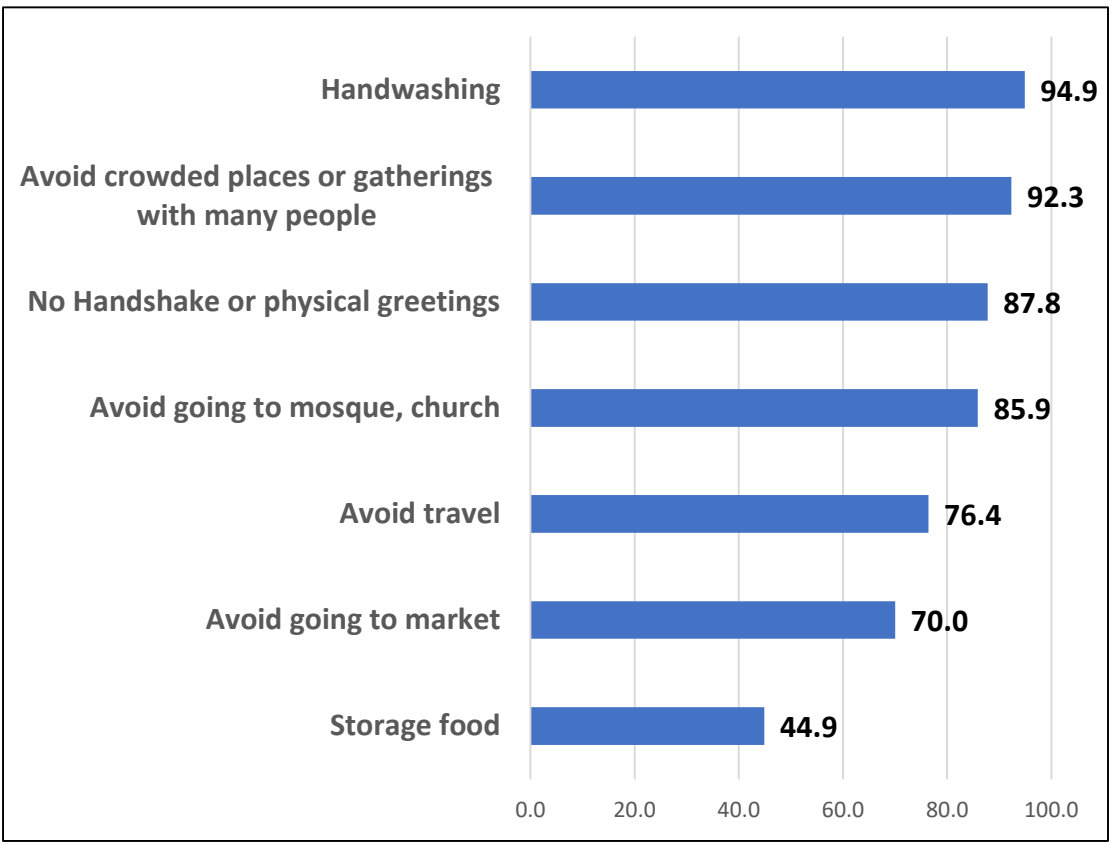
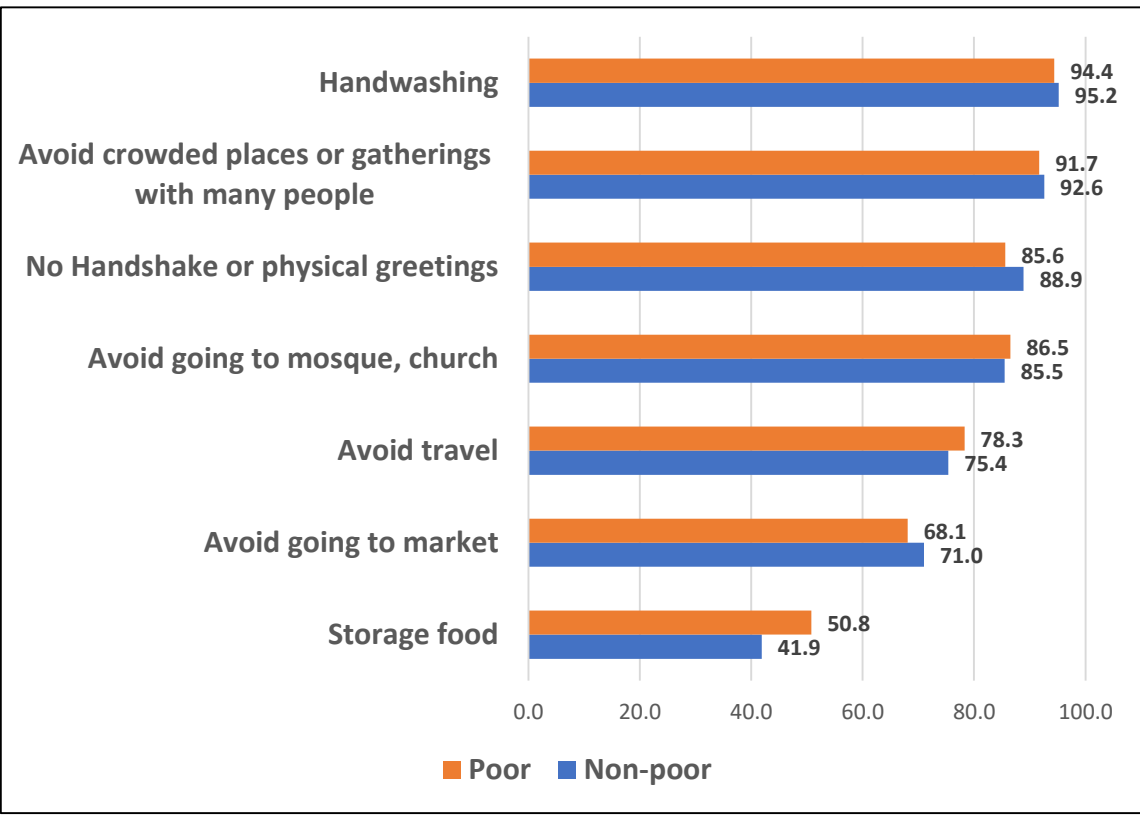


Figure : % of respondents who adopted different preventive measures by poverty status





PERCEPTION AND TRUST

- The majority of the respondents are concerned that COVID-19 will impact their household;
- More than eight out of 10 households think that their living conditions have deteriorated since the outbreak;
- And three out of ten think that their condition will get worse during the next 12 months.

Figure : % of respondents concerned that covid-19 will have potential impact of on their households

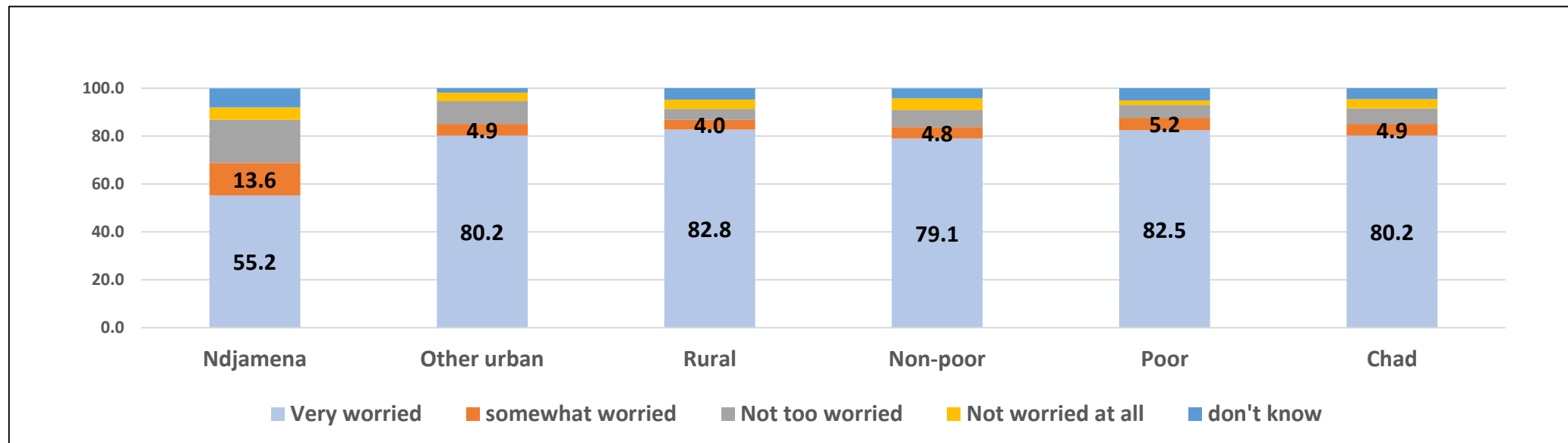




Figure : Perception of HH on the evolution of their condition since the outbreak (% HHs)

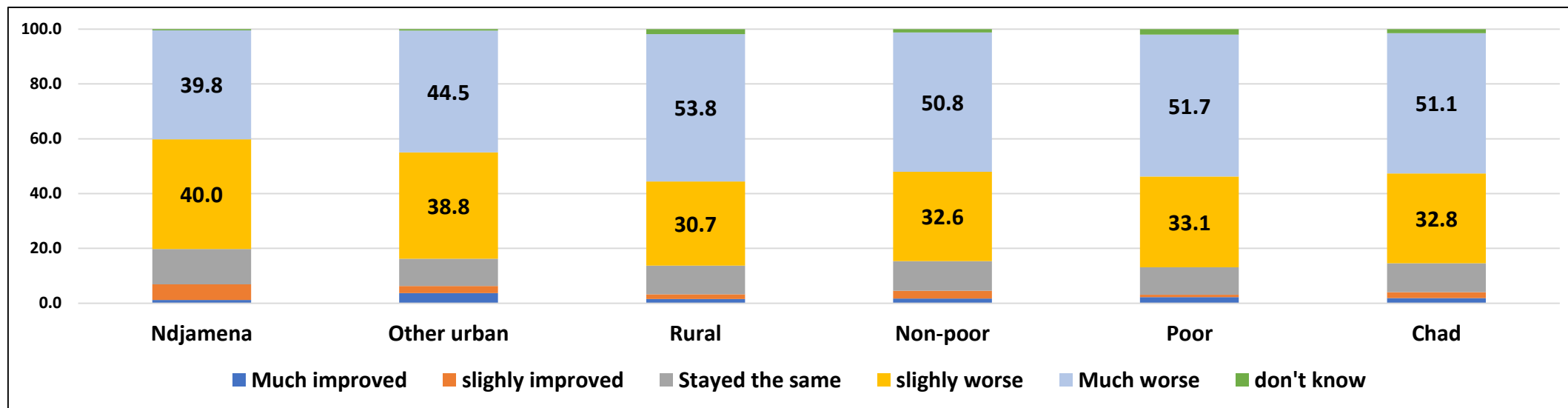
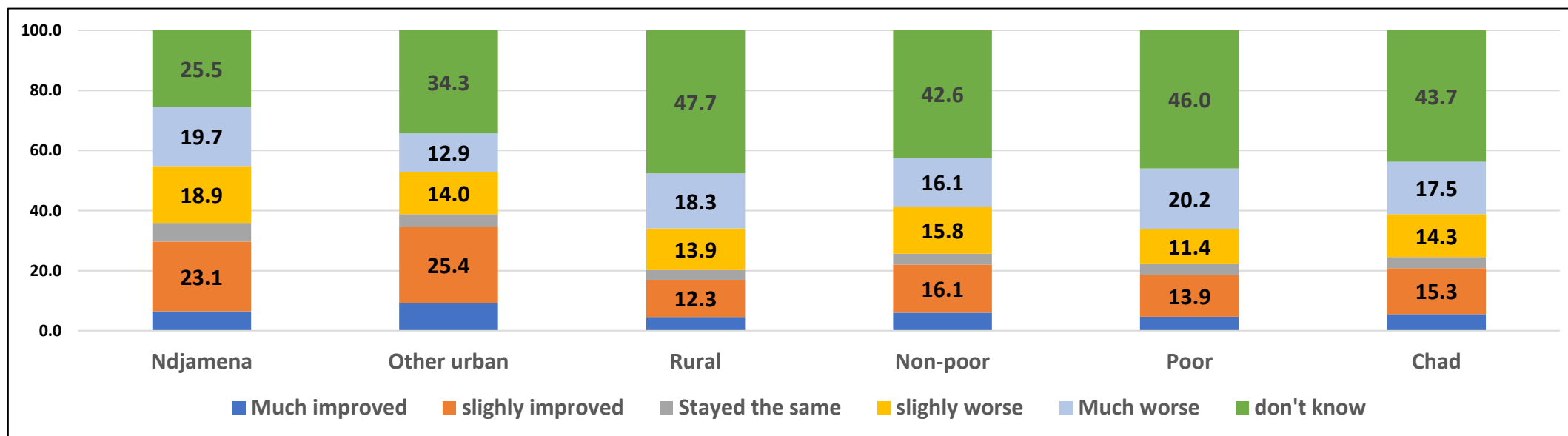


Figure : Perception of HH on the evolution of their condition in the next 12 months(% HHs)





SATISFACTION ON GOVERNMENT MEASURES

- Overall, respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by the government particularly those related to food assistance (72%) and water/electricity subsidies (67%).
- But, they think that the Gov did not do enough to protect the economy of the country, specifically for the protection of jobs and the support to enterprises;
- Only a 5% of households are not satisfied with the government actions against COVID-19. They complained about the lack of financial assistance from the government and the delay in the government response to the pandemic.

Figure : % of respondents concerned that covid-19 will have potential impact of on their households

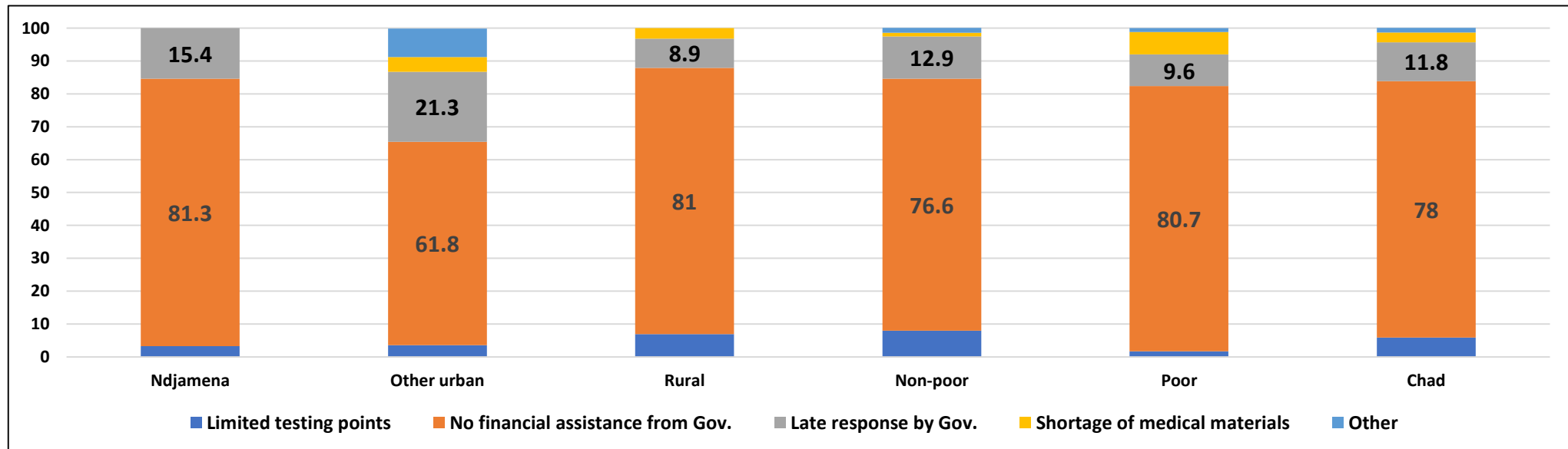




Figure :% households satisfied with the economic and social measures of the Gov.

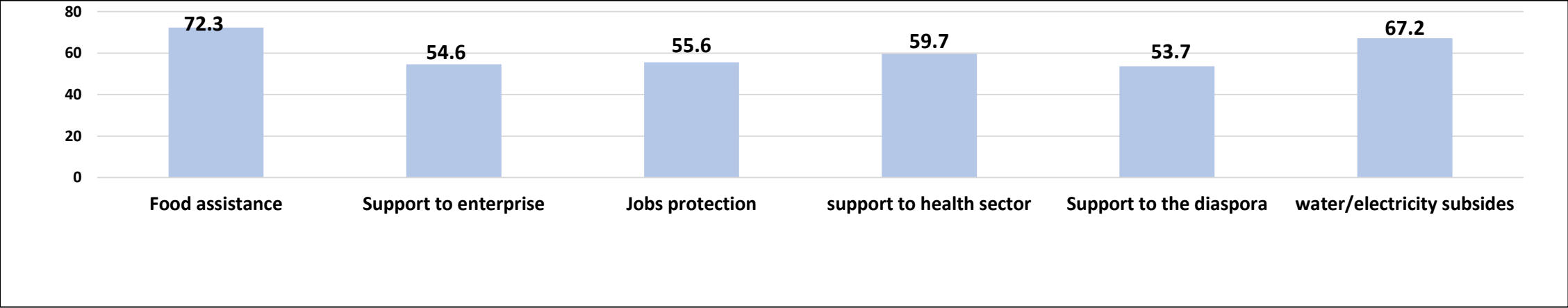
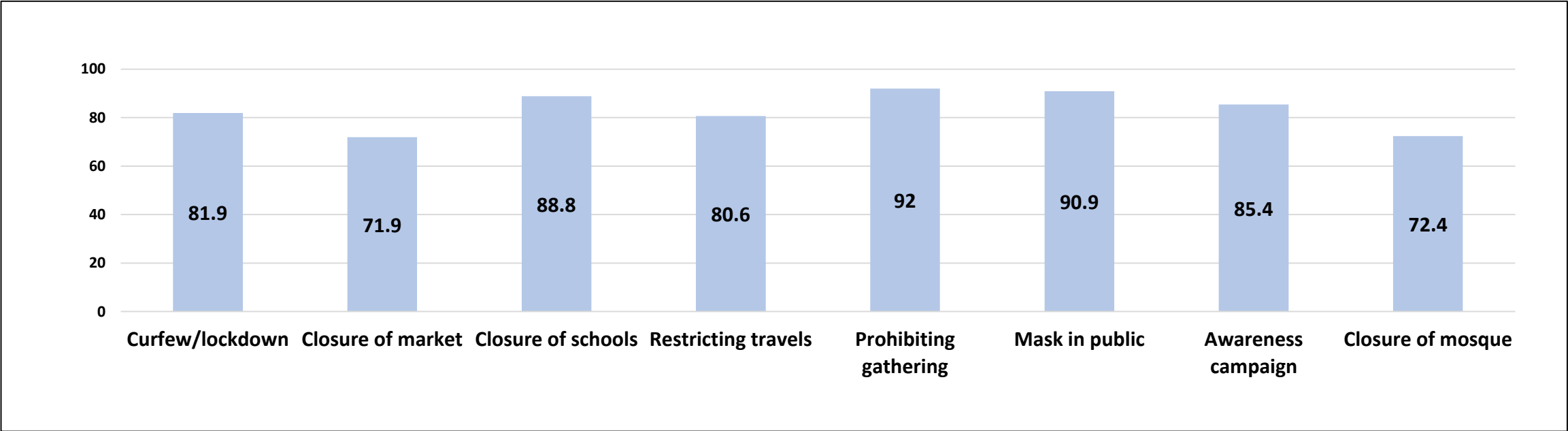


Figure :% households satisfied with different measures taken by the Gov to limit the spread of covid-19





ACCESS TO MARKET

- Only a quarter of household reported being able to access staple food items when needed in the last 7 days.
- The lack of money is the main constraint to access to staple food, but some households report the fear of being infected by covid-19;
- The increase in market price during the period has probably also impacted the households' access to market.

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

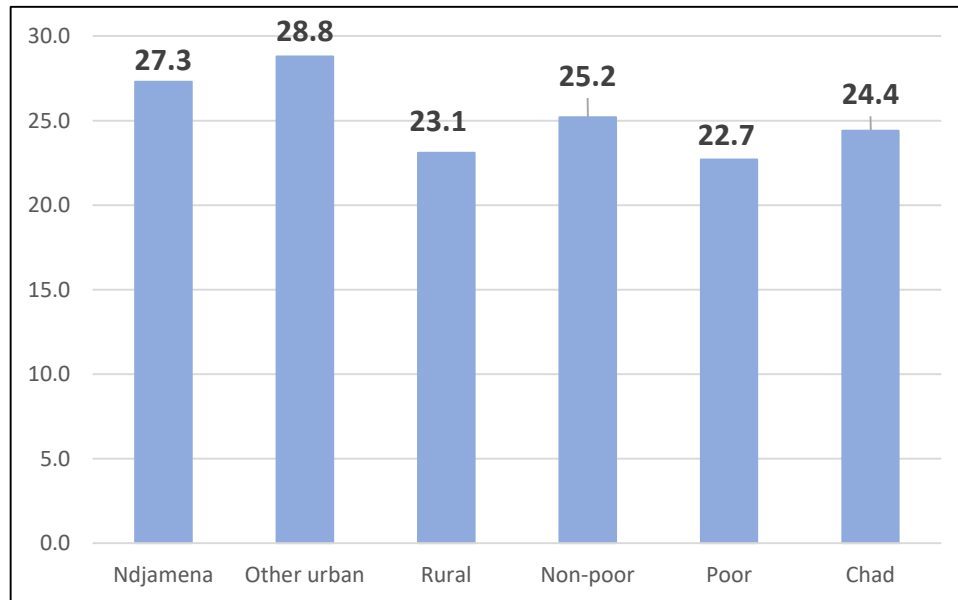
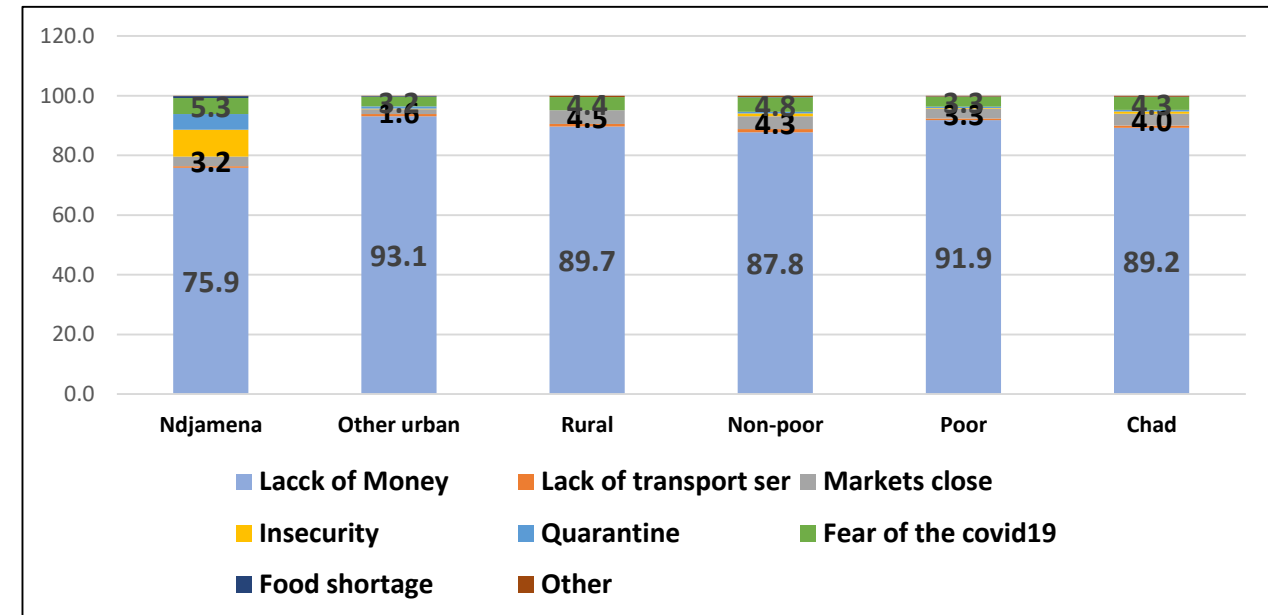


Figure : Reasons for non-availability of vital food items (% of HHs)





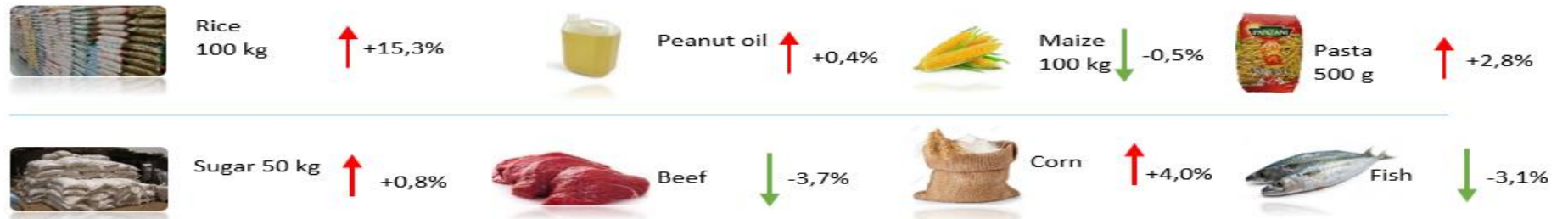
In addition to their financial constraints to accessing essential goods, households also face an increase in market prices during the same period.

Figure : Evolution of the price of the essential goods in some cities

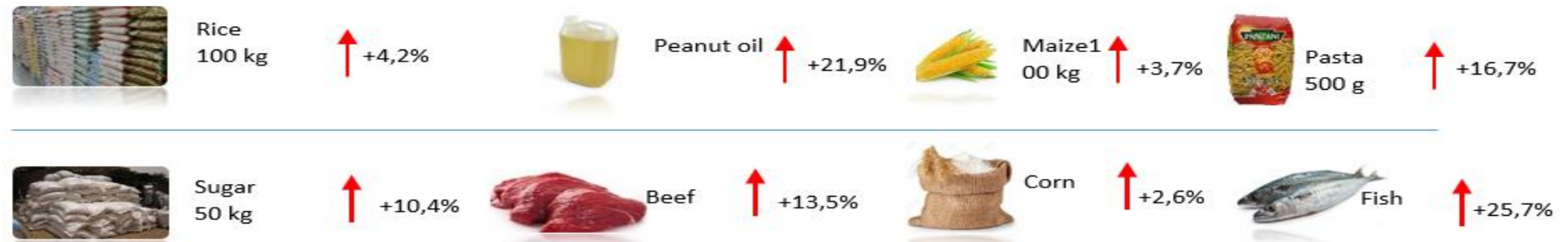
Ndjamena



Moundou



Abeche





HEALTH SERVICES

- About a half of the households were in need of medical treatment since the outbreak but a quarter of them were not able to get access.
- Financial constraint and the fear of covid-19 are the main reasons of not getting medical services when needed.

Figure : % of HHs needing medical treatment since COVID-19 outbreak

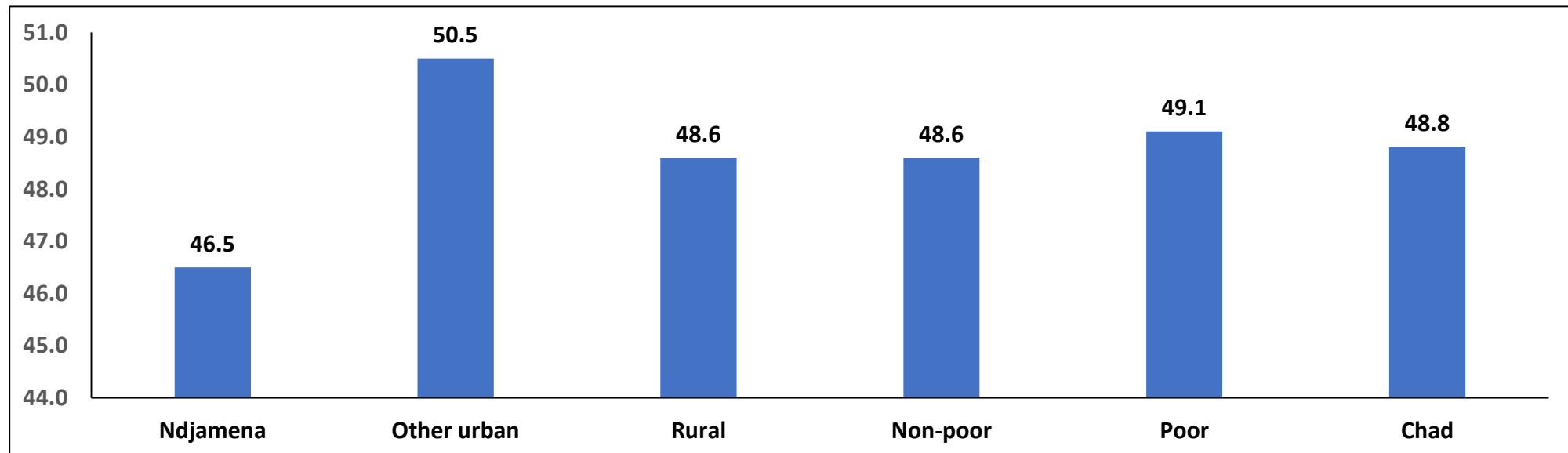




Figure : % of HH able to access medicine in the past 7 days when needed

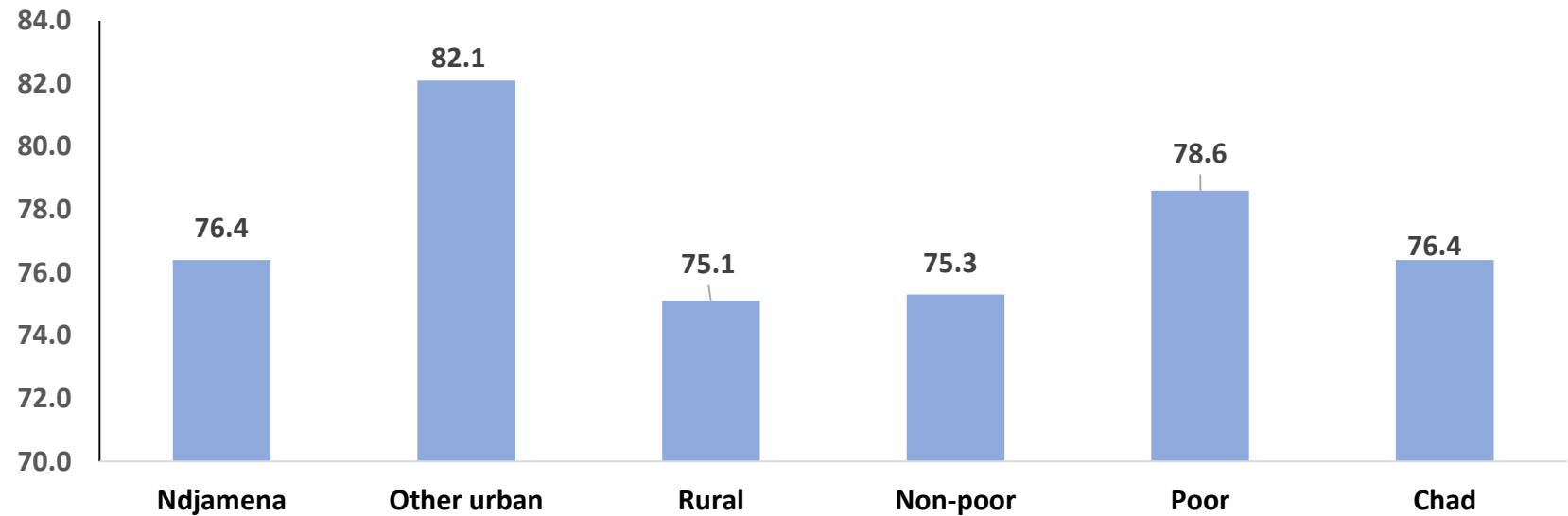
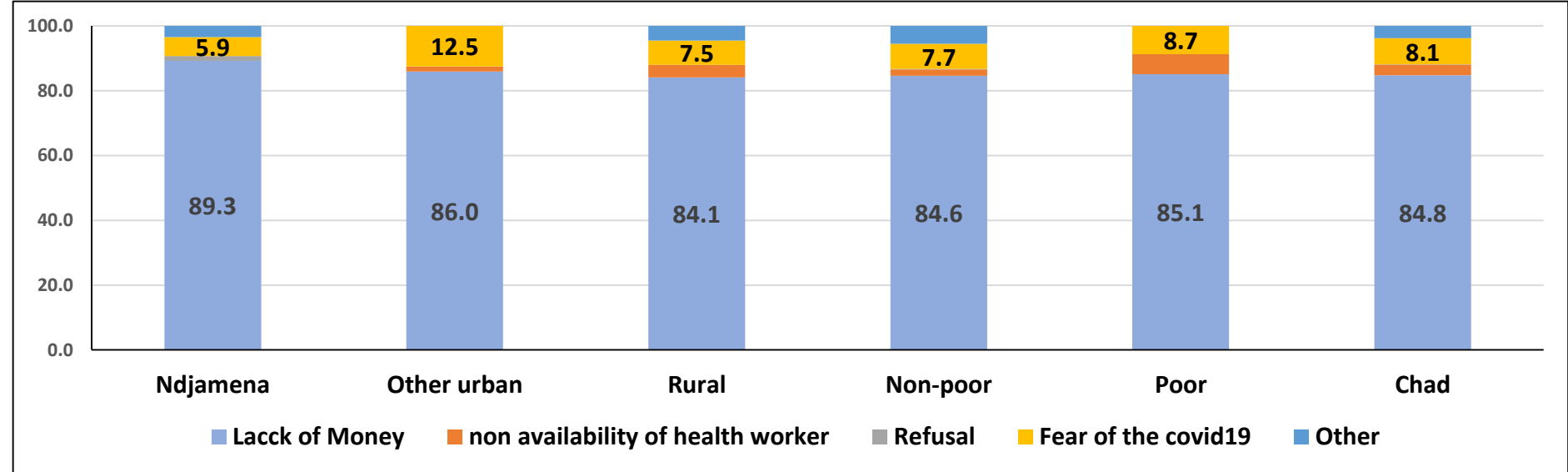


Figure : Reasons for not getting medical services when needed (% of HHs)





EDUCATION

- Children stopped learning after school closure as only 15 % of households who had a child in school before the school closures reported that their children are engaged in learning activities after school closure;
- Tutoring (private (4.5% of HHs) or with household member (5.1% of HHs)) allowed some children to continue learning during the school closure. But this happen essentially in non-poor households and those in urban areas.

Figure : % of HHs with children attending school (primary & secondary) before school closures

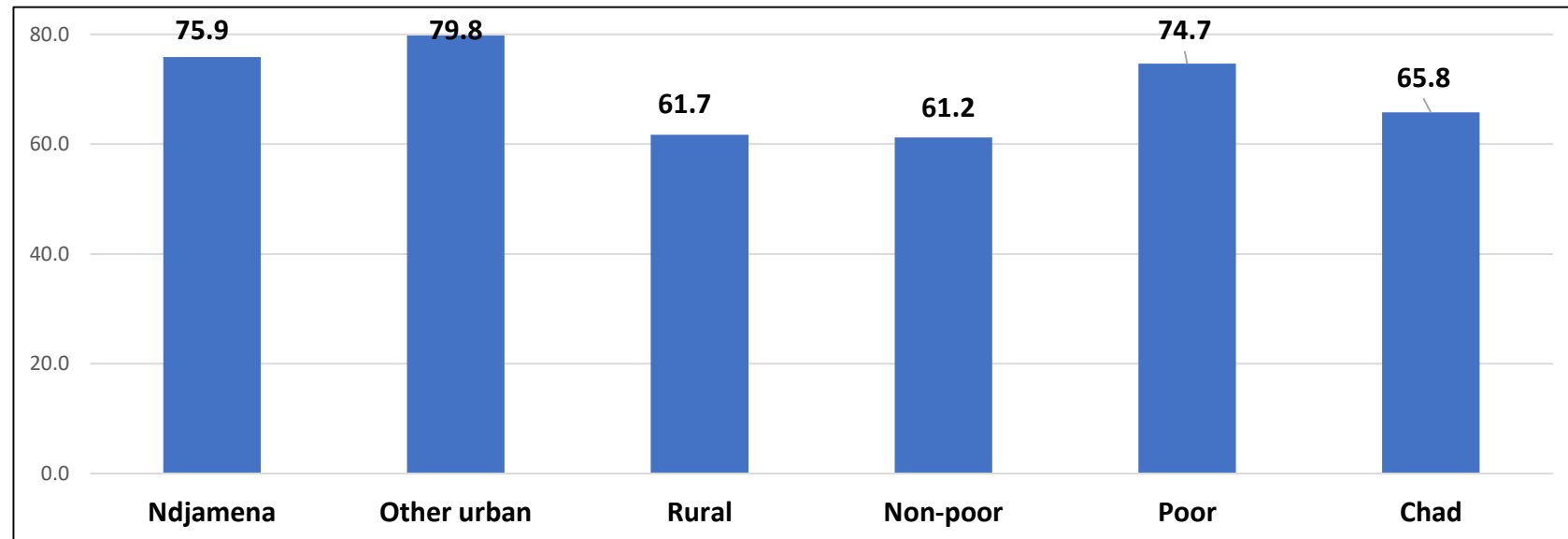




Figure : % of HHs with children engaged in any learning/education activities since school closures

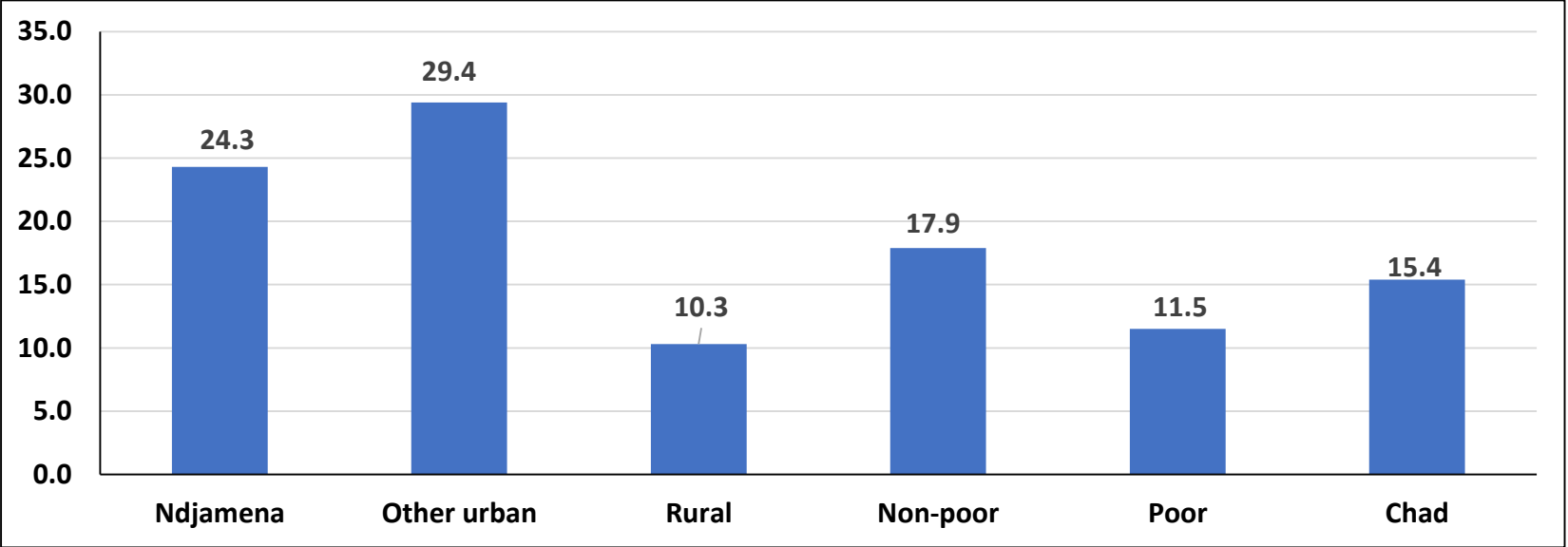
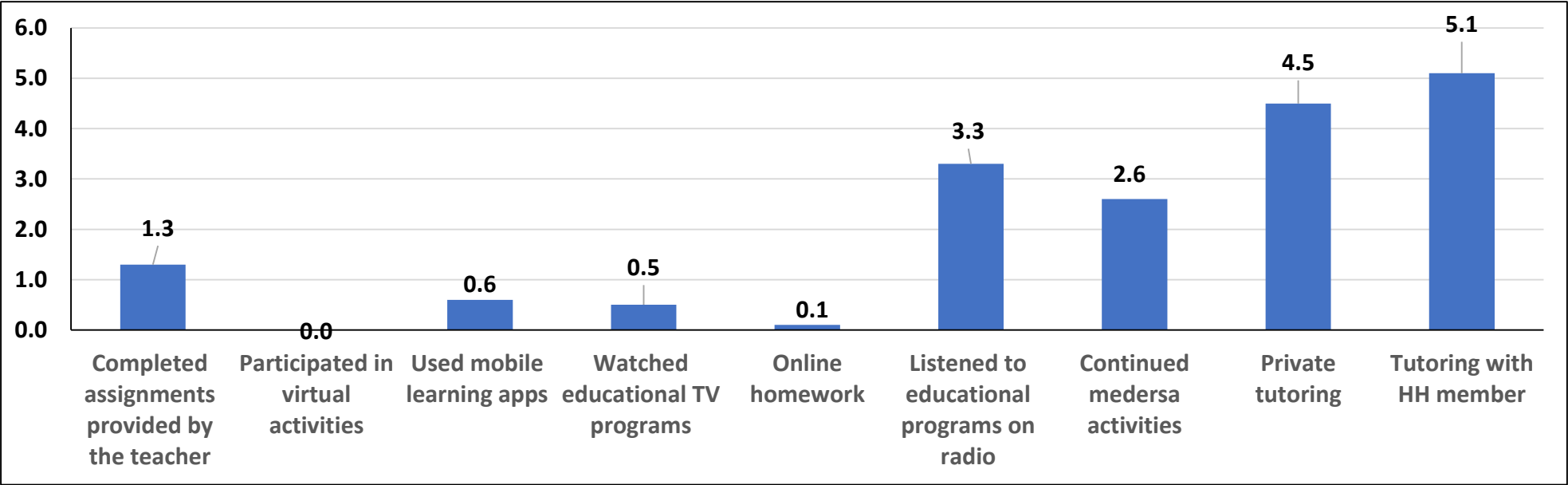


Figure : % of households with children engaged in different types of education/remote learning activities





FINANCIAL SERVICES

- Covid-19 did not impact household regarding access to financial services as less than 2% of household could not access to these services when needed

Figure : % of HHs that need access to financial institution (ATM, bank, mobile money)

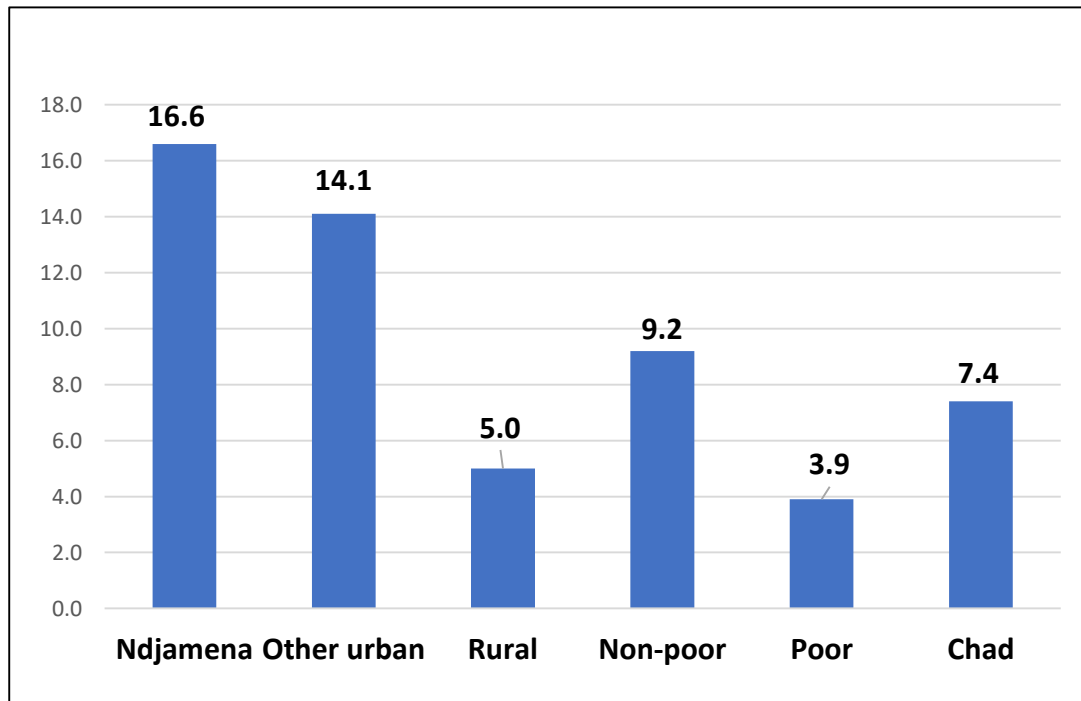
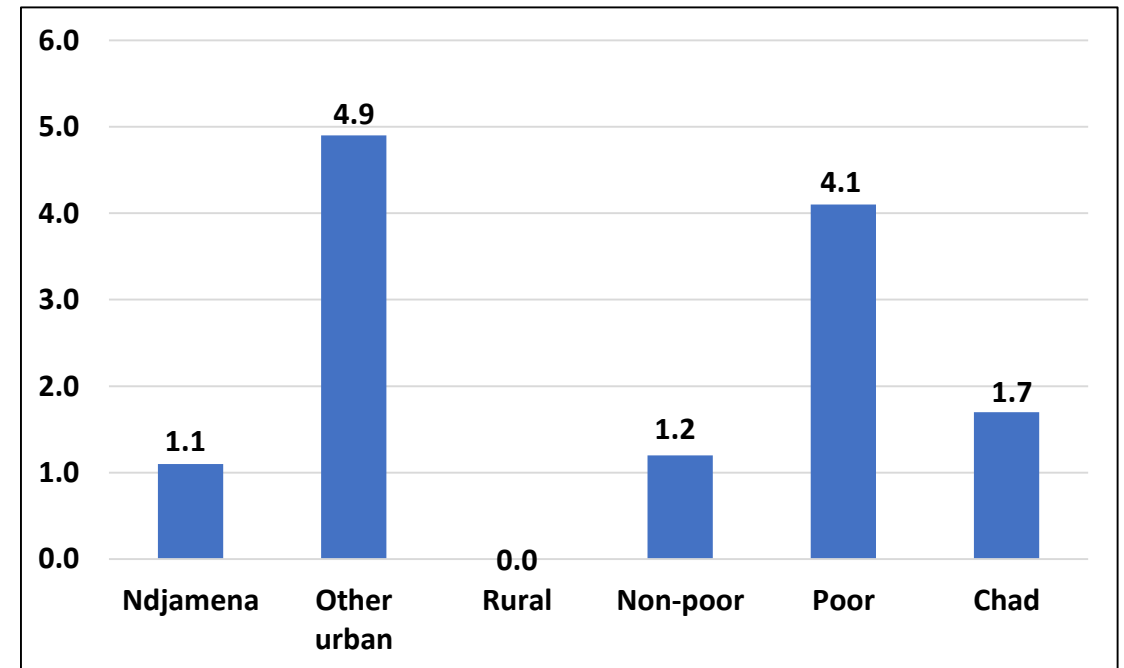


Figure : % of HHs that could not access a financial institution (ATM, bank, mobile money) when needed





Employment and Livelihoods

- The majority of respondents currently employed/working are self-employed (42%) that is a no decent jobs that can make them vulnerable to shock particularly those who are working in the informal sector;
- More than one household out of ten own an enterprise in the service sector that has been seriously impacted by the covid-19.

Figure : Employment type of respondents currently employed/working

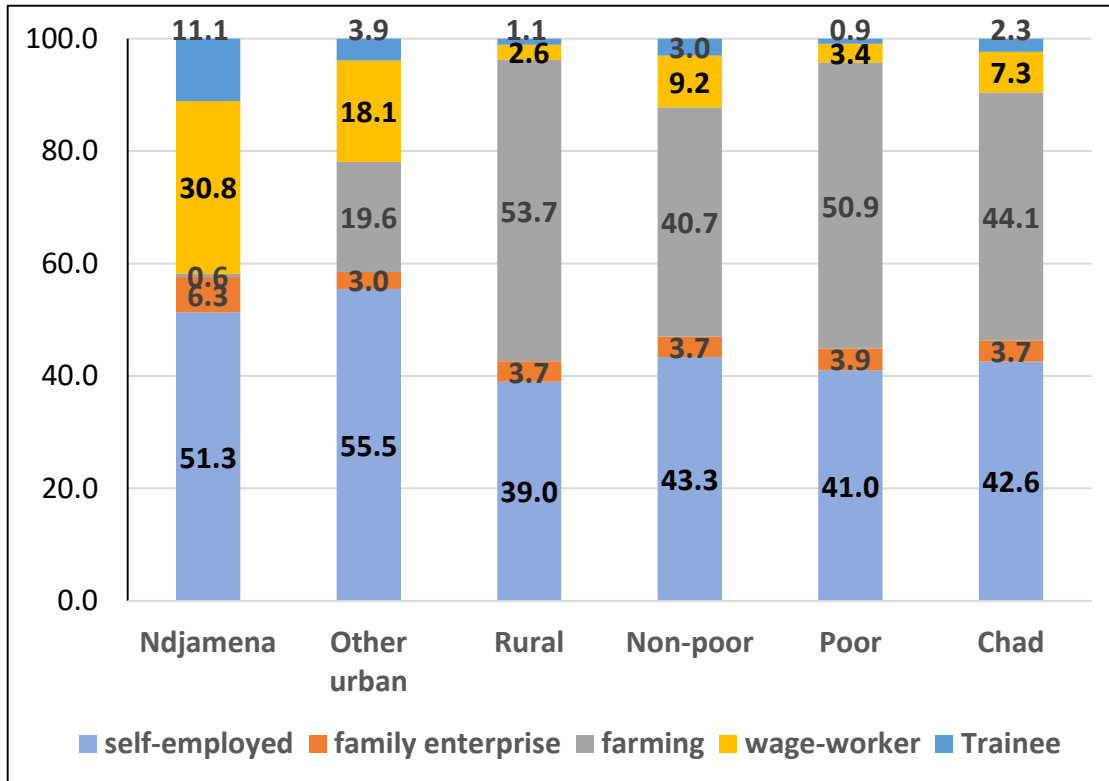
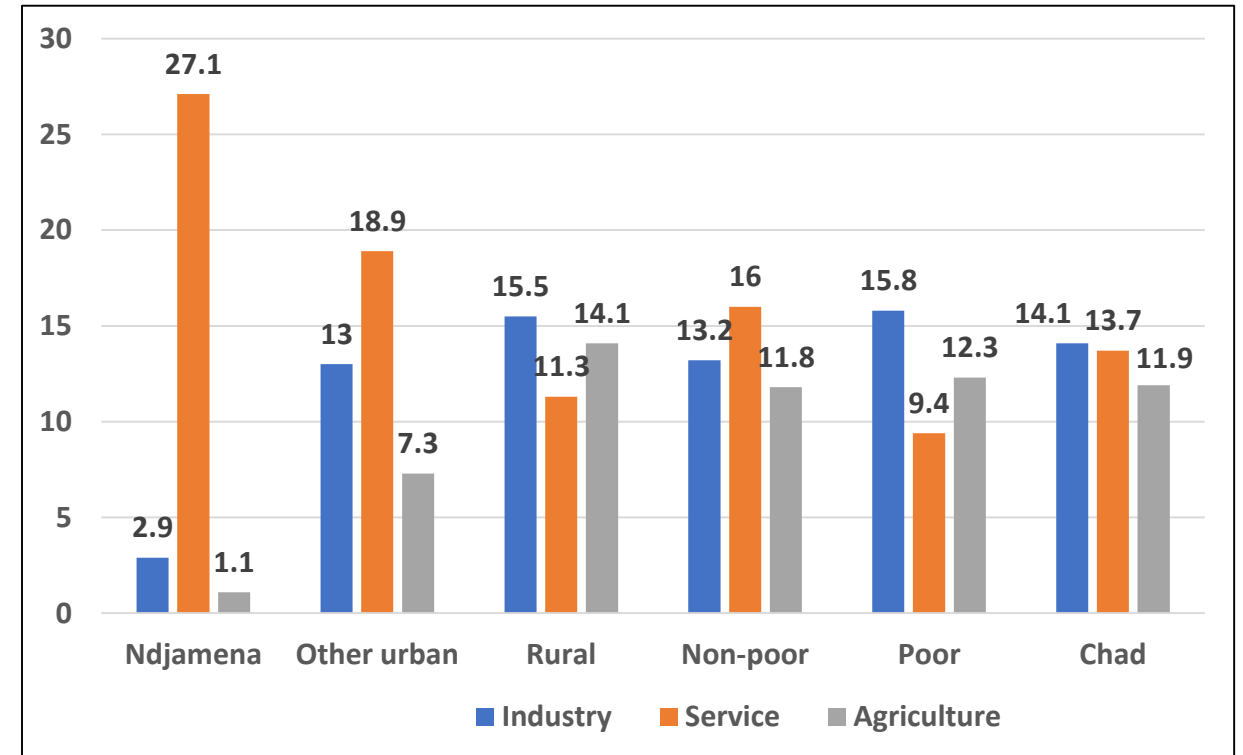


Figure : % of HHs that own family enterprise engaged in different sectors of activity

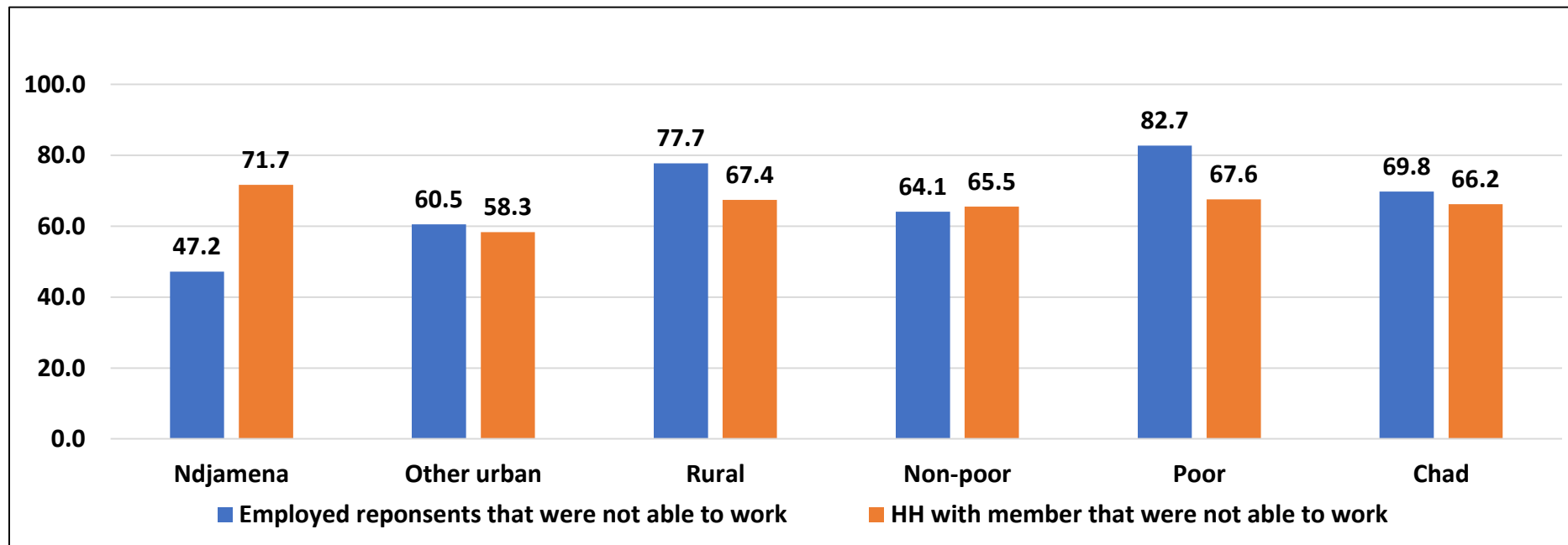




IMPACT ON WAGE WORK

- More than two third of employed respondents were not able to work for various reasons during the outbreak.
- Two third of households have a member that was not able to work during the outbreak.

Figure : Inability to work during the last week



- 27.9% of employed respondents who stopped working did it because of covid-19; this corresponds to 19.5% (27.9%*69.8%) of respondents who were employed before the outbreak;
- 9.2% of employed respondents who stop working did it because of business/office closure; this corresponds to 6.4% (9.2%*69.8%) of respondents who were employed before the outbreak;
- More than nine out of ten employed respondents did not receive payment during the outbreak period. This makes them and their family vulnerable.

% of employed respondents not able to work as usual during last week by reason

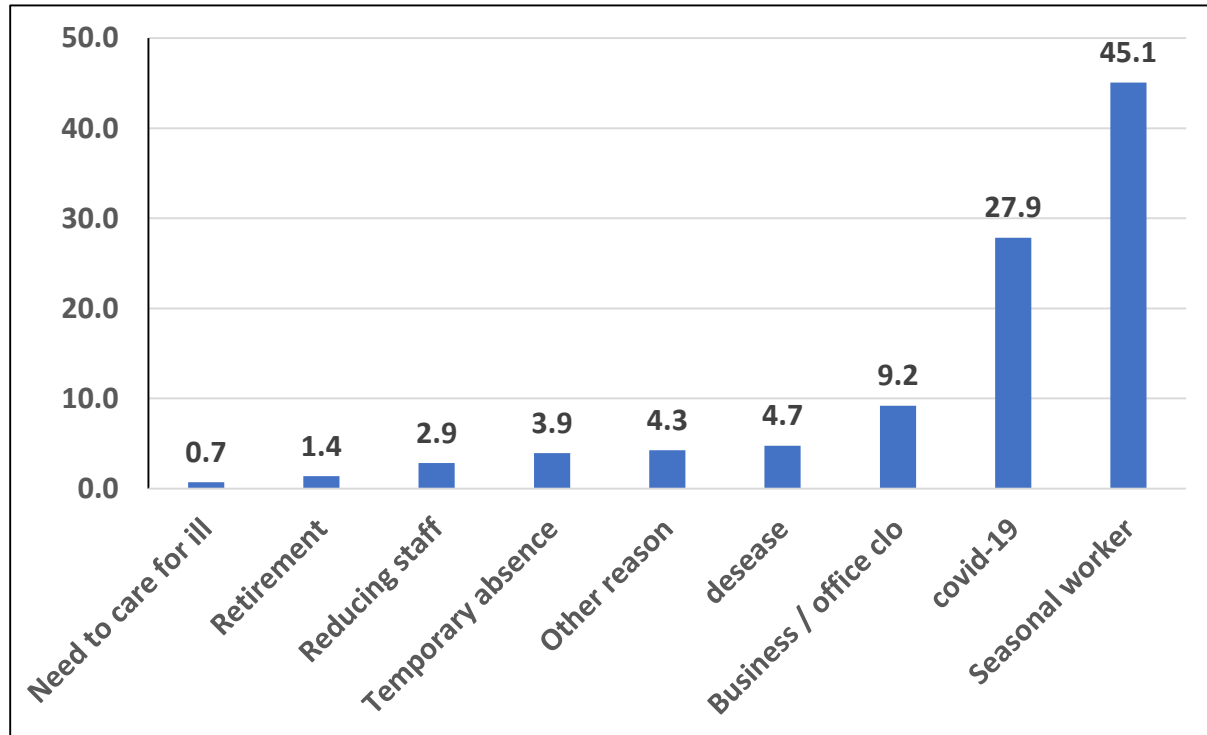
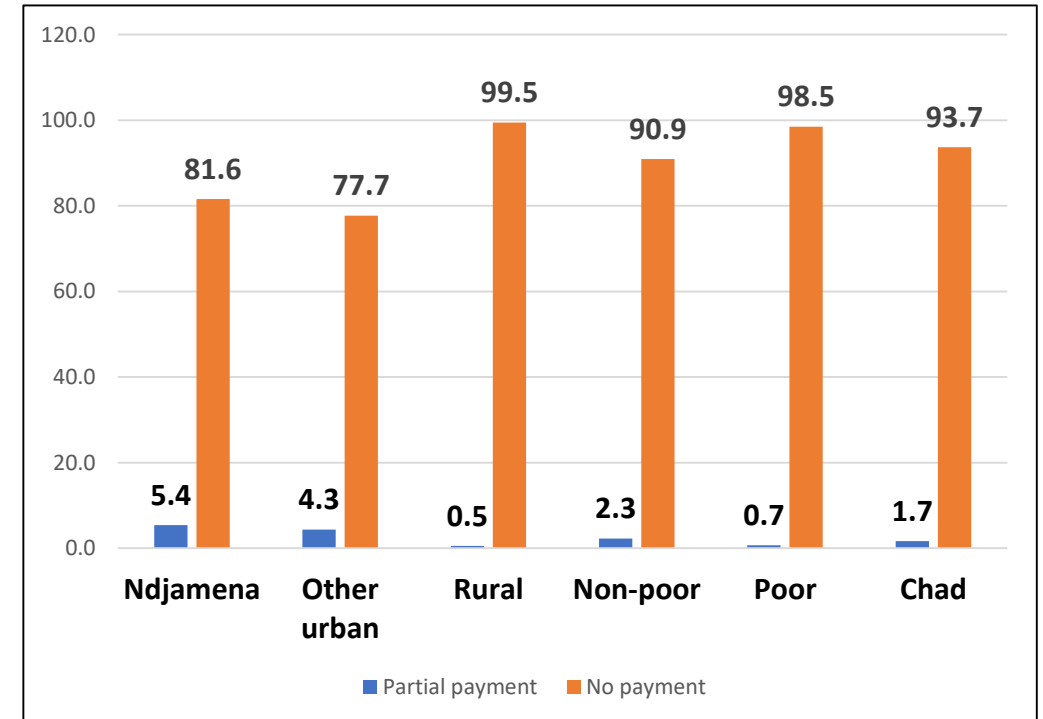


Figure : % of employed respondents who received partial or no payment

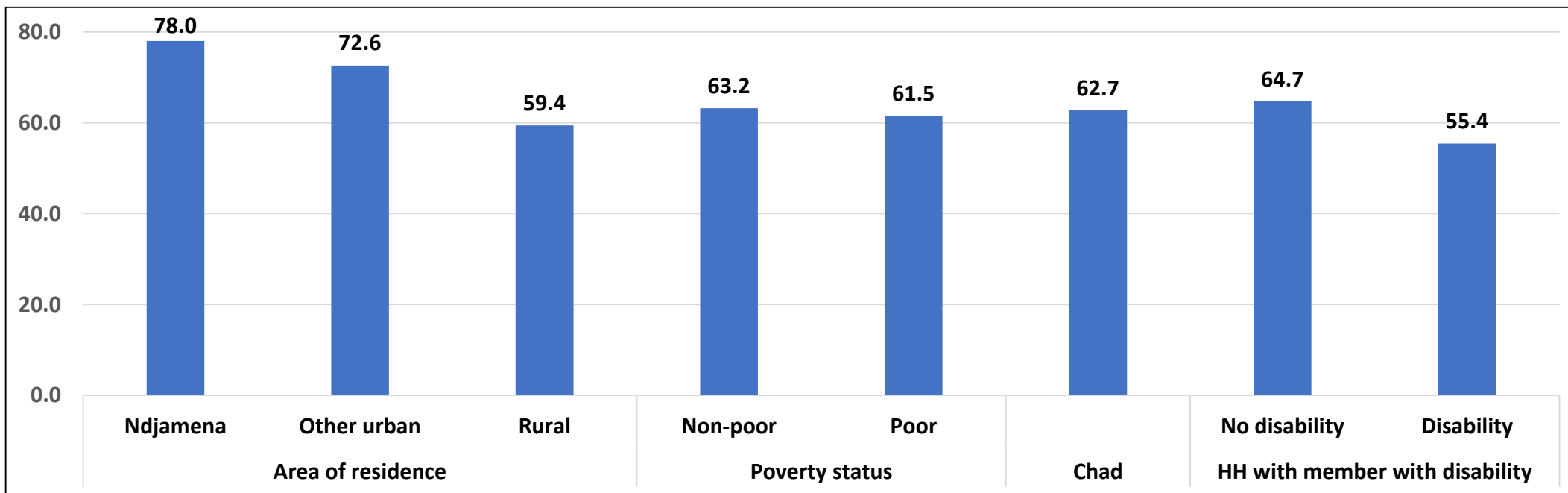




IMPACT ON FAMILY ENTERPRISES

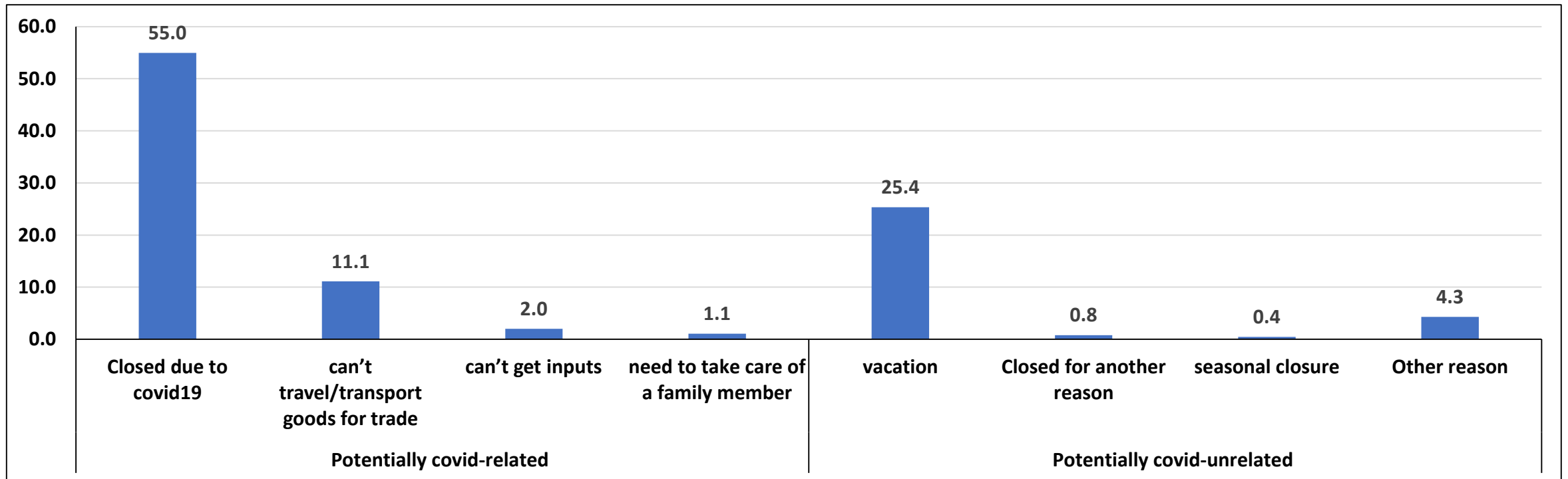
- Covid-19 has negatively impacted households who earn their livelihoods from their enterprise, as a third of them experienced a decline in their enterprise revenues.
- This is particularly important in Ndjamena where almost four out of five family enterprises experienced loss of income.

Figure : % of HH which family enterprises received less or no revenue since COVID-19 outbreak



- More than a half of household which lost income from their enterprise complained about the direct negative effect of covid-19.
- The disruption of transportation service has also impacted enterprise revenue with 11% of households reporting loss of enterprise income due to difficulties to travel or transport goods for trade.

Figure : % of HH By COVID-related likeliness reason for reduction of revenue





IMPACT ON FARMS

- Farming activities have been also disrupted since the outbreak with one out of five households not being able to perform farming activities;
- In total, 13% ($20\% \times 64.3\%$) of household were not able to perform farming activities potentially because of one of covid-related reasons including stay at home and restriction on transport.

Figure : % of HHs not able to perform normal farming activities (crop, livestock, fishing)

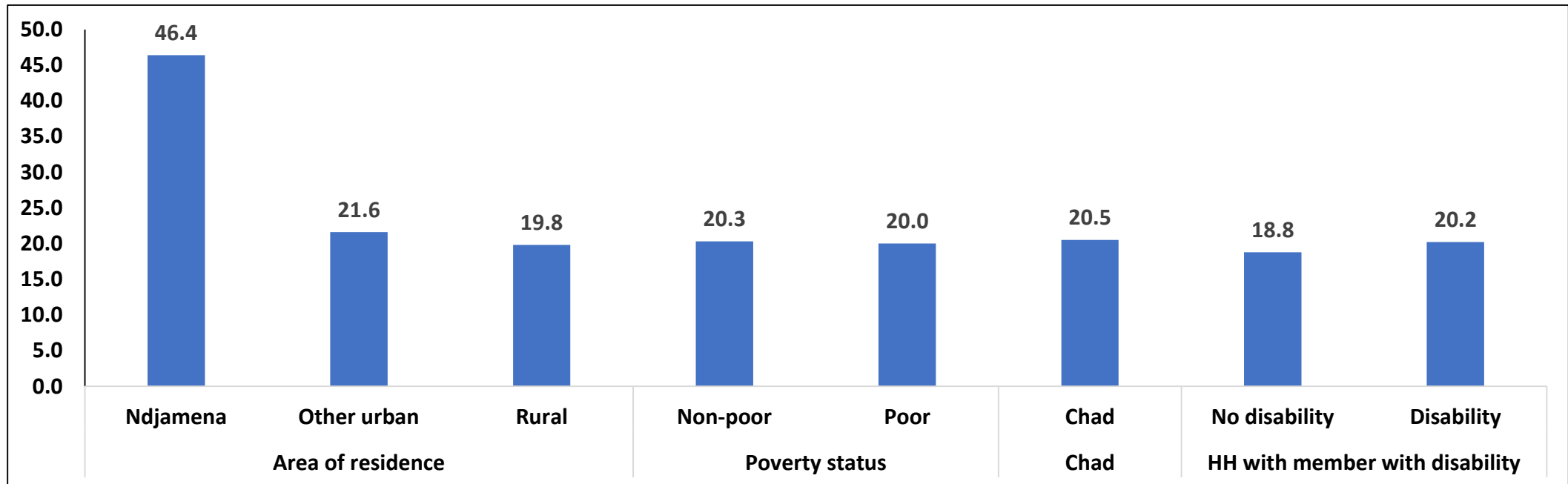
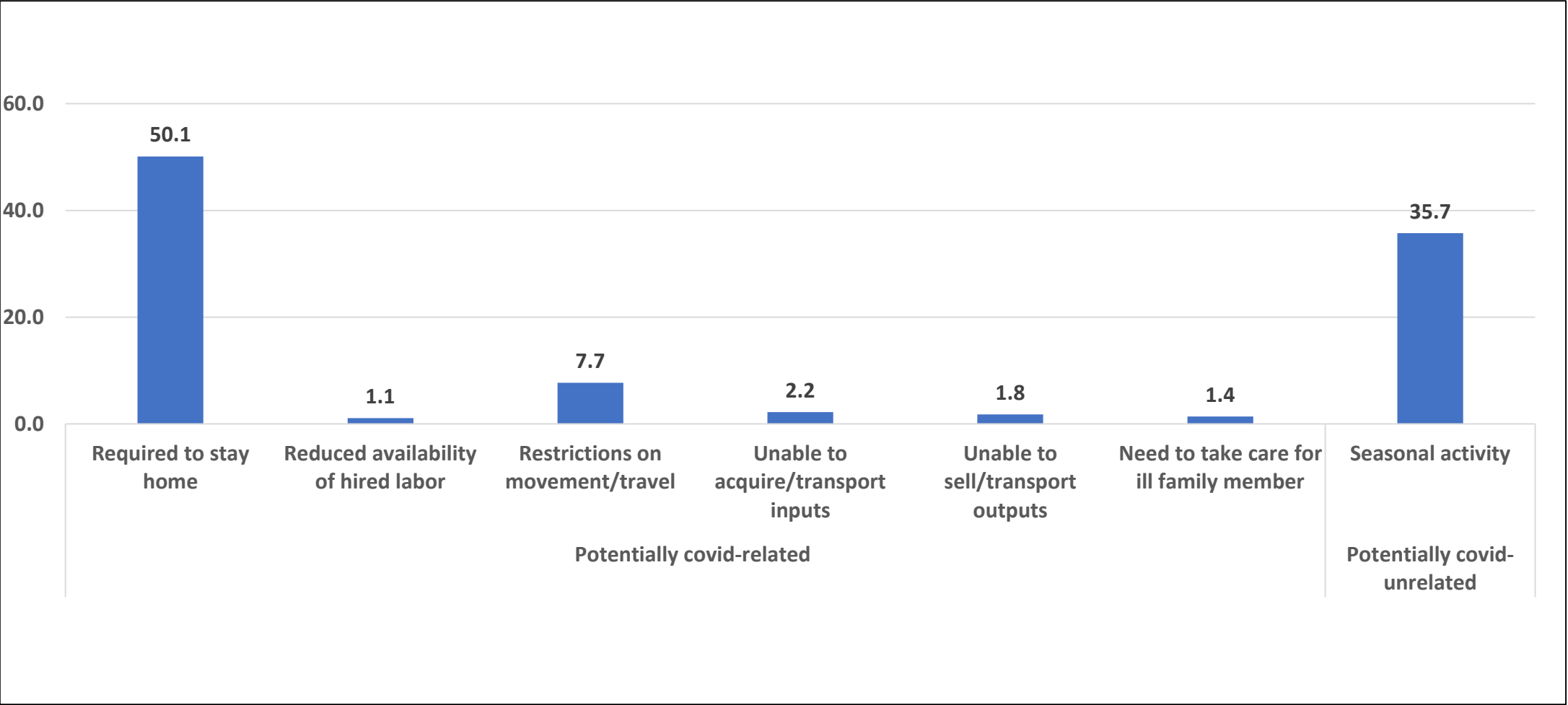


Figure : % of HHs by reason why they were not able to perform normal farming activities





HOUSEHOLDS INCOME SOURCE

- Covid-19 has negatively impacted households' total income with two third of them having experienced decline in their total income.

Figure : % of HHs with non-labor income in the past 12 months

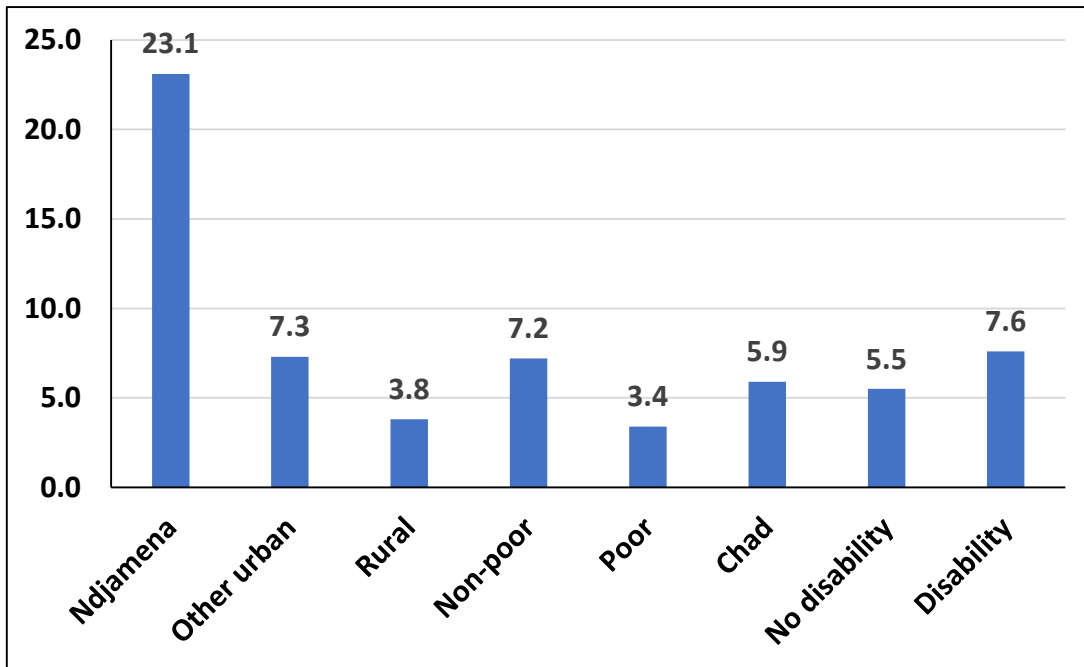
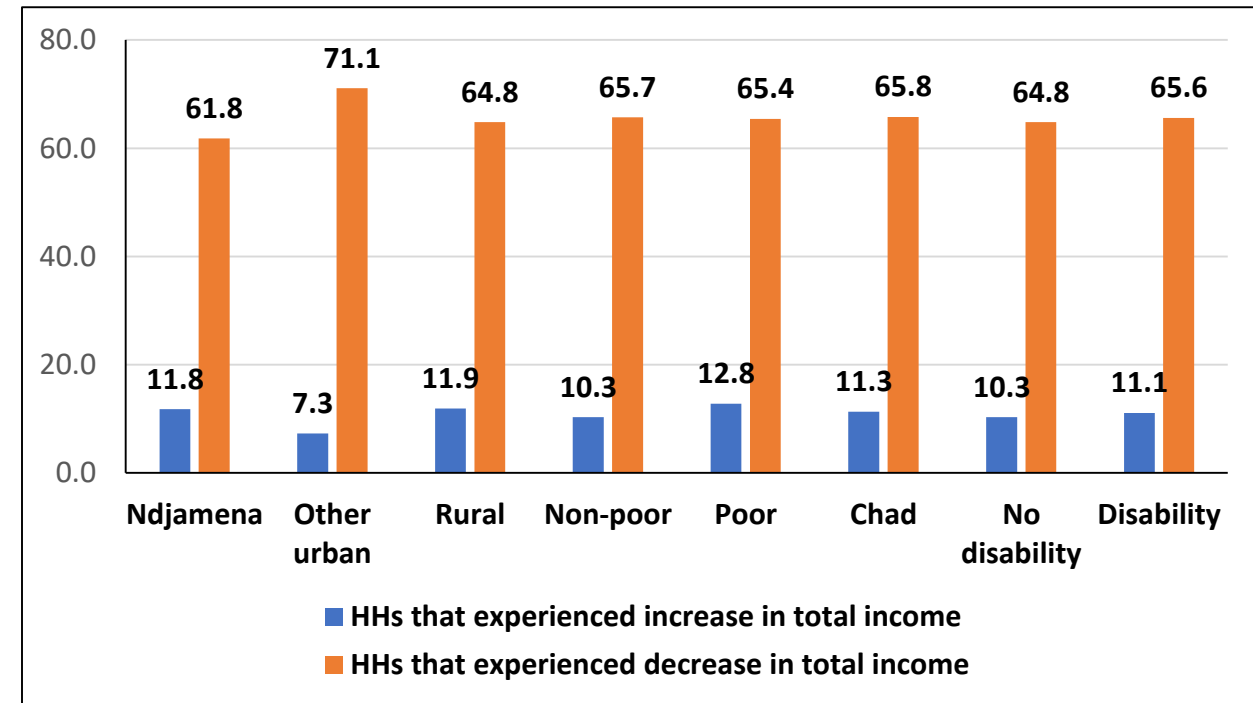


Figure : HHs that experienced change in total income





- Covid-19 has also negatively impacted households' non-labor income both in terms of amount and frequency.

Figure : % of HH that experienced change in the amount of transfers received from a friend

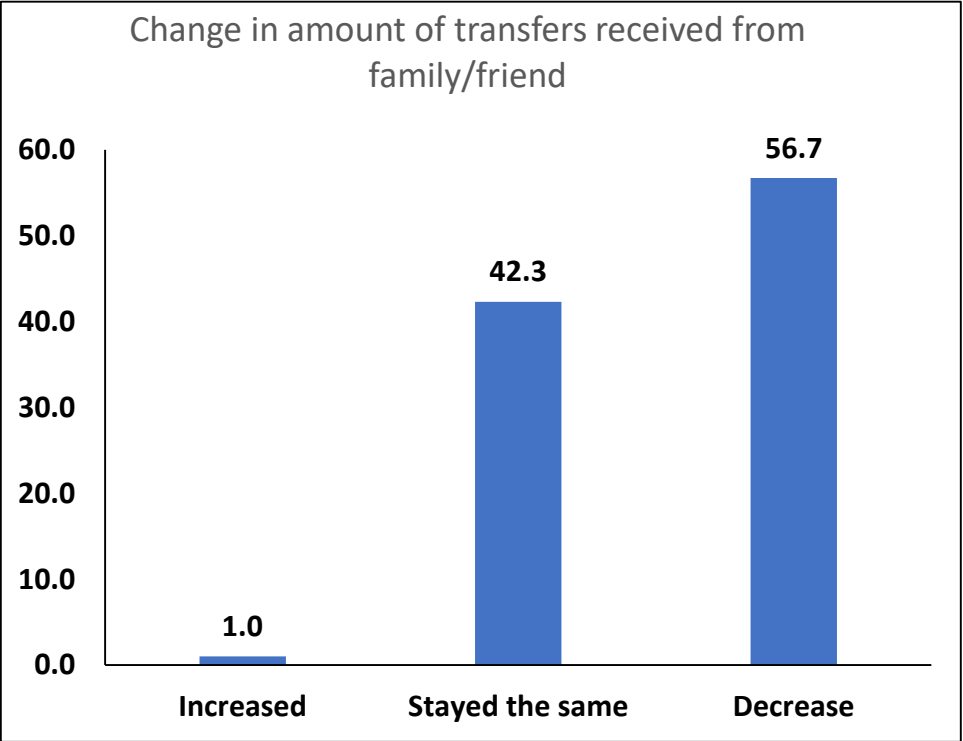
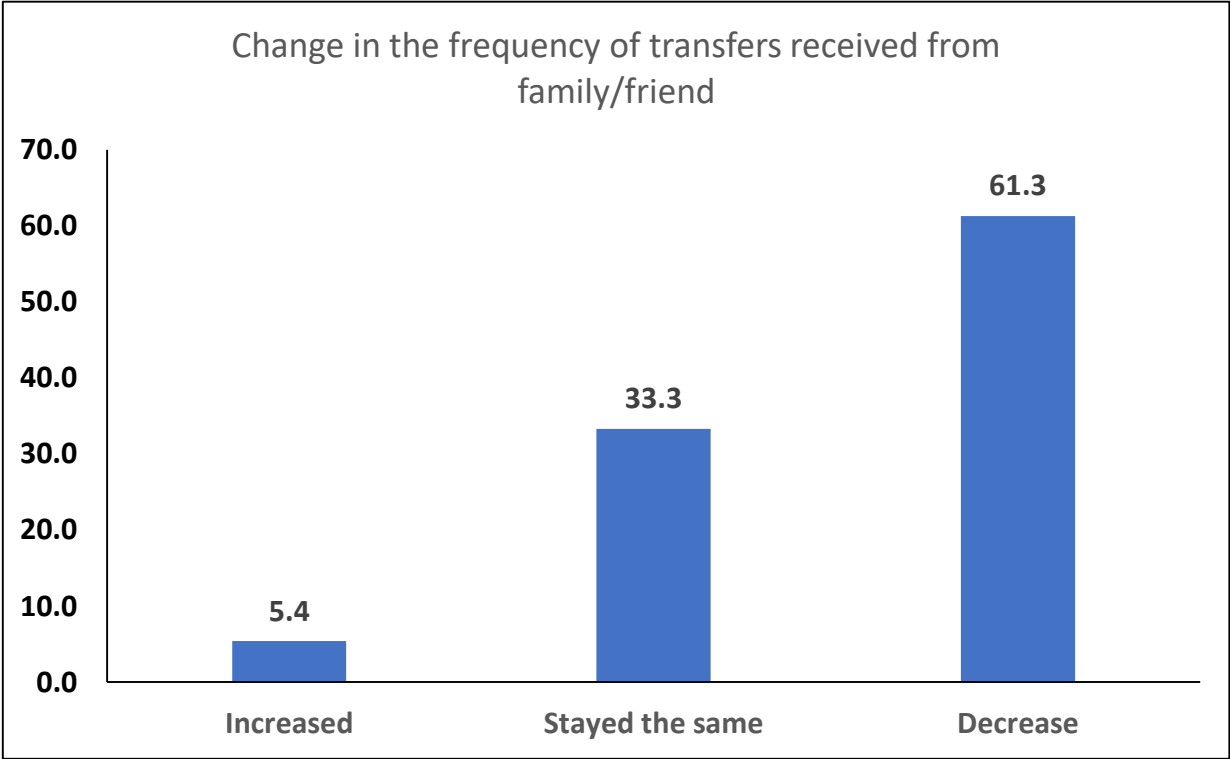


Figure : % of HH that experienced change in the frequency of transfers received from a friend

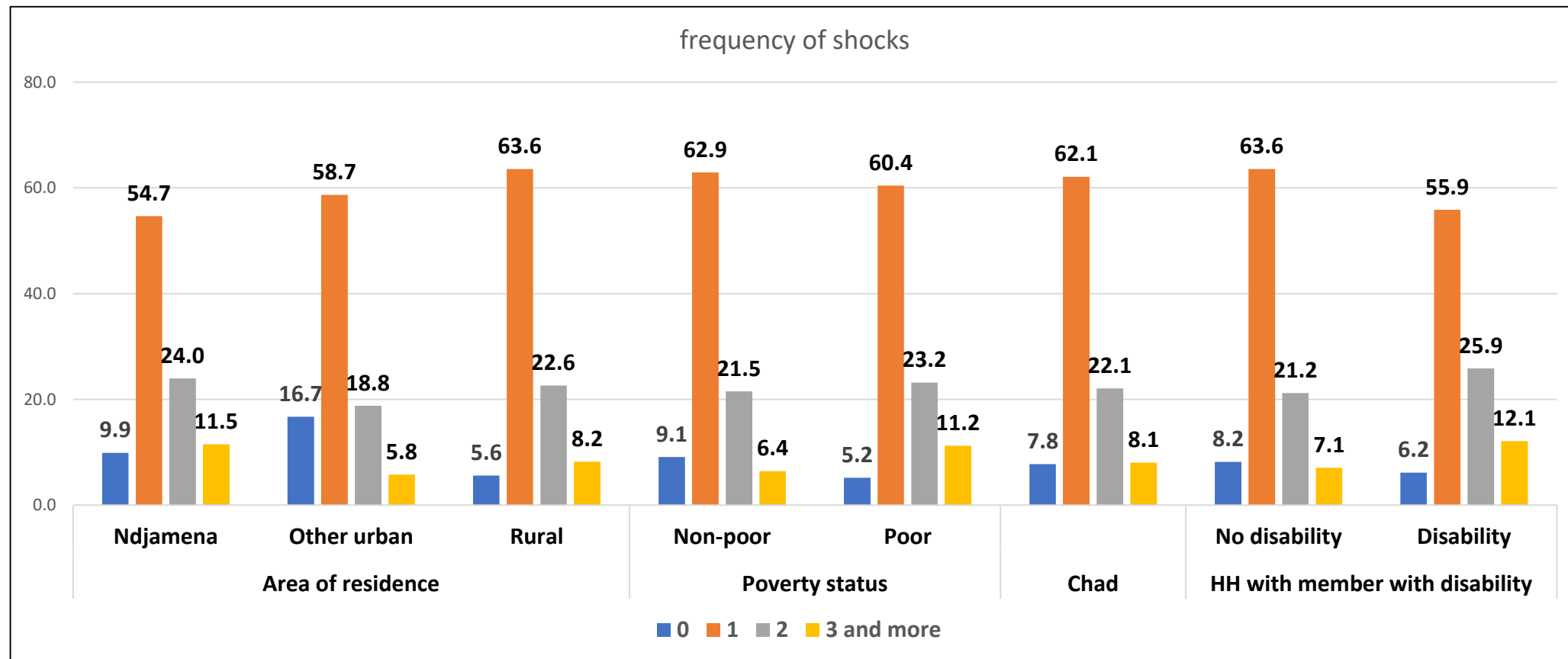




NEGATIVE SHOCKS

- Only one out of ten households did not experience any negative shock during the outbreak;
- A third of the households have experience two or more shocks.

Figure : % of HHs affected by negative shocks since the COVID-19 outbreak



- The increase in price of major food items consumed is the shock that has impacted the majority of household (68.7%);
- Illness of income earning member, business closure and job loss have also negatively impacted households since the outbreak

Table : % of HHs affected by each type of negative shocks since the COVID-19 outbreak

	Area of residence			Poverty status		HH with member with disability		Chad
	Ndjamena	Other urban	Rural	Non-poor	Poor	No disability	Disability	
Reduction of farming because of insect and rodent	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
loss of important contact person	3.9	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other	9.2	1.3	2.1	2.9	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.6
Fall in the price of farming/business output	1.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.2
Theft/looting of cash and other property	5.8	6.5	5.3	6.4	3.8	5.5	5.7	5.5
Reduction of farming because of lack of labor	0.6	1.2	5.4	4.7	3.8	4.0	5.9	4.4
death of income earning member of household	7.0	3.9	5.2	4.7	5.9	4.8	6.8	5.1
Job loss	30.1	11.5	4.6	8.2	7.1	8.0	7.2	7.8
death or injury of an adult active member of household	7.0	3.7	4.2	3.6	5.7	3.3	8.8	4.3
Increase in price of farming/business inputs	1.3	7.3	8.4	6.1	10.6	7.1	9.9	7.6
Nonfarm business closure	16.5	18.2	13.1	14.1	14.4	14.7	12.1	14.2
Illness of income earning member of household	19.5	10.9	19.4	16.5	20.7	16.4	24.8	18.0
Increase in price of major food items consumed	37.9	55.7	74.7	66.4	73.0	68.1	71.0	68.7



- Almost a half of the household reported the increase in price as the most impactful shock that they face
- The shock related to source of income (illness of income earning member, non-farm business closure and job loss) are the second most impactful shocks that have been reported by households.

Table : % of HHs by type of shocks that have mostly negatively affected it since the COVID-19 outbreak

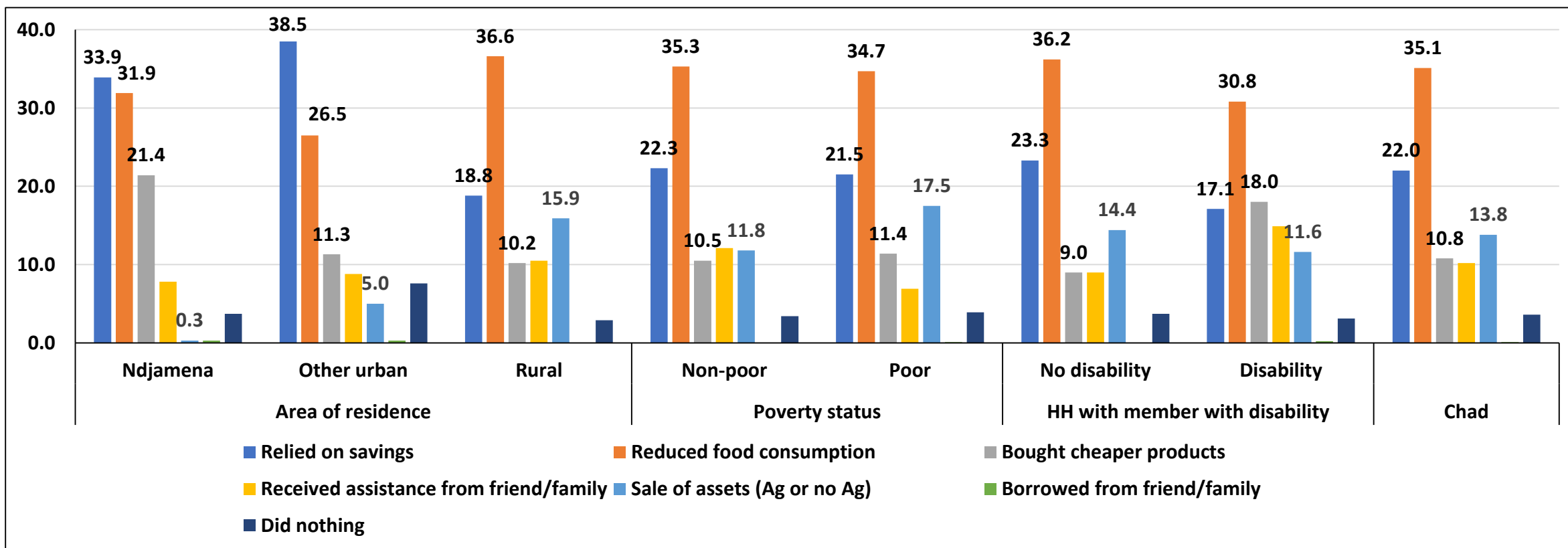
	Area of residence			Poverty status		HH with member with disability		Chad
	Ndjamena	urban	Rural	Non-poor	Poor	No disability	Disability	
Increase in price of major food items consumed	24.0	42.6	52.5	50.4	45.9	49.6	45.7	48.9
Illness of income earning member of household	6.5	9.0	13.7	11.2	15.0	11.2	17.7	12.5
Nonfarm business closure	15.6	16.4	9.5	10.9	11.1	11.8	7.5	11.0
Job loss	30.3	9.7	3.5	6.8	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.4
Theft/looting of cash and other property	4.5	5.7	4.5	5.5	3.2	4.9	3.8	4.7
Increase in price of farming/business inputs	0.6	5.9	4.7	3.9	5.9	4.1	6.6	4.6
death or injury of an adult active member of household	3.2	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.1
death of income earning member of household	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.6	4.1	3.0	3.5	3.1
Reduction of farming because of lack of labor	0.7	0.6	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.1	2.8
Other	9.3	1.3	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.4
Fall in the price of farming/business output	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.9
loss of important contact person	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Reduction of farming because of insect and rodent	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1



COPING STRATEGIES against increase in price of major food items

- Household reduced their consumption (35%) and relied on their savings (22%) as coping strategy against the increase in food price ;
- The sale of assets (13.8%) is also used as coping strategy against this shock, particularly in rural area and poor households
- Many households also relied on cheaper food (10.8%) that have generally poor quality and may have negative impact on health and nutritional situation

Figure : % of HHs engaging in adverse coping strategies to mitigate increase in price of major food items consumed

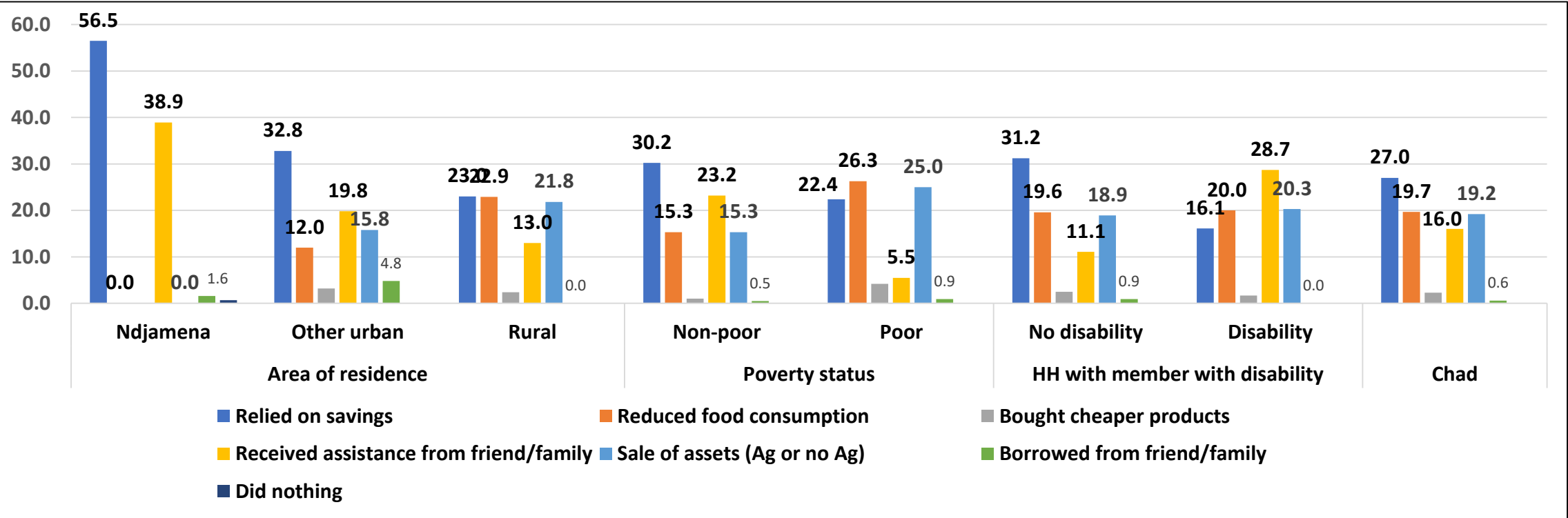




COPING STRATEGIES against illness of income earning member of HH

- Savings (27%) and sale of assets (19.2%) are the main coping strategy adopted by households against this shock; this is likely to support the medical cost related to the illness of the member;
- Reduction of consumption (19.7%) is also used as coping strategy either to adjust for loss of income or to save money for the medical cost related to the illness of the member.

Figure : % of HHs engaging in adverse coping strategies to mitigate Illness of income earning member of household

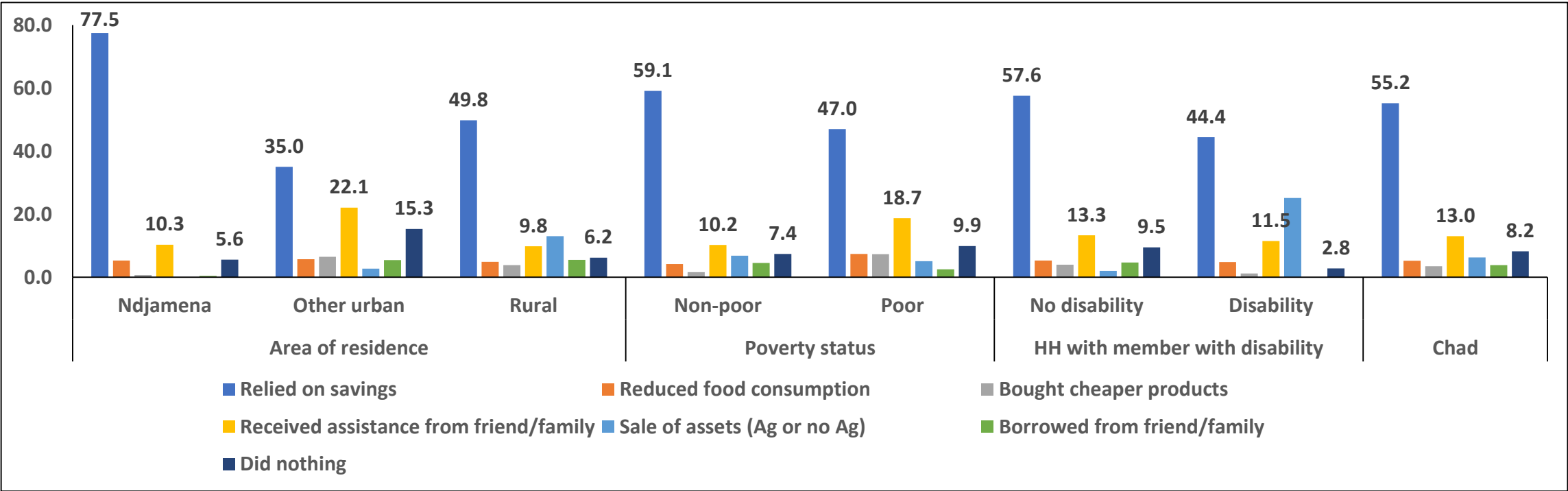




COPING STRATEGIES against loss of job

- Savings (55%) and assistance from friend/family (13%) are the main coping strategy adopted by households against the loss of job ;
- Facing this shock, many households seem to have a limited number of options (8%).

Figure : % of HHs engaging in adverse coping strategies to mitigate the impact of job loss





COPING STRATEGIES against business closure

- Savings (55%) and reduction of consumption (13%) are the main coping strategies adopted by households against business closure.

Figure : % of HHs engaging in adverse coping strategies to mitigate impact of Nonfarm business closure

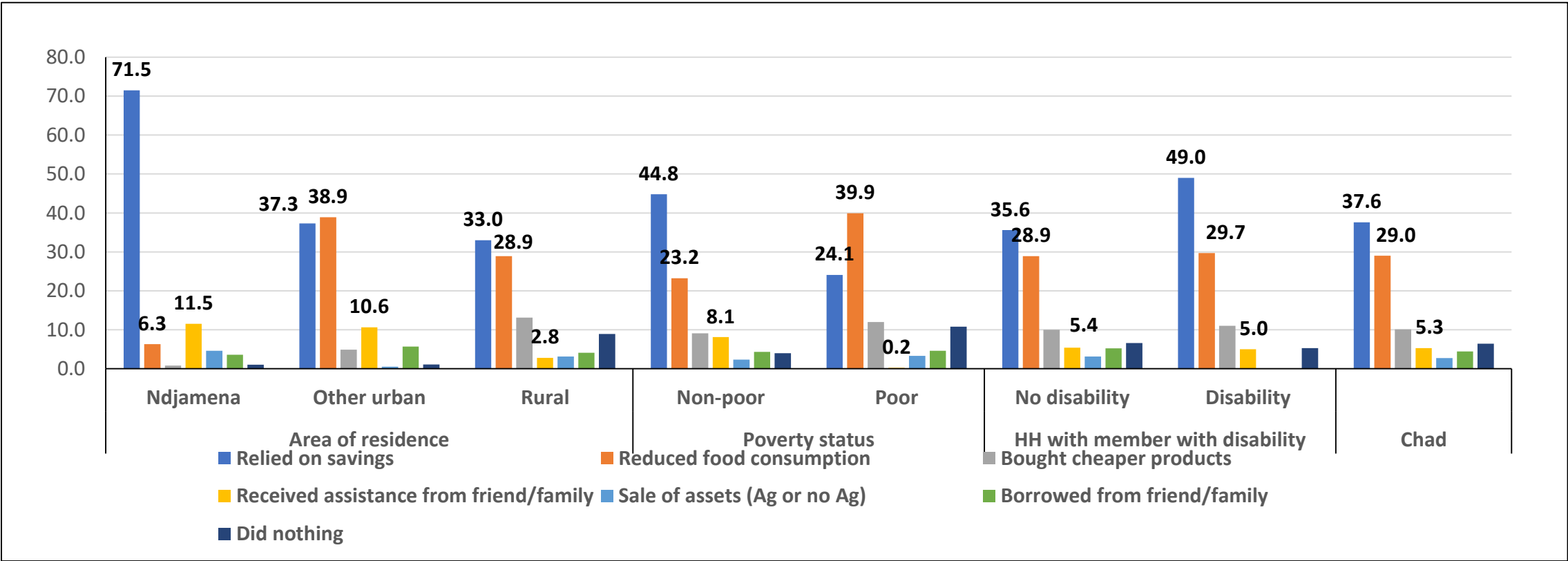


Table : Prioritization of coping strategies by shocks that mostly impacted households

		Negative shocks experienced by the households			
		Increase in price of major food items consumed	Illness of income earning member of household	Nonfarm business closure	Job loss
Coping strategies adopted	Relied on savings	2 (22%)	1 (27%)	1 (37.6%)	1 (55.2%)
	Reduced food consumption	1 (35.1%)	2 (19.7%)	2 (29%)	5 (5.2%)
	Bought cheaper products	3 (10.8%)	5 (2.3%)	3 (10.1%)	7 (3.5%)
	Received assistance from friend/family	4 (10.2%)	4 (16%)	5 (5.3%)	2 (13%)
	Sale of assets (Ag or no Ag)	5 (13.8%)	3 (19.2%)	7 (2.7%)	4 (6.3%)
	Borrowed from friend/family	7 (0.1%)	6 (0.6%)	6 (4.4%)	6 (3.8%)
	Did nothing	6 (3.6%)	7 (0.1%)	4 (6.4%)	3 (8.2%)

Note : The number represent the ranking of the coping strategy for each shock.

Percentage in parenthesis represents the share of household that rely on the coping strategy (row) after facing the shock (column).

Thanks