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Chad Situation Report

Humanitarian situation in Chad reached its peak

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Emergency type:	Conflict Climate disaster Other
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Contact Persons:	Yewande Odia, Representative, yodia@unfpa.org Elise Kakam, Deputy Representative, kakam@unfpa.org Joel Kakitsha, Humanitarian Coordinator, kakitsha@unfpa.org

Key Figures



Highlights

- Since war erupted in Sudan on 15 April 2023, there has been a continuous influx of refugees and returnees into Chad; there are currently 708,107 refugees and 222,743 Chadian returnees in Chad (UNHCR). In October 2024, close to 49,000 people fleeing violence in Sudan crossed into Chad at the Birak, Koulbous, and Tiné entry points in Wadi Fira province. The majority of new arrivals were women and children, many of whom had survived horrific violence. Ten injured people were treated at the Koulbous Health Centre, including a breastfeeding mother and her four-month-old

newborn. Both died due to the severity of their injuries. Providing emergency assistance at the border and relocating refugees remains critical in the response to the Sudanese crisis.

- Since late July 2024, Chad has been affected by floods. Government data from 15 October reveals that 1,941,869 people have been affected, with 576 fatalities. Humanitarian access is restricted by flooded roads and destroyed and damaged bridges. Many villages remain inaccessible, including Koukou, Sila province (eastern Chad), and Bédaya, Mandoul province (southern Chad).
- Both flooding and the arrival of people fleeing Sudan have strained the health care system, leading to shortages of essential reproductive health supplies, disrupting access and increasing protection and maternal mortality risks. UNFPA's efforts are focused on prioritizing the continued provision of life-saving SRH and GBV services to ensure safe births and medical and psychosocial support for survivors of violence.

Situation Overview

- Climate change (floods and drought) and recurrent epidemics continue to contribute to the worsening humanitarian situation in Chad, limiting women's and girls' access to basic services, including SRH and GBV services, across the country.
- The provinces of Lac, Mandoul, Moyen Chari, Tandjilé, and N'Djamena have been the most severely hit with floods. Around 61,375 people have been affected in the capital N'Djamena, where there are risks of further severe flooding in November as the Logone River rises, expected to reach 8.6 meters. The River Chari at 8.42 meters has already exceeded the 2022 water level of 8.14 meters, during which the capital experienced severe flooding.
- A cholera outbreak has gained momentum in Sudan, following an unusually heavy rainy season that caused flooding, contaminating water sources. The influx of refugees into Chad raises serious concerns about the spread of cholera. Past outbreaks have disrupted the provision of health services, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV), leading to an increase in preventable maternal deaths. UNFPA is positioning dignity kits, which include soap and basic hygiene items, as a preparedness measure.
- The influx of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees is putting a strain on services and resources in Ouaddaï, Sila, and Wadi Fira provinces. Women and girls have limited access to basic services and resources, community empowerment efforts, and the resilience to cope with further economic and social shocks. Limited humanitarian assistance and soaring prices for essentials is exacerbating their situation.
- In Lac region, northwestern Chad, incursions into villages by non-state armed groups who target civilians continues. This is driving internal displacement. Approximately 220,610 internally displaced people (IDPs), mainly women and children, are living in precarious conditions around Lake Chad with limited access to essential services, including SRH and GBV services (IOM).

UNFPA Response

UNFPA's focus is to strengthen and ensure the continuation of SRH and GBV services for women and girls in need. This includes training and deploying midwives to ensure safe births and GBV psychosocial support workers to provide medical care for survivors of violence. Life-saving reproductive health supplies, including for emergency obstetric care, have been procured and distributed to health facilities. Essential hygiene items are also being provided to displaced women and girls.

- **28 Inter-Agency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits** have been distributed to three flood-affected service delivery points (mobile clinic facilities) in N'Djamena and Eastern Chad (Ouaddai and Sila). These include:

- Supplies to support clean deliveries for 1,200 pregnant women without access to health facilities; supplies for safe clinical deliveries for 7,700 women at health facilities for 3 months; and supplies for 14 community midwives to strengthen the quality of care for pregnant women in remote areas of the country.
- Supplies to prevent unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV, including male and female condoms for 17,000 people; contraceptives for 850 women for 3 months; and supplies for the prevention and treatment of STIs and HIV for 538 people.
- **148 UNFPA-supported humanitarian midwives** have been deployed to provide SRH and GBV services to 35,375 people (95% women) in the Eastern, Southern, and Lake Provinces. During the reporting period:
 - 6,879 women attended at least 2 antenatal consultations at UNFPA-supported health facilities.
 - 9,164 deliveries were assisted and 4,684 women attended postnatal consultations.
 - 7,199 women received family planning services, including 4,157 new users.
 - 2,302 obstetrics complications were recorded – 2,060 were managed, 152 were referred and there were 90 fatalities.
 - 217 people were diagnosed with and treated for STIs.
- **10 psychosocial support workers** were deployed to Ouaddai, Eastern Province, to provide care to refugees. One GBV specialist was deployed to Adré.
- **1,100 dignity kits** were distributed to women and girls in Farchana refugee camps.
- **1,521 people were sensitized to GBV** and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in Adré.
- **10 safe spaces for women and girls** were supported in Ouaddai Province. Awareness-raising sessions at these safe spaces reached 1,496 women and girls. Partners involved in these activities included [Handicap International](#); [Chad Red Cross](#); [Danish Refugee Council](#) (DRC); Association Tchadienne pour le Bien-Etre Familial ([ASTBEE](#)); Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad ([APLET](#)); Sahel Kallatchou ([SAKAHL](#)); Action Pour Le Développement, L'Humanitaire, l'Education, La Solidarité et la Cohésion Sociale ([ADHESCO](#)); and Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society ([HIAS](#)).
- **25 people were trained in GBV case management** to ensure holistic care for survivors in Farchana refugee camps. UNFPA supported 10 safe spaces by providing tents to partners to ensure a safe environment for women and girls.

Results Snapshots



35,375

People reached with **SRH services**
95% female, 5% male



73

Health facilities supported






4,117

People reached with **GBV prevention, mitigation, and response activities**
98% female, 2% male



27

Safe Spaces for women and girls supported

	1,100	Dignity kits distributed to individuals
	28	Reproductive health kits provided to service delivery points to meet the needs of 32,986 people
	10	Youth spaces supported by UNFPA

Coordination Mechanisms

Gender-Based Violence:

- UNFPA participated in GBV case management meetings in Farchana and Adré attended by GBV service providers. Discussions focused on how to assist new GBV cases and legal assistance.
- A new one-stop centre in Adré is now operational, supported by three UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA) and the Ministry of Health. A newly recruited UNFPA GBV Specialist was deployed to Adré to help coordinate GBV prevention and response and provide technical assistance for GBV service provision.
- UNFPA organized meetings with partners in Adré and Farchana to finalize standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the new one-stop centre in Adré; the mapping of GBV services in Ouaddai province; and the drafting of a practical guide to distribute dignity kits. UNFPA regularly participates in weekly emergency coordination meetings organized by UNHCR in Adré or Farchana. At the October meetings, UNFPA advocated for faster processing of refugees to ensure survivors of sexual violence receive prompt medical treatment.

Sexual and Reproductive Health:

- The bi-weekly SRH Working Group meeting in Adré focused on revitalizing the maternal death audit team in the district and ensuring systematic audits. The distribution of SRH kits and the deployment of humanitarian midwives to maintain essential SRH and GBV services in refugee camps was also discussed. Focus group discussions will be held to raise awareness of SRH services and strengthen coordination with the urban health centre and Adré health district team.

Funding Status

In 2024, Chad launched an appeal for US\$21,122,570 (US\$15,897,262 under the Humanitarian Response Plan and US\$5,225,308 under the Regional Refugee Response Plan) to provide sexual and reproductive health and protection services to women and girls in need. As of October 2024, only \$8.6 million (40.7%) has been received, leaving a funding gap of \$12.5 million (59.3%).