



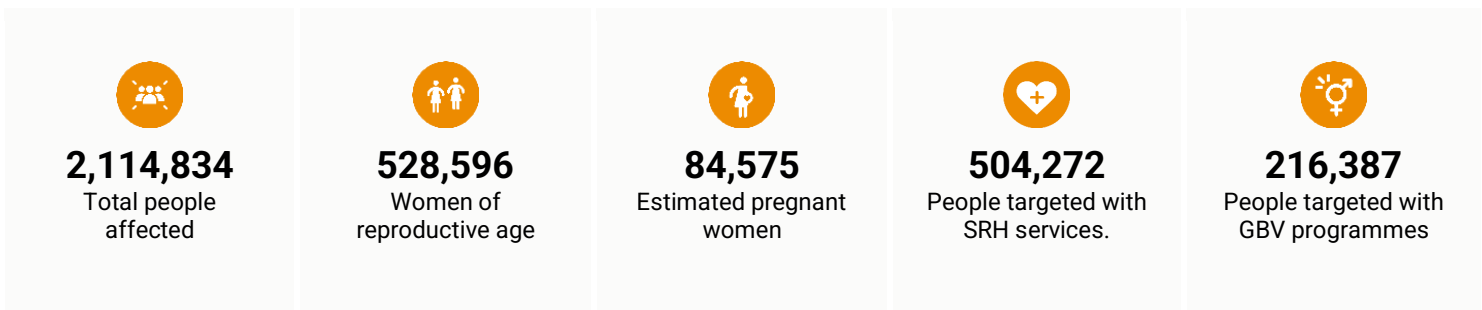
# Situation Report

## Chad

Photo: © UNFPA/Éric Djepatarlemgoto

Country:	Chad
Emergency type:	Conflict, Climate emergency
Date Issued:	August 03, 2024
Covering Period:	July 1, 2024, to July 31, 2024
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### Key Figures



### Highlights

- The security situation in Chad and on the border areas of Sudan, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Central African Republic has declined due to ongoing attacks by armed groups, climate shocks, disease outbreaks, and rising inter-communal tensions. The insecurity is driving displacement; as of 5 July an estimated 1,778 138 people have been forcibly displaced in Chad.<sup>1</sup> Chad is currently one of seven countries receiving the highest number of

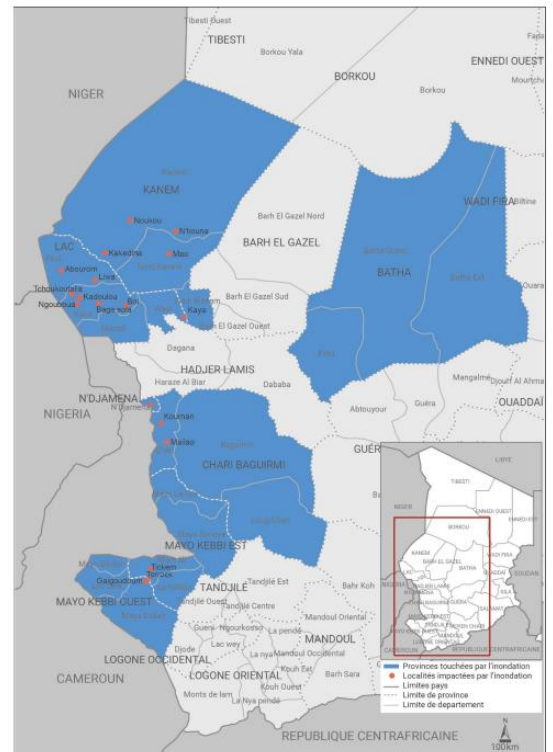
<sup>1</sup> UNHCR updated Data Tracker, IOM DTM Data Tracker.

refugees globally, hosting 1,388,104 refugees.<sup>2</sup> The majority of refugees and returnees are women and children, who are mainly living in precarious conditions near borders where the security situation is unpredictable.

- At the end of July 2024, torrential rain led to flooding in several parts of the country. Humanitarian and government partners estimate that over 6,300 people may have been affected by the floods. The destruction of homes and loss of life were recorded in several provinces, notably Batha, Lac, Kanem, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, and Chari-Baguirmi.
- As of 15 July, four provinces and seven districts were affected by the hepatitis E epidemic, with a cumulative total of 3,296 cases, including 100 confirmed cases and 10 deaths, of which five were pregnant women. Pregnant women infected with hepatitis E, particularly those in the second or third trimester, have an increased incidence of fetal loss and are at high risk of mortality due to acute liver failure.

## Situation Overview

- Heavy rains in western Chad have resulted in deaths and material damage in the Chari-Baguirmi, Lac, and Kanem provinces. In the south, heavy rains have caused significant damage in Logone Oriental and Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, particularly in the locality of Goigoudoum, where health centres are inaccessible.
- In preparation for the influx of people displaced by the floods, the UNFPA humanitarian country team and the Chadian ministry in charge of humanitarian affairs assessed several locations where people affected by the floods could be accommodated in Chari Baguini and Ndjamen City. Displacement will negatively impact women and girls' ability to access essential services and increase protection risks - including gender-based violence (GBV), particularly domestic violence, sexual violence, and child marriage. To read more about the assessment visit [link](#).
- According to projections, more than 8.4 million people in Chad will be affected by food insecurity (IPC phases 2 to 5) between June to August 2024, including close to 3.4 million people who will experience severe food insecurity (IPC phase 3 to 5). This situation poses devastating threats to pregnant and breastfeeding women and their young children who are some of the most vulnerable to malnutrition. Hunger is also increasing women and girls' risks to violence, exploitation and abuse as they are forced to walk longer distances in search of food, and may have to resort to negative coping mechanisms to survive. To read more [here](#).



Source: OCHA, 2024.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR Updated Data Tracker.

<sup>3</sup> The designations employed and the presentation of material on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNFPA concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## 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 and GBV psychosocial support workers to ensure safe childbirth and care for survivors of violence, and procuring and distributing life-saving reproductive health supplies to health facilities and essential hygiene items for women and girls.

- 55 Inter-Agency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits were distributed to 73 service delivery points (mobile clinic facilities) in the Eastern, Southern and La provinces, including supplies to enable:
  - Clean deliveries for 3,600 pregnant women without access to health facilities
  - Clinical management of rape services for 114 GBV survivors
  - Long and short-acting contraceptives to prevent unintended pregnancies for 2,543 women for three months
  - Medicines to manage sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV for 3,250 people
  - Supplies and medicines to support deliveries at health facilities for 450 women
  - Supplies to improve and increase the quality of care during birth for women in remote areas
- 148 UNFPA-deployed humanitarian midwives provided SRH services to over 30,970 people (95% women) in the Eastern, Southern, and Lake Provinces, including:
  - 12,229 women attended at least 2 antenatal consultations at UNFPA-supported health facilities
  - 3,367 deliveries were assisted and 4,113 women attended postnatal consultations
  - 4,261 women received family planning services, including 3,696 new users
  - 352 obstetrics complications were recorded – 159 were managed, 165 women were referred, and 28 died
  - 502 people were diagnosed with and treated for STIs
- 100 new midwives were trained to ensure safe deliveries in humanitarian contexts.
- 1,000 dignity kits were distributed to women and girls from host communities and refugees in the East region (Adre, Tongori, Farchana). UNFPA conducted a dignity kits post-distribution satisfaction survey in Bagasola (Lake province), Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira province (East), and Logone oriental (south) through focus group discussions with 500 women and girls.
- 2 new Women and Girls' Safe Spaces were established in the Farchana extension camp and Dogui camp due to the massive influx of displaced people at these camps.
- 5,223 people were sensitized on GBV and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and available services in communities in the Lake and East Provinces.

## Results Snapshots



**30,970**

People reached with **SRH services**  
95% Female, 5% Male



**73**

**Health facilities** supported





**13,990**

People reached with **GBV prevention, mitigation, and response activities**  
98% Female, 2% Male



**36**

**Safe Spaces** for women and girls supported

	1,000	Dignity kits and newborn baby boxes distributed to individuals
	55	Reproductive health kits provided to service delivery points to meet the needs of 30,970 people

## Coordination Mechanisms

### Gender-Based Violence:

- The GBV AoR advocated for increased funding to the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms Pramila Patten, during her visit to Chad from July 14 to 18.
- The GBV AoR finalized its interactive mapping of services at the national level, including civil society organizations (CSOs) and women-led organizations.
- The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting includes a standing agenda item on GBV and the protection situation to reinforce the HCT's efforts to mobilize resources and fill programme gaps.

### Sexual and Reproductive Health:

- The SRH Working Group's monthly meetings are held in N'djamena at the national level, and Gore in the South and Adré in the East at the sub-national level. SRH Coordination members were briefed on the upcoming Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) Readiness Assessment (MRA) exercise that will be conducted at the capital city and provincial level.

## Funding Status

UNFPA is appealing for \$US 21,122,570 to provide reproductive health and protection services to women and girls in need in Chad in 2024. As of June 2024, only \$US 6.6 million (32%) has been received, leaving a funding gap of \$US 14.4 million (68%).

