



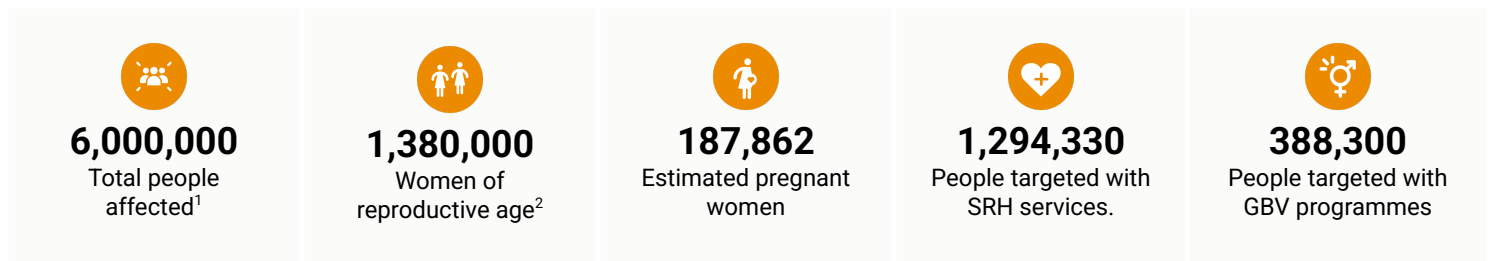
Chad Situation Report

The humanitarian situation in Chad is escalating

Photo: © UNFPA/Chad

Country:	Chad
Emergency type:	Conflict, Climate Disaster, Other
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Key Figures



Highlights

- Chad has been affected by floods since late July 2024. As of December 2024, 1,941,869 people have been affected, with 576 fatalities ([OCHA](#)). Families have been displaced, and essential services, including sexual and reproductive

¹ [Humanitarian Response Plan 2024](#)

² Based on the MISP calculator.

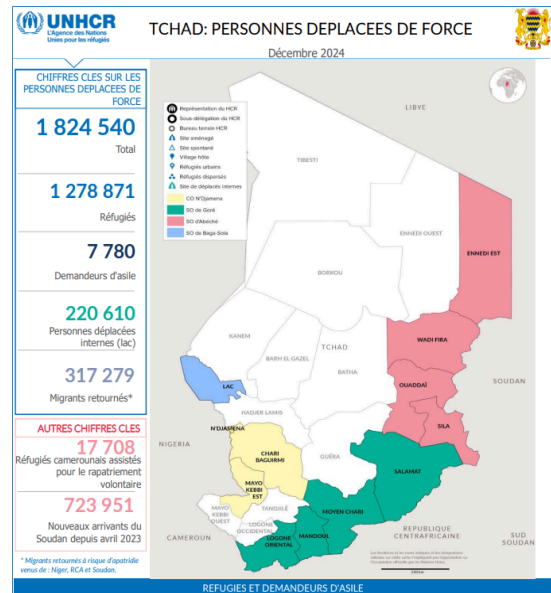
health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV), have been disrupted. The floods, coupled with the influx of Sudanese refugees and returnees, have strained the healthcare system, leading to shortages of essential reproductive health supplies, disrupting access, and increasing protection and maternal mortality risks.

- In response to the government's call for emergency action to tackle river flooding, the United Nations has activated anticipatory action, a new mechanism for acting in advance of crises. This action, funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), targeted more than 230,000 people who were exposed to the flood disaster. Under this initiative, UNFPA has strengthened SRH services, responding to the needs of affected populations, particularly women and girls ([OCHA](#)).

- At the end of December 2024, 1,824,540 people were forcibly displaced in Chad. This population comprises 71% refugees and asylum seekers, 12% internally displaced persons (IDPs), and 17% migrants ([UNHCR](#)). Of the displaced, 88% are women and children, who are highly impacted by reduced access to sexual and reproductive health services and higher rates of gender-based violence and sexual violence in this uncertain context.

- Since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023, there has been a continuous influx of refugees and returnees, which has now reached 723,951 refugees and 222,743 Chadian returnees hosted in Chad ([UNHCR](#)).

- According to the results of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) (November 2024), more than 2.4 million people are food insecure, compared with 2 million in 2023. This figure could rise to 3.7 million in the next lean season (June-September) ([OCHA](#)). Nearly 50 departments are affected, with more than 3.2 million people in the crisis phase and over 400,000 people in the emergency phase. These figures are the highest number of food-insecure people ever recorded in Chad. UNFPA is concerned about the cases of malnutrition among pregnant women, which can cause stillbirth, and the increase in child marriages, given its close links with food insecurity in emergencies.



Map Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

Situation Overview

- During the reporting period, UNFPA's efforts were 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. Access to SRH services, including maternal health care, family planning, and GBV prevention and response, is being strengthened and expanded in Ndjamenas, Lake Chad Province, Chari Baguirmi, Guéra, Hadjer Lamis, Kanem, Logone Oriental, Moyen Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila, Wadi Fira, and Borkou.

- Chad remains the second most affected country by the Sudanese crisis, after Egypt, hosting 29.1% of Sudanese refugees; there are thousands of new arrivals each week. These refugees live in numerous formal and informal camps in nine health districts across Ennedi East, Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi-Fira. Access to essential health services is disrupted in the camps due to difficult physical access and limited human and material resources ([WHO](#)).
- Years of conflict and instability have left the Lake Chad Province contending with high levels of poverty, devastating food insecurity, a decimated public infrastructure system, sustained economic decline, widespread trauma, and an ongoing protection crisis. People's capacity to face health, safety, and livelihood threats remains depleted. During the reporting period, there was a continuation of attacks and abductions against civilians perpetrated by elements from Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). Forty-five incidents were recorded from October to December, compared with 39 in the previous quarter ([IOM](#)). These incidents, which result in displacements, negatively impact women and girls' ability to access essential services and increase protection risks - including GBV, particularly domestic violence, sexual violence, and child marriage.
- The severe food insecurity issue in the Lake Province (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 3 to 5), combined with displacement and floods, poses devastating threats to pregnant and breastfeeding women and their young children, who are some of the most vulnerable to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

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 emergency obstetric care, have been procured and distributed to health facilities. Essential hygiene items are also being provided to displaced women and girls.

- **48 Inter-Agency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits** have been distributed to five flood-affected service delivery points (mobile clinic facilities) in N'Djamena, Lake Province, Ouaddai, Bongor, and Sila, including supplies to support:
 - Clean deliveries for 2,000 pregnant women without access to health facilities; safe clinical deliveries for 15,000 women at health facilities; and supplies for 20 community midwives to enhance the quality of care for pregnant women in flood-affected areas in N'Djamena and Chari Baguirmi.
 - Supplies to prevent unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV, including male and female condoms for 30,000 people; contraceptives for 1,500 women for 3 months; and supplies for the prevention and treatment of STIs and HIV for 1,000 people.
- **40 UNFPA tents** have been distributed to support emergency maternity care within the mobile clinic facilities and women and girls' safe spaces (WGSS) in N'Djamena, Lake Province, Ouaddai, Bongor, and Sila to protect and empower women and girls affected by the crisis.
- **112 UNFPA-supported humanitarian midwives** were maintained on deployment during the reporting period to deliver critical SRH and GBV services and to **provide SRH services to 38,343 people (95% women)** in the Eastern, Southern, and Lake Provinces:
 - 16,260 women attended at least two antenatal consultations at UNFPA-supported health facilities,
 - 4,066 deliveries were assisted, and 4,813 women attended postnatal consultations,
 - 7,343 women received family planning services, including 4,312 new users,

- o 606 obstetric complications were recorded – 433 were managed, 162 referred, and there were 11 fatalities,
 - o 590 people were diagnosed with and treated for STIs.
- 86 humanitarian midwives were trained on the job to identify pregnancy danger signs.
 - Eight government doctors and senior humanitarian Midwives were trained as trainers on the Clinical Management of Rape.
 - 14,209 women and girls were sensitized on GBV and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in Ouaddai province refugee sites, 2,100 of whom received dignity kits.
 - 27 safe spaces for women and girls were supported in Ouaddai Province. In total, 58 awareness-raising sessions at these safe spaces reached 14,807 people, including 14,011 women and girls. Partners involved in these activities included; [Chad Red Cross](#) (CRC); [Danish Refugee Council](#) (DRC); Association Tchadienne pour le Bien-Etre Familial ([ASTBEF](#)); Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad ([APLFT](#)); Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society ([HIAS](#)), and the Organisation pour la promotion de la femme et de la Jeunesse Africaines ([NIRVANA](#)).

Results Snapshots for Ouaddai Province



	2,100	Dignity kits distributed to individuals
	48	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:

- A GBV sub-cluster meeting was conducted in Ouaddaï, focusing on 16 days of activism, the PSEA response plan, the development of a referral system by camp and locality, and the consolidation of GBV data.
- UNFPA regularly participates in weekly emergency coordination meetings organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Adré or Farchana. At the December meeting, UNFPA advocated for the PSEA response.



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 were also discussed. Focus group discussions are planned to raise awareness of SRH services and strengthen coordination with the urban health center and Adré health district team.

Funding Status

UNFPA Chad requires \$27 million to reach its target population by 2025, with only \$5 million currently available, resulting in a \$22 million gap as of January 2025. This funding is essential for providing reproductive health and protection services to women and girls in Chad who need assistance. The appeal includes \$15,897,262 as part of the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan and \$12,500,000 under the 2025 Regional Refugee Response Plan.

In 2024, UNFPA Chad sought \$21,122,570, but by December 2024, only \$8.6 million (40.7%) had been received, leaving a gap of \$12.5 million (59.3%).

