

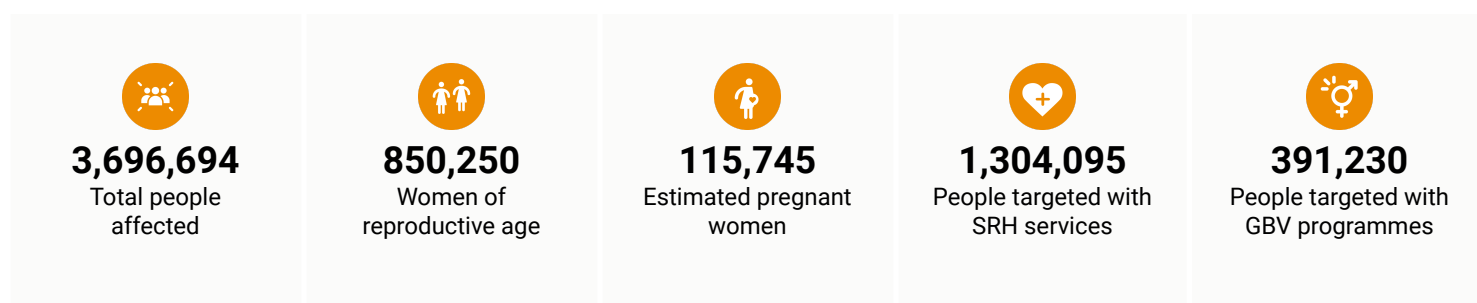


Situation Report

Severe floods in Chad continue to place lives at risk

Country:	Chad ▾
Emergency type:	Floods ▾ Conflict ▾ Refugees ▾ Climate emergency ▾
Date Issued:	Oct 28, 2024
Covering Period:	Sep 1, 2024 to Sep 30, 2024
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Key Figures



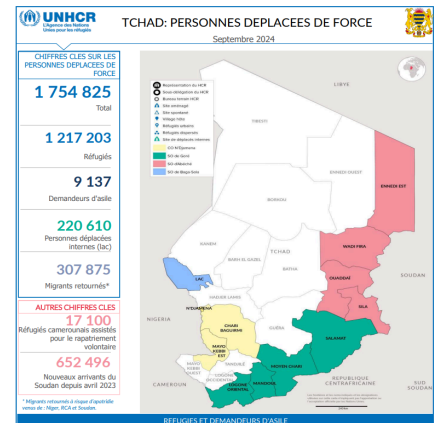
Highlights

- Weeks of severe flooding in Chad have killed 576 people and impacted an estimated 1,941,869 people. The most severely hit provinces include Lake, Mandoul, Moyen Chari, Tandjilé, Mayo Kebbi Est, Batha, Salamat, and the capital N'Djaména, where 61,375 people have been affected. Around 342,471 houses and 432,203 hectares of fields have been destroyed and 72,170 heads of cattle have died.

- Flooded roads and destroyed and damaged bridges are restricting humanitarian access. Many villages, including Koukou in Sila province (eastern Chad) and Bédaya in Mandoul province (southern Chad), remain inaccessible.
- The risks of excess mortality and morbidity among flood-affected populations in Chad is high as access to basic services, including sexual and reproductive (SRH) services, is restricted across the country.
- Protection risks for adolescent girls have increased as schools are now serving as shelters for flood-affected populations, jeopardizing the start of the school year in October. Schools are also damaged and require repairs.
- Women and girls' vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) has increased as they collect food, water and firewood in unfamiliar environments. The floods are predicted to worsen in October and November which will exacerbate protection risks.

Situation Overview

- The loss of homes and livestock, and the destruction of agricultural land, has negatively impacted food security and resulted in lower purchasing power. Further heavy rains are forecast, which are likely to worsen the situation in the coming weeks.
- The waters of the Logone and Chari rivers, which converge in N'Djamena, Chad's capital, have reached a critical height which is likely to result in severe flooding in N'Djamena. As of 30 September 2024, the Logone and Chari river levels were recorded at 7.76 m, exceeding the flood alert threshold.
- Flooding is affecting the same communities year on year, eroding resilience and severely impacting livelihoods and access to essential services. Affected people are forced to rely on humanitarian assistance to survive; in particular, women and girls who are exposed to high protection risks.
- The 18 month war in Sudan has resulted in a regular influx of refugees and returnees to Chad. Chad hosts 1.2 million refugees (UNHCR) – 89 percent are women and children (UNHCR). The influx of refugees and returnees is straining already overburdened basic services, increasing competition for scarce resources and employment opportunities, and worsening the food insecurity crisis (IPC Phase 3-4).



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 births and 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.

- 24 Inter-Agency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits have been distributed to three flood-affected service delivery points (mobile clinic facilities) in N'Djamena and Mayo Kebbi Est (Bongor), including supplies to support:
 - Clean deliveries for 1,000 pregnant women without access to health facilities; safe clinical deliveries for 7,500 women at health facilities for 9 months; and supplies for 10 community midwives to enhance 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 15,000 people; contraceptives for 750 women for 3 months; and supplies for the prevention and treatment of STIs and HIV for 500 people.

- 148 UNFPA-supported humanitarian midwives have been deployed to provide SRH services to 32, 986 people (95% women) in the Eastern, Southern, and Lake Provinces:
 - 7,454 women attended at least 2 antenatal consultations at UNFPA-supported health facilities
 - 8,828 deliveries were assisted, and 4,684 women attended postnatal consultations
 - 4,238 women received family planning services, including 4,664 new users
 - 1,968 obstetrics complications were recorded – 1,705 were managed, 214 referred, and there were 49 fatalities
 - 224 people were diagnosed with and treated for STIs.
- 3,088 adolescents and youth were sensitized on youth-friendly SRH services in Lake (223), South (338), East (797), and the Capital City, Ndjamena (1730).
- 2,500 Dignity Kits were distributed to women and girls in Lake (500), South (500), East (1000), and Ndjamena (500).
- 7,794 individuals in East province were reached with GBV prevention, mitigation, and response activities.
- 12 UNFPA-supported women and girls' safe spaces run by partners – Association pour le Développement et le Renforcement des Actions Humanitaires (ADRAH), [l'Association Tchadienne pour le Bien Être Familial](#) (ASTBEF), and [Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society](#) (HIAS) – remain operational in East Province – Farchana, Tongori, Dougui, Adré, Sila, and Wadi Fira.
- Two partners, ASTBEF and HIAS, received UNFPA tents to establish new women and girls' safe spaces in Farchana, Aboutenge, and Metche refugee camps.
- 6,690 individuals (5,266 women and 1,424 men) were provided with information on available GBV services through 12 safe spaces in the Eastern region. 105 survivors of GBV received a Dignity Kit and psychosocial care. GBV cases were classified as physical assault (21%), sexual assault (9%), denial of resources (23%), forced/early marriage (7%), rape (2%), and psychological and emotional abuse (39%).

Results Snapshots



32,986
 People reached with **SRH services**
 95% Female 5% Male





73
 Health facilities supported



7,794
 People reached with **GBV prevention, mitigation and response activities**
 98% Female 2% Male



12
Safe Spaces for women and girls supported

	2,500	Non-food items (such as dignity kits) distributed to individuals
	24	Reproductive health kits provided to service delivery points to meet the needs of 000.000 people

Coordination Mechanisms

Gender-Based Violence:

- UNFPA provided technical support at three meetings of the GBV sub-working group in Farchana and Adre, including on the types of GBV, causes and consequences, GBV prevention and response in emergencies, and guiding principles
- Five NGOs, including [NIRVANA](#) (Organisation pour la Promotion de la Femme et de la Jeunesse Africaines), [CNARR](#) (La Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriées (CNARR)), [APLFT](#) (L'Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad), [CRT](#) (Croix-Rouge du Tchad), and [ADRAH](#) received technical support from UNFPA on GBV programming.
- The emergency coordination meeting in Adré/Farchana focused on integrating GBV across all sectors. Key priorities include engaging community structures, improving safety with public lighting at water points and latrines, integrating GBV services with cash and livelihood activities, systematizing bi-weekly case management meetings, developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for Dignity Kits, ensuring post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kit availability, and training midwives in the clinical management of rape.

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. Additionally, the meeting addressed the deployment of SRH kits and humanitarian midwives to maintain essential SRH and GBV services in refugee camps. Participants discussed conducting focus group discussions to raise awareness of SRH services and strengthen coordination with the urban health centre and Adré health district team.

Funding Status

In 2024, Chad is appealing 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 September 2024, only US\$ 8.6 million (40.7%) has been received, leaving a funding gap of US\$ 12.5 million (59.3%).