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Situation Report

Growing humanitarian needs and underfunded humanitarian response

Country:	Chad
Emergency type:	Conflict, Climate
Start Date of Crisis:	April 1, 2025
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Key Figures



Highlights

- Chad is facing a dynamic potentially comparable to that observed in June 2023 in Ouaddai, but now concentrated in Wadi Fira and East Ennedi. The new refugees have limited access to basic social services and a decrease in the availability of natural resources (water, wood, arable land). Food insecurity, agricultural decline, and reduced livelihood

¹ [OCHA. Chad: Overview of the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, February 2025.](#)

² Estimated figures are based on the Minimum Initial Services Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings calculator.

opportunities can force women and girls to resort to extreme coping mechanisms, such as exchanging sex for food. The financial strain caused by these challenges also leads to an increase in child marriages as families seek means for survival. Furthermore, the most vulnerable women and girls face heightened risks of exploitation and sexual abuse in these precarious circumstances. UNFPA is conducting GBV/SRH response in Tine and Iridimi (Wadi Fira), including the deployment of GBV case workers and humanitarian midwives, and the repositioning of SRH kits, dignity kits, and tents.

- In the eastern region of Chad, as of 27 April, 726,997 people have registered as displaced as a result of the persistence of conflicts in Sudan and constant influx of refugees and returnees. From the onset of the influx, UNFPA and humanitarian workers are supporting the Chadian Government and local authorities to provide life-saving assistance and a set of protection services in terms of GBV and protection of sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA), in both spontaneous sites and extension of old settlements.
- In Lake Chad province (in the western region of Chad), a total of 268,058 people have been internally displaced due to armed groups attacks and flooding.³ UNFPA and humanitarian workers are supporting the local authorities to provide life-saving services, including protection.
- UNFPA has heavily relied on US-supported funding for life-saving humanitarian activities in Chad. The cessation of US funding for both USAID and PRM-funded projects in the Lake Provinces and the Eastern region of Chad has significantly affected UNFPA's ability to deliver consistent sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV services.⁴
 - The halt in funding assistance reduces access to critical prenatal care and delivery services, with one maternity ward that served refugee women already having closed.⁵ Consequently, this situation will increase the risks associated with childbirth and potentially raise the already high maternal and infant mortality rates, exacerbated by a high number of unintended pregnancies and unassisted childbirth.
 - The operation of mobile clinics and one-stop centers, case identification, and care for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, management of obstetric complications, and evacuations are already impacted. Additionally, the coordination role as leads of the GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) and SRH Working Group, along with the technical support and capacity-building activities with partners, is being affected.
 - The impact of defunding also includes disruptions in deploying the Inter-Agency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits. These kits provide lifesaving SRH services that address the critical risks of maternal and child mortality among Sudanese refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities in eastern Chad and Lake Province. Consequently, over 80 health facilities that benefit from inter-agency SRH kits distribution will face shortages of essential equipment and drugs supplies.

Situation Overview

- The humanitarian situation in the eastern provinces of Chad is marked by population displacement stemming from the recent conflict in Sudan, particularly in Wadi Fira province. From the beginning of 2025, over 56,000 Sudanese refugees have crossed the border into Chad, with 8,600 refugees arriving in the past month due to intensified fighting in Sudan and the attack on Zamzam IDP camp. The majority of those affected are women and children, who report protection issues such as family separation, trauma, GBV cases, and extreme food deprivation. The security situation in this region of Darfur continues to deteriorate.
- The rainy season started in the south of Chad in March 2025. These rains, accompanied by strong winds throughout March and early April, caused significant damage to basic social services, including health infrastructure, particularly in the Kouh-Ouest department.

³ According to the DTM 24th round.

⁴ [US foreign aid freeze threatens health care services for Sudanese refugees in Chad. March 20, 2025.](#)

⁵ [UNHCR: Aid cuts shut down critical services for Sudanese refugees in Chad. April 7, 2025.](#)

- Access to Lake Province remains a concern, recently exacerbated by the rising waters of Lake Chad, which have made several IDP areas inaccessible, particularly in Fouli Department.
- With the suspension of USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration funding, some INGOs with protection intervention have reduced SRH and GBV response in Ouaddai and Lake Chad province. This will hinder their ability to provide crucial antenatal care and post-partum services for women, including life-saving treatments for acute complications before, during, and after delivery, such as safe cesarean sections, safe blood supplies, oxytocin for post-partum hemorrhage, antibiotics and access to lifesaving commodities.

UNFPA Response

UNFPA's ongoing efforts to strengthen provision and access to holistic and lifesaving care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and individuals facing protection risks. Our integrated assistance package includes Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), medical care, legal aid, security, all aimed at facilitating the recovery and well-being of affected populations. Additionally, UNFPA is committed to strengthening the delivery of the lifesaving Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health (RH) in emergencies. Our focus is on addressing the urgent needs of affected populations in the provinces of Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira, which have been impacted by the Sudanese refugee crisis and its spillover effects in Chad. Special attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups, predominantly women, girls, and adolescents.

During April 2025, the following achievements were reported:

- **38 IARH kits were distributed to 73 service delivery points (mobile clinic facilities) in the Eastern, Southern, and Lake provinces, providing supplies and medicine to:**
 - Enable clean deliveries for 3,870 pregnant women without access to health facilities.
 - Manage sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV for 558 individuals.
 - Support deliveries at health facilities for 32,784 women.
 - Enhance and improve the quality of care during childbirth for women in remote areas.
- **A total of 138 UNFPA-deployed humanitarian midwives provided SRH services to 37,597 individuals, with 95% being women, across the Eastern, Southern, and Lake Provinces. This includes:**
 - 18,264 women attended at least two antenatal consultations at UNFPA-supported health facilities.
 - 3,970 assisted deliveries.
 - 5,255 women attended postnatal consultations.
 - 7,994 women received family planning services, including 4,874 new users.
 - 644 obstetric complications were recorded – 256 were managed, 90 women were referred, and 10 died.
 - 558 individuals were diagnosed with and treated for STIs.
- A UNFPA and UNDP delegation launched the Peace Building Fund (PBF) project for Eastern Chad, in Sila and Wadi Fira provinces with local authorities and leaders.
- Of the GBV cases registered at the UNFPA supported one-stop center and from a local partner in the first quarter of 2025, 40% were sexual violence, 32% physical violence, 2% forced marriage, 14% denial of resources, and 11% psychological violence. Notably, 91% of survivors of sexual violence and physical violence were supported with medical services.
- UNFPA interventions reached 2,515 people (45% women, 27% girls, 12% boys and 16% men) with awareness raising on SRH, GBV and family planning interventions.
- As part of the Government of Korea-funded project "Improving Access to Integrated SRH, GBV Response, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support for Women and Girls Affected by Conflict, Floods, and Droughts, Internally Displaced

Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, and Refugees in Lake Chad," UNFPA partner, INTERSOS, identified and distributed cash (30,000 XAF per survivor) to 100 GBV survivors at the end of April 2025. This initiative aimed to improve access to pre- and post-GBV services in emergency situations within Lake Chad.

- To improve the visitation and community public awareness of the Centres Intégrés de Services Multisectoriels VBG (CISM) (safe spaces) Baga Sola in Lake Chad Province, UNFPA with partners and women leaders embarked on sensibilization and information campaigns. Over 1,810 women and girls were reached with the messages on the benefits of frequenting the safe spaces.
- With the support of UNFPA, AfriYan, in partnership with Réseau des Jeunes pour le Développement et le Leadership au Tchad (RDJLT), conducted training on basic life skills and reproductive health for 150 student ambassadors in Bagasola, Nguelea, and Dar Es Salaam. The training aimed to strengthen the capacities of these young people in reproductive health, and reduce cultural taboos and other barriers to girls' education. This activity is part of the AGAPE 2 project, implemented jointly by UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA with funding from the Government of Canada.

Results Snapshots



34,987

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



73

Health facilities supported



27,858

People reached with **GBV prevention, mitigation and response activities**
97% female, 3% male



24

Safe Spaces for women and girls supported

	400	Non-food items (such as dignity kits) distributed to individuals
	42	Reproductive health kits provided to service delivery points to meet the needs of 34,987 people
	10	Youth spaces supported by UNFPA
	865	People reached with humanitarian cash & voucher assistance for GBV and SRH

Coordination Mechanisms

Gender-Based Violence:

- As the lead agency for GBV AoR, on a bi-monthly basis, UNFPA organizes GBV Sub-Working Group meetings in Adre/Farchana East, and monthly basis for Guereda East and in Ndjamena, to undertake safety audit data collection and review, GBV service mapping updates, and follow up the action points on GBV case management meetings.
- UNFPA conducted five security audits to identify GBV risks within displacement camps in Goz Beida, Adre, Farchana, Gore and BagaSola. In response to the results, joint awareness-raising sessions are being organized for the Defense and Security Forces with the Ministry of Women, the Civil-Military Coordination, and the GBV AoR partners.
- GBV AoR undertook information and data collection to gather further insights on the impact of the USAID funding termination on the GBV response.

Sexual and Reproductive Health:

- UNFPA organized the SRH Working Group meeting with all members in N'Djamena at the national level to discuss partners SRH response to the influx of Sudanese refugees in Eastern Chad and the response in Lake Province, as well as gaps and locations where follow up support is required.

Funding Status

UNFPA requires US\$27 million to deliver critical sexual health and protection services in Chad during 2025. 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](#). However, as of April, only \$916,705 has been received, resulting in a staggering gap of US\$26 million. Without an urgent and significant increase in support from donors, UNFPA will be unable to deliver the SRH and GBV services needed, which is putting the lives and health of women and girls in Chad in jeopardy.

