

CHAD

People in need
5.5 million

People targeted
3.5 million

Requirements
US\$ 6.40 million

Context

Multiple factors contribute to the humanitarian crisis in Chad, including ongoing conflicts between non-state armed groups and the Chadian army. The situation is compounded by economic fragility a precarious health context, the impacts of climate change, floods, acute food insecurity, and associated infectious disease epidemics.

Chad is currently experiencing a protracted crisis with more than 500 000 refugees. Health emergencies in the country are marked by the occurrence of epidemics (measles, COVID-19, cholera, leishmaniasis, chikungunya, meningitis, poliomyelitis, influenza) and other diseases and health issues (e.g. malaria, Guinea worm). Factors affecting the delivery of health services include long geographical distances from health facilities, lack of human resources, and inadequate essential drugs for basic health care and maintenance. Health services are supported by national and international nongovernmental organizations, faith-based organizations, and United Nations agencies.

Response strategy

WHO's response will align with the Chad Humanitarian Response Plan and the Health Cluster's objectives to save and preserve life and dignity through integrated and coordinated multisectoral emergency aid. Focus will be placed on reducing vulnerability by building resilience and resistance to recurrent shocks, the protection of the most vulnerable populations, especially children, girls, and women and strengthening accountability to affected populations.

The priority response approach will promote an integrated multisectoral approach through defined strategies, including for refugees, and will strengthen the complementarity between humanitarian action and development and peace action to achieve collective results. Focus will be placed on protecting and fighting against gender-based violence, strengthening government leadership, and providing assistance to those in displacement situations.

These objectives will be achieved through the coordinated actions of partners and the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity to intensify disease surveillance under epidemiological surveillance, and provide drugs and other inputs, reagents, and laboratory equipment. WHO will train health workers to respond to possible epidemics. As Health Cluster Lead, WHO will coordinate the health response at national and provincial levels to help ensure that populations have access to basic health services. The plan will include the following:

- Intensify the response in collaboration with existing health structures and Health Cluster partners.
- Introduce mobile clinics in places without functional health facilities that are difficult to access.
- Improve the early warning system.
- Establish community-based surveillance for the rapid detection of diseases and potential epidemics.

WHO works to prevent and control epidemics and other public health emergencies in Chad. In addition, WHO ensures effective coordination for access to essential health services for the people in the most vulnerable settings. © WHO





Country priorities

Prevent and control epidemics and other public health emergencies, and strengthen surveillance and health information

- Ninety per cent of health structures implement the 3rd edition of the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response guide.
- One hundred per cent of alerts are investigated and communicated within 48 hours.

Ensure effective coordination for access to essential health services for the most vulnerable populations

- More than 70% of the affected population has access to basic health services, including immunization.
- Sixty per cent of health personnel are trained in epidemic preparedness and response.
- Implement the Health Cluster Response Plan.
- Conduct a monthly Health Cluster meeting.

Increase the resilience and capacity of the health system

- Prepare health kits in 100% of health facilities in the most affected and difficult to access localities.

COVID-19 response

The main objective of Chad's National COVID-19 Response Plan is to reduce mortality and morbidity by suppressing transmission. WHO Chad will:

- Support community-based COVID-19 surveillance, active case management, and contact tracing with a focus on specific locations and points of entry.
- Maintain the diagnostic and testing capacity for COVID-19 and other potentially epidemic diseases, including GeneXpert and polymerase chain reaction capacity, while putting infection prevention and control measures in place.
- Conduct simulation exercises to strengthen preparedness and response capacities.
- Support the key functions of the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre, case identification, contact tracing, rapid deployment of emergency teams, and rapid intervention.

Aerial view of the Kafia site for internally displaced people in Baga Sola in Lake Chad Province. The Chadian province of Lake Chad is bordered by three countries: Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria. Since 2013, this area has been attacked by Boko Haram Islamists. Baga Sola hosts a large number of people from neighbouring countries and from the islands of Lake Chad, who have fled violence inside Chad. By the end of September this year, there were more than 400 000 displaced people, approximately 30 000 Chadian returnees and more than 16 000 refugees. © UNHCR / Sylvain Cherkaoui

Overall country funding requirements for emergency response, including COVID-19, by pillar (US\$ million)

Pillars	Emergency response	COVID-19/ACT-A	Total
P1. Leadership, coordination, planning, and monitoring	0.05	0.27	0.33
P2. Risk communication and community engagement	0.37	0.07	0.45
P3. Surveillance, case investigation, and contact tracing	0.43	1.83	2.26
P4. Travel, trade, points of entry and mass gatherings	-	0.09	0.09
P5. Diagnostics and testing	-	0.55	0.55
P6. Infection prevention and control	0.16	0.48	0.64
P7. Case management and therapeutics	0.48	0.68	1.16
P8. Operational support and logistics	-	0.30	0.30
P9. Essential health systems and services	0.64	-	0.64
Total	2.13	4.27	6.40

For more information

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WHO works to increase the resilience and capacity of the health systems in Chad.
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