



CHAD

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



10 March 2026

In support of the Red Cross of Chad



23

National Society branches



120

National Society local units



447

National Society staff



75,105

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



589,000

Ongoing emergency operations



139,000

Climate and environment



130,000

Disasters and crises



205,000

Health and wellbeing



122,000

Migration and displacement



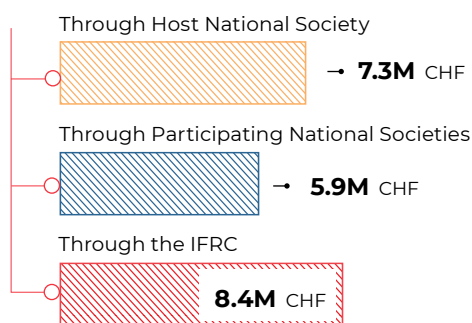
12,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 21.5M CHF



2027

Total 20M CHF

2028

20M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

- American Red Cross*
- British Red Cross
- French Red Cross
- Italian Red Cross
- Luxembourg Red Cross
- The Netherlands Red Cross*
- Norwegian Red Cross*
- Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Authority*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeals:

MDRS1001 (MDRTD022)

Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement

MDRTD024
Chad Floods

Longer-term needs:

MAATD002

Hazards



Population Movement



Floods



Conflict



Drought



Water Scarcity

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Population movement
- Floods

Longer term needs

- Food and livelihood insecurity
 - Health
 - Humanitarian access
 - Displacement
- Disaster risk reduction and response

Capacity development

- Disaster risk management
 - Youth engagement
 - Positioning
- Digital transformation

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Very High**

Human Development Index rank

190

World Bank Population figure

20.3M

World Bank Population below poverty line

45%



The Red Cross of Chad conducted multiple victim incident simulation for the urban committees of Ndjamena. (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies	NA Funding requirements for MDRS1001 (MDRTD022) and MDRTD024 are not available					
Longer-term needs						
Climate and environment	535,000	44,000	372,000	60,000	500,000	100,000
Disasters & crises	1.7M	770,000	1.3M	800,000	1.5M	800,000
Health & wellbeing	2.7M	1.1M	2.8M	1.2M	2.8M	1.2M
Migration & displacement	809,000	2.8M	900,000	2.7M	900,000	2.5M
Values, power & inclusion	1.1M	2.1M	1M	1.6M	1M	1.6M
Enabling local actors	500,000	1.6M	500,000	850,000	500,000	850,000
Total	7.3M	8.4M	6.9M	7.2M	7.2M	7.1M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	2026	442,000	442,000		-				
	2027	442,000	442,000						
	2028	442,000	442,000						
French Red Cross	2026	3.7M			2.3M	839,000	560,000		
	2027	3.6M			2.3M	800,000	500,000		
	2028	3.6M			2.3M	800,000	500,000		
Italian Red Cross	2026	600,000					600,000		
	2027	550,000					550,000		
	2028	450,000					450,000		
Luxembourg Red Cross	2026	1.1M		233,000	890,000				
	2027	1.5M		279,000	1.2M				
	2028	1.5M		326,000	1.1M				

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Cross of Chad** was established in 1973 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1989. With more than 75,000 volunteers, the Red Cross of Chad has the largest voluntary relief network in Chad. The National Society has 23 branches and more than 400 staff members who have varied knowledge in the fields of first aid, food security, disaster management, community health, water, sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS prevention and pandemics such as Ebola, Corona virus, among others. In line with its auxiliary role to the public authorities in Chad, the National Society's humanitarian actions in the country are centred around initiatives such as assistance programme for refugees and returnees, targeted community health programmes such as water and sanitation and maternal and newborn health, programme for the fight against malnutrition and food security, road safety programmes, emergency response preparedness, among others.

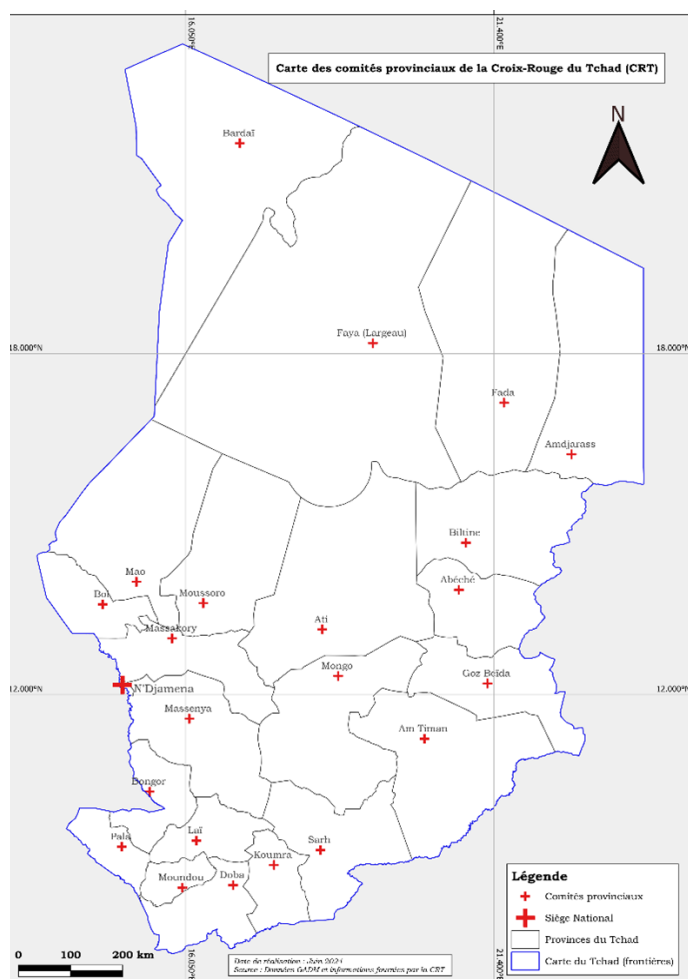
The National Society has provincial disaster management teams in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security, finance, disaster management, and logistics.

It has a fleet equipped with all-terrain vehicles and trucks for disaster response; six health centres; a kindergarten, primary school, and a high school; various radio bases in the country, and a memorandum of understanding with the Government (the Ministry of Planning) and a memorandum of cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health.

The National Society's Strategic Plan 2023-2027 is based on the results of the National Society's Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCAC) which was carried out in 2021, followed by an analysis of all internal and external factors related to the development of the National Society. The strategic plan also aligns with the orientations of the IFRC Strategy 2030. The National Society has developed a Strategic Plan 2022-2027 which aligns with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Chad's second National Development Plan for the period 2024 to 2028. The National Society's objectives are to:

- Prepare in peacetime as an auxiliary to the public authorities in all areas provided for by the Geneva Conventions and for the benefit of all victims
- Contribute to the improvement of health through the prevention of diseases
- Alleviate suffering through training, awareness-raising, and mutual aid programs in the service of the community
- Organize emergency relief services for victims of natural and induced disasters
- Promote the participation of young people in the activities of the National Society
- Disseminate the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- Cooperate impartially with public authorities to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblem

In 2023, the Red Cross of Chad reached about 50,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of the Red Cross of Chad Headquarters and branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Chad, located in Central and Saharan Africa, is a landlocked country with an area of 1,284,000 square kilometres. The country shared its borders with six countries: Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria and Niger. This territory is characterized by geographical and climatic diversity: a desert in the north, a semi-arid Sahelian zone in the centre, and a humid tropical climate in the south. This geographical diversity strongly influences economic activities and environmental challenges, such as desertification and periodic flooding in the country.

Chad, with an estimated population of [21.56 million in 2026](#), continues to face significant demographic and human-development challenges. Nearly half the population is female, and more than three-quarters live in rural areas, where access to services is limited. Low literacy rates, about 22 per cent among those over 15, and a life expectancy of 53 years reflect structural gaps in health, education, and basic social services. These [vulnerabilities are compounded](#) by recurring climate shocks, including severe droughts and floods, which exacerbate food insecurity and strain already fragile livelihoods.

Politically, Chad has been navigating a sensitive post-transition landscape after the establishment of the 5th Republic. The [2025 legislative and senatorial elections](#) consolidated the

dominance of the MPS, while key opposition parties boycotted the process. A constitutional revision in October 2025 introduced an indefinitely renewable seven-year presidential term, further reshaping the political environment. Restrictions on civic space including high-profile arrests and persistent inter- and intra-community conflicts have contributed to instability, internal displacement, and loss of life throughout 2025.

Economically, Chad is pursuing an ambitious development agenda. The "[Chad Connection 2030](#)" plan aims to catalyse growth through large-scale investment in infrastructure, energy, digital technology, and human capital. While GDP growth is projected at 5.8 per cent in 2026, driven by both new oil exploitation and non-oil sectors such as agriculture and infrastructure, structural weaknesses remain. Heavy dependence on oil revenues, subsistence farming, and a volatile political context continue to limit resilience and long-term economic performance.

Overlaying these dynamics is a complex and protracted humanitarian crisis. Chad faces overlapping pressures such as poverty, affecting [42.3 per cent of the population](#), limited access to health care, recurrent climate shocks and the impacts of regional conflicts, particularly in the east and the Lake Chad Basin. More than one million people remain displaced. The situation further deteriorated after catastrophic [2024 floods](#) that killed at least 576 people, affected nearly 2 million, and devastated homes, livestock and more than 432,000 hectares of farmland. With severe damage across all 23 provinces, impeded access, and rising climate volatility, humanitarian needs are expected to intensify in the near term.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Chad](#).

1.

Emergency Appeal name	Sudan Regional Population Movement
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRS1001 (MDRTD022)
People affected	People affected/at risk: 5.4 million people
People to be assisted	1.3 million people
Duration	31 months (30 May 2023 to 31 December 2026)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 38 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 47.5 million
Link to revised Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement
Link to revised Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy
Link to latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 5

Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, over 11 million people have been displaced, triggering the world's largest displacement crisis. Many have endured repeated displacements, limited access to basic services and heightened protection risks before crossing into neighbouring countries. In Chad, approximately 1.2 million Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees arrived from Sudan, across the border by the violence, through one of the 35 entry points along the 1,360 kilometres long border with Sudan. The refugees spread across four provinces in Eastern Chad, namely Ennedi East, Ouaddaï, Sila and Wadi Fira. The situation was recently aggravated by the Cholera Outbreak, with in the Dougui Refugee Camp in Ouaddaï Province where 120 cases were reported including 4 deaths.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Due to the worsening humanitarian crisis in Sudan with more than 124 million forcibly displaced, out of which 3.4 million fled into neighbouring countries, the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal was revised, increasing the total funding ask from the initial CHF 42 million to CHF 47.5 million and extending the operation end date to December 2026. This adjustment aimed to address the growing needs more effectively in all the countries receiving Sudanese refugees, to respond to the population movement, to adapt to the evolving context and to prepare for future developments as well as recovery actions. The Red Cross of Chad delivered a robust multisectoral response to the Sudan crisis, drawing on its operational experience and strong coordination with the Chadian Government. It provided health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, psychosocial support and livelihoods assistance across major refugee-hosting sites including Adré, Farchana, Gaga, and Arkoum, reaching 262,422 people. The National Society also strengthened staff and volunteer capacities in emergency assessments, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Installation of sleeping tents in affected areas and distribution of shelter kits, including tarpaulins, rope, spade, hand hoe, Panga, saw axe, nails, hammer and poles, to targeted communities.

Livelihoods

Food parcel containing essential items, including cooking oil, dates, wheat flour, rice, sugar and salt are delivered to affected communities.

Multi-purpose cash

Cash transfers were made to impacted households with children at risk, women at risk, chronically ill individuals and people whose shelters were damaged by rain.

Health and care

An ambulance for emergency referrals is deployed and on-site first aid is provided, addressing acute injuries and medical emergencies. Outpatient services are delivered through mobile disaster clinics and aqua tabs are provided in identified cholera hotspot areas.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Affected people are provided with hygiene supplies such as latrine digging kits and plastic waste bins, alongside menstrual hygiene management kits. Water sources are rehabilitated and sanitation facilities are constructed.

Cross-cutting approaches

The operational strategy integrates Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities include the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

For the period from 30 May 2023 to 30 June 2025, the Red Cross of Chad delivered large-scale humanitarian assistance across shelter, food security, health, WASH, protection and community engagement, constructing and rehabilitating shelters and essential facilities, distributing household items and food, supplying safe water and sanitation services and strengthening community health, nutrition screening, and first aid capacities. It also implemented cash assistance for vulnerable migrants, advanced Protection, Gender and Inclusion efforts, including responding to gender-based violence cases, and ensured community feedback mechanisms were fully integrated across operations. These interventions were supported by extensive volunteer mobilization, strong coordination with partners and continuous capacity building to ensure quality, accountability and community-centred humanitarian action.

Emergency Appeal name	Chad, Africa Floods
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRTD024
People to be assisted	389,000
Duration	22 months (12 September 2024 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 8 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 2.4 million
Link to revised Emergency Appeal	Chad Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Chad Floods Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 4

In 2024, weeks of severe rains in Chad hit all 23 provinces, leaving at least 340 people dead and 1.5 million affected since the initial assessments. The situation evolved very rapidly, with the number of people affected rising from 960,000 to more than 1,495,000 (over 266,000 households) in a week alone. Torrential rainfall caused rivers to overflow, displacing communities and disrupting access to essential services. As of 10 September, the government had recorded 164,000 houses destroyed, five million hectares inundated (including 400,000 hectares of croplands, of which 259,000 were completely destroyed), and 66,700 livestock washed away. This number continued to increase as assessments progressed.

The floods had a long-lasting impact on the most vulnerable, as food production declined significantly, along with the availability of safe water, sanitation, and housing. Forecasts predicted continued heavy rains and flooding across much of West and Central Africa in September, with a high concentration of rainfall in Chad. Historically, torrential and extended periods of rain were expected every 10 years in Chad. These now occur every two to five years due to the climate crisis impacting most countries in the Sahel belt. In addition, Chad is also exposed to riverine floods. As a result, the mounting waters of the Chari and Logone dams have the potential to cause catastrophic floods with devastating impacts. .

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

To meet the identified needs of affected populations in the priority provinces, the Red Cross of Chad continues to assist 389,000 of the most vulnerable people and those most impacted by the floods in the eight provinces. This operation employs an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to address immediate and medium-term needs, alleviating pressing humanitarian challenges while effectively improving community resilience to shocks. The intervention of the Federation's members, through this appeal, continuously adapts to mitigate the risks of deteriorating humanitarian conditions in communities while maintaining the safety of responders.

The National Society's interventions under this emergency appeal consists of the following components:

Shelter, housing and settlements: Construction of emergency shelters, distribution of essential household kits, provide housing solutions to displaced families, build volunteer capacity for community shelters, disseminate safe shelter messages, among others.

Livelihoods: Conduct continuous assessments on needs, provide emergency food assistance, offer skills training, and more.

Health and care: Mental health and psychosocial support provision, scale up coverage of community-based surveillance, provision of maternal kits, medical services, and others.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Rehabilitation of water points, construct emergency latrines, provide disinfection kits, conduct hygiene promotion and events, and more.

Protection, gender and inclusion: Train volunteers and staff on PGI and CEA, community feedback mechanisms, assess feedback on National Society activities, guarantee safe and equitable access to services, among others.

For the period [12 September 2024 to 30 November 2025](#), the following assistance was provided by the Red Cross of Chad worked closely with national and local authorities before and during the floods, rapidly mobilizing its nationwide volunteer network for preparedness, community awareness, and emergency response. It delivered first aid, assisted evacuations, supported assessments and provided emergency shelter, essential household items, hygiene promotion, safe water and cash assistance to affected households across multiple provinces. The National Society also trained volunteers in protection, community engagement, WASH, health and safe-construction techniques, rehabilitated key facilities and strengthened accountability systems through feedback mechanisms and local committees.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Chad is one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of the impact of climate change. The country's reliance on subsistence agriculture and livestock makes it increasingly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change such as shortage of water. The country's climate, like that of other Sahel countries, has experienced disruptions in recent decades and is characterized by severe irregularities in rainfall. Chad faces the threat of climate change on multiple levels, including rising temperatures, severe heatwaves, floods, drought and rainfall interruptions, land degradation, water and air pollution and health risks from pests.

The drying up of the Lake Chad Basin is one of the main consequences of rapid climate change in the country. According to NASA's climate predictions, Lake Chad, which has dried up rapidly over the decades, could dry up completely within 20 years. Since Lake Chad plays a major role in the availability of water in the region, its drying up could tip the organization of the country's economic and social life into a situation of serious water shortage.

Lake Chad offers significant opportunities for agriculture, fisheries and livestock, all of which are assets in a predominantly rural economy. In addition, anthropogenic factors have greatly weakened the country's vegetation cover, fueling competition for natural resources that leads to often deadly conflicts.

According to the latest assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in 2023, if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise at the current rate, the global temperature is expected to rise by 2.5 to 5 degrees Celsius. For a country like Chad, this will mean frequent and intense heatwaves in the coming years, especially in northern regions that are already experiencing some of the highest temperatures in the world. Heatwaves could have a significant impact on the country's population and economy, especially in terms of health and agriculture. On the other hand, increasing variability in rainfall is expected to lead to increasing vulnerabilities.

The average annual exposure to sudden natural hazards (river floods, coastal floods, cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis) reached 184 million people in 2023, an increase of 8.6 per cent since 2014. Climate-related risks (river floods, coastal floods and cyclones) are responsible for 95 per cent of absolute increases in exposure over the past 10 years. River and coastal flooding combined represents an increase of 9/2 million in the number of people at risk each year.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad will strive to position itself as a major player in food resilience in the territories by expanding the scope of food aid to other activities. The National Society will integrate concrete mitigation and adaptation actions into all its activities and ensure that all its volunteers are trained in environmental issues and their consequences. It will develop new volunteering activities directly related to raising awareness of climate change risks, adaptation and mitigation.

Through the mechanism based on financing on the provision of early memoranda of understanding, anticipatory measures will be implemented to enable the vulnerable population to become resilient to climate change.

Planned activities in 2026

- Focus on reforestation through the production of useful seedlings and assisted natural regeneration
- Build environment-friendly shelters under the One Shelter, Two Trees initiative to combat soil erosion and create sustainable living spaces
- Organize waste collection campaigns, promote recycling and carry out sanitation actions in efforts to tackle air and environmental pollution
- Build eco-friendly latrines by using recycled plastic tiles
- Raise awareness, train and educate local population to adopt construction practices adapted to their environment
- Promote sustainable management of natural resources, avoiding overexploitation and encouraging environmentally responsible practices
- Prioritize green response in all interventions and in response to crises and humanitarian needs

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides support to the Red Cross of Chad in its objectives and interventions under climate and environment. This consists of both financial and technical support to the National Society in capacity strengthening exercises, development of relevant tools and strategies, organizing awareness campaigns, and a range of other activities aimed at sustainable environmental practices.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Chad](#).

Chad faces a high level of risk from natural and human made hazards driven by climate vulnerability, chronic insecurity and limited state capacity. The [INFORM 2025 Risk Profile](#) gives the country a score of 7.4 out of 10, underscoring exposure to floods, droughts, sandstorms and armed conflict. High poverty levels, weak access to basic services and widespread food insecurity increase vulnerability while low adaptive capacity and underdeveloped infrastructure further limit resilience.

The country experiences recurrent and overlapping crises including annual floods, prolonged droughts, frequent sandstorms and violence linked to internal tensions and cross border armed groups. The major floods of September 2024 in Mayo Kebbi and Logone Oriental affected more than 100000 people, destroyed thousands of homes, damaged farmland and heightened risks of epidemics such as cholera. Ongoing conflicts between farmers and herders continue to drive displacement and insecurity and humanitarian needs remain high across affected regions.

These shocks severely affect lives, livelihoods and long-term wellbeing. Each year flooding and violence result in loss of life, destruction of crops, reduced water availability and increased [dependence on humanitarian aid](#). According to [the March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé](#), 2.1 million people are acutely food insecure with further deterioration expected during the rainy season. Climate shocks combined with internal and cross border conflicts continue to worsen food insecurity and [FEWS NET projections](#) indicate a sustained decline in conditions in flood affected and conflict affected areas.

Chad's public services remain fragile with limited resources and insufficient infrastructure affecting the country's ability to respond to disasters. Disaster risk management is integrated into national policies with emphasis on flood preparedness and community resilience although access constraints, [insecurity and damaged road networks](#) often hinder timely humanitarian action. The impacts of the 2024 floods, continued displacement and losses in agricultural production pose long term risks to food security, economic stability and social cohesion despite ongoing government initiatives including national action plans and coordination mechanisms with international humanitarian actors.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad aims to reinforce its role as an [auxiliary](#) to the public authorities by strengthening disaster response structures and deepening coordination with public authorities

to ensure a harmonised national approach to emergencies. The Red Cross of Chad seeks to improve preparedness in high-risk areas by developing a contingency plan and an [Early Action Protocol](#) that enable timely mobilization of resources and rapid interventions when early warning signs of floods, droughts or sandstorms appear. The Red Cross of Chad will focus on revitalizing community based early warning systems so that exposed populations can detect hazards sooner and act before impacts escalate.

The Red Cross of Chad plans to expand the use of [Cash and Voucher Assistance \(CVA\)](#) as a flexible and dignified form of support that allows crisis affected households to prioritise essential needs such as food, rent, education or health care while helping stimulate local markets and strengthen community resilience.

Additionally, the Red Cross of Chad plans to strengthen its leadership in disaster management and enhance the integration of its work within national prevention and response systems so that vulnerable communities are better protected from recurrent crises.

Planned activities in 2026

- Provide food security support, temporary shelter and emergency health care while promoting socio economic integration for displaced and crisis affected populations
- Advance its five-year Food Security and Resilience Plan through food distributions, sustainable agriculture support and improved land and water resource management
- Strengthen [anticipatory action](#) by pre-positioning relief stocks and training communities in at risk areas
- Participate actively in national and international disaster risk reduction coordination platforms to enhance information sharing and improve intervention quality
- Build community resilience and internal capacity through training in disaster risk management, climate adaptation and resilient agriculture

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross of Chad in its efforts to promote policies, strategies, measures and actions to reduce disaster risk among the 23 provincial committees. It provides technical and financial support for the implementation of the preparedness for effective response (PER) programme, while supporting the National Society in strengthening its capacity

to scale up community-based risk reduction activities, both in urban and rural areas.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's cash and voucher distribution projects, as well as food security initiatives

The **French Red Cross** supports the National Society in the field of health and disaster risk management.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** provides assistance for the establishment of shelters.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society on migration-related issues.



Health and wellbeing

Chad continues to face a complex and fragile health situation with nearly 1.7 million people affected by health emergencies. Malaria remains the leading cause of illness and death. By the end of 2024 the country had recorded more than 1.4 million confirmed cases and over 1,800 deaths and the burden have intensified in 2025 due to floods, population movements and sustained humanitarian pressures. Children under five and pregnant women are the most affected and an estimated 1.8 million young children remain highly vulnerable. Recurrent outbreaks of cholera, measles, poliomyelitis, yellow fever, hepatitis E and Mpox continue to test the capacity of overstretched health services alongside ongoing challenges in controlling HIV and tuberculosis.

Maternal and infant mortality rates remain among the highest in the world with 860 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births and 72 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Early marriage affects 69 per cent of girls and adolescent fertility rates are high with 71 per cent of girls having had at least one child by age 19 which increases the risk of death among adolescent mothers. Preventive services show significant gaps. Only 22 per cent of children aged 12 to 23 months are fully vaccinated despite a schedule requiring fifteen essential vaccines.

Nutritional conditions remain alarming. According to the IPC analysis for 2024 to 2026 many regions, particularly the Sahelian belt and the East, are classified in Serious to Critical phases. From October 2025 to January 2026 eight units were in the Critical phase and 29 in the Serious phase with further deterioration expected in 2026 including in Tibesti. Malnutrition is driven by inadequate food diversity, high disease burden, poor infant feeding and hygiene practices and the combined effects of climate change and floods which worsen during the lean season.

Widespread diseases linked to poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions such as diarrhoea, typhoid fever, skin infections and acute respiratory illnesses further weaken public health. Meningitis, neonatal tetanus and conjunctivitis

continue to affect children across several regions. Health facilities struggle to cope with overlapping outbreaks which intensify during seasonal peaks and in areas hosting displaced communities and refugees fleeing neighbouring crises. In July 2025, a cholera outbreak was declared in Chad. Initially confined to the eastern provinces of Ouaddaï and Sila, the outbreak has escalated in numbers, mortality and geographical spread. Cases rose from 1891 on 9 September 2025 to 2,165 by 17 September 2025, with a constant high fatality rate, especially at community level.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad aims to strengthen its position as a key public health player for epidemic risk management. The National Society will work to strengthen its managerial and operational capacities in the fight against epidemics, pandemics, and recurring diseases. The National Society will work to reconstruct health systems, in particular, the restructuring of community health services underway in the country. It will strengthen its community epidemic control and community-based surveillance with a focus on the 13 diseases under epidemiological surveillance in the country. The National Society will support communities to identify and reduce health risks through relevant approaches to community engagement, accountability, and behaviour change. It will promote community health and first aid in all regions of Chad in order to reduce the risks associated with epidemics and fight communicable diseases. It will work to strengthen behaviour change communication activities for authorities, opinion leaders, and families for maternal and child health. The National Society will prioritize maternal health care and work to improve infant mortality rate. It will also work on improving community health care through water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions and reduce risks of communicable diseases within vulnerable populations.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop and popularize a commercial [first aid](#) programme
- Contribute to the updating of a plan for health emergencies such as cholera, dengue, Mpox, and more
- Establish a mechanism to ensure the sustainability of blood donations at the National Blood Transfusion Centre and other hospitals through volunteers and mothers' clubs
- Promote mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) programmes in communities
- Contribute towards maintain and achieving national targets for vector-borne diseases and neglected tropical diseases
- Achieve national immunization goals and promote quality health care
- Rehabilitate/construct water supply systems and hygiene and sanitation infrastructure
- Develop a defined water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) response strategy and reduce the risks of WASH-related diseases
- Enhance advocacy with the Ministry of Health for its recognition as a community health actor
- Establish a monitoring mechanism and a framework for reflection on the implementation of Red Cross ambulance services
- Establish a prevention mechanism for HIV and tuberculosis

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** supports the National Society in its efforts to mobilize resources for the implementation of health emergency response programme at the national, provincial and at the global level. It supports the National Society staff and provincial committees to develop psychosocial support programmes and scaling up MHPSS in crisis affected areas. Additional support is provided for the National Society's participation in humanitarian coordination platforms on health, nutrition, WASH and more.

In 2025, the IFRC also supported the National Society through its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) mechanism.

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 468,269 in September 2025 is supporting the Red Cross of Chad to assist about 214,398 people affected by a cholera outbreak in the eastern provinces of Ouaddaï and Sila. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a six-month period through health interventions including awareness-raising sessions on the prevention of cholera, psychological first aid and establishment of oral rehydration points in affected areas. Support also includes the distribution of safe drinking water and storage containers, installation of handwashing facilities and water chlorination efforts.

The **French Red Cross** supports the National Society by ensuring that the population benefits from preventive and curative health services.



The Red Cross of Chad conducting a multiple victim simulation with urban committees of Ndjamena (Photo: IFRC)



Migration has a long history in Chad. In the past, nomadic ethnic groups moved along fixed roads from the country's north to the south during dry seasons. Different ethnic groups in the country followed different migratory routes depending on the availability of their livestock and their needs. However, with civil wars, climate change impact, and concentration of resources into fewer hands, the fragile balance between herders and villagers have increasingly come under threat.

In terms of external migration, Libya was the destination country for Chadian migrant workers until the end of the Gaddafi regime in Libya. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Chad currently hosts about 300,000 refugees in 17 refugee camps and 160,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the eastern and southern parts of the country. The forced migration has been caused mostly by conflict and general insecurity in western Sudan, eastern Chad, and in parts of Central African Republic (CAR). Food insecurity, failed harvests, and inconsistent rains have had an impact on migration patterns. Regional socio-economic challenges and political dynamics also contribute to trends that have resulted in Chad being a host country not only to refugees, but also to victims of human trafficking. The Darfur crisis in the early 2000s, the presence of Boko Haram, and internal conflicts in the country are major cause of migration and displacement in the country.

While the Chadian government signed the UN Convention on Migrant Workers in 2012, it is yet to ratify the agreement. The Government has also launched the Migration Governance Indicators (IGM) process to take stock of the comprehensiveness of its migration policies and to identify gaps and areas that could be strengthened.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three

operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

Planned activities in 2026

- Advocate with relevant authorities to facilitate humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and migrants in order to strengthen social cohesion and inclusion
- Develop skills within the National Society in the protection/inclusion of people affected by migratory movements
- Facilitate the establishment of humanitarian service points (HSPs) to meet the needs of migrants
- Train and build the capacity of migration focal points to improve National Society services in the field of migration
- Expand programmes on climate change and adaptation measures for migrants

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross of Chad in migration and displacement operations and provides technical advice to set up humanitarian service points (HSPs) in the region. The IFRC support will also include legal assistance to the National Society and coordination with local and international actors to scale up humanitarian services while ensuring that the diverse needs of the migrant population are properly addressed.

The **British Red Cross** will support the Red Cross of Chad in setting up humanitarian services along the migration routes.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the Red Cross of Chad in strengthening its capacity to provide humanitarian and protection services.

The **ICRC** supports the Red Cross of Chad in strengthening the provision of the Restoring Family Links (RFL) services.



Values, power and inclusion

Chad is one of the Sahel countries that hosts people from some of the poorest regions in the world, where poverty, climate change, armed conflict and insecurity threaten the lives of millions of people. The lack of economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, combined with the inadequacy of basic social services and the absence of social safety nets make populations more vulnerable to food security, malnutrition, radicalization, disease, among others. In most provinces of Chad, problems related to early marriage, gender disparities in education, low participation of women and youth in the labour market, low utilization of health services, and high fertility rates continue to impact development efforts. In addition, more than one million people are on the move in Chad, including 524,417 refugees, 406,573 internally displaced persons, 119,121 returnees, 26,937 former displaced returnees, of whom 57 per cent consist of children. Unaccompanied children, separated children, children used by armed groups, and child heads of households highlight the need for immediate interventions in this area. Multi-sectoral needs such as essential household items, access to clean water, sanitation, primary health care, and child protection in emergencies are a need of the hour.

The security landscape in the Lake Chad province has significantly worsened, marked by frequent attacks on villages by armed groups and exposure to explosive ordnance from previous conflicts.

While the Government has embarked on proactive policies to promote women leadership and promote gender equality in the country, significant gaps continue to exacerbate inequalities between men and women. The average Chadian woman has to take care of domestic chores, carry out various other income-generating activities due to financial precarity, and take care of children in the meantime, factors which are not considered under statistics towards the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Factors such as fewer access to bank loans for women than men present various challenges enhancing women roles in the country. Traditional approaches to governance continue to perpetuate the historical separation between men and women which inadvertently reduce women to the domestic sphere.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Chad will continue to work to promote humanitarian assistance for vulnerable people by engaging decision-makers and opinion leaders, with the aim of increasing humanitarian access and space for the National Society and

Movement partners in Chad. It will work to enhance its ability to mobilize resources and facilitate effective partnerships in interventions to address the needs of vulnerable people in an inclusive manner.

Planned activities in 2026

- Implement a strategy for the promotion and mentoring of young people and promote humanitarian norms and values within youth platforms
- Implement a youth management policy at all levels of the National Society
- Promote the empowerment of women and girls
- Continue ownership and integration of community engagement and accountability (CEA) and empowerment into all programmes and interventions
- Strengthen staff skills and increase human, material and financial resources dedicated to activities related to ERP and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)
- Promote the prevention against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy within the National Society and in the implementation of programmes and projects
- Integrate Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach into all projects of the Red Cross of Chad
- Promote the popularization of the mechanism for escalating and returning complaints
- Strengthen its capacity in data monitoring, protection and management

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross of Chad in the development and implementation of its youth, gender and diversity strategy. It supports the National Society in facilitating the exchange of experiences of young people at the national, regional and global levels and in integrating Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) into its policies, operations and procedures.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society in the implementation of the CEA approach.

The **French Red Cross** provides technical support to the Red Cross of Chad in the development and popularization of the IMP/PSEA documentation.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Cross of Chad is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#) process in 2021. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen its in interagency platforms such as the Humanitarian Country Team, sectoral groups and different working groups
- Strengthen its leadership within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Movement
- Strengthen the Movement's coordination mechanisms at all levels and promote joint evaluations and lessons learned sessions with all stakeholders



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Update its statutory, legal and policy framework to strengthen its auxiliary role
- Strengthen its branch network
- Develop priorities and use strategic and development plans to improve the sustainability of its services
- Reduce dependency and increase capacity to carry out majority of its activities and implement relevant programmes
- Focus in financial sustainability



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan

- Increase participation in regional and global events
- Ensure coherent and sustainable strengthening of local capacities for resource mobilization

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Red Cross of Chad in its efforts to increase its participation in strategic and operational coordination meetings. The IFRC will also work with the National Society to support inter-movement coordination actions and facilitate the sharing of experience between various National Societies.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides long-term support to the National Society in terms of capacity building, financial, and logistical support to ensure the smooth development of the National Society. The IFRC also supports the National Society through its funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society investment alliance ([NSIA](#)), the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) and the Empress Shoken Fund.

In 2024, the Red Cross of Chad was supported through the [NSIA Bridge](#), a one-year funding of up to 50,000 Swiss francs, used to test ideas, develop strategies and carry out critical preparatory work. It was utilized for enhancing the financial sustainability of the Red Cross of Chad through the Multidisciplinary Training Centre of Etena, N'Djamena, Chad.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop and popularize a communication strategy to improve its image and acceptance among communities
- Regularly assess the perception of the National Society to identify its shortcomings
- Disseminate the International Humanitarian Law, ideals of the Movement and strengthen the capacities of its volunteers in charge of communication
- Strengthen communication networks, particularly through the creation of clubs consisting of journalists and friends of the National Society

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society will consist of influencing decision makers at the local, national, regional, and global levels to adopt new or updated laws or policies and practices that promote the wellbeing of vulnerable people and to further the National Society's humanitarian agenda. The IFRC will work with the National Society to ensure that the wider public understand, appreciate, and trust the role of the National Society as a principled humanitarian and development actor. Other targeted support will also be the facilitation of participatory meetings with other counterparts and strengthen the capacity of the National Society management body.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen the financial, logistics and programme management for good governance, transparency, and integrity
- Makes efforts to prevent fraud and corruption
- Strengthen its logistics and wealth management capabilities
- Implement a risk management plan at all levels and implement a policy towards Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) among its staff and volunteers
- Strengthen the capacity of its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)
- Strengthen talent acquisition through effective recruitment and human resources management policy,

including performance management and feedback to technical and strategic positions within the National Society

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society consists of technical and financial support for the implementation of talent assessment tools and processes and for the development of human capital development policy for the National Society. Components of IFRC support will include development and implementation of recruitment and HR management policy and strategy, including performance management and feedback to the National Society. The National Society's digital development policy and the communication technology equipment will also come under IFRC support for the National Society.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC delegation has been supporting the Red Cross of Chad since 2021. Previously in 2007, a memorandum of understanding on roles and responsibilities was signed between the Red Cross of Chad, the IFRC and the ICRC. The IFRC delegation supports the National Society in areas such as capacity building, rehabilitation of offices, restructuring and formation of local branches, and raising awareness on various initiatives and approaches including the [IFRC Strategy 2030](#) and the [pan-African REACH initiative](#).

The IFRC also supports the development of the National Society through the implementation of its Strategic Development

Plan (SDP) which focuses on financial sustainability and capacity building at both the central and decentralized levels. It supports the mobilization of resources for the National Society's emergency and non-emergency programming and initiates timely support to the National Society through the deployment of the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals. In 2025, the IFRC supported the National Society through a DREF allocation in relation to [cholera outbreak](#) as well as Emergency Appeals in relation to [population movement and floods](#).

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The following participating National Societies have provided support to the Red Cross of Chad:

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's programming in cash and voucher assistance, food security and in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

The **French Red Cross** supports the National Society in strengthening the resilience of local populations and institutions against disaster risks both in rural and urban areas of Chad.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society in ensuring that the population has free preventative and curative health services. It also provides support in areas of migration, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** supports the Red Cross of Chad in the development of shelter programmes and activities related to environmental protection by integrating the cash approach as a means of implementation.



Teams of the Red Cross of Chad providing assistance to households affected by severe flooding (Photo: IFRC)

Movement coordination

The Red Cross of Chad ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination](#)

[and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC has been working with the Red Cross of Chad to help Sudanese refugees make contact with their families through Restoring Family Links services.

Coordination with other actors

The Red Cross of Chad is an auxiliary to the public authorities and works in partnership with state and non-state partners on the basis of several memoranda of understanding. The National Society cooperates with the Government through its ministries, decentralized delegations and specialized agencies. It works with UN agencies such as the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP),

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in development programmes and humanitarian operations. Non-governmental organizations such as MSF Holland, Oxfam and ACF collaborate with the National Society in synergizing action and on multi-stakeholder platforms.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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