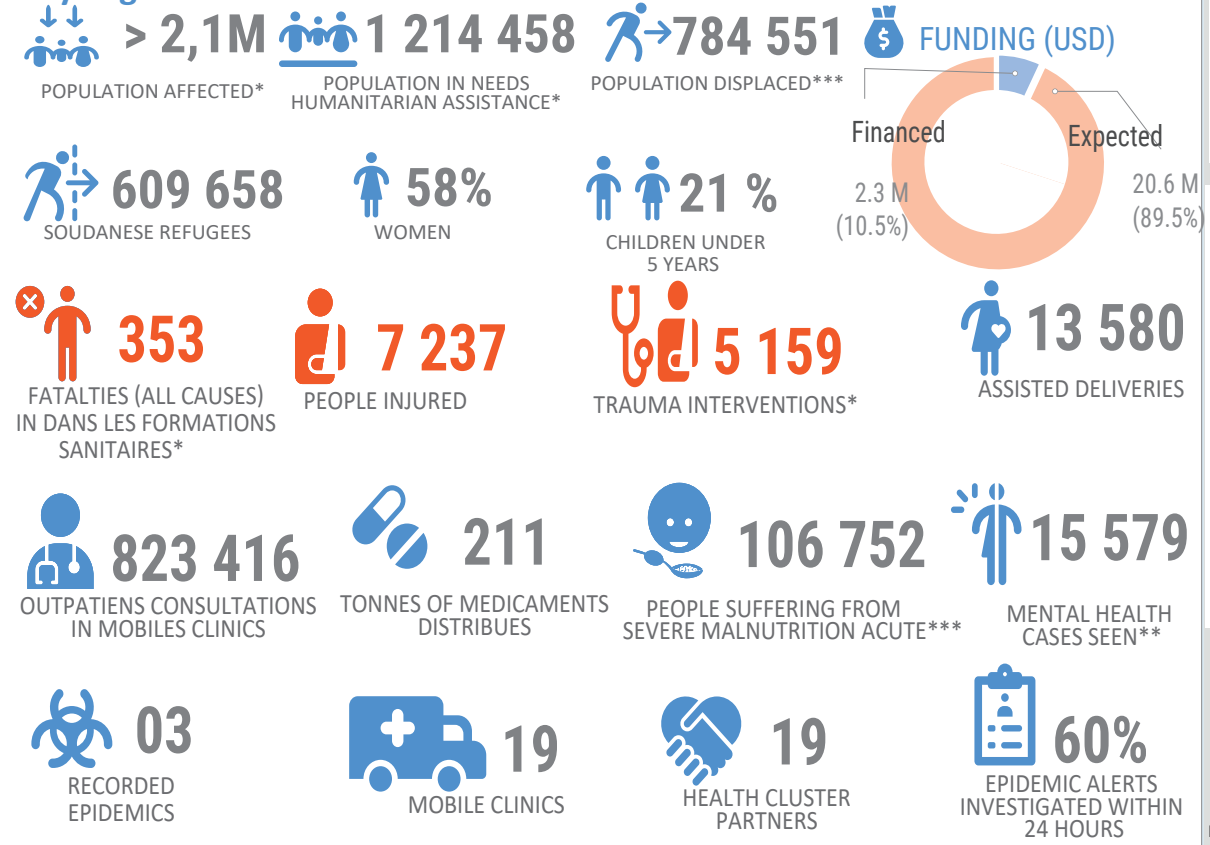


CHAD: SUDAN CRISIS HEALTH SITUATION DASHBOARD

Data as of 23 June 2024

More than 784,000 Sudanese and Chadians have fled Darfur and converged on the 32 entry points in eastern Chad. Chad is the country most affected by the crisis in Sudan, with 45.7% of Sudanese refugees and thousands of new arrivals every week. These refugees live in numerous formal and informal camps in 09 health districts in the provinces of Ennedi East, Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi-Fira. In the camps, access to essential health services is disrupted due to difficult physical access and limited human and material resources. Malaria, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition and watery diarrhoea remain the most common pathologies. This humanitarian situation is exacerbated by epidemics of dengue fever, measles chickenpox and hepatitis E. A total of 7,237 people have been injured and treated with the support of MSF-F, PUI, the ICRC and an international emergency team deployed by the UN deployed by the WHO. In recent days, new fighting has been reported in Sudan, which could lead to new arrivals, particularly at the entry points of Tiné and Birak in the province of Wadi Fira. As the rainy season approaches, in less than two months' time, the health situation will be a major concern due to the rains because of the torrential rains (Ouadi), which make it difficult to move around due to temporary watercourses. The WHO will no longer have access to certain sites. The WHO will no longer have access to certain sites to provide a coordinated health response to the various public health events that may occur in these areas. Pre-positioning of health kits, including cholera kits, in the districts affected by the crisis will take place before the rains arrive.

Keys figures

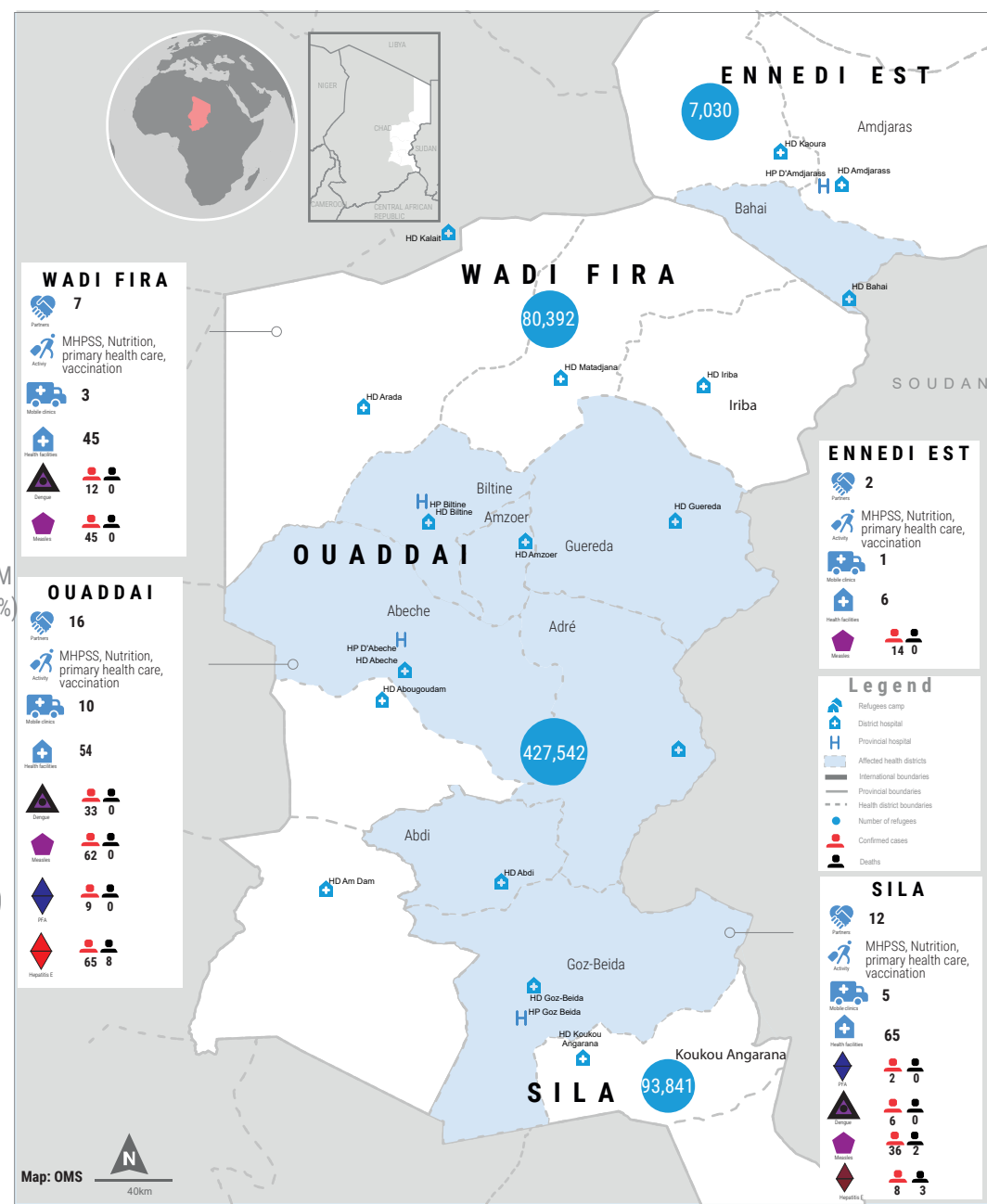


Malaria, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition and watery diarrhoea remain the most common pathologies.

* Managed by an international emergency team deployed by WHO, MSF, ICRC and PUI

** Cases of GBV are under-reported

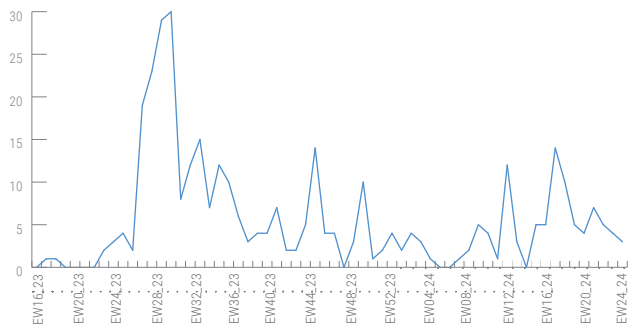
***Data from the 4 provinces in crisis



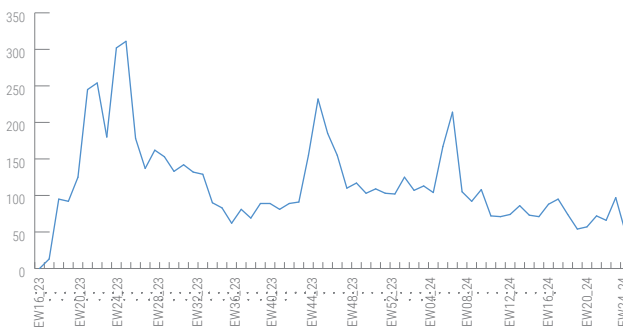
CHAD: SUDAN CRISIS HEALTH SITUATION DASHBOARD

Data as of 23 June 2024

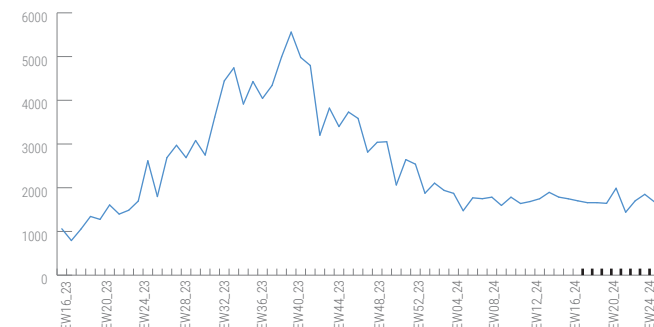
MAIN HEALTH EVENTS BY WEEK



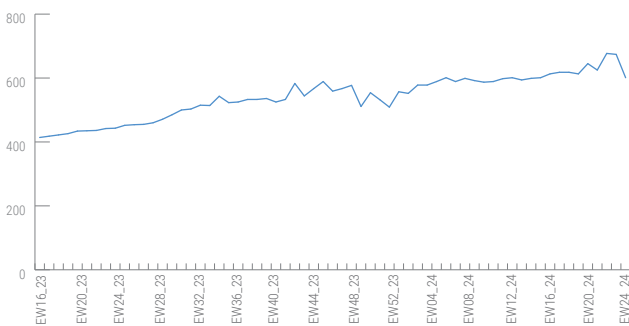
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED



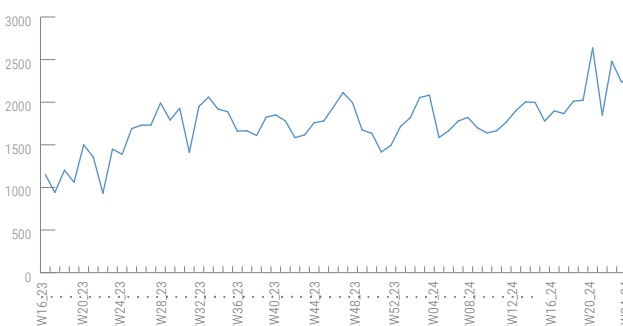
NUMBER OF INJURIES RECORDED



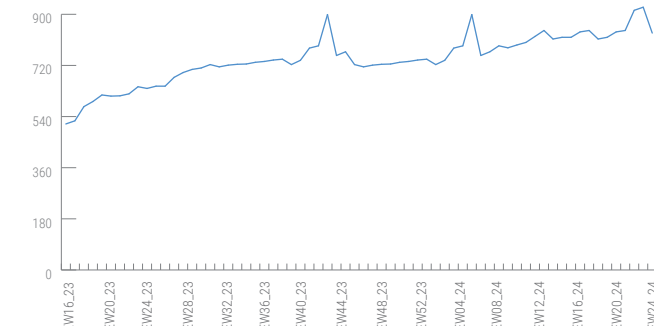
CONFIRMED CASES OF MALARIA



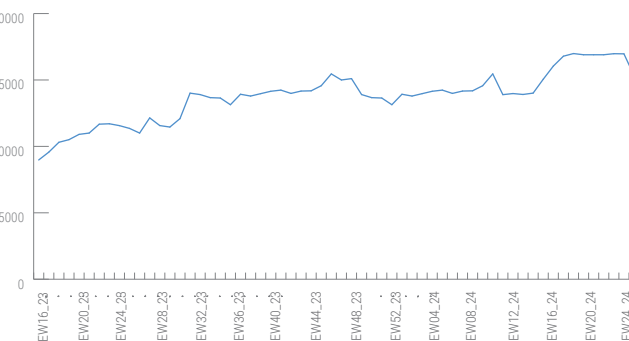
CASES OF DIARRHOEA



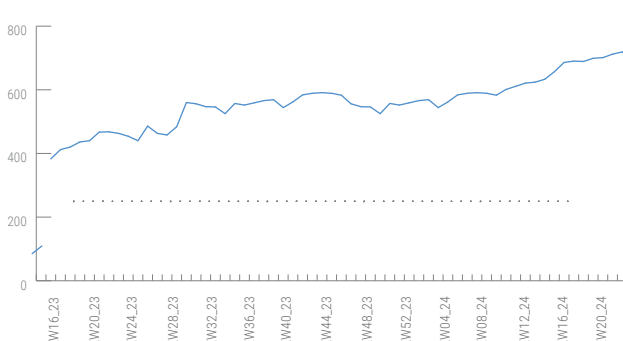
CASES OF SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION



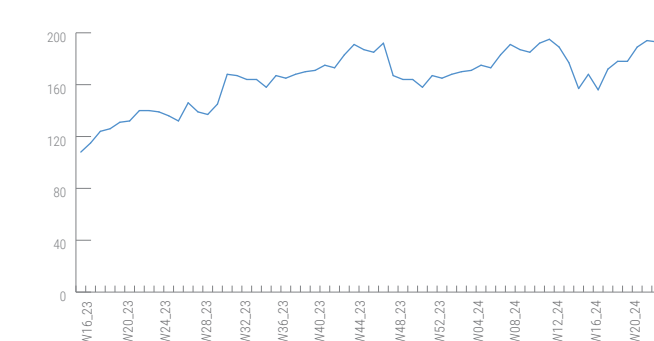
CASES OF RESPIRATORY INFECTION



NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT CONSULTATIONS



NUMBER OF PRENATAL CONSULTATIONS



ASSISTED DELIVERIES

CHAD: SUDAN CRISIS HEALTH SITUATION DASHBOARD

Data as of 23 June 2024

Indicators	Standards Sphere	Achieved	Recommendations
The fatality rate for the main diseases has been reduced to an acceptable level (dengue fever and cholera).	Cholera < 1% Dengue <1% Hepatitis E < 4%	Cholera < 0% Dengue < 0.4% Hepatitis E < 0.3%	Strengthening epidemic preparedness and response with community involvement
Number of hospital beds (excluding maternity beds) per 10,000 inhabitants	>17	5	Support health establishments by donating beds and other equipment
Percentage of population with access to essential healthcare within one hour's walk of home	>79%	50%	Perpetuate the activities of mobile clinics so that they reach more areas
Number of skilled attendants (doctors, nurses, midwives) per 10,000 inhabitants	>22	8	Recruit and/or train health professionals to manage deliveries
Percentage of medical establishments that do not charge for priority care (consultations, treatment, provision of medicines)	100%	5%	Support health facilities by providing medicines and funds to ensure free care
Percentage of complete EWAR/monitoring reports submitted on time	>79%	>72%	Deployment of community surveillance via EWARS in a box in affected areas
Percentage of alerts checked and investigated within 24 hours	>89%	60%	Training surveillance officers and monitoring alerts of the community
Penta 3 vaccination coverage	>79%	119%	Support emergency vaccination activities carried out by health cluster partners
Percentage of births attended by qualified personnel	>79%	59%	Training doctors and nurses for community deliveries
Ambulances for 10,000 people	>1	0.2	Mobilising resources to deploy more ambulances in the affected areas
Number of community health workers per 1,000 inhabitants	>1	0.2	Recruiting, training and supporting the activities of the community health workers
Percentage of health facilities with functioning essential medical equipment	>79%	51%	Support health facilities by providing essential medicines and medical equipment

WHO OPERATIONS AND RESPONSE DURING EW25 2024

- WHO is working alongside the Ministry of Public Health and Prevention, UN agencies and operational partners in the response to the hepatitis E epidemic in the DS health districts of Adré, Hadjer-Hadid in the province of Ouaddaï and Koukou Angarana, Gozbeida in the province of Sila and the varicella epidemic in the Abéché prison in the province of Ouaddaï.
- The WHO is supporting the Ministry of Health and Prevention in coordinating the response, epidemiological surveillance, laboratory work, awareness-raising and training supervision in the areas of responsibility and in the refugee camps, where community awareness-raising sessions are being organised.
- Visit by the WHO Representative in Chad, Dr Blanche ANYA, to the local and health authorities in Ouaddaï province, followed by a visit to refugee sites in the east of the country to see for herself the major health challenges facing the 600,000 refugees who have been there for over a year.
- As part of WHO's institutional support for the operational level of the health system, in support of the efforts of the government and other health actors, Dr Blanche Anya, WHO Representative in Chad, handed over nearly 10 tonnes of medicines and consumables acquired thanks to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, @UNCERF, to the Ouaddaï provincial health delegation. This donation, worth around 57 million CFA francs, or almost 95,000 dollars for the province of Ouaddaï, will enable at least 6,000 people to be treated over a three-month period. This will help to improve the availability and accessibility of essential medicines to health facilities in the province of Ouaddaï, which has been experiencing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis for over a year, due to the massive influx of refugees.

NEEDS/ CHALLENGES

- Insufficient resources for the implementation of the WHO response plan to the TSE crisis, in particular the strengthening of coordination between health partners and the strengthening of the WHO's operational presence, the strengthening of surveillance through the implementation of "EWARS-in-box", the strengthening of mental health capacities including the supply of psychotropic drugs

- Security problems: The proximity of the refugee camps to the Sudanese border exposes them to security problems, which means that security needs to be stepped up. Military escorts are required for most operations.
- Underfunded appeal and resource constraints: In 2023, only 30% of the humanitarian appeal for Chad was funded, leaving a shortfall in health: The limited availability of resources and staff is hampering the response operation and the assessment of needs.

URGENT AND PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

1. Continue to coordinate health actions while strengthening leadership at all levels of the health pyramid, including through the organisation of joint MSPP-WHO supervisions.
2. Continue the response to the hepatitis E epidemic in the health districts of Adré, Hadjer-Hadid in Ouaddaï province and Koukou Angarana, Gozbeida in Sila province, as well as the varicella epidemic in Abéché prison in Ouaddaï province, with particular emphasis on strengthening active surveillance in the areas of responsibility and community-based surveillance;
3. Strengthen the diagnostic capabilities of the Biosafety and Epidemics Laboratory by providing access to optimised PCR testing for hepatitis E, epidemiological surveillance, sequencing and genomic surveillance;
4. Implement the project to refurbish and equip the bacteriology unit at Abéché University Hospital.
5. Digitise the Health Information System by providing health districts with IT tools and internet connections, and implement the early warning and rapid response system using the EWARS-in-a-Box tool,
6. Strengthen the coordination, structure and governance of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in the 4 provinces of Eastern Chad affected by the Sudanese refugee crisis.
7. Continue to improve access to quality healthcare for vulnerable populations by providing medicines and medical equipment to operational partners through the MSPP in a coordinated manner according to the gaps identified based on the mapping of the presence of partners at operational level.