

1. Summaryⁱ

<p>21</p> <p>Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's initial allocation analysis)ⁱⁱ</p>	<p>7 million</p> <p>Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's initial allocation analysis)ⁱⁱⁱ</p>	<p>51 MSEK</p> <p>Initial allocation for 2026</p>	<p>0 MSEK</p> <p>Additional allocation in 2026</p>	<p>0 MSEK</p> <p>Flexible funding in 2026</p>	<p>51 MSEK</p> <p>Total Sida funding in 2026</p>
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Chad faces several complex and interlinked crises related to conflict in neighbouring countries and recurring natural disasters. Acute crises occur against a background of chronic underdevelopment¹, extensive poverty and the increasingly visible effects of climate change. Humanitarian needs are multi-faceted and geographically widespread, with most acute needs in the east, west and south of the country. The eastern regions suffer from a major refugee crisis following the eruption of civil war in Sudan in April 2023. In the west, humanitarian needs are primarily driven by protracted conflict involving jihadist Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) referred to as 'Boko Haram'. In the south, recurring inter-communal clashes disrupt lives and livelihoods while they also suffer the consequences of flooding in 2024 and 2025. Chad is also home to some 140,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR).

According to Sida's initial allocation analysis there are 7 million people in need (PIN) in Chad. The HNRP 2026 refers to a lower PIN figure, reflecting a narrower scope in the methodology used by OCHA this year, which includes localities with intersectoral severity levels 3 to 5 due to a shock (rather than structural causes). As per the latest Cadre Harmonisé survey over 1.9 million people were in Integrated Food Security Phase (IPC) 3 and 4 between October and December 2025, while close to 3 million people are expected to be in the same phase in June to August 2026.²

Sida's initial allocation to Chad in 2026 is SEK 51 million, which is approximately half the initial amount allocated in 2025. As a consequence, Sida has decided to consolidate its partner portfolio in the initial allocation to two humanitarian partners, focusing on the refugee response and key sectors such as Health, WASH and Nutrition.

¹ Human Development Index, [Chad: Human Development Index](#) (accessed 24 March 2026).

² CILSS, [Cadre Harmonisé](#), December 2025, (accessed 24 March 2026).

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

The HNRP 2026 shows that the people in most need of humanitarian assistance, as per intersectoral severity of needs, are fairly evenly spread along Chad's western, southern and eastern borders, with an emphasis on the east. In terms of sectors, the largest number of PIN in 2026 are found in the Food Security, WASH, Health and Nutrition sectors. The refugee response constitutes 24 per cent of the total PIN. By mid-March 2026, more than 918,000 individual refugees have arrived from Sudan to eastern Chad since April 2023, of which a little over 180,000 (20 per cent) arrived in 2025 and 15,000 in 2026.³ In addition, there are approximately 170,000 refugees from other neighbouring countries in the western and southern regions of Chad, mostly from CAR. Studies of vulnerability carried out in eastern Chad by the World Food Programme (WFP) show similar levels of vulnerability among refugees and the host population.

Protection needs are widespread in Chad. Of the 15 protection risks monitored by the Global Protection Cluster, Chad scores 'high' on three areas, namely 'Gender Based Violence' (GBV), 'Theft, Extortion, Forced Eviction, or Destruction of Personal Property' and 'Discrimination and Stigmatisation, Denial of Resources, Opportunities, Services and/or Humanitarian Access'. On the other 12 risks, Chad scores 'medium' (level 3 of 5).⁴ Most protection needs in 2025 were identified in the Lake region in the west of the country, while the situation of the Sudanese refugees in the east is also serious. Displacement due to conflict exacerbates pre-existing vulnerabilities in a context where state presence outside provincial and regional capitals is almost non-existent.

Humanitarian access is limited by active conflict in the west, while in the east humanitarian actors face administrative and operational impediments, including lengthy authorisation processes for NGOs and a requirement for armed escorts for UN agencies. During 2026, tension between Chad and Sudan has intensified including armed clashes and drone strikes with several casualties on the Chadian side. Chad therefore closed its border in February, with the exception for humanitarian movements, and has increased the deployment of military forces along the border, while intensifying the relocation of refugees away from the border.

3. The humanitarian response

According to the HNRP 2026, 3.4 million people are targeted for humanitarian assistance, including 1.9 million who are most highly prioritised. The targeted population of 3.4 million people in 2026 (down from 5.5 million in 2025) is concentrated in 26 departments in the east, Lake region, and south of the

3.4 million	\$986 million	20 %
People targeted in the response plan (HNRP 2026)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2026)	of the funding secured (HNRP 2026)

³ Ajala, [Chad: Situation des arrivants](#) (accessed 24 March 2026).

⁴ Global Protection Cluster, [Protection Risks](#) (accessed 14 January 2026).

country where intersectoral severity ranges from 3 to 5. The geographical scope of the needs analysis which preceded the targeting was based on the identification of shocks and their impact on the most vulnerable populations. It focused on 53 out of 70 departments, from which departments with intersectoral severity 1 and 2 were subsequently excluded.

As a result, the focus of the humanitarian response in 2026 will be on geographical areas with the most critical needs to maximise the impact of a response under severe financial and operational constraints. The response will exclude non-life-saving needs and areas with moderate severity, which fall under other frameworks, notably the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The reduction in target population reflects an adaptation to actual operational capacities, limited access due to insecurity and recurrent flooding, chronic underfunding and fragile supply chains. The prioritisation is also informed by community feedback collected through accountability to affected populations (AAP) mechanisms, which highlight health, water, food and protection as priorities. Major challenges include humanitarian access, logistical constraints, structural under-funding.

Humanitarian actors face a range of constraints in different parts of the country. In the west, actors are constrained by insecurity and threats from NSAGs ('Boko Haram'). In the east, humanitarian NGOs need to address lengthy administrative processes to obtain travel authorisations, while UN agencies are obliged to accept armed escort by the special unit from the Chadian security forces charged with their protection (Détachement pour la protection des humanitaires et des réfugiés; DPHR) whenever they move between towns and refugee sites. In the east, the entry points for new Sudanese refugees keep moving north which means that UNHCR and its partners are required to adjust and establish new reception sites for registration of refugees in areas with very little infrastructure and basic services. In the east the response is severely and increasingly constrained due to lack of funding⁵ but also challenges to negotiate access to land for new sites and overstretched coordination structures.

The National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees (CNARR)⁶ is the government agency which oversees the refugee response. They have a strong and growing presence on the ground. Besides a handful of Chadian humanitarian NGOs, the capacity of national NGOs is perceived to be limited. While contributing to building their capacity should be a priority, it is reportedly challenging, due to the absence of multi-year funding. International NGOs in Chad are organised in the 'Forum des ONGs Internationales au Tchad' (FONGIT), there is also a forum for national NGOs 'Fédération des ONGs au Tchad'.

The 2025 HNRP was funded at 31 per cent at the end of the year. Despite significant cuts, the US remained the largest donor with 22 per cent of total funding, followed by ECHO at 19 per cent, the UAE at 13 per cent (primarily channelled via the government and the UN) and the UK at 10 per

⁵According to UNHCR, the refugee response plan for Chad was funded to 22% in early March [Chad Funding Update - 2026 | UNHCR](#) (accessed 24 March 2026)

⁶CNARR, [Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés](#), (accessed March 2026).

cent. Sweden contributed close to 3 per cent of total funding and was the tenth largest donors in 2025.⁷

Multi-sector support is registered as the largest sector in terms of financial allocation in 2025 with 32 per cent, followed by food security at 30 per cent, health at 9 per cent and nutrition at 6 per cent. Compared to estimated financial needs in the beginning of the year, the best funded sector was protection at 65 per cent and the lowest funded was nutrition at 18 per cent.⁸ In absolute terms, the refugee response was lacking the most funding compared to estimated needs in 2025. UNHCR has seen its funding drastically reduced and has adapted their intervention strategy which now includes more national staff, fewer services such as health and education from 2026 and a change from status-based to vulnerability-based targeting. The latter is done together with WFP based on pilot studies conducted in 2025. Unfortunately, this transition has been delayed which poses risks to sustained humanitarian assistance. Under the current status-based approach to service delivery, WFP is already obliged to shift to bi-monthly food and cash distributions from January 2026, due a 50 per cent funding reduction which risks exposing the most vulnerable people to harmful coping strategies while undermining the progress made on vulnerability assessments.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Chad has seen a significant reduction in its initial allocation from Sida in 2026, from SEK 101 million in 2025 to 51 million in 2026. This is due to a smaller global initial allocation by Sida, but also a lower share of people with severe needs compared to other humanitarian crises supported by Sida. As a consequence, Sida will need to reduce its partner portfolio and will initially only select two partners, compared to five in 2025.

Refugees from Sudan continue to cross Chad's eastern border, at lower numbers but with no indication of a decline in violence of the conflict in Darfur. Considering that UNHCR is going through a major funding crisis, while at the same time constituting the backbone of the refugee response in the east, Sida will allocate a major share of its initial global allocation to UNCHR. Further, Sida will also support Action Against Hunger (ACF), an international NGO with long-standing presence in both the west and east of the country. ACF has displayed the ability to quickly respond to emerging needs, while also taking on roles of leadership and coordination in key sectors such as Health, WASH, Food Security and Nutrition.

Several humanitarian actors in Chad underline the importance of adopting a resilience, self-reliance and capacity building approach from the onset. Driven by underinvestment in infrastructure and social services, protracted conflict in neighbouring countries and climate change, humanitarian needs in Chad will remain at a high level for the foreseeable future, in a global context where humanitarian funding dwindles. Chad's generous asylum laws allow refugees to settle freely and access already overstretched social services. The Chadian government and humanitarian actors are

⁷ OCHA, [Chad 2025 | Financial Tracking Service](#), (accessed 24 March 2026)

⁸ HNRP, [Financials | Chad | Humanitarian Action](#), (accessed 14 January 2026)

also wary not to perpetuate the aid dependency seen in the past. Against this background, the WFP together with UNHCR and the government has developed the Haguina (meaning “it is ours” in Chadian Arabic) approach, which aims to support self-sufficiency for one million refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities by 2030. By the end of 2025, WFP had mobilised close to USD 100 million from various donors including the World Bank (WB) and the EU, against a total estimated budget of USD 400 million, and claims to have demonstrated ‘proof of concept’, i.e. a model and results that can be scaled up.

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	20,000,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	31,000,000
TOTAL	51,000,000

ⁱ The 2026 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida’s humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.

ⁱⁱ Sida’s initial allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each crisis-affected country: 1) magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs 2) capacity of the humanitarian system to respond to needs and 3) capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs. The qualitative and quantitative analysis produces an index scoring for each country, where the highest ranked country is found to have the greatest proportion of unmet severe humanitarian needs globally, based on available data. Sida’s initial allocation for 2026 includes a total of 25 countries with the highest scores. For more information please see Initial Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sida uses the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs which is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Chad, the selected source is HNRP 2025 as changes seen in GHO 2026 are being triangulated.