Chad

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world – with 47 per cent of the population living below the poverty line – and is facing multiple humanitarian crises. Some 3.7 million people are food insecure, including an estimated 346,000 children under 5 years suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Measles and cholera outbreaks, which have been aggravated by the precarious water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) situation, have shaken the fragile health system. Insecurity has led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people fleeing non-state armed groups in the Lake Chad basin and from neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic and the Sudan. Following the resurgence of armed conflict in the Lake province, some 42,000 people were newly displaced and 5,000 Nigerian refugees entered the country. Overall, Chad is hosting over 465,000 refugees and 133,000 people are internally displaced. As insecurity increases, children are at risk of gender-based violence, recruitment by armed groups and family separation. In addition, 49 schools were temporarily closed in the Lake region in 2019 (21 per cent of the 227 schools located in insecure areas). The country is also extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural disasters.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF will implement a multi-sectoral and gender-sensitive humanitarian response in Chad, while strengthening the coherence and linkages between its humanitarian action and development programming in the country. This will include better linking emergency cash transfers with regular social protection programming. As lead of the WASH, education and nutrition clusters and the child protection sub-cluster, UNICEF will reinforce national systems for emergency preparedness and response to ensure the provision of quality basic social services. Malnutrition will be addressed through the management of SAM cases and the provision of preventive interventions through the integrated management of acute malnutrition in 170 new therapeutic nutrition units targeting 856 health centres and health services for children under 5 years and pregnant women, as well as immunization campaigns and routine immunization. UNICEF will deliver quality learning to crisis-affected children; community-based child protection services and mental health and psychosocial support for children and adolescents with referral mechanisms; reintegration services for vulnerable children and survivors of gender-based violence; and continued WASH services during crises. A secondary focus will be on fostering social and behavioural changes within communities to improve programme impact. For all interventions, UNICEF will prioritize collaboration with government authorities and institutions to bolster their capacities to respond to crises.

Results from 2019

As of 31 August 2019, UNICEF had US$19 million available against the US$46 million appeal (41 per cent funded). UNICEF supported the Government with the procurement of 1 million doses of the measles vaccine to respond to the outbreak. Over 180,000 boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic food were supplied to health centres, facilitating the treatment of over 197,000 children under 5 years with SAM (108,587 girls). The capacities of 576 health agents and community health workers were strengthened through training on the integrated management of malnutrition. Building on 2017 and 2018 gains, WASH-in-nutrition activities were expanded to more than 100 units, benefiting 50,300 children under 5 years (27,844 girls). Due to insufficient funding, only 12 per cent of targeted people accessed appropriate sanitation facilities. Twelve temporary learning spaces were constructed in Lac province, allowing 1,300 students that had fled attacks by non-state groups in Nigeria (668 girls) to continue their educations. Over 300 members of parent associations were trained on planning and managing income-generating activities to support schools in affected areas in southern Chad. UNICEF and partners traced the families of 28 unaccompanied children – nine of whom were formerly associated with armed groups – and reunited them with their families.
### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sector 2019 targets</th>
<th>Sector total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2019 targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for therapeutic care</td>
<td>304,589</td>
<td>197,335</td>
<td>304,589</td>
<td>197,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months who received vitamin A supplements</td>
<td>142,600</td>
<td>19,441</td>
<td>142,600</td>
<td>19,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health centres with an integrated SAM management programme</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTH AND HIV AND AIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>UNICEF 2019 targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>142,600</td>
<td>675,991*</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>25,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women accessing HIV and AIDS screening and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services</td>
<td>67,022</td>
<td>4,401**</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years admitted to SAM treatment who received a life-saving package (water treatment products and soap), including messages about appropriate hygiene practices and nutrition supplies</td>
<td>148,746</td>
<td>54,709</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>50,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis-affected people who have access to the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>284,757</td>
<td>149,096</td>
<td>68,475</td>
<td>99,141*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>UNICEF 2019 targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children who have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displaced children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces/other safe spaces</td>
<td>67,022</td>
<td>8,922</td>
<td>35,550</td>
<td>4,401**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>UNICEF 2019 targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-school boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years accessing formal or non-formal pre-primary, primary and secondary education</td>
<td>275,296</td>
<td>11,511</td>
<td>29,653</td>
<td>10,202*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis receiving school materials</td>
<td>442,940</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>205,319</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>UNICEF 2019 targets</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Displaced persons who received non-food items and emergency shelter kits</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>10,000***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* Results are as of 31 August 2019 unless otherwise noted.

1 The measles outbreak that was declared in May 2018 continued into 2019, necessitating that UNICEF support the Government to organize a supplementary immunization campaign.

2 The WASH programme has had to respond to a cholera outbreak in the south of the country that was not anticipated during the planning phase. It is important to note that only 27 per cent have permanent access to water through durable water infrastructure (i.e., boreholes) and the rest have temporary access through the distribution of water treatment products.

3 The reported number includes children reached in UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces. UNICEF is supporting child protection community-based structures to monitor and report on the number of children who benefit from psychosocial support at the community level outside of child-friendly spaces.

4 UNICEF only raised 5 per cent of the required budget, with most of the funds coming from Education Cannot Wait. UNICEF has already reached most of the out-of-school children based in camps through Education Cannot Wait, but its ability to implement new actions in other areas has been limited.

5 School materials will be distributed by the end of October 2019 and results will be reported in end-of-year situation reports.

6 The target was based on the assumption that displacement trends might continue as in the previous two years (2017 and 2019). However, in 2019, there was only one significant population movement in the Lac province. Southern Chad, which has welcomed the largest numbers of people in recent years, did not record any population movement in 2019.

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### Funding requirements

UNICEF is requesting US$51.7 million to meet the needs of vulnerable children and women in Chad in 2020. UNICEF will lead its humanitarian response in line with the Inter-Agency Response Plan, building on alliances and synergies with stakeholders, including government actors, United Nations agencies, local community organizations and groups and public and private donors, to respond to the continuing nutritional crisis and provide assistance in the WASH, health, child protection and education sectors. Without adequate, timely and flexible funding, UNICEF will be unable to provide life-saving assistance to children and women affected by the complex emergency in Chad.