Chad

In addition to chronic challenges with structural causes, including malnutrition, Chad is currently facing simultaneous acute emergencies that are stretching response capacities. Children in Chad face risks of recurrent disease epidemics and outbreaks, cyclical floods, drought and displacement. The situation is exacerbated by political instability in neighboring countries, which has resulted in 450,000 refugees, 90,000 internally displaced persons and 270,000 returnees in Chad, all of whom need access to protection, education, nutrition, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. The poor 2013 rainy season significantly affected agricultural production, particularly in the Sahel belt. For 2014, this will mean an early start to the hunger season (April-September), and an estimated more than 2.3 million people experiencing food insecurity, including 1.2 million people at risk of extreme food insecurity. This situation may further compromise the nutritional status of vulnerable children. It is also estimated that in 2014, more than 500,000 children under 5 will be affected by acute malnutrition in the Sahel belt of Chad. In the regions affected by food insecurity and displacement, children, especially those vulnerable to exploitation, are exposed to gender-based violence and will be in dire need of protection and education assistance.

Humanitarian strategy

In 2014, UNICEF will work with the Government of Chad to support preparedness and response efforts for the more than 2.7 million people who will require immediate assistance. Working with partners, UNICEF will support the scale-up of life-saving child survival, education, and social protection interventions. More than 500,000 malnourished children and women will be provided with multi-sector nutrition services, and 665,000 refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees will be provided with health, WASH, HIV and AIDS and education services. In the Sahel belt, UNICEF will monitor child protection risks generated by food insecurity. In regions affected by crises, UNICEF will foster protective environments for girls and boys through education, including early childhood development interventions. In education, UNICEF will promote the child-friendly school approach as an entry point for peace-building programming and conflict and disaster risk reduction. To prevent the spread of water-borne diseases in general and cholera in particular, UNICEF will build community partnerships to promote safe hygiene practices and other essential family practices. UNICEF will work with partners to assess child vulnerability and continue to strengthen government and community response capacity by fostering communities’ resilience to cyclical and predictable shocks. UNICEF will enhance its readiness to provide adequate life-saving interventions by building strong partnership and coordination mechanisms through cluster leadership roles.

Results from 2013

UNICEF appealed for US$64.3 million for 2013, and as of the end of October 2013, US$17,763,162, or 28 per cent of requirements, had been received in contributions. In 2013, UNICEF and partner response focused on delivering programmes while building capacity at the local level. UNICEF supported the Government to treat 122,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 503 health facilities. Through the construction of 127 boreholes, access to potable water increased from 44 per cent to 60 per cent in the Sahel belt. In areas hosting newly arrived refugees and returnees, access to potable water increased from 2 per cent to 34 per cent. UNICEF also provided critical life-saving interventions to 60,000 new refugees and returnees, including 6,700 preschool and primary school-aged children who accessed schooling and psychosocial support. Immunization was provided to 475,000 children, including 88,000 children in border regions affected by conflicts. In 2013, the country did not register any cases of wild poliovirus type 1 or cholera. Due to lack of funding, however, UNICEF was unable to meet some targets in WASH, protection and HIV and AIDS.
Results as of 31 October 2013

**Results above targets

1 Displacement figures as reported in the 2014 Chad consolidated appeals process and Humanitarian Needs Overview (drafts).
2 Reported in the 2014 Chad consolidated appeals process and Humanitarian Needs Overview (drafts).
4 Requirements for Sahel countries are provisional as the Strategic Response Plans were under development at time of publication.

---

### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children under 5 with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme</th>
<th>Cluster 2013 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2013 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>124,600</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Children under 5 receiving micronutrient supplementation | 3,500,000 | 3,078,655 | 2,000,000 | 2,078,655** |

---

### HEALTH

| Children immunized for measles and meningitis | 3,000,000 | 475,000 |

| Children under 5 affected by acute watery diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia access life-saving curative interventions including home-based management | 2,000,000 | 1,300,000 |

---

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

| Children affected by malnutrition and their families benefit from WASH in nutrition interventions | 126,000 | 6,500 | 126,000 | 6,500 |

| People who received information related to hygiene and sanitation to prevent cholera and other illnesses | 1,000,000 | 1,100,500 | 1,000,000 | 1,100,500** |

---

### CHILD PROTECTION

| Children with SAM receive psychosocial support | 126,000 | 3,290 | 126,000 | 3,290 |

| School-aged children in conflict areas benefit from awareness education on the risk of mines and unexploded ordinances | 90,000 | 62,000 | 90,000 | 62,000 |

---

### EDUCATION

| Emergency-affected children (including adolescents) access quality education including through temporary learning structures | 340,000 | 343,256 | 340,000 | 343,256** |

---

### HIV AND AIDS

| 3,052 HIV-positive pregnant women receive antiretroviral prophylaxis and 622 children born with HIV receive quality care | 3,052 | 526 |

| Young women and men in the Sahel belt are sensitized on HIV prevention | 200,000 | 82,000 |

---

Funding requirements

Based on the country’s inter-agency Humanitarian Needs Overview and 2014 Strategic Response Plan, UNICEF is requesting US$62,500,000 to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Chad in 2014. Without additional funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the integrated response to the country’s continuing nutrition crisis, provide sustainable basic social services to more than 650,000 refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees, and adequately respond to epidemic outbreaks.

---

**Results as of 31 October 2013

**Results above targets

---

### Cluster/sector coordination

- Nutrition: 30,000,000
- Health: 15,000,000
- Water, sanitation and hygiene: 10,000,000
- Child protection: 2,500,000
- Education: 3,500,000
- HIV and AIDS: 1,000,000
- Total: 62,500,000