



Woman from Lake Chad received NFIs from UNICEF in a spontaneous IDP site near Bol, Lake region.
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CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- A new wave of internal displacement which began at the end of July is estimated to have so far resulted in 41,000 newly displaced Chadians. In all, 75,000 people are believed to be displaced, including refugees, Chadian returnees and IDPs from before the July wave.
- About 22 spontaneous IDP sites have mushroomed notably around the towns of Bagasola and of Bol, although the subprefectures of Daboua and Liwa are also affected.
- Thousands of adult returnees from CAR continue to find themselves at risk of statelessness. While excellent progress has been made to systematically register newborn children, the status of adults awaiting regularization is on hold.
- By the end of July, 87,262 children with SAM have been admitted into the program. 18% of these were admitted in the Kanem region alone.
- UNICEF has distributed NFIs including treated bednets and WASH kits to about 15,000 of the newly displaced population this month. This constitutes about a third of the newly displaced, but many thousands are yet to be reached and emergency stocks have been depleted.
- UNICEF provided Oxfam with NFIs to cover the needs of 331 households from the closed Sido site that have been transferred to a new area West of the original site. Under the coordination of OCHA, humanitarian actors pooled their resources to provide a minimum response to this group, which had been found to be in dire conditions.
- UNICEF's revised appeal of \$62,227,000 for 2015 in 14% funded with \$8.77 million received in humanitarian funding from 1 January to 31 August 2015.

31 August 2015

CHILDREN AFFECTED
2,200,000

ESTIMATED CAR RETURNES
130,000

POPULATION MOVEMENT FROM NIGERIA
CRISIS IN LAKE REGION

75,500

(OCHA: August 2015)

of which

41,000 new arrivals

(OCHA: August 2015)

CHILDREN WITH
SEVERE ACUTE
MALNUTRITION
154,400

UNICEF 2015 APPEAL
US\$ 62.2 million

TOTAL EMERGENCY FUNDING RECEIVED
IN 2015

US\$ 8.77M

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Estimated Affected Population

(Estimates based on initial figures from the General Population Census RGPH- INSEED 2009; the Humanitarian Needs Overview; SMART Survey August 2014 and SAM Admissions in 2015; OCHA, IOM and UNHCR figures)

Categories	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	5,500,000	2,788,700	2,711,500
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,200,000	1,115,400	1,084,600
Children Under Five	1,001,000	507,507	493,493
Children 6 to 23 months	299,750	151,973	147,777
Pregnant women with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	80,960	-	80,960
Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	154,400	69,480	84,910
Children Under Five with SAM and medical complications	15,440	7,610	7,830
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	257,000	130,273	126,727
CAR returnees	130,000	62,400	67,600
Displaced by Nigerian crisis (refugees, IDPs, Chadian returnees and TCN)	75,000		
Refugees	427,000		

Impact of violence linked to Boko Haram (Nigeria and Niger)

A new wave of internal displacement which began at the end of July is estimated to have so far resulted in 41,000 newly displaced Chadians. This population comes from the islands of Lake Chad where insecurity has led the Chadian military to encourage people to leave the area ahead of military action. About 22 spontaneous IDP sites have mushroomed notably around the towns of Bagasola and of Bol, although the subprefectures of Daboua and Liwa are also affected. The spontaneous sites are scattered and population remains mobile, although the rate of arrivals has slowed. In all, 75,000 people are believed to be displaced, including refugees, Chadian returnees and IDPs from before the July wave.



Photo 1 A woman and four of her children in a spontaneous shelter in Kouloum, Bol subprefecture. August 2015 © UNICEF Chad/2015/Darma

Government has so far not given a clear indication of the duration of the preventive evacuation of island population enforced by the military. However all seems to point to a long displacement situation. A clear decision by government on the location of official sites where durable construction could take place has so far not been communicated despite the initial intention of authorities to transport people to three isolated locations in Kanem, Lake and Bahr el Gazar. The sites of Dar el Naim and of Kafia in Bagasola are so far the only ones recognized by local authorities as durable.

The displaced influx is overwhelming local communities. The subprefecture of Bagasola is possibly the most affected, having received an influx of more than 37,000 people for a local population of just under 39,000¹. Waiting time in health facilities and water points has increased while mapping of school availability for the coming academic year has showed the need for additional classrooms to take in the newcomers.

Humanitarian actors do not have sufficient resources to cover the new needs. The most immediate gaps are in NFI, Shelter, WASH and health, and considerable gaps remain in all of these sectors. Due to the new wave of displacement, which is stretching resources thin, and with the continued insecurity north of Bagasola, reaching the previously displaced communities and IDPs has become an additional challenge.

¹ 2009 population census. INSEED

Refugees, returnees from CAR and stateless persons in the South

The situation remains largely unchanged in Southern Chad where most of the 130,000 returnees from Central African Republic live in camps or within host communities. Some instability continues to be reported with criminal activity purportedly by ex-Seleka and Anitbalaka militia into the Logone Oriental region, not far from the Danamadja and Kobiteye sites. The conditions in the returnee camps continue to slowly deteriorate as emergency solutions become obsolete or require new funding. Tents and plastic sheeting for shelter are in poor condition, and damaged by the sun and the rain, and many need to be replaced while there are still several hundred households awaiting shelter within Kobiteye camp.

UNICEF, in partnership with Oxfam provided NFIs to cover the needs of 331 households from the closed Sido site that have been transferred to a new area West of the original site. Under the coordination of OCHA, humanitarian actors pooled their resources to provide a minimum response to this group living in dire conditions.

Thousands of adult returnees from CAR continue to find themselves at risk of statelessness. While excellent progress has been made to systematically register newborn children and thus facilitate their access to nationality, the status of adults awaiting regularization is on hold, partly due to security requirements, that have dramatically been reinforced after the twin terrorist attacks in Ndjamena in June. This situation is compounded by the absence of arable land around the sites of Maingama and Sido, which could lead to food insecurity given limited rainfall in the area so far this year.

Health actors report that malaria continues to be the main cause of mortality and morbidity among children under five in returnee and refugee camps in line with countrywide trends during the ongoing rainy season.

Interagency collaboration and partnerships

Inter-Agency

- On 25-26 August the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator with a UN delegation visited the Lake region to see the situation first-hand. The delegation discussed with IDPs and refugees in spontaneous sites and in Dar es Salam camp, as well as with humanitarian actors and local authorities.
- The weekly inter-cluster coordination meeting in Bagasola continues to be co-led by UNHCR and local authorities.
- Monthly coordination meetings are held between humanitarian actors and the Governor and local authorities in Lake, Moyen Chari, Mandoul, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental.
- The HCT continues to meet twice a month, as does the inter-cluster coordination meeting.

Clusters

- The Nutrition Cluster Coordinator from N'djamena visited Bagasola to officially launch the UNICEF-led health and nutrition cluster, working with all the cluster members on consensual Terms of Reference and roles and responsibilities. The sub-cluster will meet twice a month and will also be represented at regional coordination meetings.
- A WASH cluster mission visited the returnee sites in the south to monitor the quality of the response and to better understand gaps. Funding for camps in the south is running out at a time where emergency facilities are less and less functional.
- National Clusters meet monthly, although subclusters, notably in the Lake region, may meet more often.
- UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster, in N'Djamena. There are also WASH sub-clusters active in other regions of Chad, in Goré, Sarh and Abeché and sub cluster Education in Moundou.

UNICEF Programme Response

Sector	Indicator	2015					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target (#)	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved

Nutrition	Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	154,400	91,365	59%	154,400	91,365	59%
	Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	545	493	90%	545	493	90%
	Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	3,600,000	3,378,398 ¹	94%	3,600,000	3,378,398 ¹	94%

* Cumulative admissions data from January to July 2015

¹ Deworming and vitamin A supplementation campaign data reported after national campaign paired with a Polio campaign. This is a health sector performance indicator with essential impact on children's nutritional status.

Health	Number of children under 5 vaccinated against measles	2,000,000	492,096 ²	25%	2,000,000	492,096 ²	25%
	Number of children under 5 affected by malaria are treated	150,000	106,850	67%	150,000	242,574	161%

² Targets and result refer to national campaigns. July data is available for the East and for the South.

WASH	Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	57,329	7,998 ⁴	14%	95,548	7,998 ⁴	8%
	Number of people in humanitarian situations that were reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	450,000	323,467	72%	692,500	368,837	53.2%
	Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities	100,000	78,842	79%	100,000	78,842	79%

⁴ Partial data

Child Protection	Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	2,000	968	48%	2,000	968	48%
	Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	15,000	3,447 ⁷	23%	15,000	3,447 ⁷	23%
	Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	50,000	7,361	15%	50,000	7,361	15%

⁷ Data collected in Dar es Salam refugee camp (Lake region) and Maingama (CAR returnees site)

HIV/AIDS	Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	56,500	14,364 ⁹	25 %			
	Number and % of pregnant women who test HIV-positive receive ART to reduce mother-to-child transmission	80% (44)	95.4% ¹⁰	NA			

⁹ Available data are those from southern Chad returnee sites and Eastern Chad regions (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila and Ennedi).

¹⁰ 42 pregnant women out of 44 tested HIV-positive (in Eastern Chad regions and CAR returnees sites) receive ART

Education	Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education	100,000	32,096	32%	174,354	118,400	68%
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UNICEF Operational Partners: MOH, ACF, MSF-CH, Merlin, ALIMA, IRC, SECADEV, MSF-CH, DRAS, FRC, IMC, MSF-H, BASE, IAS, ADRA, Association Moustagbal, Nagdaro, ACORD, IRW, CRF, CRT, CELIAF, CSSI, IHPD, UFEP, APSELPA.

Data in this table also includes the data in the table *UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region* below

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

Sector	Indicator	2015					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results	% of Target Achieved
Nutrition	Number of SAM cases admitted in IPT and OPT in Lake Region	9,215	8,154	88%	9,215	8,154	88%
	% of children with SAM discharged recovered	>75%	95 ¹ %	100%	>75%	95%	100%
¹ Rate from out-patient facilities. In-patient facilities have an average recovery rate of 86% in Lake region so far this year							
Health	Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	21,344	17,004 ²	80%	21,344	17,004 ²	80%
	Number of children 9 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles	82,677	3,974	5%	137,935	3,974	3%
	Number of affected population receiving LLITNs	120,240	12,440	10%	200,400	12,440 ⁴	6%
² Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign results from Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Hakouitcoulouma, Bagasola and Dar es Salam site							
WASH	Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	9,215	3,000	32%	9,215	3,000	32%
	Number of affected population [in camps and in host communities] with access to sufficient safe drinking (at least 20l/pers/day, 0 coliforms)	43,000	22,034	51%	107,800	24,034	22%
	Number of affected population [camps and host communities] have access to adequate sanitation facilities	26,900	11,248	42%	43,700	12,924	30%
	Number of affected people reached with messages on best practices of hygiene and household water treatment	34,440	15,315	44%	86,240	15,315	44%
Child Protection	Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	300	361	100%	300	361	100%
	Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	2,000	1,114	56%	2,000	1,114	56%

	Number of people accessing MRE	107,000	73 ⁶	0%	107,000	73	0%
Education	Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education	14,200	8,160	58%	16,200	8,160	58%

⁶ Although awareness building sessions and teacher training have taken place, MRE in schools in the area will begin with the new the academic year in October

Narrative analysis of results



NUTRITION

- By the end of July², 91,365 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted into the program. 18% of these were admitted in the Kanem region alone. The program's performance remains within the standards of >75% recovery rate as well as mortality rates of <10% (<3% in in-patient facilities).

	Recovery rate	Mortality rate	Drop out
OPT	89.8	0.3	6.8
IPT	86.9	8.3	3.5

July 2015 Nutrition Performance Indicators

- 67% of the children with SAM admitted to the nutritional out-patient treatment unit in the Maingama CAR returnee camp in the South come from the Sido area, which is 10 km away. Transportation costs (about \$6 return trip) continue to constitute a barrier for children coming from Sido. This explains the lower number of admissions as well as a relatively high drop-out rate at this Maingama nutritional unit.
- In order to support host communities as well as the reintegration of returnees, UNICEF and the CNNTA conducted a training on the integrated treatment of acute malnutrition from August 12 to 29 at Gore and Moissala. In the Gore health district, the training targeted 20 health workers from health centers in host villages (Yamodo and Bakaba), from the returnee site of Danamadja and Kobitey, and from the refugee camps as well as the Gore hospital. In Moissala health district, 35 health workers from five health centers in host villages, the health center in the Moissala north camp and from the Moissala hospital. In addition, 49 community health workers from the Gore health district have been trained on screening for malnutrition.
- In Lake region, a July mass screening in the towns of Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia and Bagasola, as well in the Dar es Salam refugee camp, found a 11.8% prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in these areas. However a mass screening in Bol health district revealed 3.5% children with SAM out of 15.1% with GAM. Although these proportions are not far from the GAM prevalence found in the 2014 SMART survey, the high proportion of cases of SAM is worrying given disruption of services by the population movement and the closure of six health facilities where nutrition units were functioning.
- Through national implementing partners, UNICEF carried out exhaustive screening at several of the new IDP camps in the Lake region in August. 4,007 children under five were screened in seven camps³ in Bagasola health district, finding that 2.9% children suffered from severe acute malnutrition out of a total of 11.3% of children with GAM.
- The ongoing SLEAC and SMART surveys, for which preliminary results are expected towards the end of October, will enable a more precise diagnosis of the nutritional situation in the region.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

- Health government actors in the East have requested further UNICEF support to improve the skills of health agents in routine vaccination, as well as improving the cold chain and other essential logistical elements.

² Nutritional data is always reported with a one month lag.

³ Kafia, Tagal, Kousseri, Dar Al Naim, Koukime, Nguelea and Bibi

- UNICEF has worked with health authorities to ensure that the paramedical personnel provided by UNICEF and initially placed in areas where the population has fled (Blarigui, Tetewa and Choua) are reassigned to areas receiving IDPs. This personnel will not only support health facilities, but also mobile strategies in health and nutrition in sites like Koukime, where activities have begun. Setting up a mobile health approach has been a key decision of health actors to face the new situation, although funding availability is currently not enough to roll it out in all sites.
- UNICEF distributed bednets from the government's emergency stock to 2,188 IDP households (15,000 people) in the sites in Bol, Kafia, Koloum, Baga Sola, Dar Al Naim, Kousseri.
- 1,277 women participated in awareness sessions on pre-natal care and on mother-to-child transmission of HIV. 286 of them accepted voluntary HIV testing, and 12 of these tested positive and were placed on treatment in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Dar es Salam and Bagasola.
- UNICEF has replenished the Bagasola district with basic drugs and medicine to cover the increased demand on health centers and in the new IDP sites.

UNICEF NFI distributions in August

	Sites	Beneficiaries reached		Products distributed							
		Households	Population	Matts	Plastic sheets	LLIN	Soap	Water container 5L	Bucket 10L	Blankets	Aquatab
	S-P Baga Sola										
1	SODELAC	23	103	0	4	0	80	40	40	0	138
2	Kafia	116	676	116	116	0	1160	232	116	116	696
3	Dara-Naïm	80	443	80	80	80	800	160	80	80	480
4	Kousseri	238	1213	238	238	238	2380	476	238	238	1428
5	Koulom	600	3050	300	600	600	6000	1200	600	300	3600
	Total Baga Sola	1057	5485	734	1038	918	10420	2108	1074	734	6342
	S-P Bol										
6	Bol ville	969	6717	710	1270	1270	12 700	2540	1270	784	7620
7	Yakoua	600	3000	0	0	0	6000	1200	600	0	3600
	Total Bol	1569	9717	710	1270	1270	6000	3740	1870	784	11220

- To support the reintegration of returnees in the health districts of Gore and Moissala in the South, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to train 65 health workers on the integrated treatment of child illnesses, and 175 community health workers on prevention and social mobilization around good health practices. In addition, 6 health agents were recruited to support mobile clinics in Yamodo and Bakaba, and to enable the health center of Danamadja to reopen.



WASH

- To continue to improve access to water by conflict affected population in the Lake region, UNICEF has constructed nine boreholes in both new areas of displacement and previously identified ones: 2 in Koukime, 1 in Tataveron, 2 in Kousseri, 1 in Tchoukoutalia, 1 in Liwa, 1 in Daboua and 1 in Kaya.
- 27 emergency latrines have been constructed in the new IDP sites of Dar el Naim and Kafia in Lake region. These are the two camps which the government has provided land for and are therefore believed to remain. In addition, 21 latrines have been completed in previous displacement sites of Hakoutchoulouma (12), SODELAC (3) and at the Bagasola district hospital (6).
- UNICEF provided WASH kits for water treatment and storage to 2,626 households among the newly displaced populations in the Lake region.
- To improve sanitation and hygiene practices in the Lake region which has high risk of cholera, UNICEF partners trained 40 community workers on the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach in 20 villages around Bol. Five villages have already launched the CLTS process. In addition, 14,400 people have been sensitized on hygiene and on sanitation in the IDP sites in rural Bol, in Yakoua, Kaya and Kouloum, as well as in Dar Al Naim, Kafia, SODELAC, Kousseri sites and the town of Bagasola.

- While in the returnee sites in the south the access to drinking water is generally acceptable, gaps remain around sanitation as latrines that were meant for emergencies are no longer functional and so far UNICEF is not aware of any plans to replace them.



EDUCATION

- According to sector reports, in the 51 schools in Lake region most affected by the crisis, of 5,308 children who completed the academic year in the region, 50% were either IDPs (612), returnees (610) or refugees (1425). Almost 40% were girls.
- Enrolment of children for the next academic year has begun in four sites near Bol and Bagasola, where 1,270 children (530 girls) have already registered. The Education Cluster estimates that 6,880 more school-aged children will need access to emergency education.
- The Education Cluster has reviewed its temporary learning space construction plan to take into account the latest displacement wave. The host schools of Yakoua, Yiga, Bougourmi and Djargandou in Bol as well as Dar el Naim in Bagasola will benefit from additional classrooms to increase access to quality education.
- UNICEF and Education Authorities are preparing a school kits distribution campaign to support IDPs, returnees and refugees in the Lake region when the new school years begin in October.
- The temporary learning spaces in the Dar es Salam camp have been torn by wind. UNICEF’s partner, the Chadian Red Cross, has already agreed to repair it before the school year begins.
- UNICEF has supported UNHCR with recreational material for the 700 children enrolled in summer camp activities in the Dar es Salam refugee camp.



CHILD PROTECTION

- On 16 August, Chadian military officially handed over to the regional social welfare authorities 33 children and women that were said to have been released from Boko Haram. UNICEF has supported the regional social welfare delegation with technical support and supplies to facilitate assessment, care, tracing and reunification for these women and children.
- 1,155 children currently benefit from recreational activities and psychosocial support through the child friendly space in Dar es Salam refugee camp. 555 of these are girls. 12 adolescent girls were trained in knitting through the girl friendly group at the CFS. The child friendly space also offers age-appropriate discussions and debates. In August adolescents discussed violence in schools as well as female genital mutilation.
- UNICEF has contributed to registration efforts for the newly displaced as the urgent needs exceeds existing capacity. Two daily workers and gas were provided to the teams, while UNICEF staff themselves has conducted registration in sites where they have done distributions before other actors.

Communication for Development

UNICEF’s response in the Lake region includes a strong communication for development component. The below table outlines the results for the month of August

Sensitization Theme	Men	Women	Children	Total
Importance of hand washing at key moments	301	974	399	1,734
How to treat water for drinking and its importance in the prevention of water-borne diseases	179	545		779
The importance and method for the use of treated bednets in the prevention of malaria	301	628		929
Importance of vaccination and of pre-natal consultations		501	304	805

- As part of routine vaccination activities, 180 men and 170 women participated in talks about the importance of timely routine vaccination and in an exercise to identify children who had not completed their vaccination cycle. 34 such children were identified and brought in for catch up vaccination.

COMMUNICATIONS

- UNICEF facilitated an interview of the Representative with Spanish Media outlets El Pais and La Vanguardia on the refugee situation in the south of Chad and the achievements of the MDGs. UNICEF CO shared a press kit with key figures on children affected by the humanitarian situation in Chad.
- UNICEF contributed to the organisation of the World Humanitarian Day in N’Djamena. In presence of Government leaders and donors, an interactive exhibition “at the heart of the humanitarian world” was organised in the National Museum. In order to illustrate the multiple response of UNICEF in emergencies, a UNICEF tent was set up. WASH, Nutrition, Education, Health and Protection kits were shown to the public as well as pictures from the field. 90 youth from N’Djamena community centers visited the exhibition and participated in drawing sessions and group discussions activities.
- In close coordination with UNICEF RO and HQ, UNICEF CO contributed to a new Nigeria+ Crisis social media package (one video on Education and one web story on Protection) to be launched in the coming weeks. This will be widely disseminated through different channels including UNICEF HQ, UNICEF Africa and UNICEF NatComs social media platforms.

FUNDING UPDATE

An additional 1.5 million dollars have been received from ECHO to help respond to the nutrition consequences of the Lake Chad crisis. With \$8.77 million received by the end of August, UNICEF’s revised appeal of \$62,227,000 for 2015 is now 14% funded. The lack of emergency funding is limiting UNICEF’s ability to intervene quickly in favor of children and women suffering the consequences of crises in all parts of Chad. An additional \$200,000 in EPF funding was lent to UNICEF Chad to quickly respond to the most urgent needs of the latest displacement in the Lake region.

Sector	Total revised 2015 Requirements (HAC)	Funding Received (2015)	Funding Gap (2015)	
			USD	%
Nutrition	32,750,000	7,696,960	25,053,040	76%
Health	14,000,000	116,822	13,883,178	99%
WASH	9,350,000	423,832	8,926,168	95%
Child Protection	1,500,000	111,920	1,388,080	93%
Education	3,000,000	365,979	2,634,021	88%
HIV	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	100%
Cross-sectoral	627,000	60,000	567,000	90%
Total	62,227,000	8,775,513	53,451,487	86%

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