



# CHAD

## Humanitarian Situation Report

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- No new major population movements have been reported. As of January 2017, there are 124,683 displaced persons, including IDPs, Chadian returnees from Nigeria and Niger, refugees and third-country nationals.
- A suspected Hepatitis E epidemic continues to affect the Salamat Region, With 265 new cases reported in January 2017, out of which 18 cases have been confirmed. In total, since September 2016, 817 cases have been registered and 67 confirmed, with a death toll of 11 people.
- 34,000 conflict-affected people have access to potable water through the construction of 68 new boreholes in the Lac Region.
- The construction of 14 classrooms, 13 latrines, 6 temporary learning spaces (TLS), 2 non-formal education centers, 1 office for local educational authorities and 3 multi-purpose playgrounds using solar panels was completed in the Lac region.
- Results of an assessment by WFP in 8 villages in the islands on the South of Bol, Lac region, show that the number of people on the islands is substantial. An inter-cluster assessment mission is needed to collect more information on the situation.
- UNICEF’s HAC funding requirement is \$ 57.27 million. \$ 8.47 million were carried forward from 2016 funding, thus the funding gap is currently 85% although no new funds were received.

## UNICEF’s Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	268,000	34,000	594,523	34,000

**31 January 2017**

**2,700,000**

**Children affected**  
(UNICEF HAC 2017)

**228,240**

**Children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2017**  
(Nutrition Cluster 2017)

**124,683**

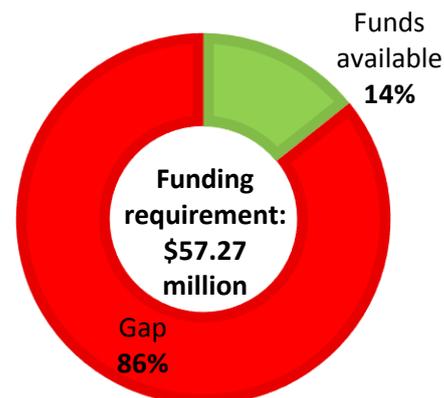
**People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lac Region**  
(IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR 31 December 2016)

**UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2017**

**US\$ 57.3 million**

Carry forward from 2017

**US\$ 8.5 million**



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview elaborated by the humanitarian community in late 2016, three major crises are identified in Chad: 1) food insecurity and malnutrition, 2) population displacements, and 3) epidemics. Natural disasters such as flooding and drought are recurrent in Chad, but were considered to have an impact on the other three crises, and were therefore mainstreamed as an aggravating factor. As per the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), UNICEF will continue to provide life-saving assistance to and protect children affected by these three crises.

### *Population Displacement*

124,683 displaced persons are reported in the Lac Region, including 106,045 registered persons, 12,759 estimated displaced persons and 5,879 Nigerian refugees<sup>1</sup>. Among those registered displaced persons, there are 90,911 IDPs, 14,810 Chadians returnees and 324 third-country nationals.

Humanitarian access remains a challenge, making the delivery of humanitarian aid difficult in many areas, especially in the islands where physical access is also constrained. During the first two weeks of January, security incidents were reported in the Kaiga-Kindjiria sub prefecture near the Lake Chad border with Niger: according to security sources, Boko Haram allegedly attacked Boma Island near the town of Tchoukoutalia.

A civil servants strike, which began in October over non-payment of salaries and the Government's austerity measures, was suspended by unions for a month beginning on 12 January, in order to give time to the Government to meet their demands. Education and healthcare services slowly and partially reopened. However, access to basic services is hampered by limited human and material resources: the Lac region only has 10 doctors (on average 1 doctor per 54,000 people, while the WHO norm is one per 10,000 people), and 1 teacher for 151 pupils.

16 more people from Boko Haram-held territory have allegedly surrendered to the Chadian military since the beginning of January, totaling 1,130 people, of which 548 are children. Among them, UNICEF and partners identified 1 new unaccompanied children, totaling 95 unaccompanied children since October 2016. The women and children – about 800 in total – have been progressively relocated to their villages of origin in the Lac region, many of which are in the island areas which had been evacuated by the military in 2015. A mission by UNICEF partners and by WFP on 12-13 January found thousands of people on the islands. Thus an Inter Cluster Coordination assessment mission was requested by Humanitarian Country Team to estimate the needs of these villages of return, and is scheduled for early February.

At the beginning of January there were still 327 men held under surveillance of the MNJTF at the Bagasola high school. Following advocacy by UNICEF and the humanitarian community to preserve the civil character of the building, the men have been transferred to another site the first week of January and the high school was freed. The status of these “surrendered” people has not been clarified by the government of Chad. The men are allowed to leave in search of food and other basic items since the government is unable to provide for them. At the reporting date, around 300 people were reported to be back to the high school after the most recent mass departure.

In southern Chad, 70,414 Central African refugees and 68,638 Chadian returnees still live in camps, and 33,356 returnees live in host villages. Concern is growing over the increased evidence of protection issues linked to the limited livelihood opportunities, following the reduction in food rations. UNICEF partners have reported increased negative coping mechanisms like survival sex or prostitution, child marriage and child labor.

### *Food insecurity and malnutrition*

According to the last Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in November 2016, almost 4 million people will be food insecure in Chad during 2017. Even if the agricultural year 2016-2017 was overall better than the previous season (crop production rose by 14%), some 1,050,000 people are expected to be severely food insecure (phase 3

<sup>1</sup> IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR, refugee statistics 31 December 2016

and 4) during the lean season (June-August), mainly in the Sahel belt region of Ennedi West, Borkou, Ouaddai, Batha, Bahr El Ghazal and Salamat.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2017, 1,511,583 people will be in need of nutritional assistance in 2017. Among them, some 401,551 children aged 6-59 months will suffer from acute malnutrition (compared to 410,314 cases in 2016), of which 201,257 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 200,294 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

### *Epidemic Outbreaks*

A Hepatitis E outbreak has continued in the Salamat Region since July 2016 and has not yet been contained, although a formal declaration of the epidemic has not yet taken place. 265 new cases were reported in January 2017, out of which 18 were confirmed. In total, since September 2016, 817 cases have been analyzed for suspected Hepatitis E and 67 confirmed, with a death toll of 11. The weakness of health services and poor hygiene beliefs and practices in the area may explain this situation. Poor access to water and sanitation services contributes to the spread of the virus. In the region, less than a third of the population has access to drinking water (29.5% according to the national NGO ATPCS – Association pour l'Assainissement Total Piloté par la Communauté au Salamat), and most water sources are not treated.

Estimated Affected Population			
Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	4,700,000 <sup>1</sup>	2,256,000	2,444,000
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,700,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,296,000	1,404,000
Children Under Five	709,560	340,589	368,971
Children 6 to 23 months	213,010	102,245	110,765
Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	228,240 <sup>1</sup>	98,144	130,096
Children Under Five with SAM with medical complications	20,029	9,614	10,415
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	201,257 <sup>1</sup>	96,603	104,654
CAR returnees	101,994 <sup>3</sup>	46,917	55,077
Refugees	393,161 <sup>4*</sup>	168,480	213,424

Sources: <sup>1</sup>HRP 2017; <sup>2</sup>HAC 2017 UNICEF; <sup>3</sup>OIM DTM December 2016; <sup>4</sup>UNHCR Chad, general statistics December 2016

\*The sum of the female and male refugees amounts to the people who have been registered at the 2<sup>nd</sup> level by UNCHR

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

A World Bank mission took place from 11 to 18 January, with the participation of the World Bank Washington-based head of the Programme on Forced Displacement, the World Bank Chad Country Director, the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator, the CNARR<sup>2</sup>, the Representatives of African Development Bank and the UNHCR. The mission visited camps for refugees from Darfur, Central African Republic and Nigeria all over the country, as well as an IDP site in the Lac region. The objective of the mission was to identify key sectors which could support self-reliance for “persons of concern” (and the host population) as well as possible policy, legal or other rights-oriented ‘asks’ which would be conveyed as central to provision of the funding.

UNICEF continues to lead the nutrition, education and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) clusters, as well as the child protection sub-cluster, at national and sub-national levels.

<sup>2</sup> [Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés]

## Humanitarian Strategy

In line with Chad's 2017-2019 HRP strategic objectives, UNICEF will continue to provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to children and their families. In 2017, nutrition interventions will continue to be expanded to treat 200,000 children under 5 with SAM. Community-based infant and young child feeding will be implemented in the Lac region, while populations affected by emergencies will gain improved access to water, sanitation and emergency health services. The scale up of the emergency response in the Lac region will reinforce a multi-sectoral package for children, including through the promotion of early recovery, as well as the strengthening of government and civil society for community-based support for children's rights. UNICEF will also provide learning materials and access to education; psychosocial support for refugees, internally displaced persons and returnee children; identification and care for unaccompanied and separated children; family reunification services; and mine-risk education.

UNICEF's efforts to bridge humanitarian and development programming will remain paramount while supporting the Government's emergency preparedness capacity and building community and institutional resilience through innovative approaches.

## Summary analysis of programme response



### NUTRITION

In December 2016, 12,029 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment, totaling 180,520 children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM who received treatment in Chad in 2016. In the Lake region, 1,400 SAM cases were admitted and treated in December 2016, totaling 19,874 annual cases treated. Moreover, through 2016, 165,298 children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months were provided with vitamin-A supplementation and deworming. The nutrition program coverage in Chad was increased from 493 health centers at the end of 2015 to 607 at the end of 2016.

In January 1,981 cartons of RUTF (about 27.4 tons) were distributed to all fixed and mobile nutrition units in the Lake region for the capacity to treat at least 2,200 children with SAM. UNICEF and the regional health delegation are planning the extension of nutrition activities in the Lac region through the creation of 4 new nutritional units in Meron, Ngortoula, Goum and Mayallah health centers. The global data for January will be reported in the February Sitrep as health and nutrition data become available.

For 2017, response to malnutrition will be scaled up to 632 health centers located in the 16 regions (Barh-El-Gazal, Batha, Ennedi Est, Guera, Hadjer-Lamis, Kanem, Lac, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Moyen Chari, N'Djamena, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila, Wadi Fira) identified as priorities on the basis of a global acute malnutrition (MAG) prevalence rate above the emergency threshold of 15% or a SAM prevalence rate of 1.5% or more, as defined by the WHO. It will target 201,257 expected cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 200,294 of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).



### HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

In January, a new mobile clinic has been set up in partnership with the Bagasola health district to cover IDP sites in Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia in the Lake region. This mobile clinic will be operational starting on 1 February 2017. During the same period, the clinics already operational in the Liwa area (Magui, Mindi, Koudouboul and Sabra-Kouta) have carried out 503 curative consultations, 119 prenatal consultations and the vaccination of 125 children (including 74 against measles). Moreover, in order to strengthen the quality and capacity of health care provision to populations, 18 trained health workers have been recruited to support health centers in the Lac region.

In CAR returnee sites in the south of the country, 2,528 consultations were carried out among which the most common cases were malaria (732), diarrhea (64) and acute respiratory infections (372). To strengthen the capacity of health facilities, 10 additional qualified health personnel were recruited using the CERF Funding in 2016 and are still working in Moïssala (Mandoul region) health district and in Moundou health center (Logone Occidental region).

In the 12 refugee camps in eastern Chad, 2,778 children were vaccinated against measles in January 2017. In refugee and returnee sites in Southern Chad, 1,990 adults and 170 HIV-infected children, who were put on ARV treatment during 2016, are still on the program up to today. 48 pregnant women seen in the first prenatal consultation were counseled and screened, none of tested positive for HIV. In the refugee camps in the East, 892 antenatal consultations were screened for HIV. Among them, 2 HIV-positive cases were registered and placed under ARV.



## WASH

In the Lac region, 34,000 people were provided with access to drinking water through the construction of 68 new boreholes, including 22 boreholes in 22 recently identified sites near Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia. In addition, 55 repair craftsmen (including 4 teenagers and an animator from the transition care center) were trained on repairing techniques for human traction pumps from 19 to 23 January 2017 in Bol.

In the refugee and returnee host areas of Eastern Chad, 670 mothers with severely malnourished children received hygiene kits in 10 out-patient nutritional centers in Guereda and Tissi. The WASH kits distribution sessions were preceded by sensitization sessions on home water treatment and good hygiene and sanitation practices.

In Southern Chad, UNICEF and its partner have launched a diagnosis exercise to identify and repair broken water points has begun. In Maingama site (Moyen Chari region), only 16 water points are functional out of 53 (access to drinking water for 41.5% of the population of the site), the diagnosis was made and the repair soon to begin. In Sido site, 21 realized boreholes out of the 30 planned by SIF have been provisionally received by the Regional Delegation of Hydraulics. In Danamadja and Kobiteye (Logone Oriental region) sites and in 4 villages surrounding these sites, a management committees training was implemented, 3 India pumps with recurring failure have been replaced by hydro India pumps, and 50 emergency latrines were constructed.

In the Salamat region, in response to the Hepatitis E outbreak, UNICEF distributed WASH kits to 280 households in the towns of Mina, Ablelaye and Amtiman, and 23 hand-washing devices were installed in health centers, schools, markets, and mosques. Further coordination is underway between WHO, MSF and UNICEF to define an integrated response, and a C4D campaign is under design to sensitize and raise awareness on the importance of the issue. MSF, has been providing clinical case management, sensitization through 160 community volunteers and 30 social workers, active case finding, chlorination of water points in the town of Amtiman and 2 focus group to assess practices. MSF has actively asked for partners to take over the WASH component which will be scaled back in February, and UNICEF is preparing to take over.



## EDUCATION

In January, as the nationwide teachers' strike was temporary suspended, many schools in the emergency zones reopened to catch up the 2016-2017 school year. It is still difficult to estimate the percentage at this stage since the situation fluctuates in some zones since the reopening. The negotiations between the unions and the government are still ongoing. In the Lake region, construction activities planned under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) continued to make progress and resulted in the provisional acceptance of 14 classrooms, 13 latrines, 6 temporary learning spaces (TLS), 2 non-formal education centers, 1 office for local educational authorities and 3 multi-purpose playgrounds using solar panels. 2,667 students including 562 girls (21%) are attending class in the new classrooms and TLS. In addition, the first field research report on protective learning environment in the Lake region was published and was shared with education in emergencies stakeholders in the country including the Education Cluster. The field research analyzed the perception of safety by students, teachers and parents and provided a baseline on

conflict and disaster risk reduction (C/DRR) related knowledge through qualitative data collection in 5 operational schools in the region. The research was led by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and was supported by ECHO's Children of Peace initiative.

In the Logone Oriental region in the South, 10 TLS were constructed under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide new learning environments for refugees, returnee and host community children affected by the Central African Republic (CAR) crisis. Despite the impact of the recent teachers' strike, 742 students including 243 girls (33%) are attending class in these TLS. As the construction of TLS continues in the South, schools are expected to be able to receive more students before the end of the school year.



## CHILD PROTECTION

As for the situation of the 548 children among the alleged surrenders in the Lac region, follow-up missions were implemented by UNICEF and partners calling all communities to welcome and reintegrate the 540 who have already been relocated to their villages. The Child Protection Working Group held a meeting in Bagasola on January 9, 2017, to establish the child protection stakeholders mapping in the Lac region and to determine process of reunification of 11 unaccompanied Children (7 from the transit care center in Bol and 3 with foster care families in Dar Es Salam) to their families. Moreover, the Bagasola community-based child protection mechanisms that UNICEF set up for the IDP response in the area were called upon to work on social cohesion and acceptance by the local population.

Out of the 95 unaccompanied children identified to date among the people who have allegedly surrendered, 5 new family reunifications took place in January. In total, 87 unaccompanied children were reunified with their families (74 boys and 13 girls) so far since late November 2016. The regional representatives of the ministry of welfare (DRAS), in partnership with UNICEF, is ensuring their follow-up with at least one visit each month). In addition, 2 new children, signaled as unaccompanied by the protection mechanisms in place in Bagasola, were transferred to the transit care center (CT), with a new total of 7 children awaiting reunification. UNICEF, IHDL, DRAS and ICRC are searching for the families of 6 Chadian children on the Lake Chad islands, and cross-border reunification efforts are underway for 1 child from Niger.

An interagency working group continues to monitor regularly the situation of the alleged surrenders, to share information and outline the way forward. The findings of the latest assessment of 8 villages carried out by WFP, showing that the number of people on the islands is substantial despite a common understanding that the area was an unpopulated military zone. As a consequence the HCT has requested an intercluster or assessment mission for more clarity in early February.

In Maingama Central African returnees' site in southern Chad, the complementary documentation to organize family reunification for an unaccompanied child was compiled on 27 January. Reunification with his biological family is expected in February. This activity is part of the process that is being implemented to ensure reunification for the 53 unaccompanied children who are receiving foster care in Maingama.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS

As part of the response to the hepatitis E epidemic in Amtiman (Salamat region) health district, 28 basic kits were distributed in 280 households and 23 hand-washing devices were installed in health centers, schools, markets, and mosques.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**In the media:** A new video on Female Genital Mutilation using a viral social media trend, the Mannequin challenge

**Find it here:** <http://bit.ly/2jedY3R> ; <http://bit.ly/2jnexna>

**Donor support:**

A photo essay showing Panalpina's support to deliver 80 tons of humanitarian aid supplies to assist children living in emergency areas in Chad **can be seen here:** <http://bit.ly/2jedQS0>

Sustainable access to water for CAR returnees thanks to SIDA can be seen **on Facebook:** <http://bit.ly/2jng10H>

**FUNDING UPDATE**

In 2017, UNICEF requires \$57.27 million to respond to the needs of children affected by emergencies in Chad as per the Chad Humanitarian Action for Children. Although \$8.47 million in emergency funding has been carried forward from 2016 for projects that are still ongoing, when taken into account the total funds available are 14% of the 2017 HAC (86% gap).

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2017)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements (HAC)	Of which Requirements (Nigeria+)	Funds Available for 2017	Funding gap	
Nutrition	23,149,679	3,080,295	4,681,474	18,468,205	80%
Health and HIV	10,460,000	4,946,000	434,748	10,025,252	96%
WASH	6,762,256	3,456,652	429,357	6,332,899	94%
Child Protection	7,519,000	4,863,000	677,280	6,841,720	91%
Education	7,337,073	1,813,375	811,537	6,525,536	89%
Non-food items and shelter	826,800	826,800	0	826,800	100%
Emergency preparedness	1,219,400	0	747,127	472,273	39%
Cross Sector	0	0	694,547	0	0%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>57,274,208</b>	<b>18,986,122</b>	<b>8,476,071</b>	<b>49,492,684</b>	<b>86%</b>

\*Total Funding Gap is the sum of each sector funding gap.

Next SitRep: 22 March 2017

UNICEF Chad Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UnicefChad/>

UNICEF Chad Twitter: @UNICEFChad

UNICEF Chad Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad.html>

**Who to contact  
for further  
information:**

**Philippe Barragne-Bigot**  
Representative  
UNICEF Chad  
Tel: +235 22 51 75 10  
Email: pbarragnebigot@unicef.org

**Aissata Ba Sidibe**  
Deputy Representative  
UNICEF Chad  
Tel: +235 22 51 75 10  
Email: asidibe@unicef.org

**Lilian Kastner**  
Chief Emergency and Field Coordination  
UNICEF Chad  
Tel: +235 66 39 10 14  
Email: lkastner@unicef.org

## Annex A

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

## UNICEF Programme Response

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices <sup>1</sup>	228,240	200,294	ND	n/a	200,294	ND	n/a
Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management programme <sup>2</sup>	1,192	632	607	96%	632	607	96%
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles <sup>3</sup>	924,360	513,996	2,85	0%	377,324	2,852	1%
<b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of children and families affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	228,240	111,008	670	0%	33,000	670	0%
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	1,630,756	594,523	34,000	6%	268,000	34,000	13%
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	2,780	10	0%	1,313	10	1%
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	26,411	2,181	8%	13,166	2,181	17%
Number of UAC reunified with families	NA	270	5		234	5	
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	266,000	112,000	3,409	3%	43,560	3,409	8%
Number of boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by the crises attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support <sup>4</sup>	132,000	120,000	0	0%	77,580	0	0%

Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	568,000	312,000	0	0%	140,560	0	0%
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	619,656				55,000	940	2%
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	105,070	88,400	0	0%	20,900	0	0%
<sup>1</sup> data is collected by the national health system and normally takes more than a month to be reported <sup>2</sup> 607 health centers with an operational nutrition program supported by UNICEF and partners in 2016 the cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months <sup>3</sup> includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites <sup>4</sup> UNICEF targets 6 to 11 years							

## UNICEF and partners' response in the Lac Region

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	22,017	22,017	1,517	7%	22,017	1,517	7%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	22,017	85%	ND		85%	ND	ND
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles <sup>1</sup>	35,523	17,174	74	0%	16,726	74	0%
<b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages <sup>2</sup>	30,174	13,730	0	0%	10,000	0	0
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	250,000	224,380	34,000	15%	183,000	34,000	19%
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	680	9	1%	240	9	4%
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	23,200	2,181	9%	10,150	2,181	21%

Number of UAC reunified with families	NA	110	0	0%	60	0	0%
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	81,000	33,000	2,667	8%	13,500	2,667	20%
Number of boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by the crises attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support <sup>3</sup>	67,600	55,600	0	0%	13,600	0	0%
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	122,000	92,000	0	0%	51,500	0	
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>							
Number of displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	105,006	60,000	0	0%	20,900	0	0%
<sup>1</sup> includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites							
<sup>2</sup> includes results from Lac and Kanem Regions							
<sup>3</sup> UNICEF targets 6 to 11 years							