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In the desert near Bagasola access to the Lake, source of livelihood, is increasingly difficult.

# CHAD

## Humanitarian Situation Report



### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- As of 21 September, OCHA reported that 68,000 people have fled their homes since July (IDPs, Chadian returnees and refugees from Nigeria and from Niger): amongst them 47,000 are IDPs.
- Successive attacks on 22, 23 and 29 September, followed by a request by the Chadian Army to leave the area, have caused the internal displacement of several thousand people. The population of 23 villages on the islands that surround Litri is believed to have fled to a locality 18 kilometers west of Ngouboua. Other village attacks followed by population movements were reported in Kallam and in Bikaram on 23 and 28 September respectively.
- By the end of August, 101,555 children with severe acute malnutrition, or 66% of the revised annual target, were admitted to treatment in UNICEF-supported facilities throughout the Sahel belt.
- Prepositioning of supplies in the lake island of Tchoukoutalia enabled UNICEF partners to distribute WASH kits to 6,700 people in mid-September despite access difficulties.
- Sanitation remains one of big gaps in the emergency response due to lack of funding. 74 latrines have been constructed by UNICEF partners, 45 in the Bagasola IDP sites of Dar Al Naim, Kafia and Kousseri, and 29 latrines in the sites around the town of Bol for the community-led total sanitation in Yakoua, Kaya, Tchika and Ngorerom. More than a thousand latrines are still needed.
- UNICEF Chad's 2015 revised Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) of \$62.2 million was still 83% unfunded as of end of September. Of the \$10.6 million received so far this year, 56% was for the response to the Sahel nutritional needs and 29% for the response to the emergency needs linked to the Nigeria crisis in the Lake Chad region.

### 30 September 2015

CHILDREN AFFECTED  
**2,200,000**

ESTIMATED CAR RETURNÉES  
**130,000**

#### POPULATION MOVEMENT FROM NIGERIA CRISIS IN LAKE REGION

**68,000**  
(OCHA: September 2015)

of which

**47,000 IDPs since July**  
(OCHA: September 2015)

CHILDREN WITH SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION  
**154,400**

UNICEF 2015 Revised Appeal  
**US\$ 62.2 million**

TOTAL EMERGENCY FUNDING RECEIVED IN 2015  
**US\$ 10.6 million**

# 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)	68,000		
Refugees	378,604	166,326	212,278

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

As of 21 September, OCHA reported that 68,000 people have fled their homes since July (IDPs, Chadian returnees and refugees from Nigeria and from Niger), of which 47,000 are IDPs. Successive attacks on the village of Litri (Daboua subprefecture) on 22, 23 and 29 September, followed by a request by the military to leave the area, have caused the internal displacement of several thousand people, although exact numbers could not be confirmed at this time. The population of 23 villages on the islands that surround Litri is believed to have fled to a locality 18 kilometers west of Ngouboua. Other village attacks followed by population movement were reported in Kallam (Bol subprefecture 25 kilometers from Ngouboua) and in Bikaram (Kangalom subprefecture) on 23 and 28 September respectively.

At the end of September, 17 sites were identified and monitored, amongst the 24 sites initially identified. Additional sites are believed to have been created in Daboua and Liwa subprefectures after the latest September attacks. Internally displaced people who have set up spontaneous sites throughout the month of July and August continue to move between sites to seek humanitarian assistance, leading to the increase in size of some sites like Kousseri in Bagasola and the disappearance of certain other smaller and more isolated ones.

### Refugees, returnees from CAR and stateless persons in the South

According to OCHA, 69,000 returnees from CAR continue to live in displacement sites. About 21,000 have been successfully relocated to their villages of origin, while the rest are in host villages. Health services in the returnee camps have long been overwhelmed by demand, serving a growing percentage of host population with the aim of integrating them. 331 households settled in the relocation area West of the central Sido site were found to be in a precarious situation, leading partners to mobilize to offer a rapid response in September. Around Kobitey camp, despite the continuous construction of new shelters, there are still several hundred people awaiting shelter and installed on the margins of the camp.

CNARR, the Chadian authority for refugees, is conducting a survey on intention of return of refugees from them Nyam Pendé area of Central African Republic. So far the number of refugees and returnees has remained stable, with minimal pendular movement observed. The security situation around the border remains unchanged, with continued criminal activity by armed groups.

## Interagency collaboration and partnerships

### Inter-Agency

- On 23 September OCHA convened a workshop with all Clusters to launch the process of developing Chad's Humanitarian Response Plan 2016.
- 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, the inter-cluster coordination meeting and an operational taskforce meeting on CAR and Nigeria crises all meet twice a month.

### Clusters

- National and sub-national clusters continue to meet monthly, with the exception of Lake Chad Cluster which meets more often. As the planning period for 2016 begins, national clusters have intensified their coordination.
- 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.
- The WASH sub-cluster in Goré, in the South, UNICEF and SECADEV in Moundou approached CARE to reactivate their co-leadership.

## 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	101,555*	68%	154,400	101,555	68%
	Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	545	496	91%	545	496	91%
	Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	3,600,000	3,378,398 <sup>1</sup>	94%	3,600,000	3,378,398 <sup>1</sup>	94%
* Cumulative admissions data from January to August 2015							
<sup>1</sup> 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	506,017	25%	2,000,000	506,017	25%
	Number of children under 5 affected by malaria are treated	150,000	106,850	67%	150,000	242,574	161%
WASH	Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	152,000	7,998 <sup>4</sup>	5%	50,000	7,998 <sup>4</sup>	16 %
	Number of people in humanitarian situations that were reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	450,000	324,467	72%	692,500	369,837	53%

	Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities	100,000	99,342	99%	100,000	99,342	99%
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<sup>4</sup>Partial data

<b>Child Protection</b>	Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	2,000	970	49%	2,000	970	49%
	Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	15,000	3,447 <sup>7</sup>	23%	15,000	3,447 <sup>7</sup>	23%
	Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	50,000	7,361	15%	50,000	7,361	15%

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

<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	56,500	15,426	27%			
	Number and % of pregnant women who test HIV-positive receive ART to reduce mother-to-child transmission	80%	95%	NA			

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

<b>Education</b>	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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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
<b>Nutrition</b>	Number of SAM cases admitted in IPT and OPT in Lake Region	9,215	9,601	104%	9,215	9,601	104%
	% of children with SAM discharged recovered	>75%	84 <sup>1</sup> %	100%	>75%	84%	100%
<b>Health</b>	Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	21,344	17,004 <sup>2</sup>	80%	21,344	17,004 <sup>2</sup>	77%
	Number of children 9 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles	82,677	3,974	5%	137,935	3,974	3%

<sup>1</sup> Nutrition data is for the month of August. Health centers report with one month lag.

	Number of affected population receiving LLITNs	120,240	12,440	10%	200,400	12,440 <sup>4</sup>	6%
<sup>2</sup> Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign results from Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Hakouitcoulouma, Bagasola and Dar es Salam site							
<b>WASH</b>	Number of SAM-affected care/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	33,184	77%	107,800	33,184	77%
	Number of affected population [camps and host communities] with 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%
<b>Child Protection</b>	Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	300	362	121%	300	362	121%
	Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	2,000	1,458	73%	2,000	1,458	73%
	Number of people accessing MRE	107,000	73 <sup>6</sup>	0%	107,000	73	0%
<b>Education</b>	Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education	14,200	8,160	58%	16,200	8,160	58%

<sup>6</sup> 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 August, 101,555 children with severe acute malnutrition, or 66% of the revised annual target, were admitted for treatment in UNICEF-supported facilities throughout the Sahel belt. 14,293 were admitted in August alone<sup>1</sup>. UNICEF had reached 104% of its initial target for the response to the needs of SAM children displaced because of Boko Haram.
- The SLEAC survey was completed in the month of September, whereas a SMART survey will be conducted countrywide this year, as opposed to only in the Sahel belt as in previous years, and results are expected to be available by end of November or early December.



### HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

- UNICEF provided Oxfam with NFI kits including WASH kits for 331 of the vulnerable people from the old central Sido site that closed and now relocated in the West side of the central site. UNHCR provided shelter kits while ADRA constructed boreholes.

<sup>1</sup> Nutrition admissions, as well as some other health data, are usually reported with one month lag.

- Through the Lake Health and nutrition cluster, in a workshop held in Bol on 10 and 11 September UNICEF supported all health actors in the identification of gaps for the response to the most recent internal displacement wave. MSF, IMC and UNICEF will be running mobile clinics to service the IDPs in spontaneous sites around Bagasola and Bol. UNICEF has prepositioned medical kits for the treatment of up to 35,000 people in need, in addition to tests and treatment for 2,500 cases.
- By the end of September, 889 HIV positive patients are being monitored in the Lake region. 98 out of 382 women tested through of voluntary HIV testing and prevention of mother-to-child transmission in the Dar es Salam refugee camp. 12 additional cases were found through prenatal consultations in Tchoukoutalia, Kalia, Touckoutalia, Ngouboua and Koulikime, as well as 6 cases in Dar es Salam (out of 63 tested). All HIV positive women have been placed on ART. Ruptures in the stocks of certain health facilities have been identified through UNICEF field monitoring and quickly addressed with health authorities.



## WASH

- UNICEF is increasing prepositioning in the lake region to improve its ability to respond quickly, notably with provision of WASH kits. Prepositioning in the lake island of Tchoukoutalia enabled UNICEF partners to distribute WASH kits to 6,700 people in mid-September despite access difficulties. Similar prepositioning has taken place in the towns of Koukime and Forkoulom, but deterioration of security has forced partners to wait for distribution.
- UNICEF supported the Governor of Guera, a region often hit by floods, in a contingency planning and preparedness exercise for cholera, helping to identify implementing partners and to update the contingency plan.
- Sanitation remains one of big gaps in the emergency response due to lack of funding. 74 latrines have been constructed by UNICEF partners, 45 in the Bagasola IDP sites of Dar Al Naim, Kafia and Kousseri, and 29 latrines in the sites around the town of Bol for the community-led total sanitation in Yakoua, Kaya, Tchika and Ngorerom. More than a thousand latrines are still needed.
- UNICEF partners ADERBA and ADESOL continue to carry out hygiene promotion in IDP sites and host communities around Bol and Bagasola at least three times a week.
- The water authorities in Moundou completed the construction of 10 additional showers and of 12 additional latrines for the returnee site of Djako, hosting just over 1,500 people.
- Six out of the 22 water pumps planned for Goré host villages where CAR returnees are to reintegrate have been completed in the month of September.
- UNICEF continues to support water treatment at home and the treatment of wells in the host area of Danamadji, in the south. 183 wells have been checked and treated in September.
- In the East of the country, UNICEF has completed 33 boreholes with water pumps in the host areas of Moudeina, Ade and Tissi, where Chadian returnees from Sudan need continued access to water.



## EDUCATION

- The academic year has officially started on 15 September and launched by the Minister of Education in Moundou (in the South). However it will still take several weeks for all schools to be fully functional. Most schools in the Lake region for instance remain closed. In a joint supervision by Education Cluster and education authorities in urban Bagasola and in Bol, it was noted that most schools remained closed. Teachers were present, but children are said to normally start after the Day of the Teacher on 5 October.
- The Education Cluster continues to advocate with local education authorities for a rapid allocation of teachers to the two schools constructed by UNICEF in the Dar es Salam refugee camp in Lake Region. 1,200 students are registered for the new school year and await a more durable solution. UNICEF has also provided materials such as mats and tarps to the Chadian Red Cross to rehabilitate the 16 temporary learning spaces in the Dar es Salam schools, all of which were stripped bare due to desert winds.

- The Ministry of Education visited Bol and Bagasola to identify the emergency needs, and has recommended to allocate 52 teachers to urban and rural schools that have been affected by the influx of displaced and refugee children in the Lake region.
- UNICEF has prepositioned an initial batch of school kits for 3,200 crisis-affected children, to be distributed in the most affected schools in the subprefectures of Bol and Kagalam in the Lake. Kagalam has so far received limited to no assistance, due to its remoteness and difficult access.



- The 39 women and children that had been freed from Boko Haram in August in the Lake region have been brought back to their villages on September 20 after receiving medical care, temporary housing and feeding and reunification services by social welfare authorities with UNICEF support.
- 350 people (IDPs, refugees and local leaders) have participated in awareness-building sessions on Child Protection issues in Bagasola, in Lake Region.
- Although 1,156 children are enrolled in the Child Friendly Space in Dar es Salam camp. The CFS has so far identified and continues to support care and family tracing for 73 non-accompanied children (44 boys, 29 girls) and 112 separated children (45 boys, 67 girls).
- In the region of Salamat, in the South, 12 sensitization sessions on the risk of mines were conducted by three mine-risk education centers set up by UNICEF and local authorities. 1,000 women, men and children benefited from this activity.
- A physical verification of separated and unaccompanied children in the returnee site of Danamadja has confirmed that there are 11 unaccompanied children (6 girls, 5 boys) and 41 separated children (20 girls, 21 boys)
- In the Djako CAR returnee site, 230 children (128 of the girls) continue to participate in recreational activities at the Child Friendly Space in the Djako site. Through the site, they not only obtain recreation and psychosocial support but they also access a protective environment. Following four awareness-raising sessions at the site and in the villages, 400 children showed up to register in school for the new academic year.

#### **Communication for Development**

- For the launch of Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) in 20 villages in the Lake region, UNICEF trained 20 community workers of its local partner ADERBA on interpersonal communication strategies and on health and hygiene practices.
- More than a thousand IDPs at the Dar-Al-Naim, Kafia (and its host village Bah-Boul), Kousseri and Sodelac sites participated in awareness-building sessions to use and maintain the latrines put in place by UNICEF, the importance of treating water for drinking, the use of treated bednets to prevent malaria.
- In the Lake region, as in other parts of Chad, sensitizing on the importance of vaccination is essential to counter beliefs that affect the population's willingness to vaccinate their children. In Bagasola and in Dar es Salam camp, UNICEF staff raised awareness of 433 mothers on the central role of vaccination in preventing disease.
- 6,651 people (4,476 women) were sensitized on prenatal care, voluntary HIV testing and on prevention of HIV by health outreach workers in the districts of Moissala and Bouna which host CAR returnees in the South of the country.

#### **EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS**

- In close coordination with UNICEF Regional Office and Headquarters, UNICEF Chad contributed to a new Nigeria+ Crisis social media package launched on September 18th. A video and a blog story from Chad were published and a press release issued reached great international media attention (Reuters, DW, The New York Times, BBC, etc.)
- UNICEF contributed to OCHA's latest humanitarian bulletin with an article on the new school year featuring the story of three children going to school for the first time and highlighting the education response in emergencies in Chad.
- A field visit was organized with national media in the Kanem region with special focus on nutrition. Nine journalists (TV, radio, press, web) visited different Therapeutic Feeding Centers highlighting the alarming food security situation and rise of malnutrition. A social media package will be released in the coming days.

## FUNDING UPDATE

UNICEF Chad's 2015 revised HAC of \$62.2 million remains extremely underfunded with 83% unfunded as of end of September. Of the \$10.6 million received so far, 56% was for the response to the Sahel nutritional needs, and 29% for the response to the emergency needs linked to the Nigeria crisis in the Lake region.

In September, Chad received CERF funding for the underfunded response to the Sudanese refugees and their host communities in the East of the country. UNICEF received funding for Health, WASH and Nutrition responses (\$400,000, \$500,000 and \$800,000 respectively). By the end of September, consumption of the CERF funding received for the rapid response in the Lake region was almost 100%. Urgent funding is needed to provide emergency relief to the displaced population and their host communities who have also seen their livelihoods erode and basic services become insufficient.

Sector	Total revised 2015 Requirements (HAC)	Funding Received (2015)	Funding Gap (2015)	
			USD	%
Nutrition	32,750,000	8,541,302	24,208,698	74%
Health	14,000,000	566,822	13,433,178	96%
WASH	9,350,000	841,122	8,508,878	91%
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	200,000	427,000	68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,227,000</b>	<b>10,627,145</b>	<b>51,599,855</b>	<b>83%</b>

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