



CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report

UNICEF@ Han Sang Moh 2016

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Although the security situation remains volatile in the Lake region, there were no major displacements of people during the reporting period.
- Three Health Districts are currently experiencing measles outbreaks in the country. UNICEF staff are providing technical and logistical support to the Government and partners in the response to the epidemic.
- As of the end of January, 10,221 children across Chad have been admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), among which 269 were cases with medical complications.
- 15,000 displaced persons, among an estimated 56,639 displaced persons in 22 new sites in Daboua and Liwa areas, have access to safe drinking water in the Lake Region.
- Financial constraints have led national and international NGOs working in sites for returnees from neighboring CAR to either reduce or end their humanitarian assistance.

29 February 2016

2,200,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2016)

176,900

Children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2016
(Nutrition Cluster 2016)

90,000

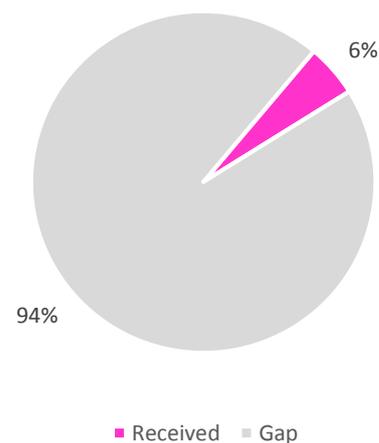
Returnees from Central African Republic
(DTM, November 2015)

60,131

Displaced persons registered in the Lake Region
(IOM, Feb 2016)

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2016

US\$ 62.4 million



UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	3,000	427	3,000	427
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	176,900	10,221	176,900	10,221
Children aged 6-59 months vaccinated against measles	446,343	8,851	246,000	8,851

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Impact of violence in the Lake Chad region

The security situation remains volatile in the Lake Region. In February, two Farmers were killed by supposed Boko Haram elements in Mairo village (Tchoukoutalia area). However, there were no major population displacements this month in the Lake Region. Registration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is ongoing in new sites in the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua; 1,050 displaced persons (337 households) were registered in Bourora site and 3,425 displaced persons (1,067 households) were registered in Magui site. The inter-agency multisector rapid assessment mission carried out from 14 to 18 January in the Lake Region estimated the number of IDPs and host population to be 9,000 people in Bourora and 8,982 people Magui sites (IOM). In line with recommendations made by the inter-agency assessment mission, humanitarian assistance was directed towards priority sites in Liwa and Daboua sub prefectures.

Measles outbreak

From epidemiological week 1 through week 8 in 2016, 238 suspected measles cases have been reported and investigated in the country with 2 cases of deaths registered. These suspected measles cases were reported in 33 Health Districts in 15 administrative Regions. Haraze Mangueigne and Mongo Health Districts notified 121 cases. Three Health Districts are currently experiencing measles outbreaks in the country. These 3 Health Districts are: Haraze Mangueigne in Salamat Region Mongo in Guera region and Bédjondo in Mandoul Region. Samples were collected and 24 of them were tested positive in laboratory. Of the 24 laboratory-confirmed cases, 21 patients out of 24 confirmed cases are under 15 years aged (87%) and only 13% of them were vaccinated.

Refugees, returnees from CAR and stateless persons in the South

Financial constraints have led national and international NGOs working in CAR returnees' sites to reduce or stop their humanitarian assistance in these sites. The impact of the suspension activities are obvious: the latrines gradually fill without renewal, lack of access to primary health care after IRC stopped activities in Djako, and Kobiteye Maingama sites is noticeable. WASH structures built in these sites are not well managed as community workers lack motivation pushing them both to the abandonment of activities after the departure of NGOs. About 90,000 returnees fleeing violence in Central African Republic live in sites, camps and host communities in Southern Chad.

Estimated Affected Population			
Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	3,900,000 ¹	1,922,700	1,977,300
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,200,000 ²	1,084,600	1,115,400
Children Under Five	709,800	349,931	359,868
Children 6 to 23 months	212,550	104,787	107,763
Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications	288,000 ¹	159,480	128,520
Children Under Five with SAM with medical complications	32,000	15,776	16,224
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	400,000 ¹	196,889	203,111
CAR returnees	90,240 ³	44,218	46,022
Refugees	373,780 ⁴	167,800	204,638

Sources: ¹HRP 2016 ²HAC 2016 UNICEF ³OIM DTM November 2015 ⁴UNHCR Chad, general statistics January 2016

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

An interagency mission (OCHA and UNICEF) was held from 1 to 4 February in southern Chad CAR returnees' sites. The purpose of this mission was to understand the humanitarian situation in southern Chad, identify humanitarian priorities, partnership opportunities, support to government partners, and advocacy needs / fundraising in a reduced funding environment.

A Senior Transformative Agenda Implementation Team (STAIT) mission took place from February 29 to March 1, 2016 in Chad. The objective of the mission was to develop an Action Plan to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian aid and to increase the impact of the humanitarian response.

A visit coordinated by local authorities to the Salamat Region, with participation of UNICEF, WFP, OCHA and BMI, was held February 11 in Ideter village in advance of the transfer of displaced persons living on Amdouma site to Ideter integration village.

UNICEF continues to lead with regular programme staff the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster, in N'Djamena. For lack of funding and difficulties in recruiting, UNICEF does not have full time dedicated cluster leaders for the Education, Nutrition and Child Protection clusters. There are also sub-clusters meetings in other regions of Chad, in Goré, Sarh, Moundou, Bagassola, Bol and Abeché.

Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian community is working through three strategic objectives to: save lives by providing emergency aid, strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and analyze the risks and vulnerabilities to accompany structural changes and preventive measures. Advocacy with the Government of Chad and development actors will continue to tackle the structural problems underlying chronic humanitarian needs in Chad. In 2016 efforts will continue to bring emergency and development actors to sustainable solutions and reduction of vulnerabilities.

UNICEF continues to support the Government and its partners in humanitarian situations to respond to ongoing emergencies in Chad: acute malnutrition, population displacement, epidemics and natural disasters. Working with government, UNICEF seeks to provide emergency aid that reinforces resilience by providing social services and by improving government analysis, coordination and response capacity. UNICEF will also seek funding for more community-based solutions, whether to malnutrition, vaccination, child protection or girls' education, real change needs to take place within and with participation of communities. UNICEF will continue to provide leadership to the coordination of the nutrition, WASH, education and child protection sectors while playing an active role within the broader humanitarian coordination structure.

Finally, UNICEF will support the interagency contingency plan with emergency repositioning, and will also assist the government of Chad to develop its contingency planning capacity beyond current sectoral efforts.

Summary analysis of programme response



NUTRITION

As of 31 January 2016, 10,221 children have been registered for the treatment of SAM among which 269 were cases with medical complications. This number exceeds that expected for this period (9,609) and is also higher than the number of cases recorded in January 2015 (9,030). This could be explained by the completeness of data as a result of strengthening of the data collection system. To upgrade health centers, capacity assessments are underway to boost the management of activities identified in the new centers.

In the Lake Region, 1,345 children were admitted for the treatment of SAM, well exceeding the 734 children projected to be admitted in January. In addition, 2,543 new SAM admissions were registered in nutritional programs in the 3 regions (Guera, Batha, Salamat) covered by Mongo zonal office. There is a 26% increase from the month of January 2015 compared to January 2016. This increase is in line with the results of the last SMART survey (October 2015) that notified regions of Batha and Guera above the emergency prevalence threshold.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

The Mongo Health District in Guera region has declared a measles outbreak since 24 January 2016. The response to the outbreak was organized in all health areas in this Health District, in which 58 suspected measles cases, including 2 deaths have been recorded. In Salamat region, there have been 63 suspected measles cases. The patients' age ranged from 8 months to 40 years. The vaccine response was conducted in Haraze Manguigne in Salamat Region and Mongo Health Districts: 2,283 children from 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated as part of this outbreak response.

A screening campaign for HIV/AIDS was carried out through a mobile clinic in Fourkouloum site, in Nguelea host village and Bagasola High School and Bagasola town. In total 326 people were screened; 16 people were tested HIV-positive. All these patients were immediately directed for medical care.

A UNICEF HIV intervention was launched since 16 February in Bagasola Health District. 70 health community workers (11 from the Dar Salam site) were identified in 12 health areas and received a three-day training on the package of Neonatal Maternal and Child Health Activities, and Prevention of Mother to Child transmission (PMTCT). In addition, the heads of 12 Health Centres in Bagasola District were trained in the comprehensive management of HIV, pediatric care and PMTCT.

A mobile clinic covered 3 IDP sites in Daboua and Liwa sub-prefectures in the Lake Region. UNICEF has also distributed IEHK kits (basic and malaria) to Daboua, Liwa, Bagassola Bol Health Districts to help cover the needs for basic medicines.



WASH

- 30 new boreholes are operational in 12 IDP sites, 18 host communities villages and schools giving access to safe drinking water to 15,000 people in the Lake Region.
- 20 old boreholes have been rehabilitated to serve 10,000 people in 4 IDPs sites and 16 host villages around Bol and Bagassola towns.
- 14 emergency latrines out of 40 planned have been completed and are functional in 7 sites around Bagassola and Bol.
- 7,011 displaced persons (1,400 families) in Magui, Ngarana, and Koudouboul sites (in Liwa and Daboua areas) benefited from NFI kits, WASH kits and hygiene and sanitation awareness.
- 3,376 people (1,129 women, 954 men and 1,293 children) in 19 targeted villages were sensitized on "Hand Washing, water hygiene and personal care."
- 48 functional boreholes were constructed by the partner IAS in the sub-prefectures of Ade and Moudeina and Tissi in Sila Region. These sub-prefectures are hosting several former Chadian refugees in Sudan since 2013.
- 51 water point management committees out of 53 planned have been set up and members have been trained in the sub-prefectures of Moudeina Ade and Tissi.



EDUCATION

20 temporary learning spaces (TLS) and 36 latrines in schools have been established in Darnain, SODELAC, Espoir II, Djarngandou, Yakoua and Ibn Afan schools out of a total planned 40 temporary learning spaces.

In some schools of the Lake region, the presence of children in classrooms is irregular. In Yakoua school which hosts displaced and host population children, teachers reported that repeated student absences are related to the fact that displaced children say they are hungry and could not cope with it during school hours. To overcome this problem, WFP has targeted 34 schools for the implementation of the school feeding program in the Lake Region. 7,260 refugee, IDP and host community children, including 2,832 girls will benefit from this program.

In the Salamat Region, 264 CAR returnee children were enrolled in schools in the area of Hadjar Oudouk (165 children) and schools in the area Mouraye (99 children). All children benefited from school supplies.



CHILD PROTECTION

6 children were seriously injured and hospitalized following suicide attacks in Guite and Miterine. To date both are still being monitored in the N'Djamena regional hospital in Ndjamena.

In the Lake region, the first MRM training was held from January 28 to February 4. 26 participants representing the traditional authorities of the region, military, implementing partners, UN agencies and NGOs operating in the Lake Region took part. This training enabled participants to become familiar with the mechanism and the reporting of incidents through the sheets.

The mission to assess the situation of interventions and child protection in the Southern Region in the returnee sites highlighted the need to further strengthen the existing structures through training of local authorities and stakeholders in the region and community mechanisms and the creation of new spaces for children allowing monitoring of Unaccompanied and Separated Children.



NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

- 7,011 displaced people (1,400 households) have benefited from a distribution of mats, blankets, soap, buckets, nets, Aquatab tablets, tarpaulins and Jerry cans 10 L in Magui, Ngarana-Kiskawa and Koudouboul sites.
- 372 IDPs (from the Lake region) received NFI assistance in Salamat.

COMMUNICATIONS

- UNICEF CO promoted the launch of the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2016 for Chad, sharing the press release with national media. The press release was picked up in February by local printed media as well as the news website [Tchad Infos](#).
- Two stories highlighting the "Learning for Peace" project, a four-year Peacebuilding, Education and Advocacy Programme in partnership between UNICEF, the Government of the Netherlands, and the Government of Chad, were produced and published in UNICEF CO's blog Yalna. The project aims to provide necessary tools for a pacific cohabitation amongst Central African Republic refugees, returnees and host communities in Southern Chad: <http://ow.ly/YZfF7> and <http://ow.ly/YZfKU>
- Regarding the ongoing emergencies, the UNICEF CO has published a number of communication materials on social media. Check some of our posts on how to address malnutrition on Instagram, UNICEF's education response in emergencies on [Twitter](#) and how is life as a child refugee on [Facebook](#).
- **Story of the Month:** CAR returnees starting over in Chad

The EU and UN partners are working together to support returnees and refugees from Central African Republic and host communities in Chad. Over 60,000 returnees and refugees coexist with local communities in Southern Chad. Hadje, 13, lives in Djako Returnees site, in Southern Chad. Take a glance at her story: <http://ow.ly/Z3Qjl>

FUNDING UPDATE

\$2.25 million were received from CERF for the emergency response in the Lake region as per the HRP 2016 covering Education, Health and Nutrition, Child Protection and NFIs. In addition, about \$925,000 was received from ECHO for WASH interventions. As of end of January, UNICEF's HAC is 5% funded, and all funding received was for the response to the Lake crisis. In addition to funding for the Lake emergency, additional funds are particularly urgent for the response to the returnees from Central African Republic, which has received no new emergency funding in the last year.

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2016)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements (HAC)	Requirements (Nigeria+)	Funds received (HAC)	Funding gap	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Nutrition	23,634,000	1,693,000	500,000	23,134,000	98%
Health and HIV	16,433,000	4,400,000	390,000	16,043,000	98%
WASH	10,230,000	3,713,000	1,250,000.00	8,980,000	88%
Child Protection	5,150,000	2,272,000	350,000	4,800,000	93%
Education	5,838,000	2,627,000	700,000	5,138,000	88%
Non-food items and shelter	1,106,000	930,000	500,000	606,000	55%
Carry-forward (2015)	-	-	2,885,250	-	-
Total	62,391,500	15,635,000	3,690,000	58,701,000	94%

*Carry-forward from 2015 not included in total funds received

Next SitRep: 8 April 2016

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UNICEF Chad Twitter: @UNICEFChad

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

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

UNICEF Programme Response

	Cluster Response				UNICEF and IPs		
	Overall needs	2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2016 Target	Total Results	% 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	320,000 ¹	176,900	10,221	6%	176,900	10,221	6%
Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	1,316 ²	543 ²	493	91%	543	493	91%
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	1,658,378 ³	140,000	7,068	5%	140,000	7,068	5%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	2,640,000	446,343	8,851 ⁵	2%	246,000	8,851	3%
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	320,000	105,475	NA ²	NA	49,000	NA	NA
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	1,000,000 ¹	812,509	26,000	3%	26,000	26	10%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	3,000	3,000	427	14%	2,360	427	14%
Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	NA	25,000	3,019	12%	22,000	3,019	14%
Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	406,000 ¹	100,000	517	1%	19,250	517	3%
EDUCATION							
Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education	406,000 ¹	237,800	21,242 ⁴	9%	95,600	21,242	22%
HIV and AIDS							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	550,000 ¹				40,000	9,496	24%

NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	650,000 ¹	111,693	7,383	7%	50,000	7,383	15%
Data sources: ¹ HRP 2016; ² MoH/CNNTA; ³ HRP 2016 (number of 0-59 month aged children in need); Result of the national campaign of vaccination against poliomyelitis coupled with vitamin A and Mebendazol distribution in the CAR returnees sites and Bakaba, Yamodo host villages; ⁴ Cluster & Education Section (Data were collected in Lake, Mandoul and Moyen Chari, Salamat Regions); ⁵ Data were collected only in Eastern Chad (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila)							

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
NUTRITION							
Number of SAM cases admitted in IPT and OPT in Lake Region	22,223 ¹	15,563 ¹	1345	9%	15,563	1345	9%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	100%	> 75%	1171	93%	> 75%	1171	93%
Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	114,693 ²	15,563	401	3%	15,563	401	3%
HEALTH							
Number of children 6 months - 59 months vaccinated against measles	114,693	17,406	108	1%	13,621	108	1%
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	10,374	8,770	NA	NA	1,296	NA	NA
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	201,216 ³	100,000	20,000	20%	100,000	20,000	20%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	NA	600	260 ⁴	43%	500	260	65%
Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	NA	15,000	1,164	8%	15,000	1,164	11%
Number of people accessing MRE	99,000	50,000	0	0%	4,250	0	0%
EDUCATION							
Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education	99,000 ⁵	53,000	2,104	4%	51,000	2,104	4%
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	NA	45,500	7,011	15%	42,000	7,011	17%
¹ Overall needs from Nutrition Cluster; ² 20% of total population; ³ Total population in need in the Lake Region; ⁴ Children identified in 2015 that are still being supported are included in these numbers; ⁵ Cluster Education: Total children number in need to school access							

