



CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

30 April 2016

2,200,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2016)

176,900

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

107,625

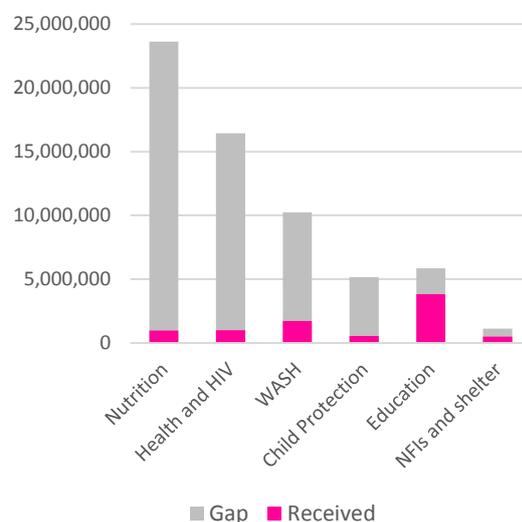
People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in
the Lake Region
(Shelter/CCCM Cluster, 19 April and UNHCR 30 April)

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2016

US\$ 62.4 million

Received in 2016

US\$ 9.5 million



*Amounts above do not include carry-forward amounts from 2015

Highlights

- According to the CCCM cluster, there are 107,625 people displaced (refugees, returnees and IDPs) of whom 37% are not registered yet in the Lake region.
- Global acute malnutrition in displacement sites in the Lake region continue to be alarming. WFP screening data shared at the end of April show that among children under five screened in 8 displacement sites in the Lake region, an estimated 6% suffered from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and nearly 18% from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- In the Lake region, UNICEF completed construction of a 25m³ water tower in the Tataverom site benefiting 8,597 people and increasing access to water coverage from 6% to 41%.
- UNICEF Chad’s Humanitarian Action for Children appeal is 20% funded. The majority of the \$9.47 million received in new emergency funding in 2016 is for the Lake Chad crisis, with only \$540,000 for the CAR returnee needs.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	111,693	19,128	50,000	19,128
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	176,900	31,660	176,900	31,660
Children aged 6-59 months vaccinated against measles	446,343	30,704	246,000	30,704

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Impact of violence in the Lake region

Elections were held in Chad on 10 April without major incidents for the population. In the Lake region, military operations against Boko Haram on the Nigerian-Chad border have led members of this armed group into Chad. According to authorities, some direct confrontation took place around the island Ngouboua between fighters fleeing the border and the Chadian army. Other supposed Boko Haram members were seen in southern areas of the lake Blarigui and Kangalam.

On 25 April, the Parliament decided to extend the state of emergency declared by the government in the Lake region in November 2015, and which was due to end on 22 April. Additional powers given to the Lake region authorities by the state of emergency include setting of curfews or searching homes.

According to the latest CCCM bulletin from 19 April, there were 107,625 people displaced (refugees, returnees and IDPs) in the Lake region. Although no new displacements were reported in April, local and regional officials claim that there are other displacement sites not yet assessed by the humanitarian community in Loudia, Lom, Yaré, Gouarama, Foulatari, Ligra and Sommi in the sub-prefectures of Bol, Liwa and Daboua. An inter-cluster assessment mission is scheduled to visit these sites in coming days to confirm their existence and to assess humanitarian needs.

Access to displaced population has generally improved in recent months, although security continues to hinder the response. New local authorities following the elections have also brought the need to rebuild the working relationships that had been built throughout the response.

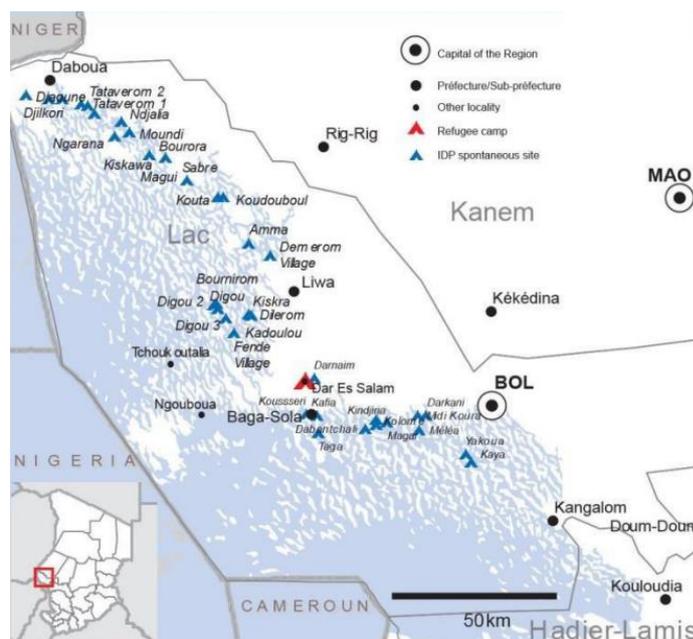
Progress has been made in most sectors of the emergency response, yet humanitarian needs continue to largely exceed assistance, notably in the Liwa, Daboua and Kangalam sub-prefectures. Main challenges continue to be limited funding, slow access to the population in need due to security and the physical environment. There are more than 59 sites of diverse sizes, many of which in the desert, scattered through large areas without any roads or other infrastructure all the way to the border with Niger and to the border with Cameroon. This makes provision of basic services throughout the area difficult and expensive.

Measles outbreak

As of the epidemiological week 18, there were five deaths and 527 suspected cases of measles reported through the national epidemiological surveillance system. 68 cases were confirmed positive through laboratory testing. Four epidemic outbreaks were reported in Haraze Manguigne district in the Salamat region, Mongo district in Guera region, Bedjondo district in Mandoul region, and Bagassola district in the Lake region. In the Lake region, suspected cases were reported in Ngouboua, the Dar es Salam refugee camp and the IDP camps of Dar al Naim, Tagal and Bibi. Out of five samples analyzed from these locations, four tested positive. An emergency vaccination campaign has taken place in three districts and in Dar es Salam refugee camp. Seven other districts are to conduct emergency vaccinations with UNICEF and WHO support from 18 to 24 May, targeting over 400,000 children aged 9 months to 14 years old.

Refugees, returnees from CAR and stateless persons in the South

A recent IOM verification exercise has confirmed the existence of 82,622 registered Chadian returnees from Central African Republic (OCHA Sitrep, April 2016). 61,203 of these people continue to live in returnee sites in the South and



Lake Chad Region – OCHA, 10 February 2016

the site of Gaoui, in the outskirts of N’Djamena. The remaining 21,419 returnees are in host families in villages mostly in the Mandoul region and in the Logones.

The lack of funding continues to cause great concern among humanitarian actors. After the sudden reduction in basic health services, WFP was also forced to interrupt its food distribution in the sites for two months due to insufficient funding, although distribution did take place in the month of April. The precarious shelter, made up largely of tarpaulin worn by a year and half under the scorching sun, is unlikely to make it through another rainy season which has already begun in the South. Some of the sites, like Gaoui, are also in floodable areas and require some work to prevent water from going into the shelters.

Food insecurity and malnutrition

The latest data from the March integrated phase classification shows an early lean season due to limited availability of pastures. Cereal production has also been lower, with an 11% decrease over last year’s production and a 9% decrease with regard to the last five-year average. The lower production has pushed cereal prices up in the Sahel belt, with a more acute increases in the West where the consequences of the security situation are strongly felt. Prices in the Sudan Belt, by contrast, have seen a mild decrease. In the March-May integrated phase classification results, 15 Departments along the Sahel Belt are in Phase 3 (crisis), and an additional 31 in Phase 2 (under pressure). No Departments are in Phase 4 and 5 (emergency and famine) under the latest analysis.

Global acute malnutrition in displacement sites in the Lake continue to be alarming. WFP screening data shared at the end of April show that out of 997 children under five screened in 8 displacement sites in the Lake, about 6% suffered from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and almost 18% from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Although the data is not sufficiently representative to draw conclusions on the entire region, it is consistent with proportions found in previous screenings in IDP sites in the Northern part of the Lake region.

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	82,622 ³	40,485	42,137
Refugees	373,780 ⁴	167,800	204,638

Sources: ¹HRP 2016; ²HAC 2016 UNICEF; ³OCHA, April 2016; ⁴ UNHCR Chad, general statistics January 2016

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The humanitarian community is in the process of conducting a light revision of the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to include new caseloads and new data recently made available. Notably, the newly displaced population in the Lake region is to be taken into account, as well as the decrease in the number of refugees confirmed by UNHCR through biometric registration and the data on food security from the integrated phase classification recently made available. The process is being led by the clusters.

The Protection Cluster has conducted a series of trainings and sessions with Cluster members to promote the understanding of the cross-cutting nature of protection and its integration in sectorial interventions. The Protection Cluster also convened a workshop to launch the development of the Protection Cluster strategy for Chad on 28 April.

Humanitarian Strategy

The Humanitarian response plan objectives for 2015 are: to save lives by providing emergency aid, to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and to 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. The four crises planned for in the HRP are: food insecurity and acute malnutrition, population displacement, epidemics and natural disasters.

Working with government and non-governmental organizations, UNICEF seeks to provide emergency aid that reinforces resilience by providing social services and improving government analysis, coordination and response capacity. UNICEF will also seek funding for more community-based solutions with participation of communities. Furthermore, 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 prepositioning, and will assist the government of Chad to develop its contingency planning capacity within sectoral planning and beyond.

Summary analysis of programme response



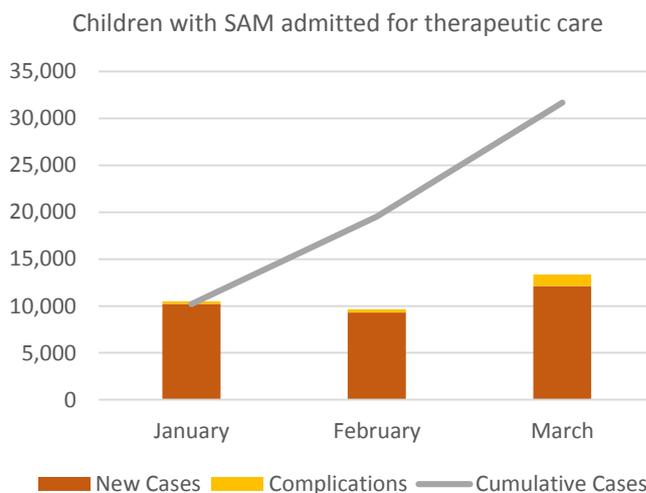
NUTRITION

Across the country, 31,660 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), including 1,203 cases with medical complications, were treated in nutritional facilities in the first quarter of the year. In March, 12,132 cases of SAM were treated in 13 regions in Chad.

As the lean season advances, admissions show a clear upward trend. In the Lake region alone, 3,106 new cases of severe acute malnutrition were treated in March by UNICEF and its partners, 227 of them with medical complications. In the Lake region 37% of the expected cases of SAM in 2016 have already been reached in the first quarter of the year, as opposed to 19.4% for the same period last year. The strongest increases in admissions were noted in the Lake, Sila, Guera and Barh El Gazal.

UNICEF is supporting the creation of an in-patient treatment unit in Liwa, closer to the 22 IDP sites of the Northern part of the Lake region where the nutritional status of children is worrisome. To this date, health actors are obliged to transfer cases of SAM with medical complications to the Bagasola hospital. However the IPT unit is unlikely to be ready before mid- to end-June and referral will continue to be needed in coming weeks. Overall, UNICEF distributed 1,371 cartons of ready-to-eat therapeutic foods in the Lake region in April for treatment of SAM in health facilities and in mobile clinics, enough for a full treatment of about 1,200 children with SAM without medical complications.

Although the Nutrition program has received minimal new funding in 2016, firm pledges to secure the 2016 Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods pipeline have been received from donors, which has allowed UNICEF to tap into its regional emergency stock to ensure continuity of the pipeline for Chad.





HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

UNICEF-funded mobile clinics continue to provide health services to the sites of Bibi, Tagalog, Tataveron, Magui, Bourora, Koudoubol and N'jalia in the Lake region. Clinics are staffed by the region's health personnel under the respective health district authorities. Four additional sites are currently covered by IMC and one more by MSF-CH. The HIV prevention and treatment package has been integrated into the mobile clinics in Bol, Bagasola and Liwa health districts, as HIV remains a major health concern in the region. Out of 55 people tested in the Bibi site, 13 tested HIV-positive, and 7 were placed under ARV treatment. Overall, over 345 people tested in Bagasola, 34 tested HIV-positive. A combination of factors, notably its status as a cross-border hub and a fishing center, combined with low levels of access to healthcare and education, make the Lake's island population particularly exposed to HIV. The movement of this population onto the mainland has placed this issue front and center for health providers.

Health authorities have announced the reopening of three health centers in the Northern Lake region that had remained closed throughout most of 2015 due to insecurity. The Kaiga health center belonging to the Liwa health district, and Blarigui and Tetewa in the Bagasola health district reopened in April and will require partner support to be made fully functional according to local health authorities, since they have been vandalized and lack medical equipment and medicine.

UNICEF supported the vaccination of 868 children in the Dar es Salam refugee camp against measles in response to the measles outbreak in the region. UNICEF is also providing technical assistance to Lake region authorities for three district, as well as to four other health district authorities affected by the measles epidemic, to develop the micro plan for the emergency vaccination campaign that will take place towards the end of May. Funds have already been transferred to the national vaccination program in the Ministry of Health to ensure the campaign takes place in a timely manner. The campaign will be paired with nutrition Vitamin A supplementation, for which supplies are currently being dispatched to affected regions.



WASH

In the Lake region, UNICEF completed construction of a 25m³ water tower in the Tataverom site near Daboua in April, benefiting 8,597 people, including the 7,000 IDPs on the site. Thanks to the intervention the coverage of water needs according to emergency response standards (15L/person/day) has gone from 6% to 41%. UNICEF has also constructed five new water pumps in the sites of Abouram, Chebreye and Moundi in Liwa and Daboua, Dar Al Naim IDP site in Bagasola as well as the Bagasola market. Since December 2015, UNICEF has constructed 45 of the 61 planned water pumps benefiting 13,000 people affected by population movements (displaced and host communities). 19 of these water pumps are in the new sites in Liwa and Daboua. Overall, the 45 water sources have raised the coverage of emergency need for access to water in IDP sites from 34% in December to 45% in April.

To ensure the quality of the water available on IDP sites, samples from 34 pumps have been analyzed. Six samples showed fecal contamination and were disinfected by UNICEF partner HELP Chad this month. Finally, 330 victims of the fires in the towns of Tchoukoutelia and Bagasola received WASH kits paired with hygiene promotion activities (water treatment and handwashing). (For details on WASH and NFI kit distributions see NFI section below)

In the CAR returnee sites in the South, according to the WASH cluster access to drinking water remains acceptable in Danamadja (93%) and Djako and Kobitey (100%). However, in Maningama 22 water pumps out of 55 on the site are no longer functional, while 13 other water pumps produce murky water inadequate for consumption. This leaves 30 water pumps to provide for the needs of 18,000 plus Central Africa Chadian returnees on the site. Access to sanitation is also limited due to lack of maintenance: the latrine gap is of 359 latrines in Danamadja and 182 in Kobitey sites according to SECADEV, site manager. In Maingama 60% of latrines are full, while a part of the site's 976 showers and 25 dumps are no longer operational. The situation in Sido on the other hand is likely worse though hard to measure due to the absence of partners. In a visit by UNICEF last January to Western Sido, a camp-like setting, the general practice of open defecation and the tight-packed shelters were among the risk factors identified. With the beginning of the rainy season in the south, the risk of diarrheic disease outbreaks including cholera is a major concern. UNICEF

has launched an emergency intervention in Sido West but urgently needs funding to address the overall WASH risks in these overpopulated sites highly exposed to disease.



EDUCATION

300 children will benefit from six temporary learning spaces constructed by UNICEF's partner the Chadian Red Cross in Magui and in Kaiga in the Lake region. In addition, UNICEF supports production of bricks by communities for the construction of 34 classrooms and courtyard walls for 17 schools targeted around Bol and Bagasola in the Lake region. In addition a distribution of school supplies for 200 school children took place in the site of Magui.

A joint UNICEF and Ministry of Education mission visited the Lake region on April 13 to 17 to select the 32 sites for the construction of classrooms under the Global Partnership for Education Accelerated Funding emergency allocation. The project will construct 86 hangar semi-permanent classrooms, 40 temporary learning spaces, 80 latrine blocks, 25 water points and 6 sports terrains.

In the Moyen Chari region in the South of the country, violent winds have destroyed all temporary learning spaces in the Maingama School A. UNICEF has delivered 50 plastic sheets to the Parent-Teacher Association in Manigama for the reconstruction of the destroyed learning spaces. Since the beginning of the academic year 1,645 (653 of them girls) CAR returnee children and IDPs from the Lake in the Salamat region were able to attend school with UNICEF support in their respective displacement locations. Additional classrooms, furniture and textbooks are urgently needed.



CHILD PROTECTION

UNICEF partner IHDL has reunified two unaccompanied children with their families in Bagasola in the Lake region. IHDL also distributed clothing, mats, sheets and soap to separated and unaccompanied girls in Bagasola. In addition, a woman and a girl released from Boko Haram have also been reunified with their families on 26 April by the regional social services. Finally four separated children in the site of Bitoye, Goré were reunited with their families in Central African Republic on 27 April.

Mine-risk education (MRE) awareness-building activities started in the Lake region with 3,029 people (of which 1,454 children) participating in 36 sessions conducted in Bol by Handicap International and 59 host families by IHDL in Bagasola and Dar es Salam. In the Salamat region 574 people (254 children) participated in 13 MRE sessions in three community centers (Amsinéné, Khach khacha and Mirère). Finally, 1,166 people (489 children) in three regions in Eastern Chad.

Recreational activities continue in the nine child friendly spaces in the post-flood areas in Salamat, benefiting 1,516 children (761 girls and 755 boys). In the CAR returnee sites of Maingama and Danamadja in the South, 2,454 children participated in child friendly space activities.

30 officers of the Multinational Joint Forces benefited from a training of trainers on child protection and MRM as well as the essentials of civil-military coordination in Bagasola. In addition 28 child protection actors were trained on the procedures for family tracing for separated or unaccompanied children in Chad, followed by field implementation at the Maingama site.



NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

2,400 households have received kits (matt, blanket, 2 treated bednets, bucket, 2 jerrycans, soap and water treatment products), as well as emergency shelter items (one 20m² tarpaulin). 1,000 households were covered from 5 to 8 April in the site of Diamerom. The additional 1,400 households were covered on April 20 to 23 in Tchoukoutelia. In Tchoukoutelia, the mats were provided by UNHCR in a joint distribution. Additional distributions are planned for the month of May.

COMMUNICATIONS

UNICEF contributed to the launch of the second phase of the **#BringBackOurChildhood** campaign. Two years ago, more than 200 school girls were kidnapped from the town of Chibok, in Northern Nigeria, causing a worldwide movement demanding their return. Today, more than 1.3 million children have been uprooted by violence linked to the conflict with Boko Haram. According to the latest report published by UNICEF, the use of children in suicide attacks has increased tenfold.

In the media: the release of the report and the related press release were covered by major international media such as the New York Times, le Figaro, El Mundo, CNN and BBC.

Video: UNICEF Chad produced a video for the international campaign of Bring Back Our Childhood. <http://bit.ly/1X6AEPe>

Photo story: UNICEF Chad published a photo story for the **Bring Back Our Childhood** campaign, featuring Dar es Salam “camp real life heroes” affected by the violence. Available in English (<http://ow.ly/10yfbp>) and in French (<http://bit.ly/1rtgDpN>).

Social media:

- Instagram: Salta, 11 years-old, is a victim of the Bagasola market attack, where she lost her arm. After three months in the hospital with UNICEF assistance, she has returned home to her family to start a new life. <http://bit.ly/1pYealZ>
- Twitter: Violence is not the only thing children need to be protected from in conflict zones. <http://bit.ly/1SZpZpw>
- Facebook: Idriss, 16-years-old, and his 7-year-old sister Malka Zakaria, are Central African returnees. Their school in the Danamadja site was built by UNICEF with funding from the EU Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace. <http://bit.ly/1W4Mv0E>

Story of the Month

Bokoï and Babouï, are brothers and best friends living in the Dar es Salam Nigerian refugee camp. Their father was killed by Boko Haram in an attack that they managed to escape. Their story can be read online at <http://uni.cf/1NiZucc>

FUNDING UPDATE

UNICEF Chad’s Humanitarian Action for Children was funded at 80% by the end of April, including \$2.86 in carry forward of funds received in 2015 for projects also covering part of 2016. Chad’s Ministry of Education has received almost \$7 million in Global Partnership for Education Accelerated Funding managed by UNICEF, of which \$2.77 million will be covering education in emergencies needs in the Lake region. The majority of the \$9.47 million in new emergency funding received in 2016 is for the Lake crisis, and only \$540,000 are for the CAR returnee needs.

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	975,000	22,659,000	96%
Health and HIV	16,433,000	4,400,000	989,000	15,444,000	94%
WASH	10,230,000	3,713,000	1,726,388	8,503,612	83%
Child Protection	5,150,000	2,272,000	532,000	4,618,000	90%
Education	5,838,000	2,627,000	3,818,000	2,020,000	35%
Non-food items and shelter	1,106,000	930,000	478,130	627,870	57%
Cross Sector			948,259		
Carry-forward from 2015			2,885,250		
Total incl. carry-forward			12,352,027	50,039,473	80%
Total	62,391,500	15,635,000	9,466,777	52,924,723	85%

Next SitRep: May 26, 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

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		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	31,660	18%	176,900	31,660	18%
Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	1,316 ²	543 ²	516	95%	543	516	95%
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	1,658,378 ³	140,000	12,390	9%	140,000	12,390	9%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	2,640,000	446,343	30,704 ⁵	7%	246,000	30,704	12%
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	20,373	19%	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	132,999	16%	265,000	45,500	17%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	3,000	3,000	450	15%	2,360	450	19%
Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	NA	25,000	11,774	47%	22,000	11,774	53%
Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	406,000 ¹	100,000	5,187	5%	19,250	5,187	27%
EDUCATION							
Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education	406,000 ¹	237,800	166,974 ⁴	70%	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	12,803	32%
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	650,000 ¹	111,693	19,128	17%	50,000	19,128	38%
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 Regions)							
⁵ Data were collected only in Eastern Chad (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila, Ennedi Est)							

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	5,794	37%	15,563	5,794	37%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	100%	> 75%	2,452	91%	> 75%	2,451	91%
Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	114,693 ²	15,563	4,978	32%	15,563	4,978	32%
HEALTH							
Number of children 6 months - 59 months vaccinated against measles	114,693	17,406	987	6%	13,621	987	7%
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	45,500	46%	100,000	45,500	46%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	NA	600	158 ⁴	26%	500	158	32%
Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	NA	15,000	1,620	11%	15,000	1,620	11%
Number of people accessing MRE	99,000	50,000	900	2%	4,250	900	21%

EDUCATION							
Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education	99,000 ⁵	53,000	34,012	64%	51,000	4,120	8%
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	NA	45,500	18,756	41%	42,000	18,756	45%
¹ Overall needs from Nutrition Cluster. ² 20% of total population ³ Total population in need in the Lake Region ⁴ Among 260 children reported in the last sitrep, 158 children were identified in 2016 and 102 children identified in 2015 that are still being supported. ⁵ Cluster Education: Total children number in need to school access							