



CHAD
Humanitarian
Situation Report

unicef 

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Access to some areas and IDP sites in the Lake Region remains constrained due to insecurity, notably around Kaiga Kindjiria sub-prefecture, the lake’s islands and water border areas with Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon. According to the latest Displacement Tracking Matrix of 26 July, there are 115,872 displaced people in the Lake region.
- 94,924 children under five years old with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted to treatment between January and June 2016 – 54% of the annual target.
- No new funding has been received for emergency activities in July 2016. The funding gap for UNICEF Chad’s Humanitarian Action for Children is currently of 66% overall, but as high as 95% gap for the CAR crisis and 80% gap for the Sahel malnutrition response.

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	100,000	29,161	50,000	29,161
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	176,0900	94,924	176,0900	94,924
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	265,000	66,500	812,509	153,999

31 July 2016

2,200,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2016)

176,900

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

115,872

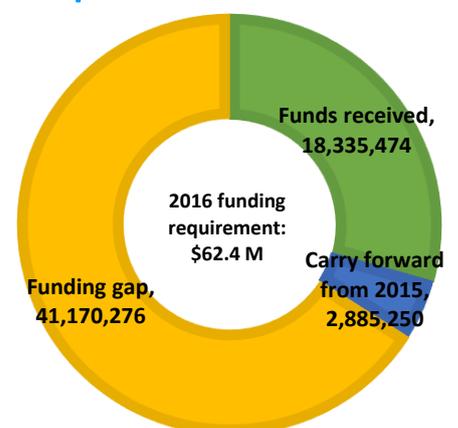
People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lake Region
(DTM and UNHCR, 26 July 2016)

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2016

US\$ 62.4 million

Available in 2016*

US\$ 21.2 million



*Amounts above include funds received in 2016 as well as funding carried-forward from 2015

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Impact of violence in the Lake region

Access to some areas and IDP sites in the Lake Region remains constrained due to insecurity, notably around Kaiga Kindjiria sub-prefecture, the lake's islands and water border areas with Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon. According to the latest Displacement Tracking Matrix of 26 July, there are 115,872 displaced people (refugees, returnees, IDPs and third country nationals (TCN)) in the Lake region, 72,679 of whom have been registered by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster and almost 43,193 more estimated.

The situation remained calm in the Lake region, despite the resumption of military operations since mid-June in the border with Nigeria, Cameroon and Niger. Some incidents were reported in Kaiga sub-prefecture: A local bus hit a mine on July 29, 2016 causing casualties and injuries. On July 31, eight women were reportedly abducted and two men killed by suspected Boko Haram members in a village located 12 km southwest of Kaiga Kindjiria, near the Niger border.

There has been no major waves of population movements in the Lake region in July. However, movement of people was observed from Boma (near Kaiga-Kindjiria) to Yekiram in Fouli department. These displaced people have settled on a new site near Diamerom site, where they hope benefited from humanitarian assistance. According to a situation assessment by the NGO ACF, more than 402 newly displaced households (1,810 IDPs) are estimated in this site. Urgent needs identified by the ACF mission are access to potable water, food and non-food items (NFIs).

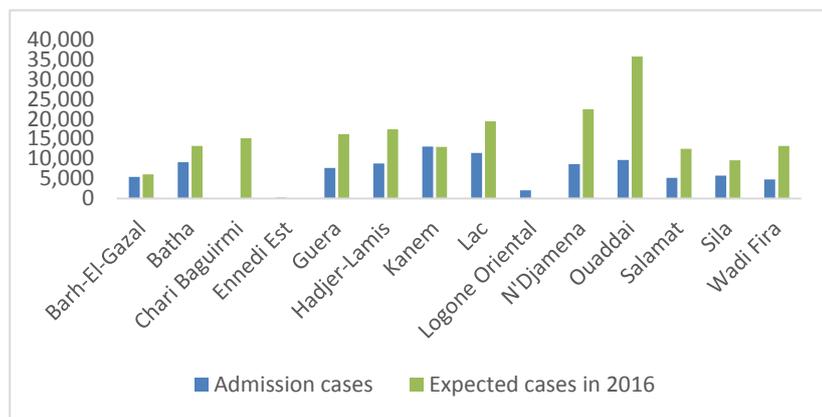
Refugees, returnees and stateless persons from CAR in the South

Recent attacks in Central Africa Republic (CAR) have forced some of population living in Ngaoundaye area to seek refuge in southern Chad since early June 2016. The level 1 registration of this new wave of refugees by UNHCR counted 6,016 refugees from 2,147 households accommodated in Sourou, Mini and Mbitoye host villages on the border with CAR. Their voluntary transfer to identified sites about 50 km inside Chadian territory took place following a decision of UNHCR and local authorities. 642 people, 255 households, were transferred to the two sites where the refugees receive assistance from UNHCR and its partners such as WFP, UNICEF, IRC, CSSI. A total of 72,876 refugees from Central African Republic are currently in Chad according to UNHCR's latest update 30 June.

Food insecurity and malnutrition

Food security remains one of the most important challenges for the Lake region. According to FAO, in June 2016 there were 62,180 individuals in the department of Wayi and 71,435 in the rest of the Lake Region facing a food crisis. Regarding displaced people, FAO states that: in Mamdi administrative department (Lake region), 15% of households in IDP sites are food insecure against 8% for resident households. Population movements have reportedly greatly contributed to the deterioration of food insecurity in this department.

This season Chad has been enjoying regular and abundant rainfall, with corresponding good perspectives for the agricultural season and pastoral resources (Source: El Niño - ENSO: Humanitarian Implications and Scenarios: The El Niño Aftermath and Perspectives for 2016-2017, July 2016).



SAM admissions compared to annual estimations

The nutritional situation in the Sahel Band of the country remains a challenge. 94,924 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted to treatment from January to June 2016. It is noteworthy that in the regions of Bahr El Ghazal, Batha, Kanem and Lac, SAM cases admitted during that period goes beyond the target for the period. These regions have already registered respectively, 100.3% of the annual forecast in Kanem Region, 89.7% in Bahr El Ghazal Region, 68.7% in Batha and 58.8% in the Lake Region.

Measles outbreak

Measles cases continues to be registered in the country. At week 29, 11 new suspected measles cases were registered in six health districts (Kelo, Oum Hadjer, Guelendeng, Bebedja, N’Djamena Nord, Moussoro). A total of 732 cases including 7 deaths were recorded since the beginning of the epidemic.

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	388,313 ⁴	170,858	217,455

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

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

- From July 15 to 17, a high-level delegation of the European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, Mr. Christos Stylianides, the Assistant US Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration Ms. Anne C. Richard, and the UN Regional humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel, M.Toby Lanzer traveled to Chad to draw attention to the humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad basin and emphasize the need for greater commitment on the part of donors. The delegation visited especially Melia and Yakoua IDPs sites in the Lake region, as well as the CAR returnee site of Gaoui in N’djamen.

- On 21 July, OCHA facilitated a workshop to update the interagency contingency plan. The workshop grouped all clusters and key cluster members, with significant participation from government counterparts.
- The coordinators of the Protection and the Food Security clusters as well as from OCHA in Chad participated in a regional workshop on the development process for the new Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 that took place in Yaounde from 11 to 14 July. The planning process, which will begin with a humanitarian needs analysis exercise, was launched upon their return.

Humanitarian Strategy

The Humanitarian response plan objectives for 2016 are: (1) to save lives by providing emergency aid, (2) to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and (3) 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

94,924 new admissions of children under five for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been registered in total since January 2016 in 13 regions out of 23 in the country. 18,269 new admissions were reported in June 2016, higher than the 14,369 registered during the same month in 2015. The regions of Bahr El Ghazal, Batha, Kanem and Lac, SAM cases admitted during that period goes beyond the target for the period. These regions have already registered respectively, 100.3% of the annual forecast in Kanem Region, 89.7% in Bahr El Ghazal Region, 68.7% in Batha and 58.8% in the Lake Region.

In the Lake region, UNICEF local partners CELIAF and Al Nadja, conducted screening for acute malnutrition from 3 to 17 July 2016 in 20 sites (Yakoua, Kaya, Koudouboul, Melea, Bol, Birim, Liwa, Daboua, Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Forkoulom, Dar Es Salaam, Dar Naim, Koulom, Koulkime, Bibi, Tagalog, Bagassola, Kousseri and Kafila) located in Bol Bagassola and Liwa health districts. 965 children under five (18.5%) of those screened suffered from global acute malnutrition. 5.6% of children screened had severe acute malnutrition, more than twice the crisis threshold of 2%. In addition, 207 mother-infant pairs received support on the nutrition of children through Bol, Liwa and Daboua community support groups.

In July, UNICEF has delivered 1,771 cartons (24.4 tons) of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) "Plumpynut" to support children suffering from severe acute malnutrition in fixed and mobile nutrition units in the Lake Region. Throughout the country, 9,233 cartons of plumpynut have been delivered to partners.

In the area of arrival of the new Central African refugees, 37 children out of 276 children screened, were diagnosed with SAM in Mbitoye and Mini localities, and referred for treatment at the Mini health center. In the relocation area of Mbaiboukoum on the other hand, NGO CSSI organized nutritional screening among relocated refugee children (in Diba1 and Vom sites), finding 11 cases of moderate acute malnutrition and 10 cases of severe acute malnutrition out of 81 children screened in total. UNICEF provided the health District with an additional supply of RUTF, to ensure adequate capacity to treat these children. Finally, in bost arrival and relocation areas UNICEF supported vitamin A supplementation and deworming linked to the mass polio vaccination campaign. 1,636 children were supplemented (including 278 refugee children) and 315 children were de-wormed (including 266 refugee children).

Finally, seven new ambulatory nutritional units (UNA) and 1 in-patient nutrition unit (UNT) have been opened in Moundou Health District in the South (Logone Occidental Region) with the support of UNICEF to health authorities. In so doing, UNICEF supports extension of the nutrition program coverage from 493 health centers at the beginning of the year to 568 by the end of July.

Performance indicators are in UNA 86.9% of cure rate and 0.4% of death. UNT show a cure rate of 89.4% and 5.2% death rate.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

A UNICEF-IRC joint health and nutrition assessment mission was conducted from July 22 to 27 in the Lake region to identify gaps in the emergency response in Liwa and Daboua districts, and opportunities for sustainable response approaches. The main gaps identified by the mission are distance of IDP sites to health facilities and a glaring lack of human resources to ensure adequate health services.

In the same region, awareness sessions by partner ADERBA on prevention against waterborne diseases reached 3,259 people in Kafia, Dar Nahim and Kousseri IDP sites near Bagasola. Additional awareness-raising sessions on prevention against diseases preventable by vaccination (measles, meningitis, tuberculosis, yellow fever, and poliomyelitis) were conducted in the same sites.

Also in the Lake region, HIV voluntary testing of 111 people in Dar Es Salaam refugee camp revealed 13 HIV-positive cases. On the other hand, no cases tested positive among 113 pregnant women as part of PMTCT. A total of 115 people living with HIV (PLH) are in the program in Bagasola, 94 of whom (85 refugees and 9 indigenous) continue their ARV treatment and of whom 21 patients abandoned the ARV treatment citing the side effects associated with this therapy due to lack of adequate food as the main reason.

In eastern Chad, 4,631 refugee and host children were vaccinated against measles in Wadi Fira, Ouaddai and Sila regions hosting the refugee camps. Moreover, 4,314 pregnant women were seen for first quarter pregnancy antenatal care (ANC). Among them are 988 Sudanese refugees living in 12 refugee camps in eastern Chad. 3,504 of these women (including 983 refugee women) seen the first ANC were screened for HIV. 15 pregnant women have tested HIV positive including 4 refugees. 15 HIV-positive women were put on ARVs.

In Salamat Region, 217 children were vaccinated against measles. 33 children received the same antigen in CAR returned sites.

In southern Chad, Mini Health Center was supported by UNICEF to conduct 755 health consultations in both the refugees and the local population. Predominant health problems are suspected malaria, acute respiratory infections and acute diarrhea. Furthermore, an immunization campaign against polio paired with Vitamin A supplementation and deworming was conducted in this area hosting the newly arrived CAR refugees (villages of Mbitoye, Mini and Sourouh) as well as in Diba1, a refugee relocation site. During this campaign, 1,967 children under five were vaccinated against polio including 357 refugee children. This campaign was conducted with the support of local health authorities and humanitarian partners including WHO, NGOs CSSI.

In Goré Health Districts (especially on Danamadja and Kobitey CAR returnees sites), Danamadji Health District (Maingama site), and Moissala Health, in total 1,987 patients are on ARV treatment including 6 new cases registered during the month. 4 new cases among children are registered making a total of 168 children currently on ARVs. PMTCT activities have allowed 44 out of 109 pregnant women attending ANC, to be screened for HIV and counseled. There have been no cases of HIV infection among them. 7,333 adolescents and youth have benefited from HIV awareness session on 3 sites. In Danamadja and Maigama sites, community volunteers have educated 272 children and teenagers on selected themes: STI prevention, and transmission routes of HIV prevention means, ANC, PMTCT.

1,385 medical consultations were carried out on 3 sites (Danamadja, Kobitey and Maingama) with 109 cases of ARI, 25 cases of diarrhea and 599 cases of suspected and confirmed malaria cases.



In the Lake region, 27 water point management committees were set up in Kaya, Yakoua, Melea and Maar IDPs sites. UNICEF continues to support improved access to sanitation through the construction of 74 family latrines in Kousseri and 51 in Kafia IDP sites, as well as disinfection of 40 emergency latrines in the Melea. A hygiene club was also set up in the Yakoua school with participation of students, teachers and parents. In addition, awareness on treatment of water for drinking and on handwashing with soap reached 3,231 IDPs in the sites of Dar Naim, Kousseri and Kafia) in Bagasola.

In Sila, a Sahelian region of eastern Chad, 234 mothers of severely malnourished children received soap in July. This assistance not only reinforces good hygiene practices that help prevent malnutrition, but also serve as an incentive for mothers to respect their children's medical appointments. 58 cured from SAM received WASH kits. Distributions were preceded by sensitization sessions to promote good hygiene practices and prevent malnutrition. Finally, 3,917 people were reached with messaging on hygiene, latrine management, hand washing and environmental hygiene.

In Wadi Fira (also in eastern Chad), six boreholes were rehabilitated and 33 new pumps installed in host villages around the refugee camps as well as nutritional units in the Guereda sub-prefecture. .

In response to continued needs of CAR returnees in southern Chad, UNICEF installed a water pump in the health center in the Danamadja returnee site at the request of health authorities and WHO. A new borehole was also constructed in Karang, near Mbitoye, to support the host families of the June CAR refugee influx. Finally a partnership agreement was signed with *Secours Islamique pour le Developpement* to improve Water, Sanitation and Hygiene conditions of the CAR returnees in the Gaoui until the end of the year.

**EDUCATION**

Although schools remained closed for summer vacation throughout the month of July, UNICEF continued to work closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and other partners to enlarge access to education in the upcoming school year (2016-2017) for students in areas affected by population movements especially in the West, the South and the East.

In the Lake Chad region in the West, while continuing construction works planned under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) accelerated funding program, UNICEF also provided learning kits for 656 children (314 girls and 342 boys) participating in catch-up classes in temporary learning spaces (TLS) in Tagal and Sodelac in Baga Sola.

In the South where refugees and returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR) continue to live in camps and host communities near the border, the Education Cluster coordination team (UNICEF and the Ministry of Education) conducted a joint assessment mission with sub-clusters and met with local education authorities and other partners in the areas affected by the population movements such as Mondou, M'baïbokoum, Gore, Doba, Danamadja, Koumra, Moïssala, Sarh and Maïgama. With the local education authorities, in particular, the Cluster identified the most urgent education needs for the next school year and planned responses to reinforce education in emergencies activities in the region. These most urgent education needs identified are: construction or rehabilitation of temporary learning spaces, school kits and dignity kits distribution, support to community teachers management through income generating activities, strengthening local authorities' capacity on education in emergencies and preparing contingency plans.

**CHILD PROTECTION**

9 unaccompanied children from Dar Es Salam camp were reunified with their families in Nigeria. UNICEF with the ICRC, Croix Rouge Tchadienne, and UNHCR worked together carry through this cross-border activity. Through the activities of child-friendly space in Dar es Salam, 1,172 children have benefited from psychosocial support and games. 12 girls and a teenage boy have received training in sewing and knitting (5th promotion) in Dar Es Salam camp Child Friend space. A second child friendly space is being set up at the Sodelac school in the town of Bagasola.

In the CAR returnees sites (southern Chad), psychosocial activities were performed in child friendly spaces (CFS): In Djako Site, 481 children including 309 girls and 172 boys participated in these activities. In Maïngama site, 403 children including 145 girls and 258 boys took part in the activity. Kobitey and Danamadja CFS have registered respectively the participation of 718 children (437 girls and 281 boys) and 583 children (327 girls and 256 boys). 17 unaccompanied children (UNA) with 03 girls have benefited from a distribution of mosquito nets and clothing in Danamadja and Kobitey sites. 54 girls (teenager) from Djako (31 girls) and Danamadja (21 girls) sites received menstruation kit. 11 separated children (CS) and 06 of UNA Maingama sites, and Danamadja Djako received curative care.

**NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER**

NFI were distributed jointly by UNICEF and IOM on Gaoui CAR returnees' site, located near N'Djamena. 16,448 soaps cubic and 1,913 LLINs were distributed. 894 households out of 1,371 registered (65%) households have benefited from this distribution.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the media: UNICEF CO has shared a Newsnote “ECHO and DFID boost humanitarian response in Chad”. The press release was produced in collaboration with ECHO and widely shared with media. The Press Release was picked up by various media outlets in Chad and Africa:

A few links: <http://ow.ly/FjYD302LWbp> ; <http://ow.ly/V6el302LWdc> ; <http://ow.ly/YgSP302LWfz>

Donor’s support: The European Union, through its Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace has allocated € 7 million to the United Nations System in Chad to support interventions targeting evacuees from the Central African Republic and host communities in the south of Chad for an 18 months-period. The program began in February 2015 and will end in July 2016. A round table was organized between implementing partners, beneficiaries and local authorities to formulate a list of lessons learned and recommendations. **Learn more:** <http://ow.ly/jCXn302LWgj>

Story of the Month – Malnutrition “The root causes of malnutrition”

UNICEF Chad is supporting a Youth Reporters Club to promote their participation and expression via blogging and social media. Their last blog on Child Malnutrition: <http://ow.ly/AnAx302LW83>

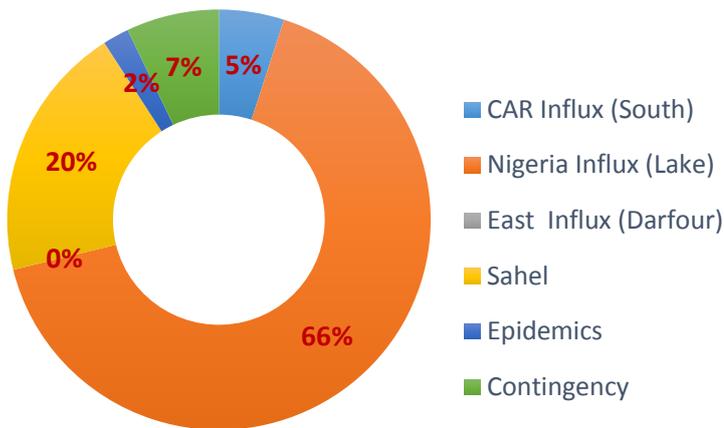
FUNDING UPDATE

No new funding has been received for emergency activities in July 2016. The funding gap for UNICEF Chad’s Humanitarian Action for Children is currently of 66% overall, but as high as 95% gap for the CAR crisis and 80% gap for the Sahel malnutrition response.

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2016)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements (HAC)	Of which Requirements (Nigeria+)	Funds available (HAC)*	Funding gap	
				\$	%
Nutrition	23,634,000	1,693,000	6,121,007	17,512,993	74%
Health and HIV	16,433,000	4,400,000	2,147,189	14,285,811	87%
WASH	10,230,000	3,713,000	4,093,688	6,136,312	60%
Child Protection	5,150,000	2,272,000	930,381	4,219,619	82%
Education	5,838,000	2,627,000	4,063,321	1,774,679	30%
Non-food items and shelter	1,106,000	930,000	1,229,650	-123,650	0%
Cross Sector			2,635,488	-2,635,488	0%
Total received in 2016	62,391,000	15,635,000	21,220,724	41,170,276	66%

*Funds available include funds received in 2016 and carry forward from 2015.

BREAKDOWN OF 2016 FUNDING PER CRISIS



Next SitRep: 24 September 2016

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>

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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	94,924	49%	176,900	94,924	49%
Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	592 ²	559	560	100%	543	560	100%
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	1,658,378 ³	140,000	121,167	86%	140,000	121,167	86%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	2,640,000	446,343	347,409	78%	246,000	347,409 ⁴	141%
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	20,737	19%	49,000	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	1,000,000 ¹	812,509	304,499	37%	265,000	66,500	25%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	3,000	3,000	658	22%	2,360	658	28%
Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	NA	25,000	12,261	49%	22,000	12,261	55%
Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	406,000 ¹	100,000	7,333	7.3%	19,250	7,333	38%

EDUCATION							
Number of primary school-age children in humanitarian situations having access to education	406,000 ¹	237,800	130,018	55%	95,600	52,292 ⁶	54%
Number of boys and girls (3-17 years) previously deprived of education due to crisis newly enrolled in school	406,000 ¹	137,000	8,452	6%	95,600	8,452	9%
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	47,588	43%	50,000	29,161	58%
Data sources							
¹ HRP 2016							
² 592 health centers are currently operational (of 1,316).							
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 and the partial results of campaign against measles coupled with vitamin A and Mebendazol distribution in 8 Health Districts							
⁴ Includes routine vaccination in refugee, returnee and IDP sites, as well as emergency vaccination campaigns to respond to epidemics. The result has been adjusted compared to last report, to include only under 6-59 months.							
⁵ Cluster & Education Section (Data were collected in Lake, Mandoul and Moyen Chari Regions and will completed by other region data in the next sitrep							
⁶ Until May, education reported on the number of students having access to education from the beginning of the school year, October 2015. However, reporting on education indicators will from now on only include new children reached since January 2016 in order to harmonize the reporting periods in the region. Education indicators in the Results table annex therefore reflect this change.							

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	11,533	74%	15,563	11,533	74%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	100%	> 75%	7,526	93%	> 75%	7,526	93%
Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	114,693 ²	15,563	9,988	64%	15,563	9,988	64%
HEALTH							

Number of children 6 months - 59 months vaccinated against measles ³	114,693	17,406	66,107	>100%	13,621	66,107	>100%
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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	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	201,216 ⁴	100,000	113,139	110%	100,000	63,500	63%

CHILD PROTECTION

Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	NA	600	169 ⁵	28%	500	169 ⁴	34%
Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	NA	15,000	1,172	8%	15,000	1,172	8%
Number of people accessing MRE	99,000	50,000	2,359	4.7%	4,250	2,359	55%

EDUCATION

Number of primary school-age children in humanitarian situations having access to education	99,000 ⁶	53,000	34,012	64%	51,000	11,434	22%
Number of boys and girls (3-17 years) previously deprived of education due to crisis newly enrolled in school	99,000 ⁵	53,000	6,055	11%	51,000	6,055	12%

NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER

Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	NA	45,500	47,588	100%	42,000	28,789	68%
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¹ Overall needs from Nutrition Cluster.

² 20% of total population

³ The result has been adjusted compared to last report, to include only under 6-59 months.

⁴ Total population in need in the Lake Region

⁵ 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.

⁶ Cluster Education: Total children number in need of access to education