



CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report

Displaced children learn in a Temporary Learning space in the Lake region

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The national SMART nutritional survey conducted in August-September 2016 reveals global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 11.9% and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 2.6%, which are above the alert and emergency thresholds, respectively.
- Since January, 127,596 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted for therapeutic care, reaching 66% of the fixed annual target (193,943).
- Following the polio outbreak in Northern Nigeria, the 2nd round of the emergency polio vaccination campaign reached 3,552,413 children under five in September, of whom 76,602 children were nomads.
- By the end of September, UNICEF’s HAC was 43% funded, with \$27.3 million received in new funding. Sectors with the largest funding gaps continue to be Health & HIV (81% gap), Child Protection (82% gap) and WASH (55% gap).

30 September 2016

2,200,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2016)

193,943

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

130,187

People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lake Region
(IOM DTM, 28 September and UNHCR refugees’ statistics, 30 September 2016)

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2016 (revised)

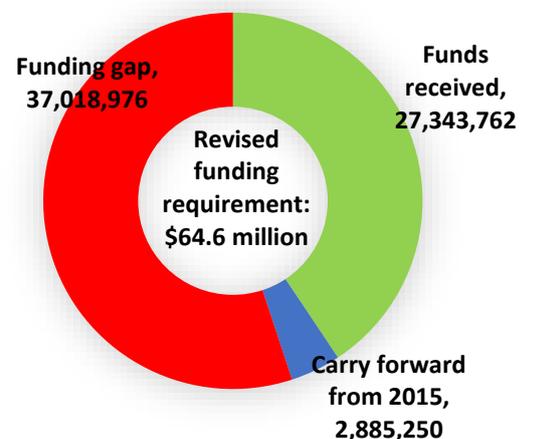
US\$ 64.6 million

Available in 2016*

US\$ 30.2 million

UNICEF’s Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of children with SAM cases admitted for inpatient and outpatient treatment in the Lake Region	21,065	15,165	21,065	15,165
Number of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care across Chad	193,943	127,596	193,943	127,596
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	71,105	812,509	476,704



*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

The security situation remains volatile in the Lake region impacting humanitarian access and protection of vulnerable populations. According to UNDSS, on 20 September 2016, people suspected of belonging to Boko Haram stole more than 400 cattle around the town of Kiskawa. On 25 September 2016, a Boko Haram militant group attacked a Chadian military post, in Touraye village, killing 10 people including 4 soldiers.

The number of people internally displaced in the Lake Region has reached 130,187 persons, among whom 124,765 are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees (IOM DTM, 28 September). Rapid and sectoral assessments continue to be conducted in the recently identified and accessible sites including Koullom, Chebrey and Kilerom. Priority needs are access to potable water, food and Non Food Items (NFI).

The humanitarian response in sites in the sub-prefecture of Kaiga Kindjiria in the Foulï department in the Lake Region is still limited due to security constraints. Despite preliminary assessments previously carried out in this area, it was difficult for humanitarian actors to return to conduct aid operations. OCHA estimated that approximately 14,000 displaced people are without any substantial humanitarian assistance. Some actors had started activities there and then suspended interventions, such as mobile clinics, which have yet to be resumed.

Refugees, returnees and stateless persons from CAR in the South

An estimated 85,515 returnees from CAR (IOM, October 3, 2016) and 69,436 CAR refugees (UNHCR Statistics September 30, 2016) still live in returnee sites and refugees camps in southern Chad. The situation of CAR returnees remains difficult due to the lack of resources and the gradual withdrawal of partners. The recent CERF allocation of US \$ 10 million could help meet the urgent needs of these people.

Food insecurity and malnutrition

Across Chad, food security continues to deteriorate. Displaced families are mostly dependent on food aid in the Lake Region where many families among the host community are already extremely vulnerable to food insecurity. There are over 133,000 people with severe food insecurity in the Lake region (OCHA). The combined, average food consumption score for displaced and host populations is 24.5. In some sites, displaced populations are particularly vulnerable, such as in Yarom site, where the food security score has decreased to 20.5, placing them in the lowest category of food consumption. In host populations, the average food consumption score is 31.5, but varies between different areas, such as Daboua area where the score is 27, which is still at or below the limit, showing host population's vulnerability.¹

Malnutrition rates continue to be above the emergency thresholds in several districts across Chad. Active screening of acute malnutrition using mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) was conducted among 11,000 children by UNICEF partners, CELIAF and Al Nadja, in 22 IDP sites in the Liwa area in the Lake Region. The results showed a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 15.1% (1,661 children) and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 1.3% (142 children).

The national SMART nutritional survey conducted in August-September 2016 reveals GAM rates of 11.9% (alert threshold: $\geq 10\%$; emergency threshold: $\geq 15\%$) and SAM rate of 2.6% (emergency threshold: $\geq 2\%$). These rates are similar to those resulting from the 2015 SMART survey (11.7% of GAM, and 2.8% of SAM). In 2016, six regions have

¹ OXFAM: Protection Analysis in IDP sites in the northern basin of Lake Chad, September 23, 2016

a GAM rate above the emergency threshold. These regions are: West Ennedi (23.3%), Borkou (19.3%), Ouaddai (16.9%), Batha (16.6%), Barh El Gazel (16.1%), and Salamat (15.6%).

The rate of SAM is above the emergency threshold in 10 regions of the country. The affected regions are: Ennedi West (5%), Batha (4.3%), Guera (3.7%), Ouaddai (3.6%), Borkou (2.9%), Chari Baguirmi (2.6%), Barh El Gazel (2.3%), Kanem (2.7%), East Mayo-Kebbi (2.4%), and Lake (2.1%). Eastern and Western Mayo Kebbi regions, in southern Chad, show a deteriorating nutritional situation in 2016.

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	85,515 ³	41,902	43,613
Refugees	387,829 ⁴	176,557	211,272

Sources: ¹HRP 2016; ²HAC 2016 UNICEF; ³IOM DTM October 2016; ⁴UNHCR Chad, general statistics September 2016

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

During September, the humanitarian community in Chad worked on developing the analysis that will lead to Chad's humanitarian needs overview (HNO) document. The HNO preparation was done through crisis working groups in order to ensure a coherent inter-sectoral vision. The four crises identified in 2016 were discussed: epidemics, natural disasters, food insecurity and malnutrition, and population movements. The analysis will serve as the basis for the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) that will be developed starting October 2016.

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

Since January, 127,596 children under five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted for therapeutic care, thus reaching 66% of the annual target. In Kanem and Barh El Gazel Regions, the number of children with SAM already exceeds the expected annual target (134% of the target in Kanem and 153% of the target in Barh El Gazel).

1 in 4 of the total admissions since the beginning of the year have been in the Kanem and Lake regions (32,500, 25%). This high number of admissions in the two regions is, in part, due to the scaling up of nutrition activities in Kanem, and the scale up of nutrition and health interventions carried out through a combination of fixed and mobile strategies in the Lake Region.

In August 2016, 15,366 new children with SAM were admitted with a recovery rate of 93% for both the outpatient nutritional units and in inpatient nutritional units in the Sahel belt regions. By comparison, during the same period in 2015, a fewer number of SAM cases (14,481) were reported in the Sahel belt regions, but with a lower recovery rate of 84%.

In the Lake Region in August, 58 ambulatory therapeutic units and 3 hospital treatment units have supported 1,264 new cases of severe acute malnutrition including 115 cases with medical complications. 1,287 children with SAM have been discharged from the program with a cured rate of 91%.

Active screening of acute malnutrition among children under five was carried out by partners CELIAF and Al Nadja in 22 IDP sites in the Liwa health district (Magui, Burora, Dilerom, Daboua, Kiskawa and Liwa), Bol health district (Yakoua, Kaya, Melea Dar Es Salam, Bol) and Bagassola health district (Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Forkouloum, Dar Naim, Koukime, Bibi, Tagalog, Kafia, Kousseri, Bagassola, Koulom) and in the Dar Es Salam refugee camp. 11,004 children under 5 years of age were screened. Among them, 1,661 (or 15.1%) were suffering from global acute malnutrition (GAM), including 1,519 moderate cases (13.8%) and 142 severe cases (1.3%). The SAM cases were referred to the necessary nutrition support structures.

96 health providers were trained in acute malnutrition management according to Chad's national protocol for acute malnutrition management in Bagassola (September 6- 9) and Bol (23- 26 September). Among the trained health providers, there were 34 mobile clinic agents from Bagassola, Bol and Liwa health districts.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

The emergency vaccination campaign following the confirmation of two cases of polio in Borno state (Nigeria) and against the circulation of persistent circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), continues in Chad. The 2nd round of the polio vaccination campaign (of five rounds in total) took place from 17 to 20 September 2016 and reached 3,552,413 children under five, of whom 76,602 children were nomads.

In the Lake region, Liwa health district's mobile clinics has registered 411 curative consultations in Moundji, Tataveron, N'Djalia, Magui and Koudouboul IDPs sites. The dominant pathologies are malaria (25.6%), diarrhea (20.9%) and acute respiratory infections (19.8%).

Across Chad, 1,133 pregnant women have received access to HIV/AIDS screening and prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) care since the last reporting period. In Dar Es Salam refugee camp, voluntary screening for HIV was conducted, and 3 HIV positive cases were detected among the 54 people screened. 27 pregnant women benefited from prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT) services in the camp with 0 HIV-positive

cases. In eastern Chad, 4,505 pregnant women, including 1,106 refugees in 12 camps, attending antenatal care were screened for HIV. Among them, 15 were found to be HIV positive, among whom 4 are refugees. All women who tested positive for HIV were put on ARVs.



In the Lake region, 120 households (600 people) have benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits in Dar Al Naim 1 and Dar Al Naim 2 sites. 144 family latrines were also built in Kousseri (25 latrines), Kafia (19 latrines) and Dar Al Naim (78 latrines) sites. In addition, 3,105 people, including 1,180 men, 776 women and 1,149 children were sensitized on hygiene and sanitation in Kousseri Kafia and Dar Al Naim sites. A total of 68,605 people in the Lake Region have been reached with WASH interventions since the beginning of the year.

In Eastern Chad, 4,421 severely malnourished mother-child pairs have received hygiene kits distributed by AFDI UNICEF partner in the Outpatient Nutritional Centers in Guereda and Tissi Sub-Prefectures as part of an integrated WASH-nutrition response.



Since January, 52,292 school-aged children have been provided with access to education. In September, the 2016-2017 school year was officially launched with an opening ceremony held in Mongo in the Guera region in the presence of the Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF, local authorities, education sector partners, students, teachers and the communities. It marked the official opening of schools across the country including in the regions affected by the Boko Haram crisis in the West, the Central African Republic (CAR) crisis in the South and the Sudan crisis in the East.

In the Lake Chad region in the West, UNICEF supported the organization of training on psychosocial support. The training was intended to reinforce the local capacity, especially teachers’ capacity in providing timely psychosocial support for children affected by the Boko Haram conflict and population movements. 30 participants including local education authorities and school principals underwent training of trainers in N’Djamena. 17 of them, selected as master trainers, then replicated the same training in the Lake Region for 200 teacher participants who are expected to provide the necessary psychosocial support to potentially up to 12,000 students through the 2016-2017 school year.

In the South, UNICEF’s education activities were mainly focused on supporting MoE’s efforts in community mobilization and sensitization to increase students’ enrolment for the new school year. In a major Chadian returnee site located in Maingama in the Moyen Chari region, the local education authorities, the parents-teachers association (APE) and the association of educating mothers (AME) mobilized 500 members of the community to spread key messages on the importance of sending children to school and encouraging girls’ education. Similar activities took place on Chadian returnee sites in Damamadja and Kobitey in the Logone Oriental region. In total, 85 parents and 10 teachers in these sites were sensitized to the importance of sending children to school.



In the Lake Region, 102 former Boko Haram members, including children, surrendered to Chadian armed forces in Bagassola. A mission was carried out by UNICEF Child protection staff to the town of Bol town to support Social

Action Regional Directory and Community Mechanisms for Child Protection from September 20 to 23, 2016. The main objective was to strengthen capacity Partners on preparations for managing former Boko Haram child elements who joined government forces. A transit center is available in Bol and psychosocial activities have been programmed to provide comprehensive care for these children. An awareness session was organized to sensitize leaders of Community Mechanisms for Child Protection. The main themes developed are: minimum standards for Child Welfare, main commitments for child protection in humanitarian situations, mine risk education and violence based on gender. In addition, 30 tarpaulins, 50 blankets, 20 cartons of soap were provided to support the most vulnerable children (unaccompanied and separated children) identified.

Since January, 18,722 children across Chad have received access to psychosocial support in child friendly spaces (CFS) in Chad, with 1,474 children in the Lake region receiving access during the reporting period. Four (4) new Child Friendly Spaces were created in Bourora 1 and 2, Amma Digou 1 and Magui sites. 30 community workers were trained on human rights and child protection in Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures. In Salamat, 7 child friendly spaces have conducted 44 recreational activities sessions. 996 children, including 588 girls and 408 boys, have continued to benefit from these recreational activities.

In southern Chad, 3 unaccompanied children (2 boys and 1 girl) from Maïngama and Danamadja CAR returnee sites were reunited with their families in CAR. These children also received one dose of vaccination against yellow fever before their departure. Two awareness sessions were organized to sensitize families who host unaccompanied children (UAC), in Danamadja, Kobiteye, Bitoye and Mbaibokoum sites, on UAC mobility towards the Chad and CAR borders.

An educational session with girls aged 13 to 17 took place at the Child Friendly Space in Djako site on personal hygiene and using of sanitary napkins. In this site, 22 separated children (girls) have been enrolled in school.

In Salamat Region, 15 community awareness sessions on the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance have been conducted in 3 community centers (Amsiné, Khach Khacha and Mirère). 551 people, including 111 girls and 136 boys, were sensitized on the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the media: Together with the Government and WHO, UNICEF CO has shared a press release on the emergency polio immunization campaign. The press release was picked up by various media outlets in Chad and Africa: A few links: <https://goo.gl/SZoWfN> ; <https://goo.gl/Ugwna7> ; <https://goo.gl/ku39et>

Donor's support: Ahead of the United Nations General Assembly, various multimedia products were prepared to highlight the contribution of CERF in supporting underfunded emergencies in Chad. The donor has shared these posts numerous times and acknowledged the recognition. See more on Twitter: <https://goo.gl/thSuPH> ; <https://goo.gl/5xo0y1>; <https://goo.gl/q6ikTf> ; <https://goo.gl/J5E9E3>

Social media:

The Strategic Communication Section has published various materials around the different crisis in Chad as part of the following global campaigns:

#ShareHumanity on the generosity of host communities in crisis on Instagram: <https://goo.gl/M6Yixs>

#EmergencyLessons campaign on education in emergencies on Facebook: <https://goo.gl/t5Sfli>

#ChildrenFirst highlights children's perspective on the refugee crisis on Twitter: <https://goo.gl/VH1wu2>

Story of the Month: « With my sister »

Amina was born in the Milé Refugee camp in Eastern Chad where 382,500 refugees are still living in harsh

conditions. Thanks to the support of CERF and ECHO, newborns like Amina are treated for malnutrition in the Sahel belt of Chad. Read more: <https://goo.gl/Om1oyH>

FUNDING UPDATE

A CERF Underfunded allocation of about \$2 million was received for Health, Nutrition, WASH and Education services, focusing primarily on the needs of Central African returnees and refugees. Thus, by the end of September UNICEF's HAC was 43% funded, including \$27.3 million in funding received in 2016. The least funded sectors remain Health and HIV (81% funding gap), Child Protection (82% gap) and WASH (55% gap).

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2016)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements (HAC)	Requirements (Nigeria+)	Funds available (HAC)	Funding gap	
				\$	%
Nutrition	24,875,000	1,693,000	13,471,611	11,403,389	46%
Health and HIV	16,433,000	4,400,000	3,057,189	13,375,811	81%
WASH	10,230,000	3,713,000	4,654,436	5,575,564	55%
Child Protection	5,150,000	2,272,000	930,381	4,219,619	82%
Education	5,838,000	2,627,000	4,250,257	1,587,743	27%
Non-food items and shelter	2,086,500	1,911,340	1,229,650	856,850	41%
Cross Sector			2,635,488	0	0%
Total received in 2016	64,612,500	16,616,340	30,229,012	37,018,976	57%

Next SitRep: November 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	193,943	127,596	66%	193,943	127,596	66%
Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	592 ²	559	607	100%	543	607	100%
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	1,658,378 ³	140,000	124,406	89%	140,000	124,406	89%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	2,640,000	446,343	352,797	79%	246,000	352,797 ⁴	100%
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	320,000	122,159	36,794	30%	49,000	4,421	9%
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	476,704	59%	265,000	71,105	27%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	3,000	3,000	662	22%	2,360	662	28%
Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	NA	25,000	18,722	75%	22,000	18,722	85%
Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	406,000 ¹	100,000	8,150	8%	19,250	8,150	42%

EDUCATION ²							
Number of primary school-age children in humanitarian situations having access to education	406,000	237,800	130,018	55%	109,000	52,292	54%
Number of boys and girls (3-17 years) previously deprived of education due to crisis newly enrolled in school	406,000	137,000	8,452	6%	107,600	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	17,113	43%
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	650,000 ¹	111,693	55,677	50%	62,000	29,161	47%
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							
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 OTP in the Lake Region ³	22,223 ¹	21,065	15,165	72%	21,065	15,165	72%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	100%	> 75%	8,813	91%	> 75%	8,813	91%
Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	114,693 ²	15,563	13,156	84%	15,563	13,156	84%
HEALTH							

² Targets for Education have been revised upwards as UNICEF has taken a larger share of the sector response through the review of the HRP

³ The Cluster and UNICEF targets in the August 2016 Sitrep were incorrectly reported as 19,445. The correct targets are displayed.

Number of children 6 months - 59 months vaccinated against measles	114,693	17,406	67,216	100%	13,621	67,216	100%
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 ³	100,000	118,244	118%	100,000	68,605	68%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	NA	600	170	28%	500	170	34%
Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	NA	15,000	3,269	22%	15,000	3,269	22%
Number of people accessing MRE	99,000	50,000	2,359	4.7%	4,250	2,359	55%
EDUCATION⁴							
Number of primary school-age children in humanitarian situations having access to education	99,000 ⁵	66,400	40,722	61%	64,400	11,434	18%
Number of boys and girls (3-17 years) previously deprived of education due to crisis newly enrolled in school	99,000 ⁵	65,000	6,055	9%	63,000	6,055	10%
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	NA	95,000	28,789	63%	61,680	28,789	68%
¹ Overall needs from Nutrition Cluster. Revised target ² 20% of total population ³ Total population in need in the Lake Region ⁵ Cluster Education: Total children number in need of access to education							

⁴ Targets for Education have been revised through the review of the HRP.