



# CHAD

## Humanitarian Situation Report

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

30 April 2017

**2,700,000**

**Children affected**  
(UNICEF HAC 2017)

**228,240**

**Children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2017**  
(Nutrition Cluster 2017)

**127,084**

**People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lac Region**  
(IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR 31 April 2017)

**UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2017**

**US\$ 57.27 million**

**Funding available**

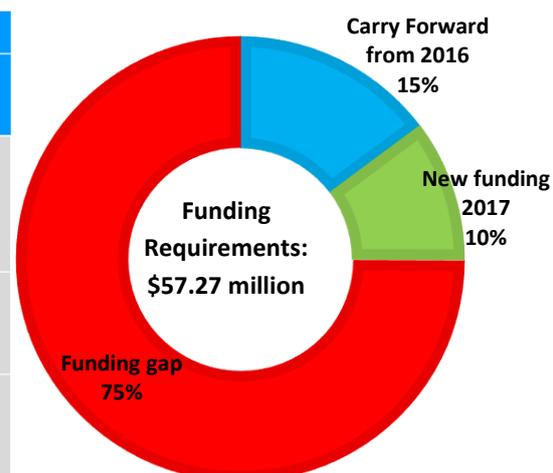
**US\$ 14.35 million**

### Highlights

- According to the latest available data on internal displacements, there are 127,084 displaced people in the Lac Region and 8,280 Nigerian refugees. IOM, which had suspended displacement tracking at the beginning of the year, has announced that it will update its displacement tracking matrix in May.
- Despite the official closure of the border with the Central African Republic, 1,209 Central African refugees, more than 80% of whom were women and children, arrived in southern Chad in April.
- The Hepatitis E epidemic caseload per week is decreasing substantially in Am Timan (20 cases/week in April against 80 cases/week in February) due to coordinated efforts between WHO, UNICEF and MSF in support of local health and WASH authorities.
- In the Lac region, a new Child Friendly Space (CFS) was opened in Kafia IDP site, providing recreational and psychosocial activities for 238 children (101 boys and 137 girls).
- With \$2.24 million in new emergency funding received in April and \$5.88 million since the beginning of the year, the 2017 HAC is 25% funded.

### UNICEF's Response with partners

|   | UNICEF        |                        | Sector/Cluster |                        |
|---|---------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
|   | UNICEF Target | Cumulative results (#) | Cluster Target | Cumulative results (#) |
| Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care           | 200,294       | 44,379                 | 200,294        | 44,379                 |
| Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces              | 13,166        | 5,386                  | 26,411         | 5,386                  |
| Number of children and families affected by SAM that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies | 33,000        | 670                    | 111,008        | 1,745                  |



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### *Population Displacement*

Out of 127,084 displaced people in the Lac Region, 106,045 have been registered by UN organizations (90,911 IDPs, 14,810 Chadian returnees and 324 third-country nationals), 12,759 are estimated displaced persons whose status is yet to be determined, and 8,280 are Nigerian refugees<sup>1</sup>. Data available from IOM's displacement tracking matrix (DTM) is from January 2017, but new funding will allow the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster to update the DTM in the Lac region during May/June. The current military operations in Niger and Nigeria are accompanied by an increase in attacks and incursions of armed elements reported in the north-western and southern areas of the Lac region, including for looting and cattle theft.

In the South of the country, between 4 April and 5 April, despite the official closure of the border with the Central African Republic, 1,135 Central African refugees, more than 80% of whom were women and children, arrived in the Chadian village of Sourou, Logone Oriental, on the border between Chad, CAR and Cameroon. Other waves followed during the month, for a total of 1,209. As of April, there are almost 71,000 CAR refugees in Chad. 49 newly identified unaccompanied and separated children were reported by UNHCR. The new refugees say they are fleeing the volatile security situation in CAR, which they believe is caused by the presence and actions of anti-Balaka and ex-Seleka fighters who compete for control of the border villages and have attacked the village of Ngaoundaye. A similar wave arrived during the same period in 2016.

Between 4 and 8 April, UNHCR and its partners transferred 351 refugees to the Diba site, 45 km from the border, constructed after the influx of refugees in 2016. The others decided to remain at the border to observe the situation or to return to CAR, as the MINUSCA<sup>2</sup> was regaining the control of the situation in Ngaoundaye. Following a later assessment by a multisectoral team, 366 new refugees, over 90% of whom were women and children, were transferred from Sourou to the Diba and Vom sites on 18 and 19 April 2017. Lastly, during the last week of April, 227 new arrivals were transferred from the border while 265 others were spontaneously transferred to Diba. UNHCR and partners are carrying out construction works to expand hosting capacity: an additional site, Diba 2, will be able to host 700 refugees.

### *Food security and Nutrition*

In the Sahelian zone of Chad, the pastoral situation is characterized by the depletion of pastures and the drying up of surface water points and, consequently, by food scarcity. Nevertheless, the agro-pastoral productions are good if compared to those of the 2015-2016 season and the average of the last five years in most of Chad, although an alert is ongoing for the region of Tanjile in the south of the country due to reports of pockets of food insecurity. A food security mission to the region on 21 to 28 April will provide more detailed information in the May Sitrep. Market functioning remains satisfactory, except in the Lac region due to civil insecurity. In the Lac Region, WFP and the Food Security cluster are encouraging a progressive transition to early recovery and out of direct unconditional assistance for IDPs where opportunities exist.

### *Epidemic Outbreaks*

Since September 2016, 1,390 suspected cases of Hepatitis E (76 in April) have been reported in the 3 health districts of Salamat, of which 206 cases were tested and 100 of these confirmed positive (positive rate of 48.5%), and 13 deaths reported (none this month). Since the Ministry of Public Health officially declared a Hepatitis E epidemic in the region of Salamat, the epidemiologic surveillance has been extended to the region's 3 health districts and the 42 areas of responsibility (12 in Aboudeia, 18 in Am Timan, and 12 in Haraze health districts).

The trend showing a significant decrease of jaundice cases has been confirmed this month, going from 80 cases/week in February to less than 20 cases/week in April. In Am Timan, where the first cases came from, the two most affected neighborhoods are Ganatir and Taradona, where a lack of good hygiene practices and sanitation facilities persist. Access to drinking water in this region is difficult.

<sup>1</sup> IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR, refugee statistics 30 April 2017

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

| Estimated Affected Population  |                        |           |           |
|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011 |                        |           |           |
|  | Total                  | Male      | Female    |
| Total Affected Population  | 4,700,000 <sup>1</sup> | 2,256,000 | 2,444,000 |
| Children Affected (Under 18)   | 2,700,000 <sup>2</sup> | 1,296,000 | 1,404,000 |
| Children Under Five  | 709,560                | 340,589   | 368,971   |
| Children 6 to 23 months  | 213,010                | 102,245   | 110,765   |
| Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)                               | 228,240 <sup>1</sup>   | 98,144    | 130,096   |
| Children Under Five with SAM with medical complications                                | 20,029                 | 9,614     | 10,415    |
| Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)                             | 201,257 <sup>1</sup>   | 96,603    | 104,654   |
| CAR returnees  | 101,994 <sup>3</sup>   | 46,917    | 55,077    |
| Refugees   | 398,367 <sup>4</sup>   | 175,282   | 223,085   |

Sources: <sup>1</sup>HRP 2017; <sup>2</sup>HAC 2017 UNICEF; <sup>3</sup>OIM DTM January 2017; <sup>4</sup>UNHCR Chad, general statistics March 2017

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The humanitarian community in Chad is defining common key priorities to orient its work in the country and to be consistent with the donor and international community. These priorities are organized by areas, around five key points: 1. Encourage the integration of refugees into host communities, 2. Improve access to basic social services through the consolidation of existing structures, 3. Strengthen people's livelihoods for self-sufficiency, 4. Ensure an adequate response to the most urgent needs of the population, essential prerequisite for the adoption of an integrated approach and the transition to medium- and long-term interventions, 5. Strengthen emergency preparedness. These key priorities will favor integrated programming between humanitarian and development actors, in partnership with the authorities, and therefore will help to meet urgent needs, while strengthening the resilience of refugees and local populations and ensuring ownership and sustainability of activities.

## Humanitarian Strategy

In line with Chad's 2017-2019 HRP strategic objectives, UNICEF will continue to provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to children and their families. In 2017, nutrition interventions will continue to be expanded to treat 200,000 children under 5 with SAM. Community-based infant and young child feeding will be implemented in the Lac Region, while populations affected by emergencies will gain improved access to water, sanitation and emergency health services. The scale up of the emergency response in the Lac Region will reinforce a multi-sectoral package for children, including through the promotion of early recovery, as well as the strengthening of government and civil society for community-based support for children's rights. UNICEF will also provide learning materials and access to education; psychosocial support for refugees, internally displaced persons and returnee children; identification, tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children; and mine-risk education.

UNICEF's efforts to bridge humanitarian and development programming will remain paramount while supporting the Government's emergency preparedness capacity and building community and institutional resilience through innovative approaches. In its action, UNICEF seeks early opportunities for recovery such as moving from short-term approaches like mobile clinics to more mainstream sectoral approaches such as opening and reinforcing staffing of health facilities in displacement and return areas. In addition, UNICEF has supported the government of Chad in the development of its National Contingency Plan and will roll out contingency planning to sectoral and sub-national levels. At community level it seeks to build community capacity by initiatives such as setting up community based-child protection mechanisms or supporting parent-teacher associations to raise its own school budget to pay community teachers through income-generating activities.

## Summary analysis of program response



### NUTRITION

In March 2017, 16,846 new cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment in the country, showing that the situation is in line with the expected caseload. The overall trend in SAM admissions for the first quarter of 2017 remains slightly higher than for the first quarter of 2016, counting almost 3,000 cases more than last year. The increase in admissions could be due to the increase in coverage of the nutritional program from 493 nutritional units at the beginning of 2016 to 618 supported in March 2017, as well as to active screening activities conducted by several NGOs.

In March, 90% of the SAM affected children released from the nutritional program were discharged recovered. In the ambulatory nutrition units of Logone Occidental, Wadi Fira and Lac, the performance indicators i.e. cured and default rates were lower than the previous months but still above the national threshold. These ratio scores were 77.8%, 76.5% and 79.3% respectively, and the default rates were at 11.9%, 12.5% and 9.9%. As for the therapeutic nutrition unit, the overall performance is good, but in the Lac Region were the death rate were worrisome with 12.8% in March. Under the lead of the nutrition cluster, further investigations will be carried and appropriate actions will be implemented to maintain high performance rate.

In the Lac region, a partnership with IRC was signed in April 2017, in order to implement health, nutrition and HIV activities in Liwa health district, through mobile clinics covering the IDP sites of Magui, Kuduboul, Sabre Kouta, Moundi. The partnership with two national NGOs namely CELIAF and Al Nadja to support community-based activities to prevent malnutrition were closed due to lack of funding. Taking into consideration the current crisis, there is a need to maintain and scale such activities to avoid further deterioration of the nutrition situation.

As reported in last SitRep, UNICEF has been able to advance funding to ensure the continuity of Chad's RUTF pipeline until August 2017, with 61,000 cartons of RUTF on transit towards Chad.



### HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

In the Lac region, 6,982 consultations were carried out in the structures supported by UNICEF with paramedics, of which 4,787 in Bagasola health district and 2,195 in Liwa health district. The mobile clinic of Bagasola carried out 792 cases of curative consultations in the sites of Tchoukoutalia and Ngouboua. Moreover, in Bagasola health district, 564 women were seen in prenatal consultation, of whom 561 have been screened and 30 found seropositive (all 30 are on treatment). Also 240 cases of childbirth were supported, 8 of which were found HIV-positive mothers and the 8 children born were automatically placed under treatment. In Liwa health district, 161 women are seen in prenatal consultation, of whom 136 are screened, including 12 HIV-positive. Among 12 birth assisted in Liwa health district, 3 were found to be HIV-positive women and 3 children born to HIV-positive mothers are under treatments. Finally, the displaced persons living in the sites of Bourora, Yakoua and Melea Dar es Salaam no longer receive health care after the cessation of MSF-CH and IMC mobile clinic activities in these areas.

In the South of the country, main results of UNICEF support to the health system include: 1,495 consultations among children, including 933 returnee children, 230 pregnant women followed in prenatal consultation (of which 127 screened for HIV, and 1 proved to be HIV-positive and placed immediately on prophylactic treatment), 35 childbirth were assisted, 219 cases of acute respiratory infections in children under 5 years of age consulted, and 35 cases of confirmed malaria in children under 5 years of age treated. In addition, 100 children were vaccinated against measles. Awareness-raising activities for young people and adolescents were implemented: 322 adolescents were sensitized on HIV, 143 people have been screened, 5 of which are HIV-positive and referral to HIV care centers. In the Maingama site, the response to HIV remains weak: a mission to evaluate the situation was done, gaps were observed, and a strategy is under definition.

In the 11 refugees' camps hosting the Somali refugees in the east of the country, 829 children were vaccinated against measles and 639 women seen in prenatal consultation were tested for HIV, out of which 1 was found seropositive.



## WASH

As for the response to Hepatitis E, at the end of March, MSF-H officially ended WASH response in Amtiman while it kept ensuring case management at the hospital. It was agreed with the Regional Health Delegation (DRS, in French) to ensure the continuation of chlorination activities. But DRS hired only 50% bucket chlorinators from the Chadian Red Cross and as a consequence, only 50% of water points have been chlorinated during April. At end of April, UNICEF took over the MSF/DRS WASH activities with its partner IRW (Islamic relief Worldwide) and expanded these activities to all the 72 water points in the city, and hired 154 experienced chlorinators.

Other activities in Amtiman included: monitoring of residual chlorine in households by the DSR, Unicef and IRW; the assignment by UNICEF of a WASH consultant based in Amtiman for three months to strengthen partners and in support of IRW; mass sensitization on good hygiene practices for 4,945 people (55% women). In addition 15 cleaning campaigns were implemented by the City Council and the CRT; and the provision to the District of Aboudeia of WASH material (80 boxes of 200g soap, 236 boxes of aquatabs, 50 boxes of 250 ml bleach).

Always for the response to Hepatitis E, in the Aboudeia Health District, WHO developed a partnership with CRT, financing the bucket chlorination activities (85 volunteers) only for the month of April. This lowered the jaundice cases in Aboudeia from 22/week at the beginning of the month to 3/week at the end of April. All cases in Aboudeia Health District were identified in the town of Aboudeia.

The results of CERF funding for WASH activities concerning the CAR crisis in the South were collected. In total, at the sites of Danamadja, Kobiteye, Djako, Maigama and host villages 40,213 people received a full WASH response (access to drinking water, family latrines, hygiene club and CLTS). These people were not reported in the previous SitRep. Only during the month of April, in Danamadja, Kobiteye et Djako camps in the South of the country, sensitization on good hygiene and sanitation practices continued, reaching 1,732 people (732 women, 510 men and 376 children). Moreover 356 households were visited and sensitized on water conservation techniques. In Danamadja and Kobiteye, 400 vulnerable people have received WASH materials and 29 latrines were built. In Maigama camp, 5 sensitization sessions reached 1,987 people (820 women, 569 men, and 598 children) on water diseases, and slabs are being produced to allow the construction of 44 latrines.



## EDUCATION

Education activities in April focused on follow-up activities of the distribution organized in the Lake region in March and teacher's training. UNICEF is also preparing major distribution of school supplies in the South.

In the Lake region, learning materials were distributed in schools in Wayi that had not received the materials in March due to difficulties in communicating with the school principals. In total, 2,729 students including 1,183 girls (43%) newly received the materials. In addition, supplementary learning materials were delivered to 940 students in a school in the Dar Es Salaam refugee camp and 424 students in the school located in an IDP site in Baga Sola. It should be noted that these students had already received other materials in March thus were not counted as additional beneficiaries in April.

In early April, additional training on psychosocial support as part of the Children of Peace (COP) project funded by ECHO took place in the Lake region for 467 teachers including 52 women (11%). As a result, 22,303 children including 8,550 girls (38%) now have access to psychosocial support provided by these teachers.

As part of the activities planned under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) project, 102 teachers in Baga Sola including 8 women (8%) were trained on peace education, pedagogical approach and teachers' absenteeism in classroom. Another training took place in Ngouri for 286 teachers (5 women, 2%). The training aimed at strengthening teachers' capacity in pedagogical skills based on innovative approaches.

The refugee camp and IDP sites in the Lake region received a visit UNICEF goodwill ambassador, Syrian refugee Muzoon Almellehan, in the schools constructed by UNICEF. During the visit, the goodwill ambassador stressed the importance of refugee girls' education.

UNICEF also prepositioned learning materials, teaching kits, recreational materials and textbooks in the South in preparation for the upcoming distribution in the four regions (Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Mandoul, Moyen Chari) affected by the Central African Republic (CAR) crisis.



## CHILD PROTECTION

In the Lac region, a new Child Friendly Space (CFS) was opened in Kafia, and started with the recreational and psychosocial activities for 238 children including 101 boys and 137 girls. In the other CFS, the attendance was of 589 children in Bagasola, including 474 boys and 115 girls (31 new attendants); and of 1,222 children in the Dar Salam, including 644 boys and 578 girls (13 new attendants). In total, 2,780 children including benefitted from CFS activities (games, sports, songs, drawings etc), of which 282 for the first time.

In April, 8 unaccompanied children (4 and 4 boys) were reunified by UNICEF's partner IHDL including 1 boy from Bol's transit center. One girl is still in the transit center in Bol, awaiting for reunification and benefiting from dedicated medical care. Moreover, in the Lac region, 153 children between the ages of 9 and 17, including 85 boys and 68 girls were sensitized on the risks of unexploded ordnance and explosive ordnance in the Dar Es Salaam refugee camp by the DRAS. Finally, fourteen (14) community-based child protection mechanisms have been restructured (2 in Kafia, 3 in Dar Es Salam, 4 in Bagasola, 3 in Dar Naim and 2 in Kousseri): in total, they are composed of 205 members including 44 women, 133 men, 14 girls and 14 boys.

Main protection activities in the returnee camps in the South were: the identification of 85 host families of the most vulnerable unaccompanied and separated children Djako to be supported with revenue generating activities; support of 20 foster care families with food and NFIs in Maigama; the participation of 2,606 children in the socio-educational and recreational activities organized in the CFS of the sites of Danamadja, Kobitey, Bitoye, Djako, Maingama and Mbaibokoum of which 1249 girls and 1357 boys; follow-up visits of 58 unaccompanied children (and the referral of 14 to the health centres); and the recompilation of additional documentation of a unaccompanied children pending reunification (planned by the ICRC for the month of June 2017 in Bossangoa, CAR).

## COMMUNICATIONS

**In the media:** UNICEF Chad received the visit of Muzoon Almellehan to help efforts to raise awareness on the importance of education in conflict zones as part of a global campaign "Education cannot wait" **Read more here:** <http://bbc.in/2pWNbbU>; <http://tmsnrt.rs/2oDC7Pa>

**Donor's support:** A blog has been published to highlight the Government's efforts to eradicate polio in Chad. The European Union, the Governments of Japan, Canada and the United States, as well as global partners such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, GAVI Alliance, the Rotary International and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) play a key role in financing polio eradication interventions. **See more here:** <http://bit.ly/2oVuLua>

**Social media:** For the Education Cannot Wait campaign watch our Facebook live with Muzoon Almellehan on

Facebook: <http://bit.ly/2olgef5>

**Campaign of the Month: Silent Shame.** As part of the launch of the report “Silent Shame”, UNICEF Chad shared the stories of some of the children we assist to advocate for 1.3 million children across the four countries that are on the move, uprooted by violence in the Lake Chad basin.

**Photo Essay: “Dreams drawn with chalk”** Children enrolled in school take a stand on the conflict and work towards a better future, using chalk and slate as their tools **Read more:** <http://bit.ly/2pV67YJ>

**Video: « Toy Story »:** Follow the forced journey of the Lake Chad refugees from the eyes of a teddy bear: <http://bit.ly/2omPHaU>

## FUNDING UPDATE

In 2017, UNICEF requires \$57.27 million to respond to the needs of children affected by emergencies in Chad as per the Chad Humanitarian Action for Children. With \$2.24 million in new emergency funding received in April and \$5.88 since the beginning of the year, the 2017 HAC is 25% funded. \$8.47 million in emergency funding has been carried forward from 2016 for projects that are still ongoing. This has partly allowed for emergency activities despite the low levels of new funding, although many needs identified in the HAC remain unfunded.

| Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2017) |                    |                   |                                |                    |                   |            |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Appeal Sector  | Requirements (HAC) | Of which Nigeria+ | Funds Available for 2017 (HAC) | Of which Nigeria + | Funding gap (HAC) |            |
| Nutrition  | 23,149,679         | 3,080,295         | 7,170,427                      | 242,611            | 15,979,252        | 69%        |
| Health and HIV   | 10,460,000         | 4,946,000         | 1,157,202                      | 229,616            | 9,302,798         | 89%        |
| WASH   | 6,762,256          | 3,456,652         | 872,523                        | 324,341            | 5,889,733         | 87%        |
| Child Protection   | 7,519,000          | 4,863,000         | 1,418,062                      | 1,196,132          | 6,100,938         | 81%        |
| Education  | 7,337,073          | 1,813,375         | 2,909,451                      | 1,028,237          | 4,427,622         | 60%        |
| NFI and shelter  | 826,800            | 826,800           | 0                              | 0                  | 826,800           | 100%       |
| Emergency preparedness   | 1,219,400          | 0                 | 829,524                        | 0                  | 389,876           | 32%        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>57,274,208</b>  | <b>18,986,122</b> | <b>14,357,189</b>              | <b>3,020,937</b>   | <b>42,917,019</b> | <b>75%</b> |

Next SitRep: 18 June 2017

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 PROGRAM RESULTS

## UNICEF Program Response

|  | Overall needs | Cluster Response |               |            | UNICEF      |               |            |
|--|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
|  |               | 2017 Target      | Total Results | % Achieved | 2017 Target | Total Results | % Achieved |
| <b>NUTRITION</b>   |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices <sup>1</sup> | 228,240       | 200,294          | 44,379        | 22%        | 200,294     | 44,379        | 22%        |
| % of children with SAM discharged recovered  | 200,294       | 85%              | 90%           |            | 85%         | 90%           |            |
| Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management programme <sup>2</sup>  | 1,192         | 632              | 607           | 96%        | 632         | 618           | 98%        |
| <b>HEALTH</b>  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles <sup>3</sup>  | 924,360       |                  |               |            | 377,324     | 12,204        | 3%         |
| <b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of children and families affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies                              | 228,240       | 111,008          | 1,745         | 2%         | 33,000      | 670           | 2%         |
| Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices         | 1,630,756     | 594,523          | 87,192        | 15%        | 268,000     | 72,941        | 27%        |
| <b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services   | NA            | 2,780            | 1,087         | 37%        | 1,313       | 1,018         | 78%        |
| Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces   | NA            | 26,411           | 5,386         | 20%        | 13,166      | 5,386         | 41%        |
| Number of of UAC reunified with families   | NA            | 270              | 95            | 35%        | 234         | 95            | 41%        |
| <b>EDUCATION</b>   |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education <sup>4</sup>   | 266,000       | 112,000          | 18,565        | 17%        | 43,560      | 18,565        | 43%        |
| Number of boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support <sup>5</sup>  | 132,000       | 120,000          | 38,998        | 32%        | 77,580      | 37,780        | 49%        |
| Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials   | 568,000       | 312,000          | 64,305        | 21%        | 140,560     | 62,408        | 45%        |
| <b>HIV and AIDS</b>  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services                                       | 619,656       |                  |               |            | 55,000      | 4,920         | 9%         |
| <b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>   |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of displaced persons who received non-food items and shelter kits   | 105,070       | 88,400           | 0             | 0%         | 20,900      | 0             | 0%         |

<sup>1</sup>data is collected by the national health system and normally takes more than a month to be reported  
<sup>2</sup> 607 health centers with an operational nutrition program supported by UNICEF and partners in 2016  
<sup>3</sup> this ID includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites. The cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months  
<sup>4</sup> The data from January 2017 (rehabilitation of the classrooms on a site of the Chadian returnees of the CAR) have just been shared by the partner. These data are now counted  
<sup>5</sup> (UNICEF targets 6 to 11 years)

## UNICEF and partners' response in the Lac Region

|   | Overall needs | Cluster Response |               |            | UNICEF      |               |            |
|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
|   |               | 2017 Target      | Total Results | % Achieved | 2017 Target | Total Results | % Achieved |
| <b>NUTRITION</b>  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices                   | 22,017        | 22,017           | 5,373         | 24%        | 22,017      | 5,373         | 24%        |
| % of children with SAM discharged recovered   | 85%           | 85%              |               | 101%       | 85%         | 86%           |            |
| <b>HEALTH</b>   |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles <sup>1</sup>   | 35,523        |                  |               |            | 16,726      | 183           | 2%         |
| <b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>   |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages <sup>2</sup>   | 30,174        | 13,730           | 0             | 0%         | 10,000      | 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 <sup>3</sup> | 250,000       | 224,380          | 25,228        | 11%        | 183,000     | 25,228        | 14%        |
| <b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>   |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services  | NA            | 680              | 324           | 48%        | 240         | 324           | 135%       |
| Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces  | NA            | 23,200           | 2,780         | 12%        | 10,150      | 2,780         | 27%        |
| Number of UAC reunified with families   | NA            | 110              | 40            | 36%        | 60          | 40            | 67%        |
| <b>EDUCATION</b>  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17 years old ) affected by crisis accessing education  | 81,000        | 33,000           | 14,222        | 43%        | 13,500      | 14,222        | 105%       |
| Number of boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support <sup>4</sup>       | 67,600        | 55,600           | 38,998        | 70%        | 13,600      | 37,780        | 278%       |
| Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17 years old ) affected by crisis receiving learning materials   | 122,000       | 92,000           | 62,790        | 69%        | 51,500      | 60,893        | 119%       |
| <b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| Number of displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits  | 105,006       | 60,000           | 0             | 0%         | 20,900      | 0             | 0%         |
| <sup>1</sup> Includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites.   |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| <sup>2</sup> Includes results from Lac and Kanem Regions  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| <sup>3</sup> Data on access to safe children water has been cleaned up, this explains results lower than last month SitRep  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |
| <sup>4</sup> UNICEF targets children in primary school  |               |                  |               |            |             |               |            |