



CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Chad's pipeline of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) is facing an alarming strain. The current pipeline covers up to June 2017. Chad is a landlocked country and new supplies take four months to arrive in country - unless new funds are received by end of March, the country will be facing an RUTF shortage.
- An Intercluster assessment mission visited 14 villages, of which 10 are on the islands south of Bol, where no humanitarian assistance has been provided to date. The mission estimated the affected population in visited areas at nearly 40,000 people, 30% of whom are school-aged children. As urgent humanitarian needs were identified (no access to drinking water and sanitation, malnutrition and food insecurity, lack of basic services), UNICEF is preparing a response plan to tackle them.
- In the Lake Region, 16 boreholes with hand pumps in the islands and villages in Bol and Kagalom areas were completed, providing access to drinking water for 8,500 people. A total of 158 boreholes have been dug by UNICEF in the region since the beginning of the crisis.
- \$1.77 million in new emergency funding was received in February. When carry forward for 2016 projects is considered, the UNICEF HAC is 17% funded.

UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	268,000	50,000	594,523	50,000
Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	200,294	14,152	200,294	14,152

28 February 2017

2,700,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2017)

228,240

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

127,022

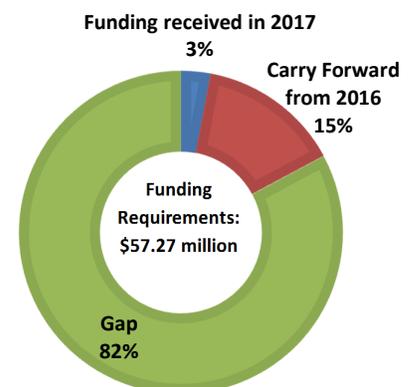
People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lake Region
(IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR 28 February 2016)

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2017

US\$ 57.27 million

Funded to date

US\$ 10.24 million



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Population Displacement

As of February 2017, there are 127,022 displaced persons in the Lake Region, including 106,045 registered persons (90,911 IDPs, 14,810 Chadians returnees and 324 third-country nationals), 12,759 estimated displaced persons and 8,218 Nigerian refugees¹. Although displacement numbers remain globally stable, according to the CNARR², the government body for refugees, about 500 households left the islands surrounding Bol (Kora 1, 2 and Garoua 1, 2) following the deployment of the military in January, and moved to the IDP site of Kousserie, in Bagasola. An IOM team assessed the site on 23 February and confirmed the information. In addition, according to MSF, 330 households which represent 2,300 people have arrived in Koukime 1, 2 and 3 from the villages of Kingirme and Dodgi south of Bol, followed by a second wave of displacements of 65 households. Ongoing military movements in the Lake region could be accompanied by an increase in security incidents or displacement. Last year, the resurgence of attacks and similar incidents in the Lake region in June-August 2016 coincided with the military operations of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF).

By end of February, more than 1,200 men, women and children have allegedly surrendered according to authorities, including 562 children. The Bagasola site where male surrenders were under surveillance of the MNJTF was found empty due to departures of the men reportedly to their villages of origin.

A mission by UNICEF protection partners and by WFP to the villages of return of the children with their families showed that the islands were not uninhabited as initially believed. The Humanitarian Country Team had requested an intercluster assessment mission, which took place from 10 and 15 February to visit 14 out of 22 initial villages of return. The mission estimated the affected population in visited areas at nearly 40,000 people, 30% of whom are school-aged children. 10 of the villages were on islands on the lake, while 4 were on land near IDP sites. Although the protection needs of the returnees was particularly acute, the overall humanitarian needs on the islands are the same for the entire population: stressed livelihoods, lack of access to basic services like health and education, absence of safe drinking water, and need for non-food items to protect children from the elements. The very difficult physical access to remote island villages was highlighted as a major challenge to humanitarian assistance and for the presence of the government through public services.

In Southern and Eastern Chad, the situation remains stable. 67,408 Central African refugees and 68,638 Chadian returnees still live in camps, and 33,356 returnees live in host villages. In the East, 314,441 refugees live in 12 camps, 1 site and host villages.

Food security and Nutrition

A joint study published in February by the Sustainable Information System on Food Security and Early Warning³, in collaboration with WFP, FAO and Care, shows that markets in the Sahelian and Saharan belts are well supplied with cereals from local production resulting from the good agricultural season 2016/17 and previous stocks of traders. Also in the Sudanian zone markets are generally well supplied with cereal, tuber and pulses. In addition, there is a good availability of some cash crops such as sesame and groundnut in most markets. However, compared to February 2016, the level of demand fell sharply in most markets. This weakness in demand is due in part to economic reasons which has resulted in poor purchasing power. A satisfactory level of production coupled with low demand causes a substantial decline in cereal and other market prices (especially livestock).

Finally, the study highlights that early depletion of stocks and declining household purchasing power in the sub-prefectures of Eref, Mangalmé, Ntiona, Amsileb and Kamkalaga, in northern Guera Region; Mesméjé in Batha Est Region and the departments of East Tandjilé and Mount Illi in XX Region will greatly reduce access to food for poor households during the lean season.

¹ IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR, refugee statistics 31 December 2016

² Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés

³ Système d'Information durable sur la sécurité Alimentaire et d'Alerte Précoce, in French

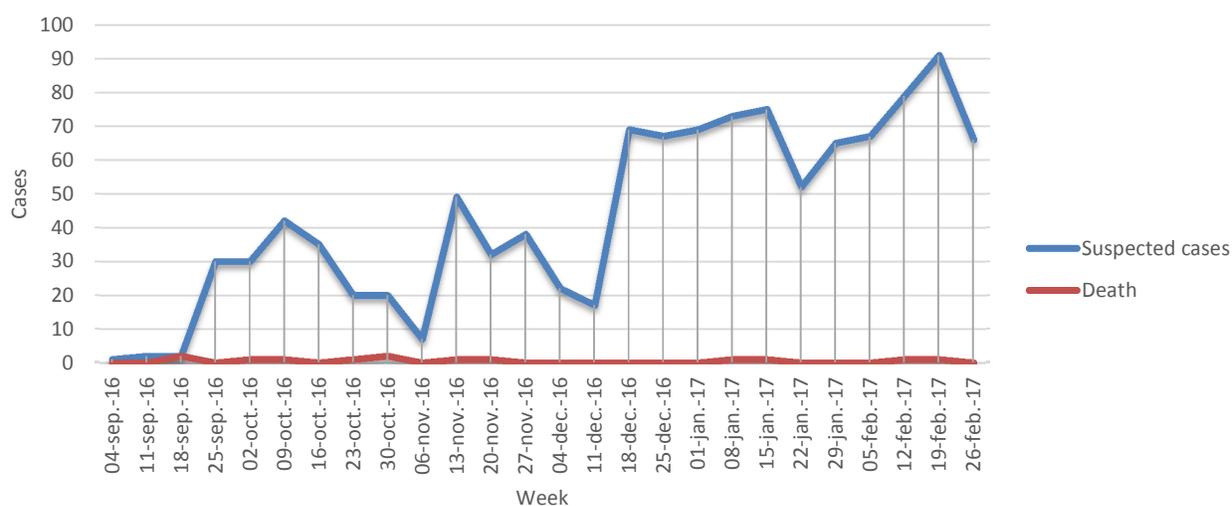
Epidemic Outbreaks

On 14 February, the Ministry of Public Health officially declared a Hepatitis E epidemic in the region of Salamat. Since September 2016, 1,120 suspected cases have been reported in the Am-Timan health district of Salamat, of which 180 cases were tested and 80 of these confirmed positive (positive rate of 44%), and 13 deaths reported. Suspected cases have also been reported in the two other health districts of Salamat: Aboudeia and Haraze. To date there have been a total of 68 hospitalized cases.

Since January, surveillance was extended to all three districts of the region with OMS support, which could explain the increase in cases found in recent weeks. A joint UNICEF-OMS team visited Am-Timan from 6 to 15 February 2017 for a needs assessment and determined that the district of Am-Timan is considered high risk, while risk is moderate in the District of Aboudeia and Haraze. The criteria were: socio-cultural factors, vaccine coverage, functionality of the epidemiological surveillance system, and prevalence of other waterborne diseases.

MSF-Holland who had been active in the response to the epidemic from both a medical and WASH standpoint, announced its withdrawal from the WASH prevention activities on 20 February and made a call for WASH partners to take over from them. To allow for a handover time, MSF will continue with a reduced capacity until end of March.

Table 1 Hepatitis E suspected cases and deaths reported



Estimated Affected Population			
Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	4,700,000 ¹	2,256,000	2,444,000
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,700,000 ²	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 ¹	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 ¹	96,603	104,654
CAR returnees	101,994 ³	46,917	55,077
Refugees	393,895 ^{4*}	168,480	213,424

Sources: ¹HRP 2017; ²HAC 2017 UNICEF; ³OIM DTM January 2017; ⁴UNHCR Chad, general statistics February 2017

*The sum of the female and male refugees amounts to the people who have been registered at the 2nd level by UNCHR

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

From 10 and 15 February, an intercluster assessment mission visited 14 out of the 22 initial villages of return of the alleged “surrenders”. The mission was requested by the Humanitarian Country Team after an initial mission by UNICEF protection partners and by WFP found thousands of people living in the island area that was believed to have been evacuated by the military. Details about the mission are reported in the above section.

With OCHA’s guidance, the participants to the intercluster mission rated the villages based on their perceived level of vulnerability severity with red as the most severely vulnerable and green the least severity. 2 villages scored red with more than 80 points, 3 villages orange, 4 villages yellow and five villages green. The green villages are those on the mainland in proximity of existing IDP sites.

A high-level mission from the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) visited Chad on 14 and 15 February to support the government in its fight against Boko Haram, including how to deal with surrenders. It highlighted the importance of screening the alleged surrenders and determine their status, and offered its support to foster capacity to ensure prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of these people. For this purpose, 3 national workshops are being planned on the matter.

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 Lake 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 Lake 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.

Summary analysis of program response



NUTRITION

In January 2017, 14,152 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment in the country, showing a significant increase if compared to last year for the same period (34%). This might be due not only to the increased coverage of the nutritional program (from 493 nutritional unit supported in January 2016 to 609 in January 2017) but also to an early arrival of the upward trend normally observed starting February and until the harvest season.

The pipeline of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food faces an alarming strain. The current pipeline covers up to June 2017. However Chad is a landlocked country and new supplies take four months to arrive in country, which means that unless new firm funding commitments are received by end of March the country will likely be faced with an RUTF shortage. This means that thousands of children in the nutrition program or newly diagnosed with SAM will not be able to receive treatment. For the 2017 and the first quarter 2018 requirements, 278,810 cartons of RUTF are needed. As of February 21, the quantity already on site and in the pipeline totals 79,712 cartons or 29% of the actual

needs. Even when soft commitments are taken into account, there is still a gap of 146,098 cartons (52% of the annual need), caused mainly by a substantial decrease in funding by one of UNICEF's major donors for nutrition emergency activities.

In the Lake Region, 1,071 new cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated in 56 outpatient nutritional units, 4 in-patient therapeutic centers and 6 mobile clinics; 1,232 cartons of RUTF (17 tons) were delivered in February to enable this treatment. Extension of the management of acute severe malnutrition was carried out in IDP sites that were not yet covered in the Ngouboua sub-prefecture, where 34 new SAM cases were detected among 694 children aged 6 to 59 months. In the Eastern regions of Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila where Darfur refugees live, 4,334 admissions during the month of January 2017 and 2,338 children discharged recovered (94% recovered rate) were reported.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

In the Lake Region, thanks to two mobile clinic operating in Ngougouba and Tchoukoutalia, the internally displaced person sites of Kola and those of Kousseri 1, Kousseri Boudouma and Wadrarom 1 and 2 have obtained access to health care and nutrition for the first time. A total of 717 new cases received in curative consultations by the two UNICEF / Regional Health Direction of Lake Region's mobile clinics in the internally displaced areas of Liwa (472 cases) and Bagasola (245 cases). Other carried out activities included prenatal counseling for 199 women and routine immunization for women and children (including 72 children were vaccinated against measles).

Always in the Lake Region, in order to keep strengthening the capacity and the quality of health care, 18 paramedics and 1 physician were deployed in health centers in the health districts of Liwa, Bagasola and Bol. Among them, 9 state-IDE nurses (in Daboua, Kiskawa, Tataveron, Kaiga, Mayallah, Tchoukoutalia, Tetewa, Choua), 8 technical health assistants (Daboua, Kiskawa, Tataveron, Kaiga, Mayallah, Blarigui, Djoudou, Koukime), 1 midwife (Tataveron) and 1 physician in support of the health district and the UNT of Liwa.

In the refugee camps in the East, 8,243 children were vaccinated against measles (440 in Wadi Fira, 7632 in Ouaddai and 171 in Sila). Moreover, 1182 pregnant women have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services (564 in Wadi Fira, 618 in Ouaddai).

In the IDP sites in the South, 333 consultations for children under 5 years of age were carried out, 71 children were vaccinated against measles, 110 pregnant women were benefitted from prenatal consultation and 11 assisted deliveries are performed. Moreover, in the Barh Sara department and the Dondinda site, 3 public screenings of HIV related documentaries allowed to sensitize 475 returnees, of which 187 young women. Out of these, 190 returnees were screened and 4 found seropositive.



WASH

In the Lake Region, 16 boreholes with handpumps in the islands and villages in Bol and Kangelom areas were completed, providing access to drinking water for 8,500 people in the villages of Kangelom, Malia, Tchongole 1, Tchongole 2, Tchongole 3, Madiguil, Massilala, Kramirom, Margou, Blarigui, Koufoua, Yiga 1, Yiga 2, Kolorom, Alkalia). A total of 158 boreholes have been dug by UNICEF in the region since the beginning of the crisis in 2015.

In the South, 15 water-pump rehabilitations were carried out at the Danamadja and Kobiteye sites, providing access to clean water for 7,500 people. In addition, 41 water management committees were trained at the three sites (Danamadja, Djako and Kobiteye) as well as 5 craftsmen trained and equipped. In the same sites, 125 additional household latrines were built and a block of two latrine cabins is finalized at the child-friendly space in Kobiteye which hosts an average of 90 children per day.

As provider of last resort, UNICEF has agreed to take over MSF's WASH activities in the health district of Am-Timan, but continues to call for other WASH partners to support prevention and response activities in the region's 2 other

health districts. UNICEF provided WASH supplies in the 3 districts (calcium hypochlorite for water treatment, disinfectant, protective gloves and masks, and hand wash stations), and distributed water treatment products around the ponds in Mirer. In addition, the identification of all water points in collaboration with regional health authorities is ongoing and 200 educational talks were conducted gathering the 580 households where cases of suspected Hepatitis E were detected. Other messages are transmitted daily by the local radios.



EDUCATION

On 11 February, the teacher unions announced a three-week suspension of their strike to allow time for the authorities to respond to their requests. In the meanwhile, the Ministry of Education has developed a validation strategy for the school year 2016/2017, including a new school calendar and a curriculum reduction. UNICEF keeps advocating to ensure seamless education provision in crisis affected areas.

In February, UNICEF's education response was scaled up in the Lake region as an increasing number of students and teachers came back to school after the temporary suspension of teachers' strike. As part of the Children of Peace project supported by ECHO, 35 master trainers including 30 local Ministry of Education (MoE) officials (6 women) were trained on psychosocial support, conflict and disaster reduction risk (C/DRR) and mine risk education. The master trainers then trained 200 teachers (28 women) and 50 members of the community protection committees (10 women) in the region, enabling the teachers to provide psychosocial support and C/DRR for 15,477 children in their classrooms while contributing to protective learning environments in the region.

UNICEF has also prepositioned school supplies, recreational kits for more than 50,000 students in the region and dignity kits for girls. Distribution began in Liwa for 578 students (202 girls, 35%) in three schools and will continue in March for the rest of the schools. This activity is part of the UNICEF support for the MoE with the view of stimulating demand for education for the 2016-2017 school year resumed in January 2017.

On the other hand, 4,343 IDP students including 1,824 girls (42%) began to attend class in 32 temporary learning spaces (TLS) constructed in 8 schools in Liwa and Daboua in the Lake region under the project funded by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). These TLS were constructed in 2016 but had not been used due to the teachers' strike.

UNICEF also worked with an implementing partner to distribute school supplies, dignity kits for girls, and learning and teaching kits for 1,515 students and 6 teachers in Gaoui, a major displacement site located in N'Djamena receiving Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR).



CHILD PROTECTION

UNICEF continues to support the response for the the 562 children among the alleged surrenders in the Lake Region. In February, in addition to regular follow up of children who have been reintegrated to their villages, UNICEF partners focused primarily on family tracing and reunification for the children at the Transit Care Center and on extending the capacity of the Transit Care Center in Bol from 70 to 140 children to prepare for potential new waves of "surrenders". The Bagasola community-based child protection mechanisms that UNICEF set up for the IDP response continue working on identification and referral of new unaccompanied children, social cohesion, follow up post reunification and acceptance by the local population of children and women relocated to their villages.

7 new unaccompanied children (6 boys and 1 girl) were identified in February. In total, out of the 102 unaccompanied children identified by UNICEF and its partners to date. 6 new family reunification took place in February totaling 93 unaccompanied children reunified, (80 boys and 13 girls). UNICEF is funding the local social services (DRAS) to ensure follow-up of these children (at least one visit each month); 1 unaccompanied girl identified by the community-based child protection mechanisms in Daboua was referred to the local social services and is awaiting transfer to the Transit Care Center; 7 boys are at the Transit Care Center awaiting for reunification. Family researches are ongoing.

During the intercluster assessment mission, 36 children that had been previously visited in early December, were visited again and confirmed the first needs analysis implemented by the DRAS in early December 2016, highlighting once again the low level of food security faced by the children and their communities. In the Coordination meeting following the assessment mission, WFP confirmed that a food distribution will be immediately carried out in the assessed villages. The details of the distribution will be provided in the next situation report.

Beyond the “surrenders” situation, in the Lake Region, 1,162 children have benefited from psychosocial support and recreational activities, and 21 adolescents from knitting and sewing lessons. 2 unaccompanied Nigerian children from the Dar es Salam camp have been reunified to their biological parents in Maiduguri, Nigeria. 98 vulnerable children in camp de Dar es Salam have benefited from soap distribution.

In the South, 691 unaccompanied and separated children are receiving foster family care, of which 607 separated children and 84 unaccompanied children (in Gore 29, Maingama-Sido 53 and Moundou 02). 1 unaccompanied children was reunited to his family on 25 February 2017 and, thanks to the collaboration with the ICRC, 8 new positive responses for reunification have been received. A verification mission is planned in March to update the information on unaccompanied children and separated children in the six returnee sites of the Southern Provinces. The mission will also provide opportunity to discuss about the remaining cases and the longer term strategy which include alternative care.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the media: Press release on the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) : <http://bit.ly/2mVHObl> ; <http://bit.ly/2mag1Eo>

Donor’s support:

- The health of our children first – **Government of Australia** - <http://bit.ly/2laHi7i>
- A journey into the Therapeutic Nutrition Unit of Mao – **USAID** - <http://bit.ly/2mjFw9h>
- Multi-sectoral humanitarian response – **Government of Japan** - : <http://bit.ly/2n4Fkqg>
- Bringing water in the Sahel Belt – **SIDA** - <http://bit.ly/2mwcpvk>

Social media: Oslo Conference on the Lake Chad Crisis: #OsloHumConf on Twitter: <http://bit.ly/2lNcZnG>
#LakeChadCrisis on Facebook: <http://bit.ly/2lRpCik>

Story of the Month: “Lake Chad’s children dreams” Across the Lake Region in Chad over 120,000 people – mostly women and children – have fled violence. They all have one thing in common: their stories bound by violence, and freed by dreams. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2lGwSzM>

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. \$8.47 million in emergency funding has been carried forward from 2016 for projects that are still ongoing. With \$1.91 million in new emergency funding received from Japan in February for polio vaccination and for child protection in the Lake Region, the 2017 HAC is 18% funded.

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2017)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements (HAC)	Of which Requirements (Nigeria+)	Funds Available for 2017	Funding gap	
Nutrition	23,149,679	3,080,295	4,750,070	18,399,609	79%
Health and HIV	10,460,000	4,946,000	1,849,842	8,610,158	82%
WASH	6,762,256	3,456,652	652,763	6,109,493	90%
Child Protection	7,519,000	4,863,000	1,418,062	6,100,938	81%
Education	7,337,073	1,813,375	889,451	6,447,622	88%
Non-food items and shelter	826,800	826,800	0	826,800	100%
Emergency preparedness	1,219,400	0	829,524	389,876	32%
Total	57,274,208	18,986,122	10,389,711	46,884,497	82%

Next SitRep: 18 April 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>

**Who to contact
for further
information:**

Philippe Barragne-Bigot
Representative
UNICEF Chad
Tel: +235 22 51 75 10
Email: pbarragnebigot@unicef.org

Aissata Ba Sidibe
Deputy Representative
UNICEF Chad
Tel: +235 22 51 75 10
Email: asidibe@unicef.org

Lilian Kastner
Chief Emergency and Field Coordination
UNICEF Chad
Tel: +235 66 39 10 14
Email: lkastner@unicef.org

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM RESULTS

UNICEF Program Response

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF		
		2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
NUTRITION							
Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices ¹	228,240	200,294	14,152	7%	200,294	14,152	7%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered ²	200,294	0.85	NA	NA	0.85	NA	NA
Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management program ³	1,192	632	607	96%	632	607	11%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ⁴	924,360	513,996	11,238	2%	377,324	11,238	3%
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE							
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	670	1%	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	50,000	8%	268,000	50,000	19%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	2,780	709	26%	1,313	709	54%
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	26,411	2,187	8%	13,166	2,187	17%
Number of UAC reunified with families	NA	270	14	5%	234	14	6%
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	266,000	112,000	7,752	7%	43,560	7,752	18%
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 ⁵	132,000	120,000	15,477	13%	77,580	15,477	20%
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	568,000	312,000	2,093	1%	140,560	2,093	1%
HIV and AIDS							
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	2,232	4%
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							

Number of displaced persons who received non-food items and shelter kits	105,070	88,400	0	0%	20,900	0	0%
¹ Data is collected by the national health system and is reported with one month lag ² Performance data is reported based on exists from the program and are therefore reported with a two month lag ³ 607 health centers with an operational nutrition program supported by UNICEF and partners in 2016 ⁴ This indicator includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites (for children 6 to 59 months) as well as emergency vaccination campaigns which include children up to 14 years old. The cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months ⁵ UNICEF targets 6 to 11 years							

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF		
		2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
NUTRITION							
Number 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	2,588	12%	22,017	2,588	12%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	22,017	85%	NA	NA	85%	NA	NA
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ¹	35,523	17,174	146	1%	16,726	146	1%
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages ²	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	250,000	224,380	42,500	19%	183,000	42,500	23%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	680	15	2%	240	15	6%
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	23,200	2,187	9%	10,150	2,187	22%
Number of UAC reunified with families	NA	110	13	12%	60	13	22%
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	81,000	33,000	7,010	21%	13,500	7,010	52%
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 ³	67,600	55,600	15,477	28%	13,600	15,477	114%
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	122,000	92,000	578	1%	51,500	578	1%
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	105,006	60,000	0	0%	20,900	0	0%
¹ Includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites. The cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months ² Includes results from Lac and Kanem Regions ³ (UNICEF targets 6 to 11 years)							