



Girls fetch water at a UNICEF-constructed water point in Gama village (Sahel Belt)

CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Chad has a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months of 11.7% and an estimated target Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) caseload of 176,900 for 2016 (November 2015 SMART Nutrition Survey).
- An inter-cluster assessment was carried out from January 14th to 18th to Liwa and Daboua, an area in the Lake region inaccessible since the Bagasola market attacks in October 2015. The mission has confirmed the existence of 22 IDPs sites with dire humanitarian needs in the sub-prefectures of Daboua (12 sites) and Liwa (10 sites).
- Eight IDP sites in Liwa, Bagasola and Bol health districts have benefited from mobile clinics services funded by UNICEF. 1,628 patients, including 659 children under five years of age (40.5%), benefited from curative consultations.
- In the Dar Es Salam refugee camp UNICEF supports a voluntary HIV testing center, where 42 of the 104 people tested (40.7%) had tested positive (35.5% men and 47.6% women) and were put under ARV treatment. In Bagasola 1,390 people were tested, of which 439 were positive (31.5%) and were put on ARVs. HIV has become a major health concern in the region with very high proportion of people testing positive.
- In addition to funding for the Lake emergency, additional funds are urgently required for the response to the returnees from Central African Republic, which has received no new emergency funding in the last year. It is particularly urgent to mobilize the 4,900,000 USD needed to cover at least 52,000 cartons of RUTF by end of March in order to be able to secure the pipeline for the third quarter of 2016.

31 January 2016

2,200,000

Children affected (UNICEF HAC 2016)

176,900

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

90,000

Returnees from Central African Republic (DTM, November 2015)

47,000

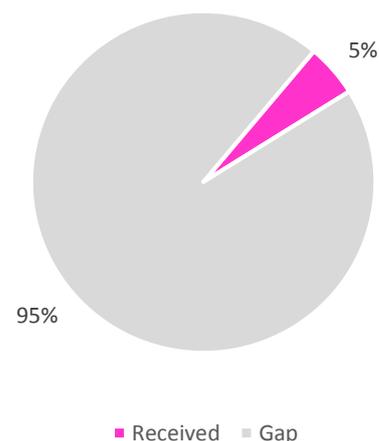
Displaced persons registered in the Lake Region (ORS, Feb 2016)

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2016

US\$ 62.4 million

UNICEF's Response with partners

| | UNICEF | | Sector/Cluster | |
|--|---------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | UNICEF Target | Cumulative results (#) | Cluster Target | Cumulative results (#) |
| Unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services | 2,360 | 427 | 3,000 | 427 |
| Primary school aged children who have access to education | 95,600 | 20,794 | 237,800 | 20,794 |
| Children aged 6-59 months vaccinated against measles | 246,000 | 5,400 | 446,343 | 5,400 |



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Impact of violence in the Lake Chad region

The situation is dynamic as primary and secondary (or more) population movements continue in the Lake region, with military actions and attacks by Boko Haram. The latest suicide attacks took place on January 31 in Guité and Mitérié localities on market day, resulting in 3 deaths and 50 wounded.

In the Lake region, there are currently 42 IDP sites (OCHA Map, 20 January 2016) and one refugee camp. It remains difficult to estimate the accurate numbers of people internally displaced due to multiple ongoing waves of displacements, lack of access to some areas due to security risks, and very limited resources. Authorities secured and opened the route from Bagasola towards Daboua in the Northwest of the Lake region at the end of December. However, in some areas West and South of Bol and Bagasola, humanitarian access remains limited due to security and logistical constraints. An inter-cluster assessment was carried out from January 14th to 18th to Liwa and Daboua, an area inaccessible since the Bagasola market attacks of October 2015. The mission has confirmed the existence of 22 IDP sites with dire humanitarian needs in the sub-prefectures of Daboua (12 sites) and Liwa (10 sites). It was estimated that 56,639 (11,244 households) displaced people live in the 22 sites.

Food, NFIs and shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, nutrition and education needs are huge and urgent especially in large sites established in the last quarter of 2015. Among these sites, Magui, Bourora Amma, Digou and Dileron are classified high priority based on the severity analysis conducted by the clusters, including criteria such as size and access to essential services like water and health. However the mission's report highlights several smaller sites with high vulnerability due to lack of access to services. These needs are in addition to those identified in the Bol and Bagasola areas, where humanitarian actors continue to extend humanitarian assistance to cover all IDP sites.

Two new prefectures have been created in the Lake region, thus raising the local authorities means available to face the ongoing security situation. Bagasola and Ngouboua sub-prefectures now make up the Kaya Department, while Liwa, Daboua and Kaiga sub-prefectures are the new Department of Fouli. The capital of the Region continues to be the town of Bol.

Refugees, returnees from CAR and stateless persons in the South

As of 31 January, 65,383 refugees from Central African Republic continue to live in Chad, according to UNHCR. In addition, according to the latest publicly available data from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, about 90,000 returnees fleeing violence in Central African Republic live in camps and host communities in Southern Chad. At the end of 2015, the three national NGOs that manage the Central African Republic returnee sites in Southern Chad informed of their intention to scale down their presence to the bare minimum due to lack of payments. SECADEV, the Chadian Red Cross and ADES were contracted by the Chadian government as site managers in early 2014, but have not been paid since mid-2014. In addition, IRC, one of the main providers of primary healthcare in the returnee sites announced the end of its funding for this activity as of 31 December 2015.

A joint UNICEF and OCHA mission from 2nd to 5th January visited the returnee sites to take stock of the outstanding emergency needs in the sites and identify opportunities for transition solutions to bridge outstanding humanitarian and emerging development needs in a durable manner. As WFP covers food needs, the main concerns of returnees include access to livelihood activities, health and education services as well as other opportunities for the youth. Furthermore, statelessness and lack of administrative papers among adults makes it harder for them to move, find jobs and reduce aid dependency, an issue that continues to be at the center of advocacy by humanitarian actors.

Food insecurity and malnutrition

In addition to the impact of the Nigerian crisis on the country, the Sahelian region and parts of the south of the country are experiencing a decline in agricultural production due to poor rainfall during 2015, particularly in connection with El Niño. A survey conducted by the NGO Première Urgence in December 2015 in the region of Ouaddai in the East of the country estimated the cereal deficit at 21% and 24% respectively in the two departments where the assessment took place (Ouara and Assoungaha). According to the SMART survey conducted in October- November 2015, Chad has a prevalence of 11.7% of global acute malnutrition, with 7 regions showing a rate above the crisis threshold (15%) and with alarming severe acute malnutrition rates.

| Estimated Affected Population | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011 | | | |
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Total Affected Population | 3,900,000 ¹ | 1,922,700 | 1,977,300 |
| Children Affected (Under 18) | 2,200,000 ² | 1,084,600 | 1,115,400 |
| Children Under Five | 709,800 | 349,931 | 359,868 |
| Children 6 to 23 months | 212,550 | 104,787 | 107,763 |
| Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications | 288,000 ¹ | 159,480 | 128,520 |
| Children Under Five with SAM with medical complications | 32,000 | 15,776 | 16,224 |
| Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) | 400,000 ¹ | 196,889 | 203,111 |
| CAR returnees | 90,240 ³ | 44,218 | 46,022 |
| Refugees | 373,780 ⁴ | 167,800 | 204,638 |

Sources:

¹HRP 2016

²HAC 2016 UNICEF

³OIM DTM November 2015

⁴UNHCR Chad, general statistics January 2016

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Inter-Agency

- An inter-cluster assessment mission took place from 14th to 18th January in Daboua and Liwa areas in the Lake region. The mission identified and assessed 22 new IDP sites in these areas.
- A STAIT (Senior Transformative Agenda Implementation Team) mission will visit Chad from 21st February to 1st March. The mission will work with humanitarian actors to develop an action plan to improve the efficiency and effectiveness to humanitarian action in Chad.

Clusters

- UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster, in N’Djamena. WASH sub-clusters are also active in other regions of Chad, in Goré, Sarh and Abeché as well as sub cluster Education in Moundou. Subclusters are also functional in Bagasola or Bol for the Lake region.
- In January, UNICEF-led clusters initiated their planning exercise for 2016 activities to take. In addition, the Nutrition Cluster gathered to address the cluster coordination performance evaluation and to propose an action plan that will address identified weaknesses.

Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian community is working through three strategic objectives to: save lives by providing emergency aid, strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities, and 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. In 2016 efforts will continue to bring emergency and development actors to sustainable solutions and reduction of vulnerability.

UNICEF continues to support the Government and its partners in humanitarian situations to respond to ongoing emergencies in Chad: acute malnutrition, population displacement, epidemics and natural disasters. Working with government, UNICEF seeks to provide emergency aid that builds resilience by providing social services and by improving government analysis, coordination and response capacity. UNICEF will also seek additional funding for more community-based solutions, whether to malnutrition, vaccination, child protection or girls' education, real change needs to take place within and with participation of communities. Finally 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 repositioning, and will also assist the government of Chad to develop its contingency planning capacity beyond current sectoral efforts.

Summary analysis of programme response



NUTRITION

According to the national nutrition survey with SMART methods conducted in November 2015, Chad has a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months of 11.7%, which remains serious. A total caseload of 176,900 cases of SAM is expected in 2016 in comparison to 154,400 children targetted in 2015. This can be explained by the increasing number of regions with a GAM rate above 15% which move from 11 in 2015 to 15 in 2016. In response, UNICEF will augment the number of facilities offering SAM treatment services to face the increased need. Priority regions have been increased from 11 to 15 to cover needs reflected in the survey results. Additional regions are Borkou, Tibesti, Chari Baguirmi and N'Djamena. In these areas, the surveys have revealed a GAM rate higher than 15%.

In 2016, CMAM services will be used as an entry point for a multisector intervention through the integration of HIV screening and treatment within the inpatient facilities, strengthening the WASH in Nutrition component and providing psychosocial support to mothers of children receiving SAM treatment. The Nutrition Cluster organized a workshop to review CMAM activities with cluster partners, and to identify strengths and constraints related to 1) integration within the health system, 2) the quality of services, 3) access and coverage, 4) stock management, 5) information management and coordination. Based on the findings, a road map has been developed and will be validated in the next cluster meeting.

In the Lake Region, 16 sites of internally displaced persons in Foulï prefecture are in urgent need of nutrition services. In addition, mobile clinics covering the sites of Kafia, Dar Naim and Melea around Bagasola lack sufficient staff to provide the full nutrition package. Negotiations are under way between UNICEF and Lake health authorities to address this deficit in human resources. Furthermore, the nutrition cluster is developing an action plan to respond to the most urgent needs.

While UNICEF supports UNHCR with nutrition supplies for refugee camps, nutrition emergency activities are not systematic in the returnee sites in the South, where nutritional information and caseload are not easily available due

to lack of screening. The SMART survey has shown that acute malnutrition is a problem beyond the Sahel belt, and in 2016 the Nutrition Cluster will aim to cover the needs in all the most affected regions.

For 2016, it is estimated that over 194,600 cartons of RUTF are needed for timely treatment of expected SAM cases countrywide. The current pipeline analysis revealed a full coverage of the need up to June. Taking into consideration, the required transit time of 120 days to have the stock in country, there is urgent need to mobilize the funding to cover at least 52,000 cartons of RUTF by end of march in order to be able secure the pipeline for the third quarter. This represents approximately 4,900,000 USD.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

UNICEF has reinforced its field presence in the Lake region with two dedicated national health consultants, in addition to the existing polio consultant. This will allow for a stronger role in coordination and in monitoring of the response. 8 IDP sites with urgent health needs in Liwa (Magui, Ndjalia, Tataveron, Bourora), Bagasola (Tagalog and Bibi) and Bol (Maar) health districts in Lake region have benefited from health services through mobile clinics funded by UNICEF. In total 1,628 consultations, of which 659 children under 5, were reported. More than half of consultations were in the Liwa health district (821 cases), where main pathologies seen are respiratory infections (24%) and diarrhea (16.8%); while in Bol and Bagasola the main pathology is malaria (24.6%). 108 children were vaccinated against measles and 64 children with pentavalent antigen.

In the Dar Es Salam refugee camp UNICEF supports a voluntary HIV testing center, where 42 of the 104 people tested (40.7%) had tested positive (35.5% men and 47.6% women) and were put under ARV treatment. In Bagasola 1,390 people were tested, of which 439 were positive (31.5%) and were put on ARVs. HIV has become a major health concern in the region with very high proportion of people testing positive. UNICEF has launched a project to sensitize youth on the risk of HIV and works closely with health authorities to improve outreach, testing and treatment.

In the returnee sites in the South, primary healthcare for returnees has become a major concern with the end of IRC's health project in the sites. In 2015, almost 83,000 consultations took place in the returnee sites of Djako, Danamadja and Kobitey alone. Malaria is the main pathology reported in sites, followed by respiratory infections and diarrhea. Ruptures in basic drugs are constant in health facilities on the sites due to high demand since they provide health care free of charge to both returnees and the local population, while government health facilities charge a fee. A sectoral reflection has been launched to develop a strategy that will take into account immediate needs while moving towards a more systemic and sustainable approach.



WASH

As UNICEF continues to scale up its Lake region WASH response, six new boreholes were finalized in the IDP sites of Kafia and Kousseri (Bagasola), Toumoune and Tagal (Bol), Magui (Liwa) and the schools of Ibn Afan and Djargandou in the Lake region. Two additional water pumps were repaired in the Kafia site and in the town of Liwa.

20 community outreach workers were trained by UNICEF partner Help Chad, as an important resource in the implementation of Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 30 crisis-affected villages in the Bagasola and Bol sub-prefectures. Weekly hygiene promotion activities continue on the IDP sites of the same area, notably Kaya, Yakoua, Kafia, Kousseri and Dar Naim. None of the new sites around Liwa and Daboua have latrines however.

UNICEF has provided 100 squatting plates to the Chadian Red Cross for the promotion of household latrines in the CAR returnee site of Western Sido, with 20 latrines constructed in January. UNICEF has also provided SECADEV, the site manager for Danamadja and Kobitey returnee sites in the South, spare parts for the repair of water pumps in the sites. Finally, UNICEF conducted a refresher training for committees in charge of repairing water pumps in these two sites.



EDUCATION

In January 2016, 1,920 children were provided access to education in emergencies in affected by the emergency in the Lake Region . 46 schools out of 56 schools in the Lake Region received IDPs, returnees, refugees and children from host population and currently benefit from by UNICEF support. The construction of 40 temporary learning spaces (TLS) and 36 emergency latrines in 13 schools supported by UNICEF continues. UNICEF partner Chadian Red Cross (CRT) has so far built 12 TLS (of the 40 planned) in the IDP site of Dar Naim, Ibn Afan school, Sodelac and in Dar Es Salam school Espoir II. In addition, almost 2,000 children in the Albouhaira and Wadi dum schools in the town of Bol in the Lake region benefited from school supplies and recreational kits, while 650 first and second graders at the Espoir I & II schools in the Dar Es Salam refugee camp also received slates. Sixty teachers of schools affected by the crisis were trained on pedagogical methods from 14th to 20th January.

41 classrooms were completed in the CAR returnee sites of Kobitey, Danamadja and Djako and in the host villages of Sandana and Danmongo in southern Chad to replace temporary learning spaces. These classrooms were equipped with 1,025 school desks for 2,788 students and their teachers. In Mandoul and Moyen Chari Regions, 18,874 students were enrolled as January in schools affected by the CAR crisis.



CHILD PROTECTION

Five unaccompanied Dar Es Salam refugee camp children were reunited with their parents. This event was held in partnership with Ministry of Social Action (Delegation Regionale de l'Action Sociale) Lake branch and local NGO IHDL. An exercise to verify the presence and status of unaccompanied children identified at the Dar es Salaam refugee camp is ongoing. Of 80 unaccompanied children (UAC) initially reported in the camp, thirty-two have been so far confirmed through this exercise. In the town of Bagasola, 206 separated children (SC) and 22 unaccompanied children were identified during January, making a total of 326 SC (158 boys and 168 girls) and 30 UAC (17 boys and 13 girls) in the town that are living in host families and extended families.

Recreational activities and a drawing workshop were held in friendly spaces refugee camp children of Dar Es Salaam. 1,164 children, including 593 boys and 571 girls have benefited from these activities with an average attendance of 34 to 50 children per day.



NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

NFI kits (including WASH kits) for about 7,700 IDPs have been prepositioned at UNICEF's warehouse in Bagasola for an upcoming distribution in the Magui site, identified by the intercluster analysis among those requiring immediate action. Overall, the 22 new sites identified around Liwa and Daboua, as well as the siter of Maar and Bibi around Bagasola have not received any assistance in terms of WASH kits or NFIs. Furthermore there are sites like Koulkime and Tchoukoutalia where now further distributions have taken place since a new wave arrivals was reported early in December.

COMMUNICATIONS

Regarding the **Nigeria + crisis**, UNICEF Chad contributed to the publication of a global press release “*Nigeria conflict forces more than 1 million children from school*” (<http://ow.ly/XyEwX>) and contributed with photo and video materials. The PR was picked up by many international media (<http://ow.ly/XyEBS>).

UNICEF Chad participated in the preparation of the launch of the **Global Humanitarian Action for Children 2016** with pictures and videos materials. UNICEF CO also promoted the HAC 2016 for Chad, sharing the press release with national media and designed specific infographics for social media: <http://ow.ly/XyEG0>.



Story of the Month: Last year, Peter, 15, arrived alone on the shores of Lake Chad after fleeing Nigeria. In April 2015, UNICEF Chad related his story through a video <http://ow.ly/X6CEX>. Thanks to strong collaboration between colleagues and partners in the field, Peter has now joined his family in Nigeria. He’s also back to school thanks to the support of the UNICEF Nigeria CO with whom we have worked together for the success of the family reunification.

See here: <http://ow.ly/X6DqZ>

FUNDING UPDATE

\$2.25 million were received from CERF for the emergency response in the Lake region as per the HRP 2016 covering Education, Health and Nutrition, Child Protection and NFIs. In addition, about \$994,000 were received from ECHO for WASH interventions. As of 31 January 2016, funds received account for 5% of the 2016 HAC funding requirement. All the funding received is for the response to the Lake crisis. Considering carried forward funds from 2015, 10% of 2016 funding needs are covered.

In addition to funding for the Lake emergency, additional funds are particularly urgent for the response to the returnees from Central African Republic, which has received no new emergency funding in the last year. Particularly urgent is the need to mobilize the 4,900,000 USD needed to cover at least 52,000 cartons of RUFT by end of March in order to be able secure the pipeline for the third quarter of 2016.

| Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2016) | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Appeal Sector | Requirements (HAC) | Requirements (Nigeria+) | Funds received (HAC) | Funding gap | |
| | | | | \$ | % |
| Nutrition | 23,634,000 | 1,693,000 | 500,000 | 23,134,000 | 98% |
| Health and HIV | 16,433,000 | 4,400,000 | 300,000 | 16,133,000 | 98% |
| WASH | 10,230,000 | 3,713,000 | 994,000 | 9,236,000 | 90% |
| Child Protection | 5,150,000 | 2,272,000 | 350,000 | 4,800,000 | 93% |
| Education | 5,838,000 | 2,627,000 | 700,000 | 5,138,000 | 88% |
| Non-food items and shelter | 1,106,000 | 930,000 | 400,000 | 706,000 | 64% |
| Carry-forward from 2015 | | | 2,885,250 | | |
| Total | 62,391,500 | 15,635,000 | 6,129,250 | 56,262,250 | 90% |

Next SitRep: 19 March 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>**Who to contact
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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

UNICEF Programme Response

| | Overall needs | Cluster Response | | | UNICEF and IPs | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | 2016 Target | Total Results | % Achieved | 2016 Target | Total Results | % Achieved |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices | 320,000 ¹ | 176,900 | NA ¹ | NA | 176,900 | NA ¹ | NA |
| Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program | 1,316 ² | 543 ² | 493 | 91% | 543 | 493 | 91% |
| Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming | 1,658,378 ³ | 140,000 | 376 | 0% | 140,000 | 376 | 0% |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Number of children 6 months - 59 months vaccinated against measles | 1,658,378 ³ | 446,343 | 5,400 | 1% | 246,000 | 5,400 | 2% |
| WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies | 320,000 | 105,475 | NA ² | NA | 49,000 | NA | NA |
| Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices | 1,000,000 ¹ | 812,509 | 11,000 | 1% | 265,000 | 11,000 | 4% |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------|---------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----|
| Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services | 3,000 | 3,000 | 427 | 14% | 2,360 | 427 | 18% |
| Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places | NA | 25,000 | 3,019 | 12% | 22,000 | 3,019 | 14% |
| Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education | 406,000 ¹ | 100,000 | 517 | 1% | 19,250 | 517 | 3% |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education | 406,000 ¹ | 237,800 | 20,794 ⁴ | 8% | 95,600 | 20,794 | 21% |
| 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 | 5,328 | 13% |
| NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER | | | | | | | |
| Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits | 650,000 ¹ | 111,693 | 372 | 0% | 50,000 | 372 | 1% |
| Data sources | | | | | | | |
| ¹ HRP 2016 | | | | | | | |
| ² MoH/CNNTA | | | | | | | |
| ³ Estimated children 0 to 59 months as of Nutrition section of HRP | | | | | | | |
| ⁴ Cluster & Education Section (Data were collected in Lake, Mandoul and Moyen Chari Regions and will completed by other region data in the next sitrep) | | | | | | | |

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

| | Overall needs | Cluster Response | | | UNICEF and IPs | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | | 2016 Target | Total Results | % Achieved | 2016 Target | Total Results | % Achieved |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| Number of SAM cases admitted in IPT and OPT in Lake Region | 22,223 ¹ | 15,563 ¹ | NA | NA | 15,563 | NA | NA |
| % of children with SAM discharged recovered | 100% | > 75% | NA | NA | > 75% | NA | NA |
| Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming | 114,693 ² | 15,563 | 401 | 3% | 15,563 | 401 | 3% |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Number of children 6 months - 59 months vaccinated against measles | 114,693 | 17,406 | 108 | 1% | 13,621 | 108 | 1% |
| WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who | 10,374 | 8,770 | NA | NA | 1,296 | NA | NA |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------|------------------|-----|---------|--------------------|-----|
| receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 5,000 | 5% | 100,000 | 5,000 | 5% |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services | NA | 600 | 260 ⁴ | 43% | 500 | 260 | 65% |
| Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs) | NA | 15,000 | 1,164 | 8% | 15,000 | 1,164 ⁵ | 11% |
| Number of people accessing MRE | 99,000 | 50,000 | 0 | 0% | 4,250 | 0 | 0% |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education | 99,000 ⁶ | 53,000 | 1,920 | 3% | 51,000 | 1,920 | 4% |
| NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER | | | | | | | |
| Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits | NA | 45,500 | 0 | 0% | 42,000 | 0 | 0% |
| ¹ overall needs from Nutrition Cluster. ² 20% of total population ³ Total population in need in the Lake Region ⁴ Children identified in 2015 that are still being supported are included in these numbers ⁵ Children registered in 2015 and that continue to participate in recreational activities in 2016 are included in this number. ⁶ Cluster Education: Total children number in need to school access | | | | | | | |