



CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- 179 new suspected cases of Hepatitis E have been reported in the 3 health districts of Salamat. Since September 2016, the total of cases is 1,314 of which 201 cases were tested and 96 of these confirmed positive and 13 deaths reported (0 this month).
- According to March 2017 Integrated food security Phase Classification (IPC) assessment, almost 3.5 million people will be food insecure during the next lean period (June-August 2017), including more than 897,000 in severe food insecurity (Emergency classification). The most affected regions remain the Lac, Kanem, Barh El Gazal, Guera, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira.
- In 361 schools in the Lac region, 58,164 pupils (including 22,627 girls), and 761 teachers, received learning, teaching and sports supplies and 1,198 girls were provided with dignity kits.
- During the third and fourth week of March, UNICEF supported a national campaign to vaccinate 4,167,721 children aged 0 to 5 against poliomyelitis. The campaign reached a 97% of coverage, according to external monitors.
- New funding has been granted to cover for the Ready to Use Therapeutic Food needed until August. Nevertheless, 85,100 cartons to treat about 94,000 cases still need to be secured to ensure the response up to the first quarter of 2018.

31 March 2017

2,700,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2017)

228,240

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

127,079

People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lac Region
(IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR 31 March 2016)

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2017

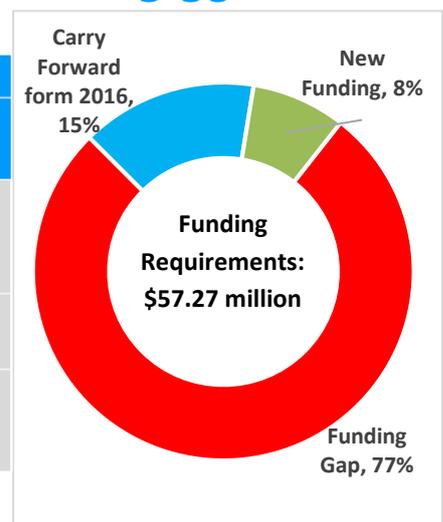
US\$ 57.27 million

Funding available

US\$ 13.39 million

UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	200,294	27,515	200,294	27,515
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with families	234	31	270	31
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	140,560	60,257	312,000	60,257



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Population Displacement

As of March 2017, three are the main areas affected by population displacement in the country: Lac region, with 127,079 displaced persons (Nigeria+ crisis), the south of the country (Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen Chari) with 169,349 displaced (CAR crisis), and in the east (Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai, Sila) with 319,093 refugees (Darfur crisis).

Out of 127,079 displaced people in the Lac Region, 106,045 are registered persons (90,911 IDPs, 14,810 Chadians returnees and 324 third-country nationals), 12,759 are estimated displaced persons whose status has to be determined, and 8,275 are Nigerian refugees¹. However, data available from the displacement tracking matrix (IOM) has not been updated since January.

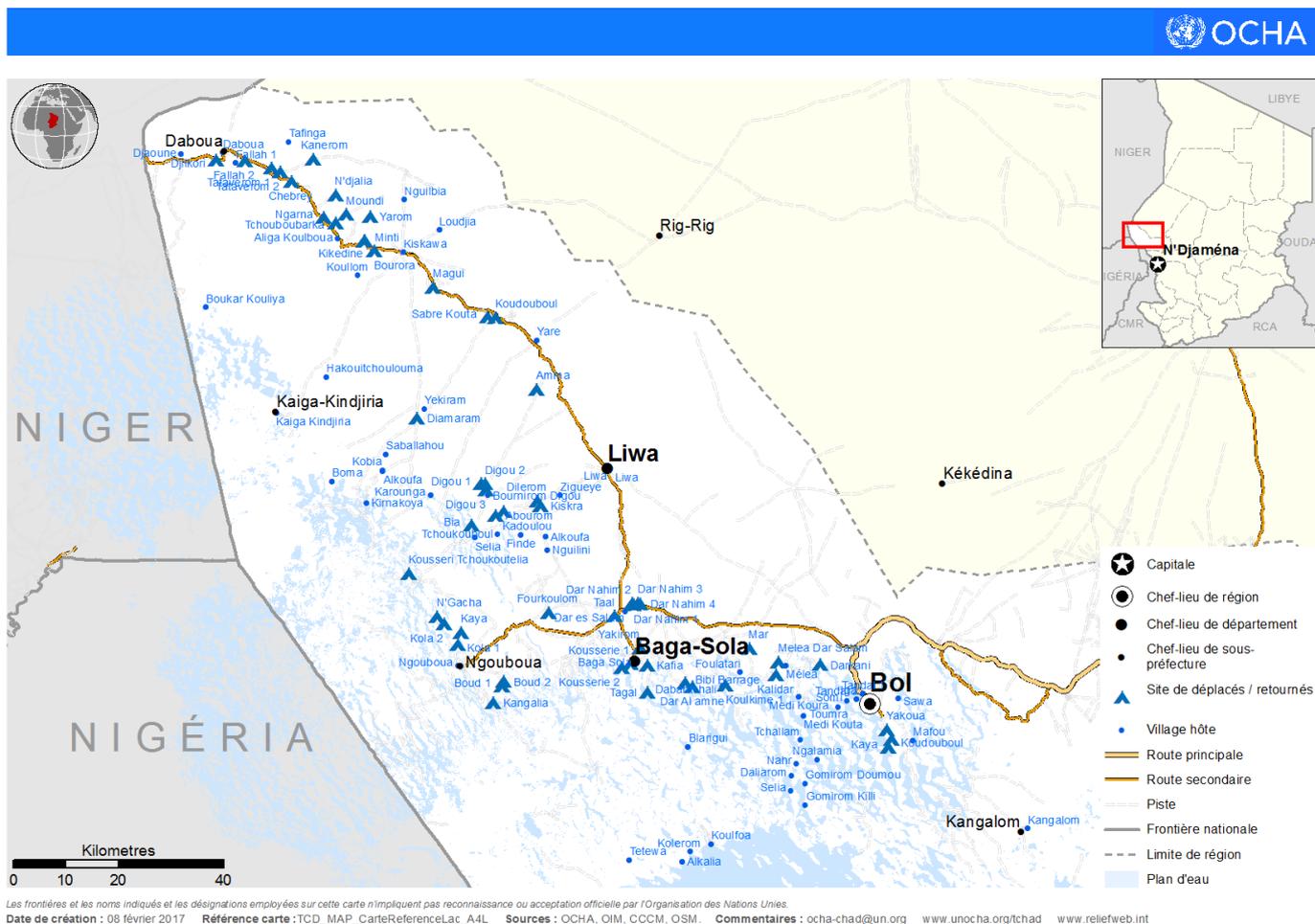


Figure 1 Source: OCHA. Displacement map in the Lac region. Feb 2017

In a context of the resumption of military operations by the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), several attacks from alleged Boko Haram elements were reported in the island of Boma and the displaced sites around Kaiga and Boma in the Kaiga Kindjiria sub-prefecture near the border with Niger. In addition to the casualties, at least 10 people were reportedly kidnapped, all of them displaced from the Kaiga and Boma sites.

New waves of displacement were registered in Kousserie and Koulimé sites, near Bagasola. The movements, originating from at least 13 villages in the islands south and south-west of Bagasola, are apparently caused by the insecurity and scarcity of livelihoods characterizing the islands. The Shelter/NFI/CCCM² cluster visited Kousserie on

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

² Shelter, Non-food Items and Camp Coordination and Camp Management

15 March and Koulkime site on 21 March. In Kousserie, the newly displaced persons (250 households estimated) would come from four villages in the island nearby. In Koulkime, the new displaced persons (942 households) are said to have come from nine villages in the island areas.

On the situation of people who have allegedly surrendered, small waves of arrivals continue (8 new arrivals, for a total of more than 1,300 people since July 2016). Two armed men reportedly surrendered in Tchoukoutalia on March 22, three in Kaiga-Kindjiria on March 16, and two people (one man and one woman) with a child in Ngouboua on March 6.

Following the February multisectoral assessment mission to the islands south of Bol where the majority of alleged surrenders have returned, UNICEF developed a response plan to address the urgent needs of the population on the islands. This plan consists in an intersectoral response to humanitarian needs (estimated at 5M\$), of which 4M\$ being urgent needs (400,000\$ already mobilized). UNICEF's plan is reflected in the joint intercluster plan to respond to the needs of 40,000 people identified in the return areas of southern Bol during the February ICC mission estimated at \$ 16.6 million.

As of end of March, the situation in Southern and Eastern Chad has remained overall stable. 67,355 Central African refugees and 68,638 Chadian returnees still live in camps, and 33,356 returnees live in host villages. Despite CERF funding (1.9M USD) from the underfunded envelope allocated in 2016, the living conditions in returnee sites remain difficult and there is continued concern over the prevalence of negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex or prostitution, child marriage and child labor.

Food security and Nutrition

According to the results of the March 2017 Integrated food security Phase Classification (IPC) assessment, almost 3.5 million people will be food insecure during the next lean period (June-August 2017), including more than 897,000 in severe food insecurity (Emergency classification). The most affected regions remain the Lac, Kanem, Barh El Gazal, Guera, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira. In the Lac Region, where the situation is already complex due to population movements, 310,000 people are estimated to be food insecure, of which 146,000 will be severely food insecure during the next lean season.

Still on the Lac region, in the islands where alleged surrenders returned, the estimated 40,000 people living in this area are underserved in quality and quantity. The ICC evaluation mission recommended to target the 80% of the population with food assistance³, including the almost 800 children and women who have allegedly surrendered. The nutritional situation is also worrying and no care structure is available in the area yet.

Epidemic Outbreaks

Since September 2016, 1,314 suspected cases of Hepatitis E (179 in March) have been reported in the 3 health districts of Salamat, of which 201 cases were tested and 96 of these confirmed positive (positive rate of 47%), and 13 deaths reported (0 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 3 health districts and the 42 areas of responsibility of the region (12 in Aboudeia, 18 in Am Timan, and 12 in Haraze health districts).

Significant decrease of jaundice cases has been noted during this month, going from 80 cases/week in February to 40 cases/week in March. The areas of responsibility of Am Timan north and Aboudeia remain the areas with the highest number of cases: 15 and 22 respectively during the last week of March. In Am Timan, the two most affected neighborhoods are Ganatir and Taradona, where a lack of good hygiene practices and sanitation facilities persist. At the end of March, MSF officially ended WASH response in Am Timan while it keeps ensuring case management at the hospital. In order to ensure continuity for the WASH activities, UNICEF has developed a partnership with Islamic Relief Worldwide for a three months period starting from April.

³ ICC Evaluation Multisectorielle des besoins dans la Sous-préfecture de Bol, Région du Lac, 10-15 février 2017

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	397,628 ⁴	174,956	222,672

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

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In order to improve humanitarian coordination in the field, the Inter Cluster Coordination group (ICC) has launched an exercise to update the coordination structures and mechanisms functioning in the country. As for UNICEF, cluster lead for education, nutrition, WASH, and the sub-cluster lead for child protection at national level, inter agency coordination mechanisms are present in: 4 sub-clusters in the Lac region (health & nutrition, education, wash and child protection), 2 sub-clusters in Ouaddai (health & nutrition and wash), 2 sub-clusters (wash and child protection) and 2 working groups (education and health & nutrition) in Logone Occidentale, 3 working groups in Mandoul (education, health & nutrition, wash), 1 working group in Kanem and Barh el Gazal (health & nutrition), and 1 working group in Guera (health & nutrition).

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 like 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 February 2017, 14,164 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment in the country, showing that the situation is stable and in line with the expected caseload. The increase in admissions (by more than a thousand), if compared to the same period last year is due to the extended coverage of the nutritional program supported by UNICEF, from 493 to 607 supported nutritional units. In January, 10,475 SAM affected children were discharged recovered (88% of children exiting the nutritional program) and in February 11,449 (90%). To ensure continuity in the response, 232.6 tons of RUTF⁴ (17,102 cartons) were delivered to nutritional units in March.

The Sahel regions of Kanem (2,344), Lac (1,675), Batha (1,755), Ouaddai (1,266) Guera (1,218), shows the highest number of new admissions in February. The results are in line with planned caseload in these regions, with the exception of Batha that in only two months has reached 24% of the annual expected caseload. In the Lac region, 2 improved hangars were built at the Bagasola Hospital and Liwa District Health Center. They will serve as a psycho-social support and stimulation space for severely malnourished children under treatment. In addition, the Liwa inpatient nutrition unit was equipped with a generator, a water tank and a kitchen to improve the condition of services ahead of the hot season. 86 community health workers and 166 voluntary agents in the inpatient and outpatient nutritional units were trained on the new RUTF pipeline management system in the Barh El Gazel and Hadjer Lamis regions. This training continues in April for other regions where UNICEF is supporting the nutritional programs.

Following increased advocacy by UNICEF and pledges from donors, 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. Nevertheless, 85,100 cartons still need to be secured to ensure the response up to the first quarter of 2018. Considering that the lead time to bring RUTF to Chad is of three to four months, that current average consumption is 15,000 cartons per month and that the peak of the lean season is imminent, new funding pledges are still needed to avoid ruptures in the RUTF supply towards the end of the year. In this regard, negotiations are underway with key donors to increase the pipeline.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

In the Lac region, the UNICEF-funded mobile clinic based in Liwa is covering the Magui, Koudouboul, Sabre Kouta and Moundi sites twice a week. It assisted 157 cases in curative consultation with diarrheal diseases (30%), conjunctivitis (21%), malaria (17%), and acute respiratory infections (15%), 125 children for vaccination (37 against measles) and 26 women for prenatal consultations. This resulted in a cumulative total of 1,276 curative consultations, 722 children vaccinated (183 against measles), and 121 women receiving prenatal consultations in the first quarter of 2017. Furthermore, in the context of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) 21 women were tested for HIV in these IDP sites, of which 4 cases were screened HIV-positive and placed on antiretroviral treatment (ART).

In the Central African returnee sites and host villages in the South, UNICEF supports the provision of health services through the recruitment and the training of 32 additional staff deployed in the health centers. Thanks to this support, 591 children were seen in consultations; 103 assisted deliveries were performed including 1 HIV-positive woman and 3 returnees; 429 pregnant women were seen in prenatal consultation, advised and screened for HIV, one of whom proved to be HIV-positive. In addition, the regional delegation of the Youth, Sports and Recreation of Mandoul with additional staff recruited with UNICEF funding carried out HIV prevention activities for youth and adolescents in Barh Sara department and on the Dodinda village: 2,947 (564 of which returnees) youth and adolescents sensitized, including 916 girls (213 returnees from CAR), and 68 adolescent girls were screened, of which 2 HIV-positive were referred for follow-up.

⁴ Ready-to-use therapeutic foods

During the third and fourth week of March, UNICEF supported a national campaign to vaccinate 4,167,721 children aged 0 to 5 against poliomyelitis. The totality of the health districts were covered (106) by social mobilization campaigns to sensitize the population on the importance of vaccination. External monitoring showed that in the 45 districts surveyed the proportion of parents informed prior to the campaign slightly improved in March (92%) compared to the previous campaign in January (89%). The total coverage rate in these 45 districts is 97% and the proportion of children not vaccinated due to parental refusal of vaccination was found to be insignificant. Although Chad was declared polio free in 2016, the confirmation of 4 polio cases in Northern Nigeria the same year has led to massive mobilization in its neighboring countries with emergency vaccination campaigns conducted regularly.



In the Lac Region, one new borehole was built in the “Ecole Pilote” of Bagasola, granting access to 728 students (of which 268 girls). In the Kanem region, under a WASH in Nutrition project started recently, a knowledge, attitudes, and practices survey (KAP) was launched in the health districts of Mondo and Mao. A detailed needs assessment has also begun to identify specific hygiene and sanitation practices around 10 health centers in Mao health district and 5 health centers in Mondo health district. Poor water, hygiene and sanitation practices remain a major risk factor for malnutrition.

As for the response to Hepatitis E, MSF provided chlorine for water treatment, as well as technical support for the implementation of communication activities to help curb the epidemic in Am Timan health district (Salamat region). Moreover, it pre-positioned 3 kg of chlorine in each of 38 open water points for water treatment, installed 45 handwashing units in 15 schools in the city of Am Timan (3 per school), and monitored residual chlorine in the water points throughout the town of Am Timan and rehabilitated 3 boreholes. The Ministry of Water and Sanitation drilled 7 new boreholes and equipped it with manual pumps in the neighborhoods of Ganatir, Alhoukna, Matar Ridina, Ambassatna 1, Alafde1 and Siheb. All these activities resulted in the provision of clear water (4,000 m³/week) providing a safe access to 72,000 people in the city of Am Timan.

As MSF is ending WASH activities in Am Timan at the end of the month, part of its staff has been transferred to the Regional Health Delegation to ensure the continuation of chlorination activities. Moreover, UNICEF and its partner (Islamic Relief Worldwide) will take over the WASH activities in the city of Am Timan starting from April. In Abudeia health district, despite the WASH cluster had been calling for other humanitarian actor to work in the area, no partner has been intervening yet.

In the CAR returnee sites in the South, hygiene promotion activities in the Djako site reached 1,883 people, while in Danamadja and Kobiteye 400 vulnerable IDPs received jerrycans. 165 girls were also provided with menstrual kits. In the field of sanitation, 66 households built their family latrines in the sites of Kobiteye and Danamadja, benefiting 330 people. 120 returnee pupils in 6 hygiene clubs of 3 schools were trained on good hygiene practices. In Maïngama, 425 people, received a mass awareness session on prevention of water-related diseases, and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) was been launched in 39 of the site’s blocks.



After the temporary suspension of the strike in February, the schools keep being open in the Lac region. Education activities in March focused on the distribution of materials in the 11 educational inspections (8 rural and 3 urban), for a total of 361 schools. Added to the distribution reported in the February Sitrep, learning, teaching and sports supplies were distributed for 58,164 pupils (including 22,627 girls), and 761 teachers, and dignity kits for 1,198 girls. After three weeks of distribution, there was an increase of 7,212 pupils accessing school facilities (of which 3,321 girls) that is attributable to the positive motivations created by the distribution.

In the Lac Region, sensitization on education-related issues also continued in March, thanks to the intense work of UNICEF partners SECADEV and COOPI. 167 community members in 8 schools in Bagasola and Liwa, were briefed

on the promotion of social cohesion; 2,203 Parent Teacher Association PTA members (546 women) of 57 schools in Daboua, Liwa, Bagasola were sensitized on the importance of education, especially for girls; 73 PTA members from the school inspections of Kangalom, Doumdoum, Ngouri Urbain, Ngouri Rural, Bol Urban, Bol Rural, Bagasola Urban, Bagasola Rural (including 33 island schools) have been trained on school facility management and on conflict resolution; a market survey for the implementation of income-generating activities for PTA members was carried out in 9 towns. 26 community protection networks were set up and trained on children's rights, child protection and peacebuilding in 26 villages.

In the south of the country affected by the Central African Republic (CAR) crisis (Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Moyen Chari and Mandoul regions), 67 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) were constructed on CERF funding. Including the 10 TLS already reported in January, a total of 77 TLS were constructed in 21 schools in these regions giving access to education to 2,849 pupils.



CHILD PROTECTION

In the Lac region, 15 unaccompanied children were reunified with their biological parents (including 4 girls). One girl is still in the transit center in Bol, awaiting for reunification and benefiting from dedicated medical care. With UNICEF support, 32 unaccompanied children (of which 17 girls) were looked after by host families (16 in DarSalam and 16 in Bagasola), while 149 separated children (of which 80 girls) were supported in Bagasola and 128 (of which 69 girls) in DarSalam.

The 17 community-based child protection mechanisms that UNICEF set up for the IDP response (4 in Bagasola, 4 in Bol, 1 in Kafia, 4 in DarSalam, 2 in Darnahim, 2 in Kousserie) continue working on identification and referral of unaccompanied children, social cohesion, post reunification follow up and acceptance by the local population of returnee children and women. Meanwhile, 311 children benefited from recreational activities (sports, sowing, table games, etc.) and dedicated care in the DarSalam refugee Camp, in the Bagasola CFS and the Bol transit center.

In the South, UNICEF partners ensured medical follow-up of 3 separated children in need of health care in Moundou, the tuition payment of 260 unaccompanied and separated children (118 girls and 142 boys) in Moundou and the sites of Djako, Danamadja, Kobitey, Moissala, Maïngama, the rehabilitation of handwashing stations and swings in all the CFS of the 4 mentioned sites, and the physical verification of the unaccompanied children in the site of Maïngama finding a total of 20 unaccompanied children, of which 7 are girls.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the media: Press release on the last Polio campaign. <http://on.china.cn/2nDvn6L> ; <http://bit.ly/2njCsWu>

Donor's support:

For every Child in need, relief - **UNICEF United Kingdom** - <http://bit.ly/2nDAHXX>

Rewriting the future - **SIDA** - <http://bit.ly/2nPgkY1>

Social media:

School kits distribution for CAR returnees on Twitter: <http://bit.ly/2nDIXH5>

World Water Day on Facebook: <http://bit.ly/2mT539G>

Story of the Month: "Schools as safe havens" Improving protection for children and teachers in schools at risk in the Lac Chad Basin is not only urgent but it is a key element of sustainable peacebuilding in the region. As the conflict continues, UNICEF is partnering with the European Union to ensure that every child can get to school and feel safe. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2njQ1p1>

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 \$3 million in new emergency funding received in March for the Nigeria+ crisis in the Lac Region, the 2017 HAC is 23% funded.

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	2,662,969	15,979,252	69%
Health and HIV	10,460,000	4,946,000	2,434,842	814,616	8,025,158	77%
WASH	6,762,256	3,456,652	652,763	324,341	6,109,493	90%
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	889,451	354,904	6,447,622	88%
NFI and shelter	826,800	826,800	0	0	826,800	100%
Emergency preparedness	1,219,400	0	829,524	0	389,876	32%
Total	57,274,208	18,986,122	13,395,069	5,352,961	43,879,139	77%

Next SitRep: 25 May 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
NUTRITION							
Number and % 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	27,515	14%	200,294	27,515	14%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	200,294	85%	90%		85%	90%	
Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management programme ²	1,192	632	607	96%	632	607	96%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ³	924,360				377,324	11,275	5%
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	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 ⁴	1,630,756	594,523	46,979	8%	268,000	32,728	12%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	2,780	1,018	37%	1,313	1,018	78%
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	26,411	2,498	9%	13,166	2,498	19%
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with families	NA	270	31	11%	234	31	12%
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	266,000	112,000	17,813	16%	43,560	17,813	41%
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	60,257	19%	140,560	60,257	42%
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	3,844	7%
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 Nutrition admissions data is always reported with a month lag, whereas performance indicators with at least 2 month lag. Data is collected by the national health system and normally takes more than a month to be reported
² 607 health centers with an operational nutrition program supported by UNICEF and partners in 2016
³ This indicator includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites.
⁴ Data on access to safe drinking water has been cleaned up, this explains results lower than last month SitRep
⁵ UNICEF targets children 6 to 11 years old

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lac Region

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF		
		2017 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2017 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	22,017	22,017	3,190	14%	22,017	3,190	14%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	22,017	85%	90%		85%	90%	
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ¹	35,523				16,726	183	2%
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 ³	250,000	224,380	25,228	11%	183,000	25,228	14%
CHILD PROTECTION							
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	2,498	11%	10,150	2,498	25%
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with families	NA	110	28	24%	60	28	43%
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) 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 ⁴	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	58,164	63%	51,500	58,164	113%
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.

² Includes results from Lac and Kanem Regions

³ Data on access to safe children water has been cleaned up, this explains results lower than last month SitRep

⁴ UNICEF targets children 6 to 11 years old