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CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- An increase in attacks and incursions of armed elements is witnessed in the Lac region: 4 main incidents left almost 60 people dead, several injured, and destruction of livelihoods. Following the attacks, several displacements of people have been reported (at least 700 people seeking refuge in IDP sites)
- In the Tandjile Est department, a joint FAO-WFP mission at the end of April found 54,937 people, including 10,987 children under the age of five in a situation of increased food insecurity. UNICEF and Nutrition Cluster partners screened 6,074 children aged 6 to 59 months, of whom 6 are SAM and 15% MAM affected. An integrated food security and nutrition response has been elaborated to tackle this situation.
- The response to the Hepatitis E in Am Timan continues: 63 water points were chlorinated, providing 6,155,244 litres of clean water/week. WASH elements were also provided to local health authorities (chlorine, bleach, chlorimeters, soaps, etc.), 78 emergency latrines were built and awareness raising is ongoing.
- In the South of the country, UNICEF organized major distribution of learning materials in the regions affected by displacements: 40,974 children received learning materials and recreational kits, teaching kits were distributed to 570 teachers (62 women, 11%), and 2,806 adolescent girls received dignity kits.
- Funding for UNICEF's life savings interventions for 2017 has reached only 34% of the global needs.

31 May 2017

2,700,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2017)

228,240

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

127,100

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

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2017

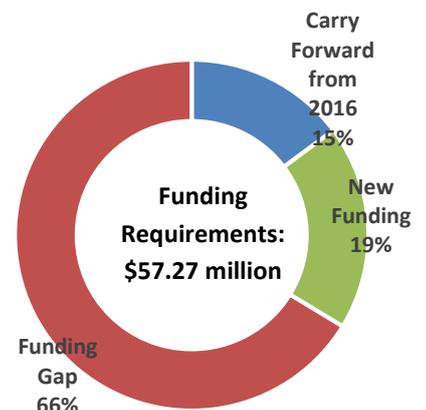
US\$ 57.27 million

Funding available

US\$ 19.30 million

UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	43,560	21,140	112,000	21,140
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	200,294	63,571	200,294	63,571
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with families	234	104	270	104



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Population Displacement

Out of 127,100 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 8,296 are Nigerian refugees¹. Displacement tracking matrix (DTM) data is from January, but an update is expected end of June.

The current military operations in Niger and Nigeria are accompanied by an increase in attacks and incursions of armed elements, concentrated at the border area between Chad, Niger and Nigeria (North West part of the Lake Chad). In Kaiga Kindjiria, the military base was attacked by the group Boko-Haram on 5 May. This confrontation left 45 dead and 15 prisoners on the Boko Haram side, 9 dead and wounded on the military side, and four civilian deaths. On the night of May 25, 2017, armed elements belonging to an organisation affiliated with Boko Haram attacked Kirmatchoulma (a village West of Kaiga Kinjiria), resulting in 3 people killed and 3 wounded. On May 30, the Kiri Kara village (South of Kaiga Kinjiria) was attacked by armed elements in order to steal cattle. In the department of Kaya, Konguia was attacked (North of the Tchukutalia): a few huts were burned, 2 people killed, 2 soldiers wounded, 3 women abducted and some cattle stolen by the armed elements.

Following the attacks in Kaiga Kindjiria area, several displacements of people have been reported. A CCCM sub-cluster mission was deployed on 23-25 May, finding at least 700 people in the Liwa, Diamerom, Magui, Daboua, Taboua, Djilkori, Tataverom, Aliga-Kouboua, Borora, Kiskawa, Ngouboua et Tchoukoutalia sites/villages. More people are supposed to have reached the sites of Diamerom, and Boltoua 3, Lolia 1 to 4, Bloungounaram, Ngalaya, Ligidibreya, Kobaya, Ndila, Kayarom, Ngoudi around Tchukutalia, but they have not been registered yet. As reported in the CCCM evaluation, these new displaced are suffering critical food scarcity and poor livelihoods: a call to all the partners working in food security has been made, to ensure stocks are provided to face the lean season.

In the border area of Kaiga Kindjiria, small waves of arrivals of people who have allegedly surrendered from Boko Haram continue: 19 people (3 men, 6 women and 10 children, including 2 adolescents) presented themselves to the local authorities in May. Finally, in the borders areas of the Lac Region, the state of emergency has expired and it is a common understanding among humanitarian actors that a progressive return of displaced people to the islands is ongoing. Local authorities have confirmed that humanitarian actors could initiate resilience activities that would encourage the return of the displaced in the islands.

In the South of the country, no new waves of refugees have been witnessed since the 1,300 people reported in April this year. The total number of refugees in the 8 refugee camps in the Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen Chari regions is 68,988. Moreover, in these regions 68,638 Chadian returnees still live in site, and 33,356 returnees live in host villages.

An Inter Cluster evaluation conducted among Chadian returnee sites in the Grand Sido Department (8-11 May), Moyen Chari region, has found that the situation is likely to deteriorate further if financial resources are not mobilized. Minimum standards in terms of coverage of basic needs are no longer met, due mainly to the decrease by more than half of the humanitarian organisations intervening in the area (57 in 2015 in the 4 regions welcoming returnees and refugees in the South, 24 today). High food security vulnerability, poor emergency shelters, weak health coverage are among the main issues to be addressed.

In the East of the country, 318,382 Sudanese refugees are living in camps. On 31 May, the Government of Chad, the Government of Sudan and the UNHCR signed the Tripartite Agreements for the Voluntary Repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Chad and that of Chadian refugees from the Sudan. These agreement provide the legal boundaries that govern the voluntary repatriation of refugees, and, thanks to the work of the Tripartite Commissions, will ensure that returns occur in conditions of safety and dignity as well as ensuring that such returns are lasting.

¹ IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR, refugee statistics 30 April 2017

Food security and Nutrition

The mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), conducted by WFP during April and whose results were published in May, shows that, with the gradual entry into the lean period, there is a deterioration in the food situation compared to October (harvest period). All the Sahel regions (Guera, Batha, Sila, Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Borkou, Ennedi East and West, Tibesti) show high proportions (30% or more) of households with poor and limited food consumption. However, due to an increase in production compared to the same period last year, the food situation has improved in all Sahelian regions, except in the Lake region where a deterioration has been observed among local population (9.8% in 2016 and 28.9% in 2017) and the displaced persons (16.2% in 2016 and 41.2% in 2017). Not only the proportion of households using strategies to face the lack of food has reached the 53.7% (against a 40% in October), but it is also noted that these households use more severe strategies.

In the Tandjile Est department, following an alarming situation depicted by the local authorities and the NGO World Vision in February, a joint FAO-WFP mission at the end of April found 54,937 people, including 10,987 children under the age of five in a situation of increased food insecurity, with a deterioration in their nutritional status, forcing vulnerable households (40%) to develop severe adaptation and survival strategies. As a consequence, an integrated food security and nutrition plan has been elaborated by UNICEF and the nutrition cluster partners.

Epidemic Outbreaks

Since September 2016, 1,473 suspected cases of Hepatitis E (83 in May) have been reported in the 3 health districts of Salamat, of which 211 cases were tested and 105 of these confirmed positive (positive rate of 49.5%), and 15 deaths reported (2 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 is stable if compared to last month, and, if compared to the peak of the epidemic, shows a significant decrease of jaundice cases has been confirmed this month, going from 80 cases/week in February to 20 cases/week in May. In Am Timan, where the first cases came from, the two most affected neighbourhoods are Ganatir and Taradona, where a lack of good hygiene practices and sanitation facilities persist. Access to drinking water in this region is difficult.

In the Lac region, a suspected case of hepatitis E was identified by MSF-CH mobile team through a rapid test at the site of Diameron, Liwa health district. A sample was taken and sent to the laboratory for confirmation. Pending the outcome, the Regional Health and Nutrition Cluster convened an extraordinary meeting on 29 May 2017 during which actions such as strengthening epidemiological surveillance throughout the region and sampling in the family of the suspect case were recommended. Across the border with Niger, the regions of Diffa, Bosso and N'Guimi are currently witnessing a Hepatitis E epidemic, totalling 800 cases and a death rate of 4.3%.

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	400,264 ⁴	176,116	224,148

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

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

During the reporting period, the Humanitarian Country Team members have reflected on the need to update the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2017, following the new developments in the humanitarian situation of the country (Hepatitis E Epidemic, the nutritional situation in Tandjile Est, the data from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) updated in March and the overall economic situation of the country). The analysis is ongoing.

Several inter organisations actions have been developed in May. The multi sectorial evaluation conducted in the Department of Grande Sido, Moandoul Region between the 8 and 11 May aimed at assessing the worsening conditions of the Maigama site in the South of the country, mainly due to lack of funding. The main results have been resumed above, and the Inter Cluster Coordination is ensuring the follow up of the recommendation elaborated by the evaluation team.

Regarding the Tandjile Est situation, the HCT has asked the nutrition and the food security clusters to develop a response plan based on the results of the joint FAO WFP evaluation mission implemented at the end of April. Moreover, UNICEF, local authorities and World Vision, have screened children under 5 between 29 May and 4 June.

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 April 2017, 16,674 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. During the same month, 89% of the SAM affected children released from the nutritional program were discharged recovered.

By the end of April 2016, 63,571 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted so far this year, of which 2655 are cases of SAM with medical complications. The overall trend in SAM admissions in 2017 is consistently higher than for the first four months in 2016, counting almost 5,000 cases more than last year. The increase in admissions is mainly due to the increase in coverage of the nutritional program from 493 nutritional units at the beginning of 2016 to 659 supported in April 2017, as well as to active screening activities conducted by several NGOs. In average, since the beginning of the year, the cure rate is 89.8% for outpatient nutrition units (UNA) and

88.7% for Inpatient nutritional units (UNT). Death rates are 6.7% for the UNT and 0.2% for UNA. Thanks to new funding granted, UNICEF is able to ensure the continuity of Chad’s RUTF pipeline until August 2017, with 69,000 cartons of RUTF on transit towards Chad.

In response to the reported situation in the Tandjile Est department, where 10,987 children under five years of age were found in a situation of increased food insecurity, UNICEF, local authorities and World Vision have screened 6,074 children aged 6 to 59 months were in Ninga (1,112 children), Deressia (3,558 children) and Kabalaye (1,404 children) cantons using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). The results show 351 children (6% of children aged 6-59 months) with SAM (5% in Ninga, 7% in Deressia and 4% in Kabalaye), and a 15% prevalence of MAM in the 3 cantons (11%, 17% and 12% respectively in Ninga, Deressia and Kabalaye), resulting in a total of 21% of children aged 6-59 months in the cantons of Ninga, Deressia and Kabalaye present acute overall malnutrition requiring emergency response. UNICEF has planned a nutrition response in the affected areas including the training of health personnel in the management of malnutrition cases and the opening of 6 nutrition units to provide adequate response to affected children.

 **HEALTH and HIV/AIDS**

In the Lac region, the mobile clinic of Bagasola carried out 1,460 cases of curative consultations in the sites of Magui, Koudouboul, Aborom and Kadoulou. 13 children were vaccinated against measles. Moreover, 94 women from Magui, Koudouboul, Aborom and Kadoulou sites received counseling and HIV testing. Of these, 8 HIV-positive cases were identified and placed on ARVs. In addition to health centers supported in the health districts of Baga Sola and Liwa, 32 of 591 pregnant women found HIV-positive were also put on ARV.

Concerning the suspected Hepatitis E case found in the Lac region, UNICEF is closely monitoring the situation and providing support for the health and nutrition sub-cluster and WASH for the development of the action plan, with the measures to be taken in case of a positive outcome of laboratory results.

In the South of the country, main results of UNICEF support to the health system include: 3,141 consultations were conducted including 1,032 children under 5 years of age, 157 pregnant women were seen in prenatal consultation, 412 cases of acute respiratory infections, 110 cases of diarrhea, 1,069 cases of suspected malaria treated, and 47 assisted deliveries were carried out. Finally, 139 children in returnee sites were vaccinated for measles.

As for the HIV situation, 1,996 adult patients and 170 children are currently on treatment in emergency districts in the South. During May, 90 pregnant women seen in prenatal consultation and tested for HIV, 1 of whom proved to be HIV-positive and put under treatment. Moreover, 986 teenagers were sensitized through awareness-raising activities in the youth spaces available in the returnee sites. Of these, 121 people were screened, 10 of which were HIV-positive and were referred to HIV centers.

In the 11 refugees’ camps hosting the Somali refugees in the east of the country, 911 children were vaccinated against measles and 897 women seen in prenatal consultation were tested for HIV, out of which 3 were found seropositive and put under treatment.

 **WASH**

As for the response to Hepatitis E, at end of April, UNICEF took over the MSF/DRS WASH activities with its partner IRW (Islamic Relief Worldwide), expanded these activities to 63 water points in the city, hired 154 experienced chlorinators, guaranteeing 6,155,244 litres of clean water per week (60% of the water used weekly in the city), and provided Alkessé and Alboukhass water towers with chlorine. Moreover, WASH inputs were made available to local health authorities in Am Timan district (10 chlorine bucket (45kg), 5 chlorimeter with DPD1 reagent), in Haraze district (100 cartons of 200g soaps, 12 hand washing devices, 100 cartons of 250ml bleach, 500 cartons of aquatabas, 1 chlorimeter with DPD1 reagent), and Aboudeia district (30 cartons of 250ml bleach).

Moreover, 78 (out of 100) emergency latrines were built in the city of Am Timan and the diagnosis of 30 water points needing rehabilitation was carried out; a bid was launched by IRW to ensure their rehabilitation. Finally, sensitization activities were implemented, such as: training of 47 teachers from the city of Am-Timan on the hygiene promotion in hepatitis E; awareness raising of water vendors in households about the importance of chlorinated water; sensitization of the youth and women's groups in the Alhoukna district and the Am Timan district; and Mass and door-to-door awareness of good hygiene practices in neighborhoods, Taradona, Ganatir, Amtiman's main market and various water points (on average 6,400 people a week, 70% of them children).

In the Kanem region, in order to fight against malnutrition through WASH, a WASH in Nutrition program with ACF has been launched in 7 health centres, providing 488 hygiene kits for mothers and children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (MAS), (185 boys and 303 girls); and establishing 6 Water Point Management Committee (WPMC) in health centers and villages (Mao center, Tchié Madranga, Tchié Koukoul, Mao Mosque, Djigueré de Woutoukoulfou, Kourokouri and Youh).

In the South of the country, thanks to the CERF funding expiring in July, the rehabilitation works of 30 water points and the construction of the 5 water points are underway for the Maigama site. During the month of May, in Danamadja, Kobiteye and Djako camps in the South of the country, sensitization on good hygiene and sanitation practices continued, reaching 2,261 people (1,557 women, 500 men and 204 children). Moreover 224 people (166 men) were visited and sensitized on water point maintenance techniques.



EDUCATION

In an effort to help schools finish the current school year with necessary classroom materials, UNICEF carried out distribution of materials for children and teachers in the crisis-affected zones in the Lac region and the South.

In the Lac region, additional distribution of learning materials took place for students who could not receive the materials during the distribution in March. As a result, learning materials were delivered to 905 refugee students (359 girls, 40%) in the Espoir I primary school located in the Dar Es Salaam refugee camp. The distribution also contributed to additional enrolment of 2,575 out-of-school students (795 girls, 31%) that received the materials upon their enrolment in Wayi, Fouli and Mamdi departments. Since the beginning of the year, 64,951 children benefitted from learning materials.

In the four regions (Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Moyen Chari) in the South hosting refugees and returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR), UNICEF organized major distributions to encourage students and teachers to continue attending classes for the rest of the school year. In fact, schools in these regions were directly affected by the effects of the nationwide teacher strike which lasted for about four months from the beginning of the current school year. Despite the suspension of the strike earlier this year, reopening of schools has been particularly slow in these regions due to the lack of funding and follow-up assistance. In May, 40,974 children including 17,371 girls (42%) received learning materials and recreational kits, for a total of 42,309 since the beginning of the year. Teaching kits were distributed to 570 teachers (62 women, 11%). Furthermore, 2,806 adolescent girls in the fourth and fifth grades received dignity kits. The dignity kits are expected to help reduce school drop-outs for adolescent girls by improving sanitary conditions in school.



CHILD PROTECTION

In the Lac region, out of the 19 new arrivals of people who have allegedly surrendered from Boko haram, 2 teenage girls were transferred to the transit centre of Bol by UNICEF, while the other people were handed over to their communities by traditional authorities.

In May, research continued for 28 unaccompanied children still awaiting reunification, 16 in the Dar es Salaam camp (12 girls and 04 boys), 09 children in Baga Sola (03 girls and 06 boys) and 03 girls in the transit centre of Bol. Recreational and psychosocial activities in the three Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in the Lac region saw the

frequentation of 726 new children (441 boys and 285 girls). In total, 3,506 children benefitted from CFS activities (games, sports, songs, drawings etc) since the beginning of the year.

Always in the Lac region, 700 people (694 pupils and 06 teachers) participated in community awareness sessions, including prevention of family separation, prevention of early marriage, the importance of schooling and peaceful cohabitation; 85 people (76 women and 09 men) members of the Baga Sola families caring for a unaccompanied or separated children were trained to ensure effective care and protection. In Dar es Salaam refugee camp, sewing workshops were implemented with 10 teenagers, drawing with 69 children and knitting.

Main protection activities in the returnee camps in the South were: the reunification of 9 unaccompanied children (5 girls and 4 boys); the travel preparations of the 7 unaccompanied children in the process of cross-border reunification foreseen for June 2017, (02 girls and 05 boys); two educational talks on the law 29 prohibiting the marriage of children to the attention of 70 girls aged 12-17 years animated in the sites of Kobiteye and Danamadja; socio-educational and recreational activities organized in the CFS of the Danamadja, Kobiteye, Mbitoye, Djako, Maingama and Mbaïbokoum sites for 2,604 children, including 1280 girls and 1252 boys (the beginning of rain season entails a lower number of attendants due to agricultural activities the children are helping out their families with); the follow-up visit of 58 unaccompanied children, of which 14 were referred to the health centres for care; monitoring of school attendance of 260 separated children enrolled in the educational establishments in Moundou, Djako, Maingama and Goré.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the media: The Strategic Communication Section has published the G7/Uprooted Press Release stating the number of refugee and migrant children traveling alone was multiplied by five since 2010 **A few links:** <http://bit.ly/2rNFN6r>; <http://bit.ly/2rNraQC>; <http://on.china.cn/2rc547N>

Donor's support: A photo essay has been published to highlight the partnership with ECHO to carry out lifesaving activities for over 62,808 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and affected by the Lake Chad Crisis **See more here:** <http://bit.ly/2pDzYGS>

Social media:

The Strategic Communication Section has published various materials around different global campaigns.

The Education Cannot Wait campaign with Muzoon Almellehan "Letter from a refugee..." **on Facebook:** <http://bit.ly/2qyxrea>

#AChildIsAChild campaign to end discrimination against refugee and migrant children **on Twitter:** <http://bit.ly/2r3MiB2>; <http://bit.ly/2qygouy>

Video of the Month: [Education in Emergencies](#)

This video is a symbolic journey of refugees who were uprooted from their homes in the Lake Chad region. It shows their will to give an education and a future to their children amidst violence. <http://bit.ly/2qvaVHe>

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 \$4.91 million in new emergency funding received in May and \$10.83 since the beginning of the year, the 2017 HAC is 34% 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	9,128,084	1,565,481	14,021,595	61%
Health and HIV	10,460,000	4,946,000	1,446,285	518,699	9,013,715	86%
WASH	6,762,256	3,456,652	2,338,415	1,790,233	4,423,841	65%
Child Protection	7,519,000	4,863,000	1,494,775	1,272,825	6,024,245	80%
Education	7,337,073	1,813,375	4,034,205	1,513,349	3,302,868	45%
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	19,271,268	6,660,587	38,002,940	66%

Next SitRep: 17 July 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	63,571	32%	200,294	63,571	32%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	200,294	85%	89%	OK	85%	89%	OK
Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management programme ²	1,192	632	659	104%	632	659	104%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ³	924,360				377,324	13,267	4%
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	17,229	16%	33,000	1,556	5%
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	118,688	20%	268,000	72,941	27%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	2,780	1,087	39%	1,313	1,018	78%
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	26,411	6,112	23%	13,166	6,112	46%
Number of of UAC reunified with families	NA	270	104	39%	234	104	44%
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education ⁴	266,000	112,000	21,140	19%	43,560	21,140	49%
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	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	109,154	35%	140,560	107,260	76%
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	6,605	12%
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%

¹data 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 ID includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites. The cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months
⁴ 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
⁵ (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
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	8,311	38%	22,017	8,311	38%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	22,017	85%	86%	OK	85%	86%	OK
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ¹	35,523				16,726		
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages ²	30,174	13,730	949	7%	10,000	949	9%
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	70,975	32%	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	3,506	15%	10,150	3,506	35%
Number of of UAC reunified with families	NA	110	40	36%	60	40	67%
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17 years old) affected by crisis accessing education	81,000	33,000	16,797	51%	13,500	16,797	124%
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	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	66,845	73%	51,500	64,951	126%
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 this ID 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 Data on access to safe children water has been cleaned up, this explains results lower than last month SitRep
⁴ UNICEF targets children in primary school