



CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Since 22 July, an estimated 1,300 households totalling approximately 6,000 people arrived from Niger to a new site named Dar al-Kheir. These Arab nomads explained that they fled from the Diffa region out of fear of attacks following the recent withdrawal of Chadian soldiers protecting the area. As of end of July, their status (refugees, returnees or other) was still being discussed.
- The 2017 nutrition SMART survey was launched with a pilot survey on 25 July, and data will be collected through smartphones, reducing errors.
- Four community-based networks for child protection were activated in the border areas of the Lac region with Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria. They will play a major role in promoting child rights and alerting on child protection incidents.
- In Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari regions, affected by the CAR crisis, 191 teachers (26 women, 14%) were trained on psychosocial support, social cohesion and life skills and were further sensitized to gender-based violence.
- Only 0.58 million USD have been received in July for life-saving activities. The overall needs for 2017 are only 35% funded.

31 July 2017

2,700,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2017)

228,240

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

133,172

People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lac Region
(IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR 30 June 2017)

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2017

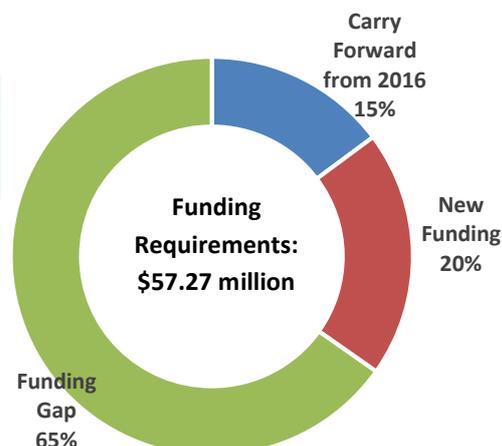
US\$ 57.27 million

Funding available

US\$ 19.92 million

UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Education: Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	140,560	107,469	312,000	109,366
Child Protection: Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	1,313	1,018	2,780	1,087
Nutrition: % of children with SAM discharged recovered	85%	89%	85%	89%



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Population Displacement

Out of 133,172 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 since January, and 8,368 are Nigerian refugees¹. In addition, since 22 July, the Lac region has witnessed an influx from the Republic of Niger for whom status determination discussions are ongoing.

Early estimates indicate that around 1,300 households totalling over 6,000 people have settled on a site they named Dar al-Kheir (welfare land) near Dar es Salaam, the camp hosting the Nigerian refugees outside of Bagasola. The preliminary assessment and registration was carried out by the local authorities and the CNARR, which alerted UNHCR through the Baga Sola Field Office. The new arrivals, part of an Arab nomad community, explained that they fled from the Diffa region (Niger) because of the fear of attacks by Boko Haram fighters following the recent withdrawal of Chadian soldiers protecting the area. They also reported that there were attacks on the village of Tchortchouri in Niger, and that another 10,000 people could arrive in the next few days due to permanent insecurity. During the last week of July, basic humanitarian assistance was provided to the new arrivals including NFIs, food and vaccination, and an HCT mission has been planned for the first days of August to better assess the situation. Coordination is ongoing with national authorities, and the humanitarian community in both Diffa and Baga Sola to understand the situation, ensure the determination of the status of the new arrivals, provide humanitarian assistance and be prepared for possible new influxes.

In the Lac region, the security situation seems to be more stable than during the past months; only minor security incidents, such as alleged Boko Haram incursions in IDP sites and looting by unidentified armed individuals, have been reported. Several persons allegedly surrendering from Boko Haram controlled areas have been reported in the region. Although detailed information on their whereabouts is not readily available, when there are unaccompanied and separated children continue to be referred to UNICEF's partner the Regional Delegation of social welfare (DRAS) for follow-up and temporary care. UNICEF is training both military forces and local authorities to ensure the seamless referral and the protection of children.

In the South of the country, a new wave of refugees from Central African Republic (CAR) has been reported: 600 refugees arrived to the border near Sourou, Logone Oriental region, and were transferred to Diba refugee camp. This displacement seems to be caused by the presence and activities of the armed groups, the anti-Balaka and ex-Seleka which compete for control of border villages on the Central African side. In April of this year, 1,300 people arrived from CAR for the same reasons. The total number of refugees in the 8 refugee camps in the Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen Chari regions is 69,827, plus 4,650 refugees who live outside the camps. Moreover, in these regions 68,638 Chadian returnees still live in returnee sites, and 33,356 returnees live in host villages. Due to the intense rains of the last few months, it has been reported that in the Djako returnee site out of the 425 tents built by IOM, 255 are destroyed and 170 are in a very critical state, accentuating the vulnerability of these populations.

In the East of the country, 319,512 Sudanese refugees are living in camps. Following the Tripartite Agreements for the Voluntary Repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Chad and that of Chadian refugees from the Sudan signed on 31 May, mechanisms are being put in place to ensure that returns occur in conditions of safety and dignity as well as ensuring that such returns are lasting.

Food security and Nutrition

The agricultural season started early and no major issues have been reported in the agricultural and agro-pastoral zones, despite dry sequences recorded at Mayo Kebbi West. Weeding is currently underway in the Sudanian band, while planting is complete in the Sahelian band. Pastoral conditions have improved thanks to the rainy season, which allowed the replenishment of pastures and watering points. Transhumant herds are gradually returning to the North of the country, and are mostly gathered in Guera during this month. Livestock body conditions improved,

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

leading to improved milk availability. Market supply is normal due to strong cereal production during the 2016-2017 season, and trade flows are normal in most of the country.

Floods

During the 3rd week of the month, the Minister of Social Welfare requested the assistance of the United Nations System for the town of Dourbali, about 80 km southeast of Ndjamena, following the floods caused by heavy rains on 15 July. A joint mission of the UN (OCHA, WFP and UNICEF), the Chadian Red Cross and central government visited Dourbali on 24 July (population of 40,000 inhabitants) and confirmed that 717 households have been affected by the flood which destroyed several homes and valuable properties. The mission stressed that this area remains at risk of food insecurity due to the potential destruction of crops through the flooding of sown fields and the destruction of the food stock during the lean season. Besides, the risk of collapse of several houses exists if torrential rain events continue.

Epidemic Outbreaks

Since September 2016, 1,684 suspected cases of Hepatitis E (77 in July) have been reported in the 3 health districts of Salamat, of which 230 cases were tested and 130 of these confirmed positive (positive rate of 52.2%); 16 deaths have so far been reported (no death this month). As 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 number of suspected case has decreased this month, as a result of the extensive work done in the last 4 months by UNICEF, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), MSF and WHO. Nevertheless, while the response to the Hepatitis epidemic has been focused in the Am Timan health district, the majority of the cases (45%) in July were reported in the Aboudeia health district. In Haraze health district no case has been reported so far. As of 31 July, UNICEF's partner IRW ends its intervention in the region, therefore from August the WASH activities to end the epidemic will be implemented only by the Regional Health Direction and the Health Districts.

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	403,764 ⁴	177,656	226,108

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

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Following the creation of a WASH-Nutrition Working Group in November 2016 composed by ACF, OXFAM, UNHCR, UNICEF, a WASH in Nutrition strategy was developed and presented to the humanitarian community this month. The strategy starts with a joint analysis of the WASH and nutrition situation in the country to ensure a good understanding of the interrelation of WASH and nutrition needs and an appropriate geographical targeting for the planned activities. The objectives of the strategy are to establish good governance of the Wash in Nutrition, to define the "minimum WASH package" to be delivered in nutritional units, to prioritize the mother-child malnutrition

prevention activities the mother can implement at home, and building capacity and communication for behavioral change.

On 26 July, a concept note presenting the humanitarian programming cycle for 2018 was presented to the HCT, including the process to elaborate (i) the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), which provides a vulnerability-based needs analysis; (ii) a strategic planning tool with a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP); and (iii) monitoring and evaluation of results. For 2018, the New Way of Working (NWOW) will be at the centre of the entire humanitarian programming cycle in order to effectively contribute to the strengthening of the humanitarian / development link through collective initiatives for all levels.

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 June 2017, 18,549 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, 89.3% of the SAM affected were children released from the nutritional program were discharged recovered. By the end of June, 103,528 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted so far this year (52% of the annual target). On average, the cure rate is 90% for outpatient nutrition units (UNA) and 88.4% for Inpatient nutritional units (UNT). Death rates are 0.2% for UNA and 7% for the UNT. The overall trend in SAM admissions in 2017 is consistently higher than the one in 2016, counting almost 14,000 cases more than last year. The increase in admissions is mainly due to the extended coverage of the nutritional program from 493 nutritional units at the beginning of 2016 to 659 supported in June 2017, as well as to active screening activities conducted by several NGOs.

During the month of July, the final preparation for the implementation of the SMART survey was implemented: the methodology has been revised, an operating protocol has been published and the chronogram for the survey defined. A pilot survey has started on 25 July in N'Djamena, and at the beginning of August, the survey will start all over the country. Starting from this year, data will be collected through smartphones, reducing both collection and processing times, as well as tabulation errors.

As regards the Tandjilé region, UNICEF has started the nutrition response in the affected areas. 20 health staff (1 chief of health center and 3 health workers per health center) were trained on SAM case management. This personnel will implement the malnutrition management in the 5 health centers, Mandé and Djongo (Kabalaye Canton), Deressia and Djar (Deressia), and Ninga (Ninga). 11 health personnel (1 doctor and 10 nurses) were also trained for the management of SAM with complications. Finally, the nutrition cluster, through World Vision, distributed enriched flour to 843 malnourished children under 5 years old.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

In the Lac region, UNICEF efforts have been devoted to the preparation of health activities to be undertaken in the islands South of Bol. Thanks to CERF funding, 40,000 doses of measles vaccine, 300 vaccine carriers and 20 isothermal coolers have been acquired, and 50% of them have been already provided to the Bol health district.

A joint UNICEF-IRC mission and follow-up mission was conducted in the Lake Region, specifically in the Liwa health district. The mission recommended a number of actions, including the procurement of essential drugs to ensure IRC work and suggested to make the Liwa nutritional unit run on a sun-powered system. Always in the Lac region, thanks to the support provided to the Baga Sola health district, a total of 168 pregnant women were screened against HIV, of which 13 HIV-positive women were detected and put under treatment. 3 children born to HIV-positive mothers who were placed on prophylaxis. 259 Long-lasting insecticide-treated nets were distributed in Ngouri health district.

In the South of the country, main results of UNICEF support to the health centers providing services to both displaced and host population included: 2,889 consultations were conducted covering 886 children under 5 years of age, 157 pregnant women seen in prenatal consultation, 347 cases of acute respiratory infections, 102 cases of diarrhea, 1,097 cases of suspected malaria treated, and 37 assisted deliveries were carried out. Finally, 149 children in returnee sites were vaccinated against measles. As for the HIV situation, 101 pregnant women were seen in prenatal consultation and tested for HIV, 3 of whom proved to be HIV-positive and put under treatment. Moreover, 7,410 teenagers were sensitized through awareness-raising activities in the youth spaces available in the returnee sites.

In the 11 refugees' camps hosting the Somali refugees in the east of the country, 760 children were vaccinated against measles and 1,034 women seen in prenatal consultation were tested for HIV, out of which 3 were found seropositive and put under treatment.

As for the indicator on measles vaccination, thanks to an extensive work defining the districts affected by the population displacement and the vaccination coverage in these areas, it has been calculated that a total of 27,984 children under 5 who have been vaccinated since the beginning of the year thanks to UNICEF and partners involvement.



WASH

In the Lac Region, UNICEF and its partner (IHDL) have started implementing WASH activities to respond to the needs of affected population in the islands located in South of Bol. By the end of July, 1,500 bio-sand filters were installed in the affected areas, community relays were trained on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), hygiene, hand washing and home water treatment techniques, and CLTS was triggered in 5 villages in the islands. In the Kanem region, the WASH in Nutrition program, ongoing in 7 health centres with UNICEF's partner ACF, provided 362 hygiene kits for mothers and children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and implemented awareness-raising of 2,263 people on hygiene and sanitation including 450 women, 1,475 men, 171 boys and 167 girls.

As for the response to Hepatitis E, in July 2017, UNICEF through its partner (Islamic Relief Worldwide) continued: daily bucket chlorination at 65 water points in Amtiman city implemented by 154 experienced chlorinators (providing on average 4 million liters per week); WASH items were made available to local health authorities in Am Timan district (2 chlorine bucket (45kg), 50 cartons of 200g soaps, 100 cartons of 250ml bleach), in Haraze district, (2 chlorine bucket (45kg), 80 cartons of 200g soaps, 100 cartons of 250ml bleach) and Aboudeia district (100 cartons of 250ml bleach and 86 cartons of 200g soaps). Watasol kits were installed in the Am Timan hospital, the Haraze and the Aboudeia health centers. 34 water point committees were created to manage the access to water where the water pump had been fixed last month. Finally, sensitization activities were implemented, such as: 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. As UNICEF and IRW response finishes at the end of July, an agreement has been made with the Regional Health Direction for the recruitment of the 154 chlorinators and 23 hygiene promoters since August. Epidemic surveillance will be ensured by WHO and MSF.

In the South of the country, the interventions under the CERF were completed in July. Final results included the rehabilitation of 70 water points; the construction of the 17 water points in Maigama, Danamadja, Kobiteye and Djako returnee camps; 17 water users committees were created and trained; 995 family latrines built; and at least 44,595 people sensitized on good hygiene and sanitation practices; and 21 villages are implementing the CLTS. Finally, in addition to the 40,213 people reported in April SitRep, 5,712 more were granted access to potable water and basic sanitation.



EDUCATION

In July, emergency education activities continued in the Lac region despite the end-of-year exams and the beginning of the summer break. Activities in four islands (Ngalamia, Nahr, Gomirom Kili and Gomirom Doumou) under CERF Rapid Response made further progress. Since the completion of the construction of 20 temporary learning spaces (TLS) in June 2017, 612 additional children including 185 girls (30%) joined the activities in the TLS. As a result, a total of 1,637 children (502 girls, 31%) in the TLS received recreational kits and participated in emergency psychosocial activities. Other activities were focused on reinforcing community capacity in providing services in support of education and protection activities for children. 200 youth and facilitators (90 women, 45%) from the four islands were trained on organizing recreational activities for at least 3,750 children. Nevertheless, limited access and insecurity in the islands continues to pose major challenges to a smooth implementation of activities.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the Lac region launched training of 75 teachers (12 women, 16%) on pedagogical skills and psychosocial support. After the training, the teachers are expected to reach the four islands and organize classes in the TLS starting from the next month. Apart from the activities in the islands, the MoE in the Lac region organized another training for 238 teachers (34 women, 14%) supported by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) to strengthen teachers' capacities on social cohesion and conflict prevention and management in conflict-affected zones.

In two of the regions (Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari) in the South affected by the Central African Republic (CAR) crisis, 191 teachers (26 women, 14%) were trained on psychosocial support, social cohesion and life skills and were further sensitized to gender-based violence. After the training, at least 40,327 children (17,341 girls, 43%) in their classrooms are expected to benefit from the improved knowledge of their teachers on these subjects.



CHILD PROTECTION

In the Lac region, in June, family reunification took place for 4 unaccompanied children (3 girls and 1 boy from Baga Sola), the cumulative total since January being 46 unaccompanied children (12 girls and 34 boys). In the village of Anja, in the department of Kaya, 7 reunified children (4 girls and 3 boys) benefitted from post-reunification follow-up visits and material assistance. Moreover, 157 new children (110 boys and 47 girls) attended recreational and psychosocial activities in the three Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in the region. In total, 3,985 children benefitted from

CFS activities (games, sports, songs, drawings etc.) since the beginning of the year. This month, 948 people (294 girls and 654 boys) participated in community awareness sessions, including the consequences of dropping out of school, environmental hygiene, the importance of inclusion and social diversity, the importance of the family unit, and mine risk education.

Always in the Lac region, thanks to CERF funding, 4 community-based networks for child protection, comprised of 60 community members including 17 women (28%), were established and sensitized on the importance of education, children's rights, gender-based violence and other types of incidents related to child protection. These committees, active in the border areas of the Lake with Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria, are composed of at least 10 members (1 chairman, 1 vice-chairperson, 2 rapporteurs and 06 members, including 2 women and 2 adolescents). The first stage of training for members of child protection committees on the basics of rights and child protection counted 27 participants, (16 members of the defense and security forces and 11 civilians).

Main protection activities in the returnee camps in the South were: the reunification of 2 unaccompanied girls; socio-educational and recreational activities organized in the CFS of the Danamadja, Kobiteye, Mbitoye, Djako, Maingama and Mbaïbokoum sites for 3,653 children, including 462 who had never assisted before; the follow-up visit of 70 unaccompanied children, of which 32 were referred to the health centres for care.

NFI

Following the heavy rains and consequent floods in Durbali, Chari-Baguirmi region, UNICEF and the Chadian Red Cross assisted the most affected households with a complete NFI kit (1 mat, 2 tarpaulins and 1 cover) for 300 families and, later on, 1 mat each for the 200 families identified at a second time (81 who showed up at the time of distribution and 119 identified by a CRT team). In addition bleach, soap, chlorine and the medical kit for 1,000 consultations were provided to the local health centre.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the media: Children, displaced by Boko Haram, listen to Radio Lessons. Read here: <http://bit.ly/2wpJP4C>

Donor's support: A photo essay has been published to highlight the partnership with ECHO to carry out lifesaving activities and respond to Nutrition crisis across Chad. See more here: <http://bit.ly/2tGUdD3>

Social media: Education and access to water in emergencies in Chad on Facebook: <http://bit.ly/2uBTAKS> and Twitter: <http://bit.ly/2vfdTkU>

Video of the Month: Muzoon Almellehan, "Letter from a refugee..."

Muzoon's experiences in Chad were a stark and personal reminder of how children's education can be destroyed by conflict. Muzoon fled Syria with her father in 2013, two years after the conflict in Syria erupted. The only belongings she took with her were her school books. Watch here: <https://youtu.be/JfmtlkH63AM>

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 \$0.58 million in new emergency funding received in July from SIDA, the Swedish Cooperation, and \$11.44 since the beginning of the year, the 2017 HAC is 35% funded. \$8.47 million in emergency funding has been carried forward from 2016 for projects that are still ongoing. This has partly allowed the implementation of 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	9,500,532	1,584,959	13,649,147	59%
Health and HIV	10,460,000	4,946,000	1,477,112	549,526	8,982,888	86%
WASH	6,762,256	3,456,652	2,583,701	1,739,928	4,178,555	62%
Child Protection	7,519,000	4,863,000	1,494,755	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	19,919,829	6,660,587	37,354,379	65%

Next SitRep: 28 September 2017

UNICEF Chad Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UnicefChad/>

UNICEF Chad Twitter: @UNICEFChad

UNICEF Chad Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad.html>

**Who to contact
for further
information:**

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

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

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

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM RESULTS

UNICEF Program Response

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report	2017 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report
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	103,528	18,554	200,294	103,528	18,554
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	200,294	0.85	89%	2%	0.85	89%	2%
Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management programme ²	1,192	632	659	0	632	659	0
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ³	924,360				377,324	27,984	13,883
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	18,507	1,278	33,000	1,918	362
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	124,400	5,712	268,000	78,653	5,712
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	2,780	1,087	0	1,313	1,018	0
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	26,411	7,640	619	13,166	7,640	619
Number of of UAC reunified with families	NA	270	119	6	234	119	6
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education ⁴	266,000	112,000	22,777	612	43,560	22,777	612
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	79,325	40,327	77,580	78,107	40,327
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	568,000	312,000	109,366	0	140,560	107,469	0
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	7,422	
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of displaced persons who received non-food items and shelter kits	105,070	88,400	1,248	1,248	20,900	1,248	1,248

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	Change Since Last Report	2017 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report
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	12,495	2,161	22,017	12,495	2,161
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	22,017	85%	87%	-3%	85%	87%	-3%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ¹	35,523				16,726	7,750	7,473
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages ²	30,174	13,730	1,311	362	10,000	1,311	362
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	75,975	5,000	183,000	25,228	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	680	324	0	240	324	0
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	23,200	3,985	157	10,150	3,985	157
Number of of UAC reunified with families	NA	110	46	4	60	46	4
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17 years old) affected by crisis accessing education	81,000	33,000	18,434	612	13,500	18,434	612
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	0	13,600	37,780	0
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17 years old) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	122,000	92,000	67,057	0	51,500	65,160	0
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