



January / February 2015

CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report unicef

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- An estimated 18,300 refugees and 8,500 Chadian returnees have fled to Chad following these attacks and heavy clashes in the Nigerian town of Baga between Boko Haram and the Nigerian army.
- Fear and attacks on Chadian soil have also left an estimated 14,500 estimated Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Liwa, Bagassola and Bol sub-prefectures in Lake Region (*OCHA Sitrep 21 February 2015*).
- 61,887 (56,628 in southern Chad and 5,259 in N'Djamena) out of the total estimated 130,000 evacuees from Central African Republic remain in official sites.
- As of 31 January, 8,999 severely malnourished children were admitted to the 482 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers across 11 regions of the Sahel Belt.
- 86% of children with severe acute malnutrition admitted in Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers have been cured.
- 12 boreholes have been constructed to provide safe drinking water covering 100% of the needs of the populations in Dar Es Salam site (Lake region)
- UNICEF requires US\$ 63.1 million to fund the expected emergency response in 2015.

28 February 2015

CHILDREN AFFECTED

2,200,000

ESTIMATED CAR EVACUEES

130,000

**ESTIMATED POPULATION MOVEMENT
FROM NIGERIA CRISIS IN LAKE REGION**

39,000

**CHILDREN WITH
SEVERE ACUTE
MALNUTRITION**

111,165*

2015 APPEAL

US\$ 63.1 million

*Includes estimated additional cases since the beginning of 2015 are issued from the Nigerian influx that started in January.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Estimated Affected Population			
<i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from the General Population Census RGPH- INSEED 2009, the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the SMART Survey August 2013)</i>			
Categories	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	5,500,000	2,788,700	2,711,500
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,200,000	1,115,400	1,084,600
Children Under Five	1,001,000	507,507	493,493
Children 6 to 23 months	299,750	151,973	147,777
Pregnant women with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	80,960	-	80,960
Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	111,165	54,804	56,361
Children Under Five with SAM and medical complications	9,950	4,905	5,045
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	254,000	128,752	125,248
CAR evacuees*	130,000	62,400	67,600
Nigerian crisis (people affected by displacement including Nigerian refugees, IDPs, Chadian returnees and TCN)	39,000	19,227	19,773
Refugees	466,107	244,053	222,054

* Evacuees include TCN, refugees and Chadian returnees

Impact of Boko Haram violence

The Nigerian militant group Boko Haram has perpetrated a series of attacks on remote villages in Northeastern Nigeria starting on 03 January. The attacks culminated with an assault on a multinational military base near Baga, on the shores of Lake Chad, which purportedly killed thousands. An estimated 18,300 Nigerian and 8,500 Chadian returnees have fled across the border to Chad. UNICEF's partners in the Lake Region (Lac), including the Regional Health district and UNHCR, have primarily identified the increased needs for food, protection, health, shelter, water and sanitation. UNICEF contingency stocks have been mobilized to the different sites in order to respond to health, nutrition, education, protection and WASH issues as needed.

On 13 February 2015 Boko Haram attacked Ngouboua, a Chadian village in the Lake Region, causing significant population movements in the area. The populations of Ngouboua (including refugees) and surrounding areas (Kaiga, Koufoua, Teteaou...) escaped to safety especially in and around Bagasola, where a new refugee camp (called Dar es Salam) was set up in January. According to the latest data available, the camp hosts 3,681 Nigerian refugees, although registration in the area is still ongoing. Humanitarian actors estimate an additional 14,500 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Liwa, Bagassola and Bol sub-prefectures in the Lake Region (OCHA, Sitrep 21 February).

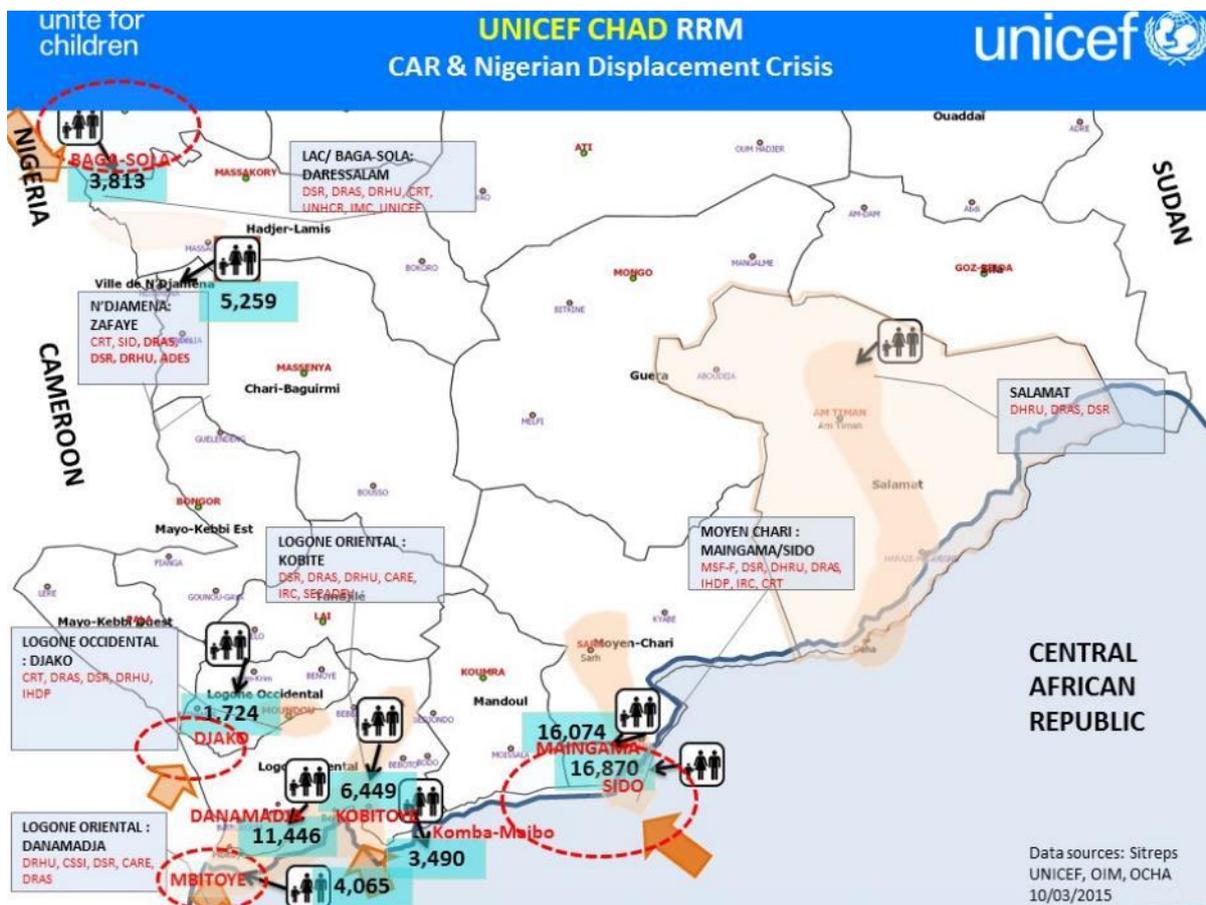
The Lake region which suffers from endemic poverty and is known for its vulnerability (>2% Severe Acute Malnutrition in the latest survey), is suffering from the closure of the border with Nigeria and suspension of economic activity on the lake. Fishing in Lake Chad, agriculture on its islands, cattle trade and other commerce with Northern Nigeria through the lake has been halted and is unlikely to resume in the short run, taking a heavy toll on people's livelihoods.

New returnees from Sudan

484 Chadian refugees (141 households) from the Amchalaye camp in Sudan have arrived at Moudeina locality near Goz Beida in Sila region by the end of February. Most of them are children (311 children 0-15 years old) and 20 pregnant women. The camp closure and subsequent interruption of services, as well as alleged harassment by the janjaweed, has motivated their return. This displacement began last November but the afflux has significantly increased from February 15. Although the families seem to be integrating adequately in the local community life, requiring only targeted assistance.

Refugees, Returnees from CAR and stateless

More than 130,000 people have taken refuge in Chad since December 2013 following the escalating violence in Central African Republic (CAR). The large majority (85%) of this population are Chadian migrants, most of whom had previously lost all ties with Chad as their country of origin, and also includes 20,066 new refugees from CAR (UNHCR, 10 October 2014). Priority needs include access to potable water, hygiene promotion, education, child protection, and health and nutritional care for children and women.



DRH, DRHU, CRT, SID, CARE, IRC, SECADEV, IHDP, DRAS, ADES are UNICEF implementation partners

Outbreaks & Epidemics

Epidemiological surveillance has reported 30 suspected cases of measles (1 to 15 years old children) around Moudeina which host new Chadian returnees. More detailed tests are being taken in order to take emergency action.

The regions in Chad bordering Cameroon – Lac, Chari Baguirmi, Mayo Kebbi, Logone Occidental and Logone Orientale - are still at risk of outbreaks. In 2014, 172 cases of Cholera were registered in Eastern Mayo-Kebbi (Bipare village) and Lac Regions (Kaiga and Kinasserom islands). The crude fatality rate was 5.8%. (Chad Ministry of Health’s week 48/2014 report). Continued surveillance and prevention are therefore still required.

Interagency collaboration and partnerships

Inter-Agency

- Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings are held every two weeks and chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (HC/RC).
- A joint inter agency assessment from UNHCR/WHO/IOM/WFP/UNICEF was conducted in the Lake region from 21 to 26 of February. Also, a weekly coordination meeting take place in Bagassola.
- The HCT has decided to put in place a Nigeria Taskforce which will include cluster leads and members, as well as other development and emergency actors, in order to improve and accelerate the response to the crisis in the lake area. The CAR Taskforce is convened at an ad hoc basis.

Clusters

- UNICEF, as the lead agency for WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters, plays an active role in coordinating the humanitarian response in Chad. Cluster meetings are held on a monthly basis to discuss issues of interest for all stakeholders.

- UNICEF continues to provide leadership on Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE) in Chad through the child protection sub-cluster and a technical working group on unaccompanied children.
- The inter-cluster meeting is held twice a month as well as ad hoc, to strengthen the sharing of data, epidemic surveillance, implementation of the coordination mechanism and security issues.
- UNICEF is seeking to reinforce the clusters under its leadership with Information Management capacity.

UNICEF Programme Response

Sector	Indicator	2015					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cumulative results (#)
Nutrition	Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	99,500*	8,999	9%	95,550*	8,999	9%
	Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	521	482	93%	521	482	93%
	Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	3,600,000	NA ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA
*UNICEF Target as reflected in the HAC 2015 includes Sahel+CAR evacuees; sectoral target as reflected in the 2015 SRP is the estimate for the Sahel Belt only							
¹ Deworming and vitamin A supplementation data to be reported after post-campaign report is available							
Health	Number of children U5 vaccinated against measles	2,000,000	2,239 ²	0.1%	2,000,000	2,239 ²	0.1%
	Number of children Under-five affected by malaria are treated	150,000	NA	NA	150,000	NA	NA
² Available figures are those of the 4 returnee sites in southern Chad. Sahel belt data will be integrated in the next sitrep							
WASH	Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	152,000	NA ³	NA	152,000	NA ³	NA
	Number of people in humanitarian situations that were reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	1,000,000	NA ⁴	NA	1,000,000	NA ⁴	NA
	Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities	100,000	60,441	60.44%	100,000	60,441	60.44%
³ Pending report							
⁴ Pending report							

Child Protection	Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	2,000	29 ⁵	1.45%	2,000	29	1.45%
	Number of vulnerable children in returnee sites have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	15,000	170 ⁶	1.13%	15,000	170	1.13%
	Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	50,000	NA ⁶	NA	50,000	NA ⁶	NA

⁵Low representation partner staff on returnee's sites, impacting the expected results (slow reunifications and especially no pictures tracing since the beginning of the project so far).

⁶Data not yet available.

HIV/AIDS	Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	56,500	NA ⁷	NA			
	Number and % of pregnant women who test HIV-positive receive ART to reduce mother-to-child transmission	80%	NA ⁷	NA			

⁷ Data are collected quarterly and will be available in the beginning of the next quarter

Education	Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education	100,000	13,034 ⁸	13.03%	100,000	13,034 ⁸	13.03%
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⁸ Available data are those from southern Chad returnee sites and Dar Es Salam site in Lake

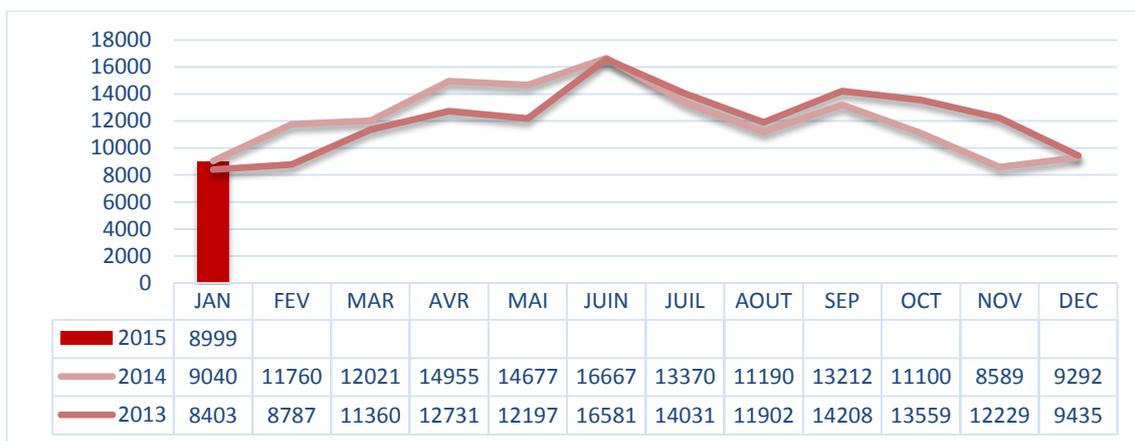
UNICEF Operational Partners: MOH, ACF, MSF-CH, Merlin, ALIMA, IRC DHRU, SECADEV, MSF-CH, DRAS, FRC, IMC, MSF-H, BASE, IAS, ADRA, MOUSTAGBAL, Nagdaro, ACORD, IRW, CRF, CRT, CELIAF, CSSI, IHPD, UFEP, APSELPA.

Narrative analysis of results



NUTRITION

- For 2015, the annual caseload of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) across the Sahel Belt was estimated at around 95,550 children under five based on the July 2014 nutrition survey results. However, an additional 3,950 SAM cases are estimated in the Southern Region among evacuees from CAR and their host communities. Furthermore, among the population displaced by the violence in Nigeria, an additional 9,215 cases are estimated among refugees, returnees and IDPs, in addition to the refugees from Sudan in the East of the country where 2,450 cases are estimated for the year. The total comprehensive need is therefore 111,165 cases of SAM.
- Data is reported with one month lag. Hence admissions data presented in this report covers only until end of January 2015. Data for February will be available in the next reporting period.



- UNICEF is currently supporting 482 centers in the Sahel Belt of which there are 31 inpatient facilities (IPFs) for the treatment of SAM with complications and 451 outpatient therapeutic program for outpatient treatment.
- OTPs performance indicators for January is as follows:
 - Cured rate: 86% (SPHERE standard: >75%)
 - Death Rate: 0.2% (SPHERE standard: <10%)
 - Default rate: 6.7% (SPHERE standard: <15%)
- 30 nurses have been trained by UNICEF to conduct malnutrition screening in the sites in Bagassola Health District (Lake Region).

Work with External Partners

UNICEF partnered with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to deliver an integrated package of health and nutrition interventions in the refugee camp of Gaoui in South Ndjamen.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

- 10,051 medical consultations (3,908 of which, about 39%, for children under 5 years) were conducted in health centers in the Maingama, Danamadja, Kobitey and Djako returnee sites in southern Chad.
- Health and nutrition screening of children continues to take place in the site of Bagassola (in Lake Region). Since the beginning of the crisis, a total of 1,843 patients have been treated at the UNICEF-supported health centers. Every new registered mother and child are also vaccinated against polio and meningitis. More than 1,180 mother and children have been vaccinated against polio and 1,081 against meningitis.



WASH

From January to February 2015, UNICEF interventions targeted 5,978 Nigerian refugees fleeing the hostilities caused by Boko Haram. Refugees in the Bagasola camp in the Lake Region benefitted from the following UNICEF WASH response:

- 9 boreholes out of 12 were drilled and the water consumption per person is estimated at 27 litres/person/day; three water points have been rehabilitated in Ngouboua (Health Center, School and Kousserie refugee site).
- 50 latrines out of 250 and 24 showers out of 104 were constructed
- Hygiene awareness activities are implemented in the camp through ADERBA NGOs community workers with UNICEF funding;
- Distribution of WASH family kits to households and monitoring of use of sanitation and water points

Returnees from CAR on all sites as well as their host communities have benefitted from the following activities during the reporting period:

- 5 more boreholes funded by UNICEF have been launched for drilling to improve water facilities at Maigama site; 206 latrines out of 500 planned were constructed in the same site.

- 33 boreholes were drilled in the villages in Danamadja District and 30 blocks of latrines were constructed in the schools; 117 villages have begun implementing the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach with support from UNICEF implementing partners.
- An agreement has been signed with Secours Islamique France (SIF) to deliver the following WASH activities in the host villages in Yamodo Sous-Prefecture (Eastern Logone) and Moissala Sous-Prefecture (Mandoul): Drilling of 35 boreholes and rehabilitation of 7 wells; implementation of the CLTS approach in 30 villages; improvement of sanitation coverage in schools in target villages.



EDUCATION

- In preparation of the resumption of school in Dar Al Salam Refugee camp on 11 March, UNICEF is supporting UNHCR with the establishment of education services.
- Twelve upgradable temporary learning spaces were established in the camp Dar es Salam, to benefit a minimum of 720 children (50% girls) up to 1440 children (50% girls) – in double shift.
- While the identification of a school aged population is ongoing through registration, UNICEF has delivered recreational, teaching and learning materials, to benefit around 2,000 children (50% girls) and 20 teachers (50% F). The majority of school-age children registered in the site have never been in formal school before.
- In coordination with UNHCR and the Ministry of Education, UNICEF is planning a capacity building for teachers in camps and host communities, to foster peacebuilding and social cohesion among students and community.
- 2,724 children (2,314 from CAR and 410 from Nigeria) have been reintegrated in host schools.



CHILD PROTECTION

Age	Separated children			Unaccompanied Children		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-5 y.	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>
6-11 y.	<u>18</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>
12-17 y.	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>36</u>

Separated and Unaccompanied Children in Dar es Salam refugee camp

- In the Dar es Salam refugee site a total of 126 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) have been identified through child protection committees. All UASC have been systematically registered and documented by UNICEF and its partners. Family reunification and tracing operations are being conducted in the site.
- Many children have witnessed violence and have lost family members. To address their psychosocial needs and establish a sense of normalcy, UNICEF set up a Child Friendly Space, animated by 8 trained social mobilizers. 719 children were registered at Bagassola, which currently hosts just under 4,000 refugees.
- In Danamadja, a returnee site in southern Chad, 100 unaccompanied and separated children received psychosocial support.
- Infrastructure for psychosocial activities are being implemented on the site of Maingama. Kobiteye site has no Child Friend Space.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

In terms of communication for behavioural change, interventions have focused on the promotion of proper hygiene and sanitation practices in the refugee camps in the Lake Region of Chad following the humanitarian crisis that erupted after Boko Haram attacks on the civilian populations in neighbouring Nigeria. In addition to hygiene and sanitation, other life-saving practices such as the proper use of mosquito nets, routine vaccination and exclusive breast feeding are being promoted. UNICEF has signed an agreement with a local NGO ADERBA to carry out sensitization and other communication activities in the camps. Community relays are recruited among the refugees and the host communities to pass on the messages in the Hausa language and in other local

languages. This helps to ensure the active participation of the refugees in communication activities that are necessary for their wellbeing the camps.

Communication interventions have so far contributed to reducing the risks of epidemics and waterborne diseases in the camps. These activities will be strengthened in the coming weeks, especially in the Dar as Salam refugee camp where most of the refugees have been settled.

Links for media products:

CAR crisis: Assia Story and video http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/chad_78145.html

Associated Press news story on Nigeria+: <http://www.wncn.com/story/28268154/boko-haram-refugees-risk-lives-to-cross-lake-to-chad-camps>

FUNDING UPDATE

Sector	2015 HAC Requirements (US\$)
Nutrition	30,000,000
Health	15,000,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	12,000,000
Child protection	1,500,000
Education	3,000,000
HIV and AIDS	1,000,000
Cluster/sector coordination	600,000
Total	63,100,000

So far this year UNICEF has received US\$ 130,000 in emergency funding for the Chad Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC). Emergency interventions continue to function thanks to a carry-over of about three million dollars from emergency projects launched in 2014.

For further information, please contact

Bruno Maes
Representative
UNICEF Chad
(+235) 66 29 60 60
bmaes@unicef.org

Lilian Kastner
Chief Emergency
UNICEF Chad
(+235) 66 39 10 14
lkastner@unicef.org