



©UNICEF CHAD/2015/Cherkaoui Dar Es Salam refugee Camp. Lake Region. Chad.

CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

30 May 2015

CHILDREN AFFECTED

2,200,000

ESTIMATED CAR RETURNEES

130,000

ESTIMATED POPULATION MOVEMENT FROM
NIGERIA CRISIS IN LAKE REGION

43,000

CHILDREN WITH
SEVERE ACUTE
MALNUTRITION

111,165

UNICEF 2015 APPEAL
US\$ 63.1 million

TOTAL NEW FUNDING RECEIVED
US\$ 5.3M

Highlights

- More than 10,000 people have been newly displaced as a result of a Boko Haram attack on Niger from Lake Chad at the end of April and the resulting Niger military operations in the area. The Governor of Diffa called on the population to leave the targeted area. The newly displaced remain a highly mobile population, with thousands in hard to reach islands.
- A HCT-mandated security assessment was joined by UNICEF staff for a rapid needs assessment in the Lake region. In addition to acceptable humanitarian access, the mission found thousands of newly displaced populations with urgent needs in access to safe drinking water and sanitation, health care and shelter.
- In response to new displacement in the Lake Region, UNICEF and its local partner provided over 10,000 IDPs, returnees and refugees from Nigeria and Niger with WASH kits and water treatment demonstrations in the month of May.
- 45,157 children with severe acute malnutrition (45% of targeted children in Sahel Belt) have been treated in 496 health centers from January to April 2015. In the regions of Kanem, Bahr El Gazal and Guera admissions have already reached 106%, 79% and 74% of the annual target respectively.
- Many needs remain uncovered in the response to the needs of the CAR-crisis affected populations in Chad. Funding is largely insufficient for the needs. Funding for health, education and even shelter is lacking in both the Mandoul and in the Logones, and gaps in WASH funding persist.
- UNICEF emergency needs for the year are 8% funded, with just over USD 5.3 million received. The lack of funding is limiting UNICEF's ability to respond to immediate needs as well as to prepare for imminent ones.

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 2014)</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)	257,000	130,273	126,727
CAR returnees	130,000	62,400	67,600
Nigerian crisis (people affected by displacement including Nigerian refugees, IDPs, Chadian returnees and TCN)	43,000		
Refugees	515,000		

Impact of violence linked to Boko Haram

As a result of subsequent attacks by Boko Haram in Northeastern Nigeria and in Chad in January and February 2015, an estimated 19,000 Nigerian refugees, 13,000 IDPs and 11,000 Chadian returnees have left their homes and sought refuge in Chad's Lake region. Dar es Salam, the refugee camp set up outside the town of Bagasola in January, counts almost 6,000 registered Nigerian refugees by the end of May. This population is in host communities scattered all over the Lake region. For cultural reasons, host families are obliged to share the little they have with newcomers or displaced extended family. This puts a burden on local resources that are already hit by an increase in prices and loss of livelihood linked to the closure of the border with Nigeria which is an essential source of production and commerce for the region.

In response to a Boko Haram attack on Niger from an island on Lake Chad at the end of April, the Governor of Diffa (Niger) called on all the population on the Lake's islands to leave ahead of a military campaign by the Niger army. The Boudouma ethnic group made up the most at-risk group, as they are stereotyped as having links to Boko Haram by the army. It remains unclear how many people fled the area into Chad, but by all estimates the number exceeds 10,000, including refugees, Chadian returnees, Third-Country Nationals from Mali and Cameroon, and internally displaced persons. These newly displaced people have so far been mobile. One common route is through the islands of Kaiga and Kinjiria onto what is now considered a transit area on the lake-side at Hakouitchoulouma, continuing by land towards Bagasola, where some stay and where others continue by boat to the Kangalam sub-prefecture. The other route taken to Kangalam has been by boat directly from islands on the Niger side of the Lake. This mobility has made validating final figures of the number of people affected, and ensuring the provision of a thorough response to all those who may be affected, a challenge.

From 14 to 21 May, an inter-agency UNICEF and UNDSS security mission in the Lake Region (covered north to south) and rapid assessment found that the newly displaced population had no access to basic services such as drinking water, sanitation, health care and shelter. However, security conditions were found to be acceptable and access possible, and the UNDSS mission found that authorities welcomed and were willing to cooperate with aid workers. Communications in the area, however, are not possible due to the blocking of the phone network. As a result of this initial assessment UNICEF and other agencies adopted a response strategy whereby any further sectoral assessments in these areas were paired with an immediate humanitarian intervention.

On May 27 Boko Haram attacked the Chadian town of Chaoua from the lake. That same day the Chiefs of General Staff of the Army of the member countries of the G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad) and France met in N'djamena. The purpose of this meeting was to agree on a coordinated strategy in the framework of the fight against extremist groups active in the sub-region, including Boko Haram. The Headquarters of the multinational force is based in N'Djamena. Military operations are imminent and further displacement of people who are able to flee the islands can be expected in coming weeks.

Profiling of IDPs and returnees by the designated agencies has been slow, and thus the humanitarian community has initially largely relied on numbers reported by local authorities. At the end of May, data is available for the town of Bagasola, Ngouboua and part of the town of Bol. In Bagasola, 11,516 displaced people (5,710 refugees, 3,797 IDPs, and 2,009 returnees) were registered by the UN. 6,307 Nigerian refugees have been registered in Ngouboua.

Refugees, returnees from CAR and stateless persons in the South

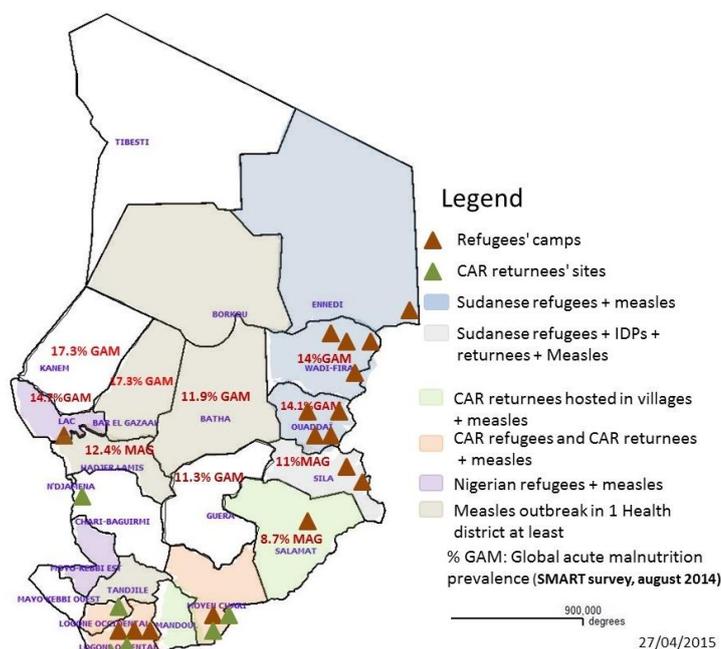


Figure 1 Multiple Crises in Chad

In the South, CAR returnees that initially tried to settle among host communities continue to move from host villages in the Logone Oriental region towards the Gore area. In the last week of May alone, 200 returnees left Larmanaye village for Gore town in what has been a continuous flow in search for the services provided in Gore's displacement sites.

The returnee site in Sido was closed in May by national authorities as planned. 577 people remaining in the site were transferred to the Maingama site by IOM, whereas just over 1,000 people decided to remain and integrate in the local community in lands provided by the government. The humanitarian community is called upon to provide basic services in the relocation area.

Many needs remain uncovered in the response to the needs of the CAR-crisis affected populations in Chad. Funding is largely insufficient for the needs, and some sites in the Mandoul do not have sufficient funding for adequate WASH interventions. Funding for health, education and even shelter is lacking in both the Mandoul and in the Logones, and gaps in WASH funding persist.

The government has developed a medium term plan (2015-2019) for the socio-economic reintegration of Chadian returnees from CAR. A technical validation workshop took place in May, although final political validation is yet to take place in coming weeks.

Outbreaks & Epidemics

Epidemiological surveillance has reported 869 cumulative cases of suspected measles and 17 deaths since January. In week 21, 39 cases of suspected measles were reported. 6 samples were sent to the national laboratory for analysis, of which 2 tested positive. Of all 23 Health Regional directorates who have reported suspected measles cases across the country in March and April, the most affected regions are Sila (14% of suspected cases), Ouaddai (13.9% of suspected cases) and Ennedi Ouest (10.8% of suspected cases).

The regions in Niger bordering Lake Chad have experienced a meningitis outbreak. Although Chad remains unaffected to date, health authorities and partners are in high alert and reviewing [implementing?] preparedness measures. Vaccination against Polio also remains a high priority notably in the Lake Region, as Northeastern Nigeria continues to be an entry point for this illness into Chad.

Interagency collaboration and partnerships

Inter-Agency

- Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) continues to meet every two weeks in N'Djamena. In the town of Bol, general coordination meetings continue to be held monthly under the leadership of the Lake region's Governor, focusing on overarching issues for both development and emergencies.
- An Inter-Agency UNDSS/UNICEF security and humanitarian access assessment was conducted from 21 to 24 May in the Daboua district (Lake Region), paired with a rapid humanitarian situation assessment to identify priority actions.
- An interagency mission to Karam (UN agencies and NGOs) provided humanitarian assistance to 1,080 people, mostly refugees, in Karam near Daboua.

- An interagency mission with NGOs to the islands in Kagalamb District (Lake Region) took place on 30 to 31 May with the double objective of conducting a needs assessment and providing humanitarian assistance to this hard-to-reach area.

Clusters

- UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster, in N'Djamena. There are also WASH sub-clusters active in other regions of Chad, in Goré, Sarh and Abeché and sub cluster Education in Moundou.
- The inter-cluster coordination meeting is held twice a month as well as ad hoc as needed.
- The overall and sectors response to the Nigeria crisis in the Bagasola area is currently coordinated under the leadership of UNHCR and local authorities, although an activation of sub-clusters has been discussed by the HCT and is imminent.

UNICEF Programme Response

Sector	Indicator	2015					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target (#)	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target 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	99,500*	45,157	45%	95,550*	45,157	45%
	Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	545	493	91%	545	493	91%
	Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	3,600,000	3,375,358 ¹	94%	3,600,000	3,375,358 ¹	94%
*UNICEF Target as reflected in the HAC 2015 includes Sahel+CAR evacuees; sectorial target as reflected in the 2015 SRP is the estimate for the Sahel Belt only							
¹ Deworming and vitamin A supplementation campaign data reported after national campaign							
Health	Number of children under 5 vaccinated against measles	2,000,000	111,850 ²	6%	2,000,000	111,850 ²	6%
	Number of children under 5 affected by malaria are treated	150,000	3,625 ³	2%	150,000	3,625 ³	2%
² Available measles immunization data are those of Sahel belt, Lake Region and southern Chad returnee sites.							
³ Malaria data were collected only in southern Chad returnee sites.							
WASH	Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	152,000	7,998 ⁴	5%	152,000	7,998 ⁴	5%
	Number of people in humanitarian situations that were reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	1,000,000	8,532 ⁵	1%	1,000,000	8,532 ⁵	1%
	Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities	100,000	68,342 ⁶	68%	100,000	68,342	68%

⁴ Data were collected in 23 Health Centers in Ngouri Health District area (Lake Region)

⁵ Data were collected in Dar Es Salam, Daboua (Lake Region), Djako, Kobiteye and Danamadja (Southern Chad) sites

⁶ Data were collected in Lake Region sites, Tissi in Eastern Chad, Djako, Kobiteye and Danamadja (Southern Chad) sites

Child Protection	Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	2,000	761	38%	2,000	761	38%
	Number of vulnerable children in returnee sites have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	15,000	2,792 ⁷	19%	15,000	2,792 ⁷	19%
	Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	50,000	6,794 ⁸	14%	50,000	6,794 ⁸	14%

⁷Data collected in Dar Es Salam refugee camp (Lake region) and Maingama (CAR returnees site)

⁸ Only data from Tissi are 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	6,736 ⁹	12%			
	Number and % of pregnant women who test HIV-positive receive ART to reduce mother-to-child transmission	80% (31)	93.5% ¹⁰	NA			

⁹ Available data are those from southern Chad returnee sites and Eastern Chad regions (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila and Ennedi).

¹⁰ 29 pregnant women out of 31 tested HIV-positive (in Eastern Chad regions and CAR returnees sites) receive ART

Education	Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education	100,000	21,027 ¹¹	21%	100,000	21,027 ¹¹	21%
------------------	--	---------	----------------------	-----	---------	----------------------	-----

¹¹ Available data are those from southern Chad returnee and refugee sites, refugees and returnees in the Lake region and in Sila Region.

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

Data in this table also includes the data in the table *UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region* below

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

Sector	Indicator	2015					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results	% of Target Achieved
Nutrition	Number of SAM cases admitted in IPT and OPT in Lake Region	9,215	4,216 ¹	45.7%	9,215	4,216 ¹	45.7%
	% of children with SAM discharged recovered	>75%	93%		>75%	93%	
Health	Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	21,344	17,004 ²	79.7%	21,344	16,404 ²	76.8%
	Number of children 9 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles	82,677	3,974 ³	4.8%	137,935	3,974 ³	2.9%
	Number of affected population receiving LLITNs	120,240	300 ⁴	0.2%	200,400	300 ⁴	0.1%

¹ Admission data mentioned were collected in all Lake region (Bol, Baga Sola and Ngouri Health districts)

² Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign results from Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Hakouitcoulouma, Bagasola and Dar es Salam site.

³ Measles immunization data are from Dar es Salam and Ngouboua

⁴ LLITNs were provided for children under 5 treated at Dar es Salam health center for malnutrition. A request has been submitted by UNICEF to the national malaria prevention program in May to allocate a LLITN from their emergency stock to cover the needs of returnees and refugees who did not benefit from the mass distribution done in 2014.

WASH	Number of SAM affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	9,215	Data not available	N/A	9,215	Data not available	N/A
	Number of affected population [in camps and in host communities] with access to sufficient safe drinking (at least 20l/pers/day, 0 coliforms)	43,000	8,398 ⁵	20%	107,800	10,074 ⁵	8%
	Number of affected population [camps and host communities] have access to adequate sanitation facilities	26,900	8,398	31%	43,700	10,074	23%
	Number of affected people reached with messages on best practices of hygiene and household water treatment	34,440	2,092 ⁶	6%	86,240	2,092 ⁶	2%

⁵ Dar es Salam, Ngouboua, Karam (a site near Daboua), Hakouitchoulouma, Koufoua, Bagassola town coverage

⁶ Only Dar es Salam result is available. An additional 10,074 people have benefitted from household water treatment, with messages on best practices yet to follow.

Child Protection	Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	300	167	56%	300	167	56%
	Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	2,000	908	45%	2,000	908	45%
	Number of people accessing MRE	107,000	Data not available	N/A	107,000	Data not available	N/A
Education	Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education	14,200	7,993	56%	16,200	7,993	56%

Narrative analysis of results



NUTRITION

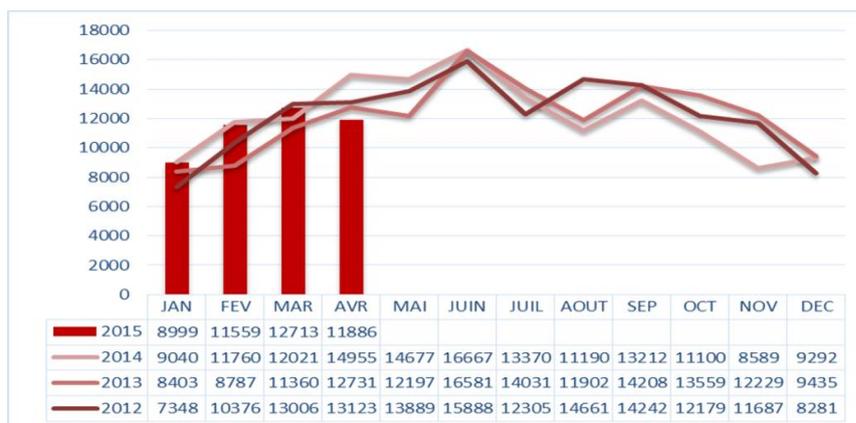


Figure 2 SAM Admissions in Chad 2012-2015

- Nationwide admissions trends are quite similar to that of last year, with 45,157 SAM admissions registered between January-April 2015 as compared 47,351 for the same period in 2014. However in the regions of Kanem, Bahr El Gazal and Guera admissions have already reached 106%, 79% and 74% of the annual target respectively. In Lake Region 57% of the annual admissions target has been reached, although security and access considerations may mean that these numbers mask the real situation. The increase in coverage from 2014 to 2015 went from the 471 health facilities supported for provision of nutrition services in 2014, to 493 in 2015, making an increase in coverage an unlikely cause. The Nutrition Cluster has planned an S-SMART survey in the area in June to help determine the possible causes for the increased admissions.

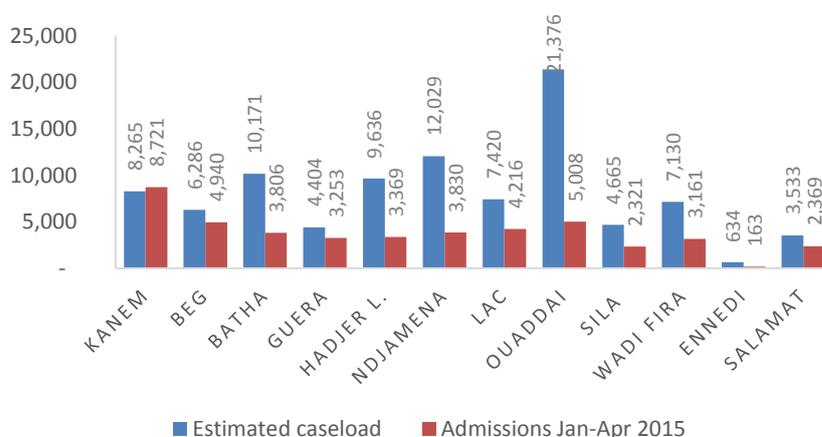


Figure 3 Admissions versus annual targets per region

- UNICEF is currently supporting 493 centers in the Sahel Belt of which there are 31 inpatient facilities (IPFs) for the treatment of SAM with complications and 462 outpatient therapeutic program for outpatient treatment.
- Average OTPs performance indicators between January and April are as follows:
 - Cured rate: 90% (SPHERE standard: >75%)
 - Death Rate: 0.3% (SPHERE standard: <10%)
 - Default rate: 4.5% (SPHERE standard: <15%)
- In total 1,496 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were registered in the Lake Region in April, up from 1,144 cases in March. Nutrition program performance indicators are 96.25% cured rate, 0.22% of death and 2.74% drop out globally in Lake Region.
- A rapid screening of 123 children under five was conducted on 17 May in a refugee transit site in Karama (Daboua sub-prefecture) detected 16 children acutely malnourished (13%) of which 8 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 8

other cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). All children with SAM were admitted into the programme and received rations of ready to use therapeutic food.

- A rapid screening conducted in a Bagasola transit site reported 9 cases of SAM and 11 cases of MAM among 120 IDP/returnee children, which translates into 25% cases of global acute malnutrition detected among new arrivals.
- 357 cartons of RUTF and 20 cartons of therapeutic milk were distributed in nutrition units to cover the need for SAM treatment among refugees, IDP and returnees in Bol and Bagasola health districts.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

- Since February until end of May, 316 pregnant refugee women in prenatal care at the Dar es Salam camp were voluntarily tested for HIV by partner IMC. Three of the women tested positive for HIV and were referred to the Bagasola hospital. Tests and ARVs are provided to the Health District by UNICEF.
- During two vaccination campaigns supported by UNICEF, 35,007 children under-five years were immunized against polio, 33,133 children received vitamin supplementation, and 32,290 children received deworming medication in Bagasola Health District. Among them, 964 refugees received VPO antigens, 874 refugees (?)_received vitamin A and 849 people (?) received Mebedenzol
- 17,960 women of reproductive age received tetanus toxoid vaccine (112% of the expected annual target)
- A vaccination activity took place at Hakouitchoulouma and Ngarna, makeshift transit areas where approximately 2,500 people fleeing the border with Niger benefitted from humanitarian assistance. 1,845 persons aged 1 to 29 years received vaccinations for meningitis.

	Polio	Vitamin A	Deworming
TOTAL BAGASOLA HEALTH DISTRICT	35,007	33,133	32,290
TCHOUKOUTALIA	4,142	3,878	3,745
BAGASOLA	6,681	6,049	5,735
NGOUBOUA	4,411	4,450	4,322
HAKOUITCHOULOUMA	518	1,753	1,753
DAR ES SALAM CAMP	964	874	849



WASH

- In May UNICEF and its partner ADERBA reached more than 10,000 people with WASH kits and a demonstration of how to treat water for drinking. These were mostly newly displaced people (including refugees) as a result of violence on the Niger side of Lake Chad in May, but also included returnees and IDPs in host communities in Bagasola since Boko Haram attacks on Baga (Nigeria) and Ngouboua (Chad).
- A water treatment unit was installed in Hakouitchoulouma, a transit area for people displaced from the islands in Niger and the Chadian Daboua district. In addition, 12 community latrines have been constructed in Hakouitchoulouma following consultation on the best location for female and male latrines. An information and awareness session was held with the entire displaced population to ensure adequate use of the new water facility and latrines, and to sensitize against open-air defecation.
- In most of CAR returnee sites in Southern Chad, the average ratio of drinking water is estimated at over 18 liters / person / day (standard: 20 l/p/d). On the other side, promoting hygiene and sanitation on sites is problematic and remains a major challenge for the WASH sector notably due to insufficient funding.
- UNICEF-funded partners, namely SECADEV, CRT, Oxfam and SID, continue to conduct hygiene and sanitation activities in Danamadja, Sido, Maigama and Zafaya returnee sites and hosts villages. Oxfam and SIF also carry out WASH interventions in Mandoul Region where returnees from CAR have integrated into host communities.
- UNICEF signed an agreement with the NGO IAS for the implementation of 50 boreholes with hand pumps in Ade and Moudeina sub prefectures in support of Chadian returnees from Sudan. 29 of these boreholes are operational.
- 22 villages have launched the process for Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) under the UNICEF-funded IAS project in Ade and Moudeina sub-prefectures.

- The WASH Cluster strategic framework and operational action plan against cholera has been validated by the National Technical Committee for Combating Epidemics of the Ministry of Health. Ahead of the rainy season, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health have begun joint pre-positioning of WASH supplies and cholera kits (also supported by WHO) in 37 districts at high risk of cholera. Ten boreholes were provided in the Health District of Lere in Eastern Mayo Kebbi, an area at high risk of cholera. ; UNICEF partner ACTED continues to provide a minimum package in line with the Sahel "WASH in Nut" strategy in the 23 nutritional centers in Ngouri Health District (Lake Region). In addition CLTS was launched in 40 villages in Wayi and Kanem Departments, in the Lake and Kanem regions respectively.



EDUCATION

- 35 new children were enrolled in the Dar es Salam camp schools in Bagasola during the month of May. In addition, since 16th May UNICEF is funding the training of 22 teachers on teaching methodologies by subject-matter in Bagasola.
- According to the Education Cluster, funding is still inadequate to cover basic access to education needs in the Lake Region, as well as in certain areas of the South. A finer analysis to determine exactly how many additional temporary learning spaces are needed and where is currently taking place.
- UNICEF and its partner Search for Common Ground have trained 90 youth leaders and 40 teachers on methods for conflict prevention and management for areas hosting large numbers of returnees from CAR in the South (Moundou, Doba, Sarh and Koumra). The trainees will then be responsible for sensitization of 4,200 youth in the three coming months.
- Community teachers have been on strike since February over salary arrears of almost one year due to budget shortages linked to the fall of oil prices. Notably rural areas that rely heavily on community teachers have seen their schools close. The Education Cluster led by UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education to find a solution for emergency affected areas.



CHILD PROTECTION

- 152 newly arrived refugee children benefitted from recreational activities in the UNICEF-supported child-friendly space in Dar es Salam in the Lake Region. In addition, girls-only groups meet the Child Friendly Space (CFS) focusing on skill development activities (sewing, knitting). These skills will allow the girls to develop some revenue generation, reducing the risk of negative coping mechanisms. 50 girls currently benefit from this activity.
- 61 unaccompanied children (17 girls, 44 boys) and 101 (60 girls, 41 boys) separated children (UASC) identified in Dar es Salam refugee camp are supported with family tracing services by the decentralized body of the Ministry of Social Welfare.
- MSF Switzerland has provided some psychological support to in-need children identified through drawing sessions at the CFS in Dar es Salam camp. UNICEF and MSF are exploring ways to provide more opportunities for such support.
- In Southern Chad, 400 children received psychosocial support in Child Friend Spaces in returnee sites.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Communication for development activities in the Lake Chad region mostly targeted the recent contingent of refugees/returnees that fled Boko Haram militants' violence to take refuge in Hakouitchoulouma and Karam/Daboua in Chad. Due to the lack of potable water, the refugees/returnees largely depended on Lake Chad waters for drinking and other household activities. Sensitization activities were organized in collaboration with WASH, focusing on water treatment and conservation with the aim of reducing the risks of waterborne diseases. More than 2000 people were sensitized and WASH kits were distributed to the households. Besides interventions targeting newly arrived refugees/returnees, regular communication activities are being conducted in the Dar Es Salam camp, focusing mainly on hygiene and sanitation promotion.
- In the returnees' sites in southern Chad, emphasis is also laid on the promotion of hygiene practices such as the use of latrines and hand washing. In May, members of more than 600 households were sensitized in the Maingama site. Other issues addressed were the management of household waste and the maintenance of latrines and water points. Emphasis is laid on the participation of returnees in the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and in other communication activities in the sites.

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

- UNICEF Chad facilitated the mission of the US-based media outlet NBC from 28 to 31 May to highlight the challenges the newly refugees, returnees and IDPs are facing in Koufoua, Lake Region. In close coordination with the US Funds for UNICEF, a [dedicated fundraising webpage](#) on the impact of the Nigeria+ crisis in Chad has been produced and widely

disseminated. According to US funds, a 750% increase in traffic to Chad and Nigeria content on their website has been recorded as a result of the NBC broadcast pieces: <http://goo.gl/WqOvgt>; <http://goo.gl/eVYDoY>

- From 1-5 May, UNICEF Chad facilitated the visit of Bloomberg (click [here](#)) to highlight the alarming food security and malnutrition situation in the three regions (Bahr El Gazal, Kanem and Lake) bordering the Lake Chad basin. UNICEF Chad has also released [a news note](#) about this issue on 15th May and contributed to the content creation of a [Reuters piece](#) – which has been widely relayed by other media agencies.

SUPPLIES

Almost USD 3 million has been distributed in emergency supplies so far this year, including over USD 2 million in Health and Nutrition supplies and almost USD 675,000 in WASH supplies. In the month of May the supply section was able to finalize long-term standby agreements enabling quick transport of supplies from N'Djamena to all districts in Chad. The major challenge remains the difficult access to areas of the Lake region, notably remote islands only accessible by small boats and via certain parts of Lake Chad.

FUNDING UPDATE

In addition to the USD 63.1 million needs identified in UNICEF Chad's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) at the end of 2014, a response plan for the ongoing situation in the Lake Chad region has been developed for a total of USD 8,470,000. UNICEF overall emergency needs are 8% funded with just over USD 5.3 million received as of end of May. Needs for the response to the Nigeria crisis are 15% funded two months into the 6-month immediate response plan for the Lake region. Additional funding for pressing needs in the Sahel, in the South and for floods preparedness and ongoing epidemic outbreaks are urgently needed, as is funding for the Lake region ahead of imminent additional displacement.

Sector	Total 2015 Requirements (HAC)	Funding required for Response to Nigeria Crisis (180 day plan)	Funding Received (2015)	Funding Gap (2015)	
				USD	%
Nutrition	15,000,000	1,503,425	4,298,863	12,204,562	74%
Health	30,000,000	1,840,467	116,822	31,723,645	100%
WASH	12,000,000	1,971,791	423,832	13,547,959	97%
Child Protection	1,500,000	1,443,476	111,920	2,831,556	96%
Education	3,000,000	884,756	365,979	3,518,777	91%
HIV	1,000,000	199,867	0	1,199,867	100%
Cross-sectoral	600,000	627,503	60,000	1,167,503	95%
Total	63,100,000	8,471,285	5,377,416	66,193,869	92%

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