



UNICEF Chad/2015/Sangui Moon



Girls at community school in remote Sahel village of Eredibaye, Ouaddai region

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- As of December 2015, an estimated 51,999 people are internally displaced by violence in the Lake region (85 sites assessed out of 132 targeted). More than 63% are children, and 51% are women. The situation remains volatile, with new displacements continuing to take place on a regular basis.
- Data collected on food security in November 2015 through the harmonized results framework show that as many as 940,000 people will be in emergency and crisis (phase 3 and 4) food security crisis levels by mid-2016, about double the initial estimates reflected in the Humanitarian Needs Overview of September. Eight regions in phase 3 or 4 also have a prevalence of global acute malnutrition higher than the 15% crisis threshold.
- By the end of 2015, UNICEF Chad’s Humanitarian Action for Children appeal was only 20% funded. The lack of funding has delayed assistance to the Lake region, and has limited UNICEF and partners’ ability to provide quality basic services to returnee and host populations. The response to the Central African Republic returnees and to the longstanding refugee crisis in the east remains underfunded.

31 December 2015

**2,200,000**  
Children affected  
(HNO 2015)

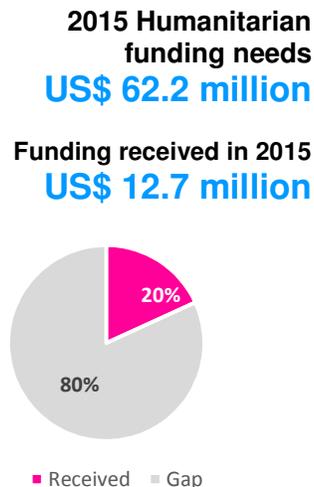
**154,400**  
Children under 5 with  
Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2015  
(Nutrition Cluster)

**90,000**  
Returnees from Central African  
Republic  
(DTM, November 2015)

**51,999**  
IDPs, returnees, and third country  
nationals in the Lake Region  
(DTM, December 2015)

## UNICEF Response with partners

Humanitarian Performance Monitoring Indicator	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Children under 5 with SAM admitted for therapeutic care	154,400	140,022	154,400	140,022
People in humanitarian situations that have access to water and sanitation facilities	100,000	99,342	100,000	99,342
Unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	2,000	1,046	2,000	1,046
Primary school children in humanitarian situations with access to education	100,000	67,487	174,354	185,887



## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

<b>Estimated Affected Population</b>			
<i>(Estimates based on initial figures from the General Population Census RGPH- INSEED 2009; the Humanitarian Needs Overview; SMART Survey August 2014 and SAM Admissions in 2015; OCHA, IOM and UNHCR figures )</i>			
<b>Categories</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
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)	154,400	69,480	84,910
Children Under Five with SAM and medical complications	15,440	7,610	7,830
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	257,000	130,273	126,727
CAR returnees	90,240	44,218	46,022
Displaced by Nigerian crisis (refugees, IDPs, Chadian returnees and TCN)	59,867		
Refugees	382,148	191,074	191,074

### Impact of violence linked to Boko Haram

Insecurity and internal displacement movements persist in the Lake region. On 5 December 2015, a triple suicide bombing in the market on the island of Kouloufoua left 30 people dead and 120 injured. At least three additional attacks on villages were carried out by armed men, and another failed suicide attack attempt were reported in the last days of the year. According to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster, of 132 locations targeted by the cluster for registration, 39 remained inaccessible for security reasons as of 31 December. The frequent incursions by armed elements in the Lake Region and the resulting security measures have placed a burden on humanitarian aid in the Lake, although UNICEF and its partners continue to provide emergency assistance to the affected people.

The recent violence in the region has led to the extension of the State of Emergency declared on 9 November after the October bombing of the Bagassola market until March 2016, and strengthened the decision of local authorities to evacuate most of the lake’s islands to carry out military operations. Koulfoua, Tchoukoutalia, Forkoulom, Koukime and Magar are localities that have received thousands of displaced people in recent weeks. According to OCHA, authorities report up to 16,000 newly displaced people have arrived in Tchoukoutalia on Lake Chad.

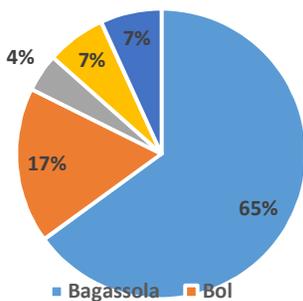


Figure 1 Location of profiled IDPs and returnees (source: CCCM Cluster)

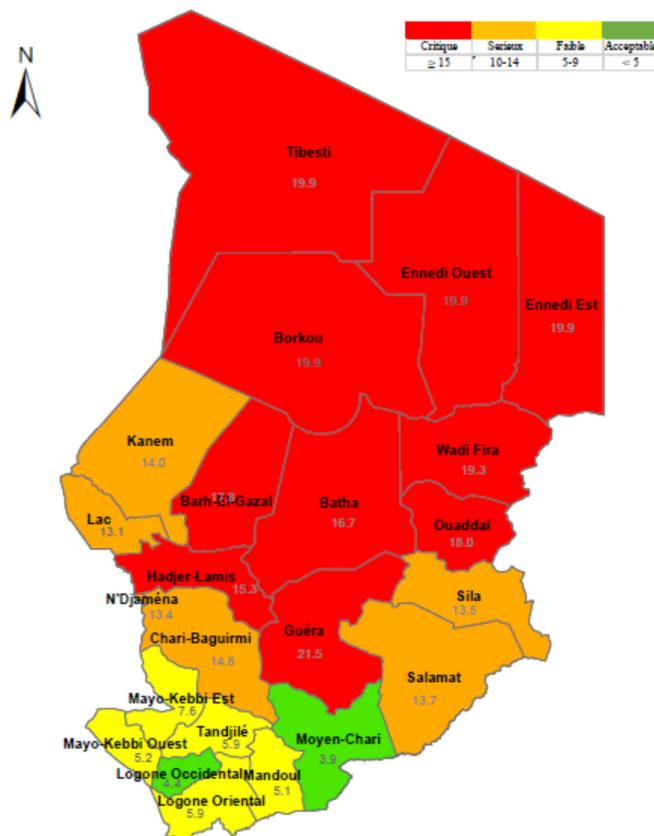
More than 63% of all profiled displacements in the Lake region are children, and 51% of all displaced are women. This results reflect 85 sites out of 132 targeted. There is indication that there are additional displacement sites in the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua that have not yet been assessed by the humanitarian community. An interagency assessment mission is being organized for the month of January.

An assessment mission on 29 to 30 December to Amdouma in Salamat region in south-eastern Chad confirmed the presence of 372 IDPs (including 104 children) from the Lake region in the West of the country. Their living conditions were found to be dire with limited access to food and water and the nearest health

post 37 kilometers away. A health and non-food item (NFI) response has been mobilized while the humanitarian community follows up on a government commitment to relocate them where they can access basic services.

*Food insecurity and malnutrition*

The Food Security and Nutrition clusters have warned of a critical situation expected in 2016. The Harmonized Framework results for food security collected in November 2015 show that as many as 940,000 people will be in phase 3 and 4 food security levels (emergency and crisis) by mid-2016, about double the initial estimates reflected in the Humanitarian Needs Overview of September 2015. According to data from the last National Food Security Survey (December 2015), over more than 700,000 people are facing severe food insecurity this year, almost double number of people facing severe food insecurity last year in the same period. Unlike previous years, among the 10 regions that will have priority needs for food assistance, two, Logone Oriental and Tandjile, are not Sahel Regions. These two southwestern Chad Regions, are the most affected in the southern area due to insufficient rainfall in 2015 and harvests well below average. Eight of the regions in phase 3 or 4 also have global acute malnutrition prevalence higher than the 15% emergency threshold.



The results from the SMART survey published in November 2015 show a dire situation in 2016, whereby nine regions of Chad have a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of over the emergency threshold of 15%, and six additional regions have rates between 10% and 15%, covering the entire Sahel belt and N'Djamena. This is particularly worrisome considering that the survey occurred during the harvest season, rather than during the lean season like the previous 2014 survey. From the SMART survey results it can be drawn that the global acute malnutrition burden in Chad affected over 365,440 children. Based on the caseload calculation, the Nutrition Cluster estimates that over 314,185 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 547,239 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) will need support in 2016. Taking into consideration the national capacity and presence of implementing partners countrywide, 176,000 SAM cases and 151,929 MAM - including both children and women – are targeted in regions with high prevalence of global acute malnutrition. If left unaddressed, the alarming food security predictions could eventually push this caseload forecast upward.

*Refugees, returnees from CAR and stateless persons in the South*

At the end of 2015 the three national NGOs in charge of managing the CAR returnee camps in partnership with the Chadian government announced the reduction of their presence to a bare minimum due to arrears in payment since the end of 2014. In addition, as of end of January the international NGO in charge of healthcare in the returnee sites will also stop providing primary health services due to lack of funding. 90,000 people are still living in the returnee sites, and local communities have come to depend on the free healthcare services provided in the sites. At least 20-30% of consultations come from outside the sites. OCHA and the Humanitarian Coordinator's office continue to advocate with government to pay the amount owed to its partners, and for additional funding for the many remaining needs of CAR returnees in southern Chad.

## Interagency collaboration and partnerships

### Inter-Agency

- Interagency assessment missions covered areas with recent displacement, namely Tcoukoutalia and Forkouloum on 5 December, and a WASH cluster mission to Bol, Bagasola and Forkouloum on 7 December. On 21 December an interagency mission made up of OCHA, UNICEF, HCR, OIM, UNDSS, CRT, Help Tchad was unable to reach the Koukime site due to security concerns, but estimated over 3,000 IDPs on the Melia-Bol axis, mostly from the Lake's islands (Dallarom, Kaya, Guilasa, Lamindon, Koudo, Kaiga, Kourbiya).
- An inter-agency assessment mission to Amdouma in the Salamat region took place from 29 to 30 December. The mission conducted a rapid assessment of IDPs arrivals from Lake Chad.
- The Humanitarian Coordination, Stephen Tull, made his first visit to the Lake region on 7 December. He was accompanied by an interagency delegation from OCHA, UNDSS, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.

### 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. Subclusters are also functional in Bagasola or Bol for the Lake region.

## 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	154,400	140,022 <sup>1</sup>	91%	154,400	140,022	91%
	Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	545	493 <sup>2</sup>	91%	545	493	91%
	Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	3,600,000	3,425,567 <sup>3</sup>	96%	3,600,000	3,425,567 <sup>3</sup>	96%
<sup>1</sup> Cumulative SAM admissions data from January to November 2015 <sup>2</sup> Correction from previous reports of 496 <sup>3</sup> Average of the November campaign with the first national campaign in the first semester of the year.							
Health	Number of children under 5 vaccinated against measles	2,000,000	544,988 <sup>4</sup>	27%	2,000,000	544,988	27%
	Number of children under 5 affected by malaria are treated	150,000	132,359	91%	150,000	272,339	182%
<sup>4</sup> Targets and result refer to national campaigns.							
WASH	Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	152,000	7,998	14%	50,000	22,998	46 %

	Number of people in humanitarian situations that were reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	450,000	341,498	77%	692,500	394,687	57%
	Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities	100,000	99,342	99%	100,000	99,342	99%
Child Protection	Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	2,000	1,170	58%	2,000	1,170	58%
	Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	15,000	6,839 <sup>5</sup>	45%	15,000	6,839 <sup>5</sup>	45%
	Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	50,000	8,051	16%	50,000	8,051	16%
<sup>5</sup> Data collected in Dar es Salam refugee camp (Lake region) and Southern Chad CAR returnees sites							
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	20,485 <sup>6</sup>	33 %			
	Number and % of pregnant women who test HIV-positive receive ART to reduce mother-to-child transmission	80%	95.4%	NA			
<sup>6</sup> Available data are those from southern Chad returnee sites and Eastern Chad regions (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila and Ennedi).							
Education	Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education	100,000	67,487 <sup>7</sup>	67%	174,354	185, 887	108%
UNICEF Operational Partners: MOH, ACF, MSF-CH, Merlin, ALIMA, IRC, SECADEV,MSF-CH,DRAS,FRC, IMC, MSF-H, BASE,IAS, ADRA , Association Moustagbal, Nagdaro, ACORD, IRW, CRF, CRT,CELIAF, CSSI, IHPD, UFEP, APSELPA, ADERBA, ADESOL, Al-Nadja.							
<sup>7</sup> Back to school is done in October and coincides with registration and re-registration of students.							
<b>Data in this table also includes the data in the table <i>UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region</i> below</b>							

## 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	13,082	141%*	9,215	13,082	141%
	% of children with SAM discharged recovered	>75%	87% <sup>1</sup>	100%	>75%	87%	100%

\*The initial targets were for 6-months, based on the initial displacement situation and trends of April 2015. As the situation continued to deteriorate, UNICEF and its partners mobilized additional support beyond the initial target.

<sup>1</sup> Rate from out-patient facilities in Lake region.

<b>Health</b>	Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	21,344	31,873 <sup>2</sup>	149%	21,344	31,873	149%
	Number of children 9 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles	82,677	17,434	21%	137,935	17,434	13%
	Number of affected population receiving LLITNs	120,240	13,640	11% <sup>3</sup>	200,400	13,640	7%

<sup>2</sup> Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign results from affected children in the Lake Region.

<sup>3</sup> Government conducted a national campaign in 2014 and requested that further distributions focus only on populations that have suffered displacement. MoH national malaria program provided UNICEF with bednets for the Lake in response to UNICEF advocacy.

<b>WASH</b>	Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	9,215	3,000	32%	9,215	3,000	32%
	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	33,184	77%	107,800	33,184	31%
	Number of affected population [camps and host communities] have access to adequate sanitation facilities	26,900	28,838	105%	43,700	41,489	95%
	Number of affected people reached with messages on best practices of hygiene and household water treatment	34,440	34,905	101%	86,240	34,905	41%
<b>Child Protection</b>	Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	300	530 <sup>4</sup>	100%	300	530	100%
	Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	2,000	2,008	100%	2,000	2,008	100%
	Number of people accessing MRE	107,000	73	0%	107,000	73	0%
<b>Education</b>	Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education	14,200	9,306	65%	16,200	9,306	65%

<sup>4</sup>This includes separated children who no longer benefit from family tracing but continue to be monitored.

## Narrative analysis of results



### NUTRITION

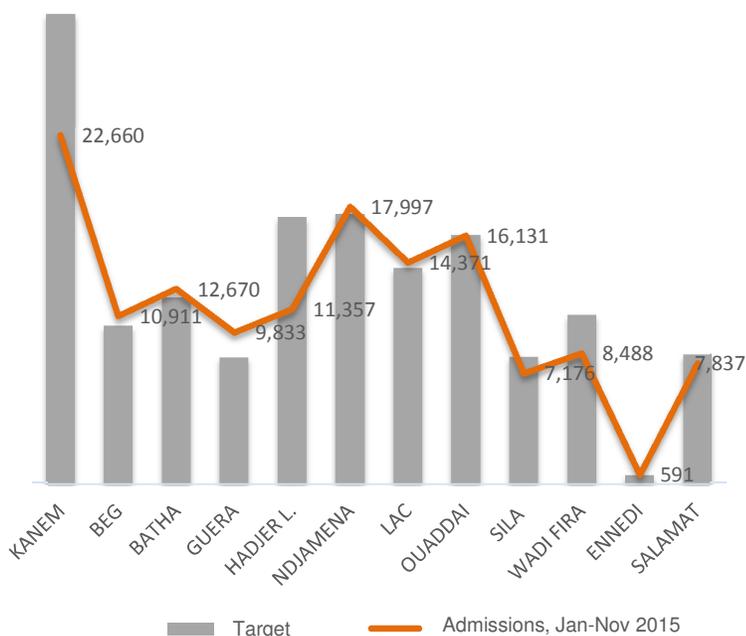
In 2015, the UNICEF's nutrition program expanded in from 482 to 493 out of the 545 health centers targeted. 11,392 children with SAM were admitted to treatment in the month of November. As of end of November 91% of the yearly admissions target was achieved with 140,022 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted with an average recovery rate of 90%.<sup>1</sup> 7,895 of these children were admitted into in-patient treatment for SAM with medical complications. Analysis by region shows that many

<sup>1</sup> Health and Nutrition data are generally reported with a one month lag period, allowing to gather and report the data.

regions exceeded 100% of their annual target, namely Ennedi, Lac, N’Djamena, Guera, Batha, Ouaddai and Bar El Gazal. In CAR returnee camps in the south, 112% of the annual target was reached with 1,724 SAM admissions, as shown by data available until end of October. This is likely due to the fact that a high percentage of consultations in camp health facilities is for local population.

The current status of the RUTF pipeline covers until the end of March 2016. UNICEF Chad has obtained an internal load from the region to cover the needs for the month of April. However, funding is urgently needed to secure RUTF needs for coming months, especially considering that the importation process takes at least 120 days.

**SAM cases admitted for treatment by zone and by target**



The results of the second annual vaccination campaign against polio (27 to 29 November) were made available confirming that 3,471,739 children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A and have been dewormed nationwide.<sup>2</sup> In the Lake Region, 31,873 children aged 6-59 months and 30,572 children aged 9-59 months among the displaced population, refugee and host population were supplemented with vitamin A and de-wormed in the Bagasola Health District. During the first campaign in early 2015, 3,379,395 children aged 6-59 months were supplemented with vitamin A and de-wormed.

In CAR returnee sites in the southern Chad, 1,724 children with SAM were admitted in therapeutic feeding centers, reaching 112% of the expected target for admissions. In addition, therapeutic feeding centers in CAR refugee camps recorded 1,451 children with SAM (75% of targeted children with SAM) at the end of October.



**HEALTH and HIV/AIDS**

Three mobile clinics supported by UNICEF are operational since December 15 to increase access to emergency health services for internally displaced persons in the Lake region, in partnership with Health District authorities in the sub-prefectures of Bol, Bagasola, Liwa and Daboua. Mobile clinics provide essential primary healthcare in five IDP sites: Tagal and Bibi in Bagassola Health District, Magar in Bol Health District and Tavaron and Magi in Liwa Health District. This initiative is supported by the provision of 10 medical kits (up to 10,000 consultations for 3 months) and 3 malaria kits (750 malaria tests and treatment) for host village health centers and mobile clinics. In addition, the health centers in Kangallam, Tetewa, Tchongole and Blarigui have benefited from drugs and consumables.

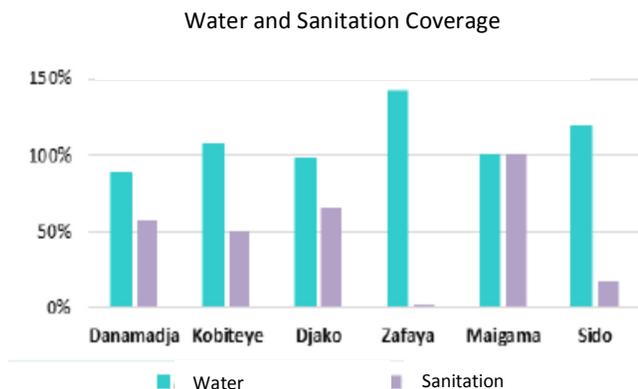
3,588 CAR returnee youths have benefited from HIV sensitization in Maigama, Kobitey and Danamadja sites in southern Chad. In the same sites, 741 pregnant women seen in antenatal care were counseled and screened, of which 13 tested HIV positive (1.8%). 17 children born to HIV positive mothers are on antiretroviral treatment (ARVs).



**WASH**

12 boreholes were finalized for 12,364 IDPs in the Lake region IDP sites of Kousserie, Tchoukoutalia, Koulikimé 1 Koulikimé 2 Daboua, Tateverom, Royo1 (Liwa) and Kaya1. Eight of these had been initiated months ago but not completed due to security access constraints. Two additional boreholes were done in the IDP sites of Kaya and Yakoua, in Bol, as well as two in the Yiga and

Maya village schools. Additional boreholes are being finalized in Kafia sites, Tateverom, Kousserie (Toumoune) and schools Ibni Affan and Djar Gandou. From 21 to 27 December, 62 new latrines were built by host communities under the community-led total sanitation approach in villages around Bol town. Under the same approach UNICEF is currently supporting latrine construction for about 6,800 households<sup>3</sup> in 40 villages around Bagassola and Bol.



The WASH cluster in the Lake region estimates a gap in access to safe drinking water of 66% and a gap in access to sanitation of 84%, largely due to limited funding. UNICEF's 2015 WASH emergency funding requirements were only 21% covered nationwide.

In Southern Chad, SECADEV, the national NGO managing Kobitey and Danamadja CAR returnee sites, received four sets of manual pumps spare parts from UNICEF for the rehabilitation of three pumps out of the eight that are currently in disrepair. 100 squatting plates for construction of household latrines were distributed in Sido, a CAR returnee site.



## EDUCATION

UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Education in the preparation of a request for accelerated funding to the Global Partnership for Education. The request for US\$ 6.95 million was endorsed by the Local Education Group in December and addresses the needs resulting from the ongoing crisis in the Lake region.

26 schools out of 82 in the Lake region have not opened this school year due to insecurity and lack of teachers. According to the Education Cluster, 56 functional schools are considered affected by the crisis, of which UNICEF currently supports 47. All 47 schools completed the first academic quarter successfully and provided children with their scorecards.

The school supply distribution that started at the beginning of the school year ended on 3 December in schools around the town of Bol. 9,306 refugee, returnee, displaced and local students (of which 2,826 were girls) from 47 schools out of 56 schools affected by the Nigerian crisis benefited from the school supplies and textbooks. In addition, six schools benefited from recreational kits and teaching materials, while chalk was distributed to 22 schools. These supplies are intended to cover the needs of beneficiary schools over a period of 3 three months, particularly for schools having received large numbers of displaced children.

As lead of the Education Cluster in the Lake region, UNICEF continues to advocate for the Ministry of Education to deploy the 52 teachers agreed on for the reinforcement of the region's education services. 10 of these teachers have already been provided for the Dar es Salam refugee camp.

Monitoring of the registration of 717 CAR returnee children in Haraze and Am Timan localities (Salamat region) has shown a shortage of classrooms in schools where these children have been enrolled. UNICEF is working with local authorities to provide a quick solution to the crowded learning conditions.



## CHILD PROTECTION

UNICEF and its partners supported the reunification of 4 unaccompanied children with their families in Dar Es Salam refugee camp in December. In December, the community mechanisms for child protection put in place by UNICEF and local authorities identified 14 unaccompanied children (including 6 boys and 8 girls) and 120 separated children (including 51 boys and 69 girls) in Bagasola town. 1,164 children, including 593 boys and 571 girls - with an attendance average of 34 to 50 children per day - have enjoyed

<sup>3</sup>About 37,000 people

fun activities and a drawing workshop in child friendly spaces in children Dar Es Salam refugee camp. In Koufoua, the location of the latest suicide bombing in the Lake region, National NGO partner *Initiative Humanitaire pour le Développement Local* (IHDL) distributed supplies to vulnerable children including toys, clothes, soap, mats and blankets. The situation in the Lake remains volatile in some areas, leading to the delay in the implementation of child protection mechanisms, while the four child-friendly spaces in Tchoukoutalia and Ngouboua have not yet resumed their activities due to limited funding and security constraints.

In the Salamat Region, 1,420 returnee children from CAR (including 672 girls and 748 boys) benefited from recreation activities in 7 child friendly spaces. UNICEF provided recreation kits, plastic sheeting, plastic mats and clothing for children in these child-friendly spaces. In addition, 690 people including 195 children were sensitized on the risk of mines through 9 community outreach sessions.



#### NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

Through local authorities and partner ADERBA, UNICEF distributed non-food items and emergency shelter kits to 1,290 households (7,360 people) in IDP sites in Koufoua (7-12 December) and Forkoulom (16-17 December). While families in Forkoulom benefitted from a full kit (minus kitchen sets), the items in Koufoua were insufficient to provide a full standard kit per household. A full NFI and shelter kit distributed are made up of a double-sized blanket, family-sized plastic matt, 2 mosquito nets, a bucket with lid, two 5-liter jerrycans, soap and water treatment products, and the shelter kit is 20 m<sup>2</sup> of plastic sheeting. Treated mosquito nets were given to UNICEF by health authorities to respond to the emergency needs of the displaced population.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

UNICEF Chad facilitated a photo workshop on nutrition with 12 youth from the Kanem region under the theme “The impact of the Nigeria Crisis on the food security and nutrition situation in the region.” The exhibition was presented in Mao, N’Djamena and a digital photo essay was released:

English version: <http://ow.ly/Vrh8q>

French version: <http://ow.ly/Vrhfg>

UNICEF facilitated various missions with a focus on the different emergencies the country is facing:

- A high level mission was conducted to the Lake Chad (Nigeria+ Crisis) in presence of the Regional Director.
- A photo and media mission was organized in the South (CAR Crisis) to cover the activities supported by of the Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace of the European Union
- A Natcom (South Korea) mission was facilitated in Ouaddai region in order to highlights UNICEF interventions.

UNICEF CO shared a package highlighting 2015 emergencies interventions on our social media platforms.

<http://bunkrapp.com/present/ocr88i/>

#### FUNDING UPDATE

By the end 2015, UNICEF Chad’s Humanitarian Action for Children appeal was only 20% funded. The lack of funding has delayed assistance in the Lake region, where the response is still well below the level needed. It was also strongly felt in the South returnee sites where, despite support from development donors on early recovery, funding remains insufficient to address the needs of both returnee and host populations in access to basic social services. However, in December 2015 \$2.25 million were received from CERF for the emergency response in the Lake region as per the HRP 2016. This funding for Health, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education will therefore be reflected in 2016.

Sector	Total revised 2015 Requirements (HAC)	Funding Received (2015)	Funding Gap (2015)	
			USD	%
Nutrition	32,750,000	8,541,302	24,208,698	74%
Health	14,000,000	640,322	13,359,678	95%
WASH	9,350,000	1,990,133	7,359,867	79%
Child Protection	1,500,000	261,920	1,238,080	83%
Education	3,000,000	761,236	2,238,764	75%
HIV	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	100%
Cross- sectoral	627,000	516,500	110,500	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,227,000</b>	<b>12,711,413</b>	<b>49,515,587</b>	<b>80%</b>

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