



# CHAD

## Humanitarian Situation Report

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- No major new displacement has taken place in the Lake region during December. At the end of 2016, there are 129,481 displaced persons, including IDPs, Chadian returnees from Nigeria and Niger, refugees and third-country nationals.
- More than 120 sites and displacement locations are scattered around this remote region, making humanitarian assistance a logistical challenge.
- 166,830 children with SAM were admitted and treated in nutritional units. Recovery rates are 89% for Therapeutic Nutritional Units and 86% for Outpatient Nutritional Units.
- UNICEF and its partners have provided access to safe-drinking water to 104,329 conflict-affected people through the construction of 61 boreholes and two mini-adductions in the Lake region.
- In 2016, UNICEF received US\$ 30.3 million in emergency funding for the children of Chad (the HAC was 51% funded).

31 December 2016

**2,200,000**

**Children affected**  
(UNICEF HAC 2016)

**193,943**

**Children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2016**  
(Nutrition Cluster 2016)

**129,481**

**People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lake Region**  
(IOM, DTM 3 January 2017 and UNHCR 31 December 2016)

**UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2016 (revised)**

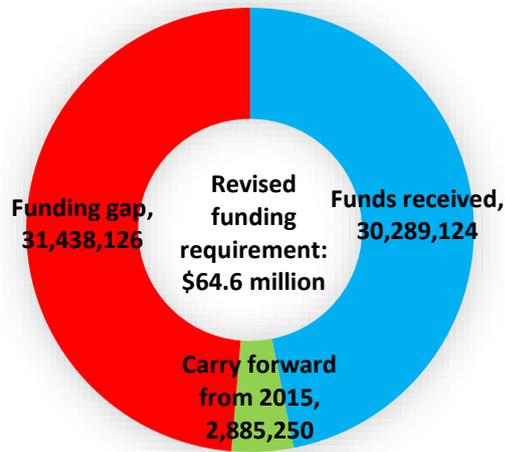
**US\$ 64.6 million**

Available in 2016\*

**US\$ 33.2 million**

### UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of children with SAM cases admitted for inpatient and outpatient treatment in the Lake Region	21,065	18,475	21,065	18,475
Number of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care across Chad	193,943	166,830	193,943	166,830
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	265,000	104,329	812,509	509,928



\*Amounts above include funds received in 2016 as well as funding carried-forward from 2015

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### *Impact of violence in the Lake region*

The state of emergency declared in November 2015 officially ended in October 2016, but emergency measures remain in place until now. It is expected that Parliament will eventually formally approve an extension.

No major new displacement has taken place in the Lake region during December. At the end of 2016, there are 129,481 displaced persons<sup>1</sup>, including 88,726 registered internally displaced persons (IDPs), 17,009 estimated non-registered IDPs, 14,790 Chadian returnees from Nigeria and Niger, 8,596 refugees and 324 third-country nationals. More than 120 sites and displacement locations are scattered around this remote region, making humanitarian assistance a logistical challenge.

According to Chadian authorities, a wave of surrenders by Chadians living in Boko-Haram-held areas of Nigeria began in July, and peaked in October 2016. They were transferred by Chadian military to three sites in the town of Bagasola, where they were guarded by the Multinational Joint Taskforce (MNJTF). As of 31 December, at least 1,114 people who have allegedly surrendered were reported in the Lac region (Chad), of which 256 are women and 548 are children. Before the end of the year, more than 750 women and children have been transferred to their villages of origin throughout the Lac region thanks to the collaboration of local authorities, UNICEF and implementing partners. As of 31 December, 327 men are still held under MNJTF's surveillance. They are however to move in and out of the detention location as the legal status of this group has not yet been determined by the government.

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

In southern Chad, 70,414 Central African refugees<sup>2</sup> and 101,724 returnees<sup>3</sup> still live in refugee and returnee camps, and in host villages. Concern is growing over the increased evidence of protection issues linked to the limited livelihood opportunities, particularly following the reduction in food distribution. UNICEF partners have reported increased negative coping mechanisms like survival sex or prostitution, child marriage and child labor.

### *Epidemic Outbreaks*

In 2016, there were two major epidemic outbreaks: one measles outbreak with 792 cases recorded from January to October in 8 health districts, and one hepatitis E suspected epidemic outbreak with 460 cases recorded in the health district of Amtiman (Salamat region). There were no cases of cholera recorded in 2016. During the month of December, 74 cases of non-febrile gastroenteritis due to food poisoning were reported in the Doulao village (Bessao health district, Logone Oriental).

### *Food insecurity and malnutrition*

According to the Integrated food security Phase Classification (IPC), updated in November 2016, the forecasted cereal production for the 2016/2017 crop year has increased by 14% from last year. However, some regions recorded a decline in cereal production, including Tandjilé (-11.2%), Wadi Fira (-11%) and Bahr El Ghazal (-5%). Across Chad, 455,952 people are estimated to be living in conditions of phase 3 (crisis phase) food insecurity. Vulnerable populations are in need of food, nutrition, health, and improved access to livelihoods in order to build resilience. In the Lake region, 222,356 individuals are food insecure, including 81,438 people currently living in phase 3.

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<sup>1</sup> IOM, DTM 3 January 2017 and UNHCR 31 December 2016

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR December 2016

<sup>3</sup> IOM, DTM 22 November 2016

The final results from the national SMART nutrition survey carried out in August / September 2016 were published and confirmed preliminary findings. The results show an 11.9% prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) (>10% is defined as serious malnutrition severity by WHO), and 2.6% of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children between 6 and 59 months. The prevalence of GAM particularly exceeds WHO's critical emergency threshold (15%) in the regions of Ennedi West (23.3%), Borkou (19.3%), Ouaddaï (16.9%), Batha (16.6%), Bahr El Ghazal (16.1%) and Salamat (15.6%). The Kanem region, with a prevalence of 14.9%, is also at the edge of the emergency threshold.

Estimated Affected Population			
Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	3,900,000 <sup>1</sup>	1,922,700	1,977,300
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,200,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,084,600	1,115,400
Children Under Five	709,800	349,931	359,868
Children 6 to 23 months	212,550	104,787	107,763
Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications	288,000 <sup>1</sup>	159,480	128,520
Children Under Five with SAM with medical complications	32,000	15,776	16,224
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	400,000 <sup>1</sup>	196,889	203,111
CAR returnees	101,724 <sup>3</sup>	46,793	54,931
Refugees	393,161 <sup>4</sup>	168,480	213,424*

Sources: <sup>1</sup>HRP 2016; <sup>2</sup>HAC 2016 UNICEF; <sup>3</sup>OIM DTM November 2016; <sup>4</sup>UNHCR Chad, general statistics December 2016

\*The sum of the female and male refugees amounts to 381,904, who are the people who have been registered at the 2<sup>nd</sup> level by UNCHR

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Between 12 and 14 December, UNHCR High Commissioner Filippo Grandi visited Chad. The High Commissioner visited N'Djamena, Bol and Baga Sola, where he held discussions with President Idriss Deby Itno and government officials, as well as World Bank and African Development Bank Representatives, humanitarian actors, donors, refugees and IDPs. The visit highlighted the importance of livelihood programmes to help refugees and others displaced people, and the need to bridge the gap between basic urgent assistance to refugees and IDPs and medium-term development needs.

Between 5 and 8 December, the US State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) carried out a mission from their Regional Office to Goré, to meet authorities, humanitarian actors and refugees and returnees. The humanitarian community has sought financial support from BPRM for the consolidation of the humanitarian response in 2017.

## Humanitarian Strategy

The Humanitarian response plan objectives for 2016 are: (1) to save lives by providing emergency aid, (2) to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and (3) to analyze the risks and vulnerabilities to accompany structural changes and preventive measures. Advocacy with the Government of Chad and development actors will continue to tackle the structural problems underlying chronic humanitarian needs in Chad. The four crises planned for in the HRP are: food insecurity and acute malnutrition, population displacement, epidemics and natural disasters.

Working with government and non-governmental organizations, UNICEF seeks to provide emergency aid that reinforces resilience by providing social services and improving government analysis, coordination and response capacity. UNICEF will also seek funding for more community-based solutions with participation of communities. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to provide leadership to the coordination of the nutrition, WASH, education and child protection sectors while playing an active role within the broader humanitarian coordination structure. Finally, UNICEF will support the interagency contingency plan with emergency prepositioning, and will assist the government of Chad to develop its contingency planning capacity within sectoral planning and beyond.

## Summary analysis of programme response



### NUTRITION

From January to November 2016, 166,830 children with SAM were admitted and treated in nutritional units, amounting to 86% of the annual target (highest performances reported in Barh-El-Gazel, 151%, Batah, 119% and Kanem, 169%). Healing rates are 89% for Therapeutic Nutritional Units and 86% for Outpatient Nutritional Units. During the same period in 2015, 141,904 children with SAM were admitted and treated in nutritional units. The difference in the number of admissions is mainly due to the scaling up in 2016 of in the number of health centers that treat malnutrition from 493 in 2015 to 607 health centers. In 2016, 160,678 cartons (2,217 tons) of ready-to-eat therapeutic foods were provided for the management of SAM throughout the country.

In December 2016, one national campaign of vitamin A supplementation and deworming with Mebendazole was organized, supplementing 165,298 children aged 6 to 59 months and deworming 136,516 children aged 9 to 59 months. The campaigns were carried out in 14 refugee camps located in 5 regions (Ennedi, Logone Oriental, Moyen-Chari, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai) and across 4 regions (Lac, Mandoul, Guera, Salamat). Throughout the country, in 2016, a total of 3,637,154 children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation and 3,463,930 children aged 9-59 months were dewormed through UNICEF's regular program.



### HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

During 2016, UNICEF supported health districts in crisis-affected regions to expand the provision of health care to affected and vulnerable people, including through the set up of 4 mobile clinics. The clinics provide access to health care for displaced persons living in areas far from health facilities in the health districts of Liwa, Bol and Bagassola (Lake Region). During the last three months of 2016, medicines and medical equipment for 44,000 people were provided to the health districts of Bagassola, Liwa, Bol (Lake Region affected by Nigeria crisis), Danamadji, Goré and the Dodinda Health Center (Moyen Chari, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, which host the CAR returnee sites).

2,337,613 children aged 9 to 59 months (of which 33% children in areas affected by epidemics earlier this year) were vaccinated against measles in the country during the planned national vaccination campaign. Due to insufficient funding, 73 health districts in 14 regions were covered, out of the total 103 health districts planned. Unless additional funding is secured quickly, Chad is almost certain to see outbreaks of measles like those witnessed in 2016, which led to an emergency vaccination of 415,000 children.

The fifth (out of 5 planned) polio immunization campaign round was completed successfully during the first two weeks of December. Each round covered more than 3,400,000 children aged 0-59 months in response to a subregional emergency campaign in response to the detection of 4 polio cases in the Borno State (Nigeria).

During 2016, 46,850 pregnant women were provided with access to HIV / AIDS screening services and Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services. Out of these, 265 were found to be seropositive and 186 were placed on prophylactic ARVs. In December, in the Lake Region, 80 health center managers were trained on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV / AIDS and 12 other health center managers were trained on HIV

care, pediatric care and PMTCT. In addition, 763 pregnant women were seen in prenatal consultations and tested for HIV in refugee camps in eastern Chad (contributing to the above-mentioned 46,850 total). The screening identified one seropositive case.

In southern Chad, a total of 1,990 adult patients and 170 children are on ARVs, in all the returnee sites in the regions covered. 2,535 pregnant women (contributing to the above-mentioned 46,850 total) have benefitted from prenatal consultation, counselling and screening.

To respond to the gastroenteritis outbreak in Logone Oriental, an evaluation mission was carried out and technical support was provided to the Health District of Bessao. The cases tested negative for cholera and the situation is now contained. Out of the 74 people affected, three cases of death were reported.



In 2016, UNICEF and its partners have provided drinking water through the construction of 61 boreholes equipped with human-powered pumps (of which 35 were completed in December 2016) and 2 mini-adductions in the Lake region to cover the needs of 104,329 people. In addition, 3,000 feminine hygiene kits were distributed with the partner HELP to women and girls of childbearing age in the sites and villages of Dilerom, Alkoufa, Digou 1, Digou 2, Digou 3, Diamerom, Zigueye, Koulboul, Chouarom, Fourkouloum, Koukimé 1, Koukimé 2, Koukimé 3, Dar Al Amné, Bibi Barrage, Koulom and Kiskra, in the Lake Region in December.

In the Chadian returnee sites in the South of the country, UNICEF partner SECADEV launched the 8-month WASH project in the returnee sites of Djako, Kobiteye and Danamadja. WASH indicators that had dropped in two sites (Kobiteye and Danamadja) are now on the rise, following repair work of broken water points: a total of eight water points (two in Djako, two in Kobiteye and four in Danamadja) have been repaired. Water point management committees have been set up and 36 members (17 in Danamadja, 8 in Djako and 11 in Kobiteye) have been trained. The partner SIF has carried out the 30 boreholes planned at the site of Sido but these boreholes are not yet functional because the equipment and the construction of the superstructure are ongoing.

As part of the response to the Hepatitis E suspected epidemic, WASH supplies for disinfection and water treatment were made available to the Amtiman Health District. Together with MSF, the women's association Femmes Annassour and the Salamat Regional Health Delegation organized education sessions of water treatment and more than 200 discussions to raise awareness on the illness and its prevention.



The nationwide strike led by civil servants, including teachers, continued throughout the month of December. The strike left the majority of schools across the country closed, and affected about 200,000 children in humanitarian situations. The new academic year has not begun yet.

In the Lake region where the violence caused by Boko Haram and military operations have forced many people to flee homes and in the South where refugees and returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR) have crossed the border, 130 out of 146 schools remain closed to date – the open ones being all in the Lake Region. Nevertheless, UNICEF continued to support schools in order to prepare for the eventual reopening of the schools. As the lead agency of the Education Cluster, UNICEF also worked closely with Cluster partners to find alternative solutions and to strengthen advocacy to mitigate the impact of the strike on education of children in the zones affected by the crises.

Recreational kits were distributed to 2,200 students in six schools, including three primary schools hosting refugee and IDP children in the Lake Region. The distribution helped to increase the participation of students in school activities.

Schools in the South and affected by CAR crisis remained mostly closed due to the strike. However, 176 water buckets were delivered to school principals, parents and local education authorities in 18 schools in the Logone Oriental and the Logone Occidental regions. The buckets will be used to improve WASH conditions in these schools, once schools reopen.



## CHILD PROTECTION

In December 2016, UNICEF response in the Lake Region focused on allegedly surrendered people. Following the reintegration of 256 women and 453 accompanied children who have allegedly surrendered in their villages of origin, on 24 November, UNICEF and local NGO partners APSELPA and IHDL carried out follow-up missions. Of the 453 children transferred to their cantons of origin, 452 were located and have visited the joint assessment team. The team was composed of the Regional Direction of Social Action (DRAS-Lac), the Bol traditional leader and NGO partners. This mission found that the reintegrated group presents similar socio-economic vulnerabilities to those of host communities: women, children and host communities are in need of access to social services (safe drinking water, health, education) and food assistance.

Out of the total number of children who have allegedly surrendered (548), 94 unaccompanied children were identified in the initial assessment stage. Earlier in 2016 and using CERF funding, UNICEF had anticipated the situation and established a Transit care center (“Centre de Transit et d’Orientation” (CTO)) in Bol, to provide critical care, protection and reintegration support for children who are unable to immediately return to their families and communities. The transfer of children to the center began on 28 of November under the coordination of the DRAS. To date, of the 94 unaccompanied children were identified:

- 82 unaccompanied children (69 boys and 13 girls) were reunified with their families; the DRAS is ensuring their follow-up (at least one visit each month);
- 10 boys are still at the CTO. Family reunification efforts led by UNICEF, IHDL and DRAS are underway. Cross-border reunification efforts are underway with ICRC for one child from Niger in this group.
- 2 boys who have joined the “surrenders” in the last few days are awaiting to be transferred to the CTO (activity to be completed in the first week of January 2017)

During 2016, 23,317 children have benefited from psychosocial support in the Child Friendly Spaces of Lake, Salamat, Logone Oriental, Moyen Chari and Logone Occidental regions. In the Lake region, 7,864 children benefited from these activities in 2016. Moreover, 831 unaccompanied and separated children had access to care and family tracing, out of which 160 children were successfully reunified (138 in the Lake region and 22 in the CAR sites in the South).

## NON-FOOD ITEMS

During 2016, UNICEF provided multi-sectorial assistance to displaced persons in the Lake Region, where 34,320 people received emergency supplies from the Kit of essential household items (including water, sanitation and hygiene kits).

## COMMUNICATIONS

*In the media:* A new joint programme of UNICEF, WFP and FAO, together with the European Union, aimed at strengthening the local production to combat malnutrition in Chad: <http://bit.ly/2g3UN9H> ; <http://bit.ly/2g1X3eT>

### Donor support:

- ECHO's contribution to root massive measles outbreaks in Chad: <http://bit.ly/2g3UXOo>
- ECHO has given UNICEF an additional €4 million to combat child malnutrition in Chad: <http://bit.ly/2gDyc0Q>
- Treating Severe Acute Malnutrition in Lake Chad Crisis with CERF funding **on Twitter**: <http://bit.ly/2inldSY>
- Emergency delivery donated by Panalpina cargo **on Facebook**: <http://bit.ly/2iDAbDD>

### Social media:

- UNICEF France new Goodwill Ambassador Laetitia Casta visited children affected by Lake Chad Crisis in Chad: <http://bit.ly/2i3HCHp> ; <http://bit.ly/2idEZmE>
- Malnutrition with mother and her child in hospital **on Instagram**: <http://bit.ly/2hkis39>

*Story of the Month: « Including the Excluded ».* In Chad, too many children are still denied the right to go to school. « This is the first time I go to school. There was none on my island. » Bakoye Adam, 12 years old lives in Bagasola, she fled her island on Lake Chad because of Boko Haram. 90% of children displaced in the Lake Chad region have never attended school before. UNICEF, the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and Educate A Child (EAC) co-funded project has been improving the learning environment for some 80,000 primary school children: <http://bit.ly/2hkj0Wz>

## FUNDING UPDATE

In 2016, UNICEF received US\$ 30.3 million in funding for emergency preparedness and response for the children of Chad. The HAC was 51% funded, with \$33.2 million available (when carry forward from 2015 is considered). A funding gap of US\$ 31.4 was a major constraint in achieving the planned results. Notably, only 9% of all new funding was for the response to humanitarian needs of Central African returnees in Chad, with no new funding for the ongoing needs of Darfuri refugees in the East. In terms of sectors, emergency health activities had a gap of 82%, while child protection had the second highest funding gap of 73%.

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2016)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements (HAC)	Requirements (Nigeria+)	Funding available in 2016	Funding gap	
				\$	%
Nutrition	24,875,000	1,693,000	15,122,287	9,752,713	39%
Health and HIV	16,433,000	4,400,000	3,008,124	13,424,876	82%
WASH	10,230,000	3,713,000	4,654,436	5,575,564	55%
Child Protection	5,150,000	2,272,000	1,384,381	3,765,619	73%
Education	5,838,000	2,627,000	4,565,209	1,272,791	22%
Non-food items and shelter	2,086,500	1,911,340	1,229,650	856,850	41%
Cross Sector	0	0	3,210,287		0%
<b>Total received in 2016</b>	<b>64,612,500</b>	<b>16,616,340</b>	<b>33,174,374</b>	<b>31,438,126</b>	<b>49%</b>

Next SitRep: 10 March 2017

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

UNICEF Chad Twitter: @UNICEFChad

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

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## Annex A

# SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

## UNICEF Programme Response

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2016 Target	Total Results	Change since last report	2016 Target	Total Results	Change since last report
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	320,000 <sup>1</sup>	193,943	166,830	13,092	193,943	166,830	13,092
Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	592 <sup>2</sup>	559	607	0	543	607	0
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	1,658,378 <sup>3</sup>	140,000	165,298	40,773	140,000	165,298	40,773
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	2,640,000	446,343	788,820**	630	246,000	788,820	630
<b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	320,000	122,159	58,401	0	49,000	5,236	0
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	1,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	812,509	509,928	17,500	265,000	104,329	17,500
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	3,000	3,000	831*	12	2,360	831*	12
Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	NA	25,000	23,317	2,000	22,000	23,317	2,000
Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	406,000 <sup>1</sup>	100,000	9,254	0	19,250	9,254	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of primary school-age children in humanitarian	406,000	237,800	130,218	0	109,000	52,292	0

situations having access to education							
Number of boys and girls (3-17 years) previously deprived of education due to crisis newly enrolled in school	406,000	137,000	8,652	0	107,800	8,452	0
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	550,000 <sup>1</sup>				40,000	46,850	27,829
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	650,000 <sup>1</sup>	111,693	60,836	35	100,000	34,320	35
Data sources							
<sup>1</sup> HRP 2016							
<sup>2</sup> 592 health centers operational at the planning phase (of 1,316).							
<sup>3</sup> HRP 2016 (number of 0-59 month aged children in need); Result of the national campaign of vaccination against poliomyelitis coupled with vitamin A and Mebendazol distribution in the CAR returnees sites and Bakaba, Yamodo host villages and the partial results of campaign against measles coupled with vitamin A and Mebendazol distribution in 8 Health Districts							
<sup>4</sup> Includes routine vaccination in refugee, returnee and IDP sites, as well as emergency vaccination campaigns to respond to epidemics							
<sup>6</sup> Until May, education reported on the number of students having access to education from the beginning of the school year, October 2015. However, reporting on education indicators will from now on only include new children reached since January 2016 in order to harmonize the reporting periods in the region. Education indicators in the Results table annex therefore reflect this change.							
*Data for Bagasola and Daressalam. Revised after verification							
** Data completed with the last measles campaign result in Lac, Iriba, Guereda, Moundou, Bessao, Gore and Danamadji health districts affected by population displacement							

## UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number of SAM cases admitted in IPT and OPT in the Lake Region	22,223 <sup>1</sup>	21,065	18,475	1,407	21,065	18,475	1,407
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	100%	> 75%	17,786**	3,043	> 75%	17,786**	3,043
Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	114,693 <sup>2</sup>	15,563	51,851	38,576	15,563	51,851	38,576
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children 6 months - 59 months vaccinated against measles	114,693	17,406	206,891***	0	13,621	206,891	0
<b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	10,374	8,770	NA	NA	1,296	0	0
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation	201,216 <sup>3</sup>	100,000	153,968	26,000	100,000	104,329	26,000

facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices							
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	NA	600	701*	378	500	701*	378
Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	NA	15,000	7,864	0	15,000	7,864	0
Number of people accessing MRE	99,000	50,000	2,359	0	4,250	2,359	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of primary school-age children in humanitarian situations having access to education	99,000 <sup>5</sup>	66,400	40,922	0	64,400	11,434	0
Number of boys and girls (3-17 years) previously deprived of education due to crisis newly enrolled in school	99,000 <sup>5</sup>	65,000	6,255	0	63,000	6,055	0
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	NA	95,000	33,913	0	61,680	33,913	0
<sup>1</sup> Overall needs from Nutrition Cluster. Revised target <sup>2</sup> 20% of total population <sup>3</sup> Total population in need in the Lake Region <sup>5</sup> Cluster Education: Total children number in need of access to education *Data for Bagasola and Daressalam. Revised after verification ** Data completed with the last measles campaign result in Lac, Iriba, Guereda, Moundou, Bessao, Gore and Danamadji health districts affected by population displacement *** Data completed with the last measles campaign result in Lac health districts affected by population displacement							