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CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- From 7 to 9 June, a multi-sectoral inter-agency assessment mission was carried out in five villages in the Sub-Prefecture of Kangalom, to assess the conditions of areas of return of formerly displaced persons (around 11,000) returning to the islands. The mission recommended that urgent interventions are needed in the areas of WASH and education since there are no existing facilities.
- Since September 2016, 1,607 suspected cases of Hepatitis E (134 in June) have been reported in the 3 health districts of Salamat, of which 221 cases were tested, 106 confirmed positive (positive rate of 47.9%), and 16 deaths reported (1 in June). The number of suspected cases has increased in June.
- UNICEF water-treatment activities and rehabilitation of water pumps provided 70,677 people with access to clean water in Hepatitis E-affected Salamat region.
- In the South of Chad, 7 unaccompanied children (2 girls and 5 boys) were reunified with their families in RCA and socio-educational and recreational activities were organized in the Child Friendly Spaces of the Danamadja, Kobiteye, Mbitoye, Djako, Maingama and Mbaibokoum sites for 3,191 children, including 587 who had never assisted before.
- UNICEF has not received additional funding for lifesaving interventions in June. Overall funding of the 2017 HAC has reached only 34% of the global needs at the mid-year mark.

30 June 2017

2,700,000

Children affected
(UNICEF HAC 2017)

228,240

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

127,147

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

UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2017

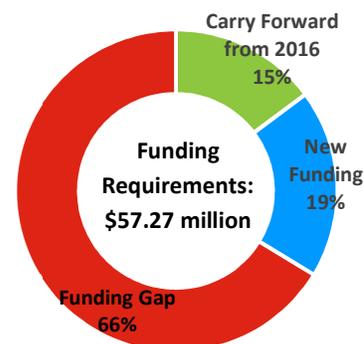
US\$ 57.27 million

Funding available

US\$ 19.30 million

UNICEF's Response with partners

| | UNICEF | | Sector/Cluster | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | UNICEF Target | Cumulative results (#) | Cluster Target | Cumulative results (#) |
| Nutrition: Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care | 200,294 | 84,979 | 200,294 | 84,979 |
| Child Protection: Number of Unaccompanied Children reunified with families | 270 | 113 | 270 | 113 |
| Education: Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education | 43,560 | 22,165 | 112,000 | 22,165 |



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Population Displacement

From 7 to 9 June, following reported displacements in the area South-West of Bagasola, a multi-sectoral inter-agency assessment mission by UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, FAO, IRC and Help-Chad was carried out in five island-villages in the Sub-Prefecture of Kangalom (see map), home to about 11,000 people. The mission recommended that urgent interventions are needed in the areas of WASH and education since there are no existing schools or clean water sources. The areas of food securities (livelihood, food assistance), protection (civil status documents and unaccompanied children), shelter/NFIs and health/nutrition also need rapid interventions. Upon these recommendations, the nutrition cluster, along with WASH and the Health clusters and the GBV working group are planning to set up mobile clinics. The food security cluster will distribute food supplies to 20,000 people in the islands, including to some of the locations identified in the report.

The assessment shows a similar situation to the one found in the islands South of Bol in February where 40,000 people had returned after varying periods of displacement. Humanitarians increasingly seek durable solutions for populations that return, despite logistical difficulties in access and need for security precautions that make a constant presence difficult.



Map of villages visited during the 7-9 June intercluster assessment mission in the Lake region

The security situation in the Chad's Lake region is marked by a deterioration in the protection of civilians in the border areas of Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchukutalia due to ongoing military operations in Niger and Nigeria and to multiple attacks of armed groups in the region. The resurgence of attacks witnessed in May and June has a negative impact on humanitarian access, reducing the possibility of humanitarian interventions in the areas of Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchukutalia, where approximately 15,000 people were reported to be displaced according to IOM (DTM January 2017).

Three waves of surrenders of Chadians from Boko Haram areas across the border were reported in June, for a total of 138 people, of which 52 are children. The group mostly originates from southern and north western Lake region. After allegedly surrendering to the military, the "surrendered" are transferred to the civilian authorities who place them under the supervision of the village chiefs in their areas of origin. When unaccompanied and separated children are identified, they are referred to the Regional Delegation of social welfare (DRAS) for follow-up and temporary care. 2 unaccompanied children have been identified in May and none in June.

Out of 127,100 displaced people in the Lake Region, 106,045 have been registered by UN organizations (90,911 IDPs, 14,810 Chadian returnees and 324 third-country nationals), 12,759 are estimated displaced persons whose status is

yet to be determined, and 8,343 are Nigerian refugees¹. Displacement tracking matrix (DTM) data is from January, but an update is expected end of July.

In the South, the situation has remains stable for Central African refugees and returnees with no new arrivals reported in June. The total number of refugees in the 8 refugee camps in the Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen Chari regions is 68,988 in the south, including the 1,300 newly arrived CAR refugees from April. Moreover, in these regions almost 68,650 Chadian returnees from CAR still live in sites, and 33,350 returnees live in host villages. The priorities for these areas are the long-term socio-economic integration of displaced populations, access to and quality of basic social services, and the strengthening of livelihoods and local development. Ensuring a humanitarian response at scale is also a pre-requisite for the adoption of this integrated humanitarian/development approach, as well as emergency response preparedness, given the volatile security situation in CAR causing regular influxes of populations fleeing violence in the neighbouring country.

In the East of the country, UNHCR reported that there are 318,473 Sudanese refugees in Chad as of 30 June.

Food security and Nutrition

On 14 June, the Minister of Production, Irrigation and Agricultural Equipment declared that, due to an uneven rainfall and the resulting lack of food for livestock, a pastoral crisis was ongoing in the areas of Barh El Ghazal, Batha, Borkou, Ennedi East, Ennedi West, Kanem, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira, requiring an emergency intervention to preserve the livelihoods of cattle herders in this area. In line with this, the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) has reported that food consumption by poor households in the Kanem, Bahr El Gazel (BEG), Wadi Fira and Guera regions deteriorated from Stress (ICP Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The depletion of food stocks, an early and harsh pastoral lean season, and the decline in purchasing power caused by falling livestock prices were identified as the main causes for this deterioration. In the Lake region, it is the persistence of insecurity that keeps the population in a Crisis situation (IPC Phase 3).

There is currently no data that would hint at a deterioration in the nutritional in the area beyond the annual forecast. Admissions of children with severe acute malnutrition remain within what can be expected in the lean season (15,700 new admissions in June) with the current level of coverage. The 2017 SMART nutritional survey, which will begin at the end of July, will allow to draw more accurate conclusions on the nutritional situation.

Epidemic Outbreaks

Since September 2016, 1,607 suspected cases of Hepatitis E (134 in June) have been reported in the 3 health districts of Salamat, of which 221 cases were tested and 106 of these confirmed positive (positive rate of 47.9%), and 16 deaths reported (1 this month). Since the Ministry of Public Health officially declared a Hepatitis E epidemic in the region of Salamat, the epidemiologic surveillance has been extended to the region's 3 health districts and the 42 areas of responsibility (12 in Aboudeia, 18 in Am Timan, and 12 in Haraze health districts). The number of suspected cases has increased this month, and this could be due to the fact that, beside UNICEF's partner Islamic Relief Worldwide, no other WASH actor is intervening to curb the epidemic transmission in the region. Nevertheless, if compared to the peak of the epidemic, there is a decrease of cases, from an average 80 cases/week in February to 34 cases/week in June. The Amtiman health district keeps being the most affected (65% of the caseload), followed by Aboudeia (35% of the cases). In Haraze health district no case has been reported so far.

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

| Estimated Affected Population | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011 | | | |
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Total Affected Population | 4,700,000 ¹ | 2,256,000 | 2,444,000 |
| Children Affected (Under 18) | 2,700,000 ² | 1,296,000 | 1,404,000 |
| Children Under Five | 709,560 | 340,589 | 368,971 |
| Children 6 to 23 months | 213,010 | 102,245 | 110,765 |
| Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) | 228,240 ¹ | 98,144 | 130,096 |
| Children Under Five with SAM with medical complications | 20,029 | 9,614 | 10,415 |
| Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) | 201,257 ¹ | 96,603 | 104,654 |
| CAR returnees | 101,994 ³ | 46,917 | 55,077 |
| Refugees | 400,619 ⁴ | 176,272 | 224,347 |

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

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

On 6 June, a humanitarian-development forum took place bringing together humanitarian, state and development partners, as a first step towards establishing a common vision on the strengthening of the humanitarian-development link in Chad. Strategic discussions focused on the question of extending the approach to the whole country, not just the three regions as initially planned, and the importance of linking the approach to local development efforts. A working group on the issue will be established under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator to provide operational guidance on the matter.

From 7 to 9 June, a multi-sectoral inter-agency assessment mission (UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, FAO, IRC and Help-Chad) was carried out in five villages in the Prefectures of Kanguelom, in the southern part of the Lake region². In addition, from 27 to 29 June, the United Nations also convened a donor visit³ to Logone Oriental region in southern Chad to visit refugee camps, returnee sites and host villages, as well as discussing with local partners and authorities.

In support to the ongoing review of coordination mechanisms, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) decided to link the Cash Transfer Working Group (CTWG) to the Inter Cluster Coordination (ICC) in order to strengthen this multisectoral dimension. The CTWG is coordinating (1) the definition of the minimum basket of expenditure, (2) the development of a cash profile for Chad, and (3) capacity building for partners on cash transfers.

Based on the February 2016 self-assessment, an Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) strategy was developed by the AAP Steering Committee and presented to the HCT on 14 June. Certain elements of the strategy will be implemented starting July 2017.

Humanitarian Strategy

In line with Chad's 2017-2019 HRP strategic objectives, UNICEF will continue to provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to children and their families. In 2017, nutrition interventions will continue to be expanded to treat 200,000 children under 5 with SAM. Community-based infant and young child feeding will be implemented in the Lake Region, while populations affected by emergencies will gain improved access to water, sanitation and emergency health services. The scale up of the emergency response in the Lake Region will reinforce a multi-

² See results of the assessment reported in the Humanitarian Situation section

³ Composed by representatives of the European Union, France, Japan, Switzerland, USA, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP

sectoral package for children, including through the promotion of early recovery, as well as the strengthening of government and civil society for community-based support for children's rights. UNICEF will also provide learning materials and access to education; psychosocial support for refugees, internally displaced persons and returnee children; identification, tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children; and mine-risk education.

UNICEF's efforts to bridge humanitarian and development programming will remain paramount while supporting the Government's emergency preparedness capacity and building community and institutional resilience through innovative approaches. In its action, UNICEF seeks early opportunities for recovery such as moving from short-term approaches like mobile clinics to more mainstream sectoral approaches such as opening and reinforcing staffing of health facilities in displacement and return areas. In addition, UNICEF has supported the government of Chad in the development of its National Contingency Plan and will roll out contingency planning to sectoral and sub-national levels, while continuing to reinforce the national level. At community level it seeks to build community capacity by initiatives such as setting up community based-child protection mechanisms or supporting parent-teacher associations to raise its own school budget to pay community teachers through income-generating activities.

Summary analysis of program response



NUTRITION

In May 2017, 21,408 new cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment in the country, showing that the admissions trend is in line with the expected caseload. During the same month, 87% of children released from SAM treatment were discharged recovered, a performance rate within standards. By the end of May 2017, 84,979 children were admitted for SAM treatment, 42% of the 200,294 children under five targeted in 2017.

On average, since the beginning of the year, the cure rate is 90.6% for out-patient nutrition units (UNA) and 89.8% for in-patient nutritional units (UNT). Death rates are 7% for UNTs and 0.3% for UNA. The overall trend in SAM admissions in 2017 is consistently higher than the first five months in 2016, counting almost 10,000 cases more than last year. The increase in admissions is mainly due to the increased coverage of the nutritional program from 493 nutritional units at the beginning of 2016 to 659 supported in May 2017, as well as the active screening activities conducted by several NGOs.

In response to a food-security crisis declared by authorities of the Tandjilé region, UNICEF has started the nutrition response in the affected areas. A joint mission was conducted by the nutrition cluster coordinator, health and nutrition UNICEF staff and the Ministry of Health's nutrition and food technology department (DNATA, in French) in Tandjile-Est. Main actions resulting from the mission include establishing a coordination mechanism for nutritional activities in the region; follow up on RUTF⁴ distribution by World Vision; and UNICEF agreement to launch severe acute malnutrition treatment activities in the 6 health centers of the affected area in collaboration with the government.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

In the Lake region, UNICEF efforts have been devoted to the preparation of health activities to be undertaken in the islands South of Bol. Thanks to the support provided to the Baga Sola health district, a total of 563 pregnant women screened against HIV, of which 45 HIV-positive women were detected and put under treatment. 10 children born to HIV-positive mothers who were placed on prophylaxis. 419 awareness sessions on HIV and protected sexual practices have been organized benefitting 6,285 participants, including 5,257 women.

⁴ Ready to Use Therapeutic Food

In the South of the country, main results of UNICEF support to the health system included: 2,896 consultations were conducted including 898 children under 5 years of age, 157 pregnant women seen in prenatal consultation, 376 cases of acute respiratory infections, 88 cases of diarrhea, 1,087 cases of suspected malaria treated, and 44 assisted deliveries were carried out. Finally, 149 children in returnee sites were vaccinated for measles. As for the HIV situation, 71 pregnant women seen in prenatal consultation and tested for HIV, 1 of whom proved to be HIV-positive and put under treatment. Moreover, 219 teenagers were sensitized through awareness-raising activities in the youth spaces available in the returnee sites.

In the 11 refugees' camps hosting the Somali refugees in the east of the country, 685 children were vaccinated against measles and 754 women seen in prenatal consultation were tested for HIV, out of which 2 were found seropositive and put under treatment.



WASH

In the Lake Region, UNICEF and its partner (IHDL) have started implementing WASH activities to respond to the needs of affected population in the islands south of Bol. By the end of June, 2,500 WASH kit (composed of 1 can of 20L, 1 bucket of 15L, 10 soaps, 1 carton of 240 aquatabs, menstrual kit), 2,200 kit NFI (blankets, mats, mosquito nets), and 1,500 bio-sand filters were prepositioned in the affected areas for distribution. Moreover, 200 slabs and tarpaulins to build emergency latrines are available, and a targeting exercise to identify more vulnerable household to identify the ones in need of latrines has been started.

The WASH-cluster has alerted WASH actors in the Lake region to the increased risk of a Hepatitis E epidemic after a case was discovered in the Diameron IDP site in Liwa, and epidemics have been declared in Diffa on the Niger border and in Borno on the Nigerian border. The WASH Sub-Cluster in Bagasola developed a preparedness and response plan and shared it among partners for validation.

As for the response to Hepatitis E in the Salamat region (center-south), in June 2017, UNICEF through its partner (Islamic Relief Worldwide) continued: daily bucket chlorination at 65 water points in Amtiman city implemented by 154 experienced chlorinators; WASH items were made available to local health authorities in Am Timan district (10 chlorine bucket (45kg), 5 chlorimeter with DPD₁ reagent), in Haraze district (100 cartons of 200g soaps, 12 hand washing devices, 100 cartons of 250ml bleach, 500 cartons of aquatabs, 1 chlorimeter with DPD₁ reagent), and Aboudeia district (30 cartons of 250ml bleach). Moreover, 22 (out of 100) emergency latrines were built in the city of Am Timan and 34 broken water points were rehabilitated. Since the beginning of the response, chlorination activities and rehabilitation of water pumps provided 70,677 people with access to clean water. Finally, sensitization activities were implemented, such as: awareness raising of water vendors in households about the importance of chlorinated water; sensitization of the youth and women's groups in the Alhoukna district and the Am Timan district; and mass and door-to-door awareness of good hygiene practices in neighborhoods, Taradona, Ganatir, Amtiman's main market and various water points (35,347 people per month, 61% of them children). IRW distributed 1970 (out of 2000) hygiene kits in Amtiman and installed two WATASOL (Chlorine production machine) in Health districts of Aboudeia and Amtiman.



EDUCATION

As the 2016-2017 school year comes to an end, schools in the zones affected by crisis began to prepare for the end-of-year exams. At the same time, implementation of emergency activities continued especially in the Lake region.

In the Lake region, an emergency protection and education project funded by CERF in four lake islands (Ngalamia, Nahr, Gomirom Kili, and Gomirom Doumou) has been launched. UNICEF provided onsite training for teachers and communities, while its implementing partner completed the construction of 20 temporary learning spaces (TLS). As of 30 June 2017, 1,025 children (317 girls, 31%) attend learning and recreation activities organized in these TLS. However, access and security remain the main challenges and continue to slow down the implementation. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education for the training of 855 teachers including 86 women (10%) in the Lake

region on the use of textbooks, teaching methods and pedagogical innovations. It is expected that the training would help the teachers enhance the quality of classes for at least 67,956 students (26,742 girls, 39%) in their classrooms.

UNICEF has been scaling up its support for children out of the formal education system. In June, learning materials were delivered to 209 students (126 girls, 60%) in a non-formal basic education center constructed by UNICEF with funding from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). Additionally, UNICEF identified 2,421 children (107 girls, 4%) attending Koranic schools in the Lake region to scale up its future interventions for these children.



CHILD PROTECTION

In the Lake region, out of the new arrivals of people who have allegedly surrendered from Boko Haram, no unaccompanied children were identified. The 2 who were identified in May have been reunified, for a total of 42 since the beginning of the year (9 girls and 33 boys). In May, family researches continued for 25 unaccompanied children still awaiting reunification, 16 in the Dar es Salaam camp (9 girls and 7 boys), 8 children in Baga Sola (3 girls and 5 boys) and 1 girls in the transit centre of Bol. Moreover, recreational and psychosocial activities in the three Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in the Lake region saw the frequentation of 322 new children (217 boys and 105 girls). In total, 3,828 children benefitted from CFS activities (games, sports, songs, drawings etc) since the beginning of the year. Always in the Lake region, 3 temporary Children's Friend Space were built in Kaya a primary school which will serve as Child Friendly Space in Bol. Finally, 1,217 people (445 pupils and 772 teachers) participated in community awareness sessions, including on how to avoid violence, mine risk education, personal hygiene; 85 people (76 women and 09 men) members of the Baga Sola families caring for a unaccompanied or separated children were trained to ensure effective care and protection.

Main protection activities in the returnee camps in the South were: the reunification of 7 unaccompanied children (2 girls and 5 boys); distribution of NFIs (clothing, laundry soaps, etc.) to minors detained at the Moundou correctional centre as part of the commemoration of the Day of the African Child; socio-educational and recreational activities organized in the CFS of the Danamadja, Kobiteye, Mbitoye, Djako, Maingama and Mbaïbokoum sites for 3,191 children, including 587 who had never assisted before; the follow-up visit of 20 unaccompanied children, of which 8 were referred to the health centres for care; monitoring of school attendance of 260 separated children enrolled in the educational establishments in Moundou, Djako, Maingama and Goré.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the media: G7/Uprooted Press Release stating the number of refugee and migrant children traveling alone was multiplied by five since 2010. **A few links:** <http://bit.ly/2rNfN6r>; <http://bit.ly/2rNraQC>; <http://on.china.cn/2rc547N>

Donor support: A photo essay has been published to highlight the partnership with ECHO to carry out lifesaving activities for over 62,808 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and affected by the Lake Chad Crisis.

See more here: <http://bit.ly/2pDzYGS>

Social media:

The Education Cannot Wait campaign with Muzoon Almellehan "Letter from a refugee..." on Facebook: <http://bit.ly/2qyxrea>

#AChildIsAChild campaign to end discrimination against refugee and migrant children on Twitter: <http://bit.ly/2r3MiB2>; <http://bit.ly/2qygouy>

Video of the Month: [Education in Emergencies](#)

This video is a symbolic journey of refugees who were uprooted from their homes in the Lake Chad region. It shows their will to give an education and a future to their children amidst violence. <http://bit.ly/2qvaVHe>

Field C

FUNDING UPDATE

| Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2017) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Appeal Sector | Requirements (HAC) | Of which Nigeria+ | Funds Available for 2017 (HAC) | Of which Nigeria + | Funding gap (HAC) | |
| Nutrition | 23,149,679 | 3,080,295 | 9,128,084 | 1,565,481 | 14,021,595 | 61% |
| Health and HIV | 10,460,000 | 4,946,000 | 1,446,285 | 518,699 | 9,013,715 | 86% |
| WASH | 6,762,256 | 3,456,652 | 2,338,415 | 1,790,233 | 4,423,841 | 65% |
| Child Protection | 7,519,000 | 4,863,000 | 1,494,775 | 1,272,825 | 6,024,225 | 80% |
| Education | 7,337,073 | 1,813,375 | 4,034,205 | 1,513,349 | 3,302,868 | 45% |
| NFI and shelter | 826,800 | 826,800 | 0 | 0 | 826,800 | 100% |
| Emergency preparedness | 1,219,400 | 0 | 829,524 | 0 | 389,876 | 32% |
| Total | 57,274,208 | 18,986,122 | 19,271,288 | 6,660,587 | 38,002,920 | 66% |

In 2017, UNICEF requires \$57.27 million to respond to the needs of children affected by emergencies in Chad as per the Chad Humanitarian Action for Children. With \$4.91 million in new emergency funding received in May and \$10.83 million since the beginning of the year, the 2017 HAC is 34% funded. \$8.47 million in emergency funding has been carried forward from 2016 for projects that are still ongoing. This has partly allowed for emergency activities despite the low levels of new funding, although many needs identified in the HAC remain unfunded.

Next SitRep: 25 August 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 PROGRAM RESULTS

UNICEF Program Response

| | Overall needs | Cluster Response | | | UNICEF | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change Since Last Report | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change Since Last Report |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices ¹ | 228,240 | 200,294 | 84,979 | 21,408 | 200,294 | 84,979 | 21,408 |
| % of children with SAM discharged recovered | 200,294 | 85% | 87% | 1% | 85% | 87% | 1% |
| Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management programme ² | 1,192 | 632 | 659 | 0 | 632 | 659 | 0 |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ³ | 924,360 | | | | 377,324 | 14,101 | 834 |
| WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| Number of children and families affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies | 228,240 | 111,008 | 17,229 | 0 | 33,000 | 1,556 | 0 |
| Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices | 1,630,756 | 594,523 | 118,688 | 0 | 268,000 | 72,941 | 0 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services | NA | 2,780 | 1,087 | 0 | 1,313 | 1,018 | 0 |
| Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces | NA | 26,411 | 7,021 | 909 | 13,166 | 7,021 | 909 |
| Number of UAC reunified with families | NA | 270 | 113 | 9 | 234 | 113 | 9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education ⁴ | 266,000 | 112,000 | 22,165 | 1,025 | 43,560 | 22,165 | 1,025 |
| Number of boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support ⁵ | 132,000 | 120,000 | 38,998 | 0 | 77,580 | 37,780 | 0 |
| Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials | 568,000 | 312,000 | 109,363 | 209 | 140,560 | 107,469 | 209 |
| HIV and AIDS | | | | | | | |
| Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services | 619,656 | | | | 55,000 | 7,422 | 817 |
| NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER | | | | | | | |
| Number of displaced persons who received non-food items and shelter kits | 105,070 | 88,400 | 0 | 0 | 20,900 | 0 | 0 |

¹ data is collected by the national health system and normally takes more than a month to be reported

² 607 health centers with an operational nutrition program supported by UNICEF and partners in 2016

³ this ID includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites. The cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months

⁴ The data from January 2017 (rehabilitation of the classrooms on a site of the Chadian returnees of the CAR) have just been shared by the partner. These data are now counted

⁵ (UNICEF targets 6 to 11 years)

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

| | Overall needs | Cluster Response | | | UNICEF | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change Since Last Report | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change Since Last Report |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices | 22,017 | 22,017 | 10,334 | 2,023 | 22,017 | 10,334 | 2,023 |
| % of children with SAM discharged recovered | 22,017 | 85% | 90% | -3% | 85% | 90% | -3% |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles ¹ | 35,523 | | | | 16,726 | 277 | 0 |
| WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages ² | 30,174 | 13,730 | 949 | 0 | 10,000 | 949 | 0 |
| Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices ³ | 250,000 | 224,380 | 70,975 | 0 | 183,000 | 25,228 | 0 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services | NA | 680 | 324 | 0 | 240 | 324 | 0 |
| Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces | NA | 23,200 | 3,828 | 322 | 10,150 | 3,828 | 322 |
| Number of UAC reunified with families | NA | 110 | 42 | 2 | 60 | 42 | 2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17 years old) affected by crisis accessing education | 81,000 | 33,000 | 17,822 | 1,025 | 13,500 | 17,822 | 1,025 |
| Number of boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support ⁴ | 67,600 | 55,600 | 38,998 | 0 | 13,600 | 37,780 | 0 |
| Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17 years old) affected by crisis receiving learning materials | 122,000 | 92,000 | 67,054 | 209 | 51,500 | 65,160 | 209 |
| NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER | | | | | | | |
| Number of displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits | 105,006 | 60,000 | 0 | 0 | 20,900 | 0 | 0 |

¹ this ID includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites. The cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months

² Includes results from Lake and Kanem Regions

³ Data on access to safe children water has been cleaned up, this explains results lower than last month SitRep

⁴ UNICEF targets children in primary school