



@UNICEF Chad/2015/Cherkaoui: Child-Friend Space drawing in Dar Es Salam camp

CHAD

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Bagasola, 9,359 displaced people (4,940 refugees, 3,398 IDPs, and 1,021 returnees) have been registered by the UN, a 32% increase in the original population of the town of Bagasola, putting pressure on local resources.
- 35% (7,469 between January-March 2015 as compared to 5,541 in 2014) more SAM admissions have been registered in Kanem region compared to the same period last year. 90% of the 2015 annual target for the region has already been reached in the first quarter of 2015. Barh El Gazal and Guera have reached 57% and 58% of the annual target caseload respectively.
- According to WFP, food insecurity affects 522,000 people in western Chad, in contrast with 339,000 people 6 months ago. For Kanem, an estimated 47% of households are food insecure, as compared to 40% in 2013.
- An education assessment in the Lake region finds almost 50% increase in school children made up of displaced children (refugees, IDPs and returnees)
- Returnees from CAR in southern Chad and refugees from Nigeria in Lake Region have access to at least 15 liters of water per person per day.
- Funding is urgently needed to respond to measles epidemics in 12 health districts.
- UNICEF urgently requires US\$ 63.1 million to fund the expected emergency response in 2015, which is currently less than 1% financed.

30 April 2015

CHILDREN AFFECTED
2,200,000

ESTIMATED CAR RETURNÉES
130,000

ESTIMATED POPULATION MOVEMENT FROM NIGERIA
CRISIS IN LAKE REGION
43,000

CHILDREN WITH
SEVERE ACUTE
MALNUTRITION
99,500

2015 APPEAL
US\$ 63.1 million

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Estimated Affected Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from the General Population Census RGPH- INSEED 2009, the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the SMART Survey August 2013)</i>			
Categories	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	5,500,000	2,788,700	2,711,500
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,200,000	1,115,400	1,084,600
Children Under Five	1,001,000	507,507	493,493
Children 6 to 23 months	299,750	151,973	147,777
Pregnant women with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	80,960		80,960
Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	99,500	48,755	50,745
Children Under Five with SAM and medical complications	9,950	4,905	5,045
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	254,000	128,752	125,248
CAR returnees	130,000	62,400	67,600
Nigerian crisis (people affected by displacement including Nigerian refugees, IDPs, Chadian returnees and TCN)	43,000		
Refugees	515,000		

Impact of violence linked to Boko Haram

In January 2015, an estimated 19,000 Nigerian refugees and 11,000 Chadian returnees fled violence linked to Boko Haram in Northeastern Nigeria into Chad. Boko Haram attacks on Ngouboua and surroundings on Chadian territory on Lake Chad caused additional population movements inland of both previously arrived refugees and returnees and the local population. Local authorities have estimated 13,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Liwa, Bagasola and Bol sub-prefectures in the Lake Region (OCHA). In Dar es Salam, the refugee camp set up outside the town of Bagasola in January, now counts almost 5,000 registered Nigerian refugees.

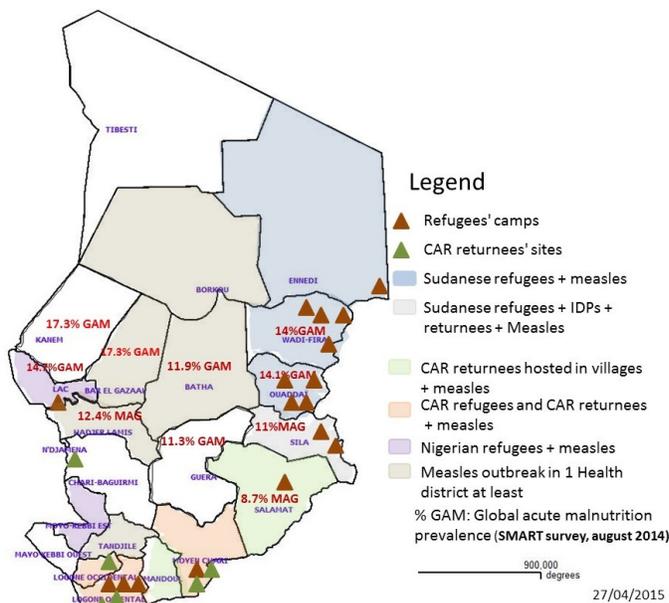
Registration and profiling of the displaced population, including refugees and returnees, has been slow due to insecurity and limited access. So far, data is available for the town of Bagasola and part of the town of Bol. Towns believed to host displaced people such as Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia on the lake or Liwa further inland, have not been reached by the UNHCR/IOM/government teams for profiling and thus current estimates are those provided by local authorities. In Bagasola, 9,359 displaced people (4,940 refugees, 3,398 IDPs, 1,021 returnees) have been registered by the UN. According to the Prefect of Bagasola, the town's population of 28,600 has been overwhelmed and local food reserves, expected to last six months, will run out well before the next harvest.

Security continues to be a major concern. Although no major attack has been registered in Chad in the last month, an attack on Niger launched by Boko Haram from an island on Lake Chad in the last week of April has once again raised the military alert level on the Lake. Humanitarian actors are required to obtain special government permission to access island towns like Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia, first stops for most refugees. So far the lake border has remained effectively closed by the Chadian government.

An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted by WFP in the area shows alarming food insecurity in the Lake Region and in bordering Kanem and Barh El Gazal. The Lake Region depends on commerce with Nigeria and fishing on the lake for subsistence. With the border closed and insecurity in Nigeria, markets for cattle and agriculture products have disappeared as well as access to other supplies. Cattle remains stuck in western regions like the Kanem and Lake. In addition, with the prohibition to navigate on the lake, agriculture on the fertile islands and fishing are no longer possible. The EFSA survey shows increased prices, deteriorated terms of trade and high levels of household debt. The number of food insecure people in western Chad have increased from 339,000 to 552,000 in six months. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admissions in the area are also high, with 35% more admissions in Kanem compared to the same period last year. 90% of the 2015 annual projected SAM caseload for the Kanem has already been reached in the first quarter of the year. A mission is planned for May which will allow the analysis of the current situation, and the upward revision of the projected caseload to better plan and respond to the needs.

Refugees and IDPs are also particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, with prevalence of 97% and 35% respectively. Funding for food rations in refugee camps has not been forthcoming and refugees feel that they do not receive enough to eat. Actors on the

ground have observed increased movement of men from Bagassola towards Ngouboua in an attempt to find livelihood opportunities, often leaving women and children behind.



Outbreaks & Epidemics

Epidemiological surveillance has reported 576 cases of suspected measles and 13 deaths since January. In week 15, 46 cases of suspected measles were notified. 6 samples were sent to the national laboratory for analysis, of which 2 tested positive. Of all Health Regional directorates who have notified suspected measles cases across the country in March and April, the most affected health districts being Bokoro and Nokou in the west, and Goz Beida and Biltine in the east.

The regions in Niger bordering Lake Chad have experienced a meningitis outbreak. Although Chad remains unaffected to date, health authorities and partners are in high alert and reviewing preparedness measures.

Interagency collaboration and partnerships

Inter-Agency

- Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) continues to meet every two weeks. In the town of Bol, general coordination meetings continue to be held monthly under the leadership of the Lake region's Governor, focusing on overarching issues for both development and emergencies.

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.
- UNICEF has reinforced the information management capacity of clusters under its leadership. An Education IM joined the cluster in April, as did a standby WASH IM provided by MSB for a 3-month period. The Nutrition cluster continues to have a dedicated database manager.
- The inter-cluster coordination meeting is held twice a month as well as ad hoc as needed.
- The sectoral response to the Nigeria crisis in the Bagasola area is currently coordinated under the leadership of UNHCR and local authorities. As the crisis takes a larger dimension beyond refugees, the humanitarian community is considering other response coordination options, notably the possibility of activating sub-clusters such as the food security one.

Refugees, Returnees from CAR and stateless

Movement of CAR returnees arrived since January 2014 in the Logone Oriental Region towards the Gore area. These returnees, mostly women and children, seek the assistance available at Kobitey and Danamadja camps, as assistance in their current host area is very limited. The humanitarian community is concerned about the risk of overcrowding in the two destination camps. The UNICEF team on the ground has planned an assessment of the situation in the area of origin to recommend the best course of action.

The government has also confirmed that the Sido camp must be closed by 22 May and that its residents must either move to Maingama or to reintegrate in the community with lands provided by the authorities. IOM has done an intention survey and found that at least half of the Sido displaced are willing to move voluntarily to Maingama. UNICEF and others had invested heavily in basic services in Maingama ahead of this movement which was expected in 2014.

UNICEF Programme Response

Sector	Indicator	2015					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target (#)	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved
Nutrition	Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	99,500*	32,920	33%	95,550*	32,920	33%
	Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	521	482	93%	521	482	93%
	Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	3,600,000	NA ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA
<p>*UNICEF Target as reflected in the HAC 2015 includes Sahel+CAR evacuees; sectorial target as reflected in the 2015 SRP is the estimate for the Sahel Belt only</p> <p>¹ Deworming and vitamin A supplementation data to be reported when post-campaign report is available</p>							
Health	Number of children U5 vaccinated against measles	2,000,000	8,858 ²	0.4%	2,000,000	8,858 ²	0.4%
	Number of children Under-five affected by malaria are treated	150,000	1,495 ³	1%	150,000	1,495 ³	1%
<p>² Available measles immunization data are those of Sahel belt, Lake Region and southern Chad returnee sites.</p> <p>³ Malaria data were collected only in southern Chad returnee sites.</p>							
WASH	Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	152,000	NA ⁴	NA	152,000	NA ⁴	NA
	Number of people in humanitarian situations that were reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	1,000,000	6,297 ⁵	0.6%	1,000,000	6,297 ⁵	0.6%
	Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities	100,000	60,441	60.4%	100,000	60,441	60.4%
<p>⁴ Pending report</p> <p>⁵ Data were collected only in Dar Es Salam (Lake Region), Kobiteye and Danamadja (southern Chad) sites</p>							
Child Protection	Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	2,000	507	25.35%	2,000	507	25.37%

	Number of vulnerable children in returnee sites have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	15,000	2,538 ⁷	17%	15,000	2,538 ⁷	17%
	Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	50,000	6,794 ⁸	13.6%	50,000	6,794 ⁸	13.6%

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

⁸ Only data from Tissi are available.

HIV/AIDS	Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	56,500	6,137 ⁹	10.8%			
	Number and % of pregnant women who test HIV-positive receive ART to reduce mother-to-child transmission	80% (31)	93.5% ¹⁰	NA			

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

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

Education	Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education	100,000	21,027 ¹¹	21%	100,000	21,027 ¹¹	21%
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¹¹ Available data are those from southern Chad returnee sites and Dar Es Salam site in the Lake region

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.

UNICEF and partners response in 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	2,610 ¹	28.3%	9,215	2,610 ¹	28.3%
	% of children with SAM discharged recovered	>75%	92%		>75%	92%	
Health	Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vit A supplementation and deworming	21,344	1,350 ²	6.3%	21,344	1,350 ²	6.3%
	Number of children 9 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles	82,677	3,159 ³	3.8%	137,935	3,159 ³	2.3%

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

	Number of affected population receiving LLITNs	120,240	300 ⁴	0.2%	200,400	300 ⁴	0.1%
² Vitamin A supplementation and deworming activity were carried out in Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Baga Sola and Kinasserom localities							
³ Measles immunization data are from Dar Es Salam and Ngouboua							
⁴ LLITNs were distributed during Expanded Programme on Immunization activities in Dar Es Salam Health Centre							
WASH	Number of SAM affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	9,215	NA	NA	9,215	NA	NA
	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	7,318 ⁵	17%	107,800	7,318 ⁵	6.8%
	Number of affected population [camps and host communities] have access to adequate sanitation facilities	26,900	7,318	27.2%	43,700	7,318	16.7%
	Number of affected people reached with messages on best practices of hygiene and house hold water treatment	34,440	2,092 ⁶	6.1%	86,240	2,092 ⁶	2.4%
⁵ Dar Es Salam and Ngouboua coverage							
⁶ Only Dar Es Salam result is available.							
Child Protection	Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	300	141	47%	300	141	47%
	Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSS)	2,000	768	38.4%	2,000	768	38.4%
	Number of people accessing MRE	107,000	NA	NA	107,000	NA	NA
Education	Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education	14,200	7,993	56.3%	16,200	7,993	56.3%
HIV	Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV/AIDS screening and PMTCT services	4,104	NA	NA	4,560	NA	NA
	Number of people with continued access to ART	111	NA	NA	123	NA	NA
	Number of youth reached with HIV/AIDS prevention messages and with access to voluntary screening services	11,690	NA	NA	9,352	NA	NA

Narrative analysis of results



NUTRITION

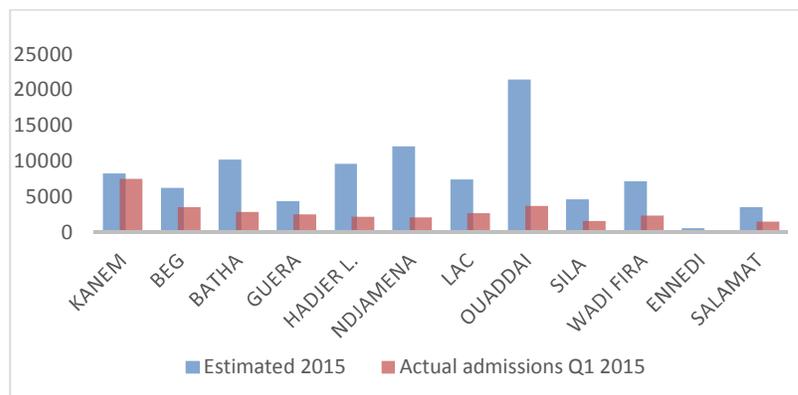


Figure 1 SAM Admissions in Q1 2015 compared to annual targets

- Nationwide admissions trends are quite similar to that of last year, with 33,057 SAM admissions registered between January-March 2015 as compared 32,821 for the same period in 2014.
- 90% of the annual estimated SAM caseload for the Kanem region has been reached in the first quarter of the year. Barh El Gazal and Guera already admitted 56% and 54% of their target caseload respectively. Compared to 2014 admissions, the situation in the Kanem is worrying with 35% more children admitted in the first quarter of 2015. In an emergency meeting of the Nutrition Cluster on 29 April, ACF who is present in the region reported higher prices and the movement restriction on the Lake (interruption of agriculture and cattle trade) as key causes. The Nutrition Cluster agreed to launch rapid assessment and survey jointly by UNICEF, ACF and CNNTA in the month of May.
- Taking into account the trend from recent years and on the basis of the data available during the first quarter of the year, caseload projections for 2015 could reach 150,000 SAM cases admissions, instead of the current cluster estimate of 95,500..
- Despite new funding provided by ECHO in support of the Sahel emergency response, the current situation reveals a gap in the pipeline of RUTF. At least 30,000 additional cartons (for a value of about two million USD) need to be secured by June to prevent ruptures during the last quarter of the year.
- 2,720 new SAM admission were received in the Lake Region in the first quarter with an average recovery rate of 92%, a death rate of 1.2% and default rate of 6.7%. These SAM cases are included in global admission figure.
- UNICEF is currently supporting 482 centers in the Sahel Belt of which there are 31 in-patient facilities (IPFs) for the treatment of SAM with complications and 451 out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTP) for out-patient treatment.
- Average performance indicators for the first quarter of 2015 are as follows :

Indicator	OTP	ITP
Recovery rate (SPHERE standard: >75%)	90%	86%
Death Rate (SPHERE standard: <10%)	0.4%	6.6%
Default rate (SPHERE standard: <15%)	5.2%	3.2%

Figure 2 Average nutrition performance indicators for Q1 2015

- In collaboration with NGO IMC, UNICEF supported the nutritional screening of 606 children aged 6-59 months in Dar Es Salam refugee camp. The 49 children found to be moderately malnourished and 28 children (4.6%) severely malnourished, were admitted for treatment. UNICEF support includes provision of RUTF, therapeutic milks and essential drugs and equipment among other inputs.
- UNICEF provided support for the training of 30 nurses to conduct malnutrition screening in the Bagasola Health District sites in the Lake Region during the reporting period.

- UNICEF has partnered with Action Contre la Faim to deliver an integrated package of health and nutrition interventions in the refugee camp of Gaoui in South Ndjamen.
- Many of these activities were supported through the funds UNICEF received in 2014 for activities continuing into 2015 at an amount of around US\$ 850,000, provided by the Polish NatCom, USAID, and CERF, in addition to UNICEF own resources.



HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

- Twelve districts have declared a measles epidemic (3-5 confirmed cases in a reporting week). Out of 636 suspected measles cases, 86 were confirmed positive. Four of them have activated their emergency response plans.
- The government and its partners have very limited resources at this time to respond to this kind of outbreak. Repeated emergency measles vaccination campaigns were conducted in 2014 in these areas, and post campaign assessments showed a good coverage. Yet certain districts continued to suffer recurring epidemics. A deeper analysis needs to be conducted to better understand the issue and offer more durable solutions. UNICEF is supporting the ministry of health with technical capacity, but currently does not have the means to fund the needed vaccination campaigns. Other NGOs like MSF continue to support the government in this area.
- In Eastern Chad (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila and Ennedi regions), 4,376 children (0-11 months), out of 73,513 targeted, were vaccinated against measles. Since January 2015 UNICEF has supported antenatal care for 8,154 pregnant women; 5,600 were screened for HIV and of the 11 who tested HIV positive, 9 are currently receiving ARV treatment. Two children born to HIV-positive mothers during the period are HIV-positive and receiving treatment.
- Health authorities have reacted quickly to organize emergency vaccinations in the districts of Bokoro, Goz Beida, Biltine and Nokou where there have been measles confirmed cases. Although UNICEF not able to fund this urgent activity, its staff participated in these emergency vaccination campaigns.
- In the Lake Region, UNICEF provided essential medicines, materials and equipment for emergency health and obstetric care for an estimated population of 20,000 for 3 months to assist refugees, IDPs and returnees in Bagasola.
- In the period covering February and March, 2,751 children under five were treated in health facilities in the Ngouboua, Forkouloum and in the Dar es Salam camp which are supported by UNICEF notably with drugs and supervision through local health authorities.
- 5,000 rapid HIV test kits, 216 HIV confirmation test kits and ARVs for adults and children for PMTCT were provided to Bagasola Health District.
- In southern Chad, the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission activities (PMTCT) carried out in CAR returnee sites (Maingama, Sido, Danamadja, Kobiteye and Djako) gave the following results: 1,928 people including 992 young people were sensitized on HIV; 91 youth-oriented Volunteer Counselling Testing took place and 12 were found HIV-positive; 533 condoms were distributed; 537 pregnant women were screened for HIV infection in Antenatal Care and 20 HIV-positive women are receiving treatment. Of the 477 people who got voluntary HIV testing, 37 adults were found to be HIV-positive and put on ARVs, as well as 5 children.
- In addition to the funds received in 2015 and UNICEF own resources, USD 437,337 is also available for humanitarian Health and HIV interventions which comes from funds received in 2014 for continued activities into 2015 from CERF and thematic funding.



WASH

- 4 new boreholes were drilled in March (total 16) bringing the coverage rate to 50 litres/person/day for the 4,940 refugees in Dar es Salam camp.
- 280 emergency latrines and 134 showers were constructed in Dar es Salam camps during the reporting period. Currently, 191 latrines remain functional since 87 were closed once filled. The majority of the showers have collapsed due to strong desert winds and will need to be rebuilt. 8 garbage pits and 50 garbage bins were installed. As of end April, there were 27 persons per latrine and 38 persons per shower. UNHCR and UNICEF are discussing a family latrines approach.
- UNICEF continues to support hygiene promotion in partnership with local NGO ADERBA. To date, 20 community workers have been trained and more than 50 awareness sessions have been organised to reach 4,940 people in the Dar es Salam camp.

- UNICEF has conducted a WASH assessment of the town of Bagasola to determine how to best ensure adequate water supply. The town's water plant was found to be beyond repair and the cost of constructing a new one is not within the available means of humanitarian actors. The town water supply therefore will continue to rely on water pumps for the time being.
- In Maigama site, UNICEF, in collaboration with partner CARE International, constructed 10 boreholes and 244 latrines out of 500 planned. To date, 39 boreholes out of 42 planned have been constructed and 723 latrines are functional and operational. In the Sido site, UNICEF supported the construction of 25 additional latrines in partnership with OXFAM Intermon, although 8 pumps remain non-functional. In the Zafaye site, UNICEF is under discussion with NGO partner SID on a small scale funding agreement to continue the hygiene and sanitation activities before the rainy season.
- In collaboration with SECADEV, UNICEF continued to support WASH activities in Danamadja (22.5 l/person/day) 15 latrines built in March. A total of 343 latrines were constructed in the site providing a ratio of 33l/ person/latrines and Kobitey (17 l/person/day), pending April reports. In the Mandoul region, UNICEF is working with Islamic Relief France (SIF) and OXFAM Intermon.
- As a preparedness measure to the Sudan emergency, 2 pots of Calcium Hypochlorite, and 89 cartons of PUR were transported to Haraz district for pre-positioning for water treatment.
- In terms of the Sahel belt WASH in Nutrition response, UNICEF WASH conducted an assessment to identify the WASH needs in the health centres in the Sahel Belt, and carried out minimum package of emergency WASH interventions.
- In preparation for cholera and flood response, the pre-positioning of WASH stocks in the 39 high risks districts is ongoing.



Boy washes his feet at the water pump provided by UNICEF for one of the schools it constructed in Dar es Salam refugee camp. ©UNICEF

functional latrines to 168, giving a ratio of 33 persons / latrine.

- Djako: 50 m3 of drinking water (29 l / person / day) is provided, and there are 63 functional latrines in this site covering returnees latrines needs
- Maingama: The daily drinking water production is 373 m3 (26.5 l persons / day). This ratio does not take into account the new CAR returnees transferred from Sido site because their number has not yet been registered. 5 mini AEP were built and are waiting to be equipped with generators to be functional. 10 additional boreholes were completed, of which 5 are equipped with manual pump. To date, 21 latrines out of the 176 additional planned have been constructed. A total of 479 latrines are functional and give a ratio of 29 person / latrine. In addition to UNICEF own resources that was utilised in light of the funding gap, around USD 1 million is additionally available for emergency WASH interventions from funds received in 2014 from CERF, USAID and thematic funding.

In the returnee sites in southern Chad, the WASH activities conducted showed following results:

- Danamadja: 11 boreholes and 4 mini water supply system (AEP) provide 260 m3 of water, at a ratio of 22.5 l / person / day. 15 latrines have been built in April bringing the number of total latrines constructed in the site to 343, providing a ratio of 33 persons / latrines.
- Kobiteye: 5 hand pumps and 1 mini AEP provide drinking water in this site, at 110 m3 with a ratio of 17 l / person / day. An estimated 200 host population are also benefitting from the drinking water supply on the site. 4 mini AEP have been provided to the site and are waiting to be equipped with generators to run, and by SECADEV, 35 latrines were built in March, bringing the number of total



EDUCATION

- The Education Cluster estimates that 33% of 7,993 students enrolled in 51 schools affected by the Nigerian crisis in the Lake region are from displaced families (refugees, internally displaced or returnee). 19 schools were reported closed due to insecurity.
- In Lake Region, 828 students (38% girls) attend two schools set up by UNICEF in the Dar es Salam refugee camp. 9% of these children come from host communities. All children and teachers have been provided with teaching and learning

materials. 20 teachers (mostly community teachers) receive weekly pedagogical sessions by school inspectors to improve quality of teaching.

- All 16 temporary learning school (TLS) structures in Dar es Salam, as well as the school latrines have been reinforced to withstand the strong desert winds.
- In Moyen Chari and Logone Occidental in southern Chad, 80 students were appointed peace ambassadors in CAR returnee sites and host community schools. 4 football teams were formed to enhance the interaction between returnees and host students. 4 school hygiene clubs have been set up for hygiene sensitization at school. The setting up of 36 TLSs was finalized on Maingama site for 3,600 children.
- 8,995 students including 4,010 girls were enrolled in Maingama, Danamadja, Kobitey and Djako site primary schools. 714 children including 376 girls are enrolled in preschool. In March 2015, UNICEF supported the training of 86 preschool workers on early childhood psychosocial support in Moyen Chari region.
- On 7 and 8 March in Gore and Danamadja camps, 22 Parent-teacher association members, 30 members of host communities and CAR returnees were trained on peaceful cohabitation. 97 other people participated in awareness sessions about peaceful coexistence and social cohesion in Djako site.
- In addition to the funds received in 2015 and UNICEF own resources, USD 726,774 is also available for humanitarian Education interventions which comes from funds received in 2014 for continued activities into 2015 from ECHO, CERF, and thematic funding.



CHILD PROTECTION

- 768 Nigerian refugee children (442 boys and 326 girls) benefitted from recreational activities in the UNICEF-supported child-friendly space in Dar Es Salam. UNICEF provided 690 refugee children (407 boys, 283 girls) with clothing.
- 9 out of 141 unaccompanied and/or separated children (UASC) identified in Dar Es Salam refugee camp were reunified with their family.
- In Tissi in Eastern Chad, 30 teachers were trained on mine risk education in conflict areas. In partnership with the Ministry of Education, 1,098 teachers from Sarh, Ouaddaï and Amdjaraass are currently being trained to integrate MRE into the curriculum.
- In southern Chad, 7 UASC were reunified with their family in other displacement sites (except one in Cameroon).
- Post reunification monitoring visits were organised to unaccompanied and separated children in Maingama, Mbaibokoum and Sido sites. 27 of these children are living with host families in Maingama site and all those that are of school-going age are enrolled in school.
- In addition to the funds received in 2015 and UNICEF own resources, USD 193,458 is also available for humanitarian Protection interventions which comes from funds received in 2014 for continued activities into 2015 from CERF and thematic funding.

Month	Total Schools	Girls	Boys	Total	Messages
<i>December</i>	13	423	882	1,305	What to do with a suspicious item
<i>January</i>	10	773	1,095	1,868	What to do before going in a new area
<i>February</i>	14	563	1,098	1,661	Environmental, economic and human cost of landmines and UXOs;
<i>March</i>	15	718	1,242	1,960	Knowledge of dangerous areas High risk behaviours and activities What to do if confronted with landmine or UXO
Total		2,477	4,317	6,794	

Figure 3 Results to date from Mine Risk Education in the East

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Interpersonal communication activities including household visits and focus group discussions have been organized in the Dar es Salam refugee camp targeting all refugees. UNICEF placed particular emphasis on the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and particularly on the proper use of latrines and water points constructed with UNICEF support. Proper hand washing, the prevention of waterborne diseases and water conservation at household level are other important issues were discussed with more than 4,000 people in March. UNICEF also encouraged active participation of refugees in

the promotion of hygiene and sanitation within the camp and particularly in their respective households. Hygiene and sanitation committees have been set up in the camp and each committee made up of six members is in charge of ensuring the proper use and the maintenance of latrines and water points. Communication for behaviour change messages also target children as they are also the users of available water and sanitation facilities. Communication activities will be strengthened in the coming weeks following the signing of partnership agreements with a local partner ADERBA and other local ONGs.

- UNICEF supported the training of 40 community relays on interpersonal communication techniques with the aim to strengthening their capacities to carry out sensitization activities within the camp. They were chosen among the refugee population and the host communities by local partners such as ADERBA, CRT and IMC.

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

- UNICEF actively participated to the regional communication campaign entitled #BringBackOurChildhood with the production of communication materials that have been widely disseminated through international media and UNICEF global networks as part of the one-year #BringBackOurGirls commemoration. This campaign aims at bringing the international attention on the Nigeria+ crisis and its impact on the affected countries.
- In April, UNICEF also issued and widely disseminated its [e-Newsletter](#) and internal [Bulletin](#) with a strong focus on CAR+ and Nigeria+ Crisis affecting Chad.
- **Chad - Ahmid's story:** <http://uni.cf/1CW407J> "I ran away by myself because they were cutting people's throats." Ahmid, 15, fled his home in Nigeria during a Boko Haram attack, travelling for several days alone across Lake Chad. He currently attends a UNICEF school in a Chad refugee camp, hoping to see his parents again.
- **Chad – Peter's story:** [Escaping Boko Haram: a child's journey from Nigeria to Chad](#) "They call me Neymar," says 15-year-old Peter, a Nigerian boy who fled to a Chadian refugee camp after attacks in northern Nigeria. Separated from his parents and siblings, the young football enthusiast is now attending the newly opened Temporary Learning Space at the Dar es Salaam camp. His family has been found and traced to Maiduguri in northeast Nigeria.

SUPPLIES

- About USD 2,245,000 in emergency supplies have been delivered to partners so far this year, including about 1.8 million in RUTF and therapeutic milks.
- UNICEF provided 16.35 Metric tons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to treat 1,350 severely malnourished children in affected districts of Bol and Bagasola. Four nutrition kits (anthropometric, Inpatients and outpatients), therapeutic milk and essential medicines were also provided.
- 2 tents of 72sqm, 2 new emergency health kits for treatment of 20,000 people for 3 months, 1 malaria kit, 2 obstetrical kits and 2 midwifery kits provided to cover health needs in Bagasola hospital and Dar es Salam refugee site.
- 16 temporary shelters setup and a tent were provided with 10 didactic material kits and 2 teacher grade 1-6 kits, 30 student kits provided for the needs of 1,200 students
- 37 recreation kits and two tents have been provided for psychosocial support in two child friendly spaces in Dar es Salam site.
- 96 families who have not received hygiene kits from previous distributions have benefited from hygiene kits in site.
- 4 tons (302 boxes) of FIT to supply nutrition units in the districts of Bol and Bagasola either for the support of about 342 cases of severe acute malnutrition.

FUNDING UPDATE

As of end April, UNICEF has received USD 130,000 in emergency funding against the Chad Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC). Given the funding constraint, USD 200,000 of UNICEF's own rapid response funds were mobilized to scale up activities in the Lake Region. UNICEF's own regular resources were also used to fill immediate emergency gaps for a value of USD 345,000, notably for Child Protection. Emergency interventions have been possible to date partly thanks to a carry-over of USD 3,678,721 from emergency projects launched in 2014 that continue into 2015, but many of these projects ended in March.

With much of the carry-over funding either expired or with little balance, and considering how the rainy season is approaching which will increase the risk of epidemics, urgent funding is needed. Emergency preparedness funds are needed across all sectors as the table below shows, to respond to the needs of vulnerable women and children in the numerous crises in Chad.

Sector	Total 2015 Requirements (HAC)	Funding required for assistance to Nigerian refugees (180 day plans) ¹	Funding Received (2015)	Funding Gap (2015)*	
				USD	%
Nutrition	15,000,000	1,665,000	20,000	16,645,000	100.0%
Health	30,000,000	2,120,000	0	32,120,000	100.0%
WASH	12,000,000	2,210,000	50,000	14,160,000	100.0%
Child Protection	1,500,000	2,100,000	0	3,600,000	100.0%
Education	3,000,000	650,000	0	3,650,000	100.0%
HIV	1,000,000	175,000	0	1,175,000	100.0%
Coordination	600,000	290,000	60,000	830,000	99.9%
Total	63,100,000	9,210,000	130,000	72,180,000	100.0%

*US\$ 4,273,721 available additionally from 2014 and UNICEF own resources

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