

UNICEF Chad Monthly Humanitarian Situation Report, September 2014

Highlights

- 127,757 people of which 20,066 are refugees and 107,691 are returnees have been registered in Chad following the escalating violence in December 2013 in Central African Republic (OCHA, 8 August 2014, UNHCR, 10 October 2014).
- Out of the 60,000 displaced persons living in transit centres, more than 20,000 have been relocated to four new temporary sites in Maingama, Danamadja, Kobiteye, and Djako (Moyen Chari, Logone Oriental and Logone Occidental.)
- Additionally, 155 individuals of Peul ethnicity arrived in the Kobiteye transit site on 25 September and were registered (IOM).
- As of 30 September, 116,892 severely malnourished children were admitted to the 482 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers across 11 regions of the Sahel Belt. This represents 77% of the UNICEF target for 2014.
- 52 suspected cases of cholera, including 15 confirmed, were reported from 28 to 30 September in two health areas (Kinasserom and Kaiga) of the Lake region. No further cases of gastroenteritis have been registered in the Bipare area since 14 September.
- HIV Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT) activities have been integrated into Maternal New-born and Child Health (MNCH) in all returnee sites. In two returnee sites, 108 pregnant women attending ANC were counselled and tested. Five of them were confirmed to be HIV positive and received ARV prophylaxis for HIV PMTCT.
- UNICEF requires US\$ 29,7 million to fill the response funding gap.

CHILDREN AFFECTED

2,200,000

CHILDREN WITH
SEVERE ACUTE
MALNUTRITION

152,086

2014 APPEAL

**US\$ 62.5
million**

TOTAL FUNDING GAP

**US\$
29.7million**

GAP PER SECTOR
(In US\$ million)

15.2	10.4	1.6
Nutrition	Health/HIV	WASH

1.8	0.7
Education	Child Protection



Demonstration session on using chlorine drugs and Pur Sachet in Bipare @UNICEF2014
Naimou Justin

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Estimated Affected Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from the General Population Census RGPH- INSEED 2009, 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)	88,000	-	88,000
Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	152,086	76,043	76,043
Children Under Five with SAM and medical complications	15,208	7,604	7,604
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	300,547	152,377	148,170
Returnees from CAR	107,536		
Refugees	434,479	227,511	180,633

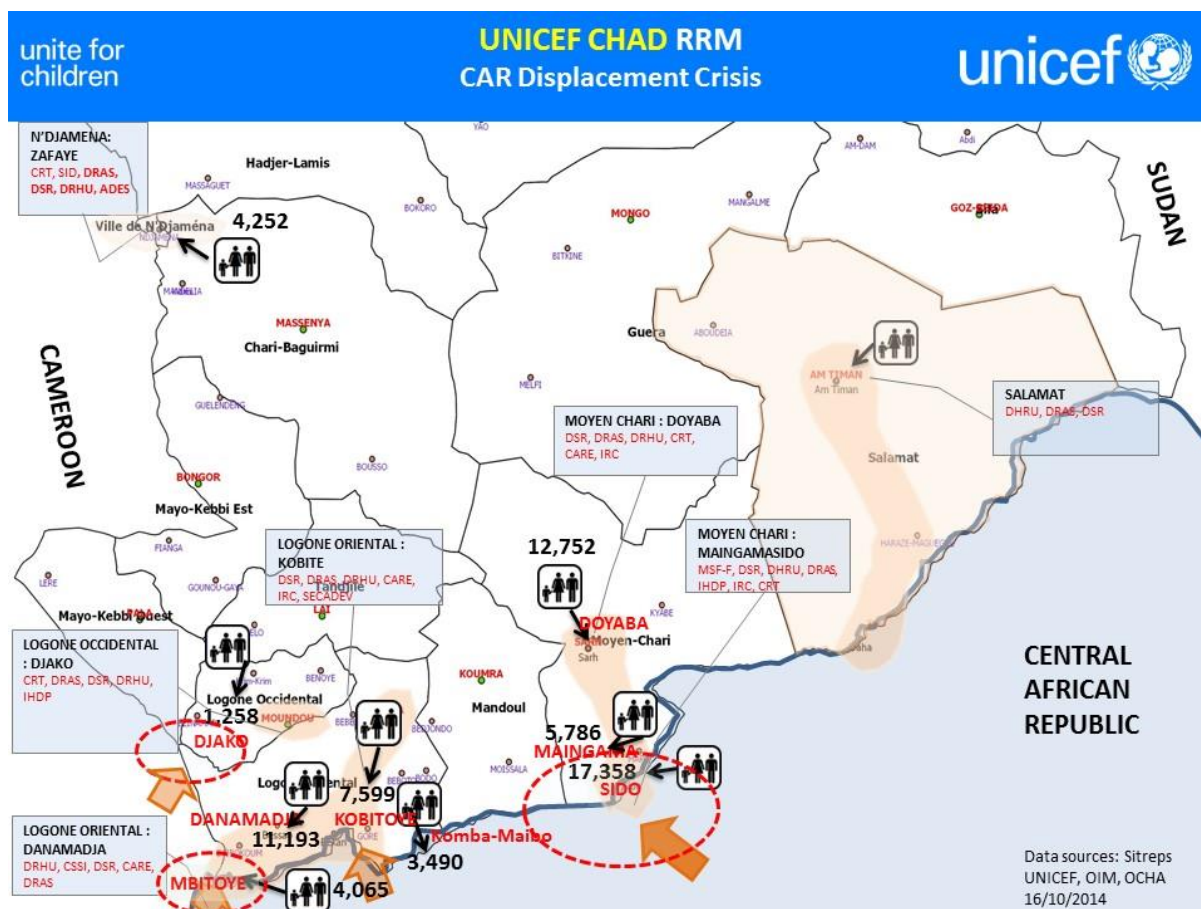
Influx of Refugees and Returnees from CAR

More than 127,000 people have taken refuge in Chad since December 2013 following the escalating violence in Central African Republic (CAR). The large majority (85%) of this population are Chadian migrants, most of whom had previously lost all ties with Chad as their country of origin, and also includes 20,066 new refugees from CAR (UNHCR, 10 October 2014). Priority needs include access to potable water, hygiene promotion, education, child protection, and health and nutritional care for children and women.

On 28 September, IOM completed verification exercises in the Kobiteye transit site. Following the exercises, IOM registered a total of 7,599 individuals currently hosted in a transit site, of which 3,358 were relocated from Doba transit site in August 2014. Additionally, 155 individuals of Peul ethnicity arrived in the Kobiteye transit site on 25 September and were registered by IOM on 28 September.

To accommodate the increasing number of displaced persons, four temporary sites with a total capacity to host 56,000 people were constructed in Danamadja, Maingama, Djako and Kobite to receive people currently living in transit centres in Moyen Chari and Logone Oriental. While Danamadja is already home to more than 11,000 displaced people, the Maingama, Djako and Kobite sites have accommodated 5,786, 1,258 and 7,599 transferred returnees respectively from Doyaba, Sido and Doba transit sites. 7,599 out of 30,000 expected people were transferred in Maingama site. The slow transfer flow is due to the suspension of Maingama development. This site's development was suspended and resumed in late September. As the estimated total number of displaced people to be relocated is 58,000, the Government and the humanitarian community continues to discuss the option of additional sites and the extension of current sites.

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Potential Impact of Nigeria Crackdown on Boko Haram

Some 1,120 Nigerian men, women and children fleeing attacks by Boko Haram arrived at a military outpost on a small island 4 km from the Nigerian border, in the zone of Choua at the end of July. Chadian soldiers provided these entrants with rations from their own stock, however the entrants lacked basic necessities including shelter, water, food, and medical care.

Outbreaks & Epidemics

Some Chadian Regions bordering Cameroon – Lac, Chari Baguirmi, Mayo Kebbi, Logone Occidentale and Logone Orientale - are at risk of outbreaks after increased cases of cholera reported in Eastern Cameroon.

28 cases of gastroenteritis were registered in Bipare village in Lere health district. Bipare is 46 km from Lere and is located on the border with Cameroon. There has not been any official declaration of a cholera outbreak but 10 patient samples out of 28 have tested positive for cholera. Wash materials were mobilized in addition of prepositioned stocks in Lere district. Request from Regional Health Sanitary of Mayo Kebbi Oeust was funded by UNICEF to implement WASH activities (training for relay community, water point disinfection, distribution of Wash kits, of chlorine etc...) No further cases of gastroenteritis have been registered in the Bipare area since 14 September.

52 suspected cases of cholera, including 15 confirmed cases of cholera, were reported from 28 to 30 September in two health areas (Kinasserom and Kaiga) of the Lake region. 15 cases were registered in Kinasserom and 37 cases in Kaiga with fatality rate zero on 30 September. All 15 cases in Kinasserom were successfully treated and discharged. In Kaiga, 12 patients are still receiving treatment, 24 have

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been successfully treated and one patient died in the isolation center. UNICEF mobilized and sent drugs, equipment and WASH materials from the Mao zonal and the N'Djamena offices to Kaiga and Kinasseron for the initial response

Interagency collaboration and partnerships

Inter-Agency

- Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings are held every two weeks and chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator.

Clusters

- UNICEF, as the lead agency for WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters as well as the Child Protection sub cluster, plays an active role in coordinating the humanitarian response in Chad. Cluster meetings are held on a monthly basis to discuss issues of interest for all stakeholders.
- UNICEF continues to provide leadership on Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) in Chad through the child protection sub-cluster and a technical working group on unaccompanied children.
- The inter-cluster meeting is held regularly to strengthen the sharing of data, epidemic surveillance, implementation of the coordination mechanism and security issues.
- In Moundou, a child protection working group has been established by the Ministry of Health and Social Action with support from UNICEF.

UNICEF Programme Response

RESULTS STATUS		UNICEF 2014 Target	UNICEF total results	%	Cluster 2014 Target	Cluster Total Results	%
SAHEL NUTRITION CRISIS	NUTRITION						
	Children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition admitted into therapeutic feeding programme	152,086	116,725	77%	152,086	116,725	77%
	Number of Health Centres with integrated nutrition program	521	482	93%	576	482	84%
	HEALTH						
	Children <1 receiving measles vaccination in Eastern Chad refugees camps.	15,858	5463	34%			
	WASH						
Number of Health Centres delivering the WASH in NUT package	247	75	30%	300	103	34 %	

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RESULTS STATUS	UNICEF 2014 Target	UNICEF total results	%	Cluster 2014 Target	Cluster Total Results	%
# of SAM affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	65,000	40,032	62%	145,000	54,664	38%
HEALTH						
# Children 6 month-15 years receiving measles vaccination in returnees' sites	37,000	33,622	91%	37,000	33,622	91%
WASH						
% returnees accessing water facilities at minimum SPHERE standards	60,220	57,862	96%	60,220	57,862	96%
% returnees accessing sanitation facilities at minimum SPHERE standards	60,220	42,139	70%	60,220	42,139	70%
CHILD PROTECTION						
# UASC Receiving psychosocial support in child friendly spaces	7,000	6227	89%	7,000	6227	89%
# UASC reunified with their families	1,026	609	59%	1,026	609	59%
EDUCATION						
# school age children reintegrated in school	12,000	5,883	49%	12,000	5,883	49%

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

NB: THE INDICATORS OF WASH FOR CAR CRISIS ARE CHANGED TO RATE BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF RETURNES VARIES DAY TO DAY. THIS CALCULATION WAS BASED ON THE LAST REGISTRATION IN THE SITES ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2014 WITH TOTAL RETURNES NUMBERING 60,220 PEOPLE.

Narrative analysis of results

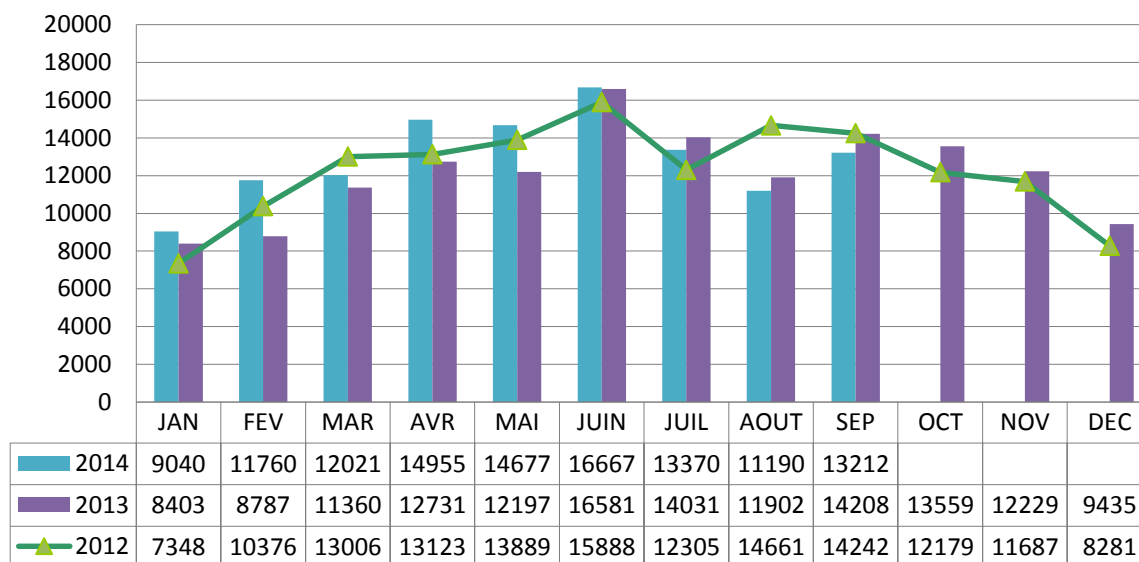


NUTRITION

For 2014, the annual burden of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) across the Sahel Band was estimated at 152,086 children under five years old based on June 2013 nutrition survey results. Data for SAM admissions are only validated and available up until July, while data validation for August is ongoing. An increase in the number of admissions in Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers was observed in September as compared to August (from 11,190 to 12,045). This increase is due to seasonal variability in nutrition

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security in the Sahel belt and is consistent with previous years. As of September, 116,725 cases of SAM have been admitted for treatment, representing 77% of the UNICEF caseload target.



- UNICEF is currently supporting 482 centers in the Sahel belt of which 31 are inpatient facilities (IPFs) for the treatment of SAM with complications and 451 are OTPs (outpatients treatment programme) for outpatient treatment.
- OTP performance indicators for September are as follows:
 - Cured rate: 81.6% (SPHERE standard: >75%)
 - Death Rate: 0.3% (SPHERE standard: <10%)
 - Default rate: 7.4% (SPHERE standard: <15%)

For the returnees' sites in the South, the management of acute malnutrition started in February 2014 and the number of admissions has decreased for the 3 inpatients and 5 outpatients centers:

- Performance indicators
- Cured rate: 85%
- Death rate; 1%
- Default rate 6%

Work with External Partners

UNICEF has signed a PCA with the NGO Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to deliver an integrated package of health and nutrition interventions in the refugee camp of Zafaye in Eastern N'Djamena. In addition to this PCA with ACF, UNICEF had PCA with other NGOs such as BASE in the east regions, IRC and CSSI for the returnee camp in the regions of Moyen Chari and Logone Oriental.

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HEALTH & HIV/AIDS

Health

- Drugs and obstetrics kits were distributed in all returnee sites in the South regions reaching 55,946 beneficiaries.
- Mosquito bed nets were distributed in 5 regions and reached 874,413 households.
- An immunization campaign against measles was implemented across the country

HIV response in CAR returnee sites

In the East:

From January to September, 17,175 out of 30,689 pregnant women receiving antenatal care (ANC) were counseled and tested for HIV (1,855 out of 3,267 in September). All tested pregnant women received their results and 35 women who tested HIV were provided with access to antiretroviral prophylaxis to prevent mother to child transmission. In addition, 14 children born to HIV positive mothers received ARV prophylaxis.

In the South:

PMTCT activities have been integrated into MNCH in all returnee sites. In September, in two returnee sites, 108 pregnant women receiving ANC were counselled and tested. The five women who tested positive for HIV received ARV prophylaxis for PMTCT. In addition, 6 health centers received HIV supplies (HIV test, children and maternal ARV) and participated in ongoing condom distribution.

In three returnee sites (Doyaba, Sido and Danamadja), 65,638 returnees (15,865 men, 8,539 women and 41,234 young people) attended HIV/AIDS sensitization sessions conducted by the Chadian Scouts Association.



WASH

As part of WASH interventions for returnees from CAR in Chad and in order to respond to the specific vulnerabilities of local communities affected by the influx, in September UNICEF undertook the following activities:

- 15 new boreholes were drilled in all returnee sites (total of 105) and 10 boreholes were rehabilitated in the host community villages. The daily provision of water is estimated to average 15 litres / person / day.
- 125 latrines and showers were constructed to improve coverage, which remains low (an average of 65 people / latrine).
- As part of WASH in Schools, 4 blocks of 3 cabins of latrines were constructed and approved to support local communities.
- 11,242 people have been sensitized on good hygiene practices using door-to-door visits and mass sensitisation.

Since the registration of the first cases of gastroenteritis on 11 August, followed by the confirmation of 62 cholera cases on 30 September 2014, prevention actions have been strengthened in areas of potential epidemic and response activities continue in the affected areas. Despite the decrease in the number of cases observed in the initially affected areas, prevention activities are ongoing include:

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- Training of community volunteers/workers on the mode of transmission of cholera, prevention measures based on door-to-door awareness and mass sensitisation, water treatment techniques using chlorine, Pur small bags and aquatabs, epidemiological community-based surveillance /investigation.
- 5 water tanks and 310 wells were treated with chlorine to strengthen prevention.
- Ongoing promotion of safe hygiene practices activities in order to reach a wide audience in different areas and the use of equipment pre-positioned in areas for probable new or suspects cases.

For WASH in Nutrition, 6,305 mother-child couples received the WASH minimum package kit, composed of soap, Aquatabs and water containers.



EDUCATION

In September 2014, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and decentralized education authorities to better prepare children back to school in the emergency affected-areas through the following main activities: community teacher's trainings, assignment of qualified teachers, community sensitization to enroll their children (returnees, host community and refugees) in schools.

Outcome of the Ministry of Education's needs assessment mission

The Ministry of Education have assigned 260 qualified teachers including one female teacher in emergency affected- areas in the south (Mandoul, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Moyen Chari) and the East (Ennedi Est, Sila and Ouaddai) to support community teachers and ensure quality education for refugees, returnees and host community children.

Preparation for back to school

Key messages were developed and disseminated to the returnees affected communities through UNICEF partners in the Southern regions. Messages focused on the integration of the returnee and refugee children in schools and the importance of girl's education. Additionally, awareness raising campaigns were conducted for parents in camps in Shafiq, Danamadja, Djako, Kobitei and Maingama and in host schools to urge them to clean up school spaces and to ensure children's enrolment in time for the back to school campaign. By the end of September, 4,083 returnees and host community children were enrolled in schools: 1,980 (46% girls) in Danamadja, 891 (48% girls) in Djako, 952 (41% girls) in Kobitei, and 2,060 in Sido and Maigama. The awareness activities will continue throughout October in order to enroll more children in camps and communities schools.

Finally, UNICEF supported decentralized education authorities in Moundou and Gore to train 85 community teachers in pedagogy to ensure quality education in host communities and camps. Thus, a total of 172 community teachers have been trained in pedagogy so far.

Coordination of interventions

UNICEF supported the Education sector working group in Moundou and Gore to integrate humanitarian approach and organized meetings to discuss the start of academic year, back to school challenge and CAR crisis education response. UNICEF plans to build the capacity of the members of these working groups in Education in Emergency and INEE minimum standards.

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CHILD PROTECTION

UASC

As of September 2014, ten unaccompanied minors are being cared for at the new Danamadja site. To date, eight children live in the Djako site near Moundou. The photo tracing approach is ongoing in all sites in an effort to identify parents and relatives for possible reunification. Psychosocial support is provided at child friendly spaces, where children have an opportunity to talk and share their experiences with a trained animator.

September 2014 (UAMs & Separated Children)

	Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)			Separated Children (SC)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Doyaba	2	40	42	105	113	218
Ndjamena	10	39	49	10	46	56
Moundou	1	7	8	0	0	0
Danamadja	41	32	73	86	79	165
Total	54	118	172	201	238	439

Security Council Resolution 1612

Nine children associated with armed groups (CAAFG), including one girl and eight boys, have been receiving psychosocial support at the transit centre in Ndjamena since May 2014. With support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and Social Action and IHDL sensitized children about family reunification as the best solution available to them, as well as on the dangers of living without care.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- In September, communication interventions focused mainly on cholera prevention in affected areas on the border with Cameroon and Nigeria. UNICEF and partners intensified social mobilisation and communication for behaviour change activities in a bid to stop the spread of the virus. Messages on proper hygiene and sanitation were disseminated to community members at household level and also at public places such as markets, churches and mosques. Prevention messages were also aired over partner community radios stations in local languages to reach the largest number of people. Local theatre groups performed in markets and in other public places to sensitise on the danger of the epidemic and on basic hygiene practices to be adopted by the population. The capacities of 43 community relays in the Lere health district were strengthened on interpersonal communication techniques and on other key life-saving practices including proper handwashing. Local associations were also contracted to intensify sensitization activities not only in affected villages but also in surrounding villages and in villages that have not been affected. Social mobilisation and communication activities on cholera prevention continued in Ndjamena in collaboration with NGO partner IDRISSE. Emphasis was placed on cholera-prone areas in the city such as markets and quarters bordering the neighbouring town of Kousseri in Cameroon.
- In terms of Ebola prevention, UNICEF provided support to the Government in the production of prevention support materials such as flyers and brochures for distribution to a large number of people all over the country. Over 60,000 flyers and brochures were produced. UNICEF also contributed to the drafting of various contingency plans in preparation for a possible epidemic.

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A capacity building plan on Ebola targeting the media, NGOs, faith organisations and other social actors was adopted and implementation began.

- More than 20,000 people in returnee sites in southern Chad were reached with messaging on proper hygiene and sanitation and other key life-saving practices such as proper hand washing and the use of mosquito bed nets. Implementing partner UFEP, a network of women's associations, also provided sensitisation messages on peaceful coexistence between the different communities living in camps.
- Special attention was paid to the nomadic population living in returnee camps, with the signature of an agreement between UNICEF and a local NGO, AFPAT, in order to carry out a series of communication activities to boost the demand for social services within the nomadic community. Focus group discussions were organised with both women's and men's groups to identify the obstacles to the use of social services by the nomadic population. Statistics show for example that the rates of child malnutrition in the sites are higher in the nomadic community as compared to other communities.

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

- On World Peace Day, 21 September, UNICEF Chad participated in the launch of the Dance4Peace initiative with the production of multimedia materials which were widely disseminated through ECHO and the UNICEF Global website and blog: Children dance for peace in Chad.
- The UNICEF e-newsletter, which has a strong focus on the humanitarian situation, was widely disseminated both internally and globally on 14 October 2014.
- Within the UN Communication Group, a media field visit with the main national media outlets took place in transit sites in southern Chad from 8 to 12 October 2014.
- On World Peace Day, 21 September, an advocacy booklet on peace education was produced by UNICEF following the photography workshop organised in the Danamadja camp. The booklet was widely disseminated both internally and globally.

FUNDING UPDATE

Sector	2014 HAC Requirements (US\$)	Fund received against appeal (US\$)	Gap (US\$)	Percentage Funded %
Nutrition	30,000,000	14,742,099	15,257,901	49
Health	15,000,000	5,284,932	9,715,068	35
Water, sanitation and hygiene	10,000,000	8,368,526	1,631,474	83
Child protection	2,500,000	1,732,298	767,702	69
Education	3,500,000	1,650,640	1,840,360	47
HIV and AIDS	1,000,000	218,946	781,054	22
Cluster/sector coordination	500,000	447,536	52,464	90
Total	62,500,000	32,444,977	30,055,023	52%

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