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Humanitarian Action for Children

Chad

Chad is facing overlapping crises, including food insecurity, population displacement and epidemics. In 2018, 4.4 million people require urgent assistance, including 1.6 million who need water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.¹ The nutrition situation deteriorated in 2017, with 13.9 per cent of children under 5 suffering from global acute malnutrition, up from 11.9 per cent in 2016; and 3.9 per cent of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), up from 2.6 per cent in 2016. From January to April 2018, SAM admissions increased by 18 per cent in the Sahel belt compared to 2017, leading to increase in annual target by nutrition cluster to 268,837.² Increased rates of diarrhea and SAM are linked to food insecurity, poor hygiene practices and limited sanitation facilities. Chad also hosts 449,633 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), Nigeria and Sudan, and 96,000 Chadian returnees from the CAR also require humanitarian assistance³. Insecurity due to Lake Chad crisis is undermining the livelihoods of nearly 127,900 internally displaced persons (IDPs)⁴ and returning IDPs to secured locations in the Lake islands require urgent access to basic social services. Chad remains extremely vulnerable to epidemics, including cholera, and the ongoing measles outbreak due to low immunization coverage.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy focuses on a cross-sector approach providing integrated life-saving service delivery as well as linking humanitarian and development interventions while leading nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and child protection clusters. Caseloads have increased in nutrition and education sectors to reflect deterioration of nutrition situation and influx of new CAR refugees in the south. Preventive care like infant and young child feeding support is provided alongside curative nutrition interventions, including SAM treatment. Children and their families receive a life-saving WASH package, including hygiene promotion and supplies, access to water for conflict-affected people and hygiene promotion for people affected by displacement and epidemics including disease prevention and locally-adapted solutions to water access. The health system is reinforced with personnel and supplies in the Lake region and south, and with a pilot rapid SMS-based data management system for nutrition. UNICEF education services focus children affected by displacement providing access to education and learning materials, and roll out sustainable solutions like compensating community teachers and standardization of alternative learning. Unaccompanied and separated children are protected and reunified with their families. UNICEF also employs approaches to build community resilience, including cash and community-based mechanisms, and builds government's capacity for crisis management.

Results from 2018

As of 31 August 2018, UNICEF had received US\$19.3 million against the US\$53.9 million revised appeal (36 per cent funded)⁵. More than 147,500 under 5 children received SAM treatment through 610 nutritional sites/units in health centres and over 52,000 children received vitamin A supplements. Health centres in the Lake region and in the sites for Chadian returnees from the CAR were supported through personnel, training and medicines to conduct consultations, including through mobile clinics. Some 13,595 children aged 6 to 59 months were vaccinated against measles and 29,673 women benefitted from HIV and AIDS screening and prevention services. UNICEF reached 54,134 people with improved access to water and information on key hygiene practices. Nearly 17,300 refugees, displaced and returnee children accessed education, and 7,053 children were taught by teachers trained in psychosocial support. In addition, 13,016 children benefitted from psychosocial support provided through child-friendly spaces and 15 unaccompanied or separated children were reunified with their families. UNICEF reached 18,000 people affected by displacement with emergency non-food items and shelter kits for their protection. UNICEF also supported the Government to design and plan the implementation of two regional multi-risk contingency plans in case of an epidemic or potential inundation.

Total people in need:
4.4 million⁶

Total children (<18) in need:
2.5 million⁷

Total people to be reached:
742,700

Total children to be reached:
618,300

2018 programme targets:

Nutrition

- 268,837 children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment⁸
- 59,094 children aged 6 to 59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement

Health and HIV/AIDS

- 147,000 children aged 0 to 14 years vaccinated against measles
- 40,000 children aged 0 to 14 years vaccinated against measles 40,000 pregnant women accessing HIV and AIDS screening and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services

WASH

- 126,672 conflict-affected people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene⁹

Child protection

- 30,250 children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces/other safe spaces

Education

- 18,000 children accessing formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary or secondary education¹⁰
- 202,435 children received individual education/early learning materials¹¹

Non-food items and shelter

- 29,300 crisis-affected people accessing non-food items and emergency shelter kits

	Sector 2018 targets	Sector total results	UNICEF 2018 target	UNICEF total results
NUTRITION				
Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from the promotion of nutrition practices	268,837	147,532	268,837	147,532
Children aged 6 to 59 months who received vitamin A supplements	59,094	52,012	59,094	52,012
Health centres with an integrated SAM management programme	632	610	632	610
HEALTH				
Children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles			147,000	13,595
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE				
Children under 5 admitted in SAM treatment who received a lifesaving package including messages about appropriate hygiene practices and Nutrition supplies	169,174	28,359	42,300	24,589
Crisis affected people who have access to quantity potable water and hygiene promotion activities in line with the standards (15L/per/Day)	638,900	132,590	126,672	54,134
CHILD PROTECTION				
Unaccompanied and separated children who have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	1,040	618	1,040	618
Displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces	77,257	13,016	30,250	13,016
EDUCATION				
Out-of-school boys and girls aged 3 to 17 accessing education	470,039	19,455	18,000	17,285
Boys and girls aged 3 to 17 receiving learning materials	515,221	200,754	202,435	198,065
HIV AND AIDS				
Pregnant women who have access to HIV and AIDS screening and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services			40,000	29,673
NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER				
Displaced persons who received non-food items and emergency shelter kits	138,175	22,000	29,300	18,000

Funding requirements

In line with the country's inter-agency 2017-2019 Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF is requesting US\$53,896,670 to meet the multiple humanitarian needs of children in Chad in 2018. The nutrition funding requirement has increased due to increased caseload while WASH has reduced its targets and funding requirement to reflect target adjustments in the sector due to decrease in displacement caseload. UNICEF's response is only 68 per cent funded. Without additional funds UNICEF will be unable to meet the humanitarian needs of vulnerable children and women in Chad.

Appeal Sector	Original 2018 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Revised 2018 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Funds Available (US\$)	Funding Gap	
				US\$	%
Nutrition	27,908,357	28,997,102	12,878,158	16,118,944	56%
Health	2,698,103	2,698,103	333,864	2,364,239	88%
WASH	7,439,458	6,055,878	1,700,668	4,355,210	72%
Child protection	6,858,465	6,858,465	1,005,811	5,852,654	85%
Education	6,656,082	6,656,082	2,844,842	3,811,240	57%
Non-food items and shelter	1,218,900	1,218,900	0	1,218,900	100%
Emergency preparedness	1,412,140	1,412,140	541,452	870,688	62%
Total	54,191,505	53,896,670	19,304,795	34,591,875	64%

1 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Chad, 'Impact de la Crise Nigérienne dans la Région du Lac', situation report number 27, 16 November 2017.

2 Ministry of Public Health Directorate of Nutrition and Food Technology, National Nutritional and Retrospective Mortality Survey in Chad 26 July - 20 August, 2017, November 2017; Nutrition Cluster, revised caseload June 2018.

3 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees fact sheet, May 2018.

4 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Chad, 'Impact de la Crise Nigérienne dans la Région du Lac', situation report number 30,22 June 2018.

5 Available funds include US\$12.2 million raised against the current appeal and US\$7 million carried forward from the previous year.

6 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, '2018 Chad Humanitarian Needs Overview', OCHA, 2017.

7 Ibid.

8 SAM treatment target increased from 169,200 to 268,837 following the increase in the number of SAM cases admitted in treatment centers and consequently the decision of the Nutrition Cluster to increase the annual national target.

9 Results of several interagency assessments conducted from October 2017 to February 2018 in the lake region showed a decrease in the number of displaced persons from 174,200 to 137,000.

The target has therefore been reduced by 30 per cent accordingly.

10 Education targets increased to take into account the influx of new CAR refugees in the South, and children affected by the Sudan crisis in the East, impact of crisis had previously been underestimated. This increase does not require additional funding and can be supported through available resources.

11 The target has increased from 176,515 to 202,435 to take into account children affected by the Sudan crisis in the East. The impact of the crisis had previously been underestimated. The margin of the increase does not require additional funding and can be supported through available mechanisms.

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