Chad

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since April 15, Chad received most of the Sudanese refugees fleeing their country. As of June 30th, 179,740 refugees and 38,100 returnees have arrived in Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira provinces. 89% of refugees are women and children.
- During first semester of 2023, UNICEF supported the treatment of 146,552 under-5 children (80,816 girls and 65,736 boys) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with a cure rate at 95.8% per cent.
- UNICEF and its partners provided psychosocial support to 26,258 children (14,600 girls and 11,658 boys) and 2,394 caregivers (1,356 women and 1,038 men).
- In response to displacement triggered by floods and conflicts including Sudanese refugees, UNICEF provided NFI kits to 57,170 people (16,530 girls, 10,535 women, 15,549 boys, 9,556 men).
- UNICEF provided 117,766 people (36,743 girls; 33,917 boys; 24,495 women; and 22,611 men) from five provinces with a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 3,000,000 Children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 6,900,000 People in need of humanitarian assistance
- 381,289 Internally displaced people (IDP)
- 762,729 Refugees

FUNDING STATUS (IN US$)**

- $10.6M
- $16.5M
- $61.6M

** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.
FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2023, UNICEF appeals for US$ 88.7 million to respond to the humanitarian needs of 987,247 vulnerable children in Chad. This funding will enable UNICEF to support a multi-sector response to the multiple crises facing Chad, such as the nutrition crisis, and displaced persons particularly women and children as well as to prevent and control outbreaks.

In response to the fast-growing Sudanese refugee crisis, UNICEF has estimated additional funding requirements at US$ 25 million. For the first semester of the year, UNICEF Chad has received US$ 10.58 million (12% of needs) from the United States of America, Sweden, GAVI, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding. An additional US$ 16.49 million is available from the carry-over funds from 2022. As such, US$ 27 million representing 31 per cent of the appeal was available during the first semester, leaving a gap of US$ 61,586 or 69% of the appeal.

UNICEF will continue to adapt and respond to critical humanitarian needs as they evolve and will advocate for flexible thematic and multi-year funding to reach the most vulnerable children and families with life-saving support. UNICEF is grateful to all partners for their continued support and collaboration and appeals for further assistance to the most vulnerable children in Chad affected by humanitarian situations.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Chad is consistently facing multidimensional crises including conflict-induced displacements, nutritional crisis, natural disasters due to climate changes, epidemics, economic crisis, and political instability. As of May 2023, UNHCR reported 1.2 million displaced persons (IDPs and refugees) in the country including 380,289 IDPs in Lac province.

Since 15 April, the humanitarian situation is particularly alarming in Eastern Chad with the arrival of over 179,740 Sudanese refugees (UNHCR, 30 June) and 38,100 returning Chadian (IOM, 25 June). According to UNHCR, most of the refugees (90%) are women and children. Some children are unaccompanied or separated. As of 25 June, IOM reports that 70% of the returnees are children under 18 years. These children are crossing the border suffering from measles and malnutrition.

The Sudanese refugees and returnees are seeking refuge in Chad through 31 entry points along the border in the provinces of Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira, which are amongst the most deprived provinces in the country. The security environment near the border is volatile and the rainy season will cause flooding of the rivers and the roads. Therefore, UNHCR and its partners are relocating the refugees in camps. As of 30 June, a total of 42,997 people has been relocated to camps. The aid for the returnees is very limited. It is important to note that while focus is on the situation of the refugees, the host communities in affected provinces are becoming more vulnerable, and the risk of intercommunity conflicts over the limited resources is very high.

In the south part of the country, the security situation in Logone Occidental province (southern Chad), particularly in the departments of Nya Pende, Monts de Lam, and West Kouff is worrying. The humanitarian situation of the province deteriorated between March and May 2023. Several villages were attacked and looted by unidentified armed groups. According to OCHA, 26,277 people are displaced across various sites in the province including schools and hospitals. The security situation in the province prevents people from cultivating their lands putting them at high risk of food insecurity.

According to the Harmonized Framework of March 2023, more than 557,992 people suffer from severe food insecurity. The SMART 2022 National Nutrition Survey conducted in November 2022 revealed that at the national level, a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is estimated at 8.6%. This prevalence is below the 10% threshold set by the WHO. The 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) shows a deterioration of the nutritional situation. An estimated 1.8 million children under five years old will be in severe acute malnutrition (SAM) by September 2023.

Chad is in a precarious public health situation and remains very vulnerable to epidemics. Several provinces including the three ones hosting the Sudanese refugees are affected by a measles outbreak. The low vaccination coverage nationwide (55%) and the low access to healthcare and WASH services by the population are the main underlying causes of this outbreak.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

In the first quarter of 2023, UNICEF through the Ministry of Public Health and Prevention provided technical and financial support for the measles campaign in five districts of N'Djamena, which vaccinated 1,148,151 children aged 6 months to 14 years, including 585,557 girls and 562,594 boys out of the 990,121 targeted children. In the 6–59-month age group, 414,250 children were affected, including 211,265 girls and 202,985 boys. This campaign follows the multiple cases of measles reported in the capital, which has welcomed flood victims as well as Cameroonian refugees who arrived in the areas during 2022.

Thus, in addition to the 66,915 children aged 0 to 5 years vaccinated in MCV1 (Measles Contained Vaccines) and the 61,485 vaccines in MCV2 during the PIRI (Periodic Intensified Routine Immunization) of April 2023 and adding the 49,671 children who were vaccinated against measles during routine vaccination in humanitarian zones, there are a total of 1,326,222 children immunized against measles.

A polio vaccination campaign with nOPV2 (new Oral Polio vaccines de type 2), held in the eight most at-risk districts from 27 to 29 January, reached 1,003,586 children out of a target of 923,535 aged 0-59 months, including 511,828 girls and 491,758 boys. An additional two rounds took place in May and June 2023 throughout the territory, and which made it possible to successively vaccinate 5,443,705 children under 5 years old in the 1st round, including 2,776,290 girls and 2,667,145 boys and in the 2nd round 5,804,619 children including 103,950 Sudanese children were vaccinated in refugee sites and camps. In addition, the second round of Polio vaccination was coupled with Vitamin A supplementation.

The country carried out the second round of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign in the second block from February 28 to March 12, which reached 75%, or 2,179,097 people out of the 2,893,533 targeted people aged 18 and older in 13 provinces. Routine immunization coverage remains suboptimal across the country, forcing the country to consider other recommended options for the protocol for the control and elimination of diseases such as yellow fever and measles. Therefore, the country is mobilizing resources for a national measles follow up campaign and a preventive mass vaccination campaign against yellow fever.
HIV/AIDS
From January to June March 2023, UNICEF provided support for HIV prevention and care for women, children and youth. This is done through the provision of supplies (flipcharts, Antiretroviral (ART), screening tests), the organization of training sessions for emergency staff on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and pediatric HIV management, and support in the organization of sensitization sessions on the prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections in emergency situations. These sessions also address the issue of fighting stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV.

During this period, more than 400 cartons of HIV tests and more than 2,000 cartons of ART were made available to the health delegations of Ouaddai, Sila, Lac, Logone Oriental, and Moyen Chari provinces to enable them to serve the local population, including those in emergency.

49 health and community workers were trained on HIV prevention. 2,162 people were sensitized on PCMT prevention. As a result, screen more than 16,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened. Among them, 21,503 were found to be HIV-positive and were put on ART within the scope of prevention of HIV from mother to child HIV prevention.

Nutrition
In response to the Sudanese crisis, UNICEF increased its distribution of nutrition supplies and drugs to health centers in the three affected provinces (Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira). In the first semester of 2023, UNICEF distributed 127,612 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to health facilities across the country to support the treatment of 146,552 children (80,816 girls and 65,736 boys) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

For early detection and treatment of children suffering from SAM, UNICEF organized mass screening campaigns in several provinces (including the ones hosting the Sudanese refugees), reaching 368,763 children aged from 6 to 59 months. Among these children, 8,084 (2%) including 794 Sudanese refugees were found to be severely malnourished and were referred to the nearest health center for treatment. The overall cure rate is 95.8%.

UNICEF trained 228 health workers and 40 community health workers on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Using community platforms, UNICEF reached 46,791 mothers and 284 health workers (217 men and 67 women) on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol. Additionally, 22,527 mothers were trained to use the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tape for early detection and referral of acute malnutrition of their under-five children.

During the June Polio vaccination round, 4722229 children from 6 to 59 months old benefited from Vitamin A Supplementation.

In anticipation of the rainy season, UNICEF prepositioned 47,148 cartons of RUTF in several flood-prone health districts. This includes 8,521 cartons of RUTF prepositioned in Ouaddai (705); Sila (197); and Wadi Fira (707) to cover the needs of the Sudanese refugees, Chadian returnees and host population children for four months.

Education
For the reporting period, UNICEF enabled access to education services to 67,571 students (30,159 girls and 37,412 boys). UNICEF paid the salaries of 146 teachers (13 women and 133 men) and subsidies for 399 teachers and facilitators including 59 women.

To improve the quality of teaching, UNICEF trained 100 teachers including 44 women on school management, girl-friendly teaching techniques and gender-based violence in Milé and Kounoungou camps in Wadi Fira province. These teachers are responsible for 4,476 students, including 2,234 girls.

4,581 students including 862 girls in pre-school and in primary school received school supplies in the Lac and Ouaddai provinces. Additionally, UNICEF provided textbooks and training materials for non-formal education, vocational and technical training centers in Lac province. This enabled 1,247 students (including 699 girls) to attend theoretical and practical courses. According to the results of the learning assessment carried out by the Ministry of Education, these activities enabled more than 60% of the students to acquire theoretical and practical skills in carpentry and sewing.

As part of the promotion of menstrual hygiene management aimed at keeping girls in schools, UNICEF distributed individual dignity kits to 14,927 girl students in Lac province.

In response to the floods in late 2022, UNICEF equipped six temporary learning spaces (TLS) in N'Djamena and two TLS in Chari Baguirmi province during the first quarter of 2023. UNICEF distributed 700 tables and 700 benches to primary schools for students and 50 tables and 50 chairs for teachers.

At the different locations, UNICEF built four separate latrines and distributed hygiene and sanitation materials (buckets, bleach and soap). UNICEF trained 75 facilitators (25 women and 50 men) on hygiene, who in turn trained 2,309 children (1,432 girls and 877 boys).

Water, sanitation and hygiene
During the first semester of 2023, 117,766 vulnerable people (36,743 girls, 33,917 boys, 24,495 women, and 22,611 men) from 19,628 households in five provinces (Ouaddai, N'Djamena, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen Chari) representing 84% of the annual target gained access to safe drinking water. UNICEF enabled this access through the construction of 17 solar powered and climate resilient boreholes (in Logone Oriental, Mandoul, N'Djamena and Moyen Chari provinces); the construction of three hand pumps and the installation of one bladder (in Ouaddai province for the Sudanese refugee response); the rehabilitation of one solar powered borehole and six hand pumps boreholes (in N'Djamena); and household water treatment with chlorine (in Moyen Chari, Ouaddai, and N'Djamena provinces).

For the reporting period, UNICEF reached 60,000 people (18,720 girls, 17,280 boys, 12,480 women and 11,520 men) in a humanitarian situation with sanitation services representing 150% of the annual target. This performance is due to the sudden influx of the Sudanese refugees in the Eastern provinces. For this response, UNICEF constructed 468 emergency latrines. UNICEF also constructed one block of two cubicles of latrines in the child friendly space located in the refugee camp of Dossey in the Logone Oriental province hosting 300 children including 156 girls.

As a WASH-in-Nutrition intervention, 36,861 malnourished children (19,165 girls and 17,696 boys) received a WASH kit (750 grams of soap and two litres of bleach) with key messages on handwashing with soap, water treatment with bleach, and personal hygiene in Bahr El Gazal, Hadjer Lamis, Kanem, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen Chari provinces.

To prevent water borne diseases including cholera, 160,465 people (50,065 girls, 46,214 boys, 33,377 women and 30,809 men), or 26,774 households, received WASH kits containing drinking water collection, transport, storage and treatment (bleach) products. In addition, each household received a handwashing kit comprised of one plastic kettle of two liters used for handwashing and 10 units of 180 grams of soap.
Child Protection

During the first semester of 2023, UNICEF and its partners continued to provide protection services to children and their families in humanitarian situation. Thousands of refugee and returnee children fled from Sudan to Eastern Chad. UNICEF found major violations and deprivation of their rights.

In response to the Sudanese refugee crisis, UNICEF in collaboration with partners including UNHCR has rolled out a minimum intervention package that includes: setting up child-friendly spaces (CFS); alternative care for unaccompanied and separated children; strengthening community protection mechanisms; social mobilization for the prevention of violence against children; gender-based violence (GBV) including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risk mitigation, prevention, and response activities; and the promotion of the protection of children's rights.

Overall, UNICEF reached 26,258 children (14,600 girls and 11,658 boys) and 2,394 caregivers (1,356 women and 1,038 men) with psychosocial support through mobile, fixed child-friendly spaces and/or community talks groups. Of the 26,258 children, 10,134 (6,961 girls and 3,173 boys) were Sudanese refugees, Chadian returnees, or children from the host communities in Ouaddai. UNICEF identified and managed 1,680 unaccompanied and separated children including 312 (153 girls) Sudanese refugee/Chadian returnee children. UNICEF reunified 124 unaccompanied and separated children (including 21 Sudanese refugee/Chadian returnee children) with a family member.

UNICEF reached 15,841 people (6,993 women, 6,473 girls and 2,375 boys) with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions. The HAC indicator related to GBV does not target men so no information on men was collected.

Three children on the move engaged in the worst forms of labor (two girls exploited as domestic servants and one boy who was a herdsman in Ouaddai province) benefited from holistic care (psychosocial, nutritional, etc.) including family reunification with the active collaboration between state institutions, the NGO Association pour le réinsertion des enfants et la défense des droits de l’Homme (ARED) and UNICEF. Moreover, eight children associated with armed groups (three girls and five boys) and three adults (parents) were removed from non-state armed groups by security forces and provided with a care and support service package until reintegration in their respective communities.

UNICEF trained 20 child protection focal points (3 women and 17 men) in the brigades, gendarmeries, and police forces in the Moyen Chari province. To support social mobilization and community engagement, UNICEF trained ten protection committees with 30 representatives (7 women and 23 men) on child protection key messages and referral pathways.

Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers

During the reporting period, 4,500 households (29,761 people: 9,620 girls, 10,913 boys, 4,884 women and 4,344 men) received cash transfers in N'Djamena, Chari Baguirmi and Lac provinces. The distribution targeted the households affected by floods in 2022 who were living in displacement sites: 1,800 households (6,817 people in Tafa site) in Lac province, 1,071 households (7,681 people in Etiena site) in Chari Baguirmi province and 2,429 households (15,263 people in Kabe and Mbayam sites) in N'Djamena.

Social Behavior Change

The activities of community engagement implemented in the second quarter in 2023: inform people about risk and available services and engage people in the refugee camps and host communities for social and behavior change activities.

Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities consisted of: firstly, proximity communication, implemented through a door-to-door approach on the themes of essential family practices. Secondly RCCE activities included mass communication by means of theatres followed by exchange with community, which dealt with the issue of social cohesion and the main trends in the complaints collected within the communities. Mass communication was also ensured through the mobile cinema approach and the broadcasting of radio messages on essential family practices, hygiene and sanitation. All these activities were implemented in the provinces of Mayo Kebbi West, Mayo Kebbi East, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Kanem, Hadjer Lamis, Guera, Ouaddai, Barh El Gazal, N'Djamena, Wadi-Fira and Sila. They reached 336,335 people, including 162,729 Under -18 adolescents. Intercommunity conflicts between the host communities and the refugees remains a major risk. To prevent this risk activities to promote social cohesion are ongoing in the three targeted provinces.

In the second quarter of 2023, community engagement activities involved in 2023 both refugees and host communities: 38,464 people including 16,985 (31.09%) women in five provinces (Ouaddai, Mayo Kebbi Est, Logone Oriental, Sila, and Wadi-Fira) and Ndjamen. Community workers went door to door to meet households, organize community dialogues, hold public theaters, and offer accountability to affected people services to refugee and host communities.

Non food items

During the reporting period, UNICEF distributed a total of 7,828 NFI kits to 52,170 people (16,530 girls, 10,535 women, 15,549 boys, 9,556 men). The distribution targeted the households affected by floods in 2022 and living in camps and households affected by intercommunity conflict in the south. This concerns 3,191 households or 16,715 people in Lac province (Gardiri, Makaraty, Yakoua and Rirom sites), 3,674 households or 22,044 people in Moyen Chari province (Koutou, Neliem, Talia1 & 2 sites) and 2,154 households or 13,411 people in N'Djamena (Kabe, Bayam, Wala Hadjarai sites).

Accountability to Affected Populations

Accountability to affected people (AAP) activities in refugee camps, sites and host communities were initially carried out at the same time as risk communication and community engagement activities in the provinces of Logone Oriental, Mayo Kebbi Est, Ouaddai Sila, Wadi-Fira and Ndjamen. AAP was set up in refugee sites and camps, receiving complaints from 217,882 people. The bulk of these complaints were distributed as follows: 47% of the complaints were about lack of shelters, 32% about WASH issues, 28% about food security, 18% about health issues, 12% about nutrition issues, 4.5% about youth and women unemployment, and 0.04% about gender-based violence. UNICEF also set up listening clubs to provide the opportunity to affected populations give feedback about broadcast life-saving messages.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

As part as annual management plan process, the UNICEF PSEA action plan was developed and validated in consultation with all UNICEF sectors. UNICEF provided adequate information on PSEA reporting channels to 24,126 beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance.
HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

The UNICEF-led clusters and Child Protection Area of responsibility (CPAoR) have ensured their regular monthly meetings and their attendance at inter-cluster meetings. They have actively contributed to the development of the ongoing 2023 national flood response plan. They have been instrumental in making the Lac sub-cluster functional. They also actively contributed to resource mobilization within the Inter-Cluster, including for the CERF Sudanese crises rapid response allocation and the formulation of key messages on the humanitarian situation in Chad.

At the national level, the Nutrition Cluster held five planned meeting from January to June. On a monthly basis, the stakeholders discussed the nutrition situation in the country, response analysis, guidance, supplies (RUTF, RUSF) efficient management, data collection and analysis, and program performance. At the provincial level, the Lac province sub-cluster and the working groups in Ouaddai and Logone Oriental also held regular coordination meetings.

To inform strategic decisions on a monthly basis, the Nutrition Cluster reviewed the nutrition situation considering new elements including the Sudan and South crisis and case admission and formulated priority recommendations. As the monthly data analysis showed an escalation of SAM cases in Ndjamena, the Nutrition Cluster is in the process of activating its early warning system based on weekly monitoring of admissions. A weekly newsletter will be issued to highlight priorities and needs.

As a part of the response monitoring mechanism, the Nutrition Cluster is collecting and analyzing data through the online platform created during the first quarter. This will allow the cluster to inform OCHA (RPM) and Global Nutrition Cluster platforms.

The cluster participated in the flood response plan review lead by OCHA. The cluster also updated its partners response capacity. As a member of flood anticipated action group, the cluster participated in the meetings on preparedness for the response to the high risk of flooding for 2023.

To better respond to the needs of children suffering from acute malnutrition, the joint analysis of the SAM-MAM continuum of care is ongoing, and new nutrition units are being jointly opened in two priority provinces to extend the coverage of the outpatient therapeutic program.

The Nutrition Cluster is working with the Protection Cluster to develop training tools on GBV for health workers to be integrated to the Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) training package.

During the reported period the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) were finalized. It is estimated that in 2023, more than 4.7 million people will need nutrition assistance, including 1.8 million children under-five affected by global acute malnutrition (GAM) and among them, over 400,000 children under-five will be at risk of SAM.

Because of the Sudan crisis, this HRP is under review to integrate the Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees expected by December 2023.

The Child Protection (CP) Area of Responsibility (AoR) is functional at the national level and the subnational level in Lac province and held five planned meetings from January to June at the national level. These meetings allowed all members to exchange on the child protection situation, and allowed for data collection and responses analysis and gaps. The CP AoR developed and validated a CPAoR National Action Plan for 2023 and took part in the process of developing and validating national child protection policy and case management national system.

The CPAoR contributed to the flood response plan and reviewed the capacity matrix to develop the child protection humanitarian response to the Sudanese crisis.

The CPAoR monitored 43 child protection incidents including ten child recruitments/utilization as soldier and six abduction cases.

In response to child abuse and exploitation, 37,937 children benefited from psychosocial support through group activities in Lac province, N'Djamena, Moyen Chari Hadjer Lamis and Ouaddai. 1,757 separated and unaccompanied including 680 girls) were reunited with their families.

To improve the quality of psychosocial interventions, 685 facilitators and community workers were trained in psychosocial support.

For the prevention and mitigation of protection risks on children during conflicts, the area of responsibility contributed to the training of 35 defense and security forces on the protection of children before, during and after armed conflicts.

During the reporting period, the Education Cluster requested and received support from the Global Education cluster through the deployment of a gender/sexual and gender-based violence in education specialist. With the contribution of the GEC specialist, several actions were carried out, including capacity building for partners on the theme of gender/sexual and gender-based violence in education. 35 people from international organizations, local organizations and UN agencies were trained.

In addition, a workshop was hosted to discuss the multi-year program. The aim of the workshop was to carry out an analysis based on the inclusion of gender and GBV reduction actions in the implementation of the multi-year programme. Presentations and reflections in the working groups focused on efforts made, challenges encountered, solutions envisaged and/or implemented, and lessons learned on the effectiveness of measures to increase girls’ enrolment in targeted communities to ensure truly equitable access to education between girls and boys.

The Education Cluster also hosted a meeting for the revision of its intervention strategy for the 2024-2026 period. Working groups were set up to deepen the contextual analysis of the overview of needs and produce reflections on interventions.

The WASH cluster held five meetings including one in the south region (Goré) and three in the Lac region. Meetings focused on the humanitarian response, the analysis of gaps, geographical coverage, strengthening the accountability towards the affected populations and stock supply.

Until June 2023, the WASH Cluster member activities have reached 316,166 of the people targeted by the humanitarian response plan, or nearly 22% of the annual target.

The WASH Cluster was involved in the needs analysis and the development of the refugee rapid response plan to the massive influx of Sudanese refugees into eastern Chad. In anticipation of the 2023 rainy season, the WASH Cluster actively contributed to updating the flood contingency plan and to identifying potential sites in N'Djamena in support of national authorities’ initiatives.

The WASH Cluster Coordinator participated in the 27th Global Wash Cluster meeting held in Budapest in May 2023. This was an
UNICEF fleeing A Jazeera, French Media Chad. focused networks. social Quranic continent. A support floods During EXTERNAL MEDIA HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND Team During plan Sudan in 138,000 people were affected. According to UNHCR as of June 30th, 179,740 refugees have been counted in Eastern Chad. It is also estimated that 38,100 returning Chadian migrants have come back (IOM, June 25th, 2023). To reflect the exceeding planned number of refugees, on 17 June UNHCR revised the Regional Refugee Response Plan. The requirements were increased to $566 million to cover the needs in Sudan and the neighboring countries for 6 months. Chad response plan accounts for $226 million for 310,000 refugees and returnees. During the last month of the semester, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) under the lead of OCHA initiated the revision of the HRP to include the needs of the Sudanese refugees and the new IDPs in the South. The Chad HAC will be revised accordingly.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

During the reporting period, the team focused on the aftermath of the floods with a story explaining how children were affected and the support they received, as well as a video published on social media. A young UNICEF-supported climate activist from Chad was featured in this NBC story on the water crisis and the way it affects the African continent.

UNICEF Chad also facilitated a donor visit with our partner Muslim World League (MWL) in Lac province. MWL published a video on the programme and UNICEF Chad also published a video on renovated Quranic schools. On social media, UNICEF Chad also published a video on BHA/CERF funded community health workers programme.

A video on RUTF supply chain was published on UNICEF Chad social media and used by UNICEF Supply Division on their networks.

After the war broke in Sudan in April, the communications team focused on the consequences of the Sudan conflict on Eastern Chad.

Media clips: Jacques Boyer, UNICEF Chad Representative on the Guardian, RTVE Spain and CNN.

Donaig Le DU, UNICEF Chad chief of communications on France 24 French and France 24 English, BBC (from 33 minutes), AFP, Al Jazeera, Forbes, Swedish radio.

A press release was issued on 26 June More than 100,000 children fleeing Sudan conflict face new dangers amid desperate situation in Chad (unicef.org)

On UNICEF Chad website: “All you can hear in town is crying” | UNICEF Chad, A lifeline for children: UNICEF Chad brings comfort to refugees from Sudan | UNICEF Chad, In Adre, refugee families tell stories of escape and despair | UNICEF Chad

- The role of community relays in the fight against malnutrition https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1368729223964613&ref=sharing
- Arrival of therapeutic food, provided by USAID BHA. https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=574722958692207&ref=sharing
- More than one million people were affected by floods in Chad in 2022 https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2911597488972307&ref=sharing
- 190 million African children at risk from water-related crises https://www.nbcnews.com/now/video/190-million-african-children-at-risk-from-water-related-crisis-1668204218407?fbclid=IwAR03xDNFb-1mDbmjE4qDrXtDBdnSauenb_s1xJbplQLGZ6GR8kEWRC5c
- From planks of wood to integrated classes and curricula. https://twitter.com/mwlong/status/1642659613223387136?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw
- 1 in 2 school-age children in Chad is not in school: renovation of Quranic schools https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=754009479410010&ref=sharing
- Donaig Le DU, UNICEF Chad chief of communications on France 24 https://www.france24.com/fr/vid%C3%A9o/20230428-r%C3%A9fugi%C3%A9s-soudanais-au-tchad-les-besoins-immenses
- Donaig Le DU, UNICEF Chad chief of communications on BBC https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172zu06x8t0tmds?fbclid=IwAR0Rk-XGWIO-tTsT7N9SUKO1Uz91RYZ1DVuKsvvqj1FK3qpvK7SlWaFJ68
• Donaig Le DU, UNICEF Chad chief of communications on Forbes

• Donaig Le DU, UNICEF Chad chief of communications Swedish Radio
  https://sverigesradio.se/artikel/barn-flyr-sudan-till-tchad-unicef-varnar-for-humanitar-kris

• A press release was issued on 26 June More than 100,000 children fleeing Sudan conflict face new dan

• On UNICEF Chad website: "All you can hear in town is crying" | UNICEF Chad, A lifeline for children:
  https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/all-you-can-hear-town-crying

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

• Chad Appeals
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad

• Chad Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad/situation-reports

• All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals

• All Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports

NEXT SITREP: JANUARY 31, 2024
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs response</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Disaggregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</td>
<td>Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>UNICEF-funded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers across sectors</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>152,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who participate in engagement actions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>488,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Non food items*

| Displaced people who received non-food items and emergency shelter        | Total | 95,600        | 57,170                      | 60%                | -                   | -                 | -             | -                |

*Progress in the reporting period*

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ENDNOTES
1. Chad: Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, OCHA, 2023
2. Chad: Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, OCHA, 2023
3. UNHCR June 2023
4. UNHCR June 2023