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# CHAD

## Humanitarian Situation Report

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

#### Highlights

- Preliminary results of the SMART were published showing an increase in the national prevalence of the global acute malnutrition (from 11.9% to 13.9%). This rate exceeded the emergency threshold of 15% in 12 out of 23 regions of the country.
- By end of September, 482 cases of cholera were reported in the two regions with an official death rate of 13% since the beginning of the outbreak mid-August. The WASH and Health clusters developed an integrated response plan, adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team, which requires over 2 million USD for the two affected regions. 295,000 USD had been mobilized at the time of validation.
- In response to the cholera outbreak, UNICEF's emergency WASH response and social communication activities, as well as strong leadership by Sila health authorities, has helped curb the outbreak in Sila region. By the end of September, the number of cases per week had gone from 87 in the first week of September to 16 in the last week of the month. The trend in the region of Salamat on the other hand is of a sharp spread increase in cholera cases requiring prevention activities at scale.
- By the end of the third quarter of 2017, UNICEF has only received 44% of the \$57.8 million required to respond to the needs of children affected by emergencies in Chad

30 September 2017

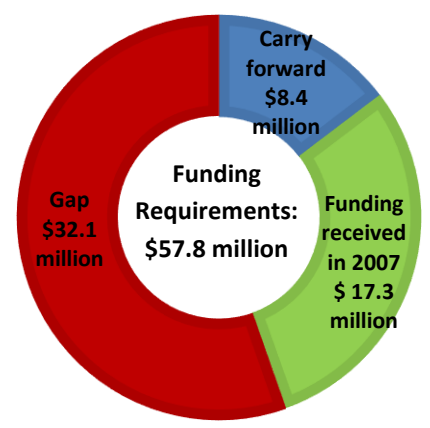
**2,700,000**  
**Children affected**  
 (UNICEF HAC 2017)

**228,240**  
**Children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2017**  
 (Nutrition Cluster 2017)

**133,172**  
**People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lac Region**  
 (IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR 30 September 2017)

**UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2017**

**US\$ 57.8 million**  
**Funding available**  
**US\$ 25.8 million**



#### UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
<b>Education:</b> Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	165,990	107,469	337,430	109,366
<b>Child Protection:</b> Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	1,523	1,018	2,990	1,087
<b>Nutrition:</b> Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	200,294	141,265	200,294	141,265

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Population Displacement

IOM has begun its efforts to update its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) for the Lac region. Due to lack of funding, the DTM which has been used by the humanitarian community to report on displacement numbers, was last updated in January 2017. Overall, there are about 133,000 displaced people in the Lac Region, of which 106,045 have been registered by UN organizations up to January 2017 (90,911 IDPs, 14,810 Chadian returnees and 324 third-country nationals), and 9,148 Nigerian refugees<sup>1</sup> have also been registered by UNHCR as of end of August. The humanitarian community agreed that in October a team with technical expertise will analyse secondary displacement data and new arrivals, as well as known numbers of IDPs who have returned to their villages, in order to provide more up to date estimates of the displacement situation.

The situation in the Lac region remained calm but still marked by attacks allegedly perpetrated by Boko Haram combatants looting for food in several villages, mostly along the borders with Nigeria and Niger. OCHA's humanitarian access survey however shows that overall humanitarian access is good in most of the region, with the exception of the border around Kaiga Kindjiria.

### Epidemic Outbreaks

By end of September, 482 cases of cholera were reported in the two regions with an official death rate of 13%. The WASH and Health clusters developed an integrated response plan, adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team, just over 2 million USD for the two affected regions. 295,000 USD had been mobilized at the time of validation.

The cholera outbreak, which started in the region of Sila, Eastern Chad in mid-August, extended to the region of Salamat in Southeastern Chad. The epidemic spread as people from Salamat were in contact with affected persons from Sila region, notably for traditional funerals. The number of cases significantly decreased in the region of Sila thanks to a rapid multisectorial response (3 Cholera treatment units opened by MSF, emergency WASH response and social mobilisation activities implemented by UNICEF and its partner CONCERN, 4 cholera kits for 400 severe cases and 1600 moderate ones, and 5 technical staff deployed by UNICEF,). 157 cholera cases were registered in August, and 275 in September. However, by the end of September, the number of cases per week in Sila had gone from 87 in the first week of September to 16 in the last week of the month. The trend in the region of Salamat on the other hand is of a sharp increase, first in the rural areas on the border with Sila, and then in the village of Amtiman, with a population of close to 100,000 people. Salamat, and particularly Amtiman, is still suffering from a Hepatitis E outbreak that has now lasted over a year despite efforts from multiple partners, showing important weaknesses in local health system capacity.

In addition to the cholera outbreak, cases of Hepatitis E continued to be reported in the Salamat region. The number of suspected cases had decreased in up until the end of a UNICEF supported WASH and social communication intervention aimed at containing the outbreak. However, the trend curved upward again in September (45 suspect cases against 18 in August), as soon as the project was over, showing the importance of investment in longer term development initiatives in WASH in the region. A total of 1, 817 cases (of which 20 deaths) were reported so far since the beginning of the outbreak in July 2016.

Estimated Affected Population			
Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	4,700,000 <sup>1</sup>	2,256,000	2,444,000
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,700,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,296,000	1,404,000
Children Under Five	709,560	340,589	368,971
Children 6 to 23 months	213,010	102,245	110,765

<sup>1</sup> IOM, DTM 18 January 2017 and UNHCR, refugee statistics 30 September 2017

Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	228,240 <sup>1</sup>	98,144	130,096
Children Under Five with SAM with medical complications	20,029	9,614	10,415
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	201,257 <sup>1</sup>	96,603	104,654
CAR returnees	101,994 <sup>3</sup>	46,917	55,077
Refugees (and asylum seekers)	407,996 <sup>4</sup>	179,518.24	228,478

Sources: <sup>1</sup>HRP 2017; <sup>2</sup>HAC 2017 UNICEF; <sup>3</sup>OIM DTM January 2017; <sup>4</sup> UNHCR Chad, general statistics September 2017

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The 2018 Humanitarian programming cycle 2018 activities continued in September. The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), first stage of the process was completed, although the final narrative document is not yet available. These needs have been identified based on analysis and discussions held around the 3 major crisis adopted by the HCT i) Food insecurity and malnutrition, ii) Displacement of populations and iii) epidemics. Climate related crises are considered to be linked to one of the above as aggravating factors. In addition, 3 cross-cutting topics are identified: Protection mainstreaming, cash transfers to beneficiaries and Accountability to affected populations. Based on identified needs, the next stage is the development of the Humanitarian Response Plan which is to start by 12 October 2017, notably as an update of the 3-year plan launched in 2017.

## Humanitarian Strategy

In line with Chad's 2017-2019 HRP strategic objectives, UNICEF will continue to provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to children and their families. In 2017, nutrition interventions will continue to be expanded to treat 200,000 children under 5 with SAM. Community-based infant and young child feeding will be implemented in the Lac Region, while populations affected by emergencies will gain improved access to water, sanitation and emergency health services. The scale up of the emergency response in the Lac Region will reinforce a multi-sectoral package for children, including through the promotion of early recovery, as well as the strengthening of government and civil society for community-based support for children's rights. UNICEF will also provide learning materials and access to education; psychosocial support for refugees, internally displaced persons and returnee children; identification, tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children; and mine-risk education.

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

## Summary analysis of program response



### NUTRITION

In September 2017, 16,014 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted and treated in the 11 priority Regions covered by the nutrition cluster in the country. Of these, 15,384 cases were treated as outpatients and 630

cases with medical complications were treated in therapeutic nutritional units. The performance indicators are within the national and Sphere standard with cured rate above 85% for both outpatients and inpatients services. The extension of SAM services was maintained and reached over 684 health facilities (from 607 in 2016). As part of UNICEF response to the alarming level of food and nutrition situation in Tandjile, 25 health professional were trained on CMAM and five outpatient and one inpatient centers were opened to ensure timely treatment to identified cases.

Based on the preliminary results of SMART survey, the national global acute malnutrition prevalence has increased from 11.9% to 13.9%. The nutrition situation is still worrisome in 12 out of 23 regions where the global acute malnutrition rate exceed the emergency threshold of 15% as defined by WHO (Ennedi Est (30.0%), Ennedi Ouest (27.3%), Salamat (23.0%), Batha (22.1%), Barh El Ghazel (21.3%), Wadi Fira (20.5%), Kanem (19.2%), Lac (18.1%), Borkou (17.7%), Sila (17.1%), Hadjer Lamis (16.3%) and Ndjamena (16.3%).



## HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

In response to the cholera outbreak in the Sila in Eastern Chad, UNICEF has placed a roving team to support the coordination in response on the ground. 4 diarrhea kits from the contingency stock were dispatched to the affected health districts in the region with supplies for 500 cholera cases each (100 severe and 400 mild). MSF and health authorities initially used these supplies to set up 5 cholera treatment/rehydration units, since the affected region is of difficult access for trucks with supplies during the rainy season.

In the Lac region, 2,037 pregnant women were sensitized on the risk of mother-to-child transmission and HIV-screened. 61 of them were found positive and placed on ARV treatment. 30 children were born from mother HIV-positive of which 26 received treatment to prevent mother to child transmission. Community management activities on maternal and neonatal health continued with the participation of 2,803 women admitted in prenatal consultations to awareness-raising activities on maternal and child health. Out of 874 assisted deliveries, 844 live births were recorded and 28 deaths neonatal deaths. Moreover, 25,565 children received medicines for the chimio-prevention of seasonal malaria in the district of Baga Sola.

In the South, where several regions are hosting refugees and returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR), health services provided by UNICEF and its partners included prenatal consultation for 108 pregnant women, who also received awareness messages and were HIV-screened. 2 of them received treatment as they were screened HIV positive. In addition, 2 children who tested HIV positive benefited from treatment. A total of 2,010 adults and 177 children are under HIV treatment in this region since the beginning of the year. Furthermore, 1,027 pregnant women were seen in prenatal visits in the regions affected by the Sudanese refugee camps; 914 of them were tested for HIV of which 4 were HIV positive and put under ARV treatment.



## WASH

In response to the cholera epidemic which now affects Sila and Salamat regions in the southeast of Chad, UNICEF deployed a team to help coordinate the response with health authorities and actors on the ground. UNICEF and its implementing partners launched a response with a strong focus on containing its spread. WASH and communication activities in the districts of Koukou and Goz Beida included sensitization campaigns on hygiene and treatment of water points (benefitting 17,875). Disinfection activities were conducted as well at household level (4,093 households) including soap distribution. The WASH response, paired with UNICEF and notably MSF health response were key to the reduction of the cases in this region.

In the Kanem region, the WASH in Nutrition program to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in 20 health centers with ACF was completed in early September. This pilot project allowed provision of hygiene

kits to 958 families of children suffering SAM, and to implement awareness-raising of 8,580 people on hygiene and sanitation. Funding for WASH in Nutrition activities has been a great challenge so far.

Amtiman health authorities continued to respond to the Hepatitis E outbreak in Amtiman following the handing over of UNICEF activities especially with the chlorination of water points (11.2 million litres treated for approximately 106,000 people) and the distribution of soap.



## EDUCATION

In the Lac region, UNICEF completed the education in emergencies (EiE) activities in four islands (Ngalamia, Nahr, Gomirom Kili and Gomirom Doumou). Public discussions and sensitization sessions on gender equality and prevention of sexual exploitation of girls were organized in the presence of 80 community and religious leaders in the islands. The goal was to raise awareness of the leaders on the protection of school-age girls in their communities and put an emphasis on their potential role in preventing gender-based violence around schools.

In the South, UNICEF and its implementing partner World Vision organized sensitization campaigns in preparation of the upcoming school year. As a result, 198 leaders (43 women, 22%) of various organizations including local women's associations and youth groups as well as community and religious leaders took part in the campaigns advocating for girls' education and social cohesion between different communities.



## CHILD PROTECTION

In the Lac region, a 6 year old girl was reunified with her family in collaboration with regional Social Welfare authorities. A total of 49 reunifications of children with their families were completed in this region since January 2017. In addition, 275 new children accessed recreational and psychosocial activities in UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). A total of 4,948 took part of such activities since the beginning of the year in the region.

On the other hand, in the Central African returnee sites in the South, 2,957 children (1,769 boys and 1,188 girls) participated in recreational and psychosocial activities organised in CFS. 53 of the supported separated and unaccompanied children in CAR returnee sites benefited from home visits to ensure adequate foster care: 7 of them were referred to health centres for medical follow up.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Donor's support:** A photo essay has been published to highlight the effort for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), in the Lake Chad Region, enabling organizations on the ground such as UNICEF and WHO to effectively support the Government's efforts to eradicate poliomyelitis. To bring vaccines for every child, the vaccinators are going the extra miles for the communities seeking refuge from Boko Haram. **See more:** <http://bit.ly/2xAORvN>

**Social media:** In "Education Uprooted", Muzzon Almellehan (UNICEF GWA) advocated for the importance of education for children uprooted to the world leaders in New-York **on Facebook:** <http://bit.ly/2xOSbne>

The report "Harrowing Journeys" highlights the risks of trafficking and exploitation for children on the move in West and Central Africa **on Twitter:** <http://bit.ly/2xeChdP>

## FUNDING UPDATE

By the end of the third quarter of 2017, UNICEF has only received 45% of the \$57.8 million required to respond to the needs of children affected by emergencies in Chad. New funding has been received in September for the nutrition response to the Sahel crises and Education and Child Protection response to the Lake Chad crisis. While

50% of all funding supports the response to the Sahel malnutrition issues, the shortfall is still high with a gap of over 9 million USD. Only 9 and 6 percent of funding support respectively the response to Sudanese and Central Africa returnees and refugees, while 1% of funding supports UNICEF's response to epidemics. The emergency response in the Lake Chad region has a funding gap of 51%, with urgent support needed to reach yet unreached areas while maintaining life-saving assistance.

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2017) <sup>1</sup>							
Appeal Sector	Requirements (HAC)	Of which Requirements (Nigeria+)	Carry Forward from 2016	Funds Received (HAC)	Funds Available for 2017	Funding gap	
Nutrition	23,149,679	3,080,295	4,750,070	9,373,768	14,123,837	9,025,842	39%
Health and HIV	10,460,000	4,946,000	572,202	904,911	1,477,112	8,982,888	86%
WASH	7,212,548	3,456,652	652,763	1,930,938	2,583,701	4,628,847	64%
Child Protection	7,519,000	4,863,000	782,062	1,021,000	1,803,062	5,715,938	76%
Education	7,416,537	1,813,375	889,451	3,510,423	4,399,874	3,016,663	41%
Non-food items and shelter	826,800	826,800	0	0	0	826,800	100%
Emergency preparedness	1,219,400	0	829,524	602,635	1,432,159	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,803,964</b>	<b>18,986,122</b>	<b>8,476,071</b>	<b>17,343,674</b>	<b>25,819,745</b>	<b>32,196,977</b>	<b>56%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data is extracted from the 2017 HAC mid-term review document

Next SitRep: 24 November 2017

UNICEF Chad Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UnicefChad/>

UNICEF Chad Twitter: @UNICEFChad

UNICEF Chad Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad.html>

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## Annex A

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAM RESULTS

## UNICEF Program Response

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report	2017 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices <sup>1</sup>	228,240	200,294	141,265	16,014	200,294	141,265	16,014
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	200,294	85%	88%	1%	85%	88%	1%
Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management programme <sup>2</sup>	1,192	632	659	0	632	684	25
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles <sup>3</sup>	924,360				377,324	36,534	2,633
<b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of children and families affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	228,240	111,008	20,794	0	33,000	2,514	0
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	1,630,756	594,523	186,670	2,451	268,000	82,945	2,451
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	2,990	1,087	0	1,523	1,018	0
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	26,411	14,540	3,232	13,166	14,540	3,232
Number of UAC reunified with families	NA	270	125	1	234	125	1
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	266,000	119,150	22,777	0	50,710	22,777	0
Number of boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support <sup>4</sup>	161,100	149,100	80,962	0	106,680	79,744	0
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	568,000	337,430	109,366	0	165,990	107,469	0
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	619,656				55,000	11,491	3,059
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>							
Number of displaced persons who received non-food items and shelter kits	105,070	88,400	2,892	0	20,900	1,248	0

<sup>1</sup> Data is collected by the national health system and normally takes more than a month to be reported

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

<sup>3</sup> Indicator includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites. The cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months

<sup>4</sup> (UNICEF targets 6 to 11 years)

## UNICEF and partners' response in the Lac Region

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report	2017 Target	Total Results	Change Since Last Report
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	22,017	22,017	18,317	1,836	22,017	18,317	1,836
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	22,017	85%	87%	1%	85%	87%	1%
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles <sup>1</sup>	35,523				16,726	11,492	1,898
<b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages <sup>2</sup>	30,174	13,730	1,907	0	10,000	1,907	0
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	250,000	224,380	124,079	2,451	183,000	29,520	2,451
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	890	324	0	450	324	0
Number of displaced children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	23,200	4,948	275	10,150	4,948	275
Number of UAC reunified with families	NA	110	49	1	60	49	1
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17 years old ) affected by crisis accessing education	81,000	33,000	18,434	0	20,650	18,434	0
Number of boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support <sup>3</sup>	96,700	55,600	40,635	0	42,700	39,417	0
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17 years old ) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	147,430	92,000	67,057	0	76,930	65,160	0
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>							
Number of displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	105,006	60,000	0	0	20,900	0	0
<sup>1</sup> Indicator includes results from routine vaccination in refugee camps and returnee sites. The cluster indicator considers only children from 6 to 59 months							
<sup>2</sup> Includes results from Lac and Kanem Regions							
<sup>3</sup> UNICEF targets children in primary school							