



Chad

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

1 January - 30 June 2019

2,300,000

children in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF HAC 2019)

304,589

Under 5 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition targeted in 2019 (Nutrition Cluster 2018)

192,041

People displaced (IDPs, returnees, refugees, third-country nationals) in the Lake Province (OCHA, June 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2019

US\$ 46 million

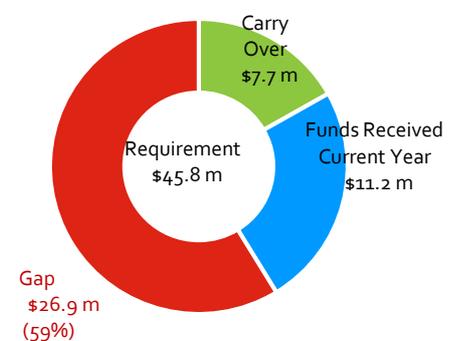
Highlights

- 21,584 suspected cases of measles have been reported in Chad by week 25. In response, 653,535 children aged 6 months to 9 years have been vaccinated against the disease during the campaign in ten health districts.
- 4,114 children, more than a six-fold increase for the same period in 2018 (616 children January-June 2018), benefitted from psychosocial support in child friendly spaces in the Lac province
- 125,371 severely malnourished children were admitted and treated in 724 UNICEF supported health facilities by week 20. A 26% increase in admission from the same period in 2018.
- As of June 2019, 41% of the HAC funding requirement is covered. An additional US\$ 27 million is urgently required for UNICEF to provide lifesaving assistance to vulnerable children and women through an integrated multisectoral response.

UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Total Results*	Cluster Target	Total Results*
WASH: Number of crisis affected people who have access to quantity potable water in line with the standards (15L/per person/Day).	68,476	33,378	284,757	68,533
Nutrition: Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care.	304,589	125,371 (41%)	304,589	125,371 (41%)
Child Protection: Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces	35,550	4,114	67,022	8,496
Education: Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	29,653	10,202	275,296	11,511
Health: Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles	142,600	668,766	-	-

Funding status 2019 (US\$)*



* Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as carry-forward from previous year

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The conflict in the Lake Chad Basin constituted the main crisis affecting Chad in the first half of 2019. The number of Nigerian refugees fleeing attacks by non-state armed groups in North-East Nigeria increased from 10,951 in December 2018 to 15,950 according to latest statistics (UNHCR, June 2019). As of June 2019, Chad is hosting 465,343 refugees and asylum seekers, including 342,406 Sudanese, 105,693 Central Africans, 15,950 Nigerians and 7,560 others. In addition to Nigerian refugees, 133,338 internally displaced persons (IDP) are registered in the Lac province (OCHA, May 2019).

To meet the immediate needs of the newly arrived refugees, UNICEF, in collaboration with partners, constructed and rehabilitated water and sanitation infrastructures in the Dar Es Salam camp, and put in place structures to oversee the management and maintenance of these structures. 10,000 people received soap and water treatment products, and 2,000 households benefitted from non-food items including dignity kits, water buckets and jerrycans. To provide access to education for refugees that were identified as being school-aged children, twelve temporary learning spaces (TLS) were built, and salary support was provided to more than 300 teachers. Children identified as having special needs were given access to psychosocial support through established child friendly spaces and case management and family tracing services continue to be provided to unaccompanied and separated children.

Conflicts in the Lake Chad Basin continue to undermine efforts to provide access to education to populations living on the islands in western Chad. According to the education delegation in the Lac province, 25 TLS in five schools – on the islands of Salia, Gomirom Doumou, Narh, Gomirom Kili et Daliarom – were burned down by non-state armed groups. The reasons for these attacks are not yet clear. A total of 49 schools have been closed in this academic year (2018-19) due to attacks by non-state armed groups, affecting 12,046 students (including 5,416 girls) and 118 teachers. Four of the schools have been closed since the last academic year 2018 and 45 were closed in April 2019.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, covering the period of March to August 2019, indicated that 2018-19 cereal production increased by 11.2% compared to 2017-18 cereal production and by 12.6% compared to the last five years. According to the assessment, no department is at risk of being in either the crisis¹ or famine² phase. Twenty departments are under pressure (at least one in five households is facing reduced food consumption), and 49 departments are in the minimal phase (at least four in five households are able to cover their food and non-food needs without humanitarian assistance). However, it is important to note that, even though no department has exceeded the defined threshold for crisis and emergency³ phases overall, approximately 305,460 people are currently in the crisis phase, and 6,528 are in the emergency phase.

The measles outbreak declared in 2018 continued throughout the first half of 2019, despite the November 2018 vaccination campaign where 1,949,545 children aged 6 months to 9 years were vaccinated. In the first week of 2019, a total of 178 suspected cases were reported in 22 districts. Transmission progressed consistently, reaching 79 districts by week 13. According to the Ministry of Public Health (MPH) surveillance services, the highest peak was observed in week 16 with 1,369 cases, followed by another recent peak observed in week 21 with 1,374 suspected cases after a slight decrease in weeks 18 and 19.

A total of 21,584 measles suspected cases (four times the number of reported cases in 2018) have been reported in the country from week 1 to week 25, with 211 deaths, yielding a mortality rate of 0.9%.

Since week 22, the trend of the epidemic has been significantly decreasing following various actions and interventions by the government with support from partners.

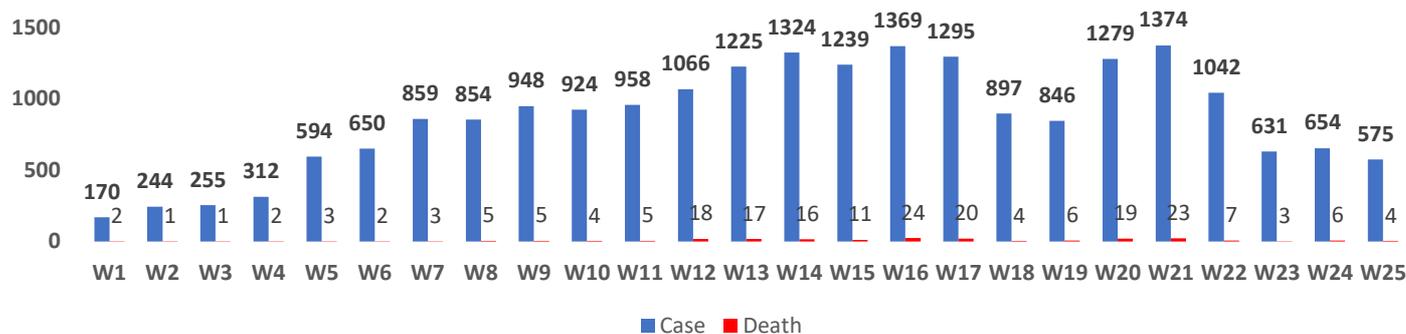
It is important to note that 80% of the cases were reported in 7 out of the 23 provinces in the country, with the city of N'Djamena recording 25% of the cases.

¹ A department is in the crisis phase when even with humanitarian assistance at least one in five households in the area has significant food deficit and is at risk of facing high rates of acute malnutrition.

² A department is in the famine phase when even with humanitarian assistance at least one in five households in the area has a complete lack of food and / or other basic needs and is clearly exposed to starvation, death and destitution.

³ A department is in the emergency phase when even with humanitarian assistance at least one in five households in the area has extreme food deficit and very high acute malnutrition rates and excessively high mortality rates.

Measles trends in first semester 2019



Since January 2019, UNICEF has assisted the Government of Chad with the procurement of 1,000,000 doses of measles vaccines. In addition, UNICEF provided technical assistance for the planning and implementation of a vaccination campaign in nine health districts (Aboudeia, Massenya, Mandelia, Dourbali, Pala, Mongo, Moissala, Koukou, Haraze) in April 2019 while the Government covered the district Tissi. According to the final results, a total of 653,535 children aged 6 months to 9 years old were reached out of the 570,737 targeted, giving an administrative coverage of 107.8%.

Given the persistence of the measles outbreak, despite the various interventions, a platform of technical experts was set up by the MPH to analyse causes and dynamics of the outbreak and come up with a way forward. Meanwhile, the platform has recommended a nationwide campaign, targeting children aged 6 months to 9 years old, to be validated by the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee (ICC).

A total of 714 meningitis cases have been registered in the country during the first semester of 2019, with 59 deaths (fatality rate of 8.3%). Incidence of meningitis has dropped significantly from the 11th epidemiological week, and the response team is now more focused on measles case management.

Meanwhile, the launch of a vaccination campaign in Sila, Mandoul and Salamat provinces in October or November 2019 is being considered, pending partner approval.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF leads the nutrition, education and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) clusters, and child protection sub-cluster, at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF continually engages in discussion with Government counterparts in playing a more effective role in co-leading these coordination mechanisms.

In February 2019, Chad was selected for a case study as part of an Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), in partnership with UNHCR and the Global Education Cluster, in a project funded by Education Cannot Wait (ECW). The goal is to conduct a comprehensive review of joint structures for coordinating, planning and responding to education needs in emergencies. The review was conducted from March to April 2019 and a draft report has been shared with the Cluster and UNICEF Chad country office.

In March 2019, The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2019 was officially launched by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Chadian Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. In 2019, the humanitarian community is requesting \$476.6 million to assist 4.3 million people, including 2.3 million children. This year being the last of the multiannual response plan, special focus will be given to the analysis of results achieved by the humanitarian community. In the three years covering the period of the plan, one of the biggest challenges has been insufficient funding; in 2017 the HRP was funded at 45% and at 53% in 2018. To reflect the changes in the humanitarian situation in the Lake region following the new displacements which occurred during the first quarter of the year as a consequence of the attacks perpetrated by armed groups and taking into account a suggestion of the cluster NFI/CCM to update their sectoral needs, a slight revision of the HRP (without additional cost) is underway and will be documented through an annex of the initial document.

In April 2019, the WASH cluster's Strategic Orientation Committee (COS) validated the 2019 work plans of the cluster's five thematic groups.

In June 2019, the Child Protection sub-cluster validated the Strategy of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster 2019-2021, as well as the protection monitoring tools, including the protection of children in emergency. The Protection Sub-Cluster Action Plan was also developed and will be validated in July 2019.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF uses a multi-sectoral approach to respond to humanitarian needs in Chad, facilitating access to basic social services and building capacities of national and sub-national counterparts. In all aspects of the response, the complementarity of the humanitarian response and the development programming is being strengthened. UNICEF will continue to lead the nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education clusters and the child protection sub-cluster while consolidating efforts to build a national disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness system. Access to quality treatment for children suffering from severe acute malnutrition will be expanded, and preventive care, such as infant and young child feeding (IYCF) support, will be provided alongside the curative interventions as much as possible, coupled with a WASH package. Integrated vaccination campaigns will be supported, and essential drugs and medical equipment will be provided to support quality services for children under five years old and pregnant women. Some 68,000 people will gain access to safe water through the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure. UNICEF will improve access to quality learning for 200,000 crisis-affected children, provide psychosocial support for children and adolescents, support the reintegration of children enrolled in armed groups and survivors of gender-based violence, and reinforce the monitoring of grave violations of children rights.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

To expand access to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) services, eighteen new outpatient nutritional units were set up in health centres in the province of Hadjer Lamis and a therapeutic nutritional unit was rehabilitated in the province of Ouaddai. A new mobile clinic was established in the Lac province offering an integrated preventive and curative nutrition package to cover the hard-to-reach populations of Kouloudia, Doumdoum, Makarati, Boulom and Malloum health centres. In addition, UNICEF provided RUTF for SAM treatment to two mobile clinics set up by partners in the Lac province.

From January to May 2019, UNICEF supported the treatment of 125,371 severely acute malnourished children, 55.4 per cent of whom were girls. At the national level, the number of malnourished children represents 41.1% of the expected total cases for 2019, with two provinces out of twenty exceeding their treatment target for the year, namely N'Djamena and Lac province, with 168% and 123% of cases respectively. An additional three provinces (Batha, Kanem and Guera) have already treated more than half of their expected cases for 2019. The performance indicators met the SPHERE standards with cure rate, death rate and defaulters rate of respectively 92.50%, 0.2% and 4.6%.

To ensure quality and continuity of care, UNICEF supported the training of 331 health workers (57 women) on the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition in the provinces of Guera, Salamat, Barh El Gazal, Hadjer Lamis and the city of N'Djamena. 665 community health workers (75 women) were trained on the IMAM community package and essential family practices in Salamat, Guera and Batha provinces. Due to the lack of qualified personnel in the health facilities, 25 officers were recruited by the Ministry of Public Health with funding from UNICEF to support the implementation of IMAM activities in three Health Delegation in Salamat, Guera and Batha provinces. Thirteen nutrition officers were also recruited to support the "Mere et Enfant" hospital in N'Djamena. To improve data quality and analysis, 25 staff members from N'Djamena health delegation were trained on data collection tools and data base management. Furthermore, 120,087 boxes of RUTF and essential drugs were distributed and technical assistance through supervision missions and daily presence of ten field consultants was provided to the 724 supported health facilities.

For preventive actions, 76 health workers from Hadjer Lamis and Lac provinces were trained on the comprehensive nutrition package for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and essential nutrition actions.

As part of the response to the measles epidemic, in the Salamat Province (Am-Timan district), 19,441 children aged 6 to 59 months received vitamin A supplementation and 18,826 children aged 9 to 59 months received deworming treatment during measles immunization campaign.

Health

Immunisation activities continued in provinces affected by population movement (Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi Fira, Lac, Logone Occidental and Oriental, Mandoul, and Moyen Chari) despite the mobilisation for the measles outbreak response. A total of 15,231 children were vaccinated against measles in refugee camps in eastern, southern and western Chad.

The high malaria prevalence (102,092 recorded cases) in the Logone Oriental in southern Chad and the presence of CAR refugees have led UNICEF to offer support to implementing partners in the integration of community case management (ICCM) of childhood illnesses in the most affected communities. Additionally, the health districts of Gore, Moissala, Moundou and Maro benefitted from the distribution of 4,000 insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) funded by the CERF Underfunded Grant.

WASH

UNICEF WASH in Nut activities continued to gain traction in the first half of 2019. A total of 41,565 severely malnourished children and their caretakers received WASH kits and good hygiene practices messages in the 120 health centres that are offering nutritional services in line the WASH in Nut strategy. An additional 204,070 people were sensitized on the WASH in Nut strategy and 725 community volunteers including 136 women were trained on the strategy. In Ouaddai province, thirteen water points were constructed in nutritional units with the partner IAS, giving access to water to 6,500 people. Six new nutritional units in Ouaddai province and five in Lac province also benefitted from separate latrines for men and women.

UNICEF, through its partner ACF, provided access to clean water to 26,878 people affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad Basin through the construction of nineteen water points and the rehabilitation of six water points in the Dar Es Salam refugee camps. 4,627 people living in the camp were given access to sanitation through the construction of 150 latrines.

The WASH programme, in particular the sanitation component, continues to be underfunded.

Education

To improve teaching conditions, UNICEF constructed and equipped 141 classrooms in May 2019, benefiting 11,280 students and 141 teachers in provinces in southern Chad affected by the crisis in CAR. To ensure schools in crisis-affected provinces are self-sufficient, 328 parents' association members (including 129 women) in the Logone Oriental and Mandoul provinces were trained on how to plan and manage income generating activities to support schools. In February 2019, as part of the project « *Appui aux communautés affectées par la crise centrafricaine pour l'amélioration de l'accès, l'équité et la qualité de l'éducation des enfants réfugiés, retournés et des communautés hôtes* », funded by Education Cannot Wait (ECW), UNICEF, in partnership with the NGO ACRA, trained 329 parents' association members and 259 teachers on child protection in school, developing strategies for girls education, fighting violence and gender inequalities in school, and life skills. The teachers were also trained on psychosocial support and conflict and disaster risk reduction. The participants came from 27 schools in the Mandoul and Logone Oriental provinces where 9,773 students will benefit from these newly acquired skills.

From March to April 2019, UNICEF constructed twelve temporary classrooms and one water point in the Lake province to respond to the needs of people who had fled attacks by non-state armed groups in Nigeria. As a result, 1,331 school-aged children (including 668 girls) living in the Dar Es Salam refugee camp have been given access to education. In Mamdi, Faya and Fouli departments, parents' associations were given tarpaulin for the rehabilitation of 39 TLS, giving access to education to 6,438 newly enrolled students (including 3,160 girls). An additional 2,169 boys and 264 girls had access to education in schools that received support from UNICEF for the rehabilitation of their infrastructure earlier in the year.

UNICEF also supported people fleeing attacks by non-state armed groups on the islands of Lake Chad (Fitne, Gomirom Kili, Salia et Gomirom et Doumou) by offering catch-up classes to 381 school-aged children (233 girls) in preparation of end of year assessments.

Child Protection

The Child Protection Programme response has focused on the population affected by the armed conflict in the Lac province in western Chad. In the first six months of 2019, 4,114 children (36% girls), more than a six-fold increase for the same period in 2018, benefitted from psychosocial support in five child friendly spaces managed by UNICEF's partners APSELPA and the provincial delegation for social affairs.

To reinforce community-based child protection structures for the prevention of violence against children and the provision of adequate response for children victims or at risk, trainings were held on topics such as the identification and protection of unaccompanied and separated children in emergencies, coordination and child protection in emergencies and armed conflict, case management and psychological first aid. A total of 208 people (including 28 women) including local authorities, the military and civilians, benefitted from the trainings in southern and western Chad, areas affected by population movements (refugees and returnees) from Central African Republic and Nigeria respectively. In addition, 351 refugees were sensitized on child protection in the Moissala site in Mandoul and Lac provinces, and 1,052 children were sensitized on the risks of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the Dar Es Salam camp.

To improve the provision of care for separated and unaccompanied children (UASC), 62 families that volunteered to host unaccompanied children in the Dar Es Salam camp in Bol were trained on the roles and responsibilities of foster care. Thirteen of these families have already welcomed 18 UASC that were identified among the refugees that fled Nigeria at the end of 2018. To date, 381 UASC, 75 of whom are girls are benefiting from alternative care. UNICEF and its partners

continue to actively trace families of unaccompanied children and in the reporting period fifteen boys, nine of whom were formerly associated with armed groups and two girls were reunified with their families.

HIV & AIDS

16,825 women that visited UNICEF supported clinics for their prenatal consultation were tested for HIV, 152 of whom were found to be positive and started receiving ARV treatment. Thirty-four children born to HIV positive mothers received nevirapine prophylaxis within the required timeframe (72 hours). 8,942 youths and adolescents were sensitized by community volunteers and peer educators on HIV prevention.

Early detection services continue to be provided through the testing of children admitted in nutritional units. In the south of the country, 203 severely malnourished children were tested for HIV, five of whom tested positive and were put on treatment.

Additional activities carried out during the reporting period include:

- A monitoring workshop with local health authorities aimed at identifying and analysing the main bottlenecks hindering effective programme implementation as well as elaborating solutions. Low coverage in HIV paediatric treatment and low adherence by HIV positive mothers were identified as the main problems and it was recommended that different screening approaches be encouraged at all entry points in health facilities and a tracking system for ARV patients i.e. mothers be put in place.
- Quarterly provision of HIV/AIDS/prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) supplies to three provincial pharmacies in the south of the country for screening and care of pregnant women and children infected with HIV, including in emergency areas.

Security

The first half of 2019 was dominated by terrorist activities including by the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWAP) in the Lac province, activity by other armed groups, as well as inter-communal conflicts in several provinces of the country.

ISWAP has carried out several attacks on military bases, killing more than 50 people including senior officers, the Deputy Chief of the Army and several civilians.

Conflicts between farmers and herders continued in the rest of the country, leading the authorities to modify certain laws, like the Diya (a monetary compensation given to the family of the deceased). This endemic conflict has caused many casualties among the population in the East and South of the country.

Two UNICEF staff were victims of theft in N'Djamena and several incidents of carjacking were reported by international NGOs in central Chad.

Media and External Communication

A field mission of 2 journalists from France24 to N'Djamena and the Lake Region was supported in January 2019 as part of the documentation activities of the French Muskoka Fund to accelerate the fight against maternal, newborn and child mortality. One of the planned eight TV reports of 1:30 minutes was broadcasted during the Africa news TV of France24. The reports are also available online: <http://bit.ly/3ohs6dt>

Two new articles, on vaccination and on a measles campaign in the Lake region, were published on the UNICEF Chad blog site Yalna: <http://bit.ly/2GII6gP> <http://bit.ly/2XKluHb>

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) contribution to tackle Acute Malnutrition in the Sahel Belt regions in Chad has been highlighted in a story published in June in Medium: <http://bit.ly/300H5sp>

UNICEF Chad thanked the United Kingdom' Government for their commitment of 4 million #UK pounds in lifesaving interventions to scale up the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in Chad => <http://bit.ly/2VMr3nv>

Funding

In 2019, UNICEF requires US\$ 46 million to meet the humanitarian needs of vulnerable children and women in Chad (HAC 2019). As of June 2019, the funding gap amounts US\$ 27 million, a situation that will greatly undermine UNICEF's effort to provide a lifesaving assistance to vulnerable populations. Without sufficient funding over 35,000 people will not have access to adequate sanitation, and over 30,000 children will not receive the psychosocial support they need.

In the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) alone, UNICEF requires US\$ 7,5 million to meet the needs of vulnerable children and women affected by crises.

So far in 2019, UNICEF has received funds from ECHO and USAID for the treatment of children with severe malnutrition, CERF to respond to the underfunded crisis in the east and south of Chad, and funds received from SIDA were valuable in responding to the measles outbreak.

UNICEF wishes to express its gratitude to all the donors whose contributions have made it possible to achieve the results thus far outlined in this report.

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2018)						
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Available*			Funding gap	
		Funds Received	Carryover	Total funds available	US\$	(%)
Nutrition	28,034,357	8,697,307	7,129,649	15,865,784	12,168,573	43%
Health and HIV	1,374,250	504,843	78,121	582,964	791,286	58%
WASH	4,434,365	558,688	140,740	699,428	3,734,937	84%
Child Protection	2,930,375	250,000	109,964	359,964	2,570,411	88%
Education	7,656,082	187,687	206,666	394,353	7,261,729	95%
Emergency preparedness	1,400,000	976,450	28,648	1,010,922	389,078	28%
Total	45,829,429	11,174,975	7,693,788	18,868,763	26,960,666	59%

Lake Chad Basin Funding

Funding Requirements (per Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, 2018)						
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Received	Carryover	Total Funds Available*	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Nutrition	1,962,405	1,501,315	1,461,106	2,962,421	-	-
Health and HIV	219,880	168,281	50,000	218,281	1,599	1%
WASH	753,842	0	50,000	50,000	703,842	93%
Child Protection	1,641,010	0	50,000	50,000	1,591,010	97%
Education	2,909,311	187,687	50,000	237,687	2,671,624	92%
Total	7,486,448	1,857,283	1,661,106	3,518,389	4,968,075	66%

Next SitRep: 31/07/2019

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

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
		2019 Target	Total Results	Change since the last report	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since the last report
NUTRITION							
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care.	304,589 ⁴	304,589	125,371 (41%)	29,467	304,589	125,371 (41%)	29,467
% of children with SAM discharged recovered		85%	93%	93%	85%	93%	93%
Number of Health Centers with an integrated SAM management programme	1,334	856	724	6	856	724	6
Number of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements		142,600	19,441	0	142,600	19,441	0
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles		142,600	668,766	3,248			
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of children under 5 admitted in SAM treatment who received a lifesaving package including messages about appropriate hygiene practices.	297,492	65,000	41,565	6,668	148,746	46,651	6,988
Number of crisis affected people who have access to basic sanitation facilities (latrines) in accordance with the WASH Cluster standards and norms	790,206	40,000	4,627	0	159,305	10,002	1,500
Number of crisis affected people who have access to quantity potable water in line with the standards (15L/per/Day).	1,037,204	68,476	33,378	10,251	284,757	68,533	18,250
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services		490	381	230	750	538	230
Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces		35,550	4,114	439	67,022	8,935	439
Number of unaccompanied and separated children reunified with families		115	17	0	115	17	0
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	442,795 ⁵	29,653	10,202	8,871	275,296	11,511	8,871
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	607,669	102,360	32,444	22,153	436,279	32,444	22,153
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	607,669	205,319	0	0	442,940	0	0
HIV and AIDS							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services		33,000	16,825	2,305			
Non-Food Items							
Number of displaced persons who received non-food items and shelter kits	708,400 ⁶	55,000	10,000	0			

⁴ Nutrition cluster⁵ Education cluster⁶ HRP 2019

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

	UNICEF and IPs				Cluster Response		
	Overall needs	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since the last report	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since the last report
NUTRITION							
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care.	13,576	13,576	16,735 (123%)	3,358	13,491	16,735 (123%)	3,358
% of children with SAM discharged recovered		85%	95%	95%	85%	95%	95%
HEALTH							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles	20,642	8,564	5,235	274			
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of children under 5 admitted in SAM treatment who received a lifesaving package including messages about appropriate hygiene practices.	13,576	6,780	9,004	1,370	6,780	9,017	1,370
Number of crisis affected people who have access to basic sanitation facilities (latrines) in accordance with the WASH Cluster standards and norms	264,825	20,000	4,627	0	102,868	9,802	1,500
Number of crisis affected people who have access to quantity potable water and in line with the standards (15L/per/Day).	283,335	31,296	26,878	10,251	112,950	54,077	18,250
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to alternative care, family tracing and reunification services	NA	450	381	230	643	435	230
Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child friendly spaces	NA	16,150	3,675	0	33,149	3,780	0
Number of unaccompanied and separated children reunified with families	NA	60	17	0	60	17	0
EDUCATION							
Number of out of school boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	77,474	4,115	10,202	8,871	77,474	11,511	8,871
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	135,292	38,280	22,671	22,153	135,292	22,671	22,153
Number of school aged boys and girls (3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	135,292	53,658	0	0	135,292	0	0
NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) & SHELTER							
Number of displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	205,200 ⁷	39,000	10,000	0			

⁷ HRP 2019