



## Chad

In 2017, 4.7 million Chadians will be in need of humanitarian assistance in response to the multiple and overlapping crises affecting the country. Food insecurity will continue to affect 4.3 million people, with 11.9 per cent of children under 5 suffering from global acute malnutrition (an estimated 558,450 in 2017) and 2.6 per cent of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (an estimated 228,240 children). Conflicts are uprooting many, with 579,000 people expected to be displaced by the conflicts in the Central African Republic, the Lake Chad basin and the Sudan in 2017, including 389,000 refugees, 105,000 internally displaced persons and 87,000 Chadian returnees. Both the displaced and their host communities require humanitarian assistance, including health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and protection services. Epidemics, particularly measles and cholera, remain a concern for 2017 given the fragility and limited coverage of the health system. While a growing number of humanitarian actors are present in insecure areas, Chad's emergency needs remain underfunded, with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) funded at only 39 per cent in 2016. In addition, the country's difficult financial situation has impaired the Government's capacity to provide basic services and participate in early recovery.

### Humanitarian strategy

In line with Chad's 2017-2019 HRP strategic objectives, UNICEF will continue to provide life-saving assistance to children. Nutrition interventions will 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 Lake 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 and care for unaccompanied and separated children; family reunification services; and mine-risk education. UNICEF will continue to lead the nutrition, education and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) clusters, as well as the child protection sub-cluster, at national and sub-national levels. 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.

### Results from 2016

As of 31 October 2016, UNICEF had received US\$30.2 million against the US\$64.6 million appeal (46 per cent funded, mostly for the Sahel and the Lake crises).<sup>1</sup> More than 153,000 children received SAM treatment and 125,000 children aged 6 months to 5 years received vitamin A supplementation. UNICEF provided 75,329 displaced people with a full package of water and sanitation interventions. More than 61,000 displaced and host community children received quality education, including 18,000 children who received education in 255 permanent classrooms and temporary learning spaces and 97,000 children who received school supplies. Nearly 19,000 children benefited from psychosocial support and more than 650 unaccompanied and separated children received reunification services. In the Lake region, UNICEF supported seven mobile clinics to provide services to internally displaced persons in hard-to-reach areas and provided health centres with personnel, training and medicine. More than 352,000 children aged 6 months to 5 years were vaccinated in response to a measles outbreak; 53,000 women in displacement areas benefited from voluntary HIV testing; and 627 HIV-positive women, 170 children and 39 adolescents – internally displaced and in host communities – received antiretroviral therapy. Some 33,000 people affected by displacement and flooding received emergency non-food items (NFIs) and shelter materials.

# Humanitarian Action for Children



### Total people in need:

4.7 million

### Total children (<18) in need:

2.7 million

### Total people to be reached in 2017:

850,000

### Total children to be reached in 2017:

530,000

## 2017 programme targets

### Nutrition

- 200,294 children aged 6 to 59 months affected by SAM admitted for treatment
- 98,698 children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient supplementation

### Health

- 377,324 children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles

### WASH

- 268,000 people have access to potable water and basic sanitation
- 33,000 children and their families affected by SAM receiving a life-saving package of WASH services

### Child protection

- 13,166 girls and boys reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly/safe spaces
- 1,313 unaccompanied/separated children have access to alternative care arrangements

### Education

- 43,560 school-aged children have new access to education
- 140,560 children aged 3 to 17 years received school supplies
- 77,580 children aged 6 to 16 years affected by the crises benefiting from a teacher trained in psychosocial support

### HIV and AIDS

- 55,000 pregnant women have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services
- 2,000 adolescents tested for HIV

	Cluster 2016 target	Cluster total results	UNICEF 2016 target	UNICEF total results
<b>NUTRITION<sup>(i)</sup></b>				
Children under 5 with SAM admitted for therapeutic care	193,943	153,270	193,943	153,270
Health centres with an integrated SAM management programme	559	607	543	607
Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months who received vitamin A supplementation	140,000	124,525	140,000	124,525
<b>HEALTH<sup>(ii)</sup></b>				
Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles			246,000	352,843
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE<sup>(i)</sup></b>				
Children and families affected by malnutrition that received a life-saving package of WASH supplies	122,159	57,993	49,000	4,828
Conflict-affected people who have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities	812,509	480,928	265,000	75,329
<b>CHILD PROTECTION<sup>(iii)</sup></b>				
Unaccompanied and separated children who accessed family tracing and reunification services	3,000	666	2,360	666
Displaced children who accessed psychosocial support in child-friendly places	25,000	18,722	22,000	18,722
School-aged children in conflict areas who accessed mine risk education	100,000	8,454	19,250	8,454
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
Primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations having access to education	237,800	139,263	109,000	61,537
Boys and girls aged 3 to 17 years previously deprived of education due to crisis and newly enrolled in school	137,000	17,697	107,800	17,697
<b>HIV AND AIDS<sup>(i)</sup></b>				
Pregnant women who have accessed HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV services			40,000	18,018
<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER</b>				
Internally displaced persons who received non-food items and shelter kits	111,693	59,901	62,000	33,385

Results are through 31 October 2016.

- (i) The WASH, nutrition and HIV sectors reached less than 30 per cent of the target on certain indicators due to the low level of funding (WASH was 45 per cent funded, though no funding was received for WASH-in-nutrition interventions; and health and HIV was 18 per cent funded).
- (ii) The result of more than 100 per cent for measles vaccination is due to an emergency vaccination campaign in response to a large outbreak in seven districts, while the number of health centres with nutrition services has been increased to address the dire nutritional situation outside of the Sahel belt (south) as well as new sites for internally displaced persons in the Lake region.
- (iii) Child protection reached less than 30 per cent of the target due to the low level of funding (child protection was 20 per cent funded) in addition to the decrease of population movement from Nigeria to Chad.

### Funding requirements

In line with the country's inter-agency 2017 HRP, UNICEF is requesting US\$57,274,208 to meet the multiple humanitarian needs of children in Chad. Without this funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national response to the country's continuing nutrition crisis as well as critical basic services such as child protection, education, health and access to water and sanitation to the displaced people from the Central African Republic, Nigeria and Chad's Lac region. Supplies and operational preparedness for recurring epidemics and flooding are also urgently needed to protect children.

Sector	2017 requirements (US\$)
Nutrition	23,149,679
Health and HIV/AIDS	10,460,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,762,256
Child protection	7,519,000
Education	7,337,073
Non-food items and shelter	826,800
Emergency preparedness	1,219,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,274,208</b>

<sup>1</sup> Available funds included funding received against the current appeal of US\$27.3 million and US\$2.9 million carried forward from 2015.

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