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Reporting Period: 1 July to 31 August 2020

Chad

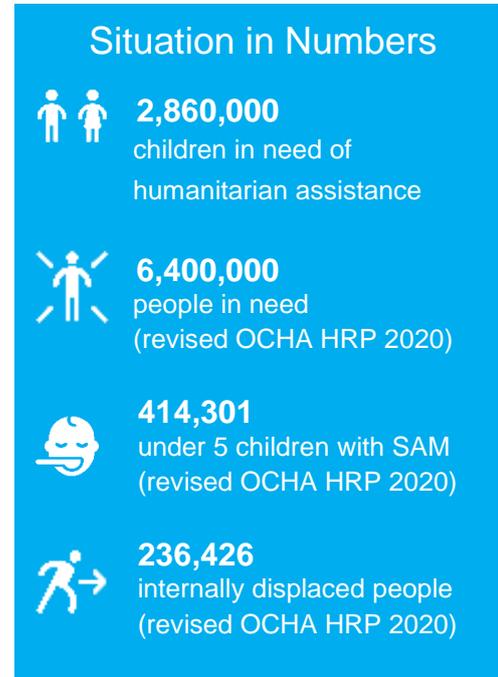
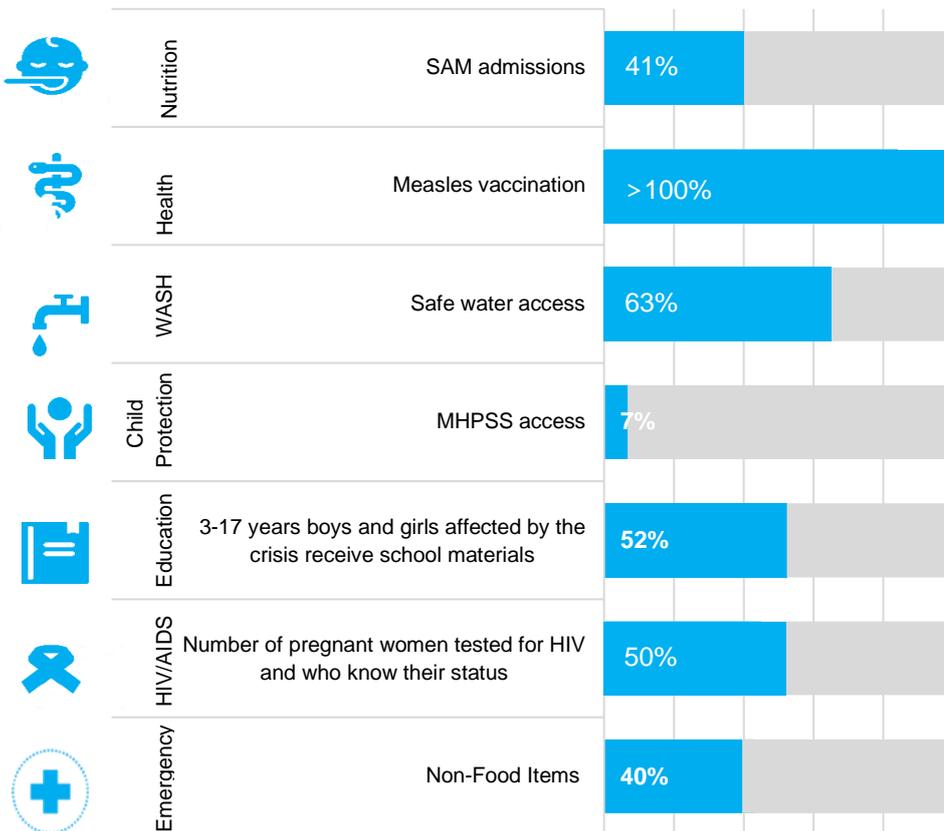
Humanitarian Situation Report No. 05

for every child

Highlights

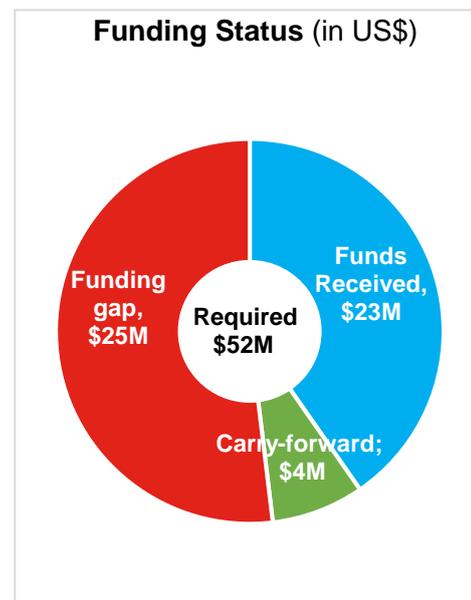
- During the reporting period, 38,059 malnourished children were admitted and treated in the supported health centres, bringing the year-to-date total to 146,205 in the provinces targeted by HAC¹, with a cure rate of 91 percent.
- 245 children received psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces, bringing the year-to-date total to 3,105 children.
- 18,320 people received access to safe clean drinking water using water-purifying sachets for household water treatment and building of 17 new boreholes, bringing the year-to-date total to 44,947 people.
- In support of the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF focused on limiting human-to-human transmission to protect individuals from exposure to COVID-19 and minimising morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19. 335 trainers and community leaders were coached on COVID-19 prevention, bringing the total number of community members reached to 1,277 to date. In addition, 148,459 primary, secondary and high school students, including 62,096 girls, were reached with awareness-raising campaigns against COVID-19.

UNICEF's Response (as of August 2020)



UNICEF Appeal 2020

US\$ 52 million



¹ At the national level, the total has increased to 152,385 children in priority and non-priority areas.

Humanitarian Action for Children: Funding Overview and Partnerships

For 2020, UNICEF is requesting US\$ 52,180,000 to assist 478,400 people including 448,600 children in humanitarian emergencies in Chad through the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal*. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF Chad has received the contributions of US\$ 23.2 million from the United Kingdom, the European Commission, the United States of America, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Japan) and Sweden. A global humanitarian thematic funding of US\$ 500,000 from the UNICEF National Committees of Norway, Denmark and the United States is also supporting flexible allocation of funds. Carried over funds from the previous year is providing an additional US\$ 4 million, from the United Kingdom, the European Commission, and the United States of America, and Global humanitarian thematic funding.

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 its partners for their continued support and appeals to them to provide further assistance to children whose needs have increased due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**HAC 2020 does not include the funding requirements for the COVID-19 pandemic, for which the office issued a separate HAC appeal.*

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Chad is facing multiple humanitarian crises in 2020. According to an evaluation carried out by UNICEF and the World Food Programme, the deterioration of the harvest, combined with the impact of COVID-19 have increased the number of children aged 6 to 59 with acute malnutrition (*from 1,711,090 to 1,893,199 including 526,984 children with severe acute malnutrition*). For quality severe acute malnutrition treatment, 414,301 children aged 6 – 59 months were targeted in the Chad 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan.

A measles outbreak has been evolving since April 2018, despite the various response campaigns conducted in epidemic districts. Since the beginning of 2020, as of epidemiological week 34 (23 August), the country reported 8,499 measles cases including 39 deaths registered in eight districts (Béboté, Kyabé, Goundi, Korbol, Sarh, Kélo, Guélo and Bédaya). However, the trend of reported cases is significantly decreasing since epidemiological week 14 (April 5), due probably to the onset of the rainy season. As of 23 August, four districts were suspected of being in epidemic. 77 children were newly infected in July and 36 in August.

As of the same epidemiological period, 432 cases of meningitis were reported in 14 districts, including 40 deaths (10 %), with most of the cases in the Mandoul province. Due to seasonality, the number of meningitis cases is decreasing with 10 cases in July and five cases in August.

As of 26 August, 6,163 cases of Chikungunya have been confirmed in Abéché since March 2020, marking a steep increase over the past weeks. Although no death has been reported so far, the outbreak adds pressure on an already fragile health system.

The country is affected by an outbreak of cVDPV2 (circulating vaccine-derived polioviruses) since 2019. Because of the temporary deferral in responding to the outbreak due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the cVDPV2 outbreak is spreading across the country. Since the end of June, 15 new cases of cVDPV2 have been confirmed positive. It brings the total to 59 cVDPV2 cases as of epidemiological week 33 (16 August), among which 56 Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases with an onset date in 2020 and three environmental cases with collection date 2020 were confirmed positives.

Against this backdrop, the March 2020 outbreak of COVID-19 further exacerbated the weakness of the health system. As of 31 August 2020, 1,013 cases were reported in 15 provinces. 70 cases were reported in July and 77 cases in August. More than 23,084 people have been quarantined since the beginning of the pandemic, of which 1,070 were still under surveillance as of 26 August 2020. Health personnel represent 8% of the total reported cases.

The Chadian authorities have lifted the international travel ban in beginning of August 2020, yet passengers are required to present COVID-19 negative results followed by a seven-day quarantine and a negative control test before any movement. Given the country's limited health structures and capacity, key challenges remain, and the spread of the virus is still of great concern. The procurement and provision of protective equipment and essential supplies has improved but remains limited. Other challenges include inadequate capacity for surveillance, tracing, case management, isolation of contacts, laboratory testing capacity especially at land borders, inadequate sanitation facilities in quarantine sites and public spaces, and limitations in provincial-level preparedness. The pandemic is expected to further strain the resources already insufficient to deliver essential health programmes. Vulnerable groups include the elderly, women

and children, people with pre-existing conditions, urban populations dependent on daily earnings, and displaced persons. It is estimated that around 82,000 daily workers in N'Djamena will see their income reduced by the crisis².

Overall, it is estimated that by the end of 2020, some 6.4 million people³, more than a third of the population of Chad, will require humanitarian assistance. The needs have increased from 5.3 million people⁴. As a result of insecurity in the Lake Chad basin and neighbouring countries, Chad is hosting over 469 606 refugees⁵, mainly from the Central African Republic and Sudan, and 236,426⁶ people are internally displaced. Humanitarian needs are increasing due to new population displacements in the Lac province and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The country is also extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural disasters⁷. In August 2020, massive floods in N'Djamena have left 10 people dead and 31,853 displaced.

UN agencies and NGOs are assisting the Government in responding to these needs, in accordance with the revised 2020 HRP and the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF is contributing to the response in line with the 2020 WHO global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan, the Chad HRP 2020 and the 2020 UNICEF COVID-19 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

During the months of July and August, 38,059 malnourished children were admitted and treated in the supported health centres, bringing the year-to-date total to 146,205 in the provinces targeted by HAC, with a cure rate of 91 per cent. At the national scale, the total rises to 152,385 children. The number of children treated represent 73% of the expected cases during the reporting period. In addition, technical assistance was provided to provincial health authorities in order to improve access to quality nutritional care services. In Batha province, 30 new nutrition units were opened within existing health centres to deliver quality treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition. A total of 37,429 boxes of RUTF were distributed to these health facilities. To strengthen the nutritional surveillance capacities, UNICEF donated four computers to Directorate of Food and Nutrition Technology (DNTA). During the reporting period, 9,719 primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months have received Infant and Young Child Feeding Practice (IYCF) counselling in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, bringing the total for the year to 22,072.

Health

In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, an immunisation campaign initially planned in March 2020, targeting 667,303 children aged 6-59 months in 22 districts, was put on hold until further notice following WHO and UNICEF global recommendations to limit the spread of the virus. The Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners are focused on maintaining and strengthening routine immunisation, measles case management and epidemic surveillance. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), WHO and UNICEF have conducted a risk analysis of measles in Chad, which predicts a large-scale epidemic from Q4 2020 if the GAVI financially supported 'national follow up measles campaign' is not undertaken timely and routine immunisation performances do not pick up.

All the mOPV2 immunization activities have been delayed. Preventive National Immunisation Days (NIDs) targeting more than 4 million children under the age of five, with mOPV2, were planned for March 2020 and were postponed to a later date depending on the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. Regarding the evolving cVDPV2 transmission, a response covering 91 districts of 16 provinces and targeting 3,490,212 under-five children is planned and will be implemented as soon as the COVID-19 situation allows.

² The Government of Chad and its technical partners conducted [a study on the impact of COVID-19 on social life and the economy of the country](#).

³ Revised Chad 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan, June 2020, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

⁴ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Chad 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan

⁵ OCHA, HRP 2020 révisé, Tableau : Personnes en situation de déplacement, page 09.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ In 2019, Chad scored 7.8 on the INFORM Risk Index, which measures the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters, and how the conditions that lead to them affect sustainable development.

UNICEF continues supporting the Government with various measures such as the capacity building; cold chain and vaccines supply deployment, and communication for development activities to ensure continuity of immunization services.

UNICEF contributed to the implementation of the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 pandemic by focusing on two critical strategic approaches: (i) Limit human-to-human transmission and protect individuals from exposure to COVID-19; and (ii) Minimise morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19. During the reporting period, an international order of masks and other personal protective materials and equipment was received in Chad and subsequently distributed in multiple sites to protect more than 20,000 health personnel. In addition, UNICEF purchased 150 oxygen cylinders to support the main health structure in charge of COVID-19 cases (Farcha Provincial Hospital). UNICEF has provided the Ministry of Health with 10 rental vehicles, 30 internet connection kits and 10 laptops to facilitate the operations of the response teams, including data collection and analysis, as well as virtual meetings.



Photo credit: UNICEF/2020/Martina Palazzo

UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoH and WHO, trained 34 laboratory technicians from N'Djamena and 6 other provinces (Logone Occidental, Moyen Chari, Lac, Guera, Ouaddai, Bourkou, Ennedi and Tibesti) in May with the aim of decentralising COVID-19 screening with GeneXpert devices. As of current, lab testing using GenXpert screening is available in one site in Ndjamena and in Abeche, Sahr, Mogo, Bol, Mao and Moundou. Nonetheless, UNICEF will supply shortly the testing kits in order to implement this diagnostic technology. Training of health staff is ongoing with UNICEF technical and financial support, targeting 210 staff trained on case management (74 in Moundou, 52 in Benoye, 41 in Bokoro and 43 in Mani) and 44 others on COVID-19 surveillance (22 in Moussoro and 22 in Chadra).

WASH

Between 1 July and 30 August, UNICEF provided 18,320 people, of which 9,426 women and 8,894 men, with access to safe drinking water through the use of water-purifying sachets for household water treatment and the installation of mobile drinking water stations at the Diamérom and Amma refugee sites. An additional 17 new boreholes were engineered in the Lac Province.

UNICEF continued to support the prevention and treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition, through the implementation of WASH in Nut activities in the provinces of Lac, Bahr El Ghazel and Kanem. Between 1 July and 30 August, 3,795 children, of which 1,960 boys and 1,835 girls, benefited from the distribution of WASH kits and their mothers/caregivers were sensitised on good hygiene practices. In addition, 27,986 people, including 15,198 women and 12,788 men, in communities were reached with messages on good hygiene practices including prevention measures against COVID-19.

In the Ouaddaï province, 1,508 households (7,540 people) benefited from the distribution of soap accompanied by key messages on good hygiene practices and COVID-19 preventive measures. 71 public places initially equipped with hand-washing facilities were maintained and systematically disinfected with chlorine solution. Furthermore, a distribution of protective masks has reached 3,542 people in urban areas and bus stations in Abéché.

In support to the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the training of trainers in hygiene promotion and preventive measures against COVID-19 continued in all the provinces affected by the pandemic. During the reporting period, 335 trainers and community leaders' capacities were strengthened, bringing the total to 1,227 since the beginning of the pandemic.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided technical support to the provincial authorities in the Lac province in the selection process of 99 new contract teachers as part of the *Quality Education Promotion Initiative*. UNICEF contracts the teachers for the school year 2020-2021 with funding provided by ECHO-HIP. They will supervise around 15,498 children, including 6,664 girls, affected by the crisis, located in 12 schools in the displaced sites of Meleah, Midikoura,

Kalindao, Koukime, Fourkouloum, Malmairi, Diamerom, the Dar Es Salam refugee camp, and the host villages of Dibina, Keiga, Guelemi, and Foul Foul in the departments of Mamdi, Kaya and Foul.

As part of the preparation to reopen the schools and prevent the COVID-19 contamination of displaced populations, the National Ministry of Education and Civic Promotion (MENPC), supported by UNICEF, distributed awareness raising posters on preventive measures in 598 establishments across the provinces of Lac, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Moyen Chari, Salamat, Sila, Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est. A total of 148,459 primary, secondary and high school students, including 62,096 girls, were reached with awareness-raising campaigns against COVID-19.

In August, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion (MENPC), UNICEF completed the distribution of 634 hand washing kits and 634 boxes of soap in the provinces of Logone Occidental and Ouaddaï, targeting 463 primary schools, 53 secondary schools and 16 high schools, benefiting 158,845 students of which 62,733 girls (39%) and 8,805 teachers. These preventive materials were part of activities funded by the Global Partnership for Education in response to the COVID-19 emergency.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, a total of 775 boys and girls have been reunified with their families or provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements, thanks to UNICEF support. 175 unaccompanied and separated children were provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements in Lac province. The Childhood Direction with the support of UNICEF was able to reunify 92 boys and 11 girls across their social centres in N'Djamena.

Since January, 3,105 children, parents and primary caregivers have been received psychosocial support, including 245 people reached with psychosocial support through Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in July. This includes five children detained (three boys and two girls) in Abéché as well as 240 children (161 boys and 79 girls) in Lac province reached through mobile CFS. In July and August, 379 children aged 0-59 months, including 247 boys and 132 girls, obtained their birth certificates in Mongo/Provincial Delegation for Social Action (DPAS) Guéra.



Photo credit: UNICEF/2020/Martina Palazzo

UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Women and Child Protection and partners in the protection of vulnerable children living and working in the streets, as well as separated and unaccompanied children placed in temporary centres, focusing on ensuring that the most vulnerable have access to key information on COVID-19 preventive measures.

During the reporting period, 17,855 vulnerable children and adults have been sensitised on child protection key messages and COVID-19 preventive measures, which brings the total for the year to 67,628 people reached.

HIV/AIDS

During July 2020, 3,949 women were tested for HIV and benefited from Antenatal Care (ANC) and Prevention of Mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services. A series of risk communication activities on COVID-19 were conducted reaching an estimated total of 24,196 people, of whom 1,375 in Ouaddaï and 6,290 in Sila. UNICEF also completed the training of several actors at community level and in health centres on COVID-19 sensitisation activities. 150 communicators were trained in July, mostly in Mandoul, Mayo Kebbi East and West. UNICEF will support Health care workers carrying out testing and care services provided 810 healthcare facilities with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which are the most effective solution in preventing COVID-19 transmission.

In UNICEF supported facilities, COVID-19 activities were combined with ANC and PMTCT interventions. A total of 105,580 children and women received COVID-19 services together with essential healthcare services, including immunisation, prenatal, postnatal, HIV & GBV care.

There is concern that the COVID-19 pandemic could severely disrupt HIV services in Chad. It is, however, difficult to determine priorities for maintaining different elements of existing HIV services given the current situation. HIV deaths

could increase substantially during the COVID-19 pandemic as result of interruptions to HIV services. UNICEF Chad priority is to ensure continuity of ART during the pandemic.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF continued to lead the Nutrition, Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Clusters, as well as the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, at national and subnational levels, in line with the inter-agency humanitarian strategy to save lives and protect affected populations. UNICEF and its partners persevere to respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations and strengthen the links between humanitarian action and development efforts. UNICEF supported the prioritisation of community-based approaches while continuing to build the capacity of line ministries and the National Directorate of Civil Protection to better plan, coordinate and implement preparedness and response activities.

In response to COVID-19, all UNICEF-led clusters have actively participated in inter-agency efforts on the revision and integration of the COVID-19 response into the Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 for Chad. Indicators, targets and funding needs were adjusted in consultation with partners and based on response capacities and identified sectoral priorities.



The coordination activities of the Health Cluster, led by WHO, are being strengthened by the participation of UNICEF. The main activities carried out over the past two months included regular monitoring of the epidemiological situation and response to ongoing outbreaks, particularly COVID-19, measles and vaccine-derived polio. They also entailed mapping of partners and their response to the COVID-19 pandemic in districts and provinces to monitor supplies of COVID-19, and their deployment in the field, to train providers and community health workers in epidemiological surveillance, case management and laboratory testing, and take advantage of the newly created COVID-19 inter-agency supply chain coordination mechanism.

In August, the WASH Cluster and UNICEF participated in two evaluations conducted by the Humanitarian Country Team to assess eight sites proposed by the Government as relocation sites for people affected by the recent floods in the city of N'Djamena. Three sites were cleared as potential sites for the relocation. Discussion on feasibility and other means of assistance to the affected population are ongoing.

UNICEF will continue to coordinate with donors, other UN agencies, NGOs, and local authorities to strengthen the national health and nutrition systems to deliver emergency services. In addition, further efforts will be invested to improve the provision of water and sanitation packages, the management of SAM cases, measles vaccination, and the provision of psychosocial support.

UNICEF will reinforce the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, advocate for the release of children from armed forces and groups and support female survivors of GBV with community care and socio-economic reintegration. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to promote inclusive education through community mobilisation, community learning centres, and the provision of school supplies.

Efforts to strengthen the complementarity of humanitarian response and development programming are integrated in all these interventions. This is done through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which reinforces community-based programming. The principle of the RRM is to provide a rapid multi-sectoral response package to IDPs and affected host communities, based on a vulnerability approach. UNICEF's RRM strategy is based on a collective approach of complementarity with the NGO consortium to establish a rapid response mechanism governed by a common framework. UNICEF hosts and coordinates the RRM, while the RRM Coordinator is a member of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICC), allowing for an effective relationship between the RRM programme and the humanitarian community.

Next SitRep: 31 October 2020

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Summary of Programme Result

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2020 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2020 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	461,000	414,301	146,205	38,059▲	414,301	146,205	38,059▲
Number of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements	268,537	268,537	356,514	0	268,537	356,514	0
Health							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles					160,000	368,963	1,981▲
WASH							
Number of crisis affected people who have access to basic sanitation facilities (latrines) in accordance with the WASH Cluster standards and norms	169,272	169,272	0	0	7,000	0	0
Number of crisis affected people who have access to quantity potable water in line with the standards (15L/per/Day)	487,500	219,272	44,947	18,320▲	71,000	44,947	18,320▲
Child Protection							
Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces					42,200	3,105	245▲
Number of reported cases of children who have experienced sexual violence received an age- and gender-appropriate response					200	2	0
Education							
Number of out-of-school boys and girls (aged 3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	315 740	193,196	0	0	14,800	0	0
Number of school aged boys and girls (aged 3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	527,121	386,384	53,761	0	102,600	53,761	0
HIV/AIDS							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services					51,000	23,597	3,949▲
Non-Food Items							
Number of girls and boys reached through cash transfer programmes					6,000	500	0

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lac Province

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2020 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2020 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	22,186	22,186	16,044	6,727▲	16,044	16,044	0▲
Children aged 6 to 59 months who received vitamin A supplements	102,044	102,044	0	0	102,044	0	0

Health							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles					52,688	1,491	960▲
WASH							
Number of crisis affected people who have access to basic sanitation facilities (latrines) in accordance with the WASH Cluster standards and norms	67,708	67,708	4,400	0▲	7,000	0	0▲
Number of crisis affected people who have access to quantity potable water in line with the standards (15L/per/Day)	126,560	75,640	44,947	18,320▲	47,000	44,947	18,320▲
Child Protection							
Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces					20,000	1,835	240▲
Number of reported cases of children who have experienced sexual violence received an age- and gender-appropriate response					120	0	0
Education							
Number of out-of-school boys and girls (aged 3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	126,234	91,515	0	0	2,058	0	0
Number of school aged boys and girls (aged 3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	196,612	183,989	22,445	0	26,829	0	0
HIV/AIDS							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services					13,250	4,844	540▲
Non-Food Items							
Number of girls and boys reached through cash transfer programmes					5,000	0	0

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	32,300,000	16,555,281	2,755,902	12,988,817	40%
Health/ HIV/AIDS	1,680,000	56,376	0	1,623,624	97%
WASH	4,800,000	2,355,222	383,679	2,061,099	43%
Child Protection	3,000,000	914,796	401,617	1,683,587	56%
Education	6,000,000	1,083,436	0	4,916,564	82%
Emergency Preparedness	2,000,000	2,794,215	547,395	0	0%
Cash transfer programming	2,400,000	0	0	2,400,000	100%
Total	52,180,000	23,759,326	4,088,593	25,673,691	49%

LCB Funding

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	5,183,998	2,052,622	-	3,131,376	60%
Health/ HIV/AIDS	366,995	-	-	366,995	100%
WASH	1,489,800	1,296,683	342,645	-	-
Child Protection	1,551,085	674,002	263,435	613,648	40%
Education	1,403,000	828,665	-	574,335	41%

Emergency Preparedness	1,300,000	229,492	165,621	904,887	70%
Cash transfer programming	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	100%
Total	13,294,878	5,081,465	771,701	7,591,241	57%