



@UNICEF Chad/ 2022/Banyo

The heavy rainfall of August 1, 2022 has caused huge material damage in N'Djamena, Chad. Picture of a flood in the one of 7th district markets.

unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4







Reporting Period
1 January to 31 December 2022

Chad

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of end of December 2022, 334,342 under-5 children including 184,333 girls suffering from SAM, representing 107% of the annual adjusted caseload (313,148), were admitted for treatment, with a cure rate of 94%
- In 2022, UNICEF supported a multisector response to emergencies, including the distribution of NFI kits to 126,905 people
- UNICEF supported educational continuity for children in humanitarian situations. As a result, 120,437 children, including 52,084 girls (43%) gained access to education
- UNICEF's emphasis on SBC was achieved through community engagement for 493,500 people including 289,822 women and access to accountability channels for 474,864 people
- To date, 49,563 caregivers and children (2,014 women, 1,279 men, 21,826 girls and 24,444 boys) received MHPSS. UNICEF emphasized GBV prevention, response and/or risk mitigation, 42,980 people (2,086 women, 30,032 girls and 10,862 boys) benefited.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

	Health	measles vaccination	145%
		Funding status	296%
	Nutrition	SAM Treatment	107%
		Funding status	112%
	Education	Education Access	141%
		Funding status	18%
	WASH	Safe water access	59%
		Funding status	44%
	Child Protection	MHPSS access	155%
		Funding status	31%
	Non-Food Items	NFI	133%
		Funding status	104%

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



6,100,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance¹



3,000,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance²

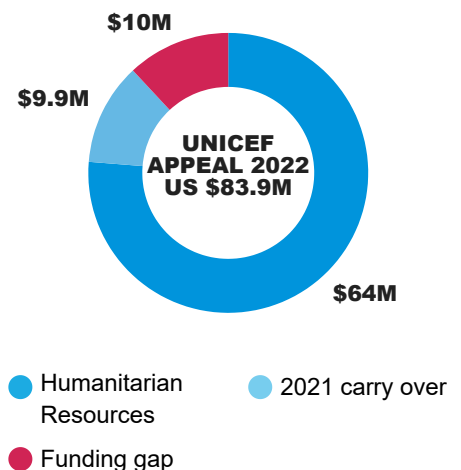


381,289
Internally displaced people (IDP)³



592,769
Refugees⁴

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



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

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNICEF requested US\$ 83.9 million to meet the emergency needs of 919,392 vulnerable children in Chad in 2022. In line with the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan 2022, this funding enabled UNICEF to support a multisectoral response to the multiple crises facing Chad, such as the heaviest floods in thirty years, the nutrition crisis, continued population displacements affecting particularly women and children and host communities, as well as provide support to sustainable prevention and control of outbreaks.

During the year, UNICEF Chad mobilized US\$ 63.9 million (76.2 per cent of the requirement) from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), UNOCHA, the United States of America, Japan, and Sweden. Carried over funds from the previous year provided an additional US\$ 9.9 million, from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, global thematic humanitarian funds, Norway, Canada, ECHO, Switzerland, GAVI, UNOCHA and Japan.

Therefore US\$ 73.8 million representing 88 per cent of the appeal (US\$ 83.9 million) was funded as of December 2022, leaving only a gap of US\$ 10 million (12 per cent of the appeal).

In 2023, UNICEF will continue to adapt and respond to critical humanitarian needs as they evolve and will advocate for flexible thematic and multi-year funding to reach the most vulnerable children and families with life-saving support. UNICEF is grateful to all its partners for their continued support and collaboration and appeals for further assistance to the most vulnerable children in Chad affected by humanitarian situations.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The INFORM 2022 index ranks Chad as the fifth country most exposed to humanitarian crises and natural disasters, with a score of 7.9 out of 10⁵. The country ranks 190 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index, with a high level of poverty (42.3%)⁶. New evidence on child poverty reveals that 4.3 million children live in poor households, representing an income poverty rate of 46.9%⁷.

The humanitarian needs overview reveals that 6.1 million people will be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022, a 17% increase compared to 2021⁸. Chad continues to face a combination of rapid-onset and protracted humanitarian crises that have been exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This persistent humanitarian situation is related to the growing insecurity in some parts of the country and in neighboring countries, natural disasters including the heaviest floods in thirty years, growing food insecurity and high rates of malnutrition, economic crisis, and political instability in a context of climate challenges. Humanitarian access remains limited in the north provinces and in Lake Chad basin, particularly in the island areas.

According to the most recently published data, as of 31 December 2022, 1,080,568 people are displaced in the country. Among them, 592,769 are refugees, 4,959 asylum seekers and 101,551 Chadian returnees (23,901 from Lac Province and 77,650 from the Central African Republic). Some 381,289 people are internally displaced in Lac Province⁹.

Since July 2022, Chad has been experiencing a particularly severe rainy season, which has led to flooding throughout the country. As of 27 December, 1,468,847 people have been affected by floods in 19 out of 23 provinces including the capital N'Djamena¹⁰. This number

of people affected already exceeds that of 2020 and 2021 combined. As a reminder, 255,044 people were affected by floods in 2021 and 388,000 in 2020. Due to this unprecedented flooding, the Government declared a state of emergency in October. This crisis put the affected people in a highly vulnerable situation, with many having lost their livelihoods and access to basic social services.

Previously, the Government of Chad declared a state of food and nutrition emergency on June 1, 2022, triggering the use of emergency humanitarian assistance in accordance with the National Emergency Response Plan. The Government is seeking the urgent support of partners for the response, with a preliminary budget estimate exceeding US\$ 167 million.

The nutritional situation continued to be of particular concern in most of the provinces of the Sahelian and Saharan band despite an improvement compared to 2021. The SMART 2022 national nutrition survey reveals a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 8.6%, i.e., a drop of 2.3 percentage points compared to 2021 and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 1.5% at the national level compared to 2% in 2021. Children aged 6 to 23 months remain the most affected, with a prevalence of GAM of 13.3%, and 3.1% of children suffering from SAM.

From the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 throughout to December 2022, a total of 7,653 cases were recorded with 194 deaths¹¹. UNICEF encouraged the Government to maintain awareness-raising activities for the vulnerable population and to continue strengthening routine immunization, in addition to conducting vaccination campaigns.

In 2022, 3,134 measles cases were reported including 12 deaths in 128 out of 139 health districts (compared to 2,577 cases and 18 deaths over the same period in 2021)¹².

In 2022, 1,386 yellow fever suspected cases were reported in the country including 16 deaths. In January 2022, a response vaccination campaign was organized in 8 districts in epidemic, followed by a second response vaccination campaign in 9 health districts from 7 to 13 July 2022. Out of a target population of 918,980 people, 918,399 were vaccinated, representing a coverage of 99.9%¹³.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

In 2022, Chad still faced the COVID-19 pandemic however with much less severity. A nationwide mass COVID-19 vaccination campaign was organized in two blocks (March-April and July) and enabled a rapid increase in coverage from 2% to 42% of a target population (18 years and above). As of 10 November 2022, a total of 3,617,791 people completed the primary series of vaccination (3,400,762 during the vaccination campaigns), representing 20% of the total population. A second round of campaign was held in December in the 10 provinces of the first block and 569,953 people received the first dose of vaccine and 1,885,934 received a second dose.

An increase in number of measles cases was notified in 2022 compared to 2021. With UNICEF support, 610,607 children aged 6–59 months were vaccinated against measles in humanitarian settings.

Regarding polio eradication, Chad conducted two rounds of national immunization campaigns in May and June 2022 with the novel oral polio vaccine (nOPV2), reaching respectively 5,375,490 (109%) and

5,442,953 (110%) children aged 0-59 months against a target of 4,951,046. In 2022, Chad notified 28 cases of vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV2) with eight occurring after the second campaign and for which the response campaign is planned for January 2023.

HIV/AIDS

In 2022, as part of the emergency response, 45,001/47,432 or 94.8% of pregnant women in IDP and refugee sites were screened for HIV in the Lac, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Moyen Chari, Ouaddai, Wadi Fira and N'Djamena provinces. 452 of the women (against a target of 705 or 64.5%) who tested HIV-positive were put on Anti-Retroviral (ARV) therapy to prevent transmission of the virus to their children. A total of 32 infants benefited from early diagnosis by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) (2 – 8 weeks). No HIV positive case was detected. It was noted that the resources allocated to the humanitarian response for HIV were very low. The results were achieved through the pooling of resources and efforts with health and other sectors.

Nutrition

In 2022, UNICEF pursued its technical and financial support to the Government for ensuring quality access to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment and strengthening the nutrition preventive interventions at health facility and community levels. From January to December 2022, 334,342 children including 184,333 girls suffering from severe acute malnutrition, representing 107% of the annual adjusted caseload (313,148), were admitted for quality treatment, with a cure rate of 94%. The health system was strengthened through the capacity building of 438 health workers on the management of SAM according to the national guideline and the provision of 36 additional health workers to fill the gap of qualified human resources. The diversification of the funding sources allowed to secure 638,954 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to cover the needs until December 2023, under the current crisis scenario.

To strengthen the capacity on nutritional emergency preparedness and response, four workshops were supported targeting the Chari Baguirmi, Tandjile, Logone Occidental and Lac provinces. The participants were skilled on humanitarian principles, emergency norms and standards, the emergency nutrition interventions. In response to the food and nutrition state of emergency declared in June 2022 by the Chadian Government, UNICEF reinforced the operational capacities of Nutrition therapeutic Units. Additional health professionals were made available to the main hospitals of five provinces (N'Djamena, Batha, Sila, Ennedi Est and Logone Occidental) during the lean season. A weekly monitoring system was set to ensure a prompt response to the need of nutritional Units. For early detection and treatment of children suffering from SAM, six screening campaigns were organized in the N'Djamena, Batha, Chari Baguirmi and Wadi Fira provinces and reached 631,020 children aged 6-59 months (including 4,420 children from Cameroonian refugee households) at the community level and those who were found to be severely malnourished (25,299 children representing 4% of the total) were referred for treatment. Assistance was provided to the population affected by flood in N'Djamena Province. In collaboration with NGOs, nutrition units were established in five sites and UNICEF supported the treatment of 788 children suffering from SAM.

As part of its effort to strengthen the nutrition preventive interventions in line with the continuum of care, UNICEF pursued the actions to implement at scale the early detection of acute malnutrition jointly with the awareness raising activities. Thus, 755 community health workers and 79,547 mothers and caregivers in 778 villages were skilled and equipped as part of the implementation at scale of the Mother-Led MUAC approach. Key messages on infant

and young child feeding practices (IYCF) (in French and Arabic) were broadcasted using billboards in 18 key divisions and through a partnership with 10 community radios, the national radio and TV. This multi-media campaign allowed to reach at least 32% of the Chadian population with key messages on optimal IYCF (representing 5,191,532 people).

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health and Prevention (MPHP) through the Department of Nutrition and Food Technology (DNFTA) to improve governance of the Nutrition Programme. A workshop was organized to revise the nutrition supply chain management and define an accountability framework to better involve all stakeholders with specific assigned roles to strengthen the governance of the RUTF supply chain management. As part of the implementation of RUTF supply chain risk management strategy, UNICEF pursued the end user monitoring (EUM) exercises using the UNICEF regional office guideline in five additional provinces. From this experience, a simplified digital tool was developed to strengthen the EUM in the routine system, which allowed to collect end-user indicators and to take timely continuous corrective action at appropriate level. In addition, UNICEF conducted in collaboration with the MPHP, the supply chain assessment which evaluated the RUTF chain in all logistic aspects, from planning, procurement, transport, forecasting, in-country distribution, and management at health facility to its use at the household level.

In the area of nutritional surveillance, UNICEF provided financial and technical support to the government to conduct joint field visits and the national nutrition survey (2022 SMART survey). The results of the survey indicate a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 8.6 % and a SAM rate of 1.5 % among children under 5 in Chad. A Simplified Lot Quality Assurance Sampling Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SLEAC) survey was organized in 10 districts to identify barriers and boosters of access to SAM services.

Child Protection

In 2022 given the complex humanitarian situation in Chad due to conflict, displacement and climate change, UNICEF focused its intervention on reinforcing the response for child protection in emergency throughout strengthening multi-sectorial protection intervention, case management, MHPSS and community-based protection and resilience. UNICEF focused on diversifying its intervention and working more with national NGOs rather than only with national social services.

As a result, 49,563 caregivers and children (1,279 men, 2,014 women, 24,444 boys and 21,826 girls) received community-based mental health and psychosocial support against the 32,000 targeted. UNICEF put a strong emphasis on GBV prevention, response and/or risk mitigation, therefore 42,980 people (2,086 women, 30,032 girls and 10,862 boys) were reached against a target of 31,000 of which 610 children (410 girls) benefited of direct GBV response under the case management framework. 1,361 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (781 boys and 580 girls) against a target of 2,800 received identification and reunification services including alternative care.

Through its partnership with the Ministry of Defense, UNICEF continued to strengthen the prevention of child recruitment and grave violations by armed forces. 1,186 soldiers from the Chadian National Army were trained on the rights and protection of children affected by armed conflicts. A total of 41 children (24 girls and 17 boys) recruited and used by groups who were released and reintegrated into their families received adequate care and services, material, and psychosocial support, including school/vocational reintegration.

UNICEF also implemented risk mitigation activities through WASH, Education and Child Protection sectors reaching 9,949 people (72 women, 3,799 boys and 6,078 girls) focusing on WASH in schools,

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and capacity building of educational staff on GBV mitigation risks.

Education

In 2022, UNICEF supported educational continuity for children in humanitarian situations by setting up appropriate learning conditions. As a result, 120,437 children, including 52,084 girls, against a target of 85,577 (141%), gained access to education in five provinces (Lac, Logone Oriental, Salamat, Batha and Guera) through the construction of 30 temporary learning spaces and the payment of subsidies to 10,137 contractual teachers, including 160 women. In addition, 194,382 students in humanitarian situations (affected by population movements and flooding), including 56,761 girls against a target of 214,082, i.e., 91%, received school materials in six provinces (Lac, Logone Oriental, Salamat, Guera, N'Djamena and Sila).

In order to stimulate educational demand through the establishment of an enabling educational environment using an intersectoral approach, 61,089 students, including 29,585 girls against a target of 80,000, or 76%, affected by humanitarian crises in three provinces (Lac, Logone Oriental and Batha) were supported by teachers trained in psychosocial support and life skills (child protection, menstrual hygiene management, nutrition, reproductive health, citizenship and peacebuilding).

In 2022, UNICEF continued to respond to the COVID-19 health crisis through support in line with the nexus approach. In order to ensure the safety of pupils in schools and to protect them against COVID-19, 1,908 schools against a target of 1,000, i.e., 191% in four provinces (N'Djamena, Logone Occidental, Mandoul and Mayo Kebbi Est) received protective materials consisting of soap, hydroalcoholic gel and masks. These materials were used by 139,207 students, including 71,428 girls, and 2,796 teachers, including 1,611 women. UNICEF pursued its commitment to distance education through school support for 2,820 pupils with difficulties, including 1,128 girls out of a target of 50,000, i.e., 6%, while rethinking its approach. To ensure accountability and learning, UNICEF conducted an evaluation of distance education. The results show that distance education can be integrated into development efforts in an appropriate form while maintaining its character as a crisis response, thus strengthening the resilience of the education system.

In order to improve the quality of education, UNICEF supported the implementation of a pilot project on digital school support for pupils experiencing difficulties at school. To this end, two training modules for trainers in assessment and remediation techniques on digital teaching were developed. 330 teachers, including 45 women, were trained in digital teaching techniques and 12 pedagogical modules on assessment and remediation techniques were developed. The Digital, In-Service Teacher Training and Integrated School Support for Vulnerable Students in a post-COVID-19 context initiative is being implemented in four provinces (N'Djamena, Lac, Logone Oriental and Ouaddai) and will be extended to other provinces in 2023. The education sector contingency plan was revised to integrate the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

In 2022, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the Government to improve the sanitary conditions of IDPs in the Lac Province, returnees and refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and people affected by rain and river floods. As a result, 82,300 people including 39,504 men and 42,796 women gained access to safe drinking water in the Lac, Ndjama, Mandoul, Logone Occidental and Logone Oriental provinces. 58,780 people (30,566 women and 28,214 men) gained access to separate male

and female emergency latrines in the Lac, N'Djamena, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen-Chari provinces.

Some 107,761 people, including 51,725 men and 56,036 women benefited from WASH kits to ensure good hygiene practices at household level, including collection, transport, storage and treatment of safe drinking water at home. The same households also received the handwashing kit: 2-litre handwashing container and 10 balls of 200-gram laundry soap. This helped prevent diarrhea diseases in general and cholera, which is present in neighboring Cameroon.

A monitoring and support framework was put in place through 1,096 health workers (including 33 women) trained by UNICEF/WHO in 2021 to promote good health practices, including COVID-19, in the reception sites for displaced persons and flood victims. These health promotion actions were coupled with awareness raising on good hygiene practices including hand washing with soap, use of latrines and water treatment at home. Messages on barrier measures against COVID-19 were widely disseminated, to prevent the spread of COVID-19. To support the response to the nutritional crisis, 744 health workers and community relays (107 women and 637 men) were trained and equipped to implement the WASH in Nutrition approach in 52 mobile nutritional units (UNAs), including 29 in the South and 23 in the Kanem, Barh El Gazel and Hadjer Lamis provinces.

Some 9,697 under-5 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) including 4,805 boys and 4,892 girls received the minimum WASH kit composed of 3 x 200-gram soap balls and 2 liters of bleach for home drinking water treatment in the Lac, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen-Chari provinces.

Humanitarian Cash Transfers

In partnership with a Lutheran World Federation (LWF), UNICEF provided 3,667 Cameroonian refugees households with cash transfers, and 4,200 Chadians affected by river floods in N'Djamena with cash for NFIs. The cash was coupled with accompanying measures to enable them to face household expenses. The accompanying measures included awareness raising on COVID-19 and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities, protection against sexual abuse/exploitation and educational talks serving as psychosocial support.

Social Behavior Change

In alignment with UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, the Social Behavior Change (SBC) emergency response strategies focused on the COVID-19 outbreak as well as flooding, while considering Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), peacebuilding and social cohesion in refugee camps, floods-affected sites, and host communities.

As key achievement, through risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), 493,500 people were engaged to support to support SBC (101% of the target).

A key driver for vaccination increase, especially for COVID-19, was the national-scale roll-out of SBC strategies through support provided by UNICEF to the EPI in 21 of the 23 provinces. This engaged 62,681 local actors (female and young volunteers, and health personnel) at the community level to promote vaccination, resulting in raising the awareness of over 6 million people on COVID-19.

Support was provided to the Ministry of Public Health and Prevention to support the various COVID-19 vaccination campaigns throughout the country. During these campaigns, the RCCE strategies enabled 270,045 community actors to be trained (141,479 women and 128,566 men). These included 22 governors, 11,552 religious'

leaders, 13,460 traditional leaders (canton chiefs, village chiefs), 566 representatives of refugees and returnees and 32,234 community relays. These actors played an important role in outreach communication, hosting interactive programmes organized by community radio stations and managing rumours to reassure their communities about the safety of the vaccine and to accept to be vaccinated against COVID-19. In addition, 21 local SBC evidence-based micro plans for the 21 provinces of the country were developed for routine immunization including for COVID-19 vaccination.

In the framework of generating evidence on SBC, a baseline survey on the determinants of reluctance to vaccinate against COVID-19 was conducted in 10 priority provinces (Barh El Ghazal, Guéra, Hadjer-Lamis, Kanem, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, N'Djamena, Ouaddai) with a view to proposing SBC strategies to encourage communities to support vaccination. The results of this survey informed micro plans and communication and risk strategies in the 10 provinces.

Regarding the response to the floods, community engagement strategy focused on information and life-saving message sharing, dialogue as well as equitable participation of groups such as women, adolescents/youth and the mobilization and engagement of key community stakeholders, civil society and community organizations, faith-based organizations and transmedia approaches. At the level of the sites (Koundoul, Toukra and Melezi) hosting people affected by the floods in N'Djamena Province, the community dialogues and interpersonal communication made it possible to give key messages to 53,819 people, including 39,425 host community members on the themes of family practices, prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation, hygiene, and sanitation.

To strengthen the integrated and multisectoral humanitarian response to mitigate the social and health impact on refugees, returnees, and the host population in southern Chad, 190 community actors (35 women and 155 men) in refugee camps and sites in Logone Oriental and Mandoul provinces, identified by their communities, were trained in community communication techniques.

In the Batha, Lac and Kanem provinces, 187 teachers (14 women) were trained and involved in promoting good citizenship and social cohesion in schools; 186 community leaders (25 women); and 161 (54 women) members of parent-teacher associations were involved in promoting good citizenship in and around schools. Approximately 15,000 students were reached by the message on promoting peace and social cohesion in schools.

For quality use of existing services in refugee camps, floods-affected sites, and host localities, 10 community platforms including women's and youth's associations also promoted good practices.

Non food items

A total of 126,905 people (21,151 households), including 78,190 children (40,002 boys and 38,188 girls), 24,901 women and 23,814, were assisted with NFIs. Of those assisted, a total of 98,988 people received NFIs as part of the flood response in nine provinces, including Chari-Baguirmi (1,318 people), Tandjile (13,272 people), Batha (616 people), Mandoul (18,047 people), Logone Occidental (10,770 people), Mayo-Kebbi Ouest (1,081 people), Guerra (953 people), Sila (362 people), N'Djamena (51,094 people), and Lac province (1,475 people). As part of the response to population displacements, 6,168 refugees received NFI in Logone Oriental; 308 refugees in Mandoul; 3,344 displaced persons received NFIs in Lac Province; 6,993 Sudanese refugees in the Ouaddai and Wadi Fira provinces, and 11,104 Cameroonian refugees in the Chari Baguirmi and N'Djamena provinces.

Accountability to Affected Populations

To support and strengthen AAP, several strategies were implemented for humanitarian assistance in the provinces affected by COVID-19 (23 provinces) and those affected by the floods (Logone Occidental, Tandjilé and N'Djaména).

14 information and feedback centres were set up in the refugee camps and the Toukra and Koundoul refugee sites in N'Djamena and enabled 474,864 (116%) affected populations to access established accountability mechanisms and 280,966 (112.3%) people shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms. More than 800 complaints for more informed decision-making were collected towards these affected populations. These sites are run by more than 200 community relays trained in outreach communication techniques and key AAP concepts to be transmitted to communities and the orientation of communities towards the information and feedback centres as well as the location of suggestion boxes placed in the camps and refugee sites. Key partners included World Vision, CRT and LWF.

PSEA

In line with the global guidance and the Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action, UNICEF developed its 2022 action plan to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The PSEA Action Plan is cross-sectoral and aligned with the commitments of the Chad Interagency PSEA Action Plan. Throughout the year, the designated focal points supported the implementation of the action plan, in particular the training of staff, partners, and frontline social workers; the setting up/dissemination of SEA reporting channels; the integration of PSEA in the programmatic monitoring during field missions; ensuring compliance of implementing partners with PSEA requirements; the implementation of UNICEF's commitments towards the interagency PSEA working group and Action Plan. As a result, 248 humanitarian actors were trained on PSEA, 16,579 community members (4372 girls, 4013 boys, 4925 women and 3269 men) were sensitized on what SEA is and the safe and secure reporting channels put in place to report SEA. 5,100 A2 posters on PSEA (in French and Arabic) were printed and ready to be distributed to support the awareness campaigns in the various implementing areas.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

The UNICEF-led clusters and Child protection Area of responsibility (CPAoR) ensured regular contributions to monthly Cluster and inter-cluster meetings. They actively contributed to the development of the joint flood response plan initiated by the government and the Humanitarian Country Team, and to the HPC 2023 process, including at provincial level. They were instrumental in ensuring a functional Lac sub-cluster. They also actively contributed to resource mobilization within the Inter-Cluster, including for the CERF flood rapid response allocation and the formulation of key messages on the humanitarian situation in Chad.

Collaborative initiatives between the Education Cluster and CPAoR were developed with the support of the Global Education Cluster (GEC) that resulted in the training of 22 members of the Education Cluster and CPAoR on strengthening rapid response mechanisms in emergency situations. Chad's experience was show-cased during a webinar on the subject for countries in the sub-region.

The Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) survey was conducted for the 3 clusters and the CPAoR, and all cluster achieved 'good' performance.

The Education Cluster received \$700,000 from the CERF-Underfunded grant to strengthen eight educational interventions in Lac Province. The Education Cluster also mobilized \$400,000 from the CERF Rapid Response fund and \$2,000,000 from the Education Cannot Wait initiative as a first emergency response to the rain and river floods that affected the country. The consortium led by UNICEF with two NGOs was selected to implement the ECW funding.

The Education Cluster also initiated advocacy with the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion for the payment of the arrears in wages of community teachers. Given that only two months were paid out of the 9 months planned, the Cluster will continue to monitor this situation, which risks leading to disruptions or even a suspension of classes.

A working session organized with the participation of the national cluster, UNICEF and the Global Cluster identified challenges and priorities that needed to be addressed in the new cluster strategy. In addition, the cluster coordinator benefited from the basic coordination training organized by the Global Education Cluster in June in Dakar to undertake the revision of the intervention strategy. The cluster strategy was revised and will be submitted for validation during the year.

Throughout 2022, the cluster continually strengthened the leadership of the Ministry of National Education in coordinating education in emergencies interventions by proactively engaging in humanitarian events and forums that concern education. For example, during the flooding that affected the country, the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion established a flood crisis management committee, which supported the cluster in developing the response plan, monitoring the implementation of the response, and advocating for funding to cover the gaps.

The Education Cluster also worked with IOM to improve the education data of the displacement tracking matrix (DTM) survey. Thus, the questionnaire was revised to include information on school-age children aged from 3 to 17 and the number of children by education level. This will allow the cluster to have more accurate data to assess the number of people in need of education.

The CPAoR continued to provide technical support to national governmental structures and NGOs to ensure quality access to basic social services for girls and boys who are victims of abuse, violence, and exploitation and to strengthen prevention interventions through community-based protection mechanisms.

From January to December 2022, 50,213 children, including 25,507 girls and 24,506 boys, were affected by psychological distress, representing 140% of the expected annual caseload. Some 2,532 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) of which 1,292 girls (against a target of 3,200) received identification and reunification services including alternative care.

Through joint initiative including UNHCR, UNFPA, OCHA, UNICEF, INTERSOS and the Ministry of Defense, CPAoR contributed to strengthen the prevention of child recruitment and grave violations by armed forces. Some 1,211 soldiers from the Chadian National Army and multinational joint force were trained on the rights and protection of children affected by armed conflicts. A total of 41 children (24 girls and 17 boys) recruited and used by groups who were released and reintegrated into their families received adequate care and services, material, and psychosocial support, including school/vocational reintegration.

The CPAoR received \$250,000 from the CERF-Underfunded grant to strengthen Child Protection in emergencies in Lac Province.

In response to the frequent cases of child abduction in Lac Province,

the CPAoR also contributed to the advocacy note that enabled the HCT to raise its advocacy with the Prime Minister. This resulted in the deployment of defense and security forces called "Integrite du Lac" to reinforce security and protection of affected population in Lac Province.

From January to August 2022, the CPAoR strengthened the monitoring of child protection incidents through the collection and sharing of incidents that supported evidence-based programming and advocacy.

Finally, the CPAoR contributed to the protection situation analysis exercise published in July 2022 by the global Protection cluster.

The WASH Cluster organized monthly cluster meeting and an annual retreat workshop. The Strategic Orientation Committee (SOC) held regular meetings for review and validation of various documents and advocacy notes.

As of December 2022, the cumulative number of WASH assisted people was 641,739 which represents 50% of the annual WASH target of HRP 2022. Funding visibility for the WASH sector in the HRP significantly increased from 1.8 million (7.9 % of funding in 2021) to 8.6 million in 2022 (63% of funding).

In 2022, the Chad Wash Cluster supported its members in planning and resource mobilization efforts for the effective implementation of the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan. The WASH Cluster benefited from at least US\$2.5 million in funds resulting from cluster advocacy efforts in response to various humanitarian crises experienced. These included 3 CERF allocations (1 underfunded and 2 Rapid Response), BHA funds and Canadian funds for the flood response.

In support of Wash Cluster members planning activities, the coordination was actively involved in the UNHCR, UNICEF, OIM, ACF, OXFAM and Red Cross annual retreat and in UNICEF WASH-BAT workshop.

Chad active participation in Global WASH Cluster events, especially the face-to-face training on WASH leadership and operational coordination organized by the Global WASH Cluster in Dakar was an opportunity to gain essential knowledge on the minimum requirements for national WASH coordination platforms.

The Cluster WASH priorities for 2023 include strengthening the quality of the response, AAP, support to partners with advocacy and fundraising and increased involvement of national NGOs.

The Nutrition Cluster held at the national level all the 12 planned meeting during the year. On a monthly basis, all the stockholders discussed about the evolution of the nutritional situation, response analysis, guidance, the RUTF and RUSF supply management, nutrition surveys implementation, 4W tools analysis and exploitation, data collection and analysis, and overall programme performance.

At the provincial level, the Lac Province sub-cluster and the working group of Ouaddai and Logone Oriental also held regular coordination meetings. Some provinces including Barh El Gazel, Kanem, Hadjer Lamis, Wadi Fira, Sila activated their coordination working group and held meetings.

Some of the provinces received technical support missions from the central cluster, in particular the nutrition sub-cluster of Lac Province, the thematic group of Logone Oriental. During these missions, support needs were identified and followed by 3 workshops which made it possible to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders.

To inform strategic decisions, the Nutrition Cluster reviewed every month the nutrition situation considering new elements including the nutrition crisis, admissions and integrating nutrition in the flood

response. Thus, priority actions and key messages were developed to better serve partners in resource mobilization.

As a part of the response monitoring mechanism, the Nutrition Cluster collected and analyzed data every three months from all partners and was able to inform the OCHA (RPM) and Global Nutrition Cluster platforms. Regarding the crisis monitoring, the Nutrition Cluster crisis management group monitored the situation on a weekly basis and shared the results with all stakeholders. This monitoring and alert system made the response more effective during the nutritional crisis and floods in N'Djamena. This was possible thanks to an electronic collection system and the writing of weekly bulletins. In addition, the Nutrition Cluster updated various tools, in particular the mailing list, the 4Ws, the partners' contingency stock, bulletin.

As a part of emergency response preparedness, the cluster continued its coordination work on the contingency stocks with partners by updating them and coordinating new bilateral agreements signature between UNICEF and NGO partners.

As a part of crisis response, plans were developed for the population affected by the flooding and nutrition crises. Nutrition units were established on the sites for the floods-displaced populations and the health centers near the other sites received support to strengthen their SAM cases management capacity. Also, caseloads were revised to consider the nutritional crisis needs. Thus, the number of expected cases of under-5 malnourished children increased from 1.9 to 2.1 million, and the number of children suffering from SAM increased from 343,307 to 381,003 children, a rise of 11%.

In terms of survey coordination, the Nutrition Cluster coordinated the national nutrition survey using SMART methodology. Several meetings were organized to mobilize the necessary resources and a technical committee was set up comprising key nutrition partners and government technical services. The national nutrition survey was finally conducted in November and through the Nutrition Cluster all partners were involved during the data collection, supervision, and validation of results.

In terms of innovation, the Nutrition Cluster implemented a new page on the humanitarian response Info website that allows to visualize the operational presence of partners, the continuity of nutritional care, the level of response and finance of the HRP and includes other maps and visualizations.

Regarding cross-cutting issues, the capacities of cluster members were strengthened on PSEA and gender mainstreaming in nutrition programming.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

During the reporting period, the Communication team focused mainly on two emergencies affecting Chad- child malnutrition and the floods.

Several photos and videos on SAM were shot and posted on "Weshare" and included on PFP's global spotlight for NatComs.

Stories and photo essays about child malnutrition and the UNICEF response were published on UNICEF Chad website (January, February, March, September, November).

A press briefing on the nutrition situation and UNICEF actions was organized on July 28, resulting in print, TV, and radio media clips, as well as online articles in Chadian media:

In September, UNICEF Chad hosted a visit from UNICEF Spain (Catalunya) with a crew from TV3, the public TV in Barcelona. Five stories on malnutrition, climate change, and the humanitarian

situation and a special edition of the news aired during the week of 21 September.

- Food security and nutrition crisis
- Child malnutrition
- Climate change crisis
- UNICEF work in emergencies
- Girls and women in Chad

In October, UNICEF Chad in partnership with UNICEF Spain hosted a team from Spanish newspaper El Pais, for a special report published on the occasion of World Children's Day. It is the story of a child refugee in Lake Chad region. El Pais also published a story about the floods in N'Djamena.

UNICEF Chad's website published a story and a photo essay on the floods in N'Djamena and UNICEF response. Two stories on U-reporters volunteering to help the floods victims caught a lot of attention, the first one on the immediate response, and the second one about the U-reporters volunteering on the IDP sites to help the victims.

- Several photos and videos on SAM were shot on posted on Weshare and included on PFP's global spotlig <https://weshare.unicef.org/Package/2AMZIF9PCSQB>
- Getting out of malnutrition through rapid treatment (story) <https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/getting-out-malnutrition-through-rapid-treatment>
- Lifting children in Chad out of malnutrition: a joint effort (story) <https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/lifting-children-chad-out-malnutrition-joint-effort>
- Malnutrition in Chad: the stories behind the figures (story) <https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/malnutrition-chad-stories-behind-figures>
- Curbing malnutrition in Lake Chad Province (Story) <https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/curbing-malnutrition-lake-chad-province>
- Saving lives of malnourished children in Batha Province. (story) <https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/saving-lives-malnourished-children-batha-province>
- « la Malnutrition chez les Enfants » préoccupe les journalistes Tchadiens <https://levisionnairetchad.com/la-malnutrition-chez-les-enfants-preoccupe-les-journalistes-tchadiens/>
- Tchad : plus de 300 mille enfants souffrent de MAS <https://tchadinfos.com/tchad/tchad-plus-de-300-mille-enfants-souffrent-de-malnutrition-aigue-severe-unicef/>
- Au Tchad, le taux de malnutrition aiguë a atteint le seuil de 10% dans 16 provinces <https://www.africa-press.net/tchad/toutes-les-actualites/au-tchad-le-taux-de-malnutrition-aigue-a-atteint-le-seuil-de-10-dans-16-provinces>

- Médias : les journalistes sont outillés dans la technique de lutte contre la malnutrition
<https://tropicalinfos.com/index.php/2022/07/28/medias-les-journalistes-sont-outilles-dans-la-technique-de-lutte-contre-la-malnutrition/>
- UNICEF : Les niveaux de malnutrition chez les Enfants de moins de cinq ans au Tchad restent alarmant
<https://www.facebook.com/tachadcom/posts/pfbid0L5cpoo6GBaF1PGx149mLoXwWrGwrMj98EJZpfhjC1tvQBG3SUN9i9FKjvbKnS3n1l>
- Malnutrition au #Tchad : Plus de 313 148 enfant seront prise en charge dans les provinces prioritair
<https://www.facebook.com/atpelinfo/posts/pfbid02JWs4EA1PGySVtgHH6v3ptr6tVWygUNsdZ7xRFa9hfd71qeAwMebRcukAR37eQT4bl>
- Quima Oliver i Yasmin Córdoba Schwaneberg: "A l'Àfrica estem davant d'una crisi de desnutrició sense
<https://www.ccma.cat/tv3/alcarta/mes-324/quima-oliver-i-yasmin-cordoba-schwaneberg-a-lafrica-estem-davant-duna-cri-de-desnutricio-sense-precedents/video/6177011/>
- Encariment i falta d'aliments al Txad per la guerra d'Ucraïna, que dispara la fam a l'Àfrica
<https://www.ccma.cat/tv3/alcarta/telenoticias/encariment-i-falta-daliments-al-txad-per-la-guerra-ducraina-que-dispara-la-fam-a-lafrica/video/6176843/>
- Al Txad es dispara la mortalitat infantil per la crisi alimentària agreujada per la guerra a Ucraïna
<https://www.ccma.cat/tv3/alcarta/programa/al-txad-es-dispara-la-mortalitat-infantil-per-la-cri-alimentaria-agreujada-per-la-guerra-a-ucraina-que-ha-encarit-el-preu-dels-aliments-i-reduit-larribada-de-cereals/video/6176663/>
- El llac Txad desapareix a conseqüència de la crisi climàtica que assola Àfrica amb una sequera persi
<https://www.ccma.cat/tv3/alcarta/telenoticias/el-llac-txad-desapareix-a-consequencia-de-la-cri-climatica-que-assola-africa-amb-una-sequera-persistent/video/6176937/>
- L'ajuda humanitària arriba amb l'Unicef a indrets remots del Txad, un país africà assolat per la cri
<https://www.ccma.cat/tv3/alcarta/telenoticias/lajuda-humanitaria-arriba-amb-lunicef-a-indrets-remots-del-txad-un-pais-africa-assolat-per-la-cri-alimentaria/video/6177163/>
- Joves del Txad lluiten pels drets de les dones i per trencar l'opressió de la societat patriarcal de
<https://www.ccma.cat/tv3/alcarta/telenoticias/joves-del-txad-lluiten-pels-drets-de-les-dones-i-per-trencar-lopressio-de-la-societat-patriarcal-de-lafrica/video/6177210/>
- Roukaya, Chad. La nina refugiada que olvido qué era la comida
<https://elpais.com/planeta-futuro/2022-11-19/roukaya-chad-la-nina-refugiada-que-olvido-que-era-la-comida.html>
- Cementerios inundados y miedo al cólera en las peores inundaciones de Chad
<https://elpais.com/planeta-futuro/2022-11-11/chad-lucha-por-sobrevivir-a-las-peores-inundaciones-de-su-historia.html>
- Life after the floods: a difficult adjustment for children.
<https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/life-after-floods-difficult-adjustment-children>
- Floods in the Chadian capital: a disaster of unprecedented magnitude
<https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/floods-chadian-capital-disaster-unprecedented-magnitude>
- Chad: U-Reporters, early heroes in the response to the floods in N'Djamena.
<https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/chad-u-reporters-early-heroes-response-floods-ndjamena%E2%80%AF>
- Amidst chaos and despair, young people roll up their sleeves and get involved
<https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/amidst-chaos-and-despair-young-people-roll-their-sleeves-and-get-involved>

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Chad Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad>
- Chad Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: APRIL 30, 2023

ANNEX A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2022 targets	Total results	Progress	2022 targets	Total results	Progress
Health								
Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	Total	-	420,000	610,607	0%	-	-	-
HIV/AIDS								
Pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	-	705	452	▲ 9%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Total	381,003	313,148	334,342	▲ 37%	381,003	334,342	▲ 31%
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Total	420,000	420,000	16,026	0%	420,000	16,026	0%
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	435,800	85,577	120,437	▲ 121%	180,136	135,427	▲ 63%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	435,800	214,092	194,382	▲ 43%	254,726	220,141	▲ 40%
WASH								
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	1.3 million	140,000	82,300	▲ 30%	560,000	356,689	▲ 23%
People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Total	-	40,000	58,780	▲ 65%	336,000	281,762	▲ 22%
Child Protection								
Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	32,000	49,563	▲ 22%	40,000	50,213	▲ 16%
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	31,000	42,980	▲ 30%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Total	-	987,755	16,579	▲ 2%	-	-	-
Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care or reunified	Total	-	2,800	1,361	0%	3,200	2,532	▲ 11%
Social protection and Cash Transfert								
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	Total	-	9,900	7,867	▲ 42%	-	-	-
Social Behavior Change								
People engaged in RCCE actions	Total	-	487,980	493,500	▲ 50%	-	-	-
Accountability to Affected Populations								

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2022 targets	Total results	Progress	2022 targets	Total results	Progress
People with access to established accountability mechanisms	Total	-	406,650	474,864	▲ 106%	-	-	-
Non-Food Items								
Displaced people who received non-food items and emergency shelter	Total	-	95,600	126,905	▲ 84%	-	-	-

ANNEX B FUNDING STATUS

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Nutrition	43,576,020	45,968,384	2,623,206	-5,015,570	0%
Health	2,363,899	3,545,179	3,444,494	-4,625,774	0%
HIV and AIDS	276,341	19,154	-	257,187	93%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	11,689,164	4,265,348	853,179	6,570,637	56%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	7,250,360 ¹⁴	1,640,768	630,653	4,978,939	69%
Education	6,246,432 ¹⁵	1,077,699	54,527	5,114,206	82%
Emergency response	4,318,147 ¹⁶	3,772,238	713,269	-167,360	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	8,162,523	3,681,108	1,585,816	2,895,599	35%
Total	83,882,886	63,969,878	9,905,144	10,007,864	12%

Who to contact for further information:

Jacques Boyer
Representative
T +235 22 51 89 89
jboyer@unicef.org

Mariana Stirbu
Deputy Representative
T +235 22 51 75 10
mstirbu@unicef.org

Ahmed Aida
Chief Field Operations and Emergency
T +235 66 39 10 14
aouldaida@unicef.org

ENDNOTES

1. Chad: Humanitarian Response Plan 2022, OCHA, 2022
2. Chad: Humanitarian Response Plan 2022, OCHA, 2022
3. UNHCR December 2022
4. UNHCR December 2022
5. Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre, European Union, 2022
6. United Nations Development Programme, 'Human Development Report 2021-2022: Uncertain times, unsettled lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World', UNDP, New York, 2022
7. INSEED/UNICEF. Child poverty study, 2021
8. Humanitarian Needs Overview, March 2022
9. UNHCR December 2022
10. Flood overview: situation on December 2022, OCHA
11. MSPSN, National Technical Committee for Epidemic Response, week 52 of 2022
12. MSPSN, National Technical Committee for Epidemic Response, week 52 of 2022
13. MSPSN, National Technical Committee for Epidemic Response, week 52 of 2022
14. Includes US\$2,914,940 for PSEA.
15. Takes into consideration multiple activities that go beyond the two indicators highlighted, such as construction of temporary learning spaces, school kits and capacity building of teachers.
16. The emergency response budget includes intervention/costs related to the distribution of NFI kits (set on the basis of a unit cost in relation to the target) as it is the first response to crisis situations (floods, displacement, inter-community conflicts, etc.), as well as aspects related to emergency coordination.