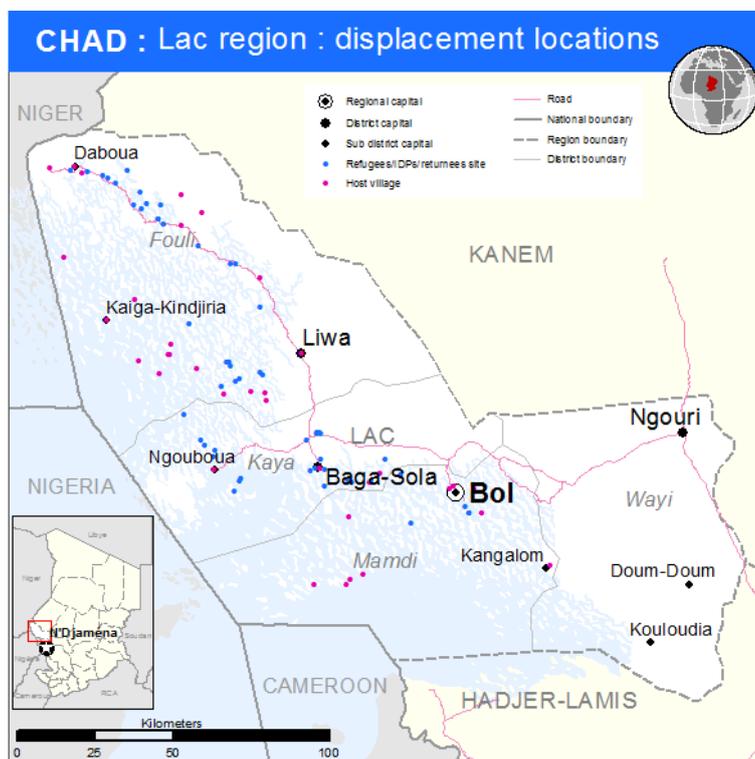




This SitRep was produced by OCHA in association with humanitarian partners and is focused on the internal displacements since 21 July 2015. It was published by OCHA Chad and covers the period from 1 July to 31 August 2017. The next publication will be around 1 December 2017.

Highlights

- The security situation remains fragile in Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchoukoutalia border areas. Humanitarian access remains limited.
- The resumption of IOM activities has contributed to updating displacement figures in the region, with a total of 123,204 estimated displaced persons in nearly 200 localities assessed and 51,000 internally displaced persons returned to their villages of origin.
- The 2017 SMART survey highlights a deteriorating nutritional situation in the Lac region, with 18.1 per cent of global acute malnutrition, including 3.4 per cent of severe acute malnutrition.
- Protection incidents and cases of gender-based violence continue to increase.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Sources : OCHA, CCCM, OIM, OSM

123,204

Estimated displaced people since May 2015.

Including:

- 101,905 internally displaced people
- 20,047 Chadian returnees
- 1,252 third-country nationals

Source: Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster – IOM (Displacement Tracking Matrix from October 2017)

51,000

Internally displaced people returned to their villages of origin.

Sources: multisector assessments from February and June 2017

8,675

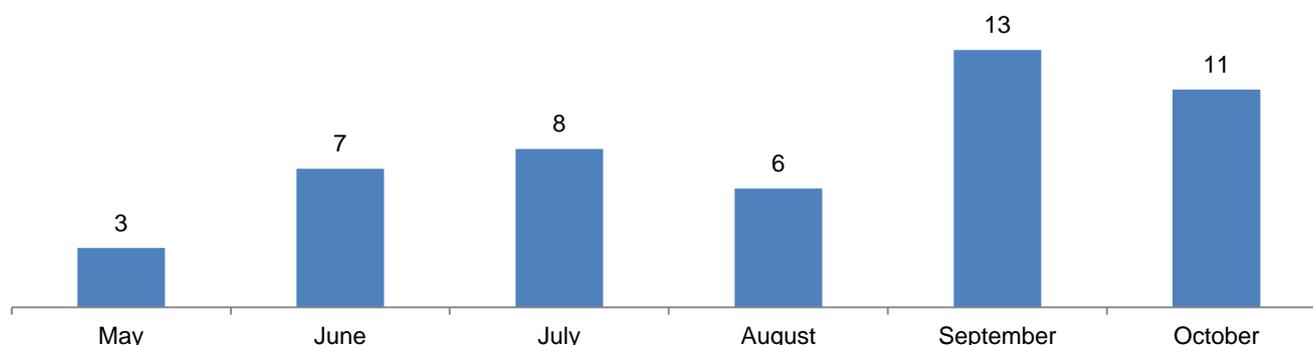
Refugees, including 6,366 residing in Dar-es-Salam camp arrived since January 2015.

Source : HCR/CNARR (31/10/2017)

Situation Overview

The security situation remains fragile, with some incidents reported in the border areas of Kaiga Kindjiria, Tchoukoutalia and Ngouboua. A dozen attacks on civilians were reported each month in July, August, September and October; civilians were killed and abducted and food and livestock were stolen. These incidents are allegedly committed by armed elements attacking civilian populations for supplies.

Monthly security incidents affecting civilians, since May 2017



Recurring security incidents continue to limit humanitarian access in Tchoukoutalia, Kaiga Kindjiria and Boma border areas. Access is also limited in island areas due to security and logistical challenges, limiting the operational presence of partners and the response to the vulnerabilities identified by the multi-sectoral assessments of February and June 2017. A workshop was held on 26 and 27 September in Baga Sola to define a humanitarian access strategy in the Lac region, which was validated in November and aims to identify constraints and improve access to people in need, particularly in island areas and areas with poor security. In parallel, the easing of measures related to mandatory escorts for United Nations agencies in some areas will facilitate humanitarian access to affected populations. Escorts remain necessary for travel to the border areas of the northern basin and to island areas of the southern basin.

In the department of Wayi at the end of July 2017, an inter-communal conflict occurred between two communities in Doum-Doum sub-prefecture. The conflict was over the use of a polder for agricultural purposes. Nine people were killed and the local authorities moved about 600 people to a village near Doum Doum. Mediation by the authorities is still ongoing. After consultation with the authorities, the NGO ACTED had to redirect its cash transfer activities to other areas. This situation has prevented providing assistance to 965 people initially targeted in the localities of Albout, Doum Doum and Malloum.

Displacement tracking was resumed by IOM and an estimated 123,204 displaced persons were accounted for in nearly 200 assessed locations. This represents a 3.7 per cent increase compared to the 118,804 displaced persons registered and estimated in January 2017. Among these displaced persons, there are 101,905 IDPs, 20,047 Chadian returnees, and 1,252 third-country nationals. In addition, there are 51,000 displaced persons who returned to their villages of origin. IOM started registration activities in November to clarify these estimates. Humanitarian partners are preparing several multi-sector assessments in Daboua, Kaïga Kindjiria, Liwa, Ngouboua and Kangelom sub-prefectures to assess the level of vulnerability of the populations in the new sites and villages listed by IOM.

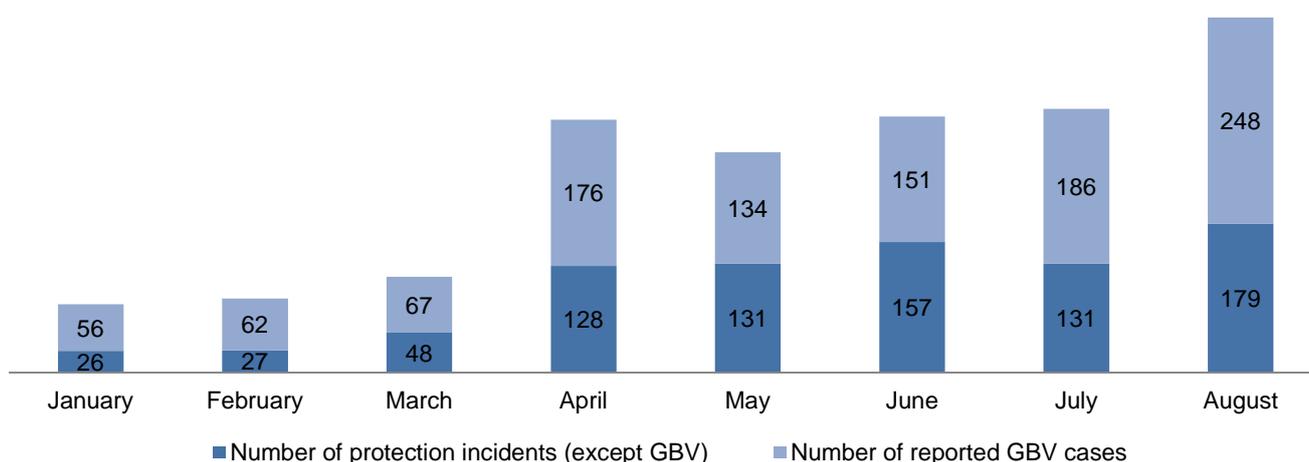
Following an alert by local authorities, a joint UNHCR-CNARR mission conducted a pre-registration exercise in Litri from 10 to 12 October, which identified more than 2,200 asylum seekers of different nationalities. These people reportedly arrived between 2013 and 2014 in the area and benefit from the fruits of their agricultural and fishing activities. Only 52 households volunteered to be transferred to Dar-es-Salam camp.

A multi-sector assessment was carried out on 12 and 13 September at Dar-el-Kheir site, where 4,634 Chadian nomads who arrived from Niger in July 2017 were registered by UNHCR and CNARR. The sectors of concern are food security and nutrition. The depletion of stocks received by WFP in July / August 2017 led households to adopt negative coping mechanisms. There is also a need to strengthen the capacity of existing structures nearby to support these additional people, such as the Dar-es-Salam health center and the two nearby schools.

The follow-up of the recommendations of the assessments carried out in 2017 (in particular in the Kangelom islands in June 2017, on [Kegua](#) site in July 2017) reveals important gaps still remain, especially in the provision of shelters and non-food items.

Protection incidents and cases of gender-based violence continue to increase. 1,907 protection incidents were reported from January to August, including 1,080 GBV cases, with a noticeable increase being recorded since April. The increase may be related to the expansion and improvement of data collection mechanisms. However, these cases are only those reported, and are likely to be well below the actual number of GBV and protection incidents in the region. Men in uniform continue to be among the main alleged perpetrators of protection incidents.

Evolution of protection incidents and GBV cases reported from January to August 2017



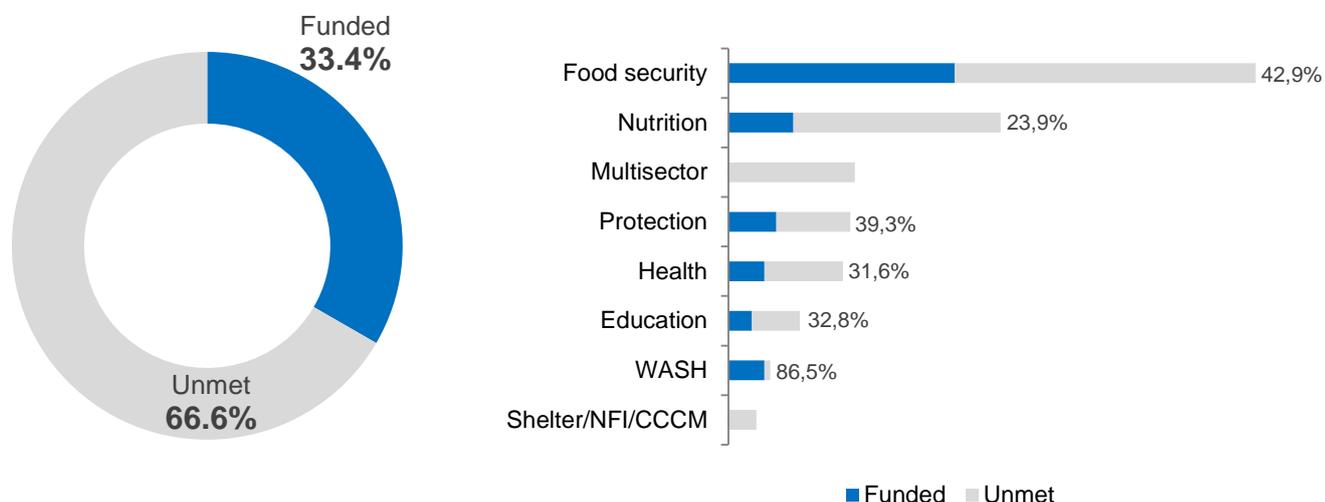
In August, epidemiological surveillance reported two suspected cases of hepatitis E in Baga Sola Health District. Samples were sent to Cameroon for confirmation. For the moment, the cholera epidemic reported in Nigeria has not spread to Chad, as no cases have been identified in the Lac region. On the other hand, a deterioration in the HIV / AIDS situation is reported. About 30 per cent of people admitted to Baga Sola hospital since January 2017 test positive. While the national rate is 1.6 per cent, the Lac region is more affected by the virus, with a regional prevalence of 2.1 per cent. This situation is exacerbated by population movements, lack of knowledge about HIV transmission, and low access to health services.

The results of the 2017 SMART survey highlight a worsening nutritional situation in the Lac region, as in the rest of the country. The global acute malnutrition rate is 18.1 per cent, well above the 15 per cent emergency threshold and the 2016 rate of 12.2 per cent. Severe acute malnutrition also increased from 2.1 per cent in 2016 to 3.4 per cent in 2017, well above the 2 per cent emergency threshold. The Lac region is one of the 12 regions declared in a nutritional emergency in Chad.

The agricultural season started late and faced a rainfall deficit compared to the previous year, **however the cereal production is satisfactory** throughout the region except in the department of Mamdi. The areas sown to cereals and vegetable crops during the 2017 rainy season are increasing compared to the previous year (136,033 estimated hectares sown to cereals, an increase of 9.5 per cent and 1,722 estimated hectares sown to vegetable crops, an increase of 7.5 per cent). This increase can be explained in particular by the increase in the number of farmers for cereal crops, the renewed access to productive areas thanks to the relative improvement in the security situation and the enthusiasm of the populations for market gardening despite a decline in the number of producers.

Funding

As of 9 November 2017, **33.4 per cent of the USD 121 million required in 2017 (USD 40.5 million received) for the response to the crisis in the Lac region of Chad have been covered.** Some funding has not yet been reported on FTS, such as funding received for the resumption of the DTM by IOM (\$ 626,000 by Sweden and Norway), which should appear in the Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster funding.



Given the evolution of the situation, particularly with the return dynamics observed in the southern basin, and the underfunding of the response, the financial needs were **revised in September 2017**. By the end of the year, **43 million dollars are urgently needed to meet the most critical needs.**

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian response



Shelter – Non-food items – CCCM (Coordination and management of IDPs sites – spontaneous sites and host villages)

Needs:

- 10,000 displaced persons with specific needs require shelter and non-food items.
- 37,500 displaced persons (8,900 households) need long-term solutions promoting self-reliance and/or reintegration.

Response:

- A DTM team was deployed in the Lac region to resume registration of displaced populations and displacement tracking.
- Distribution of non-food items (NFIs):
 - In August, 297 households at Kousserie 2 site received NFIs (tarpaulin, mat, mosquito net, blanket, water recipients and soap) distributed by the NGO Help-Tchad.
 - Several NFI distributions took place in July, including at Dar-el-Kheir site as well as in Kafila, Tagal, Dar-Nahim, Kousserie and Taal sites by UNHCR, and in Ngouboua sub-prefecture by the ICRC.

Gaps and constraints:

- 10,000 displaced persons with specific needs require shelter and non-food items.



Water, hygiene and sanitation

Needs:

- 30,000 people need increased access to drinking water (water points and water treatment) in accordance with Sphere standards.
- It is necessary to promote good hygiene practices (use of latrines and waste management) and access to adequate sanitation services for 70,000 people in order to reduce risk of disease.

Response:

- At the end of August, 50 per cent of water needs and 19 per cent of hygiene and sanitation needs were covered. This decrease compared to the previous rates (62 per cent for access to water and 50 per cent for sanitation coverage in sites and host villages) is linked to an improvement of the analysis, which made it possible to identify and solve some overlaps. It is also due to insufficient water quality compared to national standards that does not allow the use of some boreholes, and to the addition of new sites and villages. These efforts will help harmonize interventions for a better use of resources.
- Access to water:
 - In August, 14 boreholes were built (including seven by the NGO IRC at Dar-el-Kheir site, four by the NGO World Vision in Ngouboua sub-prefecture, three by the NGO Help-Tchad in Kourlom, Kourrom and Dol Klagne villages). Boreholes built at the Dar-el-Kheir site have helped supply 1,500 households with water. Five boreholes were rehabilitated by the NGO Help-Tchad (at the sites of Kousseri 1, Kousseri 2, Kousseri Tchoukoutalia, and Souda and Bibi Tcharikourati villages).
 - In July, 18 boreholes were built (16 by the NGO ACF for 8,000 people, and two by the NGO IRC in Haoura and Koula) on the road between Liwa and Daboua and in Baga Sola. Seven boreholes were rehabilitated by the NGO Help-Tchad around Baga Sola. Five water point management committees were set up by the NGO OXFAM, and 20 by the NGO IRC at its intervention sites.
 - In July, 600,000 liters of water were distributed at Koulkime and Kegua sites by the NGO ACF. These activities were stopped and replaced by boreholes.
 - Thanks to CERF funds, 1,300 biosand filters for water were made and distributed by UNICEF in partnership with the NGO IHDL in five villages in the island areas south of Bol.
- WASH and NFI kits:
 - In July, 2,590 kits were distributed in the islands of Bol and on the road between Liwa and Daboua, 1,091 by UNICEF in partnership with the NGO IHDL (with CERF funds) and 1,499 by the NGO OXFAM.
 - 2,500 women's kits were distributed by IHDL in partnership with UNICEF. Sanitation materials were also distributed.
- Sanitation infrastructure:
 - In July, 400 family latrines were built by the NGO IRC at Dar-es-Salam refugee camp, out of the 479 planned.
 - The construction of 400 community latrines on Dar-el-Kheir site is underway by the NGO IRC; 176 latrines are operational. 100 garbage bins are also in place.
 - The construction of more than 1,200 latrines by the NGO OXFAM on the Liwa-Daboua road is underway. 58 family latrines have already been built, including 16 on Djilkori site and 42 on Taboua site. In addition, 10 community builders were trained to build these infrastructures.
 - Three washing areas were built, including two in Dilerom and one in Al Koufa by the NGO ACF.
- 151 community volunteers were trained in the Bol islands, on the Liwa-Daboua road and around Baga Sola (23 by IHDL / UNICEF and 128 by the NGO ACF).
- 8,480 people were given hygiene and sanitation best-practice training (including 4,389 by ACF and 4,091 by OXFAM), with a focus on the prevention of cholera and hepatitis E.

50%

Rate of access to safe drinking water among targeted population in sites and host villages in August

19%

Hygiene and sanitation coverage among targeted population in sites and host villages in August

Gaps and constraints:

- Water, hygiene and sanitation coverage remains low in the four zones of Kaiga Kindjiria (islands and mainland), Ngouboua (islands and mainland), Kangelom (islands and mainland) and Bol (island areas).
- Water quality remains a major challenge.
- The rate of open defecation is over 80%; addressing such practices requires behavioural change of the whole community which can be challenging.



Education

Needs:

- 122,000 children are in need of emergency education in the Lac region. Among them, 7,300 returnee and vulnerable children living in the island areas have been targeted by the cluster through the provision of educational services (construction of temporary learning spaces) and the improvement of the learning environment (distribution of school supplies, pedagogical and recreational kits and training of teachers in psychosocial support and reducing risks of conflicts and disasters).

Response:

- 238 teachers were trained by the NGO COOPI and UNICEF on conflict prevention and management and social cohesion from 11 to 19 July 2017 in Bol, Baga Sola and Kangalam.
- As part of the CERF-funded project in the island areas (in Nahr, Ngalamia, Ngomirom Kili and Ngomirom Doumou):
 - 1,637 children including 502 girls have access to education in the 20 temporary learning spaces.
 - 75 teachers were trained on didactics and psychosocial support, from 27 July to 3 August by the Regional Directorate of National Education (DREN) of the Lac region.
 - 8 facilitators were trained on the identification, documentation and reporting of protection incidents.

Gaps and constraints:

- 3,904 children in 17 schools need bench-tables and mats.
- It is necessary to build temporary learning spaces in nine schools in Daboua.
- It is necessary to strengthen the DREN's logistical capacities for the supervision of island schools in Mamdi department.
- There is a need to strengthen the capacity of parents' associations for the monitoring of schools.



Nutrition

Needs:

- It is necessary to extend the treatment of malnutrition to 16,750 children amongst displaced and host populations, including 12,250 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 4,500 children with severe acute malnutrition.
- It is necessary to increase malnutrition screening among 6,000 children under five and strengthen nutritional surveillance.
- It is necessary to promote nutritional preventive activities, including fighting against micronutrient deficiencies, and carrying out infant and young children feeding programs.

3,4%
Prevalence of severe acute malnutrition in the Lac region

Response:

- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM): in August, 2,355 SAM cases were admitted and treated in the therapeutic and outpatient nutritional units of the Lac region, and 1,631 in July.
- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM):
 - In August, 8,383 children aged between 6 and 59 months suffering from MAM received nutritional supplements as part of the MAM treatment programme in 57 nutritional units by WFP and its partners (the NGOs IMC and Alima, and the regional health delegation for the Lac region). 2,432 pregnant and breastfeeding women as well as 915 volunteers and 125 accompanying persons were also assisted.
 - In July, 5,987 children aged 6 to 59 months were treated in 41 nutritional units. Due to a lack of nutritional inputs, there was no distribution for pregnant and breastfeeding women, volunteers and accompanying persons.
- 10,366 children aged between 6 and 23 months received nutritional supplements for the prevention of malnutrition in July and 6,636 in August.
- In July, active screening of 9,481 children highlighted a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 4.63 per cent, including 0.7 per cent of SAM. In August, the screening of 6,636 children showed a decrease, with a GAM rate of 3.74 per cent, including 0.6 per cent of SAM. The highest rates are in Daboua area, where the screening underlines a 7.13 per cent GAM rate including 1.21 per cent of SAM in August.

Gaps and constraints:

- The unavailability of nutritional inputs in July prevented covering the needs of some 1,800 pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as 1,035 volunteers and 83 accompanying persons.
- The absence of partners in some areas, especially in the islands in Kaiga and Ngouboua areas, where mobile clinics are not operating, prevents the response to nutritional needs.
- There is a weak commitment of community volunteers in the screening, referral and monitoring of children in treatment programmes.
- The lack of supplementary nutritional unit in Liwa does not allow the integrated management of malnutrition and has a negative impact on other programmes (outpatient and therapeutic nutritional units).
- It is necessary to strengthen the logistical means for referring SAM cases to therapeutic nutritional units.


Protection / Community services
Needs:

- It is necessary to protect 65,000 displaced people through multisector consultation and response mechanisms.
- 10,000 people with specific needs, including those returning to their villages of origin, need enhanced community protection mechanisms.

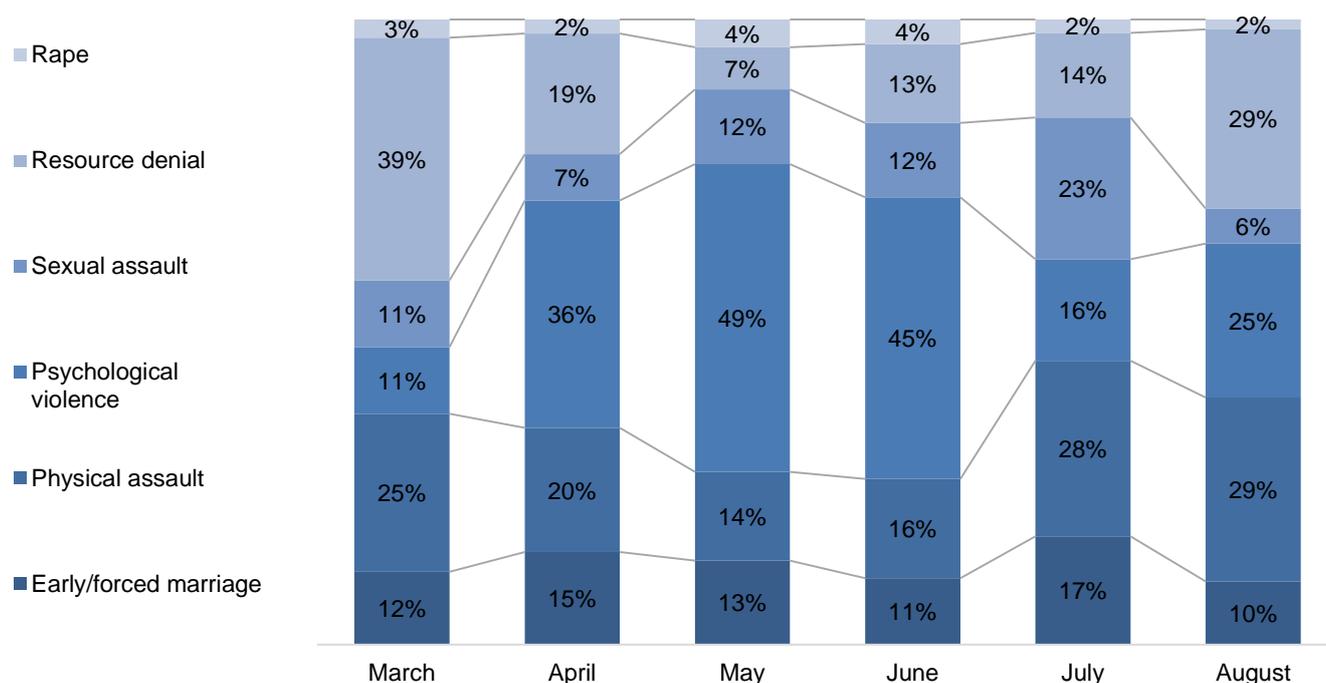
248

Cases of gender-based violence documented in August by the GBV sub-cluster

Response:

- Protection incidents are increasing: in July, 210 protection incidents were reported by the protection monitoring mechanism of the UNHCR and the Red Cross of Chad, and 232 cases in August. Most are property rights violations (57 per cent of cases reported in August), and three in four victims are IDPs. In August, almost half of the reported cases were allegedly perpetrated by defence and security forces, who were reportedly mostly involved in property rights violations (illegal taxation, extortion of property, etc.), and in gender-based violence. In addition to these cases, 21 protection incidents were reported in August by the monitoring mechanism set up on 15 sites by the NGO OXFAM.
- The NGO COOPI revitalized the community protection networks (RECOP) in six sites (Dabantchali, Maar, Darkani, Kindjiria, Melea and Yakoua) and set up RECOPs in five villages (Sawa 2, Katchikitchiri, Kokolom, Madkimerom, and Mounday).
- Fight against gender-based violence (GBV):
 - 186 cases of gender-based violence were documented by the GBV sub-cluster in July and 248 in August, in Mamdi, Fouli and Kaya departments. Compared to June, there is a decrease in psychological violence, and a sharp increase in physical assaults. In August, 40 per cent of the victims are internally displaced women, and 47 per cent are returnees. In terms of care, while most victims receive psychosocial and medical support, legal care remains low (8 per cent of cases in August).
 - In July, 2,678 people including 1,596 women and girls (59.5 per cent) were sensitized to GBV response services by the NGO IRC at its 14 intervention sites in Fouli and Kaya departments. In August, 3,859 people including 2,679 women and girls (69.4 per cent) were sensitized to the different forms and consequences of GBV.
 - The NGO IRC also trained community volunteers and religious leaders on the basic concepts of GBV, with a particular emphasis on early marriage. 84 people including 32 women took part.

Reported GBV cases - April to August 2017



- Child protection:
 - In July, six unaccompanied and separated children were reunified with their families. In total, 103 children who passed through the Transit and Orientation Center of which 88 boys and 15 girls were reunited with their families from November 2016 to July 2017.
 - Two new child-friendly spaces (CFS) were opened: one at Wadidoum school in Bol, by UNICEF in partnership with the NGO IHDL, and one in Selia, by the NGO World Vision. In Selia, 16 facilitators were trained and an average of 469 children participates each week in the proposed activities.
 - Child protection committees were set up and 42 people were trained on child protection by UNICEF in border areas (Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Kaiga Kindjiria, Tetewa, Kinasserom, Koufoua, Kangkalom, Daboua, Bol and Baga Sola). In addition, two child protection committees were set up by the NGO World Vision: one in Fende and one in Selia.
 - 502 people were trained on child protection issues, including 369 by the NGO OXFAM on the Liwa-Daboua road and 133 in August by the NGO World Vision at Selia site.

Gaps and constraints:

- Needs remain: the region lacks legal structures and so there is poor legal care; victims of GBV are ignorant of the legal procedures. A forum on access to justice is planned to identify problems and find solutions.
- Given the growing trend of protection and GBV incidents, more resources are needed to ensure multi-sectoral prevention and care.
- There is also a need to develop community mobilization (particularly community protection mechanisms for children) and to expand the protection monitoring.
- The Lac region lacks capacity for inter-communal conflict resolution.

**Needs:**

- 125,000 displaced people need enhanced epidemiological surveillance.
- 187,000 displaced people and host communities need improved access to primary health care through access to medicines, mobile clinics and support to health centres.

26,320
Curative consultations
in August

Response:

- Curative consultations:
 - In August, 26,320 consultations were carried out by health partners in hospitals, health centres, displacement sites and Dar-es-Salam refugee camp (including 19,833 by the NGO IRC, 4,964 by the NGO IMC and 1,523 by the NGO INTERSOS).
 - In July, 9,354 consultations had been carried out (including 3,903 by the NGO IRC and 3,575 by the NGO IMC).
 - The most common pathologies were malaria, diarrhea, acute respiratory infections and conjunctivitis.
 - Patients from Dar-el-Kher site are treated by the NGO IRC in Dar-es-Salam camp.
- Prenatal consultations:
 - In August, 1,447 prenatal consultations were carried out (including 1,324 by the NGO IRC and 123 by the NGO INTERSOS).
 - In July, 2,988 prenatal consultations were carried out (including 2,509 by the NGO IMC and 479 by the NGO IRC).
- Births:
 - In August, 574 births were attended by health partners (including 313 by the NGO IRC and 261 by the NGO IMC).
 - In July, 307 births were attended by health partners (including 248 by the NGO IMC).
- 521 children under five were vaccinated against polio at Dar-el-Kheir site in July, and 395 children aged 0 to 10 at Dar-al-Amin site in August.
- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: in August, 1,317 women were screened and 102 HIV-positive women were provided antiretroviral treatment and followed by the NGO IRC. In July, 961 pregnant women were screened and 49 HIV-positive women were provided antiretroviral treatment.
- In August, the NGO INTERSOS started its support to the health centres of Kalia and Tchoukoutalia (in coordination with the NGO Concern Worldwide, who finalized the construction of the health centre), and the implementation of a mobile clinic covering Malmairi (benefiting 1,121 people), Wadarom (benefiting 1,965 people), Forkoloum (benefiting 3,254 people, previously covered by the MSF mobile clinic) and Ngacha sites (benefiting 804 people), located between 7 and 17 km from the nearest health centre.
- In July, seasonal chemoprophylaxis activities were conducted by MSF through its mobile clinics.
- The NGO IRC has taken over MSF's mental health activities at Dar-es-Salam refugee camp. In August, 35 consultations were conducted and training was organized for nurses.
- In July, 5,930 people were sensitized to topics related to nutrition and health by the NGO IMC.
- Support to health centres:
 - MSF provided medicines to Tchoukoutalia and Kiskawa health centers.
 - The NGO IMC organized a training session for health centre managers on the treatment of childhood illness in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. In July, IMC also donated medicines to 24 health centres.

Gaps and constraints:

- Starting from 31 August, Gali health center and the sites of Zigueye and Fende will not be covered by the NGO IMC. Discussions are ongoing with other partners to see if the needs can be covered.

**Food security / Livelihoods****Needs:**

- 8,500 refugees, 125,000 displaced persons and 46,000 food insecure people among host communities are in need of food assistance.
- 36,000 households need support during the agricultural season through the provision of seeds and equipment as well as livestock support.

126,176

People benefitting
from food assistance
by WFP and partners

Response:

- Food distributions and cash transfers:
 - In August, 95,311 people (92,966 IDPs and 2,345 refugees) benefited from food distributions by WFP and its partners, and 87,814 in July (85,469 IDPs and 2,345 refugees). A first emergency distribution was carried out in July on the new Dar-el-Kheir site for 7,652 people recently arrived from Niger. Thanks to CERF funds, a first distribution was carried out in the islands south of Bol for 19,215 people.

- In August, 30,865 displaced persons and 5,792 refugees in Dar-es-Salam camp benefited from WFP cash transfers; and 36,021 displaced persons and 5,723 refugees in July.
- 7,106 displaced households and very vulnerable households from host communities in 43 sites and villages on the Liwa-Daboua road received cash transfers in July from the NGO OXFAM, at a rate of 20,000 FCFA per household.
- 2,125 households in 10 villages and 12 sites in Fouli department received cash transfers from the NGO CARE in July and August. This distribution was coupled with malnutrition prevention activities for 151 children and 152 pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- In July, 2,613 people on the Liwa-Daboua road received food distributed by the OHD / ACHUDE / CHORA consortium.
- In August, 297 households at the Kousserie 2 site received food distributed by the NGO Help-Tchad.
- **Livelihoods:**
 - As part of WFP's asset creation project for displaced and host populations, polder and ouadis rehabilitation activities began in July in 34 sites in three departments. It is planned to rehabilitate more than 1,200 hectares of arable land for 120,000 people.
 - 650 households received seeds for rainfed crops on the Liwa-Daboua road and 325 people were trained by the NGO OXFAM on agro-cultural techniques. In addition, 3,000 goats were distributed to 1,000 households on the Kiskawa-Daboua road by the same NGO.
 - 1,000 households received support for agricultural production by the NGO COOPI, through the distribution of agricultural kits for rainfed crops and training in seed management and soil fertility. The NGO also supported the cereal production of 60 groups and made 15,000 bricks for the construction of stores. 172 people were trained on plant production and maintenance.
 - The NGO ACHUDE, in partnership with Diakonie, distributed small ruminants and non-food items in Bia, Yayorome and Abourome sites. In addition, agricultural tools were distributed for rainfed crops in Wali, Bah-bol and Tchingame villages.
 - In July, 337 people on the Liwa-Daboua road were supported in fishing equipment and 1,317 in agricultural equipment by the OHD / ACHUDE / CHORA consortium.
 - 800,000 large ruminants were vaccinated against bacterial anthrax, symptomatic anthrax and pasteurellosis by the ICRC. 50 canoes and fishing tools were also distributed to the displaced in Lolia, and 574 small ruminants were distributed to 172 female heads of households in Hama 1, Hama 2, Hama 3, Kiskra and Diamerom.
 - With CERF funds, 500 households received seeds for rainfed crops (maize, cowpeas and okra) from FAO and its partner, the NGO COHEB. The monitoring of the distribution of 500 billy goats and 1,500 goats to 500 households with no arable land in 15 villages on the islands and mainland was carried out. This distribution has been coupled with the distribution of livestock feed.
 - With Swedish funds (SIDA), 2,000 households (displaced and hosts) with access to land received agricultural seeds (maize, sorghum and cowpeas), distributed in three departments (Kaya, Liwa and Mamdi) by FAO and its partner, the NGO CHORA. The distribution of 2,400 small ruminants to 600 female heads of households, namely 3,600 persons, is planned, and will be coupled with market gardening kits and agricultural tools in the same localities mentioned above.

Gaps and constraints:

- Due to lack of funding for the continuation of the project, the NGO CRS closed its base in the Lac region at the end of its food security and resilience project (SARAL) on 31 August. The resulting gaps are the distribution of fishing tools to continue to supervise the fishing groups of Lake Chad, and the continuation of the extension of garden or field crops in Daboua and Baga Sola.

Coordination

- In August, local consultation frameworks were created in Fouli and Wayi departments in order to strengthen dialogue on humanitarian, security and protection issues between local humanitarian partners, administrative and military authorities, as well as development partners. Thus, on 11 August, a first meeting was held in Ngouri, but the absence of the Prefect prevented the official launch of the framework and the designation of the focal points. However the official launch eventually took place on 25 October. On 16 August, the local consultation framework was officially launched in Liwa, in Fouli department. The NGOs IRC and OXFAM have been designated as the focal points of this framework, which will be held on a monthly basis and will be chaired by the Prefect of Fouli department.
- As part of the 2018 humanitarian programming cycle, a workshop was held in Baga Sola on 22 August to consult with humanitarian partners and state technical structures and to identify humanitarian needs in the Lac region. These consultations will feed into the country-wide humanitarian needs overview, which serves as a basis for analysis for the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan.
- On 23 August, the protection sub-cluster organized the training of members of the sub-clusters in the Lac region on protection mainstreaming in order to strengthen protection in all humanitarian interventions.

Background on the crisis

Since early 2015, the Lac region has been severely affected by the impact of the Nigerian crisis. Ongoing military operations and security incidents (attacks on villages, cattle thefts, mines and UXOs), particularly in border areas with Nigeria and Niger, resulted in the displacement of more than 130,000 people and affected already vulnerable local communities. The closure of borders with Nigeria, the establishment and prolongation of the state of emergency and the resulting movement restrictions have had a negative impact on livelihoods, increasing food insecurity and malnutrition. In a context of poor access to essential basic services (health, education, water), displacements increase pressure on existing structures.

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