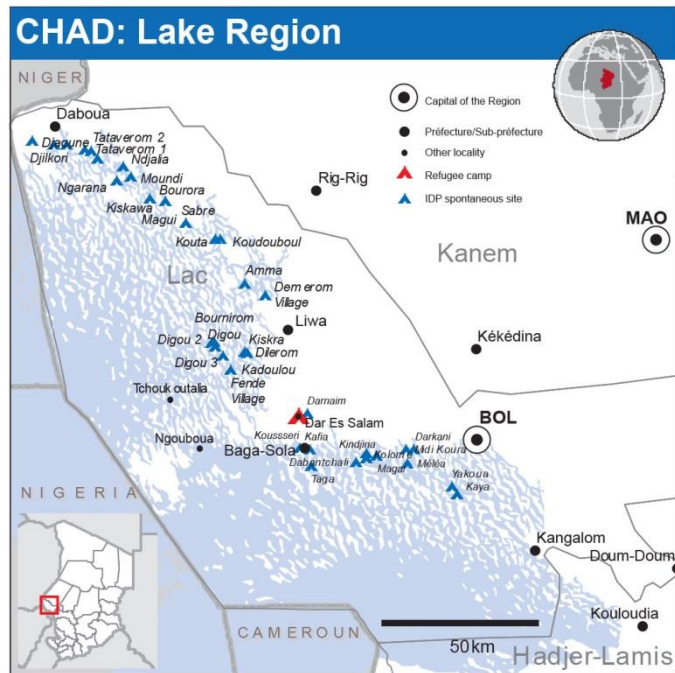




This sitrep was produced by OCHA in association with humanitarian partners and is focused on the recent internal displacements since July 21st. It was published by OCHA Chad and cover the period from 19 January 2016 to 11 February 2016. The next publication will be around 29 February 2016.

Highlights

- At least 8 people were killed and 50 injured in two suicide attacks which occurred in Guité and Mitériné on the shores of lake Chad, in Hadjer-Lamis region.
- Some 56,000 IDPs have been newly identified on 22 which recently became accessible in the north of Lac region of Chad (Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures), according to the findings of a multisector assessment which took place on 14-18 January.
- Urgent multisectoral assistance is needed for these particularly vulnerable displaced people who have not received any aid since the beginning of the crisis, particularly in five sites where the needs are considered to be most urgent.
- The humanitarian response to internally displaced people in the south of Lac region is ongoing, notably food distributions, nutrition and medical care.



Sources: OCHA, UNCS, IOM, UNHCR
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Map created : 10 february 2016

47,748*

Registered internally displaced people (IDPs) arrived since July 2015, including 38,738 registered by the CCCM Cluster.

Shelter/NFI/ CCCM Cluster (Displacement Tracking Matrix 20/01/2016) and additional registrations by CNARR.

2,396

new IDPs in Tchoukoutalia, registered by the CCCM Cluster.

Source: Shelter/NFI/ CCCM Cluster (Displacement Tracking Matrix 4/01/2016)

56,639

Estimated new IDPs in the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua.

Source: Multisectoral evaluation mission of 14-18/01/2016.

11,066

Chadian returnees from Nigeria arrived since January 2015

Source Shelter / NFI / CCCM : Cluster (Displacement Tracking Matrix 20/01/2016)

6,252

Refugees, including 4, 584 living in Dar-es-Salam refugee camp since January 2015.

Source: HCR/CNARR (31/01/2016)

* In addition, some 11,000 IDPs were previously reported between January and June 2016. Quelque 11 000 déplacés internes ont été rapportés antérieurement entre janvier et juin 2016. Source: Shelter/NFI/ CCCM Cluster (Displacement Tracking Matrix 30/06/2015). These IDPs, who were not registered, have reportedly been displaced again during further displacement waves.

Background

The climate of insecurity continues to prevail along the shores of Lake Chad, and extends beyond the Lac region where a state of emergency has been declared, with two attacks on 31 January 2016 in the villages of Guité and Mitériné (Hadjer-Lamis region), which killed 8 people and injured some fifty others. The first suicide attack was perpetrated in the morning by a man who blew himself up at the entrance of Guité local market (120 km north of N'Djamena). The second, which occurred just a moment later in Mitériné (7km from Guité), was carried out by two kamikaze teenagers who blew themselves up near a mosque.

Despite security concerns, the humanitarian community is continuing its efforts to broaden the area of access to provide assistance to affected populations in remote areas in the north of the Lac region, which were inaccessible since June 2015 for security reasons. Over 56,639 newly internally displaced people have now been identified in the sub-prefectures of Daboua and Liwa, during a multisector assessment from 14-18 January.

These 56,639 newly displaced people are located on 22 sites, among which twelve sites are in the sub-prefecture of Daboua, hosting 36,397 IDPs (64%), and ten sites are in the sub-prefecture of Liwa, hosting 20,242 displaced (36%). Most of them arrived in November 2015 from the islands near the Niger border (including Kaiga, Kindjiria, Bogorkolia, Nguederom and Garna), and were displaced following the request of local authorities prior to military operations. Others were displaced in June and July 2015, following attacks by armed groups and in the context of the first large-scale military operations on Chadian soil. Some have been subjected to multiple displacements due to the volatility of the situation.

Two new departments have been created: Kaya (composed of the Ngouboua and Baga-Sola sub-prefectures) and Foulé (composed of Liwa, Daboua, and Kaiga sub-prefectures). These sub-prefectures were formerly included in the department of Mamdi, which now only has two sub-prefectures (Bou and Kanganom). The department of Kaya has received a donation - a vehicle and office furniture - from the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Needs and Humanitarian Response

Efforts are ongoing to meet the humanitarian needs of the displaced in the southern part of the Lac region. However, **the humanitarian community is now concerned about the humanitarian situation of the estimated 56,000 newly displaced recently identified on 22 sites in the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua.**

In this area, multisector needs are reported (food security, health, nutrition, WASH, protection, Shelter / NFI/ CCCM, education), with different degrees of gravity on each site. These IDPs have received almost no assistance to date as the security situation since June 2015 rendered the area inaccessible.

Emergency assistance is needed on five sites identified as priorities based on the importance of the needs assessed and the size of the displaced population being hosted. These sites are: Magui (8,982 displaced), Bourora (9,000), Amma (4,000), Dilerom (1,677), and Digou 1 and 2 (6,000). Five other sites also have significant needs in all sectors but not as urgent. These sites are: Tataverom (7,000 IDPs), Chebrey (3,000), Ndjalia (460), Ngarana (820), Kadoulou (2,000). Other sites display non-urgent humanitarian needs (their situation is acceptable).

Assessment of humanitarian needs by IDP site (sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua)

N°	Sub-Prefecture	Sites	Number of IDPs		Protection	Shelters	NFI	Food security	Livelihoods	Nutrition	Health	Wash	Education	Global Vulnerability (index 100)
1	DABOUA	DJAOUNE	3'000	IDPs in the village, mixed with local communities.	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	67
2	DABOUA	DJILKORI / SALAMA	500	Isolated site	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	48
3	DABOUA	FALLAH	130	IDPs in the village, mixed with local communities.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	41
4	DABOUA	DABOUA	700	IDPs in the village, mixed with local communities.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
5	DABOUA	TATAVEROM 1 2	7'000	Some IDPs are integrated in the village, and other are located in a site near the village (+/- 1,5km)	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	70
6	DABOUA	CHEBREY	3'000	Isolated site	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	70
7	DABOUA	NGARANA	820	Isolated site	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	74
8	DABOUA	NDJALIA	460	IDPs settled around the village	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	78
9	DABOUA	MOUNDI	800	IDPs settled around the village	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	78
10	DABOUA	BOURORA 1 et 2	9'000	Isolated site	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	96
11	DABOUA	KISKAWA	2'005	IDPs in the village, mixed with local communities	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	67
12	DABOUA	MAGUI	8'982	IDPs in the village, mixed with local communities	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	96
1	LIWA	AMMA	4'000	Around the village of Amma	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	93
2	LIWA	KOUDOUBOUL	625	Near Koudouboul	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	78
3	LIWA	SABRE KOUTA	120	Near Koudouboul	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	78
4	LIWA	Kiskra	400	IDPs mixed with local communities	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	56
5	LIWA	DILEROM	1'677	Near Kiskra (+/- 1km)	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	81
6	LIWA	DIGOU1, 2 et 3	6'000	Around a polder	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	78
7	LIWA	KADOULOU	2'000	Isolated site	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	81
8	LIWA	DIAMAROM	3'000	The site was not visited (source: local chief of Kiskra canton)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	78
9	LIWA	FENDE	2'000	The site was not visited (source: local chief of Alkoufa canton)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	67
10	LIWA	ALKOUFA/SENDE KOUSSINA	420	The site was not visited	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	67

Source: Report of the multisector assessment conducted from on 14-18 January in the subprefectures of Liwa and Daboua. and Shelter/NFI/CCCM table (estimate by local authorities of the number of IDPs in Liwa and Daboua subprefectures).

1= Acceptable

2= Issues but not urgent

3= Serious and urgent issues



SHELTER – NON FOOD ITEMS – CCCM (Coordination and management of IDPs sites – spontaneous sites and host villages)

- On the newly accessible sites of Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures, most of the 56,639 IDPs (11,244 households) are living under trees or in makeshift huts built with straw or fabric. Most of them fled without their belongings. They lack the means to buy essential household items (such as blankets or water drums) and share one cooking pot between two or three households.
- As of 20 January 2016, the total number of people registered by IOM in the Lac region reached 50,575 people (11,420 households) according to data from the Cluster. These comprise 38,738 IDPs (8,227 households), 11,066 returned (3,261 households), and 771 people of other nationalities (139 households).

Gaps :

- According to the prioritization table approved by the Inter- Cluster Coordination Forum (ICC), emergency shelter assistance is urgent in the newly accessible sites of Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures, particularly in Bourora 1 and 2 (9,000 IDPs), Kiskawa (2,005 IDPs) and Magui (8,982) in Daboua sub -prefecture; and Dilerom (1,677), in Liwa sub -prefecture.
- According to the same source, there are priority needs in essential household items/ non-food items in several sites: Bourora 1 and 2 (9,000 IDPs), Magui (8,982) in Daboua sub -prefecture; and Amma (4,000 IDPs), Koudouboul (625), Kouta (120) and Dilerom (1,677).
- In addition, the registration of these newly displaced people in Liwa and Daboua is essential to facilitate assistance and protection. Profiling activities are already undertaken by IOM in the subprefecture of Liwa and will soon take place in Daboua. IDP lists will progressively be shared in order to enable distributions.



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

- On the newly accessible sites of Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures, some 56,639 displaced have access to few water points (18 in the sites, 11 in Daboua town, and 14 in Liwa town). The issue of water quality arises in all sites of Daboua sub –prefecture, and in some sites of Liwa sub -prefecture. Waterborne diseases are common, due particularly to the absence of latrines. The situation in terms of hygiene is alarming; there is a lack of infrastructure for hand washing, water treatment products, and utensils for water conservation.
- Some interventions have already been made in these areas, including a mini water supply at the site of Tataverom, and a drill (hand pump) under construction on the site of Magui. Since June 2015, UNICEF has also constructed two boreholes in Alkoufa and Tataverom, and four mini-supply systems in Liwa, Daboua, Hakouitchoulouma and Karam. WASH kits were distributed between May and June 2015, for 792 households (3,562 persons) in Hakouitchoulouma, Karama and Kaiga Kinjiria.

Gaps

- On the new IDP sites of the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua, current interventions only cover 22% of water needs (about 12,500 people out of 56,000). Access to potable water could be improved with the distribution of water treatment products. Sanitation and hygiene interventions are also needed on these same sites (total lack of latrines, poor living conditions, etc.).
- In these areas, priority sites identified as requiring WASH support are: Chebrey (3,000 IDPs), Ngarana (820), Moundi (800), Bourora 1 and 2 (9,000), and Magui (8,982) in Daboua sub-prefecture; and Amma (4,000), Digou 1 2 3 (6,000), Kadoulou (2,000) and Diamarom (3,000) in the sub -prefecture of Liwa.
- Significant gaps remain regarding WASH assistance to IDPs in the rest of the Lac region. According to the WASH cluster, some 60 new wells are needed to cover the standards in IDP sites and host villages. It is also necessary to strengthen the sanitation and hygiene response; in accordance with the standards 60% of latrines needs in IDP sites and host villages are not covered. Underfunding of this sector, combined with security constraints, has slowed the pace of operations since July. The cluster believes that the funding gap stands at \$ 1.2 million, or 62 % of the total funding needed to ensure coverage of the needs for 80,000 people.

EDUCATION

- The presence of the 56,000 newly displaced people reported in the northern basin of the Lake has implications for education needs for displaced children. On the 12 IDP sites of Daboua sub-prefecture, most children have never been to school, but about 90 % attend Koranic schools.
- Daboua sub-prefecture has three schools (Kaiga, Tataverom, Dabou), of which only two are functional (Daboua and Tataverom), with an enrollment of 311 students. Liwa sub-prefecture has eight functional schools where 890 students (381 girls) are enrolled: Liwa, Guim, Kiskra, Kiskawa, Berlet, Nurata, and Baloul Shalom evangelical private school. However, thirteen schools that were operational in 2014-2015 have not re-opened this year, due to a lack of teachers (non-payment of subsidies over the last 20 months).

Functional schools before and during the crisis in the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua to January 18, 2016.

Sous - Préfecture	Période	Ecoles fonctionnelles	Élèves	Enseignants / maîtres communautaires
Liwa	Avant la crise (année scolaire 2013-2014),	20	1290	27 /17
	Pendant la crise (année scolaire 2015-2016),	8	890	20 /6
Daboua	Avant la crise (année scolaire 2013-2014),	3	158	4
	Pendant la crise (année scolaire 2015-2016),	2	119	4/1

Source: multi-sectoral assessment mission report in the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua on 14-18 January 2016.

- Apart from the new needs reported in the northern basin, UNICEF continues to deliver a humanitarian response in the rest of the Lac region: the construction of 40 temporary learning spaces and 36 emergency latrines in 13 schools started on 7 January 2016.

Gaps

- With regard to the newly displaced in Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures, 15 of the 22 sites identified have priority needs in education.
- In addition to these new needs, it is necessary to continue education assistance in the rest of the 46 schools supported by UNICEF in Mamdi department: 41 % of students have not received school supplies yet, 87% of schools have not received support in recreational kits, and 93% of schools have not received teaching kits.

NUTRITION

- The nutritional situation is precarious in the new sites of Daboua and Liwa sub-prefectures. Cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were observed among children living on N'Djalja sites, Burora Amma and Koudouboul. This situation can be explained by the distance of the sites from existing nutritional units (it can take between one and six hours to walk to the nearest health centre). Further, some children coming from particularly remote islands were unable to benefit from the latest campaign of Vitamin A supplementation and deworming which took place in November 2015.
- The risk of deterioration in the nutritional status of the displaced is compounded by food insecurity and the lack of drinking water, poor hygiene, the prevalence of waterborne diseases and acute respiratory infections.
- UNICEF supports out-patient nutritional units (ONU) which are integrated into health centres with supplies and therapeutic foods ready for use. In 2015, a total of 1,963 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted and treated in these ONU (310 cases in the first quarter, 411 cases in the second, 395 cases in the third, and 586 cases in the fourth quarter). However among these nine health centres which treat severe acute malnutrition, only Daboua, Tataverom, Kiskawa, Kiskra and Liwa are located in villages that house the IDPs.
- IMC is also supporting five health centres among which are Liwa and Kiskra where the displaced are hosted.

Gaps :

- In the health district of Liwa (sub-prefecture of Daboua and Liwa) 17 of the 22 sites currently identified do not yet benefit from severe acute malnutrition treatment services, a gap of 77% (about 7,175 children under 5). In addition, community activities are almost nonexistent and there

are no facilities to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). There is also a lack of qualified personnel in Tataverom, Daboua and Kiskawa.

- According to the table of the ICC (Inter-Cluster Coordination) prioritizing the needs, Ndjalia, Bourora 1 and 2, Magui (sub prefecture Daboua); and Amma Digou 1 2 3(sub-prefecture of Liwa) sites have been identified as having the most urgent nutritional needs.
- The priority activities to be implemented are: to establish regular mass screening and management of cases of acute malnutrition in all sites ; to strengthen the community component in all sites (case tracking and awareness); do micronutrient supplementation (vitamin A) and deworming of children who come from islands which did not benefit from the campaign in November 2015.
- It is also a priority to create a therapeutic nutrition unit (TNU) in Liwa health centre for inpatient treatment of children suffering from SAM with medical complications. It is also necessary to increase the coverage of the management of MAM by mobile clinics for the more remote IDP sites in health centres.
- The Nutrition cluster is confronted with a funding gap to cover these needs, which include the establishment of a TNU in Liwa health centre (about 38 million FCFA for 6 months). The cluster estimates the funding gap to be about 60 % of the overall funding required.



PROTECTION / COMMUNITY SERVICES

- On the new IDP sites of Liwa and Daboua areas, several protection issues have been reported such as the common practice of early and forced marriage(at age 12), cases of child labour, and gender based-violence (GBV) including domestic violence. Cases of family separations have affected these populations, with a significant impact on the wellbeing of children and psychosocial needs of the people, leading to the presence of separated children and other vulnerable groups such as elderly people. In addition, three of the 22 IDP sites in the area have reportedly been attacked by armed groups who caused physical harm.
- On 3-4 February, UNFPA in collaboration with UNHCR carried out a distribution of dignity kits in Dar-es-Salam refugee camp to 950 refugee women of childbearing age including 255 teenagers aged between 15 and 18. These kits consist of a bag containing soap, a plastic bucket, a footrest, lotion, underwear and a razor package. These kits should allow these women to cover urgent needs in personal hygiene and - for those who are pregnant- to give birth in acceptable sanitary and hygienic conditions. Alongside this activity, UNFPA has sensitized refugees on the following topics: safe motherhood (to encourage pregnant women to attend health centres and give birth with the assistance of trained staff), family planning (to understand the advantages of leaving time between pregnancies) and child marriage (sensitization on Ordinance 006 on the prohibition of child marriage in Chad).

Gaps

- For the time being, no protection activities are underway on the IDP sites of Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures. Thorough assessments are needed to identify priority needs, particularly in terms of GBV prevention and management, and support to unaccompanied children. An analysis of conflicts and measures to “do no harm” remain necessary for an effective humanitarian response.



HEALTH

- On the IDP sites of the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua, the most frequent diseases are diarrhoea, abdominal pain, acute respiratory infections, malaria, malnutrition, and eye infections. Some children are not immunized, including those from islands located far from health facilities.
- Access of IDPs to health care is limited, particularly because are weak and remote. Liwa health district (which includes the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua) has eleven health centres, but only two are constructed of durable materials. Two ambulances are positioned respectively in Liwa and Daboua.
- Since mid-December 2015 UNICEF has been supporting a mobile clinic in partnership with Liwa health district that covers Magui and Tataverom sites. Five of the 72 paramedics allocated to the Lac region by UNICEF to respond to emergency needs have been allocated to Liwa district.

- IMC supports five health centres through a mobile clinic and drug distributions. Liwa and Kiskra health centres also treat IDPs.
- The health response also continues in the rest of the Lac region. In January, the NGO MSF carried out 3,000 consultations in Fourkoulom site, 1,900 in Koulikimé site, and 900 in Kolom. Following the attacks of 31 January in Guité and Mitériné, MSF is also supporting Mani Hospital in treating 35 patients, while the 20 most serious cases were transferred to N'Djamena. As a reminder, Guité health center and Mani Hospital had admitted the victims of the 5th December attack of Koufoua that killed more than 30 people and wounded 120.
- On 4 February, UNFPA organized a training session on safe motherhood and family planning for 102 refugee women of childbearing age.

Gaps :

- The health structures of Liwa district have no capacity to admit in-patients. Liwa health centre only has one observation room with a capacity of four beds.
- It is urgent to increase access to primary health care on the IDP sites in the health district of Liwa, where on over two thirds of the sites it is non-existent. Several sites have been identified as a priority: Ndjalía (460 IDPs), Moundi (800), Bourora 1 and 2 (9,000), Magui (8,982) in Daboua sub - prefecture; and Amma (4,000), Koudouboul (625), Sabre Kouta (120) and Diamarom (3,000) in Liwa sub -prefecture.



FOOD SECURITY

- The IDPs in the sites of Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures do not have the resources to feed themselves, because many had to abandon their fields, livestock and fishing equipment when they fled. Host communities are also vulnerable as they share their food stocks (from fishing, agriculture or livestock), and sometimes their land with IDPs. Furthermore, the prices of commodities in the market have increased with the arrival of IDPs.
- As a reminder, WFP had suspended its activities on the sites of Daboua sub-prefecture for security reasons, following an initial distribution in November 2015 which benefited 7,868 people in Tataverom sites I and II, Chébrey, NDjalía, Ngarana, and Moundi.
- In the rest of the Lac region, WFP continues to provide assistance to IDPs. During the week of 22 January, WFP conducted food distributions to 1,810 displaced (394 households) on the site of Koulikimé and 1,603 IDPs (384 households) on the site of Melia. These consisted of rations to cover their needs for 30 days. The NGO ACTED, supported by WFP, has also completed a general food distribution for 10,500 beneficiaries of the host population in Baga-Sola, in order to prevent malnutrition in the area.

Gaps :

- In the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua, IDP sites identified as priorities for food assistance are Tataverom (7,000 IDPs) Bourora 1 and 2 (9,000), Magui (8,982), Amma (4,000), and Kadoulou (2,000).
- Support to subsistence activities is also a priority (agricultural tools, seeds for those who have access to land, fishing equipment, etc.).

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