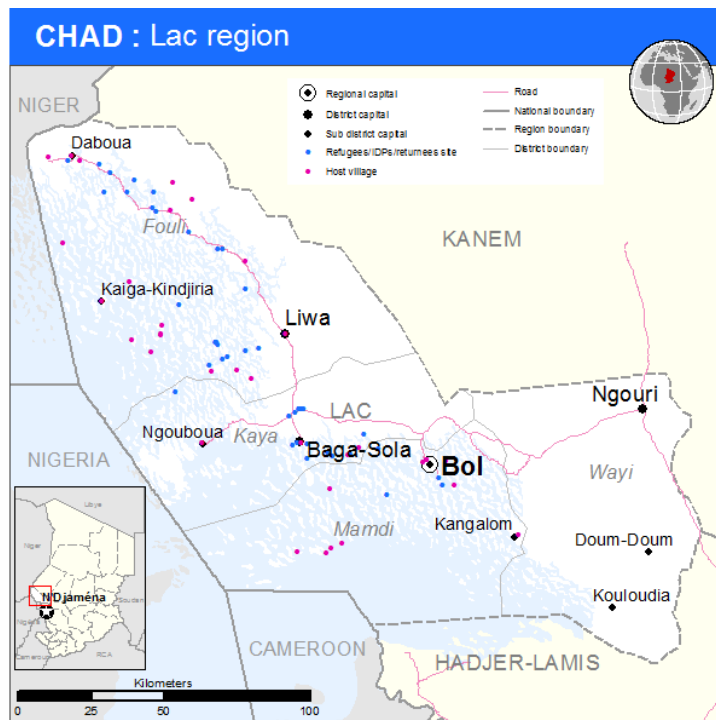




This SitRep was produced by OCHA in association with humanitarian partners and is focused on the recent internal displacements since 21 July 2015. It was published by OCHA Chad and covers the period from 1 to 30 November 2016. The next publication will be around 10 January 2017.

Highlights

- The security situation has remained calm in November, without any reported incident.
- Humanitarian access is limited in some areas due to Lake Chad's rising waters.
- Secondary displacements continue: nearly 122,000 people are displaced in the Lac region, in addition to 8,200 refugees.
- Several fires of unintentional origin affected 560 people in the Lac region.
- Civil servants' strikes related to the non-payment of salaries continue to affect access to health and education.
- A malnutrition screening organized by UNICEF and the Regional Health Delegation among 27,000 children under five identified 17 per cent of children suffering from acute malnutrition, including 5 per cent of severe acute malnutrition.



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

100,765

Displaced people registered since May 2015.

Including:

- 87,521 internally displaced people
- 12,920 Chadian returnees
- 324 third-country nationals

Source: Shelter /NFI/ CCCM cluster - IOM (Displacement Tracking Matrix 13/12/2016).

20,955

Estimated displaced people*, not yet registered.

Source: Shelter /NFI/ CCCM cluster - IOM (Displacement Tracking Matrix 13/12/2016).

8,221

Refugees, including 5,822 residing in Dar-es-Salam camp arrived since January 2015.

Source: HCR/CNARR (30/11/2016)

*The status of these displaced people has not yet been determined; they may be internally displaced people (IDPs), third-country nationals or asylum seekers.

Background

The security situation has remained calm in November, without any reported incident.

As regards people having allegedly surrendered, more than 300 men, potentially including children, are still being held at Baga Sola high school without any clarification of their status. 714 women and children were transferred on 24 November by national authorities to the chiefs of their cantons of origin.

Humanitarian access is limited in some areas due to the Lake Chad's rising waters. This phenomenon is recurrent: every year in November, the lake's waters rise and flood its arms. Humanitarian partners have to find alternative routes to provide assistance in the areas of Ngouboua, Kaiga Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia and Fourkouloum.

Civil servants' strikes due to the non-payment of salaries continue to affect access to health and education. In the Lac region, the staff from Baga-Sola hospital began a complete shutdown on 1 December, no longer providing the minimum service. Of the 450 schools in the region, around 20 are currently functional, mostly private and denominational schools.

Several presumed unintentional fires affected 560 people in the Lac region in November. On 14 November, according to the NGO Help-Tchad, about 400 people were affected by fires in Kaiga Kinjiria, which allegedly destroyed 86 huts, as well as goods and food. In addition, 161 people were affected by fires that destroyed 55 huts as well as goods and food on 27 and 29 November and 1 December in Tchoukoutalia area, according to the NGO ACHUDE. Two fires also affected Baga Sola and Selia markets on 11 and 16 November. In the absence of contingency stocks, humanitarian actors' capacities on the ground are insufficient to meet the needs in shelters, non-food items (NFI) and food.

Floods and pachyderms have reportedly destroyed several thousand hectares of fields. According to the authorities, 5,469 hectares of fields were flooded around Baga Sola, Doum Doum and Bol early November. In addition, 222 hectares have reportedly been destroyed by elephants. An assessment of the extent of damage and the impact on food security of affected households is being prepared.

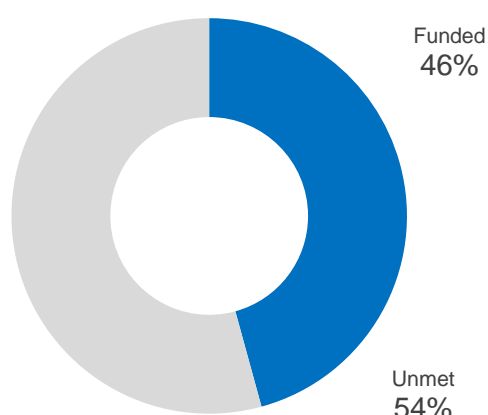
Site assessments are ongoing. From 29 November to 1 December, the NGO Help-Tchad conducted a rapid assessment of seven sites in Ngouboua area (Kaya, N'Gacha, Boud 1 and 2, Kangalia, Kola 1 and 2), where the NGO estimates that 37,200 displaced persons have fled the islands of the lake as a result of violence by armed groups or at the request of the authorities because of military operations. In addition, five non-assessed sites (Lolia 1, 2, 3 and 4, Boloua, Wadrarom, Tchoukou Keina, Kodja village) are also reported in the area, gathering 8,400 people, according to estimates provided by community leaders. Needs in the sectors of food, water, health and nutrition, and non-food items are reported. However, it is necessary to organize a registration mission to confirm these figures. Indeed, the last figures of the Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster indicate the presence of 7,388 displaced persons in Ngouboua sub-prefecture, where host populations reportedly amount to 29,058.

In addition, the NGO Action contre la Faim (ACF) carried out a multisector rapid assessment in Kokedine site (Liwa-Kiskawa axis) on 4 November, where an estimated 454 people live, including 82 per cent displaced persons and 18 per cent Chadian returnees. Their displacement is reportedly linked to insecurity in their areas of origin, and dates back to eight months ago. Priority needs are water, non-food items, health and food. Finally, IOM carried out a rapid assessment in six displacement locations (Toukoul, Aliga-Koulboua, Tchoukoubarka, Taflinga, Moundi, and Kanirom) in Daboua sub-prefecture from 25 to 27 October, where 4,250 people are estimated to be displaced. In five of these locations, the NGO OXFAM provides cash-based assistance, but other needs in health and in water and sanitation have been reported.

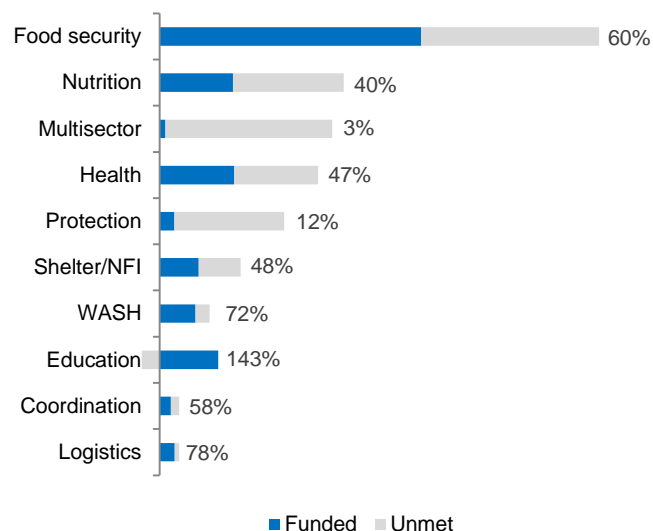
Funding

As of 30 November, **only 46 per cent of the funds required in 2016 for the response to the crisis in the Lac region in Chad have been covered.**

2016 response to the crisis in the Lac region



Funding by sector



Needs and Humanitarian Response



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

Needs:

- 10,000 displaced people with special needs require shelter.
- 60,000 displaced people are in need of non-food items.
- All displaced people need durable solutions that promote self-sufficiency and reintegration.

Response:

- 67,309 people were registered through the SCOPE platform by WFP and IOM in 35 sites. Biometric registration continues and is expected to be completed by January 2017.
- Distribution of non-food items (NFI):
 - 1,667 households in eight sites on the Liwa-Daboua axis (Yare, Loudia, Nguilbia, Sabre Kouta, Zigueye, Alkoufa, Bia, Koulom) received NFI kits distributed by UNICEF.
 - 15,422 people in 16 sites on the Liwa-Daboua axis (Daboua centre, Djilkori, Djaouné, Fallah, Tataverom 1, Tataverom 2, Moundi, Djallia, Chebrey, Borora 1 and 2, Ngarana 1 and 2, Kiskawadin, Kiskawa 1 and 2) received NFI (tarpaulin, jerrycan, bucket, mosquito net, mat, soap) distributed by the Chadian Red Cross (CRT), a UNHCR partner, with CERF funds.
 - 6,211 NFI kits (WASH kits + tarpaulins) were distributed by the NGO OXFAM on the Liwa-Daboua axis, including 3,626 complete kits and 2,585 partial kits complementing those distributed by other partners.
- Construction of shelters:
 - UNHCR built 132 shelters with local materials for the most vulnerable households in Kafila and Tagal sites.
 - The NGO CARE built 1,174 shelters out of the 1,650 planned for people with special needs at Dar-Nahim 4, Bibi, Taal (Dar-es-Salam) and Fourkoulom sites for Baga-Sola area; Zigueye, Alkoufa, Dilerom and Amma sites for Liwa area; and finally Yakoua, Kaya, Maar and Melea sites for Bol area.

Gaps and constraints:

- 20,955 displaced persons have yet to be registered.
- The multiplication of sites due to power conflicts or search for assistance continues to pose challenges for the registration and estimation of the number of displaced persons.
- Needs for blankets, mats and mosquito nets were identified at the seven sites assessed by Help-Tchad in Ngouboua area. The sites are, however, in a hard-to-reach area due to the lake's rising waters, complicating the provision of assistance.



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

Needs:

- 35,000 people need access to safe drinking water (water points and water treatment).
- 70,000 people need access to adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities (latrines and waste management system).

Response:

- Between September and November, the rate of access to water rose from 41 to 50 per cent and the sanitation rate increased from 20 to 23 per cent.
- A total of 45 boreholes were finalized and 27 rehabilitated in November:
 - 20 boreholes were finalized by the NGO OXFAM at its intervention sites and 23 boreholes rehabilitated in Baga-Sola. This gives access to safe drinking water to about 10,000 people.
 - 13 boreholes were finalized by the NGO ACF (two in Yekiram, five in Magui, one in Amma, one in Sabre Kouta, two in Tchoukouboul, one in Koullom and one in Yare), six of which cannot be used because salinity is well beyond national standards. The seven functional boreholes cover the needs of 3,500 people. To mitigate the problems of access to water at Yekiram site where both boreholes do not meet national water salinity standards, a water trucking system (distribution of water by trucks) has been set up to distribute safe drinking water to the 827 households on the site.
 - UNICEF finalized 11 out of the 70 planned boreholes at Bia, Zigueye, Loudjia, Nguilbia, Alkoufa and Sabre Kouta sites.
 - The NGO Help-Tchad finalized a borehole in Djodo Klaoda village for 340 people and rehabilitated four boreholes (Kaiga, Dar-Nahim 1 site, Koulkime 3 site and Koulkime village health center), with funds from the German Government.
- With CERF funds, 30 water point management committees, comprising 210 members, were set up and trained by UNICEF and the NGO Help-Tchad for water point maintenance.
- With regard to sanitation:
 - 205 emergency latrines, 81 family showers and 5 garbage bins were built by UNICEF and the NGO Help-Tchad with CERF funds at 14 sites (Koulkime 1, Koulkime 2, Koulkime 3, Bibi Barrage, Dar Al Amné, Fourkoulom, Zigueye, Dilerom, Alkoufa, Digou 1, Digou 2, Digou 3, Koulboul Chouarom and Diamerom) in favor of 38,870 people. 2,875 people, 48 per cent of them women and 22 per cent children, were sensitized on good hygiene practices.
 - Three blocks of latrines and showers for Tataverom school were finalized by the NGO OXFAM and 27 awareness-raising sessions on good hygiene practices organized on the Liwa-Daboua axis.
 - 20 latrines and 22 showers were built by the NGO ACF in Yekiram; bringing to a total of 38 showers and 36 latrines at Yekiram site. ACF also distributed 565 hygiene kits, including 92 in Yare and 473 in Magui.
 - 4,700 people were sensitized on handwashing at Dar-es-Salam camp.

Gaps and constraints:

- Water quality remains a major challenge. Of the 30 borehole water samples collected and analyzed by the NGO Help-Tchad and UNICEF, 45 per cent have bacteriological contamination (fecal contamination). Six of the 13 boreholes built by the NGO ACF (two in Yekiram, two in Magui, one in Tchoukouboul and one in Sabre Kouta) have a salinity rate higher than the national standard. Arrangements are ongoing to make another attempt at borehole construction.
- Some traditional cultural practices inhibit behavior change in relation to water, sanitation and hygiene.
- In the seven sites in Ngouboua area assessed by the NGO Help-Tchad, only 3 per cent of the population has access to safe drinking water and there are no latrines.



EDUCATION

Needs:

- 128,000 children are in need of emergency education in the Lac region. Of these, 92,000 are targeted by the cluster through provision of educational services (construction of temporary learning spaces, rehabilitation of classrooms) and improvement of learning conditions (school meals, distribution of school kits, psychosocial support).

Response:

- With UNICEF's support, the Ministry of Education is recruiting 327 community teachers.
- UNICEF distributed school supplies in four schools for 2,250 children (including in Dar-es-Salam refugee camp and Kousseri site), recreational and sports equipment in five schools, and school bags in three schools, benefitting about 2,000 children.
- Implementation of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) project continues. 22 classrooms, 32 temporary learning spaces, 19 latrine blocks and a sports field were received for Kaya and Foulé departments. Five sports fields were equipped with solar panels out of the 15 planned.
- In partnership with UNICEF, the NGO COOPI restored 21 Parents' Associations (APE) and created 19 Community Networks for Child Protection (RECOPE) in 22 primary education teaching inspections (IPEP) (eight in urban Bol, four in rural Bol, two in urban Baga Sola, one in rural Baga Sola, two in urban Ngouri, two in rural Ngouri, one in Doum Doum and two in Kangallom). In addition, COOPI carried out targeted community sensitizations on the enrolment of all children (girls, boys and vulnerable children) among 1,667 community leaders, including APE members, including 513 women in eight targeted IPEPs.
- Non-formal education activities continue in favor of 360 children, 46 per cent of whom are girls, at Yakoua, Darkani, Melea, Kindjiria, Maar and Dabanchali sites as part of the joint project by the NGOs COOPI and Handicap International in partnership with ECHO and the SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation). The construction of five classrooms is completed in Mamdi, Kaya, Kalali dole, Bria and Ngarangou schools.

Gaps and constraints:

- The teachers' strike continues to affect the start of the school year, which has only been effective in 21 out of 450 schools, including the two schools in Dar –es-Salam camp.
- Baga-Sola high school is currently occupied to gather people having allegedly surrendered. Continuous advocacy is ongoing to free the premises.

Access to education in the Lac region*

Cantons	Number of functional schools	Types of functional schools	Number of children with access to education	Including % of girls
Rural Bol	7	Three official, three community, one private	1,321	38 %
Urban Bol	3	One community, two private	185	48 %
Rural Baga Sola	4	Three official	2,212	51 %
Urban Baga Sola	2	One private, one community	718	37 %
Liwa	1	One private	27	26 %
TOTAL	17		4,638	43 %

*To this table must be added Tchoukoutalia, Tataverom, Massilala and Ngouboua schools, which are reportedly functional as well.



NUTRITION

Needs:

- 51,408 children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition (GAM), including 22,017 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- There is a need to strengthen malnutrition treatment for 17,600 children from both displaced and host populations.
- There is a need to increase malnutrition screening among 22,000 children under five.

Response:

- A screening organized by UNICEF and the Regional Health Delegation (DSR-Lac), with the participation of the NGOs CELIAF and Al Nadja, identified 17 per cent of children suffering from GAM (above the 15 per cent emergency threshold), including 12 per cent of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 5 per cent of SAM (above the 2 per cent emergency threshold), out of a total of 26,661 children aged 6-59 months in Bol, Baga Sola and Liwa districts.
- In November, 1,376 new SAM cases were admitted and treated in nutritional units supported by UNICEF, the NGOs International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Médecins Sans Frontières Suisse (MSF- CH) and the DSR-Lac. To this end, UNICEF provided medical facilities and mobile clinics with ready-to-use therapeutic foods (approximately 20 tons of plumpynut), therapeutic milk and generic essential medicines for the treatment of at least 1,500 SAM cases.
- Prevention of MAM by WFP continues: in November, 6,062 displaced children aged 6-23 months and 3,712 pregnant and nursing women among the local population benefited from malnutrition prevention activities.
- 686 children and 188 pregnant and nursing women were admitted to the NGO IMC's MAM treatment program in November, supported by WFP. In addition, 470 mothers, 112 community midwives and 112 community volunteers were trained on infant and young child feeding in 20 health centers, in Dar-es-Salam camp, and at Kafia, Dar-Nahim and Melia sites.
- The NGO IMC carried out a mass malnutrition screening at Melea, Kafia, Dar-Nahim and Maar sites: 1,751 children aged 6-59 months were screened, including 9.3 per cent of MAM and 1.4 per cent of SAM without complications, below emergency thresholds.
- The NGO IRC continues to screen and treat SAM cases in its intervention sites. In total, 640 children are enrolled in the nutrition program including 140 suffering from SAM. MAM children who are in the program receive only systematic medical treatment and routine monitoring visits due to the lack of nutritional inputs to supplement their treatment.

Gaps and constraints:

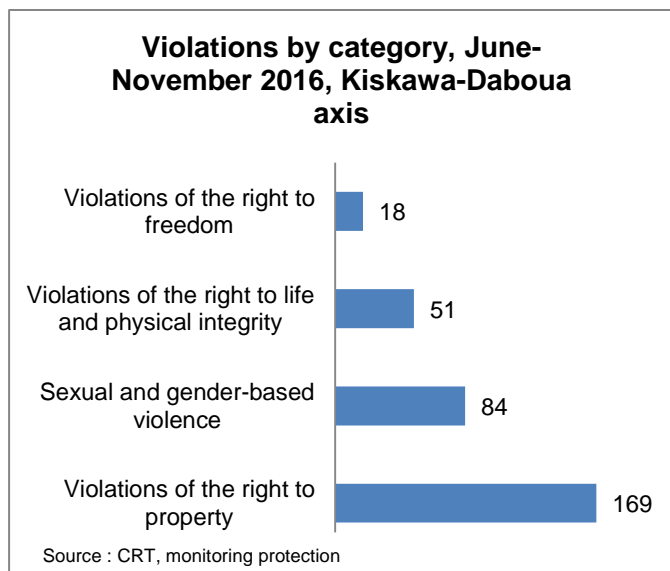
- Health workers' strike is a major challenge for the implementation of health and nutrition activities.

**PROTECTION / COMMUNITY SERVICES****Needs:**

- It is necessary to protect 65,000 displaced people through multisector referral and response mechanisms.
- 10,000 people face specific protection risks, including children and women, and are in need of enhanced community protection mechanisms.

Response:

- Thanks to the CERF-funded protection monitoring, 47 protection incidents were reported by community volunteers and SGBV committees set up by the CRT in 14 sites on the Kiskawa-Daboua axis, mainly violations of the right to property and cases of physical violence. A total of 322 incidents have been reported since June, mainly at Kiskawa, Daboua and Tataverom sites (see chart below). In addition, illegal taxation to access Kiskawa market is reported - the authorities were notified. Cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were referred to the nearest health facilities.
- From 30 November to 1 December, the cluster, in collaboration with CRT and UNHCR, organized a training on protection monitoring for 75 persons, including 50 community volunteers, three canton chiefs and 22 representatives from the authorities in Kiskawa, Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures.



- The NGO OXFAM set up a monitoring and referencing system. In addition, four early warning meetings were held in Kiskawa, bringing together 50 people (representatives of displaced people from ten sites, representatives of host communities, traditional chiefs, canton chiefs, local authorities, military and legal authorities, national NGO APSELPA). The objective was to discuss the threats identified through community mapping and consider solutions to better protect communities.
- As specifically regards the fight against gender-based violence (GBV):
 - In November, 27 GBV cases were documented in Kaya and Fouli departments, including 5 cases of early marriage, 13 cases of physical aggression, 1 case of rape, 3 cases of psychological violence and 5 cases of denial of resources. Psychosocial support was provided to 18 GBV victims. Four benefited from legal assistance and 14 received medical assistance.
 - 27 GBV committees in 12 sites and 15 villages (270 villagers and 30 community leaders) were trained on the identification and referencing of GBV cases by the NGO CARE. In addition, more than 16,200 people including 86 per cent of women in sites and host villages were sensitized on GBV and early marriage.
 - The NGO IRC, through its program for the prevention of and fight against GBV, has treated 38 survivors of GBV including three cases of sexual violence. In addition, 1,267 people were sensitized on GBV-related issues. Training of community volunteers and leaders is under way on its intervention sites.
 - The Association of Women Lawyers of Chad (AFJT) organized three training sessions on legal instruments for the protection of women and the causes and consequences of GBV for 102 women from Baga-Sola and 10 young people.
- With regard to child protection, 3,300 children (40 per cent of girls) participated in recreational activities organized in playgrounds set up around temporary non-formal learning spaces at Yakoua, Darkani Melea, Kindjiria, Maar and Dabanchali sites, as part of the consortium between the NGOs COOPI and Handicap International, in partnership with ECHO and the SDC. In addition, 28 children from these six sites received individual care (psychological and medical). Four children, including a case of statutory rape, were referred to Bol regional hospital supported by MSF for medical care.

Gaps and constraints:

- It is necessary to extend the protection monitoring to the Bol - Baga Sola - Liwa axis.
- There is a lack of psychosocial care and support for survivors of GBV in IDP sites.

HEALTH

Needs:

- All displaced people are in need of 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 centers.

Response:

- In November, more than 23,000 curative consultations and nearly 2,500 prenatal consultations were carried out, including:
 - 14,443 curative consultations and 729 prenatal consultations by MSF through mobile clinics covering 11 sites (Fourkoulom, Koukime, Djameron, Tchoukoutalia, Djaouné, Djilkori, Taverom, Fallah, Kiskawa, Ngarana, Yarom) and support to Bol regional hospital and Yakoua site's clinic.
 - 3,017 curative consultations, 1,275 prenatal consultations and 386 deliveries in the 24 health centers supported by the NGO IMC.
 - 4,044 curative consultations, 470 prenatal consultations and 76 deliveries, in Dar-es-Salam camp, in Ngouboua, in Dar-Nahim, Kafila, Melea, Digou, Dilerome, Amma and Bourora sites, and in Baga-Sola district hospital, supported by the NGO IMC.
 - 1,706 curative consultations by the mobile clinics of the NGO IRC in Kadoulou, Abourom, Salia, Kiskawa Nord and Moundi sites.
- Two immunization campaigns were organized by WHO, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, with support from the NGOs MSF, IMC and IRC. 206,857 children under five were vaccinated against poliomyelitis (vaccination coupled with vitamin A supplementation), including 12,736 displaced

children and 1,304 refugee children. 139,597 children aged 9 to 59 months were vaccinated against measles.

- Capacities are being strengthened to provide health services:
 - 23 nurses and 14 midwives started working in the 24 health centers supported by the NGO IMC through OFDA funding.
 - The NGO IMC started to provide medical care at Zigueye and Fendé sites.
 - WHO and the NGO IMC started the new community-based epidemiological surveillance project at Melia, Kafia, Dar-Nahim, Dilerom, Digou, Bourora and Amma sites (with the intention to extend to Bibi, Fendé and Zigueye sites).
 - Training organized by the NGO IRC on the medical care of victims of sexual violence is underway in favor of 12 health center managers in Liwa district, two midwives from the NGO IMC and UNFPA.
 - 80 health center managers were trained on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV / AIDS by the Regional Health Delegation with UNICEF's support.
 - At Dar-es-Salam camp, the NGO IMC trained 98 Boulama (traditional leaders), community volunteers and youth on prevention and new approaches to fight against HIV / AIDS. On the same issue, an awareness-raising session for local, traditional, religious and administrative authorities was organized in Baga Sola with DSR-Lac and UNICEF.
- MSF carries out exploratory missions to assess health centers in island areas.
- 15 health centers (five in Bol, five in Baga-Sola and five in Liwa) received essential medicines (antibiotics, analgesics ...) and medical equipment (baby kits, delivery kits, HIV tests, tests for hepatitis E, surgical clips, etc.) from the NGO CARE.

Gaps and constraints:

- Health workers' strike at Baga-Sola hospital and Bol regional hospital continues to affect access to health care. Since 1 December, minimum service is no longer provided at Baga-Sola hospital.
- Community sensitization to promote consultations at Ngouboua or Tchoukoutalia health centers is required at the seven sites assessed at the end of November by the NGO Help-Tchad. This activity should also be implemented in Kékédine (sensitization to go to mobile clinics covering nearby sites), where 454 people are estimated to be living.



FOOD SECURITY / LIVELIHOODS

Needs:

- All displaced people are in need of food assistance, as well as 31,000 people from host communities suffering from severe food insecurity.
- 36,000 households need support during the next agricultural season through the provision of seeds and equipment as well as livestock support.

Response:

- Food distributions and cash transfers:
 - In November, 35,585 internally displaced persons and 5,816 refugees received food through distributions by WFP and its implementing partners. Some of the November distributions were postponed to December due to delivery delays and difficulties in accessing Tchoukoutalia for security reasons.
 - In November, 25,000 people benefited from cash-based assistance by WFP at sites around Bol and Baga-Sola.
 - 6,921 households, including 18 per cent of host populations and 82 per cent of displaced populations, benefited from the third round of unconditional cash transfers carried out from 16 to 21 November by the NGO OXFAM in 27 sites on the Liwa-Daboua axis.
- Livelihoods:
 - 30 mobile mills were distributed by FAO to women's groups, including 11 in Bol, 11 in Baga Sola and 8 in Liwa.
 - In Bol and Ngarangou cantons, as part of the project to support economic recovery in Chad (PARET) implemented by the NGOs COOPI and CARE, 50 motor pumps were distributed to 50 groups, and 1,000 households benefitted from agricultural inputs (equipment and seeds).
 - The NGO CARE, as part of the project with ACF, restructured 15 market-gardening groups (seven groups in Liwa canton and eight in Kiskra canton) composed of 67 per cent of host populations and 33 per cent of displaced / returned populations. These groups

received market gardening inputs (seeds, farm tools, motor pumps and fuel). In addition, 750 households, including 6 per cent from host populations and 94 per cent from displaced / returned populations, benefited from cash-for-work activities in the aforementioned cantons.

Gaps and constraints:

- Needs were identified at Kollom and Tchoukouboul sites where no food assistance was provided.
- Food needs were also reported by the NGO Help-Tchad in a dozen sites in Ngouboua area.

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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