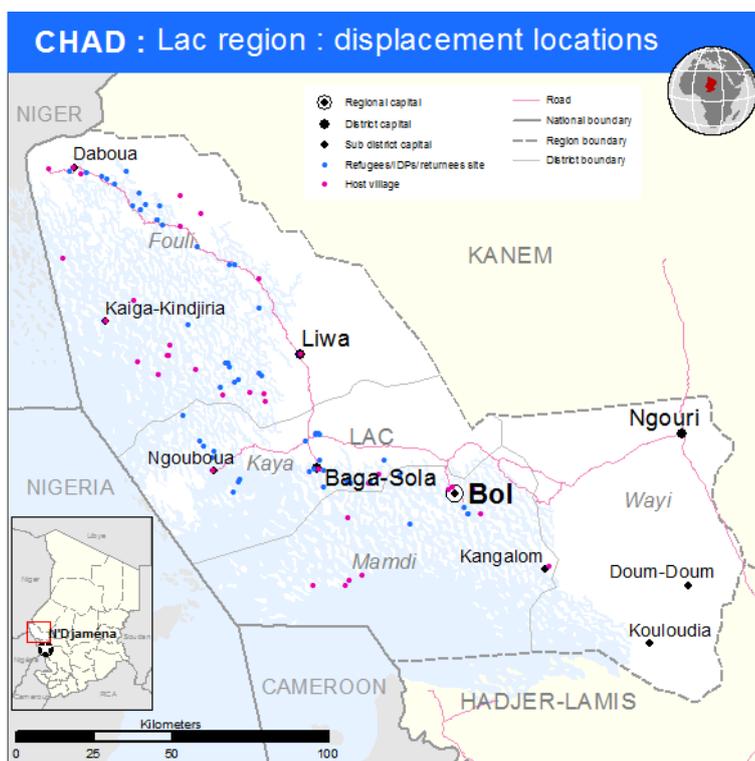




This SitRep was produced by OCHA in association with humanitarian partners and is focused on the internal displacements since 21 July 2015. It was published by OCHA Chad and covers the period from 1 to 31 May 2017. The next publication will be around 30 July 2017.

## Highlights

- The situation is marked by a deterioration in the protection of civilians in the border areas of Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchoukoutalia, where several villages have reportedly been attacked.
- New displacements were observed as a result of security incidents.
- At the same time, return dynamics continue: 11,000 people in need that returned to their villages of origin were identified following a multisector assessment in Kangelom sub-prefecture.
- 160 protection incidents and 134 cases of gender-based violence were reported in May.
- 19 new outpatient nutritional units were opened, allowing the treating of more than 3,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition in May, 20 per cent more than the previous month.
- At the mid-year point, the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan to the crisis in the Lac region of Chad has received only 18 per cent of the funds required for its implementation.



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

### 106,045

Displaced people registered since May 2015.

Including:

- 90,911 Internally Displaced People
- 14,810 Chadian returnees
- 324 Third-Country Nationals

Source: Shelter /NFI/ CCCM cluster - IOM (Displacement Tracking Matrix 18/01/2017).

### 12,759

Estimated displaced people\*, not yet registered.

Source: Shelter /NFI/ CCCM cluster - IOM (Displacement Tracking Matrix 18/01/2017).

### 8,296

Refugees, including 5,964 residing in Dar-es-Salam camp arrived since January 2015.

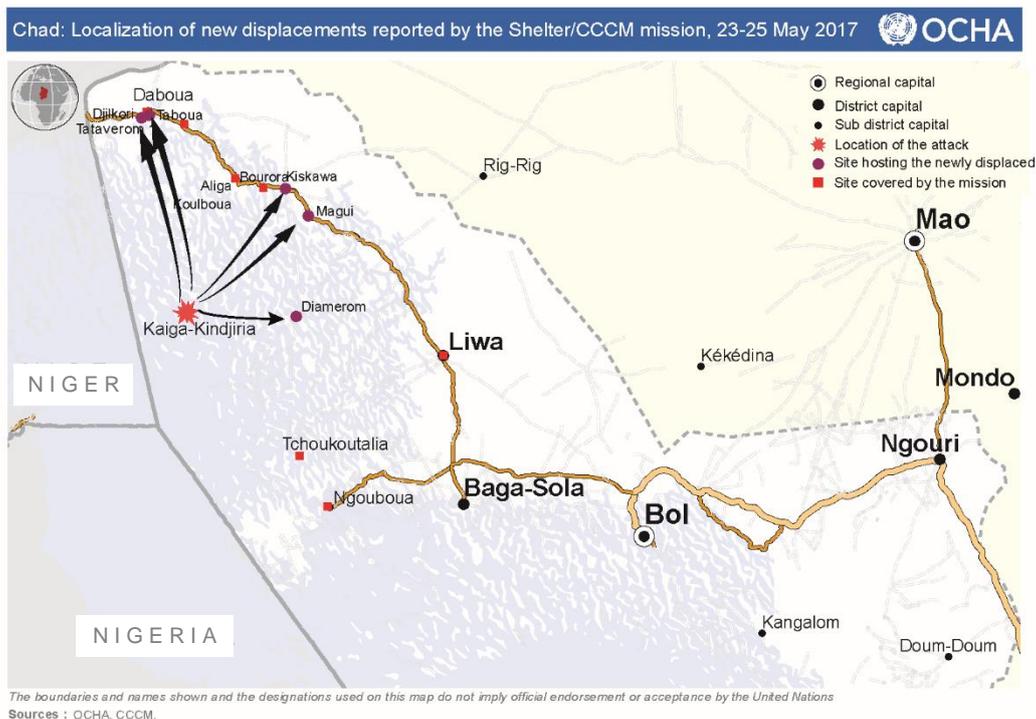
Source: HCR/CNARR (31/05/2017)

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

## Situation Overview

The security situation is marked by a deterioration in the protection of civilians in Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchoukoutalia border areas, which is related to ongoing military operations in Niger and Nigeria and multiple attacks and incursions of armed elements in the Lac region. Since the attack on 5 May in Kaiga Kindjiria, a dozen village attacks have been reported, particularly in Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchoukoutalia areas, which allegedly resulted in the deaths of some 15 civilians. Attacks involve multiple violations of human rights, including the killing and kidnapping of civilians, the destruction of material property, and the theft of livestock. In this context, it is necessary to ensure the protection of civilians and to enhance security in return areas and particularly in areas where the redeployment of the military has created a security vacuum. The resurgence of attacks has a negative impact on humanitarian access, limiting humanitarian interventions in Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchoukoutalia areas, where, according to the Shelter/NFI/CCCM update of January 2017, approximately 15,000 people are displaced.

In June, more than 100 people having allegedly surrendered, mostly women and children, reportedly presented themselves to the authorities in border areas, mostly in Tchoukoutalia. Among them, two were armed and surrendered their weapons to the authorities. Three major waves of people allegedly surrendering followed: 23 people on 14 June (including 6 women and 9 children), 23 on 21 June (including 14 women and children), and the largest wave on 22 June, with 57 people including 10 women and 38 children accompanied by livestock and animals. These people reportedly come from Ngouboua and Liwa sub-prefectures. The management of people having allegedly surrendered is first carried out by military authorities, who then transfer them to administrative authorities in order for these persons to be placed under the responsibility of the chiefs of their villages of origin.



Following the attack on 5 May in Kaiga Kindjiria, which resulted in the deaths of five civilians, a humanitarian assessment mission was carried out by the Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster from 23 to 25 May. Of the twelve sites covered by the mission, five reportedly host newly displaced persons following the attack (Damerom, Magui, Taboua, Djilkori and Kiskawa). More than 700 people (169 households), including 124 from Kaiga Kindjiria and 45 from Niger, have added themselves to the more than 8,000 persons already living in these sites.

For some, this displacement is allegedly already the second since their initial displacement from their village of origin, but they have never been registered as displaced by partners from the CCCM cluster. No new site appears to have been created following the attack on 5 May. None of the newly displaced said they were ready to return to Kaiga Kindjiria, due to a feeling of insecurity. Finally, prior to the attack on 5 May, some displaced persons were

going to Kaiga Kindjiria area for agricultural work; the attack has limited access to fertile areas, with consequences for the food security of the displaced people in these sites.

**Other displacements related to recent attacks have been reported.** On 28 June, a new site was discovered by the NGO ACF in Kiskra Canton, less than 3 km before Digou 3 village on the road between Kiskra and Diamérom. Around 200 people have reportedly been displaced since 26 June. They were coming from the Tchoukoutalia area, specifically from the villages of Wangui (3 km north of Tchoukoutalia), Leletoua (5 km west of Tchoukoutalia) and Kaguéréram (5 km north-west of Tchoukoutalia). Many more people are reportedly on their way. The reason for their displacement is the feeling of fear and insecurity following the attack on Wangui by elements of an armed group on 27 May. The displaced named the site Kengua. A rapid assessment is being prepared by several partners.

**In parallel, return dynamics continue to be observed. A joint multisector assessment mission to five villages in Kangelom sub-prefecture was conducted from 7 to 9 June and analyzed the living conditions of 11,000 people who have returned to their villages of origin since January 2016, mostly women and children.** These people, who had to leave their villages due to the evacuation of island areas in 2015 related to military operations, are facing severe vulnerabilities in the sectors of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation, as well as in Education. Other priority-needs include access to health care, the distribution of non-food items, and support to livelihoods. Returns were also reported in other villages that were not visited by the assessment team during the mission: Farguimi, Koumou, Kouradji, Doubaba, Dal, Nguiria, Ridjibo and Blarigui. A potential assistance to these people is being considered but would have to face many physical and security access constraints. Despite the military presence in the area, security incidents have been reported in the villages visited; again emphasizing the importance of ensuring security in return areas.

**Localization of return villages visited by the joint multisector assessment mission from 7 to 9 June 2017**



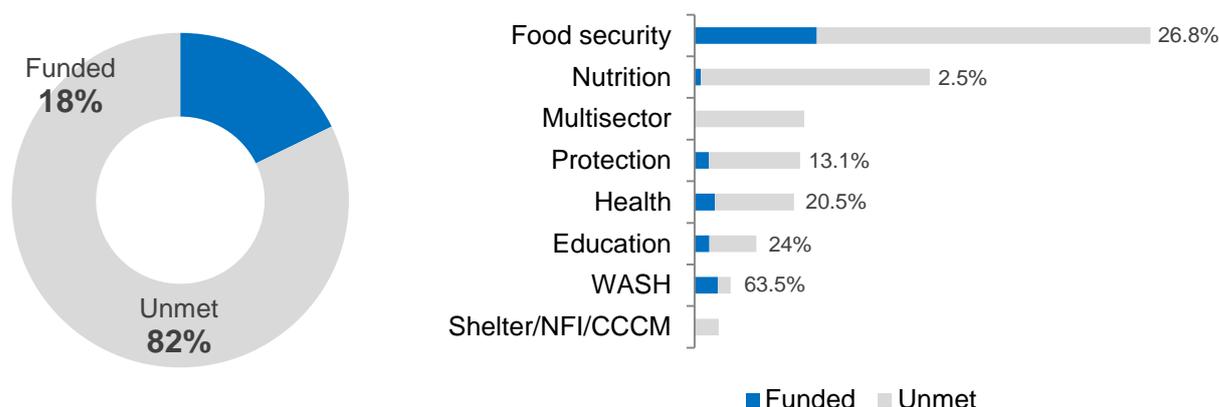
**New partners are preparing interventions to meet multisector needs in the Lac region.** The NGO INTERSOS announced the launch of its operations in the region with a 12-month project funded by the Italian cooperation in Tchoukoutalia, Fourkolom and Ngouboua, in Health, WASH and Food Security. Verification of the number of beneficiaries is ongoing. In addition, the NGO CARE is launching an integrated two-year emergency response project for 34,000 people (including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations) in Ngouboua and Liwa sub-prefectures, funded by GAC (Global Affairs Canada). The project covers WASH, livelihoods and reproductive health. A consortium of three NGOs (OHD, ACHUDE and CHORA) is launching a project to support food security and household empowerment, targeting host and displaced populations in Baga Sola area (2,613 households in 18 villages) and Liwa (105 displaced households). The main areas of intervention are agricultural production, income-generating activities, support to the fisheries sector, support for the recovery of small ruminants, as well as occasional food assistance during the lean season. There is also a cross-cutting component of awareness-raising and training in water, hygiene, and sanitation. Finally, the NGO Concern Worldwide is starting activities in the Health and Nutrition sectors targeting 9,423 people in Tchoukoutalia.

On 22 June, the suspected case of hepatitis E identified on 24 May by the NGO MSF on Diamerom site was discharged from the hospital. The results of the samples sent to the laboratory are still awaited. In terms of prevention, the health cluster has strengthened epidemiological surveillance and staff training, and the WASH cluster has developed a response plan that includes water chlorination, training of community volunteers to increase awareness of good hygiene practices, and the construction of latrines. A suspected case of wild polio virus was also identified in May in the Lac region. Laboratory results remain pending before confirmation.

+ For more information, see “Background on the crisis” at the end of the report.

## Funding

As of 3 July 2017, **18 per cent of the USD 121 million required in 2017 (USD 21.5 million received) for the response to the crisis in the Lac region of Chad have been covered.** The Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster has not received any funding, while the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation cluster is the best funded, with 63.5 per cent of the required funding covered at mid-year.



In May 2017, **US \$ 3.5 million were allocated by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for a rapid response to the urgent needs of 40,000 people in the island areas and villages south of Bol.** These funds will help enhance food security and livelihoods, access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and hygiene services, access to emergency healthcare, and the care of victims of protection incidents. This allocation contributes to the response plan developed by the humanitarian community following the multi-sector assessment in February 2017, which identified specific vulnerabilities in these areas which previously were considered empty. The implementation of these projects will have to face challenges in terms of physical access and security, and will require the coordination of partners in order to pool resources. It is also important that the authorities strengthen security in the intervention areas.

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](mailto: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 people with specific 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:

- 500 households received shelter rehabilitation kits containing local materials, distributed by the Chadian Red Cross (CRT) in Dar-es-Salam refugee camp. In addition, 500 improved woodstoves were distributed by the CRT

to the camp's most vulnerable households, after a sensitization on their use organized on 15 May for about 200 people.

- 5,760 refugees received soap distributed by the CRT.
- 79 households in Aliga Koulboua site received non-food items distributed by the NGO Help-Tchad following the alert by the Shelter / NFI / CCCM cluster mission carried out from 23 to 25 May (1 tarpaulin, 2 mosquito nets and 10 bars of soap per household).
- 180 semi-sustainable shelters were finalized by IOM and its partner ASD, as well as the installation of two boreholes and the launch of rice production activities in Walwal village in Baga-Sola sub-prefecture as part of the relocation and reintegration of 180 households from Kousseri 2 site.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- 90 per cent of the 2,300 displaced households that have people with specific needs have shelters in poor conditions.
- The lack of information-sharing regarding the assistance provided in the sites hampers the proper functioning of the cluster.
- The Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster mission from 23 to 25 May highlighted a need for kitchen utensils and tarpaulins for the 700 new IDPs identified in five sites (Diamerom, Magui, Taboua, Djilkori and Kiskawa).
- 2,180 households returned to their villages of origin in Kangelom sub-prefecture need support in non-food items, as recommended by the multisector assessment mission which visited five villages from 7 to 9 June (Kan, Dodji, Bougourou, Kadjila and Maya).



## Water, hygiene and sanitation

#### Needs:

- 150,000 people need access to sufficient quantities of drinking water (water points, water treatment, etc.) and to basic hygiene and sanitation infrastructure (latrines, kits, waste management system, etc.).

#### Response:

- In May, two boreholes were restored by the NGO OXFAM to replace the ones that did not comply with standards in Chebrey and Nguilbia sites, covering the safe drinking water needs of 3,425 people. A water point management committee was set up in each of these sites. In addition, a solar pump was repaired in Loudjia, also by OXFAM.
- An assessment mission by the NGO ACF was carried out from 2 to 3 May in Koulikimé. The mission identified 970 households, including 442 new households, totaling 5,521 inhabitants in Koulikimé 1, as well as 384 households, including 227 new ones, thus totaling 2,007 inhabitants in Koulikimé 2. The main gaps are access to water, hygiene and sanitation, as well as non-food items. Following this assessment, on 24 May, a water treatment plant was installed by ACF in Koulikimé 1, providing 20 liters of drinking water per day to 980 households. This response is temporary and does not cover all needs; ACF plans to build 3 boreholes in Koulikimé 1 to replace the water treatment system.
- 10 sensitization sessions were organized by the NGO OXFAM, including 1 on hygiene practices around water points and 9 on the prevention of hepatitis E, following the alert launched after the discovery of a suspected case. 1,782 people were sensitized (48 per cent were adult women and 10 per cent were children). 25 mothers' clubs were also revitalized and 120 hygiene volunteers identified (of which 50 per cent are women).
- 1,801 WASH kits were distributed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in nine sites (Worrei, Hamélé, Kiskira, Bya, Salia N'Gandou, Fendé, Abourom, Salia, Yayarom).
- 22 community bricklayers were trained by the NGO OXFAM on the construction of family latrines.
- The construction of a water analysis laboratory was finalized in Daboua by the NGO OXFAM.
- As part of the preparation of the WASH project funded by CERF in five islands in Bol canton, 2,200 WASH kits and 2,200 NFI kits were sent to Bol by UNICEF and its partner IHDL.

**62 %**

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

**30 %**

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

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Water, hygiene and sanitation coverage remains low in the four zones of Kaiga Kindjiria (islands and mainland), Ngouboua (islands and mainland), Kangalom (islands and mainland) and Bol (island areas). A total of nearly 110,000 people are in need of water and sanitation, namely 70,000 in the former displacement sites and host villages, plus the estimated 40,000 people in the 14 islands and villages assessed in February 2017 in Bol sub-prefecture. The estimated needs in these four areas include the construction of 220 boreholes, 8,500 community and family latrines, water treatment, and hygiene and sanitation awareness-raising to achieve behavioral change.
- Water quality remains a major challenge.
- The rate of open defecation is over 80%; some customs represent challenges for behavior change.
- The Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster mission from 23 to 25 May emphasized the need to distribute WASH kits to the 700 new IDPs identified in five sites (Diamerom, Magui, Taboua, Djilkori and Kiskawa). In addition, 8 boreholes are required (1 in Taboua site, 4 in Magui, 2 in Diamerom and 1 in Djilkori). Finally, there was an insufficiency, or even an absence of latrines at all these sites, except in Magui and Diamerom.
- The multisector assessment mission conducted from June 7 to 9 in five villages in Kangalom sub-prefecture identified the WASH sector as a priority for the 11,000 people returned to their villages of origin, whom do not have access to quality drinking water. There are no boreholes or latrines in the five villages. The mission recommends the construction of 22 boreholes and 545 latrines, as well as the distribution of WASH kits and the promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices.

**WASH needs in the five villages visited by the multisector assessment mission in Kangalom area, from 7 to 9 June**

N°	Names of the villages	Estimated population	Number of boreholes needed	Number of latrines needed
1	Kan 1,2,3	2,500	5	125
2	Dodji 1,2	5,500	11	275
3	Kadjila 1,2	1,700	3	85
4	Bougourou	700	2	35
5	Maya	500	1	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,900 people</b>	<b>22 boreholes</b>	<b>545 latrines</b>


**Education**
**Needs:**

- 128,000 children are in need of emergency education in the Lac region. Among them, 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 by trained teachers).

**Response:**

- Distributions of school kits: 4,034 pupils (including 1,305 in Kaya department and 2,729 in Wayi department) received school supplies distributed by UNICEF. Since the beginning of the year, 64,951 students have benefited from the distribution of school supplies.
- School meals: in May, 15,191 pupils, of whom 7,687 were girls (50.6%) were supported in 93 schools through WFP's school feeding program.
- Nine schools benefiting from multipurpose sports fields in Baga-Sola, Urban Bol, Rural Bol and Kangalom sub-prefectures received materials for income-generating activities distributed by the NGO COOPI.
- 6,049 persons, including 57 per cent of women, were sensitized on children's, and particularly girls' education, in Mamdi and Wayi departments (Baga Sola, Bol, Matafo and Ngouri).
- 307 adolescents, 40 per cent of whom were girls, were sensitized on life skills (HIV/AIDS, peaceful conflict resolution, and hygiene) by the NGO COOPI.
- Training:
  - 327 teachers contracted by UNICEF in Mamdi, Fouli and Kaya departments were trained on psychosocial support.
  - 286 teachers from Wayi department were trained on educational innovations.

- 168 teachers from Fouli and Kaya departments were trained on educational management and monitoring, teacher absenteeism and education for peace.
- 135 members of the Community Network for Child Protection (RECOPE) were trained on child rights, the importance of children's, and especially girls' education, gender-based violence (GBV), community child protection measures and peaceful conflict resolution.
- 28 inspectors, counselors and educational facilitators were trained on teacher monitoring.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Distributions of school supplies are insufficient to cover all pupils who have enrolled in school after the distribution started, namely 7,500 pupils remaining with unmet needs.
- The multisector assessment mission in Kangalom sub-prefecture identified the lack of access to education as a priority challenge for the 2,300 school-aged children in the 5 villages visited (Kan, Dodji, Bougourou, Kadjila and Maya). These villages do not have any schools or educated people who can become community teachers. The nearest school is in Blarigui, 5 to 10km away from these villages.



## 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.

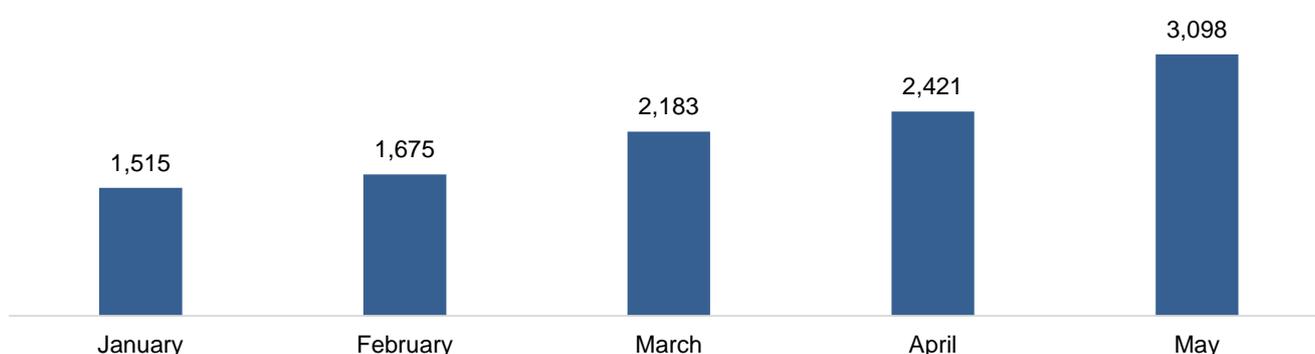
**3,098**

Cases of severe acute malnutrition treated in May

#### Response:

- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition: in May, 3,098 SAM cases were admitted and treated in the nutritional units of the Lac region, including 1,580 girls (51%). There has been an increase in the number of treated cases of more than 20 per cent compared to the previous month, mainly due to the expansion of the program but also to the ongoing lean season. Indeed, 19 new outpatient nutritional units were opened, including 16 in the health centers of Liwa Health District by the NGO Alima-Alerte Santé and 3 by the NGO IMC in Bol and Liwa health districts. In May, 2,139 malnourished children treated in these nutritional units were discharged after full recovery.

#### Number of SAM cases treated in the Lac region, January-May 2017



- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM): in May, 1,524 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 8,522 children aged 6-59 months suffering from MAM were treated by WFP and its partners. 1,010 volunteers and 100 accompanying persons were also assisted in additional nutritional units.
- 4,722 children aged 6-23 months received nutritional supplements for malnutrition prevention.
- The prevention of chronic malnutrition among children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women began in May in Wayi department by WFP's partner ALIMA. 406 children and 108 women benefited from these activities.
- Following a decrease in emergency activities and consultations, Bourora, Melea, Djilkori and Fallah sites no longer have access to nutrition services since the withdrawal of mobile clinics from the NGOs IMC (Bourora, Melea) and MSF. However, the NGO IMC continues to support Melea Health Center. Displaced people in

Bourora, Djilkori and Fallah sites have access to nutrition services in Kiskawa Health Centers (supported by the NGOs IRC and MSF).

### Gaps and constraints:

- People that have returned to Bol islands (40,000 people identified by an assessment in February 2017) and Kangalam (11,000 people identified by an assessment in June 2017) do not have access to nutritional treatment services.
- 16 new health facilities were opened in Ngouri district without prior consultation with the Lac sub-cluster.

## 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.

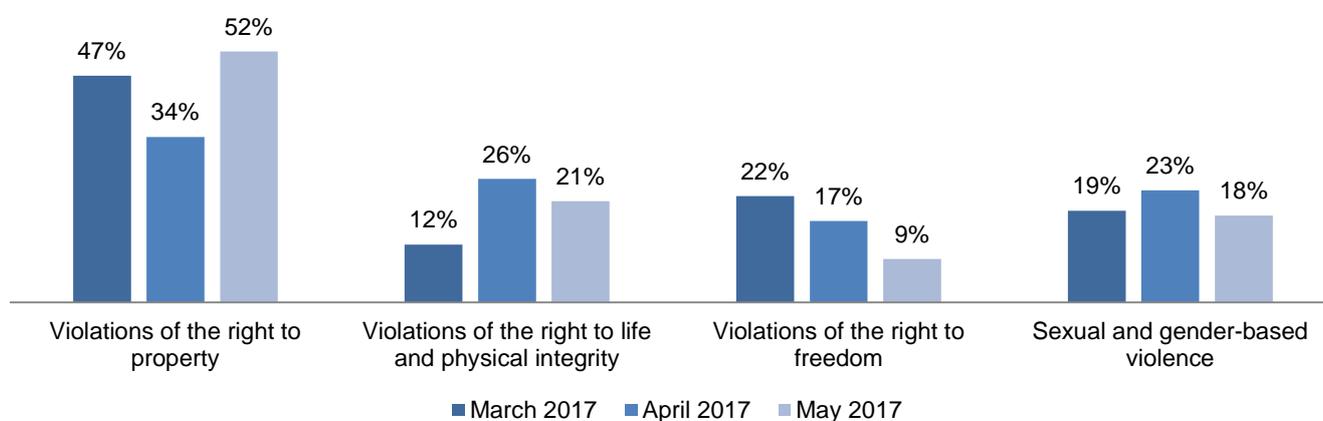
**134**

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

### Response:

- In May, 160 protection incidents were reported in the 38 sites covered by the protection monitoring of UNHCR and the Chadian Red Cross, compared to 172 cases in April. The most significant increase in number of cases was in Kaiga Kindjiria village, where 22.5 per cent of the total number of cases was registered. Violations of the right to property remain the most recurring, followed by violations of the right to life and physical integrity (see graph below). The majority of the victims are internally displaced people (58 per cent of the cases), followed by host populations (26 per cent). 10 per cent of the victims are minors, mostly girls affected by sexual and gender-based violence. In most of cases, presumed perpetrators are alleged members of an armed group or men in uniform.

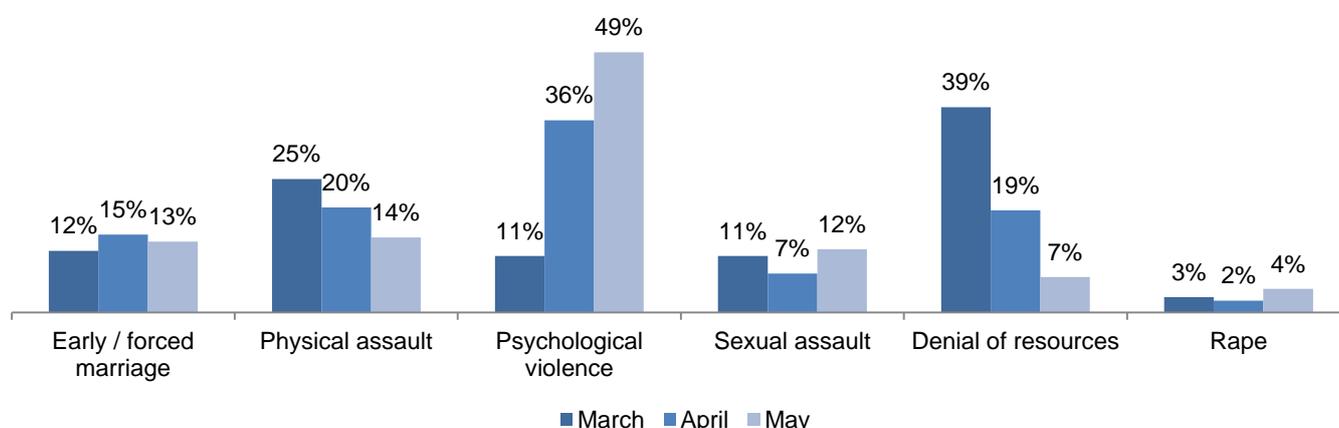
### Evolution of the types of violations reported (% of the total number of reported cases), March-May 2017



- The response to these incidents includes :
  - assistance to people with specific needs (390 people with specific needs received cash transfers by UNHCR through its partner CRT in May);
  - sensitization (2,923 people, 66 per cent of whom were women, were sensitized in May on GBV and peaceful coexistence);
  - advocacy with authorities;
  - referencing of GBV cases to the nearest health facilities.
- Protection committees were also revitalized in 15 sites on the Liwa-Daboua axis by the NGO OXFAM.
- Fight against gender-based violence (GBV) :
  - 134 cases of gender-based violence were documented by the GBV sub-cluster in May, including 44 by UNFPA in Kaya department and 90 by the NGO IRC on the Liwa-Daboua axis (Salia, Kiskawa, Kadoulou, Moundi, Aborom, Haoura, Koudouboul and Magui sites). Cases of psychological violence represent the vast majority of the cases, as in April (see graph below). Proportions by status are similar

to the previous month: 89 per cent of victims are IDPs (91 per cent the previous month), 7 per cent are host populations (4 per cent the previous month) and 4 per cent are refugees (5 per cent the previous month). In terms of care, the response is similar to the one in April: 100 per cent of the victims received psychosocial support, 17 per cent medical support and 6 per cent legal support.

#### Evolution of the types of GBV reported per month (% of the total number of reported cases per month), March-May 2017



- In May, 6,846 people, 60 per cent of whom were women and girls, were sensitized on the different types of GBV and the existing response services by the NGO IRC.
- Child protection:
  - 726 new children participated in recreational and psychosocial activities in UNICEF's 3 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS). A total of 3,506 children have benefited from CFS activities since the beginning of the year.
  - 17 community mechanisms for child protection were established in Baga Sola Rural and Urban and Bol by UNICEF and the NGO IHDL.
  - 1,493 children, 46 per cent of whom were girls, including 15 children with disabilities (7 girls) and 12 separated children (6 girls) participated in activities organized by the NGO COOPI on 6 sites (Yakoua, Melea, Maar, Darkani, Kindjiria, Dabantchali). 25 children with specific needs (including 13 girls) in 3 sites (Melea, Maar and Kindjiria) received psychological support.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Unmet needs remain the absence of legal care, creating a context of impunity for perpetrators (hence the importance to work with administrative authorities), the poor medical and psychosocial care for victims, and the lack of socio-economic care for victims and persons with specific needs.
- There is also a need to develop community mobilization (particularly community protection mechanisms for children) and to expand the protection monitoring area.
- The Lac region lacks capacity for inter-communal conflict resolution activities.
- A lack of official documentation (birth and marriage certificates) was observed in all the 38 sites covered by the protection monitoring.
- Recommendations of the multisector assessment in five villages in Kangelom sub-prefecture (Kan, Dodji, Bougourou, Kadjila and Maya) include advocating with the authorities to make official documents available to those whom have returned. As regards child protection, it is necessary to identify separated children and to initiate the search process of the parents in the different displacement 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.

**11,242**  
Primary healthcare consultations in May

**Response:**

- In May, 11,242 curative consultations were carried out by partners, including 1,328 by the NGO IMC. The predominant pathologies remain acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and malaria.
- In May, 3,378 prenatal consultations were carried out by partners, including UNFPA (443), the NGO IRC (826) and the NGO IMC (2 133).
- In May, 768 births were attended by humanitarian health partners, including UNFPA (146), the NGO IRC (200), and the NGO IMC (250).
- Epidemiological surveillance identified 3 cases of meningitis, several suspected cases of measles and yellow fever, all of which were negative, and 954 cases of confirmed malaria, 6 of which died.
- As part of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), 71 pregnant women were screened HIV-positive and placed on antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, including 14 by UNFPA, and 57 by the NGO IRC in eight sites in Liwa Health District. Two children born to HIV-positive mothers were also placed on ARVs.
- The NGO ACF's mental and psychosocial health activities in Amma, Magui and Yakiram sites will be completed by the end of June 2017. A total of approximately 1,400 people have benefited from psychoeducation activities; about 100 people participated in group and individual therapy; 75 community key people were trained on psychological first aid.
- From 28 May, the immunization campaign against polio vaccinated 209,981 children under five years of age.
- The NGO IMC provided medicines to Baga-Sola and Liwa Health Districts.
- As part of family planning, 105 new users of modern contraception methods were registered, and 826 male condoms and 113 female condoms were distributed.
- 3 improved hangars were built by UNICEF and DSR-Lac in support of Blarigui, Tetewa and Shoua health centers.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- The five villages visited in Kangelom sub-prefecture by the multisector assessment mission from 7 to 9 June have no health facilities. The nearest health center is a minimum of two hours walk and is also accessible by pirogue. In the immediate future, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the nearest health centers (Blarigui and Koulikimé) and set up two mobile clinics covering the five villages with healthcare services (including reproductive health) and nutrition.

**Access to healthcare in villages in Kangelom sub-prefecture visited by the multisector assessment mission from 7 to 9 June**

Villages	Population	Closest health centre	Means	Distance/ Duration	Pregnant women	Community midwife	Healer / Traditional doctor	DC
Kan	2,500	Koulikimé/Baga Sola	Pirogue	4-5h	45	6	0	14
Dodji	5,500	Blarigui/Baga Sola	Pirogue	2-5h	40	2	2	09
Kadjila	1,700	Blarigui	Pirogue	10 km	20	5	5	08
Bougourou	700	Blarigui	Pirogue	11 km	20	4	3	0
Maya	500	Blarigui	Pirogue	2 h	15	10	2	20

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

- 123,275 people are severely food insecure and in need of food assistance. Refugees, returnees and third-country nationals also require food assistance. This encompasses the 32,000 people targeted south of Bol in February 2017.
- 36,000 households need support during the next agricultural season through the provision of seeds and equipment as well as livestock support.

**85,006**

People benefitting  
from food assistance  
by WFP and partners

**Response:**

- Food distributions and cash transfers:
  - In May, 44,657 people benefited from food distributions from WFP and its partners.
  - In May, 40,349 displaced persons benefited from cash transfers.
  - On 8 May, 200 displaced households from Kousseri site received food assistance for the second time from the NGO PADIÈSE (the first food aid, soap and bleach distribution had taken place on 8 April). The assistance kit consists of food and NFI (2-seater mat, blanket, 20-liter can, cream, 2 mosquito nets, 5-liter measuring cup and plate).
  - 79 households from Aliga Koulboua site received food distributed by the NGO Help-Tchad following the alert by the Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster mission carried out from 23 to 25 May.
- Livelihoods:
  - From 5 to 14 May, 6,000 households, or 30,000 people, received rainfed and market gardening seeds (maize, millet, beans, okra and sorrel), as well as agricultural tools distributed by the ICRC in Foulï department.
  - On 5 May, fishing kits and three canoes were distributed to the three groups of refugee, displaced and local fishermen by the CRT.
  - WFP expanded its food assistance project for asset creation in Ngouboua, Baga-Sola and Rural Bol sub-prefectures with a new partner, the NGO COOPI. The identification of beneficiaries is ongoing. 1,588 people benefit from the activities implemented by the other partners, IHDL and SOS Sahel.
  - 436 households received small ruminants distributed by the NGOs COOPI and CARE within the framework of the "Project to Support Economic Recovery in Chad" (PARET).
  - In addition to these, some 15 other operational partners are preparing to support livelihoods from June onwards; projects include distributions of seeds, tools, goats, destocking of animals and the establishment of income-generating activities or village savings and credit associations. Most of these partners are at the beneficiary targeting stage. Based on the analysis of the data provided by these partners, the various types of support announced will cover the immediate input needs of the targeted 36,000 households.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Approximately 10 per cent of the needs (about US \$ 550,000) of the local population are not yet covered for the next lean season due to lack of funding; this uncovered need includes the targeted yet unassisted people in the return areas, some 17,320 people in the islands south of Bol.
- The Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster mission from 23 to 25 May highlighted a critical food situation for the 700 new displaced people following the Kaiga Kindjiria attack on 5 May. The mission recommends their inclusion in food distribution lists.
- According to the multisector assessment in Kangelom sub-prefecture, 11,000 people need support to rebuild their livelihoods, through support in production equipment, irrigated polder management, and support for income-generating and market gardening activities.

**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 nearly 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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