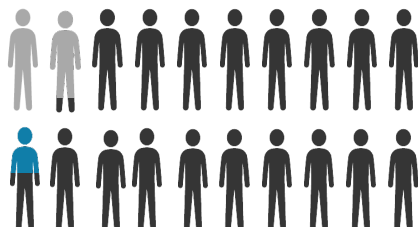


## POPULATION



## HIGHLIGHTS

- After several attacks of insurgents in Niger and the response by Niger's armed forces to the attacks on the villages in the Lake over 2,000 Niger nationals fled to Chad. A great number of them concentrated in the city of Karam (about 40 km north of Bagasola) from where transfers to Bagasola and Dar Es Salam camps have started.
- Security restrictions are still in place for all humanitarian activities in the Lake Region. Military escort is required for missions from Bagasola to the many villages on the lake.
- Chadian military have prohibited the transit of civilians in the Lake area. Since the beginning of May, the military have told local populations to move away from the islands displacing over 10,000 locals, Chadian returnees and Nigerian refugees alike.

## FUNDING

1%\*

USD 30,180,208 RRRP Financial requirements

## PRIORITIES

- Finalize the relocation of refugees from Lake Chad islands to Dar Es Salam camp.
- Improve the information regarding the vulnerability of local populations hosting refugees.
- Continue sensitization, prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.
- Long term action should be taken to ensure that students complete their respective curriculum within one school year.
- Finalize the joint IOM and UNHCR profiling exercise started in May.



The arrival in Chad of Niger refugees from the Boudouma ethnic group has raised protection concerns given that this minority belongs to the same ethnicity than insurgency members. Of the over 2,000 who entered Chad, 271 are in Dar Es Salam.



The main concern is the high percentage of HIV+ affected people (10,10% in Bagasola district compared to 2,7% in the whole country). The organizations working in the area are carrying out sensitization campaigns and counseling sessions.



The arrival of new refugees and the displacement of the local population is creating inflationary pressure on the price of staple food items such as rice and corn at local markets affected by the influx such as in Koulfoua.



The quantity of water in the camp is of about 48l/p/day, above the minimum standard of 22l/p/d. The number of working latrines in the camp though is slightly below the 20 persons per latrine standard with 22 persons per latrine.



1,144 shelters have been built and 90 need to be assigned. CRT is conducting an assessment to define the effective occupation of shelters in the camp.



The Education Sector Group and the Bagasola sub-prefecture are agreeing on measures to guarantee that students of the Dar Es Salam camp finish the curriculum within the school year. The measures would entail a 30% increase in pay for teachers to work over the months of June and July.



Regarding the protection of the environment and reforestation of Dar Es Salam camp, the remaining 2,000 trees have been planted, bringing the total of planted trees to 6,000.



\* Funds received by UNHCR as of 19th May