

This SitRep was produced by OCHA in association with humanitarian partners and focuses on people who have allegedly surrendered. It was published by OCHA Chad and covers the period from 19 November to 2 December 2016. The next publication will be issued around 9 December.

Highlights

- On 24 November, 714 children and women were transferred by the Chadian authorities to the leaders of their areas of origin (chef de canton).
- Some 315 men and possibly children are still being held at Baga Sola high school; the status of these people has yet to be determined by the competent authorities.
- As at 2 December, 62 children suspected of association with an armed group have been brought to the CTO¹ in Bol.
- The humanitarian community stands available to provide assistance in the areas of return however requires further clarification on the part of local and traditional authorities as to the final destination of these people in order to include the most vulnerable in the regular humanitarian assistance programs.

315*

People presently at Baga Sola high school

Source : Authorities

62

Children suspected of associated with an armed group at the CTO in Bol.

Source: Authorities UNICEF

714

Women and children transferred to the local authorities (chef de canton).

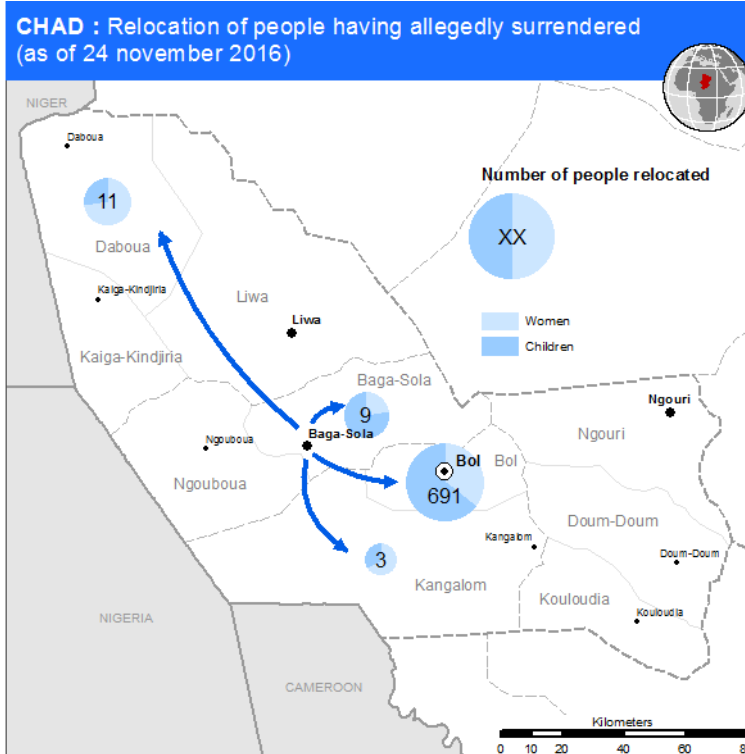
Source: Authorities

*The status of these people has yet to be determined by competent authorities.

Situation Overview

On 24 November, the regional authorities transferred 714 women and children (256 women and 458 children) to the local authorities. It is planned that these people will first be brought to their canton of origin, before eventually be transferred to their village of origin. At present, the national authorities have not foreseen any particular support to facilitate access to basic services for these people nor provide any form of reintegration assistance. Most of these people have been relocated to the canton of Bol (see map).

At present some 315 men, (among whom potentially adolescents aged 15 to 18 years of age) are still in Baga Sola high school without a clear definition of their status. The humanitarian community is engaged in advocacy efforts to ensure the respect of international legal obligations by



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

¹ Centre de Transit et d'Orientation (Transit and Orientation Center)

the Government of Chad, in particular with respect to the protection of children and thereby orient these children to appropriate structures.

Support to facilitate reintegration and provide indirect assistance to those who have been relocated and those most vulnerable still being held in at the high school requires further clarity on a number of issues, notably:

- Detailed breakdown of the persons who have returned to their communities (by age and sex);
 - Clarification on the modalities of assistance foreseen by the decentralized and traditional authorities as well as the technical departments of the state;
 - A disaggregation (age and sex) of the persons still held in Baga Sola high school;
 - A clarification of the status of the persons held at Baga Sola high school.
- **The situation remains fluid as people continue to surrender.** On 28 november, 22 men, women and children were transferred to Baga Sola high school. The women and children among the group were subsequently transferred to their area of origin and among the children, 6 were brought to the CTO in Bol.

Response by the humanitarian community



PROTECTION

- 62 children suspected of association with armed groups, among whom 6 girls, were transferred to the CTO in Bol with the support of UNICEF. Five other unaccompanied children were reunited with their families. Children in general, and particularly those identified as vulnerable (such as separated or unaccompanied children, or children suspected of association with armed groups) require specialized attention in terms of protection.
- As for the children and women who have been relocated to their cantons of origin, a number of protection risks have been identified:
 - The risk of discrimination and rejection by their communities for being perceived as having associated with the activities of an armed group.
 - The risk of physical harm and stigmatization in the areas of transit or origin may be exacerbated by the lack of preparation provided to the communities of origin to reintegrate their community members;
 - Unaccompanied women may face a higher level of risk of exclusion and could resort to negative coping and survival mechanisms to meet their basic needs.
- The men, women and children who remain at the high school are also exposed to protection risks.



HEALTH / NUTRITION

- Indirect assistance to the most vulnerable is being provided by non-governmental organizations via the support to Baga Sola district hospital.

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