



Central African Republic Situation

External Regional Update #3 - 13-19 February 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos called for increased security and protection of all communities across the Central African Republic (CAR). During her visit, 18-19 February, she expressed her concern regarding the plight of Central Africans, and their country, and called for more troops on the ground to protect civilians.
- On 19 February, the Chadian government announced the end of the evacuation operations of its nationals out of the Central African Republic.
- Relative calm was observed along the eastern border regions with Cameroon. However, fighting was reported between Central African militias and MISCA in Cantonier, located at about two kilometres close to the Cameroonian border town of Garoua Boulai.
- The President of the Central African Republic, Catherine Samba-Panza, called on Monday, 17 February for the French troops to remain in the country until the presidential elections in 2015.



Central African Republic refugee children having just arrived in Chad.
UNHCR—F. Farman

698,500

IDPs

including

273,500

IN BANGUI

288,345

CAR refugees
in
neighbouring
countries

17,505

Refugees and
Asylum Seekers
In CAR

\$40.1M

Additional
funds required
for the first
three months
of 2014



POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

| CAR refugees in neighbouring countries | Arrivals since 1 December 2013 | Total |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Cameroon | 28,775 | 126,145 |
| Chad | 6,555* | 86,000* |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 14,182 | 62,092 |
| Republic of the Congo | 5,125 | 14,108 |
| Grand Total: | 54,637 | 288,345 |

| Refugees and Asylum Seekers in CAR | Pop. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| DRC | 12,181 |
| Sudan | 2,683 |
| Chad | 1,862 |
| Others | 552 |
| Grand Total: | 17,505 |

* Estimate figures

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Overview

- On 14 February 2014, France announced that it would send an additional 400 troops to the CAR to reinforce the already 1,600 troops on the ground in various parts of the country. Additional international forces will be required to contain the violence.

PROTECTION

- On 12 February, UNHCR organized the second voluntary repatriation of 200 refugees from Batalimo, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to Zongo. A total of 360 refugees from the DRC have repatriated alongside 201 Chadians and 3 Sudanese.
- The humanitarian community is concerned about the departure of the French troops from Bossangoa, especially because at Site Liberté 1,200 Muslims remain trapped and at risk.
- Renewed attacks outside M'poko airport on 19 February on the last convoy of Chadians leaving the Central African Republic and being escorted by Chadian troops. The convoy carrying some 2,000 Muslims was being escorted out of Bangui when it was attacked by the anti-Balaka. The Chadians replied with gunfire.

CCCM CLUSTER

- The response plan for the rainy season has transformed into an operational contingency plan. The contingency plan will respond to health and humanitarian risks associated with populations remaining in displacement sites after the start of the rainy season.
- Risks considered in the contingency plan are: continued insecurity in neighborhoods of origin, an extended break in the humanitarian pipeline, and blockage of the airport and/or that of main national roads.
- A CCCM Capacity Building strategy has been finalized. The programme targets official site managers, 46 site facilitators, authorities and focal points in sites, in particular religious leaders. Selected participants are the ones who conduct site management activities, train service providers and IDP site committees or representatives. During the week, trainings were provided for staff of the Danish Refugee Council, Premiere Urgences and the site facilitators of M'Poko Displacement Site.

SHELTER/NFIs CLUSTER

- Between 7 January and 14 February, UNHCR distributed relief items (blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, soap and buckets) to 17,382 families currently residing in Bangui's M'poko airport.
- With the monthly soap distribution foreseen at the moment, with 4 pieces of soap per family, there remains a gap of 194,422 pieces of soap to cover the needs of 60,750 families, or 59% of IDPs in Bangui. In 12 sites in Bangui, the last distribution took place in December 2013; another 48 sites have never received soaps to date.
- Affected population in rural settings have requested to add nails in the returnee shelter kit. This is being considered by the Cluster.



CAMEROON

Overview

- **Since 1 December 2013, some 28,775 refugees from the Central African Republic have entered Cameroon** and have been assisted by UNHCR, UN agencies, governmental counterparts and partners. The overall number of Central African refugees in Cameroon has increased to 126,145 individuals.

Protection

- **On 15 February**, UNHCR began moving Central African refugees away from areas along the CAR-Cameroon border to new sites further inside the country. The relocation of refugees started with those established in Garoua Boulai to Mborguene site located at 50 kilometers from the border in eastern Cameroon. As of 18 February, 932 refugees were transferred to Mborguene. The refugees received hot meals upon arrival in Mborguene. WFP has prepositioned food which can cover 20,000 people for six weeks.
- Approximately, 7,921 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) from diverse nationalities have been registered in eastern Cameroon. The vast majority of them are Chadians. They are being transferred by their Governments to their country of origin. As of 18 February, 2,774 people including Chadians (2,702), Malians (49), Mauritanian (1) and Nigeriens (22) were transferred to their respective countries.

Health & Nutrition

- During the reporting period, 622 refugees (children, pregnant women and nursing mothers) benefitted from a malnutrition pre-screening in the Adamawa region with 82 testing positive for moderate malnutrition and 21 for severe malnutrition. In response, educative sessions were held at the nutrition centres with cooking demonstrations to educate the new refugees and local population on how to recognize and prevent malnutrition. There were a total of 725 people at these sessions (637 Central African refugees and 88 Cameroonians).

Shelter

- The development of sites has started in the Eastern region, mainly in Mborguene and Lolo. Emergency shelters (communal hangars) are being constructed in the site to accommodate refugees.
- In Mborguene where 932 refugees have been transferred from Garoua Boulai to Mborguene, 4 community shelters have been erected, while 5 are still under construction. Five latrine blocs are being finalized by International Relief and Development (IRD) and three by MSF.
- The Cameroonian Red Cross Society implemented a shelter programme in the Eastern Region and Première Urgence will be responsible in Adamawa.
- Other sites Ngam and Borgop in the Adamawa regions are being constructed to receive refugees.



WASH

- MSF and IRD will be responsible for all WASH activities in the Eastern region -MSF with their own funds and IRD with UNHCR funds - and in Adamawa. The main constraints to coordinate WASH activities include the absence of a WASH Coordinator.



Logistics

- The lack of trucks to transport relief items and transfer refugees has been a major challenge. UNHCR Cameroon has been obliged to rent private trucks, which are not always reliable.



CHAD

Overview

- **Since 1 December 2013, some 6,555 Central African refugees have entered Chad** and have been assisted by UNHCR, UN agencies, governmental counterparts and other partners. The overall number of Central African refugees in Chad is approximately 86,000 individuals.



Protection

- UNHCR has facilitated the relocation of 940 Central African refugees (225 families) from Bitoye to Dosseye camp. The remaining 715 refugees from Bitoye will be transferred in the next days.
- Authorities have reported the arrival of an estimated 330 refugees from the Central African Republic, of whom some have made their way to Doba.
- UNHCR estimates that about 800 newly arrived CAR refugees are currently at the border. Plans to pre-register this population prior to transferring them to a camp or host villages is underway.
- Since 1 January to date, UNHCR has relocated a total of 1,277 newly arrived Central African refugees (335 families) to a camp or hosting village in the South.
- On 18 February, UNHCR facilitated the relocation of 195 CAR refugees from Ndjama to Dosseye camp in the South. These refugees were among a group of people evacuated by the Government of Chad from Bangui.



NFIs

- Following a visit to the Direction d'Actions Sociale (DAS) Transit Centre in Ndjama, UNHCR distributed NFIs to 66 unaccompanied / separated refugee children. Distribution included blankets, mosquito nets, shoes, clothes, hygiene kits, mats, soap and kitchen sets for the Transit Centre to assist with the preparation of food.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Overview

- Since 1 December 2013, approximately 14,182 Central African refugees have entered the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and have been assisted by UNHCR, UN agencies, governmental counterparts and other partners. The overall number of Central African refugees in the DRC has increased to 62,092 individuals of which 52% are in camps and the remaining 48% have settled in the host community covering a vast area of more than 600 kilometres.

Protection

- In Libenge, it has been recommended that there be an increase in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) sensitivity trainings due to the regular turnover of police forces. This would make SGBV prevention more sustainable and keep local authorities continuously informed.
- Due to the particularly frantic nature of the departures from the Central African Republic, there are currently 267 unaccompanied children in Libenge awaiting family reunification.
- Mole camp has identified 726 people with special needs, including 69 separated children. A total of 58 people with special needs benefited from social service support.
- Boyabu camp has 1,090 people with specific needs, including 818 women. A total of 127 people including 91 women benefited from psychosocial assistance.
- There are currently 169 new arrivals in the Libenge transit centre are awaiting transfer to the Boyabu camp.

Education

- In all camps of Equateur Province, secondary and tertiary education remain an unfilled gap because of the lack or low capacity of local institutions. Over 695 secondary school students have been registered and avenues have to be explored for them to continue their education.

Food

- In Libenge, there were insufficient WFP food rations to meet the needs of the new arrivals.
- In Inke, there was a general food distribution benefiting 1,099 families.

Logistics

- Between Zongo and Mole, certain damaged road sections are in severe need of rehabilitation, as they expose the personnel and those wishing to relocate to a higher risk of vehicular accidents and hinder the timely transport of relief items and fuel.



REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (ROC)

Overview

- Since 1 December 2013, some 5,125 Central African refugees have entered the Republic of Congo and have been assisted by UNHCR, UN agencies, governmental counterparts and other partners. The overall number of Central African refugees in the Republic of Congo is 14,108.

Protection

- Over the course of the reporting period, 138 newly arrived Central African refugees were registered by UNHCR.
- Relocation of 97 out of the 502 refugees in Enyele district (Mouale and Lola) to Betou took place during the reporting period.

Education

- UNHCR Betou continued to prepare after-school classes for newly arrived Central African refugee children in order to make up for their lost academic year.
- In total, 1,687 pupils (911 girls, 776 boys) have been registered in four public schools in the Betou area. School kits were distributed to 614 children attending the public school.
- The construction of 12 classes in four public schools is underway.

Health & Nutrition

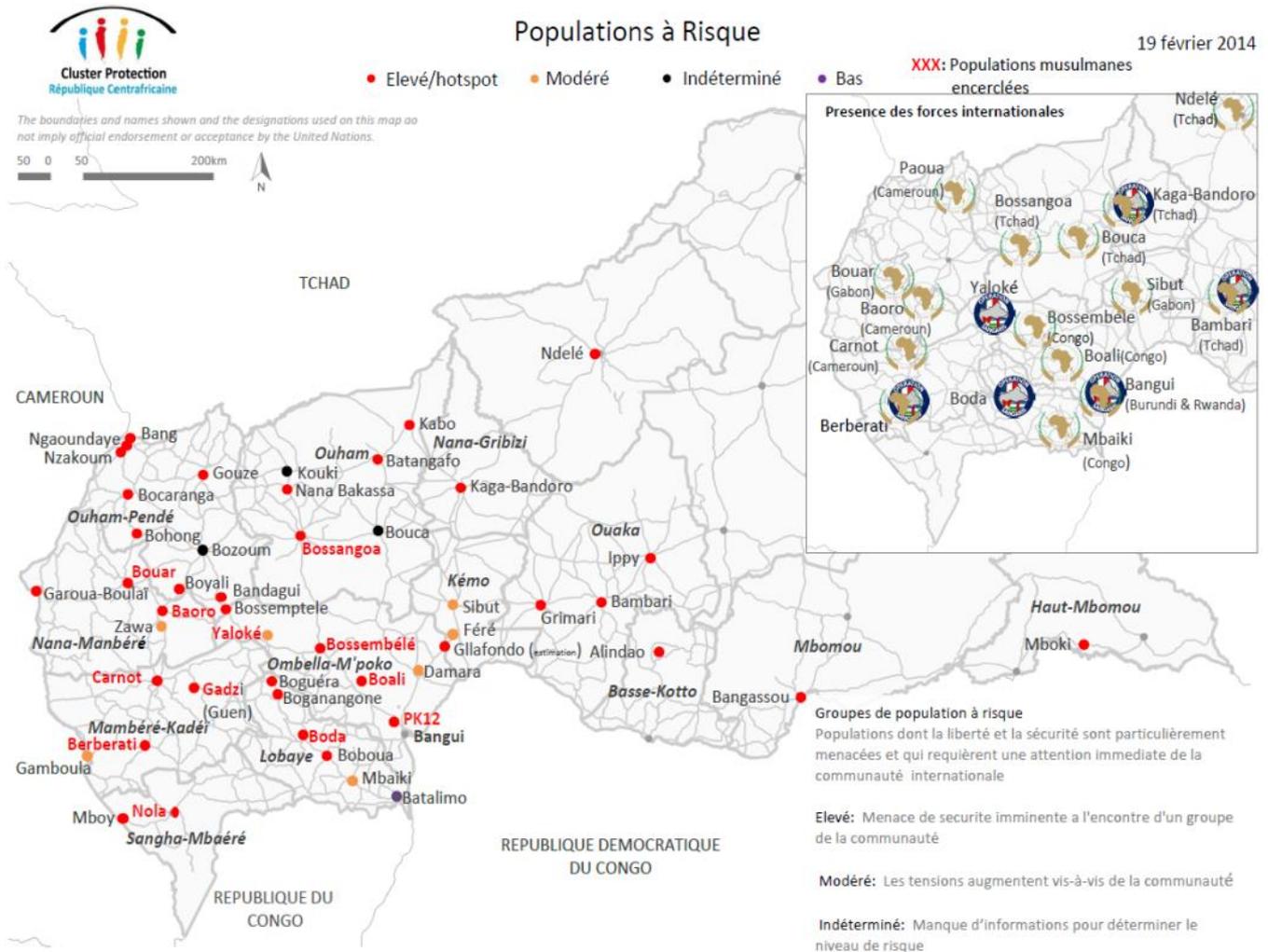
- Nutritional and medical screenings were performed for all newly arrived Central African refugees accommodated in the departure centre and have now been completed.

NFIs

- During the reporting period, 120 blankets, 150 mats and 120 mosquito nets were distributed to newly arrived Central African refugees.

Logistics

- The district of Betou is very isolated and the only way to transport items to the persons of concern is via the Ubangi river. The water level will soon be too low to access these offices by boat and UNHCR will have to depend on the limited cargo capacity of UNHAS.



*Localities marked as "hotspots" can be considered as violent areas

Financial requirements for the Central African Situation (Supplementary Budget Appeal January 2014)

| CAR Situation Budget | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Operations | Portion of the 2014 Ex-Com budget dedicated to the CAR Situation | Additional requirements | Total requirements (as of 14 January) |
| Central African Republic | 24,355,141 | 28,174,236 | 52,529,377 |
| Chad | 8,498,504 | 2,566,390 | 11,064,894 |
| Congo | - | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 21,823,472 | 5,000,000 | 26,823,472 |
| Cameroon | 17,078,515 | - | 17,078,515 |
| Headquarters | - | 319,555 | 319,555 |
| TOTAL | 71,755,632 | 37,560,181 | 109,315,813 |
| Support costs (7%) | | 2,629,213 | 2,629,213 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 71,755,632 | 40,189,394 | 111,945,026 |