



Central African Republic Regional Refugee and IDP Response External Update #7 – 13-19 March 2014

615,700

IDPs

including

190,700

IN BANGUI

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, arrived in Bangui this week and met with interim President Catherine Samba-Panza as well as national stakeholders and international diplomatic representations. She also travelled to Bossangoa and carried a message saying that those who had committed such crimes would not go unpunished.
- Ms. Navi Pillay, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, was in the Central African Republic this week to discuss the dire human rights situation in the country. She met with the country's interim President and Prime Minister, as well as representatives of the African Union, the European Union and the Economic Community of Central African States. While in Bangui, Pillay also met with officials of UN agencies and visited sites of displacement.
- The World Food Programme's (WFP) Executive Director, Ms. Ertharin Cousin, visited IDP sites in Bangui and Bossangoa during a visit to the Central African Republic this week. She stated that there was alarming food insecurity and malnutrition in the country amid a deadly combination of violence and insufficient funding for the humanitarian response. She took part in a joint seeds and food distribution programme with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

312,354

CAR refugees
in
neighbouring
countries

16,581

Refugees and
Asylum Seekers
in CAR

\$40.1M

Additional
funds required
for the first
three months
of 2014

A convoy transporting women and children from the border entry point of Kentzou to Lolo site, East region, Cameroon. UNHCR.



POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

Central African refugees in neighbouring countries	Arrivals since 1 December 2013	Total
Cameroon	47,539	144,909
Chad	12,000	90,052*
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,652	63,830
Republic of the Congo	6,220	13,563**
Grand Total:	82,411	312,354

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the Central African Republic	Pop.
Bambari Camp (Sudanese refugees)	1,967
Batalimo Camp (DRC refugees)	6,060
Obo and Mboki (DRC Outside Camps)	590
Zemio Camp (DRC refugees)	3,423
Bangui (Refugees and asylum-seekers)	4,541
Grand Total:	16,581

*Estimate figures still to be determined.

**An additional 1,366 new arrivals await registration.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Overview

- There are currently 615,700 people internally displaced in the Central African Republic since the escalation of violence began in December 2013. Approximately 190,700 are now in 44 sites in Bangui.
- There are some 16,581 refugees in the Central African Republic, essentially coming from Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Sudan.

Protection Cluster

- This week, an inter-agency mission of UNHCR, UNICEF and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), went to the village of Kouki (82km from Bossangoa with a population of approximately 6,000) to carry out an assessment following an attack by the ex-Seleka. It was determined that those that had fled Kouki (towards Bossangoa and Nana-Bakassa) and those that had remained were in need of assistance. A distribution of NFIs was planned for the 21 March.
- An inter-agency mission of UNHCR, UNICEF, Danish Refugee Council and the Government was undertaken to Mougoumba, (close to the border between the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo), to assess its viability as a site for relocation for groups trapped in the southwest.
- A mission to Kabo and Sido, in coordination with UNHCR Chad, took place to determine the eventual relocation of the trapped population in the Bangui neighbourhood of PK-12.
- Plans to relocate people at risk in Bossangoa to Bemal are now firmly in place, with the local population in Bemal affirming their support.
- The focus now is on having the full engagement of the Government at the highest level in order to proceed

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

- with for the relocation to Bemal.
- The CCCM Cluster met with the Minister of Security regarding protection incidents at the M'Poko site. Arrangements were made for the deployment of police officers in the site. A greater police presence has also been witnessed in the city of Bangui.
- The CCCM Cluster also met with IDP representatives in M'Poko site and the mayor of the 5e arrondissement (neighbourhood of origin for approximately 50% of IDPs in M'Poko) to discuss humanitarian and return initiatives being conducted in that neighbourhood.

Shelter/NFIs Cluster

- Additional meetings with the mayors of the 3e and 8e arrondissements are also planned.
- The Shelter/NFI assessment and distribution was completed this week for 156 families at Bongam and Bondoko following an assessment/distribution in the Bossangoa area.
- In the prefecture of Ouham, return is being observed progressively among the non-minority population. There is an ongoing inter-agency assessment allowing the Shelter/NFI Cluster to determine the needs of the recently returned.
- ACTED, CRS and the Danish Refugee Council are to start shelter and NFI assistance in Bozoum, Bouca and Boda areas based on agreements with donors. More than 6,000 families will be assisted with shelter kits.



CAMEROON

Overview

- Since 1 December 2013, 47,539 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 144,909.
- The main border entry points into Cameroon are Garoua Boulai, Kentzou, Gbiti and Yokodouma in the East region and Gbatoua Ngodole, Ngaoui and Yamba in the Adamawa region.
- Refugees are currently being transferred to four sites: Mborguene, Lolo, and Gado in the East region and Borgop in the Adamawa region. Two additional sites, Mbilé in the East region and Ngam in the Adamawa region will also be opened to accommodate refugees.



Protection

- Pre-registration is on-going at the entry points of Ngaoui, Yamba, Garoua-Boulai, Gbiti and Kentzou.
- During the course of the week, 6,070 newly arrived Central African refugees were registered in Cameroon.
- During the reporting period, two convoys, escorted by MISCA, arrived from the Central African Republic. One convoy arrived in Garoua Boulai with 47 trucks carrying some 1,000 Chadians and 90 Central Africans. The second convoy arrived in Kentzou with 350 people (277 Central Africans, 61 Chadians, 6 Cameroonians and 6 Nigerians). All are reportedly Muslims who had been staying in churches in Berberati.
- UNHCR was informed by local authorities of 9,000 refugees at the entry point of Gbiti. So far, 3,805 have been pre-registered by UNHCR. Their relocation to Lolo has already started at a pace of 250 per day.



Food & NFIs

- On 15 March, WFP started the distribution of a monthly food ration targeting all refugees living in Gado and Borgop sites.
- Those in Lolo and Mborguene, who had already received a 15 day food ration, were provided with an additional ration of 15 days.
- A 15 day food ration was also distributed to all refugees and third country nationals still at the border entry points.
- Refugees arriving in the sites received relief items comprising of mats, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and soap. Additionally, all refugee women of child bearing age were given hygienic kits.



Health & Nutrition

- In order to treat refugees arriving with health conditions, mobile clinics and health posts have been established by UNHCR partners – International Medical Corps (IMC) in the Adamawa region, and Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) in the East region.
- Mobile clinics are present along the border entry points and health posts are being installed in refugee sites.
- Screenings performed on 4,215 children revealed an estimated 20% (GAM) of malnourished children among the refugee community.
- IMC conducted measles and poliomyelitis vaccinations for 1,523 refugee children below the age of five at entry points in the Adamawa region. They also provided pre-natal consultations, vaccinations and HIV sensitizations in Ngaoui. All identified cases needing further medical assistance were referred to the health center in Ngaoui or to Djohong District hospital.

- WFP and UNICEF provided plumpy nuts in the health centers in the host areas and are in discussion with UNHCR's health partners for distribution directly in the refugee sites.
- UNICEF has made available 80,000 measles vaccines and 15,000 doses of vitamin A.

Shelter & Relocations

- Six sites have been granted by local authorities to host Central African refugees; UNHCR and its partners have already developed 4 sites (Mborguene, Lolo, Gado and Borgop).
- In Lolo, 27 community shelters (with a capacity of 2,160 individuals) have been completed and 381 tents (with a capacity of 2,667) have been installed.
- In the Gado site, 39 community shelters, 220 family tents, and a distribution shelter have been completed.
- In Borgop, 10 community shelters (with a capacity of 1,200 individuals) and 271 family tents have been erected.
- During the week of 10 to 16 March, 8,707 refugees were transferred from the border areas to the sites.
- So far, UNHCR has relocated 14,017 refugees to sites: 6,209 to Lolo, 2,111 to Mborguene, 3,517 to Gado and 2,180 to Borgop.

WASH

- Four blocks of latrines have been constructed and two traditional wells are being rehabilitated at the stadium in Kentzou where new entrants settle before their relocation.
- A 15,000l bladder has been installed in Mborguene site to supply water.
- In Gado, International Relief and Development (IRD) has completed 70 latrines, and two water bladders of 15,000l each have been installed by MSF, with a water trucking system to supply the site with 45,000l/day.
- MSF has installed a 15000l bladder at the entry point of Gbiti and preparations are underway for a second one.
- In Borgop, 40 latrines have been completed.
- UNICEF has pre-positioned an important stock of sanitation and hygienic supplies on the ground. They are working with UNHCR for the distribution in the various sites.

Logistics

- Transportation remains a real challenge; UNHCR has had to rent trucks and buses for the transfer of refugees. However, they are often in poor condition and seriously impede the regular transfer of refugees to the various sites.
- The distance to some of the sites and the bad road conditions do not allow for the organization of larger convoys.



Overview

- **Since 1 December 2013, some 12,000 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 90,052 individuals, of which 76,202 are in camps and host villages in the south.
- The main entry points into the south of Chad are Sido, Bitoye and Bekoninga.
- UNHCR has been relocating new arrivals at the border and N'djamena to the camps in the south including Belom, Dosseye, Gondje, Amboko and Moyo.

Protection

- Two sites are currently hosting Chadian returnees: one in Damanadji (3km from Gore) and another in Danmadia (5km from Gore). The former site will accommodate returnees currently in Gore and Doba, while the latter will host those currently living in Sido and Doyaba.
- The International Organization for Migration has provided over 1,500 Chadians from Cameroon, with transport by road, to Moundou, southern Chad.
- UNHCR will assist in the registration and profiling of Chadians without links to their country in an effort to reduce the possibility of statelessness for this population.
- So far, UNHCR has relocated a total of 3,690 refugees to mainly Dosseye and Belom. In addition, UNHCR has verified 1,828 refugees in the transit centers in N'djamena where 441 individuals expressed their wish to be transferred to a camp. Another 1,303 individuals will be relocated in the next days.
- It should be noted that while a number of newly-arrived Central African refugees have opted to relocate to a camp many have also chosen to remain where they are. In Bitoye, among the 2,747 Central African refugees identified by UNHCR, 1,518 opted to relocate while 1,229 chose to remain closer to the border.
- In N'djamena, out of the 1,828 identified refugees, 84 have opted to remain in the capital and 1,744 individuals preferred to go to a camp.
- UNHCR completed the pre-registration of 1,828 Central African refugees who arrived in N'djamena by air, on the more than 80 flights facilitated by the Government of Chad and IOM. Among these, 51% are women; 44% are refugee children of school age; and 8.3% are university students.

Education

- UNHCR obtained government scholarships for sixty newly-arrived refugee students from the Central African Republic. The tuition of each student will be paid automatically to the Institut Polytechnique d'Ingénierie et d'Administration over a course of three years. UNHCR is currently identifying more students who could be eligible for this grant.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Overview

- **Since 1 December 2013, approximately 16,652 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 is now 63,830 individuals of whom 53% are living in the 4 camps of Inke, Boyabu, Mole and Mboti.

Protection

- During the reporting period, 429 Central Africans entered Equateur Province out of which 232 are now in Mole camp and 84 in Boyabu camp.
- Due to the ongoing verification in Inke camp, 113 newly-arrived refugees from Mobaye Mbanga, at the border with Central African Republic, are being hosted in families in Gbadolite town. They will be transferred to Inke camp when the verification exercise is completed.

Education

- In Boyabu camp, 220 refugee children were enrolled in public high schools.
- In Mole camp, 1,182 primary school-aged children are attending school, however, 1,259 children lack opportunities for high school studies.

Health

- In Inke and Boyabu camps, the predominant sickness during this reporting period was malaria. The incidence rate of malaria increased to 30% in Inke camp and 34% in Boyabu.

Logistics

- UNHCR prepositioned its trucks close to entry points such as Kambo, Lembo and Mbobayi (Equateur Province), as so as to facilitate the relocation operation, in particular in helping new arrivals to be transported directly to transit centers and camps.
- The implementation of all these operations remained challenging especially as certain areas of Equateur province are only accessible by air and river (due to the bad conditions of the roads).



REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (ROC)

Overview

- **Since 1 December 2013, 6,220 new 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 registered by UNHCR in the Republic of Congo increased to 13,563. Another 1,366 new arrivals are still awaiting registration in Betou bringing the total number of refugees to 14,929.
- As of 17 March there were 10,640 registered Central African refugees in Betou and 494 in Impfondo, in the Department of Likouala. An additional 2,429 refugees are in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.
- The majority of Central African refugees enter through the border town of Betou.
- More than 80% of the 13,563 Central African refugees registered are settled in the Betou area.

Protection

- This week 210 new Central African refugees were registered in Republic of Congo.
- In the zone of Betou and Impfondo, new Central African refugees received refugee attestations.
- During the reporting period, 227 refugee identity cards were issued.
- In total, 1,303 refugee identity cards have been delivered to Central African refugees located in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.

\$ Funding update:

Below are UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance to Central African refugees in the neighbouring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in the Central African Republic. Total requirements amount to USD 112 million for a period of three months and is currently funded at 20%.

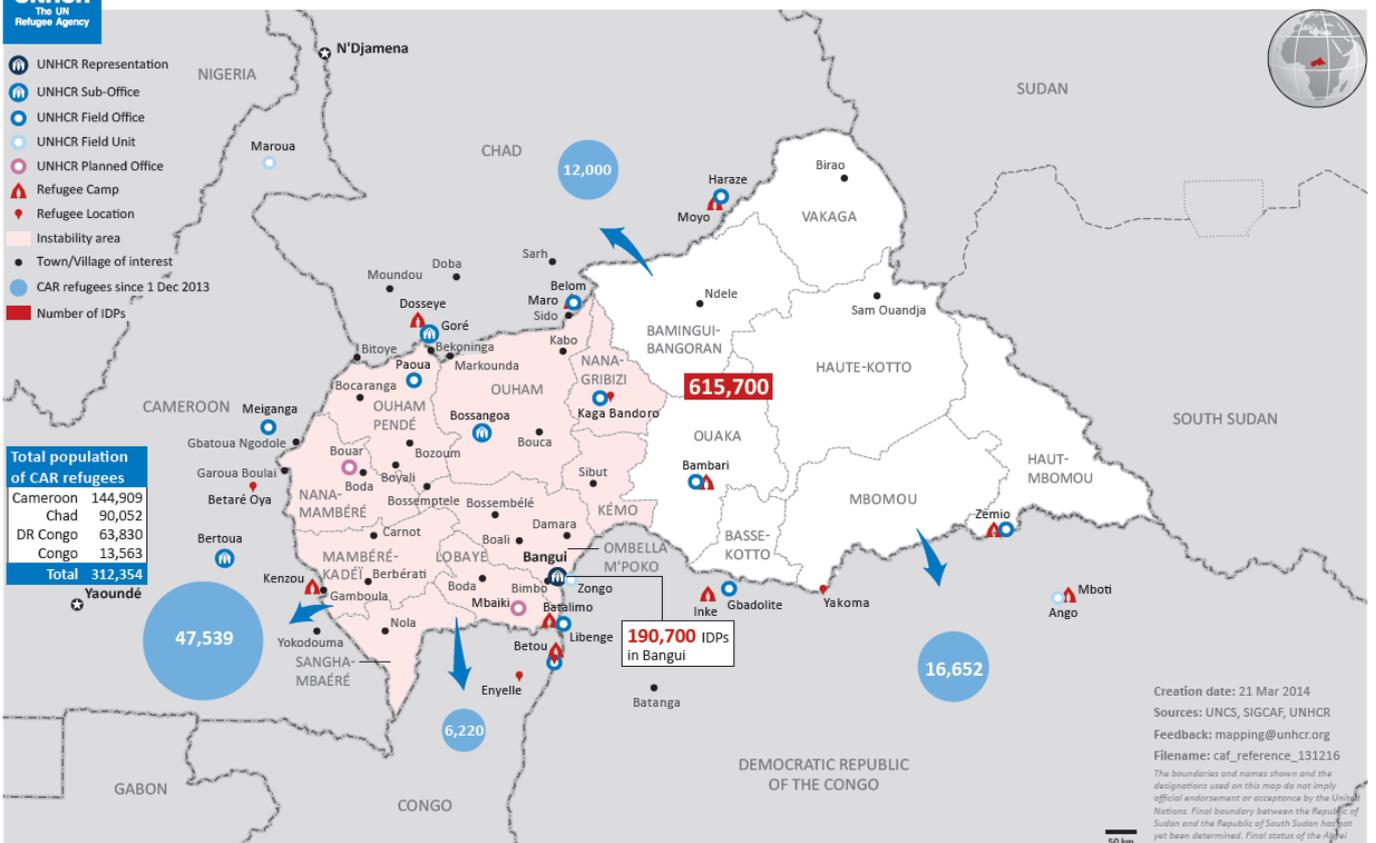
	Situation	CAR	Cameroon	Chad	Congo	DRC	TOTAL
Financial requirements total:		54,501,573	17,078,515	11,224,540	1,605,000	27,173,472	111,902,655
Funding received/confirmed:							
CERF		1,500,000		499,937			1,999,937
Denmark	1,000,000		2,000,000				3,000,000
Estonia	67,843						67,843
France	820,793						820,793
Japan		1,500,000				2,000,000	3,500,000
Private donors Spain	331						331
Private donors Switzerland	1,486						1,486
UN programme on HIV/AIDS		30,000					30,000
United States of America		10,200,000		700,000	400,000	1,300,000	12,600,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,890,453	13,230,000	2,000,000	1,199,937	400,000	3,300,000	22,020,390
Funding gap:		41,271,573	15,078,515	10,024,603	1,205,000	23,873,472	89,882,265



Central African Republic Emergency Situation

as of 20 March 2014

UNHCR Regional Bureau for Africa



For more details: <http://data.unhcr.org/car/regional.php>

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