

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

UNHCR EXTERNAL REGIONAL UPDATE 21

21-27 June 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

536,500

IDPs including

111,500

in Bangui

387,507

Total number of **CAR refugees** in neighbouring countries

144,669

New **CAR refugees** in neighbouring countries since Dec. 2013

US\$239

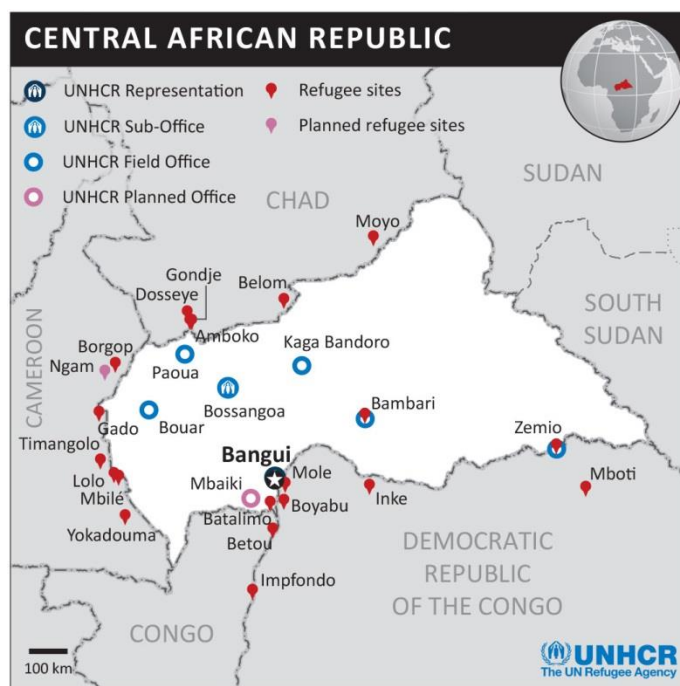
million

UNHCR requested for the Regional Situation

10,667

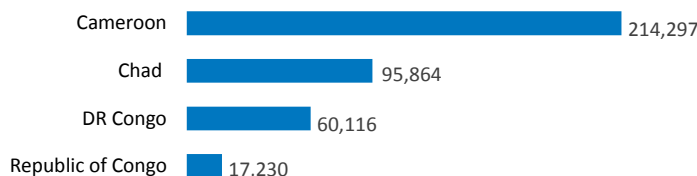
Refugees and asylum seekers in CAR¹

- On 24 June, the Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Mr. Babacar Gaye, briefed the UN Security Council on the security situation in the country that remains tense, and with continued incidents of violence which are “testing the local and international community’s ability to bring calm”. Mr. Gaye added that a stronger response was needed to stabilize the country. The full deployment of MINUSCA is expected on 15 September.
- Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN Women also briefed the Security Council following her mission to Bangui with the Special Envoy of the African Union on Women, Peace and Security, Ms. Bineta Diop. The objective of the mission was to bring greater visibility to the plight of women and children and said that what she often heard from women during her mission was that “security, rule of law, healthcare, food and schools” were urgently needed.



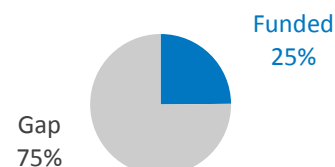
Population of concern

A total of **387,507** people of concern



Funding against the CAR situation

US\$239 million requested



¹ Current estimation – pending verification exercise of urban refugees.

Operational Context

- Renewed violence and reprisal attacks in and around the **Central African Republic** town of Bambari (Ouaka prefecture) has displaced thousands of people and left at least 45 people dead and many more wounded this week. The latest violence began early on 23 June when armed elements attacked a camp just south of Bambari housing Muslims from the Peul ethnic group. The attack prompted retaliation inside Bambari against other armed elements and the civilian population. Those fleeing the violence have sought shelter in displacement sites around the town, which lies some 380 kilometres northeast of the capital Bangui. Tension has been high in Bambari since May, when widespread fighting displaced more than 13,000 people

Recent Developments



Protection

Central African Republic:

IDP Response

- There are currently an estimated 536,500 Central Africans displaced within their country – including 111,500 in Bangui in 43 sites. IDP returns from 13 sites were observed resulting in the closure of two sites. The seven most populated sites (over 5,000 people each) accommodate some 72% of the IDP community, with the largest site at M'Poko airport, hosting an estimated 38,400 IDPs.
- On 22 June, an inter-agency mission was carried out in M'baiki (Lobaye prefecture) in order to monitor the situation of the IDPs hosted by host families and 31 people currently displaced at the MISCA base. The mission also assessed the security situation in Boboua (Lobaye prefecture), the village of origin of the majority of IDPs. Some IDPs are in need of specific medical assistance, while the mission outlined that the return of IDPs to their locations of origin is possible as spontaneous return movements have already been reported. The mission recommended that efforts should be strengthened for a prompt return of the population to its community of origin.
- The Protection Cluster Strategy and the Action Plan have been endorsed by the Protection Cluster Members. The strategy has been shared with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) members and the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator for their final approval.

Cameroon:

- A total of 107,106 Central African refugees have entered Cameroon since December 2013, with the majority located in the East and Adamawa regions.
- The relocation process of new arrivals from the border to refugee sites granted by local authorities is ongoing, and a total of 41,932 refugees have been relocated thus far to six established refugee sites: Gado, Lolo, Mbilé, Timangolo, Yokadouma in the East region and Borgop in the Adamawa region.
- Over 58,000 refugees still remain at the border in transit sites and in host families. Some are reluctant to be transferred to the sites.
- During the past week, IOM registered 1,825 from Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC Gabon, Nigeria, Senegal, and RoC at the entry point of Garoua Boulai in the East region.
- In the refugee sites of Gado and Lolo, the *Association Enfants, Jeunes et Avenir* (ASSEJA), with the support of UNICEF, are assuring child protection activities: 908 children participated in recreational, sports and educational activities in child friendly spaces. Also, 2,908 children and 108 families have benefited from psycho-social support from regular educational discussions and individual interviews and 9 unaccompanied minors (UAMs) were placed in foster care and are regularly monitored.
- Plan International has begun the construction of 17 child friendly spaces, in the sites of Mbilé (15) and Borgop (2), and is in the process of recruiting 17 social workers to provide psychosocial support to refugees.
- Those involved in child protection (UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, ASSEJA, Plan, International Medical Corps (IMC) the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs of the East) attended an operational workshop on the

integrated responses to education and child protection in Bertoua on 18-20 June. These responses will then be implemented in the temporary learning spaces.

- During the week, an information session for refugees on security and peaceful cohabitation with the local population of Timangolo took place involving 272 refugees (mainly community leaders and heads of households).

Chad:

Refugee response

- Some 15,410 Central African refugees have entered Chad since December 2013.
- New arrivals to the refugee camps of Dosseye and Belom receive hot meals for two days pending the distribution of a food ration from WFP and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).
- New Central African refugees are also provided with relief items such as kitchen sets, mosquito nets, soap, mats and buckets, and are accommodated in communal shelters pending allocation of family shelters which takes place after registration.
- New arrivals also have access to ongoing WASH services and each family receives a water container of 20l upon arrival. In addition, they also receive basic agricultural tools such as shovels, rakes, and wheelbarrows.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- Some 14,810 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the northern Equateur Province but also Oriental Province.
- Continuous insecurity in CAR is still forcing Central African refugees to flee into DRC. For example in Province Orientale, refugees coming from the sub-prefecture Zangba in Basse-Kotto, stated that their home-area is under the control of Seleka elements.
- From 17-19 June, a mission was conducted by the Commissioner of the District of South-Oubangui to Mole camp, in order to sensitize the refugees on their rights, responsibilities and obligations.
- This week, 176 people were relocated to Inke camp. The main reason for their departure, they said, was harassment by Seleka elements. They were transported from the border, received NFIs and food, before being installed in the emergency shelters.

Republic of Congo:

- A total of 7,343 Central African refugees have entered the Republic of Congo since December 2013.
- As of 22 June, 74% of Central African refugees were registered and settled in the district of Betou and 20% in Brazzaville. They have also settled in Impfondo and Pointe Noire. The majority of refugees arriving from CAR are from Lobaye prefecture and those in Brazzaville are mainly from the capital, Bangui.
- Some 542 Central African refugees coming from the south-eastern part of the country were registered in the Republic of Congo this week.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with the *Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés* (CNAR), conducted a registration mission in the remote northern localities of Mouale and Mokabi (Enyelle district) on 16-20 June. The aim of the mission was to register all CAR refugees pre-identified by the immigration authorities and who have so far refused to relocate to Betou; 464 CAR refugees were registered while some other 20 CAR newly arrived refugee families were pre-identified in the same localities. The lack of accessibility prevents regular protection monitoring in these localities, therefore the mission was also met with local authorities and assessed the overall protection environment in the area.
- Within the context of the CERF project, IOM opened an office in Betou for the assistance and return of TCNs who fled CAR. So far, 798 citizens of Chadian origins have been registered by IOM. UNHCR and IOM are collaborating closely to update their data and avoid the duplication of assistance.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

Central African Republic:

- IOM carried out the registration of approximately 4,000 individuals at the Central Mosque and the site “Ecole Nasradine” in PK5. Through the IOM cash-for-work teams, an additional 100 workers have been deployed to

the Central Mosque in order to clean and dig out a new canal to minimize the risk of flooding inside the Mosque during heavy rains.

- In view of the publication of the next return intention survey by the end of June (sixth edition), IOM site facilitators interviewed a total of 601 displaced persons at 30 sites in Bangui from 17 to 19 June. .
- As part of the CCCM capacity building strategy, a total of 27 individuals from the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation were trained on humanitarian action and the principles of the CCCM Cluster, with the participation of OCHA. This workshop enabled the reinforcing of the capacities of the authorities in the CCCM strategy and roles and responsibilities within the cluster. Since January 2014, some 493 participants have been trained on CCCM and related topics. A new CCCM trainer joined the CAR team during the reporting period in order to build the capacities of CCCM actors and partners mostly outside of Bangui.

Education

Cameroon:

- Awareness raising campaigns and community mobilization for the establishment of management committees for the planned temporary learning spaces started in Gado will continue in other locations next week.
- The selection process of voluntary teachers has begun in the two regions.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Mole camp, out of the 2,131 children that are able attend school 1,319 are going to school (680 girls and 639 boys). There are 1,568 children of secondary school age who have no access to such an education due to lack of funding.
- In Boyabu camp, the educational inspectors from Bangui completed their mission in assessing the quality of education given in the camp. One of the major obstacles to the quality of education is the lack of school materials. Among their recommendations was that the training of teachers should take place during the school holidays.

Republic of Congo:

- UNHCR met with the management team of the Center for Vocational training 'Likouala Timber' in Betou. This center offers possibilities of vocational trainings in various sectors, such as mechanics, sewing, carpentry, knitting, catering, welding and stonework. Following the visit and meeting, the UNHCR endorsed the establishment of a formal partnership with this center in order to offer trainings to young refugees out of school and who very often do not have any activity.

Health

Cameroon:

- *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) completed an exploratory mission in the areas hosting refugees and discussed with UNHCR possibilities in pursuing activities in health, nutrition, food security and WASH.
- In Garoua Boulai, WHO vaccinated 183 children against poliomyelitis and 321 against measles. This campaign was also undertaken at the border entry points of Gbiti and Toktoyo where 388 children of 6 months to 15 years received a vaccine against measles.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Inke camp this week, the main illnesses reported were malaria (33%), intestinal parasites (19%), acute renal failure (15%), diarrhea (12%).
- In Mole camp this week, there were 815 medical consultations reported of which 192 people were diagnosed with malaria, 163 with acute renal failure, and 82 with intestinal parasites.
- In Boyabu camp, 348 medical consultations were reported at the medical clinic. A total of 63 individuals received individual and group psychosocial therapy, relieving trauma and 22 of them benefited from personal

consultations. During the week, 180 refugees benefited from SGBV awareness sessions, including 102 women and 78 men.



Food Security and Nutrition

Cameroon:

- During the week, 279 new admissions were reported at the *Centres de Nutrition Ambulatoire* (CNA) and *Centre Nutritionnels Thérapeutiques Intégrés* (CNTI) in Batouri; bringing to a total of 1,376 individuals the total number of admissions to date.
- WFP and partners have finalized a strategy on the implementation of the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition amongst refugees and the host population (targeting children below the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating women). During the week, 54 nutritional centres treating patients with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in areas in the East region, were supplied with ready to use nutritional supplements.
- UNICEF provided 1,010 ready-to-use nutritional treatments, 85 cartons of fortified milk, and two medical kits to all CNAs and CNTIs that treat refugees. These supplements will assist in providing the nutritional needs of 900 children with SAM.
- IOM has deployed a doctor to provide primary medical care to TCNs; and during the week received 157 consultations. Complicated cases were referred to the District hospital of Garoua Boulai, supported by MSF.
- WFP monthly food distributions began on 21 June and targeted close to 76,000 refugees in refugee sites, transit centres and host communities in the East, Adamawa and North regions. An additional ration of Corn Soy Blend (CSB) will be distributed in order to increase nutritional benefits in the general food distributions. WFP is also providing food rations to TCNs in transit sites overseen by IOM in Garoua Boulai and Kentzou.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Inke camp, an evaluation meeting on the general food distribution for June took place, including the distribution plan for July 2014. WFP announced that in August the distribution will be in the form of cash for food vouchers. This week, 0.833 tons of food was distributed by WFP to 157 people newly registered in Inke camp.
- In Mole camp, from 10-19 June, cash grants of US\$90,640 were distributed to 11,330 people for the purchase of cereal (US\$8 per person).
- In Boyabu cash-for-food was distributed during the course of the week to 9,762 people (US\$15 per person). Also, 741 bags of plumpy nut were distributed to 125 children and four bags of 25 kg of CSB have been distributed to 51 malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

Republic of Congo:

- WFP began its monthly general distribution of food to CAR refugees. The food basket is made up of rice, corn flour, oil and salt. It is important to emphasize that, in view of its current stock, WFP will not be able to continue food distributions after the month of September 2014.



Water and Sanitation

Cameroon:

- In Borgop, 20 latrines and 10 showers were completed by *Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale* (PU-AMI).
- In Gado, 22 latrines and 11 showers were completed by UNICEF and its partner ACEEN.
- In Mbilé, two boreholes, 14 latrines and 7 showers were completed by UNICEF and its partner AIDER. Also, 20 latrines and 20 showers were finalized by International Relief and Development (IRD). Plan International completed the drilling of a borehole, bringing to 4 the total number of boreholes drilled by Plan on this site in response to the WASH needs of refugees.
- In Timangolo, UNHCR completed the drilling of a borehole as well as 24 latrines and 24 showers.

- In summary, since the beginning of the response: UNHCR, UNICEF and partners have completed the construction of 752 latrines out of 2,240 planned and 555 showers out of 1,870 planned.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Boyabu camp, the average daily water production this week was 134,407l, providing an average of 13l per person per day. Awareness raising sessions were organized about safety and the benefits of a clean environment. So far, 8,019 people have participated in such sessions.
- In Mole camp, there are 9 wells and 54 taps functioning providing a total of 1,050,000l of water, which provides an average of 12,2l per person per day.
- In Inke camp, the total quantity of potable water is 638,470l for a population of 8,805 which comes down to a consumption of 10,3l per person per day. Another 3,500l is provided to the Transit Center in Inke and 2,640l in Gbadolite.



Shelter and NFIs

Central African Republic:

- Since the beginning of the crisis in December 2013 to 24 June 2014, the Shelter and NFI Cluster and partners have supported a total of 537,033 people with relief items and emergency shelter (representing 53,600 NFI kits), including 270,251 people directly assisted by UNHCR – representing 50% of the distribution within the country. About 60% of the distribution focused on the displaced in Bangui and the sub-prefecture of Bimbo.
- The NFI/Emergency shelter distribution map shows that there are still large parts of the country that are not covered by distributions of NFI. Significant gaps have been identified in the Ouham Pende, Ouham and Ouaka Prefectures in emergency shelter and NFI support. The sub-prefecture of Markounda, in the northern Ouham Province is almost completely inaccessible to the humanitarian community for security reasons, rendering the delivery of assistance to populations in that region impossible.
- The Shelter/NFI cluster has only reached approximately 38% of its targeted beneficiaries and there are still significant needs for plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, jerry cans, mats and kitchen sets.
- The Shelter/NFI cluster identified a need to support the reconstruction of 19,409 houses, out of which only 16,528 houses are currently financed by humanitarian programs. According to findings of a recent assessment carried out by International Rescue Committee (IRC), a total of 183 houses were reportedly destroyed in the south of Bocaranga in the prefecture of Ouham Pende.
- Through the Rapid Mechanism Response (RRM), *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) has assisted some 115 households with the distribution of relief items in the villages of Darengo and Bozele, north of Bossangoa (Ouham Prefecture).

Cameroon:

- Plan has delivered 30,000 tons of relief items consisting of tents, plastic sheeting, blankets and hygiene kits to Batouri.
- UNHCR, distributed mats, blankets and kitchen utensils at the sites of Lolo and Mbilé. Moreover, 100 bundles of second hand clothes were distributed in Kentzou, 10 bundles in Mbilé village, and 4 in the village Sandji II. In addition, 15 bundles were also distributed in the surrounding villages of Timangolo.
- During the week, IOM distributed blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and buckets to 250 TCNs at the border entry point of Garoua Boulai.

Chad:

Returnees

- In Maigama, UNHCR and partners continue to work closely on the Shelter/CCCM issues; to date 483 shelters have been completed through UNHCR's partner the *Association pour le Développement, Economique et Social* (ADES), and 154 are under construction. Eleven boreholes have been drilled including 9 on the site and 2 in the hosting village; 30 latrines are also completed on the site with 50 more underway. 100 showers and 4

communal washing areas have also been completed by ADES. As of 19 June, there were some 1,071 returnees living on the site of Maigama; relocation from Doyaba and Sido will continue as construction progresses.

- In Danamadja, a total of 840 shelters (with plastic sheeting), 200 tents and 23 brick shelters have been completed. As of 23 June, the population of the site stood at 11,193 returnees from the Central African Republic. UNHCR and the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés*, (CNARR) facilitated the relocation of this population with the exception of 833 Peuhl individuals (133 families) who arrived spontaneously. As Danamadja is close to full capacity, UNHCR advocated and obtained an additional 30 hectares of land from the government and negotiations are underway with the host community for the extension of the site.
- In Gaoui, UNHCR has constructed 210 new shelters where Chadian returnees with no links to their country are currently settled (some 15km from Ndjamená). During the course of the week, UNHCR also distributed 900 plastic sheets for shelters that had been damaged by rain. ADES and UNHCR have provided kits to the population to construct drainage channels around their shelter.
- IOM and OCHA have identified a new site near Moundou to accommodate some 5,000 Chadian returnees that are in Cameroon but wanting to go to Chad. Details of the site establishment are currently being negotiated with the Governor of Moundou.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Mole camp, there remains a serious shortage of relief items – new arrivals from CAR have yet to receive an NFI kit. There is also a shortage of mosquito nets, buckets, soap, clothes, as well as delivery and hygienic kits for pregnant women.
- In Boyabu camp, there are currently a total of 970 shelters; 47 new ones are currently being constructed to host newly arrived refugees.

Republic of the Congo:

- NFIs were distributed to 141 new arrivals; they received mats, blankets, jerry cans, buckets, soap and mosquito nets. So far, 11,753 refugees have been assisted with NFIs since the beginning of the CAR emergency.
- The *Agence d'Assistance aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés au Congo* (AARREC) has reinforced its team to accelerate the construction of shelters for new arrivals in Betou and Ikpengbele. So far, some 500 shelters have been constructed, however close to 300 families are still awaiting their shelters.



Logistics

Cameroon:

- The bad state of the roads between Meiganga and Borgop is slowing down the response considerably and affecting the delivery of activities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- The road between Zongo and Mole is almost impassable, and with the rainy season ahead, this could worsen the existing logistical challenges. African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), UNHCR's logistical partner, has already begun repairing parts of the road.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

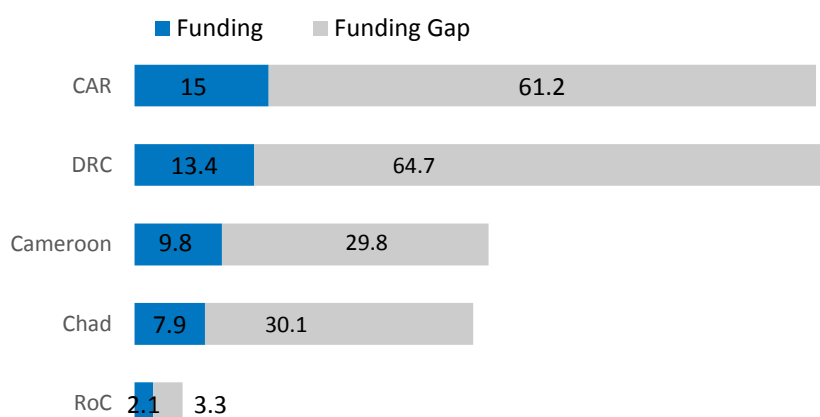
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation. Below are UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance 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. Following the release on 16 April 2014 of the CAR Regional Response Plan, UNHCR's total financial requirements for the CAR Situation amount to USD 239 million, including USD 99.8 million of revised additional needs in asylum countries from January to December 2014 as presented in the Inter-Agency Appeal. It is currently funded at 25%.

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Funding:

A total of **US\$60 million** has been funded



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Links:

Regional webportal: <http://data.unhcr.org/car/regional.php>

Central African Republic Emergency Situation

as of 27 June 2014

