

HIGHLIGHTS

535,000

IDPs including

110,000

in Bangui

388,592

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

145,855

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

US\$239

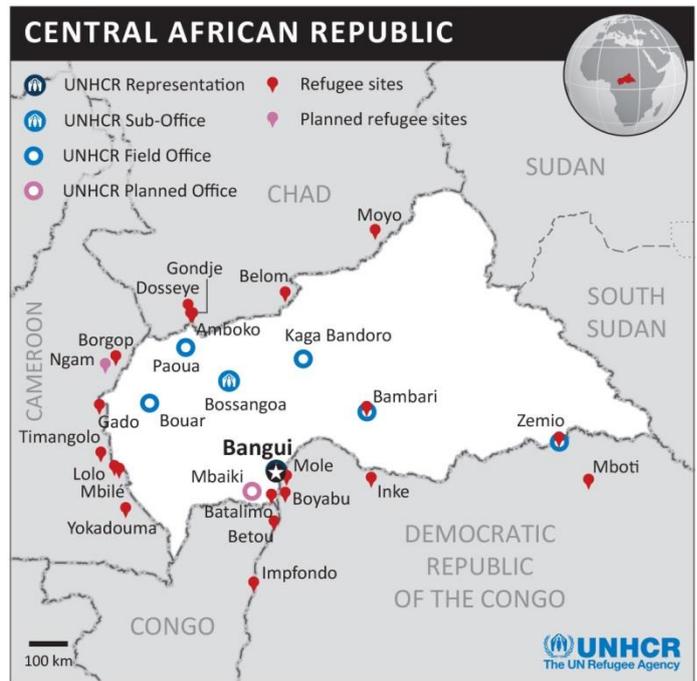
million

UNHCR requested for the Regional Situation

7,827

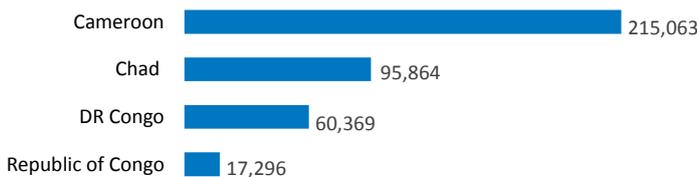
Refugees and asylum seekers in CAR¹

- On 1 July, at the *Palais des Nations* in Geneva, WFP Executive Director, Ms. Ertharin Cousin and UNHCR’s High Commissioner, Mr. António Guterres, made a joint plea to donors and government representatives for \$186 million in order for WFP to restore full rations for some 800,000 refugees in Africa that face drastic food ration cuts. Central African refugees arriving in southern Chad in recent months have been recipients of such reduced rations. Countries most affected by the ration cuts are Chad, Central African Republic and South Sudan – with up to 50%-60% reductions.
- A recent assessment report by WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR found that 1 out of 3 Central African refugee children in Cameroon suffer from malnutrition. The June nutrition mission report states that over half of the new arrivals into Cameroon are children, and, among them, 20%-30% of children under five arrived suffering from malnutrition after weeks and sometimes months hiding in the bush. WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR have scaled up nutritional assistance at local health centers with supplementary feeding and therapeutic foods.



Population of concern

A total of **388,592** people of concern



Funding against the CAR situation

US\$239 million requested



¹ Current estimation – pending completion of verification exercise.

Operational Context

- The security situation in Bambari, **Central African Republic** remains unpredictable, though routine movements of people going about their daily activities have resumed in part of the town following attacks on civilians after the 23 June attack of a Peulh settlement located at 9km from Bambari. From 24 June to 1 July, the number of IDPs increased from 9,300 to an estimated number of 25,000 in 4 sites: 12,000 at the Evêché site; 7,500 at the Eglise Notre Dame de Victoire site; 3,500 at a site close to the Sangaris base and another 2,000 at a site nearby the MISCA base.

Recent Developments



Protection

Central African Republic:

IDP Response

- There are currently an estimated 535,000 Central Africans displaced within their country – including 110,000 in Bangui in 42 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.
- From 24-30 June, the Protection Cluster participated in an Inter-Agency mission from New York on the protection of civilians led by DPKO to assist MINUSCA in initiating the development of its mission-wide protection of civilian’s strategy. The mission went to Yaloke (Ombella-M’poko prefecture) where the team met with local authorities and the community at risk in this locality. Based on discussions and meetings with various stakeholders, the Protection Cluster sent an advocacy note to the mission focusing on the interaction and coordination mechanisms with MINUSCA, the deployment of military forces, the community-based interventions, the role of the MINUSCA in the mediation efforts and the fight against impunity.
- A joint mission consisting of UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, CARITAS, ADDMR and Vitalité-Plus undertook a joint verification of IDPs in the three existing sites of Kaga-Bandoro. A total of 14,325 IDPs were identified and registered; the identification of IDPs in host families is still in progress.
- From 16-21 June, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), UNHCR’s protection monitoring partner, carried out a mission to Nana-Bakassa (Ouham Pende Prefecture) where there are an estimated 1,800 IDPs. As part of a response strategy, DRC has started setting up 10 committees for community based social cohesion and protection activities in addition to the preparation of an advocacy note to the international forces to deploy troops to secure the area. Needs identified in terms of education, WASH and health will be submitted to the concerned clusters for a response.

Cameroon:

- A total of 107,872 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 43,500 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. However, there are still some 58,000 refugees that still remain at the border in transit sites and in host families. Some are reluctant to be transferred to the sites.
- UNHCR and those responsible of the *gendarmerie* in the East region conducted a monitoring and identification mission of possible areas to erect security posts for the *gendarmes* at the sites of Lolo, Mbilé and Timangolo.
- 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: 996 children and 19 families were provided with psychosocial

support during individual interviews. Also, 104 families were sensitized on preventing any type of violence against children. Educational talks for 72 women were also organized concerning this topic.

- Some 30 women leaders and 10 men on the sites and of Lolo and Mbilé were sensitized by teams from UN Women in charge of psychosocial support regarding SGBV issues.
- UN Women have deployed and trained 17 community outreach workers on the sites of Lolo (10) and Mbilé (7) on the basis of information sessions for the communities and putting in place a reference system of SGBV cases.
- The information being provided by UNHCR and village chiefs of reception areas indicate the presence of at least 2,000 migrants not yet recorded in the localities of Mboy, Gbiti, Yokadouma and Ngaoui.

Chad:

Refugee response

- Following information received from the emigration/immigration services on the arrival of new Central African refugees into Chad, UNHCR, *Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Reinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR) and the *Centre de Support en Santé Internationale* (CSSI) undertook a joint mission to Bekoninga border entry point on 27 June. They were able to verify 247 the newly-arrived refugees (84 families) belonging mainly to the Peulh ethnic group and are originally from Nola, Berberati, Baboua, Yaloke, Boda, Boguere, Carno, Bosoum and Bouar; all located at quite a distance from the Chadian border. Refugees indicated persecution of Muslims as the reason for their flight. This group has been travelling on foot, through the bush for close to 4 months having left their villages of origin in February, and some even before. They had entered into Chad through the border villages of Soh and Ndouba-Soh located about 17km south of Bekoninga; the first group arrived on 21 June. CSSI medical screenings revealed 5 cases of severe acute malnutrition (4 children and 1 woman) and they received immediate medical attention. Treatment was also provided to 5 refugees diagnosed with malaria. The mission noted psychological trauma among many refugees. It is of note that while the Chad border is officially closed, local authorities permit CAR nationals who they believe are fleeing persecution to enter the country. UNHCR facilitated the relocation of this group, to Dosseye camp bringing the total population of the camp to 11,587 individuals.
- On 30 June, UNHCR conducted a mission to the Chad-CAR border entry point of Sido to monitor the situation following reports of *refoulement*. UNHCR met with the *Sous-Préfet* of Sido and the *Brigade Territoriale*. Both authorities confirmed that particular border entry point will remain closed.

Returnees

- UNHCR and partners have constructed a total of 683 shelter units in Maigama, with another 194 underway.
- UNHCR Chad Representative has planned a mission in mid-July with the President of the African Development Bank (ADB) to returnee sites as well as refugee hosting villages in the South in order to determine how the ADB could assist in a response to their various needs.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- Just over 15,000 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the northern Equateur Province but also Oriental Province.
- UNHCR continued with the relocation of Central African refugees; 354 new arrivals were transferred from Batanga transit center to Boyabu refugee camp. They explained that they were fleeing from violence in Bangui.

Republic of Congo:

- A total of 7,343 Central African refugees have entered the Republic of Congo since December 2013.
- The registration mission conducted by UNHCR and the *Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés* (CNAR) during 16-20 June established that refugees continue to arrive at the border but in fewer numbers. During the reporting period, 66 new arrivals were pre-registered by the authorities of Betou.
- The absence of public health center in the locality of Mouale has a direct consequence on the global medical condition of the Central African refugees living there; however, most continue to refuse to relocate to Betou.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

Central African Republic:

- In the framework of UNHCR activities within the CCCM cluster, a CCCM assessment and capacity building mission is currently underway since 30 June in Kaga Bandoro and Dekoa to reinforce CCCM locally-based actors and to support CCCM activities.
- IDP sites outside of Bangui have been mapped and are initially estimated at around 58 sites hosting approximately 95.000 IDPs.
- IOM conducted a monthly food distribution (62.9 tons of rice, flour, maize, oil, plumpy nut and salt) on 25-26 June to 4,500 Muslim IDPs residing in the 3rd District of Bangui, Central African Republic. The distribution took place across from the Central Mosque, the largest Muslim IDP site in Bangui. The 3rd District IDPs have very limited access to food, shelter, employment and other basic needs as a result of insecurity. In order to reinforce site security, IOM coordinated with MISCA forces to provide security points nearby the site and EUFOR to provide general roving security outside of the site.
- In Boda, IOM completed a detailed registration of IDPs and residents in the Muslim enclave. The total number of residents that were physically present in the enclave was 5,666 (1,517 households). This includes 3,546 IDPs (938 households) coming from other locations to seek protection in Boda.
- In Bossangoa, *Cooperazione Internazionale* (COOPI) registered 1,228 individuals mostly coming from the following northern villages of Bolio (305), Kaboro (127), Bowaye (105) and Kouki (97), representing 52% of the overall IDPs figure.



Education

Cameroon:

- Following consultation with the refugees aged 16 to 30 years, it was agreed to organize refresher classes for children who went to school in CAR in order to catch up on classes they have missed due to their displacement, and to familiarize themselves with the Cameroonian curriculum. It was also agreed to organize literacy courses and professional trainings in mechanics and carpentry for persons above school age.

Republic of Congo:

- UNHCR met with the Departmental Director for Vocational Training in Likouala and thereafter local authorities gave their agreement to facilitate the access of young refugees to trainings organized by the center in Betou. However, the access of young refugees to various trainings will have to be funded directly by UNHCR.



Health

Cameroon:

- This week saw the launch of National Immunization Days against Polio in the East region targeting all children; refugees and the host populations.
- UNICEF has provided 125,000 doses of measles vaccinations to the *délégation régionale de la santé* of Bertoua in anticipation of the campaign against measles scheduled for next week.
- In order to develop a final strategy for responding to measles, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, MSF and the DRS agreed to organize an immunization campaign response targeting districts already affected by the epidemic and those potentially at risk. The campaign will target children aged 6 months to 15 years in both refugee and host populations. Another step necessary will be to strengthen immunization at different entry points, and to implement and strengthen routine immunization in all refugee sites.
- 717 children aged 6 months to 15 years received measles vaccinations at the entry points of Garoua Boulai, Gbiti and Tocktoyo. In addition, 179 children received the oral polio vaccine (OPV) and 219, aged 12 months to 15 years, benefited from deworming with in Garoua Boulai.

- CARE International finalized the recruitment of psychiatric nurses and psychosocial workers who are still undertaking their training.
- During the week, IOM received 425 consultations from TCNs; 13 were referred to MSF for further medical attention. 347 children aged 0-3 years were vaccinated against polio by the Department of Public Health.



Food Security and Nutrition

Cameroon:

- During the week, 296 new admissions were reported; 180 at the *Centres de Nutrition Ambulatoire* (CNA) and 196 at the *Centre Nutritionnels Thérapeutiques Intégrés* (CNTI) in Batouri; bringing to a total of 1,672 individuals the number of admissions to date.
- WFP's nutritional strategy to ensure 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) is progressively being implemented. The supply of additional nutrients to feeding centers continued, as did the treatment of cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In addition, partners were provided with tools for monitoring and data collection.
- This week WFP carried out food distributions in Gado, Timangolo, Lolo and Borgop and at the entry points of Tocktoyo and Gbiti, as well as the spontaneous site of Kette. Over 35,000 beneficiaries received 580 tons of food consisting of rice, pulses and vegetable oil. This second round of general food distribution began on 21 Jun and targets nearly 76,000 refugees in the refugee sites, transit sites and in host communities in the East, Adamawa and North regions.
- Refugees in the sites of Gbiti, Mbilé, Gado and Timangolo, where the nutrition situation is of particular concern, will receive an additional ration of supercereal in order to increase nutritional intake in the general food distributions.
- A medical screening conducted in the Adamawa region this week for 3,595 children and 887 pregnant and lactating women identified 142 malnourished children and 83 malnourished pregnant and lactating women who were referred to a nutritional centre.
- WFP is also working with MSF mobile teams to meet the food and nutritional needs of refugees in out-of-site areas around Batouri and Garoua Boulai. The next distribution will concern refugees living with the host community and TCNs.
- WFP reports that they will begin the distribution of High Energy Biscuits in Gbiti and Kentzou entry points as a first response for newly arrived refugees and that plumpy sup will be distributed to children and pregnant and lactating women at entry points through their partners' mobile clinics.
- UNHCR provided 733 individuals living in community warehouses on the site of Borgop with hot meals.



Water and Sanitation

Cameroon:

- In Gado, UNHCR and UNICEF continue to jointly ensure the supply of 95,000l of potable water per day to refugees through water trucking, as they wait for the use of boreholes currently being drilled.
- In Mbilé, two additional boreholes are now operational following their completion by UNICEF.
- In collaboration with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and UNHCR, UNICEF distributed WASH kits (buckets, jerrycans, soap, water purification tablets) to 300 new refugee families in the sites of Gado and Mbilé. To date, close to 7,300 families in the sites of Borgop, Gado and Mbilé have received WASH kits.
- UNICEF and *Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale* (PU-AMI) have completed the construction of 8 latrines and 8 showers in Borgop this week, bringing to a total of the number of latrines constructed by UNICEF to 362 and 225 showers.
- In Mbilé II, 7 blocks of latrines are currently being constructed by UNHCR's partner International Relief and Development (IRD); IRD is also constructing 27 blocks of latrines jointly with Plan Cameroon in Mbilé III.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Boyabu camp, the average daily water production this week was 135,707l, providing an average of 13l per person per day.
- In Mole camp, the average daily water production this week was 1,050,000l of water, which provided an average of 12,2l per person per day.



Shelter and NFIs

Central African Republic:

- Within the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) assisted some 115 households with the distribution of relief items in the villages of Darengo and Bozele, north of Bossangoa (Ouham Prefecture).

Cameroon:

- UNHCR, with the assistance of PU-AMI, distributed relief items to 4,405 refugees in Mbilé this week.
- IFRC distributed 1,939 mats and blankets each to new arrivals in Gado. They also distributed mosquito nets to families with children aged 0-2 years in Borgop.
- IOM distributed buckets, blankets, jerrycans and mosquito nets to 926 TCN families in Garoua Boulai and Kentzou.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

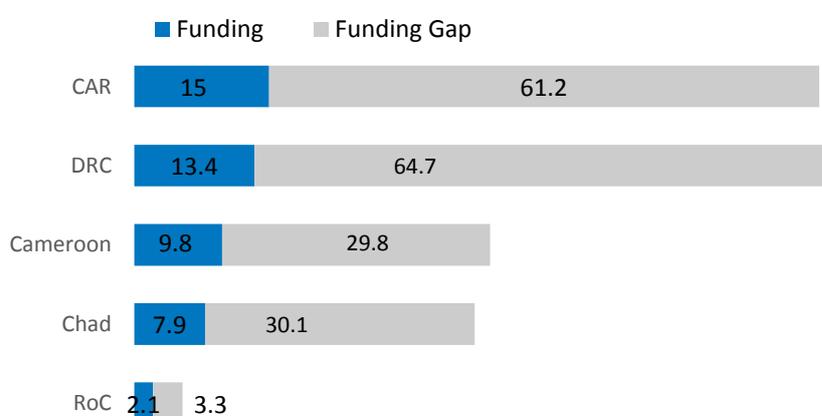
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation. Below are UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance 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%.

Donors:

CERF
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Private donors Spain
Private donors Switzerland
Private donors United Kingdom
Republic of Korea
Sweden
UN Development Programme
UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
United States of America

Funding:

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



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Links:

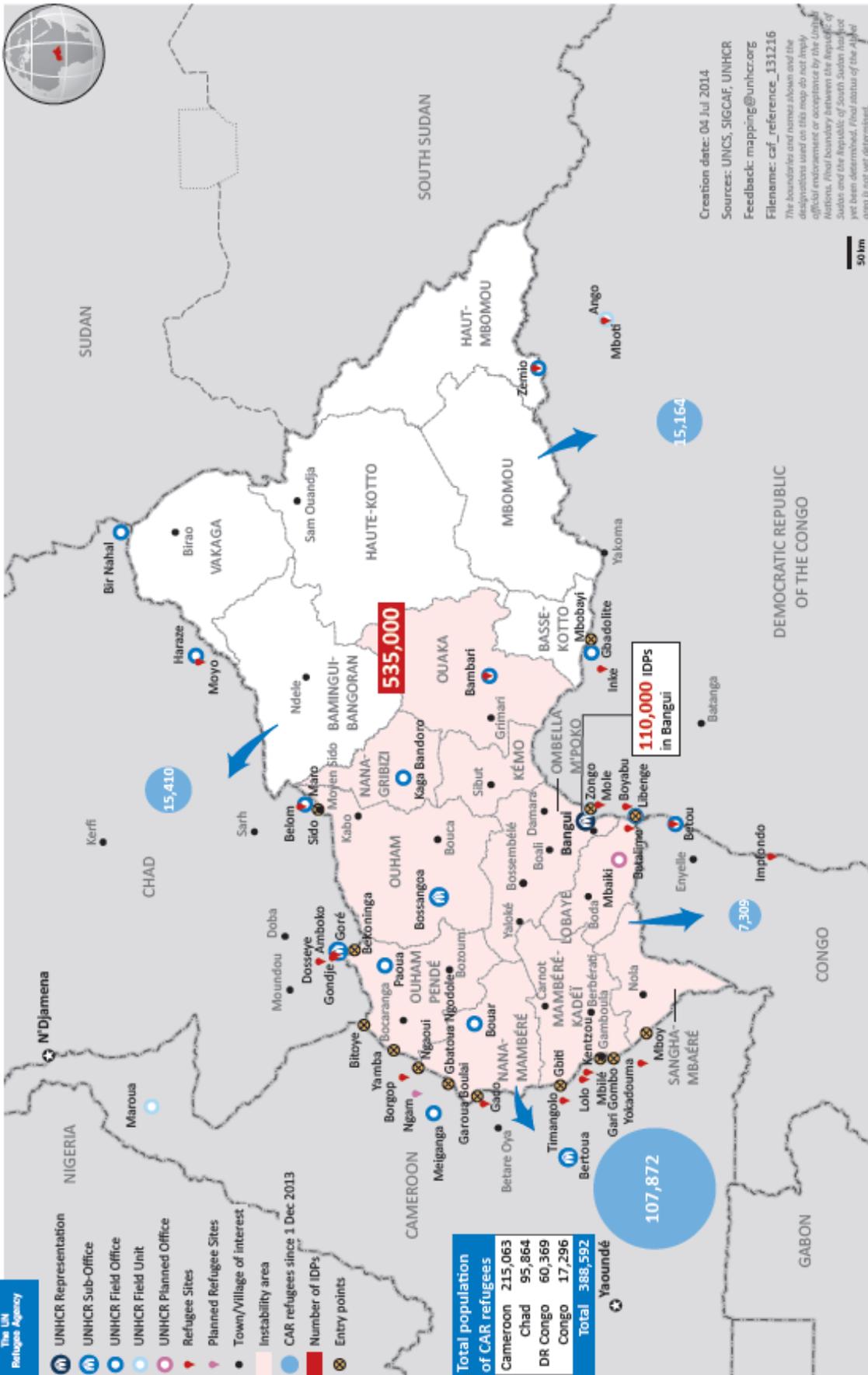
Regional webportal: <http://data.unhcr.org/car/regional.php>

Central African Republic Emergency Situation

as of 4 July 2014



- UNHCR Representation
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- UNHCR Planned Office
- Refugee Sites
- Planned Refugee Sites
- Town/Village of interest
- Instability area
- CAR refugees since 1 Dec 2013
- Number of IDPs
- Entry points



Total population of CAR refugees	
Cameroon	215,063
Chad	95,864
DR Congo	60,369
Congo	17,296
Total	388,592

Creation date: 04 Jul 2014
 Sources: UNCS, SIGCAF, UNHCR
 Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org
 Filename: [car_reference_131216](#)
 The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply any official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.