



# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January-December 2016



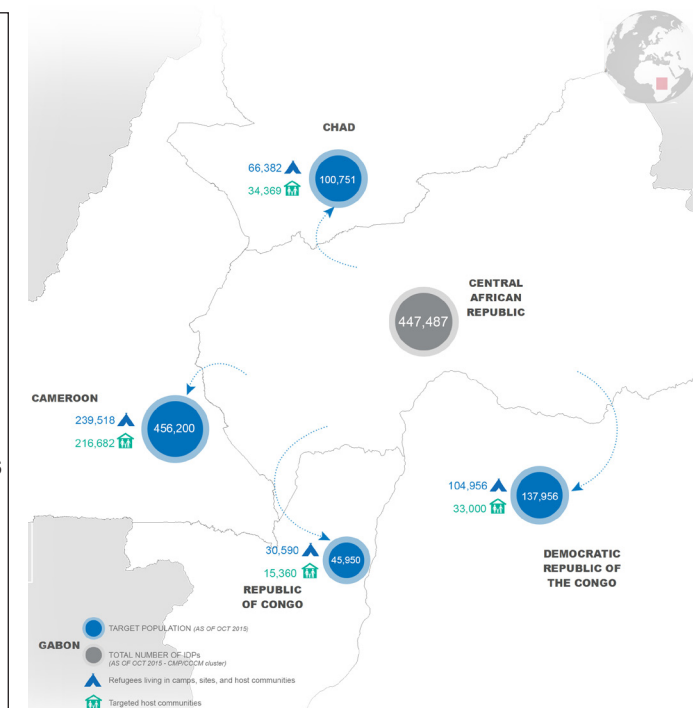
## REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Insecurity, violence and widespread human rights violations by armed elements against the population in the Central African Republic (CAR), including torture, sexual violence, extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearance, generated new refugee influx into Chad, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of the Congo in 2015. As of October 2015, the four countries of asylum host over 441,000 refugees from the CAR. Many refugees settled in host towns and villages, while others were relocated to refugee camps.

Until today, the security in the CAR has not been fully restored after violent clashes erupted in September 2015, when the killing of a Muslim man led to tensions and the injury and death of several civilians, resulting in the renewed internal displacement of thousands of people in Bangui and some provinces and leading to the third postponement of the planned national referendum and presidential and legislative elections. Given the critical importance of the participation of refugees in the elections, which should be inclusive in order to enhance the reconciliation process and a peaceful transition in the CAR, the enrollment of eligible voters for the CAR elections has been facilitated in Chad, in Cameroon and in the Congo.

The CAR 2016 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) aims to outline the strategy for providing protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and impacted host communities. It also seeks to promote the transition from emergency assistance to more durable solutions by providing a common ground to advocate for support of national development plans and the stronger involvement of development actors in the region. The RRRP is envisioned as a regional partnership strategy and coordinated refugee response plan of UN agencies and NGO partners based on UNHCR's Refugee Coordination Model (RCM).

It presents harmonized planning figures on refugees and members of impacted host communities



in all four countries and outlines their needs. Furthermore, the RRRP serves as a joint platform for advocacy and fundraising for all actors involved.

## REGIONAL SECTOR STRATEGY



### PROTECTION SECTOR

**Ensure access to asylum** to prevent refoulement of refugees. Conduct protection monitoring and capacity building for government counterparts and security forces on refugee protection. Support civil registration and documentation; continue biometric registration, where feasible. Issue ID documents to all refugees particularly birth certificates for children, to prevent the risk of statelessness. Enhance SGBV prevention and response. Strengthen child protection, including identification and response to children-at-risk. Ensure protection mainstreaming. Promote durable solutions, including through contributing to sustainable local integration. Provide assistance to persons with specific needs.



### EDUCATION SECTOR

**Increase access to quality education** at all levels such as by construction and rehabilitation of schools, distribution of teaching materials and organisation of trainings. Develop appropriate functional literacy and vocational training programmes for out-of-school children. Cover school fees for children from within vulnerable households.



### FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

**Support Food Security** for refugees, via food assistance and cash-based interventions, where feasible to contribute to refugees having more nutritional choice.



### HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

**Reinforce health and nutrition services** through the construction and rehabilitation of health centres and provision of equipment and drugs. Preventive interventions and treatment of acute malnutrition as well as prevention and response to epidemics and HIV/AIDS will be strengthened. Immunization programmes will continue and mosquito nets will be distributed.



### LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

**Strengthen self-reliance** to gradually move refugees away from dependency on humanitarian aid. Increase livelihoods of refugees, by providing livelihood kits, access to micro-credits and capacity building. Implement development-oriented interventions in refugee-hosting municipalities, and increasingly align the humanitarian intervention with Government-led development plans. Conduct self-reliance monitoring to measure the level of income of refugees. Support environment protection. Provide fuel efficient stoves and focus on soil restoration.



### SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

**Provide Shelter** and promote increased refugee participation in shelter construction and improvement. **Distribute NFIs**, including kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and soap to refugee households; implement cash based initiatives where feasible.



### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

**Reinforce Water and Sanitation infrastructure** by the construction and maintenance of basic infrastructures in refugee sites and host villages, including water points, water supply systems, wells, latrines, incinerators, showers and garbage ditches.



### TARGET POPULATION

**476,346** refugees  
**289,051** host community



### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

**USD 345,705,556**  
RRRP requirements



# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 2016 RRRP

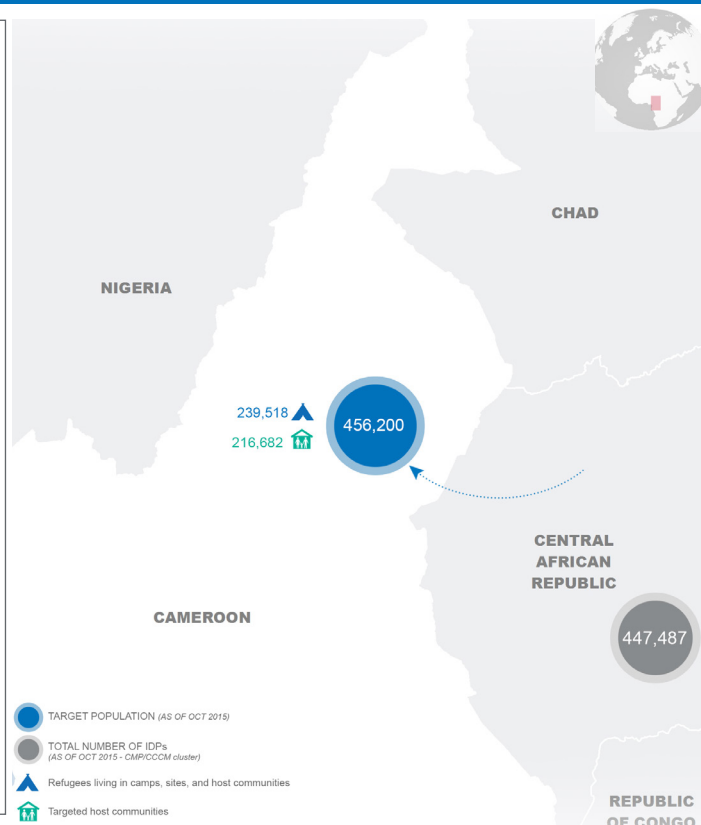
## CAMEROON at a glance

January-December 2016



### SITUATION ANALYSIS

The North, East and Adamaoua regions of Cameroon currently host 234,500 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), 99,000 of which arrived prior to 2014, and the rest during 2014 at the height of the conflict in the CAR. Most of the refugees, around 70%, live in host communities while 30% are hosted in seven officially recognized refugee sites. The majority of refugees are of Peuhl ethnicity and work as cattle herders known as Mbororo, although a significant number are merchants or traders of urban origin. Malnutrition levels are high on some sites and some 34% of the population is considered to be at risk of food insecurity. However, in general terms the humanitarian situation for the CAR refugees has stabilized during 2015. Elections in the CAR, with refugee participation, are foreseen for December 2015. The planning assumption is that the situation in CAR will stabilize progressively and that around 35,000 refugees will spontaneously return in 2016, should the outcome of the Elections contribute to establishing peace in the country. Nevertheless, a limited renewed refugee influx of some 7,500 people is expected due to instability and insecurity in some areas of the CAR. Cameroon has practiced an open door policy towards CAR refugees, allowing them to settle among host communities and to access services and natural resources. A number of factors may however create some strains on this policy, in particular due to competition over natural resources with host communities, and a perception that refugees may become vectors of instability linked to criminality or to armed conflict in the CAR.



### SECTORS PRIORITIES



#### PROTECTION SECTOR

In order to guarantee asylum and freedom of movement, the Government needs to implement security measures with a balance between refugee protection and national security. The Government needs support to ensure population management, camp administration, and support population registration, data management and civil status documentation, including birth registration. Child protection and SGBV services, prevention and response need to be strengthened. Peaceful coexistence needs to be mainstreamed in all sectors to ensure inclusion of host communities.



#### EDUCATION SECTOR

To provide access to quality education for all affected children and adolescents, school infrastructure and learning and teaching material. To strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Education staff for supervision and monitoring. Accelerated and targeted programmes for children who are 9 to 13 and vocational training for adolescents 14 to 17 years old are needed.



#### FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

According to surveys and participatory assessments with refugees, 34% of the refugee population remains food insecure, most lack the means to meet their basic food needs. It is hence necessary to provide food assistance to all refugees from the CAR who arrived after 2013, as well as to 18% of the 2004 – 2008 caseload, amounting to a total of 145,000 refugees (62% of the refugee population).



#### HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

Capacities of health centers to guarantee quality health care for refugees and host communities in the East, North and Adamaoua regions need to be strengthened, as well as the supply and management system of medicines. Health personnel also need additional training. The response to malnutrition needs to be reinforced, including through training and the provision of management tools, personnel and equipment.



#### LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

More than 80% of refugees need access to land, because they are cattle herders and/or farmers. The involvement of development actors is required to design a valid livelihoods strategy, which should include recommendations on how to respond to this need. It is estimated that around 15% of refugees have experience in commerce or business activities but lack start-up funds.



#### SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

There is currently a need for 15,541 durable shelters in refugee sites and host communities. The priorities concern 600 emergency shelters for persons in tents or community shelters, 3,340 durable shelters for or vulnerable households in host communities, and 4,200 households who need materials to build their own shelters. New arrivals will be assisted with a standard NFI kit. The number of prioritized beneficiaries stands at 140,496 persons.



#### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

To ensure access to potable water, WASH and hygiene infrastructures have to be built or rehabilitated. Long term infrastructures are required, boreholes should be replaced by piped water systems. Moreover, authorities need to ensure that WASH infrastructures are adequately functioning, control the water quality and follow-up. Community participation in water and hygiene management needs to be reinforced, to increase their role in repair, maintenance and local management of water resources.



#### TARGET POPULATION

**234,449** refugees  
**216,682** host community



#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

**USD 130,797,456**  
RRRP requirements



# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 2016 RRRP

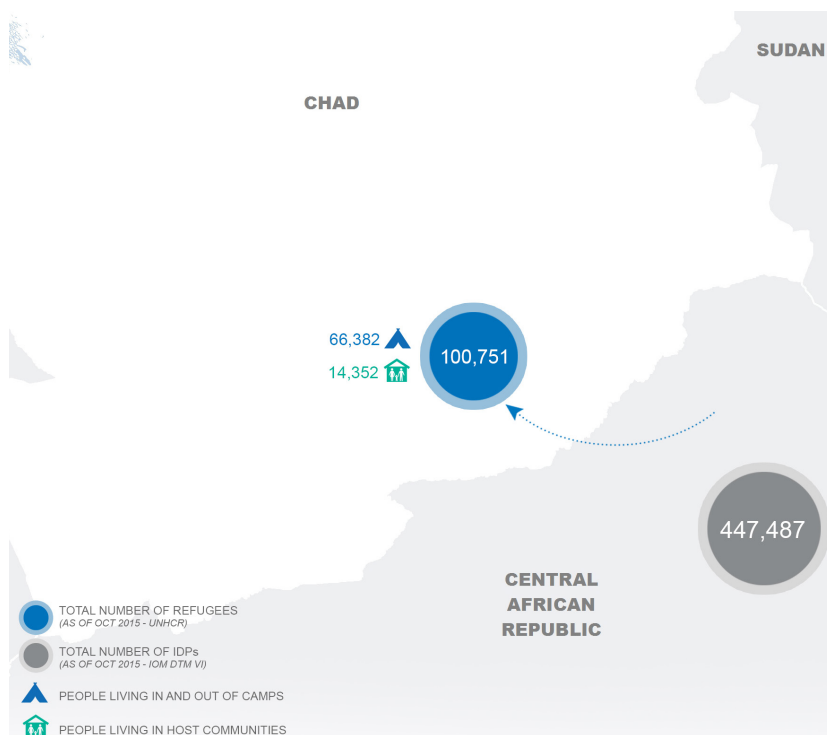
## CHAD at a glance

January-December 2016



### SITUATION ANALYSIS

Chad hosts refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) following seven major waves of conflict in the the CAR between 2002 and 2014. The latest wave caused a massive refugee influx from the end of 2013 throughout 2014 and the spontaneous return of Chadian nationals who had been living in CAR for years. In line with UNHCR's out of camp policy, UNHCR and the Chadian Government settled over 8,500 refugees in the capital and in 19 host villages in the south and south east of Chad while others were relocated to refugee camps. As of 31 October 2015, some 66,382 CAR refugees are living in six camps and in host communities. Further clashes in the CAR in September 2015 resulted in the third postponement of the planned national referendum and presidential and legislative elections, leaving little space for hope that the situation in the CAR will soon stabilize, nor is it foreseen that refugees will be able to return home in the near future, even if they should wish to do so. The targeted refugee population for 2016 consists therefore of 102,897 CAR refugees in camps and in host towns and villages, as well as 34,369 host community members.



### SECTORS PRIORITIES



#### PROTECTION SECTOR

Safe access for refugees to the asylum territory has to be ensured. Civil registration, profiling and documentation of refugees are required, and spontaneous returns need to be monitored. There is a need for continuous prevention and response to human rights violations, including SGBV. The identification, referral and assistance to children at risk needs to be strengthened and specific projects for reintegration and support to children associated with armed forces are needed. A comprehensive strategy for refugees, which includes all three durable solutions, is needed. In the meantime, assistance for local integration, preparations for an eventual voluntary return and profiling of resettlement cases must continue.



#### EDUCATION SECTOR

There is a need for recruitment and training of teachers. More classrooms have to be constructed and equipped. School uniforms are required, especially for girls. Enhanced training is required for PTAs to encourage pupils to remain in school and help in the running of camp schools. Temporary learning spaces (TLS), the provision of educational kits and recreational kits are essential.



#### FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

For the protracted CAR refugee situation, innovative responses are required that reduce vulnerability and increase possibilities for self-reliance and socio-economic integration.



#### HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

Access to primary and secondary health care services for refugees and impacted communities has to be increased. Medical emergency responses have to be strengthened in a coordinated and timely manner with the Government health facilities. Prevention of malaria, potential epidemic diseases, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS programmes, should be reinforced as well as immunization programmes. Nutrition strategies and malnutrition services have to be enhanced, since the high rates of malnutrition in the area are likely to severely affect the health status of children.



#### LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Some 15,000 refugees and host community members need access to farming land, tools and seeds. Livestock production and fishing should be promoted. More than 45,000 refugees need access to financial services through community based savings and loans systems to support income-generating activities. At least 1,520 youth require skills training. Natural resources have to be restored, including by natural regeneration practices. Quick impact projects are required to promote peaceful coexistence.



#### SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

With the strong involvement of the community, the shelter and NFI sector response plan aims to assist CAR refugees living in five camps and host villages as follows: construction of temporary, semi permanent shelters, distribution of construction tool kits in camps and host villages, 4 additional community centres. About 50 kilometres of roads, eight public and community infrastructures will be rehabilitated and maintained. Non-Food-Items kits will be distributed to the most vulnerable refugees.



#### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

With the involvement of beneficiaries and local stakeholders, planned interventions are intended to address gaps in WASH provision for 102,897 CAR refugees and host community members as follows: more boreholes have to be constructed, especially in impacted host villages; Government and impacted communities need to get more involved in WASH activities and additional family latrines are needed.



#### TARGET POPULATION

**102,897** refugees  
**34,369** host community



#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

**USD 89,759,375**  
RRRP requirements





# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 2016 RRRP

## THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO at a glance

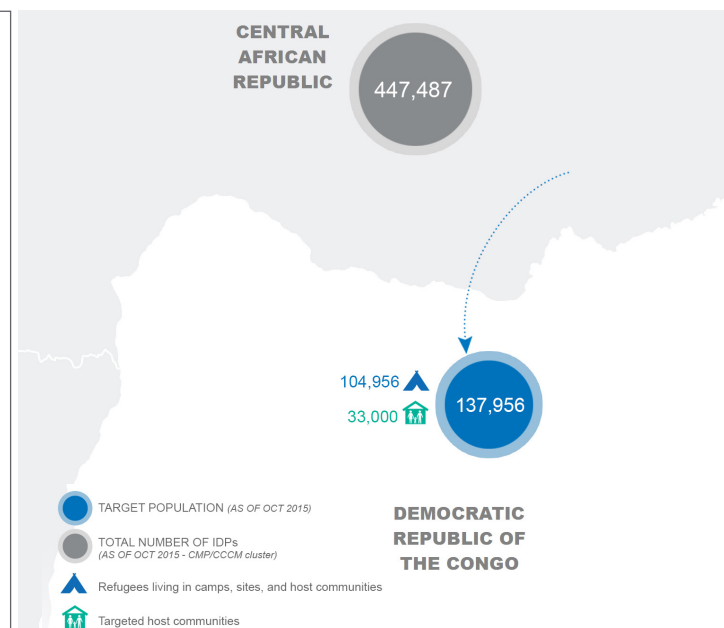
January-December 2016



### SITUATION ANALYSIS

By September 2015, the number of Central African Republic (CAR) refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) surpassed the 100,000 mark, of which nearly 60,000 are living in four refugee camps in Nord-Ubangi and Sud-Ubangi provinces (former Province Equateur), and a further 10,000 are in Bas-Uele Province (former Province Orientale). Since 2013, the DRC Government has granted “prima facie” status to CAR refugees, and it is expected that by 2016, their numbers will reach 110,000. This projection is based on estimates made in the context of ongoing armed conflict coupled with turmoil in September 2015, which delayed the election process in CAR. While most CAR refugees live in camps, a significant proportion (some 36,000) live in host communities. The provinces where refugees are hosted are known to be the poorest in DRC, and due to limited resources, there are growing tensions between refugees and their hosts.

The overall protection and solutions strategy for CAR refugees in 2016 foresees that UNHCR will continue community-based interventions coupled with the alternatives to camps initiative benefiting both refugees and host communities so as to promote peaceful coexistence between communities and explore opportunities for refugees to achieve a sufficient level of self-reliance, resilience and livelihood in the foreseeable future. It will consist



of the following main components: Ensure refugee protection and access to basic services; Increase the resilience of refugee and host communities and reduce their dependence on humanitarian aid and environment protection.

### SECTORS PRIORITIES



#### PROTECTION SECTOR

Biometric registration for CAR refugees, for collecting sufficiently accurate and reliable sets of data, for profiling, for targeted assistance as well as for durable solutions purposes is essential. There is a need for refugee ID cards to be provided so that refugees can fully enjoy their right to freedom of movement as well as their civil rights. Protection monitoring is needed, in particular in border areas and given the proximity of refugee camps and settlements to the border and border crossings by armed CAR groups, the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum must be preserved. Prevention and response to SGBV through the implementation of the SAFE strategy. Assistance for persons with specific needs should be provided.



#### EDUCATION SECTOR

Existing schools lack educational teaching and learning material, as well as recreational and early childhood development kits. There are not enough training opportunities available for teachers and there is a need for additional qualified teachers. School infrastructures are insufficient. A school code-of-conduct has to be introduced to make the schools safe learning spaces.



#### FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Despite the strategy of using cash/vouchers to access commodities, food security is still a challenge for refugees in the camps. It is recommended that the cash programme should continue in synergy with livelihood activities.



#### HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

In order to ensure access to quality primary health care, hospitals and health posts in camps/sites must be better equipped, staffed and trained. There is also a need for transport and communication means as well as cold chains. Mass vaccinations and extended immunization programmes are required, and epidemic preparedness and responses must be put in place. There is a need for prevention, care and treatment of HIV and AIDS, including awareness-raising. To strengthen community based management of malnutrition, supplementary feeding and capacity building is required.



#### LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

There is a need to support income-generating activities. Support and involvement of microfinance institutions are required. With the continuous refugee influx the need for wood is increasing while resources diminish. Furthermore, peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities has to be strengthened and promoted.



#### SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

The needs in the shelter and NFI sector are the following: 5,000 emergency shelters are required to provide accommodation for the newly arrived CAR refugees. The provision of 1,500 semi-permanent shelters for the most vulnerable who have lived for more than two years in emergency shelter must be ensured. All the new CAR refugees need NFIs and in particular, women need sanitary kits. The provision of soap has to be improved.



#### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

The following needs are relevant in the WASH sector: The various camps will have a total of 143 drinking water collection points of (boreholes, wells, stand-pipes) by 31 December 2015. An additional 45 new water points are necessary to cover the consumption standards of drinking water in the camps (20 liters/person/day). For sanitation, the strategy foresees to ensure that each family has access to a shared family latrine. In addition, there is a need for reinforced vector control work.



#### TARGET POPULATION

**110,000** refugees  
**33,000** host community



#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

**USD 96,810,260**  
RRRP requirements



# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 2016 RRRP

## THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO at a glance

January-December 2016



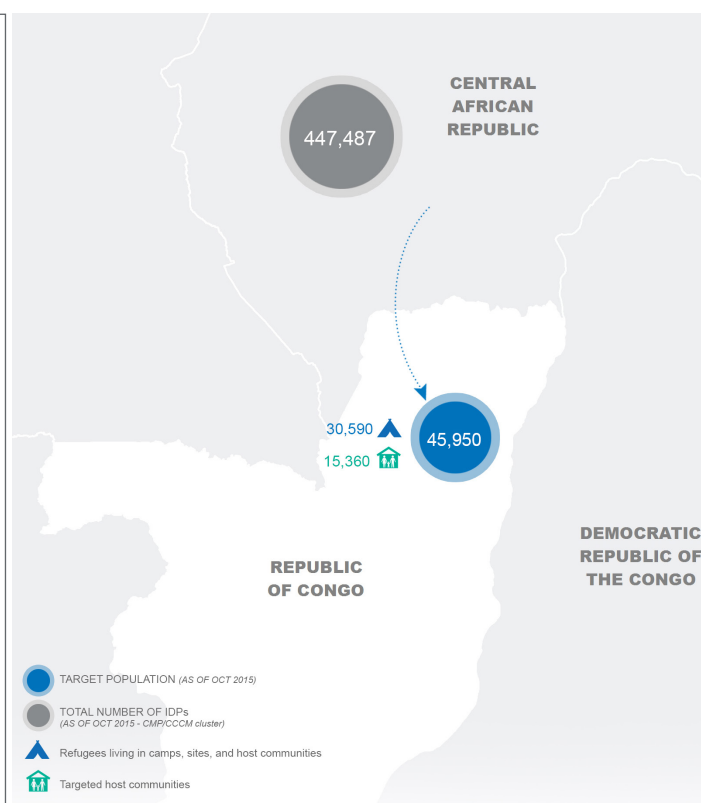
### SITUATION ANALYSIS

CAR refugees have sought refuge in the Republic of the Congo since 2013 and the current arrival rate stands at 200 to 250 refugees per month. As of 22 October 2015, some 30,590 CAR refugees were registered in the Congo. The majority (66 per cent) live in the Bétou district (Likoula department, north-east), the rest live in Brazzaville (23 per cent), Impfondo (five per cent), Pointe Noire, Ouessou and Pokola (4 per cent). Just over half are settled into host communities, a fact that places a heavy burden on hosts' food security and the capacity of social services. The rest will continue to reside in two sites (15 avril and Ikembele) in the Bétou area, which were initially built for DRC refugees who were repatriated in 2015. It is estimated that in 2016 the CAR refugee population will remain stable.

Elections in the Congo are planned for September 2016.

A debate on whether to revise or amend the constitution so as to allow the President to run for a third term is ongoing. New tensions could easily arise and impact refugee response in 2016.

In the current political context, foreigners are frequently viewed as de facto supporters of the authorities. Xenophobia has been on the rise since a mass expulsion of tens of thousands of foreigners lacking appropriate documentation started last year. CAR refugees who benefited from prima facie recognition are now being denied this status and obliged to comply with regular asylum seeking procedures.



### SECTORS PRIORITIES



#### PROTECTION SECTOR

The decision of the Congolese Government issued on 20 July 2015 to end the prima facie status refugee recognition for new CAR refugees could restrict access to asylum. Refugees are now required to undergo individual refugee status determination procedures, but the Government needs to strengthen its capacity in order to process all asylum claims in a timely manner.

The response to and prevention of SGBV needs to be improved. Community mobilization, in particular for refugees living in host villages needs to be strengthened.



#### EDUCATION SECTOR

Parents require support to pay the registration fees and school equipment, especially for refugee girls, to avoid the risks of prostitution. Additional teachers and classrooms are needed, as well as playgrounds and sport fields in the schools. Finally, the high drop-out rate needs to be addressed and outreach activities must target all inhabitants of the area to ensure a change in the mind-set of parents and children alike.



#### FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

According to recent reports, refugees' nutritional situation is worrying and the number of malnourished persons assisted has exceeded expectations. CAR refugees will have to continue receiving food assistance and a nutrition programme needs to be sustained to provide food supplementation to children under two years old, and to pregnant and breastfeeding women.



#### HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

Health structures for essential and generic medicines need to be established and new medical staff recruited. Laboratories need to be equipped with technical facilities. Prevention services and an HIV/AIDS care centre need to be established. Mobile clinics for refugees in the sites are necessary to conduct nutritional screening, vaccinations and various other health promotion activities.



#### LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

The development of various income-generating activities is required. In collaboration with refugees, avenues must be explored to strengthen their socio-economic resilience. They must be given access to farmland and to natural resources and tools for agriculture and fishing will have to be provided.



#### SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

Additional shelter made of bricks is needed; building in clay bricks may also help boost the local economy, particularly in Bétou. The role, refugees play in responding to their own housing needs is important. CAR refugees expressed a preference for straw roofs, accumulating less heat than tarpaulins. Refugees' participation and the maintenance of the buildings is a priority. Additionally, all 29,000 refugees should receive some household items and sanitary kits.



#### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

Daily monitoring of water quality should be reinforced to guarantee access to safe drinking water and the current drainage systems need to be improved to reduce the risk of water contamination and the spread of disease. A portable water analysis kit must be available. Wells in the 15 avril and Ikembele sites should be replaced by drillings. Additional water management committees need to be set up and supported. Training is needed on hygiene and sanitation, as well as on WASH management.



#### TARGET POPULATION

**29,000** refugees  
**5,000** host community



#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

**USD 28,338,464**  
RRRP requirements