



### SITUATION OVERVIEW

**Central African Republic (CAR):** There are currently **560,050** displaced people in CAR, **135,050** of whom live in **43** identified sites and host families in Bangui (OCHA SitRep). The most vulnerable IDPs are those remaining at the sites because their homes were burned, belongings stolen, they lack the financial means to return home, or do not feel safe enough to return to their neighbourhoods of origin.

IDP sites in Bangui are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. IOM continues to provide site facilitation at all IDP sites in Bangui through **29** site facilitators. IOM shares information on humanitarian needs with partners through DTM reports.

IOM is providing registration, coordination of humanitarian activities, health services and community stabilization efforts. The security situation is still deteriorating across CAR. Sporadic attacks persist in Bangui, and tension remains high in the 3rd and 5th districts.. Some axes, namely Sibut-Kaga Bandoro, Sibut-Grimari, Batangafo-Kabo-Moyen Sido are considered high risk. Whilst the border between CAR and Chad has officially been closed since 12 May, due to the porous nature of the border arrivals in Chad are still being reported. IOM established a temporary office in Kabo and is leading CCCM and site facilitation activities in IDP sites in Kabo and Moyen-Sido. The security situation in this area is stable.

**Cameroon:** The situation of stranded migrants is reaching alarming levels of vulnerability for those within that population who are not accommodated at transit centers.

## CAR Operations

### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

IOM has established transit centres in Kabo and Moyen-Sido to receive and register protection cases. IOM conducted a training of newly recruited site facilitators between 13 – 17 May, and launched its site facilitation and CCCM activities at Kabo and Moyen-Sido displacement sites following the relocation of displaced people from PK12 neighbourhood in Bangui: **272** individuals to Kabo and **987** to Moyen-Sido. There are an estimated **10,000** people living in Kabo, **5,000** in Moyen-Sido (CAR) and **22,000** across the border in Sido, Chad and surrounding areas in Chad. Most of these IDPs are being temporarily housed in long communal tents constructed by Solidarity designed for up to **80** persons each: **8** in Kabo and **18** in Moyen-Sido, constructed by Solidarity while others are living with host families. Local authorities and IDP representatives reported an additional **4,000** IDPs residing in host families in Moyen-Sido. IDPs have expressed dire needs in terms of humanitarian assistance and wish to be included in service provision.

Needs expressed by IDP communities in Kabo and Moyen-Sido include:

- Food and food security (seeds and farming tools)
- Construction materials for shelter and NFIs: kitchen sets, blankets and mattresses
- Allotment of donated land (currently taking place in collaboration with local authorities)



### HIGHLIGHTS



**CAR:** IOM launches its site facilitation and CCCM

**CHAD:** CCCM/Shelter Cluster activated in Chad

**CAMEROON:** IOM prepares for evacuations of Chadian migrants.



Youths in Bangui's 5th District participate in the Cash for work activity. (Photo: IOM CAR)



## HEALTH

IOM is running mobile health clinics in Bangui and Boda providing medical assistance at IDP sites. During the reporting period **313** consultations were provided at three IDP sites in Bangui. The health clinic in Boda provided over **600** consultations at both Christian and Muslim IDP sites and at the Boda hospital. Medical cases requiring special attention in Boda included an evacuation to Mbaiki due to a birth complication, an amputation as a result of gangrene and a few surgeries due to war related injuries. Deworming medication was administered in Boda to **665** children between 2 - 11 years of age at four IDP sites: Deux Pont (200), Ecole Bafatoro (205), KM5 (141) and Sarakporo (119). Several children at these sites were also treated for conjunctivitis. **9** malnourished children were given Vitamin A.

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT CONTIN.

In PK5, the Mosque Central displacement site is being closely monitored by IOM and other humanitarian agencies. Many of the displaced at the mosque want to stay in Bangui, but the security situation is volatile and residents have indicated that they may prefer to relocate if PK5 remains insecure and freedom of movement is restricted. This population is the largest group of Muslims currently in Bangui.

In Boda, IOM continues to offer site facilitation in IDP sites. IOM site facilitators are visiting all known IDP sites. The total IDP population in Boda is estimated at around **38,000** individuals. IDPs in a newly identified site located 7km from Boda have not received any humanitarian assistance apart from IOM's medical clinic. Many IDPs both in Christian and Muslim communities have inadequate or no shelter. Registration of all IDPs in Boda is ongoing, including a registration of non-residents of Boda who are living within the Muslim enclave. So far, the registration process has revealed multiple registrations of IDPs in different sites.

Needs in Boda include:

- Communal shelters for IDPs staying in schools to create space for educational activities
- Communal shelters in the Muslim enclave (Some host families in the Muslim community have asked the IDPs staying in their homes to depart. These estimated **600** IDPs are from towns including Bogure, Yawa, Bojula, Zalingo, Pama, and Bossoui and are in immediate need of communal shelters.)
- Income generating activities for subsistence
- Water purification means and cleaning products for common toilets
- Waste disposal means
- NFIs: Kitchen sets, blankets and mattresses (especially to IDPs from other locations or who have lost their homes)
- Clothing (especially requested by IDPs whose homes were burnt, predominantly non-Muslims)

## NON-FOOD ITEMS

In Boda, IOM provided two rolls of tarpaulin to the IDPs in Deux-Ponts to cover their day time communal shelter; unfortunately after mounting it was later stolen. Within the Muslim community, IOM provided two truckloads of firewood, which is mainly used as fuel for cooking. Muslim community members cannot venture out of their enclave to collect firewood due to security concerns. Additionally, IOM provided building materials (tarps and wood) and constructed a waiting area at the health post in the Muslim enclave to protect patients coming for medical treatment from the elements.

## COMMUNITY STABILISATION

Cash-for-Work activities, which are part of IOM's "Community Stabilization and Retention of Mixed Communities" project funded by the European Union, have been expanded to employ a total of **300** youths in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> districts of Bangui. The workers carry out rehabilitation of markets, gutters and drainage systems, and provide waste management support to IDP sites in the 3<sup>rd</sup> district. The youths work in mixed teams of **50** for a two-week session. Hundreds of names are on the waiting list to participate in both districts. Community members and local merchants are appreciative of the clean streets and frequently cheer on the youths while they work.

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN KABO AND MOYEN-SIDO

During the reporting period IOM in collaboration with InterSOS conducted food distribution for newly arrived IDPs and their families in Kabo and Moyen-Sido. The distribution targeted the recently relocated IDPs from the PK12 community in Bangui. In Moyen-Sido, 10.7 tons of food was distributed to over 1,080 people (308 households) while in Kabo three tons of food was distributed to 314 people (146 households). Each person received a one-month supply of rice, beans, oil, salt and Super Cereal Plus provided by WFP. The food distribution is part of a short-term strategy to cover the immediate needs of the relocated IDPs as they settle into their new surroundings.



## STORIES FROM THE CENTRAL MOSQUE

**MOUSSA**, "I started a motorcycle repair shop in Bangui in 2000. I didn't have training but taught myself the business and it grew to four employees. People started saying to me that 'We will take your goods by force.' On 5 December the Anti-Balaka came with automatic rifles and destroyed my shop; my own next-door neighbour was with them. The same day they attacked our neighbourhood. Our neighbour took my elderly father and hid him. My father is a professor and well known in the community. I tried to defend my house with a machete but they had arms so we fled with only the clothes on our backs. My wife and two kids came to the Central Mosque first and I came later. I tried to protect my belongings but I could not. Our friends and neighbours who are also here at the Central Mosque shared clothing with us. Seven of my family members who worked as cattle herders were killed in Boali; they even cut up the baby. I would like to go north near the Central African Republic-Chad border where it's safer for us; we are Peuhl."



Shelter needs in Doyaba transit camp

(Photo: IOM Chad)

## CHAD Operations

### REGISTRATION

Since late December, **101,674** migrants from the Central African Republic (CAR) have been registered in Chad (98,184 by IOM and 3,490 by partners). This rise in number registered since last reporting period can be explained by the inclusion of 3,490 individuals registered by OXFAM residing in host communities in Kom-Maibo. Despite the closing of the border between Chad and CAR on 12 May 2014, those fleeing the violence in CAR continue to arrive in Chad.

**66,216** Chadian returnees, CAR claimed nationals and third country nationals (TCNs) are still in transit sites and require humanitarian assistance including WASH, NFI, Shelter, Health, Psychosocial care, Protection and Emergency Transportation. 4,254 returnees are in N'Djamena and 61,962 in the South.

### TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

To date, IOM has transported **29,028** migrants to their final destinations. Due to lack of confirmed funding IOM has put on hold its onward transportation assistance for Chadian returnees to their final destination.

### HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

An IOM nurse continues to work in Sido. However, the temporary health clinic in Goauï transit site has been temporarily suspended due to lack of funding.

Due to lack of funds, psychosocial activities continue only in Gaouï and Doba transit sites. During the reporting period **293** persons received psychosocial support in Doba including recreational activities and support groups. In Gaouï, **168** people benefited from psychosocial support including psychological first aid, support groups and recreational activities.

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

The shelter/CCCM cluster has been activated and the two co-leads, IOM and UNHCR, are currently working together to define respective roles and responsibilities.

## CAMEROON Operations

### REGISTRATION

Between 15 – 17 May IOM registered **857** TCNs in Garoua Boulai most of which were Chadian nationals. In coordination with the Government of Chad IOM is preparing to provide evacuation assistance of Chadian migrants by land to Moundou which is scheduled to start on 24 May 2014 in coordination with the IOM mission in Chad.

### NON-FOOD ITEMS

During the reporting period IOM distributed buckets, blankets and mosquito nets to **500** migrants in Garoua Boulai camp.



TCNs in transit camps in Garoua Boulai, Cameroon.

(Photo: IOM Cameroon)

Click [here](#) to access the **IOM Appeal**

For more information on the CAR Response, please visit [carresponse.iom.int](http://carresponse.iom.int)

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