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# CAR CRISIS

## IOM REGIONAL RESPONSE

SITUATION REPORT | 17 - 30 JUNE 2014

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

**Central African Republic (CAR):** The security situation is improving in Bangui due to the deployment of the European Union Force (EUFOR) troops in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> arrondissements. However, outside Bangui, insecurity is increasing and clashes between Anti-Balaka and Ex-Seleka are frequent.

The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Bangui is decreasing; about **110,000 persons** are estimated to be sheltered in **44 spontaneous sites**. Fighting in some areas, especially Bambari, are causing new displacements, although numbers remain uncertain due to lack of access. Currently, there are **535,000 IDPs** in CAR (Source: OCHA Sitrep).

The humanitarian community is focusing its attention on the Mpoko camp to facilitate the return of about **38,000 IDPs** to their neighbourhoods before the start of heavy rains. Around the country, populations at risk in areas like Boda, Yaloke and Carnot need urgent assistance as the situation deteriorates and access becomes limited.

### CAR Operations

#### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

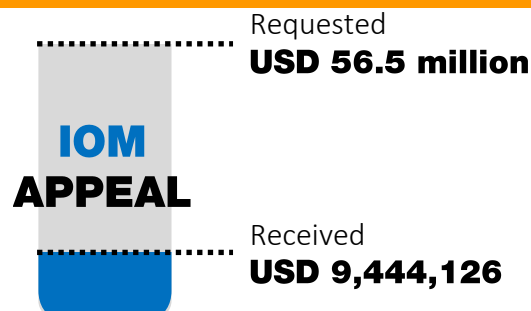
From 17 to 19 June, IOM conducted the sixth Return Intention Survey in Bangui. IOM site facilitators interviewed **575 displaced persons** at **34 sites**. This survey follows the fifth Return Intention Survey conducted in May 2014.

On 25 and 26 June, IOM conducted a critical one-month food distribution for **4,500 Muslim IDPs** residing in the 3<sup>rd</sup> arrondissement of Bangui. Registration of IDPs took place between 17 and 19 June in two sites (Central Mosque and Ecole Nasradine), and also took into account displaced people hosted in the surrounding areas.

The food distribution was a success in spite of substantial security concerns leading up to the distribution. The distribution took place directly across from the Central Mosque, the largest Muslim IDP site in Bangui. 48 tons of rice, 7.20 tons of flour, 3.60 tons of maize, 2.40 tons of cooking oil, 1.10 tons of Plumpy'nut (ready-to-use therapeutic food) and 0.60 tons of salt were distributed.

Since December 2013, thousands of Muslims IDPs have been restricted to a one-kilometre radius in the 3<sup>rd</sup> arrondissement, unable to travel outside for fear of attacks. These IDPs have very limited access to food, shelter, employment and other basic necessities. To reinforce site security, IOM coordinated with the African Union peacekeeping mission to CAR to provide point security nearby the site, and EUFOR troops to provide general roving security outside of the site.

IOM continues to coordinate humanitarian assistance at the Central Mosque. As of 30 June, **100 people** involved in the Cash-for-Work programme have been deployed near the Central Mosque to clean the canal and dig a new smaller canal to minimize the risks of flooding inside the Mosque during heavy rains.



### HIGHLIGHTS

**CAR:** On 25 and 26 June, IOM conducted a critical, one-month food distribution for **4,500 Muslim IDPs** residing in the 3<sup>rd</sup> arrondissement of Bangui.

**CHAD:** IOM released an initial analysis of the on-going profiling exercises in Chad for all displaced persons fleeing the violence in CAR.

**CAMEROON:** IOM is increasing the number of latrines in transit sites in Garoua Boulai and Kentzou.



IDPs participating in Cash-for-Work activities in the 5<sup>th</sup> Arrondissement, Bangui . (Photo: IOM CAR)





#### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT cont.

The total population of IDPs registered in Boda remains at 25,536 persons. Detailed registration of all IDPs within the Muslim enclave in Boda was completed during the reporting period. Results include:

- **1,517 IDP households** (5,666 individuals) have been registered by IOM. This includes 938 households (3,546 IDPs) that came from other locations seeking refuge in Boda;
- The Muslim enclave is requesting more assistance for food and housing due to the inability to leave the area to buy food and other goods necessary for the observation of Ramadhan. This may become a security issue as community representatives may attempt to leave the enclave especially in the night hours;
- **1,009 TCNs** have expressed the desire to return their countries of origin.

In Moyen Sido up to **3,500 registered IDPs** are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. In addition to the PK12 IDP site in Kabo, two IDP sites were established in 2011 with an estimate of 6,000 residents.

On 20 June, IOM and INTERSOS distributed **nine tons** of food donated by WFP to more than **2,000 beneficiaries** in Kabo. In addition, **124 IDPs** actively involved in farming activities were given seeds and basic farming tools.

#### HEALTH

During the reporting period, IOM's mobile health clinic in Bangui visited **three IDP sites** and provided **316 consultations**. In Boda, between 17 and 30 June, IOM's medical team carried out **1,474 consultations** mainly in IDPs sites located on the axes around Boda.

#### COMMUNITY STABILISATION

To date, **1,000 beneficiaries**, including 400 women, have participated in IOM's Cash-for-Work programme in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> arrondissements. Around 1,000 individuals living in the 5<sup>th</sup> arrondissement and in the nearby sites are on the waiting list and will be employed in the coming shifts.

The World Cup matches displayed on screens purchased by IOM around the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> arrondissements are well received and are visited by 300 to 400 persons per day. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> arrondissement, Muslims and Christians are watching the games together, with people arriving from other arrondissements to join the event.

#### DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

As dialogue continues on a negotiated end to conflict in CAR, IOM has been asked to work with a group of ex-fighters who have been voluntarily cantoned in Bangui since early in the year. In close coordination with the transitional government and the UN Mission in CAR, IOM completed a pre-registration of those resident in three cantonment sites on 26 June. **2,114** Ex-Seleka and other conflict related groups were registered by IOM, providing the international community with the first, basic profile of these ex-fighters – several of whom have now been killed attempting to leave the cantonment sites. Around 53% of those registered are willing to be relocated in the North East to their areas of origin, while 47% wish to stay in Bangui.

IOM has been funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund to support a relocation of these ex-fighters to areas of origin, which will take place in the context of a voluntary disarmament process. Since conducting the pre-registration, IOM has been part of the planning alongside MINUSCA and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) to assess both on-going care and maintenance assistance at the cantonment areas, as well as next phases of programming which are largely expected to set the framework for a more organized DDR process as part of the peacebuilding and transition process.

## STORIES FROM BANGUI

PATRICIA, “I have three daughters and two sons, and we live in the 4<sup>th</sup> Arrondissement. Early last year, Seleka members came and attacked my eldest daughters when they were 14 and 19 years old. My kids are scared. Now they refuse to go to school and prefer to stay at home. My older daughter left the neighbourhood. The neighbours say things. She can’t stand to stay here. It’s not easy. She is staying at other people’s houses.

My other children would like to go to school but I don’t have the money. We need work. My husband is a mechanic/ driver, but he doesn’t work.

I studied for five years and earned a health assistant diploma. I took courses at the university and with an NGO. Because of the events in the country they didn’t pay us. I worked there for two years, but it’s useless. I eventually left. I have kids. I can’t go to work and come back with nothing. What can we do? It’s hard to find food. I would prefer to start a small pharmacy but I don’t have the funds. Because of my medical knowledge if someone is sick I can help. I can consult and make recommendations.”

## CHAD Operations

A joint mission between IOM, UN agencies and the Government of Chad on Peace Building was conducted from 9 to 19 June in southern Chad. The objective of the mission was to assess the needs of migrants feeling the crisis in CAR that could be potential sources of conflict between the migrants and host communities.

On 21 June, a technical team from IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, IRC and local authorities carried out an assessment mission in Moundou to identify a transit site for receiving a caseload of 5,000 Chadian migrants that is currently stranded in Cameroon.

### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

IOM released an initial analysis of the on-going profiling exercises in Chad for all displaced persons fleeing the violence in CAR based on the initial profiling of **1,256 individuals**. The profiling exercise, which is still on-going, began on 15 January 2014 and took place in transit sites and areas of return in N’Djamena, and the south.

The profiling was carried out for those IOM evacuated by air as well as for those arriving by road either independently or by road convoys organized by the Government of Chad. The exercise was conducted through representative sampling and interviewing head of households or family representatives. More information on the profiling exercise can be found [here](#).

Additionally, IOM has completed return intention surveys in all five transit sites and host villages (Doba, Doyaba, Gaoui, Gore, Mbitoye and Sido). The results from the return intention surveys will assist in designing projects and programs for durable solutions, including integration of returnees in home communities and, in some cases, the expressed desire to return to CAR if conditions improve.

During the reporting period, **4,009 migrants** fleeing the violence in CAR into Chad were registered by OXFAM (3,524) and IOM (485). Among the **485 migrants** (232 women, 253 men) registered by IOM, 273 are Chadians, 206 are CAR-claiming nationals, three are Cameroonian and three are Sudanese.

Since the beginning of the CAR Crisis, **105,795 TCNs, returnees and CAR-claiming nationals** have been registered in Chad. There are **58,406 returnees** still in urgent need of humanitarian assistance in the different transit and temporary sites, and many more in host families and host villages. IOM is currently distributing emergency shelter kits to vulnerable households in Doba, Sido and Doyaba to cover the existing emergency shelter gap, and flood mitigation kits in Doba, Doyaba and Sido transit sites.

### TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

At the request of national authorities and in coordination with the humanitarian partners, IOM transported **339** Chadians, **689** CAR claiming-nationals, and **17** Cameroonians from Doyaba (533) and Sido (512) to a the temporary camp in of Maingama between 14 and 17 June. As new shelters are being built, movements will keep taking place targeting the most vulnerable households and persons in these transit sites, in line with the cluster strategy of consolidating sites to improve living standards with the scarce resources available.

## CAMEROON Operations

### PROTECTION

Between 17 and 30 June, IOM registered **44 Chadian households** (165 individuals) in Garoua Boulai, and **24 TCN households** (61 individuals) from Chad and Nigeria in Kentzou. To date, there are **2,306 migrants** (1,942 TCNs and 364 returnees) in Garoua Boulai, of which 700 to 800 are hosted in transit sites. In Kentzou, there are **3,840 migrants** (890 TCNs and 2,950 returnees), of which 300 are in transit sites. Furthermore, according to UNHCR, local authorities and TCN community leaders, there are approximately **2,150 TCNs** in Yokadouma, Mboy, Biti and Libongo.

TCNs have access to protection, shelter, WASH facilities, and basic medical screening and assistance through IOM. IOM coordinates with WFP for food distribution in Garoua Boulai and Kentzou, and with MSF and local hospitals in Garoua Boulai for those requiring urgent medical attention. During the reporting period, **68 TCNs** in transit sites in Garoua Boulai (44) and Kentzou (24) benefitted from IOM’s NFI distribution. The TCNs received blankets, buckets, mats and mosquito nets. Since 19 May 2014, **744 TCNs** in Garoua Boulai and **424** in Kentzou have benefitted from IOM’s NFI assistance.

During the reporting period, IOM conducted consultations for **30 TCNs** in Kentzou. In Garoua Boulai, IOM conducted consultations for **206 TCNs** and referred **17 cases** to MSF. The majority of cases received by the medical team are due to malaria, measles and pregnancy. Additionally, in Garoua Boulai all children between 0 to 3 years received polio vaccinations from the Cameroonian Health Department.

### CAMP MANAGEMENT

IOM is increasing the number of the latrines in Garoua Boulai and Kentzou based on findings from assessments conducted by IOM on the conditions in the transit sites. In Garoua Boulai, IOM is collaborating with Solidarités and International Relief Development (IRD) to test samples of water.

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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