

HIGHLIGHTS

632,700

IDPs including

207,700

in Bangui

316,918

CAR refugees in
neighbouring
countries

90,000

CAR refugees in
neighbouring
countries since Dec.
2013.

US\$112

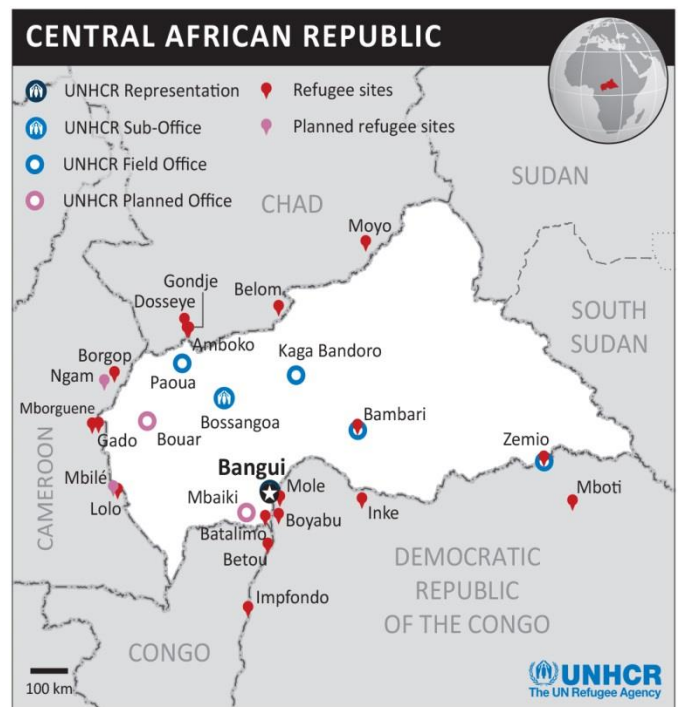
million

requested for the
situation

16,581

Refugees and
asylum seekers in
the CAR

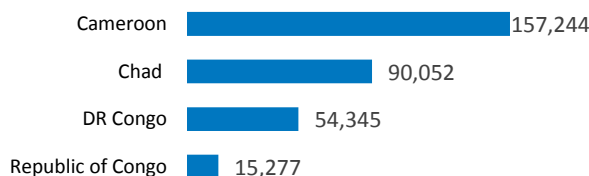
- On 31 March, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon voiced his concern about the latest upsurge in violence in the Central African Republic (CAR) and stressed the importance of protecting civilians. He is due to visit Bangui on 5 April.
- The Central African Republic situation was high on the agenda of an AU-EU summit in Brussels, 2-3 April. The summit took place a day after the EU officially announced the deployment of 1,000 troops to Bangui for a period of six months.
- UNHCR reported that as many as 20,000 people are at imminent risk in 16 different locations, including Bangui and towns in the western part of the country where they remain essentially trapped because of the violence.
- Chad has announced the withdrawal of its troops from the AU peacekeeping mission (MISCA) in the Central African Republic. Chad has contributed about 850 troops to the 6,000 strong MISCA force.
- Since December 2013, over 90,000 Central Africans have sought safety in the neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Congo.



Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply 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. Creation date: 03 Apr 2014.

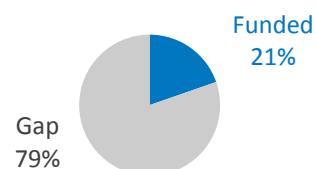
Population of concern for the CAR situation

A total of **316,918** people of concern



Funding against the CAR situation

US\$112 million requested for the situation



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- The **Regional Refugee Coordinator** for the CAR Situation, Ms. Liz Ahua, is currently leading preparations of the Regional Inter-Agency Appeal for CAR and the four affected countries; the appeal will be designed to seek resources to better respond to the continuing refugee crisis and is to cover the entire year. The launching of this appeal is expected in mid-April. Ms. Ahua is currently in southern Chad visiting refugee camps after having been in Cameroon where she visited border entry points and witnessed the response mechanisms put in place to assist new arrivals.
- In addition to the over 90,000 **Central Africans** that have fled to neighbouring countries in the past 4 months, a further 632,700 are currently displaced within the country – including 207,700 in Bangui in 42 sites. The increase in the number of IDPs is again a reflection of the latest upsurge in violence; recent violence in the past two weeks has resulted in the further displacement of nearly 16,000 people.
- On 28 March, 65 Chadian refugees returned to **Chad** via a plane chartered by UNHCR. After being displaced by anti-Balaka, this group of Chadians, due to their nationality and religion, had sought shelter in the neighborhood of PK5. With the assistance of a considerable MISCA military escort, they were transported from PK5 to the airport. MISCA had equally put in place additional security measures at the airport while boarding procedures were carried out.
- Preparations continue for the repatriation of refugees in Batalimo refugee camp to the **DRC** on 8 April. During the reporting period the transit center was rehabilitated.
- During the reporting period, the refugees' influx significantly increased at the entry point of Gbiti in the East region of **Cameroon**, with 500-1,000 arrivals per day, due to a sudden increase of fighting between different armed actors across the border in the Central African Republic. A total of 5,191 new arrivals were pre-registered, increasing to 11,675 the total number of refugees pre-registered in Gbiti.

Achievements



Protection

Needs Assessment

- **Central African Republic:** On 27 March, a joint Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and Government mission was undertaken to Paoua as a follow-up on the agreement within the HCT to proceed with the relocation of the community at risk in Bossangoa to Bemal. The government was represented by the Ministers of Health and Humanitarian Action, Territorial Administration, and Education. The HCT, led by the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator (SHC), included UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF and COOPI. Following a series of meetings with residents of Paoua, it was determined that further consultations were needed at the local level to ensure that the local community was ready to welcome this community at risk.
- On 1 April, a joint UNHCR and OCHA mission traveled to Paoua to further assist in assessing the prospects for relocation to Bemal. This mission will conclude on 4 April. Alongside this mission, the Prime Minister met with the UN, represented by the SRSR, the SHC, UNHCR and UNICEF. The main message he conveyed was that prior to advancing with relocation the government wanted to re-evaluate the possibility to enhance security in Bossangao so as to allow the community at risk to remain in their current location. However, tensions are growing within the community (550 individuals of which 200 are children) due to the constant security risks and lack of freedom of movement. It is feared they may make a desperate effort to leave on their own therein exposing themselves to potential attack and killing.
- An inter-agency mission to be based in Boda, covering the axis from M'Baiki to Carnot, departed on 3 April for the next two weeks. The mission includes UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Danish Refugee Council. The mission will also be complemented by COOPI and Catholic Relief Services, who have already deployed to Boda to begin delivery of assistance including food rations, and support to the Catholic Church, which is hosting a

non-Muslim IDP site. The main objective of the mission is to implement the Boda plan of action developed, and gain insights into the situation along the axes M'Baiki to Boda and Boda to Carnot.

- On 1 April, MISCA transported a community at risk (169 individuals) located in Kake to Bocaranga. For the more than 1,600 Peuhls located in Tole, MISCA is providing a boost in security via regular patrols.

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** UNHCR has pre-registered 59,874 refugees from the Central African Republic since December 2013, and a large majority are in the East region and Adamawa regions.
- On 24 March, a meeting between refugees' representatives, UNHCR and all partners took place to exchange information and gather feed-back from beneficiaries. The refugees' main concerns about food and space for shelter are being addressed.
- In the East region, UNHCR mobile registration teams went to Bombe Bachari and Toktoyo (entry points) to determine the number of new arrivals in those locations. Furthermore, mobile registration teams on mission in Touboro in the northern region pre-registered 1,870 CAR refugees in that area.
- Awareness-raising campaigns regarding the living conditions in the hosting-sites continued along the border in the Adamawa region. As a result, the number of pre-registered refugees willing to be relocated from Yamba, Ngaoui and Gbatoua Ngodole significantly increased.
- Transfers to the Lolo hosting site (East region) have been temporarily suspended, while more land space is cleared for the construction of additional family shelters.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** 11,904 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the northern Equateur Province but also Oriental Province.
- In a bid to reduce tensions between refugees and host communities, UNHCR, in collaboration with the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR)*, launched a sensitization campaign focusing on peaceful coexistence, led by heads of local communities and traditional chiefs.
- In Inke camp, 5,713 individuals were verified by UNHCR following the completion of the planned verification exercise. The reduction in number in Inke (both in the camp and outside) can be attributed to the departure of secondary school students in search of education opportunities in town as well as the fact that it coincides with the period during which most head of families take their families in search of supplementary food. It should be stressed that the reduction of nearly 10,000 refugees in Inke (including those outside of the camp) does not automatically imply a total reduction of the refugees' number in Equateur .
- Out of an estimated caseload of 18,541 in Mole camp about 8,148 live within host communities outside of the camp.
- **Republic of Congo (RoC):** 7,911 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the Betou area. Refugees arrived at an average daily rate of 24 people during the reporting period.
- In Betou, a meeting conducted by the General Secretary of the Sub-Prefecture reunited local authorities, the National Committee for Assistance of Refugees (CNAR), UNHCR, its partners and Central African refugees from the different areas of Betou. The meeting was part of a sensitization campaign aimed at calming tensions within the Central African community related to, amongst other things, disagreements regarding the elections of refugee committees.
- In Brazzaville, the printing of refugee ID cards for new Central African refugees is ongoing. In Impfondo and Betou, refugees continued to receive refugee attestations upon arrival.
- A pre-screening joint mission UNHCR/CNAR took place in Dongou during the week. Some 20 CAR families were identified and received the pre-registration form from CNAR. They will be registered in the upcoming week.
- During the week, UNHCR organized training on child protection in *Ikpengbele* site in Betou, for the members of the child protection committee, members of the new refugee committee, school officials and local medical staff.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

Achievements

- The upsurge in violence over the past two weeks in several neighborhoods bordering Bangui's airport led to a dramatic increase in IDP returns to displacement sites and even the re-population of some sites that were no longer occupied. Most of the increases seen in the sites of Bangui have been overnight numbers - people have been using them like the night shelter in the 5th arrondissement; coming to sleep securely at night and leaving to work or back to their homes during the day.
- Two potential relocation sites have been identified by the CCCM Cluster in collaboration with the Office of the Mayor of Bangui and will provide alternatives for those living in M'Poko who cannot return home before the rainy season. However, much more space is still required and meetings with the Catholic Church and state officials have not yet yielded other options.
- A CCCM training was held for representatives from Bangui's Mayor's office and the Mayors of the eight arrondissements in order to build their capacity and help to explain the roles and responsibilities of the national authorities in IDP sites.
- A second CCCM training gathered 30 members of the Food Security Cluster in an effort to share a common understanding on CCCM among all stakeholders working in displacement sites.
- CCCM actors are coordinating with the Bangui Police force, which began operations on 27 March, to ensure coordination between police and humanitarian actors for patrols that will occur within M'Poko.
- The high number of sites in Bangui and CAR has made it a challenge to ensure an adequate level of CCCM support to all of the site managers.
- IOM issued their second return intention survey. Security remains the overwhelming preoccupation of IDPs with the second main concern related to shelter needs.

Education

Achievements

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** In the three camps in Equateur Province, there are a total of 4,872 school aged children of which 3,474 are attending primary school.
- **Republic of Congo:** The construction work of 12 classrooms in the four public school of Betou continued in coordination with *Agence d'Assistance aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés au Congo (AARREC)*.
- Public schools have set up refresher and remedial courses for refugee school children under the supervision of the AARREC.
- CAR refugees are assisted for primary education but lack any sort of assistance to continue secondary and tertiary education.



Health

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** In coordination with partners (International Medical Corps (IMC), Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) and African Humanitarian Action (AHA)), UNHCR is evaluating the health assistance capacity and is rearranging coverage according to needs in the different entry points and hosting sites.
- Most of the new arrivals in Gbiti suffer from severe malnutrition and injuries, as a result of the long walk to the border (some having walked 40-60 days). UNHCR, WFP and MSF jointly provided health care, water, food and non-food items to new arrivals in need.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** Both in Equateur and Province Orientale, the predominant illnesses among Central African refugees reported remains malaria, with 34% in Mole and 24% in Mboti. UNHCR distributed 185 mosquito nets in Mboti camp.

- **Republic of Congo:** Medical and nutritional screening and vaccinations were performed on all new Central African refugees accommodated in the *departure centre*. According to the last reports, 7% of children suffer from severe acute malnutrition, with a global acute malnutrition rate of 14% .



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** 4,769 new arrivals received food rations at the entry point of Gbiti. Additionally, 7,516 refugees received food in Gado (2,111 beneficiaries) and Lolo (5,405 beneficiaries) as a second round distribution.
- 1,053 refugees received daily hot meals in the arrival area of the Borgop site, provided by the International Federation of the Cross (IFRC) as they await the next WFP distributions.
- An Information-Education and Communication session on nutrition for pregnant women and nursing mothers was organized in Borgop site. In addition, a weekly walk-in nutritional center has been established in that site.
- **The Democratic Republic of Congo:** In Mole camp, there is a 3.7% moderate malnutrition rate and 0.5% rate of severe malnutrition. During the reporting period, 210 plump-nuts were distributed to 18 refugees with severe malnutrition and 581 bags of plump-sup were also distributed to 76 people with moderate malnutrition.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** In Borgop, 6 additional latrine and shower blocs (2 latrines and 1 shower per bloc) have been installed. Two water bladders, one with a capacity of 5,000l and another of 10,000l (provided by UNICEF) have been installed to increase the provision of water in the site. Water availability remained at 7,27l per person per day.
- In Gado, there are now 88 latrines and 51 showers functioning, while construction of an additional 25 latrines is underway. A water trucking system coordinated by MSF is providing 80,000l of water per day. Four boreholes are currently being drilled.
- In Mborguene, 68 latrines, 5 shower blocs and 7 washing areas are functioning. MSF is distributing 45,000l of water per day through water trucking and a 15,000l water bladder.
- In Lolo, in addition to the 5 boreholes already functioning, three additional ones are being drilled. The water infrastructure built so far provides 10l per person per day. A total of 102 latrines are functional.
- In Gbiti, MSF installed a second water bladder of 15,000l and has started the construction of emergency latrines.



Shelter and NFIs

Needs Assessment

- **Central African Republic:** UNHCR will join an inter-agency mission to Carnot from 4 - 8 April as a follow-up to an assessment mission carried out two weeks ago. The objective of the mission is to put in place humanitarian assistance for the communities at risk. UNHCR, on behalf of the Shelter/ NFI Cluster, will be reviewing shelter needs at a transit center that has spontaneously been established.
- UNHCR will travel to Moyen Sido and Kabo from 4 - 7 April as follow-up to an inter-agency mission carried out two weeks ago to examine the possibilities of these locations as sites for relocation for the Muslim community as well as a group of Peuhls trapped in PK 12. The technical team, composed of Shelter and WASH specialists will be examining possibilities to establish a site in the absence of other shelter alternatives.

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** Some 100 hygiene and NFI kits were distributed by UNICEF in both the Borgop and Gado sites on 25 March consisting of toothbrushes, toothpaste, soap and shampoo, combs, detergent, towels, toilet paper, jerry cans, buckets and water purification tablets.
- The Gado construction team has been reinforced, bringing the construction capacity to 150 new shelters per week, in view of future relocations.
- In Mbile, four additional hectares of land have been cleared, allowing the construction of family shelters to start; so far, 126 community shelters have been completed and 560 tents installed.
- Given the temporary suspension of transfers to Lolo, UNHCR distributed NFIs (plastic sheeting, jerry cans, soap, blankets and mats) to 867 new arrived families at the border village of Gbiti. UNHCR also assisted in building traditional family shelters using locally found materials and UNHCR plastic sheeting.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** In Boyabu camp, 880 new shelters have been completed. In Mole camp, 1,313 planned shelters have been completed and are already occupied. Currently 9,813 persons have adequate shelter, while 169 individuals are accommodated in temporary shelters. Logistical constraints prevent UNHCR from achieving the construction of shelters.
- **Republic of Congo:** A distribution of NFIs took place in *Ikpengbele* site during the week. Some 500 refugees were assisted for the first time, while 932 refugees who had previously been assisted with NFIs received complementary items such as buckets and jerry cans.
- So far, 10,000 refugees have been assisted in Betou and Impfondo with NFIs since the beginning of the CAR emergency.
- AARREC continued the construction work of 130 traditional shelters on the *15 Avril* and *Ikpengbele* sites.
- In the Betou area, 5,903 Central African refugees live with host families while the remaining 4,841 refugees are hosted in the two refugee sites: *15 Avril* and *Ikpengbele*. UNHCR and local authorities assessed the possibility of allocating another site for refugees.
- In Impfondo, refugees live with host families or rent small houses which are overcrowded. Their living conditions are very precarious and, local authorities have considered during the past months that they should be relocated in sites or camps where they will be better accommodated and monitored by UNHCR, its partners and the government.



Community Empowerment and Self-Management

Achievements

- **Republic of Congo:** AARREC organized a monitoring mission in the *Ikpengbele* site that aimed to provide a technical support to fishing, farming and subsistence crops groups and to follow up with the beneficiaries (100 women) of microcredit in the reimbursement of their loan. The results of these activities are currently under assessment by AARREC and UNHCR.
- AARREC continued to give technical, material and financial support in order to support the different breeding and agro pastoral refugee groups.
- Despite these initiatives, the livelihood of new Central African refugees in the Betou area remains limited and has led to some families moving towards small villages in order to find food through fishing or other small income-generating activities. Others have decided to go to Brazzaville or Impfondo in order to find more work opportunities.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

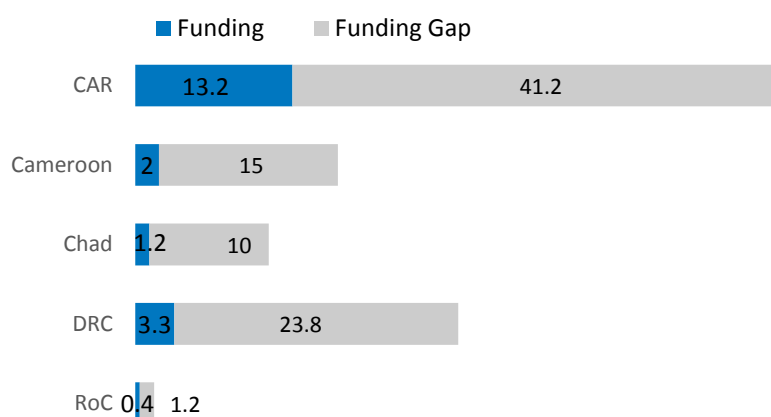
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation. Below are UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance 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. Total requirements amount to USD 112 million for a period of three months.

Donors:

- CERF
- Denmark
- Estonia
- France
- Japan
- Private donors Spain
- Private donors Switzerland
- UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
- United States of America

Funding:

A total of **US\$22 million** has been funded



Note: In 2014 the following donors have given unrestricted funds to UNHCR: Algeria | Australia | Costa Rica | Denmark | Estonia | Finland | Germany | Indonesia | Israel | Kuwait | Latvia | Luxembourg | Mexico | Monaco | Morocco | Mozambique | Netherlands | Norway | Republic of Korea | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovak Republic | Sweden | Switzerland | Thailand | Tunisia | United Arab Emirates | United Kingdom | Uruguay | Private Donors

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Links:

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

