



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Central African Republic (CAR): Security in Bangui remains tense, with reports of clashes between anti-Balaka elements in the 4th arrondissement on 8 and 9 August. Several demonstrations were held in the centre of town and in front of MINUSCA, some in favour and some against the Brazzaville accords. On 5 August, ex-Seleka elements held a peaceful march demanding political posts in the Government.

Fighting continues in CAR's countryside, especially in and around Batangafo and Bambari. Several dozen people were killed in the Batangafo area amid clashes between French and African Union forces, during the reporting period. Around 2,000 people fled north to the Kabo area due to the fighting.

There are currently **512,700 displaced people** in CAR, **87,700** of whom live in **40 identified sites** in Bangui (OCHA SitRep).

CAR Operations

EVACUATION ASSISTANCE

On 7 August, the Government of Mali sponsored a charter flight for **279 Malians** (104 women, 123 men and 52 children) to return to Mali. Around 85 Malians had been hosted at a transit site in Bangui after being relocated through transportation assistance provided by IOM from Boda in mid-July; the remaining 194 Malians had already been living in Bangui. IOM provided operational support through ground transportation and civil-military coordination, and conducted fit-for-travel health checks.

Malian Ambassador Diadié Yacouba Dagnoko personally provided travel documents for the Malians in CAR. "This group of Malians are returning to their homes. I am pleased they are able to return, but it is frustrating because some Malians were born here in CAR but have to flee the violence. "We hope that the situation will stabilize and some will return. It is good that those who were separated in Boda, Mamberi, and Guen, will be reunited with their families. I thank the Central African Authorities, MISCA, Sangaris, OCHA and IOM for their assistance", said the Ambassador.

Upon arrival in Mali on 8 August, the Government of Mali together with IOM welcomed the returnees at the airport in Bamako. They were transported to a transit centre where they were registered by the government with support from IOM.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

On 11 August, IOM released the results of the seventh IDP Return Intention Survey, which tracks displacement figures in Bangui. The survey shows that 80% of IDPs intend to return home within the next four weeks, a significant increase from previous surveys. IDPs continue to cite security concerns and lack of housing as the primary factors preventing return. Additional findings from the survey can be found [here](#).

HIGHLIGHTS



CAR: IOM released the results of the seventh IDP Return Intention Survey, which tracks displacement figures in Bangui, and provided operational support for **279 Malians** to return to Mali.

CHAD: IOM received returnees from Cameroon and allocated shelters for them at the Djako transit site in Moundou.

CAMEROON: On 5 August, **556 Chadian migrants** from Bela, Libongo and Yokadouma were provided land transportation assistance by IOM to return to Chad.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO: During the reporting period, IOM distributed NFI and shelter kits to Third Country Nationals (TCN) in Bétou.



At the transit centre, Malian returnees were welcomed by their relatives and friends, Bamako. (Photo: IOM Mali)

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

On 6 and 7 August, IOM in coordination with WFP distributed food to over **3,900 displaced people** in Bangui's 3rd arrondissement. The food was distributed at the Koudoukou School located across the road from the Central Mosque. Each person received a month's supply of food for their families. This included 12kg rice, 1.8kg Corn Soya Blend, 1.8kg beans, 600g sugar, and 600ml oil (or 16.75 kg per person).

The IDPs who received the food came from more than four different sites, including: Fédération de Déplacés, Ecole Islamique, Central Mosque, and Marche Yaola.



Food distribution, Bangui.
(Photo: IOM CAR)

HEALTH

During the reporting period, IOM's mobile health clinic conducted **1,163 consultations** at **six sites** in Bangui, including several visits to the Malian transit site and the RDOT military camp to perform health checks on ex-Seleka elements. The clinic treated **278 cases** of malaria. The most common medical conditions observed continue to be malaria and respiratory infections.

COMMUNITY STABILISATION

On 5 August, the pilot cash-for-work project in Boda was successfully completed. IOM launched the project in late July in response to high demand from the community, particularly from the Muslim enclave. 30 participants from the Muslim enclave and 25 members of the Christian community worked alongside each other to clear the brush/ shrubbery around the houses along the red line.

Land Distribution: On 2 August, IOM and the Mayor of Kabo oversaw the distribution of **193 household plots** to **193 IDP households** from the PK12 area in Bangui. Community leaders assigned the 25 x 25 metre plots to PK12 households in need of land.

In June, 124 farming plots were distributed in time for the rainy season. The "Peace Village" is intended to improve the living conditions of IDPs from PK12, and facilitate reintegration and social cohesion between host communities and new arrivals.

IOM plans to build **671 houses** in Kabo and Moyen Sido by the end of September. Plots will be distributed in Moyen Sido in the next few weeks.

IOM is targeting youth in the area to contribute temporary labour (Cash-for-Work programme) to the homes in the peace

village (site in Kabo where IOM is building shelters for PK12 IDPs), in order to help them develop vocational skills such as construction work. The IDP "self-construction housing project" will include 300 local and IDP youths, who will be trained by 30 master craftsmen.



STORIES FROM BANGUI

ABA, "Since the crisis started, I have been living at my friend's house. He used to supply me with food like rice and manioc that I sold in the 3rd arrondissement, but now there is no more merchandise and nobody to sell to. He went to Chad and left me his house.

My wife and seven children left for Cameroon in February to stay with friends. My kids have been out of school for one year.

My home used to be at the entrance to the 5th arrondissement, but then the anti-Balaka came and destroyed everything. The situation is so hard here. There is some peace now but people have no work. If I had money I would leave and join my family in Cameroon. MISCA is accompanying people who are leaving to a refugee camp in Cameroon. My hope for the future is to have some kind of business to support my family.

This food distribution is really good. IOM made an enormous effort. People are happy and joyous – the help is really appreciated. I also appreciate the cash-for-work project IOM is running. My friend came from far away to join it. After 10 days of work, people received CFA 25,000 to begin small businesses and restart their lives."

CHAD Operations

On 1 August, IOM and humanitarian agencies conducted a joint mission to Kouno, a village in Chari-Baguirmi region where **110 households** (1,091 returnees) from CAR have settled.

The mission was organized by OCHA and the objective was to conduct a multi-sectorial assessment of the humanitarian situation of returnees in Kouno and surrounding villages. Due to accessibility constraints as a result of the heavy rains, the mission was only able to visit two villages surrounding Kouno. IOM's role in the mission was to register the 1,091 returnees and assess shelter and protection needs of the vulnerable groups.

The mission identified urgent needs in terms of shelter needs, and made recommendations on how to address them including the distribution of food items and non-food items (NFI), provision of medical care including vaccination, capacity building of health personnel, building of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, and establishing or reinforcing community mechanisms to cope with the newly arrived Chadian returnees from CAR in the area.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

On 6 August, IOM participated in a joint visit organized by the Shelter/CCCM cluster to Gaoui temporary site in N'Djamena. Other clusters including Health and WASH, as well as OCHA and the Agence pour le Développement Economique et Social (ADES)



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT cont.

participated. The joint visit was organized following health and hygiene concerns raised by ADES, the national NGO that is managing the site. The objective was to address problems caused by the rains including the drainage of stagnant water at the site, as well as identify additional needs and gaps with regards to drainage and health issues. The visit revealed that there is a need to upgrade the WASH facilities as they were built at the beginning of 2014 when the influx of returnees fleeing violence from CAR into Chad started.

The second road convoy transporting Chadian migrants who had fled the CAR Crisis and were stranded in Cameroon was received in Djako Temporary Site on 8 August. The newly arrived returnees were registered and allocated shelters at the site by IOM teams. Currently, there are around **1,000 Chadians** in the Djako site. WFP distributed energy biscuits and drinks while the International Rescue Committee (IRC) took care of the sick returnees. UNICEF secured access to potable water, sanitation in the site and family tracing for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). In preparation for future caseloads, IOM has constructed an additional 250 shelters for Chadian returnees who are stranded in Cameroon and the Republic of Congo.

During the reporting period, IOM and partners registered **935 individuals** (367 female, 568 male including 87 children) who had fled the crisis in CAR. As of 11 August, IOM together with partners have registered a cumulative total of **108,471 returnees, CAR-claiming nationals and TCNs** who fled the violence in the CAR; 62,176 are still residing in temporary and transit sites in Sido (18,027), Doyaba (12,470), Danamadja (11,292), Maigama (4,898), Gaoui (4,252), Mbitoye (4,065), Doba (6,175) and Djako (997).

Doba transit site was closed by GoC after relocating 3,700 Chadian returnees from Doba transit site to Kobiteye, 2km from Danamadja temporary site in Logone Oriental region on 8 and 9 August. Around 2,400 returnees who were in the transit site have decided to settle in Doba prefecture. The returnees were relocated from Doba to the new location in order to re-open the hospital and the school for the host community which were being used as collective centres for the returnees. Although shelter kits had been recently distributed by IOM in Doba transit site, needs in emergency shelter persist and plastic sheeting in Kobiteye is a top priority.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

During the reporting period, IOM relocated **413 households** (1,247 persons) from Doyaba transit site to Maigama temporary site. This includes 575 returnees, 652 CAR-claiming nationals and 20 TCNs. To date, **4,898 Chadians, CAR-claiming nationals and TCNs** have been provided transportation assistance from Doyaba and Sido transit sites to Maigama temporary site.

A TCN from Senegal, who arrived in Chad with the first IOM road convoy from Cameroon, was provided onward transportation assistance to return to Senegal by IOM on 10 August. Furthermore, the Government of Chad (GoC) has requested IOM to facilitate the evacuation of 200 vulnerable Chadian nationals who fled the violence in CAR and are stranded in the Republic of Congo.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI) ASSISTANCE

Between 29 July and 11 August, IOM continued the distribution of Flood Mitigation Kits (FMK) in Sido and Doba. **39 Representatives of Returnees** in Doba (24) and Sido (15) were selected to receive the FMKs. The Representatives were trained on how to use and manage the FMKs prior to receiving the kits. The flood mitigations kits contain excavators, buckets, picks, hoes, wheelbarrows and rakes.

CAMEROON Operations

EVACUATION ASSISTANCE

On 5 August, IOM provided evacuation assistance to **556 Chadian migrants** (259 females, 297 males including 307 children) from Bela, Libongo and Yokadouma to Djako, Chad. IOM is planning a third convoy to take place in the coming week. To date, IOM has provided **5,985 migrants** from Chad, Mali and Sudan with evacuation assistance and **217 Nigerian migrants** with airport assistance to return to their countries of origin.

PROTECTION

Between 29 July and 11 August, IOM registered **488 TCNs** (267 women and 221 men) from Chad, who had fled the conflict in CAR and are seeking refuge in Bela (266), Kentzou (74), Libongo (55), Garoua Boulai (52) and Yokadouma (41).

As of 11 August, there are **2,950 returnees and 2,771 TCNs** in Garoua Boulai and Kentzou, including 500 TCNs hosted in IOM transit sites in Garoua Boulai (200) and Kentzou (300). Furthermore, around 2,150 TCNs are located in Yokadouma, Mboy, Biti and Libongo.

Three newly arrived households (16 individuals) in Garoua Boulai were provided with NFI kits containing buckets, blankets, mats and mosquitos nets.

HEALTH

During the reporting period, IOM conducted **16 medical consultations** in Garoua Boulai, and referred two cases to MSF. In Kentzou, IOM conducted **89 consultations**. The majority of cases received by the medical team concern malaria, malnutrition, and respiratory diseases.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO Operations

PROTECTION

During the reporting period, IOM registered **132 TCNs** from Chad (99), Guinea (9), Nigeria (8), Mali (5), Cameroon (4), Burkina Faso (3), Gabon (2), Senegal (1) and Sudan (1) in Bétou who had fled the violence in CAR.

Since 15 June 2014, IOM has registered **310 households** (1,129 individuals) from Chad (1,006), Nigeria (49), Cameroon (44), Guinea (12), Mali (11), Burkina Faso (3) Gabon (2), Senegal (1) and Sudan (1).

NFI DISTRIBUTION

During the reporting period, IOM distributed NFIs and shelter kits to TCN households in Bétou. **170 TCNs** that are scheduled to depart for Chad in the coming week received toothbrushes,

toothpaste, soap, blankets, mats, and plastic storage bags. Additionally, **815 TCNs** living in host communities received NFI kits containing buckets, solar lamps, blankets, plastic storage bags, mats, mosquito nets, hygiene kits (toothbrushes, toothpaste and soap) and kitchen kits (coal, oven and matchsticks). Hammers, rope, tarpaulins, and scissors were included in the shelter kits. IOM is coordinating the NFI assistance with UNHCR in order to target gaps in the response and avoid duplication of activities.

HEALTH

IOM health team continue to provide medical consultations and refer critical cases to local hospitals. Between 29 July and 11 August, **160 IDPs/patients** were seen and treated by IOM health staff. The majority of significant health conditions observed include malaria, gastroenteritis, respiratory infections and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

IOM'S INITIATIVES ARE SUPPORTED BY:



United Nations
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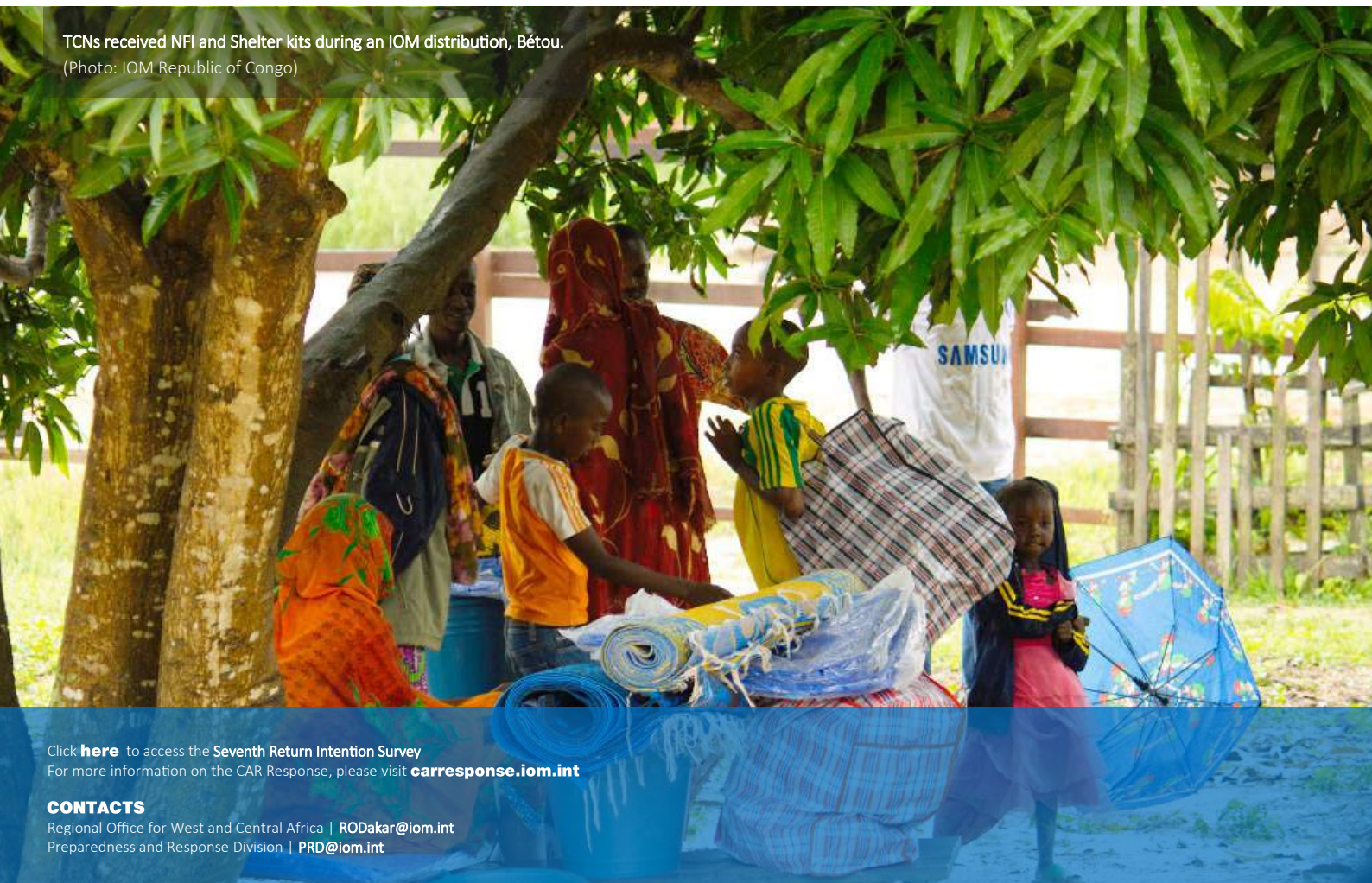
Humanitarian Aid
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USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



TCNs received NFI and Shelter kits during an IOM distribution, Bétou.
(Photo: IOM Republic of Congo)



Click [here](#) to access the **Seventh Return Intention Survey**
For more information on the CAR Response, please visit carresponse.iom.int

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