

Central African Republic (CAR) – SUDAN SITUATION

19 – 25 July 2024



WFP food assistance to Sudanese refugees after biometric registration in Bria ©UNHCR

Highlights

- The security situation in the Vakaga region, remains a concern. Criminal activity has increased since the beginning of July. Following an attack on humanitarian workers in the Tiringoulou area on 13 July (Southeast of Birao), road users in the region have also been targeted this week.

Population Movements and Registration

In Korsi, 69 people were registered this week (18 households bringing the total number of refugees to 13,923 (6,075 households). With the beginning of the rainy season, access is difficult on the road axis, leading to Birao from Am Dafock because of the deterioration of the road, increase of transport costs and security incidents.

Outside Korsi, 2,974 Sudanese refugees (978 households) were registered in June in Ouandja-Kotto, Bria, and Ippy (Haut Kotto and Ouaka prefectures). Since the Sudan crisis started in April 2023, the Central African Republic has received 28,158 refugees.

Protection

This reporting period, 49 protection incidents were identified and documented in Birao, Am-Dafock and Sikikede. The main incidents recorded were violations of property rights, the right to life and physical integrity, and gender-based violence (GBV). Armed men remain active in Vakaga Prefecture, resulting in frequent human rights violations in the most remote areas away from urban centres. In addition, the deterioration of roads on the main routes makes some localities almost inaccessible, limiting the movement of the population, including protection monitors. In response to the protection incidents collected, 36 cases of human rights violations and two cases of physical assault were referred to the Birao Health District for medical attention.

UNHCR's partner INTERSOS, conducted 22 monitoring visits to collect information on the area's security

situation, respond to registered protection cases, and conduct protection surveys among newly arrived refugee households in Korsi. This included providing psychosocial support to identified cases of GBV in safe spaces, identifying people with special needs, distributing second-hand clothes, supporting community relays in local awareness-raising activities, and conducting coaching sessions with them.

INTERSOS carried out twelve border visits in Am-Dafock. These visits served to monitor the protection environment of the newly arrived refugees living there, collect protection incidents, conduct protection surveys, establish their profiles, and raise awareness of self-relocation to Korsi. These activities revealed that 86 Sudanese refugees were on their way to Birao. The most urgent needs expressed by the Sudanese met in Am-Dafock were protection, identification of separated children and persons with special needs, and psychosocial support, particularly for women and children. Assistance provided to new arrivals in Am-Dafock included screening and treatment for child malnutrition and emergency food and non-food assistance.

In the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, 12 discussion groups were organized in different safe spaces to discuss with Sudanese refugees the importance of psychosocial activities, the usefulness of the dignity kits distributed, conflict management and the causes and consequences of forced/early marriage. These activities brought together 284 women and girls, seeking to improve their crisis-affected emotional state and, most importantly, their ability to effectively cope with everyday difficulties. In addition, 21 individual counselling sessions were conducted in Ndélé for 21 people with special needs.

In Haute-Kotto, protection surveys were conducted with 43 refugees in Sam-Ouandja. The results of these surveys helped identify the refugees' primary needs, including food security, access to clean water, shelter, protection, health, education, and security.

Education

During the reporting week, UNHCR's partner, NOURRIR, held an orientation session with 250 vulnerable children participating in summer remedial courses. These children are Sudanese refugees living in Korsi, IDPs living in the Yata site and those from the host community of Birao. The remedial classes started on 22 July.

In addition, during the week, 35 teachers were trained by the Regional Pedagogical Centre and the Academic Inspection in Birao. These teachers will provide the summer remedial classes. The training focused on the new teaching module of the Ministry of National Education of the Central African Republic.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

140,000 litres of water was provided in Korsi. The amount of water distributed has decreased compared to previous weeks due to reduced water produced by the two solar wells installed there. This is due to the lack of sunlight to operate these wells following the onset of the rainy season.

This week in Korsi, 945 Sudanese hygiene promoters were trained on the importance of chlorine water treatment, mainly how to prevent viral hepatitis E, of which some cases have already been identified.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

To date, 1,191 people (375 households) have received CRIs in Vakaga prefecture. From 15-17 July, UNHCR distributed used clothing to 5,948 refugees (405 households) in Korsi. This distribution was made in anticipation of the onset of the rainy season.

The construction of six emergency latrines and six emergency showers started this week in Korsi. There are 145 operational emergency latrines, with a usage ratio of 90 people per latrine.

Food security

This week, WFP distributed 153 SCOPE cards (WFP Secure Ration Cards) to Sudanese refugees in Korsi for the next round of dry food distributions. A total of 4,912 SCOPE cards have already been distributed, and distributions are continuing for an additional 513 households. In addition, WFP provided 1,931 hot meals to newly arrived refugees in Korsi, and 1,922 breakfasts were provided by UNHCR.

FAO is continuing the construction of the water tower in Birao, which will enable beneficiaries to water their plants as part of its gardening project. This project benefits Sudanese refugees living in Korsi and

their host communities in Birao. UNHCR, its partners CNR, PARET and INTERSOS, and FAO's partner ACDA, with the support of the local authorities of Birao, conducted a physical verification of the project beneficiaries this week. A total of 1,000 people, including 600 Sudanese refugees are involved in this project.

Health and Nutrition

This week, the medical team of NOURRIR and IMC conducted 677 curative consultations, benefiting 44 members of the host community in Birao and 633 Sudanese refugees living in Korsi, including 87 newly arrived Sudanese. Since the beginning of the year, the total number of curative consultations has reached 19,612. The three leading causes of morbidity are malaria (29.24%), acute respiratory infections (22.30%), and intestinal parasitosis (18.61%). All these patients were treated with outpatient care.

Other health and medical interventions in Korsi included gynecological, prenatal, and postnatal consultations, family planning, deliveries, and patient referrals to appropriate facilities for better care..

Regarding nutritional care, 12 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and four cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children aged 6 to 59 months were identified and treated in Korsi this week. In total, 1,087 children suffering from MAM and 102 suffering from SAM have been identified and treated by medical partners NOURRIR and IMC in Korsi. A further 844 cases have benefited from the malnutrition prevention programme. In Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, nine cases of malnutrition were recorded among Sudanese children aged 0-59 months in Kundi and Zobossinda. These children did not receive medical attention due to the absence of an actor in charge of nutritional care. To address this situation, UNICEF, the National Health Coordination, and a national NGO launched a six-month malnutrition project in Ndélé on 20 July. The project will cover 24 health facilities in the prefecture, including in Koundi and Akoursoulback, where Sudanese refugees are located.

In Korsi, 18 pregnant women received a tetanus vaccine, and 15 children received multi-antigen vaccines, including five against measles. Since the beginning of the year, 399 children have been vaccinated with multi-antigen vaccines, including 156 against measles, and 223 pregnant women have been vaccinated against tetanus.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) – January – December 2024

- On 07 February, UNHCR and 81 organizations launched the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#), with an appeal for **USD 46.2 million for the Central African Republic (CAR)** to provide essential aid and protection to 71,176 people in need, **including 39,876 refugees** fleeing the ongoing conflict in Sudan by the end of 2024. As of 26 June, the total funding for the CAR remained at some USD 3.8 million or **8%** of the requirements.

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2024

- UNHCR's total financial requirement for the 2024 [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal](#) – in Sudan and neighboring countries – amounts to **USD 6,193,343 million**. As of 25 July, the total available funding for the appeal is **13%** of the funding requirements.

Resources

- UNHCR dashboard: [Sudan Situation: One year on](#)
- Data story: [Sudan: One year of spiralling conflict and displacement](#)
- [End of Year Report Sudan Regional RRP 2023](#)
- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides daily updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries.
- [UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Emergency website](#)

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