

### HIGHLIGHTS

**584,932**

IDPs including

**159,932**

in Bangui

**355,957**

Total number of **CAR refugees** in neighbouring countries

**112,000**

New **CAR refugees** in neighbouring countries **since Dec. 2013**

**US\$214**

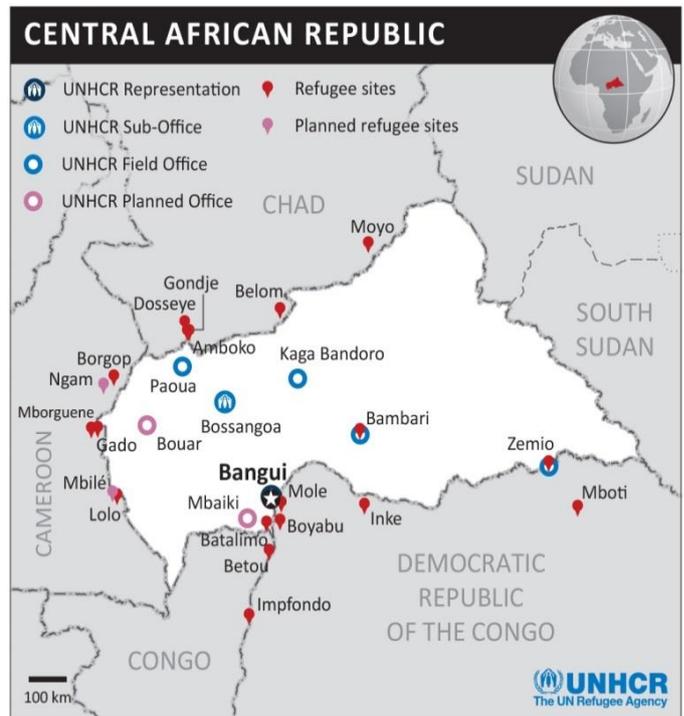
**million**

UNHCR requested in the Regional Response Plan

**15,616**

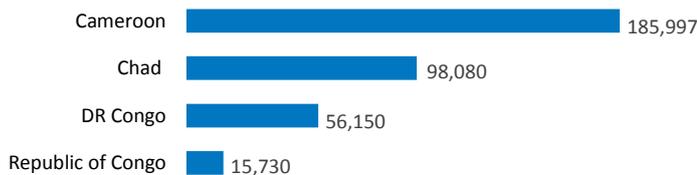
Refugees and asylum seekers in the CAR<sup>1</sup>

- UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, arrived in Bangui on 1 May and is to meet with President Catherine Samba-Panza and members of the transitional government. Prior to his arrival in Bangui, and in view of creating regional dialogue and support for the newly created UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Mr. Ladsous met with the President of Republic of Congo in Brazzaville and the President of Chad in Ndjamena.
- On 30 April, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Abdoulaye Bathily as both the Special Representative for Central Africa and the Head of the UN Regional Office (UNOCA) tasked with helping to consolidate peace and prevent conflict in the Central African region. Also appointed by the UN Secretary-General were Aurélien Agbénonci and Laurence D. Wohlers as his Deputy Representatives for the newly created MINUSCA, due to take over responsibilities from MISCA in the CAR. Mr. Agbénonci will also serve as UN Resident Coordinator as well as the UN Development Programme Resident Representative.



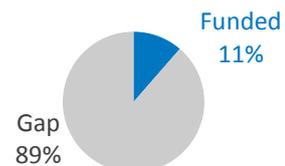
#### Population of concern

A total of **355,977** people of concern



#### Funding against the CAR situation

**US\$214 million** requested



<sup>1</sup> Current estimation pending the end of the voluntary repatriation programme of Congolese refugees from Batalimo (CAR) to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

## Operational Context

- On 27 April, 1,259 individuals residing in the PK 12 neighbourhood of Bangui departed for Kabo and Moyon Sido, in northern CAR, escorted by MISCA troops. The convoy was attacked on 28 April in Dissikou, some 50km from Kaga Bandoro, killing two people and injuring six. The convoy arrived in Kabo on 29 April and reached Moyon Sido on 30 April. This was a joint Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) operation, under the leadership of the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator (SHC); it was decided as a measure of last resort and upon the request of the people.
- Since the launch of the voluntary repatriation operation on 10 April, 5,128 Congolese refugees, settled in Batalimo refugee camp have repatriated to Libenge in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The voluntary repatriation operation is due to end on 6 May and some 6,000 Congolese refugees are expected to return. The operation is being carried out with the support of the National Commission for Refugees in the Central African Republic and Congolese Government officials.
- UNICEF reported that the number of children being treated for severe acute malnutrition “has tripled since the beginning of 2014” predicting the number to increase even further in the coming months. An estimated 28,000 children could suffer from acute malnutrition. UNICEF has requested \$11 million this year to fund its nutrition programmes for children in the Central African Republic.

## Recent Developments



### Protection

#### Central African Republic:

- As of 29 April, there were an estimated 585,000 Central Africans displaced within their country – including 160,000 in Bangui in 43 sites.
- During the reporting period, a joint inter-agency protection monitoring missions were carried out to several routes in the southwest of the Central African Republic in order to assess the protection and humanitarian needs of communities at risk. From 24 to 27 April, a joint mission composed of UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF and the European Union assessed the situation in Mbaiki, Boboua and Boda.
- On 28 April, the OCHA Director of Operations, Mr. John Ging, on mission in the CAR, visited Boda accompanied by the SHC Ms. Claire Bourgeois. Highlights of the mission and follow-up on the situation of Boda will be shared with the HCT on 2 May.
- The Protection Cluster finalized the SOPs on the relocation movements drawing on lessons learnt both from the Bossangoa and Bambari relocation movements. The SOPs were adopted by the HCT on 24 April. The Protection Cluster, with support from UNHCR, continued to advocate for the implementation of the SOPs offering material and human resource support as needed as well as liaising with different actors to seek their contributions.

#### Cameroon:

- Some, 80,000 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013, with the majority in the East and Adamawa regions.
- The relocation process of new arrivals from the border to the hosting sites granted by local authorities is ongoing. Overall, a total of 22,130 refugees have been relocated: 5,075 in the Adamawa region (Borgop site) and 17,055 in the East region (Gado, Mbilé and Lolo sites).
- The transfer of refugees from Gbiti to the new site of Mbilé is ongoing. There are more than 20,000 refugees to be relocated from the border and Mbilé site can only host some 6,000 persons.
- UNHCR is exploring with local authorities the possibility of opening two other additional sites in the East region to better accommodate refugees.
- Protection monitoring at the border entry point of Ngaoui in the Adamawa region allowed for the identification of about 200 persons, mainly cattle breeders who have chosen to remain close to the border.

- Registration is ongoing, including the provision of identity documents and the distribution of ration cards in all sites. At the same time, the registration of refugees living in host families, coupled with an assessment of their living conditions, are ongoing at entry points.
- With refugees continuing to arrive in a traumatic state, especially children, UNICEF's partner *Association Enfants Jeunes et Avenir* (ASSEJA) has developed two child friendly spaces in the refugee site of Gado – two more are planned. In addition, 12 community workers are being trained on child protection issues in order to manage the child friendly spaces. ASSEJA also organized sessions on child protection issues such as child trafficking and child abuses for community leaders in the site.
- Coordination and information sharing for family reunifications are ongoing. In Gado, UNHCR organized a training session to reinforce the capacities of the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) staff working in that site in view for better organization of family reunification.

#### **Chad:**

- Since January 2014, Chad has seen the arrival of some 13,000 new Central African refugees.
- A total of 4,000 refugees have arrived spontaneously at the borders in the south of Chad during April 2014 – verification is ongoing and the figure may be revised.
- Following reports of the arrival of Central African refugees to the sous-prefecture of Began in southern Chad, UNHCR, the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR) and the *Détachement pour la Protection des Humanitaires et des Réfugiés* (DPHR), undertook a joint mission to Began (some 45km from Goré) on 24-25 April in order to identify the newly arrived refugees. The mission identified a total of 654 newly arrived Central African refugees.
- The mission also met with local authorities in Began to discuss potential hosting villages with available land for refugees and communities capable of hosting refugees.
- On 28 April, UNHCR conducted a mission to 7 hosting villages in the Koutou area, about 2-3km from the Chad-CAR border to screen and identify refugees, following reports of the arrival of some 1,300 refugees.
- UNHCR is supporting the Government of Chad to identify and document Chadians without links evacuated from the Central African Republic. During the reporting period, UNHCR, together with its partner *Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad* (APLFT), collected information on 4,435 individuals. Among these, 271 persons (5.7%) held identity documents such as birth certificates (2.2%), ID cards (2.6%), consular cards (0.6%), passports (0.2%) and other (0.1%).

#### **Democratic Republic of the Congo:**

- Nearly 13,000 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the northern Equateur Province but also Oriental Province.
- During the reporting period, UNHCR continued with the relocation of Congolese refugees from Batalimo in the Central African Republic.
- UNHCR continues to update information on refugees recently verified and also registers newly-arrived refugees and newly born children in the camps. The updated list of refugees will be used for the upcoming general food distribution. At the same time, a list of some 200 refugees with special needs is being compiled in Inke camp. They will require accommodation in additional shelters, which will be constructed by the *Croix Rouge Congolaise* (CRC).

#### **Republic of Congo:**

- By the the end of April 2014, over 8,000 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the Betou area.
- UNHCR and the Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés (CNAR) met with the current Central African refugee committee of Brazzaville to discuss the necessity of organizing new elections in view of the growing tensions within the community. These tensions are notably due to the current representation of the refugee committee which is nearly exclusively made up of members who arrived before the current crisis. An elective general assembly will take place on 11 May.
- The activities of the '*Centre Feminins d'Ecoute*' of Betou and Ikpengbele are ongoing. During the week, 98 refugees, mainly girls and women, participated in sensitization sessions related to SGBV, health and peaceful cohabitation.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

### Central African Republic:

- The CCCM Cluster continues to work with state and city officials to seek solutions for the large number of people living in sites at risk of flooding (ie. M'Poko airport site). Ten sites have been identified for potential relocation before the beginning of the rainy season and multi-sectoral assessments (WASH, CCCM, Shelter and Protection) were conducted. Results are being finalized and will be discussed with humanitarian actors and Central African national authorities next week.
- A data quality and verification initiative is currently underway in displacement sites in Bangui. Population and sectorial data is being verified through site visits, as well as a review of the data collection process and a review of site information by the respective cluster. The exercise will be carried out in ten IDPs sites in Bangui (located in Bimbo, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> districts).
- IOM is coordinating the reception and CCCM responsibilities for the reception and transit site of the relocated people from PK12 in Kabo and Moyen Sido.
- The CCCM Cluster is increasing its coordination and cooperation with the 'Cellule d'appui du Ministère de la Santé', recently established on 22 April, and in charge of humanitarian action.



## Education

### Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In April 2014, a total of 2,983 refugee children attended primary education in temporary schools in the camps of Boyabu, Mole and Inke.
- The average enrolment rate has decreased to 60.2% due to the fact that a significant number of children have finished primary education and now require secondary education.
- Camp education is following the Central African curriculum. Contact has been established with the Ministry of Education in the Central African Republic through UNHCR Bangui. An education team from the Central African Republic is due to evaluate the camp schools from 10 May.

### Republic of the Congo:

- The attendance rate of Central African refugee students in Betou and Impfondo stood at 86.5% for primary school aged students.
- The main difficulty in Brazzaville and in the refugee sites remained the absence of any assistance for secondary education.
- The Office of Inspection of Primary Education of Betou conducted a mission in all public schools of Betou to assess the quality and level of teaching and after school classes.



## Health

### Cameroon:

- As part of a multi-sectoral team for the identification of additional sites in Kette area in the East region, a UNHCR assessment revealed poor health infrastructures (with limited staff and equipment) which need to be reinforced to be able to provide adequate response to the refugees' needs.
- The current UNHCR health partners are overstretched and there is therefore a strong need to identify other partners in the health sector.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Mole camp, the prevalence of malaria decreased from 197 to 125 cases (18%). However, in Inke camp, the number of malaria cases nearly doubled, from 93 to 161 cases.
- Respiratory tract infections, intestinal parasites, and diarrhea were also reported in all camps.

### Republic of Congo:

- In all the refugee hosting sites, malaria remained the predominant illness affecting 39% of refugees. This was followed by acute respiratory infections affecting 15% and parasitosis affecting 13%.

- During the reporting week, 5 cases of malnutrition were registered, including four cases of acute severe malnutrition.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Cameroon:

- In coordination with WFP, another round of food distribution was completed in the refugee sites of Borgop and Gado. A monthly food ration consisting of maize grains, yellow peas, vegetable oil and salt, for a nutritional value of 2100 kcal/day, was distributed to 12,494 refugees (2,622 households).
- Given that the nutritional center of the town of Batouri in the East region has limited capacity to respond to the needs of new arrivals and as the nutritional condition of new arrivals at the entry point of Gbiti continues to worsen, UNHCR is taking emergency measures by immediately finalizing an agreement with MSF to reinforce the capacity of the nutritional therapeutic center of the town of Kette, or to also create a nutritional therapeutic center at Gbiti.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- From 25 to 28 April, a WFP donor mission visited Boyabu and Mole refugee camps. The purpose of this visit was to raise funds for WFP's activities, as well as for the other urgent needs in the camps.

### Republic of Congo:

- WFP Betou carried out a general food distribution in Betou Centre. The distribution included a 60 day food ration of rice, oil, beans, salt and cornstarch. Next week, the distribution will continue along the north of Betou.
- In Impfondo, all Central African refugees benefited from the general food distribution during the week.



## Water and Sanitation

### Cameroon:

- During the reporting period, UNICEF started the construction of 300 latrines and 200 shower spaces in the refugee sites of Gado (200 latrines and 100 shower spaces) and Mbilé (100 latrines and 100 shower spaces).
- Based on the data collected in all the four sites, the average of available water per person per day is 12 liters.
- In order to improve the implementation of water and sanitation activities, a joint UNHCR-UNICEF technical team, including their respective partners, visited all the four refugee sites to review current activities, exchange on constraints and take adequate measures for the progress of activities in this sector.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Boyabu camp, over the past two months, the amount of safe drinking water supplied increased from 123,100l to 129,100l, producing an average of 13.2l per person per day for a total of 9,791 individuals.
- In Mole camp, water supply stood at 910,000l, which is equivalent to 11.8 liters per person per day for 11,081 individuals.
- In Inke camp, 10 out of 12 existing boreholes produced 143,149l of potable water, equivalent to 21l per person per day for a total of 6,712 individuals. The increase in the quantity of water in Inke camp is due to the decrease of the camp population following the recent verification exercise. Efforts aimed at improving water provision in refugee camps in Equateur are ongoing.

### Republic of Congo:

- During the reporting period, AARREC organized sensitizations sessions related to hygiene and treatment of water and proceeded with the disinfection of latrines and showers on the 15 avril site.



## Shelter and NFIs

### Central African Republic:

- The Shelter/ NFI Cluster is revising the shelter intervention strategy as well as a mapping of the Shelter/ NFI geographical coverage in the Central Africa Republic. The shelter package assistance in urban and rural areas has been finalized.
- In Benzambe (Ouham prefecture), UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and Caritas distributed relief items to 2,075 individuals (415 households). In Tolle (Ouham-Pendé prefecture), 746 individuals (159 families) received relief items from Action Contre la Faim (ACF/ RRM).
- UNHCR, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the Central African Red Cross (CRCA), Yamacuir and ACTED undertook house damage assessments in Bangui (in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> districts, as well as in 27<sup>th</sup> district in Begoua). Damage assessments were also done in Ouham, Ouham Pendé and Lobaye prefectures.
- NRC is also carrying out a damage assessment on houses in the 8<sup>th</sup> district of Bangui, in order to get complementary information on housing, land and property rights. They also started an assessment of damaged private houses in Sibut.
- In Bossangoa, ACTED and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) undertook an evaluation and verification exercise of damaged shelters.

### Cameroon:

- The construction of shelters in the refugee sites is underway. So far, 1,549 tents have been installed and 493 family shelters completed in the refugee sites of Borgop, Lolo, Mbilé and Gado. Moreover, plots and construction kits have been provided to refugees in the site of Mbilé who started the construction of their shelter using traditional materials. In addition, construction kits have been distributed to refugees in Borgop to improve their shelters.
- In Gbiti, 5,606 refugees (1,233 households) received relief items comprising of plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, blankets, mosquito nets and jerry cans.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- In Inke camp, a distribution of floor mats was conducted for refugees living in the camp since December 2013. This included a total 4,158 individuals. An additional distribution of floor mats is due to continue in the coming days.

### Republic of Congo:

- On the site 15 Avril, 231 shelters have been constructed of the 330 planned; however, 565 people continue to live in transit shelters.
- In Ikpengbele, 193 shelters of the 300 initially planned have been constructed. Several families living with host families have expressed their will to join the site and will be able to do so once the shelters are complete.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Management

### Cameroon:

- In view of developing community participation in the sites, five self-governance refugee committees were created in the Gado site in charge of health and hygiene, security, protection, education, and income generating activities.
- UNHCR started livelihood activities in the sites of Gado and Borgop. In Borgop, 409 refugees (376 women and 33 men) were selected to start vegetable farming, and in Gado 500 refugees including 50 women received seeds and are receiving technical support from International Relief and Development (IRD), to develop agricultural activities on 5 hectares of additional land made available by local authorities.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

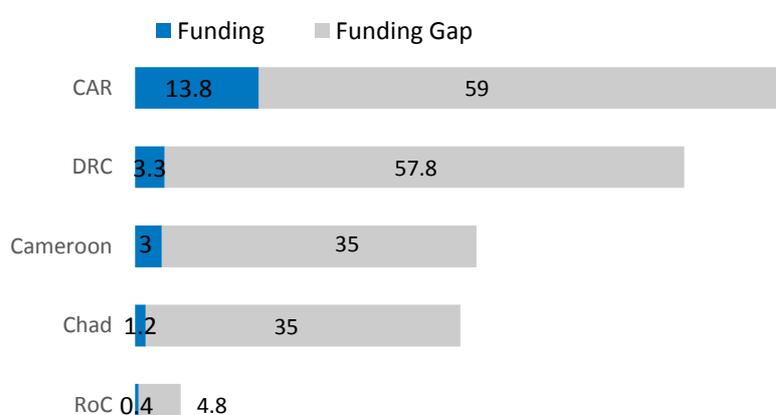
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation. Below are UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance 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. Following the release on 16 April 2014 of the CAR Regional Response Plan, UNHCR's total financial requirements for the CAR Situation amount to USD 214 million, including USD 99.8 million of revised additional needs in asylum countries from January to December 2014 as presented in the Inter-Agency Appeal. It is currently funded at 11%.

### Donors:

CERF  
Denmark  
Estonia  
France  
Japan  
Luxembourg  
Private donors Germany  
Private donors Spain  
Private donors Switzerland  
Republic of Korea  
UN Programme on HIV/AIDS  
United States of America

### Funding:

A total of **US\$24 million** has been funded



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### Links:

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

