



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 36

11-17 October 2014

KEY FIGURES

410,000

IDPs including

60,093

in Bangui

427,256

Total number of CAR refugees in neighbouring countries

187,690

New CAR refugees in neighbouring countries since Dec. 2013

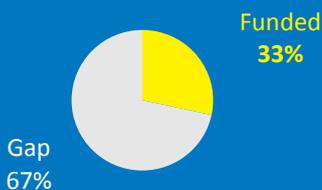
8,012

Refugees and asylum seekers in CAR

FUNDING

USD 255 million

requested for the situation



PRIORITIES

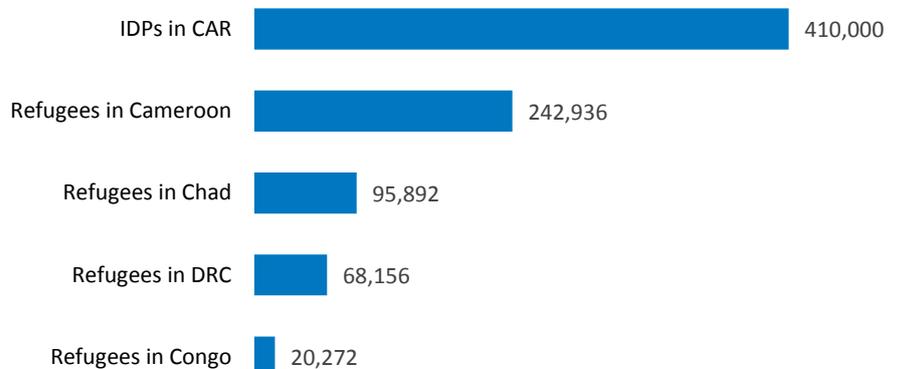
- Cameroon: identification and registration of refugees in host villages.
- Chad: profiling exercise in returnee sites.
- DRC: relocation of refugees to existing sites.
- Congo: family tracing for unaccompanied or separated children

HIGHLIGHT

- The UN Secretary-General's Special Representative (SRSG) and head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Mr. Babacar Gaye, requested that all concerned parties ensure the implementation of the Brazzaville agreement as he believes that the recent crisis in Bangui is partly due to its non-application. Mr. Gaye believes that enforcement of the agreement, signed on 23 July 2014, would lead to the end of the crisis and provide a way to return to constitutional order.
- The Senior Humanitarian Coordinator (SHC) in the Central African Republic (CAR), Ms. Claire Bourgeois made a statement on 13 October condemning the recruitment of children and the use of children in armed conflict, as has reportedly been the case in the recent violence in Bangui. The killing of two children in the capital city accused of being spies and another child killed in the cross-fire were reported. Ms. Bourgeois also condemned children being used to control barricades in parts of the city and called for community leaders and parents to prevent children being associated with demonstrations.

Population of concern (as at 17 October)

A total of **837,256** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- The security situation in Bangui remains tense especially in the 7th and 8th districts. An estimated 350 to 400 IDPs spent the night of 14 to 15 October next to the French embassy. Some 1,655 Central Africans from the 7th district of Bangui are reported to have crossed the border to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and another 2,000 from the same district are reported to have been displaced.
- A Pakistani MINUSCA convoy was attacked on its way to Bouar (Nana Mambere prefecture) at the Bossembele toll (Ombella Mpoko prefecture) controlled by anti-Balaka elements. No major casualties were reported following the shooting incident and the convoy eventually arrived in Bouar.
- On 10 October, French troops, Sangaris, departed the town of Bossangoa following a transfer of protection of civilians' responsibility to a MINUSCA contingent that will have 450 troops.



Protection

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- According to the *Commission Mouvement de la Population* (CMP) there are an estimated 410,000 IDPs in the Central African Republic (CAR), including 60,093 in Bangui in 34 sites.
- In order to efficiently respond to the protection needs of civilians affected by recent clashes in Bangui and this despite the security situation as well as restriction of movements, the Protection Cluster conducted rapid assessments in several neighborhoods of the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th districts of Bangui. The rapid evaluations aimed to identify the needs of newly displaced persons following the clashes and to plan for an immediate protection response through the cluster members. The assessment team reported the displacement of hundreds of persons to IDP sites located in the assessed areas. The Protection Cluster team visited the managers of IDP sites who confirmed their capability to absorb and accommodate the newly displaced families. The assessments revealed that WASH needs remain the top priority of IDPs.
- Following a meeting of the Strategic Group of the Protection Cluster on 16 October, five key priority areas were identified for the protection response to civilians affected by the clashes: advocacy for humanitarian access and the perception of humanitarian actors by different parts to the conflict; response to the displacement movements; response to immediate protection needs (including GBV and child protection) of affected populations and particularly IDPs in spontaneous sites; response to medium and long term protection needs of affected people; support to returns/back-and-forth movements and development of community violence reduction initiatives.
- Within the framework of protection response activities carried out by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in the Nana-Bakassa-Bossangoa-Bouca axis in Ouham prefecture, the two listening centres received a total of 150 survivors of violence including 123 in Bossangoa town. A total of 94 received psychosocial assistance (active listening, supportive interviews and need assessment) and 14 were referred to Bossangoa hospital, supported by MSF.

CAMEROON

- An estimated 135,350 Central African refugees have entered Cameroon since December 2013 with the majority located in the East and Adamawa regions.

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 101 newly-arrived Central African refugees were registered in Garoua Boulai, Tocktoyo and Kette in the East region, claiming to have left their country due to the continued insecurity.
- UNHCR mobile protection teams continued with registration where refugees have been settled for some months but had not yet been registered. This week, 1,713 refugees were verified and pre-registered in

Tocktoyo, Kette, Jericho, Oundjiki, Roma, Belebina, Ouli, Batouri, and Garoua Boulai in the East region; in the sites of Ngam and Gado and in the villages of Dompla, Djackon, Helbao et Houro-Souley in the North region.

- UNHCR issued a total of 1,550 identification documents to refugee families in the villages of Jericho, Oundjiki Roma, Belebina, Ouli, Batouri, Toktoyo, Kette, Gado, Dompla, Djackon, Helbao and Houro-Souley in the East and North regions. To date, a total of 36,409 identification documents have been issued by UNHCR to refugees of at least 18 years of age in order to facilitate identification of refugees by local authorities and to ensure their freedom of movement.
- This week, UNICEF and its partners, the *Association Enfants, Jeunes et Avenir* (ASSEJA) and International Medical Corps (IMC), continued with child protection activities in the sites of Gado and Lolo. A total of 6,943 children are enrolled and participating in child protection activities within the Temporary Learning and Child Protection Spaces (ETAPES).
- In Borgop, IMC registered the participation of 3,605 children in the ETAPES where four centres are open and coordinated in partnership with Plan Cameroon.
- In Timangolo, information sessions regarding child protection and the importance of education were conducted by Plan Cameroon for 974 people (266 men, 259 women, 223 boys and 226 girls).
- In the area of Meiganga (Adamawa region), more than 350 head of households, from both the refugee and local population, were provided with information by UNHCR on the rights and obligations of refugees, the importance of sending children to school, establishing birth certificates and refugee documents.

CHAD

- An estimated 20,000 Central African refugees have entered Chad since December 2013 and are predominantly in the southern part of the country.

Refugees:

- The clearing of Doholo site began this week where some 4,000 new refugees, currently in hangars in Dosseye camp, are to be relocated.
- This week, partners and authorities including the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR), WFP, FAO and UNHCR held a session on how to better empower refugees from the Central African Republic and also to launch preparations of the process in the refugee camp of Belom. The joint team held discussions over two days with various partners regarding which refugees to target, the establishment of a working group and to develop a schedule of activities.

Returnees:

- On 13 October, the transfer of returnees from the transit site of Doyaba to the site of Maigama resumed. Some 156 shelters that were destroyed were rehabilitated. In total, 432 people (136 households) were transferred by IOM on 13-14 October. According to IOM, because of difficulties in mobilizing the returnees and the bad road conditions, the transfers could not be done in one day as had been planned. IOM intends to transfer 20 households on 15 October and a final convoy of 100 households is planned for 17 October.
- The Chadian Red Cross and the *Agence de Développement Economique et Social* (ADES) assisted in ensuring the restoration of damaged shelters, plot allocation and that WASH facilities be provided for those being transferred.
- UNHCR plans to begin the verification of some 6,000 Chadian returnees on the site of Kobiteye. The operation aims to collect data considered essential for the provision of targeted and tailored support, the search for durable solutions and prevent any risk of statelessness.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- An estimated 22,214 Central African refugees have entered the Democratic Republic of the Congo since December 2013 and are predominantly in the northern Equateur Province.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The security situation in Bangui has resulted in the arrival of some 1,655 refugees in Zongo on 15 October. Currently, UNHCR is assisting those that have arrived in the transit center and in the child friendly spaces premises of local NGO *Les Aiglons*. In addition, new arrivals have been reported and being verified near Gbadolite (approximately 470 people) and at the border with Province Orientale (approximately 160 people).
- This week, 79 people from 24 households were registered and relocated to Boyabu camp, from the Batanga transit center. Another 38 individuals were relocated to Inke camp.
- The road conditions have severely deteriorated, making it difficult for UNHCR to carry out its operations, including relocation of refugees, sending refugees to secondary health centres and providing care to the refugees living in and outside camp.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- An estimated 10,126 Central African refugees have entered the Republic of Congo since December 2013, and are predominantly in the Betou area.
- A total of 302 new Central African refugees from Bangui and Lobaye prefecture were registered during the week in Betou, Impfondo and Brazzaville.

Education

CAMEROON

Achievements and Impact

- To date, UNICEF and Plan Cameroon have constructed 79 classrooms (out of 87 planned) as part of the ETAPes in the sites of Gado, Lolo, Mbilé, Timangolo and Borgop. An additional eight classrooms are currently under construction in Mbilé.
- Some 5,840 refugee children are enrolled and take part in educational activities organized by UNICEF and Plan Cameroon in the five sites. A total of 572 children have integrated local public schools upon completion of the ETAPes programme, with the assistance of UNHCR, UNICEF, Plan Cameroon and the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), in close collaboration with the *Ministère de l'Éducation de Base*.
- Information and awareness-raising campaigns in both the refugee and host population continued jointly by UNHCR, UNICEF, Plan Cameroon and IFRC in order to increase the number of children attending the ETAPes.
- In the North region 460 refugee children were enrolled in public primary schools in the villages of Dompla, Djackon, Helbao and Mbaiboum.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Inke camp, in order to encourage the new students to get started, some emergency supplies were distributed to the 1,263 children that attended classes (notebooks and pens). The full delivery of new school items is still pending. Furthermore, sensitization is still ongoing in Inke, in order to convince as many children (and parents) to start primary school. Currently the attendance rate stands at 33%.
- Mole camp counts 2,230 primary school-aged children, but a total of 925 children are actually going to school (446 girls and 479 boys). Another 1,305 secondary school-aged children have no opportunity to continue their education in the camp.



CAMEROON

Achievements and Impact

- This week, UNICEF provided the *Délégation Régionale de la Santé Publique* (DRSP) with 1,600 additional vaccination cards. In Kentzou, Garoua Boulai, Tocktoyo and Gbiti, 49 children, aged between 0 and 59 months were provided with the oral polio vaccine and 87 children aged between 6 months and 15 years were vaccinated against the measles.
- In Gado, UNICEF and the IFRC met with 69 households (481 individuals) regarding the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs). This follows a campaign to distribute ITNs by the DRSP and UNICEF in the sites. So far, distributions have been conducted in Timangolo, Gado and Borgop.
- CARE International, UNHCR's partner, continued with its psychosocial activities and also conducted information sessions regarding mental health on the sites of Timangolo, Mbilé and Lolo. A total of 508 refugees, including 168 women, 198 men, 76 girls and 66 boys participated in the sessions. CARE also conducted 140 psychological consultations this week in the three sites.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to accelerate healthcare activities in refugee hosting areas outside of formal sites, including vaccinations.
- Lack of sufficient medical personnel (doctors, paramedics, nurses) and need for additional technical equipment and facilities in health centres in refugee hosting areas. There is also a lack of mental health care and workers in sites such as Gado, Borgop and Ngam.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Boyabu camp, 79 new arrivals were medically screened upon arrival in the camp. In addition, 256 patients were consulted in the health centre (107 women and 149 men). Each doctor saw about 36 patients per day (10 less than last week) and two patients were transferred to the general hospital in Libenge.
- The health clinic in Boyabu carried out 240 vaccinations: 40 doses against tuberculosis, 40 doses against polio, 40 doses against chickenpox, 40 DTP vaccines, 40 doses to prevent yellow fever and 40 pneumococcal vaccines, for 60 children aged between 0 and 11 months. Furthermore, 20 children aged between nine months and 15 years were vaccinated against measles and yellow fever in the transit centre of Batanga.
- At the health clinic in Mole camp, 663 new refugee patients were treated over the reporting period. Another 27 Congolese nationals were also treated in the centre.
- The predominant diseases in Mole camp remained malaria (30%), acute respiratory infections (26%), intestinal parasites (13%). In Inke camp, the main medical illnesses were registered as follows: malaria (25%), acute respiratory infections (19%), intestinal parasites (17%), and acute diarrhea (7%)



Food Security and Nutrition

CAMEROON

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The 8th round of WFP's general food distribution began and is programmed for 93,371 beneficiaries (1,621,684 tons of food). Distributions had already begun in the sites of Borgop, Timangolo and Gado and a total of 17,804 people had received their 30 day ration of cereals, legumes, oil, salt and the recent addition of Corn-Soy Blend in order to increase nutritional levels.
- This week, WFP and its partner, IMC, completed the 5th round of distribution of nutritional supplements in the Adamawa region within the framework of the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) in order

prevent malnutrition amongst children aged 59 months and below. The distribution targeted 7,562 children below the age of 5.

- A total of 78 new admissions were registered in mobile nutrition clinics (CNAs) and 14 in nutrition centres (CNTI), representing an overall decrease in new admissions compared to last week. A total of 5,308 admissions have been recorded since the beginning of the emergency. Currently, 1,921 refugees are being treated in mobile nutrition clinics and nutrition centres.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Boyabu camp, no official date has been set yet by WFP regarding cash grants would be distributed. Refugees voiced their discontent with the delay in payment. Up to 810 people are currently enrolled in the nutritional programme, including 123 children. Ten new cases were admitted this reporting period. A critical issue has been the lack of CSB, oil and sugar for several weeks. For instance, 296 pregnant women and 363 breast-feeding women are in need of nutritional supplements. This week, 674 packets of plumpy nut and 723 packets of plumpy sup were distributed to patients in the nutritional programme.
- In Inke, the food distribution system has been replaced for the first time by a cash voucher system which took place from 29 September to 10 October. In total 11,036 people (3,163 households) were assisted (or 97%). In addition, 1,134 packets of plumpy sup and 728 packets of plumpy nut were distributed in Inke.
- In Mole camp, 244 refugees have been admitted to the nutritional programme, including 61 pregnant and lactating women, as well as 145 children with MAM and 38 children with SAM. A total of 798 packets of plumpy nut were distributed to children suffering from SAM. No plumpy sup or CSB were distributed as they are out of stock.



Water and Sanitation

CAMEROON

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Refugee sites are currently providing an average of 14.2l of water per person per day, contrary to the emergency requirements of 15l. More specifically, the average amount per day per person in each site is 11.9l in Borgop, 12.1l in Ngam, 11l in Gado, 21.4l in Lolo, 16.9l in Mbilé, 13.1l in Timangolo and 13l in Ngaringo (Yokadouma).
- This week, CARE continued with its information campaigns regarding personal hygiene, the maintenance of sanitation facilities and common areas, the washing of hands, the conservation of potable water and food in Timangolo. CARE is also finalizing the structure of 200 family latrines and began the construction of 300 more.
- Despite the steady progress in the construction of latrines, the current ratio remains 34 people per latrine (standard is 1 latrine for every 20 individuals).

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Inke camp, 11 wells provide water and produced a total of 710,8350l per day this week, which is approximately 8.9l of water per person per day. This is a decrease from last week and also below the minimum emergency standard of 15l. Some 1,500l of water were distributed at the transit centre of Inke and an additional 2,500l at the transit centre of Gbadolite/Pangoma. In Inke camp, construction of 11 additional wells has begun, therefore the water production levels should improve.
- Mole camp produced a total of 1,436,400l of water this week, which provided 205,200l per day and 13,5l per person per day (last week it was at 11,8l). In Mole camp, 18 additional latrines were constructed this week; there are currently 624 operational latrines (113 communal and 511 family latrines). There are also 545 operational showers (21 communal showers and 524 family showers); 85 new showers were constructed this week.

- The daily water production in Boyabu increased in comparison to last week and stood at 194,152l which provided 15l per person per day – meeting the required emergency standard. A 14th well is also under construction. A total of 8,422 individuals (784 shelters) were provided with information sessions regarding the washing of hands by UNHCR's implementing partner the *Agence de Développement Economique et Social* (ADES).

Shelter and NFIs

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Achievements and Impact

- In Bangui, PU-AMI is carrying out the rehabilitation of communal shelters and adjusting the layout of eight IDP sites in Bangui in order to free classrooms due to the upcoming return to school.
- In Bambari, the planning and layout of the alternative IDP site has been initiated under the supervision of UNHCR. The Shelter Cluster is coordinating the construction of individual shelters for the 10,000 IDPs who are soon to be moved out from the “M” and “S” sites and settled into this planned site.
- In Boda, Catholic Relief Services finalized the distribution of 70m³ of firewood for 700 families in the Muslim enclave. Similar assistance will be provided on a monthly basis until March 2015.
- UNHCR is leading three projects in Ouham Pende, Ouham and Bangui to support the reconstruction of 4,500 houses. The projects are implemented by ACTED in Bangui and Bozoum (Ouham Pende prefecture), by CRS in rural areas of Bossangoa, and by the DRC along the Batangafo-Bouca axis (Ouham prefecture). The reconstruction support includes the distribution of different kits (tools, security and roofing) to households who are also provided with training by specialists to reconstruct their houses with the support of communities. To date, 823 houses have been reconstructed for a total of 5,350 people in Bangui and Bozoum.

CAMEROON

Achievements and Impact

- In Lolo, IFRC distributed NFIs supplied by UNHCR to 8,679 refugees (2,164 households) consisting of 17,380 pieces of soap, 2,627 jerrycans, 5,284 mosquito nets and 1,463 buckets.
- In Gado, IFRC distributed 30 mattresses supplied by UNHCR to people with specific needs.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- This reporting period 230 households were provided with NFIs in Boyabu, which included 142 blankets, 142 sleeping mats, 137 mosquito nets and 156 jerry cans. In addition, 707 female refugees (between the age of 28 and 59) were given clothing.
- In Mole and Boyabu the lack of plastic sheeting is preventing the construction of more shelters. Overall, a severe lack of NFIs is still reported in the camps.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Achievements and Impact

- In *15 Avril* site, out of the 200 shelters planned, 51 shelters have been realized to date. In addition, solar street lamps are being installed for the lighting of the camp
- In Ikpengbele, 150 shelters were rehabilitated, 106 doors installed and 92 plastic sheets used as roofs for the shelters. Another 18 shelters are being rehabilitated.
- Some 200 Central Africans (88 households) recently registered in Betou received NFIs (mosquito nets, buckets, mats, blankets, soaps and jerrycans). Hygiene kits were also provided to girls and women.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Achievements and Impact

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS), UNHCR's partner for CCCM activities and reconstruction in Bossangoa, held meetings with the community leaders of the sole IDP site in Bossangoa, *Petit Seminaire*, along with local authorities in order to prepare for the withdrawal of CRS at the end of October and the handing over of its CCCM activities to the IDP committees. With the departure of the Muslim community from the town earlier this year and the return of thousands of other IDPs to their residences, the number of IDPs drastically decreased. The *Petit Seminaire* is a consolidated site of less than 400 remaining IDPs (previously some 45,000 IDPs displaced in two sites) who will be trained to carry out CCCM activities. CRS will continue through end of October with the distribution of shelter kits to returning IDPs.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

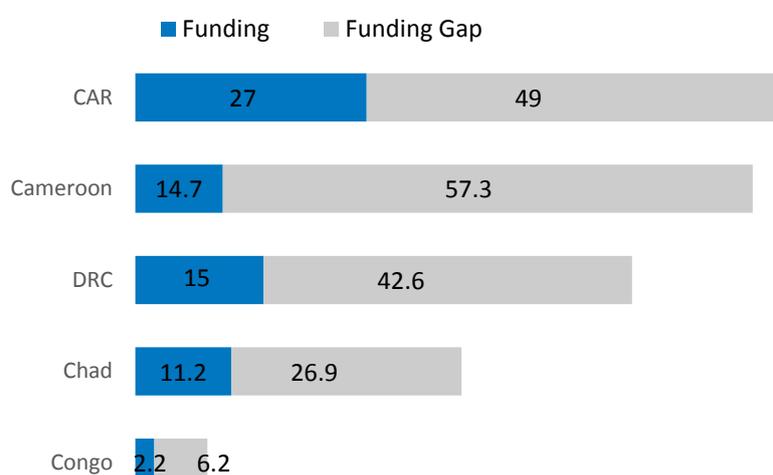
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation. Below are UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance 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. UNHCR's total financial requirements for the CAR Regional Situation currently amounts to USD 255 million, including USD 104.5 million of revised additional needs in asylum countries from January to December 2014, as presented in the Revised Regional Refugee Response Plan launched on 22 July. **The overall needs are currently funded at 33%.**

Donors:

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UN Development Programme
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United States of America

Funding:

A total of **USD 85 million** has been funded



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Links:

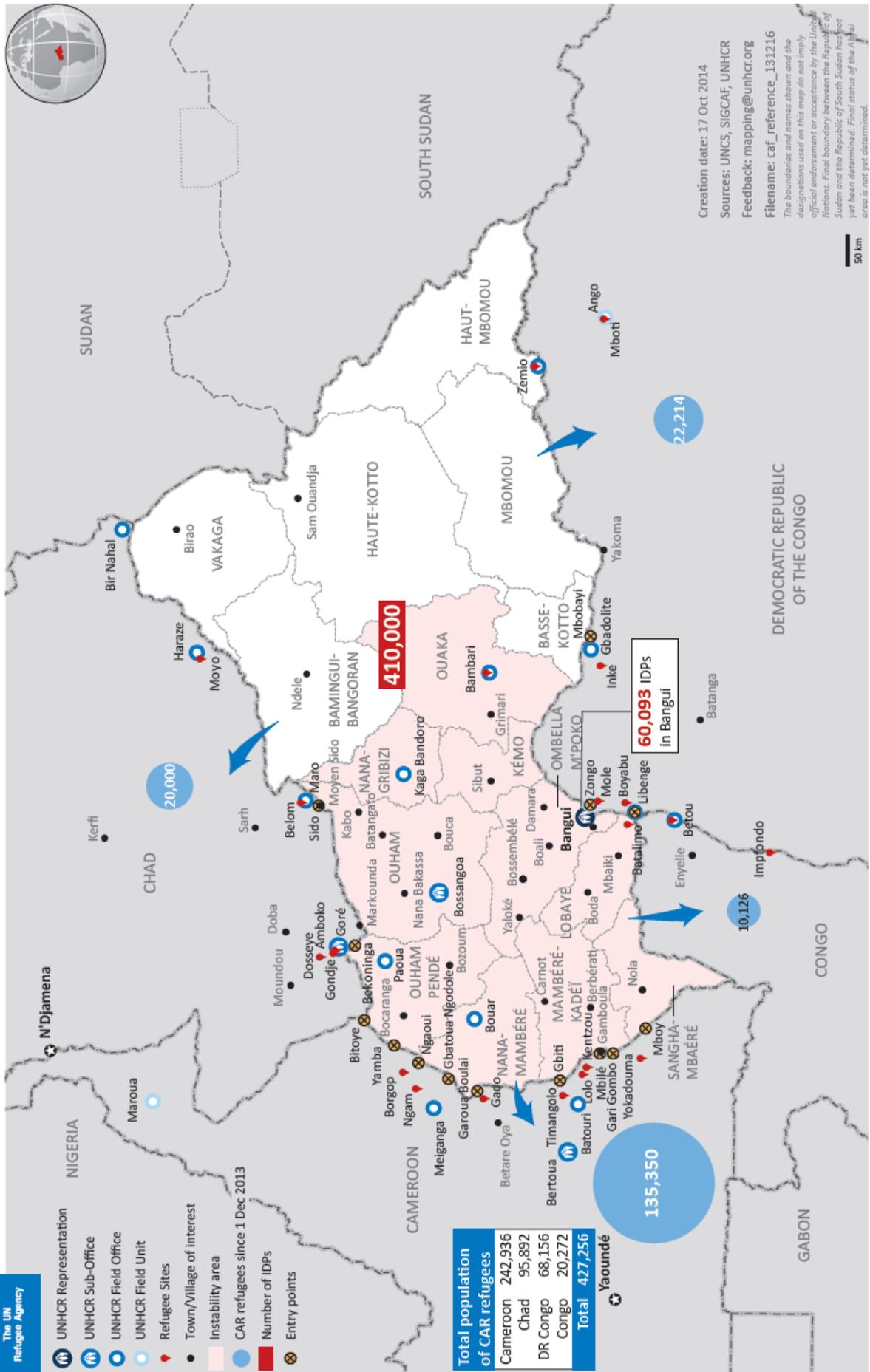
Regional webportal: <http://data.unhcr.org/car/regional.php>

Central African Republic Emergency Situation

as of 17 October 2014



- UNHCR Representation
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee Sites
- Town/Village of interest
- Instability area
- CAR refugees since 1 Dec 2013
- Number of IDPs
- Entry points



Creation date: 17 Oct 2014
 Sources: UNCS, SIGCAF, UNHCR
 Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org
 Filename: caf_reference_131216

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.

50 km