

Identified unaccompanied minors

NFIs distributed since January

Funding

USD 14,113,280 requested

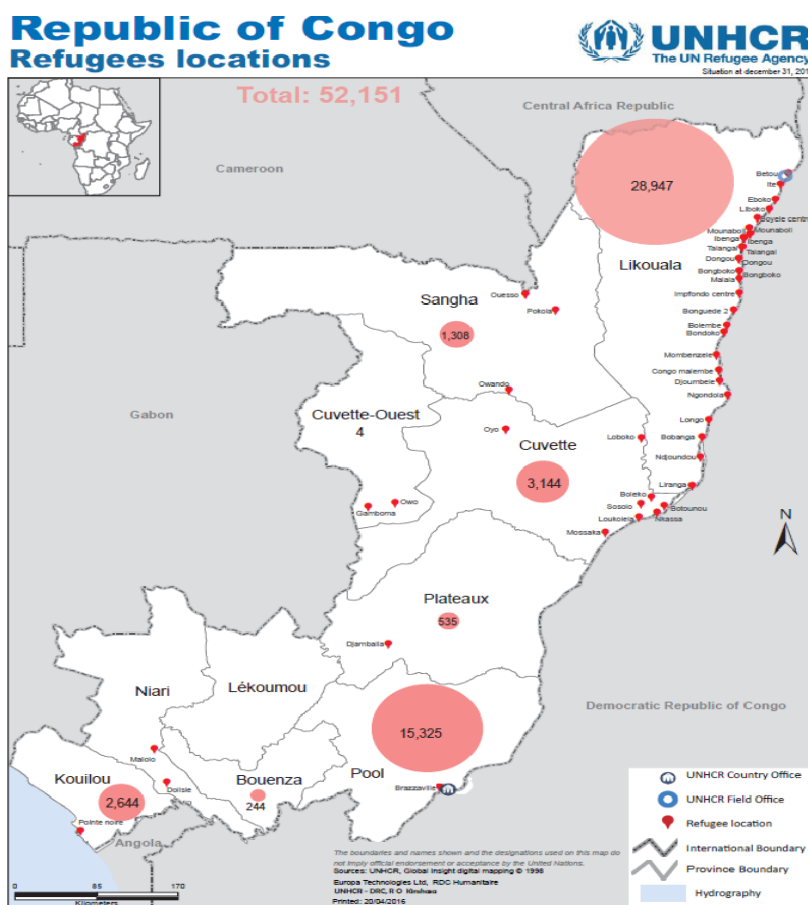
A pie chart illustrating the distribution of funding. The chart is divided into two segments: a small blue segment representing 'Funded' at 15%, and a large orange segment representing 'Gap' at 85%. A legend below the chart identifies the colors: blue for 'Funded' and orange for 'Gap'.

Category	Percentage
Funded	15%
Gap	85%

Staff:

- 7 international UNV
1 national UNV
3 consultant
37 national staff
8 international staff

2 offices located in:
Brazzaville and Bétou



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR works, in coordination with the CNAR (National Committee for Assistance of Refugees), on all activities aimed at protecting and assisting refugees in urban and rural areas. The CNAR has a presence in Brazzaville as well as in Betou, Impfondo, Ouessou, Pointe Noire and Loukolela where refugees and asylum-seekers are located. UNHCR also works with other UN organizations as well as with national and international humanitarian partners to find solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers.

CHALLENGES

Protection

- Despite the improvement of the registration system with the introduction of biometrics and issuing of documents (certificate of refugee) for new families registered since January 2016, the problem of documentation is very important in terms of protection. Indeed, with the arrival of Central African refugees, the security services have established an identity check operation in the Betou area. Several refugees were arrested and are sometimes victims of assault. Some had their right to freedom of movement put on hold for lack of paper. In 2016-2017, The UNHCR will engage in a tripartite agreement to facilitate the repatriation of CAR nationals' refugees. In 2015, Central Africans actors committed in a dialogue with all components of the population which conducted to presidential elections and in the long term the stabilization of the CAR's situation. Considering that the efforts of stabilization are led to be completed and the security situation would allow it, UNHCR will organize the repatriation of refugees on the tripartite agreements basis.
- Despite UNHCR's multiform assistance to SGBV survivors (access to health care, access to legal assistance and psychosocial support), the assistance to survivors installed in the localities of Mouale (located over 250 km from Betou where UNHCR presence is not effective is weak. UNHCR is seeking to strengthen advocacy and support for SGBV committees in the areas of Moualé. The issue of SGBV on CAR refugees is recurrent in the area of Betou and Moualé since the arrival of the refugees in March 2013. Poverty is the main cause of the violence affecting young girls whose ages range between 10 and 16 years. For most cases, perpetrators are known, but are not punished for lack of « competent » courts in the Likouala department.

Education

- Distribution of school uniforms remainder of last year to refugee's students. Distribution of teaching materials. Distribution of school kits to refugee students. Enrolment of 150 new CAR refugee children in Betou schools. But, it is worth mentioning the overcrowdings in classrooms. The current ratio is 102 students per class / teacher, whereas the standard according to UNESCO is 45 students per class / teacher.

Health

- Curative consultations, prenatal consultations, family planning, routine immunizations (PEV), laboratory tests, reproductive health, medical and nutritional screening were effective. But stopping of the management of moderate acute malnutrition cases among and children under 5 years from the beginning of March 2016 have been noticed because of breakdown of nutritional inputs.

Food Security and Nutrition

- General food distributions to all CAR refugees, the food basket consisting of cereals (rice), legumes (beans), oil (fortified lives in A and D) iodized salt and super cereals (CSB ++), for a total of 2100 kcal. The most recent assessment conducted in January 2016 among CAR refugees showed a slight deterioration of the food situation compared to September 2015, in fact the last survey in January 2016 gives 69.6% of households with a consumption score acceptable, 23.8% with a limit consumption score and 6.6% with a low consumption score.

Water and Sanitation

- The massive influx of CAR refugees increased the volume of water and sanitation needs. The extension of the site 15 Avril, the delocalization of the site Ikpembele and consideration of Axis Mouale, pose again problems of additional drinking water needs. Besides, the low water period remains a real problem making it difficult to access to safe drinking water in Betou and Ikpembele. Hence the increase in waterborne diseases. Several works were carried out: the construction of 04 wells with hand pumps, one drilling in Ikpembele and 18 wells including 11 with manual pumps and 07 open wells at the site 15 Avril. 04 wells are under construction in the above two sites.

Shelter and NFIs

- To date over half of Central African refugees are housed in host families, sometimes in small and inadequate spaces. On March the 30th, 2016, all planned activities are being achieved and reached a completion level of 50 to 85%. It must be emphasized that the rain season in the area Bétou is a major natural handicap and that it adds transport-related difficulties (outdated trucks with recurring breakdowns) to supply the construction of straw shelters. Regular distribution of NFIS (cover, mats, jerry buckets, soaps, CAR refugees in Betou –Center to 1,310 persons.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- Refugees have very limited access to natural resources (arable land, fishing waters) due to restrictions imposed by authorities including the legal hollow in this matter. Use of very rudimentary and exhausting agricultural equipment (just for subsistence farming). Lack of Income Generating Activities support program in Moualé area where demand / solicitation is constantly growing.

Durable Solutions

- UNHCR is advocating with the government of the Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic to ensure that CAR refugees are provided with the possibility to repatriation.
- UNHCR recommends some 200 refugees per year for resettlement to third country.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation: