

### HIGHLIGHTS

<p><b>625,000</b> IDPs including <b>200,000</b> in Bangui</p>	<p><b>319,603</b> CAR refugees in neighbouring countries.</p>	<p><b>16,581</b> Refugees and asylum seekers in the Central African Republic</p>	<p><b>\$40.1M</b> Additional funds required for the first three months of 2014</p>
---	---	--	--

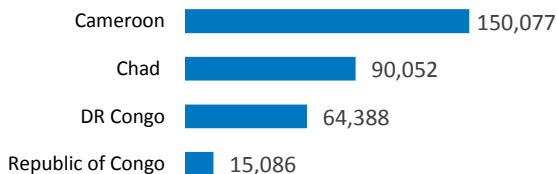
- UN officials again highlighted the lack of sufficient funding for humanitarian operations and the constant volatility as primary concerns and challenges in providing adequate humanitarian assistance. UN humanitarian coordinator Abdou Dieng noted that only 21% of the nearly \$500 million pledged by donors at the Central African Republic (CAR) High-Level meeting in Brussels in January 2014 had been received.
- Attacks and incidences of violence were reported on a larger scale this past week in Bangui perpetrated by anti-Balaka militias against Muslim populations and particularly targeting African Union (MISCA) forces protecting pockets of Muslim populations.
- UNHCR Cameroon has transferred close to 20,000 new arrivals from various border entry points to four sites since mid-February 2014.
- On 21 March, UNHCR participated in the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the International Contact Group (ICG) on the Central African Republic which took place in Brazzaville. They had last convened in November 2013 and will meet again in June 2014. Participants agreed on the need to strengthen the effectiveness of the ICG-CAR and its support to the transitional government of the CAR.



*A Central African woman looks at her home destroyed by the ex-Seleka in the village of Kouki, 82km from Bossangoa, in the northwest of the Central African Republic. UNHCR.*

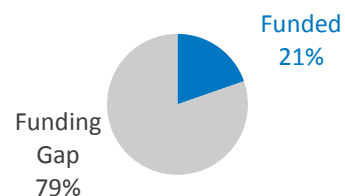
#### Population of concern for the CAR situation (in thousands)

A total of **319,603** people of concern



#### Funding against the CAR situation

**US\$ 112 million** requested for the situation



# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

---

## Operational Context

- According to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General in the Central African Republic, Georg Charpentier, a multipurpose trust fund (MPTF) has been set up to accelerate the disbursement of the pledged funds related to projects identified in the Six-Point Initiative of the UN Secretary General.
- The visit of UNHCR's Director for International Protection, Volker Turk, from 22-25 March, to the Central African Republic, involved a field visit to Boda and a series of meetings with Government Ministers, the UN Humanitarian Country Team, international forces and persons of concern. The representatives of the Muslim population in Boda mentioned that they feel trapped and that the presence and protection provided by the French troops, Sangaris, has so far prevented them from being killed. They expressed their will for assistance in being moved to a safer place.
- The anti-Balaka threat is growing in strength and currently control of the major routes to and from Bangui. While Sangaris, MISCA and humanitarian workers on the ground continued to protect, mediate and provide assistance, the evacuation of the remaining Muslim population in Boda and in other enclaves such as in Bossangoa (Ecole Liberte) and PK12 in Bangui may be unavoidable if lives are to be saved.
- Following the death of a Congolese MISCA peacekeeper by anti-Balaka militias, the African Union has stated that they would now be treated as enemy combatants. This latest casualty brought to 21 the total number of MISCA peacekeepers that have been killed since their deployment in December 2013.
- The latest upsurge of violence in Bangui resulted in an increase of the number of internally displaced persons to 625,000 including 200,000 in Bangui in 42 sites.

## Achievements



### Protection

---

#### Needs Assessment

- In the **Central African Republic**, a multi-sectoral assessment led by the Food Security Cluster is ongoing in Berberati where some 200 people are at risk. Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI) is conducting a detailed assessment for possible relocation.

#### Achievements

- In the **Central African Republic**, the Protection Cluster continued to mobilize NGO resources to ensure monitoring and protection by presence in communities at risk. This will include, as of 1 April, a project by COOPI, financed by UNHCR, to ensure monitoring, community development and psychosocial assistance in selected areas.
- The Task Force on Facilitating Forward Movement has accepted the recommendation to relocate the population at risk in Bossangoa to Bema. The assessment of Bema was carried out jointly by UNHCR and OCHA accompanied by IDP representatives. UNHCR also participated in a joint mission to Kaba and Sido from 21-23 March to evaluate the possibilities for either or both of these locations to be sites of relocation for the populations trapped in the Bangui neighbourhood of PK 12. The mission found that both locations were viable sites, making a series of recommendations for how to adapt them to accommodate the group. Additionally, UNHCR and MISCA undertook a mission on 24 March to Kaka and Tole in the northwest near Bocaranga to investigate reports about a group of Peulh who were attacked on the 16 and 20 March. Following confirmation of the immediate physical security threats, the Protection Cluster liaised with MISCA and the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator to deploy forces in Tole and to transport those under threat in Kaka to Tole. In Kaka a total of 67 individuals are concerned and in Tole 1,179 persons. UNHCR carried out an immediate distribution of basic NFIs.
- As part of wider efforts by the Protection Cluster to create multi-sector action plans for selected communities at risk (Boda, Carnot and Berberati), the action plan for Boda has been finalized and approved by the

Protection Cluster. UNHCR’s contribution will be to deploy a staff member temporarily to assist in establishing protection by presence in Boda and will evaluate how to contribute to efforts in Carnot and Berberati.

- In **Cameroon**, UNHCR has pre-registered 52,707 refugees from the Central African Republic since December 2013 (as of 25 March). During the period of 17-23 March, 4,377 people were transferred to sites including: 2,773 to Lolo, 489 to Gado and 1,115 to Borgop. As of 25 March, Mborguene had 2,111 refugees in its site, Lolo 8,982, Gado 4,006 and Borgop 3,295 totaling 18,394 people.
- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, 64,388 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013. UNHCR facilitated the relocation of 154 people from Zongo to Mole camp. To date the number of people transferred has reached 9,813. UNHCR also registered 208 new arrivals from the CAR in Boyabu camp (Libenge). Some 10,200 refugees have been registered in this camp since the start of the emergency. In Inke camp (Gbadolite), 5,328 individuals were registered during the reporting period. Out of 57,813 refugees pre-registered in Equateur Province, some 31,500 individuals (54%) have been transferred to the existing camps, namely Inke, Boyabu and Mole.
- In the **Republic of Congo (RoC)**, 15,086 refugees have newly arrived from the Central African Republic (as of 25 March). In Brazzaville, 1,326 refugee identity cards were printed for delivery to Central African refugees by the Comité National d’Assistance aux Réfugiés (CNAR). In Betou and Impfondo, refugees continued to receive individual and family attestations upon registration.
- UNHCR was alerted of the presence of Central African refugees in various remote localities. A first assessment mission was organized to the village of Ndongo Missa and led to the pre-registration of 20 refugees. UNHCR continued to organize with authorities the relocation of refugees to Betou that are currently dispersed in various surrounding villages.
- There are 47 registered unaccompanied minors (UAM) in Betou and Best Interest Assessments (BIA) have been conducted. Family tracing is ongoing with the support of the Congolese Red Cross. In Impfondo, 22 children were pre-registered as UAM. However, BIAs remains to be conducted to confirm their status.
- Child protection networks have been established in both camps (Betou and Impfondo) and trainings have been conducted. UNICEF established child friendly spaces in the two camps.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

- In the **Central African Republic**, an alternative site has been secured by CCCM Coordinators in close collaboration with the Office of the Mayor of Bangui to transfer populations at the M’Poko airport site unable to return to their homes before the rainy season. Technical teams from Shelter/NFI and WASH clusters have identified relocation sites and proposed intervention plans, schedules and budgets.
- As part of the CCCM capacity building strategy, a CCCM training was held for site authorities from sites that do not have a dedicated site management agency. A total of 36 representatives involved in 19 sites attended the one day training. The aim of the training was to explain the CCCM framework including the roles and responsibilities of the CCCM actors, how to improve the management of their sites, describing the various activities of each phase of the camp life cycle, and defining protection in sites and how to promote it.



## Education

### Needs Assessment

- There continued to be a real need for secondary and tertiary education possibilities in all countries hosting refugees from the Central African Republic. There remains an unfilled gap because of the lack of funding and low capacity of local institutions. In the **Republic of Congo (RoC)**, refugees can enroll in secondary school as well as university but do not benefit from any assistance for their studies. In view of their profile and lack of support, the possibility to effectively complete their education needs to be addressed.

## Achievements

- In the **Republic of Congo (RoC)**, refugees living in Brazzaville mainly have access to primary education. This week UNHCR and its partner Agence d'Assistance aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés au Congo (AARREC) met with local authorities regarding after school classes for new Central African refugee children.



## Health

### Achievements

- In **Cameroon**, a measles vaccination campaign started in coordination with International Medical Corps (IMC) in the Adamawa region and continued in the East region on 21 March.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Achievements

- In **Cameroon**, food distributions took place in coordination with the World Food Programme (WFP) on 19 March in the Adamawa border villages of Ngaoui (4,167 beneficiaries) and Yamba (1,968 beneficiaries), totaling 6,135 people. Additional distributions took place on 22 March at the border entry point of Gbiti (East region) for more than 4,700 beneficiaries. In Borgop, in addition to daily food distributions, a monthly food ration was been distributed by WFP to 2,105 refugees (maize grains, yellow peas, vegetable oil and salt) on 17-18 March. For refugees who have yet to receive WFP distributions, the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) is providing hot meals.
- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, a reduction of malnutrition cases was noted over the past week in Boyabu camp, for example, the number of severe acute malnutrition cases reduced from 24 to 20 cases during the first week of March and the number of children at risk of acute malnutrition fell from 150 cases to 134 cases. Children suffering from severe and moderate malnutrition received nutritional food supplements (plumpy-nut and plumpy-sup respectively).



## Water and Sanitation

### Needs Assessment

- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, the quantity of safe drinking water falls below the standard required for an emergency situation in all refugee camps in Equateur province (Boyabu, Inke and Mole). The current ratio is between 10 and 12 litres per person and per day. In most cases, the low quantity of water is because of insufficient products to purify the water due to a lack of financial resources.

### Achievements

- In Borgop, **Cameroon**, two new water bladders have been installed. The water availability is now 7.27l per day. A total of 60 shower points and 60 latrines are in place while an additional 30 shower points and 60 latrines are to be constructed. In Lolo, four new boreholes have been drilled with a total now of five boreholes currently functioning. The water availability is now 7l per day. A total of 82 latrines have been built and 14 additional ones are under construction. In Gado, 60 latrines have been constructed and a water tracking system is providing 45,000l of water per day, in coordination with MSF. At the entry point of Gbiti, MSF installed a 15000l water bladder and restored a borehole in the neighbourhood with the highest concentration of refugees.
- In Mboti camp (Ango, Province Orientale) in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the potable water provided to refugees comes from two main wells in the camp and another area located outside of the refugee camp. The two water bladders that have been installed contributed to strengthening the capacity of the water provision system in the camp. Other activities which aim to improve the quality of water, such as ensuring maintenance and cleaning the water sources, are being monitored. The construction of bamboo fences, in

order to ensure the security of the area where water bladders are installed in the camp, is in progress. Moreover, hygiene and sanitation sensitization and other awareness campaigns about household waste and toilet management, the clearing of trash, as well as the importance of hand-washing are being regularly conducted for the benefit of refugees.

- In the **Republic of Congo (RoC)**, during the reporting period, the latrines were disinfected and the water treated in the 15 avril site and in the departure center. Sensitization on water, hygiene and conservation of food was also conducted.



## Shelter and NFIs

### Needs Assessment

- In the **Central African Republic**, UNHCR carried out a needs assessment in Kouki village (82km from Bossangoa) on 18 March and has since carried out an NFI distribution. In Bangui, UNHCR and its partners completed two neighborhood rapid house damage assessments. In the 5<sup>th</sup> arrondissement, it was revealed that a total of 950 houses had been damaged - 85% allegedly owned by Muslims. In the 8<sup>th</sup> arrondissement, a total of 171 had been damaged - 46% allegedly owned by Muslims.

### Achievements

- **Central African Republic:** in Bossangoa 3,710 people in Babato, Bowali and Bowe received NFI kits including plastic sheeting as part of a UNHCR, UNICEF, Catholic Relief Services and CARITAS operation.
- In **Cameroon**, in Borgop, shelter construction is underway, and the supply of construction materials enabled the construction of 60 new family shelters. Construction at Lolo site is ongoing: 36 community shelters have been completed and 545 tents installed. Construction of traditional family shelters has also been planned. With Lolo approaching maximum capacity, preparations to set up an additional hosting-site in Mbile continued, in coordination with PU-AMI. In Gado, 95 family shelters and 240 tents are in place.
- In the **Republic of Congo (RoC)**, 9,901 refugees have so far been assisted with NFIs since December 2013 (9,450 in Betou and 451 in Impfondo).

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

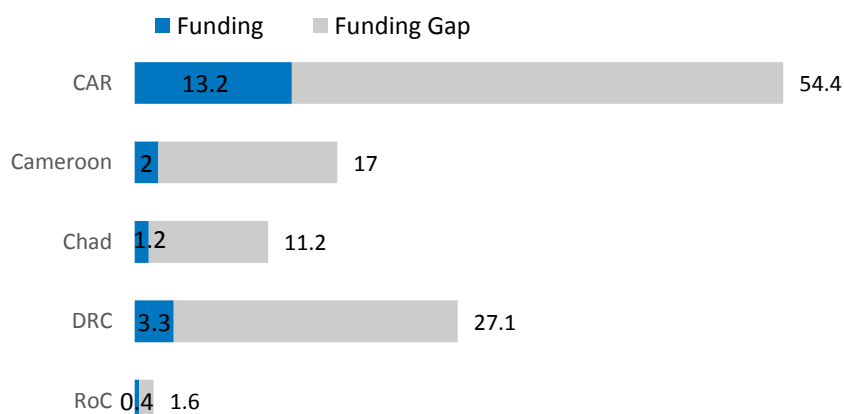
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation.

### Donors:

- CERF
- Denmark
- Estonia
- France
- Japan
- Private donors
- Spain
- Private donors
- Switzerland
- UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
- United States of America

### Funding (in million US\$)

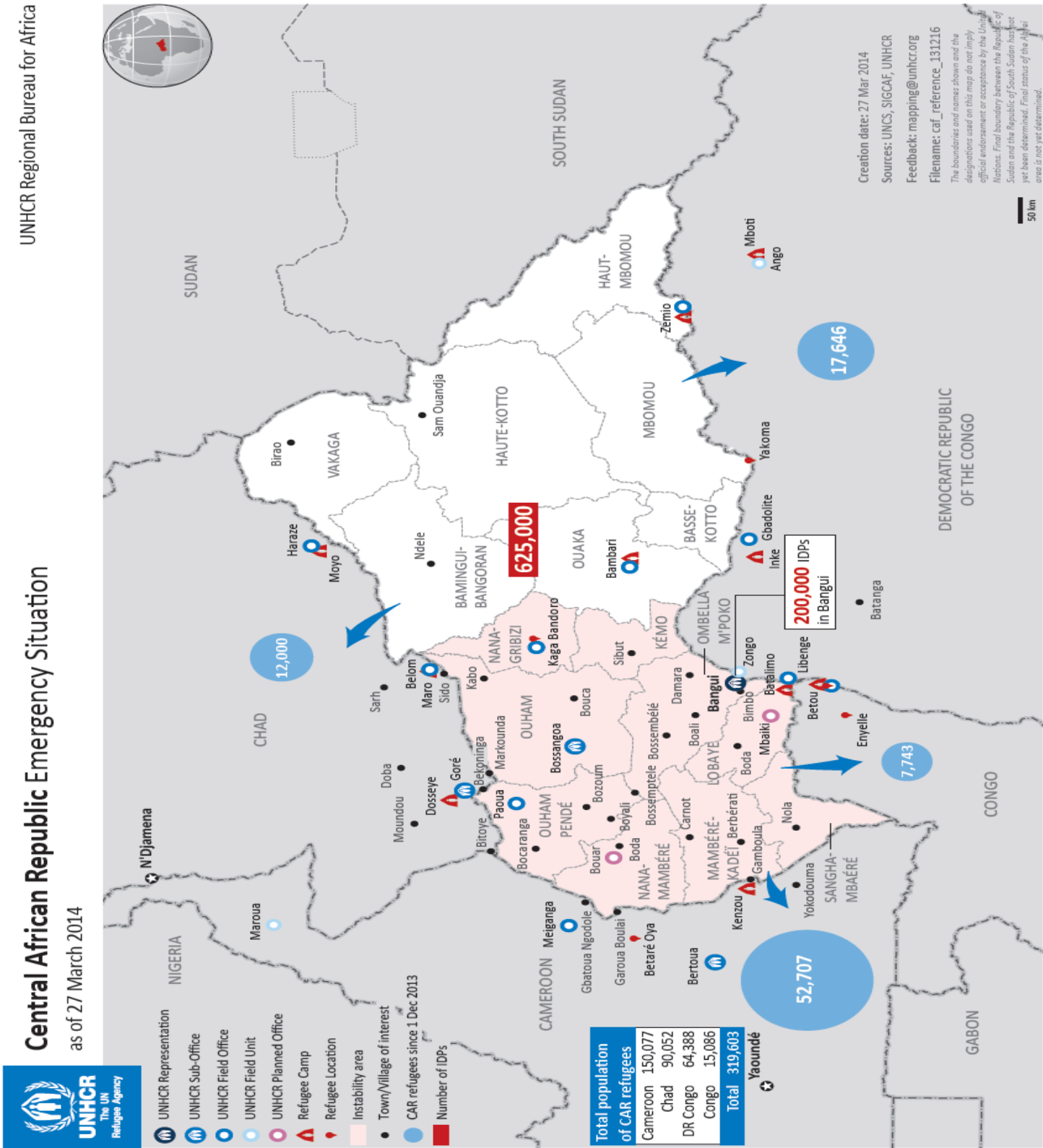
A total of **22 million** has been funded



## Populations of Concern

Central African refugees in neighbouring countries	Arrivals since 1 December 2013	Total	Refugees and asylum seekers in the Central African Republic	Pop.
Cameroon	52,707	150,077	Bambari camp (Sudanese refugees)	1,967
Chad	12,000	90,052	Batalimo camp (DRC refugees)	6,060
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,646	64,388	Obo and Mboki (DRC outside camps)	590
Republic of the Congo	7,743	15,086	Zemio camp (DRC refugees)	3,423
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>90,096</b>	<b>319,603</b>	Bangui (refugees and asylum seekers)	4,541
			<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>16,581</b>





**Contacts:**

Kabami Kalumiya, Reporting Officer, [kalumiya@unhcr.org](mailto:kalumiya@unhcr.org), Tel: +41 (0) 22 739 8252  
 Wendy Rappeport, Senior External Relations Officer, [rappepor@unhcr.org](mailto:rappepor@unhcr.org), Tel: +41 (0) 22 739 8993  
 Ulysses Grant, Intern, [grantu@unhcr.org](mailto:grantu@unhcr.org)

**Links:**

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