

### HIGHLIGHTS

**560,050**

IDPs including

**135,050**

in Bangui

**365,255**

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

**120,472**

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

**US\$214**

**million**

UNHCR requested in the Regional Response Plan

**10,667**

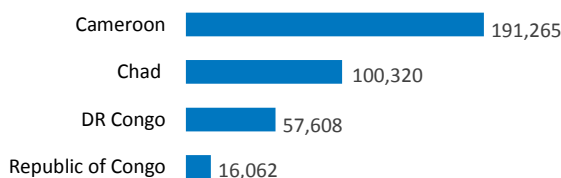
Refugees and asylum seekers in the CAR<sup>1</sup>

- On 12 May, the outgoing Secretary-General's Special Representative and head of the UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), Mr. Abou Moussa, told the UN Security Council that the sub-region remains "fragile and continues to require ongoing support from the international community". Following his recent visits to Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Congo, he highlighted the regional consequences of the crisis in the Central African Republic including humanitarian challenges faced by these governments, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors.
- According to UNICEF, children of the Central African Republic have witnessed "terrible violence in what has become a forgotten crisis". Since the outbreak of the recent violence, nearly 200 children have been maimed and killed. Also reported was that the number of children being treated for severe acute malnutrition in Bangui had tripled since the beginning of the year – close to 680 children had been treated.



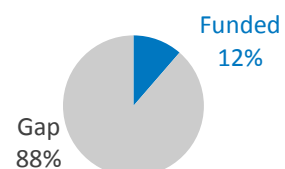
#### Population of concern

A total of **365,255** people of concern



#### Funding against the CAR situation

**US\$214 million** requested



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

## Operational Context

- **Central African Republic:** Since 1 May, security incidents in Bemal (Ouham Pende prefecture) have resulted in the displacement of people to Paoua. As of 12 May, UNHCR in Paoua had registered a total of 2,445 displaced and assessed their needs. MISCA and Sangaris undertook a joint evaluation mission to assess the security situation in Bemal and neighbouring Betoko from 9 to 11 May. They reported that 85% of houses had been burned and the local population has found refuge in the bush. The local population requested the permanent presence of a MISCA or Sangaris contingent in Bemal and the return of humanitarian actors. The Protection Cluster advocated for a more regular presence in Bemal of MISCA and Sangaris to allow for IDP return and for humanitarian assistance to be channeled from Paoua.
- Since the end of April, security incidents in Kaga Bandoro have resulted in the displacement of more than 23,000 people, who are mostly concentrated in church compounds and are in need of emergency shelter, food, water and NFI assistance.
- On May 10, UNHCR, in cooperation with Central African authorities (*Commission Nationale des Réfugiés*) ended the voluntary repatriation programme of Congolese refugees from Batalimo. The programme was launched on 10 April, and a total of 6,283 people (representing 1,502 families) were repatriated to Libenge, Businga, Mbandaka and Zongo in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. The operation was also carried out with the support of Congolese Government officials.

## Recent Developments



### Protection

#### Central African Republic:

- There are currently an estimated 560,050 Central Africans displaced within their country – including 135,050 in Bangui in 42 sites. The figures in CAR have been showing a decreasing trend reflecting the continued changing and volatile situation.
- The Protection Cluster is finalizing the overall Protection strategy for the Central Africa Republic, containing prevention and response activities to human rights violations and protection problems and trends. The strategy will emphasize response to communities at risk, support to return movements, response to gender-based violence, child protection, community-based protection and capacity building.
- In Bambari, UNHCR and partners continue to monitor the situation of the displaced persons relocated from the PK 12 neighbourhood of Bangui. As of 7 May, a total of 95 people had received a food ration from WFP. UNHCR distributed 25 kitchen sets, and UNICEF completed the distribution of relief items with the provision of 74 jerry cans and 570 buckets. In addition, UNFPA distributed sanitary kits for 30 women and girls.
- On 9 May, an inter-agency mission led by a representative of the Ministry of Health and the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator (SHC), and composed of UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA and Mercy Corps, was undertaken to Yaloke (Ombella M’Poko prefecture). The mission met with a group of 633 Peul from Gaga (Lobaye prefecture) that had been forced to move to Yaloke following an attack by the anti-Balaka. The mission proposed certain recommendations and a multi-sectorial action plan which was presented to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on 13 May.
- The Protection Cluster also shared recommendations from their mission on 4-5 May to Yaloke with the CCCM, Shelter/NFI clusters and the SHC, in particular with regards to the need to implement community-based assistance. The Protection Cluster also advocated for a greater MISCA presence in Yaloke and for coordination of relocation movements.

#### Cameroon:

- A total of 84,004 Central African refugees have entered Cameroon since December 2013, with the majority located in the East and Adamawa regions.

**Chad:**

- Earlier this week, the Chadian President, Idriss Deby, announced that Chad would be closing its border with the Central African Republic. Increasing insecurity, in particular in the north near the border with Chad, also prompted the Government of Chad to also deploy additional security forces to the south. President Deby stated that the border would be sealed to everyone except for returning Chadian citizens, and this until the crisis in CAR has been resolved. However, since many people fleeing the conflict in CAR lack documentation, it will be difficult to determine their nationality.
- The Government of Chad has recognized second and third generation returnees without links as *de facto* nationals, but there is uncertainty as to whether those nationals will receive national identity. UNHCR continues to urge the Government and local authorities for the issuance of identification documents for this particular group of people.
- The Government of Chad has identified two relocation sites for Chadian returnees where better assistance can be provided. These sites will need to be fully established and shelters and other infrastructures constructed. The total number of people transferred to one of the allocated sites, Danamadja, so far is 4,102 people comprising 93 families.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo:**

- A total of 13,788 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the northern Equateur Province but also Oriental Province.
- On 10 May, UNHCR completed the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees from Batalimo camp to DRC via Batanga transit centre in Libenge. Out of the 6,283 refugees repatriated, 95% are originally from Libenge.
- In Zongo, 253 newly-arrived refugees have been pre-registered and are currently staying in host communities and in the transit centre while waiting to be relocated to Mole camp.
- In Gbadolite, 139 newly-arrived refugees have been pre-registered. These new-arrivals received NFIs before being taken to emergency shelters in Inke.
- According to interviews conducted with the newly-arrived refugees regarding reasons for flight, refugees responded that they were seeking safety in DRC because of harassment from Seleka elements and the fear of clashes between the Seleka and anti-Balaka.

**Republic of Congo:**

- A total of 8,680 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the Betou area.
- Following an incident between Central African refugees and members of the local population on the site of Ikpengbele (10km from Betou), UNHCR participated in a mission led by the 'sous-prefet' of Betou in order to discuss with both the local population and the refugee community on the importance of peaceful cohabitation and inter-community dialogue.
- In Betou, the SGBV platform composed of UNHCR, its implementing and operational partners, and the Central African refugee committee met during the week to discuss the SGBV situation in the area. The main difficulty related to the identification of cases, especially regarding Central African victims as it has been observed that most of the victims were not willing to report these incidents to UNHCR, its partners or local authorities but tend to favour 'out of' court settlements within the community.
- In Brazzaville, the elective general assembly of the CAR refugee community took place on 11 May 2014 and a new President of Central African refugee community in Brazzaville was elected.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)****Central African Republic:**

- The CCCM Cluster is working closely with state and city officials to seek alternatives for IDPs living in sites at risk of flooding during the rainy season. Results from multi-sectoral assessments (WASH, CCCM, Shelter and Protection) have been incorporated into an updated contingency plan for the potential relocation sites for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites before the rainy season. On 12 May, the results were presented and endorsed by the Minister of Health and Humanitarian Action for potential implementation. Out of the four

sites identified, two sites will be set up, in coordination with WASH, CCCM, Shelter/NFI and Protection clusters.

- The data quality and verification exercise was completed in the displacement sites in Bangui. The exercise was launched on May 1st and sought to validate and verify data collected for the CCCM site profile. Results are being used to update collection tools and improve the data collection process.
- The CCCM cluster is also involved in the Bangui Working Group supporting the voluntary return of IDPs and is contributing to the development of a comprehensive return strategy.
- On 13 May, the interim President of the Central African Republic, Ms. Catherine Samba-Panza held a meeting with humanitarian actors to discuss the situation of IDPs, key achievements and challenges. The President thanked the CCCM Cluster for the efforts made regarding the return of IDPs.

## Education

### Chad:

- To date, 67 Central African students have been offered scholarships by the government-run Polytechnic Institute for Engineering, Commerce and Administration (EPICA) in N'Djamena. UNHCR helped arrange these scholarships through consultations with EPICA and the courses recently started. The students will also be assisted with lodging and be provided with items such as blankets, mosquito nets and hygiene items. They will be studying subjects such as information management, business administration, sociology, hotel management, electronics and commerce. UNHCR is advocating for more students to be offered such scholarships.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- On 11-12 May, UNHCR distributed 10 recreational kits to 10 Congolese primary schools outside Mole refugee camp in Zongo. These schools are providing 1,108 refugee children with education.
- From 5-8 May, UNHCR distributed 147 school kits to 12 Congolese primary schools outside Boyabu refugee camp in Libenge. The schools are educating 391 refugees from the Central African Republic.

### Republic of the Congo:

- The *Agence d'Assistance au Rapatriés et Réfugiés au Congo* (AARREC), in collaboration with a local organization have identified 19 adult candidates who have participated in literacy classes offered to refugees and who will now sit for the Certificate of Primary Education in June.
- In Brazzaville, during a focus group meeting involving a dozen young Central African refugees, they stated that their main protection concerns were related to security and cohesion with the local population. Several educative, training and recreational activities aimed to promote peaceful cohabitation were therefore proposed.



## Health

### Republic of Congo:

- Medical and nutritional screening and vaccinations were performed on all new Central African refugees accommodated in the departure centre by Medecins d'Afrique (MDA).
- In all the refugee hosting sites, malaria remained the predominant illness affecting 37% of refugees. This was followed by acute respiratory infections affecting 17% of the refugee population, parasitosis at 16% and diarrhea at 9%.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- A joint assessment mission involving UNHCR, WFP and the Ministry of Health through PRONANUT (*Programme National de Nutrition*) arrived this week in Gbadolite. The purpose of the mission is to launch a nutrition survey in Inke camp and its surroundings.

**Republic of Congo:**

- WFP ended the general food distribution in Betou and its surrounding areas. The distribution concerned all Central African refugees and included a 60 day food ration of rice, oil, beans, salt and cornstarch.
- During the reporting period, 11 cases of acute malnutrition, including 2 cases of severe acute malnutrition were identified.

**Water and Sanitation****Republic of Congo:**

- During the reporting period, AARREC organized information sessions related to hygiene and treatment of water and proceeded with the treatment of 31 wells in Betou and Boyele.
- AARREC also provided 15,600 litres of potable water to refugees relocated from Mouale to Betou and currently staying at the departure centre.

**Shelter and NFIs****Central African Republic:**

- As of 9 May, the Shelter/NFI Cluster and its partners had provided a total of 405,702 people with relief items and emergency shelter. Security incidents in Paoua and Bossangoa restricted activities, delaying NFI distribution and shelter reconstruction programmes.
- A total of 6 community shelters have been constructed in Kabo and 16 in Moyen Sido to host relocated IDPs from PK 12.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) are planning a mission to Boda. The main objective is to identify housing, land and property issues (HLP), in view of housing reconstruction. In addition, with the support of UNHCR, NRC plans to conduct capacity building trainings for members of the Shelter/NFI cluster in terms of dealing with HLP issues in the reconstruction programmes for returnees.

**Democratic Republic of the Republic:**

- In Inke, the Congolese Red Cross (CRC), with financial support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has launched the construction of 150 shelters for people with special needs. A committee made up of refugees, UNHCR and implementing partners has been set up to select the beneficiaries.

**Republic of Congo:**

- On the 15 *Avril* site in Betou, the construction of shelters is ongoing. A total of 190 shelters made of clay have been constructed so far out of the 200 initially planned while 80 shelters in bricks are now terminated, out of the 130 planned.
- In Ikpengbele, the construction work is facing an important delay due to logistical and financial constraints and so far 176 shelters have been constructed out of the 300 planned.
- A working session between UNHCR, AARREC and the leaders of the 15 *avril* site took place during the week to discuss their continued necessary implication in the monitoring of the refugee population living on the site as well as on the organization and maintenance of the site.
- During the reporting period, 353 newly arrived Central African refugees were assisted with NFIs in Betou. The NFIs delivered included floor mats, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, buckets and soap.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

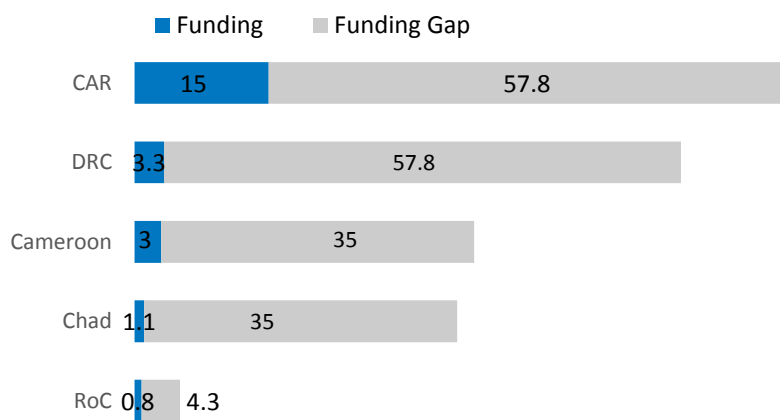
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation. Below are UNHCR’s financial needs for providing protection and assistance 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 12%.

**Donors:**

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- Republic of Korea
- UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
- United States of America

**Funding:**

A total of **US\$25.9 million** has been funded



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**Links:**

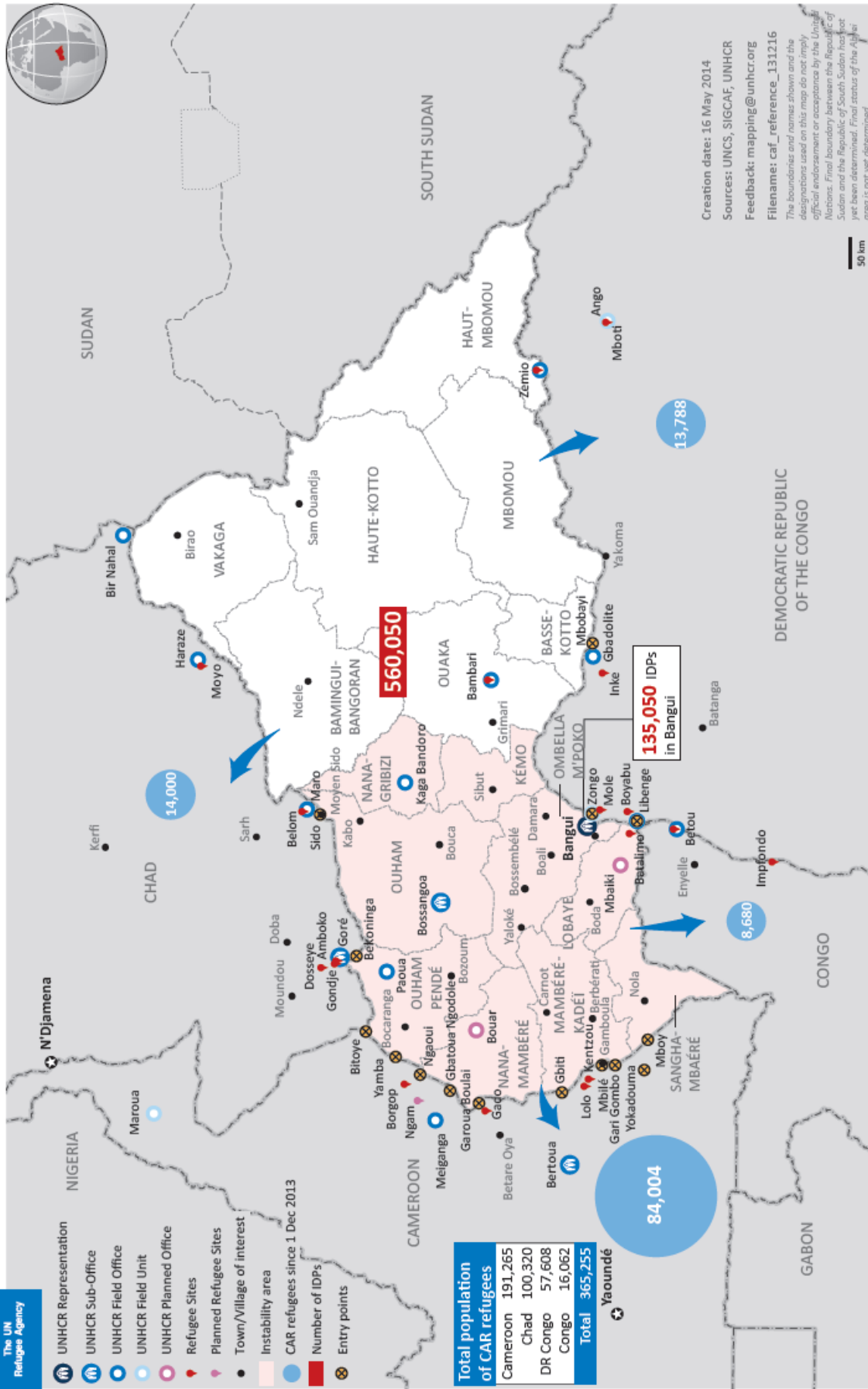
Regional webportal: <http://data.unhcr.org/car/regional.php>

# Central African Republic Emergency Situation

as of 16 May 2014



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



Total population of CAR refugees	
Cameroon	191,265
Chad	100,320
DR Congo	57,608
Congo	16,062
<b>Total</b>	<b>365,255</b>

Creation date: 16 May 2014  
 Sources: UNCS, SIGCAF, UNHCR  
 Feedback: [mapping@unhcr.org](mailto: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.