

1<sup>st</sup> -23 April 2018

### Key figures

**29,640** new refugees including 22,640 registered since December, **7,000** new arrivals reported in late March

**2,375** CAR refugees have been identified and registered as persons with specific needs in the camps.



### Funding requested **Highlights**

USD 10,7m

### Funding Gaps

USD 8,5m

Since the beginning of the emergency in late December 2017, UNHCR, the other UN agencies, as well as NGOs, are mobilized to provide multi-sector assistance to the refugees. The period under review was marked by :

- A new influx of about 7,000 people in the department of Moissala and the Sub-Prefecture of Yanbodo. The population comprised mainly women and children and most of them shelter under trees or in classrooms.
- In Belom, 77 new refugees coming from Kaga Bandero have been registered (Level 1).
- Various missions were conducted in both areas to evaluate the needs of the new refugees. These include three protection monitoring visits and an assessment mission by UNHCR. Other field missions by NGOs such as CARE and the Luxembourg Red Cross were also carried out to assess the needs regarding Shelter and WASH where they wish to intervene
- Biometrics Registration Level 1 in Moissala: 3,298 people from the 7,000 new refugees were registered in the villages of Maissou, Maibo, Maya, Namle, Nanabaria, Doh, Danamadja, bringing the number of newcomers to 5,807 in this zone.
- Local authorities have donated three sites to UNHCR for the relocation of refugees in Moissala, this was confirmed through official letters received last week.

- The NGO CARE International in Silambi has built 70 of the 100 semi-durable shelters planned. Five (05) blocks of latrines and two boreholes were also built in the Silambi site.
- The relocation of refugees from the Kaba Roanga axis to the camp of Dosseye has been completed last week.
- To foster a peaceful coexistence and relieve the burden of host populations, the fourth food distribution by WFP will include 23,252 refugees and 35,000 host populations. It worth noting that host populations previously shared their own stock of food with refugees they hosted.
- ECHO Mission in Gore: the purpose was to monitor the implementation of activities and the gaps related to the lack of funding.

### UNHCR Response and Achievements



#### PROTECTION

##### Protection

- **Verification Exercise and Biometric Registration 2:** 9,327 refugee have been registered in the camps of Dosseye, Amboko, Gondje and Doholo. Amongst those, 7,204 are newly arrivals and 2,123 others result from refugee births regularization, reactivation of formal refugee cases absent during the last verification exercise. In addition, 16,867 went through Level 1 registration with biometrics in the host villages including 3,298 people from the new influx in Moissala and Yanbodo.
- **Relocations:** All refugees still living in the Kaba Roangar axis have been relocated to the camps of Dosseye during the period under review. A total of 791 people from 204 households were transferred and registered at Level 2 after a Protection Screening.
- **Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN):** 2,375 cases were identified among newly enrolled and verified refugees in the camps. Women at risk represent 26.8%, children 32.6%, handicaps, 8% and older adults 5%. UNHCR PBS continued with their identification and referral to health centres for psychosocial assistance intervention.
- **Protection Monitoring:** from February to date, UNHCR and its partner APLFT in charge of legal assistance continue the Border Monitoring through the organization of focus groups. Commuter movements continue, especially for refugees living in the border villages. As of April 19, 187 people (most of them women) have returned to their villages in the CAR to bring back some food, resulting in several protection incidents including 41 deaths.



## EDUCATION

- An estimated 10,000 newly arrived refugees are in need of schooling ranging from preschool to high school. Of these, 5,552 including 2,426 girls are enrolled in camp schools and have received school kits provided by UNICEF.
- Schools in host villages face many challenges including lack of teaching materials, classrooms and school supplies.



## HEALTH

- The health situation of refugees remains critical. Health care for refugees and host populations is provided in the camps by the partner ADES while in the host villages, it is provided by ADES and MSF France via mobile clinics, under the coordination of the District Medical Officer.
- Since February 2018, the mobile clinics have made 16,369 consultations: 11,895 refugees and 4,474 hosts). The dominant pathology are respiratory infection, malaria and diarrhoea. Seven medical referral were made to secondary medical care.
- HIV and AIDS campaigns- including prevention, counselling and testing are continuously been carried out. 84 women (70 refugees) participated and one case of HIV positive was detected.
- Despite their functioning level, there are insufficient equipment and medical equipment for patient care by the mobile clinic, as well as logistical difficulties. There is a need to continue the awareness for preventable diseases through hygiene and health promotion and HIV/AIDS education
- It is important to note that ICADH will end its intervention on May 16th and MSF has stopped the mobile clinics and will focus on supporting the health centre in Bekan.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The third food distribution including 25,252 people has been finalized in the villages and is underway in the camps. After April 2018, WFP will include host populations in the food distribution (half ratio). It worth noting that host populations are equally affected by food shortage and the distribution planned will include 35,000 people targeted through a conducted survey.
- The mobile clinics conducted a campaign on the care of moderate acute malnutrition including 469 refugee children of which 265 benefited from the plumpy sup (57%).



## WATER AND SANITATION

- The funds received have considerably stabilized the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the camps and villages. To date, 24 new boreholes have been built and 19 boreholes rehabilitated of the 85 global borehole needs identified. Concerning latrines, UNHCR's implementing partner ADES built 397 in camps and host villages out of 2,784 latrines estimated comprehensive needs.
- Sixteen (16) water management committees have been set up and will be provided with training to maintain and repair boreholes.
- UNICEF is planning to rehabilitate 14 boreholes, provide 2,900 hygiene kits and construct 350 latrines through its implementing partner SECADEV in host villages.
- With the new influx, needs in the WASH sector have increased. There is now a need to build 64 new boreholes, rehabilitate 17 boreholes and build 2,581 latrines, especially in host villages. Failure to cover these gaps, coupled with the upcoming raining season will lead to diseases such as cholera.



## SHELTER AND NFIS

- Assessments conducted in camps and host villages revealed the need to build 4,588 emergency family shelters, including 815 semi-durable shelters for families to cover total shelter needs. To these, are added 1,400 shelters for the new influx in Moissala.
- As part of the emergency response to the influx of CAR refugees, to date, 623 emergency shelters have been built in the Dosseye camp for refugees transferred from the Kabaroangar axis. On the Bekan axis, approximately 1,300 emergency shelters are finalised in the host villages (Betankoussang, Don, Beakoro, Bekan, Bengakara, Doumou, Beibandji, Beyalmia and Begoumi) and now occupied by households. Also, the construction of 300 shelters is ongoing on the second site identifier in Bekan for the relocation of refugees from Begoné and Koutou1.
- It should be noted that out of the 1,400 shelters needed, our operational partner CARE has started the construction of 100 semi-durable shelters in Silambi (host village). To date, 86 have been completed.

### Administration/Staffing

Following the declaration of emergency L2, a request for the deployment of an ERT has been submitted. Suitable candidates have been identified and 4 of them have already joined the operation in Gore. These are a Community Based Protection Officer (SGBV), an Associate Shelter Officer, an Associate Logistics Officer and a Registration Officer.

### Working in Partnership

- The response to the crisis is made in a coordinated manner. UNHCR works in close collaboration with the government of Chad's Comité National pour l'Accueil des Réfugiés et Rapatriés (**CNARR**), but also relevant Technical Government Services. An Emergency Response Plan for the CAR crisis was drafted with the participation of the different UN agencies WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO and WHO, as well as NGOs CARE, MSF France, ICAHD International SIF, FLM, The Mentor Initiative, ADES, ACRA, and AIRD. The refugee multi-sectorial response is coordinated by UNHCR. In addition to the UN agencies, the following partners intervene in the response: ICAHD (Health, NFI, Shelter), MSF France, ADES (Health - mobile clinics), AIRD (Logistics)

### Funding Requirements and Contributions

The funding requested to cover the emergency response of 30,000 new refugees is estimated at USD 10.7 million of which only USD 2.1 million is mobilized through the CERF.

