

17-23 April 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

602,891

IDPs including

177,891

in Bangui

348,311

Total number of CAR
refugees in neighbouring
countries

105,000

CAR refugees in
neighbouring countries
since Dec. 2013

US\$214

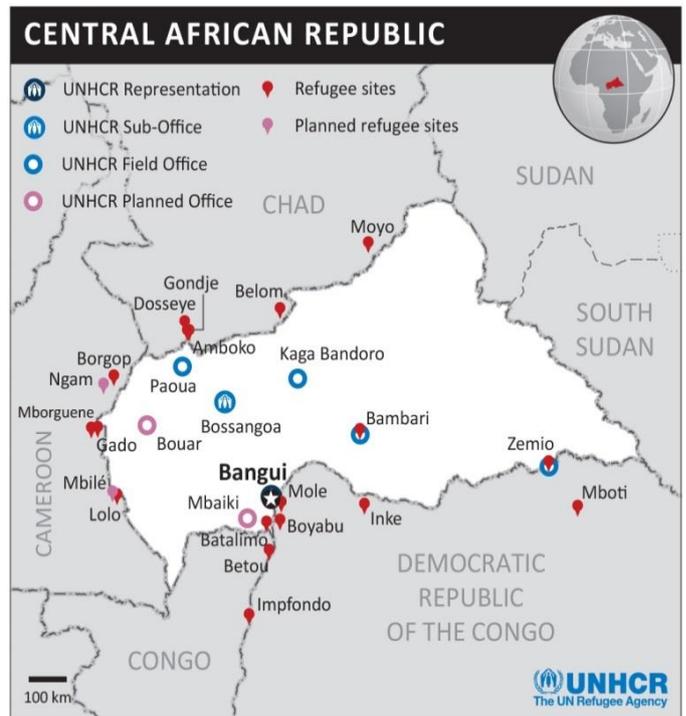
million

UNHCR total financial
requirements

15,616

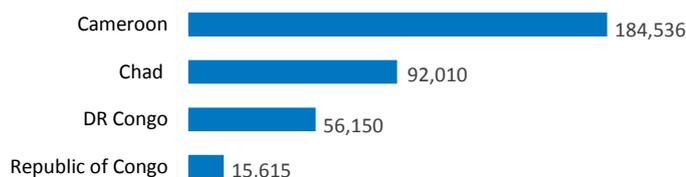
Refugees and asylum
seekers in the CAR¹

- The new Senior Humanitarian Coordinator (SHC) for the Central African Republic, Ms. Claire Bourgeois is expected to arrive in the country on 27 April. Before his departure, Mr. Abdou Dieng, formerly SHC, highlighted the progress, needs and challenges faced in the country. He stressed the need to improve security as well as the low level of funding.
- On 16 April, the interim President of the Central African Republic (CAR), Ms. Catherine Samba-Panza met with national and local authorities, the humanitarian community, international delegates, service providers in sites, and IDP representatives. The aim of the meeting was to discuss with IDPs the living conditions in the displacement sites in Bangui. The President highlighted her support for IDPs and said she had been listening to their messages about insecurity in the arrondissements as an obstacle to return to their homes. During the meeting, the CCCM Cluster Coordinator was invited to provide an update on the IDPs sites.



Population of concern

A total of **348,311** people of concern



Funding against the CAR situation

US\$214 million requested



¹ Current estimation pending the end of the voluntary repatriation programme of Congolese refugees from Batalimo (CAR) to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- As of 22 April, there were an estimated 602,891 Central Africans displaced within their country – including 177,891 in Bangui in 45 sites.
- On 20 April, 93 individuals residing in the PK 12 neighbourhood of Bangui, were relocated to Bambari escorted by Sangaris troops. This was a joint Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) operation under the leadership of the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator (SHC). UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, WFP and WHO were present on site upon their arrival in Bambari- they were provided with a warm meal by WFP. They also received a food ration of two weeks which will be renewed. UNICEF has installed a water reservoir providing sufficient water to the displaced, and with WHO, is assuming responsibility for all health-related matters. As part of its shelter and NFI assistance, UNHCR provided plastic sheeting and kitchen sets to complement NFI kits that UNICEF provided. UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and OCHA are closely monitoring the integration process giving attention to social cohesion.
- Since the launch of the voluntary repatriation operation on 10 April, more than 3,350 Congolese refugees, settled in Batalimo refugee camp have repatriated to Libenge in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The operation will continue over the next two weeks. Some 6,000 Congolese refugees are expected to return. The operation is being carried out with the support of the National Commission for Refugees in the Central African Republic and Congolese Government officials.

Achievements



Protection

Needs Assessment

- **Republic of Congo (RoC):** The Joint Assessment Mission 2014 is ongoing in the Betou area. The first phase of the mission, related to data collection, has now ended. A total of 310 households living in Betou Centre and Ikpengbele refugee camp were interviewed on different topics, such as work opportunities, housing and health.

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** As of 23 April, 77,275 Central African refugees have been registered since December 2013, with the majority in the East and Adamawa regions.
- The relocation process of new arrivals from the border to the hosting sites granted by local authorities is ongoing. Overall, a total of 21,600 refugees have been relocated: 4,545 in the Adamawa region (Borgop site) and 17,055 in the East region (Gado, Mbilé and Lolo sites).
- The transfer of refugees from Mborguene site to Gado site has been completed, and the site of Mborguene is now closed. A total of 2,189 refugees who were living in Mborguene have been relocated to Gado site increasing the total number of refugees living in that site to 6,989.
- On 17 April the relocation of refugees from the border entry point of Gbiti to the newly opened site of Mbilé started and so far 791 refugees have been transferred.
- Protection monitoring at the border entry points of Ngaoui and Yamba in the Adamawa region allowed for the identification of about 100 persons, mainly cattle breeders who have chosen to remain close to the border.
- Reunification processes are ongoing and have allowed the reunion of four families in the sites of Borgop and Gado.
- Given that many families have been separated during flight, protection monitoring continues to enable family reunification in the hosting sites. Overall, 34 family reunifications have been organized.

- **Chad:** Since December 2013, Chad has seen the arrival of some 8,000 new Central African refugees.
- On 17 April, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary relocation of 113 Central African refugees from Ndjamena to Dosseye camp near Gore. This group of refugees had arrived among Chadian evacuees from Bangui to Ndjamena by air transport provided by the Government of Chad, and were temporarily accommodated in the Transit Centers in the capital. The convoy was accompanied by UNHCR and partners. The relocation of this group of refugees brings the total number of newly arrived Central African refugees to Dosseye this year to 4,002 individuals (1,491 families).
- On 18 April, UNHCR met with the Turkish Ambassador to Chad who agreed to provide support for the continued education of 100 Central African refugee students.
- During the reporting period, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary relocation of 618 Chadian evacuees from the Central African Republic to the site of Danamadja where they are provided with shelter and further assistance. This brings the total number of Chadians relocated to this site to 1,852 individuals (378 families).
- UNHCR continues to support the Government of Chad with the planning and management of Danamadja (near Gore) as well as Danamadji (near Maro) to accommodate Chadian evacuees pending a longer-term solution. At Danamadja, 80 new shelters are ready to receive some 500 persons and the completion of 130 hangars is expected in the next days. In addition, 20 brick houses are under construction in collaboration with *Agence de Developpement Economique et Social (ADES)*.
- Relocation of Chadian evacuees to this site began on 19 April.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** As of 19 April, 12,874 Central African refugees had been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the northern Equateur Province but also Oriental Province.
- During the reporting period, UNHCR continued to assist with the relocation of Central African refugees, as well as the repatriation of Congolese refugees from Batalimo in the Central African Republic.
- A total of 303 new arrivals from Bangui were relocated to Mole camp while 173 others were transferred to Inke camp.
- UNHCR continued to position trucks at the border entry point of Mbobayi, allowing new arrivals to be transferred from the border to Inke camp (via Gbadolite/Pangoma transit centre).

- **Republic of Congo:** As of 23 April, 8,303 Central African refugees had been registered since December 2013 and are predominantly in the Betou area.
- In Brazzaville, the *Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés (CNAR)* continues to insist on the effective delivery of refugee cards in the physical presence of the landlords of refugees. This strict requirement has prevented several Central African refugees from obtaining their cards. UNHCR is advocating for a more flexible procedure and the CNAR has agreed that, in some cases, they may contact the landlord directly if they are not willing to make themselves present at the CNAR office. However, UNHCR continues to consider that this strict requirement remains an important issue to effective documentation and protection of urban Central African refugees.
- UNHCR and the *Agence d'Assistance aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés au Congo (AARREC)* are conducting regular sensitization sessions related to SGBV, HIV/AIDS and peaceful cohabitation. The sessions take place in the '*Centres d'Ecoute*' of Betou and Ikpengbele - 125 persons participated in these activities during the week.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

Achievements

- **Central African Republic:** The CCCM Cluster continued to coordinate with the Bangui Police Force to put in place a coordination system between police and humanitarian actors for patrols within the M'Poko IDP site to address the security needs in the site.
- During the reporting period, CCCM actors met with newly arrived EUFOR coordinators to discuss the security situation in the sites of Bangui and current initiatives with the authorities of Bangui.

- As part of the CCCM capacity building strategy, 14 site managers from three sites hosting IDPs were trained on the global CCCM basic roles and responsibilities in site management, security, protection, life-cycle of a camp and community participation. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 440 participants have been trained by the CCCM Cluster.

Education

Achievements

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** By end of March 2014, 2,091 refugee children followed primary school education in temporary schools at Boyabu, Mole and Inke camps: 54 refugee teachers, including 7 women are giving lessons at the primary level.
- At the moment, no secondary education is offered for refugees, however, a number of initiatives are underway to offer education to these students: accelerated learning programs, peace-building education, installation of camp libraries, and a cyber café (Mole camp).
- In Mole camp, teachers offer free language courses in French, English and Lingala.
- The distribution of UNICEF school kits has now been completed in the camps. Distribution of school kits to host schools outside the camps is scheduled to start next week.

Health

Needs Assessment

- **Cameroon:** Despite the vaccination campaign performed in the East and Adamawa regions during which all refugee children in the sites, as well as at the entry points received vaccines, suspect cases of measles were identified at the entry point of Gbiti and in the refugee site of Gado. Samples were sent to a referral hospital for confirmation.
- Given the increasing number of consultations in Lolo site (an average of 250 patients per day), the capacity of the health center in this site is overstretched, despite the construction of an additional temporary structure. In order to increase the capacity of the health center, UNHCR is funding the construction of an additional consulting room, and two structures for hospitalization and a maternity ward.
- In Mbilé, African Humanitarian Action (AHA) established a temporary health post to provide health care to newly relocated refugees.
- MSF has reinforced the capacity of the health center in Gado, following the relocation of refugees from Mborguene to the site.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** Malaria remains the predominant illness affecting refugees in the camps in Equateur Province. However, in Mole camp, refugees falling ill from malaria decreased from 294 (34%) to 197 (21%).
- In Inke camp, water borne diseases such as diarrhea have increased from 6% to 12%, while respiratory tract-infections have decreased from 15% to 6%. In light of the increasing numbers of water borne diseases, UNHCR and ADES met to obtain more details and context clarifications, in order to take necessary steps to address the situation.

Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** During the reporting period, WFP provided a one month food ration in Gado (6,600 beneficiaries) and Borgop (5,001 beneficiaries) and a 15 day food ration at the entry point of Gbiti.
- Blanket feeding was also organized by WFP at the Gbiti entry point, targeting 2,124 children and 1,153 pregnant and breast feeding women.
- In addition, MSF distributed a food ration targeting the most vulnerable (2,178 persons) among new arrivals at Gbiti.

- In view of increasing the response capacity of health actors, UNICEF and UNHCR organized a training session on the treatment of malnutrition targeting staff from regional health authorities, AHA, IFRC and MSF in Batouri, Garoua Boulai and Gbiti.
- **Republic of Congo:** WFP provided the general monthly food distribution along the South of Betou. The monthly food basket consisted of rice, oil, beans and salt. Next week, the distribution will take place in Betou Centre.
- UNICEF donated supplementary milk to UNHCR's partner Médecins d'Afrique (MDA) in order to face the lack of required treatment in the area of Betou.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** UNICEF and partners visited the site of Gado to identify places where they will build 200 latrines and 100 shower spaces.
- In Mbilé site, the construction of 100 latrines and 100 shower spaces funded by UNICEF will start on 24 April.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** In Boyabu camp, over the past two months, the amount of safe drinking water supplied increased from 121,000l to 123,100l, producing an average of 13l per person per day.
- In Mole camp water supply stood at 910,000l, which is equivalent to 11,8 liters per person per day.
- In Inke camp, water supply remained at 90,000l, providing an average of 10l per person per day.
- **Republic of Congo:** During the reporting period, AARREC organized campaigns sessions related to hygiene and treatment of water and proceeded with the disinfection of latrines and showers on the 15 avril site.



Shelter and NFIs

Needs Assessment

- **Central African Republic:** The Shelter/NFI Cluster is revising the shelter intervention strategy as well as shelter package assistance provided in urban areas and is finalizing a mapping of the Shelter/NFI geographical coverage in the Central Africa Republic.
- Shelter/NFI cluster members finalized the evaluation of shelter needs in the 5th and 8th arrondissement. Shelter needs in the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th arrondissements are currently being evaluated.
- **Republic of Congo:** UNHCR and AARREC met with construction workers during the week to discuss how the construction of traditional shelters on the 15 Avril site and Ikpengbele could be accelerated. To date, 97 out of 130 planned shelters have been constructed on the 15 Avril site. Delays have also been reported in Ikpengbele. The logistical constraints are the main reasons for these delays.

Achievements

- **Cameroon:** During the reporting period, 1,492 tents were installed and 363 family shelters completed in the refugee sites of Borgop, Lolo, Mbilé and Gado.
- In Gbiti, 54 refugee households received plastic sheeting to improve their traditional shelters while waiting for their transfer to the new site of Mbilé.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** In Inke camp, out of 1,790 shelters already completed, 1,611 are built with plastic sheeting and 179 others are constructed with temporary materials.
- Logistical constraints have delayed the construction of additional shelters.

- In Mole camp, the planned shelters have been completed and are already occupied. Currently 9,813 people are sheltered in plastic sheeting, while 169 individuals are accommodated in temporary shelters.



Community Empowerment and Self-Management

- **Republic of Congo:** During the reporting week, UNHCR conducted a mission in Betou with the aim to collect preliminary data for the drafting of a document related to a common livelihood strategy in the sub region. Data was collected through different tools, including questionnaires, focus group discussions and participatory observations of agro-pastoral activities undertaken by the refugees.
- In the Betou area, AARREC continued to undertake a social screening of all Central African families pre-registered by immigration authorities and CNAR. Among the more common vulnerabilities registered are the cases of women headed households. In Betou, they represent close to 15% of the total Central African refugee population.
- Despite the assistance received and the initiatives regarding income generating activities, self-sufficiency of new Central African refugees in the RoC remains rudimentary.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

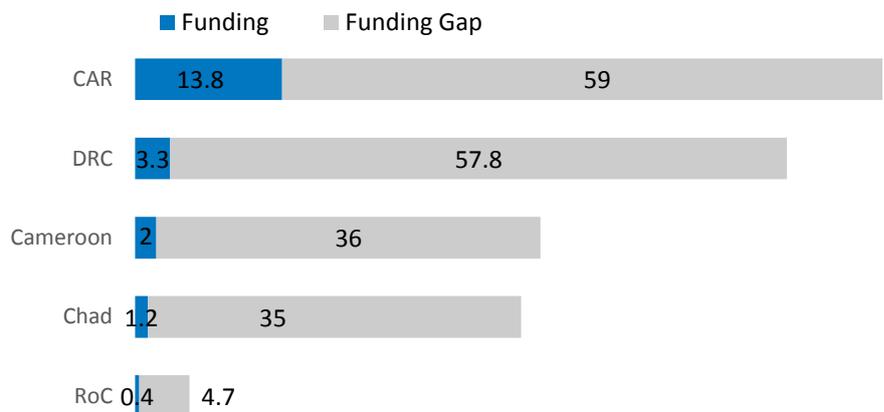
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation. Below are UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance 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 11%.

Donors:

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

Funding:

A total of **US\$23 million** has been funded



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Links:

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

