[1] Highlights

⇒ According to the latest statistics compiled by the Commission movement de population, there are some 902,000 IDPs in the Central African Republic (CAR) with 478,383 IDPs in Bangui. While most of the IDPs in the capital are spread across 70 sites, some 77,000 are living with host families.

⇒ Since 7 January, more than 6,540 households living at the Airport IDP site were provided with non-food items (NFIs).

⇒ Funding for the procurement of NFIs and shelter is urgently needed to allow UNHCR and partners from the Shelter and NFI Cluster to cover displaced households in Bangui and in the rest of the CAR.

⇒ A total of 110 families from Chad, DRC, Sudan, South Sudan, Congo and Côte d’Ivoire willing to repatriate have been registered.

⇒ To date, 20 staff, 15 vehicles and stocks of shelter and NFIs to assist an additional 15,000 households have been deployed to the CAR since the declaration of the L3 emergency.

[2] Overview of the Operation

| IDPs in the Central African Republic | 902,000 |
| IDPs in Bangui                      | 478,383 |
| Prefectures affected by displacement | Ouham |
| covered by UNHCR protection monitoring | Ouham Pende |
| Ombella Mpoko                     |
| IDP households assisted with a standard NFI kit in 2014 | 6,540 |
| Number of refugees repatriated in 2014 | 3 |
| 2014 funding level for the operation | 0% |

A standard NFI kit includes a sleeping mat, a blanket, a jerrycan or bucket, mosquito domes and 400g. of soap. In December 2013, 4,600 IDP households were provided with NFIs and shelter in IDP sites in Bangui and in Bossangoa.

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Central African Republic Emergency Update #5


Timeline of major political developments in CAR between 2013 and 2014

March
Seleka rebels overrun Bangui and seize power, triggering displacements.

5 Dec.
Renewed inter-community violence in Bangui and Bossangoa triggers new displacements.

19 Dec.
MISCA force replaces FOMAC force.

10 Jan.
Resignation of the President and the Prime Minister.

July
The AU authorizes MISCA.

6 Dec.
France announces the deployment of additional troops (Sangaris).

Timeline of major humanitarian developments in CAR between 2013 and 2014

March
4 out of 5 UNHCR offices are looted.

11 Dec.
The CAR situation is designated a L3 emergency.

23 Dec.-29 Dec.
Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment mission in Bangui and the West.

24 Dec.
Arrival of the new Humanitarian Coordinator.

10 Jan.
Launch of UNHCR Sup. Appeal for the CAR situation.

August
UNHCR moves to its new office in Bangui.

16 Dec.
The 2014 SRP is launched in Geneva.

24 Dec.
Launch of the 100 Day Plan.

7 Jan.
Beginning of joint distribution at the Airport Site.

In Bossangoa, despite sporadic clashes between Anti-Balaka and ex-Seleka elements, the central market reopened on 14 January.

In Bouar, the killing of an individual from the Muslim community on 13 January led to increased tension between the Muslim and Christian communities. Roadblocks were set up in several neighborhoods of the city.

In Paoua, attacks from ex-Seleka elements between 14 and 15 January left 4 people dead and triggered additional displacements to the Catholic Church and to the fields.

In Bocaranga (some 56 km away from Paoua), the situation was particularly tense with clashes between ex-Seleka and Anti-Balaka elements that triggered displacements to the fields.

On January 19, Central African President Michel Djotodia and Prime Minister Nicolas Tjione resigned. The Head of the National Transitional Council was designated temporary Head of State. As decided by the Constitutional court, the National Transitional Council will elect a new interim president, who will then name a new prime minister.

The announce of the resignation led to a deterioration of the security situation in Bangui. Heavy shooting and looting were reported in the city, including in downtown on 16 and 11 January.

MISCA and Sangaris’ troops established posts in the 7th arrondissement according to the plan of creating a “safe haven” discussed with the Protection Cluster and OCHA Civil-Military Coordinator.

With the worsening of the situation in CAR since December, a total of 13 UNHCR national staff have been displaced.

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UNHCR continues to assess the return situation along Bossangoa-Bozzoum axis. During the reporting period, a rapid needs assessment was conducted in Zere, Bongboto and Gbakara villages in order to register people who have just returned from the bush. Displaced people have suffered from attacks from ex-Seleka elements and armed groups from the Peuhl communities. Since the end of December, several hundreds of people returned home. UNHCR and partners are developing a strategy to facilitate their return after several months of living in the bush.

Protection Cluster

5th arrondissement plan

⇒ Since 7 January, the Protection Cluster, led by UNHCR in cooperation with OCHA Civil Military Coordinator have been working closely with the Sangaris (French force) and the Mission international de soutien à la Centrafrique (MISCA) to reinforce initial conditions conducive to the return of IDPs in the 5th arrondissement of Bangui. Pilot program involves the Mayor of Bangui, the Mayor of the 5th arrondissement and various local religious leaders. While last week’s security improvement enabled numerous IDPs from the airport site to visit their neighborhood, renewed violence over the weekend halted this progress for a few days. With the decrease of tension in the city since the beginning of the week, these visits have resumed.

Population movements

⇒ The Protection Cluster developed a dashboard on population movements available at: https://car.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/clusters/ordination-gestion-de-camps

Visit of OCHA Director of the Operational Division

⇒ Between 11 and 14 January, UNHCR Protection Cluster Coordinators in Bangui and Bossangoa briefed John Ging, Director of the Operational Division at OCHA during his visit to IDP sites in these two cities. Main issues highlighted included main protection needs for the displaced population, objectives of the creation of safe havens and the need to strengthen inter-community reconciliation initiatives. During its visit, the delegation met with the IDP community, major humanitarian actors, MISCA and Sangaris forces.

Reopening of the central market in Bossangoa on 14 January. UNHCR/ J.Zapater
Repatriation of Refugees Affected by the Crisis

⇒ UNHCR continues to register refugees wishing to repatriate in Bangui. A total of **110 families** from Chad, DRC, Sudan, South Sudan, Congo and Côte d’Ivoire have been registered. UNHCR is in contact with the *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés* in charge of the issuance of proper documentation as well as other UNHCR offices in neighboring countries. Owing to the high risks they are facing in CAR, Chadian refugees will repatriate in priority.

⇒ On 16 January, **three Sudanese refugees** willing to return were repatriated in collaboration with IOM. The refugees were provided with return grants to facilitate their return.

Site Coordination and Site Management

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster**

**Distribution at the Airport Site**

⇒ Pending official activation, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM), led by UNHCR, was designated as the coordinator of the multi-sector assistance at the Airport IDP Site. Since January 8, UNHCR, WFP and COOPI are distributing NFIs targeting **more than 100,000 individuals** who have sought refuge around Bangui Airport.

UNHCR and partners distribute food and non-food item coupons section by section, shelter by shelter and register the individual’s family name and the size of his/her household. After receiving a coupon, the family collects relief items at the distribution center. In order to facilitate the process, the CCCM meets on a daily basis with humanitarian actors involved at the Airport Site as well as IDP representatives to brief them on the distribution strategy and to seek their cooperation for the facilitation of the distribution.

**Collection of data**

⇒ The CCCM worked closely with the *Commission Mouvement de Population* to develop a harmonized method for the collection of data by facilitators. Data collected in IDP sites contain basic information to help establish a profile of the population with specific data on vulnerabilities.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

⇒ Since 7 January, UNHCR distributed **NFIs** (covers, mosquito domes, sleeping mats, jerrycans, soap and buckets) to some **6,540 households at the Airport Site**.
 ⇒ *Five tents* were distributed to the *Bureau intégré des nations unies pour la Centrafrique* (BINUCA) to accommodate displaced UN staff and their family.

 ⇒ *Four plastic sheeting rolls* (50 m x 4m) were distributed to Save the Children for the establishment of child-friendly spaces in the recently arranged extension of the Airport Site.

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**Central African Republic Emergency Update #5**

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**Shelter and NFI Strategy**

 ⇒ The Shelter and NFI Cluster, led by UNHCR, finalized a *Shelter and NFI Strategy for the CAR* to ensure harmonized and prioritized relief item assistance. Standards and indicators were adopted for the shelter and NFI assistance in both urban and rural areas in CAR where different needs have been assessed.

 ⇒ The Cluster is currently facing a huge challenge as *stocks of NFI and shelter in the country are not sufficient* to cover the needs of the people displaced in urban and rural areas in the CAR.

 ⇒ The Cluster agreed upon the following ’list of items to be distributed to a *standard five person household*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangui</th>
<th>Rural area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1 sleeping mat</td>
<td>• 1 sleeping mat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 blanket</td>
<td>• 1 blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 jerrycan or bucket</td>
<td>• 1 set de cuisine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 mosquito domes</td>
<td>• 1 jerrycan or bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 pieces of soap (200 gr. each)</td>
<td>• 2 mosquito domes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 6 pieces of soap (200 gr. each)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dashboard on relief item distribution**

 ⇒ The Cluster is developing a dashboard on shelter and NFI assistance in CAR that will be updated on a weekly basis. The dashboard will display the list of IDP sites covered by the assistance as well as the list of items distributed.

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**UNHCR Staff in CAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>National Staff</th>
<th>International Staff</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deployed Before December</td>
<td>Deployed Since December</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangui</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bambari</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossangoa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaga</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandoro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paoua</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zémio</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNHCR’s Response to the L3 Emergency**

- Deployment of **20 additional staff** since December, including 5 Senior staff;
- Creation of **71 additional positions** within the supplementary budget if funding allows;
- Strengthening of three Clusters with the deployment of **Cluster Coordinators** for the Protection, Shelter and NFI and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Clusters in addition to **6 support staffs** dedicated to these three Clusters;
- Reinforcing of UNHCR fleet with the airlifting of **15 additional vehicles**, including trucks;
- Increase of UNHCR’s stock of NFIs and shelter with the airlifting of relief items for **15,000 additional households**;
- Increase presence in the Field with the deployment of a **sub-national Protection Cluster Coordinator** in Bossangoa and the **upcoming opening of a sub-office**.

**UNHCR Presence in CAR**

[Map showing UNHCR presence in CAR]

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UNHCR’s 2014 financial requirements in the Central African Republic amount to some **USD 54.5 million** for its refugee and IDP operations. This amount includes a supplementary budget of **USD 30.1 million** approved in January to respond to the current crisis. Funding is urgently needed to enable UNHCR to increase its interventions in IDP sites in Bangui and in the West in priority as well as to reinforce its protection assistance. In addition, funding is also needed to enable the organization to increase its stocks of NFIs and shelter to assist some 60,000 IDP households in the coming months in the CAR.