



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 57

16 May-5 June 2015

KEY FIGURES

426,238

IDPs including

36,927

in Bangui in 34 sites

465,824

Central African refugees in
Cameroon, Chad, DRC and Congo

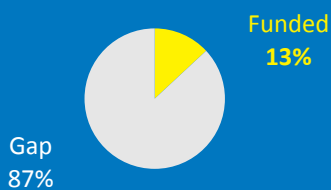
8,103

Refugees and asylum seekers in the
Central African Republic

FUNDING

USD 241 million

requested for the situation



PRIORITIES

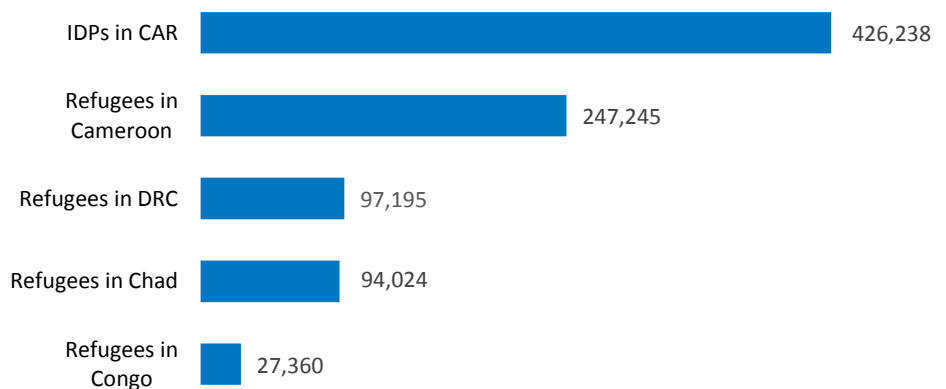
- Cameroon: acceleration of assistance to refugees living offsite in villages.
- Chad: profiling and verification exercise in returnee sites.
- DRC: relocation of refugees to existing sites. Verification of refugees out of camps.
- Congo: ensure registration and documentation of all CAR refugees.

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 4 June, the UN announced that Mr. Babacar Gaye, Head of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), has authorized an investigation into allegations that one of its personnel was involved in the sexual abuse of an underage person. This follows the ongoing investigation into other instances of underage sexual abuse in the country by foreign troops.
- On 27 May, the then UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Valerie Amos, appointed Aurélien Agbénonci, currently the UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident Coordinator in the Central African Republic (CAR), as Humanitarian Coordinator.
- At the end of an international conference held in Brussels on 27 May, the European Union announced it will increase financial support to the Central African Republic to assist with the country's humanitarian needs, recovery and resilience-building. The interim president of the Central African Republic, Ms. Catherine Samba-Panza, present at the conference, urged donor countries to deliver on their pledges including funds necessary to hold elections this year.

Population of concern

A total of **892,062** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- On 4 June, France declared it will reduce its troop presence in the CAR from 1,700 to 900 soldiers by the end of the month, and that its remaining presence would be focused in the capital, Bangui. Several bases under French control, such as Ndélé and Bria, have been handed over to MINUSCA.
- The Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) concluded their meeting in Luanda, Angola convened to discuss the security and humanitarian situation in the Great Lakes Region including a focus on the Central African Republic. At the end of the summit, the ICGLR called for the UN to “lift the current sanctions and arms embargo on the CAR, and urge current African members of the UN Security Council to support that move in order to facilitate the reestablishment of a functional national security force.”
- Following the end of the Bangui Forum, which saw the adoption of a pact for peace, national reconciliation and reconstruction, a *Comité de suivi du Forum* was set up consisting of 25 members who are to ensure the implementation of Forum recommendations and to form a steering committee that would prepare the budget for the remaining transition period.



Protection

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- According to the *Commission Mouvement de la Population (CMP)* there are an estimated 426,238 IDPs in the Central African Republic (CAR), including 36,927 in Bangui in 34 sites.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Protection Cluster has been developing, together with the Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster, UNDP and UNHCR, a concept note outlining the rationale, main goal, scope of research and data collection approach, for a profiling exercise on those returning to CAR. The profiling exercise is enshrined within the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) request to develop a strategy for return/durable solution for IDPs. The concept note has been sent to the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) to request technical support.
- On 21 May, the Protection Cluster participated, in Bangui, in the fifth Sub-regional Annual Conference on Human Rights in Central Africa with participants from OHCHR in Chad, Cameroon, Congo, DRC and CAR. Discussions focused on three key points including the problematic of human rights violations in the sub-region; the electoral process in Central Africa and mechanisms of monitoring and prevention of post-electoral violence; and transitional justice in the sub-region. The Protection Cluster presented the protection situation in CAR in line with cross-border issues such as transhumance and human rights violations in border areas.



Gildas, displaced by the conflict in CAR, gives classes every day to some 60 children in a makeshift classroom with minimal equipment in Bangui.
UNHCR/A. Fouchard

CAMEROON

- A total of 247,245 Central African refugees are in Cameroon with the majority located in the East and Adamawa regions.

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continued to train local authorities, traditional chiefs and law enforcement personnel on international protection and the rights and duties of refugees. During the reporting period, 76 of them participated in training sessions in Ndelele, Garigombo and Yokadouma.
- In view of encouraging parents to register their children at birth and to obtain birth certificates, the International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA Relief), sensitized 46 community leaders in Timangolo and Mbilé and 590 members of the community in Lolo (refugees and host community) on the importance of registering child births with local civil offices and obtaining a birth certificate.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- Over 97,000 Central African refugees are in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, predominantly in the northern Equateur Province.

Achievements and Impact

- Relocation to Bili camp continued. As of 2 June, 4,666 refugees (1,622 households) were registered in Bili camp and 1,323 shelters constructed.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- A total of 27,360 Central African refugees are in the Republic of Congo, mainly in the Betou area. A total of 1,637 new arrivals were registered in Betou, Impfondo and Brazzaville by UNHCR and the *Commission Nationale d'Assistance pour les Réfugiés* (CNAR) in between 11-31 May.

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and CNAR Betou conducted a joint screening and registration mission in the localities of Mouale and Mokabi and registered 1,160 new arrivals. UNHCR and the CNAR also met with local authorities to sensitize them on the documents held by refugees and asylum seekers. A similar sensitization mission was carried out to Pointe Noire after which local authorities ensured that they would improve their collaboration with the CNAR.

Education

CAMEROON

Achievements and Impact

- UNICEF continued to support the *Ministère de l'Éducation de Base* to ensure access to education for refugee and host community children in the East and Adamawa regions. A total of 112 Temporary Learning and Child Protection Spaces (ETAPES) have been built, 129 teachers were trained, and 17,164 children received school materials.
- In view of reinforcing capacity in local public schools in areas that host refugees, UNHCR completed the construction of six classrooms (four in the public school of Kentzou and two in Mbilé).

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact

- The literacy centre in Boyabu currently has 351 refugees enrolled in the programme (198 women and 153 men). Also, 116 children (52 girls and 64 boys) are enrolled in extra-classes in order for them to catch-up with the regular school curriculum.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Bili camp currently lacks appropriate learning spaces and equipment in order to begin providing lessons to 800 primary-school aged children and 443 secondary-school aged children. However, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) is currently constructing 6 classroom blocks.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite UNHCR and its partners' efforts to reinforce the capacity of the public schools in the area of Betou, the lack of qualified teachers remains an important obstacle for both refugee and local children to access education. The ratio is 1 teacher for 80 children and only 6 out of 60 teachers are effectively qualified and trained for the position.



Health

CAMEROON

Achievements and Impact

- WHO facilitated the vaccinations of 140 refugees against polio and of 76 refugee children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years against measles near Bombe Bakari in the East region. In addition, 140 refugees were vaccinated against yellow fever.
- Medication provided by WHO to the French Red Cross was used to treat 1,747 patients from both the refugee and host population in Gado and the transit centre of Garoua Boulai. Malaria remains the predominant illness in these areas and other refugee sites followed by acute respiratory infections.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 581 consultations were conducted in Bili health centre, 477 in Inke camp, 838 in Boyabu camp and 1,024 in Mole camp. Malaria continued to be the predominant illness at an average of 30% of all medical consultations.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The capacity to treat patients in Bili camp is quite minimal in proportion to the current population, as well as a lack of communication means (hand-radios) when managing emergency cases.



Food Security and Nutrition

CAMEROON

Achievements and Impact

- WFP carried out its Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the month of May. WFP planned to distribute some 100 tons of nutritional food to 46,000 children below the age of 5 and to pregnant and lactating women. Details of how many beneficiaries were assisted will be provided in the next update. During the month of April, WFP, through its BSFP, assisted 40,221 children and pregnant and lactating women in the East and Adamawa regions.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- From 11-24 May, 5,313 children below the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition in Djohong, Meiganga, Gado and Garoua Boulai. A total of 44 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and 225 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). All will be included in the nutrition programme for treatment.



Houreyatou with her three children in Ngam refugee camp, Cameroon. UNHCR/O. Laban-Mattei.

- The general food distribution for the month of May was suspended due to the delay in receiving the food items. WFP had planned to distribute 2,504 tons of food to 138,481 refugees for the month of May. The date of when the food distribution will take place has not yet been announced.

CHAD

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and its partners, the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), and the *Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad* (APLFT), started targeted food distribution in Amboko and Gondje refugee camps in accordance with the categorization made through the multi-sectorial vulnerability assessment to determine the different socio-economic categories of refugees conducted by the Government, UNHCR and WFP. In Amboko, 11,688 people (2,114 households) were assisted, as were 11,906 people (2,136 households) in Gondje. This distribution included refugees that arrived in 2013 and 2014 and are considered not to have sufficient access to arable areas or other means of subsistence. The rations are composed of cereals, vegetables, oil and Corn-Soya Blend (CSB). This type of assistance is also to take place in Dosseye camp from 8-12 June.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact

- WFP distributed 15-day rations to 3,533 people in Bili camp during the month of May.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There are currently 102 people enrolled in the nutrition programme in Inke camp of which 97 are refugees. A total 758 packets of plumpy sup (nutritional supplements) were distributed to 57 people with MAM and 945 packets of plumpy nut (nutritional supplements) to 45 children with SAM by *Agence de Développement Economique et Social* (ADES).
- In Mole camp, 177 people are enrolled in the nutrition programme including 60 pregnant and lactating women, 100 children with MAM and 17 children with SAM.



Water and Sanitation

CAMEROON

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average supply of water in the East and Adamawa regions stood at 19 litres per person per day (l/p/d). There is 1 shower for every 18 people and 1 latrine for every 20 people.
- So far, UNHCR and its implementing partners have constructed 82 boreholes (out of 97 constructed), 2,404 latrines (out of 3,282 constructed) and 1,942 showers (out of 2,535 constructed) in all sites.
- An additional 18 boreholes, 1,640 latrines and 2,446 showers are necessary to cover the needs of refugees in all camps.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in most refugee camps hosting Central African refugees is below the recommended amount of 20l/p/d with the exception of Boyabu camp that provided 20l/p/d.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a general lack of access to potable water due to the absence of necessary infrastructure in refugee sites in Betou. There are 478 people per water point at *15 avril* site and 563 per water point in Ikpengbele. The situation is a lot worse in other self-settlements of refugees such as Mouale or Mokabi.

- The situation of latrines also needs to be urgently improved as there are about 150 people per latrine in both refugee sites.
- UNHCR's implementing partner, the *Agence d'assistance pour les Rapatriés et les Réfugiés au Congo* (AARREC), is currently constructing on 15 avril site 3 wells, 6 latrine units, 6 shower units, a washing area, and 5 waste pits in view of improving the sanitary and hygiene situation.

Shelter/ NFIs and CCCM

CAMEROON

Achievements and Impact

- The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and UNHCR distributed 70 bales of 9,280 clothing items in Borgop refugee camp to 2,320 people. In Ngam, 3,850 people received 148 bales of clothes from the IFRC and UNHCR. Outside of refugee camps, the IFRC distributed soap, mats, blankets, buckets and kitchen sets to 6,290 refugees in the Department of Mbéré and to 15,969 people in the villages of Garoua Boulai, Borongo, Nandoungué and Ndokayo (East Region).

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact

- From 25-30 May, monthly food cash grants of USD 15 per refugee per month were distributed to 16,673 refugees in Mole camp.
- In Bili camp, the African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD) has constructed 1,323 emergency shelters. AIRD has almost completed the construction of a health centre, a school with 6 classrooms, and a distribution centre.
- In Boyabu, 190 emergency shelters planned for 2015 are now complete. In addition, 140 semi-durable shelters are now finalized out of 150 planned.

Community Empowerment and Self-Management

CHAD

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's partner CARE conducted a conditional cash transfer to poor and to vulnerable households at the Gondje, Amboko and Doholo camps, covering the months of May and June 2015. At Amboko, 18 groups composed of 290 direct beneficiaries and 1,728 indirect beneficiaries benefited from the transfer; at Gondje there were 11 groups of 220 direct and 1,187 indirect beneficiaries; and at Doholo, 5 groups of 100 direct and 377 indirect beneficiaries. Among the selection criteria for reception of the cash transfer are special needs, single mothers with over two children per household, elderly persons living alone and persons living with a disability. The indirect beneficiaries are considered to be the family members of the recipient of the cash transfer, which are to be used for payment of school fees, early medical attention for children and water bills. There is also an expectation that the community as a whole will indirectly benefit from the transfer as it is an injection of monetary resources into the local economy.



Celine, a refugee from CAR, sells homemade oil in Dilingala's marketplace, a farming village in southern Chad. UNHCR/O. Laban-Mattei.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

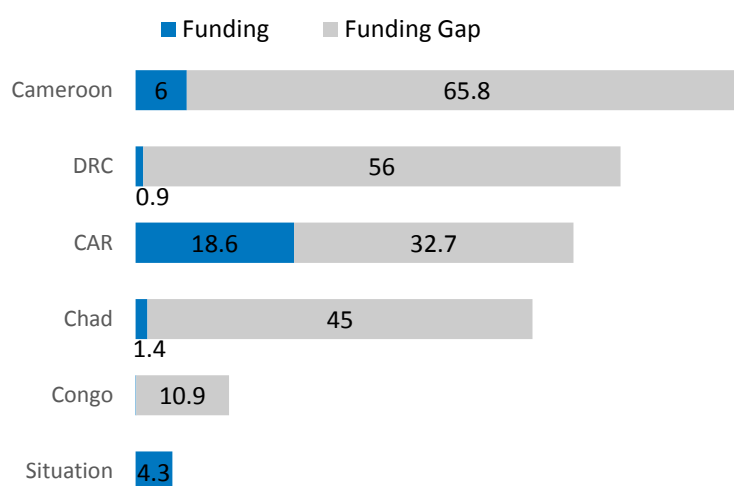
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation in 2014. Below are UNHCR's 2015 financial needs for providing protection 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. UNHCR's total financial requirements for the CAR Situation currently amounts to **USD 241 million**, including USD 186 million for the response in asylum countries from January to December 2015, as presented in the Regional Refugee Response Plan launched on 23 January 2015. **The overall needs are currently funded at 13%.**

Donors:

African Development Bank
DRC Pooled Fund
European Union
France
Finland
Germany
Holy See
Japan
Private donors Australia
Private donors Canada
Private donors Italy
Private donors Japan
Private donors Kuwait
Private donors Switzerland
Private donors USA
Spain
Switzerland
United States of America
UN Development Programme
UN Population Fund
UN Programme on HIV/AIDS

Funding:

A total of **USD 31 million** has been funded



Contacts:

Ms. Kabami Kalumiya, Associate Reporting Officer, kalumiya@unhcr.org Tel: +41 (0) 22 739 8252

Ms. Wendy Rappeport, Senior External Relations Officer, rappepor@unhcr.org Tel: +41 (0) 22 739 8993

Ms. Annette Rehr, Senior External Relations Officer (CAR crisis), RO West Africa, Dakar, rehr@unhcr.org Tel: +221 33 867 62 07

Links:

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

UNHCR Tracks: <http://tracks.unhcr.org>

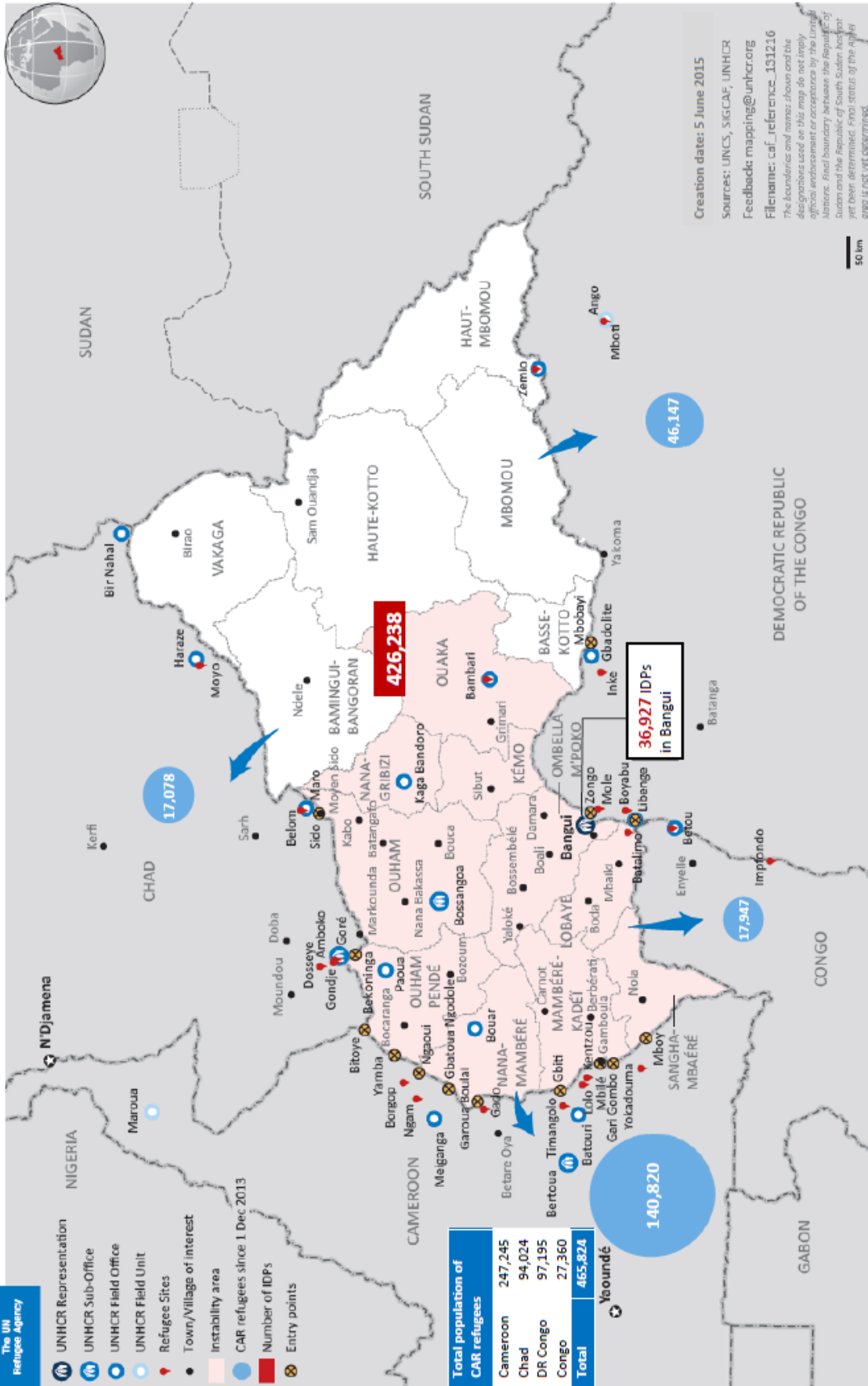
UNHCR Kora: <http://kora.unhcr.org>

Central African Republic Emergency Situation

as of 5 June 2015



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



Creation date: 5 June 2015
 Sources: UNCS, SIGCAF, UNHCR
 Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org
 Filename: car_reference_101216
 The boundaries and names shown 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 Aqaba area is not yet determined.