

KEY FIGURES

436,119

IDPs including

43,592

in Bangui in 35 sites

461,410

Central African refugees in
Cameroon, Chad, DRC and Congo
including

219,728

New arrivals since Dec. 2013

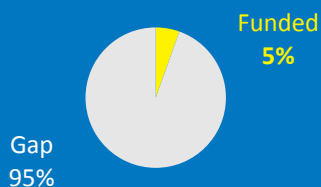
8,103

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.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 54

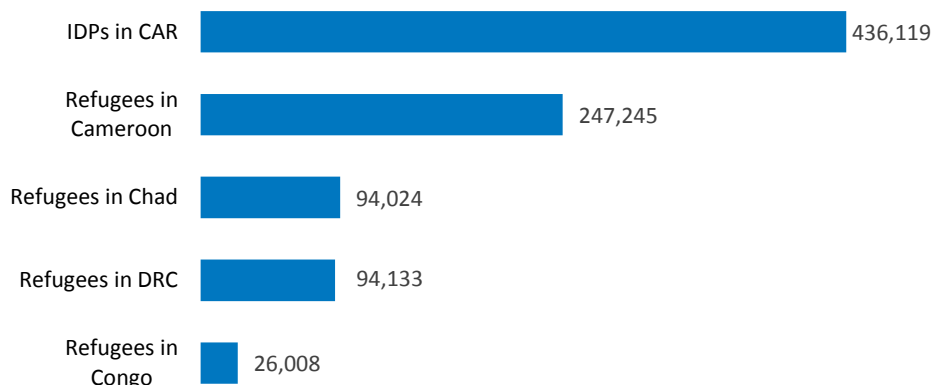
4-17 April 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 14 April, the Special Representative of the Secretary General and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Babacar Gaye, appealed to the UN Security Council to increase their financial contributions to the humanitarian and reconstruction efforts in the Central African Republic (CAR). Mr. Gaye noted that the country's political transition had reached a "critical stage" as those concerned attempt to organize credible elections by August 2015.
- On 14 April, former CAR Presidents Bozize and Djotodia signed a cessation of hostilities agreement in Nairobi under the auspices of the Kenyan presidency. According to the Kenyan presidency's office, the agreement supports the Brazzaville agreement of July 2014 and mentions their willingness to participate in the Bangui Forum. The CAR transitional government did not take part in these discussions in Nairobi. In February 2015, an agreement was also signed in Nairobi by representatives of the ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka-leaders.
- IDPs in Yaloke enclave in CAR continued to depart on their own accord. A total 133 Peuhl IDPs left the enclave in between 31 March and 4 April, for Cameroon on board of commercial trucks. UNHCR, with a MINUSCA escort, has assisted in the family reunification of 20 IDPs from Yaloke to Cameroon (on 4 March and 3 April). As of 17 April, there were an estimated 330 Peuhl IDPs in Yaloke.

Population of concern

A total of **897,529** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- Violent clashes have been reported between ex-Seleka and the anti-Balaka elements along the Kaga Bandoro-Mbres route and over the control of Mbres town currently controlled by the ex-Seleka elements, however, surrounding villages are controlled by the anti-Balaka. MINUSCA announced the deployment of a temporary base in Mbres on 14 April after several advocacy efforts by the regional and national protection cluster seeking their presence in order to mitigate further deterioration of the security situation and forced displacement. The situation in Mbres escalated in December 2014 resulting in mass displacement of its population, notably towards Kaga Bandoro.



Protection

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- According to the *Commission Mouvement de la Population* (CMP) there are an estimated 436,119 IDPs in the Central African Republic (CAR), including 43,592 in Bangui in 35 sites.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Following the murder of two young men from Manda village located 10km away from Markounda town (Ouham prefecture) on 8 April 2015, 1,107 persons fled Manda and are currently displaced at the Catholic Church in Markounda town. From 8-14 April, IEDA Relief, UNHCR's partner for border monitoring, identified 276 households fleeing Markounda to the neighbouring village of Badama for fear of reprisal attacks. NFIs, food, WASH and delivery kits were identified as the most urgent needs. The regional Protection Cluster in Bossangoa reiterated the need for a MINUSCA presence in Markounda.

CAMEROON

- An estimated 140,820 Central African refugees have entered Cameroon since December 2013 with the majority located in the East and Adamawa regions.

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continued with registration of refugees who had arrived in 2014 but had not yet been pre-registered. From 30 March to 12 April, 1,339 people, were registered in the transit site of Garoua Boulai and Borgop site. In addition 114 new arrivals arrived in Garoua Boulai and were transferred to Gado site.
- The Cameroonian and the French Red Cross informed UNHCR of the presence of 400 refugees in the village of Tykolo some 10km from the district hospital of Kette and another 150 refugees in Bossia, a spontaneous site some 4km from the hospital. UNHCR has sent out registration teams to verify this information.
- Within the framework of family reunification, 11 individuals from Yaloke, including 7 unaccompanied children, were reunited with family members in the sites of Gado and Timangolo. A total 385 family reunifications have taken place since the outbreak of the latest CAR emergency.



Mbilé refugee camp in eastern Cameroon. UNHCR/O. Laban-Mattei.

CHAD

- A total 17,078 Central African refugees have entered Chad since December 2013 and are predominantly in the southern part of the country.
- The total figure of Central African refugees in Chad stood at 94,024 (as at 31 March): 84,027 live in the sites of Amboko, Belom, Dosseye, Doholo, Gondje and Moyo. No new arrivals have been reported since January 2015.

Returnees

- The profiling exercise of Chadian returnees in Sido continued during the reporting period. A total 1,782 people (433 households) were profiled. A total 33,749 people (7,338) have been profiled in Maingama and Sido since August 2014.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- Over 45,000 Central African refugees have entered the Democratic Republic of the Congo since December 2013 and are predominantly in the northern Equateur Province. The registration and verification operation is still ongoing to determine the number of refugees in and out of camps.

Achievements and Impact

- On 12 March, UNHCR and local authorities opened Bili camp and received the first transfer of relocated refugees. As of 12 April, 2,316 refugees had been registered in the camp and where 612 shelters have been built. The new camp was required in light of the recent influx into the Bosobolo area of Equateur province.
- In the period of 6-12 April, 721 individuals were registered and relocated to Inke camp from Pangoma transit centre.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- An estimated 15,683 Central African refugees have entered the Republic of Congo since December 2013, and are predominantly in the Betou area. A total 173 new arrivals were registered in Betou, Impfondo and Brazzaville by UNHCR and the *Commission Nationale d'Assistance pour les Réfugiés* (CNAR).

Education

CAMEROON

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a continued need to expand capacity—in terms of infrastructure, equipment, materials and staffing— of local public schools to integrate refugee children into the national curriculum.
- There remains the need to find qualified teachers willing to work in the refugee sites.
- There are not sufficient Temporary Learning and Child Protection spaces in the sites.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In the new camp of Bili, there are so far 645 children of age to attend school (313 girls and 332 boys): they include 411 children between the ages of 6 and 11 years and 234 between the ages of 12 and 17 years.
- In Boyabu camp, infrastructure and learning materials are lacking to be able to conduct literacy classes.



Children play with stones in Timangolo refugee site, Cameroon.
UNHCR/O. Laban-Mattei.

- In Inke camp, there are 430 students (140 girls and 290 boys) currently enrolled in catch-up classes. Children that recently arrived will also be enrolled in these classes.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's implementing partner, the African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD) has completed the construction work of 11 classrooms: 8 in two primary schools and 3 in the only junior high school of Betou.
- In Ikpengbele, AIRD is also constructing three classrooms and two vocational training centres.



Health

CAMEROON

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WHO facilitated with vaccinations against polio for 218 refugees in Lolo, Mbilé, Gado, Timangolo and Kette. At the border entry points of Garoua Boulai, Gbiti and Tocktoyo, 96 refugee children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years were vaccinated against measles, from 30 March to 12 April.
- Medication provided by WHO to the French Red Cross was used to treat 5,284 patients from both the refugee and host population in Gado, Timangolo, Kette and Garoua Boulai. Malaria remains the predominant illness in these areas and other sites, followed by acute respiratory infections. In this regard, 993 insecticide treated mosquito nets were distributed to refugees in Timangolo and Kette.
- There is an urgent need to strengthen healthcare and nutrition activities in host communities.
- There remains a lack of qualified medical personnel (i.e. doctors, paramedics, nurses) and need for additional technical equipment and facilities in health centres in host communities.
- Increased monitoring is needed for the possible epidemiological outbreak within refugee sites and amongst host communities.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Bili camp, an ambulance is urgently needed in order to ensure a more efficient transfer and response for patients requiring treatment from the hospital.
- Malaria was recorded as the predominant illness amongst refugees in camps of Bili (26%), Mboti (37%) and Inke (23%).
- The stock of essential medication, such as inoculations, need to be re-stocked in Mole camp, which continues to see new arrivals requiring urgent medical attention.



Grace sits in the waiting room of a make-shift operating area as doctors operate on her husband who suffered a gunshot wound. UNHCR/B.Sokol.



Food Security and Nutrition

CAMEROON

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- New arrivals into Cameroon will be considered in the food distribution for the month of April. A total 1,001 new refugees in Garoua Boulai and 649 in Gado were included. The quantity of food to be distributed is 1,737,326 tonnes and includes cereal, oil, salt and Corn Soy Blend (CSB). The April food distribution will cover 30 days for all foods, except for cereal, where a 20 day ration is to be distributed.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The nutrition programme in Bili camp currently has 15 children with severe acute malnutrition (MAS) and 26 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). There are also 2 pregnant and lactating women requiring nutritional assistance. The GAM rate stood at 1.2% and the SAM rate at 0.8%.



Water and Sanitation

CAMEROON

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average supply of water in the East and Adamawa regions remains within recommended standards at 20 litres per person per day (l/p/d) in only two out of the seven refugee sites (Lolo and Ngarisingo). The average person per latrine stood at 21 and the average person per shower was 24.
- UNHCR and its implementing partners have constructed 79 boreholes (out of a total 97 already completed), as well as 2,366 latrines (out of 3,244) and 1,645 showers (out of 2,238) in all sites.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A total 18 boreholes, 1,678 latrines and 2,743 showers are necessary in order to cover the needs of refugees in all sites. An additional 389 boreholes and 828 latrines in host villages also need to be constructed. Another 247 boreholes need repairing.



Shelter/ NFIs and CCCM

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Achievements and Impact



A little girl from a displaced community in Bossangoa town. UNHCR.

- The Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) has launched a community driven reconstruction project funded by UNHCR in Kouï and Bocaranga sub-prefectures of Ouham Pende. The project aims to support the reconstruction of 840 shelters for returning refugees and IDPs in the area. Ouham Pende, and Kouï and Bocaranga in particular, have registered over 10,000 refugees and IDPs returns in 2014. The project targets displaced households who choose local integration, IDP and refugee returnees, protracted IDPs with host families and any vulnerable households with burnt and damaged houses as a result of conflict. The community driven project has three components: the setting-up of shelter committees in charge of identifying beneficiaries, training on construction skills, provision of basic materials shared by a number of households, provision of entire roofing, doors and windows or provision of cash/vouchers¹ to households who may choose materials through local traders.

¹ 168,000 FCFA is equivalent to USD 280, cash/voucher amounts given partially or totally depending on availability of local procurement.

- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action announced the closing of M'poko site on 9 April while the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator, Ms. Claire Bourgeois announced the content of an assistance package, including USD 150, plastic sheeting, a 4-month food ration and mosquito nets.
- The Cluster has gathered all the lists of IDP sites and intends to launch a thorough registration and intention survey in the other sites in Bangui. This activity will require USD 2.5 million funding.

CAMEROON

Achievements and Impact

- *Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale* (PU-AMI) finalized the construction of 174 semi-permanent shelters in Lolo (101), Timangolo (40) and Mbilé (33).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Over 2,568 family shelters remain to be constructed for 4,510 families living in community shelters and another 875 families staying in family tents. Another 9,500 semi-permanent family shelters need to be constructed in all refugee sites and in host communities for vulnerable persons.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact

- The construction of semi-durable shelters in Boyabu camp is ongoing – 80 of such shelters have been completed and 18 are under construction.
- During the reporting period 945 people (222 households) received 531 blankets, 531 mats, 499 mosquito nets and 550 jerrycans during a distribution by the *Association pour le Développement Social et le Sauvegarde de l'Environnement* (ADSSE) in Boyabu camp.
- In Inke/Gbadolite, 46 transit shelters and 70 emergency shelters were constructed in light of the continued flow of new arrivals.
- In Mole camp, out of the planned 190 emergency shelters to be built, 131 have been completed so far.

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's partner, AIRD, completed the construction of the planned 400 shelters.
- In Betou, UNHCR distributed NFIs to 152 new arrivals during the period of 6-12 April.



Distribution of NFIs in Betou. UNHCR/Betou.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

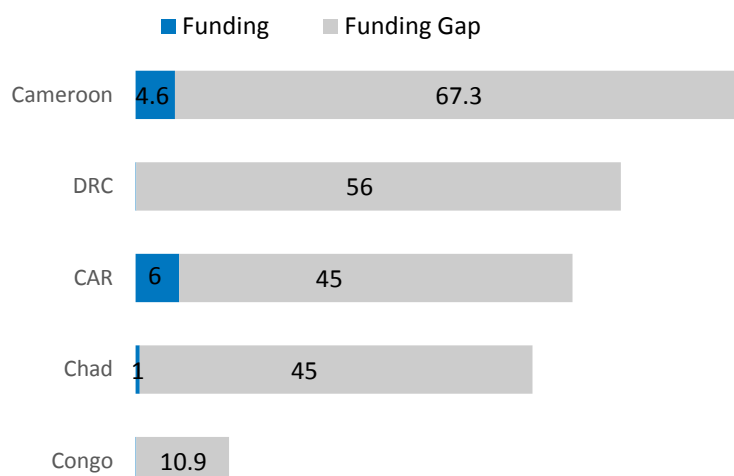
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed to the CAR situation in 2014. Below are UNHCR's 2015 financial needs for providing protection 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 5%.**

Donors:

DRC Pooled Fund
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Japan
Private donors Australia
Private donors Canada
Private donors Italy
Private donors Japan
Private donors Kuwait
Private donors Switzerland
Private donors USA
Spain
Switzerland
UN Development Programme
UN Population Fund
UN Programme on HIV/AIDS

Funding:

A total of **USD 13 million** has been funded



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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 17 April 2015

