

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

INTER-AGENCY REGIONAL UPDATE

5 July 2016

KEY FIGURES

5,570

New CAR arrivals in Chad

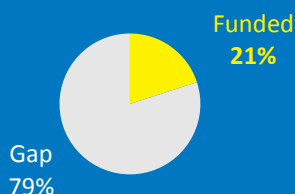
555

New CAR arrivals in Cameroon

FUNDING

USD \$345,705,556

requested for refugees and their host communities in Cameroon, Chad, DRC, RoC

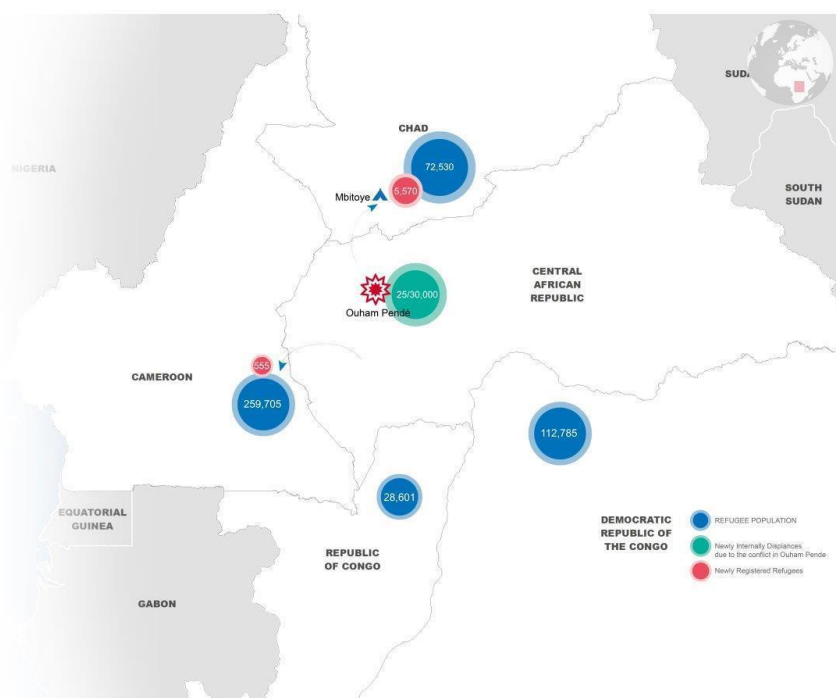


PRIORITIES

- Ensure registration of new arrivals;
- Address urgent humanitarian needs of the targeted population in term of in food, shelters, health, water supply, and psychosocial support, access to education, registration, documentation, SGBV prevention and peaceful coexistence awareness for a sustainable integration of refugees in the host villages.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 3 July, more than 5,500 have fled to Chad and Cameroon to escape the Central African Republic (CAR) violence – refugees arriving in the two neighbouring countries, which already host tens of thousands of refugees from CAR, said they had seen killings, kidnappings, looting and the torching of their homes;
- In Chad, the majority of household heads are women and more than 20 per cent of those arriving have been identified by protection staff as vulnerable with specific needs;
- In Cameroon, 137 of the 555 CAR arrivals in mid-June from the Bocaranga region were transferred to Ngam refugee site where biometric registration will be carried out.
- The needs of the new arrivals included health care, construction or rehabilitation of water outlets, education access and facilities – humanitarian partners are monitoring the border for more crossings and distributing aid.



LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

- After a few months of relative peace and stabilization in the Central African Republic (CAR), since Faustin Archange Touadera was elected President in February 2016, armed militia started to take up violent incursions against civilians and rival armed groups in the Ouham Pendé region of the north-western CAR.
- On 11 June, a dispute between cattle herders, escorted by ex-Seleka members and anti-Balaka “self-defence” forces, escalated into a week of intense violence between the two armed groups, leaving about 25,000 to 30,000 people affected inside CAR and prompting over 6,000 people to flee to neighbouring countries. Such clashes have become a seasonal occurrence as herders move their animals across the land. But this year, disturbingly, rival ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka militias have become involved. As of 3 July, 5,570 CAR refugees have been registered in southern Chad and 555 in Cameroon.
- In Chad, United Nations agencies and partners together with the Chadian *Commission Nationale d’Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et de Rapatriés* (CNARR) are now catering for the needs of deeply traumatized persons, mainly women, children and elderly, stranded near Mbitoye town in southern Chad where they found refuge in the villages of Mini and Sourouh. The newly arrived refugees report having witnessed killings, kidnappings, looting and the burning of their homes.
- As the Chad/CAR border remains closed, refugees risked to be arrested by the police when they crossed into Chad. While the security situation in Chad remains calm, the emergency team expects more refugees to arrive over the coming days.

URGENT NEEDS

CHAD

- A multi-functional team consisting of ACRA, APLFT, CARE, CSSI, CNARR, FLM, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP, is providing emergency assistance to 5,570 newly arrived refugees (1,983 households) in Mbitoye town and surrounding areas.
- Refugees arrived in a highly precarious health state. Screening programmes are taking place and 83 individuals have been treated against malaria, respiratory infections and side effects of malnutrition.
- Food distribution to new arrivals and hosts is a priority.
- 1,085 refugees including children, are considered to be vulnerable with specific needs.
- Child protection activities are gearing up, also to assist the 452 separated and non-accompanied minors whose main challenge is lack of access to food and water.
- 276 children (refugees and hosts) in Mini village have undergone a vaccination programme, 37 children are severely malnourished.
- WASH emergency activities comprise treatment of wells against cholera and rehabilitation of latrines.



In Chad, the majority of household heads are women and more than 20 per cent of those arriving have been identified by UNHCR protection staff as vulnerable with specific needs. © UNHCR / S.Ndabazerutse

- In line with its Alternative to Camps policy, UNHCR and its partners are not setting up a new camp to host the newly-arrived refugees, but rather plan to accommodate them in some of the host villages identified in cooperation with local authorities. Humanitarian partners will subsequently aim at strengthening basic social services in the villages that will benefit both the refugees and the local community, while at the same time promoting peaceful coexistence between them.

CAMEROON

- During the fighting in the CAR the border between Cameroon and the CAR was closed. Still, 555 asylum seekers arrived in the village of Yamba from where 137 (37 families) were transferred to Ngam site where biometric registration will be carried out. This followed an influx at Yamba in late April of 716 people. About 70 per cent of CAR refugees in Cameroon live in host communities and 30 per cent live in refugee sites.
- Overall, there are various gaps across all sectors. A total of 35,000 school-aged children are attending classes, but the needs are actually up to 55,000.
- The Global Acute Malnutrition rate represents about 9.6 per cent of the refugee population in all sites. This is also exacerbated by poor health infrastructure and inadequate WASH standards. A total of 255 additional boreholes would be needed, 104 boreholes in host villages, 104 in schools and 47 in health centres. Additional funding would help reinforce the national health system to allow adequate access in both planned sites and within host populations.



UNHCR staff in southern Chad have helped the government's national refugee commission register new arrivals from CAR in the hosting villages of Sourouh and Mini, located near Mbitoye some three and seven kilometres from the border © UNHCR / V. Ndakass

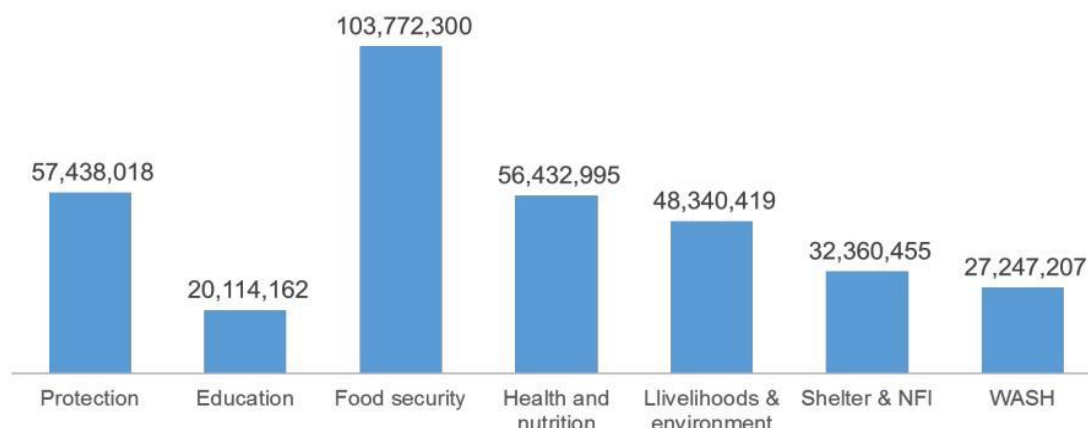
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- WFP food aid in camps for CAR refugees in DRC has been reduced to 80 per cent since December 2015. UNHCR supports self-sufficiency through agriculture and other means in order to improve the situation, but requires further funding in order to scale-up such activities.
- Shelter needs have become even more acute since heavy rains destroyed earlier this year 1,800 family shelters in the camps. This year, 1,190 households in need will not receive support to build or rehabilitate their shelter due to underfunding.
- To provide enough non-food items for refugees such as kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans etc., UNHCR would require USD 2 million.

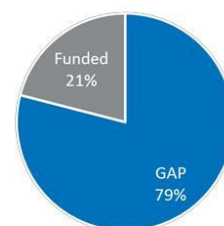
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- In January 2016, UNHCR and 25 partners launched the inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) 2016 for the CAR crisis, asking for **\$345,705,556** to cater for the needs of 476,346 refugees hosted in Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Congo (RoC).

2016 RRRP Funding Requirements



- As of 13 June, the RRRP has reached a total funding level of only 21 per cent. RRRP partners in Chad who cater for over 102,000 CAR refugees and over 34,000 hosts, received 14 per cent of required funds while Cameroon, who caters for nearly 234,500 refugees and nearly 217,000 hosts, has received 18 per cent of its funding requirements so far. DRC stands at 68 per cent and RoC at 15 per cent.



- The low funding level jeopardizes all humanitarian programmes and puts in peril CAR refugees' lives, their well-being, the implementation of development projects in the countries who host them and refugees' prospects for a self-reliant future.



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Links:

[UNHCR Webportal](#) | [UNHCR Stories of Refugees and Aid Workers](#) | [UNHCR Voices of Refugees in West and Central Africa](#)