

IOM APPEAL (USD)

3.1 million received

requested 17.5 million



IOM runs a wet feeding program at the Bangui Military Airport transit site. IOM staff deliver super cereal plus (provided by WFP), jerry cans full of water, and wood for cooking fires. The materials are distributed to female volunteers who cook and serve the cereal for the entire community. © IOM 2014 (Photo: IOM CAR)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

CAR: There are currently **698,500**, displaced people in CAR, **273,500** of whom live in **69** identified sites in Bangui. (OCHA SitRep No. 13, 19 February 2014)

The overall situation in the country and in the capital Bangui in particular remains volatile and unpredictable with daily attacks on Muslims in Bangui by Anti-Balaka, and continued armed clashes between Anti-Balaka, Ex-Seleka and Peuhl outside Bangui. The crisis has spilled over to neighboring countries, Chad and Cameroon in particular, where tens of thousands of migrants coming from CAR are now seeking refuge.

HIGHLIGHTS

Central African Republic (CAR): IOM rolled out the Displacement Tracking Matrix in more than **100** sites and released an update of IOM/CCCM displacement site profiles on 20 February.

IOM also published its findings from the second Return Intention Survey which was conducted from 13 to 15 February. **609** displaced person at **40** sites in Bangui were interviewed.

Cameroon: On 14 February, IOM provided airport assistance to **217** Nigerien migrants evacuated by the Government of Niger from Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Chad: From 18 to 22 February, IOM provided **73** migrants from Cameroon, Mali and Senegal with evacuation assistance to return to their countries of origin.

Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees, Refugees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs)



Central African Republic (CAR): During the reporting period, IOM provided emergency evacuation assistance to **seven** migrants to return to Japan (**5**) and Pakistan (**2**). IOM provides the evacuees with embarkation assistance, food and water prior to embarkation, fitness-to-travel screening, medical evacuation for critical cases, and transportation from IDP sites to Bangui airport. To date, IOM has organized **22** charters transporting **5,422** evacuees to Chad (**4,610**), Mali (**541**), Niger (**148**) and Sudan (**116**), and organised bookings on commercial flights transporting evacuees to Japan (**5**) and Pakistan (**2**). Since 5 December 2013, over **76,000** migrants have been evacuated from CAR.

Additionally, on 22 February, IOM provided **89** migrants from Niger (**59**), Mali (**26**) and Senegal (**4**) with transportation assistance from IDP sites to the Bangui Military Airport transit site. The migrants later departed for Niger on a flight sponsored by the President of Niger. IOM Niger will organize onward transportation for the Malians and Senegalese migrants to their respective countries.



Fatimata's Story

After three weeks at another displacement site in Bangui, Fatimata arrived at the Military Airport transit site on 13 February with her father, daughter, niece and young cousin.

"My mother was Central African and my father is Cameroonian. I grew up in Bangui but now I want to take my family to Cameroon. Here we are in danger. My hope is to go somewhere with the children and my father, a place where we will be safe and have something to eat, a place where I can earn a living.

I studied health for one and a half years. I did an internship in Bangui at the General Hospital but then I couldn't find a job. I am the provider; I watch over and care for my family. My father is old, he can't see. In Cameroon, we will start a new life. I want to work. I want to provide for my family. My dream is to sleep well and wake up in peace."



Cameroon: Migrants continue to arrive in Cameroon by road; the main ports of entry are Kentzou and Garou-Boulai. As of 21 February, UNHCR has registered **29,733** new arrivals, among them **8,094** TCNs. With the influx of migrants due to the crisis in CAR, living conditions have become difficult for the migrants and host communities. There are reports of limited space, access to water, food and sanitation facilities, health services and security.

On 14 February, the Government of Niger (GoN) evacuated **217** Nigerien migrants including **70** children to leave Yaoundé by air. IOM assisted through the provision of airport assistance including registration, luggage, and check-in assistance. IOM Cameroon is preparing to assist **700** Malian migrants currently in Douala and Kentzou to leave by air, and **7,000** Chadians currently in Kentzou and Garou-Boulai to leave by land convoys.

Additionally, IOM will register and profile migrants and will provide health assistance (health triage and referrals, perform pre-departure fitness-to-travel health checks and provide medical escorts as needed) to vulnerable migrants in Kentzou and Garou-Boulai.



Nigerien migrants at Nsimalen Airport waiting to board the flight to Niger. Yaoundé © IOM 2014 (Photo: Bernard Lonje)



Chad: From 18 to 22 February, IOM provided **73** migrants (of which **47** were females, **26** were males, and **36** were children) from Cameroon (**68**), Mali (**1**) and Senegal (**4**) with evacuation assistance to return to their countries of origin. There are over **600** TCNs in Chad in need of evacuation assistance to their home countries. **500** Chadian migrants in the Republic of Congo and **250** Chadian migrants in the Democratic Republic of Congo are reported to be stranded after fleeing the violence in CAR. IOM is gearing up to evacuate Chadian migrants and other TCNs who have been stranded at the CAR-Cameroon border for several weeks with little or no assistance.



IOM provided onward transportation assistance to Chadian returnees from Sarh to their final destination. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Yahya Eshall)

Since December 2013, IOM Chad has registered a total of **76,982** evacuees from CAR; **16,742** evacuees arrived in N'Djamena on **86** flights (**70** flights from the Government of Chad and **16** from IOM), and **60,240** evacuees arrived in the South (Gore, Sido Sarh, Doba, Mbitoye and Moundou) by road. IOM's registration sample of **30,000** evacuees noted that **54** per cent of the arrivals were female and **31** per cent were children.

Upon arrival at N'Djamena airport and land border points, IOM registers all arriving migrants and transports them to transit centres. In the transit centres, evacuees are profiled and provided with wet feeding, non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits, emergency medical assistance, primary health care services including psychosocial care and referred for secondary medical care (serious medical cases). Onward transportation assistance is provided to returnees to their locations of origin in coordination with the government and other humanitarian agencies. As of 24 February, there are around **50,000** individuals hosted in the transit centres in N'Djamena and in the South.



Niger: On 15 February, IOM provided Nigerien migrants who were evacuated by the GoN from CAR, Cameroon and Chad with return assistance. IOM registered and profiled the arriving migrants and provided them with onward transportation assistance to their villages of origin; majority of the returnees are from the northern region of Tahoua. To date, **1,163** migrants have returned by government (**993**), IOM (**148**) and commercial (**22**) chartered flights

IOM Operations in CAR

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM): Migrants in need of evacuation assistance continue to arrive at the Bangui Military Airport transit site on a daily basis. During the reporting period, IOM registered all the migrants in that transit site (around **1,110** people) in preparation for possible evacuation assistance.

On 20 February, IOM CAR in cooperation with OCHA CAR and IOM Chad conducted a field assessment in Sido, near the CAR-Chad border, where Chadians and other migrants seeking to travel to Chad are gathered.



Registration of migrants in the Bangui Military Airport transit site. © IOM 2014 (Photo: IOM CAR)

In coordination with partners, IOM has now rolled out the Displacement Tracking Matrix in more than **100** sites to assess and address urgent needs. An update of IOM/CCCM displacement site profiles was released on 20 February which provided a global picture of the situation at each displacement site related to health, shelter, security, and other humanitarian needs. (Click [here](#) to see the update)

From 13 to 15 February, IOM conducted the second IDP Return Intention Survey in Bangui. IOM site facilitators interviewed **609** displaced persons at **40** sites in Bangui. This survey follows the first intention survey which was conducted from 15 to 16 January.

Findings from the survey include:

- The percentage of IDPs who would like to return to their place of origin has decreased from January to February;
- There is a significant difference in return intentions of the majority and minority populations: **72** per cent of the majority (Christians) would like to return, while **66** per cent of minorities (Muslims and ethnic minorities) would like to go to another region, their country of origin, or stay at an IDP site;
- Displaced persons' primary needs are housing, security and food

Additional findings from the survey can be found [here](#).

Health Assistance: During the reporting period, IOM's mobile medical clinic conducted over **500** consultations in **seven** IDP sites and facilitated over **20** urgent referrals to hospitals with secondary care capacities.

CONTACTS: IOM Regional Office for West and Central Africa | RoDakar@iom.int
IOM Preparedness and Response Division | PRD@iom.int