



HIGHLIGHTS

- ⇒ **Central African Republic (CAR):** On 11 January 2014, in close liaison with embassies and partners, IOM began providing repatriation assistance to Third Country Nationals (TCNs) and vulnerable migrants affected by the crisis.
- ⇒ **Chad:** As of 19 January, IOM has provided **1,378** migrants with repatriation assistance. Over **25,000** migrants have been repatriated from CAR to Chad.
- ⇒ **Mali:** Responding to the government's request, IOM in coordination with the Ministry of Malians Abroad, evacuated **530** migrants from Mali, (**488**), Senegal (**40**), and Burkina Faso (**2**) from Bangui to Bamako on 14 and 15 January.
- ⇒ **Niger:** The Government of Niger, Sangaris forces and IOM have launched a joint repatriation campaign for stranded Niger nationals in CAR. Since the beginning of the crisis, **730** migrants have been repatriated.

IOM has received official requests from the Governments of Chad, DRC, Mali, Niger, and Sudan to assist with the evacuation of their citizens. Over **60,000** migrants are in need of IOM evacuation assistance. As of 19 January, over **28,000** migrants have been assisted to repatriate back to their countries of origin. © IOM 2014

SITUATION OVERVIEW

CAR: The overall situation in the country and in the capital Bangui in particular remains volatile and unpredictable. IOM site facilitators continue to report on a daily basis acts of violence and atrocities committed within the neighbourhoods, as well as increasingly the deposition of explosives at strategic points in communities, such as water points and intersections.

IOM is undertaking a return intention survey, while simultaneously continuing the monitoring and identification of IDP sites throughout Bangui. The persisting volatile security situation further results in a continuation of evacuation of TCNs from Bangui to their countries of origin.

Mali: According to the Government of Mali (GoM), there are **3,000** Malian nationals in CAR, of which **1,250** are at risk and in urgent need of repatriation. On 6 and 7 January, **545** Malians were evacuated by the government. On 9 January, the GoM requested support from IOM Mali to evacuate **750** Malians from CAR.

Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants



Central African Republic (CAR):

Movements of TCNs by air and road organized both by IOM and governments themselves continue. On 11 January 2014, in close liaison with embassies and partners, IOM began providing repatriation assistance to TCNs and vulnerable migrants affected by the crisis. IOM provides migrants with embarkation assistance, food and water prior to embarkation, medical evacuation for critical cases, and transportation from transit sites to Bangui airport.

As of 19 January, **2,024** migrants completed registration and fitness-to-travel screening and IOM provided them with repatriation assistance to return to their countries of origin: Chad (**1,378**), Burkina Faso (**2**) Mali (**530**), Senegal (**40**) and Sudan (**116**). To date, **28,715** migrants from Benin (**129**), Burkina Faso (**28**), Cameroon (**3,150**), Chad (**20,266**), Democratic Republic of Congo (**602**), Guinea (**75**), Ivory Coast (**160**), Mali (**1,082**), Niger (**730**), Nigeria (**1,277**), Senegal (**648**), Sudan (**366**) and Togo (**2**) have been repatriated back to their countries of origin.



All migrants complete medical screening and fit-for-travel checks before travelling. Bangui © IOM 2014 (Photo: Giovanni Cassani).

1,740 Chadian migrants are booked to travel on **six** IOM charter flights between 18 and 23 January.



Chad: Since 21 December 2013, over **25,000** Chadian migrants have been repatriated from CAR to Chad by air and by road.

Around **11,000** migrants have arrived in N'Djamena aboard **60** charter flights from Bangui organized by the Government of Chad (GoC) (**57**) and IOM (**3**), and around **15,000** migrants have been evacuated by road convoys organized by the GoC from provinces in CAR and are currently in Sido, Doba, and Gore. Both air and road evacuations of Chadian migrants stranded in CAR are still continuing. As of 19 January, IOM has assisted **1,378** migrants to return to Chad.



Chadian returnees stay in transit sites for 3 - 5 days. During their stay they are provided with food, NFIs and health services. © IOM 2014 (Photo: IOM Chad).

and UNHCR for further assistance.



Mali: Responding to the Government's request, IOM in coordination with the Ministry of Malians Abroad, evacuated **530** migrants (**214** female, **316** male including **204** children) to Bamako on 14 and 15 January. The group originates from Mali, (**488**), Senegal (**40**), and Burkina Faso (**2**). The 40 Senegalese migrants were welcomed by their Ambassador in Mali and were then repatriated.


ated to Dakar. Two nationals from Burkina Faso were also taken in charge by their diplomatic representation in Mali.

Measures were taken by IOM and the GoM to provide safe and dignified return as well as emergency humanitarian assistance upon arrival. The migrants were moved from the airport to a transit centre of the General Directorate of Civil Protection in Bamako where they received food, vaccinations and health assistance. **10** medical cases were also identified and provided with assistance by the government. Registration of the returnees also took place in the transit centre in order to capture essential information on migrants' profile, final destination in Mali and their immediate and long term needs.



IOM carrying out registration process of the returnees upon arrival. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Juliana Quintero).

Initial information collected by IOM has determined that many of the evacuees had never visited Mali before, do not have close ties with their relatives in Mali, and do not speak either French or any of the local languages. IOM also identified vulnerable migrants in this caseload: **38** female headed households and **five** pregnant women.

 **Niger:** The Government of Niger (GoN), Sangaris forces and IOM have launched a joint repatriation campaign for stranded Niger nationals in CAR. From 3 to 6 January 2014, **730** Nigerien returnees and **15** Burkinabe TCNs (**345** women, **400** men including **158** children) were repatriated from Bangui to Niger by air (**five** rotations). Upon arrival the GoN provided the migrants with food, transit accommodation and medical assistance. IOM conducted registration and provided onward transportation services to their villages of origin (**90%** of them are from Tahoua region 600 km from the capital).

Currently, over **500** Nigerien migrants are estimated to remain stranded in other provinces in CAR.

IOM Operations in CAR



IOM organizing the departure of Chadian migrants. Bangui © IOM 2014 (Photo: Giovanni Cassani).

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM): There are currently **886,000** internally displaced persons (IDPs) in CAR living in identified sites, transit centres and with host families. While movement towards the IDP sites has largely stabilized, spontaneous movements that directly follow security related incidents at night can still be observed especially around the PK12, PK13, Fatime, St. Charles, Ouang, Benz-Vi, Boeing and Combatant areas of Bangui. Returns to communities of origin were observed in SICA 1 and 2.

IOM, through **70-85** site facilitators, undertakes a daily identification of priority needs for IDP sites, transit centres, and host families in Bangui. These are shared on a daily basis with the different clusters for their follow up and monitoring. This alert mechanism

has repeatedly resulted in urgent actions taken (such as the provision of medical assistance to rape survivors within the 72h window).

Needs identified include:

- Equipment and medication for existing health centres in neighbourhoods, including provision of Antiretroviral (ARV), Tuberculosis (TB) and Insulin medicines for medical conditions predating the crisis;
- Food;
- Sufficient latrines and access to water for all IDP sites;
- Psychosocial assistance to victims of physical violence, torture, etc.;
- Inclusion of sites in security patrols by international security forces;

- Non-Food items (NFIs) such as tents, mosquito nets, disinfectant, blankets, plastic sheeting, mats, buckets, and jerry cans;
- Information on the provision of assistance through the humanitarian community.

Since the Displacement Tracking Matrix was established on 5 December 2013, IOM is involved in daily data collection on IDP movement dynamics.

Staffing and Administration: IOM Bangui continues to be a growing mission. To date, IOM has deployed **19** international staff including operations, security, information management, finance, and reporting with others expected to arrive.

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