



The first overland convoy organized by IOM left the border town of Garoua-Boulai on 10 March. Chadians who fled violence in CAR are transported to the town of Moundou (Chad), where they will be received in a transit centre before onward transportation to their preferred communities of return. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Caroline Willemen)

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Central African Republic (CAR):** 100,000 migrants have been evacuated from CAR by government and IOM organized land and air movements.

**Chad:** Since December 2013, IOM has registered 83,410 migrants from CAR; 16,746 migrants arrived in N’Djamena and 66,664 migrants arrived in the South.

**Cameroon:** From 2 to 3 March, IOM organized four charter flights at the request of the Malian government to evacuate 706 Malians migrants stranded in Kenzou. IOM in Mali and the Government of Mali (GoM) provided arrival and reception assistance for this caseload.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

**CAR:** There are currently 601,000 displaced people in CAR, 176,858 of whom live in 57 identified sites in Bangui. (Source: OCHA SitRep)

The security situation in CAR continues to deteriorate. In Bangui, daily attacks near the Central Mosque and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Arrondissement have forced the community to close one of the main markets for three days. In PK12, where Muslim minorities have been trapped for three months, the community is desperate to move towards the Chad border.

There is an increasing trend for displaced persons to use their own resources to move out of the country, many leaving on lorries returning to Cameroon. The Bangui Military Airport transit site managed by IOM, is currently hosting around 350 individuals (mainly Chadians) unable to leave by their own means.



## IOM OPERATIONS IN CAR



IOM Operations Officers conduct registration at the Central Mosque in Bangui. Over **2,500** people of **21** different nationalities have been registered. **Bangui © IOM 2014 (Photo: IOM CAR)**

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM):** On 6 March, IOM staff distributed three tons of rice, 600kg of beans, 200 litres of cooking oil and 50kg of salt donated by WFP to **76** households (approximately **350** individuals) hosted in the Bangui Military Airport transit site. Each household received a 10-day supply of food.

To date, IOM has registered **2,506** individuals seeking refuge at the Central Mosque site in Bangui of which **2,300** are TCNs; the majority are from Cameroon, Chad, Mali and Senegal. IOM conducts registration at the site twice per week to register new arrivals. During registration, IOM has identified and referred **23** protection cases to UNHCR and UNICEF.

Site facilitators are becoming more involved in returns, tracking population movements, recording needs in areas of origin, and referring unaccompanied minor and GBV cases to partners. Since 26 February, displacement site leaders have reported over **300** cases of unaccompanied minors and **23** gender-based violence (GBV) cases.

**Early Recovery and Community Stabilization in Bangui:** IOM is providing Cash-for-Work assistance to community members through labour-intensive income generating activities. From 3 March, **50** youth from different ethnic and religious backgrounds, will participate in a two-week street cleaning project in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Arrondissement. The project is the first step in recovery and stabilization initiatives designed to foster community improvements and encourage social cohesion and support the local economy.

**Health Assistance:** During the reporting period, IOM's mobile medical clinic conducted **864** consultations in **nine** IDP sites and facilitated **six** urgent referrals to hospitals with secondary care capacities. The majority of cases



IOM launched a cash-for-work street cleaning project in Bangui. © IOM 2014 (Photo: IOM CAR)

received by the mobile clinic are due to malaria, parasites, respiratory diseases (flu, common cold), dermatitis, and typhoid (these cases are referred to MSF or the Emergency International Hospital).

### Fatima's Story



Fatima with her grandchildren. © IOM 2014 (Photo: IOM CAR)

*Fatima, 77, is a retired nurse, who contributed 33 years of service at the General Hospital in Bangui. Fatima and her family fled their home in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Arrondissement in December when armed groups arrived in her neighbourhood and began attacking Muslims. Of the 32 members of her family, seven have been killed in the CAR conflict. Several of her grandchildren became orphans in December.*

*"I was born here in CAR, grew up here, and grew old here. My husband and I had 10 children. We worked, and so we had something to give the kids. But look at the*

*result. There is no aid. We are stuck. They want to kill us. What are we going to benefit? Nothing. If all is calm my family and I would like to return home. We wish this because we have many kids."*

*Fatima is seeking refuge at the Central Mosque site in Bangui, with four of her children, their spouses and many grandchildren. Fatima said, "Retirement is not paid. I can't work more. I would like to have food, but we have difficulty. We sleep on mats. What can we do? We fled the war. We give the children everything we can find to eat. We are hungry."*

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



**Chad:** Since December 2013, IOM has registered **83,410** migrants from CAR in Chad; **16,746** migrants arrived in N'Djamena on **82** flights (**66** flights from the Government of Chad and **16** from IOM), and **66,664** migrants arrived in the South (Gore, Sido Sarh, Doba, Mbitoye and Moundou) by road. IOM has provided **25%** of the migrants with onward transportation assistance to their final destinations.

IOM registers all migrants upon arrival in N'Djamena airport and land border points and transports them to transit centres. The newly arrived migrants are then 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). The migrants also receive onward transportation assistance to their locations of origin in coordination with the government and other humanitarian agencies. As of 10 March, there are **57,844** individuals hosted in the transit centres in N'Djamena and in the South of Chad.

On 22 February, a talent show was organized by women delegates (residents at the Gaoui transit site) who were elected by their 'blocks' with the support of IOM. IOM established a support group with the women delegates, which aims to provide a safe platform for sharing experiences, reflecting on their own situation and problem solving. One of the decisions taken by the group was to organize a talent show, involving all the residents at the Gaoui site. Children, women and young men showcased dances, songs, theatre plays, recitals and prayers.



**Cameroon:** From 2 to 3 March, IOM organized four charter flights at the request of the Malian government to evacuate for **706** Malians migrants (including **255** children and infants) stranded in Kenzou, Cameroon. IOM provided transportation from Kenzou to Cameroon's Douala International airport (a distance of 816km). IOM registered, provided the migrants with food and pre-departure medical screening before embarkation.

On 8 March, in Garoua-Boulai IOM began the process of assisting **862** Chadian migrants stranded in the area to return to Chad. IOM registered, provided the migrants with food, and pre-departure medical screening before they travelled. The first convoy departed for Moundou, Chad on 10 March.

In Kenzou, IOM staff started the registration process of **6,000** Chadian migrants stranded in the area. IOM is preparing for the evacuation assistance by land for **1,000** Chadians due to take place around 15 March.

Around **3,000** Cameroonians have returned and are currently hosted in Garoua-Boulai, Kenzou, Mboy and Ngaoui. IOM will provide health triage and basic health care services as well as psychosocial support for the returnees.

#### *Moustapha's story*

*Moustapha fled the crisis in Central African Republic with his wife, his four children (aged 20, 13, 11 and 9 years old) and one grandchild of three months. The family left the town of Carnot and spent 12 days sheltering from violence in the church of the Central African town of Berberati, before travelling onward to Cameroon.*

*"I worked as a guard in our home town and cultivated food on a small piece of land, but everything we owned has been destroyed. Our family was split up by the violence and my three oldest children are still in the Central African Republic, we have not been in touch with them for the past weeks." Moustapha's family has been in Kenzou for over a month now, sleeping in the open and living off the few savings they have. "A cousin gave me CFA 5,000 (10 USD), on which the whole family has survived for two weeks now, we are tired and hungry. I have relatives in Chad, so we will start our life again over there. I want to start cultivating land again in Chad, the situation in Central African Republic is too dangerous to go back."*



**Mali:** On 2 and 3 March, the GoM and IOM facilitated the arrival and reception of **706** migrants who were evacuated from Douala, Cameroon. Upon arrival, the returnees were transported to a reception centre in Bamako, and were registered by IOM.

To date, IOM Mali and the GoM have assisted in the reception of over **1,700** Malians from CAR.

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