



A Third Country National (TCN) shares oil during a recent distribution in Kentzou. (Photo: IOM Cameroon)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Central African Republic (CAR): The security situation in the country has seen improvements but remains fragile since the clashes between anti-Balaka, Muslim fighters, and international peacekeepers that occurred in mid-October.

In Bangui, following challenging security conditions stemming from fighting in October, activities have resumed with few restrictions with the exception of the 4th arrondissement, which cannot be accessed by humanitarian actors due to the armed presence of anti-Balaka fighters. As a result, the IDP site of Votongbo2 which hosts **318 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** has not been supplied with water in three weeks. Throughout the reporting period, there have been a number of protests by former Seleka elements in cantonment in the Beal camp where protesters made demands on the Government on a number of issues.

On 9 November, *Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Centrafrique (MINUSCA)* was redeployed away from Kabo.

On 10 November, a group of four armed people attempted to break into the IOM Kabo office. No injuries were reported and operations resumed relatively smoothly during the following days.

HIGHLIGHTS



CAR: Work rotations continued in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th arrondissement with **750 IDPs** engaged in Cash-for-Work activities over a period of 10 days.

CHAD: IOM relocated **787 Chadian returnees** from the Doyaba transit site to Maigama temporary site.

CAMEROON: IOM distributed food received from WFP to **227 households** in Kentzou.

The number of IDPs in Bangui has decreased by **273 people** over the reporting period, bringing the total number of IDPs to **61,244** (Source: IOM DTM bulletin 17 November). The decrease is due to a relative improvement of the security situation in some of the neighborhoods.

CAR Operations

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

The Government has renewed the request to the humanitarian community to relocate the M'Poko Airport IDP site, which to date has been hosting more than **20,000 IDPs** since mid-February. As CCCM co-facilitator, IOM has participated in the M'Poko Task Force with all interested parties, and has also participated in the assessment of an alternative site proposed by the Government. A report by the Protection Cluster and MINUSCA will be finalized and submitted to the Government in the coming days.

From 10 to 12 November, site facilitators in Bangui surveyed **309 IDP households** expressing their intention to return to their homes. The survey was conducted for an upcoming DTM report which will be published later this month.

The site facilitators in Boda have also supported *Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale* (PU-AMI) to identify areas to build communal shelters. The aim is to release the pressure on two sites (hosting Christians) and in two areas of a Muslim enclave, as well as identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries.

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND EARLY RECOVERY FOR AT-RISK COMMUNITIES

Work rotations continue in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th arrondissement with **750 IDPs** engaged in cash for work activities over a period of 10 days. With the opening of schools on 20 November, the programme has given a priority to students above the age of 18 to take part in the work rotations to allow them to make down payments on their school enrolments.

IOM continues to support the construction of houses for IDPs in the peace villages within Kabo and Moyon Sido in collaboration with local authorities. Between 4 and 17 November, **ten houses** have been completed bringing the total number of houses built to **681**. Additionally, the production of bricks continues with a total of **234,057** bricks produced to date.

CHAD Operations

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

During the reporting period, IOM's field team in the transit and temporary sites in Southern Chad have been consolidating the registration data gathered from the verification exercise which occurred during the previous reporting period. Additionally, IOM provided registered residents of the Doyaba transit site with new ID cards containing the card holder's picture; a total of **2,570 heads of households** have received the new ID cards to date. IOM will conduct verification exercises in all the sites in order to harmonise the different databases and have a consolidated registration list per site. On 14 November The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) visited IOM operations at Gaoui transit site in Ndjamen.

NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI) ASSISTANCE

On 13 November, IOM in collaboration with site management distributed **206** kits to managers of zones within the Danamadji and Kobitoye sites. Contents included wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, and hoes.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

Between 4 and 10 November, IOM relocated **787 Chadian returnees** from the Doyaba transit site to Maigama. Since 11 November, transportation operations between Doyaba and Maigama have been suspended due to security concerns.

HEALTH ASSISTANCE

During the reporting period, the clinic in Gaoui transit site saw a reduction in cases of malaria with 92 confirmed cases out of 286 consultations. The reduction in cases of malaria comes with the end of the rainy season and the reduction in mosquitos carrying the disease. The remaining consultations consisted of cases of pregnancy, intestinal parasites, diarrhoea, and mild fevers.



STORIES FROM MOYON SIDO

Achi Badri, a 70 year old Chadian born in Am Timan, had travelled several kilometres to arrive to Moyon Sido with her daughter. Previously, she was with her family in Bangui before returning to Chad following the crisis in the Central African Republic. Today she relies on her daughter for assistance. Her other children were not able to join her and fled to Congo and N'Djamena. Concerned about her future, she suffers from headaches that she has been getting since their hasty departure. She has had to leave everything behind her and now looks forward to finding her children and selling onions in front of her home as she used to do in Bangui.

CAMEROON Operations

REGISTRATION

During the reporting period, IOM registered **309 TCNs** (75 women, 16 men and 218 children) seeking protection in IOM's transit sites with 257 residing in Kentzou and 52 in Garoua Boulai. These TCNs originate from Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Mali, Ivory Coast and Chad.

As of 17 November, a total of **2,231 TCNs** have been registered in Kentzou (1,329) and Garoua Boulai (902) and have requested for IOM's assistance to return to their countries of origin. Of which, 1,771 TCNs are living in host communities and 460 are living in IOM's transit sites in the abovementioned locations.

Since the beginning of the crisis, a total of **17,086 TCNs** have been registered by IOM.

NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI) ASSISTANCE

Between 4 and 17 November, IOM distributed 32 kits containing mosquito nets, blankets, buckets, jerry cans and soap to **32 households** (200 individuals) living in IOM's transit site in Garoua Boulai. Additionally, 10 mosquito nets, 10 blankets, and 4 jerry cans were distributed to 11 individuals in coordination with UNICEF's partner *Association de Secours et d'orientation Lisungi* (ASOL).



A WFP colleague is supervising food distribution to migrants in Kentzou (Photo: IOM Cameroon)

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

On 13 November, IOM facilitated the distribution of food packages containing oil, soybeans, rice and peas provided by WFP to **227 households** (1,275 individuals) in Kentzou.

HEALTH ASSISTANCE

During the reporting period, IOM's medical team conducted medical consultations for **19 cases** in Kentzou, and **one case** in Garoua Boulai which was referred to MSF. Since May 2014, IOM has provided medical consultations for **1,078 cases** in Garoua Boulai, among them 102 cases that were referred to MSF. Additionally, since June 2014, IOM's medical team in Kentzou has conducted medical consultations for **1,029 cases** of which 43 were referred to local hospitals. The majority of cases received by the medical team concerned diarrhoea, intestinal parasites, malaria, malnutrition, and respiratory diseases.

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