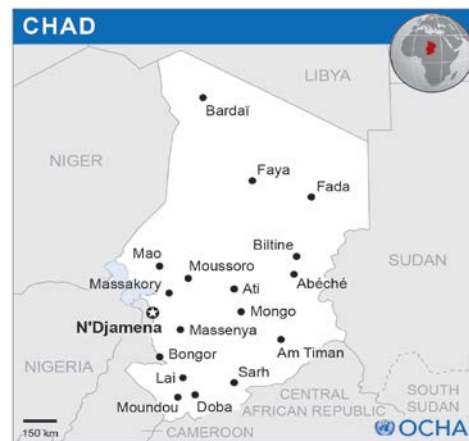




This report is produced by OCHA Chad in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 9 to 21 February 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 26 February 2014.

## Highlights

- Ongoing violence, looting and killings by anti-Balaka and ex-Seleka armed groups in Bangui and north-western Central African Republic (CAR) continue to drive out thousands of people to neighboring countries.
- Over 70,900 Chadian migrants, refugees and TCNs including over 980 unaccompanied or separated minors, were registered by IOM in transit centers. Arrivals continue while shelter capacities are limited. Attacks on convoys in CAR are being reported.
- Budget constraints forced IOM to suspend evacuation flights from CAR. Also the Government has suspended its air evacuations.
- WFP distributed one-week rations to 39,000 people.
- UNICEF and its partners are providing WASH and health services to 40,000 affected people.
- UNHCR facilitates transfers to refugee camps or host communities and ensures quick identification of refugees.
- CERF Rapid Response finances live saving activities targeting 55,000 persons with US\$4 million.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: January 2013  
Sources: UNOCHA-Chad.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

### 70,913

Migrants, refugees and TCNs who have arrived in Chad since 21 December 2013.  
Source: IOM

### 628

Chadians evacuated on the last two IOM facilitated flights from Bangui.  
Source: IOM

### 7,685

Refugees who have arrived from CAR since December 2013 as of 19 February.  
Source: UNHCR

### 150,000

People targeted for assistance in the first six months of the year in Chad.  
Source: UNOCHA

### \$33 million

Requested for the Emergency Response Plan.  
Source: UNOCHA

### \$4.2 million

Received from the CERF Rapid Response window 21 February 2014 for live saving activities.  
Source: UNOCHA

## Situation Overview

Arrivals of Chadian migrants, CAR refugees and TCNs from CAR continued at transit sites in N'Djamena and in the south of the country. As of 18 February, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) registered 70,913 Chadian migrants, CAR refugees and TCNs in N'Djamena and five transit sites in the south of the country. The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has identified 7,685 among these individuals as CAR refugees. UNHCR is taking measures to ensure quick identification and registration of newly-arriving CAR refugees. Starting on 14 January, UNHCR has been facilitating their transfer to either refugee camps or host communities. To date, over 1,500 individuals have been relocated from Bekoninga, Bitoye and N'Djamena.

People registered by IOM as of 18 February	
N'Djamena	16,742
Goré	7,240
Sido	12,609
Sarh	11,545
Doba	6,677
Mbitoye	13,201
Moundou	2,738

Source: IOM

The majority of the people arriving after the latest wave of violence in CAR are women and girls (54 per cent), followed by men and boys (46 per cent), a third of the arrivals are children (31 per cent). New arrivals are overwhelmingly Muslims (96 per cent), with only 4 per cent Christians, according to IOM profiling. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) registered 981 unaccompanied or separated minors arriving from CAR.

54,171 people arrived in the south of Chad by road on convoys organized by the Chadian Government and facilitated by IOM since end of December 2013. 16,742 people were flown from Bangui to N'Djamena on 66 flights organized by the government and 16 flights chartered by IOM. The government suspended the aerial evacuations

[+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report](#)

from Bangui to N'Djamena due to technical problems sustained by the aircraft and IOM also suspended its flights until it gets further funding. The last two flights which IOM facilitated on 8 and 9 February evacuated over 600 of the most vulnerable Chadian nationals at the transit site next to the Bangui military airport, including severely injured evacuees, old persons and families with children under age 2.

Many heads of households were not able to produce either Chadian or CAR identity cards or any other documents, putting them at risk of statelessness. Approximately 6,000 people (most of them returning Chadian migrants from CAR) are in transit in Cameroon and waiting to be evacuated to Moundou.

A convoy of about 150 vehicles and trucks with approximately 1,500 Chadian migrants left Bangui towards the Chadian border on 14 February. IOM reported that the convoy was attacked twice by armed men, and three civilians were killed and four others were seriously injured. This convoy arrived on 18 February on the CAR side of Sido. On 14 February, more than 2,700 people arrived by convoy in Moundou.

UNHCR continues to advocate with the Government of Chad to ensure that documents are issued to returning Chadians with no links to the country. This would avoid the risk of statelessness for these returnees of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> generation who have no ties to their home country. According to government figures, over 300,000 Chadian nationals lived in CAR prior to the ongoing crisis.

## Funding

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) met with international donors on 3 February 2014, stressing the need for financial commitments to allow the humanitarian response.

ACT Alliance, on behalf of the Lutheran World Federation, issued an appeal on 12 February for \$899,696 to assist CAR and Sudanese refugees and host communities in Chad.

The HC requested funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Rapid Response (RR) window on 7 February. \$4.2 million were allocated 21 February by the Emergency Relief Coordinator for six projects in protection, WASH, food security and nutrition, health and multi-sector assistance for refugees. These projects target 55,000 people.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) worked out an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to assist a contingency of 150,000 people over a six month period amounting to \$33 million.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)

## Humanitarian Response



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- Arrivals continue at entry points and transit sites while response capacities are limited, notably at Doyaba, N'Djamena and Sido transit centers. Additional and better suited sites have to be identified and prepared.

**33,808**

People remaining in transit sites.

Source: IOM

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Thousands of people do not have access to proper shelter on transit sites in Bitoye, Goré, Sarh and Sido.
- The Government has yet to identify a humanitarian partner - national or international NGO - to manage the site of Zafaye in Gaoui near N'Djamena (see under logistic section of this report).
- A possible re-activation of the CCCM cluster has not been decided yet. This would allow a more integrated response to the needs of the beneficiaries.



## Education

### Needs:

- Children under 18 years of age account for 58% of the arrivals, according to the IOM profiling with a big number in schooling age.

### Response:

- UNICEF and the Ministry of Education are conducting an assessment in all transit centers for a back to school drive initiative.



## Food Security

### Needs:

- Approximately 150,000 people are in need of food assistance over the first six months of the year. This includes returnees from CAR to Chad, newly-arrived refugees as well as host communities in food-insecure regions.

**15 mt**

High energy biscuits for people arriving at transit sites.

### Response:

- The World Food Program (WFP) continued food distributions in all the transit sites in southern Chad. Since January, WFP has distributed rations (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, enriched flour) covering for one week to 39,000 people. WFP and partners have already carried out two rounds of distributions.
- WFP and partners are distributing 15 mt of high energy biscuits to people immediately after their arrival at the transit sites.
- WFP is preparing an Emergency Operation (EMOP) for six months to support 150,000 people in Chad affected by the CAR crisis. Planning foresees 50,000 people receiving direct in-kind food assistance and 100,000 people receiving vouchers.



## Health

### Needs:

- All children arriving from CAR require vaccinations against measles, polio and meningitis as the border region between CAR and Chad reports regular outbreaks of these diseases. The vaccination status of the children arriving is mostly not documented and therefore unknown.
- Dozens of evacuees sustained severe war injuries and need complex medical care which is not available in the country.

**11,929**

People who will receive meningitis vaccination in Mbitoye.

### Response:

- Upon arrival, IOM screens the evacuees arriving in Chad through Moundou, N'Djamena and Sido (where the influx is the highest) and refers critical cases to the local medical facilities. A temporary health post is also functional in the Gaoui transit centre.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) provides vaccination kits and medications for the health care needs of the people who have arrived in the transit sites.
- The NGO International Rescue Committee (IRC) with UNICEF support is providing medical assistance in the transit sites of Doba, Doyaba and Moundou in the south of the country.
- The NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) - France started a vaccination campaign against measles for 8,180 children under age 15 years, polio for 3,749 children under age 5 years and meningitis for 11,929 persons under age 29 years in Mbitoye. MSF will begin vaccination for measles and meningitis in Sido around 5 March and then continue in Goré. Local health authorities have requested no earlier beginning so that these campaigns do not interfere with a national vaccination campaign against polio.
- MSF-Holland started providing health care in N'Djamena transit centers (except Gaoui) including out-patient treatment, post-operative surgical checks and referrals. In three days, MSF-Holland treated 337 patients, referred seven patients to other facilities and examined 20 post-operative patients.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- No humanitarian health actor is present on Goré site to provide medical assistance. General insufficient supply of essential drugs and lack of qualified staff is signaled by the humanitarian health actors.



## Nutrition

**Needs:**

- First assessments on some of the transit sites show a rate of malnutrition above the 15 per cent threshold for humanitarian interventions.

**Response:**

- UNICEF is furthering a nutrition screening on Doba, Doyaba and Sido transit site.

**\$1.2m**

Requested by UNICEF for nutrition.



## Protection

**Needs:**

- Over 981 unaccompanied or separated minors have been registered in Doba, Doyaba, Moundou and N'djamena by the Government with IOM's support.
- The population of Sido transit site is at risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The majority of the returning people are women and children who are especially vulnerable to SGBV.

**Response:**

- Returning migrants of 2nd and 3rd generations who have lost all attachment to Chad with no family networks are hesitant to return to their zones of origin. IOM is facilitating returns to zones of origin for those willing to return home.
- UNICEF and its partners set up child friendly places in Doba, Doyaba, Moundou and N'Djamena, provides the 981 unaccompanied or separated minors with psychosocial care and supports the Government to deliver transitional care while family tracing is ongoing.
- UNHCR identified and provided assistance to 66 unaccompanied minors or separated refugee children in the Transit Center of the Direction des Affaires Sociale (DAS) in N'Djamena.
- UNHCR continues advocating with the government to ensure that documents for Chadians with no links to the country are issued and avoid the risk of statelessness.

**\$1.1m**

Requested for child protection, \$50,000 available.

**981**Unaccompanied or separated minors.  
Source: UNICEF**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The legal status of returnees holding double CAR and Chadian citizenships is yet to be determined.



## Shelter

**Needs:**

- The transit centers in the south of the country and in and near N'Djamena are exceeding or have exceeded their capacities and more arrivals are expected in the coming days. 150,000 people are or will be in need of shelter in the first six months of the year.
- Acute needs for NFIs such as mosquito nets, mats, cooking kits and others have been identified in several transit centers.

**150,000**

People in need of shelter in the first six months of the year.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Needs:**

- Availability of potable water and sanitation is very limited or non-existent at the transit sites in the south and in N'Djamena.

**Response:**

- UNICEF is building 30 fountains and 300 latrines in transit sites and is building a water system at the sites of Sido and Moundou.
- Oxfam will provide water for 14,000 people at Moissala and Yamodo. A team is currently assessing the needs in Doyaba; and a response plan is in the making.
- On certain transit sites in N'Djamena up to 300 people use one latrine. IOM and MSF-Holland started to clean up overflowing latrines.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Latrines and other sanitation structures at the Doyaba and Sido sites are overflowing with waste. A mid-term solution must be found before the start of the rainy season in one and a half months.
- Water storage and supply capacity in N'Djamena transit centers does not cover the demand.

**Logistics****Response:**

- IOM is facilitating transport from the transit centers in N'Djamena and in the south for the returnees who wish to continue their journey to their communities of origin.
- IOM has facilitated the transport of 12,960 to their villages of origin, 8,332 returned on their own. In total, 30 per cent of the returnees have reached their final destination.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Attention has to be paid to assistance at final destination locations.

## General Coordination

On 10 February OCHA provided a UNDP specialist with ICT equipment to facilitate coordination efforts in Moundou and installing a crisis management center. The same day, a meeting was held in Sarh, Mandoul Region, to coordinate humanitarian action on the transit sites of Doyaba and Sido and made recommendations. In Doba, OCHA held a meeting with the Governor of Logone Occidental region. In N'Djamena, the scheduled general coordination meeting with the humanitarian community took place on 12 February and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) held its scheduled meeting the following day. On 18 February, the Task Force CAR also held a meeting. An inter-agency mission is under preparation to visit the Haraze zone, Salamat region from 24 to 28 February, and conduct a rapid needs assessment of the situation of the returnees: UNDP is supporting the Ministry of Economy and international cooperation to work out a plan to respond to the influx of people in Chad from CAR.

**Background on the crisis**

The president of the Central African Republic (CAR), François Bozize, was ousted by Seleka rebels on 24 March 2013, plunging CAR into a political and humanitarian crisis. On 13 April 2013, the leader of the former rebels, Michel Djotodia, was installed as president of CAR by the *Conseil national de la transition (CNT)* while exactions throughout the whole country intensified, including killings, rape and looting. Self-defense groups and militias, named Anti-balaka, opposed the so-called uncontrollable ex-Seleka elements, targeting the Muslim population suspected of collaboration with the ex-Seleka. In July 2013, the *Force multinationale de l'Afrique Centrale (FOMAC)* and French soldiers started disarming ex-Seleka groups. Following further deterioration of the situation, the United Nations Security Council passed 5 December resolution 2127 authorizing the intervention by the African Union peacekeeping mission *Mission internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique sous conduite africaine (MISCA)* and France. Additional Chadian troops deployed to CAR 19 December 2013 as part of MISCA. Two days later, the Chadian Government started the evacuations of its citizens by air and land. According to the Chadian Government, over 300,000 Chadian national lived in CAR before the beginning of the events. President Djotodia resigned 10 January 2014 facing pressure of regional leaders and the international community.

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