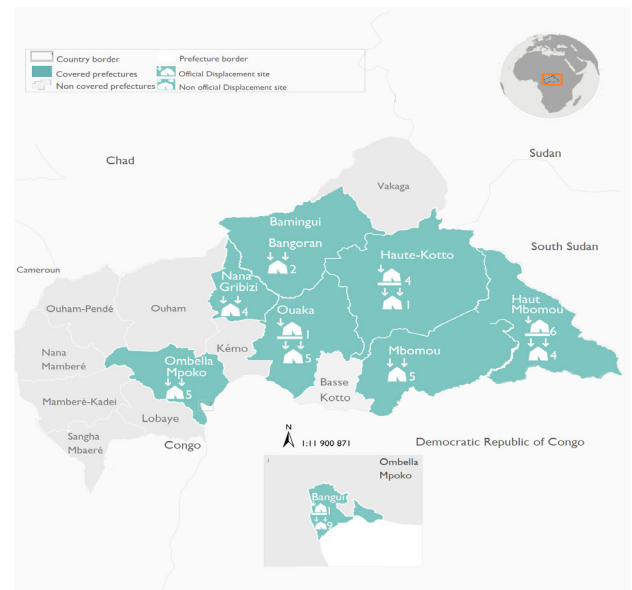


## Context and Methodology

For several years, the Central African Republic (CAR) has been affected by political, security and humanitarian crises linked to armed conflicts, inter-community conflicts or caused by tensions between farmers and herders in certain areas. This unstable situation in the country was considerably exacerbated during the electoral and post-electoral context following the formation of the Coalition of Patriots for Change, a coalition of armed groups opposed to the organization of the elections. The security situation remained volatile throughout 2021 in a post-election context. Parts of the country have been affected by clashes between the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) (supported by its allies) and armed groups. In response to the complex crisis in CAR, since 2013 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been deploying the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a tool that collects data on displacement trends as well as the conditions and needs of the populations affected by the crisis in the CAR. Through its displacement monitoring component, the DTM collects data from key informants (local authorities, community leaders, representatives of displaced persons, site managers) within the localities and sites hosted displaced and returnees. This factsheet provides an overview of displacement and sectoral humanitarian needs in 47 sites (including 20 official sites and 27 unofficial sites)<sup>1</sup>. These sites are spread over 9 prefectures in addition to the capital Bangui. Information was collected through a structured questionnaire from site managers and representatives of the displaced. Data collection on the sites was carried out between August 10 and September 30, 2021 in the prefectures of Haute-Kotto, Bamingui Bangoran, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouaka et la capitale Bangui<sup>2</sup>.

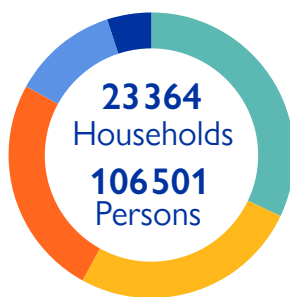
### Number of official and unofficial sites covered by prefecture<sup>1</sup>:



The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The representations as well as the use of borders and geographical names on these maps may contain errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these borders by IOM.

## Displacement

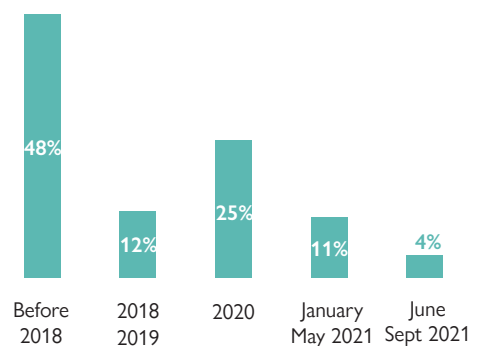
Numbers and displacement reasons of most of IDPs, by proportion of sites:



Floods	32%
Actions of armed groups	26%
Community tensions / clashes	25%
Political crisis (before 2014)	12%
Political crisis during the presidential elections (2020)	5%

<sup>1</sup>As part of the mobility tracking assessments in CAR carried out by the DTM, unofficial sites designate spontaneous or organized gathering places that are self-managed by the displaced population itself.

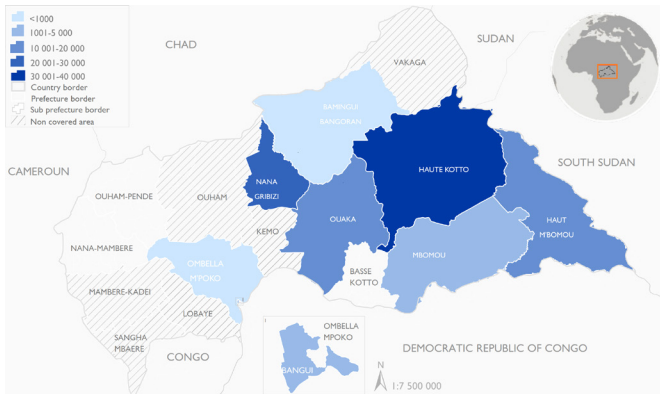
Distribution of IDPs present on the sites, by displacement period:



4% of the IDPs have been displaced for the first time between June and September 2021.

<sup>2</sup>The displacement data presented in this factsheet relate to the prefectures covered by the DTM and do not give an overview of the displacement situation of all the displacement sites in the country.

Number / concentration of IDPs on the sites assessed, by prefecture:

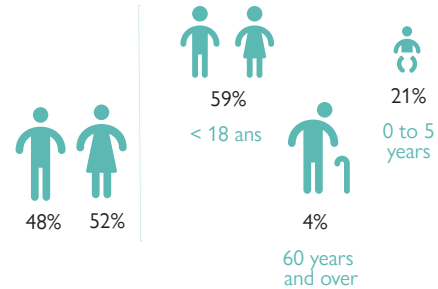


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Demographic distribution of IDP households: :

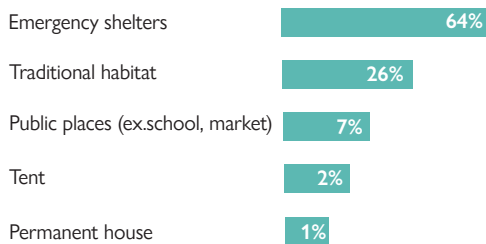
Average size of IDP households

6

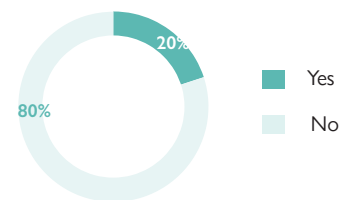


## Shelter

Proportion of households by type of accommodation:



Proportion of sites where most of owner households (in their localities of origin) have an ownership certificate document:

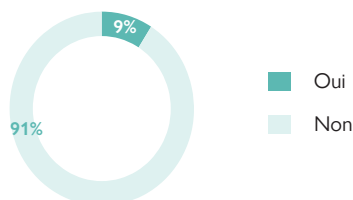


Proportion of sites where most of IDPs own their homes in their localities of origin: **93%**

Proportion of sites where households returned to the site following eviction for unpaid rent: **12%**

## Protection

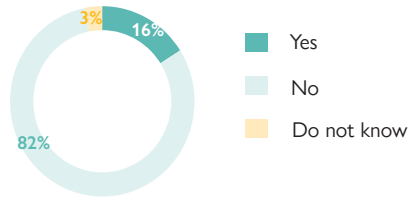
Proportion of sites where security incidents were reported in the 30 days preceding the assessment:



Three most reported security risks, by proportion of sites:

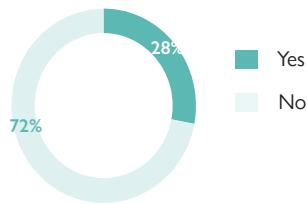
	Official sites	Unofficial sites
Robberies / Burglaries	100%	83%
Physical assaults	84%	38%
Gender Base Violences	42%	21%

Proportion of sites where most of IDPs have a legal identification document:

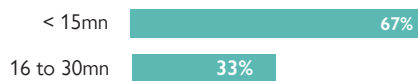


## Health

Proportion of sites where most of IDPs have access to health service (s) within walking distance:

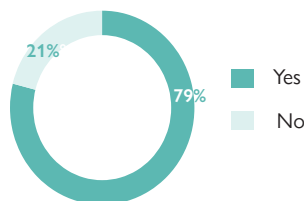


Distance traveled by most of IDPs to reach the health service (s), by proportion of sites:



## Covid-19

Proportion of sites where at least half of IDPs are informed of preventive measures against COVID-19:



Proportion of sites with protection services:

	Official sites	Unofficial sites
Listening Center	53%	4%
Complaints mechanism	95%	33%
Referral mechanism	47%	13%

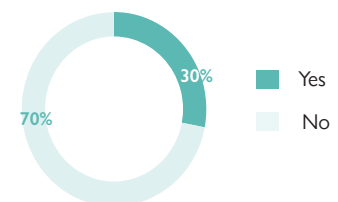
Three main types of medical services used by IDPs, by proportion of sites:

Public health Center	58%
Mobile clinic	50%
Private health facility	17%

Three main priority health needs, by proportion of sites:

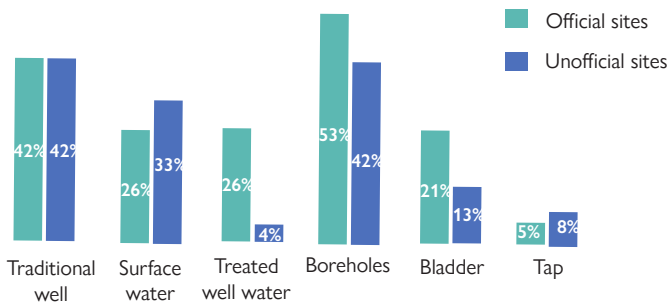
	Official sites	Unofficial sites
Provision of drugs / vaccines	67%	79%
Construction of health services	37%	54%
Deployment of personal health	53%	42%

Proportion of sites where most of IDPs adopt hygiene measures to prevent the pandemic:

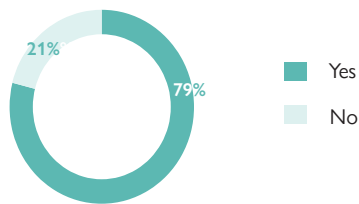


## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Main sources of water supply, by proportion of sites:



Proportion of sites where IDPs have access to (community) latrines:



Proportion of sites by functional status of community latrines:

	Official sites	Unofficial sites
Functional	39%	12%
In poor condition	61%	75%
Unusable	0%	13%

Proportion of sites where at least half of IDPs have access to hygiene items:

Functional hand washing facility with soap and water **37%**

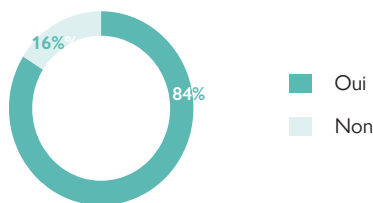
Sufficient soaps for household members **49%**

## Food security

Three main food sources for most of IDPs in the 30 days preceding the assessment, by proportion of sites:

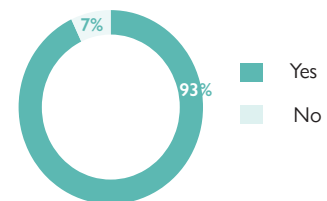
Agriculture	88%
Food distribution	56%
Food purchase	51%

Proportion of sites where IDPs have access to cultivable lands :



The lack of seeds and tools for agriculture is the first obstacle for the agricultural activities in **89%** of the sites.

Proportion of sites where IDPs have access to a market:

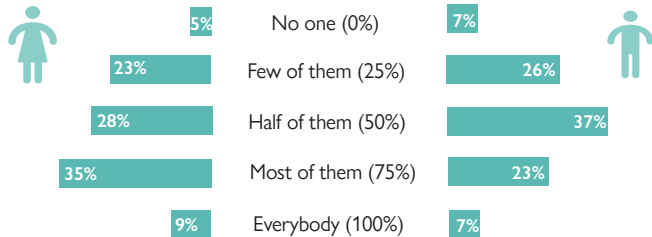


Proportion of sites, according to market supply level:

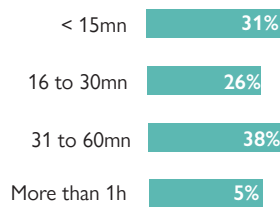
Well supplied market	40%
Moderately supplied market	30%
Poorly supplied market	18%
Well supplied market, but prices are expensive	12%

## Education

Proportion of school age girls and boys attending school, by proportion of sites:

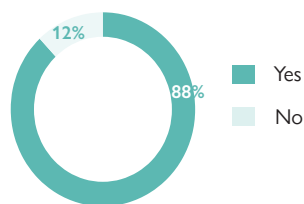


Distance traveled by most of school-age children to go to school, by proportion of sites:



## Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of sites where most of IDPs would like more information on access to humanitarian assistance:



Type (s) of assistance received during the three months preceding the assessment, by proportion of sites :

	Food	Health	Shelter construction tools	Tarpaulin distribution	Non Food Items	Psychosocial assistance	Water Sanitation Hygiene	Education	Income Generating Activities
Official Sites	94%	44%	0%	11%	67%	28%	56%	33%	6%
Unofficial sites	85%	15%	0%	8%	23%	0%	8%	8%	15%

Average number of students per class **43**

Lack of financial means was reported as the main obstacle of school attendance for boys in **83%** of the sites and for girls in **78%** of the sites.

Three main priority education needs, by proportion of sites:

	Official sites	Unofficial sites
Cash assistance	68%	63%
Teaching kits	68%	58%
Deployment of teachers	68%	46%

Proportion of sites where households received humanitarian assistance in the 3 months preceding the assessment:

