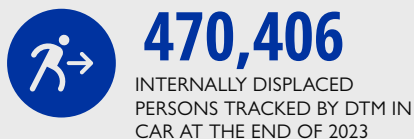
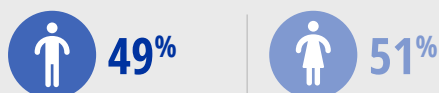


DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL
DISPLACEMENT¹

IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT



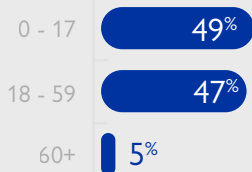
SEX BREAKDOWN



IDPs BY LOCATION TYPE



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs



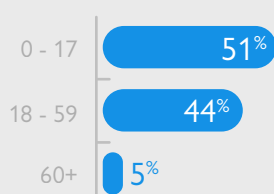
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF SOLUTIONS



SEX BREAKDOWN OF IDP RETURNEES



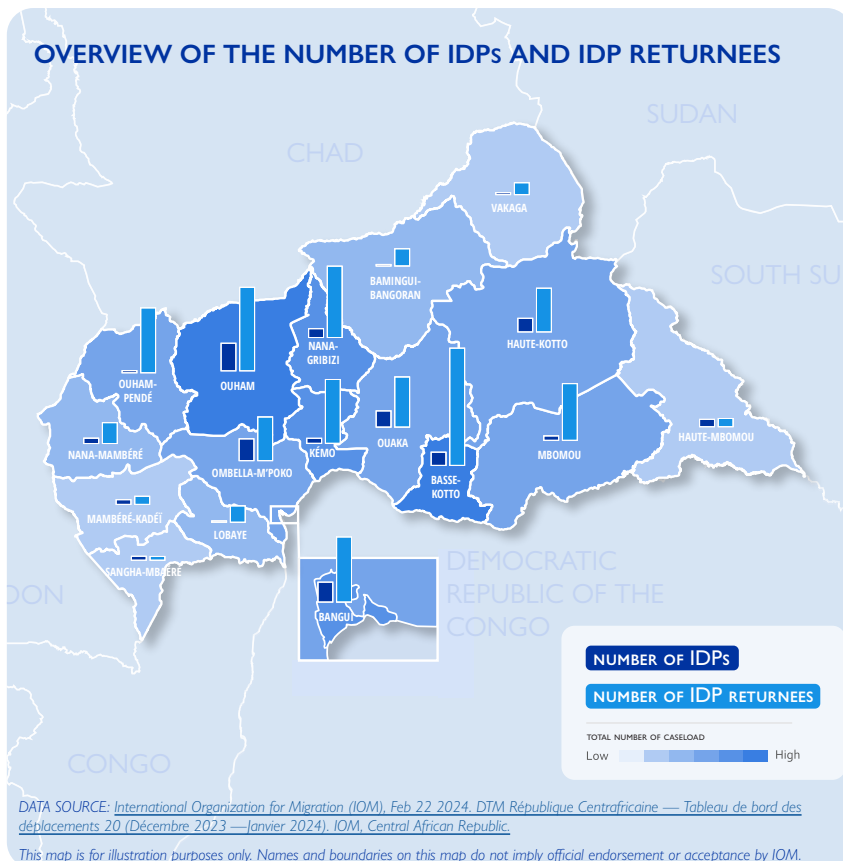
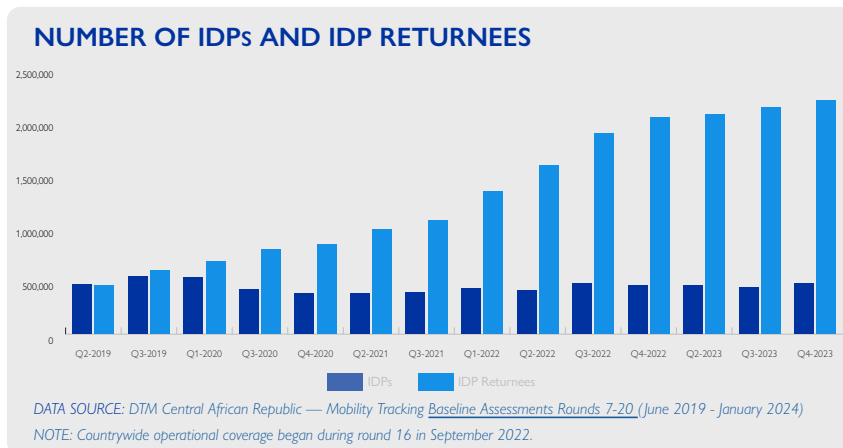
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDP RETURNEES



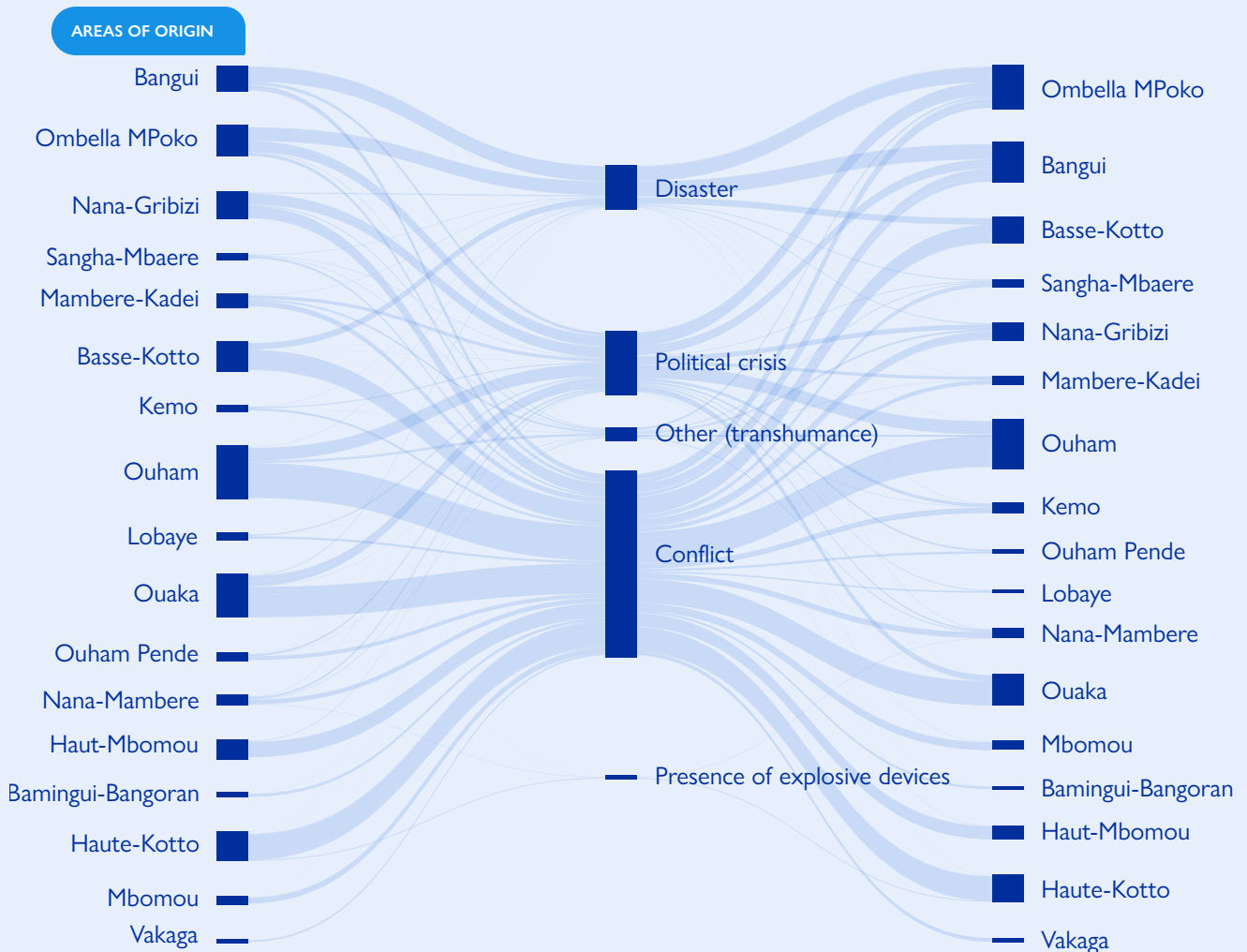
¹The breakdown of displaced population sub-categories is provided in line with the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#) and the [Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement](#) released by the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) working group under the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

OVERVIEW

As of the latest data collected between December 2023 and January 2024, 470,406 people were living in displacement in the Central African Republic (CAR). Over a quarter (26%) of IDPs were displaced in 2018 or earlier - likely to be in protracted displacement situations, compounded by secondary and repeated displacements. DTM has recorded 2,196,858 individuals who have returned internally, out of which 237,938 (11%) returned in the last year. Stock figures exist on IDPs and returnees, although an analysis has yet to be carried out on whether the returned population has achieved the same living conditions and service access. Between August and September 2023, a [Stability Index evaluation](#) was carried out using key informant surveys in the prefectures of Ouham, Haute-Kotto, Basse-Kotto, Nana-Gribizi and Ouaka, revealing that in the vast majority of localities (89%) the population intends to remain in their current locations over the coming months, with Ouaka and Nana-Gribizi prefectures showing the highest rates (over 95% in each).



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



Disclaimer: Please note that areas of origin and displacement data are collected based on the answer given by the largest group of IDPs in that location. The largest group of IDPs does not always represent the majority of IDPs in that location as site composition can be varied.
Note: Conflict refers to IDPs displaced by armed conflict and communal clashes, disaster refers to IDPs displaced by drought or floods, and political crisis refers to IDPs displaced following the 2014 and subsequently the 2020 election violence.

AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT

SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS LOCATION

According to an intention survey conducted in May 2023, over two thirds (69%) of IDP households in host communities intend to locally integrate. The most prominent factors in selecting the location of solutions are typically questions on the living situation, meaning security, basic services, livelihoods and sustainable shelters. Access to these fundamental goods of livable homes and basic safety in a location is not guaranteed, whether in locations of displacement, return, or relocation. Over half of IDPs are hosted by families, increasing pressure on limited food and basic needs, while households living in rented accommodation face potential evictions due to unpaid rent.

As of January 2024, the improvement of the security situation remains the main reason for the return (79%). Additionally, the second important return reason is poor living conditions in the host location (14% for internal returnees), meaning improving access to humanitarian assistance in areas where IDPs are hosted, addressing the loss of livelihoods and other difficulties in accessing basic services, are programmatic priorities.

OBSTACLES TO THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS LOCATIONS

In many cases, return is uncertain and untenable in the Central African Republic due to renewed violence, continued conflicts and the ongoing risk of disasters. Community or armed tensions and clashes were responsible for the displacement of 289,724 persons (62% of IDPs), followed by the pre-2014 political crisis (13%), along with floods (13%) and other reasons (13%). Multiple displacements can result from these precarities. Access to basic services is uncertain in many areas of displacement and return, where many shelters are partially or totally damaged and livelihoods are often unsustainable. The vulnerabilities faced by returnee households remain pronounced as return is not necessarily a solution, it is a possible pathway to solutions.