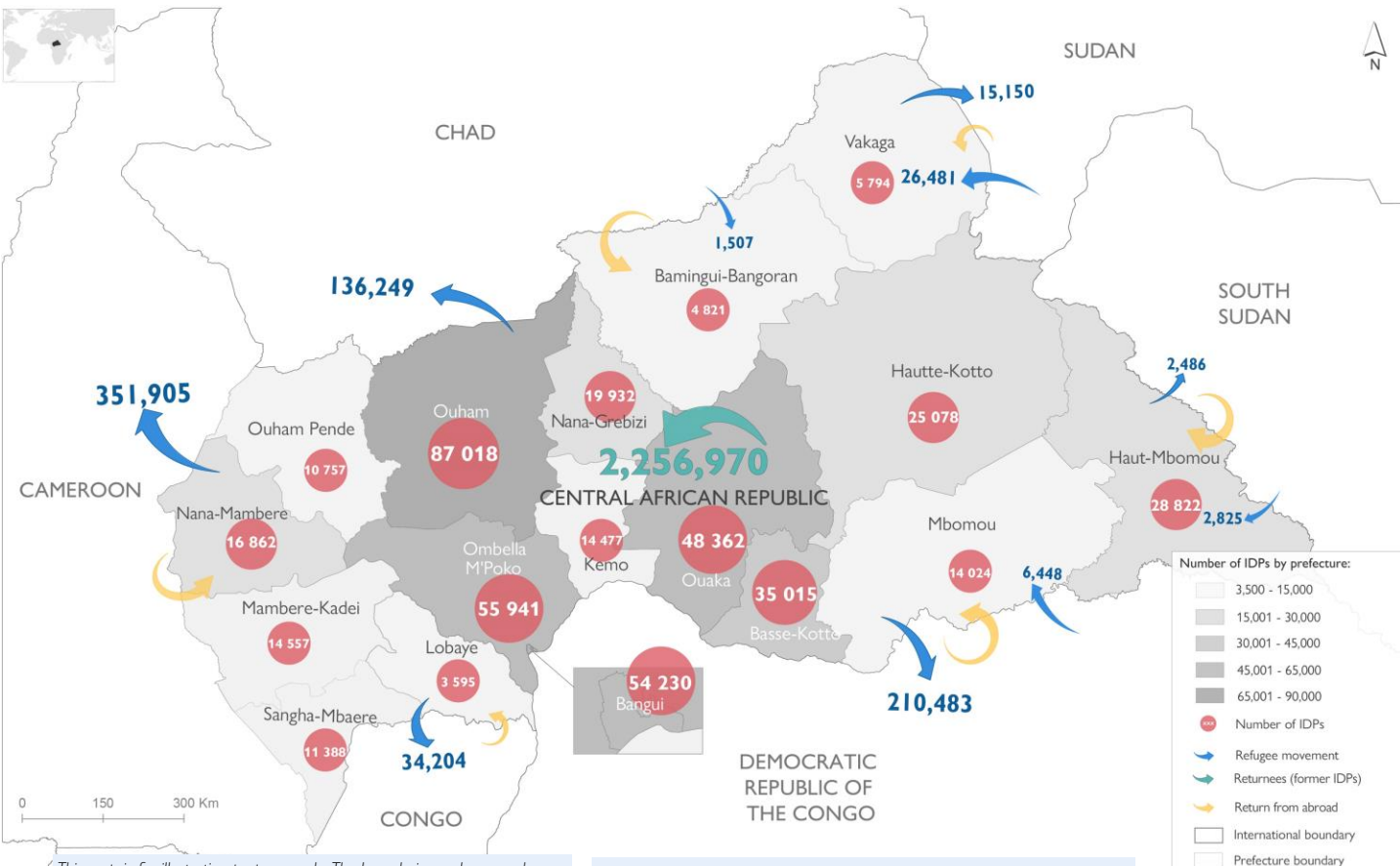
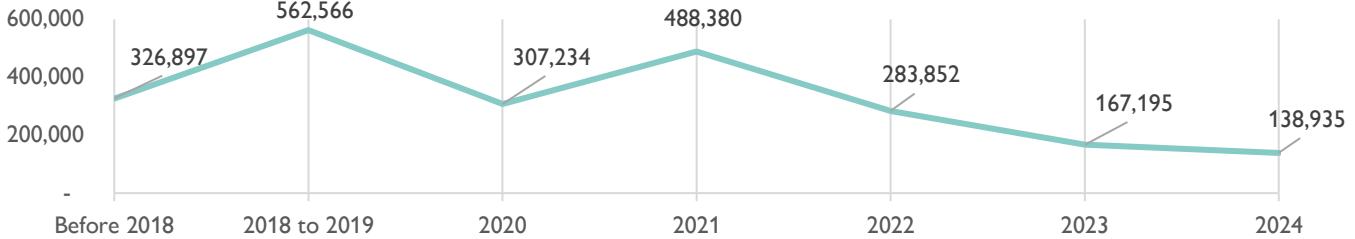


**Context:** The Central African Republic (CAR), which has experienced continuous volatility for the past two decades, has been riddled by a crisis which ignited in 2012 with a violent takeover of power and has developed into a complex protracted state of permanent insecurity and fragility which has spilled over into neighbouring countries. The crisis is characterized by power struggles amongst elites, the absence of state institutions and public investment, religious and ethnic tensions and disputes for the control of key resources. Moreover, the crisis in Sudan, which started in April 2023, is affecting the eastern part of the CAR witnessing arrivals of displaced populations. As of June 2024, **4,027,300 individuals** were affected, including **450,673 internally displaced persons** (11% of the displaced population), **2,256,970 returnees former IDPs** (56%), **531,919 returnees from abroad** (13%) and **787,738 refugees** (20%). In the CAR, the largest displaced population consists of former IDP returnees. Refugees from the CAR are primarily hosted by Cameroon (351,905 individuals, or 47% of the refugees), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (210,483 individuals, or 28% of the refugees) and Chad (136,249 individuals, or 18% of the refugees). Nonetheless, 15,150 refugees from the Central African Republic are still living in Sudan (2% of the refugees). The country is also home for refugees from neighbouring countries, hosting a total of **37,261 refugees** coming from Sudan (26,481 individuals), the DRC (6,448 individuals), South Sudan (2,825 individuals) and Chad (1,507 individuals).



**Number of returnees former IDPs, per year**



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Sources : DTM Central African Republic, Round 21 (June 2024). CMP (May 2024). UNHCR Refugees data (June 2024).