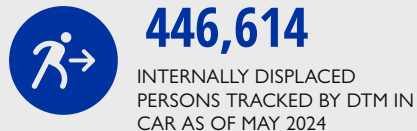


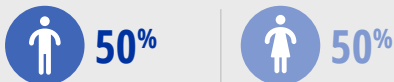
# NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT PROFILE (MAY 2024) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

## DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT<sup>1</sup>

IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT<sup>2</sup>



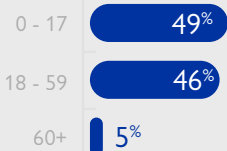
SEX BREAKDOWN<sup>3</sup>



IDPs BY LOCATION TYPE



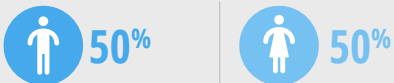
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs



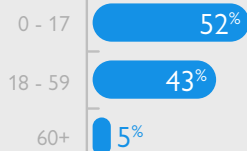
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF SOLUTIONS<sup>4</sup>



SEX BREAKDOWN OF IDP RETURNEES



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDP RETURNEES



<sup>1</sup>The 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.

<sup>2</sup>DTM data are consolidated with other displacement data sources through the CMP (Commission mouvement de populations) to define the final IDP figures on a monthly basis.

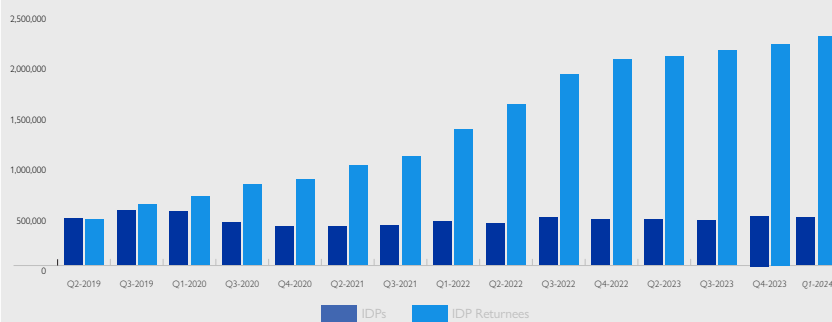
<sup>3</sup>The sex and age data was collected from a sample of households from the *round 21 Baseline Assessment* and extrapolated for the IDP and IDP returnee caseload analysis.

<sup>4</sup>NA data is currently not available. As the DSID and IRIS criteria are further operationalised, it is likely that these figures will become available.

## OVERVIEW

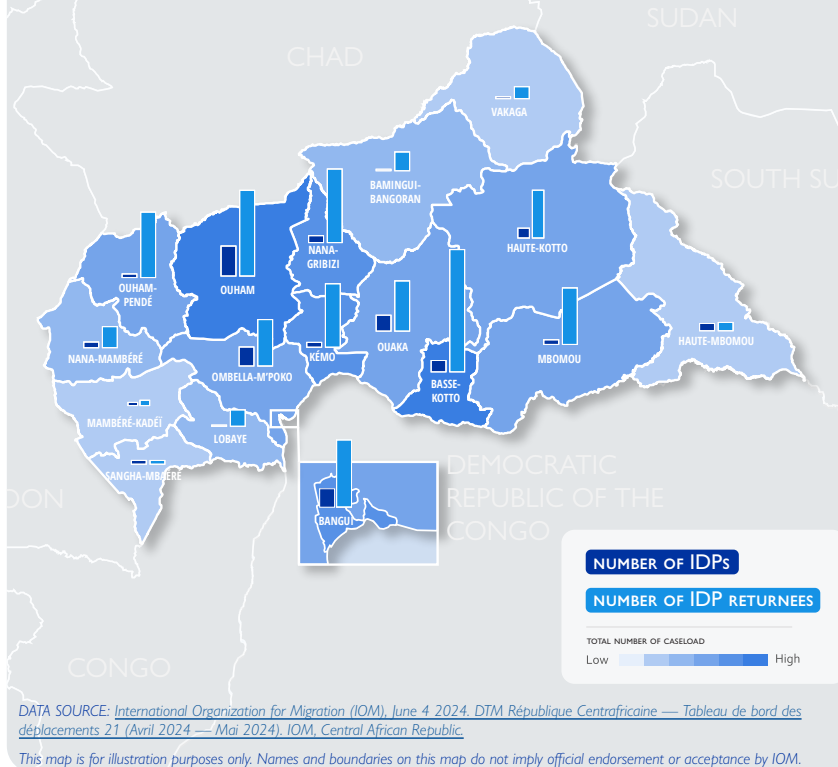
As of the latest data collected between April and May 2024, 446,614 people were living in displacement in the Central African Republic (CAR). Approximately 111,654 IDPs were displaced before 2018 – likely to be in protracted displacement situations, compounded by secondary and repeated displacements. Since 2019, DTM has recorded 2,256,970 individuals who have returned internally, out of which 69,048 (3%) returned between January and April 2024. Between August and December 2023, a *Stability Index evaluation* was carried out using key informant surveys to measure relative stability or fragility in the prefectures of Ouham, Haute-Kotto, Basse-Kotto, Nana-Gribizi and Ouaka. Basse-Kotto has low to low-intermediate levels of stability due to the volatile security situation and worsening access to basic services. In contrast, Nana-Gribizi has moderately-high to high levels of stability with reduced severity across all indicators (security, social cohesion, livelihoods and access to basic services, and resilience to disasters) due to the relative improvement of the security situation and continued returns. In a context with high levels of return, assessing the conditions and stability of these areas makes it possible to develop strategies that link humanitarian action and the pathway to durable solutions.

### NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNEES



DATA SOURCE: DTM Central African Republic — *Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments Rounds 7-21 (June 2019 - May 2024)*  
NOTE: Countrywide operational coverage began during round 16 in September 2022.

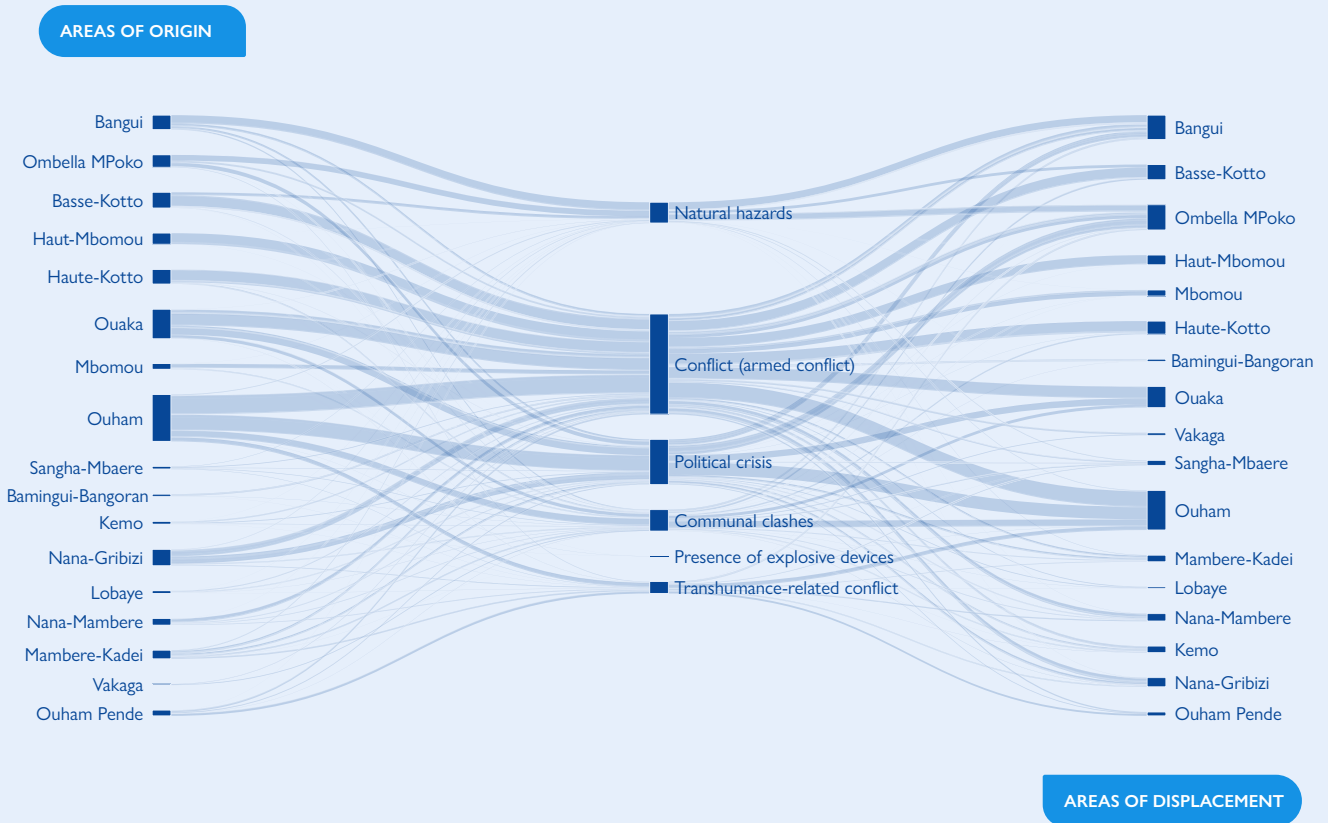
### OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNEES



DATA SOURCE: International Organization for Migration (IOM), June 4 2024. DTM République Centrafricaine — *Tableau de bord des déplacements 21 (Avril 2024 — Mai 2024)*. IOM, Central African Republic.

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## 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, 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.

### SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS LOCATION

Since 2022, there was a consistent increase in the number of IDP returns. As of 2023, the rate of IDP returns has levelled and more IDPs have expressed a preference for local integration. According to an [intention survey conducted between December 2023 and January 2024](#), over two thirds (69%) of IDP households in host communities intend to locally integrate. Of IDPs in sites, more than half (58%) prefer to locally integrate in their location of displacement and nearly a quarter (22%) have an intention to return. The most prominent factors in selecting the location of solutions in the Central African Republic are related to the length of displacement and living situation, including access to sustainable shelters, livelihood opportunities and security. The desire for local integration is closely linked with safe and good living conditions in the location of displacement as well as prolonged displacement, which allows for the establishment of family and community ties.

As of May 2024, the improvement of the security situation remains the [main reason for IDP returns \(79%\)](#). Additionally, the second important return reason is poor living conditions in the host location (14% for internal returnees), meaning that 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. The preference to return is also more common among IDPs who have been displaced for a relatively recent period (less than two years).

### OBSTACLES TO THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS LOCATIONS

While security is improving across many locations in the country, access to fundamental goods and services remains a challenge, 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. Lack of access to livelihood opportunities and insufficient aid in areas of displacement are also barriers to local integration.

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 the majority of IDPs (99% of IDPs in sites; 93% in host communities), followed by tensions with transhumance actors (1% of IDPs in sites; 4% in host communities), and floods and fires (3% of IDPs in host communities). 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, but a possible pathway to solutions.