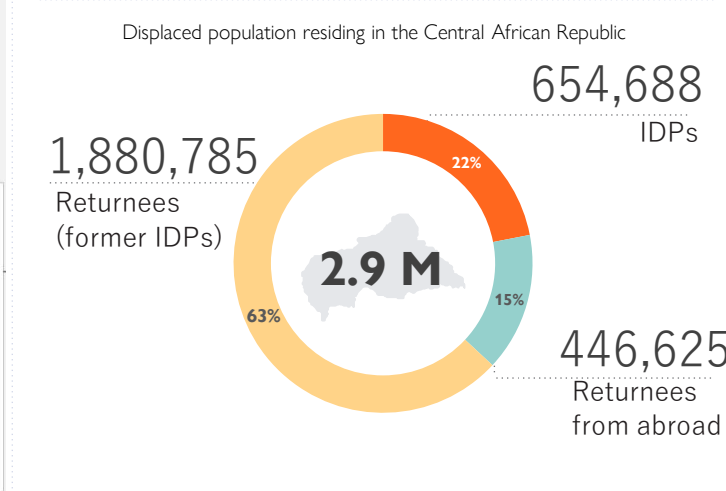
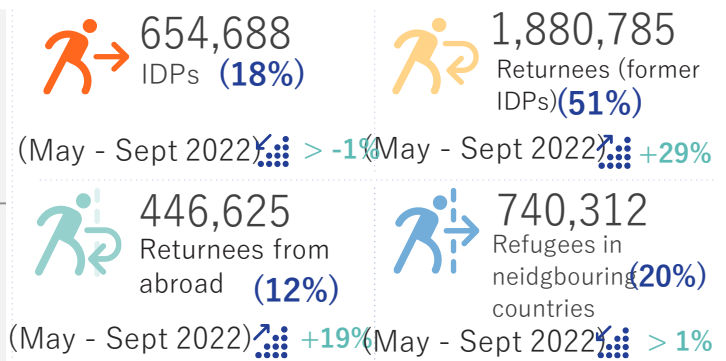
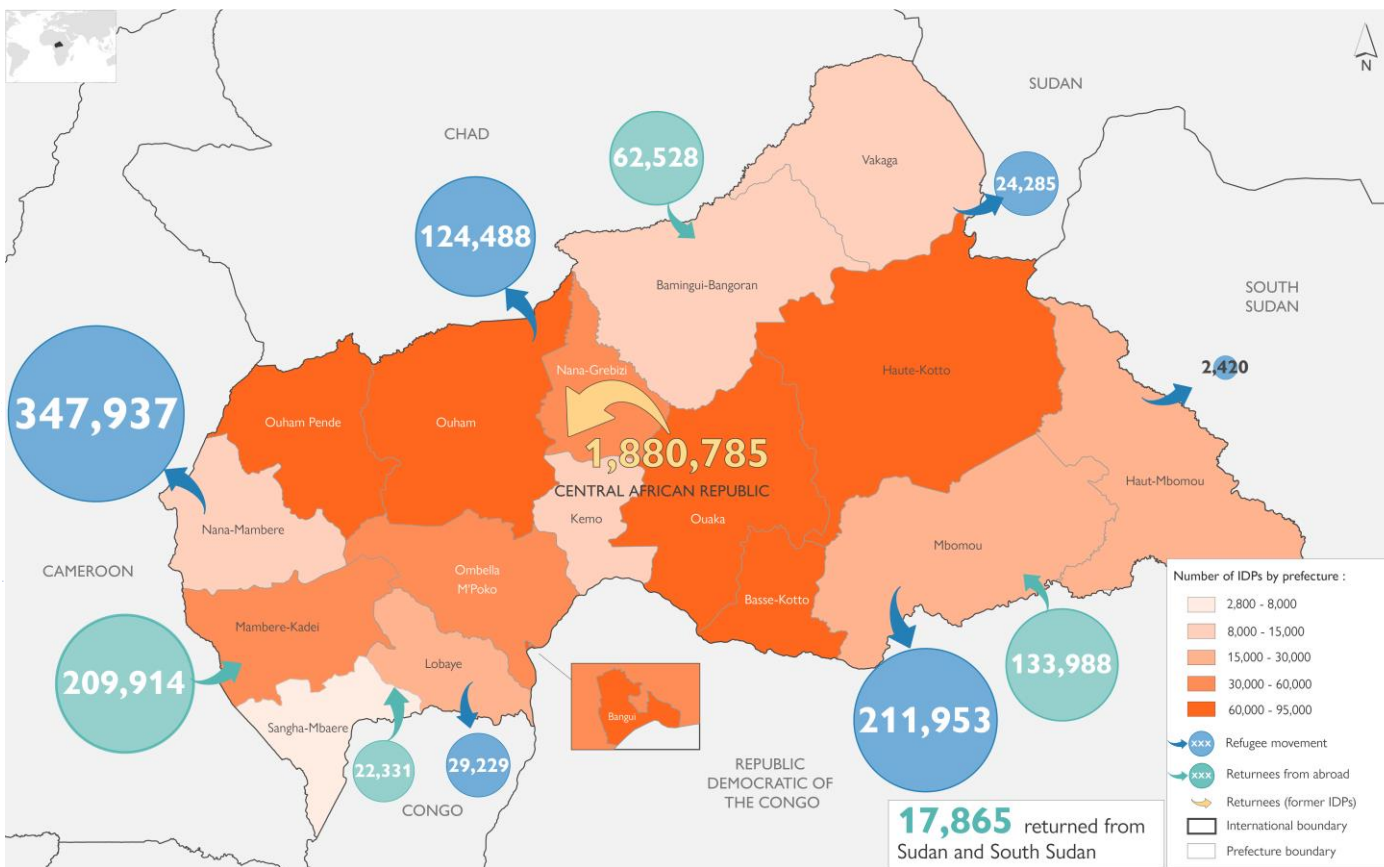




Context: The Central African Republic, which has experienced continuous volatility for the past two decades, has been riddled by a crisis which ignited in 2012 with a violent takeover of power and has developed into a complex protracted state of permanent insecurity and fragility which has spilled over into neighbouring countries. The crisis has led to the death of an estimated 506 people in 2022 (as of 30 April) and triggered significant displacement of populations in the seven affected 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.

As of 30 September 2022, 3,722,410 individuals were displaced, including 654,688 Internally Displaced Persons (18% of the displaced population), 1,880,785 Returnees (former IDPs) (51%), 446,625 Returnees from abroad (12%) and 740,312 Refugees in neighbouring countries (20%). In the Central African Republic, the largest displaced population consists of Former IDP Returnees (63%), while IDPs represent 22 per cent of the displaced population present in the country and Returnees from abroad represent 15 per cent of in-country displaced people. Refugees from the Central African Republic are primarily hosted by Cameroon (347,937 individuals, or 47% of refugees), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (211,953 individuals, or 29% of refugees) and Chad (124,488 individuals, or 17% of refugees).



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 : ACLED (30 April 2022), DTM Central African Republic (August 2022), CMP (September 2022); UNHCR Central African Republic Regional Response (31 August 2022)

