

West & Central Africa

21 Countries covered by the Regional Bureau: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

11 December 2020

October Since 2020, the As number of new COVID-19 cases marked a steady across increase West and Africa, triggering Central concerns over a **second wave** of infections in the region.

Governments developing their **COVID-19** and deteriorating economic vaccination forcibly ensure persons are included in these children, forced labour and national plans.

are In Mali, persistent insecurity **strategies**, conditions due to the COVID-19 UNHCR engages with them to pandemic have caused a **steep** displaced rise in trafficking of forced recruitment.

POPULATION OF CONCERN

10,700,000 total PoCs 6,300,000 IDPs

1,400,000 Refugees 1,300,000 Returnees

1,700,000 Stateless

COVID-19 CASES*

257,264 confirmed cases 11,074 still active **242,518** recovered **3,672** deaths

source: WHO as of 07 December 2020.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

for COVID-19 Response Globally

US\$745 MILLIO

Funding gap

32%

Funding Received

68%

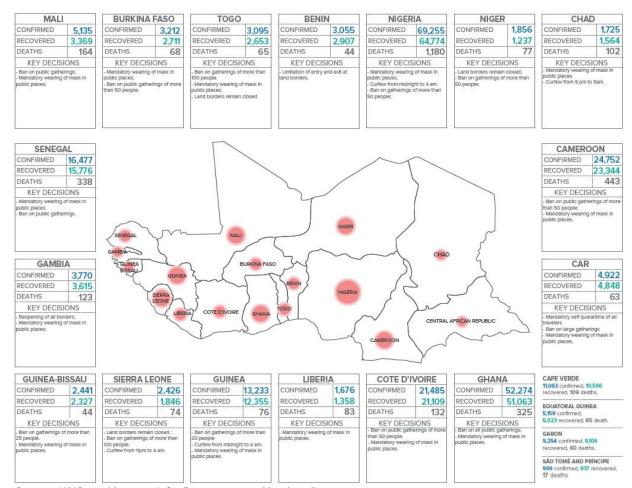


As UNHCR's facilitation of voluntary repatriation to the Central Africa Republic resume with the lifting of COVID-19 border closures, temperature checks and other preventive measures are implemented to mitigate the risks of contamination during these returns. @UNHCR CAR



Operational Context

- Increase in the number of new COVID-19 cases in West and Central Africa and growing concerns over a second wave. After a sharp decline in the number of new COVID-19 cases reported daily in the months of July and August in West and Central Africa, this trend reversed during the month of October and many countries have been experiencing a steady increase in the number of new COVID-19 cases since early November. As concerns over a second wave of infections are growing across West and Central Africa, countries are reintroducing or strengthening preventive measures, such as social distancing and mask-wearing, to curb the spread of the virus while minimizing the potential impact on the economy and wellbeing of their populations.
- Current COVID-19 situation in West and Central Africa. As of 07 December 2020, Nigeria with 69,255 remains with the highest number of confirmed cases, followed by Ghana (52,274), Cameroon (24,752), Cote d'Ivoire (21,485) and Senegal (16,477). In terms of active cases, Nigeria (3,301) has the highest number, followed by Mali (1,602), Cameroon (965) and Ghana (886), Guinea (802) and Niger (542). A total of 74 forcibly displaced persons were tested positive to COVID-19 since the beginning of the crisis, including 64 refugees in Chad, Cameroon, Togo, Guinea, Niger, Ghana, Liberia and Gambia, 8 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Central African Republic, Mali and Burkina Faso and 2 Asylum seeker in Niger. Among them 3 refugees died in Cameroon and 01 refugee died in Gambia.
- COVID-19 Cases and government measures and restrictions in West and Central Africa by Country (as of 07 December 2020):



Sources: WHO, worldometers.info, Governments and local media reports.



UNHCR Response

Mainstreaming COVID-19 into UNHCR's humanitarian response. Across West and Central Africa, UNHCR operations continue to ensure continuity of assistance and mainstream COVID-19 prevention into their humanitarian response to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on forcibly displaced populations. UNHCR supports governments in the implementation of their COVID-19 response plans while directly implementing activities to support forcibly displaced populations. These include advocating for preserving access to asylum and international protection, supporting inclusive national health responses, strengthening shelter interventions to improve living conditions in hosting areas, strengthening community-based protection mechanism, livelihoods interventions to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic, and seeking durable solutions, including local integration, resettlement opportunities, complementary pathways and voluntary repatriation. Already jeopardized by insecurity in the region, education is further disrupted by the pandemic.

HIGHLIGHT: Protection impact of COVID-19 pandemic in Mali

The significant economic impact of the pandemic in West and Central Africa has caused a major disruption in the livelihoods of fragile communities, particularly displaced population, increasing the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including child labour.

In Mali, persistent insecurity and deteriorating economic conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have caused a steep rise in trafficking of children, forced labour and forced recruitment by armed groups across the country. According to the latest report of the UNHCR-led Global Protection Cluster, 220 cases of child recruitment were documented in the first half of 2020, compared to 215 cases in all of 2019. The victims are disproportionately boys working at eight mining sites but also Malians, refugees, asylum seekers migrants. Women and girls are also victims of abduction, sexual assault and rape, and in the Mopti region alone more than 1,000 cases have Malian children in an settlement for internally displaced been recorded in 2020.



persons in Bamako Mali (May 2020) @UNHCR CAR

The victims are disproportionately boys working at eight mining sites but also Malians, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. Women and girls are also victims of abduction, sexual assault and rape, and in the Mopti region alone more than 1,000 cases have been recorded in 2020. Many refugees and migrants heading to northern Africa and Europe through Mali are also at high risk of being trafficked and forced into labour. Some people on the move are trafficked for forced labour in the agricultural sector, others, particularly women are trafficked en route to promised jobs in North Africa, Europe and the Middle East. Others are diverted to Bamako or to mining or agricultural areas where they are forced to engage in survival sex.

As the Sahel conflict shows no signs of abating, UNHCR and its partners continue to cooperate with the national government in order to support the most vulnerable populations, particularly people who have been forced to flee, to address the dire socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and mitigate the risk of negative coping-mechanism, exploitation and trafficking.





Strengthen risk communication and community engagement, and critical protection case management, including protection monitoring and registration

- UNHCR Operations continue to work to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on persons of concern by increasing communication with communities and introducing innovative approaches to address access limitations including social distancing in protection activities and remote case management.
- In Central African Republic, an estimated 60,000 persons including refugees, IDPs and hosts have been reached in the past four weeks through public information events and radio broadcasts on prevention measures against Covid-19.

Key achievements:

- 3,9 million displaced persons who accessed protection services
- √ 91% of targeted areas where GBV services are maintained or expanded
- In **Ghana**, undergraduate refugee students in the Urban setting have been trained and equipped to support the aged and psychically challenged in their neighborhoods with COVID 19 Public health safety protocols prevention information to reduce their vulnerability to the diseases.
- In Mali, UNHCR and its partners sustain their sensitization and information sharing efforts on COVID-19. Awareness-raising sessions were organized in Timbuktu, Mopti and Segou, reaching over 200 persons from displaced and host communities. UNHCR also proceeded to the distribution of 12,500 masks, including 7,500 masks to Nigerien refugees and 5,000 masks to regional authorities, including 4,000 in educational facilities (CAP), for students, and 1,000 for a health centre in Menaka.



Strengthen and support primary and secondary health care and selected WASH services

UNHCR Operations are sustaining their support to national health systems to strengthen their infection prevention and healthcare responses, including through the provision of medical equipment and supplies and training of health personnel. In camps or settlements this includes identification and training of outbreak response teams,

Key achievements:

- ✓ Over 600,000 persons received essential healthcare services
- √ 3 million medical masks ordered
- referral systems for laboratory specimens and prepositioning laboratory supplies such as transport media, swabs, specimen containers, training of staff in early identification, notification, case management and contact tracing, data collection and analysis and interpretation. Operations are also reinforcing the WASH systems and services in the main refugee and IDP hosting areas, including by distributing soap and increasing access to water to allow for the implementation of basic preventive hygiene measures such as frequent handwashing.
- In **Burkina Faso**, UNHCR continues to support the national and local authorities in addressing the crisis. On 8 December, UNHCR has supported the Minister of Health with the donation of a car, 12 motorbikes and sanitary material while the rehabilitation and construction of health infrastructures is ongoing in the Sahel region. Distribution of material to facilitate the respect of preventive measures for COVID-19 and of awareness sessions continue across the country, including in the Centre Nord where 120 hand-washing devices were distributed this past week. In the Centre Nord, 300 bars of soap were distributed in the locality of Barsalogho, UNHCR and partners also continued their sensitization and awareness raising on the pandemic in Pissila, Kaya and Barsalogho.



HIGHLIGHT: UNHCR's facilitation of voluntary repatriation to the Central Africa Republic resume as COVID-19 border closures are lifted

On hold since March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNHCR's facilitation of voluntary repatriation to the Central Africa Republic on 10 November following the re-opening of the borders with neighboring DRC.

To facilitate this operation in the context of COVID-19, the UNHCR has implemented barrier measures including the compulsory wearing of masks during the journey, respect for physical distance throughout the travel, temperature checks and hand washing.

To allow for such distancing, the number of refugees per convoy was also reduced to a maximum of 65 individuals. Finally, the return pack include a COVID kit which includes masks, bucket, soap and the cash equivalent to a one-month food ration per person to cope with the quarantine period that each returnee will have to observe. When conditions allow, UNHCR also supports testing ahead of the return date. In Cameroon, UNHCR supported the testing of 200 refugees from Gado site considered for voluntary repatriation.

UNHCR has facilitated the repatriation of a total of 2,873 refugees to CAR in 2020, bringing to 19,357 the total number of voluntary returns facilitated by the organization since 2017. This comes in addition to an estimated 95,000 spontaneous returns which took place during the same period without the direct assistance of the UNHCR.

There are still more than 600,000 refugees from CAR in neighboring countries, as well as almost 650,000 IDPs within CAR. Despite significant improvements, the situation in the country remains volatile, and continued protection of displaced populations is needed for those who do not feel it is safe to return home.



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17593



