Hello dear delegates, I am Bahar Nilay. I am a student of aircraft department at Gazi vocational and technical anatolian high school. Today I will talk to you about the climate, refugees and forced migration of the Central African Republic.

Central African Republic, or with its widespread use, Central Africa is a landlocked landlocked country located in the central part of the African continent. The country's border neighbors are in the game Chad, Sudan, South Sudan, DR Congo, Republic of the Congo and Cameroon.

Climate

In the Central African Republic, a tropical climate persists. There are two seasons a year: the running season from March to October and the dry season that continues in the other season. Although the weather is usually cold in the western uplands, the climate is hot and humid. In Bangui, the average annual temperature ranges from 22 ° C to 33 ° C. The driest months are January and February. Most precipitation falls between June and October. It rises in the Ubangi River Valley, its size is around 1800 mm. In the northeastern end of the country, the average is barely 790mm on average.

Africa and Migration

African countries host a total of 25 million immigrants. The immigration of the continental countries out of the country is 36 million. This figure corresponds to 14.1% of international migration. When we look at the immigration population between 2000 and 2017, the fastest growth rate belongs to Africa. While the migration from continental countries to different countries was 21.3 million in 2000, this figure reached 36 million in 2017 with an increase of 68%. 53% (19 million) of these migrations are to different countries within the continent, 26% to Europe (9.35 million), 12% to Asia (predominantly the Middle East Region), 7% to North America, 1% is made to Australia.

The African country that emigrated the most in 2015 is Egypt. It is followed by Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Algeria. The Republic of South Africa, on the other hand, is the country that receives the most immigration in Africa with approximately 3.1 million immigrants. This figure corresponds to about 6% of the country's population. On the other hand, with 16% of the total population of the country, Gabon with 16%, Djibouti 13%, Libya 12%, Gambia and Ivory Coast with 10%. Africa has the highest rate of immigration.

Changes in climatic conditions, instability caused by conflicts, negative environmental factors, poverty and job seeking under better conditions are the main causes of migration in Africa. The severe drought that started in East Africa in 2012 still continues its effects and almost takes the region as prisoners. The severe drought affecting Somalia, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, Sudan, Uganda and Burundi caused famine in the region and affected the lives of millions of people. [18] On the other hand, Lake Chad, where the borders of Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon, where millions of people have water needs and livelihoods, has shrunk by 95% since 1960. [19] The control of the region by Boko Haram is another dimension of the crisis. [20] These changes have negatively impacted the livelihoods of millions of people [21] and caused severe socio-political tensions and conflicts in the region, thus making migration more inevitable. Generally, environmental disasters caused by drought have longer term adverse effects such as soil degradation and salinization. In this respect, migration is a response to environmental disasters and negative sudden climate changes.

Refugees who fled from Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic and came to Chad's capital N'djamena, live under difficult conditions in the Gaui camp where they took refuge. Gaui, which is the 5th largest refugee camp in Chad and located 12 kilometers from N'djamena, is located as the closest camp to the city center. 80 percent of the refugees in the camp are from Bangui and 20 percent are from Libya, Sudan, Niger and other neighboring countries. There are approximately 700 tents in the camp, which is mostly women and children, and an average of 10 people live in the tents. Living under difficult conditions, refugees provide their daily meals with aid. Refugees obtain their bathing and drinking water needs from water wells.