

Situation in numbers



2.4 MILLION CHILDREN AFFECTED OUT OF

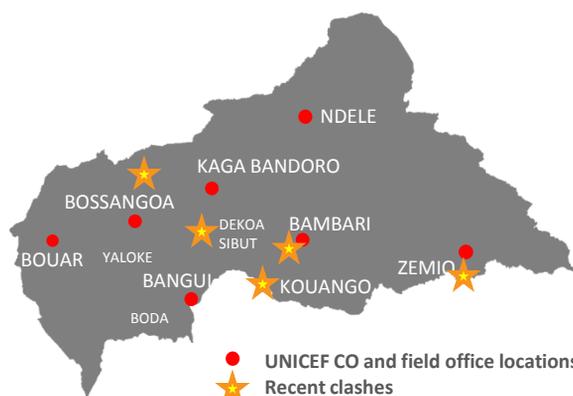
4.8 MILLION PEOPLE AFFECTED

215,735 CAR REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES SINCE DECEMBER 2013 (UNHCR, 25 MARCH 2015)



436,300 PEOPLE CURRENTLY INTERNALLY DISPLACED IN CAR (OCHA, 18 MARCH 2015)

6-10,000 CHILDREN RECRUITED BY ARMED GROUPS



● UNICEF CO and field office locations
★ Recent clashes

UNICEF Results against 2015 targets

As of the end of March 2015

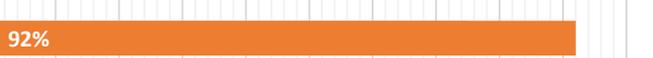


Nutrition

Children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment



Recovery rate from severe acute malnutrition (SPHERE standard: >75%)



Health & HIV/AIDS

People with access to basic health services and medicines



Pregnant women who received HIV/AIDS counseling



Children born to mothers living with HIV receiving appropriate treatment



WASH

People with access to improved water



People with access to improved sanitation services



People who benefited from WASH NFI distribution



Child Protection

Survivors of gender based violence provided with holistic support

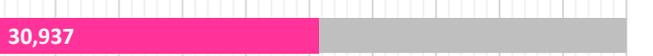


Education

Children who have received learning and playing materials



Displaced children aged 3-17 that access relevant education opportunities

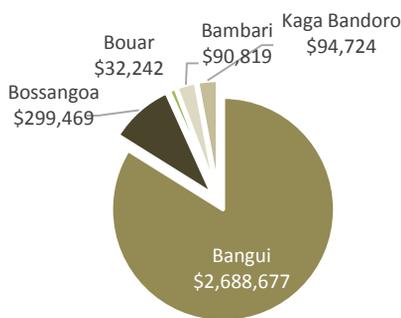


UNICEF Response highlights to-date in 2015

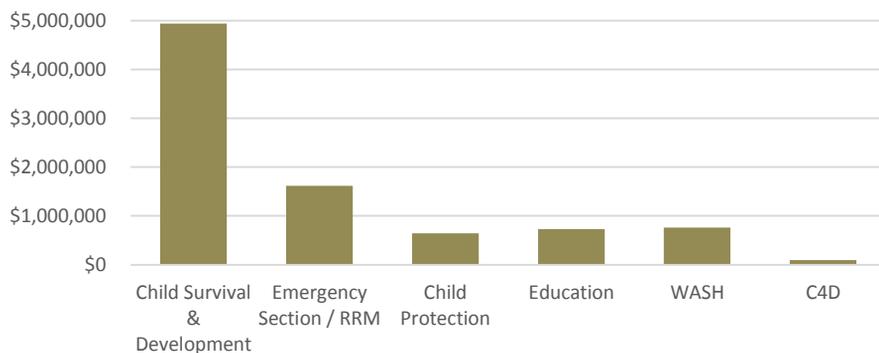
- Nearly 730,000 people have access to health services and essential medicines in the affected areas, reaching 62% of UNICEF's target to date.
- The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which aims to respond within 15 days of an alert of an outbreak of violence or displacement, and is co-coordinated by UNICEF, provided non-food item (NFI) and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance to over 26,000 people in the first quarter of 2015 based on 31 alerts, and 35 exploratory and assessment missions. Based on this, and in consultation with the cluster system, 12 responses have been undertaken.
- UNICEF and implementing partners have observed a continued decline in in-patient treatment admissions among highly vulnerable displaced Peuhl children in Yaloke, from 21 admissions in October to 10 admissions in December and 4 admissions in February.
- In IDP sites, nearly 31,000 school-age children have access this year to relevant education opportunities.



SUPPLIES: US \$3.2 MILLION DISTRIBUTED IN 2015



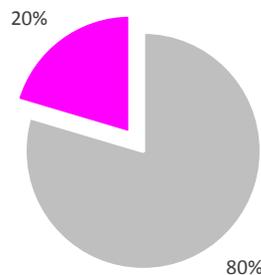
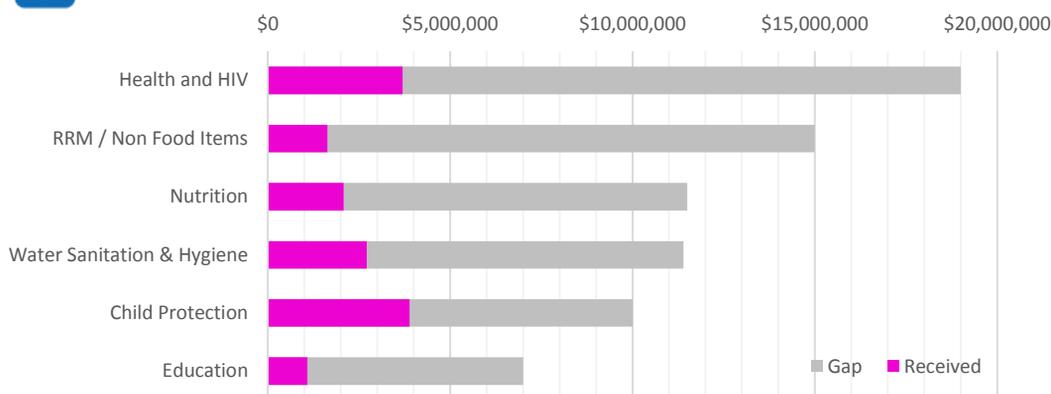
Total Supplies Dispatched by Sector



Amount for Bangui includes distribution of supplies to partners further distributed throughout CAR



RESOURCE MOBILISATION: \$15 MILLION MOBILISED, REMAINING GAP OF \$58.9 MILLION



* Amount above includes emergency funding only, as outlined in the HAC: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/car.html>

Urgent actions for children in 2015

- The conflict continues to have serious effects on the mental health and psychosocial well-being of children. All six grave violations against children—killing or maiming of children, recruitment or use of children as soldiers, sexual violence, attacks against schools or hospitals, denial of humanitarian access for children, and abduction of children—have been reported. 16,000 people from Muslim and minority communities remain under siege and at high risk of being attacked.
- The prevalence of malnutrition, including severe acute malnutrition, is an alarming 1.9% (just under the emergency threshold of 2%) in 7 out of 17 prefectures and a mortality rate of 1.69 deaths per 10,000 live births/day among children under 5.
- The government intends to close the Mpoko airport IDP site, where there are an estimated 18,000 IDPs, over the next 6-8 weeks requiring this population to relocate though many have no immediate options due to loss of/damage to homes or prevailing insecurity in their home neighborhoods. Alternate locations have been identified though humanitarian assistance is constrained by the lack of resources. UNICEF interventions will support child rights monitors for areas of return in addition to WASH and Education.
- Of greatest concern is the humanitarian situation across the central regions with over 160,000 people displaced, situated in minimal survival conditions in four main areas: Batangafo, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari and greater Kouango on the DRC border.
- In Batangafo and Bambari IDP conditions are marked by serious overcrowding, security fears and resulting lack of confidence for populations to return to their homes, which are often just nearby. The upcoming planting season and the inability of populations to clear and sow their fields will foster continuing food insecurity and malnutrition.

