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Central African Republic Humanitarian Situation Report



May 2014

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Bangui, 15 civilians were reported killed and scores kidnapped following targeted attacks attributed to ex-Seleka gunmen at the Fatima IDP site on 28 May. This incident, preceded by the brutal killing of 3 Muslim youth two days earlier, triggered violent street protests that paralyzed the city on 29 and 30 May. In response, the Transitional President announced a 3-day official mourning period. The situation remains tense.
- UNICEF child protection, WASH cluster and health/nutrition technical teams undertook a series of support missions to enclaved Muslim population in Boda. A UNICEF nutrition team is also assisting the development of a response for malnourished children among the Fulani (Peuhl) population who arrived in Yaloke earlier this month.
- The new self-declared Forces Républicaines (ex-Seleka) set up HQ in Bambari on 14 May. On 22 May fighting broke out between ex-Seleka elements and Sangaris forces in Bambari. Also, from 22 to 25 May, clashes between MISCA forces and anti-Balaka took place in Carnot.
- Child protection and WASH sections conducted field missions from 27 April to 14 May in Kabo and Moyen Sido to carry out ground preparations, support and coordinate the humanitarian assistance to the PK12 IDPs required for their settlement in the new environment.

6 June 2014

2.3 million

CHILDREN AFFECTED
(OCHA 13 May 2014)

4.6 million

PEOPLE AFFECTED
(OCHA 13 May 2014)

556,000

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
(OCHA 13 May 2014)

212,000

REFUGEES AND EVACUEES OUTSIDE IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES SINCE DECEMBER 2013 (CHAD, CAMEROON, DRC, CONGO)
(OCHA 13 May 2014)

UNICEF Appeal 2014

US\$ 81 million

Funds received 2014

US\$ 23 million

UNICEF's Key Results with partners



- 53% of children under five with SAM admitted for therapeutic care with a recovery rate of 84%.



- 95% of affected people received WASH items and have knowledge of hand washing practices. 72% of affected people have access to a basic sanitation services.



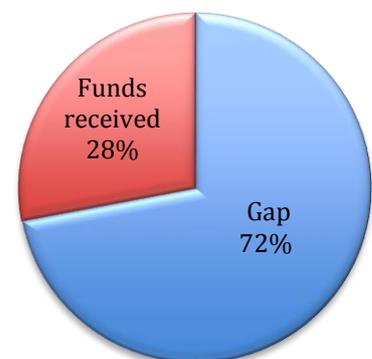
- 58% of children released from armed forces and groups and 40% of children benefiting from recreational activities and psychosocial support.



- 88% of households have received 2 insecticide-treated bed-nets in 36 sites in Bangui and Bimbo; 60% of children under five are vaccinated against measles.



- 24% of displaced children aged 3-17 years have access to safe temporary learning spaces.



UNICEF and the UN system remain gravely concerned about the acute humanitarian crisis in Central African Republic (CAR). 556,000 people are internally displaced in the country, with 129,800 IDPs located in 43 sites in Bangui and 53,379 in the M'poko airport site (OCHA, 23 May 2014). An estimated 425,800 people remain internally displaced outside of Bangui, in the interior of CAR. Additional and sustained survival assistance is required in IDP sites in Bangui with priority needs for protection, sanitation, water and food. Violence, attacks and the absence of law and order leave the entire population at high risk, especially rural populations in villages off the main roads. Although the surge in response capacity has continued since the declaration of the Level 3 emergency on 9 December, humanitarian organizations continue to face serious challenges reaching communities in the interior of CAR due to insecurity and limited capacity. In the southeast, LRA attacks continue to limit movement out of towns and villages. Since December 2013, an estimated 212,000 refugees and evacuees (third-country nationals and returning migrants) have fled to neighbouring Cameroon, Chad, Congo, and DRC (OCHA, 13 May 2014).

Following the attack on 28 May on Notre Dame de Fatima IDPs site, more than 11 new sites have received newly displaced persons, five of which are accommodating more than 2,000 people each. A planned inter-agency assessment visit was delayed by one day due to security concerns while protests in PK5 blocked access to the Bimbo zone (south-west) where an estimated 10,000 of the newly displaced have moved. In total an estimated 23,000 people have been newly displaced in Bangui during the last week.

UNICEF child protection, WASH cluster and health/nutrition technical teams provided assistance for enclaved Muslim populations in Boda during the last two weeks where the situation remains volatile. Elsewhere, a UNICEF nutrition team is assisting the development of a response for malnourished children among the Fulani (Peuhl) population who arrived in Yaloke earlier this month.

In Bambari, following the fighting between ex-Seleka and Sangaris on 22 May, an estimated 12,000 people are sheltering at churches, a school and the MISCA base; currently five centres are operational. In Grimari, Triangle GH (NGO) provided two tents (72 m²) used as shelters by 300 vulnerable IDPs, especially young children, pregnant and lactating women.

The RRM is positioning relief supplies in Kaga Bandaro to assist over 10,000 IDPs following clashes in April/May. Movement of UN staff by road between Bangui and Kaga Bandaro remains suspended following a series of recent incidents targeting UN and NGO staff. The response has been delayed by security constraints as well as the initial demands on RRM partners in other areas of the country.

The HCT reviewed the most appropriate "last resort" modalities for escorts given continued threats on Muslim truck drivers, the proliferation of anti-Balaka checkpoints and extortion of fees from all vehicle operators and the lack of credible anti-Balaka interlocutors.

In Bangui, since 17 May a series of attacks on education have taken place, including the looting of school kits delivered to Ecole Combattant, threats against the personnel of the Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces in Don Bosco, and violence against guards of the Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces in Mpoko airport site. The Education Cluster is further investigating these incidents in coordination with the Child Protection section.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In Bangui, UNICEF is supporting cholera response preparedness through cluster level, inter-cluster level and Health, WASH and C4D section-specific planning, review and monitoring activities. UNICEF cholera treatment kits have been positioned in Kaga Bandoro and Bouar in addition to Bangui as part of an agreed positioning strategy involving WHO and MSF. Urgent WASH cluster/WASH section actions were required following a recent four-day disruption of water supply to some sections of Bangui city by the SODECA water company due to faulty equipment, which has since been replaced with UNICEF support.

In coordination with the Protection Cluster and HC's office, further assistance has been provided to assist some 550 displaced Fulani (Peuhl) populations, overwhelmingly women and children, in Yaloke. Interventions have included ACF

RRM WASH actions and the provision of technical support to German Emergency Doctors (Cap Anamur) for the treatment of severely malnourished children with medical complications. The situation remains complex; Yaloke is 3.5 hours' drive from Bouar and Bangui and population movements through this area continue (populations moving within their own means and others moving in conditions of great hardship). Anti-Balaka elements are reportedly extorting disarmed Peuhl populations. Earlier this month the Emergency Chief accompanied the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator and a representative of the Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Affairs to Yaloke to meet with affected communities. The UNICEF Bouar office continues to make regular follow up visits to the area.

UNICEF is supporting scaled up response for Bambari following clashes in the area during the week of 24 May. This includes transport and positioning of emergency WASH supplies to assist the surge of IDPs following clashes between ex-Seleka and Sangaris forces in which over 12,000 people were displaced.

UNICEF contributed to a recent OCHA-led inter-cluster mission to Kabo and Moyen Sido the week of 11 May that was intended to determine the basis for viable medium-term and recovery-based programming for the 1,430 displaced Muslim people transported from PK12 in Bangui in early April. The UNICEF team, operating from the Kaga Bandaro sub-office for a two week period in Moyen Sido and Kabo, briefed the visiting delegation with a focus on WASH, child protection, health and education response and continuing needs.

This month the recently appointed RRM Coordinator, made a special presentation on the RRM 2014 project to the inter-cluster group. This was followed by further presentation and discussion in a dedicated meeting with the Humanitarian Coordinator and new OCHA coordinator for CAR.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response



Nutrition

Since 1 January, 8,847 children under five have been admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment country-wide, of whom 4,320 children have already recovered with the following performance rates: Recovery rate (SPHERE): 84% (>=75%); Death rate: 2% (<5%); Default rate: 17% (<15%). This represents 53 per cent of the strategic response plan (SRP) target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM. In addition, 6,120 children recovered from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Children have been treated for MAM with the following performance rates: Recovery rate (SPHERE): 90.82% (>75%); Death rate: 0.05% (<3%); Default rate: 9.13% (<15%). Nutrition supplements were also provided to 1,500 malnourished pregnant and lactating women, and 3,200 people living with HIV/AIDS and on ART enrolled in the Food by Prescription activity. WFP is scaling up the Food by Prescription activity to reach 21 health facilities in 10 prefectures.

Since 1 January, 98,565 children out of 360,000 targeted have been screened for malnutrition in Central African Republic. This represents 27 per cent of target achieved. Children received treatment through on-site mobile outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTP). Some were also referred for treatment to existing health structures with OTP and supplementary feeding programme (SFP) components.

With support of African Humanitarian Action (AHA) and CAP ANAMUR, 43 children out of 205 admitted children recovered from SAM in Boda and 04 children out of 10 admitted children recovered from SAM in Yaloke respectively.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Deteriorating security conditions
- Under-funding
- Insufficient integration of malnutrition in medical minimum package
- Insufficient integration of multi-sectoral activities related to infant and young-child feeding programmes in emergency situation



In the month of May, UNICEF supported the preparedness and implementation of African Immunization Week's (AIW) interventions package. The package integrates high impact interventions on child and maternal mortality and included second round of PIRI (periodic intensified routine immunization) targeting children under 23 months, polio vaccination for children under five, supplementation with vitamin A for children aged 6 to 59 months, deworming for children aged 1 to 5 years, supplementation with folic acid for pregnant women.

The campaign is organised in two phases. The May phase targets Bangui, the capital, health regions 1, 2 and part of health region 3. The second phase is planned for June and will cover the remaining health regions (3, 4, 5 and 6). Meanwhile preparations continue for a mass campaign for distribution of Long Lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) in Bangui in order to achieve universal coverage in 2014. An estimate of 175,000 households will receive approximately 480,000 LLIN based on the distribution criteria of 1 nets for 2. The distribution is scheduled for the first week of June, 2014, and will be implemented by UNICEF in partnership with the Central African Republic Red Cross.

Free health care and nutrition assistance continues to be provided for displaced and returned people in Bangui, Bimbo, Boda, Bossangoa, Bambari, Bouar and Kaga Bandoro. For Bangui and Bimbo, 11,669 children under five years have benefited from curative care and 711 pregnant women received antenatal care and 72 assisted deliveries. In addition, UNICEF provided integrated health and nutrition care to vulnerable population mainly Fulani (Peuhl) and Muslims in the enclaves of Boda in Lobaye Prefecture and Yaloke in Ombella Poko prefecture. Recent monitoring missions underscore the critical challenges of ensuring access to basic health care and referral in the context of enclave environments in which external movement is effectively blocked. UNICEF has renewed a partnership with the INGO African Humanitarian Action (AHA) in order to provide free care to the Muslim as well as non-Muslim populations.

HIV/AIDS

Following the progressive return of local authorities, UNICEF provided support to Ministry of Health teams undertaking field visits to Nana-Mambere, Ombela Mpoko, Lobaye, Kemo, Ouaka, Basse Koto, Sangha Mbaere and Ouham Prefectures from April to May.

The missions aimed to:

- Evaluate of the implementation of HIV response in these prefectures;
- Conduct sensitisation of community leaders and population on HIV prevention and exposing factors related to emergency situation and need to observe prevention measures and utilization of HIV prevention and treatment services. HIV counselling and testing were also provided. In total, 10,977 people were reached with HIV messages, 4,895 were tested for HIV among them 2,910 women of reproductive age including pregnant women, 249 partners of pregnant women were tested 14 children exposed to HIV were also tested. Follow up of HIV patients was done for about a total of 3,117 PLWA on ARVs before the crisis, of which only 2,051 have been supported to continue treatment while 1,011 have been lost to the follow up list and 55 reportedly died;
- Refresher courses and advocacy for the health personnel in order to re-start HIV prevention and treatment services including distribution of 22 kits for the nine PMTCT and ART sites visited;
- Capacity building for PMTCT/ART/TB services personnel in close collaboration with District Medical Doctors.

Capacity building, HIV supply distribution and HIV testing were done in the following Health structures: Baoro HC, Bouar Hopital, Yaloké, Bossembelé HC, Boali HC, Mbaiki Hospital, Sibut Hospital, Bossangoa Hospital, Bambari Hospital, Alindao HC, Bangassou and Berberati Hospital.

Field missions also offered the Ministry of Health team an opportunity to discuss needs and identify improved strategies to reinforce HIV awareness and response programming in these prefectures



WASH

In Bangui, UNICEF conducted technical assessment of SODECA network with technical support from French company SAUR Solidarités. The outcomes of this activity will enable a better distribution of water to all neighbourhoods of the city. Also, a new pump was installed at the main SODECA station to increase the city water production capacity by 16%. Additional work is being undertaken with the new pumping system with the intention to increase capacity by 29%. **In Bouar**, SODECA with UNICEF support has distributed 160 cubic metres of potable water on average per day to 10,000 people (16 liters per person per day). **In Carnot**, UNICEF has provided 1,800 liters of fuel to SODECA to enable provision of safe water to about 950 IDPs Fulani (Peulhs) at the Catholic Mission, and directly/indirect to 45,000 area population. UNICEF and SODECA Carnot also completed a technical assessment on network highlighting urgent repairs. **In Yaloke**, in collaboration with UNHCR Site Planning team from Bangui, a UNICEF Bouar team finalised the needs assessment on 16 May on Shelter/WASH for a future site for 633 IDPs Fulani (Peulhs) in Yaloke. ACF RRM repaired 2 boreholes in Yaloke for the Peulh IDPs, and also constructed 4 bath shelters and drainage channels. In Bohong, 11 broken pumps have been repaired linked to the arrival of some 5,500 returnees. With UNICEF funding Mercy Corps completed the rehabilitation of 10 boreholes (4 in schools and 6 in health centres) in Bouar town and surrounding areas. **In Bossangoa**, with UNICEF support, SODECA has installed a new pump of 7.5 Kwa that increases the water production capacity to 680 m³/per day and covers the needs of a population of 37,000 people with 18 liters per person/per day. Also, on Bossangoa axes, two pumps were fixed by MSF mobile team with UNICEF support, in Kaboro and Bowayi villages while one was rehabilitated in Zere. **In Kaga Bandoro**, the Rural Water Authority (ANEA) has repaired 5 manual pumps that are used by around 2,500 people. **In Bambari**, Caritas, with UNICEF financial support, has organized sensitisation sessions for 2,500 people in 5 neighbourhoods on hand washing promotion, water treatment with chlorine, quality water management, latrines use and maintenance. A total of 12 water boreholes have been rehabilitated covering the needs of 5,000 people. Triangle GH, with fund from CHF and UNICEF, has put in place 45 chlorinated water points that enable 11,000 people to have access to safe drinking water. And UNICEF is promoting hygiene and supplies drinking water to the remaining 93 IDPs from PK12, with an average of 20 liters/per day/per pers. **In Bria**, IMC in partnership with UNICEF, has built 200 latrines for 10,000 people.

Regarding cholera preparedness, the existing preparedness response plan was reviewed in order to be readapted to the current context. In fact, Bangui is more at risk due to the creation of over 30 IDPs sites hosting over 140,000 people in promiscuity where lack of water, sanitation and good hygiene behavior is obvious. UNICEF will focus in particular on those sites at risk, by adapting the normal WASH promotion and Cholera awareness to a population living in camps using experience and lessons learned in other countries where UNICEF provides support to refugees and IDPs camps.



Child Protection

An essential dialogue developed between UNICEF and ex-Seleka in Bambari and UNICEF and anti-Balaka in new locations (Bangui Boy Rabe, Bangui PK11, Boda and Pissa) during the reporting period indicate new opportunities to ensure the release of children associated with these groups. UNICEF, the Ministry of Defense COOPI and Save the Children verified the presence of children in the anti-Balaka group in Boy Rabe on 10 May. As a result, 115 children, including 20 girls, were confirmed as associated with anti-Balaka in those locations. In total, 1,150 children, including 247 girls have been released armed groups in CAR since January 2014. Arrangements are being made for interim care through host families and community-based prevention and reintegration programmes for children identified in Bangui (Boy Rabe), Bangui PK11, 6 locations in Boali, Ngala Fondo and Sibut. In this regard, UNICEF is supporting the Family, Social Affairs and National Solidarity in defining norms for family-based care and training 40 host families as identified by protection actors during a workshop organized from 27-28 May 2014. The use of host families is consistent with the new community-based approach and will provide interim care to most vulnerable children, including those separated from armed groups and local militias.

So far between January and May 2014, a total of 37,735 children have had access to psychosocial activities organized by UNICEF partners in Bangui, Bossangoa and Bouar.

During the reporting period, 40 representatives of members of the Education Cluster were trained on grave violations against children to enable them identify and report cases of occupation and destruction of schools during armed

conflict. In addition, 30 managers of schools from different parts of CAR enhanced their psychosocial skills during a training workshop organized by UNICEF Education section with technical support from Protection section.

Community-based MRM mechanisms are being established in CAR in Bangui, western towns (Bozoum, Bouar, Baoro, Carnot, Berbarati, Mbaiki), northern towns (Kaga Bandoro and Birao) and in the eastern region (Grimari). In this regards, 140 child rights monitors working for UNICEF partners (Enfants Sans Frontiers et Observatoire Centrafricaine des Droits de l'Homme) enhanced their capacities on MRM related subjects in order to equip them with skills needed before their deployment to the above-mentioned locations in June 2014.

An inter-ministerial committee led by the Ministry of Local administration has finalised the plan to start a birth registration campaign in June targeting 25,000 children under 1 is underway in 3 districts (Bangui, Begoua and Bimbo) with the support of UNICEF. At the policy level, the Council of Ministers approved a draft decree to lift fees and time limit for the declaration and registration of children born during the conflict. The Decree is yet to be signed by the Transition Authority.

From 26 to 28 May 2014, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Social affairs and humanitarian actions to train 50 social and health workers from government and private health/social workers from INGOs, UN agencies and different districts on clinical management of rape. This enables UNICEF partners and GBV sub-cluster members to improve the quality of their services for GBV survivors.

Education

The volatile security situation remains the major obstacle that prevents children and teachers from returning to schools, especially in affected areas outside of Bangui. With the resettlement of the Muslim population from Bangui's PK12 district, urgent needs for emergency education interventions are increasing in Kabo and Moyen Sido near the border with Chad. However, the limited number of education partners is a constraint to the much needed in scaling up of effective interventions and in gathering comprehensive information. The beginning of the rainy season is also likely to create additional difficulties on delivering emergency education programming.

Despite these challenges, UNICEF continues to play the leading role in supporting education activities in IDP camps and re-opening of schools across the CAR. As supplying learning materials for students and teachers is the first step to the resumption of education activities, UNICEF has scaled up its distribution of education supplies. In May, UNICEF delivered 22 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits and 422 school-in-a-box (SiB) kits respectively to 11 kindergartens and 21 primary schools in Bangui where a sufficient number of children are present in class. The education materials will also reach regions outside of Bangui when more schools open with the implementation of UNICEF's GPE Project and Back to School campaign. Nevertheless, pre-positioning of the kits has begun to enable prompt response to the needs and also to be well prepared as the rainy season approaches and transportation of materials becomes difficult. A total of 290 School in a Box kits (SiB), 60 recreational and 50 ECD kits were transported from UNICEF Bangui to zonal office in Bossangoa. In addition to the kits, 19 schools in Bangui received 1,670 table benches. The supply of table benches will greatly improve the learning environment for students as the majority of table benches had been destroyed or looted during the conflict.

UNICEF continues to support temporary and safe learning spaces (ETAPEs) in areas where security remains a constraint and displaced children are otherwise left without educational opportunities. The construction of three ETAPEs has begun for 274 displaced Muslim children in the PK5 district of Bangui. Additionally, staff members from UNICEF's Education, WASH and Protection sections will conduct a training session for ETAPE teachers to provide a holistic response for the children.

In order to better respond to the increasing demand for strengthened education programmes in CAR, the education section has been reinforced this month with additional staff. The arrival of an Emergency Education Specialist, Program Assistants and an Education Specialist in Policy, Donor and Partner Liaison Consultant will significantly strengthen UNICEF support to primary education in CAR.



On 23 May UNICEF and WHO launched a nationwide vaccination campaign for 843,000 children U5 and 195,000 pregnant women in CAR. To this end, C4D has trained 4,730 people in order to serve in the following groups: Mobilisers (3,000), Advisers (1,500), supervisors (160), districts communication focal points (35) and chiefs of social sectors (35).

In addition, as a strategy to ensure success for this vaccination campaign, C4D is planning to hold 252 meetings with 16 Préfets, 76 Sous-préfets and 1160 Mayors. A total of 30 journalists have been trained on ongoing vaccination campaign in order to be able to broadcast key messages to the targeted audiences, especially during the African Week of Vaccination from 23 to 30 May. C4D has secured the support from 13 partner Radios for the broadcasting of 2 messages: one in Sango and one in French.

Rapid Response Mechanism

RRM partners ACF, ACTED, IRC and Solidarités international have undertaken assessments and response as follows:

- Multi-sectoral assessments conducted in Kaga Bandoro, Ngaoundai, Grimari, Ngoutere, Bouca;
- NFI distribution in Bouca for 2000 households (on-going);
- NFI distribution in Kaga Bandoro for 3000 households (on-going);
- NFI distribution in Grimari (in preparation);
- WASH intervention in Yaloke: Improvement of access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation for 633 IDPS accommodated on a temporary site.

A PCA was signed with PU-AMI, the fifth RRM partner. PU-AMI will be covering the areas of Mambere Kadei and Sangha Mbaere. Their joint RRM assessment and response team will be operational, based in Berberati by early June.

Supply and Logistics

- The Douala corridor is currently open, and trucks continue to move under regular MISCA escorted convoys from the border to the Bangui haulier terminal. Presently convoys are moving to Bangui on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Bangui on Thursdays and Sundays.
- From January to 17 May 2014, a total value of US\$ 3,931,598 of supplies, composed of essential medical supplies, health kits, nutrition products, NFI, WASH items, and education kits were distributed to UNICEF implementing partners.
- Most UNICEF CAR procurement is offshore, due to the complete disruption of the local market; hence so far 94% of Purchase Orders are placed outside of CAR via Supply Division.
- UNICEF CAR Supply Plan is executed at 43 %



External Communications

In May, UNICEF CAR Representative Souleymane Diabate travelled to the United States and Canada to help build awareness with international media and donors about the crisis in CAR. While in New York, he gave a press briefing at

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the United Nations headquarters as well as media interviews with Al Jazeera, Vice News and other influential outlets. In Canada, Souleymane and UNICEF Canada's CEO David Morley met with 20 Members of Parliament to discuss how Canada can address the crisis in CAR.

The child protection and external communications team worked together with an LA Times reporter to facilitate her coverage of the important and sensitive issue of children associated with armed groups in CAR. The story was published on the front page of the re-launched website of the LA Times and got wide readership. The journalist also reported on the issue of children associated with armed groups on National Public Radio in America.

A number of interviews were given to key German media as ZDF TV, Der Spiegel, AFP-Germany. A Spiegel TV team followed our staff for five days (15-20 May) in Bossangoa and produced a documentary about it.

In Bangui, the team worked with a number of key journalists, in particular reporters for the French media outlets TV3 and RFI.

This month the following two press releases were issued:

- [Over six months into academic year, most schools remain closed in Central African Republic](#), **BANGUI, Central African Republic, 9 May 2014** – More than half way through the 12-month school year, almost two thirds of schools in the Central African Republic remain closed, a recent survey by UNICEF and partners reveals;
- [Over 1,000 children released from armed groups in Central African Republic this year](#), **BANGUI, Central African Republic/GENEVA, 16 May 2014** - UNICEF and partners have secured the release of over 1,000 children from armed groups in the Central African Republic this year, more than five times the total number of children released in 2013.

Media hits

Meet the Man Who Rescues Child Soldiers, Vice News:

<https://news.vice.com/article/meet-the-man-who-rescues-child-soldiers>

Ex Child Soldiers Live with Scars of War, LA Times:

<http://graphics.latimes.com/child-soldiers/>

Classroom Heroes in CAR, Voices of Africa:

<http://voicesofafrica.co.za/classroom-heroes-in-central-african-republic/>

CAR: A fragile country

<http://www.voanews.com/content/car-unicef-14may14/1914482.html>

Die vergessene Krise (The forgotten crisis)

<http://www.heute.de/krise-in-zentralafrikanischer-republik-kinder-leiden-unter-gewalt-und-hunger-laut-unicef-33095590.html>

Security

On 25 May, three youths from PK5 were killed on their way to an inter-communal reconciliation football match in Bangui. On 28 May, the Notre Dame de Fatima church in Bangui—sheltering up to 9,000 displaced people—was attacked, leaving at least 15 people dead, and reportedly around 20 kidnapped. This upsurge in intercommunity violence prompted street protests against the Transitional Government and international forces during two consecutive days (29 and 30 May). MISCA and Sangaris forces had to use warning shoots (on air) and tear gas in order to disperse some young radical demonstrators and then remove several barricades and check-points set up in indifferent areas of city but the situation remains tense.

The new self-declared Forces Républicaines (Ex-Seleka) set up their HQ in Bambari (14 May). On 22 May fighting broke out between ex-Seleka elements and Sangaris forces during a cantonment operation in Bambari. Also during this time, from 22 to 25 May, clashes between MISCA forces and anti-Balaka took place in Carnot, with 6 fatalities among the latter while 2 injured were reported within the former. Fighting was linked to a reported MISCA disarmament effort of some of the anti-Balaka forces.

In Markounda, following an attack of 14 May by ex-Seleka, the Sous-prefet was reportedly kidnapped by Chadian troops while displaced populations who tried to seek refuge in Chad were stopped at border, which remains closed.

Meanwhile in Bangui, increasing attacks on schools in Bangui were reported from 17 May: Education Cluster recorded three attacks on schools including looting of school kits delivered to Ecole Combattant, threats against l'ETAPE ECAC on Don Bosco site, and violence against guardians of REMOD on Mpoko airport site.

Elsewhere, continuing violence and killings including:

- ICRC has suspended activities outside of urban areas in Central and Nord-East parts of country due to attacks on two vehicles in Yambala village by gunmen on 17 May.
- In Boda, the inter-community killings are still ongoing; increasing level of attacks may force departure of Muslims. In Préfecture of Ouaka, several attacks by Anti-Balaka on Fulani (Peuhls) people have been reported, and retaliation by ex-Seleka;
- Killing of 5 people (including the French journalist) in Galo (60 km from Bouar) on 13 May: it is reported that the journalist went unaccompanied into Anti-Balaka territory though it is not clear if she may have been deliberately targeted; attacks by ex-Seleka gunmen in sous-prefecture Markounda (North-West) where 22 people killed and several were injured on 14 May; and more than 10 people killed and scores injured in Dekoa (Central) during the fight between ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka on 12 May.

Cluster Coordination

UNICEF is leading the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster for the CAR emergency response. WASH and Nutrition clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster have a dedicated cluster coordinator; Education Cluster Coordinator arrived in April through the Rapid Response Team and will be in CAR until the recruitment process of the new Education Cluster coordinator is completed. All clusters meet on a weekly basis and come together under the inter-cluster platform also meeting on a weekly basis.

Funding

UNICEF has received \$22.8 million against the \$81 million in the 2014 HAC requirements and details are provided in below sectoral table.

Sector	Initial HAC 2014 requirements	Income through UNICEF and donors*	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Nutrition	11,000,000	3,547,659.72	7,520,303.38	68%
Health and HIV/AIDS	20,600,000	4,157,986.85	16,442,013.15	80%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,400,000	6,516,095.03	10,883,904.97	63%
Child Protection	12,000,000	4,420,842.45	7,579,157.55	63%
Education	10,000,000	522,278.38	9,477,721.62	95%
Non Food Items (NFI)	10,000,000	3,632,209.57	6,367,790.43	64%
Total	81,000,000	22,797,072.00	58,270,891.10	72%

UNICEF wishes to express gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions and pledges received, which have made the current response possible. UNICEF would especially like to thank National Committees and donors who have contributed 'non-earmarked' funding. 'Non-earmarked' funding gives UNICEF essential flexibility to direct resources and ensure the delivery of life-saving supplies and interventions to where they are needed most – especially in the form of longer-term and predictable funding and in strengthening preparedness and resilience. Continued donor support is critical to continue scaling up the response.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS – as of 3 June 2014

Sector	Indicator	2014 (Full year)					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved
Health	Number and % of households that received bednets (2 bednets per households) (*)	75,791	66,909	88%	75,791	66,909	88%
	Number and % of children U5 vaccinated against measles	249,725	149,294	60%	249,725	149,294	60%
	Number and % of children Under - five provided with Vitamin A	740,000	0	0%	740,000	0	0%
	Number and % of children 1-5 years who received de-worming medication	657,000	0	0%	657,000	0	0%
	Number and % of people that access basic health services and medicines in the affected areas (**)	2,000,000	650,000	33%	2,000,000	650,000	33%
UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, FRENCH RED CROSS, COLLABORATION WITH MSF, CARITAS							
(*) 2 Bednets per household with an average of 5 people per household in IDPs sites in Bangui and Bimbo. The revised target is due to the inclusion of Bimbo IDPs sites.							
(**) Progress based on estimation of population benefiting from health medicines and equipment regularly distributed by UNICEF. This includes drugs, medical supplies, and basic medical equipment, basic steam sterilization equipment to ensure sterilization of facilities in all types of environment. This includes 158 facilities outside Bangui receiving support.							
Nutrition	Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	16,800	8,847	53%	16,800	8,847	53%
	Recovery Rate	>=75%	84%	NA	>=75%	84%	NA
	Death Rate	<5%	2%	NA	<5%	2%	NA
	Default Rate	<15%	17%	NA	<15%	17%	NA
UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, COHEB, IMC, MSF-F, MSF-E, MSFH, CARITAS, MERLIN, SAVE THE CHILDREN. Data as of 30 April 2014.							
WASH	Number and % of affected people that have improved access to water (*)	700,000	224,979	32%	900,000	529,278	59%
	Number and % of affected people with access to a basic sanitation services (**)	225,000	161,582	72%	900,000	377,282	42%
	Number and % of affected people who received wash items (jerrycan and soap) and knowledge to put in place hand washing practices (***)	225,000	214,814	95%	900,000	457,016	51%

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	Quantity of potable water liters/day per affected person	15	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	N/A
	UNICEF Operational Partners: IRC, ACF, ANEA, LIFA, EEA, Caritas-Bambari, ICDI, IMC, OXFAM, SODECA, ICDI, LEAGUE ISLAMIQUE AFRICAINE (* Standard sphere not yet reached for Bangui sites. Bossangoa Standard Sphere almost reached with the provision of 12 liters of water per person per day. (**) Latrines/defecation fields with hand washing dispositive in the IDPs sites. Bossangoa Sphere standard reached while for Bangui sites the average is 154 persons per latrine at the airport site and UNICEF supported interventions 1 latrine per 100 persons. (***) Partial data related to the people reached with hygiene communication activities.						
Child Protection	Number and % of children benefiting from recreational activities and psychosocial support (children centre and counselling areas)	95,000	37,735	40%	95,000	37,735	40%
	Number and % of children released from armed forces and groups	2,000	1,150	58%	2,000	1,150	58%
	Number and % of separated children in emergencies reunified with families	1,200	448	37%	1,200	448	37%
	Number and % of GBV survivors who receive holistic assistance	2,000	501	25%	5,000	1,015	20%
	UNICEF Operational Partners: CARITAS, COOPI, IMC, MERCY CORPS, SAVE THE CHILDREN, ACTED, Don Bosco 668 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified in Bangui, 1 south of Yaloke, and 21 in Kaga Bandoro. In Bouar, a total 60 UASC have been identified by child protection partners after verification. Follow up for these children is ongoing.						
HIV/AIDS	Number and % of pregnant women receiving HIV/AIDS counselling	56,732	18,698	33%	56,732	18,698	33%
	Number and % of pregnant women benefiting from PMCTC- ARV prophylaxis	4,392	1,108	25%	4,392	1,108	25%
	Number and % of children born from HIV positive women benefiting from ARV prophylaxis	4,392	602	14%	4,392	602	14%
	Number and % of children previously on ARV prophylaxis who continue to receive ARV treatment	1,705	492	29%	1,705	492	29%
	UNICEF Operational Partners: MoH. 2014 indicators and targets revised, progress made has been adjusted accordingly.						
Education	Number and % of children between 3 to 18 years who benefited from education supplies	300,000	42,909	14%	580,000	50,129	9%
	Number and % of children participating in ETAPE activities (temporary learning spaces) (*)	100,000	23,600	24%	180,000	25,429	14%
	UNICEF Operational Partners: CORDAID, VITALITE PLUS, ECAC, JUPEDEC, COHEB, ECAC, IDEALE, JRS, JUPEDEC, ESF, BSF, COHEB, AIDE, REMOD, IDEALE RCA, CARITAS (*) 100 ETAPes functional in Bangui and 18 in Bossangoa						
C4D	Number and % of households exposed to messages related to vaccination campaign	960,000	624,000	65%		NA	
	Number and % of people affected (children, young, women, men) who have been exposed to the health, peace, hygiene and sanitation messages	2,500,000	750,000	30%		NA	
	Number and % of young people sensitised on violence, HIV, peace, hygiene and sanitation	518,000	310,800	60%		NA	
	UNICEF Operational Partners: ARC, CISJEU, Mercy Corps, RNOJDH, Search for Common Ground, CIEE, Conseil National de la Jeunesse						

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RRM	Number and % of households that received NFIs items	17,267	12,000	69%	NA
	RRM Partners: ACF, ACTED, Premiere Urgence, IRC, Solidarités International				

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UNICEF CAR Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/car.html>

The next CAR Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report will be released on or around 28 June 2014.

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