



© UNICEF CAR/2014 // Logan/ETAPE in Muslim enclave in Boda

July 2014

# Central African Republic Humanitarian Situation Report



## SITUATION IN NUMBERS

**6 August 2014**

**2.3 million**

CHILDREN AFFECTED  
(OCHA 13 May 2014)

**4.6 million**

PEOPLE AFFECTED  
(OCHA 31 July 2014)

**2.5 million**

PEOPLE WHO NEED  
ASSISTANCE (OCHA 31 July 2014)

**527,000**

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS  
(OCHA 31 July 2014)

**164,000**

REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES (CHAD,  
CAMEROON, DRC, CONGO) SINCE DECEMBER 2013  
(UNHCR 25 July 2014)

**UNICEF Appeal 2014**

**US\$ 81 million**

Funds received as of 31 July 2014

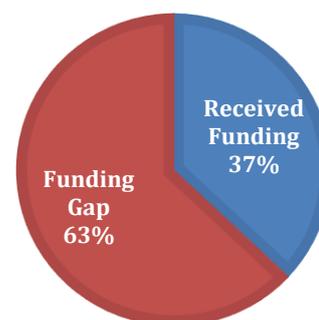
**US\$ 31 million**

## Highlights

- On 29 July, anti-Balaka elements from Bouca attacked ex-Seleka in Batangafo. About 30 people were reportedly killed, including 2 MICSAs troops, and scores injured. This attack triggered the population displacement of an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 people.
- On 23 July, the Central African armed groups participating in the Brazzaville forum, including the representative of the ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka, signed the Agreement on Cessation of Violence and Hostilities, but clashes between armed groups continued.
- On 7 and 8 July, 27 people were reportedly killed and 35 others injured following the ex-Seleka attacks on the Evêché site in Bambari. The survivors then moved in the three other sites and mainly in the SANGARIS site. Despite some improvements in the security situation since this time, along with relief distributions being undertaken, tensions remain high and displaced persons are yet to return to their homes.
- In July, four separate field missions were undertaken to Yaloké and Boda by a multi-sectoral mobile team to monitor UNICEF partners' interventions and ensure up-to-date monitoring of the situation for highly vulnerable children and women.
- The current funding utilisation rate stands at 80%. Without additional resources, UNICEF will not be in a position to meet its annual targets, nor provide the assistance needed to affected children and women.

## UNICEF's Key Results with partners – percentage of annual targets achieved to date

- 84% children under five with SAM have been admitted for therapeutic care with a recovery rate of 81%.
- 72% of affected people have access to a basic sanitation services.
- 71% of GBV survivors received holistic assistance; 64% of children released from armed forces and groups and 50% of children benefiting from recreational activities and psychosocial support.
- 78% of LLIN have been distributed in Bangui as a first step towards the Universal coverage in CAR; 88% of children under five are vaccinated against measles.
- 24% of displaced children aged 3-17 years have access to safe temporary learning spaces.



UNICEF remains gravely concerned about the acute humanitarian crisis in Central African Republic (CAR). About 527,000 people are internally displaced, with 102,000 IDPs located in 43 sites in Bangui. An estimated 425,000 people remain internally displaced outside of Bangui in the interior. The total number of refugees since December 2013 in the neighbouring countries (Cameroon, Chad, Congo and DRC) is currently estimated at 163,546 people.<sup>1</sup> The total number of CAR refugees in these countries is 399,530 people. The overall IDP population in **Bangui** continues to reduce gradually to the current estimate of 102,000 as of 30 July.<sup>2</sup> About 37,400 IDPs of the 102,000 in Bangui are still staying at the M'poko airport site.

In July, the security situation in **Bangui** was mostly stable apart from isolated incidents. The security situation has improved notably in the third and fifth districts, attributed to increased night patrols carried out by MISCA/EU-FOR. During intra-Anti Balaka clashes in the fourth district of Bangui that occurred on 18 July, 2 Peuhl children of 4 and 7 years old have been taken out of this area thanks to CM Coordination and UNICEF.

Outside of Bangui, violence occurring in other parts of the country has prompted some population movements towards the capital. After heavy fighting that took place in **Bambari** on 7 and 8 July, at least 12 trucks transported IDPs towards Bangui; most displaced persons were received by host families and did not move into the existing IDP camps. The survivors (nearly 10,000 IDPs) moved in the three other sites and mainly in the Sangaris site. Aid agencies working in and along the axes of Bambari-Sibut and Sibut-Bangui are taking measures to strengthen the monitoring of population movements for more effective and appropriate response. Despite some improvements in the security situation in Bambari since this time along with relief distributions being undertaken, tensions remain high and return movements have not yet started.

Since the start of the humanitarian intervention mid-May in **Boda**, the situation of the 6,000 enclaved Muslims has improved. It is reported that the level of violence has decreased, attributed to the return of the gendarmerie and other authorities in the area, along with more robust community mediation efforts. UNICEF undertook two separate field missions to monitor the status of partner implementation of action in areas of WASH, child protection, health, education and nutrition, in addition to enhanced monitoring and advocacy purposes.

In **Ombella Mpoko**, UNICEF continued its support to enclaved Peuhl populations in **Yaloké** through separate missions of a multi-sectoral mobile team that focused on improving nutritional and health care, the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and the distribution of NFIs. In mid-July, some 133 new Peuhl IDPs from Dambolo village (approximately 45 km from Yaloke) arrived at the site. Continuing conditions of overcrowding were exacerbated. Shortly thereafter, on 22 July, unidentified armed men with machetes raided the IDP camp and stole mobile phones, cash, and plastic sheeting from the population. This occurred despite the presence of MISCA forces. A UNHCR screening operation is to take place to determine those among the IDPs who wish to relocate to Cameroon and those who intend to remain in CAR, for now most likely the Yaloké IDP site. The situation remains complex and requires a robust inter-agency humanitarian commitment, the strong cooperation of local and national authorities and a reliable security deterrent to prevent attacks.

According to IOM, around 40 households (roughly 200 persons), mostly Peuhls, have arrived in **Kabo and Moyen Sido** to join those that had been relocated from Bangui at the end of last April. The households' members left Bangui on foot and arrived at their destination after 3 months of walking. A team from the UNICEF Kaga Bandaro office visited the area during the last week of July.

After considerable delay, a Moroccan guard unit (MISCA) mandated to protect UN staff and assets arrived in Kaga Bandaro in mid-July. It is hoped that this force will serve to boost the overall security and operating environment for humanitarian operations in the zone.

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<sup>1</sup> UNCHR Regional Update, 25 July 2014, <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR%20Regional%20Update%20-%20CAR%20Refugee%20Situation%20%2325%20.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> OCHA Situation Report No. 36, <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OCHA%20CAR%20Situation%20Report%20No%2036.pdf>

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The situation in **Bossangoa** remains calm, and the anti-Balaka are still controlling the city. But with minimum presence of local authorities such as police or gendarmerie, extortions and hold-ups are regularly reported. MISCA and SANGARIS forces are also patrolling in the city and in neighbouring villages. The Bouca and Batangafo axes are still inaccessible due to the recurrent attacks from anti-Balaka and ex-Seleka elements. Following the ex-Seleka attack carried out on 24 June in **Wouandango**, 5,000 people fled to **Bozakon** and **Boya** villages.

UNICEF supplied reinforced plastic tarpaulin to NRC, DRC and CRS during July in order to assist families whose homes had been burned during the course of 2013 and were in process of rebuilding using traditional materials and the plastic sheeting as temporary assistance. The assistance is benefitting over 2,400 families in **Kemo**, **Mambere-Kadei**, **Ouham Pende** and **Lobaye** prefectures.

In **N'dele**, UNICEF and OCHA have agreed on sharing premises in order to open a field office, while similar discussions with UNHCR have resulted in an arrangement for sharing offices in **Zemio**. The Emergency Unit is planning exploration missions to both areas in August.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The humanitarian response in CAR is led by the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team that includes UN agencies, NGO and Red Cross movement representatives. The Ministry of Health, Gender and Humanitarian Affairs is the principal government counterpart for humanitarian coordination. The consultation at the national level is increasing and the Government has now established a regular coordination platform with international humanitarian stakeholders. At field levels, UNICEF and other agencies coordinate with prefecture authorities at present.

A 6-step (profiling, 3W, gap analysis, security, assistance for returns, durable solutions) and 7-pillar strategy for durable solutions for returnees from Bangui/Bimbo IDP sites has been developed and presented recently to all humanitarian stakeholders (UN agencies, NGOs and government). UNICEF is acting as lead organization on the Pillar related to the restoration of basic social services with particular focus on health, WASH and education services.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

The country office continues to monitor the nutritional situation and ensure the provision of the nutrition supplies to the partners for the management of the severe acute malnutrition. With its partners (MoH, Ministry of planning and NGOs), a national nutrition survey based on SMART methods is underway countrywide, and aiming at updating the malnutrition prevalence of in CAR, identifying priority interventions zones and updating the targets for the nutrition programme interventions. The results of this survey are expected in September.

Since January, a total of 14,107 children (84% of the annual target of inter-agency Strategic Response Plan of 16,800) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted in nutrition programmes; and 19% of them had medical complications and were admitted in In-patient therapeutic programmes (ITPs), while the remaining 81% of children were admitted in Out-patient Therapeutic programmes (OTPs). In addition, a total of 111,972 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 31 percent of the SRP target of 360,000 children.

The scaling up of nutrition activities continues with increasing of national coverage of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) activities implemented by NGOs and government partners. As of 31 July, 29 ITPs and 169 OTPs are functioning nation-wide and supported by all members of the clusters.

UNICEF continues to follow up its nutrition response for highly vulnerable enclaved populations in Boda and Yaloke by reinforcing its presence on site and providing necessary supplies and operational costs for the management of severe acute malnutrition through the partners MoH and NGOs.

Overall performance indicators of case management remain within global standards with an average recovery rate of 81% ( $\geq 75\%$ ) and death rate of 3% ( $< 5\%$ ). However, the default rate remains slightly high 16% (standard  $< 15\%$ ) especially for areas still affected by insecurity and population displacements.

## Health

The final results for the first phase of the integrated polio campaign carried out in Bangui in 3 health regions show that 243,765 children under five years were immunized against polio; 186,760 children aged 6 to 59 months were supplemented with Vitamin A; 202,780 children aged 1 to 5 years were de-wormed; and 33,227 pregnant women received folic acid supplementation.

The second phase of polio integrated campaign is ongoing and covers the four remaining health regions. International forces deployed in CAR agreed to facilitate safe passage of health staff and vaccination material where necessary along the axes and in vaccination sites.

In July, UNICEF supported a mass distribution of Long Lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) in Bangui and in line with the universal coverage policy for 2014. Based on the criterion of 1 net for 2 people, a total of 480,000 LLIN are expected to be distributed LLIN in Bangui. The first phase of distributions covered six sub-districts in Bangui; and the preliminary results show that about 374,400 LLIN (80% of target) have already been distributed. CAR Red Cross, as a UNICEF partner, carried out the LLIN distribution while the MoH was in charge of monitoring and supervision. Meanwhile, preparations for the second phase for the remaining two sub-districts are ongoing, and the distribution is scheduled to take place sometime during the week of August 4, depending on the security conditions.

In line with the preparedness policy for the anticipated cholera outbreak in different IDPs sites and high risk zones during the rainy season, UNICEF and partners supported training/refreshment on prevention and treatment of cholera cases, for 65 health workers in Bocaranga and Ngaoundai sub-prefectures.

Free health care and nutrition assistance continue to be provided to displaced and returned persons in Bangui, Bimbo, Boda, Bossangoa, Bambari, Bouar and Kaga Bandoro. Since January 2014, in Bangui and Bimbo for instance, 378,886 people were received and treated at health facilities among them 155,675 children under five, 32,099 pregnant women who received antenatal care and 5,847 women who were assisted during delivery including 144 cases of caesarean (source: Bulletin epidemiologique, Health Cluster, week 27). UNICEF continues to provide integrated health and nutrition care to vulnerable populations, mainly Peuhls and Muslims IDPs in the enclaves of Boda in Lobaye prefecture and Yaloke in Ombella Poko prefecture as well as in Bambari and Kaga-Bandoro.

The Health unit is annually reporting on four key Humanitarian indicators and the proportions of achieved targets show the following as of 31 July:

- 78% Long Lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) were distributed in July in Bangui
- 88 % of children U5 are vaccinated against measles
- 33 % of people have access to basic health services and medicines in the affected areas
- 31% of children 1-5 years received de-worming medication
- 25 % of children under-five provided with Vitamin A

## HIV/AIDS

In July, through its collaboration with the Ministry of the public health, UNICEF purchased and equipped 20 PMTCT sites of health prefectures in the country with twenty (20) CD4 (alert PIMA) portable machines to support the scaling up of CD4 at health district level. The distribution of these machines has been made and most of them have already been conveyed in beneficiary health prefectures. UNICEF has also financed the training of 40 laboratory technicians through request from the Ministry of Health.

Capacity building of service providers at the level of PMTCT centres also has been carried out on the implementation of option B+ (HIV- positive pregnant or breastfeeding women are put on antiretroviral drugs for life, irrespective of

their CD4 count or clinical stage). Supplies have been made available, and the first training of midwives has been conducted.

UNICEF participated in the global partners meeting on the fight against HIV/AIDS, held at UNAIDS HQ (Geneva). The meeting aimed at: supporting partners in response to HIV/AIDS, identifying major challenges and other issues, determining priorities and coordinated support to the national committee on the fight against HIV/AIDS in order to boost the national response. UNICEF also briefed participants on activities implemented through its assistance, such as: the purchase of drugs for option B+, the Organization of training workshops in favour of PMTCT site managers on option B+, the purchase of Antiretroviral and laboratory reagents, the equipment of PMTCT sites with 20 CD4 counters and some support for the implementation of activities in the PMTCT sites.

Overall response progress for the four key humanitarian indicators stands as follows: 46% of pregnant women receiving HIV/AIDS counselling; 34% of children previously on ARV prophylaxis continue to receive ARV treatment; 30% of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARV prophylaxis and treatment; and 16% of children previously on ARV prophylaxis who continue to receive ARV treatment.

## WASH

Activities described below (in Bangui, Bambari, Grimari, Bossangoa and Kaga Bandoro) were all carried out during the month of July.

**In Bangui**, UNICEF is currently signing agreements with partners to enable NGOs to continue until the end of 2014 the provision of WASH response to 70,000 IDPs in Bangui. Supplies including chlorine, aluminum sulfate and lime ordered from Douala is en route to Bangui and is expected to arrive on 3 August. This incoming stock is expected to cover the needs for the 3 coming months (August, September and October), and an order been placed for other three months (November, December and January) in order to avoid shortage.

**In Yaloke**, CARITAS implemented a WASH project on Peuhls IDPs site with the construction of 27 latrines and 8 showers with soaps, and the set-up of a waste management system for 500 IDPs.

**In Bossangoa**, with UNICEF support, SODECA is producing and supplying 530 m<sup>3</sup> of safe drinking water per day to a population estimated at 35,000 people, and this is 15 liters/per person/per day. At same time, on Evêché site, 10m<sup>3</sup> safe drinking water is provided on daily basis to 300 IDPs, which means 33 liters/per person/per day.

**In Kaga Bandoro**, UNICEF supplied a generator that enabled production of 105 m<sup>3</sup> of safe drinking water and distribution to 11,554 IDPs at Evêché site, between July 14 and July 20, in collaboration with CARITAS. This production is in addition to 164 m<sup>3</sup> of safe drinking water provided by ICRC over the same period; and this is just 3.3 liters/per person/per day, which is nearly the half of the minimum required (7.5 liters/per person/per day) in emergency situation.

**In Bambari**, based on partnership between UNICEF and Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH), a total of 10 chlorination points have been made functional near the water points put in place and used by IDPs from all three 3 sites. Similarly, at SANGARIS site (10,963 IDPs), 3 blocks of 5 latrines for men, 3 blocks of 5 latrines for women and 6 blocks for children 3 cabins, and 3 waste pits were built and are operational. With UNICEF support, the French Red Cross carried out the following activities:

- 15 m<sup>3</sup> of waste were collected at MISCA site that hosts 5,833 IDPs;
- Construction of 3 blocks of 5 latrines at MISCA site. This brings to the current ratio of 260 people/per latrine, and work is underway to reach a target of 100 people/ per latrine.
- Construction 2 blocks of 5 latrines and 5 waste pits at Notre Dame de la Victoire site (8,186 IDPs), and work still underway in order to reach the target of 100 people/per latrine.

**In Grimari**, the following activities were carried out in partnership with TGH:

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- Treatment and distribution of 30 m<sup>3</sup> safe drinking water/ per day in addition to the 5 boreholes rehabilitated, with the aim to achieve a ratio of 7.5 liters /day/ person, for the 8,117 IDPs at Grimari Parish;
- Promotion of hygiene (hand washing, food hygiene, use of latrines) to these IDPs at Grimari Parish.

As of 31 July, the proportions of achievement against the three annual targets are as follows in WASH:

- 48% of affected people have access to improved water
- 72% of affected people have access to a basic sanitation services
- 100% of affected people who received wash items (jerrycan and soap) and knowledge to put in place hand washing practices. However, this percentage above 100% (108%) reflects a low target set during the planning phase for this indicator.

## Child Protection

The Ministry of Decentralization and Local Governance completed its report on the 10-day birth registration campaign organized from 16 to 26 June 2014. The final result indicates that 25,162 children including 12,304 girls and 12,858 boys from Bangui, Begoa and Bimbo districts, have been registered. The issuance of birth certificates to the parents' children is underway. At policy and political levels, the President of the transitional government signed a Decree on 10 July for the free issuance of birth certificates to children born and to be born during the conflict situation period that goes from December 2012 to December 2014. Following the pilot experience on birth registration campaign in Bangui, Begoa and Bimbo, UNICEF plans to support the Ministry of Local governance and Decentralisation in launching a country-wide campaign on this issue.

Thirty-five representatives of organizations involved in the prevention and response of Gender-Based-Violence (GBV) enhanced their skills and knowledge on psycho-social assistance to GBV survivors during a training held in Bangui from 24 to 25 July 2014. The training was funded by Mercy Corps and technically facilitated by UNICEF.

In July, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) partners reported 29 cases of children injured by bullets after a fight between two fractions of anti-Balaka in Bangui. The victims were aged between 8-17 years and had access to medical care. In addition, 7 cases of killings of children aged 7-14 years by the anti-Balaka were reported in neighbourhoods of Gobongo in Bangui. Advocacy efforts are underway with anti-Balaka leaders in order to prevent such occurrence in future. Furthermore, from May to July, 46,750 people including women, men and children were provided with information on the prevention of children's rights violations in Bangui by 90 rights monitors under the supervision of UNICEF partner, Enfants Sans Frontieres (ESF).

During the week of 14 July, the National Observatory of Human Rights (OCDH), a UNICEF partner, undertook field missions to 10 locations and established monitoring mechanisms on grave violations against children in Baoro, Berberati, Birao, Bouar, Bossangoa, Bozoum, Carnot, Grimari, Kaga Bando and Mbaiki.

Capacity building efforts on MRM continued in July 2014 with 163 people (among them 39 women) of the MRM Technical Taskforce trained on various MRM concepts and tools (monitoring, documentation, reporting, and discussions techniques with children and victims). This includes 20 Central African troops in Obo, 21 Ugandan troop in Obo, 14 members (3 women) of civil society in Obo, 33 MISCA troops (including 12 women) in Bangui, 21 members (including 4 women) of MRM Networks (6 international Organizations and 2 National NGOs) in Obo and 54 members (including 20 women ) of Child protection sub-cluster in Bangui.

The Child Protection is annually reporting on four key Humanitarian indicators and the proportions of achieved UNICEF targets show the following as of 31 July:

- 50% of children benefiting from recreational activities and psychosocial support (children centre and counselling areas)
- 64% of children released from armed forces and groups
- 38% of separated children in emergencies reunified with families
- 71% of GBV survivors received holistic assistance.

## Education

Thousands of students were affected by the wave of violence that erupted in Bambari at the end of June, resulting in the closure of all schools that have been functioning up until the end of June when violence ensued. Assessments conducted in accessible areas revealed that out of the displaced people in Bambari, 8,522 students were enrolled in 19 local primary schools that are now closed. Additionally some 2,840 children aged 3 to 5 are displaced and in need for early childhood development and education services.

Elsewhere, UNICEF is moving forward in the second phase of supporting Education in Emergencies activities. Working closely with the Ministry of Education, the evaluation mission on the first phase of the safe learning spaces was completed in late June. The results of the evaluation indicated that there is a critical need to continue to support these temporary spaces in the majority of the sites visited. There were some areas where children are able to return to school, and in these areas UNICEF supports MEN with return to school initiatives. A standardized accelerated curriculum focusing on increasing mathematics and French instruction, which was developed by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Education Cluster, is being introduced in ETAPes and classrooms (catch up classes).

Two UNICEF Education and Child Protection specialists and two representatives from the Ministry of Education participated in the three days CAR + workshop on the situation of education for children affected by the CAR crisis (Yaoundé 14-16 July), which was co-hosted by UNHCR HQ and UNICEF WCARO. The workshop aimed at improving and accelerating the education response – including the cross-border collaboration – in CAR, Chad, DRC, Congo Brazzaville, and Cameroun. Recommendations for CAR humanitarian team and the Ministry of Education include strengthening the integrated Education and child protection approach in temporary learning spaces (ETAPes) and schools that are reopening, introducing Education for Peacebuilding programming, improving cross-border collaboration between CAR MOE and hosting countries, and improving information system to track refugee children accessing education in host countries, in view of possible returns. UNICEF will continue assisting the Ministry of Education to slowly reopen schools where security allows, and to create infrastructures and systems to bring CAR children to school.

UNICEF continued to guide the development of the National Education Sector Transition Plan (2014 – 2017), ensuring that Education in Emergencies activities were integrated into the three-year plan which focuses on five main areas; teacher training, rehabilitation and construction, institutional capacity building, provision of textbooks and restoration of strategic functions of the Ministry of Education. The plan has been evaluated by an external consultant, and comments will be incorporated in preparation for the final validation workshop scheduled for August 2014.

Meanwhile, UNICEF submitted the first draft of the EU proposal to include Education in Emergency programming where security remains an obstacle to reopen schools. EU programme will focus on: rehabilitation, construction, and establishment temporary learning spaces; teacher training; institutional capacity building; and the restoration of basic education services.

UNICEF is supporting five implementing partners under the Global Partnership for Education. All contracts have been signed and activities have been started. The programme aims to support the return to basic education activities for 115,000 students in 7 prefectures and Bangui.

Education section is reporting on two main indicators, achievements against the annual targets are as follows:

- 20% of children aged 3 to 18 years benefited from education supplies;
- 24% of children are participating in safe learning spaces activities (temporary learning spaces).

## Communication for Development

On 16 July, the second phase of campaign on “Promotion of Positive Image of Child” was officially launched with big billboards (12 m<sup>2</sup> with a child picture) displayed throughout Bangui city and on its main entries and exits points.

Through the campaign, "I am a child", the aim is to call for respect of children (girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable) rights and emphasis on respect for the protection of the child in a post-conflict situation. This campaign is expecting to attract in the coming weeks media attention, mobilise political authorities and caregivers.

As of 31 July, progress towards the annual targets (mostly in Bangui and Bossangoa) are as follows:

- 65% of targeted households in Bangui were exposed to messages related to vaccination campaign;
- 60% of targeted young people sensitised on violence, HIV, peace, hygiene and sanitation;
- 30% of targeted people affected (children, young, women, men) have been exposed to the health, peace, hygiene and sanitation messages.

## Rapid Response Mechanism

The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), coordinated by UNICEF, is established to ensure rapid multi-sector assessments and where no immediate response capacity exists, it is resourced to undertake rapid NFI and WASH response. The RRM is currently implemented through 5 NGO partners and coordinated closely with the Humanitarian Coordinator's office, OCHA and the inter-cluster mechanism. Major donors funding the RRM are ECHO and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA/USAID).

In July, Multisectoral assessments were carried out by and in the following areas:

- ACTED/RRM: Bambari, Bria and Lakandja;
- PU-AMI/RRM: Carnot-Gadzi axis, Boguera, Boganangone, Zalingo and Amada-Gaza;
- ACF/RRM: Boya 1 and Bozakan;
- IRC/RRM: Kouï.

In addition, distribution of NFIs took place in different areas. SI/RRM distributed NFI to 2,000 households in Kaga Bandoro, while IRC/RRM did the same for 2,000 households on the Bocaranga-Bouar-Bozoum-Mann axes; and WASH assistance was provided on the latter axes. In Berberati, PU-AMI provided NFI and WASH intervention to 200 households.

The achievements against the annual targets are as follows as of 31 July:

- 69% of households received NFI items
- 45% of Multi-Sectoral Assessments (MSA) conducted
- 28% of boreholes rehabilitated/built

## Supply and Logistics

The Douala corridor has been congested since the month of June with around 20,000 containers to be dispatched to various locations. However, this situation has not had major impact on shipment to CAR as trucks continued 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.

Since January, a total value of US\$ 5,798,108.85 of supplies, comprising essential medical supplies, health kits, nutrition products, NFIs, WASH items and education kits have been distributed to UNICEF implementing partners. Most of UNICEF CAR procurement is offshore, due to the complete disruption of the local market. So far 90% of Purchase Orders are placed outside of CAR via Supply Division. The UNICEF CAR Supply Plan is presently executed at 73%, a level below the minimum required (85%) in L3 emergencies; and this is mainly due to lack of funding for the CAR crisis.

During the reporting period (July), UNICEF CAR received 2 charter flights from USAID/OFDA (June 30th 2014 and July 15th 2014) with a total value of supplies 1,103,294 \$ composed of 23,920 Oxfam Buckets, 24,000 wool blankets, 12,000 kitchen sets, 1,090 rolls of USAID/OFDA Tarpaulins and 13 crates of bladders. These are being utilized through the RRM project.

Cameroon truck drivers who travel the Douala – Bangui corridor and in particular the Garoua - Boulai – Bangui axis have announced a planned 'unlimited' strike as of 5 August in order to protest the need for sustainable solutions to prevent the repeated murders and other forms of violence of which they have been victims in the recent past. With this road being the only viable supply route into CAR, this strike can have a huge impact on the availability of food and (humanitarian) supplies in the country.

Meanwhile, the first truck carrying 6,100 kg of Sulfate and 8,800 kg of HTH left Douala on 26 July and should arrive in Bangui by 3 August. Also a new shipment carrying 80,300 kg of sulfate, 8,000 kg of HTH and 13,650 kg of Hydrated Lime, is planned to leave Douala during the first week of August.

## External Communications

In July, External Communication focused on advocacy, donor visibility and outreach. InfoCom organized two major visits in July: GWA Mia Farrow (1-5 July) and a joint Director's visit involving the French, and Spanish Natcoms (9-12 July).

Press releases and stories published in July include:

- UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Mia Farrow: "I must have left my heart in the Central African Republic."  
[http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_74239.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_74239.html)
- USAID and UNICEF partner to get urgent supplies to conflict-affected children in Central African Republic  
[http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_73993.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_73993.html)  
UNICEF and EU improve access to safe water for 800,000 people in Bangui  
[http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media\\_73973.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_73973.html)
- Mia Farrow talks about the tremendous loss suffered by children and women displaced in the Central African Republic
- [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/car\\_74231.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/car_74231.html)

Substantial media outreach was achieved through the two visits, media highlights include mentions with CNN, Huffington Post, El Pais, and 20 minutes and other prominent Spanish radio. GWA Mia Farrow briefed media on her visit to CAR on 22 July. The coverage from the noon briefing in New York included international media such as Reuter's television, AFP, ABC, CCTV reaching millions of potential viewers. Farrow also did separate on camera interviews with Germany's ARD and TV4 France.

Media highlights can be found in below links:

- Why children in Central African Republic should matter to us all  
<http://edition.cnn.com/2014/06/30/world/africa/iyw-mia-farrow-central-african-republic/>
- Historia de Una camiseta [http://elpais.com/elpais/2014/07/14/planeta\\_futuro/1405332714\\_837174.html](http://elpais.com/elpais/2014/07/14/planeta_futuro/1405332714_837174.html)
- Onda Cero Radio (Spain's second top radio station)  
[http://www.ondacero.es/audios-online/la-brujula/entrevistas/marta-arias-robles\\_2014071600133.html](http://www.ondacero.es/audios-online/la-brujula/entrevistas/marta-arias-robles_2014071600133.html)

Also, two video were also produced by the French Natcom:

- Education: <http://youtu.be/pMVOLBRSHNA>
- Health: <http://youtu.be/bRlqaWT-hLw>

## Security

Throughout July the general security situation showed further improvement despite major flashpoints in Bambari and Batangafo.

On 7 and 8 July, ex-Seleka fighters attacked the Evêché site in Bambari where some 10,000 IDPs were residing following previous clashes between armed groups (anti-Balaka and ex-Seleka). Twenty-seven people were reportedly killed and 35 others injured. This attack also triggered the displacement of the survivors towards the three other sites and mainly in the SANGARIS site. Despite some improvements in the security situation since this time, tensions remain high and IDPs are yet to return to their homes.

On 29 July, anti-Balaka elements from Bouca attacked ex-Seleka in Batangafo. About 30 people were reportedly killed including 2 MICA troops, and scores injured. This attack triggered a huge displacement of population estimated at between 12, 000 and 15,000 people on different directions. Following this attack, the ex-Seleka zone commander in Batangafo imposed a restriction to humanitarian assistance. Meanwhile, MICA and SANGARIS have reinforced their presence in Batangafo.

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On 23 July, the Central African armed groups participating in the Brazzaville forum, including the representative of the Forces Républicaines (ex-Seleka) and anti-Balaka, signed the Agreement on Cessation of Violence and Hostilities throughout the country. The agreement was the work of one of the committees of the Forum: the other two committees, respectively addressing disarmament and political questions, are continuing their discussions. When this Forum concludes its work, the next step will be a reconciliation process in the Central African Republic, which will commence with local consultations and include a reconciliation and reconstruction forum in Bangui.

## Cluster Coordination

UNICEF is leading the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster for the CAR emergency response. WASH, education and Nutrition clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster have a dedicated cluster coordinator. All clusters meet on a weekly basis and come together under the inter-cluster platform facilitated by OCHA also meeting on a weekly basis. Fortnightly meetings are taking place between the Representative and Cluster Coordinators (Education, Nutrition and WASH along with the Child Protection sub-cluster lead).

## Funding

As of 31 July, UNICEF has received \$30.7 million against the \$81 million in the 2014 HAC requirements and details are provided in below sectoral table. The current utilisation rate stands at 80%. Without additional resources, UNICEF will not be in a position to meet its annual targets and provided the needed assistance to affected children and women.

Sector	Initial HAC 2014 requirements	Income through UNICEF and donors*	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Nutrition	11,000,000	3,679,413.40	7,320,586.60	67%
Health and HIV/AIDS	20,600,000	10,314,945.23	10,285,054.77	50%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,400,000	6,621,275.72	10,778,724.28	62%
Child Protection	12,000,000	4,521,025.00	7,478,975.00	62%
Education	10,000,000	597,864.58	9,402,135.42	94%
Non Food Items (NFI)	10,000,000	4,918,568.27	5,081,431.73	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,000,000</b>	<b>30,653,092.20</b>	<b>50,346,907.80</b>	<b>62%</b>

*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 31 July 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 Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) distributed (*)	480,000	374,400	78%	2,700,000	374,400	14%
	Number and % of children U5 vaccinated against measles	258,157	226,242	88%	258,157	226,242	88%
	Number and % of children Under-five provided with Vitamin A	740,000	186,760	25%	740,000	186,760	25%
	Number and % of children 1-5 years who received de-worming medication	657,000	202,780	31%	657,000	202,780	31%
	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						
(*) 1 Bednet for two people across the country in line with the Universal coverage programme. The figures reported are only for Bangui. (**) 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	14,107	84%	16,800	14,107	84%
	Recovery Rate	>=75%	81%	NA	>=75%	81%	NA
	Death Rate	<5%	3%	NA	<5%	3%	NA
	Default Rate	<15%	16%	NA	<15%	16%	NA
	UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, COHEB, IMC, MSF-F, MSF-E, MSFH, CARITAS, MERLIN, SAVE THE CHILDREN. Data as of 30 June 2014.						
WASH	Number and % of affected people that have access to improved sources of water (*)	700,000	334,547	48%	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	242,899	108%	900,000	521,411	58%
	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 per latrines at the airport site and UNICEF supported interventions 1 latrine per 100 persons. (***) Partial data related to the people reached with hygiene communication activities. Please note that target will be revised shortly.						
Child Protection	Number and % of children benefitting from recreational activities and psychosocial support (children centre and counselling areas)	95,000	47,705	50%	95,000	47,705	50%
	Number and % of children released from armed forces and groups	2,000	1,272	64%	2,000	1,272	64%

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	Number and 38% of separated children in emergencies reunited with families	1,200	457	38%	1,200	457	38%
	Number and 71% of GBV survivors who receive holistic assistance	2,000	1,424	71%	5,000	1,424	28%
	UNICEF Operational Partners: CORDAID, VITALITE PLUS, ECAC, JUPEDEC, COHEB, ECAC, IDEALE, JRS, JUPEDEC, ESF, BSF, COHEB, AIDE, REMOD, IDEALE RCA, CARITAS, Save the Children, IRC, Mercy Corps , NDA, COOPI, OCDH, AFJC, Triangle, Village SOS.....						
HIV/AIDS	Number and % of pregnant women receiving HIV/AIDS counselling	56,732	26,050	46%	56,732	26,050	46%
	Number and % of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARV prophylaxis and treatment	4,392	1,306	30%	4,392	1,305	30%
	Number and % of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARV prophylaxis and treatment	4,392	720	16%	4,392	720	16%
	Number and % of children previously on ARV prophylaxis who continue to receive ARV treatment	1,705	573	34%	1,705	573	34%
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	59,009	20%	580,000	68,629	12%
	Number and % of children participating in ETAPE activities (temporary learning spaces) (*)	100,000	23,600	24%	180,000	25,800	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, 18 in Bossangoa and 10 in Boda						
C4D	Number and % of households exposed to messages related to vaccination campaign	960,000	624,000	65%	Not Applicable		
	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%	Not Applicable		
	Number and % of young people sensitised on violence, HIV, peace, hygiene and sanitation	518,000	310,800	60%	Not Applicable		
RRM	Number and % of households that received NFIs items	17,267	12,000	69%	Not Applicable		
	Number and 45% of Multi-Sectoral Assessments (MSA) conducted	51	23	45%	Not Applicable		
	Number and % of boreholes rehabilitated/built	109	30	28%	Not Applicable		

Twitter handle: @UNICEF\_CAR, #CARcrisis

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

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