

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

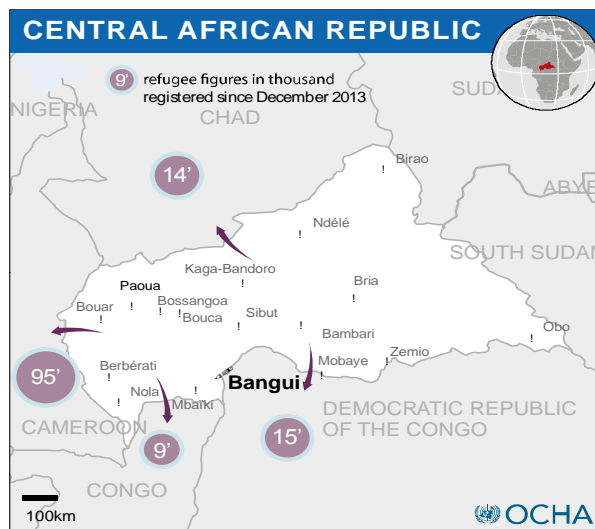
Situation Report No. 29 (as of 10 June 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 4 and 10 June 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 19 June 2014.

Highlights

- Some 133,700 people have fled to neighbouring countries since December 2013, including 95,420 people to Cameroon.
- A total of 9,060 children under age 5 (54 per cent of those targeted) have been admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition treatment since January.
- An estimated 303,600 people (34 per cent of those targeted) have access to basic sanitation services.
- A total of 1,150 children, including 247 girls, have been released from armed groups.
- Almost 150,000 children under age 5 have been vaccinated against measles.



Map Sources: ESRI Europa Technologies, UNCS.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Dec 2011.

551,600

IDPs in CAR

126,600

IDPs in 44 sites in Bangui and with host families

US\$565 million

Revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requirements

1.9 million

Vulnerable people targeted by SRP for humanitarian aid

32%

Funding available (about \$178 million) against the revised SRP

4.6 million

Population of CAR

2.5 million

People who need assistance

Sources: OCHA, CMP, Protection Cluster and FTS

Situation Overview

On 4 June, the WFP Executive Director, Ertharin Cousin, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, stressed the dire plight of the most vulnerable people arriving exhausted in Cameroon from CAR, many of whom are often acutely malnourished and sick. Almost 133,731 people have fled into neighbouring countries, including 95,420 people who have crossed the border from CAR into Cameroon since December 2013. Up to 3,700 people a week, mostly women and children, reach Cameroon through more than 30 entry points along a 700-kilometre stretch of border.

Acute malnutrition rates among refugees are between 20 and 30 per cent, according to WFP and UNHCR screening. This is well above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. Ms. Cousin said: "Women and children are arriving in Cameroon in a shocking state, after weeks, sometimes months, on the road, foraging for food. We must all act now or more children will needlessly suffer. We must intervene to save lives and prevent a worsening situation." She added: "After they finally escape the danger they faced in CAR, children and women who flee must not die from malnutrition...". The two UN chiefs said in Rome that WFP and UNHCR are providing life-saving assistance, but funds are nearly exhausted as the number of refugees continues to grow with each new round of

fighting.

More than 369,289 refugees and a number of third-country nationals have fled violence in CAR since the crisis began in 2012. As of 6 June, 202,681 of these refugees are in Cameroon, 90,465 in Chad, 59,407 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and 16,736 in the Republic of Congo. All of them need humanitarian assistance.

In Cameroon, WFP launched an emergency operation to feed 100,000 people and is seeking US\$15 million over eight months. From now until the end of December, WFP needs \$9.7 million to provide assistance in Chad through food and vouchers. In DRC, WFP is appealing for \$11.6 million, and in the Republic of Congo it requires \$2.7 million.

The Prime Minister of the Transitional Government, André Nzapayéké, declared 8 June a Day of Voluntary Disarmament in Bangui. Residents who have weapons were asked to return them voluntarily to the town hall of their neighbourhoods. The Prime Minister stated that “there will be no peace without disarmament”. This campaign was organized to restore peace and facilitate social cohesion within communities. On 8 June, the CAR Government collected several hundred weapons, but it admitted this was a modest amount considering ongoing violence and persisting attacks.

Cluster key achievements in CAR

Nutrition: Since 1 January, 9,056 children under age 5, 54 per cent of the targeted 16,800, have been admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment country wide, of whom 4,446 children have recovered. Since 1 January, 100,275 children have been screened for malnutrition in CAR. This represents a 28 per cent achievement of the SRP target of 360,000 children. Based on the preliminary findings of a multi-sectoral rapid assessment in Bangui, the Nutrition Cluster, through its partners ACF, INTERSOS, ALIMA, WFP, UNICEF and SCI, is increasing its response in the St Marc de Bimbo, Pere Cambonien, Sante Padres and Mission Carmel IDP sites.

WASH: UNICEF and partners continue to help the national water agency (SODECA) to increase access to potable water in CAR. About 529,278 people, 58 per cent of the targeted 900,000, have access to safe water; 500,695 have received WASH items, including jerry cans and soap; and 521,411 have knowledge of hand-washing practices. In Bouca, five pumps targeting about 2,000 beneficiaries were rehabilitated by ACF-RRM. In Bambari, the water chlorination of 45 shallow wells was carried out by Triangle-UNICEF, reaching 11,000 beneficiaries. An estimated 303,600 people, 34 per cent of the targeted 900,000, have access to a basic sanitation service.

Child Protection: Since January, out of the targeted 2,000 children, about 1,150 (including 247 girls), or 58 per cent, have been released from armed groups in CAR. For most of these children, arrangements are being made for interim care through host families and community-based prevention and reintegration programmes. According to UNICEF, between 6,000 and 10,000 children in CAR are associated with armed groups. Between January and May, 37,735 children, or 40 per cent of the targeted 95,000, have had access to psychosocial activities organized by UNICEF and its partners in Bangui, Bossangoa and Bouar. There are 27 operational child-friendly spaces countrywide, managed by various NGOs including WC, SOS Village, IRC and Save the Children.

Health: UNICEF and partners are providing free health-care and nutrition assistance to IDPs and returnees in Bangui, Bimbo, Boda, Bossangoa, Bambari, Bouar and Kaga Bandoro. For the Bangui and Bimbo areas, 11,670 children under age 5 have benefited from curative care, and 711 pregnant women received antenatal care and 72 assisted deliveries. About 66,900, or 88 per cent of the targeted 75,791 households, have received two insecticide-treated bed nets in 36 sites in Bangui and Bimbo. An estimated 60 per cent, or 149,294 children under age 5 of the targeted 249,725, have been vaccinated against measles. Of the targeted 2 million people, only 650,000, or 33 per cent, have access to basic health services and medicines in affected areas.

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. Education partners continue to support IDP sites and the re-opening of schools in CAR by providing learning materials for students and teachers. In May, UNICEF delivered 22 early childhood development kits and 422 school-in-a-box kits respectively to 11 kindergartens and 21 primary schools in Bangui, where a sufficient number of children attend class. Education materials will reach regions outside of Bangui when more schools open through UNICEF's back-to-school campaign. The pre-positioning of kits has begun to enable prompt response to needs and in preparation for the rainy season, which is when transportation of materials becomes difficult. About 14 per cent of IDP children, or 25,429 children aged between 3 and 18 out of the targeted 180,000, have access to safe temporary learning spaces.

Funding

The Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requires \$565 million. Only 32 per cent of funding has been received. Early recovery, education, nutrition and emergency shelter are the least funded sectors.

The Senior Humanitarian Coordinator has approved \$9.4 million for 13 emergency response projects (\$8.4 million allocated to NGOs and \$1 million to a UN agency) through the Common Humanitarian Fund. These projects will be implemented in all provinces except Mbomou, Haut Mbomou and Bangui. This funding will ensure assistance in health, WASH, shelter and NFI, nutrition and protection, targeting about 700,000 people.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response



Food Security

\$180 million

Required to provide food to 1.25 million targeted vulnerable people in 2014.

- \$79.3 million received (44% of funding requirements)
- \$100.6 million needed

Needs

- More food assistance and nutrition support are needed following the findings of April's multi-agency Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), which revealed the precarious food security situation. About 45 per cent of the rural population, or 1.7 million people, are food insecure. Crisis-hit farmers need assistance to plant for the current agricultural campaign. This will help avert a full-scale nutrition and food security crisis in the coming months.
- The results of the FAO and WFP markets and food security assessment warn that the country needs a long and expensive humanitarian operation over at least the next 18 months to stem the growing toll, and to help rebuild livelihoods.

Response:

- About 52,675 families, or 66 per cent of the initial target of 80,000, have received FAO tools and crop seeds, including maize, rice and groundnut, as part of a countrywide distribution project that targets the most food insecure rural families in time for the main planting season.
- Distributions focused particularly on the north-west provinces of Ouham (14,000 families) and Ouham-Pende (7,340), which are considered as emergency zones according to the April 2014 IPC. About 8,700 families in the Ombella-Mpoko Province, including the Bangui and Bossangoa areas, also received agricultural kits.
- As of 6 June, 1,320 tons of seeds were distributed in nine of CAR's 16 provinces.
- A truck convoy transporting FAO's assistance arrived in the northern town of Birao for the first time during this emergency. Some 2,500 families will receive 62 tons of maize and groundnut seeds and 5,000 hoes.
- FAO has established strategic partnerships with 17 NGOs, including national ones, to implement the distribution plan to farming families countrywide. Each family is receiving 25 kgs of crop seeds and two hoes to plant in time and produce at least 500 kgs of food that will contribute to feed them for about four months.
- The main planting season finishes at the end of June, but FAO will support a further 30,000 families by distributing tools and seeds of sorghum, beans, sesame and millet as part of the short-cycle agricultural season. Planting is expected until the end of July.
- FAO has secured extra support from donors to strengthen the resilience of an extra 50,000 families, the majority of whom are members of women's associations. The aim is to help them increase their financial capacities, agriculture techniques and social protection to improve food and nutrition security.

Gaps

- The November IPC indicated that 1.2 million people were food insecure. The April IPC concluded that 1.7 million people are now food insecure, which means an additional 500,000 people need food security assistance countrywide.
- Recent security incidents and protests in Bangui and Bambari have caused a 10-day transportation delay for FAO's agricultural kits.
- The rainy season will affect the capacity to transport agricultural kits to be distributed countrywide, particularly in the northern region, as roads will become impassable.



Needs

- Following recent violence in Bangui, there is a need to increase the capacities of pre-existing psychosocial support structures for children, provide prevention and immediate response to family separations, and boost assistance and reintegration structures for the child victims of specific violations, such as sexual violence.
- Need to establish additional listening centres for psychosocial care to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in IDP sites in Bangui; provide medical support and post-rape kits; and strengthen the capacity of medical staff in IDP sites on the use of post-rape kits.
- Advocacy with armed elements and groups needs to be strengthened to ensure their respect for basic human rights standards, including those specified in Security Council resolutions regarding children and armed conflict.

\$74 million

Required to assist 2 million targeted vulnerable people in 2014.
\$18.8 million received (26% needs covered of funding requirements)
\$55 million needed

Response

- From 5 to 6 June, the Norwegian Refugee Council organized a two-day training session on the issue of Housing Land and Property (HLP) in CAR. Funded by UNHCR through the Information Counselling and Legal Assistance project, the training targeted 22 participants from six national and international NGOs (YAMA-CUIR, BSF, ARND, CRS, ACTED and NRC) working on shelter issues and within the Shelter/NFI Cluster. Participants shared experiences and discussed the relevance of HLP rights in shelter interventions. Similar training sessions will be organized in the coming weeks, for humanitarian actors including cluster members, and local and national authorities in CAR.
- In Bossangoa, UNHCR identified and registered 440 families, or 941 IDPs, from seven villages in the northern region: Boguila, Bode, Bowaye, Markounda, Kaboro, Kourakouri and Nana-Bakassa. IDPs from Bode, Markounda and Nana Bakassa received full NFI packages from UNHCR.
- Child-protection activities, which were interrupted following violence and tension in and around Bangui in late May, are slowly resuming. However, due to the prevailing unpredictable security situation, children are reluctant to participate. Participation rates have dropped significantly: of the 5,894 girls and boys who had access to child-friendly spaces (CFS) in Bangui's 5th and 8th districts, only 1,723 used the facilities over the past week.
- Child-protection activities are ongoing outside Bangui. Five CFS in Bossangoa host an average of 1,102 children per day. About 513 children enrolled in a newly opened mobile CFS. CFS in Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Berberati, Bouar and Sibut remain operational. There are 27 operational child-friendly-spaces in the country, managed by different NGOs (WC, SOS Village, IRC, Save the Children, mainly with UNICEF funding). Between June and July, five CFS will open in Boda. At least 18 unaccompanied and separated children were identified by different NGOs in Bossangoa and Bangui. Temporary care arrangements have been initiated while family reunification activities will be ensured. Twelve new family tracing activities have been initiated while others are ongoing.
- Child-protection actors conducted awareness-raising and training activities (COOPI, AFEB) to strengthen the respect for children's rights, including children's rights in armed conflict. Twenty-five people were trained on children and armed conflict in Bangui and 40 community leaders in Bossangoa.
- Some 20 identified cases of GBV survivors are being assisted through psychosocial and medical support provided by UNFPA/COHEB and ACABEF in Bangui.
- From 9 to 11 June, COHEB organized GBV training on the legal framework for the protection of women in CAR; the identification and referral of GBV cases; and the responsibilities of community volunteers and para-jurists in GBV prevention and data-collection tools and referral of survivors. Funded by UNFPA, the training targeted 30 participants of protection community committees established by COHEB in Begoua and Bimbo in Ombella M'poko Province.

Gaps

- The tense security situation in and around Bangui and in other areas, such as Ndele and Markound, is hampering access to certain areas to conduct protection activities.
- Threats against staff and the theft of child-protection material are hampering the intervention capacity of child-protection actors.
- Population movement is making the organization of structured child-protection activities difficult.



Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

Needs

- In Moyen Sido, about 5,500 relocated and displaced people and 6,000 host communities need immediate and medium-term WASH support, which require a multi-sector strategy.
- About 133,470 IDPs need WASH assistance in some 44 sites in Bangui. Of these people, about 20,816 were displaced following an attack on Notre Dame de Fatima IDP site on 28 May.
- Provide WASH assistance for the relocation of 20,000 IDPs from sectors 4, 8, 5 and 6 to sectors 2 and 11 within the M'poko IDP site. This will enable the rehabilitation of a landing runway.
- Need to identify the WASH needs of 16,000 people at risk of attacks in Boda. A short-, medium- and long-term strategy for Boda is required, as is additional support for Tearfund, which is the only WASH partner operating there.
- IDPs' WASH needs in host communities and returnees in Boda need to be identified.
- Provide assistance to 12,000 returnees in Bohong (Ouham Pende Province).

\$27.5 million

Required to provide WASH services to 900,000 targeted vulnerable people in 2014.

- \$9.3 million (34% of total requirements)
- \$18.1 million (remaining needs)

Response

- About 127,632 IDPs are being assisted in 27 sites through the distribution of 504m³ of water through water trucking for 29,084 people, in addition to on-site water resources.
- To maintain sanitation services at the 20 largest IDP sites in Bangui hosting 110,726 people, a technical assessment was conducted to develop an optimized latrine de-sludging system.
- In Bouca, five pumps targeting about 2,000 beneficiaries were rehabilitated by ACF-RRM.
- In Bowayi and Kaboro (Ouham Province), two pumps have been rehabilitated by ANEA with UNICEF and MSF support.
- In Bouar, 1,046 cubic metres of potable water was distributed to 10,000 people from 1 to 8 June by SODECA.
- In Carnot, SODECA distributed 3,219 cubic metres of potable water to approximately 45,000 people, including 950 IDPs at the Catholic mission.
- In Bambari, the water chlorination of 45 shallow wells was ensured by Triangle-UNICEF, reaching 11,000 beneficiaries.
- In Bambari, ANEA is in charge of water chlorination and transportation using jerry cans for the 93 IDPs who were relocated from Bangui's PK12 neighbourhood, with an average of 20L/day/person.
- In Bria, 50 blocks of four latrines were constructed by IMC-UNICEF, assisting 10,000 beneficiaries.
- In Grimari, TGH distributed 30 m³ of water to the 7,000 identified IDPs.

Gaps and constraints

- By the end of June, most WASH international NGOs will no longer have funds to continue activities in sites.
- Lack of a WASH contingency plan in the regions outside Bangui.
- Lack of coordinated operational response in key areas with at-risk people, which hampered the synergy between humanitarian actors and the application of the "Do No Harm" approach.
- Lack of clear integrated strategy for humanitarian assistance in Bangui for returnees.
- Solid waste and sludge-disposal facilities are inadequate around Bangui. They need to be rehabilitated.



Emergency shelter and NFI

Needs

- Multi-sectoral assessments around Paoua have revealed 2,186 houses destroyed in the region during April and May.
- About 20,000 new IDPs in the Bimbo region need emergency shelter and NFI assistance.
- Need for support for the reconstruction of at least 19,409 houses in CAR and to support IDP returns. About 15,828 houses are financed by humanitarian programmes.
- According to findings of a recent ACF assessment, about 8,000 IDPs need shelter assistance in Kouki, Ouham Province.
- A population of 2,500 returnees has been identified in the Ngaounday and Bang communities in Ouham Pende Province. These returnees need NFI assistance and support to reconstruct their destroyed houses. Almost all of the 520 homes in Bang were reported destroyed.

\$33.5 million

Required to provide emergency shelter and NFIs to 703,975 vulnerable people in 2014.

- \$3.7 million received (11% of funding requirements)
- \$29.8 million needed

Response:

- ACF delivered NFI assistance to 1,157 IDPs living with host families in Sibut, Kemo Province.
- IRC delivered NFI assistance to IDP households in Ngoutere, Ouham Pende Province.
- ACTED is distributing building materials to beneficiary households in Bossangoa through its shelter-reconstruction programme for returnees.
- Solidarités, in cooperation with UNICEF's rapid-response mechanism and UNHCR, is providing NFI assistance to approximately 3,000 IDP households in Kaga-Bandoro. So far, 76 households have received NFI support.
- ACTED plans to provide assistance to more than 6,000 IDPs in Grimari.

Gaps and constraints

- Insecurity has limited the number of IDPs willing and able to return home and begin rebuilding.
- Shelter assessments in some Bangui neighbourhoods—especially the 3rd district—are impossible due to the presence of anti-Balaka militia and violence perpetrated by hostile criminal groups.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management****Needs:**

- Once the security assessment is complete, cleaning, shelter and WASH assistance is required in the Boganda 2 site, as stipulated in the rainy season contingency plan.
- Following security incidents in Bangui and the arrival of new IDPs in sites, there is an urgent need to monitor the humanitarian response to IDPs' needs.
- Broaden CCCM coverage outside of Bangui.

\$20 million

Required to assist 501,980 people.
No funding allocations reported by the cluster

Response:

- After reviewing the results of multi-sectoral assessments (WASH, CCCM, Shelter and Protection), security around the Boganda 2 site will be assessed shortly. An implementing partner is being identified, possibly FACA, to clean the site before it is set up by WASH and shelter partners.
- The cluster is working with the Government to identify alternative sites and transfer to host families for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites.
- Following recent security incidents in Bangui, the cluster is monitoring humanitarian response in IDP sites in order to provide effective needs response.
- IDP sites outside of Bangui are being mapped while CCCM activities are operational in Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro, Kabo, Moyen Sido and Boda.

Gaps & Constraints:

- With the onset of the rainy season, quick remedial action is required in at-risk IDP sites.
- Limited funding continues to challenge communication with IDPs and site management.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- About 28,000 children will suffer from SAM in 2014, and 75,500 children will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). These numbers could rise, given ongoing aggravating factors (displacement, poor food security, deteriorated access to clean water and sanitation, increased morbidity and lack of health-care services) and the start of the rainy season/hunger gap.
- About 16,800 children suffering from SAM are targeted for treatment in 2014.
- An estimated 159,000 children under age 5 need highly nutritious foods. A consistent and adequately funded pipeline is needed to prevent a deterioration of nutritional status during the rainy season.

\$22.5 million

Required to provide nutrition services to 361,011 targeted vulnerable people out of 628,000 in 2014.

- \$3 million received (13% of total requirements)
- \$19.5 million needed

Response:

- Since 1 January, 9,056 children have been admitted for SAM treatment, of whom 4,446 have already recovered. The performance rates are as follows: recovery: 80% (>=75%); death: 3% (<5%); default: 17% (<15%). This represents 54 per cent of the SRP target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM. In addition, 14,156 children were treated for MAM with the following performance rates: recovery: 73.3% (>75%); death: 0.03% (<3%); default: 17.96% (<15%). Nutrition supplements were provided to 2,768 malnourished pregnant

and lactating women. A total of 3,200 people living with HIV/AIDS and on ART enrolled in the food-by-prescription activity.

- Since 1 January, 100,275 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 28 per cent of the SRP target of 360,000 children. Children received treatment through on-site mobile out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTPs). Some were also referred for treatment to existing health structures with OTPs and supplementary feeding programme components.
- Preparations for a nutrition SMART survey are under way. The numerators are being selected, and the data-collection tools and budget have been validated by the committee.
- Based on the preliminary findings of a multi-sectoral rapid assessment in Bangui, the Nutrition Cluster, through its partners (ACF, INTERSOS, ALIMA, WFP, UNICEF and SCI), is scaling up its response in the St Marc de Bimbo, Pere Cambonien, Sante Padres and Mission Carmel IDP sites.
- Through UNICEF and WFP, nutrition supplies were provided to the Yaloke hospital to treat SAM and MAM. This will benefit 27 children suffering from SAM and 50 children suffering from MAM. In Boda, UNICEF provided 250 cartons of plumpy nut, 10 cartons of F100 and 7 cartons of F75 to AHA and CARITAS.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Coverage of community-based management of acute malnutrition services outside of Bangui remains low due to security constraints. Security has hindered cluster members from scaling up to support nutrition activities. It continues to affect ongoing activities, including those of MSF-Spain in Ndele, Boguila and MSF-France in Carnot, SCI in the BAMBARI area and Kaga Bandoro.
- There are extremely low levels of funding for the nutrition response in CAR. A total of \$22 million is needed, but only 13 per cent is funded (source: OCHA FTS).
- Only 12 partners are working effectively in the nutrition programme.
- The low capacity of implementing partners.
- There is a gap in the provision of activities to support appropriate infant and young-child feeding.



Health

Needs:

- Need for improved access to basic health care and emergency services countrywide.
- Strengthen and ensure continuity of delivery of free life-saving health-care services nationwide, including to 24,500 newly affected people in Dékoa, Bouka and Kaga Bandoro. This includes the needs of newly displaced people in Bangui.
- Prevent disease outbreaks by vaccinating vulnerable children, and by strengthening the early warning system and response in and outside Bangui.

\$64.3 million

Required to assist 878,000 targeted people.

- \$13.6 million received (21% of funding requirements)
- \$50.6 million (funds needed)

Response:

- Continued collaboration with all humanitarian partners to plan IDP returns and oversee their health concerns.
- Support for the immunization response against a measles epidemic took place from 29 May to 4 June in Carnot and Berbérati (Mambéré Kadéi Province). A total of 44,290 targeted children were vaccinated, consisting of 43,896 children aged between 6 and 59 months and 394 IDP children aged between 6 months and 14 years.
- The WHO office in Bouar pre-positioned 15 cartons of Ringer lactate solution to health centres in Bocaranga and Ndim in preparation for a cholera response.
- A mental health and psychosocial-support workshop was held from 2 to 6 June. It focused on the capacity-building of health workers to enable them to provide adequate support to sick and distressed people. In attendance were 37 social workers from humanitarian organizations and Ministry of Health representatives.
- Coordinating the provision of basic and supplementary emergency kits to the St. Domitien hospital in Bimbo to ensure treatment for the patients and victims of the Fatima crisis.
- Conducting and leading a national nutritional survey with UNICEF, WFP and the Ministry of Health.
- Establish a response plan for a possible cholera outbreak in Bangui and the surrounding areas, especially the border regions closer to Cameroon.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Underfunding limits the expansion of basic services to vulnerable people outside Bangui, restricting the movement of medical staff and hindering medical assistance.
- Insecurity is impeding health-service delivery and health information management, particularly following the recent attack in Fatima, which resulted in more IDPs requiring additional assistance.



Education

Needs:

- Establish temporary Safe Learning Spaces (ETAPEs) in IDP sites with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services for 362,000 people.
- Distribute emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials for ETAPEs and schools for 362,000 people.
- Psychosocial training for 5,000 teachers is required.
- School-feeding activities are required, particularly in provinces with a low rate of student returns, targeting 400,000 people.

Response:

- Education and protection activities continue in 118 ETAPEs targeting 23,600 children aged between 3 and 18.
- An evaluation of all ETAPEs is ongoing.
- Twenty-four schools have been rehabilitated hosting 12,967 children.
- A total of 111,128 children in Bangui and Ombella M'Poko, Nana Mambere, Ouaka and Ouham Pendé Provinces are receiving school feeding assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The cluster is only 3 per cent funded.
- Population movement is making the organization of structured education and child-protection activities difficult.
- The beginning of the rainy season is limiting or delaying the cluster's activities.

\$33 million

Required to provide emergency education to 350,000 targeted vulnerable people out of 400,000 in 2014.

- \$1 million received (3% of funding requirements)
- \$32.7 million (funds needed)



Early Recovery/Livelihoods and Community Resilience

Needs

- Start community-healing activities to restore social cohesion and reduce community tensions across the country.
- Support community initiatives to revive local economies and create temporary jobs, mainly for youths.
- Mobilize more resources to support civil society and public administration, including the rehabilitation of services related to local community governance and the restoration of social ties, citizenship and respect for public property.

Response:

- To help reduce communal tensions, several initiatives are under way in some priority areas.
- DRC supported a public campaign organized by the Committee for Social Cohesion in the Nguito area of Bangui's 7th district. About 400 people attended, including 150 women, 100 children and 150 men. It focused on how best to manage hatred and conflicts that arise, and the right of Muslims to call other Muslims to prayer. Committee members organized a human sculpture symbolizing unity and invited testimonies from residents on their contribution to social cohesion in their neighbourhood.
- Through the Secure Empowered Connected Community's project team, CRS organized trauma-healing workshops for religious leaders. These leaders will assist people who have been terrorized by the Lord's Resistance Army in south-east CAR.
- Search for Common Ground (SFCG) organized a five-day training in conflict-sensitive journalism and rumour management, attended by 16 women journalists in Bangui. These journalists are members of the Association des Femmes Professionnelles de la Communication and work with SFCG to promote women's voices in the media and in CAR.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding is insufficient to create temporary employment for youths through cash-for-work initiatives, and to support income-generating activities and community efforts to reduce tensions. The restoration of social cohesion remains an imperative to facilitate operations throughout the country.
- Insecurity hinders activities in some areas inside and outside Bangui.

\$60 million

Required to provide assistance to 2.4 million targeted vulnerable people out of 3 million in 2014.

- \$2.6 million (4% of funding requirements)
- \$57.3 million (remaining needs)



Logistics

Needs

- UNHAS flights are essential to ensure secure and reliable humanitarian access to the most vulnerable people in need of assistance.

Response

- UNHAS is meeting with companies to negotiate a share of a large overland delivery of jet fuel expected to arrive in Bangui in the next two weeks.
- Eight new Central African air-movement assistants are being trained in operational safety, airstrip preparedness, reporting procedures and passenger arrangement. These recruits will be operational immediately to serve at major UNHAS destinations across the country.
- Updated information was shared on the Logistics Cluster website regarding UNHAS flights and Logistics Cluster information: <http://logcluster.org/ops/caf13a>

\$10.2 million

Required to support emergency response in 2014.

- \$9.83 million received (96% of funding requirements)
- \$0.37 million (funds needed)

Gaps and constraints

- A steady overland supply of jet fuel from Cameroon is yet to be established, forcing the cancellation of certain UNHAS flights (on 4 June to Bangassou and on 11 June to Douala, Zemio, Rafai and Obo). UNHAS is adapting its schedule to constraints caused by these fuel shortages.
- Weather conditions and water-logged landing strips also risk forcing cancellations.



Emergency Telecommunications

Needs

- Establish functioning, permanent (24/7) communication centres (COMCENs) in all common operational areas, as per the Country Minimum Operating Security Standards (CMOSS) requirements.

Response

- A maintenance operation was performed on the Bangui VHF repeater site. All planned activities to improve the VHF coverage in Bangui are ongoing.
- SMT channel 2 is being deployed, which will provide secure communications between heads of agencies and DSS.
- All ETC information is available at: <http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictrepr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

\$2 million

Required to support humanitarian response in 2014.

- \$0.67 million received (35% of funding requirements)
- \$1.24 million (funds needed)

Gaps and constraints:

- The lack of secure compounds and/or adequate office space in some common operational locations (Bambari, Ndélé and Kaga Bandoro) prevents the installation of ETC equipment and deployment of services.
- Outside of Bangui, the lack of radio operators and the security situation are hampering the fulfilment of the CMOSS requirements for COMCENs. Planned recruitments have been delayed due to funding constraints.
- The funding situation remains critical: the ETC Cluster is only 31 per cent funded. Additional funding is required to maintain operations at their current level.

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