

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

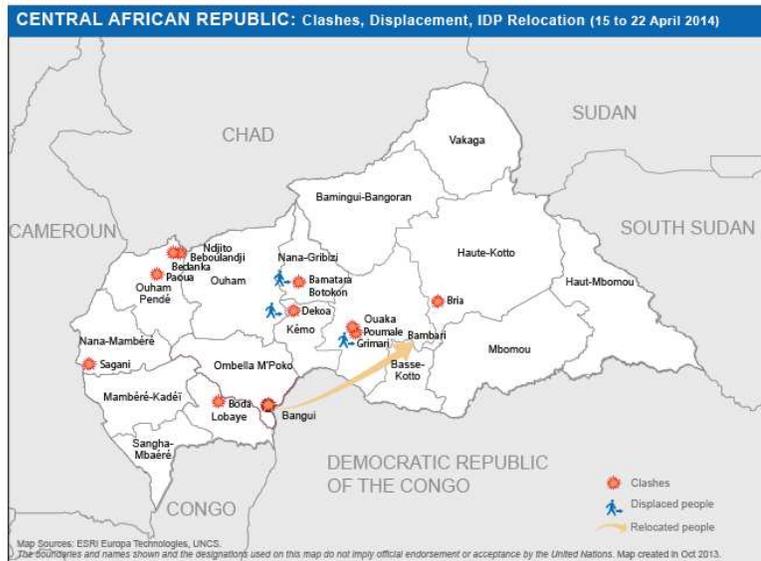
## Situation Report No. 22 (as of 23 April 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 16 and 23 April 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 30 April 2014.

## Highlights

- The humanitarian situation has improved for 24,000 vulnerable people in Boda (Lobaye). Food, medical, nutrition, NFIs and WASH support is being provided through CHF.
- Between 1 and 19 April, WFP and partners distributed over 1,200 mt of food to 109,500 people
- A total of 6,800 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition.
- Hostilities in Ouaka, Kemo, Nana-Gribizi and Nana-Mambere Provinces claimed more lives and resulted in new displacements.



**603,000**

IDPs in CAR

**178,900**

IDPs in 45 sites in Bangui and with host families

**US\$551 million**

Revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requirements

**1.9 million**

Vulnerable people targeted by SRP for humanitarian aid

**28%**

Funding available (about \$154 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

In Boda (Lobaye), the dire humanitarian situation has improved for some 24,000 vulnerable people. Food distributions and medical, nutrition, NFI and WASH support are being provided through an emergency allocation of \$US250,000 from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). OCHA Director of Operations John Ging is scheduled to visit Boda during his trip to CAR from 26 to 29 April.

Confrontations between armed groups and direct attacks against villages continued over the past week in the north-western part of the country. Up to 4,500 people in Grimari (Ouaka) and 800 people in Dekoa (Kemo) fled their homes and took shelter at religious sites to avoid being caught in crossfire. People in Bamatara and Botokon (Nana-Gribizi) also sought refuge at the Nativite site in Kaga Bandoro after their villages were attacked. One-hundred people were reportedly killed in Sagani (Nana-Mambere) during confrontations between civilians and militias.

Towards the end of his mission, the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator, Abdou Dieng, expressed his deep concern about the humanitarian situation. During a press conference on 18 April, he said that the rainy and lean seasons are likely to aggravate the vulnerabilities of people who are also the victims of widespread violence. Mr. Dieng

warned that political, military and humanitarian efforts will not be enough to restore stability if Central Africans do not commit to peace.

## Funding

The Strategic Response Plan is requesting \$551 million. Only twenty-eight per cent of funding requirements has been received. Early recovery, education, nutrition and emergency shelter are the least-funded sectors.

Following the vetting and prioritization process by the clusters, 15 projects have been presented to the CHF chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator. Seventy-seven organizations, including four UN agencies, 18 international NGOs and 27 national NGOs, have submitted 79 projects to the CHF's second round of allocations, amounting to \$10 million. This special allocation was launched on 28 March by the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator to strengthen the humanitarian response outside Bangui. The priority sectors are health, nutrition, WASH, protection, shelter/NFIs, CCCM and the food-security sector's agricultural projects.

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](mailto:fts@un.org)

## Humanitarian Response



### Food Security

#### Needs

- More nutrition-and-food assistance is needed, particularly ahead of the lean season.

#### Response:

- Between 1 and 19 April, WFP and partners distributed over 1,200 mt of food to 109,500 people.
- Emergency school feeding has started in Bambari and Paoua. Blanket feeding continues in parallel with general food distribution.
- In Bouar, the distribution of seed-protection rations alongside the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools started over the past week.
- Food distributions for vulnerable displaced people are ongoing in Boda, Lobaye Province.
- The pre-positioning of food stocks is under way.

#### Gaps

- WFP's emergency operation is 62 per cent funded. To sustain operations until the end of August, \$41 million is required.
- Pre-positioning of stocks remains limited due to insecurity along the main road axis, coupled with the lack of service providers and logistical assets.
- WFP requires \$1 million to strengthen the Food Security Cluster's support for six months, in collaboration with FAO.

**\$180 million**

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

- \$67.6 million received (38% of funding requirements)
- \$112 million (funds needed)



### Protection

#### Needs:

- The protection situation in Mpoko displacement site is dire. On-site protection monitors from Première Urgence Aide Médicale Internationale face daily challenges.
- Health workers and actors on the ground need training on the different types of GBV.
- Protection needs for at-risk communities remains a key challenge.
- DDR projects for children associated with armed forces and armed groups.
- Increased dialogue with armed groups for the release of children within their ranks.
- Expansion and reinforcement of priority emergency child-protection activities, including for unaccompanied and separated children and children at risk.
- Cross-border collaboration needs to be strengthened, notably with Cameroon and Chad, on the issue of children separated from their families or at risk of separation due to the possible returns from Chad.

**\$74 million**

Required to assist 2 million targeted vulnerable people in 2014.

- \$18.7 million received (25% needs covered of funding requirements)
- \$55 million (funds needed)

**Response:**

- Sixteen survivors of sexual and gender-based violence received psychosocial support and medical care from different health centres in Carnot and Bossangoa.
- The Protection Cluster, supported by UN human rights specialists, trained protection monitors from Mpoko to strengthen their capacities to respond to difficult protection cases.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- In Carnot and Baoro, GBV cases are not being reported due to sociocultural factors.

**Emergency shelter and NFI****Needs**

- Activity planning is hindered by the lack of IDP population figures by category, including IDPs off site, IDPs in host families and returnees.
- Site planning and camp construction in Moyon Sido and Kabo to host mostly Muslim IDPs and plan NFI assistance.
- Improve IDPs' living conditions at a transit centre in Carnot and provide NFI assistance.

**Response**

- IOM distributed over 700 emergency relief kits—including buckets, jerry cans, blankets, mosquito nets, mats and soap—to 1,400 households in Boda. The distribution, to approximately one quarter of the town's displaced households, was made with displacement-site leaders from all communities. They identified the most vulnerable people, including pregnant women, the elderly and the sick, to be prioritized in the distribution.

**\$31.7 million**

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

- \$4 million received (10% of funding requirements)
- \$27.6 million (funds needed)

**Gaps and constraints**

- Lack of accurate information from the Population Movement Commission.
- Due to the volatile security situation, the cluster's members still cannot assist IDPs who have sought refuge in several inaccessible areas.
- Some Bangui neighbourhoods—especially the 3<sup>rd</sup> district—are inaccessible for shelter assessments due to the presence of anti-Balaka militia and violence perpetrated by hostile criminal groups.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- A total of 750 tons of solid waste needs to be collected, transformed and disposed of daily in Bangui.
- Implement immediate WASH interventions in Kabo and Moyon Sido to host IDPs re-localized from Bangui.
- Efforts in IDPs' sites in Carnot, Bambari, Grimari, Berberati, Bria, Boda IDP sites are affected by the influx of new arrivals .
- Need to scale up rainy season preparedness activities to mitigate public-health risks (including cholera preparedness).
- Need to scale up the response and presence of WASH actors in rural areas.

**\$27.5 million**

Required to support 900,000 targeted vulnerable people in 2014.

- \$8 million received (29% of funding requirements)
- \$19.4 million (funds needed)

**Response**

- WASH interventions in Boda started last week in four sites.
- WASH intervention started in Grimari to provide access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to 6,400 people, including 3,000 IDPs.
- SODECA in Carnot received enough fuel for a three-month period to run the water system for the city with UNICEF and MSF support.
- Latrines maintenance and servicing restarted on 21 April at the Mpoko airport IDP site, resulting in 18 m<sup>3</sup> of waste dislodged from 12 latrines.
- Provision of WASH support to the 93 IDPs who were relocated from PK12 to Bambari on 20 April.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The closure of the landfill in Kalongo is hampering solid-waste management in the city, including in IDP sites in Bangui.
- The lack of funding needed to continue existing activities and to assist returnees to neighbourhoods in Bangui remains problematic. There is a major risk of needing to downsize the humanitarian response.
- . Logistical constraints, such as transport and storage, are slowing down the launch of activities outside Bangui.
- Final disposal of solid waste and sludge is inadequate around Bangui.

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

- Joint WASH, protection and shelter/NFI clusters' assessments of alternative sites for the possible relocation of IDPs from M'Poko and other at-risk sites.
- Need for population and sectoral data-verification exercise in Bangui IDP site.
- Improve communication and coordination with displaced people in sites.
- Strengthen CCCM capacities of actors present in IDP sites.
- Strengthen coordination with national authorities and IDP representatives.

**\$20 million**

Required to assist 501,980 people.

- No funding allocations reported by the cluster

**Response:**

- Multi-sectoral assessments (WASH, CCCM, shelter and protection) are under way in potential relocation sites.
- As part of the CCCM capacity-building strategy, a CCCM inter-agency training was held, benefiting 14 site managers.
- In coordination with local radio stations, CCCM actors are working to improve IDPs' access to information about their neighbourhoods of origin.
- CCCM actors met with newly arrived EUFOR coordinators to discuss the security situation in Bangui IDP sites.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

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

**Multi-sector assistance to refugees****Needs**

- Organize emergency voluntary repatriation by boat and plane for refugees under immediate threat and who wish to return home.
- Find alternative solutions for refugees who are under imminent threat and who cannot return to their home country or stay in CAR.
- Provide basic services (such as education, health) for urban refugees living in Bangui and those living in camps.
- Help refugees to become self-reliant after having their livelihoods destroyed or after being threatened by the crisis.

**\$20 million**

Required to assist 501,980 vulnerable people.

- \$2.4 million received (12% of funding requirements)
- \$17 million (funds needed)

**Response**

- Since the launch of the voluntary repatriation programme on 10 April, 3,534 Congolese refugees from the Batalimo refugee camps were repatriated to Libengue in DRC. Voluntary repatriation will continue over the next two weeks with the support of the National Commission for Refugees in Central Africa.
- UNHCR provided NFIs to 51 urban refugees who are located in Bangui and originate from Sudan.

**Gaps**

- Security risks continue to increase. Evacuation solutions are needed for those refugees who cannot return to their country of origin or stay in CAR.



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- About 28,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2014, and 75,500 children will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- An estimated 159,000 children under age 5 need highly nutritious food. A consistent and adequately funded pipeline is needed to prevent a deterioration of nutritional status during the rainy season.

### Response:

- Since 1 January, 6,809 children have been admitted for SAM treatment, of whom 2,948 have recovered. This represents 40 per cent of the SRP target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM. In addition, 3,388 children recovered from MAM.
- Since 1 January, 85,562 children have been screened for malnutrition in CAR. This represents 23 per cent of the SRP target of 360,000 children. Children received treatment through on-site mobile out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTP). Some were also referred for treatment to existing health structures with OTP and supplementary feeding programme components.
- Since 1 January, 78,424 children have received highly nutritious food through WFP's integrated general food distribution in Bangui, Bossangoa, (Ouham Province) and Bouar (Ouham Pende Province).
- Nutrition supplies to treat 188 children admitted for SAM were provided in Boda.

## \$22 million

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

- \$2.1 million received (10% of total requirements)
- \$19.8 million (funds needed)

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Deteriorating security conditions.
- Underfunding.
- Insufficient integration of malnutrition in medical minimum package of activities and complementary package of activities.
- Insufficient integration of multi-sectoral activities related to infant and young-child feeding programmes in emergency situations.



## Health

### Needs:

- Mapping of health resources available to plan early recovery interventions.
- Ensure delivery of free, life-saving health care to affected people in priority areas, particularly high-risk communities.
- Prevent disease outbreaks by vaccinating vulnerable children and strengthening the early warning system and response in and outside Bangui.

### Response:

- Pre-positioning of a kit for diarrhoeal diseases in Bouar.
- Distribution of medical supplies in medical facilities across the country to cover the needs of 230,000 people for three months is under way.
- Re-opening of the medical centre in Grimari on 17 April, and provision of medical supplies to cover the needs of 5,000 people for three months.
- Provision of trauma kits to Bambari's hospital.
- An IOM doctor and six locally hired nurses now run a mobile medical clinic in Boda, alternating days between Christian and Muslim displacement sites and the Boda hospital. More than 100 consultations are made per day and urgent cases are prioritized. The main illnesses are malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory infections and severe malnutrition for children under age 5 and adults.

## \$56.4 million

Required to assist 878,000 targeted people.

- \$12 million received (21% of funding requirements)
- \$44 million (funds needed)

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Health services report a shortage of essential drugs and vaccines for routine immunization.
- Underfunding resulted in some NGOs closing their operations and the limited expansion of basic services to vulnerable people outside Bangui.
- Insecurity is impeding health-service delivery and health information management, as well as the transportation of drugs and other materials outside Bangui.



## 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 in need. This need is crucial in Boda, where five IDP sites, including four schools, are hosting about 20,000 people.
- Distribute emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials for ETAPEs and opened schools for 362,000 people in need.
- Psychosocial training for 5,000 teachers.
- School-feeding activities, particularly in provinces with a low rate of student returns, targeting 400,000 people in need.

### Response:

- Construction of six school buildings in Bozoum and Paoua providing a learning space for 1,800 students and 30 teachers.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Security access is limiting movement, resulting in a lack of information and data outside of Bangui.
- A limited number of education partners are available for interventions outside of Bangui.
- 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.

## \$28.6 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)
- \$27.6 million (funds needed)



## Livelihood/Community Stabilization Cluster

### 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:

- IOM's cash-for-work/street-cleaning programme in Bangui's 3rd district has been expanded to 100 youths per session, and the period extended to one month. A total of 150 Christian and Muslim youths have already participated (in groups of 50).

## \$60 million

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

- \$1.3 million received (2% of funding requirements)
- \$58.7 million (funds needed)



## Logistics

### Needs

- Humanitarian organizations need secure and reliable road access to people in need to maintain operations within the country.
- Due to prevailing insecurity in regions outside Bangui, the provision of air services is deemed indispensable to support humanitarian operations. Humanitarian staff require safe access to project-implementation sites and to transport vital supplies internally and internationally.
- Additional storage facilities and the capacity to transport goods in Bangui and in the provinces are needed.

## \$10.2 million

Required to support emergency response in 2014.

- \$7 million received (69% of funding requirements)
- \$3.1 million (funds needed)

### Response

- Between 13-20 April, UNHAS transported 604 people and 9.2 mt of supplies. It supported one UNICEF special flight.
- The cluster has provided maps to partners. Updated information has been shared on the Logistics Cluster website(<http://logcluster.org/ops/caf13a>).

- Support was provided for the relocation of IDPs from Bangui to Kabo and Moyen Sido.

### Gaps and constraints

- Poor infrastructure and insecurity along the main roads remain a logistical challenge, hampering transportation and rehabilitation opportunities.
- The rainy season will obstruct logistics efforts, as many roads will become impassable.
- The number of local service providers decreased due to the insecurity inside and outside Bangui.
- Fuel shortages are not uncommon. They necessitate pre-positioned stocks and resupplying by road.
- Disruption in the provision of fuel and subsequent rationing will result in a decrease in air service.
- Due to the lack of adequate funding, the cluster is seeking a partner with storage capacity.



## 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

- Equipment has been pre-positioned in Bambari and Kaga-Bandoro.
- All ETC information is available at:  
<http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictopr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

## \$2 million

Required to support humanitarian response in 2014.

- \$1.6 million received (76% of funding requirements)
- \$0.52 million (funds needed)

### Gaps and constraints:

- The lack of secure compounds and/or adequate office space in some common operational locations (Bambari, N'Délé and Kaga Bandoro) prevents the installation of ETC equipment and deployment of services.
- Outside Bangui, the lack of radio operators and the security situation are hampering the fulfilment of the C-MOSS requirements for COMCENs. Planned recruitments have been delayed due to funding constraints.
- The funding situation remains critical, with the ETC/Logistics Cluster operation only 28 per cent funded. Additional funding of about \$6.5 million is required to maintain operations at their current level.

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