



Central African Republic

Humanitarian Situation Report

August 2015

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- As of 24 August, over 1 million potential voters (or 48% of total eligible voters, 45% of which are women) have been registered by the National Electoral Authority in CAR. The registration process has not yet started in refugee camps outside of the country.
- Following the killing of a young Muslim in Bambari, clashes erupted on 20 August between Christian and Muslim populations in town, killing 10 and injuring many more, including three Red Cross staff.
- In August, a total of 288 children (including 18 girls) aged 13 to 17 years were released from armed groups (anti-Balaka and ex-Seleka) in Bangassou, Mobaye, Bangui and Batangafo.
- A SMART survey of enclaves and IDP sites, completed in August, shows a stunting rate approaching 40%. In the Boda enclave, the situation remains fragile, with a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate of 9.2%, and a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 2.2%, approaching the World Health Organisation (WHO) emergency threshold.
- Over 40,400 children (19,320 girls) currently attend Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) supported by UNICEF through eleven implementing partners.

2.4 million

CHILDREN AFFECTED
(2015 Strategic Response Plan)

4.8 million

PEOPLE AFFECTED
(2015 Strategic Response Plan)

2.7 million

PEOPLE WHO NEED ASSISTANCE (UNHCR 31 August 2015)

369,000

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
(UNHCR 14 August 2015)

471,000

REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES (CHAD, CAMEROON, DRC, CONGO), UNHCR 31 August 2015

UNICEF Appeal 2015

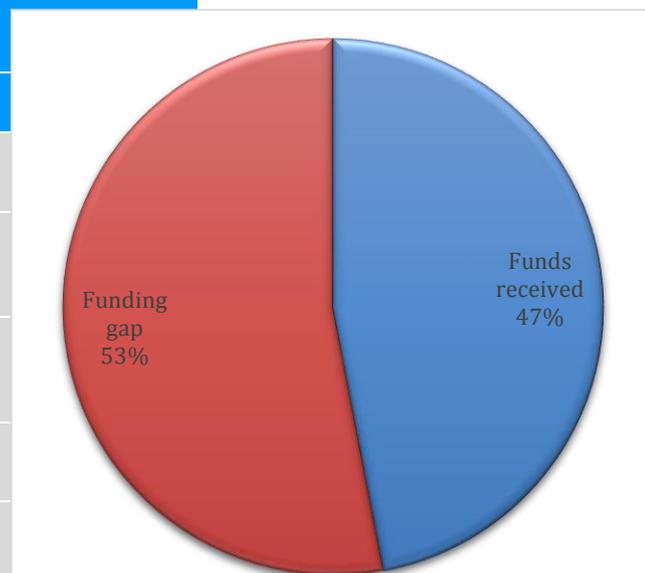
US\$ 73.9 million

Funds received as of 31 August 2015

US\$ 35 million

UNICEF's Key Results with Partners

	UNICEF		Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of children with SAM admitted for treatment	22,700	14,020	22,700	14,020
Number of internally displaced persons and returned who have access to improved sanitation	170,000	150,275	388,000	NA
Number of people that access basic health services and medicines in the affected areas	1,171,400	850,000	1,472,000	NA
Number and % of children who received learning materials	300,000	240,657	350,000	266,366
Number of children participating in temporary learning spaces	60,000	40,467	70,000	44,239



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

UNICEF remains gravely concerned about the continuing acute humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR). An estimated 369,000 people are still internally displaced, including over 30,000 people in Bangui (UNHCR, 25 July-14 August 2015). The total number of refugees in neighbouring countries (Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo and DR Congo) is estimated at 471,000 people, with nearly 220,000 refugees having arrived since December 2013 (UNHCR, 31 August 2015).

As of 24 August, 1,013,890 (554,984 men and 458,906 women) have been registered by the National Electoral Authority out of a total estimated number of 2,096,247 potential voters in CAR. Some presiding officers in registration centres have withheld voter statistics due to non-payment of their fees. The registration process has not yet started in refugee camps outside CAR. The estimated number of refugees of voting age in neighbouring countries is 198,916 people (Source: MINUSCA).

Following the killing of a young Muslim in Bambari (Ouaka prefecture), inter-communal clashes erupted on 20 August between the Christian and Muslim populations. Reports from the field estimate the number of deaths at 10 with an unconfirmed number of injuries including three humanitarian staff (three Red Cross staff, one of whom is an international).

While the situation is still very tense, humanitarian partners have been able to move around and undertake needs assessments. Preliminary assessments show that population movements observed in Bambari during and after the clashes involved IDPs seeking safety in sites close to MINUSCA bases. Immediate needs are water and sanitation facilities. In coordination with partners, UNICEF is initiating emergency response activities in WASH, Child protection, Health/Nutrition and education. Due to the volatility of the situation, a number of front-line NGOs have re-located non-essential personnel to Bangui. UN personnel was not evacuated from Bambari.

In addition, inter-communal tensions in Bria (Haute-Kotto Prefecture) were reported on 24 August. A radio message made by Bria's "prefet" blamed Fulani groups for the insecurity in town.

A strike staged last month by the transport workers' union on Main Supply Road 1 (MSR1) since the end of July came to an end following multiple security incidents. At least 750 trucks were stranded at several sites between Douala, the main port of Cameroon, and Garoua-Boulai, on the border with CAR. These convoys resumed although transporters demand additional security measures from MINUSCA. This strike caused a rise in the prices of goods in Bangui that could lead to social unrest.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The second Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) allocation process has allocated US\$13.2 million. Of this amount, UNICEF led clusters anticipate the receipt of the following funds in Education: US\$ 1,000,000; Nutrition: US\$ 1,600,000; WASH: US\$ 1,640,000; and Child Protection: US\$ 1,900,000. This allocation would complement the US\$ 14.7 million allocated early this year.

OCHA led the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) workshop early this month. The HNO document should be available by the end of September. After it is endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), humanitarian response planning for 2016 will begin with the aim of being completed by the end of year.

Under OCHA leadership, an inter-agency contingency plan is being developed in order to be able to address the worst case scenario related to the elections. UNICEF is providing support in particular to scenario identification, triggers, risk analysis and planning assumptions.

With support from the Regional Office, UNICEF developed an internal contingency plan addressing the Worst Case Scenario (WCS) covering the period of September to December 2015. Following this exercise, UNICEF estimates additional fund requirements at US\$ 8,774,913, should the situation deteriorate. This includes US\$ 2,046,120 for supplies and US\$ 6,728,793 for activities/operations/surge capacities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Since January, a total of 14,020 children have been admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment, including children from IDP sites and enclaves. SAM cases with complications represent 14.9% (2,088) of patients admitted in In-Patient Therapeutic units (IPT) and 85.1% (11,932) admitted in Out -Patient Therapeutic programmes (OPT).

An increase in new SAM admissions has been observed since June. This increase is associated with aggravating factors linked to the rainy season, such as the high incidence of malaria, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and diarrheal diseases. The performance indicators of different programmes remained within the norms with a 86.4% cured rate, 2.29% death rate and 11.30% defaulter's rate.

During August, UNICEF continued its emergency support response in IDP sites and hot points including Batangafo, where 48 new cases have been admitted for SAM treatment: 22 in Kaga Bandoro, 18 in Bambari and nine in the Boda enclave. A new affected area, Maraze, has benefited from 69 cartons of RUTF which will cover three months' treatment for an average of 25 cases per month through the integrated management of malnutrition.

A SMART survey in enclaves and IDP sites was completed in August. Preliminary results are similar to that of the 2014 SMART survey, with a stunting rate approaching 40% (38.8%). Figures from the Boda enclave show a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate approaching the WHO threshold: 9.2% [6.9- 12.1 95% CI], with a SAM rate of 2.2% [1.3-3.7 95% CI]. GAM prevalence is 5.1% (3.8–6.8 95% CI) in Kaga Bandoro IDP sites area, 5.8% [3.7–9.2 95% CI] in Bambari and 3.5% [2.2–5.4 95% CI] in Batangafo.

Health

As part of the response to the measles outbreaks in Vakaga prefecture (Redjina Birao, Ouandja Birao, Vokouma Oudde Djalle), some 24,413 children aged 6 months to 10 years were immunized against measles. 775 children from Sudan were also vaccinated.

UNICEF participated in an Inter-Agency Committee (ICC) meeting on 14 August to validate the Comprehensive Multi-Year Consolidated Annual Plan 2015-2017 (cMYP), the 2015 annual work plan for the EPI programme and the measles catch up plan. During this meeting, participants decided to postpone the measles immunization campaign initially planned for October because of the upcoming elections.

The process of the solarisation of the cold chain, which started a few months ago, is progressing with the deployment of 26 solar refrigerators in health districts of Mbomou, Haute Kotto, Vakaga Basse Kotto and the installation of four solar refrigerators in health facilities in Castors, Malimaka, Pétévo and Ouango.

Following the development and validation of the integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) strategic plan, terms of reference have been developed to recruit a consultant to support the Ministry of Health and UNICEF's CSD programme in implementation of iCCM in six health prefectures of the country.

The CSD section contributed to the training of health managers on the prevention and treatment of Ebola/Marburg virus disease in Bangui. The CSD section also contributed to cholera preparedness and response contingency plan revision.

In preparation for the upcoming elections, the CSD section prepositioned essential drugs and other commodities in the field offices.

HIV/AIDS

In August, the HIV/AIDS unit provided technical support to the CAR multisector coordination committee to develop a concept note on the prevention and treatment of TB and HIV.

To strengthen the capacity of service providers in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission/paediatric care, the UNICEF HIV/AIDS unit provided technical support to the Ministry of Health for supervision and development of micro-plans in the following prefectures: Kemo, Nana-Gribizi, Ombella-Mpoko, Lobaye, and Mambéré-Kadéï.

In Mambéré-Kadéï prefecture, a workshop was organised for capacity building on HIV/AIDS prevention for 28 members of community-based organizations. PMTCT/PedC sites were also provided with essential drugs (ARV, antibiotics, etc.) and data was collected.

Following implementation of Option B+ (provision of ARVs to HIV positive pregnant women for the rest of their lives) in 13 PMTCT sites in Bangui since March 2014, a reporting workshop was organised in Bangui with 30 participants from the 13 sites.

Overall response progress for the three key humanitarian indicators stands as follows on 31 August: 108% of pregnant women received HIV/AIDS counselling; 61% of youth and adolescents who received HIV/AIDS counselling were tested and referred where necessary; and 45% of children born to mothers living with HIV received appropriate treatment.



WASH

In **Kaga Bandoro**, with UNICEF support, the National Water and Sanitation Authority (ANEA) constructed 15 new boreholes and repaired 22 pumps in several localities in Kaga-Bandoro. Nine awareness sessions for good hygiene practices targeting 372 people including 144 women were organised.

With ICRC and UNICEF support (submersible pump, chemicals and pool tester), 100 m³ of water/day was provided to 10,000 IDPs from the Evêché site at a ratio of 10 litres/person/day. In addition, 23 households have received Aquatabs for water chlorination in Kaba at the Peuhl site.

In **Bossangoa**, with UNICEF support, SODECA continues to produce and distribute 480 m³ of safe drinking water a day. To cover water needs in surrounding areas, ICDI, in partnership with UNICEF, undertook the construction of 17 boreholes. ANEA repaired 8 pumps (two in Bossangoa, three in Markounda and three on the Batangafo-Bouça axis).

With UNICEF support, 18 latrines were constructed by ANEA for 2,637 IDPs at the Markounda site. 10 handwashing stations were installed and 16 awareness sessions on hygiene promotion were organized for 2,637 people including 1,903 women.

In **Bambari**, with UNICEF support, Vitalite Plus and ANEA carried out the regular maintenance of 80 gender-segregated latrines for IDPs and host communities. Vitalite Plus is in charge of 50 latrines, while ANEA covers the 30 latrines at the Bambari airport IDP site. ANEA also built 30 gender-segregated latrines on the new IDP site (Cellule Coton) in Bambari; and disinfected 12 wells around the site. Vitalite Plus also built 45 gender-segregated latrines for 336 households (IDPs and hosts) in Kombele village.

In **Bakala centre**, with UNICEF support, four traditional wells were rehabilitated by Vitalite Plus for 1,200 returnees.

In **Ippy**, with UNICEF support, ANEA repaired one pump in order to supply safe drinking water to 450 people.

On the Bambari-Ndassima axis, Kouango and Alindao, 110 returnee households (625 people) were sensitised on the environmental hygiene, hand washing and water quality management in the house by ANEA hygiene promoters.

In **Grimari and Ippy**, ANEA tested 30 hand pumps and established a list of required spare parts.

In **Alindao**, 34 children associated with armed groups (ex-Seleka factions) received 20 buckets, five buckets with taps, 20 jerrycans, 100 bars of soap and 3,000 aquatabs for water treatment, storage and hygiene promotion.

In **Bangui**, UNICEF signed a new agreement with ACTED for the routine maintenance of 250 latrines, 10 water points and construction of 60 new latrines in 10 IDP sites. The first two activities have already started.

As of 31 July, WASH achievements against its three annual targets are as follows:

- 54% of affected people have access to improved sources of water and in sufficient quantity;
- 88% of internally displaced persons and returnees have access to improved sanitation. The initial annual target is under review with the aim to increase it from 170,000 to 250,000 IDPs;
- 26% of people in affected areas benefited from WASH and NFI distribution. With the improvement in security during the first half of year, the number of newly affected people was lower than expected (54,499 compared

to 220,000 people planned). However, the risk of new population movement is still high given the upcoming elections.

Child Protection

In August, a total of 288 children aged 13 to 17 years, including 18 girls (6%), were released: 33 children were released by ex-Seleka and 1 from Union pour la Paix en Centrafrique (UPC) in Bangassou and Mobaye (11 August); 91 children by anti-Balaka in Bangui (20 August); and 163 children by anti-Balaka in Batangafo (28 August). Out of the 288 children, 33 children (11%) were associated with ex-Seleka, one with UPC and the remaining 254 (88%) were with anti-Balaka. As of the end of August, the total number of children who were released from armed groups in 2015 became 1,886 (including 450 girls, or 24%).

In Bangui, a profiling exercise showed that 40 out of the 91 children released there are unaccompanied and from different villages across the country. It also showed that the children had held various roles in the groups including as porters, spies, domestic servants, messengers, and fighters. The results of the exercise will be used for family tracing and reunification, and for educational reintegration (formal, alternative and vocational). Medical checks were conducted for the children right after the release ceremony. Children in need of immediate attention (four had malaria and one had dental problems) were given treatment. 40 unaccompanied children were placed in the Bangui transitional center run by CARITAS with food support by the World Food Programme (WFP). The other 51 children were reunified with their own families and are participating in psychosocial support activities at the transitional center on an everyday basis.

The 34 children released on 11 August in Bangassou and Mobaye are still at the Alindao transit care centre, where they are also receiving holistic support including healthcare and psychosocial and educational support from NDA.

Some 332 children have been identified within ex-Seleka (132 children) and anti-Balaka (200 children) in the areas of Sam-Ouandja, Ouadda, Ouadda-Djale, Bria, Ngakobo, Grimari Kouango and Sibut. Preparations are ongoing for their future release.

In August, some 1,822 children (610 girls and 1,212 boys) benefited from psychosocial support through child friendly spaces (CFS) in Bria and Bambari Aviation, as well as GBV services in listening centres in Bangui, Boda, Mbaiki, Bouali, Yaloke, Baoro, Berberati, Carnot, Sibut, Grimari and Bossambele.

AFJC, which works with UNICEF in response to gender based violence (GBV), received a total of 334 GBV cases, including nine cases of rape (8 girls and 1 woman). Approximately 15% of the GBV victims were children.

More than 3,170 (including 887 men) people received information about GBV in emergencies through 25 information sessions in the 13 abovementioned listening centres.

The Child Protection section reported the following achieved results against annual targets as of 31 August:

- 131% of displaced and vulnerable children participated in psychosocial activities. The initial annual target is under review for an increase from 100,000 to 200,000 displaced and vulnerable children;
- 54% of children were released from armed forces and groups;
- 83% of women and children were identified as survivors of sexual violence received access to holistic support.

Education

With the start of the 2015–2016 school year scheduled for 21 September, UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education (MoE) in promoting the opening of the academic year to ensure that all children have access to quality education by enrolling in classes this year. Some of UNICEF's activities in support of the six key priorities identified by the MoE include:

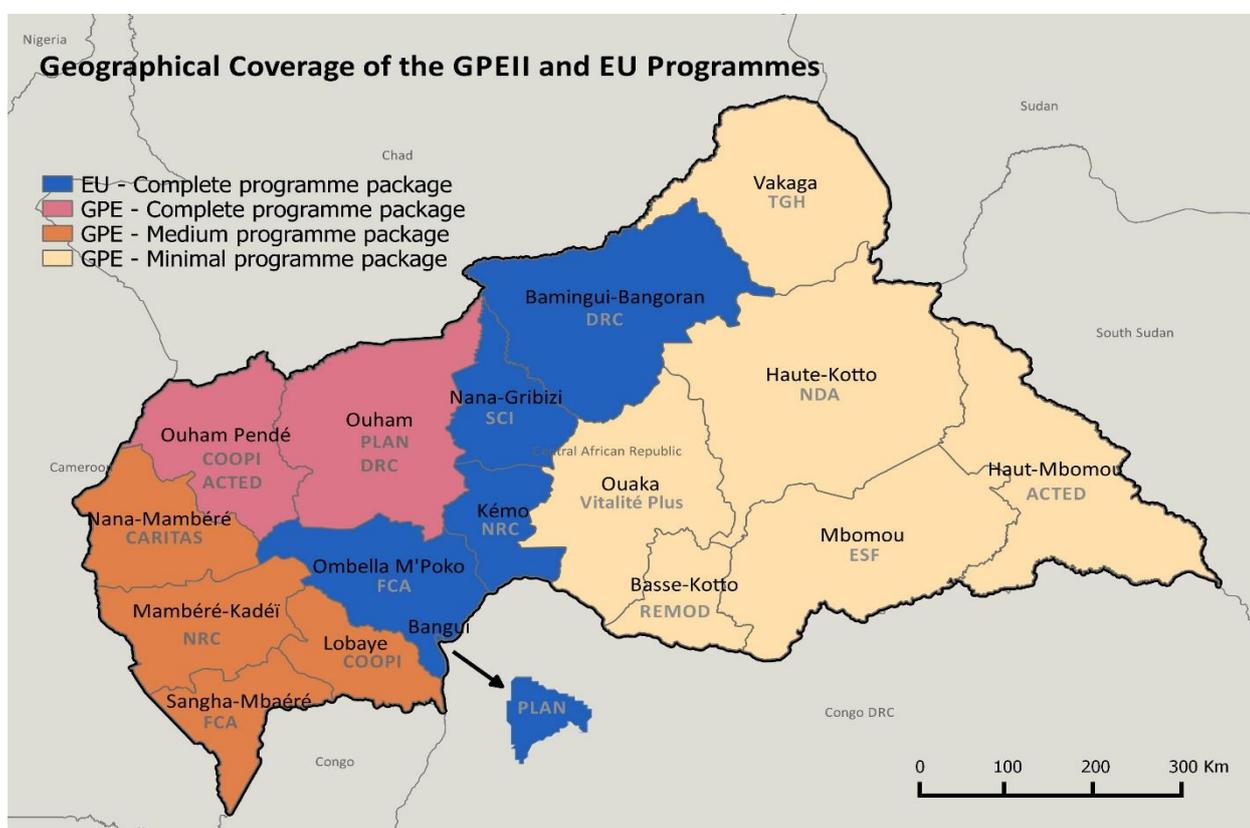
- Community mobilization throughout the country;
- Mass communication campaign – radio spots, jingles, billboards, banners, posters, bracelets, etc.;
- Distribution of critical school materials for approximately 350,000 children and 5,000 teachers (400,000 textbooks, 8,000 teacher guides, 5,000 School-in-a-box (SiB) for approximately 200,000 children, and provision of locally procured kits for an additional 150,000 children);
- 'Run to School' Fun Run to promote the opening of school year;

- Clean up of schools by Parent Teacher Associations and local communities;
- Deployment of teachers to assigned posts.

In areas where insecurity continues, some schools have recently reopened. In these areas, children are able to attend classes for the first time in over three years. UNICEF is supporting their return with the provision of teaching and learning materials to 632 students.

UNICEF continues to support access to quality education in areas affected by the ongoing crisis. Over 40,400 children (19,320 girls, or 48%) attend Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) supported by UNICEF through eleven implementing partners. Tests are currently ongoing to evaluate learning and to reinforce basic skills so that children can integrate back into schools when security returns. In areas where security permits, UNICEF is working closely with MoE, partners and local communities to transition students from the TLS to government schools as the school year starts. In areas which remain insecure, UNICEF will continue to support Education in Emergency programming so that all children in CAR have access to educational opportunities.

UNICEF has made important progress in the implementation of activities funded under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and the European Union (EU) (See the geographical coverage of the two programmes in the map below). UNICEF has signed partnership agreements with GPE supported implementing partners and partners can begin activities such as finalizing the list of target schools, planning for the distribution of school materials, and identifying teachers for upcoming teacher training. Under the EU funded programme, UNICEF has been working closely with the MoE and selected implementing partners to determine specific intervention strategies and activities.



UNICEF’s Education section has reported achievements against its two key annual targets as follows as of 31 August:

- 80% of children received learning materials;
- 67% of displaced children aged 3 to 17 years have access to relevant education opportunities.



Communication for Development

From 1 to 21 August, a monitoring mission on Community Level Total Sanitation (construction of latrines by communities) was conducted in four villages (Gbaya, Gbassele, Gbabou Walk and Gbakonon) outside Boali. The team

observed that a total of 179 latrines have been built, 45 latrines have been rehabilitated and four local community sanitation committees have been established.

The communication plan for the introduction of the Inactivated Polio Vaccine in the Expanded Programme on Immunisation has been validated by the Ministry of Health. Communication tools for vaccination were produced and 120 facilitators were trained to support interpersonal communication activities for the introduction of this new vaccine.

Rapid Response Mechanism

During August, the five implementing RRM partners (ACF, ACTED, DRC, PU-AMI, Solidarités International) undertook two exploratory missions in two different prefectures (Ouaka and Mambéré-Kadei), and two Multi-sectorial Assessments (MSAs) in Mambéré-Kadei and Basse-Kotto.

During the same period, three NFI and one WASH intervention took place in Ouham Pende and Ouham prefectures, reaching a total of 2,648 individuals (545 households) in NFI, and 1,035 individuals in WASH activities.

Through these interventions, the beneficiaries were provided with plastic sheeting, blankets, soap, buckets, plastic mats and mosquito nets. In terms of WASH, the communities benefitted from awareness workshops related to good hygiene practices and hand-washing.

Since the beginning of 2015, RRM interventions have reached 100,261 people (19,612 households), who received NFI. In terms of WASH, 47,160 people benefitted from 113 hygiene promotion sessions, 265 emergency latrines, and 38 water points rehabilitated/built. Children aged 0–59 months represent 17% (17,044) of the 147,421 beneficiaries.

RRM beneficiaries could be reached thanks to an efficient early warning system spread all over the country that provided a total of 141 alerts since 1 January 2015. Those alerts were followed by a total of 74 exploratory mission and/or 60 MSAs that resulted in 31 interventions in NFI and 22 in WASH directly undertaken by RRM partners. Interventions in other sectors were also undertaken thanks to the advocacy work RRM does inside the humanitarian community in CAR.

Supply and Logistics & Construction

The total value of the 2015 Consolidated Supply Plan is US\$ 28,509,980.92 (US\$ 24,443,434.92 for goods and US\$ 4,066,546.00 for services). As of 13 August, the Supply Plan implementation rate is at 53.30%. A mid-term review of the Supply Plan has been completed.

New strategies on Supply & Logistics Services cost reduction have been finalised and their implementation is progressing. Arrangements to implement new LTAs are still in progress: A) Venues and catering services: Re-publication of RFP; B) Construction engineering services: contracts finalised with two contractors; C) Administration services: contracts finalised for security services; evaluation and selection under finalisation for office cleaning services; and D) LTA for school furniture: first phase of sample evaluation completed, last phase scheduled.

As of 21 August (for the period of 23 July to 21 August), US\$ 267,165.15 of supplies, composed of essential medical supplies, health kits, nutrition products, mosquito nets, NFIs and WASH items, were distributed to UNICEF implementing partners. From 1 January to 21 August, the total value of supplies distributed to UNICEF partners is US\$ 6,456,891.78. The stock balance position stands at US\$ 2,724,833.92 as of 21 August.

Due to recent violent attacks by armed groups since 27 July, trucks driven by Cameroonians are stranded at Garoua-Boulai on the border between Cameroon and CAR. The Cameroonian drivers are demanding secure military convoys between Garoua-Boulai and Bangui, which affects supplies at the local market. UNICEF CAR has nine containers in four trucks waiting among the stranded trucks.

For the paediatric hospital in Bangui, after completion of the “bloc opératoire”, only the “centre de triage” is still under progress, with 65% completion. Construction work under the Kekereke projects are in their final stages, with an overall rate of completion at 85% as of 21 August. The first phase of construction of Berberati Hospital is now completed, with additional work under progress.

For new construction projects (GPE & EU), contracted engineering firms have begun deployment to different locations to conduct geotechnical and topographic surveys.

External Communications and Fundraising

During the reporting period, the communications team focused on planning for the upcoming events:

- Back-to-school campaign scheduled for September;
- Follow-up on children released from armed groups as well as future releases that should generate interest in global media. The Batangafo release led to a news note shared globally (http://www.unicef.org/media/media_83024.html) that attracted a lot of media attention. Four journalists from international newswires (AP, AFP, Reuters) witnessed the ceremony in Batangafo, and UNICEF produced photo and video materials;
- The Pope visit, scheduled for late November, should also generate much media interest. The Country Office reached out to the local Catholic authorities and is trying to ensure that children's rights are a priority during this visit.

The Communications team organised and covered the visit by the Executive Director of the Swiss Natcom, together with a journalist from Swiss Radio. The Communications team organised UNICEF's participation in the World Humanitarian Day on 22 August in Bangui at the Alliance Française. In partnership with radio Ndeke Luka, the team also launched a song contest. Children are invited to send poems to the radio. The winner will have the song recorded by an orchestra. The communications teams, along with C4D section, also monitored "U-report République Centrafricaine". The mobile application is now functioning with 6,000 U-reporters.

The Facebook and twitter pages are updated on a regular basis, attracting an increasing number of interests and interactions. In global media, RFI and France24 broadcasted a story about the manual drilling programme that UNICEF is running in partnership between ANEA, with technical support provided by engineers from Laos. A blog post was published on education.

Funding

As of 31 August, UNICEF has received almost \$35 million against the \$73.9 million in the 2015 HAC requirements. Details are provided in the below sectoral table.

Sector	Initial 2015 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Funds Received Against 2015 HAC (US\$)	Funding gap	
			(US\$)	%
WASH	11,400,000	4,816,489	6,583,511	58%
Education	7,000,000	1,987,745	5,012,255	72%
Health & HIV	19,000,000	5,050,127	13,949,873	73%
Nutrition	11,500,000	6,945,210	4,554,790	40%
Protection	10,000,000	7,317,828	2,682,172	27%
RRM	15,000,000	8,912,235	6,087,765	41%
Total	73,900,000	35,029,636	38,870,364	53%

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 August 2015

Sector	Indicator	2015					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved
Health	Number and % of children U5 vaccinated against measles (*)	732,000	49,628	7%	732,000	49,628	7%
	Number and % of children U5 provided with Vitamin A (**)	565,000	25,215	4%	565,000	49,628	9%
	Number and % of people that access basic health services and medicines in the affected areas	1,171,400	850,000	73%	1,472,000	NA	NA
	UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, FRENCH RED CROSS, COLLABORATION WITH MSF, CARITAS (*) : Response to measles outbreaks; and (**): Children immunized against measles receive at same time Vitamin A.						
Nutrition	Number and % of children aged 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	22,700	14,020	62%	22,700	14,020	62%
	Recovery Rate	>=75%	86%		>=75%	86%	
	Death Rate	<5%	2%		<5%	2%	
	Default Rate	<15%	11%		<15%	11%	
	UNICEF Operational Partners: AFEB, AFJC, DRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, NDA, Save the Children and War Child. Data as of 31 July 2015.						
WASH	Number and % of affected people that have access to improved sources of water and sufficient quantity	450,000	241,810	54%	1,400,000	NA	NA
	Number and % of internally displaced persons and returned who have access to improved sanitation	170,000	150,275	88%	388,000	NA	NA
	Number and % of people in affected areas who benefited from WASH NFI distribution	220,000	57,718	26%	388,000	NA	NA
	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.						
Child Protection	Number and % of displaced and vulnerable children participate in psychosocial activities	100,000	130,629	131%	Not Available		
	Number and % of children released from armed forces and groups	3,500	1,886	54%	Not Available		
	Number and % of women and children identified as survivors of sexual violence have access to holistic support	3,000	2,475	83%	Not Available		
	UNICEF Operational Partners: AFEB, AFJC, DRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, NDA, Save the Children and War Child						
HIV/AIDS	Number and % of pregnant women receiving HIV/AIDS counselling	46,095	49,764	108%	Not Applicable		
	Number and % of youth and adolescents who received HIV/AIDS counselling and are tested and referred where necessary	25,000	15,326	61%	Not Applicable		
	Number and % of children born to mothers living with HIV receiving appropriate treatment	3,569	1,597	45%	Not Applicable		
	UNICEF Operational Partners: MoH. 2014 indicators and targets revised, progress made has been adjusted accordingly.						

Education	Number and % of children who received learning materials	300,000	240,657	80%	350,000	266,366	76%
	Number and % of displaced children aged 3 to 17 years that access to relevant education opportunities	60,000	40,467	67%	70,000	44,239	63%
	UNICEF Operational Partners: BSF, ESF, IDEAL, CARITAS, REMOD, ACCM, ECAC, Yamacuir, FCA, NRC, CORDAID, SCI 190 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS or ETAPes in French) functional in Bangui, Kaga Bandoro, Batangafo, Bambari, Grimari, Yaloke, Dekoa, Bégoua, and Ngakobo.						
RRM	Number and % of highly vulnerable households assisted with WASH interventions/non-food items	40,000	29,044	73%	Not Applicable		

(*): Annual target under review.

Twitter handle: @UNICEF_CAR, #CARcrisis

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNICEFCAR

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

The next CAR Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report will be released on or around 30 June 2015.

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