UNICEF Central African Republic (CAR) Situation Report
Date: 10 September 2013
Reporting Period: 17 August – 10 September 2013

Headlines

- The security situation in the North-Western prefecture of Ouham Pende and Nana Mambere has been marked by violence in the month of August and early September with reports of attacks on civilians, murders, thefts, villages burned.
- The situation in Bangui remains precarious and unpredictable.
- On 7 September, two ACTED humanitarian aid workers were killed by armed men in the Bossangoa area.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and implementing partner Cordaid facilitated the return of 1,352 primary school teachers in nine prefectures to their posts in the interior of the country.
- UNICEF mobile teams continued to support the re-starting of health services by working with the Ministry of Health and partners to provide emergency supplies to health facilities. Half of the health centres in the prefecture of Nana-Gribizi are soon to be operational with UNICEF support.
- Funding remains an acute constraint. UNICEF’s 2013 emergency appeal of $11.5 million, issued before the military takeover of the country, has since tripled to $31.9 million. UNICEF has received about $11 million, leaving a funding gap of $21 million through the end of the year.

*Before the 24 March coup, there were already nearly 190,000 CAR refugees in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and South Sudan, according to UNHCR.
Key developments during the reporting period:

20 August- present: providing essential supplies to assist emergency-affected families in North-West region

- The security situation in the North-Western prefecture of Ouham Pende and Nana Mambere has been marked by violence in the month of August and early September, with reports of attacks on civilians, at least 60 deaths, thefts, and villages burned believed to be perpetuated by armed Seleka elements or other rogue elements. On 7 September, two humanitarian aid workers working with UNICEF partner ACTED were killed by armed men in the Bossangoa area.
- The recent outbreak of violence has caused more internal displacement as people fled affected and insecure areas. In response, and where security permits, UNICEF is supporting the distribution of non-food items to 3,000 affected people in Ouham-Pende (Pauoa and Bozoum) and Basse Kotto through RRM partners ACTED and ACF.
- A multi-sectoral and interagency assessment to affected areas is an immediate priority to evaluate the needs of the population.

17 August - present: Re-starting health services in the interior of the country
UNICEF mobile teams continued to support the re-starting of health services by working with the Ministry of Health at the national and local level and partners to provide emergency supplies to health facilities that had been closed or non-operational for many months.

In Kaga Bandoro, the increased presence and outreach has encouraging results, compared to the situation in March-April 2013. The situation remains uncertain and the population is still unconvinced that a return to ‘normalcy’ and stability is likely in the near future.

Half of the health centres in the prefecture of Nana-Gribizi are soon to be operational with UNICEF support and the hard work of NGOs and ICRC. The key elements required for a sustained presence—security, presence, access and an increasing degree of capacity – are more evident in Kaga Bandoro.

UNICEF Actions by Programme

Health

Mobile team intervention in Kaga Bandoro and Bambari:

- The 20 August – 3 September mission to Bambari continued distribution of Basic Health, cold chain supplies and support to the health workers and updates on care management and health guidelines, and assessed the supply and demand of health services after the distribution of kits.
- With UNICEF support, vaccination services are being restarted, seven EPI centres have begun immunization activities and another 17 are in the process of restarting services. The team found the resumption of vaccination at EPI centres on the axes Bambari-Ippy, Bambari-Bakala, Bambari-Grimari, and Bambari-Alindao.
- By mid-September, half of all health facilities (17 out of 34) in the prefecture of Nana-Gribizi will have been supplied with the essential drugs and equipment needed to provide emergency healthcare.

Integrated campaign including measles and polio vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and deworming:

- Close to 200,000 children have been vaccinated against measles and have received polio immunisation, as well as Vitamin A and deworming tablets. Measles outbreaks, however, have been reported in almost all regions of the country since the beginning of the year due mostly to the lack of the routine immunization activities. An estimated 740,000 children under-five are at risk.
- Planning is on-going for the national integrated vaccination campaign to take place on 23 September. This third campaign targets all children in CAR under-five in all six health regions (except Bangui).
- 550,000 children are targeted for measles vaccination. The integrated vaccination campaign will provide several life-saving interventions as children will be vaccinated against measles and polio and will be given Vitamin A and deworming tablets. Discussions to connect birth registration to the integrated vaccination campaign are also currently taking place.

HIV/AIDS

- UNICEF has facilitated the distribution of essential drugs and supplies provided by the CNLS to restart HIV services following the 7-17 August evaluation mission in the south-east. The mission revealed health facilities in Nola, Bayanga, Salo Berberati, Bozoum, Bocaranga, and Bambari had
run out of essential drugs (ARV and PTME drugs) and testing supplies. Follow up by the Ministry of Health is planned next week with UNICEF support. 4,000 diagnostic kits have been distributed for an estimated 4,000 people, 115 cartons of ARV tablets and 4,000 tablets of Cotrimoxazole for an estimated 250 children and adults.

- UNICEF is supporting the HIV/AIDS information campaign in Bangui targeting high risk groups such as displaced people, young people, women of child-bearing age and other people who have been affected by the crisis. Both national and private media will be involved in the campaign to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS among 5,000 people, provide testing for 2,000 people and 500 children under five, who will be tested with their mothers.

**Nutrition**

UNICEF is continuing to support the re-establishment of emergency nutritional services in CAR by collaborating with NGO partners on the ground and the government to support UNT (inpatient therapeutic units for severe acute malnutrition with associated medical complications) and UNTA (ambulatory/outpatient nutritional unit).

- As of end of July a total of 14,821 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition have been treated, with UNICEF support, and reaching a 70 per cent cure rate.
- The 7-17 August joint mission in the south-west found that while this area was not particularly hard-hit by the crisis, most nutritional services were interrupted since the beginning of the year. The exceptions were in areas where UNT/UNTA continued with the support of NGOs. Interruption of nutritional follow up and community level screening has resulted in an increase of undiagnosed malnutrition, and a decrease in cases being treated at health centres.
- Nutritional supplies, which have since arrived, have been delayed since the beginning of August due the closing of the Cameroon-CAR border. A transport strike has further delayed the arrival of over 3,000 carton of ready-to-use-therapeutic food destined for UNT/UNTA.

**Education**

In mid-August, the Education Cluster and its partners carried out a countrywide rapid assessment on the impact of the crisis on education. Preliminary results revealed disparities between the different provinces. About 97 per cent of the schools visited closed at least once during the crisis; now 60 per cent of the schools remain closed. School attendance rate in all is less than 56 per cent in comparison to September 2012. The main reason for the absence of students in schools is the fear of violence and the absence of teachers. Schools have been closed for an average of 28 weeks due to the crisis. According to those interviewed, incentives to enable the re-opening of schools include: school canteens and a guarantee of the security of students and teachers.

**28-30 August: Supporting the return of teachers to the interior of the country**
In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and implementing partner Cordaid facilitated the return of 1,352, of a target 1,500, primary school teachers to their posts. Nine prefectures were covered: Ouham, Ouham Pende, Kemo, Nana Gribizi, Haute Kotto, Mbomou, Basse Kotto, Ouaka and Ombella Mpoko.

Prior to this activity, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education and the following was decided: the Ministry of Education must ensure the safety of teachers who return, provide all necessary documentation to ensure the smooth transport of teachers and to provide enough administrative personnel to ensure teachers on each axe reach to their duty stations.

In addition, the Ministry of Education will ensure the proper accounting of all teachers listed for return on each axe, while Cordaid is responsible for the triangulation of Ministry data such as monthly attendance sheets for all teachers returned on these axes - for the duration of the contract with UNICEF.

17 August - Present: Supporting the “Back to School” campaign

Security permitting and where capacity exists, UNICEF is supporting education activities through the distribution of school kits, which contain school material for students and teachers benefitting 19,960 students, reaching 11% of the target. 44 recreational kits were also distributed in the same sites.

With funding from UNICEF, Cordaid is providing assistance to 25 primary schools in Bangui, the Ombella-M’poko and Lobaye provinces. This assistance consists of: minor repairs, distribution of school kits, organizing recreational activities, educational sessions on civil issues and conflict prevention. Support to these schools also includes training courses for directors and parent associations while Academic Inspectors are trained on educational monitoring. This assistance targets 24,800 children.

With funding from UNICEF, ACTED is constructing 13 schools in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende provinces.

WASH

The 7-17 August interagency mission in the South-West found that 22 per cent of the water points are broken, with no local capacity to repair them. Water point management committees have become inactive since some members are still hiding in the bush and face restrictions due to many checkpoints which prevent members from travelling to town to purchase spare parts and tools.

Towns supplied by SODECA water networks, operation and maintenance have been affected by the crisis: pillaging and sabotage of the equipment by Seleka (i.e. Berberati); increase in fuel cost due to fuel station shutdown; drop in revenue due to low rate of bill payment by subscribers (more than 50% drop in Berberati):

Hygiene and sanitation status did not change substantially from the situation before the crisis, but still less than 60% of the population has access to latrines.

As a result of the UNICEF/ANEA humanitarian and response mission in Damara – Sibut, a total of 10 water points were rehabilitated allowing 5,000 people to have access to safe water. More than 40 broken water points were identified for rehabilitation.

CHILD PROTECTION

The number of children associated with armed forces and groups is estimated at 3,500. It is estimated that over 132,000 children are unaccompanied or separated (50% of refugees and displaced persons). Forced marriages of under-aged girls (aged 12-14 years) is on the increase, as well as the number of children in need of psycho-social support.
• With UNICEF support, since the end of May 2013, 152 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups have been released, 72 separated and unaccompanied children have been reunited and 1,310 survivors of gender based violence (women and children) received holistic assistance. UNICEF with partners is currently supporting a professional training for 54 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups. This will help them to the reintegration in the community.

• Discussions to connect birth registration to the integrated vaccination campaign (planned to start on 23 September). A draft decree is being prepared by the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Regionalization to extend the deadline for birth registration that was missed due to the crisis (offices were closed, registrars were unavailable, people were displaced, etc.). This exemption would allow children born on or after December 2012 to be registered.

• Child Friendly Spaces in Kaga Bandoro: with UNICEF funding (implementing partner Save the Children and Vitalite Plus) the child-friendly spaces received 582 children (325 girls and 257 boys) who participated in recreational and psychosocial activities in the past five weeks. Mercy Corps has also continued to run Child Friendly Spaces in Rafai and Bangassou with OFDA and UNICEF support.

• UNICEF is continuing its advocacy with military authorities to gain access to military camps and pursue its responsibilities under the Security Council resolution 1612 for the release of Children associated to armed forces or armed groups.

Below are UNICEF’s results to date measured against targets in the revised CAP, HAC and UNICEF’s Humanitarian Response Plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Number of U5 children vaccinated against measles^2</td>
<td>740,177^*</td>
<td>217,625</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Number of children under - five provided Vitamin A</td>
<td>740,177^*</td>
<td>215,082</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Children 1-5 years receiving de-worming medication</td>
<td>656,666^*</td>
<td>168,888</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Operational Partners: IMC, ACF, PU-AMI. (^) Targets revised in line with the national targets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices</td>
<td>23,500^*</td>
<td>14,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children 0-59 months children in therapeutic care recovered from SAM</td>
<td>&gt;17,600**</td>
<td>7,113</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recovery Rate</td>
<td>&gt;=75%</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Default Rate</td>
<td>&lt;15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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</table>

Partial data as of July 2013 available for Bantagafo, Kabo, Ndele, Bambari, Haute Kotto, Bakaga, Paoua, Ouaka, Haute Kotto, Bangui, Kemo, Ouham, Lobaye, Mbaiki.
<table>
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<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Affected population provided with HH water treatment and storage material, and key hygiene supplies</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>27,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population reached with hygiene promotion messages</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected population provided with access to safe water which benefitted from promotion of key hygiene practices</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>14,155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, ACTED

| Child Protection | Number of children released from armed forces and groups | 500 | 152 | 30% | 500 | 152 | 30% |
|                 | Separated children in emergencies reunified with families | 1,200 | 72 | 6% | 1,200 | 72 | 6% |
|                 | GBV survivors who receive holistic assistance | 2,000 | 1,310 | 61% | 2,000 | 1,310 | 61% |

UNICEF Operational Partners: COOPI, ANEA

| Education | Primary school children benefiting from education supplies | 175,000 | 19,960 | 11% | 175,000 | 19,960 | 11% |

UNICEF Operational Partners: MoE, DRC, COOPI, ACTED, IRC, TGH.

| HIV&AIDS | # of affected population reached with information on HIV* | 3,000 | 2,862 | 95% |
|          | # of children young people and women access HIV and AIDS prevention, care and treatment* | 2,000 | 1,504 | 75% |
|          | # of PLWA previously on HIV-related care/treatment continuing to receive care (PMTCT, ART)* | 2,400 | 1,233 | 51% |

UNICEF Operational Partners: CNLS

(*) Targets under revision

RMR Assessment Results

With UNICEF support, ACTED (working with teams from ACF and IRC) completed a RRM assessment on the Kaga-Bandoro/Mbrès axis and Grivai,Nana (Nana Gribizi) and Bozoum villages. Another RRM evaluation is on-going in Badalao (Mobaye sub-prefecture), another evaluation mission in Bakouma,
Nzako, Ndenguilo, and Lengo (Mbomou) and a third one in Satema and Ojo (Basse-Kotto). The RRM response for Kaga Bandaro is expected to focus on targeted NFI distribution, repair of hand pumps and reinforcement of health and nutrition services. No response will be immediately undertaken in Mbomou assessed villages, given current security situation for potential beneficiaries.

The map below shows the planning figures that UNICEF is using together with partners for emergency response along the main axes and the most affected zones. It also shows where RRM assessments have already taken place, where they are on-going, and where they are planned.

Interagency Collaboration

Humanitarian Country Team meetings take place every week along with fortnightly inter-cluster meetings and general coordination meetings held by OCHA. In Kaga Bandaro, where UNICEF is the lead UN agency, humanitarian coordination meetings take place every two weeks.

UNICEF presently has full time Nutrition, Child Protection (MRM), Child Protection Working Group Information Manager, Education staff dedicated to cluster/sub-cluster coordination. The WASH cluster is coordinated by the WASH Chief.

Funding

With more than half the year over, the CAP for CAR is only 36% funded out of the revised $195 million required to meet needs. Due to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country since the military takeover, the humanitarian needs are likely to increase. The CAR CAP was being revised as per the mid-year review to reflect the current needs in CAR which have significantly increased across the country.
UNICEF’s revised response plan, in line with the latest crisis, shows that the funding needs have almost tripled since before the coup in order to address the most pressing needs of vulnerable population throughout the country. UNICEF is expanding emergency interventions to meet pressing needs on the ground. Thanks to the generosity of donors, US$11 million has already been raised. However, an additional **US$21 million** is needed for an immediate scale-up in response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Initial HAC 2013 requirements</th>
<th>Additional requirements – June 2013*</th>
<th>Total 2013 requirements as of the mid-year review of the GAP</th>
<th>Income through UNICEF and donors</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,494,255</td>
<td>3,184,418</td>
<td>4,678,673</td>
<td>1,790,480</td>
<td>2,888,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,588,950</td>
<td>6,334,473</td>
<td>7,923,423</td>
<td>5,342,087</td>
<td>2,581,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>995,100</td>
<td>6,943,800</td>
<td>9,216,748</td>
<td>534,370</td>
<td>8,682,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5,073,806</td>
<td>1,462,494</td>
<td>6,536,300</td>
<td>2,972,847</td>
<td>3,563,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,086,986</td>
<td>2,483,514</td>
<td>3,570,500</td>
<td>624,990</td>
<td>2,945,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Food Items (NFI)</td>
<td>1,277,848 (now included in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene above)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,516,945</td>
<td>20,408,699</td>
<td>31,925,644</td>
<td>11,264,773</td>
<td>20,660,871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*$150,000 in Cluster Coordination costs have been included in the sector budgets above.

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.

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