### Highlights

- On 22 August, a new government of National Unity was formed by the new Prime Minister.
- From 20 to 21 August, killings and reprisals between Muslim and Christian armed groups led to at least 10 deaths in Boda.
- On 20 August, a clash between Muslims from the 3rd Arrondissement and the international forces (EUFOR and SANGARIS) resulted in 5 deaths and 33 injured.
- In Bambari, from 25 to 27 August, fighting between two ex-Seleka factions led to at least 11 deaths and 26 injured.
- The country office has utilised 81% of its funding resources. Without additional resources, UNICEF will not be in a position to meet its annual targets and provided the needed assistance to affected children and women.
- Taking into consideration the Ebola situation in West-Africa and in the DR Congo, CAR government has developed its Ebola contingency plan and is intensifying surveillance at main entry points including Mpoko airport. UNICEF is also in the process of updating its contingency plan.

### UNICEF’s Key Results with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children with</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>16,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM admitted for treatment</td>
<td>17,007</td>
<td>17,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>people who have access to</td>
<td>349,815</td>
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<tr>
<td>improved sources of water</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of children under</td>
<td>258,157</td>
<td>258,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 vaccinated against</td>
<td>226,242</td>
<td>226,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
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<tr>
<td>released from armed</td>
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<tr>
<td>groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
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<td>580,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>participating in</td>
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<td>105,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temporary learning spaces</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4 September 2014

- **2.3 million** CHILDREN AFFECTED (OCHA 13 May 2014)
- **4.6 million** PEOPLE AFFECTED (OCHA 20 August 2014)
- **2.5 million** PEOPLE WHO NEED ASSISTANCE (OCHA 20 August 2014)
- **493,000** INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (OCHA 20 August 2014)
- **176,000** REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES (CHAD, CAMEROON, DRC, CONGO) SINCE DECEMBER 2013 (UNHCR 31 August 2014)

### UNICEF Appeal 2014

- **US$ 81 million**
- Funds received as of 31 August 2014
- **US$ 31 million**
UNICEF remains gravely concerned about the acute humanitarian crisis in Central African Republic (CAR). About 493,000 people are internally displaced, with 68,000 IDPs located in 43 sites in Bangui. An estimated 425,000 people remain internally displaced outside of Bangui. According to the UNHCR Regional update on 31 August, the total number of refugees in the neighbouring countries (Cameroon, Chad, Congo and DRC) since December 2013 is currently estimated at 176,126 people. However, the total number of CAR refugees in these countries is 412,110 people.

In the beginning of August, the security situation in Bangui was mostly stable, but tensions flared up on 20 August, following major clashes between international forces and armed Muslim elements in the PK 5 area. 5 deaths (including a CAR Red Cross worker) and 33 injured were reported. The situation remains volatile.

Following the heavy fighting that erupted on 29 July and lasted several days in Batangafo between Anti-Balaka and Ex-Seleka armed groups, 45 deaths and 15 reportedly injured as well as an important population displacements in the town and on different axes. In the town itself, some 17,000 IDPs are currently split over seven sites, whereas 2,250 IDPs have moved towards Kabo and Moyen Sido while 16,500 others are displaced on the Batangafo – Bouca axis (between Lady and Boya). UNICEF and partners are providing assistance in WASH, Health, Child Protection and NFIs. On 26 August, clashes were reported again in Batangafo.

From 26 to 31 August Inter-agency mission (UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM) under the leadership of the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator visited the towns of Kaga Bandoro (Nana Gribizi Prefecture), Kabo and Batangafo Moyen Sido (Ouham Prefecture). This mission aim was to understand the complex dynamics including the protection issue of IDPs and /or those at-risk. It also identified and analysed with affected populations and humanitarian actors, priorities and which have been made as responses.

Since 11 August, clashes and isolated incidents have been taking place on the axis Mbres-Kaga Bandoro, resulting in the displacement of at least 421 households towards the town of Kaga Bandoro, where they have been taken in by host families. An IRC/RRM assessment was carried out to determine their needs.

On 20 August, killings and reprisals between Muslim and Christian armed groups in Boda led to 20 deaths. Most UN staff and NGOs evacuated the area, and a UNICEF nutrition mission arriving that day had to turn back. The situation remains complex and continues to be closely monitored.

In Bambari, fighting between two ex-Seleka factions lasted three days (25 - 27 August) and led to at least 11 deaths and 26 injured. The mediation efforts have not yet resulted in any reconciliation between the two factions. On 29 August, the Special Representative of Secretary General, Babacar Gaye, visited the town and met with the local authorities, commanders of International forces (SANGARIS and MISCA), representatives of armed group (ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka) and UN staff.

As was the case in July, UNICEF continued its support to enclaved Peuhl populations (500 people) in Yaloké, through missions of a multi-sectoral mobile team that focused to improve nutritional and health care, the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and the distribution of NFIs. A UNHCR screening operation took place to determine those among the IDPs who wish to relocate to Cameroon and those who intend to remain in CAR. According to findings, 100% of the IDPs indicated they wish to relocate to Cameroon, and discussions among the humanitarian community and government on the modalities of this relocation are ongoing. The situation remains complex and requires a robust inter-agency humanitarian commitment, the strong cooperation of local and national authorities and a reliable security deterrent to prevent attacks.

The situation in Bossangoa remains calm, and the Anti–Balaka are still controlling the city. But with minimum presence of local authorities such as police gendarme, extortions and hold–up are regularly reported. MISCA and SANGARIS forces are also patrolling in the city and in neighbouring villages.
Following an alert received from a Health post in Mbiti (Nana-Gribizi prefecture), indicating 25 deaths occurring in the bush around the area, a multi-sectoral inter-agency mission visited the site. The investigation indicates that the nutritional situation in the villages in the area is of serious concern, with numerous cases of severe acute malnutrition among children under 5 but mainly between 5-10 years old. This situation of severe acute malnutrition associated with illnesses such as dysentery and malaria, is compounded by a lack of access to safe drinking water and lack of hygiene. An immediate response is provided by UNICEF and partners, with repair of water pumps, malnutrition screening and referral to UNTA, provision of essential drugs, and a request for food distribution by WFP.

This situation is an indication of the dire circumstances of the population that is still living in the bush, and all the risks to which it is exposed. It is anticipated that if security conditions improve and people return to their villages, this phenomenon will probably occur more often.

Latest security analysis, however, points to continuing high probability of fighting and continuing population displacements across the central/eastern regions of the country (ex-Seleka/AB confrontation points). Linked to these clashes, shrinking of humanitarian space is observed due to threats against aid agencies. UNICEF has highlighted the need for more substantial interventions with leadership of armed groups in this regard.

In view of the Ebola epidemics in West-Africa and the recent confirmation of two Ebola cases in the Equateur province, DR Congo, the CAR government has developed Ebola contingency plan mainly for four regions health (1, 2, 3 and 7) and is intensifying Ebola surveillance at 30 entry points including Mpoko airport. UNICEF is also in the process of updating its contingency plan.

Following the occurrence of poliomyelitis among Central African refugees in Cameroon, a polio campaign is starting at the end of August in western CAR bordering Cameroon. One suspected case of polio is under investigation in Berberati.

Cholera preparedness activities are ongoing at both national and zonal levels with updating and prepositioning of supplies and cholera kits, updating of contingency plans and coordination with WASH and Health clusters in areas at risk.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The humanitarian response in CAR is led by the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) that includes UN agencies, NGO and Red Cross movement representatives. The newly appointed Prime Minister Mahamat Kamoun presented his new government, including the Minister of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, Mrs Eugenie Yarafa, will now become the principal government counterpart for humanitarian coordination.

UNICEF, acting as lead organisation for “Access to basic Social Services” (Pillar 3) of the strategy to support to durable solutions to encourage the returns of IDPs in Bangui, Bimbo, Begoua, has presented an action plan comprising WASH, Health and Education interventions. ECHO has indicated that it considers financing of WASH and health interventions in this respect.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**Nutrition**

Efforts to scale up nutrition response throughout the country is being maintained. The number of nutrition units increased since January, from 21 to 29 in-patient Therapeutic (IPT) facilities and from 102 to 169 for Out-patient Therapeutic (OTP) programme. Also, 12 mobile OTPs are still functioning in IDPs sites and in areas affected by insecurity where access and functionality of nutrition units in remote localities is very limited. According to plan, additional six IPT and 22 OTP units will open in Lobaye and Nana Mambere and in Kemo before the end of this year.

Since 1 January, up to 17,007 severe acute malnourished children have been admitted and received treatment across the country. This represents over 100% of the Cluster target caseload of children suffering from Severe Acute
Malnutrition (SAM), but only 61% of the estimated burden of SAM (It is estimated that 28,800 children suffer from severe acute malnutrition in CAR in 2014 on the basis of the last nutrition survey made in 2012). Overall performance indicators of case management remain within global standards with an average recovery rate of 81% (>=75 %) and death rate of 3% (<5 %). However, the default rate remains slightly high 16% (standard < 15 %), especially for areas affected by insecurity and population displacements (Bimbo, Mbaiki, Boda and Batangafo, Kaga Bandoro).

Due to logistical issue and security concerns in some areas, the data collection for the National Nutrition Survey using SMART methods is expected to be completed by the end of September in the six prefectures (Lobaye, Ombella M’poko, Sangha Mbaere, Vakaga, Haute Kotto and in Bamingui Bangouram (Ndele)). Therefore the preliminary results for the whole country will be expected sometime in October. However, Bangui urban areas have already been surveyed and the following preliminary results are available upon validation and endorsement by the national committee: Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate: 5.9 %, SAM rate: 0.5 % and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) rate: 5.4 %. The results of Bangui are not alarming but we still need data from the 6 remaining prefectures in order to have a whole picture of malnutrition rates, and we plan to organize another nutrition survey in enclaves of M’poko Boda and on some IDPs sites.

Health

An immunization response campaign against polio outbreak at the border with Cameroon was organized from 22 to 24 August in the Health Region 2 (Mambere-Kadei, Nana-Mambere Mbaere and Sangha). UNICEF is awaiting the final results.

Furthermore, UNICEF, in collaboration with the implementing partner, the Central African Republic Red Cross, has recently accomplished on August 06, 2014 the mass distribution of Long Lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) aimed to achieve the universal coverage (one LLIN for two people) for all the population of Bangui. While waiting for the final report of the campaign to confirm the results, however we can estimate that over 530,000 LLIN were distributed to more than 880,000 people. The campaign was a successful operation as it was done in a very instable security context and reached the objective of universal coverage for the first time.

In line with the preparedness policy for the much anticipated cholera outbreak in different IDPs sites and high risk zones during the rainy season, UNICEF and partners supported training/refreshment on prevention and treatment of cholera cases, for 30 health workers in in southeast region (border of South Sudan). This was done as cholera preparedness following confirmed cases in this neighbouring country.

To prevent a possible outbreak of Ebola in the country, a Multisectoral committee was recently set up in Bangui in order to design a national contingency plan. A first draft of the document and the communication tools with key messages are already available.

Free health care and nutrition assistance continue to be provided to displaced and returned persons in Bangui, Bimbo, Boda, Bossangoa, Bambari, Bouar and Kaga Bandoro. Since January 2014, in Bangui and Bimbo for instance, 444,704 people were received and treated at health facilities among them 217,905 children under five, 35,963 pregnant women who received antenatal care and 7,251 women who were assisted during delivery including 168 cases of caesarean (source: Bulletin epidemiologique, Health Cluster, week 33). The leading cause of consultation remains malaria (49%). UNICEF continues to provide integrated health and nutrition care to vulnerable populations, mainly Peuhls and Muslims IDPs in the enclaves of Boda in Lobaye prefecture and Yaloke in Ombella Poko prefecture as well as in Bambari and Kaga-Bandoro.

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

- 100% of Long Lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) were distributed in Bangui;
- 88% of children U5 are vaccinated against measles;
- 69% of people have access to basic health services and medicines in the affected areas;
- 31% of children 1-5 years received de-worming medication;
HIV/AIDS

In Bangui, following CAR crisis, national efforts to improve care and treatment of people living with HIV (PLWH) and specifically the HIV+ mother under PMTCT program, have been slow down. In partnership with Association Nationale des Jeunes Femmes Actives pour la Solidarité (ANJFAS), 33,000 people (among them 5,478 women of childbearing age) were sensitised on HIV prevention, and informed on availability of PMTCT and paediatrics care services on eight IDPs sites and in 3 arrondissements in Bangui. As a result, 1,161 people took HIV voluntary testing during the campaign in the above areas; and 32 people found HIV+ were then referred to specific HIV care services. UNICEF has also invested in improvement of peer education program to support HIV sensitisation: 40 facilitators from ANJFAS, PLWHIV support group, Centre d’Information et d’Education Sexuelle pour la Sante des jeunes (CISJEU) and Association Centrafricaine pour le Bien-être Familial (ACABEF) were trained on different methods of identification, sensitisation and orientation of targeted vulnerable people (pregnant women, pregnant women HIV+, Children born from HIV+ parents, youth and rape survival victims) to the health care services.

In Kaga Bandoro, counselling and voluntary testing campaign for IDPS was conducted on Evêché and Nativité sites, with a total of 1,531 people counselled among them 946 tested (164 women and 782 men) and results showed that 17 people were HIV positive.

In Bossangoa, the first response was provided this month to IDPs in Bouca with ARV supply and reagent. With this, 88 people previously on HAART were able to restart HAART in Bouca, after interruption due to shortage since last April; and 189 pregnant women were tested and 600 other sensitised. Some 330 youth, among them 165 women of childbearing age (between 15- 22 years), were trained on HIV prevention from 30 July to 9 August. A communication plan was put in place with youth groups and it will be used as guidance for ongoing peer education activities with youth. In partnership with Community radio of Ouham, youth sensitisation was carried out on HIV voluntary testing. In effort to re-establish PMTCT services, UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of Djongobe and Cobis Health centres which are now fully functional, after having been closed since December 2012. A total of 339 pregnant women were tested on these two sites.

In Bouar, 45 religious leaders were trained on HIV prevention in Humanitarian Emergency, and prevention actions are ongoing with youth.

Overall UNICEF response progress for the four key humanitarian indicators stands as follows: 52% of pregnant women receiving HIV/AIDS counselling; 38% of children previously on ARV prophylaxis continue to receive ARV treatment; 32% of HIV+ pregnant women benefiting from PMTCT- ARV prophylaxis; and 18% of children born from HIV positive women are benefiting from ARV prophylaxis. Three main reasons explain this low performance:

- Given the current crisis, all health services are not functioning. Efforts to re-establish all health service are ongoing but not yet able to allow access to all affected children and women;
- Difficult access to health services in the affected zones;
- Pediatric care services still face scale up challenges due funds constraints and weak capacity building at district level.

WASH

Through the existing partnership between UNICEF and the Societe de distribution des eaux en Centrafrique (SODECA) or national urban drinking water provider, the following activities were carried out:

- In Bouar town, production and distribution of 2,611.3 m³ of safe drinking water to 10,000 people, from 1 to 17 August. This represents 15.36 liters/per person/per day;
- Production and distribution of 8,644.33 m³ of safe drinking water to 65,000 people in Carnot, from 1 to 20 August and this is 6.7 liters/per person/per day;
- Production and distribution of 525 m³ of safe drinking water per day for 35,000 people in Bossangoa town. This yields 15 liters /per person/per day;
- Production and distribution of 20 m$^3$ of safe drinking water/day for 430 IDPs on Petit Séminaire (ex-Evêché) site in Bossangoa;
- Supply of chemical products for water treatment to SODECA, with eight tons of chlorine and six tons of ammonium sulphate;
- Rehabilitation for the 81 paying water points in Bangui as an assistance to returnees.

Through the partnership with the Rural Water Authority (ANEA), the following activities were carried out in August:
- Ongoing construction of five remaining boreholes (one borehole completed out six planned) in Bangui on IDPs that are not connected to the SODECA’s water supply in order reduce water trucking rotation. Also, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) will resume in next future the good hygiene practices campaign on the same sites;
- Repair of 10 pumps in areas surrounding Bossangoa town and on axes of Baqui and Bouca, for an estimated population of 16,158 people among some returnees;
- Launch of rehabilitation of 25 blocks of latrines for 3,349 students in 10 schools in Bossangoa town;
- Repair of two manual pumps in Kaga-Bandoro town;
- Repair one pump in Bozakon for 2,656 people;
- Repair of one borehole in Muslim enclave in Boda in order to supply safe drinking water to this population.

As humanitarian response to the last crisis in Bambari, UNICEF partners, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) and la Croix Rouge Française (CRF), have implemented the following WASH activities in August:
- Construction of 227 latrines;
- Construction On MISCA site of four blocks of shower with five cabins each;
- Digging of nine waste pits, six on SANGARIS site for 4,800 IDPs and three on MISCA site;
- Chlorination around the 26 water points used by the IDPs of the three sites by TGH.

Moreover, the CRF has conducted campaigns to promote good hygiene practices (hand washing, environmental hygiene and food hygiene) to 3,900 IDPs on the MISCA site in Bambari.

Regarding cholera preparedness, 24 people were trained in Bangui for WASH cholera response. Meanwhile two staff from the WASH cluster attended regional WASH cholera training organized by the regional office in Dakar. The Two trained staff will replicate the training countrywide, focusing on area at high risk. Chlorine has been received in Bangui and will be dispatched in the nine hubs defined in the national cholera preparedness plan. Purchasing process for other items (gloves, sprayers) is still on going. Sensitisation materials in both French and Sango (20,000 posters, 40,000 leaflets, 50,000 brochures) were already produced and dispatched countrywide with focus on area at risk. Large scale sensitisation (spots, songs, movies) through media were conducted. More than 2,000 community health workers were trained and are already operational in the field to maintain watch since no case has been yet reported.

As of 31 August, the proportions of UNICEF achievement against its three annual targets are as follows in WASH:
- 50% of affected people have access to improved sources of water;
- 77% of affected people have access to basic sanitation services;
- 100% of affected people who received wash items (jerrycan and soap) and knowledge to put in place hand washing practices.

**Child Protection**

**Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM)**

Capacity building of protection actors on MRM related subjects continued during the week of 11 August, with 50 new child protection actors trained on MRM. On 14 August, 23 staff including 10 women and 13 men of Cooperation International (COOPI) enhanced their skills and knowledge on subjects such as six grave violations, incidents recording and reporting, child-sensitive interview techniques, response to child protection violations and the need for a
CAR HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT – 4 September 2014

Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) plan. In addition, 27 more child protection community-based actors, including 10 women and 17 men, were also trained on MRM related issues in Bossangoa from 14 to 15 August 2014, with participants from sub-prefectures of Batangafo, Bossangoa and Bouca.

In August, MRM unit carried out three missions to verify incidents related to grave violations against children in Bambari, Batangafo and Kaga Bandoro. A total of 28 cases of killing, 11 cases of children injured, and three rape cases, and survivors were provided psycho-social and medical assistance by relevant partners. The MRM team also documented two cases of denial of humanitarian assistance, seven cases of occupation of schools, as well as eight cases of abduction. MRM and Disarmament and DDR Teams have jointly identified 599 children aged between 13 to 17 years (148 girls among them) presumed associated with anti-Balaka (in sous prefecture of Boali) and Ex-Selaka (in sous Prefecture of Batangafo). Negotiations are underway for the individual verification process and their release.

In August, grave violations against education were reported by UN agencies, MINUSCA and the Country Task Force team. Several schools were either attacked or occupied by the armed groups as well as by the International forces. The Zoumanga primary school, 18 km from Kaga-Bandoro on the Kabo road (Nana-Gribizi prefecture), is occupied by the ex-Selaka since March depriving approximately 210 children from access to education. Since the beginning of August, ex-Selaka fighters occupy the Ecole Sous-Préfectorale de Batangafo and use it as operational base. During the between ex-Selaka and SANGARIS in Bambari on 21 May, a rocket hit a school building in Lapago where some ex-Selaka fighters had sought refuge and completely damaged a class room. Children have since not return to the school. Since 23 June, attacks and counter attacks between anti-Balaka in Bambari and its surroundings have affected schools activities at a period when both primary and secondary schools were preparing for the end year examinations. Education activities have therefore been disrupted as many children are staying at home or moved to IDP sites and some teachers have reportedly fled or stayed at home for security reasons. Sainte-Anne school of Dekoa as well as the Sous-préfectorale school of Dekoa have been occupied since 1 June by SANGARIS and MISCA forces. Also, SANGARIS forces based in Bouca and Batangafo occupied during 18 days in August the Sous-préfectorale and the Girls schools of Bouca. Meanwhile, Sous-préfectorale school of Kobo is still occupied by MISCA since last March.

In light of these reported grave violations against education, MRM technical team, Co-chairperson of MRM CAR, SRSG/MINUSCA and UNICEF Representative have, in last July, officially wrote to the SANGARIS and MISCA commanders requesting them to leave the occupied school. In reply, SANGARIS has promised to evacuate the two schools in Dekoa in Mid-Septembre, while the MICSAs has instructed its concerned units to leave all occupied schools.

Psychosocial activities

In August, 8,743 new children affected by armed conflict were registered in Bambari, Boali and Batangafo and have access to psychosocial activities. In Bambari, 4,199 displaced children (2,082 girls and 2,117 boys) participated in games, dancing, listening sessions and other psychosocial activities in child friendly space organised by UNICEF partner, Save the Children in MISCA, Notre Dame de la Victoire, and SANGARIS IDP sites. Children were actively involved in installing UNICEF donated tent where early child development activities are taking place. The number of children reached in August represent 56% of the 7,453 displaced children on the IDP sites. In some of these areas, children as old as eight years old learn to count for the first time as schools remain closed in various parts of the country due to armed conflict. In the meantime, child friendly space provide such a great opportunity for children to play and learn the basics.

At the community level, UNICEF partners NDA (Agro-Pastoral Association of NDA) undertook mobile sensitisation and recreational activities for 3,910 children including 2,341 boys and 1,569 girls in villages and areas around Bambari, Grimari and Ippy.

In Batangafo, children have started playing again after having being exposed to effects of armed conflict since mid-July 2014. A child friendly space managed by the community in Lakouanga area in Batangafo town registered 87 children at the opening day, while 547 children (including 406 boys and 141 girls) had access to recreational activities on the MISCA IDP site in the same town.

From January to August, there are 56,448 children who have access to psycho-social assistance both in child friendly space and at the community level. The result represents 59% of the 2014 targets.
Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)

UNICEF and its partners COOPI, Enfants Sans Frontières (ESF), NDA and the Ministry of Social Affairs (Regional Directorate of Lobaye) facilitated the release of new children from both ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka in Bambari and in Boali. On 4 August, 10 new children, all boys, aged 13 to 17 years old, were released from ex-Seleka armed group in Bambari, and taken to a transit and orientation centre (CTO) in Bria for interim care, before returning to their respective families. In addition, on 11 August, a team of UNICEF child protection staff and social workers from COOPI facilitated the release of 103 children including 90 boys and 13 girls between 8 and 17 years of age who were associated with anti-Balaka group in PK11. Eleven of the released children are unaccompanied as they played a role in the armed group outside their villages of origin. They are placed in foster families for interim care awaiting up the completion of the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) process.

In total, 1,388 children including 1,103 boys and 285 girls were released from armed groups (anti-Balaka, ex-Seleka and Lord’s Resistance Army - LRA) in CAR from January to August. UNICEF Partners involved in the preventing and response to child recruitment include Don Bosco, Caritas, COOPI, 4th District in Bangui, Save the Children and the Ministry of Social Affairs (both in Bangui and Mbaiki), and Enfants Sans Frontières (ESF). At the community level, host families provide a crucial support to the programme as they take care of children in need of interim care arrangements.

In terms of prevention mechanisms at the community level, each of the 22 members of the child protection community network in Bria received a bicycle from UNICEF and the local NGO NDA in order to enable them sensitize community members in north-eastern CAR on prevention of violence, child recruitment, and other forms of abuses against children. The child protection community-based network has linkages with the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs in Bria.

Another way of providing support to children formerly associated with armed groups.
Since June 2014, fifty-three children including 52 boys and 1 girl are in UNICEF partner’s transit centre in Bria, 220 km from Bambari town. Their average age is 14 years old. They were associated with ex-Seleka forces in Bambari and Ippy. They arrived in Bria where they were welcomed by social workers from COOPI, who signed an agreement with UNICEF for the interim care of these children. During the day, children leave the CTO and join other young people in a child friendly space in Bria town, where other social workers from COOPI provide them with recreational and educational activities. Children are also learning practical skills in various workshops in Bria town, as there is no vocational training institution in Bria. They learn electricity, carpentry, painting, hairdressing and tailoring. Children aged below 15 years old are too young to be in a vocational training. They attend computer literacy training in the CTO. In the meantime, social workers link up with community members to trace the children’s families and prepare for the family reunification. This is a transit phase from a military to a civilian life. Many thousands more need this kind of services.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

In August, 575 survivors of GBV were received and provided with assistance in 12 of the 15 listening centres funded by UNICEF and managed by partners such as Central African Women Lawyers Association, IRC and Mercy Corps in Baoro, Bangassou, Berberati, Bimbo, Boda, Bossembele, Carnot, Grimari, Mbaiki, Rafai, Sibut and Yaloke. About 203 of the cases were related to rape and sexual assault, including 43 of cases against children. In total, there are 1,660 GBV survivors who received assistance from January to August 2014 through UNICEF partners.

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

- 59% of children benefiting from recreational activities and psychosocial support (children centre and counselling areas);
- 69% of children released from armed forces and groups;
- 45% of separated children in emergencies reunified with families;
- 83% of GBV survivors who receive holistic assistance.
Education

Despite the official reopening of schools in March 2014 and the organization of the end of school year exams by the Ministry of National Education (MEN) where the situation allows, many schools across the country remain closed and the perspective for a prompt reopening of schools is seemingly uncertain in areas such as Batangafo where fresh fighting broke out earlier this month. Nevertheless, UNICEF is vigorously strengthening its education intervention both in emergency and long-term sectorial planning.

In areas where insecurity prevails and schools remain closed, UNICEF is still supporting either opening or continuation of temporary learning spaces for displaced children in close cooperation with the MEN. Currently, temporary learning spaces supported by UNICEF are meeting the educational needs for over 16,500 displaced children in Bangui, Grimari, Gaga in the provinces of Ouaka and Ombella-Mpoko. In ensuring that children affected by the conflict have access to learning activities, UNICEF not only increases the number of available temporary learning spaces in displacement sites, but also improves the quality of classes provided in the temporary learning spaces through compulsory training of the teachers on pedagogical skills and psychosocial care for children.

Activities planned under the accelerated funding provided by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) are moving forward quickly after the finalization of partnership agreement with NGOs. The NGO partners have begun preliminary visits to their respective target schools in Bangui and seven prefectures (Kémo, Mbomou, Nana Gribizi, Ombella M’poko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pende) and are collecting key baseline data including the number of students and teachers registered and present in schools and the condition of school facilities after the crisis. Additionally in collaboration with the MEN, a Training of Trainers took place between 27 and 30 August. Training participants (Directors of Regional Training Centres, Chief of School Districts and Implementing Partners) were refreshed on their knowledge on the supervisory techniques and requirements for education authorities, pedagogy and instruction for catch up classes, and child protection information including psychosocial support and alternative discipline for children affected by crisis. Following the training, the trainers will travel to the zones covered by the GPE Project and train the directors of school sectors and districts. This activity aims at strengthening the capacity of the MEN in providing pedagogical support and guidance to teachers so the teachers can improve their own performance in classrooms. In order to accelerate the program implementation in the next two months, UNICEF arranged a support mission of an additional staff with successful experience in a GPE program management.

As a new school year is expected to begin in early November, UNICEF is supporting the MEN in early preparation for the Back to School (BTS) campaign, a comprehensive community targeted program encouraging students’ enrolment in schools through community sensitisation by media and provision of school supplies among others. With the view of ensuring a timely supply of learning materials shortly before the official start of the new school year, UNICEF has prepositioned school supplies including school-in-a-box kits and table benches in Bangui and its zonal offices in Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro and Bambari. In addition, 17 containers of 165,000 individual school bags with learning materials have arrived in Bangui. A consultant has also arrived to provide assistance with effective preparation, coordination and implementation of the campaign.

Aware of the importance of working with partners and ensuring efficiency of the cooperation, UNICEF organized a half-day training to familiarize its education partners with the standard financial procedures based on the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT). The training will contribute to improving both partner capacity and effectiveness of program implementation by enabling timely program execution.

For a long term development of education sector in CAR, UNICEF continues to play a central role by gathering major actors including the MEN, the World Food Program (WFP), donors and external consultants and coordinate their strategies in the elaboration of the National Education Sector Transition Plan (2014 – 2017). Recently, two UNICEF consultants have joined the group and are in the process of finalizing the Plan with emphasis on harmonizing and ensuring the complementarity of education activities planned under different fundings.

Education section is reporting its emergency education response on two main indicators. Achievements against the annual UNICEF targets are as follows:
30% of children aged 3 to 18 years benefited from education supplies;
29% of children are participating in temporary learning spaces activities.

**Communication for Development**

The official launch of “I am a child” campaign, under the patronage of the President of Central African Republic, represented at the event by the Minister of State for Rural Development, were held on 12 August at the National the Assembly, with participation of over 600 people, including 200 children (aged 10 to 18 years) who came to make the case of their protection rights.

The Speaker of Youth Parliament, representing all Central African children, in his remarks, recalled the definition of protection and also the ratification of treaties on children’s rights and then challenged the national and international community to pay more attention to the protection of children, especially during these difficult times. Representatives of foreign countries and UN system as well as the representatives of the entire CAR political and administrative spectrum attended the event. Souleymane Diabaté, Representative, delivered UNICEF key remarks to participants with respect to the promotion of children’s rights.

On 19 August, the media campaign started with the broadcasting programme of "I am a child" message (three times per day) by six radio chains including five (Radio Centrafrique, Ndeke Luka, Notre Dame, ESCA and Linga FM) from Bangui and one (radio ICDI) from Boali. This campaign lasted 10 days and carried out a total of 180 broadcasts.

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

- 65% of targeted households in Bangui were exposed to messages related to vaccination campaign;
- 78% of targeted young people sensitised on violence, HIV, peace, hygiene and sanitation;
- 99% of targeted people affected (children, young, women, men) have been exposed to the health, peace, hygiene and sanitation messages.

**Rapid Response Mechanism**

In addition to its 5 current NGO partners, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has also joined the RRM coordination mechanism. Since they have received funding to implement a similar program, decision was made to integrate them into the existing RRM coordination structure. Thus, they have been trained on the MSA tool and methodology, and they can now receive items if their existing stock is not sufficient and also act as ordinary RRM partner. This new partnership has demonstrated its added value during the management of the recent Batangafo crisis for which the RRM has, through its partners Solidarités international and ACF and in strong coordination with DRC, has managed to conduct multi-sectoral assessments for the entire area to the benefit of the humanitarian community.

Multisectoral assessments were conducted in below areas and all have been/will be followed by interventions:
- SI/RRM: Faradzala
- ACF/RRM: Bombere Kota
- IRC/RRM: Ngaoundaye
- ACTED/RRM: Mala
- DRC/RRM: Batangafo and Batangafo-Ouandago axis
- ACF/RRM: Lady

RRM and its partners also provided WASH and NFIs assistance to the affected populations in different areas:

- ACTED/RRM: WASH and NFIs interventions in Pombolo for 320 household and WASH intervention for 280 in Mala;
- ACF/RRM: NFIs distribution in Bouca for 150 households and WASH and NFIs intervention in Boya 1 and Bozakon for 1040 households
- SI/RRM: NFIs distribution for 300 households in Kabo
DRC/RRM: WASH intervention (ongoing) and NFIs distribution for 3,400 households in Batangafo.

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

- 81% of households that received NFI items;
- 75% of Multi-Sectoral Assessments (MSA) conducted;
- 28% of boreholes rehabilitated/built.

Supply and Logistics

As reported in the previous SitRep, the Douala corridor is still congested with around 12,000 containers to be dispatched to various locations. However, this situation has not had major impact on shipment to CAR as trucks continued to move under regular MISCA escorted convoys from the border to the Bangui haulier terminal. Presently convoys are still moving from Douala to Bangui on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Bangui to Douala on Thursdays and Sundays.

The start of the rainy season has already disrupted the smoothly dispatching of supplies to the hinterland by commercial transporters. Some roads have degraded and become inaccessible for traffic while some bridges have collapsed; hence, it now takes more than the normal lead time to deliver supplies. However, the number of rotations of the newly acquired 3 trucks have been increased to pre-position supplies and avoid disruption of the supply chain.

Since January, a total value of US$ 6,855,141.33 of supplies, comprising essential medical supplies, health kits, nutrition products, NFIs, WASH items and education kits have been distributed to UNICEF implementing partners.

Most of UNICEF CAR procurement is offshore, due to the complete disruption of the local market. So far 90% of Purchase Orders are placed outside of CAR via Supply Division. The UNICEF CAR Supply Plan is presently executed at 77.58%, a level below the minimum required (85%) in L3 emergencies; and this is mainly due to lack of funding for the CAR crisis.

External Communications

In August, External Communication focused on bring visibility to results for children in education, protection, health and child survival and continued advocacy, donor visibility and outreach.

Press releases, stories, and blogs published in August include:

Bangui (Central African Republic)/Yaoundé (Cameroon)/Dakar (Senegal), 23 August 2014:
New cases of polio in Cameroon among refugees from Central African Republic prompts mass vaccination

UNICEF distributes half a million mosquito nets amid heavy rains and violence in CAR
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_75047.html

BANGUI/BRUSSELS, 22 August 2014:
ECHO and UNICEF join forces for families affected by violence in Central African Republic

Finding a safe space for learning in a country beset by violence
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/car_74855.html

More than 100 children released from armed groups in Central African Republic over past week
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_74816.html

In a country in conflict, a single hospital for children
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/car_74775.html

What does it take to release a child from an armed group?
Mothers and children suffer in the crossfire

Two video were also produced and shared:

“That is why I am here, so that I can study”
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G9Smg12MQQ4

One Pediatric hospital for an entire country in crisis
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUaDnuc2TMA

Substantial media outreach was achieved through the support of the Swiss Natcom who provided surge support and secured several media interviews including with Radio Grischa and Radio Top. UNICEF CAR was also featured in by Australia’s Behind The News on World Humanitarian Day with support from the Natcom.

Media highlights can be found in below links:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behind The News</th>
<th>World Humanitarian Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aftenposten</td>
<td>Release of children from armed groups in CAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPA</td>
<td>Nutrition situation in CAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Jazeera</td>
<td>Unaccompanied children in CAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yahoo Singapore</td>
<td>UN reports increasing demand at Bangui Hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Security

Bangui has witnessed fighting between different factions of the anti-Balaka for control of the neighbourhood of Boy-Rabe in the 4th Arrondissement. Furthermore, on 20 August, there was major clash between Muslims from the 3rd Arrondissement and the international forces (EUFOR and SANGARIS) which resulted in a five deaths including a CAR Red Cross staff, and 33 reportedly injured. There have been a few peaceful marches in front of the MINUSCA base since this event.

The situation in Batangafo was brought under control by the French Op Sangaris forces. The Seleka have agreed to canton their troupes and to respect the confidence building measures. The situation in Bambari remains tense but the international forces maintain a relative peace in the city. On the main supply route between the Cameroonian border and the city of Bouar, criminals continue to operate with virtual impunity selectively attacking targets of opportunity traveling on this route.

In Boda, killings and reprisals between Muslim and Christian armed groups on 20 August led to at least 10 deaths. This has forced the relocation of all UN personnel and INGOs from the town.
In Bambari, fighting between two ex-Seleka factions took place during three days (25 - 27 August) and led to 11 deaths and 26 injured.

On 27 August, clash between anti-Balaka and Peuhls in Ngakobo village (60 km from Bambari) resulted in deaths of 7 people and scores injured now admitted for treatment at Ngakobo hospital. The tension remains high.

Cluster Coordination

UNICEF is leading the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster for the CAR emergency response. WASH, education and Nutrition clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster have a dedicated cluster coordinator. All clusters meet on a weekly basis and come together under the inter-cluster platform facilitated by OCHA also meeting on a weekly basis.

Fortnightly meetings are taking place between the Representative and Cluster Coordinators (Education, Nutrition and WASH along with the Child Protection sub-cluster lead).

Funding

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Initial HAC 2014 requirements</th>
<th>Income through UNICEF and donors*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>3,679,413.40</td>
<td>7,320,586.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>20,600,000</td>
<td>10,314,945.23</td>
<td>10,285,054.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>17,400,000</td>
<td>6,624,519.81</td>
<td>10,775,480.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>4,521,025.00</td>
<td>7,478,975.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>607,820.41</td>
<td>9,392,179.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Food Items (NFI)</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>4,972,801.46</td>
<td>5,027,198.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81,000,000</td>
<td>30,720,525</td>
<td>50,279,474</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; operational partners 2014 (Full year)</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Number and % of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) distributed (*)</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and % of children U5 vaccinated against measles (**)</td>
<td>258,157</td>
<td>226,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and % of children Under-five provided with Vitamin A</td>
<td>740,000</td>
<td>186,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and % of children 1-5 years who received de-worming medication</td>
<td>657,000</td>
<td>202,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and % of people that access basic health services and medicines in the affected areas (***)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,382,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, FRENCH RED CROSS, COLLABORATION WITH MSF, CARITAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(*) 1 Bednet for two people across the country in line with the Universal coverage programme. The figures reported are only for Bangui. (**) Progress based on estimation of population benefiting from health medicines and equipment regularly distributed by UNICEF. This includes drugs, medical supplies, and basic medical equipment, basic steam sterilization equipment to ensure sterilization of facilities in all types of environment. This includes 158 facilities outside Bangui receiving support.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>17,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recovery Rate</td>
<td>&gt;=75%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death Rate</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Default Rate</td>
<td>&lt;15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>Number and % of affected people that have access to improved sources of water (*)</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>349,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and % of affected people with access to a basic sanitation services (**)</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>172,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and % of affected people who received wash items (jerrycan and soap) and knowledge to put in place hand washing practices (***)</td>
<td>242,899</td>
<td>242,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Operational Partners: IRC, ACF, ANEA, LIFA, EEA, Caritas-Bambari, ICDI, IMC, OXFAM, SODECA, ICDI, LEAGUE ISLAMIQUE AFRICAINE (<em>) 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. (<strong>) Latrines/defecation fields with hand washing dispositive in the IDPs sites. Bossangoa Sphere standard reached while for Bangui sites the average is 154 per latrines at the airport site and UNICEF supported interventions 1 latrine per 100 persons. (</strong></em>) Partial data related to the people reached with hygiene communication activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td>Number and % of children benefiting from recreational activities and psychosocial support (children centre and counselling areas)</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>56,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and % of children released from armed forces and groups</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HIV/AIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and % of separated children in emergencies reunified with families</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>Number and % of GBV survivors who receive holistic assistance</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF Operational Partners: CORDAID, VITALITE PLUS, ECAC, JUPEDEC, COHEB, ECAC, IDEALE, JUPEDEC, ESF, BSF, COHEB, AIDE, REMOD, IDEALE RCA, CARITAS, Save the Children, IRC, Mercy Corps, NDA, COOPI, OCDH, AFJC, Triangle, Village SOS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and % of pregnant women receiving HIV/AIDS counselling</td>
<td>56,732</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>Number and % of pregnant women benefiting from PMCTC- ARV prophylaxis</td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and % of children born from HIV positive women benefiting from ARV prophylaxis</td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Number and % of children previously on ARV prophylaxis who continue to receive ARV treatment</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and % of children participating in ETAPE activities (*)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Number and % of children born from HIV positive women benefiting from ARV prophylaxis</td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and % of children previously on ARV prophylaxis who continue to receive ARV treatment</td>
<td>1,705</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### C4D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and % of households exposed to messages related to vaccination campaign</td>
<td>960,000</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>Number and % of people affected (children, young, women, men) who have been exposed to the health, peace, hygiene and sanitation messages</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and % of young people sensetised on violence, HIV, peace, hygiene and sanitation</td>
<td>518,000</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Number and % of households that received NFIs items</td>
<td>17,267</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and % of Multi-Sectoral Assessments (MSA) conducted</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Number and % of boreholes rehabilitated/built</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RRM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
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<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
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UNICEF Operational Partners: MoH. 2014 indicators and targets revised, progress made has been adjusted accordingly.
Twitter handle: @UNICEF_CAR, #CARcrisis

The next CAR Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report will be released on or around 30 September 2014.

Who to contact for further information:

Souleymane Diabaté  
Representative  
Central African Republic  
sdiabate@unicef.org

Judith Léveillé  
Deputy Representative  
Central African Republic  
jleveillee@unicef.org

Linda Tom  
Communications Specialist  
Central African Republic  
ltom@unicef.org