Highlights

- The security situation remains tense in many parts of CAR, including particular hot spots in Bangui where Muslims continue to be under attack. There is also an increase in criminality in Bangui.

- 296,000 mosquito nets have been distributed to 60,532 households living in IDP sites as part of the ongoing emergency response.

- As part of UNICEF’s outreach strategy, UNICEF has participated in three inter-agency assessment missions to Carnot, Moyen Sido, and Boda.

- A UNICEF mission to the southeast in Zemio and Obo highlights gains made through the OFDA-funded LRA victims assistance and community resilience project, however serious humanitarian needs exist across the zone and LRA attacks are continuing.

- UNICEF through its partners has provided safe drinking water to a more than 180,000 people in Bangui, Bouar, and Bossangoa, and distributed WASH items to 115,000 beneficiaries.

- Four new partnership cooperation agreements (PCA) have been signed for the Rapid Response Mechanism to cover the needs of up to 120,000 individuals throughout CAR.

- To date, UNICEF has received US $13 million versus the US $62 million appeal.

- To renew its commitment and to acknowledge the complexity of the current situation, UNICEF has extended its level 3 corporate emergency for additional six months till September 2014.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Widespread violence including attacks against Muslims continues despite the recent political transition in January. Additional MISCA troops have been deployed and EU troops are envisaged to beef up the peacekeeping forces in CAR.

The UN is gravely concerned about the growing humanitarian crisis. Over 625,000 people are internally displaced in CAR with over 200,000 of these located in 49 IDP sites in Bangui and an additional 425,000 IDPs outside of Bangui, although this number has decreased since February. Immediate survival assistance is still required in IDP sites in Bangui with priority needs for protection, sanitation, water and food. Health and education service provision is still in disarray due to looting, lack of supplies and staff. Muslim enclaves are continuously being threatened by anti-Balaka forces and concerns persist in the 5th and 3rd arrondisements where the Muslim population continue to reside and have been subject to serious threats to their lives. Thousands of Muslims have already fled from the capital towards Chad and Cameroon. In the northeast of the country in Ndele, there are concerns about the deteriorating situation there with ex-Seleka reinforcements coming from Birao to Ndele and moving towards Bria. Although the surge in response capacity has continued since the declaration of the Level 3 emergency on 9 December, humanitarian organizations are still facing challenges reaching many communities due to limited capacity and insecurity.

On 13 March European Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs, announced €81 million of EU support during a joint visit to the country with French Minister for Development, Pascal Canfin, and German Minister for Cooperation, Gerd Müller, for restoration of the states and the re-establishment of social services including education, health and food security/nutrition, as well as preparation of elections. The EU Foreign Affairs Council reaffirmed on 17 March 2014 its concerns about the humanitarian impact in CAR, encouraged the transitional authority to continue their effort to restore the rule of law, and reiterated their support for MISCA operations.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Since the latest Situation Report update, UNICEF has completed three evaluation missions in CAR in Bambari, Boda, Zemio and Obo (in the Southeast), as well as an evaluation mission in Sido, Chad to address cross-border needs and coordination for response. Immediate assessments and response activities are being taken with partners to ensure that the appropriate needs of the populations are met in these areas and further evaluation missions are planned.

Humanitarian Strategy

Following the activation of its ‘Level 3’ corporate emergency procedure in December 2013, UNICEF has strengthened its field presence in CAR by establishing field offices in Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro and Bambari and a mobile team in Bouar. This expanded capacity supports the acceleration of the delivery of humanitarian assistance through surge deployments and the recruitment of programme and logistics staff. UNICEF has also strengthened its dedicated cluster capacities. UNICEF is the cluster lead for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, and education, and for the child protection area of responsibility. In addition to coordination with partners from the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, UNICEF continues to engage where feasible with the Transitional National Authority for optimal response planning and accountability in particular in areas of health and urban water supply. Emergency programme emphasis will remain focussed on life-saving interventions to address vaccine-preventable and water-borne diseases, malaria, malnutrition, as well as reducing the risks faced by displaced populations.

The UNICEF-supported Rapid Response Mechanism is set to implement rapid multi-sectoral assessments and as needed, last resort emergency non-food items and WASH assistance to a target of 120,000 displaced
people, including acutely affected children and their parents. This follows recent funding and establishment of expanded NGO partnership agreements. The RRM is coordinated with the cluster system.

UNICEF will continue its efforts to identify and release all children associated with armed groups, and then integrate these children into reception and rehabilitation services. It will also support functional and accurate monitoring and reporting mechanisms on grave child rights violations. UNICEF remains committed to enabling access to primary education, with emphases on safety and quality learning. UNICEF programmes will favour inter-sector approaches that are sensitive to the need for gender-informed accountability, including the risk of HIV infection among vulnerable populations.

**Summary Analysis of Program Response**

**WASH**

Since the start of the 100-day target plan on 25 December 2013, UNICEF through its partners has provided safe drinking water to a total of 183,211 people in Bangui, Bouar, and Bossangoa and distributed WASH items to 118,344 beneficiaries. In **Bangui**, the water supply at the **Mpoko camp** at the airport has stabilized providing around 6.7 liters of water per person per day with UNICEF support. **At PK12**, one of the largest Muslim enclaves in Bangui, UNICEF has been delivering at least 12 m³ of water to 2,600 people. UNICEF has facilitated the training of 70 hygiene promoters from 43 different partner agencies.

In **Bambari**, UNICEF and CARITAS have begun the rehabilitation of existing wells in Bambari town for 7,500 people in five zones. In **Bria**, UNICEF and IMC have started constructing/rehabilitating 200 latrines for 10,000 persons. In **Bouar**, UNICEF continues to provide support to rehabilitate the SODECA water network and is now pumping and distributing 126,400 liters/day on average of potable water to 10,000 residents connected to the SODECA network in town. Under UNICEF’s Kekereke Project, Mercy Corps has rehabilitated five boreholes in town allowing additional 2,500 residents to access to potable water. In **Baga Bandoro**, UNICEF pre-positioned three hand pumps and provided non-food items including 80 buckets, 3,000 jerry cans, and 375 boxes of soap for the vulnerable population. In addition, UNICEF installed a water hand Pump kit on a well within the Cathedral Catholic Mission Compound of Kaga-Bandoro, providing water to, at least, 550 people on the IDPs site. Finally, six awareness campaigns were organized in communities within the area with 600 people including 250 women benefitting. In **Bossangoa**, UNICEF rehabilitated 19 hand

**With the rains will come the mosquitoes – and the malaria. UNICEF and partners are rushing mosquito nets to families displaced around Bangui, Central African Republic, to prevent the deadly disease.**

Clarisse Pompe stands in a queue to collect her mosquito net at the SOS children’s village in Bangui, Central African Republic. Ms. Pompe, who is 23, is one of the thousands of displaced people who have taken refuge here because of ongoing intercommunal violence. Every night, Ms. Pompe brings her 1-year-old baby Christiano to the site so they can sleep in one of the classrooms. “During the day, we go home just to wash and to find food. But, at night, it is not safe to sleep there,” she says. The facilities are Spartan, the classrooms overcrowded. And the mosquitoes have been active. “[T]he mosquitoes are just biting the children,” she says. “So, having a mosquito net is really helpful.”

Malaria is one of the leading causes of child deaths in the Central African Republic.

UNICEF malaria consultant Laurent Phung describes the situation: “People are living in difficult conditions, with families sleeping literally side by side in displacement sites,” he says. Reaching families in need of mosquito nets is a high priority. The Ministry of Health, together with UNICEF and the Central African Red Cross, has embarked on a distribution campaign to reach displaced families in Bangui. “We identified 49 displaced camps in Bangui,” says Jean Charles Tchokote from the Ministry of Health. “Our main objective is to cover 80 per cent of the families that are found in these displaced camps.”

The rainy season is approaching. The risk of malaria is highest during this period. “The season starts in April, and we wanted to complete the distribution before then in order to give the opportunity for people to protect themselves against malaria,” says Mr. Phung. Mosquito nets will surely save lives, particularly in an insecure environment in which prevention is critical, and treatment is often difficult to access.
pumps to benefit an estimated 16,000 internally displaced persons and returnees to their villages and provide continued assistance to SODECA for rehabilitating the water network. Pumping and distribution of potable drinking water is ongoing allowing 18 liters of water per person per day. Water trucking is ensured for 1,200 IDPs in the Ecole Liberte site. UNICEF is also providing access to safe water both in the axes and in the two sites through the installation of water bladders, water trucking repairing and installing pumps. Based on an assessment of the North, East, and South rural areas showing areas with no water points, UNICEF with the local government hydraulic representative and ACF installed two pumps in Zere and two pumps in Lando for an estimated 2,000 people in total.

As UNICEF makes preparations for the rainy season and potential cholera outbreaks, a WASH assessment was undertaken at the Mission Carmel de Bimbo site where up to 10,000 people could be relocated from Mpoko before the rains. UNICEF has received 126,000 boxes of purification tablets (33 mg.) and are pre-positioned for quick response needs. The cholera treatment center (CTC) site has been identified, preparation work to get it operational is ongoing, and the training of health staff is already underway. Up to this point, there has been good overall progress for preparations including: the construction of 467 showers by UNICEF partners (up from 110 last week) and a significant increase in water supply to M’Poko.

Health

In Bangui, UNICEF and the national Red Cross have distributed two long lasting insecticide treated nets per household to 60,532 households in Bangui and Bimbo IDP sites. In total, 30 IDP sites out of the 49 targeted were provided with mosquito nets. In Bossangoa, UNICEF continues to support the provision of health care to the two sites in Bossangoa (Bishop and Ecole’ Liberte’). UNICEF is also providing essential drugs and medical equipment as well as vaccines and have extended actions in the different axes of Bossangoa. In Bouar, UNICEF has provided five basic health kits, five malaria kits and has opened three health facilities, which will benefit 500 people. In Kaga-Bandoro, UNICEF in partnership with the International Rescue Committee has rehabilitated seven health posts and conducted awareness campaigns on the harmful practices of female genital mutilation (FGM) and early marriage, which covered 4 communities on Dekoa and Mbres axes with 400 direct beneficiaries including 220 women.

UNICEF distributed medical drugs and equipment to the district of Lobaye (Mbaiki and Boda) to cover 9,000 IDPs. At Sibut hospital, UNICEF distributed medicine to cover 4,000 people. At Boali hospital, UNICEF provided treatment for 4,000 people. In addition, UNICEF has pre-positioned medical kits in each of the zonal offices to cover between 30,000 and 40,000 people in each area.

UNICEF partners continue to provide free care to the vulnerable populations in Bangui, including 6,502 in two IDP sites of the Catholic Mission and l’Eglise de la Nativite where three malaria kits were provided for an estimated 3,000 persons for a period of three months. UNICEF has delivered one additional malaria kit to Save the Children which provides treatment for 10,000 people, including assistance to 1,201 IDPs in l’Eglise de la Nativite site and 8,000 vulnerable people on the Kaga-Bandoro axes and in Mbres through the use of Mobile Clinics. Those mobile clinics have treated 265 malaria cases, 291 acute respiratory infections and provided antenatal care to 150 women. 1,781 LLINs were also provided to 1,234 households in IDP sites of the Catholic Mission, l’Eglise de la Nativite, IDPs in host families in the 2nd arrondissement and to some affected families in the Commercial Centre. In the last week UNICEF undertook a direct distribution of mosquito nets for 2,400 highly vulnerable Muslims at the largely problematic PK12 site at the northern entrance to Bangui. As UNICEF ramps up its cholera preparedness and response plan, UNICEF has pre-positioned Cholera kits including three within UNICEF’s warehouse in Bangui and two prepositioned in Kaga-Bandoro and Bossangoa.
CAR HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT – 28 March, 2014

HIV/AIDS

Throughout CAR, UNICEF has distributed 121 Hospital beds in health facilities in 11 prefectures and provided anti-retroviral drugs (ARV) to 869 pregnant women and 502 children born from HIV positive women. In Bangui, 342 children continue to receive ARV through UNICEF-supported partner activities. In Kaga Bandoro, UNICEF in collaboration with RECAPEV (Network of people living with HIV/AIDS in CAR) carried out an HIV/AIDS sensitisation campaign that reached 900 women of bearing age. UNICEF also has provided supply kits for the screening of 400 pregnant women and 100 adolescents. Supply of anti-retroviral drugs for 30 women who have been tested HIV positive, and anti-retroviral drugs dispensed to 100 people living with HIV. UNICEF has supported 264 pregnant women to attend ANC services and HIV/AIDS screening. In Bambari, UNICEF has delivered ARVs to the hospital of Bambari for 500 HIV/AIDS patients and is identifying solutions to ensure the continued delivery of essential drugs and equipment to the district Health Centres that have been disrupted due to a lack of transport and insecurity.

Nutrition

With UNICEF support, a total of 5,075 severe acutely malnourished children have been admitted for treatment in CAR, which represents around 98% of the 100-day plan target and 30% of annual target. With the mobile strategy in place in most affected areas for IDPs including: Bangui, Bossangoa and Bouar, a total of 78,962 children have been screened for malnutrition. Amongst them, 2,016 children SAM (2.6 per cent) were identified, and 3,416 (4.3 per cent) were identified as moderately malnourished children and were referred for treatment to existing health structures and supplementary feeding programs (SFP). In Kaga Bandoro specifically, UNICEF has organized an on-job training for 12 staff working in Hospital and surrounding health facilities on community based management of acute malnutrition. In addition, the prefectural hospital have been supported through the provision of 16 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF), two cartons of F100 and one carton of Zinc tablets benefitting 32 malnourished children. In Bouar, UNICEF has provided a total of 240 cartons of RUTF, 18 cartons of therapeutic milk F-75 and 12 cartons of therapeutic milk F-100 to all out-patient and in-patient treatments throughout the month of February. A special focus in supply distribution was given to the North West area (Bouar – Ouham Pende) very recently affected by insecurity and violence. Access to food, and health care in certain IDPs sites and in-country areas remains challenging and will impact the nutritional status of people during coming weeks and months, especially the most vulnerable (children under five and pregnant and lactating women).

Child Protection

Grave child rights violations, including targeted attacks against children and sexual violence have been documented by the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting co-led by UNICEF and BINUCA. UNICEF and child protection partners are compiling data on the presence or use of children, including girls, among the ranks of anti-balaka militias which has increased in neighborhoods in Bangui or villages outside of the capital as well as in the main cities of Western CAR. In Bangui, Bouar and Kaga Bandoro, discussions with relevant stakeholders about children involved in armed groups (ex-Séléka) and children used by anti-balaka are ongoing and UNICEF is advocating and engaging with all parties using children in order to secure their release and integrate them into community-based reintegration programmes. It is now estimated that there are around 6,000 children now associated with armed groups/forces. In terms of gender-based violence, a total of 363 survivors have received holistic assistance, which represents 45% of the achieved 100-day target.

After three months of interruption due to insecurity, Don Bosco centre in Bangui has resumed its UNICEF-supported professional training project for vulnerable children. A total of 121 children including 41 girls and
80 boys participated in training activities including agriculture, brick-laying, and carpentry. Out of these children, 47 including 21 girls and 26 boys are children associated with armed forces and armed groups. More structures are being identified to provide community-based reintegration programmes in and outside Bangui. Since the beginning of December 2013, 750 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified in Bangui (668), south of Yaloke (1), and Kaga Bandoro (21), and Bouar (60).

In Bangui, 18 unaccompanied children have been placed in arranged temporary foster families supported by Save the Children and 26 unaccompanied children are being cared for by SOS Village with UNICEF support. In Kaga Bandoro, UNICEF is currently working on a complex cross border issue for reunification of 21 children. This operation is coordinated in collaboration with UNICEF Chad.

In total, 429 were reunified with their families by the various child protection partners, including IRC, Save the Children, Don Bosco and SOS Village.

In Bouar, more than 10 women have received psycho-social support during the first week of March, including gender-based violence survival training. Save the Children, through CHF funding, has supported 3,394 children in their two CFS’s sites (Haoussa and Mosque central).

UNICEF in collaboration with its GBV partners have identified a total of 314 gender-based violence cases in Bangui, Lafaye, and Bangassou that are being followed up on. UNICEF is currently working to develop its collaboration with partners in other areas in CAR to address the issue. Total enrolment in protection activities in child-friendly spaces in Kaga Bandoro, including individualized youth counselling sessions and community outreach and recreational activities is 3,172 with 55 new entries, (including 22 girls and 33 boys). Total enrolment of very young children in 3 child-friendly spaces in the same area is 4,811, including 2,541 girls and 2,270 boys. In Bossangoa, although child protection activities have stopped, a child protection coordinator is arriving this week and activities with UNICEF’s partner will start very soon.

Education

In support to the national reopening of schools announced by the Ministry of Education on 5 March 2014, UNICEF delivered a total of 108 school-in-a-box kits (36 to each school) to three schools in Bangui benefiting a total of over 4,320 students. In total, 24,929 3-18 years old children have received education supplies and 23,000 children are participating in educational activities through a total of 115 UNICEF temporary learning spaces in Bangui (94) and Bossangoa (21). UNICEF continues to support the temporary learning spaces (ETAPES) in areas where security remains a constraint.

The status of schools reopening varies widely throughout the country depending on the security situation. For example, in Kaga Bandoro where security remains tense, public schools remain closed to date with only one private primary school that is functional. UNICEF is actively collecting information on reopening of schools in other areas, where security permits a return to school of teachers and students. A Return to School Committee has been officially formed by the Ministry of Education comprised of key stakeholders such as UNICEF, WFP and French Embassy to plan for, and initiate activities for the re-opening of schools nationwide where security is assured. Teachers are slowly returning to their posts, but the number is still insufficient and additional effort is needed to increase this number, including more regular salary payments.

As the Managing Entity of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Project aiming to provide necessary support for reopening of schools, UNICEF has selected 5 NGO partners for project execution and is in the process of finalizing the partnership agreement. Selection of 340 public primary schools targeted in the project is also in its final stage of completion. The selection of schools was based on several methods to optimize the results of intervention such as consultation with WFP for their school feeding programs and direct visits to schools.
UNICEF is sending a new Education Officer to the Bambari zonal office, which will add to the presence of education staff in field offices and increase the efficiency of information collection and implementation of education programs throughout CAR.

Communication for Development

In order to establish a peaceful intercommunity dialogue and to strengthen the capacities of the religious leaders' platform to promote peace, forgiveness and nonviolence among the population of Bangui, two workshops were organized in February 2014. These workshops provided a forum for strategic reflection on social cohesion with various representatives and leaders of the Central African civil society as well as with community leaders of Bangui Third District.

The first workshop took place on Feb 12 and 13 and 41 representatives of the Central African society (including: young people, women, Muslim, Christians, human right activists; jurists; media persons; leaders of district, municipal counselors, etc.) among whom 7 women. The second workshop consisted of 44 participants including 29 leaders of district, the Mayor of the 3rd District and 14 community leaders. Both workshops helped participants to define what social cohesion means for the people of CAR and how to communicate with communities about adequate communication tools to promote peace.

In the course of March, 4 dialogue teams on peace consisting of 6 members each (3 religious representatives and 3 young people) coming from 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th Districts of Bangui were put in place where youth community leaders were trained to prevent, reduce, and manage conflicts and promote peace. Meanwhile, 22 journalists were trained in conflict sensitive journalism from 17-21 March.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Response in the last month

- On 1 February, RRM- ACF distributed Non Food Items (NFI), including soap, jerrycans, and mosquito nets for 1,048 beneficiaries in Boali.
- On 4-15 February, RRM-ACF distributed soap and mats for approximately 3,000 beneficiaries at the military airport in Bangui.
- On 15-16 February, RRM-ACF distributed a full NFI set and shelter materials (plastic sheeting, jerrycans, soap, kitchen set, mats, blankets) for 2,297 beneficiaries in Sibut based on a prior needs assessment.
- Between 15-22 February, RRM-ACTED distributed NFI's in Boda through local leaders to cover the needs of a total of 12,000 individuals including shelter materials for 6,000 (6,000 individuals at mission Catholique Site+ 6,000 individuals Muslims in Host Families) based on a prior needs assessment.
- On 14 March RRM- ACTED) distributed a NFI full package for 85 families (450 individuals) in Badounabi (5km from Bakouma) based on a prior needs assessment.
- Between 26 February- 8 March, IRC distributed NFI full package and shelter materials (covered with UNICEF and UNHCR) in Bocaranga, Ngouter, Kou villages (Ouham Pende) for 970 vulnerable families (5,000 IDPs and population whose houses were burnt) based on a prior light needs assessment.

Preparedness

- During the last month, 1,500 NFI Kits were pre-positioned in Kaga-Bandoro, to cover the high risk population in the axes around the town of Sido on the border with Chad.
A pre-positioning plan to strategically reinforce the RRM NFI capacity according to the needs in the geo-strategic localities of Bouar, Bocaranga, Bossangoa, Kagabandoro, Bambari and Bangassou is under development.

Four agreements with partners (ACF, ACTED, IRC, and SOLIDARITES) have been signed and two other partners are currently improving their RRM capacity to meet the needs of increasing number of people at risk.

Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM)
In line with the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring framework, UNICEF CAR is currently implementing the Third Party Monitoring (3PM) approach. The project is being implemented through two local institutions and 18 staff. The activities are currently implemented in 23 IDP sites in Bangui. Thanks to the field monitoring, UNICEF is able to collect real time information and provide solutions to address programmatic challenges.

Cluster Coordination
UNICEF is leading the WASH, Child Protection sub-cluster, Education and Nutrition clusters for the CAR emergency response. All UNICEF-led Clusters now have a dedicated cluster coordinator. All clusters meet on a weekly basis. Overall, security conditions limiting movement affects implementation, monitoring, and result in a lack of information outside of Bangui and on the axes.

WASH Cluster:
Results
- The WASH cluster has provided improved access to water to 450,000 people, reaching 50% of its target for 2014, although the provision of water and sanitation services in this response haven’t yet reached the minimum standards required.
- The WASH cluster is preparing existing sites in anticipation of the rainy season and risk of cholera outbreak.
- The WASH cluster continues to support SODECA operations allowing for the delivery of safe water to 600,000 residents (including IDPs) for three months.

Challenges
- Limited number of actors and capacities compared with those in need, especially outside Bangui.
- Limited numbers of suppliers and transporters available.
- Security concerns affect implementation and monitoring activities in Bangui and on different road axes.

Child Protection Sub-cluster:
Results
- Since 5 December, twenty-five child-friendly spaces (CFS) have been established in CAR, including 13 in Bangui, supporting 23,215 children. An additional 12 CFS, funded by UNICEF, are planned, including seven in Bossangoa, three in Bouar and two in Bria.
- Since 5 December, a total of 690 unaccompanied and separated children (minus numbers from Bossangoa which are still being verified) have been identified and 429 unaccompanied and separated children have been reunited with their families.
- Two training workshops were provided for 27 sub cluster members on MRM and gender-based violence.

Challenges
- Limited capacity of international forces to deploy to an increasing number of areas outside Bangui where protection incidents have been reported and lack of access to some highly vulnerable populations.
- Lack of partners conducting social cohesion and community reconciliation activities outside of Bangui.
- Limited capacity to accurately identify, document, trace and reunify children who have been separated from their families due to the limited numbers of child protection responders, particularly outside of Bangui for hard to reach communities.
Education cluster:

**Results**

- Distribution of 108 school-in-a-box kits to 3 schools re-opened on March 5 in Bangui by UNICEF: 1) Ecole Benz-vi, 2) Lakouanga and 3) Saint Paul Filles, each having received 36 school kits. Opening ceremony was held with the new Minister of the Ministry of Education (MEN) where Education Cluster participated.
- Distribution of school furniture to 35 schools in Bozoum with the number of beneficiaries of 14,000 pupils and provision of incentives to 236 community teachers by Caritas Bozoum.
- Rehabilitation of nine conflict affected public primary schools to get started in Bambari by Triangle GH.
- Completion of a primary school construction with 3 classrooms in Zémio as well as a pre-school equipped with a bore whole and a training center for women. 15 parent association leaders and 47 community teachers were newly formed in accordance with the standards defined by the MEN. 60 school-in-a-box kits and textbooks were also distributed to 15 schools by ACTED.
- Continued roll out of the temporary safe learning spaces strategy in the sites (ETAPEs – Espaces Temporaires d’Apprentissage et de Protection de l’Enfant) with age sensitive educational (literacy and numeracy) and recreational activities and child protection services.

**Challenges**

- Further gap analysis is needed to strategically respond for returning children and teachers to schools outside of Bangui.
- Limited number of education partners available for interventions outside of Bangui.
- Security issues to allow children and teachers going back to schools.
- The lack of payment for teachers’ salary which makes difficult to go back to school for teachers.
- Destruction of school infrastructures and the lack of school furniture.

Nutrition cluster:

**Results**

- The nutrition cluster has reported 5,075 children with SAM admitted for therapeutic care and benefiting from promotion of nutrition practices, reaching 98 per cent of the 100-day target.
- The Nutrition cluster ensures that monitoring tools are in place for a close follow up of the SAM management program. The geographical priority areas have been identified and shared with partners.
- Since 1 January 2014, a total of 51,761 children have been reached with highly nutritious food via WFP’s integrated General Food Distribution-Blanket Feeding Strategy in Bangui, Bossangoa and Boar.
- Through the cluster, UNICEF distributed 2,640 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTFs) to nutrition partners for malnutrition care and treatment activities in Bangui and other health districts in CAR. The RUTFs will treat approximately 3,300 children with SAM without medical complications. UNICEF also distributed systematic treatment medicine for malnutrition cases and anthropometric materials.

**Challenges**

- Deteriorating security situation and low level of funding hinder community level care of acute malnutrition.
- Insufficient number of partners are able to reach the most difficult to reach populations.
- Limited funding for nutrition activities is comprising the delivery of life-saving activities, both for prevention and treatment of malnutrition.
- Access to food in some IDP sites remains challenging, which will impact the nutritional status of IDPs, especially the most vulnerable (children under five and pregnant and lactating women).

Supply and Logistics

- During the month of January, a total value of USD 2,4 million composed of essentials medical supplies, health kits, nutrition products, NFI and WASH items were distributed to UNICEF implementing partners.
- The Douala corridor is now operating with a planned frequency schedule of escort provided by MISCA: Monday-Wednesday-Friday: Garoua-Boulai/Bangui and Thursday–Sunday : Bangui/Garoua Boulai
UNICEF CAR received on February 24th 2014 a charter flight with 15 MT of emergency supplies (Tarpaulins, Basic Family water kit, Collapsible jerrycans, and water tank of 6m$^3$).

The backlog of more than 30 containers located in Douala has arrived in Bangui Terminal Yard and de-stuffing is ongoing based on warehouse space availability.

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* As of 14 March 2014

External Communications

- Central African Republic: Drinking water restored to over 183,000 people ahead of the rainy season - [http://www.unicef.org/media/media_72778.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_72778.html)
- Abducted children reunited - [http://www.unicef.org/media/media_72755.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_72755.html)
- UNICEF supplies 150,000 mosquito nets in Bangui as rainy season approaches - [http://www.unicef.org/media/media_72863.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_72863.html)

Funding

There has been a marked increase in donor interest to addressing needs in the Central African Republic. UNICEF's appeal of US$62 million for 2014 reflects a continued deterioration in the situation for children of CAR and overwhelming humanitarian needs. As of 13 March, UNICEF has received $13.2 million (21%) against the 2014 HAC requirement.
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<td>3,809,591</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
<td>2,297,713</td>
<td>11,702,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
<td>4,489,950</td>
<td>9,510,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>2,725,090</td>
<td>9,274,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>2,558,223</td>
<td>7,441,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>62,000,000</td>
<td>13,261,385</td>
<td>48,738,615</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.

### Staffing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bangui</th>
<th>Bambari</th>
<th>Bossangoa</th>
<th>Kaga-Bandoro</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total per office</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS – as of 28 March 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2014 (First 100 days)</th>
<th>2014 (Full year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF &amp; operational partners</td>
<td>Sector / Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Households benefiting from bednets (2 bednets per family) (*)</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>60,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of U5 children vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>149,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of children under - five provided Vitamin A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children 1-5 years receiving de-worming medication</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of people that access basic health services and medicines in the affected areas (**)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNICEF Operational Partners:** ACF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, FRENCH RED CROSS, COLLABORATION WITH MSF, CARITAS

(*) 2 Bednets per family with an average of 5 people per household. Compared to the previous Sitrep, we propose to measure the number of household rather than the estimation of people receiving bednets.

(/**) Change in target from 500,000 to 1,000,000. 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.

### Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2014 (First 100 days)</th>
<th>2014 (Full year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF &amp; operational partners</td>
<td>Sector / Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefiting from promotion of nutrition practices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>5,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recovery Rate</td>
<td>&gt;=75%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death Rate</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Default Rate</td>
<td>&lt;15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
<th>Number of People Reached</th>
<th>Access Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected population that have improved access to water (*)</td>
<td>352,000</td>
<td>183,211</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected population with access to a basic sanitation services (**)</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>101,750</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected population receiving wash items (jerrycan and soap) and knowledge to put in place hand washing practices (***).</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>118,344</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity of potable water liters/day per affected population</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
<th>Number of People Reached</th>
<th>Access Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children benefiting from recreational activities and psychosocial support (children centre and counselling areas)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>9,270</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children released from armed forces and groups</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated children in emergencies reunified with families</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV survivors who receive holistic assistance</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HIV/AIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
<th>Number of People Reached</th>
<th>Access Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women receiving HIV/AIDS counselling</td>
<td>14,183</td>
<td>10,861</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women benefiting from PMCTC- ARV prophylaxis</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children between 3 to 18 years benefiting from education supplies</th>
<th>160,000</th>
<th>24,929</th>
<th>16%</th>
<th>170,000</th>
<th>32,149</th>
<th>19%</th>
<th>400,000</th>
<th>24,929</th>
<th>6%</th>
<th>680,000</th>
<th>32,149</th>
<th>5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children participating in ETAPE activities (temporary learning spaces) (*)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>25,429</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>25,429</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Operational Partners: CORDAID, VITALITE PLUS, ECAC, JUPEDEC, COHEB, ECAC, IDEALE, JRS, JUPEDEC, ESF, BSF, COHEB, AIDE, REMOD, IDEALE RCA, CARITAS

(*) 94 ETAPEs functional in Bangui and 21 in Bossangoa
Twitter handle: @UNICEF_CAR, #CARcrisis

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