UNICEF Central African Republic (CAR) Situation Report

Date: 3 July 2013
Reporting Period: 14 June - 3 July 2013

Headlines

- Violence between Seleka forces and armed civilians broke out on in Bangui on 28 June leaving six dead and 25 injured.
- Missions were successfully conducted in Sibut, Mbaiki, Bossembele, and Boali with a focus on health (including HIV/AIDS), nutrition and reproductive health.
- An inter-sectorial mission took place in Kaga Bandoro, an area that was particularly hard-hit by the conflict.
- Since 27 May 2013, 149 children were released from armed groups and 39 of these children were reunified with families in Bangui.
- UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in a Back-to-School campaign that aims to ensure the resumption of classes for all children in the country. As a first step, UNICEF has provided school kits (School-in-a-Box), recreational kits and benches to the prefectural schools of Begoua and Bimbo.
- Despite challenges to humanitarian access, UNICEF continues to distribute live-saving supplies and is providing emergency health, nutrition, protection, and water/sanitation support to the affected population in partnership with INGOs present on the ground as access permits.

OVERALL ESTIMATED AFFECTED POPULATION
4.6 million

CHILDREN AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS
> 2.3 million

INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION
> 206,000

NEW REFUGEES*
> 54,987

UNICEF IMMEDIATE FUNDING GAP
> US $24 million

*Before the 24 March coup, there were already nearly 190,000 CAR refugees in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and South Sudan, according to UNHCR.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Timeline of events

In December 2012, the Seleka (meaning Coalition in the local language) began its advance across the Central African Republic. A ceasefire agreement in Libreville was brokered on 11 January and a new transitional national unity government was formed on 3 February 2013. On 22 March, the Seleka advanced towards Bangui while also taking key cities in the western part of the country. On 24 March, the Seleka advanced on Bangui, taking control of the capital and the entire country. Shortly after seizing power, the self-proclaimed President Michel Djotodia dissolved the transitional government, parliament, and constitution. However, following international pressure, on 3 April, Michel Djotodia issued a presidential order setting up a council to lead a transitional government until elections were held within 18 months (October 2014).

On 12 June, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye as his Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office for the Central African Republic (BINUCA) based in Bangui.

On 14 June, SRSG and head of UNOCA, Mr. Abou Moussa attended the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Economic and Monetary Commission of Central Africa (CEMAC) in Libreville.


On 18 June, SRSG Vogt met with Prime Minister Tiangaye to discuss preparations for the workshop on the Transitional Charter, scheduled to take place on 27-28 June.

On June 27, Human Rights Watch reports 34 attacks on villages carried out by Seleka fighters from February 11 to June 2. At least 40 civilians were killed and more than 1,000 houses burned.

In July, the Security Council expects to be briefed on the latest Secretary-General’s report on the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). The briefing will be followed by consultations.

Current Situation

While humanitarian access to those in need remains extremely challenging, the UN and NGOs are making progress to increase humanitarian access to most vulnerable populations. The following mission took place during the reporting period:

27-29 June: An inter-sectorial Education, Health, Protection, Nutrition, and Emergency overnight mission was conducted in Kaga Bandoro, a town that was particularly hard-hit by the conflict.

- Staff at the UNICEF office in Kaga Bandoro were relocated to Bangui in December 2012 for security reasons and the office was completely looted during the conflict. The mission assessed the condition of women and children in the area, undertook discussions with the local partners on the feasibility and effectiveness of current interventions, assessed potential to meet the humanitarian emergency as outlined by the CCC’s, and assessed the conditions and means necessary to re-open the UNICEF office in Kaga Bondoro.
17-21 June: Missions were successfully conducted in Sibut, Mbaiki, Bossembele, and Boali with a focus on health (including HIV/AIDS), nutrition, and reproductive health.

- On 17 June, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO mission to the sub-prefecture of Damara found that more than two thirds of the population of 35,600 inhabitants is in the bush due to prevailing insecurity in populated areas and a lack of administrative authorities and security. Eight of ten health centres were functional according to authorities at the Damara Hospital. Activities at the hospital in Sibut were restarted on 3 June 2013.

- All services were found to be affected at different levels: the laboratory and pharmacy at the Sibut Hospital were looted and most of the 20 mattresses at the hospital were stolen. A shortage of essential drugs, vaccines, and health care professionals was observed in all sites visited. Visits to health centres in all locations revealed an immediate need for HIV testing kits and ARV drugs.

- Malaria was the most frequently reported illness for children under five. In January, there were two suspected cases of measles that were not investigated.

26-27 June: UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in a Back-to-School campaign the aims to ensure the resumption of classes for all children in the country.

- As a first step, UNICEF has provided school kits (School-in-a-Box), recreational kits and benches to the prefectural schools of Begoua and Bimbo. The supplies were given to grade six students who are scheduled to take the national exams this year to help them catch up as the majority of schools have been closed since December.

- In support of Back-to-School activities, UNICEF distributed School-in-a-Box kits to benefit 1,440 grade six students. The new School-in-a-Box, which is part of the UNICEF standard response in emergencies, contains both materials for teachers and individual materials for students so that they can do their homework or work on projects assigned by the teacher.

The following table shows the estimated affected population in Central African Republic:

| Source: Population figures based on 2012 population projections based on the RGPH 2003, Census Central African Republic |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Total**                       | **Male**        | **Female**      |
| Total Affected Population       | 4,663,725       | 2,322,535       | 2,341,190       |
| Children Affected (Under 18)   | 2,303,880       | 1,147,332       | 1,156,548       |
| Population cut off from basic services since December | 1,200,000 | 597,600 | 602,400 |
| Children cut off from basic services since December | 600,000 | 298,800 | 301,200 |
| Children Under Five (17.3% of total population) | 806,824 | 401,798 | 405,026 |
| Children 0-12 months (3.5% of total population) | 163,230 | 81,289 | 81,941 |
| Children 12-59 months (13.8% of total population) | 643,594 | 320,510 | 323,084 |
| Pregnant women (4.40% of total population) | 205,204 | N/A | 205,204 |
| Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) | 14,077** | Not available | Not available |
| Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) | 44,000** | Not available | Not available |
| Total Displaced Population | 206,000** | Not available | Not available |
| Children Displaced (Assuming 50% of the total displaced population) | 103,000** | Not available | Not available |
Violence and protests broke out on 28 June in Bangui after a student believed to have been kidnapped by Seleka forces was found dead. At least six people are dead and 25 people are injured following clashes between Seleka elements and armed civilians according to a police official and medics.

Water and forestry minister Mohamed Dhaffane was arrested and fired on 30 June, as tensions mount in CAR. Dhaffane is accused of buying arms and recruiting mercenaries, according to Communications Minister Gazam Betty. The minister’s brother, Colonel Hamed Dhaffane, dismissed the allegations against him and warned of retaliation if his brother is not released.

On 13 June, clashes erupted in Mouka in the vicinity of Bria (Center-East of CAR) between the population and alleged elements of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA). As a result, 16 people were killed and 15 houses burned down, causing the displacement of several villagers.

Following the Programme Criticality exercise that took place in Bangui from 7-8 June, Mr. Kevin Kennedy, Acting Head of the UN Department of Safety and Security approved the gradual expansion of UN capacity in the CAR on 18 June. Each UN entity must report to DSS on a weekly basis on its number of international staff present in Bangui.

According to Radio Ndeke Luka, on 21 June, Head of the Transition Michel Djotodia accepted to incorporate 20,000 former Seleka rebels and youths into the ranks of the Central African army (FACA).

Despite persisting insecurity, many organizations have resumed their activities and are deploying teams to regions where the security situation permits. The United Nations is facilitating access negotiations with Seleka authorities in the regions outside of Bangui, enabling humanitarian actors to provide assistance to the people affected by the crisis and to gradually return to the Provinces.

Humanitarian access remains a challenge in many parts of the country due to the volatile and unpredictable security situation which prevents people from returning home and humanitarian organizations from fully resuming their activities in some areas. Since the Seleka seized Bangui, it has struggled to restore law and order across the country.

RRM Assessment Results and UNICEF Key Actions to date

An RRM Review Meeting with ECHO, OCHA, ACF, ACTED, and UNICEF took place on 24 June 2013 to take stock, highlight current challenges, and agree on corrective actions to be taken to improve the efficacy and the emergency response.

The UNICEF-ECHO led rapid response mechanism (RRM), has now been conducted in the following 13 prefectures (in 25 sub-prefectures): Basse Kotto, Hautte Kotto, Kemo, Mombaye, Mambere Kadei, Mbomou, Nana Gribizi, Nana Mambere, Ombella M’Poko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham Pende and Sangha Mbaere revealing dire humanitarian needs in the following sectors: WASH, Health, HIV/AIDS,

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Families (5 persons each family)</th>
<th>932,745</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of primary school aged children (6-11 years old)</td>
<td>746,196</td>
<td>371,606</td>
<td>374,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of pre-school aged children (3-5 years old) (9.9% of total population)</td>
<td>461,709</td>
<td>229,931</td>
<td>231,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: *Estimated on 50.2 % women and 49.8 % men from 2003 census ** These figures are expected to increase once data is available

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1 African development Bank (AFDB), 2011 - Average of household size in Central African Republic.
Nutrition, Education and Food Security. As of 26 June, additional assessments were ongoing in Paoua for which the reports will be forthcoming.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RRM Assessments and other data</th>
<th>Key Actions 14 June – 2 July</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td>On 17 June, a joint UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO mission took place in sub-prefecture of Damara focusing on health (including HIV/AIDS), nutrition and reproductive health, UNICEF distributed one IEHK which serves 1000 people for 3 months, a malaria kit, anthropometric equipment and 3 cartons of therapeutic food (Plumpynut) to the Damara Hospital. Health authorities will collect additional medical supplies from the UNICEF warehouse in Bangui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ 29% of the questionnaires received state that there are no health facilities available.</td>
<td>Following a successful measles campaign carried out in Bangui in May, UNICEF is working with partners to vaccinate children outside of the capital from 9-13 July in 2 prefectures (Ombella M’Poko and Lobaye) covering 7 health district areas. The measles vaccination will be combined with polio immunisation, vitamin A supplementation and deworming. The first group is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
51% of the questionnaires report an increased level of patients accessing health services.

Assessments conducted in Sibut, Mbaiki, Bossembele and Boali revealed an immediate need for HIV testing kits and ARVs. UNICEF continues to work with the Global Fund, the CNLS and partners towards the resumption of services and to get ARVs to health centres to affected populations.

Targeting 120,924 children 6 to 59 months.

NUTRITION

- 81% of the questionnaires report that food sources have changed as a result of the conflict.
- 69% of the questionnaires report a bad status of food stock.
- 54% of the questionnaires report a negative impact on food in the market (i.e., increased price, less food available, etc.)
- 53% of the questionnaires reported that there are heavy crop losses.
- 42% of the questionnaires received have reported a negative impact on livestock, 50% on agricultural products stocked and 64% on the availability of seeds.

According to the acute food insecurity analysis provided by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, an estimated 484,000 people are vulnerable to food insecurity country-wide and 57,500 children under 5 are at risk of moderate or severe malnutrition. If there is no rapid response to mitigate this situation, the percentage of SAM will be likely to increase.

On 26 June, UNICEF, ECHO and ACF visited 3 nutritional sites (2 in Bangui and 1 in Bimbo). An increasing trend of new admissions has been observed, see graph above. Patient stabilization sites integrated with the Central Hospital in Bangui showed that at least 45% of children under-5 admitted suffered severe malnutrition complications associated with HIV/AIDS, thus requiring special care for appropriated treatment.

A similar trend was observed at nutrition centres in remote and rural area. On 28 June, a mission to the Dekoua OPT in the prefecture of Kemo reported a dramatic increase in number of new admissions in May and June as compared to the January-April period.

In response, UNICEF has provided ACF with 450 cartons of RUTF and essential medicines to be distributed to nutrition therapeutic structures in Bangui, Nola and Kemo. Nutritional needs in Bangui (all districts) are being met under the on-going UNICEF/ACF inpatient and outpatient therapeutic feeding programme. 3 inpatient therapeutic nutrition units and 12 outpatients’ nutritional centres are being supported.

EDUCATION

- 10% of questionnaires reveal that schools have been affected, against a 54% of questionnaires that report that schools have not been affected.
- 38% of the questionnaires report no schools damaged and 8% have

Between 26 - 27 June, as the first step towards the restoration of normal schooling following an emergency, UNICEF is supporting the Back-to-School campaign through the provision of the following supplies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-in-a-Box</th>
<th>Recreation Kits</th>
<th>Benches</th>
<th>Birth registers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begoua</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimbo</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reported some level of damage.
- 72% of the questionnaires report that children were not attending school.
- 22% of the questionnaires report that the schools are used to shelter people.

In total:
- 1,440 children have benefitted from School-in-a-Box (1 School-in-a-Box covers 40 children)
- 960 children received benches (1 bench serves 3 children)
- 12 recreational kits were provided for psychosocial support for the two targeted schools, in Begoua and Bimbo.
- 5 birth registers were provided to the school in Begoua and 4 birth registers were provided to the school in Bimbo.

### WASH

- 76% of the received questionnaires have reported problems with garbage.
- 48% of the questionnaires have reported difficulties in accessing waters.
- 56% of the received questionnaires registered scarcity in the availability of drinking water in the households. While for the 10% of the questionnaires drinking water is not accessible.
- 35% of the received questionnaires have also registered problems with the drainage system.

During the reporting period, ACTED completed the last phase of the three-month implementation of the emergency waste management project in Bangui which will end on 16 July. In total, approximately 1,290 m³ or 670 tons of garbage were collected (50 tons was the target).

All supplies and toolkits (10 rickshaws, 10 wheelbarrows, 10 rakes, 10 shovels per kit) were distributed to the mayor’s office and two micro-enterprises and associations. ACTED has worked with community members, sanitation workers, national partners, and the mayor’s office to reinforce the continuation of this project.

Eight WASH sensitization campaigns were completed and four radio spots were played over 30 days on National Radio and Radio Ndeke Luka targeting 800,000 people in all eight districts in Bangui. A random sample of 240 people interviewed by ACTED in public places revealed that 75-80% of respondents had heard messages broadcasted in the field and on the radio.

### CHILD PROTECTION

RRAs and other sources show protection continues to be a major concern with an increase in documented cases of GBV, unaccompanied children and re-recruitment of child soldiers.

Since 27 May 2013, 149 children have been released from armed groups. While some were released through negotiations with authorities, others were auto-demobilized when they escaped or voluntarily left armed groups. Among this group of children, 39 were reunited with families in Bangui, including 10 girls. There are currently 87 children, 4 of which are girls, at a UNICEF-supported Transit and Orientation Centre in Bangui. Of the 149 children, 22 boys left the CTO to return to their commander. UNICEF is in contact with the commander who said he would return the children to the CTO once the security situation stabilizes. 54 children at the CTO have started their vocational training to help these children return to their families.
and reintegrate into their communities.

On 27 June, 18 children, 11 boys, 4 girls, and 3 dependents were reunified with families in Bria by COOPI with support from UNICEF. These children are part of the group of 64 children from Bria and Ndele who were moved to Bangui for security reasons in December 2012.

The Protection mission to Kaga Bandoro revealed:
(1) Cases of sexual violence reported by the women’s group, including minors.
(2) The absence of support services for victims
(3) Recruitment and use of children was reported by FOMAC.
(4) Reports of an acute shortage of supplies and registers for the registration of births, so that children born are neither registered nor declared due to a lack of services.

Interagency Collaboration
UNICEF continues to actively engage with the humanitarian community in CAR – NGOs and UN agencies – to effectively plan and engage in the provision of immediate humanitarian response.

On 24 June, an inter-agency meeting took place to discuss the feasibility of re-establishing a field presence following the looting, damage and destruction of UN buildings in December and March. While no decision has been made to re-open the UNICEF office in Kaga Bandaro, UNICEF is contributing to the OCHA-led proposal to rehabilitate facilities. UNICEF will serve as the UN focal point for Kaga Bandaro, one of the prefectures hardest hit by the crisis. A UNICEF field mission is scheduled in late June.

Last week, OCHA presented recommendations to improve humanitarian coordination made by a visiting Headquarters staff member. Recommendations included decentralizing coordination mechanisms at the field level, improving cluster coordination, and streamlining coordination. As DSS security restriction become more flexible, the overall mobilization of response and agency presence in the interior needs to be informed by a more comprehensive strategy based on the most urgent humanitarian needs.

Funding
The CAP for CAR is now 47% funded, with $62 million secured out of the initial $134 million required. However, due to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country since the military takeover, humanitarian needs have significantly increased since December. In addition, the looting of humanitarian bases, warehouses, and vehicles has further impeded the delivery of emergency life-saving interventions in affected areas. The CAR CAP was being revised as per the mid-year review to reflect the current needs in CAR which have significantly increased across the country.

UNICEF’s revised response plan, in line with the latest crisis, demonstrates that the funding needs have tripled since before the coup in order to address the most pressing needs of vulnerable population throughout the country.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Initial HAC 2013 requirements</th>
<th>Additional requirements – June 2013</th>
<th>Total 2013 requirements*</th>
<th>Income through UNICEF and donors</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,494,255</td>
<td>3,184,418</td>
<td>4,678,673</td>
<td>1,249,279</td>
<td>3,429,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,588,950</td>
<td>6,334,473</td>
<td>7,923,423</td>
<td>3,563,020</td>
<td>4,360,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>995,100</td>
<td>6,943,800</td>
<td>9,216,748</td>
<td>474,341</td>
<td>8,742,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5,073,806</td>
<td>1,462,494</td>
<td>6,536,300</td>
<td>2,463,511</td>
<td>4,072,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,086,986</td>
<td>2,483,514</td>
<td>3,570,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,570,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Food Items (NFI)</td>
<td>1,277,848</td>
<td>(now included in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene above)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,516,945</td>
<td>20,408,699</td>
<td>31,925,644**</td>
<td>7,750,151</td>
<td>24,175,493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total requirements have been aligned with the Central African Republic CAP mid-year review process.

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

UNICEF wishes to express gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions and pledges received, which have made the current response possible. UNICEF would especially like to thank National Committees and donors who have contributed ‘non-earmarked’ funding. ‘Non-earmarked’ funding gives UNICEF essential flexibility to direct resources and ensure the delivery of life-saving supplies and interventions to where they are needed most – especially in the form of longer-term and predictable funding and in strengthening preparedness and resilience. Continued donor support is critical to continue scaling up the response.

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