UNICEF Central African Republic (CAR) Situation Report
Date: 4 December 2013
Reporting Period: 18 October – 4 December 2013

Headlines

- Serious human rights violations, such as killing of women and children continue to be reported.
- 3,500 children were recruited and/or used by armed groups in CAR during the fighting in the first half of 2013. With the recent deterioration of the security situation and the expansion of various armed groups, as well as the mobilization of communities into self-defense armed groups, UNICEF estimates that an additional 1,500 to 2,500 boys and girls are now potentially associated with armed groups.
- Increased clashes between local self-defence groups, and other armed elements, has triggered mass displacements. The number of displaced people has more than doubled in the last 10 weeks, from 185,000 to 394,000.
- The majority of the displaced are women and children in urgent need of protection, access to safe water, sanitation, healthcare, food and shelter. UNICEF providing life-saving interventions to people displaced by violence.
- In Bossangoa, 40,000 internally displaced people remain in makeshift camps.
- Malnutrition likely to worsen with the on-set of the ‘hunger season’ in January 2014. Conflict has forced people to abandon their crops.
- Third Party Monitoring of UNICEF programmes is ready to be rolled out in the most affected areas of the country (Bangui, Bossangoa, Kaga-Bandoro and Bambari).

Overall Estimated Affected Population
4.6 million

Children Affected by the Crisis
> 2.3 million

Internally Displaced Population
> 394,000

New Refugees*
> 64,000

UNICEF Immediate Funding Gap
> US$ 16 million

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

At L’Évêché camp in Bossangoa where conflict has displaced 40,000 people with 30 more people arriving every day. UNICEF has distributed tarpaulins and other non-food items to help displaced families © UNICEF CAR/2013/Razafy
The area highlighted in red marks area of intervention covered by UNICEF-led mobile teams and on-going missions. This area is being targeted due to known humanitarian needs in WASH, Health, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition, Education and Food Security based on the humanitarian response plan, the food insecurity assessment conducted by WFP and security information reports. Other priority areas may be yet to be identified pending the availability of reliable information.

Key developments during the reporting period:

18 October- present: The situation in CAR worsens

- Over the last three months, there have been increased clashes between armed groups. These include self-defence groups that sometimes comprise elements of the old regime, and that claim to defend people against the ex-Seleka, and the ex-Seleka forces. The fighting has triggered mass displacements of some two hundred thousand people. These attacks have included reported killings of civilians, including children in north-western CAR, including Bossangoa, Bouar, Bohong and Yaloke. The number of displaced people has more than doubled in the last 10 weeks, from 185,000 to 394,000.

- During her 5-12 November visit to CAR, Goodwill ambassador Mia Farrow underlined the worsening humanitarian situation in CAR to international media.

- The majority of the displaced are women and children in urgent need of protection, access to safe water, sanitation, healthcare, food and shelter. Their situation is even more precarious as the dry season from January-March, the ‘hunger season’ will start in a few weeks. In the south of CAR, crops are limited, and so the dry season causes a shortage of vegetables and animal food.

- The conflict has also forced people to abandon their crops and plantations. With 94 per cent of farming in CAR being of the subsistence type, and with 74 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture, disrupted planting seasons would inevitably lead to an immediate negative shock in food security and malnutrition rates.

- Armed groups’ activities throughout the country continue to cause mass displacement, destruction of livelihoods, and violation of fundamental human rights. Lack of protection for the civilian population remains the primary concern.
In Bossangoa, fear of being attacked has led 40,000 (up from 30,000 reported in the last situation report) internally displaced people to remain in makeshift camps. 35,000 Christians have sought refuge around the l’Évêché Catholic Mission. The displaced Muslim population have taken shelter around the Liberté School.

As people continue to arrive daily, humanitarian actors on the ground are struggling to keep up with needs of new arrivals and the thousands of people who have been living at the camp since September.

According to UNICEF partners, the Lord’s Resistance Army, attacked Mboki, a village in the south-east and the surrounding area on 22/23 November. Among those abducted, 31 children and 50 people managed to escape from the armed group after the attack. Abduction is one of the grave violations being committed against children by armed groups across the country. Other grave violations committed against children include recruitment or use, killing or maiming, and attacks against schools or hospitals.

Serious violations of human rights, including the killing of civilians and children continue to be reported by Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and the international media. Other reported violations include looting of property, setting up illegal checkpoints, burning of villages, illegal arrests and detentions, and torture. There is great concern that the situation may degenerate into a religious, inter-communal/ethnic conflict.

Many service providers and civil servants have fled due to violence. Most have not been paid, and have little or no incentive to return to their posts. The banking system is not operational outside of Bangui, further hindering payment of services. The infrastructure in the country has deteriorated, and many roads are inaccessible during rainy season. The region of Vakaga has remained completely inaccessible. Throughout the country, bridges have been exploded, and state offices looted. Service provision is also affected by the petrol stations that are not fully operating outside of Bangui.

**10 November: 48 metric tonnes of emergency supplies arrive by air in Central African Republic**

- In response to increasing number of displaced people, additional emergency supplies arrived on 10 November by air in Bangui providing 48 metric tonnes of mosquito nets and emergency provisions for 6,000 families (30,000 people) with support from the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.

- This is particularly timely as there is an urgent need to replenish stocks of live-saving supplies that are now critically low in view of the recent trends in displacements. Wherever mobile teams go, they are seeing more people displaced by violence, people who have lost everything when they fled. Some of them have yet to receive any aid and most of the supplies have already been distributed.

**Third Party Monitoring**

- Third Party Monitoring (3PM) of UNICEF activities is ready to roll out in Bangui, Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro, and Bambari. Partnerships with two local institutions will allow close monitoring of UNICEF interventions in these areas, which are amongst the most affected in the country. In total, 20 people and 14 focal points from the Ministry of Plan have been trained on Third Party Monitoring approach.
UNICEF Response by Programme during the reporting period:

CHILD PROTECTION

UNICEF supports efforts to register children affected the crisis in CAR
- According to MICS\(^1\) 2010, 4 children out of 10 are not registered at birth in CAR, a situation worsened by the crisis as several civil registration offices and records have been looted and burned. Based on the assessment by UNICEF and the Ministry of local administration, UNICEF provided the districts of Bangui, Begoua, and Bimbo with birth registration, office supplies and equipment in order to enable civil registration issue birth certificates to children.
- UNICEF is advocating for a general lifting of the compulsory fees of 12-20 USD for children below 6 years old, including those born during the recent conflict, to be allowed to register and be issued birth certificates for the period of one year. As a result, an inter-ministerial committee led by the Ministry of Local Administration has prepared a draft Presidential Decree in November. Advocacy is underway to ensure the signing of the decree by the Head of the Transition. Once the decree signed, UNICEF will work with the Government to launch a birth registration campaign throughout the country, in collaboration with partners and the health sector.

Psycho-social support for displaced children
- In Bossangoa, UNICEF is continuing to support two child-friendly spaces in IDP sites where 600 boys and girls benefit from a safe place where they can play, resume informal educational activities and get psychosocial care.
- A third child friendly space was built in Bossangoa on 21 November.

Children associated with armed groups
- After months of negotiations with transitional authorities, UNICEF has now secured access to cantonment sites to verify, identify and release children who have been recruited into armed groups throughout CAR.
- The UN has reported that 3,500 children and very possibly more were recruited and/or used by armed groups in CAR during the fighting in the first half of 2013. With the recent deterioration of the security situation and the expansion of various armed groups, as well as the mobilization of communities into self-defense armed groups, UNICEF estimates that an additional 1,500 to 2,500 boys and girls are now potentially associated with armed groups. Based on population size and previous recruitment practices in CAR, these estimates will be verified by the United Nations as soon as human rights experts gain access to the affected regions.
- During the week of 28 October-1 November, UNICEF conducted a three day workshop in Bangui for armed forces and groups on the protection of children, especially pertaining to children associated with armed groups. 100 members of the FOMAC and national forces learnt about six grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict and monitored by the UN Security Council, and how to protect children during conflict.

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\(^1\) UNICEF assists countries in collecting and analyzing data in order to fill data gaps for monitoring the situation of children and women through its international household survey initiative, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).
Health

UNICEF providing life-saving interventions to thousands of people displaced by violence in CAR
- With implementing partner Caritas, UNICEF continues to support the health dispensary at l’Évêché site (Bossangoa) where an estimated 36,000 people are staying. Main consultations are related to malaria, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections.
- The dispensary is also providing neonatal care for pregnant woman, vaccination services, and HIV prevention and promotion of good hygiene practices. One month after the maternity was open, 19 babies have already been safely born, and 127 HIV positive people are receiving treatment.
- On 11 November, a second UNICEF supported dispensary was opened at the Liberté School site providing free emergency healthcare and medicine to an estimated 1,700 internally displaced people.

Integrated campaign including measles and polio vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and deworming and preparation for mass distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets:
- Over half a million children of a target 739,900 children have been vaccinated against measles after the completion of the first phase of the national integrated vaccination campaign (measles, polio, deworming, Vitamin A) covered four health regions (Lobaye, Mambere-Kadéi, Nana Mambere, Ouham-Pendé, Ombella-Mpoko, including Bangui).
- The second phase began on November 26 to cover the remaining regions, but Vakaga remains inaccessible due to continued insecurity in the area.
- A general distribution of mosquito nets will take place in Bangui in December covering an estimated 800,000 people. Future interventions to reach out the interior are planned for early 2014. In CAR, Malaria is the leading cause of death in children under-five. Before the crisis, it was noted that 32 per cent of children under-five suffer each year from malaria. Data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) from 2010 showed that only 36 per cent of children and 40 per cent of pregnant women slept under impregnated bed nets.

WASH

- In Bossangoa, UNICEF with MSF continues to support access to safe water at displacement sites. With more displaced families arriving daily, there is an urgent need to increase the supply of safe water to stem the spread of disease.
- ECHO-European Commission supports Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) supplies which include water bladders and other necessary equipment urgently needed to increase the provision of safe water.
- In the last two weeks, UNICEF has raised the capacity of water being provided to 60 cubic metres per day at the l’Évêché site, which is equivalent to 7.5 litres per person per day. This is up from the previous 5.5 litres that was produced, and UNICEF continues to work with MSF to raise the capacity of water being produced. Water is limited as there are only two boreholes pumping, and the equipment and materials to pump water are insufficient. In addition, there were problems with the water storage provided by bladders. More bladders and pipes are needed to increase coverage. Provision of safe water (12 cubic meters a day, or 10 litres/person/day) continues to be delivered to Liberté school site through water trucks.
- 42 latrines and 29 showers have been built so far with UNICEF support; construction of an additional 660 latrines has begun, which will serve 100 people each. Efforts are made to meet the SPHERE standard of one latrine to serve 50 to 20 people.
- These interventions are temporary measures and UNICEF is working simultaneously to help the national water facility SODECA restart services to provide water to the whole town of Bossangoa.
However this will take at least two weeks, as water systems have been looted and need to be repaired, and new supplies and equipment need to be transported from Bangui.

**Nutrition**

- There has been an increase in Severe Acute Malnutrition as compared to the same time period last year. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 12,477 severely malnourished children were admitted and treated in the 21 Therapeutic Nutrition Units and 102 in the functional Out-Patient Ambulatory Centres (UNTA) across the country.
- There continues to be an urgent need for nutrition services to treat severe acute malnutrition both at inpatient therapeutic and ambulatory/outpatient nutritional units. UNICEF continues to support the re-establishment of emergency nutritional services in CAR through collaboration with NGO partners on the ground and the government.
- In Bossangoa, MSF reported in mid-November that malnutrition cases have doubled since the beginning of the crisis. Since September, 108 moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases were referred to the Unité Nutrionelle Thérapeutique, but only 89 cases reached the hospital and were admitted for treatment. Of those 72 cases (80%) were admitted to the Therapeutic Nutrition Unit.
- UNICEF will provide 160 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food, 10 cartons of F-100 therapeutic milk and 20 cartons of F-75 therapeutic milk to Bossangoa with transport support of MSF.

**Education**

- It is estimated that only 30 percent of the 662,000 children who were enrolled in primary education before the crisis have returned to school. The return of students and teachers to schools is dependent on the return of decentralized authorities and through them the return of the rule of law and security.
- The Education Section is working with Cordaid and 4 local NGOs to support the return to school of 76,800 children in some 174 schools located in the prefectures of Bangui, Ombella-M’Poko, Lobaye, Basse-Kotto, Ouaka, Kémo and Ouham Pendé. Supported activities include social mobilization and advocacy, distribution of recreational and school in a box kits, organisation of catch up/remedial classes, and the support for the return of teachers to their duty stations. Schools will also have to be checked and cleared, and landmines/unexploded ordnances have been found in schools in Bossangoa. This issue was raised with the Minister of Education on November 27th, along with the importance of planning the return of teachers who fled violence from regions, and other concerns about the education system.
- Additional partnerships are currently under negotiation, to expand the programme’s reach. With no functioning data collection and analysis system, the current status of the education sector remains unclear. The Ministry of Education estimates that only 20 per cent of all primary schools are currently functioning due to the prevailing insecurity in the country.
- The Global Partnership for Education, though its accelerated funding modality, allocated $3.9 million USD to the Ministry of Education that will be managed by UNICEF. The grant will be used to benefit 115,000 children in 340 schools in 2014 and will boost efforts to support children’s education in CAR.

**C4D**

UNICEF continues to support communities affected by conflict through strengthening capacity.

- In November, 32 people participated in a series of training workshops related to Health, Protection, and Communication for Development. The volunteers were themselves displaced people, and will work at the displacement camp in Bossangoa. Also in November, UNICEF
continued to work with armed groups and forces during a three-day workshop (in Bangui) for the FOMAC on the protection of children, especially as it pertains to children associated with armed groups.

- UNICEF continues to support peace-building efforts in Bossangoa at the community level through participation in the Dialogue and Reconciliation Committee. Advocacy undertaken with heads of districts and villages, youth and women’s group’s leaders has led to participation to rise from 12 to 40 people since the first meeting. These efforts aim to engage communities to identify problems and propose solutions with the overall goal to empower individuals and communities to find local solutions to their problems.

### Programme and cluster results (high frequency indicators)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
<th>% of Target Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
<td>% of Target Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Number of U5 children vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>740,177*</td>
<td>481,466*</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Number of children under five provided Vitamin A</td>
<td>740,177*</td>
<td>480,494*</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Children 1-5 years receiving de-worming medication</td>
<td>656,666*</td>
<td>417,898*</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted</td>
<td>14,100*</td>
<td>12,477</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Children 0-59 months children in therapeutic care recovered from SAM</td>
<td>&gt;=10,600**</td>
<td>8,248</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Recovery Rate</td>
<td>&gt;=75%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Death Rate</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Default Rate</td>
<td>&lt;15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Partial data as of July 2013 available for Bantagafo, Kabo, Ndele, Bambari, Haute Kotto, Vakaga, Paoua, Ouaka, Haute Kotto, Bangui, Kemo, Ouham, Lobaye, Mbaiki.

UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, COHEB, ACF, IMC, MSF-F, MSF-E.

(*) Target revised from 23,500 to 14,100. The previous target included the total amount of hold and new cases of SAM children admitted while the revised target focused only on the newly admitted. The total amount of SAM children admitted (hold plus new cases admitted is 23,678). (**) Target revised from 17,600 to 10,600. The previous target included the total amount of hold and new cases of SAM children recovered while the revised target focused only on the children recovered out of the total number of newly admitted SAM children. The total number of recovered children (out of the total number of hold and newly recovered children) is 9,807. The changes in these targets are based on a discussion held with partners and Government to better reflect the situation in the country. For consistency we are including in the note the status of the progress based on the targets agreed in the revised 2013 CAP.
### Sector: WASH

#### Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Affected population provided with households water treatment and storage material, and key hygiene supplies</td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population reached with hygiene promotion messages</td>
<td></td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected population provided with access to safe water which benefited from promotion of key hygiene practices</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, ACTED, ANEA.

(*) Note: including 180,000 benefiting from the water treatment provided by the water municipal company SODECA in Bangui.

(**) This includes 35,000 direct beneficiaries and the remaining amount reached through campaigns.

### Sector: Child Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>Number of children released from armed forces and groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Separated children in emergencies reunified with families</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GBV survivors who receives holistic assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Operational Partners: COOPI, ANEA

### Sector: HIV&AIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<th>UNICEF &amp; operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV&amp;AIDS</td>
<td># of affected population reached with information on HIV</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children young people and women access HIV and AIDS prevention, care and treatment (HIV+ pregnant women and exposed children)</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,000**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of PLWA previously on HIV-related care/treatment continuing to receive care (PMTCT, ART)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,800***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Target revised from 3,000 to 24,000, (**) From 2,000 to 14,000 and (***) From 2,400 to 16,800.

### Sector: Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Primary school children benefiting from education supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Out of school children benefiting from child friendly spaces</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Operational Partners: MoE, DRC, COOPI, ACTED, IRC, TGH,
Rapid Response Mechanism Assessment Results

Evaluations and responses that took place between October/November

- From 28 October to 2 November RRM core partner ACTED, conducted an evaluation for 278 affected families in Selim (Rafai, Mbomou) after an attack on the population where around 100 houses were burnt. Needs related to food insecurity, NFI distribution and the capacity of the health centre were assessed. Due to security concerns, the response was delayed till 23-26 November, when ACTED distributed non-food items for the 1500 people affected by the crisis, which included soap, jerry cans, water purification tablets, hygiene kits, cooking sets, mats, mosquito nets, and tarpaulins.

- From 31 October to 1 November, Mercy Corps and Cordaid conducted an RRM evaluation to identify the needs of approximately 1,400 families in Bouar in three sites. The IDPs left the sites a few days after, coming back to a more sustainable context. Further sectorial needs evaluations were done by local actors with the capacity to respond. Mercy Corps ensured they have the means to cover the NFI needs.

- MSF Spain, which has been supporting Bouca population with mobile clinics, for people affected by attacks since September, conducted the RRM to support needs for soap and mosquito nets for 750 children under five, and pregnant and other vulnerable women. The RRM response covered these needs.

Ongoing evaluations and planned response

- An evaluation is on-going in Bossangoa (Ohuam) by RRM Core Partner ACF, to measure the needs and the level of vulnerability of people who have been displaced out of the urban IDP sites. This evaluation will target the Muslim community in particular, to ensure the confessional impartiality principle is respected in the targeting of the affected populations.

- Following the 18-20 November ACF evaluation of IDP’s in Herba (Ohuam Pende), non-food item needs, the medical centre re-stock, and food distribution needs were assessed. An estimated 600 families (3,000 people) were affected by violence and more than 200 houses were burnt (Ohuam Pende). The NFI distribution for these 3,000 people will take place in early December.

NFI status

- UNICEF has submitted an extension proposal to ECHO to ensure the Rapid Response Project lasts at least one more year (2014). This extension will cover non-food items and WASH needs for 80,000 potential displaced people under high vulnerability next year.

- A new cargo to cover non-food item needs for 6,000 families by the RRM has arrived in the second week of November.

- The RRM participated in several meetings in November with the main humanitarian actors to assess the availability of NFI’s, to ensure coordination of distribution, and avoid overlapping.

Interagency Collaboration

- Since September UNICEF continues coordination of Bossangoa humanitarian team pending the arrival of OCHA coordinator. There is an urgent need for a UNDSS presence in Bossangoa. UNHCR is taking the lead on camp management in Bossangoa and has pledged to cover gaps in essential supplies, comprising 16,000 sleeping mats; 11,000 blankets, 5,000 plastic sheeting, 8,000 buckets, 6,000 jerry cans, and 3,000 hygiene kits.

- The Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub cluster in CAR received a support mission from the regional interagency GBV coordinator.

- A Contingency Plan for Bangui town is being initiated by UNICEF, further discussion to be undertaken with UN Agencies and NGOs under the leadership of OCHA. Main risks identified so
far include i) violence leading to displacements in town, ii) Influx of IDPs from the regions, iii) Epidemics and iv) Floods.

**Human Resources**

UNICEF has redeployed staff in Bossangoa and Kaga Bandoro, and is the lead agency in these two localities. UNICEF is currently recruiting staff to open an office in Bambari. Agencies are working together to increase outreach through access negotiations mostly towards Bouca and other conflict affected areas that have yet to be assessed. Several attempts have been made to get a mission to Zemio, but were unsuccessful. Future attempts are being planned.

**Supply and Logistics**

A cargo is expected the 11th of December 2013 in Bangui containing emergency health kits, nutrition equipment for the rehabilitation of some health centres and non-food items to cover the needs of an estimated 3,000 households.

**Funding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Initial HAC 2013 requirements</th>
<th>Additional requirements – June 2013*</th>
<th>Total 2013 requirements as of the mid-year review of the CAP</th>
<th>Income through UNICEF and donors*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,494,255</td>
<td>3,184,418</td>
<td>4,678,673</td>
<td>1,790,480</td>
<td>2,888,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,588,950</td>
<td>6,334,473</td>
<td>7,923,423</td>
<td>5,342,087</td>
<td>2,581,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>995,100</td>
<td>6,943,800</td>
<td>9,216,748</td>
<td>695,660</td>
<td>8,521,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5,073,806</td>
<td>1,462,494</td>
<td>6,536,300</td>
<td>3,108,532</td>
<td>3,427,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,086,986</td>
<td>2,483,514</td>
<td>3,570,500</td>
<td>4,720,383</td>
<td>-1,149,883</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><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,516,495</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,408,699</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,925,644</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,657,142</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,268,502</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the year over almost over, the CAP for CAR is only 45 per cent funded out of the revised $195 million required to meet needs. Due to a drastic increase in displacement and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country since the military takeover, the humanitarian needs are likely to increase further.

UNICEF’s revised response plan, in line with the latest crisis, shows that the funding needs have almost tripled since before the coup in March 2013, in order to address the most pressing needs of vulnerable population throughout the country. UNICEF is expanding emergency interventions to meet pressing needs on the ground. Thanks to the generosity of donors, close to US$16 million has already been raised. However, an additional **US$16 million** is needed for an immediate scale-up in response.
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.

For further information, please contact:

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