



Reporting Period: July-August 2022

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In July and August heavy rains hit the Central African Republic. At least ten people were killed, 22,450 people lost their homes and were forced to relocate, a dozen bridges destroyed, thousands of latrines and wells flooded.

The reporting period was also marked by persistent clashes between armed elements and the security forces, continuing fuel shortages throughout the country and logistical constraints due to many roads being cut during the rainy season. UNICEF continued to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable children and their families and achieved the following key results:

- 75,855 children vaccinated against measles
- more than 24,000 people, including flood-affected, gained access to safe drinking water
- about 13,000 conflict-affected children benefited from play and recreational activities through UNICEF supported Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS)
- more than 7,500 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treated
- More than 5,800 households, including flood-affected received Non-Food Items (NFI)

Central African Republic

Humanitarian Situation Report

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Situation in Numbers

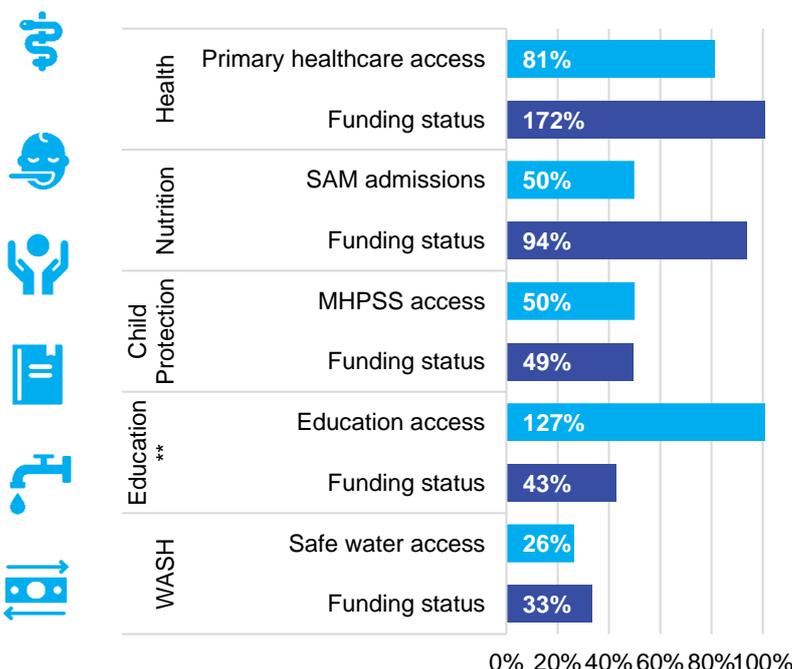
 **1,400,000**
children in need of humanitarian assistance

 **3,100,000**
people in need (OCHA, August 2022)

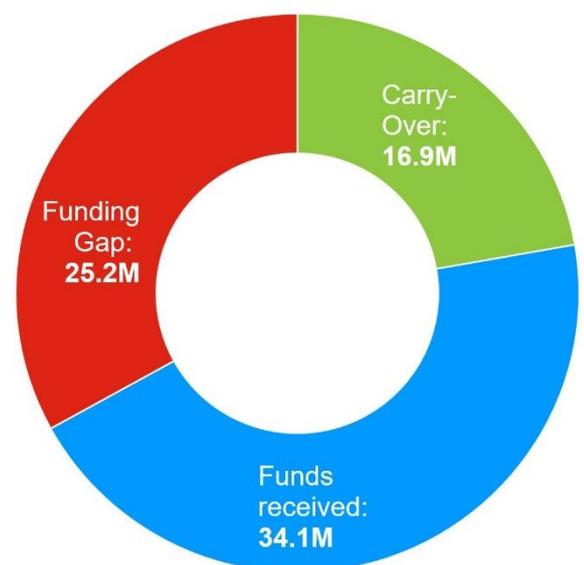
 **654,680** Internally displaced people (IDPs) (OCHA, August 2022)

 **740,316** pending and registered refugees (UNHCR, August 2022)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status *



UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$ 73 million



* Funding status includes resources received in 2022 plus resources available from 2021. Further details available in Annexe B

** These results were possible thanks to supplies purchased in 2021 that could not be delivered until 2022 due to COVID-19 and the electoral crisis.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF appealed for 73 million USD to sustain provision of life-saving services for women and children across CAR according to the [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\)](#). Of the total funding requirement, 51,036,081 USD are currently available, which corresponds to 70 per cent of the total.

In July and August new contributions were received from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), Norway and UNICEF Spanish national committee for UNICEF's humanitarian response across the Central African Republic (CAR). In addition, to meet the immediate response needs, UNICEF reallocated 1,208,093 USD from other regular resources received from the EU Bekou Trust Fund, Education Cannot Wait, Gavi the Vaccine Alliance and the Global Partnership for Education Fund.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all partners for the critical support received. However, funding gaps for WASH and cluster coordination remain particularly acute. This is expected to compromise the ability of UNICEF to respond to the consequences of the ongoing crisis. Meanwhile, the 51 per cent gap in funding for Child Protection programming is limiting the reach of life-saving and protective interventions to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect, including medical care, case management and psychosocial support.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Highlights

In July and August heavy rains hit the Central African Republic, causing flash floods. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), at least ten people were killed, 22,450 people lost their homes and were forced to flee, a dozen bridges were destroyed, thousands of latrines and wells flooded in the capital Bangui and surrounding areas, the worst hit so far, as well as in the prefectures of Lobaye, Nana Gribizi, Ouham Pende and Ouham Fafa.

People displaced by natural disasters and those forced to flee their homes because of the violence that persisted in recent months, particularly in the prefectures of Ouham and Haute Kotto, brought the total number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) to 654,680, some 50,000 more than in June, according to OCHA. In fact, while until May there had been a preponderance of returns over new displacements, since June the trends has reversed.

Persistent fuel shortages, exacerbated by the consequences of war in Ukraine and sharp increases in food prices, worsened an already precarious situation for the displaced and generally the 3.1 million people who were already in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022 as per interagency planning figures. In the past few months, the price of many food staples have reached their highest point since 2020: the price of rice, sugar, corn and groundnuts increased by an average of 10, 11, 13 and 20 percent respectively according to the Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS Net). Analysts expect food prices to remain high for the rest of the year.

In addition, fuel shortages throughout the country continued to limit humanitarian access, already restricted by logistical constraints especially during the rainy season, ongoing clashes and the presence of explosive devices (in the Northwest). In the first eight months of the year, 125 incidents affecting humanitarian workers were recorded according to OCHA.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and HIV

During the reporting period, 22,264 people received free essential care in UNICEF-supported health centres. This includes 11,514 children under 5 (5,227 girls) and 7,565 pregnant women. The most common diseases among children were malaria (62 percent), diarrheal diseases (23 percent) and acute respiratory infections (15 percent).

Among 7,565 pregnant women who received antenatal healthcare, 6,381 were tested for HIV (84 percent), 167 tested positive and received anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment. Moreover, 1,281 adolescents were also tested for HIV, and 45 tested positive and received ARV treatment.

In July, a measles campaign was organized in the Grimari and Kouango health districts, and 75,855 children aged 6 months to 10 years were vaccinated. Moreover, as part of the second round of the national polio vaccination campaign, 1,611, 187 children under 5 received the second dose, thus completing the vaccination cycle.

Nutrition

In July and August, 7,538 children aged 6-59 months were admitted to nutrition and stabilization units and treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The quality of SAM treatment continued to easily exceed SPHERE minimum standards, with a cure rate of 93.9% (>75%), a mortality rate of 1.5% (<5%), a dropout rate of 2.6% (<15%), and a nonresponse rate of 1.9% (<15%).

In addition, 918 children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation and 506 children aged 12-59 months were dewormed with Albendazole. Finally, 45,357 pregnant or lactating women and caregivers were made aware of infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

WASH

In July and August, UNICEF ensured access to safe drinking water for more than 24,000 people. Approximately 12,000 people in IDP sites and villages of return in Nana Gribizi, Ouham Pende and Nana Mambere prefectures gained access to safe water through the rehabilitation of 24 water points while approximately 1,900 IDPs in the integrated village of Pladama (Ouaka) and 10,500 IDPs in Ippy (Ouaka) benefited from an emergency water pumping system. For the latter, UNICEF also supported the construction and rehabilitation of 45 latrines and 42 emergency showers.

In response to the floods that hit Bangui and its outskirts in July, UNICEF supported access to water for 12,000 affected people through disinfection of wells, distribution of home water treatment kits and access to sanitation for 915 people.

In addition, during the reporting period, UNICEF continued to be active in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic still active in the country: 56 health centres in Ombella M'Poko and Lobaye prefectures and Bangui have been equipped with hygiene and handwashing kits reaching over 7,500 people. In addition, 110 vulnerable children and 578 returnees in Bossangoa (Ouham), Mbres (Nana Gribizi) and Kaga Bandoro received WASH kits for water treatment. 480 people were sensitized on good hygiene practices and COVID-19 prevention measures and 28 families received squatting slabs and built their own latrines with technical support from the Agence Nationale de l'Eau de et l'Assainissement (ANEA).

Regarding the WASH cluster activities, the main achievements concerned the coordination of the flood response in the country and in particular the rehabilitation of water points and latrines and the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits. So far in 2022, WASH cluster partners assisted 352,079 people with access to safe water, 63,714 people with access to sanitation facilities and 461,502 with hygiene promotion.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners maintained their field responses in the prefectures of Nana Mambere, Ouham, Ouham Pendé, Bamingui Bangoran, Nana Gribizi, Kémo, Haute and Basse Kotto, and Mbomou reaching about 13,000 children (5,725 girls) with psychosocial support through child friendly spaces.

UNICEF partners continued to support registration, identification, documentation, family tracing and reunification (IDTR) and provided temporary care and protection services, socio economic support and reintegration mechanisms to 366 children (142 girls) children formerly associated with armed groups.

In addition, 24,074 people (473 girls and 666 women) benefited from gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services and 87,313 gained access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)

As part of the Child Protection Area of responsibility (AoR), 366 children formerly associated with armed groups (103 girls) and 54 unaccompanied or separated children have been supported. While awaiting family reunification or other suitable durable solutions, children had access to holistic services such as referral to medical care, psychosocial support, recreational activities. More than 18,000 children (more than 8,000 girls) received psychosocial support through individual and group activities in child friendly spaces.

While the prefectures of Vakaga Haute Kotto, Mbomou and Haut Mbomou were heavily affected by floods, armed violence and inter-communal conflicts, it is important to note that there are no child protection actors deployed in these areas mainly due to a lack of available resources. The Child Protection AoR continued to provide support to partners to obtain new funding and better provide emergency child protection services in these areas.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

In July and August, a total of 24 alerts were recorded, verified and shared with the humanitarian community. As a result of these alerts, 5 exploratory missions (MEX), 8 multi-sector assessments (MSA) were conducted. 50 per cent of RRM activities followed alerts related to incursions of armed groups into villages or clashes between armed groups and the national army and its allies that resulted in population displacements in the prefectures of Basse Kotto, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham Pende and Bamingui Bangoran.

During the reporting period, RRM partners assisted 5,804 households (including 5,787 children under 5) with Non-Food Items (NFI) and more than 31,653 people (including 5,513 children under 5) have benefited from WASH assistance.

The latest RRM dashboard can be accessed [here](#).

Education

The reporting period coincided with the CAR education system's summer vacation.

UNICEF partners held community dialogue sessions with more than 400 people in order to raise awareness on the importance of education, especially girls, and strengthen their capacity to support the implementation of education activities for sustainability purposes. 338 teachers (88 women and 261 men) were trained in psychosocial support and 71 teachers were trained in child protection principles.

In addition, 18 classrooms were built and two rehabilitated in Ouham prefecture.

Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Community Engagement & Accountability

In the first week of August, the government launched the second round of the national polio vaccination campaign coupled with COVID-19 vaccination for more than 5,980, 100 people. UNICEF provided financial and technical support for the implementation of this campaign. An estimated 2,600,000 people were reached through radio messages and house-to-house sensitization, about 133,850 people more than in the previous vaccination round. The messages focused on the importance of vaccination and the benefits of other interventions. It was also an opportunity to remind people of the availability of COVID-19 vaccines in health facilities.

In addition, UNICEF implemented a wide range of community engagement activities through feedback mechanisms. A total of 2,181 people from Bria (Haute Kotto), Bambari (Ouaka), Paoua (Ouham Pendé), Bocaranga (Ouham Pendé) and Kaga-Bandoro (Nana Gribizi) shared their concerns about the way in which humanitarian assistance, especially in-kind distribution, is provided. These concerns were later shared with the humanitarian community to better refine the humanitarian response.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), UN Country Team (UNCT), and Security Management Team (SMT). UNICEF also participates in the MINUSCA coordination mechanisms such as the Senior Management Group for Protection (SMGP) and the Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse Task Force (PSEA TF) to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNICEF leads WASH, Nutrition, Education Clusters and Child Protection Sub-Cluster. The Government is an active member of the WASH, Nutrition, and Education Clusters and Child Protection Sub-Cluster. Nutrition is paired with health and works through three Sub-Clusters at the regional level. The Education and WASH Clusters are also functional at the provincial level. At the Cluster level, UNICEF is an active member of the Health Cluster and, via the RRM coordinator, of the Shelter/NFI/Camp Management Cluster. Moreover, UNICEF hosts and coordinates the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The RRM Coordinator is a member of the Inter-Cluster Coordination team (ICC) which enables efficient coordination between the RRM program and the humanitarian community.

Working with partners based in the country's most troubled areas, and using prepositioned essential supplies, UNICEF prioritizes child centered life-saving interventions and risk reduction for crisis-affected people, including displaced and returnees. The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) led by UNICEF carries out multi-sector assessments on new crises, provides non-food items and water, sanitation and hygiene support to vulnerable people newly affected by shocks, and coordinates internally as well as with external actors to ensure complementary responses in other essential sectors. The mechanism also provides UNICEF and partners with quick and reliable information on the needs of affected populations. This allows UNICEF to mobilize partners to address preventable childhood illnesses, such as malaria, HIV and malnutrition. UNICEF focuses on the protection needs of children, including their release from armed groups and reunification with their families when separated or unaccompanied, and provides the appropriate psychosocial support to children affected by the conflict. UNICEF contributes to providing out of school children with access to safe learning spaces and quality education. UNICEF works with line ministries to reinforce the Government's capacity in humanitarian coordination, leadership and response. In coordination with UNICEF development programs, the emergency response contributes day to day to increase people's access to basic services in line with the commitment to strengthen the humanitarian-development continuum.

UNICEF CAR: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/CAR.html

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UNICEF CAR Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/car.htm>

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results*

Sector Indicator Disaggregation		UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2022 target	Total results	July-August*	2022 target	Total results	May-June*
Health							
#children under five vaccinated against polio	Girls	395,127	NA	ND			
	Boys		NA	ND			
	Total		1,611,187	175,015			
#children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	Girls	111,283	29,022	6,287			
	Boys		27,797	5,227			
	Women		27,701	9,176			
	Men		6,075	1,574			
Total		90,595	22,264				
#children under 10 vaccinated against measles	Girls	266,368	NA	NA			
	Boys		NA	NA			
	Total		75,855	75,855			
#pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy	Girls	867	0	0			
	Women		582	167			
	Total		582	167			
#adolescent girls and boys tested for HIV who received the result of last test	Girls	21,985	2,053	676			
	Boys		2,098	605			
	Total		4,151	1,281			
Nutrition							
#children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment *	Girls	55,038	14,283	3,920	55,038	14,283	3,920
	Boys		13,183	3,618		13,183	3,618
	Total		27,466	7,538		27,466	7,538
#primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Women	145,729	82,472	44,088	145,729	82,472	44,088
	Men		12,725	1,269		12,725	1,269
	Total		95,197	45,357		95,197	45,357
#children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation every six months	Girls	627,485	536,055	119	627,485	536,055	119
	Boys		495,510	799		495,510	799
	Total		1,031,565	918		1,031,565	918
Child Protection							
# children [and caregivers] accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	140,000	30,740	5,725	200,000	37,478	8,170
	Boys		39,049	7,223		46,394	9,897
	Women		140	94		195	149
	Men		46				
	Total		69,929	13,042		84,113	18,216
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response intervention	Girls	12,000	7,909	7,475	200,000	8,858	8,307
	Boys		6,177	6,116		6,984	6,907
	Women		10,519	10,483		12,395	12,352
	Men					46	
	Total		24,605	24,074		Total	28,237
# children who have exited armed forces and groups provided with protection or reintegration support	Girls	1,750	341	142	3,000	507	142
	Boys		646	224		849	224
	Total		987	366		1,356	366
people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Girls	350,000	67,040	42,025		73,778	44,470
	Boys		77,114	45,288		84,456	47,959
	Total		144,154	87,313		158,234	92,429
Education							

#children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	300,000	168,254	0	878,000	175,486	218
	Boys		212,178			219,903	244
	Total		380,432	0		395,486	462
#children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	400,000	168,254	0	ND	173,904	338
	Boys		212,178	0		218,165	324
	Total		380,432	0		392,069	662
#schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)		800	214	0			
# teachers trained in psychosocial support and basic teaching methods		2,600	1,323	339			
WASH		Boys					
#people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	300,000	27,927	12,783	756,000	80,978	34,046
	Boys		25,657	11,744		77,457	32,565
	Women		13,839	6,334		102,103	42,927
	Men		11,955	5,473		91,541	38,486
	Total		79,378	36,334		352,079	148,024
# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	150,000	2,387	1,286	1,500,074	14,654	4,754
	Boys		2,181	1,175		14,017	4,547
	Women		1182	636		18,477	5,994
	men		1013	546		16,566	5,374
	Total		6,763	3,643		63,714	20,670
# girls and women accessing menstrual hygiene Management services	Girls	30,000	1,014	0			
	Women		6	0			
	Total		1,020	0			
#people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change Programmes	Girls	300,000	74,551	3,519	924,000	106,145	10,624
	Boys		71,445	3,505		101,530	10,162
	Women		29,121	779		133,836	13,395
	Men		25,656	865		119,991	12,010
	Total		200,773	8,668		461,502	46,191
Social Protection							
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	Households	7,550	700	700			
Rapid Response Mechanism							
#Vulnerable people newly affected by the crisis rapidly provided with essential household items	Girls	272,500	30,570	8,327			
	Boys		33,417	8,997			
	Women		20,803	5,986			
	Men		18,441	5,225			
	Total		103,231	28,535			
#Vulnerable people affected by the crisis benefiting from water, hygiene and sanitation interventions	Girls	147,000	39,034	9151			
	Boys		37,637	9314			
	Women		33,818	6892			
	Men		30,175	6296			
	Total		140,664	31,653			
Social Behavior Change (SBC)							
#people reached through messaging on access to services		2,000,000	2,597,011	133,845			
#people participating in engagement actions	Girls	700,000	1,271,660	87			
	Boys		1,168,602	58			
	Women		631,316	1,224			
	Men		546,439	1,661			
	Total		3,618,017	3,030			
#people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	Girls	25,000	1,294	748			
	Boys		1,546	1042			
	Women		1,344	207			
	Men		1,257	184			
	Total		5,441	2,181			

*All The figures have been updated following an upgrade of the data management system.

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available				Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Humanitarian resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	Other resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)*	\$	%
Nutrition	16,200,000	12,969,427		2,254,604	0	975,969	6%
Health and HIV/AIDS	4,300,000	2,410,000	535,437	4,453,944	9,844	0	0%
WASH	9,200,000	1,900,000		645,442	525,000	5,604,558	61%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	9,100,000	3,003,623		1,497,854	0	4,598,523	51%
Education	11,800,000	1,938,571	631,660	547,420	1,956,960	7,357,049	62%
RRM	15,600,000	9,154,511		4,156,575	0	2,288,914	15%
Cross Sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE, AAP)	5,300,000	1,393,968		784,767	0	3,121,265	59%
Cluster/sector coordination	1,500,000	122,988	40,996	0	102,490	1,233,526	82%
Total	73,000,000	32,893,088	1,208,093	14,340,606	2,594,294	25,179,804	34%