



Reporting Period: September-October 2022

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Central African Republic

Humanitarian Situation Report

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for every child

- Heavy rains continued to affect the Central African Republic (CAR) during the reporting period. About 104,000 people have been affected according to OCHA, the highest number in several years. UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) recorded 33 flood alerts during this year's rainy season.

- Incidents involving landmines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in CAR have remained a major issue in 2022, especially in the Northwest. At least 11 people have been killed and 42 injured in 40 incidents according to OCHA.

- The new school year officially started on 26 September. Insecurity in some areas and the difficult economic situation continue to be challenges for school attendance.

UNICEF continued to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable children and their families and achieved the following key results:

- 10,710 children and women accessed primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities

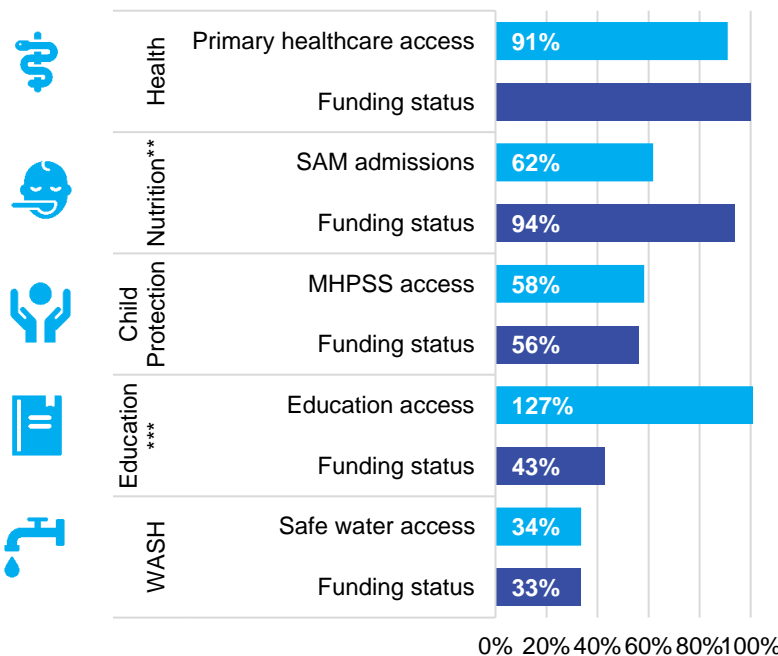
- more than 21,300 people, including flood-affected, gained access to safe drinking water

- around 20,000 women, girls and boys had access to GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions

- more than 6,500 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treated

-The RRM assisted around 7,600 people with essential household items and 9,000 with WASH (about 60% children), mostly in flood-affected communities

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status *



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

** the significant level of funds allowed the purchase of supplies to avoid stock disruptions

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

Situation in Numbers

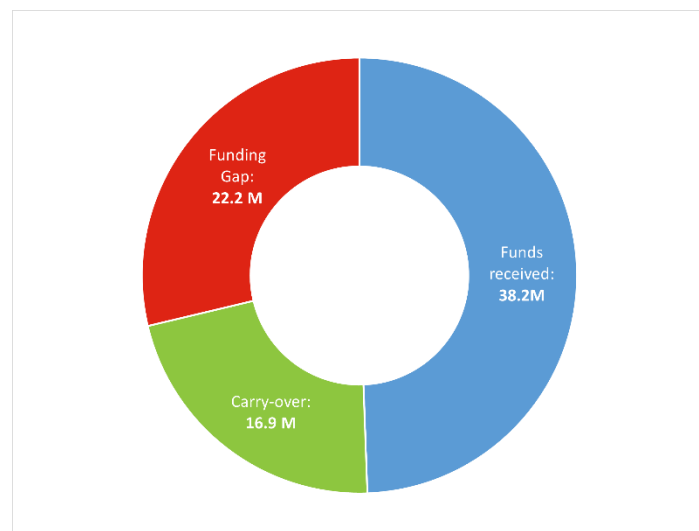
 **1,400,000**
children in need of humanitarian assistance

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

 **505,059** Internally displaced people (IDPs) (OCHA, October 2022)

 **746,004** pending and registered refugees (UNHCR, October 2022)

UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$ 73 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF appealed for US\$ 73 million to sustain provision of life-saving services for women and children across the Central African Republic (CAR), according to the [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\)](#). Of the total funding requirement, 70 per cent is currently available.

In September and October, new contributions were received from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the UNICEF Spanish national committee for UNICEF's humanitarian response in CAR.

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 limit the ability of UNICEF to respond to the consequences of the ongoing crisis.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Highlights

September and October, the last two months of the rainy season in CAR, continued to be marked by a higher-than-average incidence of floods caused by heavy rains. UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) recorded 18 flood alerts during this period mostly in the Northern prefectures of Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, Bamingui Bangoran and Vakaga. For the whole rainy season, the RRM registered 33 flood alerts, about four times more than last year. According to OCHA, as of mid-October, 104,000 people had been affected by floods, a similar number as in 2019, the year with the highest flood incidence in recent times.

Incidents involving landmines and other improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in CAR have remained a major issue in 2022, especially in the Northwest. At least 11 people have been killed and 42 injured in 40 incidents since the start of 2022 according to OCHA, with civilians representing vast majority of victims. The use of IEDs has limited access to services such as schools and health facilities, fields, livestock movement, commercial activities, and market supply – while more than 2.6 million people are expected to be in need of food assistance, including 642,000 facing emergency (IPC-4) food security outcomes between September and March 2023. The humanitarian consequences will be even more serious for the 505,059 Central Africans forced to flee their homes (source: WFP and OCHA). The October figure represents an overall increase of 20,724 IDPs (4.3 per cent) compared to September.

Although access to people in need of humanitarian assistance remained difficult due to military operations, the dispersal and disintegration of major armed groups and the threat of explosive devices, the number of incidents affecting health workers decreased by almost 60 per cent compared to a year ago. According to OCHA, 151 incidents were recorded, against 360 in 2021. The number of incidents registered in October alone corresponds to the average trend observed since January, confirming a certain stability since the beginning of the year.

Finally, the school year officially began throughout the country on 26 September. However, the insecurity that persists in some areas of the country, combined with the economic difficulties of many families, result in school enrolment remaining relatively low in these first few weeks.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and HIV

During the reporting period, 10,710 people received free essential care in UNICEF-supported health centres. This includes 7,118 children under 5 (3,592 girls) and 2,720 pregnant women. The most common diseases among children were malaria (38 per cent), diarrheal diseases (29 per cent) and acute respiratory infections (26 per cent).

Among 2,720 pregnant women who received antenatal healthcare, 2,312 were tested for HIV (85 per cent), 58 tested positive and received anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment.

Nutrition

In September and October, 6,558 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, 8,000 pregnant or lactating women and caregivers were made aware of infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

WASH

During the reporting period, UNICEF ensured access to safe drinking water for more than 21,351 people. Approximately 2,500 people in IDP sites and return areas in Nana Gribizi prefecture gained access to safe water through the rehabilitation of five water points while approximately 1,872 IDPs in the integrated village of Pladama (Ouaka) continued

to benefit from an emergency water pumping system while more permanent infrastructure is being installed. UNICEF also supported the construction of latrines for 340 IDPs and returnees in Kaga Bandoro.

In response to the floods in Paoua (Ouham-Pendé) and Bangui, UNICEF supported access to water for 3,087 households (16,979 affected people) through the distribution of household water treatment kits, the rehabilitation of five boreholes and the disinfection of 148 wells. In addition, 362 households received hygiene kits and over 500 households were sensitized on good hygiene practices and prevention of epidemics in the event of flooding.

As part of an integrated WASH in Nutrition project for the treatment of severely acutely malnourished (SAM) children, 922 households (approximately 5,071 people) benefited from WASH kits in the sub-prefectures of Kaga Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi), Ippy (Ouaka) and Bouar (Nana-Mambere). In addition, 598 reusable menstrual hygiene kits were distributed to mothers or women caregivers of SAM children under 5.

Regarding the WASH cluster activities, cluster partners have assisted 401,367 people with access to safe water, 65,312 people with access to sanitation facilities and 553,471 with hygiene promotion since the beginning of the year.

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 11,589 children (4,900 girls) with psychosocial support and safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) through child-friendly spaces (CFS). In addition, 19,673 children (10,033 girls) benefited from gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) conducted a survey of 502 key informants and 281 observers on the needs of children in 2022, covering 68 per cent of CAR's sub-prefectures.

The results showed that 68 per cent of respondents think that the number of incidents of sexual violence has increased in their community since 2021; population displacement (47 per cent), attacks (44 per cent) but also natural disasters are the main causes of parent/child separation; 59 per cent of households consider the path to the water point to be dangerous for children, 48 per cent consider that child sexual abuse occurs on that same path, and 11 per cent report that girls avoid water points for fear of their safety; 76 per cent of respondents said they had noticed changes in parental behavior since 2021, such as paying less attention to children (46 per cent), being more aggressive with children (38 per cent), or encouraging children to marry before age 18 (19 per cent).

These are just some of the responses that will help to better refine AoR partners strategies of responses.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

In September and October, the RRM recorded and verified 30 new alerts and shared them with the CAR humanitarian community. 60 per cent of the alerts concerned floods and 27 per cent violence-related population displacements. As a result of these alerts, 10 exploratory missions (MEX) and 10 multi-sector assessments (MSA) were conducted. During the reporting period, RRM partners assisted 7,689 people with essential household items and 9,081 people have benefited from WASH assistance, the majority of which were flood victims and about 60% children.

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

Education

On 26 September schools officially reopened throughout the country and UNICEF supported the opening ceremony of the new school year 2022-2023 in Bangui, which President Touadera attended with UNICEF Representative who advocated for the liberation of the schools occupied by armed groups. However, the insecurity that persists in some areas of the country, combined with the economic difficulties of many families, result in school enrolment remaining relatively low in these first few weeks.

27 new classrooms were built in Nana Bakassa, Boguila, Markounda and Kambakota (Ouham) ensuring access to education for 2,055 children (925 girls) and 30 teachers were trained in psychosocial support, child protection principles and basic pedagogy.

During the same reporting period, Education Cluster partners reached 30,203 children (14,278 girls) who accessed formal and nonformal education, 89,699 children (39,523 girls) who received individual learning materials and 4,450 teachers who were trained in psychosocial support and basic teaching methods.

Social Protection and Cash Transfers

In September and October, a total of 642 families received a first transfer (out of 3) of US\$60 as part of the Cash+Nutrition project in Baoro (Nana-Mambere). The project aims to provide cash assistance as part of an integrated preventive and curative health/nutritional response to child malnutrition. It targets families having at least one child aged between 0 and 23 months and at least one child treated for SAM.

These beneficiaries received their cash assistance through the mobile money payment modality, directly managed by UNICEF and implemented through Orange Money. Each household was provided with a mobile phone device and SIM

card, as well as a dedicated mobile money account that was credited with the benefit amount. Beneficiaries were then able to withdraw their amounts at any orange Money agency in their neighbourhood. The U-reporters supported the beneficiaries in using the mobile money systems and also collected their feedback through the U-report platform as part of UNICEF accountability to affected population.

Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Community Engagement & Accountability

During the reporting period, UNICEF intensified awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence (GBV) in schools, the issue of children recruitment into armed groups, and disaster risk reduction in flood-prone areas. Weekly radio programs were broadcast through UNICEF's local network in Bangui, Bambari (Ouaka), Bangassou (Mbomou) and Bria (Haute Kotto), reaching about 312,000 people. About 240 people were involved in GBV prevention actions in schools in the same areas.

Through feedback and complaint mechanisms, UNICEF received approximately 831 feedbacks on the way humanitarian assistance is being delivered, particularly in the areas of WASH, nutrition, and health. These concerns were subsequently shared with the humanitarian community to 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	0			
	Boys		NA	0			
	Total		1,611,187	0			
#children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	Girls	111,283	32,614	3,592			
	Boys		31,323	3,526			
	Women		30,881	3,180			
	Men		6,487	412			
Total		101,305	10,710				
#children under 10 vaccinated against measles	Girls	266,368	NA	NA			
	Boys		NA	NA			
	Total		75,855	0			
#pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy	Girls	867	0	0			
	Women		640	58			
	Total		640	58			
#adolescent girls and boys tested for HIV who received the result of last test	Girls	21,985	2,053	0			
	Boys		2,098	0			
	Total		4,151	0			
Nutrition							
#children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment *	Girls	55,038	17,566	3,283	55038	17,566	3,283
	Boys		16,458	3,275		16,458	3,275
	Total		34,024	6,558		34,024	6,558
#primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	Women	145,729	89,384	6,912	145729	89,384	6,912
	Men		13,757	1,032		13,757	1,032
	Total		10,3141	7,944		10,3141	7,944
#children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation every six months	Girls	627,485	536370	315	627485	536370	315
	Boys		495812	302		495812	302
	Total		1032182	617		1032182	617
Child Protection							
# children [and caregivers] accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls	140,000	30,740	4,900	200,000	37,478	4,900
	Boys		39,049	6,689		46,394	6,977
	Women		140			195	
	Men		46				
	Total		81,518	11,589		Total	95,990
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response intervention	Girls	12,000	7,909	10,033	ND	8,858	10,061
	Boys		6,177	9,640		6,984	9,667
	Women		10,519			12,395	
	Men						
	Total		44,278	19,673		Total	47,965
# children who have exited armed forces and groups provided with protection or reintegration support	Girls	1,750	341	-	3,000	507	-
	Boys		646	-		849	-
	Total		987	-		1,356	-
	people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers		Girls	350,000		67,040	4,900
Boys	77,114	6,689	84,456		6,977		
Total	155,743	11,589	170,111		11,877		
Education							
#children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	300,000	169,179	925	878,000	189,764	14,278
	Boys		213,308	1,130		235,855	15,925
	Total		382,487	2,055		425,619	30,203
#children receiving individual learning materials	Girls	400,000	169,179	925	ND	213,427	39,523
	Boys		213,308	1,130		268,341	50,176
	Total		382,487	2,055		481,768	89,699

#schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)		800	214	0	ND	ND	ND
# teachers trained in psychosocial support and basic teaching methods		2,600	1,353	30	ND	4,450	4,450
WASH							
#people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	300,000	35,439	7,512	756,000	92,314	11,336
	Boys		32,558	6,901		88,301	10,843
	Women		17,561	3,722		116,396	14,294
	Men		15,171	3,216		104,355	12,815
	Total		100,729	21,351		401,367	49,288
# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls	150,000	2,508	121	1,500,074	15,022	368
	Boys		2,290	109		14,369	352
	Women		1242	60		18,940	463
	men		1063	50		16,981	415
	Total		7,103	340		65,312	1,598
# girls and women accessing menstrual hygiene Management services	Girls	30,000	1,014	0			
	Women		604	598			
	Total		1,618	598			
#people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change Programmes	Girls	300,000	79,762	3,454	924,000	127,298	21,153
	Boys		75,959	3,170		121,764	20,233
	Women		32,639	1,711		160,507	26,671
	Men		28,502	1,477		143,902	23,912
	Total		216,862	9,812		553,471	91,969
Social Protection							
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	Households	7,550	1,342	642			
Rapid Response Mechanism							
#Vulnerable people newly affected by the crisis rapidly provided with essential household items	Girls	272,500	33,276	2,706			
	Boys		35,494	2,077			
	Women		22,184	1,381			
	Men		19,966	1,525			
	Total		110,920	7,689			
#Vulnerable people affected by the crisis benefiting from water, hygiene and sanitation interventions	Girls	147,000	41,627	2,593			
	Boys		40,356	2,719			
	Women		35,800	1,982			
	Men		31,962	1,787			
	Total		149,745	9,081			
Social Behavior Change (SBC)							
#People reached through messaging on access to services		2,000,00	2,597,011	0			
#People participating in engagement actions	Girls	700,000	373,324	0			
	Boys		366,694	0			
	Women		805,044	180			
	Men		779,686	60			
	Total		2,324,748	240			
#People sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	Girls	25,000	1,360	66			
	Boys		1,594	48			
	Women		1,818	474			
	Men		1,500	243			
	Total		6,272	831			

*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	3,772,008	535,437	4,453,944	9,844	0	0%
WASH	9,200,000	1,900,000		645,442	525,000	6,129,558	67%
Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA	9,100,000	3,602,143		1,497,854	0	4,000,003	44%
Education	11,800,000	1,938,571	631,660	547,420	1,956,960	6,725,389	57%
RRM	15,600,000	10,564,511		4,156,575	0	878,914	6%
Cross Sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE, AAP)	5,300,000	2,201,946		784,767	0	2,313,287	44%
Cluster/sector coordination	1,500,000	122,988	40,996	0	102,490	1,233,526	82%
Total	73,000,000	37,071,594	1,208,093	14,340,606	2,594,294	22,256,646	30%