

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Situation Report No. 31 (as of 24 June 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 18 and 24 June 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 3 July 2014.

Highlights

- New inter-communal violence in Bambari has displaced more than 10,000 people and reportedly killed at least 50.
- The latest figures show 111,500 IDPs in Bangui, down 5 per cent compared to the previous week.
- 300 newly displaced persons arrived in Kabo with little food and shelter available.
- Nearly halfway through the year, the \$565 million CAR humanitarian appeal is only 36 per cent funded.

536,500

IDPs in CAR, including:

111,500

IDPs in Bangui (down from 117,400 last week)

36%

Funding available (about US\$203.6 million) against the revised SRP requirements of \$565 million

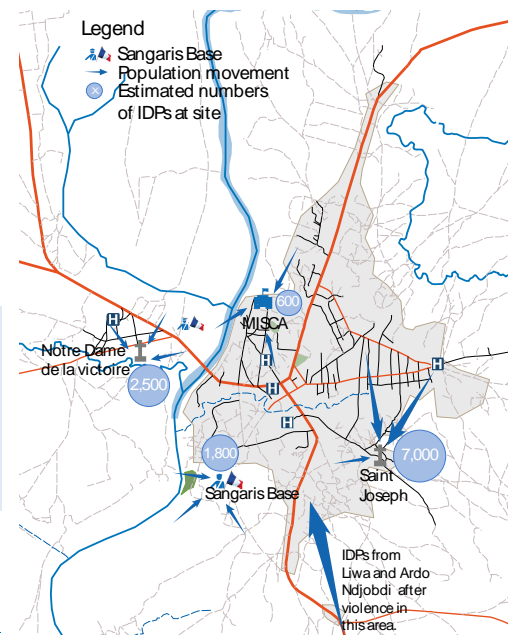
4.6 million

Population of CAR

2.5 million

People who need assistance

Sources: OCHA, CMP, Protection Cluster and FTS



Situation Overview

A fresh outbreak of violence in the central town of Bambari (Ouaka prefecture) over the past few days has reportedly killed 50 people and displaced thousands to religious sites and the bases of international forces. An attack by suspected anti-balaka on a Peul community in Ardo Ndjebdi (9km from Bambari) close to the village of Liwa on 23 June reportedly killed at least 18 and triggered an outbreak of reprisal attacks in Bambari town by ex-Seleka elements and youth. Violence and tension have continued, especially after the funerals of those killed in Ardo Ndjebdi, with killings reported in the Wangaie and Baepou neighbourhoods of Bambari. Sangari forces are carrying out patrols by helicopter but vehicle access into Muslim areas has been blocked by hostile youths for both international forces and humanitarians. Hospitals report the arrival of victims with gunshot and machete wounds, and several corpses have been mutilated.

The violence of the past few days has compelled residents in the east and north-eastern parts of Bambari to flee their homes. A joint mission by UN agencies and NGOs on 24 June found around 7,000 newly displaced persons (IDPs) at the Eveche St Joseph site, adding to the 1,023 IDPs already living there after a 9 June attack on Liwa. Other principal sites that continue to register arrivals are the MISCA base (around 600 IDPs), areas next to the Sangaris base (around 1,800 IDPs) and Notre Dame de la Victoire, which has around 2,500 IDPs. Some IDPs also arrived at the MINUSCA base. In a press release, the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator, Claire Bourgeois, appealed for an end to the cycle of violence.

Since 23 June, the situation has been tense in the northern town of Batangafo (Ouham prefecture), with residents fearful of the arrival of armed groups. Ex-Seleka and youths have blocked access to the main market. According to a census carried out on 25 June by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and CAR Red Cross, there are currently 5,426 IDPs in Batangafo, the majority at the Catholic Mission (5,326) and the rest (100) at the Centre Bercail. A recent security incident on the Ouandago-Batangafo road led to a large increase in IDPs in the last two days with nearly 2,000 new IDPs arriving at the MISCA and DRC office. These have now been relocated to the Catholic Mission due to heavy rain. As an immediate response, 14 latrines have been rehabilitated and six emergency latrines installed as well as 22 emergency showers.

On 23 June, anti-balaka elements also attacked MISCA forces in Boda (Lobaye prefecture), causing panic in the town.

Reports of attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Bakouma sub-prefecture (southwest) have caused villagers to flee their homes for refuge in the forest and Bakouma town. On 16 June, three people were reported killed in the village of Wagou, 10km from Zabe, with 25 people kidnapped. On 17 June, five people were reported kidnapped at Kono gold mine with nearby villages looted.

In Bangui, the Commission for the Movement of the Population (CMP) reports a new estimate of 111,500 IDPs in Bangui, down 5 per cent from 117,400 the previous week. The fall in numbers continues a downward trend since a recent spike of 132,000 immediately following the 28 May attack on the Fatima IDP site. The M'Poko airport site continues to hold the largest number of IDPs in the city (38,400), pending the opening of new alternative sites.

On 16 June, a rapid evaluation by Solidarites International/ Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) of around 300 newly displaced persons in Kabo (Site C) and 79 new IDPs in Moyenne Sido, both close to the Chad border, found worrying shelter conditions and overcrowding. Existing shelters only cater for 8 per cent the new arrivals at the Kabo site. Food security is also an issue, with some IDPs reporting having travelled for three months to reach the site. No households have more than a week's supply of food and 96 per cent of children eat only once a day.

A RRM team carried out a multi-sectoral assessment at the St Joseph site in Bambari on 14-15 June and recommended interventions in WASH, food and NFIs once the security situation improves.

Funding

The Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requires US\$565 million. Only 36 per cent of funding has been received. Early recovery, education, protection, nutrition and emergency shelter are the least funded sectors.

The leading donors are the US (\$66.8 million), European Commission (\$35.5 million), UK (\$24.6 million) and the CERF (\$19.6 million).

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response



Food Security

Needs:

- According to the April multi-agency Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), the food security situation remains precarious throughout the country. Approximately 45 per cent of the rural population, or 1.7 million people, are food insecure. Increased food assistance, nutrition support, and agricultural inputs are needed throughout the country to assist food insecure vulnerable people and support agriculture to avert a large-scale food crisis in the coming months.
- April and May rainfall data indicates that the weather has been drier than average and the trend has continued in June, with significant rainfall deficits in the north-west, particularly in the main agricultural areas of Ouham and Ouham-Pendé and areas north of Bangui. Food needs in these areas and in IPC level 3 (crisis) areas are expected to continue throughout the agricultural season.

1.25 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014.

- \$180 million required
- \$87.9 million received (48.8% of funding requirements)
- \$92.1 million needed

Response:

- Between 1 and 22 June, WFP distributed nearly 2,700mt of food to more than 244,000 beneficiaries countrywide, of whom nearly 37,000 were children assisted under the blanket feeding programme.
- Under its agricultural campaign, WFP has supported nearly 65,000 people (13,000 households) with approximately 1,000mt of food so far in June.
- For the current – and main – planting season (rice, maize and groundnut), FAO and its partners have distributed crop seeds and tools to 68,318 farming families (85 percent of the initial 80,000 families targeted). Each family is receiving 25 kg of crop seeds and 2 hoes to plant in time and produce at least 500 kg of food that will contribute to feed them for about four months. As of 20 June, more than 1,700 tons of seeds have been distributed in 12 of the country's 16 prefectures.

- In the course of the project, more farming households willing to plant have been identified. The FAO target has therefore been increased to over 88,156 families by the end of June.
- Distributions are focused particularly on the north-west prefectures of Ouham (14,000 families) and Ouham-Pende (15,000), considered as emergency zones according to the April 2014 IPC. 9,990 families in Ombella-Mpoko prefecture and 7,350 in Ouaka prefecture also received agricultural kits.
- FAO will support 30,000 more families by distributing tools and seeds for sorghum, beans, sesame and millet as part of the short cycle agricultural season. While the main planting season finishes at the end of June, planting for these crops is expected up to the end of July.
- FAO has also secured funding to reinforce the resilience of an extra 50,000 families to help them build up their financial capacities, agriculture techniques and social protection to improve food and nutrition security.

Gaps and constraints:

- Despite the increase in deliveries and people served, the rainy season, road conditions and insecurity continue to represent the main constraints.
- WFP requires \$1 million to strengthen the Food Cluster's support for six months in collaboration with FAO.



Needs:

- Children associated with armed forces and armed groups need to be demobilized. UNICEF and the Ministry of Defense and DDR estimate that the number of children associated with armed groups in CAR could be as high as 10,000.
- Advocacy with armed elements needs to be strengthened to ensure their respect for humanitarian access and basic human rights standards, including those specified in Security Council resolutions regarding children and armed conflict.
- There is need for additional efforts to ensure access of children to psychosocial support adapted to their needs.
- Psychosocial and medical services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) need to be provided throughout the country, especially in the following hotspots: Boda, Carnot, Kaga Bandoro, Ndele, Bohong, Yaloke, Kabo and Moyen Sido. The same support needs to continue and be strengthened in Bangui.

2 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014.

- \$74 million required
- \$6.2 million received (8.4% covered of funding requirements)
- \$67.8 million needed

Response:

- On 21 June, the Protection Cluster, UNHCR and OCHA traveled to Mbaiki to assess the protection situation of IDPs present in host families and in the MISCA base. The mission concluded that some IDPs were in need of medical assistance. For some specific cases, return to communities of origin was possible. Mediation efforts were conducted by several actors as part of the mission and movement of returns already started.
- Medical services are being provided to GBV survivors in 5 districts and 9 IDP sites in Bangui, as well as in 28 sub-prefectures (representing 39% of the total need for coverage), especially in Boda and Kaga Bandoro. Psychosocial services are being provided to GBV survivors in 14 IDP sites in Bangui and in three centres in the 3rd district. Similar services can be found in 23 sub-prefectures, covering about 32% of the total need.
- On the occasion of the Day of the African Child, NGOs like AFEB, ESF and Afriyan organized various awareness-raising campaigns regarding child rights and protection in several locations of CAR, including in Bangui and Ouham prefecture. Activities included radio shows, theatre plays, songs and poetry as well as discussion groups, and were implemented in displacement sites such as Padre Pio, Carmel, St Jacques de Kpetene, Guitangola Sources and Guitangola Carrieres, as well as in Bangui and Bossangoa. In total, about 13,500 children and adults were sensitized during the various campaigns during the week of 16 June.
- During the reporting period, 23 unaccompanied or separated children were identified in Bangui and Lobaye by UNICEF and IRC while family tracing procedures for 8 unaccompanied children were initiated. Follow-up visits were conducted with 14 children formerly separated from their families.
- On 17 and 18 June, UNICEF and its partners, including the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and national NGO NDA, ensured the release of 43 children (42 boys and 1 girl) from the ex-Seleka armed group in Bambari and Ippy. In total, 280 children (including 63 girls and 217 boys) have been released from ex-Seleka since January 2014. Meanwhile, on 17 June, 74 children (2 girls and 72 boys) were released by anti-Balaka area commanders in Bangui to UNICEF and the Ministry in charge of Defense/DDR. These children are part of the 992 boys and girls who had been registered and certified within the anti-Balaka in Bangui, Boali and Pissa in May/June this year.
- On 16 June, a birth registration campaign led by the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Government with the support of UNICEF started in Bangui. The campaign targets 30,000 children under age one in the districts of Bangui, Begoua and Bimbo.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF trained 40 community leaders in Bossangoa on prevention of and response to child protection issues. In addition, 24 Forces Republicaines (ex-Seleka) officers and 19 social

workers in Bambari were sensitized on monitoring and reporting issues and the prevention of grave violations against children, including child recruitment.

Gaps and constraints:

- The tense security situation in and around Bambari and the cycle of violence in other areas of the country are making access difficult for child protection activities. Threats against staff and the theft of child protection material are hampering the intervention capacity of child protection actors.
- There is a shortage of medical services for GBV survivors in Bangui, and a lack of psychosocial services for GBV survivors in 12 priority IDP sites in Bangui.
- The rainy season and lack of livelihood options are hampering children's access to child protection structures, particularly in more remote areas. Children are involved in various income generating activities, which impede them from participating in child friendly spaces.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Following new displacements reported on 23 June in Batangafo, the WASH needs for an estimated 4,000 new IDPs across three sites require evaluation.
- In Moyen Sido, about 5,500 displaced people and 6,000 people in host communities need immediate and medium-term WASH support.
- The WASH needs of IDPs in host communities and returnees in Boda need to be identified.
- About 7,000 IDPs in Grimari and 4,000 IDPs in Bambari, as well as 92 relocated people from PK12 at the Elevage site in Bambari, need WASH support.
- In Bossangoa area (villages of Darengo and Bozele), the level of diarrhoea among children assessed by the Rapid Response Monitoring team (40%) requires the attention of a WASH partner.

900,000

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014 with WASH services.

- \$27.5 million required
- \$9.8 million (35.5% of total requirements)
- \$17.7 million (remaining needs)

Response:

- In Grimari, at the paroisse site, three boreholes were rehabilitated, 40 emergency latrines were constructed (representing a total of 90 constructed out of the 130 structures needed) and almost 1,000 people participated in a hygiene promotion session.
- In Bambari, at the Eveche site, 13 emergency latrines (ten for adults and three for children) and ten showers were finalized. The main water point was chlorinated.
- In Bambari, 92 IDPs coming from Bangui's PK12 received water from water trucking (1 m³ per day reaching 14 litres/person/day) as well as hygiene promotion sessions.
- About 109,452 IDPs are being assisted at 25 sites through the distribution of over 2,730 m³ of water through water trucking for 77,758 people in addition to on-site water resources and connections to the network of the Société de Distribution d'Eau de Centrafrique (SODECA), the increase of water storage (20 m³) in the Charles de Luanga site and the desludging of 33 latrines in the Don Bosco sites.

Gaps and constraints:

- WASH partner presence is being assessed to identify gaps.
- No WASH contingency plan exists for the regions outside Bangui.
- The lack of a coordinated operational response in key areas with people at risk hampers the synergy between humanitarian actors and the application of the "Do No Harm" approach.
- A clear integrated strategy for humanitarian assistance to returnees in Bangui is lacking.



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- According to the findings of a recent ACF assessment, about 8,000 IDPs are in need of shelter assistance in the community of Kouki in Ouham prefecture.
- IRC has found 183 destroyed houses south of Bocaranga in the Province of Ouham-Pende. Affected families are in need of NFIs and shelter assistance.

Response:

- To date, the Shelter/NFI Cluster estimates that it has provided NFIs to a total of 537,033 people.

703,975

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014 with emergency shelter and NFIs.

- \$33.5 million required
- \$6.4 million received (19% of funding requirements)
- \$27.2 million needed

- ACF, as part of the Rapid Response Mechanism, has distributed NFIs to 115 displaced families in the villages of Darengo and Bozele, north of Bossangoa in Ouham prefecture.

Gaps and constraints:

- The Cluster has only reached approximately 38 per cent of its targeted beneficiaries when calculating using its "equivalent of complete NFI kits distributed" methodology. Significant gaps in emergency shelter and NFI support have been identified in Ouham-Pende, Ouham and Ouaka prefectures.
- The sub-prefecture of Markounda, in northern Ouham prefecture, is almost completely inaccessible to the humanitarian community, rendering the delivery of assistance to people in that region impossible.
- Fighting between armed groups has prevented humanitarian organizations from working in Ngaounday sub-prefecture of Ouham-Pende prefecture, preventing the delivery of assistance to people in that region.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- Alternative sites need to be identified for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites (including flood risk) and unable to return home.
- Follow-up with the authorities on site occupancy rights with property owners is required.
- Coverage of humanitarian needs in IDP sites and the accompanying returns process needs to be coordinated.
- CCCM actors in and outside Bangui need to build capacity.

501,980

People targeted.

- \$20 million required
- No funding allocations reported by the cluster

Response:

- After reviewing the results from multi-sectoral assessments, the Boganda 1 site will be cleaned up soon by the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) ahead of site set-up. Occupancy rights for the Patassé site are being negotiated by the authorities prior to possible set up.
- IOM registered approximately 4,000 people at the Central Mosque and the Ecole Nasradine site in PK5. Despite some tensions, the registration was completed in three days with no major incidents. WFP-provided food will be distributed this week.
- Through the IOM cash for work project, an additional 100 workers have been deployed near the central mosque to clean the drainage canal and dig a new small canal to minimize the risks of flooding inside the mosque during heavy rains. Completion is expected in two to three weeks.
- The data collection for the sixth IOM return intention survey took place from 17 to 19 June in 30 sites. Just over 600 IDPs were interviewed. The full report will be shared by the end of the month.
- A CCCM training aimed at reinforcing the capacities of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation was attended by 27 CCCM actors and partners, mostly from outside Bangui.
- IDP sites outside Bangui have been mapped and are initially estimated at around 65 sites.

Gaps and constraints:

- CCCM coverage is insufficient.
- More funding is required to better address the needs in site management countrywide and improve communication with IDPs.



Nutrition

Needs:

- It is estimated that about 28,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2014 and 75,500 children will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). These numbers could rise given ongoing aggravating factors (displacement, poor food security, worsened access to clean water and sanitation, increased morbidity and lack of health-care services) and the start of the rainy season.
- About 16,800 children suffering from SAM are targeted for treatment in 2014.
- An estimated 159,000 children under age 5 need highly nutritious foods. Consistent and adequate funding is needed to prevent deterioration in children's nutritional status during the rainy season.

361,011

Vulnerable people targeted with nutrition services in 2014 out of 628,000.

- \$22.5 million required
- \$3 million received (13% of total requirements)
- \$19.5 million needed

Response:

- Since 1 January, 100,979 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 28 per cent of the SRP target of 360,000 children.

- Since 1 January, 10,417 children have been admitted for SAM treatment, of whom 5,098 have already recovered. The performance rates are as follows: recovery: 80% ($\geq 75\%$); death: 3% ($< 5\%$); default: 17% ($< 15\%$). This represents 62 per cent of the SRP target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM. No additional children with MAM have been treated over the reporting period; in total, 14,156 children with MAM have been treated, with the following performance rates: recovery rate: 73.3% ($> 75\%$); death: 0.03% ($< 3\%$); default: 17.96% ($< 15\%$). This represents 19 per cent of the SRP target of 75,000 children suffering from MAM.
- With IMC support, an additional 3,694 children were screened in areas around Bornou, Bria, Boungou, Dangbatro, Issa Mazengue, Konengbe, and Ngoubi. Twenty children with SAM were detected and 602 children were detected with MAM. All children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition were referred to the nearest treatment sites.
- Since 1 January, nutrition supplements have been provided to 2,768 malnourished pregnant and lactating women. In addition, some 3,200 people living with HIV/AIDS and on anti-retroviral therapy are enrolled in the food-by-prescription programme.
- ACF started nutrition activities in Sibut this week. 37 children have since been admitted in the outpatient therapeutic programme.
- 36 health staff were trained on acute nutrition management in Bouar with UNICEF's support in order to scale up the coverage of 14 health facilities.

Gaps and constraints:

- Services for treatment of malnutrition outside Bangui remains limited due to security constraints. Security has hindered cluster members from scaling up nutrition activities and continues to affect ongoing activities including those of MSF-Spain in Ndele and Boguila, MSF-France in Carnot, and SCI in the Bambari area and Kaga-Bandoro.
- Another hindrance to increasing services is the extremely low level of funding for nutrition in CAR. Only 13% of the updated funding requirement of \$22 million is funded.
- Only 12 partners are working effectively in the nutrition programme.
- Capacity of implementing partners is low
- There is a gap in the provision of activities aimed at supporting appropriate infant and young child feeding.



Health

Needs:

- Safe, high-quality blood and blood products, accessible to all patients and their safe and appropriate use.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the availability of health services and their functionality compared to national standards and/or international use in emergency situations.
- Surveillance and response related to the spread of cholera, polio and rabies (the latter is on the rise in Bangui). Rapid distribution of mosquito nets across the country to improve protection against malaria. Additional vaccination campaigns needed for vulnerable children to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Continued advocacy with new implementing partners to support the patient referral system in Bangui after WHO funding is exhausted.

878,000

Targeted people.

- \$64.3 million required
- \$18.7 million received (29% of funding requirements)
- \$45.6 million (funds needed)

Response:

- Safe blood units have been delivered to four health facilities: Hôpital Communautaire, Hôpital de l'Amitié, Centre de Santé Frères Castors, Centre Pédiatrique and the CNTS.
- In Bangui, IOM mobile clinics visited the sites of Capucin (117 consultations carried out), Saint Francois d'Assise (79 consultations) and Ndjongo (Bimbo) (120 consultations).
- In Boda, during the week of 9-15 June, an IOM medical team carried out 734 consultations, mainly in the IDP sites located on the main roads around Boda. The hospital is now covered by the NGOs Alima and AHA.

Gaps and constraints:

- There is lack of access to safe blood transfusion due to blood shortages, inequitable access and increasing needs in Bangui and the interior of the country.
- The early warning system and response in and outside Bangui need to be strengthened.
- Underfunding limits the expansion of basic services to vulnerable people outside Bangui, restricting the movement of medical staff and hindering medical assistance.
- Insecurity is impeding health service delivery and health information management.



Education

Needs:

- According to Ministry of Education data, 45 per cent of schools remain closed in CAR. Temporary Safe Learning Spaces (ETAPEs) are needed in IDP sites with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services for 362,000 people.
- Emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials for ETAPEs and schools are required for 362,000 people.
- 5,000 teachers need psychosocial training.
- School-feeding activities, particularly in provinces with a low rate of student returns, are required for 400,000 people in need.

350,000

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014 with emergency education out of 400,000.

- \$33 million required
- \$1.5 million received (4.5% of funding requirements)
- \$31.5 million (funds needed)

Response:

- Education and protection activities continue in 118 ETAPEs targeting 23,600 children aged between 3 and 18.
- Cluster members continue evaluation missions to identify the needs and possible solutions to strengthen education responses in various parts of the country including Bégoua, Yaloké, Boda, Boali, Kabo and Moyen Sido.
- As part of the ongoing and scaled-up school feeding programme, 35 schools in Bangui and Bimbo received rice, peas, oil and salt in the last week to provide lunch to 43,265 students attending the schools.

Gaps and constraints:

- In the central part of the country (Nana-Gribizi and Kémo prefectures), only six per cent of schools have reopened. Due to insecurity, most teachers in this area remain at home.
- To date, the cluster is only 4.5 per cent funded.
- Population movements are challenging the provision of structured education and child-protection activities.



Livelihood/Community Stabilization Cluster

Needs:

- Activities to restore social cohesion and reduce community tensions across the country.
- Community initiatives to revive local economies and create temporary jobs, mainly for youths.
- Support to civil society and public administration, including the rehabilitation of services related to local community governance and the restoration of social ties, citizenship and respect for public property.

2.4 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014 out of 3 million in need of assistance.

- \$60 million required
- \$1.7 million (2.8% of funding requirements)
- \$58.3 million (remaining needs)

Response:

- Search for Common Ground (SFCG) organized three awareness-raising sessions on social cohesion, peace and non-violence. Sessions targeted both Muslims and Christians, and took place in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd areas of the 7th district of Bangui. The three days led to the organization of a football match involving anti-balaka and Muslim players.
- In Bossangoa town, SFCG organized two workshops attended by 60 humanitarian workers, security forces and community leaders to raise awareness about protection and respect for human rights.
- To date, IOM's cash for work project has employed 1,000 persons, including 400 women. Muslims and Christians continue to work together in the 3rd district while around 1,000 people living in the 5th district and nearby sites are registered on the waiting list and will be employed in the coming phases.
- World Cup matches are being shown on 10 screens placed by IOM and community leaders around the 3rd and 5th districts. They have been well received and are visited by 300 to 400 persons per day. In the 3rd district, Muslims and Christians are watching the games together, with people joining from other districts.

Gaps and constraints:

- Funding is insufficient to create temporary employment for youths through cash-for-work initiatives, and to support income-generating activities and community efforts to reduce tensions.
- Insecurity hinders activities in some areas inside and outside of Bangui.



Logistics

Needs:

- Humanitarian organizations need reliable and sufficient service providers to transport cargo in country by road to maintain operations.
- Due to prevailing insecurity outside Bangui and along the roads, air services are indispensable to transport humanitarian staff and supplies internally and internationally.

\$10.2 million

Required to support emergency response in 2014.

- \$10.6 million received (104% of funding requirements)
- \$-0.4 million (funds needed)

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster continues to collect and share information regarding road transportation from Bangui to various field locations. This facilitates the grouping of trucks and sharing of assets among partners. This year, the cluster has coordinated truck movements to 18 locations nationwide.
- The Cluster continues active engagement with partners to define and update needs and gaps. An online survey was made available for feedback and recommendations from partners.
- The Cluster shared information with partners about the current status of entry points, customs requirements and contact details of customs offices. Currently, three entry points from Chad are closed, while two from Cameroon, one from Sudan and one from South Sudan are open.
- On 20 June, 80 drums of fuel were successfully airlifted from Douala to Bangui to maintain regular UNHAS operations.
- Despite fuel constraints, UNHAS transported 1,072 passengers and 14.1 mt of cargo between 1 and 22 June.
- Updated information regarding UNHAS flights and Logistics Cluster information is available at: <http://logcluster.org/ops/caf13a>

Gaps and constraints:

- Poor infrastructure and insecurity along the main roads remain a logistical challenge, hampering the humanitarian logistics chain.
- The rainy season makes operations more difficult as road conditions worsen and prolong transportation times.
- The number of national service providers has decreased.
- The disruption in jet fuel supplies has not yet been resolved.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Needs:

- Establish functioning, permanent (24/7) communication centres (COMCENs) in all common operational areas, as per the country minimum operating security standards (C-MOSS) requirements.

\$1.9 million

Required to support humanitarian response in 2014.

- \$0.67 million received (35% of funding requirements)
- \$1.24 million (funds needed)

Response:

- A maintenance mission is currently underway in Bouar.
- The HF frequency for NGOs is currently being tested.
- Future field missions will depend on funding and staffing.
- All ETC information is available at: <http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictopr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

Gaps and constraints:

- The lack of secure compounds and/or adequate office space in some common operational locations (Bambari, Ndélé and Kaga-Bandoro) prevents the installation of ETC equipment and the deployment of services.
- Outside of Bangui, the lack of radio operators and the security situation are hampering the fulfilment of the C-MOSS requirements for COMCENs. Planned recruitments have been delayed due to funding constraints.
- The funding situation remains critical; the joint ETC/Logistics Cluster operation is only 35 per cent funded. Additional funding is required to maintain operations at their current level.

For further information, please contact:

Francois Goemans, Head of Office, goemans@un.org, Tel: +236 70 73 87 30

John James, Head of Public Information and Information Management Unit, calvinjames@un.org, Tel: +236 70 85 75 90

Laura Fultang, Public Information Officer, fultangl@un.org, Tel: +236 70 18 80 64

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org/car or reliefweb.int