

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

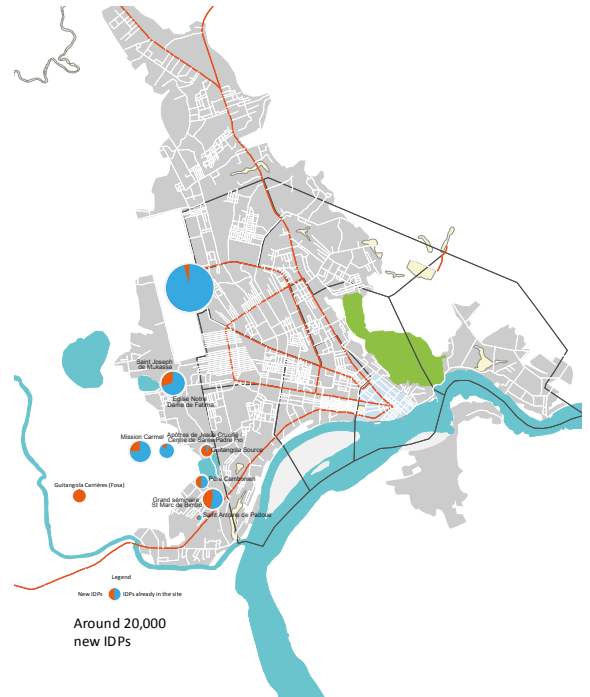
Situation Report No. 28 (as of 4 June 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 31 May and 4 June 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 11 June 2014.

Highlights

- Over 20,000 people are newly displaced in Bangui due to renewed violence.
- On 1 June, an inter-agency mission, led by the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator, visited four sites that have received new IDPs in Bangui and identified multi-sectoral needs.
- IOM's cash-for-work activities to clean streets, markets and gutters in Bangui's 5th district resumed on 2 June with 150 youths.
- By the end of June, about 1,800 tons of staple crop seeds will be distributed to 80,000 families in 15 provinces by FAO and its humanitarian partners.
- A joint protection mission to Boda, conducted by UNHCR, UNFPA and INTERSOS, revealed several protection concerns. They include human rights violations against IDPs, such as targeted killings, movement restrictions, physical violence and enforced disappearances.



558,500

IDPs in CAR

133,500

IDPs in 43 sites in Bangui and with host families

US\$565

million

Revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requirements

1.9 million

Vulnerable people targeted by SRP for humanitarian aid

32%

Funding available (about \$178 million) against the revised SRP

4.6 million

Population of CAR

2.5 million

People who need assistance

Sources: OCHA, CMP, Protection Cluster and FTS

Situation Overview

The security situation in Bangui has been tense since the intercommunal conflict and attack on the Notre Dame de Fatima church on 28 May. Protests were organized on 30 May, mobilizing about 6,000 people, most of whom were women, youths and children. French forces (Sangaris) and the African-led international support mission in CAR (MISCA) increased patrols. Over 20,000 people were newly displaced by this upsurge of violence, leading to deplorable and overcrowded living conditions at religious and other sites for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 1 June, the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator (SHC), Claire Bourgeois, led an inter-agency mission in Bangui to some of the sites that have received the highest numbers of IDPs. The mission found that most of the sites visited were already overcrowded, and the new arrivals had put extra pressure on scarce water services and basic reserves. The mission assessed the humanitarian situation of IDPs and revealed important needs across a number of sectors. The respective clusters are planning immediate assistance.

As access is a key concern, the humanitarian community in CAR issued a media statement on 31 May recalling the humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence and calling for unhindered access, reminding everyone that humanitarian organizations are working in support of the Government's efforts to help people in difficulty, and to provide assistance in areas of health, water access, food security, shelter, sanitation, protection, and other fundamental needs.

From 27 to 31 May, UNHCR, UNFPA and INTERSOS carried out a mission to monitor the protection situation of at-risk communities in Boda (Lobaye Province). The mission revealed that the entire IDP population still faces various protection incidents, and that IDPs' basic rights are violated. These include deliberate and targeted killings, movement restrictions, physical violence and enforced disappearances. The mission recommended the following actions: advocacy for the return and deployment of State services to Boda and Bogangone; advocacy with local authorities and military forces, including MISCA, to enable IDPs to move freely; encourage dialogue among the communities; ensure regular monitoring of the protection situation; strengthen humanitarian interventions by implementing the plan of action on Boda; and support social-cohesion initiatives.

On 26 May, UNHCR launched a verification operation to document the situation of urban refugees and asylum seekers in Bangui. The operation aims to update UNHCR figures and assess needs in order to better target assistance and identify durable solutions. The operation is carried out with the support of the National Commission for Refugees, which provides new identification documents to asylum seekers and refugees. The Danish Refugee Council also provides social assistance, including medical aid and financial assistance to the most vulnerable cases. The last verification operation took place in 2011 and the follow-up was hindered by persisting conflict. More than 4,500 refugees and asylum seekers from 23 countries were documented as living in Bangui. The verification operation is scheduled to end in mid-June.

IOM's cash-for-work activities to clean streets, markets and gutters in Bangui's 5th district resumed on 2 June with 150 youths, after a temporary suspension from 29 to 30 May due to insecurity. In the 3rd district, the cash-for-work programme has been suspended since 26 May due to persisting insecurity.

Funding

The Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requires US\$565 million. Only 32 per cent of funding has been received. Early recovery, education, nutrition and emergency shelter are the least funded sectors.

The Senior Humanitarian Coordinator has approved \$9.4 million for 13 emergency response projects (\$8.4 million allocated to NGOs and \$1 million to a UN agency) through the Common Humanitarian Fund. These projects will be implemented in all provinces except Mbomou, Haut Mbomou and Bangui. This funding will ensure assistance in health, WASH, shelter and NFI, nutrition and protection, targeting about 700,000 people.

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

- More food assistance and nutrition support are needed following the findings of the April multi-agency Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), which revealed the precarious food security situation. According to IPC, about 45 per cent of the rural population, or 1.7 million people, are food insecure. Crisis-hit farmers need assistance to plant for the current agricultural campaign. This will help avert a full-scale nutrition and food security crisis in the coming months.
- The results of the markets and food security assessment carried out by FAO and WFP warns that the country needs a long and expensive humanitarian operation over at least the next 18 months to stem the growing toll, and to help rebuild livelihoods.

Response:

- The Food Security Cluster has created a pilot group to manage the monitoring and evaluation of distributions.
- In May, WFP increased its assistance to reach 270,000 vulnerable people throughout the country, distributing almost 3,100 MT of food—the highest tonnage distributed in a single month since the emergency operation began. Sixty per cent of the total food distributed in May reached areas considered to be in a food insecurity

\$180 million

Required to provide food to 1.25 million targeted vulnerable people in 2014.

- \$79.3 million received (44% of funding requirements)
- \$100.6 million needed

emergency phase. Approximately 90 per cent of the seed-protection distributions were completed in these most vulnerable areas as part of the agricultural campaign.

- WFP continues to increase food assistance coverage in remote areas and actively advocates more engagement by additional partners to strengthen capacity and response in the interior.
- FAO has distributed crop seeds and tools to 48,000 farming families for the current planting season to support the 2014 agricultural campaign, as CAR faces a serious food and nutrition crisis. Another 33,000 rural households countrywide are expected to receive agricultural kits by mid-June. As of 3 June, 1,200 tons of seeds have been distributed this year.
- Each family is receiving 25 kgs of crop seeds and two hoes. This will enable households to produce at least 500 kgs of groundnuts, maize and rice that will help to feed a family for about four months.
- In total, 1,800 tons of staple crop seeds will be distributed by FAO and its humanitarian partners by the end of the current planting season in June to 80,000 of the targeted 150,000 families for the year, in 15 provinces countrywide.
- The countrywide FAO seeds and tools distribution projects are targeting the most food insecure rural families, particularly in the north-west provinces of Ouham and Ouham-Pende. These families have been highly affected by the conflict, and these areas are considered emergency zones in the April 2014 IPC.
- FAO is consolidating the resilience capacity of many rural families through a comprehensive approach addressing social, technical and financial aspects. About 500 farmers' groups and women's associations have created resilience funds (*caisses de résilience*). They will facilitate the restoration of storage facilities and cash-for-work activities.

Gaps

- Rising levels of insecurity countrywide are a major challenge for the distribution of agricultural inputs. As a result of fighting last week, FAO and its partners suspended distribution in Bambari. Nine trucks transporting FAO's agricultural kits to the northern provinces remained blocked in Bangui due to protests.
- The rainy season will affect the capacity to transport agricultural kits and food assistance to be distributed countrywide, as roads will become impassable and prolong transportation time.



Needs

- Following recent violence in Bangui, there is increased need for psychosocial support; prevention and immediate response to family separations; support and reintegration structures for child victims of specific violations, such as sexual violence; and enhanced access to birth registration.

\$74 million

Required to assist 2 million targeted vulnerable people in 2014.
\$18.8 million received (26% needs covered of funding requirements)
\$55 million needed

Response

- Following recent violence and tensions in Bangui, the cluster participated in a multi-sectoral rapid assessment at four IDP sites (Gand Seminaire St Marc de Bimbo, Pere Combonien, Mission Carmel, Centre Medical Padre Pio). Findings revealed new population displacements and an increase in protection needs. The cluster is responding to IDPs' needs through its members intervening in the sites.
- Child-protection activities continue outside Bangui. About five child-friendly-spaces (CFS) in Bossangoa host an average of 1,102 children per day. Two more CFS and two mobile CFS initiatives are being planned. CFS in Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Bouar and Sibut continue to operate without interruptions. There are 27 CFS, managed by NGOs (WC, SOS Village, IRC, Save the Children, mainly with UNICEF's funding), active in the country. More than 38,837 children have been reached. In June, five CFS will be opened in Boda.
- Child-protection actors conducted awareness-raising and training activities to strengthen respect for children's rights. NGOs engaged in awareness-raising activities regarding the prevention of child recruitment in Zoro and Banda (Ouham Province) were trained, targeting about 150 adults and children, while 120 community representatives were trained on child protection. About 40 representatives of organizations operating in the education sector received training on grave violations against children. Thirty school managers countrywide received psycho-social skills training provided by UNICEF.
- Following verification activities organized in May by UNICEF and its partners (Save the Children, COOPI, Ministry of Defence and DDR), 115 children (20 girls and 95 boys) are associated with the anti-Balaka armed group. In total, 1,160 children, including 247 girls and 913 boys, have been associated with armed groups in CAR since January 2014. Arrangements are being made for the interim care for these children, identified mainly in the Bangui neighbourhood of Boye Rabe, PK11, and six locations in Boali, Ngala Fondo and Sibut.
- Two CFS for children associated with armed groups and armed forces, with a capacity of 160 places, and one transit and orientation centre have been set up in Bangui.

- An inter-ministerial committee led by the Ministry in charge of decentralization has finalized a plan to start a birth-registration campaign in June, targeting some 25,000 children under age 1 in Bangui, Begoua and Bimbo with UNICEF's support.
- Some 17 identified cases of rape and sexual violence are being assisted through psychosocial support provided by UNFPA and COHEB. ACABEF provided medical support to seven other cases in Bangui.

Gaps

- Protection actors interrupted their activities due to violence and tension in and around Bangui, further increasing the precarious protection situation.
- Population movement hinders the effective organization of structured child-protection activities.
- The number of child-protection partners available for interventions outside of Bangui is limited.



Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

Needs

- More assistance is required to address the needs of at least 20,000 new IDPs following an attack on the Notre Dame de Fatima IDP site on 28 May. Need to identify the WASH needs of 16,000 people at risk of attacks in Boda.
- In Boda, WASH needs of IDPs in host communities and returnees are yet to be identified.
- Provide WASH assistance for the relocation of 20,000 IDPs from sectors 4, 8, 5 and 6 to sectors 2 and 11 within the M'poko IDP site. This will enable the rehabilitation of a landing runway.
- Provide assistance to 12,000 returnees in Bohon (Ouham Pende Province).

\$27.5 million

Required to provide WASH services to 900,000 targeted vulnerable people in 2014.

- \$9.3 million (34% of total requirements)
- \$18.1 million (remaining needs)

Response

- The cluster participated in an inter-sectorial assessment mission to four IDP sites, including the Grand Seminaries, Carmel, Padre Pio and Pere Cambonien. They were prioritized because they host more than 1,500 new IDPs.
- About 2,000 people in Boda received WASH assistance.
- The CHF funding allocated to Tearfund is targeting priority WASH needs in IDPs sites and within communities in Boda.
- Three pumps were rehabilitated by the hydraulic regional office number 3 (DRH3) in Kaboro, Bowayi and Zere (Ouham Province).
- An RRM assessment was conducted in Bouka (Lobaye Province). The evaluation team recommended the provision of latrine kits and the sensitization of IDPs for the maintenance of latrines in the St Francois d'Assise site.
- SODECA delivers 680 m³ of water per day in Bossangoa, reaching about 35,000 people.
- Some 11 boreholes out of a planned 17 were rehabilitated by the Lutheran World Federation in Bohong (Ouham Pende Province).
- SODECA delivered 2828.3 m³ of water for May, reaching 10,000 people in Bouar.

Gaps and constraints

- By the end of June, most WASH international NGOs will no longer have funds to continue activities.
- Lack of a WASH contingency plan in the regions outside Bangui.
- Lack of coordinated operational response in key areas with at-risk people, which hampered the synergy between humanitarian actors and the application of the "Do No Harm" approach.
- Lack of clear integrated strategy for humanitarian assistance in Bangui for returnees.
- Solid waste and sludge-disposal facilities are inadequate around Bangui and need to be rehabilitated.



Emergency shelter and NFI

\$33.5 million

Required to provide emergency shelter and NFIs to 703,975 vulnerable people in 2014.

- \$3.7 million received (11% of funding)

Needs

- About 20,000 new IDPs in the Bimbo region need emergency shelter and NFI assistance.
- Need for support for the reconstruction of 18,562 houses in CAR and to support IDP returns. About 15,828 houses are currently financed by humanitarian programmes.
- The IDP site in Bangui's 3rd district, Ecole Nasridin, has received an influx of new IDPs, increasing the number to over 600 people. A community shelter is urgently needed in the school's courtyard.
- Ten community shelters are needed on the IDP site in Yaloke, hosting over 600 recently displaced people.
- A population of 2,500 returnees has been identified in the communities of Ngaounday and Bang in Ouham Pende Province. These returnees need NFI assistance and support to reconstruct their destroyed houses. In Bang, almost all of the community's 520 homes were reported destroyed.

requirements)
• \$29.8 million needed

Response:

- Solidarités, in cooperation with UNICEF's rapid-response mechanism, is providing NFI assistance to more than 15,000 IDPs in Kaga-Bandoro.
- ACTED plans to provide assistance to more than 6,000 IDPs in Grimari.
- ACF provided NFIs and emergency shelter support to more than 5,000 newly arrived IDPs in Bouca.
- NRC has launched a housing-reconstruction programme in Bangui's 8th district, supporting an estimated 100 households to rebuild their homes destroyed in the violence.

Gaps and constraints

- Insecurity has limited the number of IDPs willing and able to return to their homes and begin rebuilding following the conflict.
- Assessments of shelter in some Bangui neighbourhoods—especially the 3rd district—are impossible due to the presence of anti-Balaka militia and violence perpetrated by hostile criminal groups.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management****Needs:**

- Cleaning, shelter and WASH assistance is required in the Boganda 2 site as stipulated in the rainy season contingency plan.
- Monitor all IDP sites in Bangui after the recent attack to assess humanitarian needs and update IDP figures.
- Broaden CCCM coverage outside of Bangui.

\$20 million

Required to assist
501,980 people.
No funding allocations
reported by the cluster

Response:

- After reviewing the results from multi-sectoral assessments (WASH, CCCM, Shelter and Protection), two of the four suggested alternative sites for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites, including M'Poko, during the rainy season have been approved by the Minister of Health and Humanitarian Action. Construction on the Boganda 2 site is expected to start shortly.
- Following the recent attack in Bangui, the cluster monitored the situation in 40 out of 43 sites in Bangui. Clusters were informed of needs and IDP figures based on the new wave of displacement.
- IDP sites outside of Bangui are being mapped.
- IOM is leading IDP camp management in Kabo and Moyen-Sido. In Moyen-Sido, IOM registered more than 2,500 IDPs who are staying with host families, in order to facilitate humanitarian assistance. There are a reported 6,400 IDPs in Kabo and 5,200 in Moyen-Sido.
- IOM is registering all IDPs and vulnerable groups in Boda to facilitate the delivery of assistance. IOM continues to conduct site facilitation at IDP sites in and around Boda.
- IOM continues to coordinate the site-facilitation programme, designed to actively monitor all displacement sites in Bangui. More than 30 site facilitators are seconded to IOM from national and international NGOs. From 2 to 4 June, site facilitators focused on sites in Bimbo, which had received IDPs from the Fatima church area.
- The site-facilitation programme sends regular situation reports to humanitarian partners on conditions, needs and population figures.

Gaps & Constraints:

- With the onset of the rainy season, quick remedial action is required in at-risk IDP sites.
- Limited funding continues to challenge communication to IDPs and site management.

**Health**

Needs:

- Need for improved access to basic health care and emergency services countrywide.
- Ensure delivery of free life-saving health-care services nationwide, including to 24,500 newly affected people in Grimari, Dékoa, Bouka, Kaga Bando, Grimari and Bambari. This includes the needs of newly displaced people in Bangui.
- Prevent disease outbreaks by vaccinating vulnerable children, and by strengthening the early warning system and response in and outside Bangui.
- Strengthen preparedness for a possible cholera outbreak in border regions with Cameroon, which are experiencing a cholera epidemic. Staff training and community awareness on hygiene measures are required.

\$64.3 million

Required to assist 878,000 targeted people.

- \$13.6 million received (21% of funding requirements)
- \$50.6 million (funds needed)

Response:

- Launch of the mental health and psychosocial support workshop currently held at the CIDS (Information and Documentation Centre on AIDS), from 2 to 6 June in Bangui. This workshop focuses on the capacity-building of health workers, social workers, humanitarian NGOs and UN staff members in order to provide adequate mental health support.
- Leading a multi-sectoral evaluation conducted by the Health Cluster. On 1 June, a site visit to Bimbo through an inter-cluster mission was held. The sites visited were Grand Séminaire St Marc Bimbo, St Joseph of Camboniens Health Centre Padre Pio and Mission Carmel.
- Assessment of the situation and identification of a health plan following the visit to Bimbo and Mont Carmel.
- Strengthen the response in Yaloke for 628 displaced people by providing health, nutrition, supplies and qualified nutritionists.
- Continued support to the Boda response by ensuring effective coordination of health partners, and providing emergency and surgery with new partners in the area.
- Coordinating the provisions of basic and supplementary emergency kits, which were provided to the hospital of St Domitien of Bimbo to help the patients and victims of the Fatima crisis.
- Conducting and leading a national nutritional survey with UNICEF, WFP and the Ministry of Health.
- Collaborating with all humanitarian partners to plan IDP returns and oversee their health concerns.
- In Bambari, WHO and health partners are addressing immediate needs and coordinating an urgent response to the population, particularly in the Nativite IDP site.
- The IOM mobile health clinic in Bangui provided 95 consultations and administered deworming medication to 91 children at the St. Joseph de Moukassa displacement site on 3 June. The majority of consultations were due to malaria and respiratory infections. This site was selected for a health-clinic visit since it had received an influx of IDPs following the attack on the Notre Dame de Fatima church. The IOM health clinic in Bangui suspended operations due to tension and insecurity following the attack.
- The IOM health clinic in Boda conducted follow-up visits to IDP patients and monitored the health situation of the IDP population.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Underfunding limits the expansion of basic services to vulnerable people outside Bangui.
- Due to the lack of funding and continued insecurity, some NGOs have reduced their activities in the regional areas of the country, causing the reduction of humanitarian activities to the distressed population.
- Insecurity is impeding health-service delivery and health information management. Medical staff are increasingly the victims of armed attacks. Health infrastructures are also affected, especially since the recent attacks in Fatima, which resulted in more IDPs arriving at the existing sites who need additional assistance.
- There are no functioning health facilities in villages surrounding Boda, which poses health risks for IDPs and host populations. Mobile health clinics are needed to serve villages around Boda hosting IDPs.


Education
\$33 million

Required to provide emergency education to 350,000 targeted vulnerable people out of 400,000 in 2014.

- \$1 million received

Needs:

- Establish temporary Safe Learning Spaces (ETAPEs) in IDP sites with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services for 362,000 people.
- Distribute emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials for ETAPEs and schools for 362,000 people.
- Psychosocial training for 5,000 teachers is required.
- School-feeding activities are required, particularly in provinces with a low rate of student returns, targeting 400,000 people in need.

(3% of funding requirements)
 • \$32.7 million (funds needed)

Response:

- Education and protection activities continue in 118 ETAPEs targeting 23,600 children aged between 3 and 18.
- Three ETAPES have been constructed through CHF funding in Boda.
- About 200 table benches were distributed to two primary schools in Bangui to improve the learning environment for students who returned to class.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Insecurity is limiting movement, resulting in a lack of information and data outside of Bangui. Education response has been suspended in the Bambari sub-province due to the recent security incidents.
- A limited number of education partners are available for interventions outside of Bangui.
- Population movement is making the organization of structured education and child-protection activities difficult.
- The beginning of the rainy season is limiting or delaying the cluster's activities.
- Looting of school infrastructures is ongoing in some provinces, especially in Ouaka.
- To date, the cluster is only 3 per cent funded.

**Logistics****Needs**

- Humanitarian organizations need reliable and sufficient service providers to transport supplies in-country.
- Due to prevailing insecurity outside Bangui and along the roads, air services are indispensable to support humanitarian operations. Humanitarian staff require safe access to project sites and to transport vital supplies internally and internationally.
- UNHAS flights are essential to ensure secure and reliable humanitarian access to the most vulnerable people in need of assistance.

\$10.2 million

Required to support emergency response in 2014.

- \$9.83 million received (96% of funding requirements)
- \$0.37 million (funds needed)

Response

- The cluster continues to collect and share information regarding the road-transport plan of partners from Bangui to various field locations.
- The cluster assisted partners in collecting and compiling logistics information to plan and organize armed convoys to Kaga Bandoro and Bambari.
- The cluster shared information with partners about customs requirements, contact details of customs offices and the status of eight entry points into CAR (three from Chad are closed; two from Cameroon, one from Sudan and one from South Sudan are open).
- Between 26 May and 1 June, UNHAS transported 268 people and 3.8 MT of supplies.
- Updated information was shared on the Logistics Cluster website regarding UNHAS flights and cluster information: <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 will make operations more difficult as the road conditions worsen and subsequently prolong transportation time.
- The number of national service providers has decreased.
- On 3 June, UNHAS flights from Bangui to Bouar, Paoua and Bossangoa were cancelled due to poor weather.
- The disruption in jet fuel deliveries has not yet been resolved.

**Emergency Telecommunications**

Needs

- Establish functioning, permanent (24/7) communication centres (COMCENs) in all common operational areas, as per the Country Minimum Operating Security Standards (CMOSS) requirements.

Response

- 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 deployment of services.
- Outside of Bangui, the lack of radio operators and the security situation are hampering the fulfilment of the CMOSS requirements for COMCENs. Planned recruitments have been delayed due to funding constraints.
- The funding situation remains critical: the ETC and Logistics Cluster operation is only 31 per cent funded. Additional funding is required to maintain operations at their current level.

\$2 million

Required to support humanitarian response in 2014.

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

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