

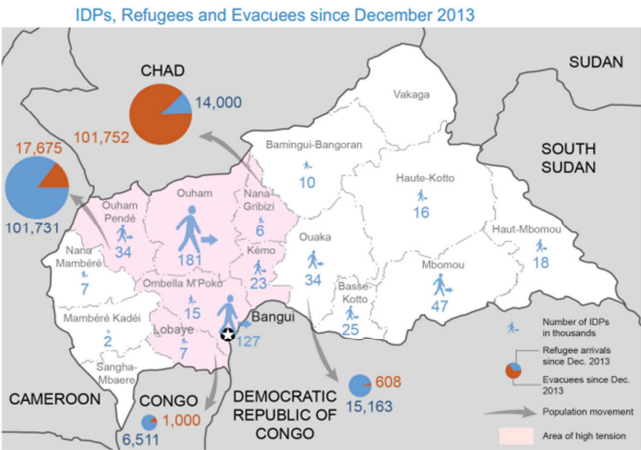
## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Situation Report No. 30 (as of 17 June 2014)

This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 11 and 17 June 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 26 June.

## Highlights

- The number of IDPs in the capital continues to decrease, with people returning to their homes where possible. The latest figures show 117,400 IDPs in 40 sites in Bangui, down 7 per cent from the previous week.
- Efforts to strengthen data on the number of IDPs outside of Bangui are ongoing.
- According to the latest IDP intentions survey, 79 per cent of the IDPs lack the finances to return home, compared to the 68 per cent in the previous survey.
- A total of 101,731 refugees have crossed the border from CAR into Cameroon since December 2013 according to UNHCR.
- At least 277 children have been maimed and 74 killed over the past six months, according to UNICEF.



<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: #0056b3;">542,400</p> <p>IDPs in CAR</p>	<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: #0056b3;">US\$565 million</p> <p>Revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requirements</p>	<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: #0056b3;">34%</p> <p>Funding available (about \$192 million) against the revised SRP</p>	<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: #0056b3;">4.6 million</p> <p>Population of CAR</p>
<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: #0056b3;">117,400</p> <p>IDPs in 43 sites in Bangui and with host families (down from 126,600 last week)</p>	<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: #0056b3;">1.9 million</p> <p>Vulnerable people targeted by SRP for humanitarian aid</p>		<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: #0056b3;">2.5 million</p> <p>People who need assistance</p>

Sources: OCHA, CMP, Protection Cluster and FTS

## Situation Overview

The Commission for the Monitoring of the Population (CMP) reports a new estimate of 117,400 IDPs in the capital, Bangui, down from 126,600 the previous week, and 133,500 the week before that. One of the smaller sites, the monastery of Boy-Rabe, has completely emptied. In total, there are still more than 40 IDP sites in the capital. There is evidence, according to the CMP, of some returns outside of Bangui, in the north-western provinces of Ouham-Pende and Ouham, which are estimated to hold some of the largest numbers of IDPs. More concrete steps were taken this week to collect secondary data (from various sources) on IDPs outside of Bangui in order to update nationwide IDP statistics. Several areas of internal displacement have been identified and mapped by the CMP. The process targets both IDP sites as well as IDPs living with host families. A map on displacement trends and contextual analysis will be issued in the coming days.

Meanwhile, in Bangui, increasing efforts are being made to find alternative sites for IDPs, particularly for the more than 40,000 living in the vicinity of the capital's airport. After reviewing the results from multi-sectoral assessments (WASH, CCCM, Shelter and Protection), security around the alternative sites has been assessed (recommendations by the international forces is expected shortly) and a partner has been identified to clean up the sites before the camp set-up by WASH and shelter partners begins. The CCCM Cluster is working closely with the Government to identify alternatives for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites.

IOM conducted the 5th IDP Return Intention Survey from 19 to 23 May. IOM site facilitators interviewed 575 displaced persons at 34 sites in Bangui. In comparison to the April survey, the percentage of IDPs who report that they do not have the financial means to return home has jumped from 68 per cent to 79 per cent. The percentage of IDPs who report that they do not feel safe in their neighbourhood also increased from 64 per cent to 71 per cent. Sixty per cent of IDPs responded that they intend to return home within the next four weeks. The most frequently cited needs were housing (33 per cent), security (24 per cent) and non-food items (14 per cent). Displaced persons are in a desperate financial situation: 98 per cent reported borrowing money and 88 per cent have sold their work tools or consumed their stock of planting seeds. The survey is available at [CARresponse.iom.int](http://CARresponse.iom.int).

UNICEF has registered 277 children who have been maimed and 74 who have been killed over the past six months. The actual numbers are much higher, they say, including deaths and sickness caused by the collapse of basic services. On 14 June, three people were killed in the volatile Bangui neighbourhood of PK5 during clashes with self-defence militia.

101,731 refugees have crossed into Cameroon from CAR since March 2013, according to UNHCR. A general food distribution in the border regions by WFP targeting refugees and migrants reached 62,777 people in the period from 22 May to 8 June.

IOM Cash for work activities (to clean streets, markets and gutters) now engage a total of 450 people in the 3rd and 5th Districts. On 16 June the program in the 3rd Arrondissement was expanded from 150 to 300 youths. IOM's Community Stabilization program purchased and installed ten large screen televisions in public places in the 3rd and 5th districts so residents can watch the World Cup football matches. The CAR Prime Minister, André Nzapayéké, has called for an end to violence during the World Cup.

FAO has distributed crop seeds (rice, maize and groundnut) and tools to 61,000 farming families (76 per cent of the initial target of 80,000 families) for the current planting season to save the 2014 agricultural campaign. Another 27,000 rural households countrywide are expected to receive agricultural kits by the end of June. In the course of the intervention, seed distribution demand has been constantly increasing as more farming households willing to plant are identified. The FAO target has now been increased to over 88,000 families. While the main planting season finishes at the end of June, FAO will support a further 30,000 families by distributing tools and seeds of sorghum, beans, sesame and millet as part of the short cycle agricultural season. Planting for these crops is expected up to the end of July. FAO has also secured extra support from donors to reinforce the resilience of an extra 50,000 families, the majority of which come from women's associations, to help them build up their financial capacities, agriculture techniques and social protection to improve food and nutrition security.

## Funding

The Strategic Response Plan requires US\$565 million. Only 35 per cent of funding has been received (\$199 million). Early recovery, education, nutrition and emergency shelter are the least funded sectors. The leading donors are the US (\$67 million), European Commission (\$29 million), UK (\$25 million) and the CERF (\$20 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](mailto:fts@un.org)

## Humanitarian Response



### Food Security

#### Needs

- More food assistance and nutrition support are needed. According to the findings of April's multi-agency Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), the food security situation is precarious. According to the 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 a joint WFP/FAO economic assessment revealed the significant impact of insecurity on the market, transport sector and agricultural sector and its effects on food security. Findings showed increasing needs for humanitarian assistance to save lives and rebuild livelihoods.

**1.25 million**

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014.

- \$180 million required
- \$86.8 million received (48% of funding requirements)
- \$93.2 million needed

**Response:**

- Between 1 to 16 June, WFP and partners assisted nearly 133,000 people with 1,310 mt of food.
- Under the Agricultural Campaign, WFP has supported over 138,000 people (nearly 28,000 households) with 1,747mt of food since the start of the seed protection programme in April (figures for 1 April to 15 June). Over 71 per cent of the beneficiaries were located in areas identified as the most food insecure according to the IPC, namely Ouham, Ouham-Pende and Nana-Mambere.
- Distributions are focused particularly on the north-west provinces of Ouham (14,000 families) and Ouham-Pende (10,200), considered as emergency zones according to the April 2014 IPC. 8,700 families in Ombella-Mpoko and 7,300 in Ouaka also received agricultural kits.
- As of 17 June, more than 1,500 tons of seeds have been distributed in 12 of the country's 16 provinces.
- FAO has established strategic partnerships with 17 NGOs, including national ones, to implement the distribution plan to farming families countrywide. 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.
- The first steps have been taken towards the establishment of working groups to best address the issue of transhumance, particularly among the Pheul community.

**Gaps and constraints**

- With the April IPC concluding that 1.7 million people are food insecure people (compared to 1.2 million people in November), this means that an additional 500,000 people are in need of food assistance countrywide.
- Despite the increase in deliveries and populations served, road conditions and insecurity continue to represent the main constraints for humanitarian response.
- The rainy season will affect the capacity to transport agricultural kits to be distributed countrywide (particularly in the north) as roads become impassable.
- WFP requires \$1 million to strengthen the Food Cluster for six months in collaboration with FAO.

**Needs**

- Many of those affected by the conflict, especially children, are in need of psychosocial support.
- The prevention and immediate response to family separations is also critical.
- Advocacy with armed elements and groups needs to be strengthened in order to ensure their respect for basic human rights, including the fundamentals laid down in UN Security Council resolutions regarding children and armed conflict.
- Survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in 26 IDP sites in Bangui, in the 8th and 3rd districts of Bangui as well as in other locations of the country need access to medical and psychosocial assistance.

**2 million**

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014.

- \$74 million required
- \$7.7 million received (10.4% covered of funding requirements)
- \$66.3 million needed

**Response**

- In Bossangoa, UNHCR identified and registered 147 families of 202 IDPs from two villages (Bowara and Gbago) in the northern region. Since the beginning of the identification/registration of new IDPs coming to Bossangoa (in early May), UNHCR has registered a total of 585 families of 1,139 persons including 604 men, 535 women, 227 children under five years, 11 elderly persons, 94 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 37 unaccompanied and/or separated children. The families received full NFI packages from UNHCR and unaccompanied/separated children were also referred to UNICEF.
- IRC started the family tracing procedure for five unaccompanied children identified on different IDP sites in Bangui. One unaccompanied child has been reunified with his family while two other children have been placed in temporary care.
- 266 people have been sensitized by IRC to the risk of family separation in three different IDP sites in Bangui, bringing the number of people sensitized on the issue to 963,288 since the deterioration of the crisis in December 2013.
- Save the Children International and UTEFAJEDE (a national NGO) conducted vocational training for 50 vulnerable adolescents in the 4th and 8th districts of Bangui. The beneficiaries have been trained on various areas of their own choosing, including baking, hairdressing, soap making, welding and carpentry.
- 12 identified GBV survivors are being assisted through psychosocial and medical support provided by UNFPA/COHEB and ACABEF in Bangui and surrounding areas.

**Gaps and constraints**

- The lack of funding remains a major problem and is hampering the ability of NGOs to intervene in new areas and outside of Bangui, limiting protection interventions in certain areas.

- Threats against staff and the theft of child-protection material are hampering the intervention capacity of child-protection actors.
- In Bangui, appropriate medical support for GBV survivors is lacking in 17 IDP sites, while psychosocial support for GBV survivors is lacking in 12 sites. Outside of Bangui, security concerns are limiting the medical and psychosocial support being provided to GBV survivors in areas such as Carnot, Kaga Bandoro, Nedele, Kabo and Moyen Sido.



## Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)

### Needs

- In Moyen Sido, about 5,500 relocated and displaced people and 6,000 people in host communities need immediate and medium-term WASH support.
- WASH assistance will need to be provided during the relocation of 20,000 IDPs from sectors 4, 8, 5 and 6 to sectors 2 and 11 within the M'poko IDP site.
- The WASH needs of IDPs in host communities and returnees in Boda need to be identified.
- 12,000 returnees in Bohong (Ouham Pende Province) are in need of WASH support.
- 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.

## 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

- About 127,632 IDPs are being assisted in 27 sites through the distribution of 520 m3 of water through trucking for 29,084 people, in addition to on-site water resources and connections to the SODECA water network.
- Kaga-Bandoro, Eveche site: Water access for 13,731 IDPs has been improved (from 1.1 to 3.3 l/p/d) through the rehabilitation of a borehole (installation of a pump). Further rehabilitation of the existing water point is ongoing. A second bladder will be implemented at the site which will bring the storage capacity to 30m3.
- Bossangoa: SODECA provided 600 m3 to 35,000 people.
- Grimari, Paroisse de Grimari site: 30 m3 of water was distributed to the 7,000 IDPs, 5 water points were rehabilitated and 50 emergency latrines were constructed (out of a total of 130). 1,250 bars of soap and jerry cans (20l) were distributed to 1,250 households.
- Bambari, Notre Dame de la Victoire site: Hygiene promotion sessions were conducted, reaching 3,000 IDPs.
- Bambari city: 45 shallowwells have been chlorinated, ensuring safe drinking water for 11,000 people.
- Bambari, Eveche site: Construction of 3 blocks of emergency latrines (2 for adults and 1 for children), 2 blocks of showers and one waste pit reaching 835 IDPs. Soap and jerry cans (20l) were also distributed to 220 households.
- On 11 June, a water point assessment was conducted on the Bossangoa–Kaboro axe by ANEA / DRH 3 but the activities of rehabilitating the water points are suspended due to insecurity.

### Gaps and constraints

- By the end of June, most WASH international NGOs will no longer have funds to continue activities in the sites.
- Lack of a WASH contingency plan for the regions outside of Bangui.
- The lack of a coordinated operational response in key areas with people at-risk of attacks has 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

### Needs

- About 20,000 new IDPs in the Bimbo region are in need of emergency shelter and NFI assistance.
- According to findings of a recent assessment carried out by ACF, about 8,000 IDPs are in need of shelter assistance in the community of Kouki in Ouham Province.
- ACF, as part of the Rapid Response Mechanism, has identified approximately 700 people in need of NFI assistance in the villages of Darengo and Bozele, north of Bossangoa in the Ouham Prefecture.

## 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

### Response:

- ICRC distributed NFIs to IDPs in the village of Liwa outside of Bambari in the Ouaka Province.

- Solidarites had to suspend its distribution of NFI items in Kaga-Bandoro due to disputes over the beneficiary lists being used. The organization has agreed to a process of dialogue and joint review of the lists to be able to resume the distribution.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- The sub-prefecture of Markounda, in the northern Ouham Province 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 the Ngaounday Sub-Prefecture of Ouham-Pende Province, preventing the delivery of assistance to people in that region.



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

#### Needs:

- Alternative solutions for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites for those not able to return but facing likely flooding.

**501,980**

People targeted.

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

#### Response:

- Central Mosque: One IOM site coordinator is now working full time at the Central Mosque to coordinate the efforts of humanitarian partners. An IOM nurse began hand-washing sensitization at the Mosque Central; she is a member of the community and selected hand washing as the most important health issue to start sensitization activities. Over the first two days 53 households were sensitized, and two or three bars of soap were distributed per household depending on number of family members.
- IDP sites outside of Bangui are being mapped as well as CCCM operations in Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro, Kabo, Moyen Sido and Boda are being supported.
- Boda: IOM Site Facilitators continue to offer site facilitation activities in all IDP sites around Boda. IOM is doing a detailed registration of all IDPs within the Muslim enclave. This process has revealed that approximately 3,546 persons (938 households) within the Muslim enclave are from outside Boda. IOM Bangui Site Facilitator working on gender-based violence is proving field training to her colleagues in Boda on GBV case identification.
- Kabo and Moyen-Sido: IOM is leading CCCM and site facilitation activities at IDP sites in Kabo and Moyen-Sido with eight site facilitators. IOM and INTERSOS are working to update local population figures and IDPs in Moyen-Sido for the purpose of seed distribution. IOM has also undertaken a registration of 3,496 self-relocated IDPs in Moyen-Sido. IOM is facilitating the allocation of land designated by local authorities in Kabo and Moyen-Sido for relocated IDPs from Bangui's PK12 neighborhood. Each household will receive a 25m2 plot for housing; those who are interested will also receive a 50m2 plot for farming. In Moyen-Sido a total of 460 plots have been delimited at the permanent village site and are ready for distribution. In Kabo all 193 plots for housing were delimited and will soon be assigned in an official handover ceremony. For farming in Kabo, 124 plots have been delimited and distributed. Recipients are awaiting farming kits to begin preparing the land.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- With the onset of the rainy season, CCCM actors and partners need to quickly find solutions for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites.
- More funding is required to better address the needs in site management countrywide and improve communication with IDPs.



### Nutrition

#### Needs:

- 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, deteriorated 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. A consistent and adequately funded pipeline is needed to prevent a deterioration of 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, 100,275 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 28 per cent of the SRP target of 360,000 children. Children received treatment through on-site mobile out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTP). Some were also referred for treatment to existing health structures with OTP and supplementary feeding programme (SFP) components.
- Since 1 January, 9,056 children have been admitted for SAM treatment, of whom 4,446 have already recovered. The performance rates are as follows - recovery: 80% ( $\geq 75\%$ ); death: 3% ( $< 5\%$ ); default: 17% ( $< 15\%$ ). This represents 54 per cent of the SRP target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM. In addition, 14,156 children have been treated from MAM, with the following performance rates - recovery rate: 73.3% ( $> 75\%$ ); death: 0.03% ( $< 3\%$ ); default: 17.96% ( $< 15\%$ ). Nutrition supplements were also provided to 2,768 malnourished pregnant and lactating women. A total of 3,200 people living with HIV/AIDS are enrolled in the food-by-prescription (FBP) activity.
- Preparations for a nutrition SMART survey are underway. The numerators are being selected and the data collection tools and the budget have been validated by the committee.
- Through UNICEF, 80 boxes of energetic food were provided to Yaloke hospital. This will benefit 342 caregivers of children with SAM at OTPs.
- A technical team has been set up to support the Ministry of Health to update the national protocol on integrated community-based management of acute malnutrition. The finalization and adoption of the document is scheduled by end of July.
- ACF has launched nutrition interventions in Kemo province. This activity includes the in-patient unit of Sibut hospital and 5 out-patient units. A progressive scale-up of interventions is planned.
- WFP had signed a partnership agreement with AHA, Caritas Mbaiki and Save the Children to respond to the management of MAM in 34 health centres in Lobaye, Mbomou and Haute Mbomou.
- 15 health staff (5 medical doctors and 10 nurses) at 5 targeted health facilities have been trained on FBP activities (distribution, stock management, home visits, nutrition awareness).

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Coverage of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services outside of Bangui remains low due to security constraints, which have hindered efforts to scale up nutrition activities and continue 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 scale-up is the extremely low levels of funding.
- The limited number of partners, and low capacity of implementing partners, is limiting the response. Currently, 12 partners are working effectively in the nutrition programme.
- There is currently a gap in the provision of activities aimed at supporting appropriate infant and young child feeding.

**Health****Needs:**

- Mosquito nets are required across the country to improve protection against malaria.
- Free life-saving healthcare services are needed nationwide, including for 24,500 newly affected people in Dékoa, Bouka and Kaga Bandoro.
- Additional vaccination campaigns need to be carried out for vulnerable children to prevent disease outbreaks.

**878,000**

Targeted people.

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

**Response:**

- Improved the operational capacities of the National Blood Transfusion Centre by supplying equipment consisting of a freezer with a capacity of 700 litres and seven refrigerators with a capacity of 280 litres, which will be left in four hospitals in Bangui (Community Hospital, Friendship Hospital Centre Santé, Brothers Beaver Complex Pediatric and the CNTS). In addition, a blood bank refrigerator with a capacity of 700 litres and a freezer with a capacity of 700 litres were given to the CNTS. This equipment will help improve the activities at the CNTS and thus mark the beginning of the decentralization of services in Bangui.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Underfunding limits the expansion of basic services to vulnerable people outside of Bangui, restricting the movement of medical staff and hindering medical assistance.
- Insecurity is impeding health-service delivery and health information management.



## Education

### Needs:

- Temporary Safe Learning Spaces (ETAPes) need to be established in IDP sites with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services for 362,000 people.
- Emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials are needed in the ETAPes and schools.
- 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.

## 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.
- An evaluation of all ETAPes is ongoing.
- 24 schools, hosting 12,967 children, have been rehabilitated.
- The provinces of Ombella M'Poko, Nana Mambere, Ouaka and Ouham Pendé are receiving school feeding activities.

### Gaps and constraints:

- According to Ministry of Education data, 45 per cent of schools remain closed in CAR.
- In the central part of the country (Nana-Gribizi and Kémo prefectures), only 6 per cent of schools have reopened. Due to insecurity, most teachers in this area are not coming to work.
- To date, the cluster is only 4.5 per cent funded.
- Population movement is challenging the organization of structured education and child-protection activities.



## Livelihood/Community Stabilization Cluster

### Needs:

- Community-healing 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.
- More resources to support 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:

- To contribute to the reduction of communal tensions, several initiatives are underway in some priority areas of the country. DRC provided support to a public campaign organised by the Committee for Social Cohesion in the Nguito area of Bangui's 7th district. It was attended by about 400 people including 150 women, 100 children and 150 men. The skits focused on how best to manage hatred and conflicts that arise and the right of Muslims to call other Muslims to prayer. Committee members organized a human sculpture symbolizing unity and invited testimonies from residents on their contribution to social cohesion in their neighbourhood.
- CRS through the Secure Empowered Connected Communities (SECC) project team organized a series of trauma-healing workshops for religious leaders. These leaders will assist people in communities that have been terrorized by the Lord's Resistance Army in south-eastern CAR.
- Search for Common Ground (SFCG) organized a five-day training course in Conflict Sensitive Journalism and Rumour Management, attended by 16 women journalists in Bangui. These journalists are members of the Association des Femmes Professionnelles de la Communication and work with SFCG to promote Women's Voice in the Media and in CAR. SFCG trained the journalists on how to handle information during conflict situations, the role of a journalist during a crisis and how to manage rumours.

### 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. The restoration of social cohesion remains an imperative to facilitate operations throughout the country.
- Insecurity hinders activities in some areas inside and outside 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 support humanitarian operations. Humanitarian staff require safe access to project sites and to transport vital cargo internally and internationally.

### Response:

- UNHAS is meeting with companies to negotiate a share of a large overland delivery of jet fuel expected to arrive in Bangui in the next two weeks.
- Eight new Central African air movement assistants are being trained in operational safety, airstrip preparedness, reporting procedures and passenger arrangement. These recruits will be operational immediately to serve at major UNHAS destinations across the country.
- Updated information regarding UNHAS flights and logistics cluster information is available on the Logistics Cluster website: <http://logcluster.org/ops/caf13a>

## \$10.2 million

Required to support emergency response in 2014.

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

### 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 will worsen and subsequently prolong transportation time.
- The number of national service providers has decreased due to the situation.
- The bottleneck in Garoua-Boulai, which is the main entry point from Cameroon, has had an impact on the delivery of humanitarian commodities.
- The disruption in jet fuel supplies 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:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) has programmed an additional two channels for NGO use in Bangui. The channels are being tested and monitored before being shared with the NGOs.
- A WFP IT staff was deployed to the field this week.
- All ETC information is available at: <http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictopr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

## \$1.9 million

Required to support humanitarian response in 2014.

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

### 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 CMOSS 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](mailto:goemans@un.org), Tel: +236 70 73 87 30

**John James**, Head of Public Information and Information Management Unit, [calvinjames@un.org](mailto:calvinjames@un.org), Tel: +236 70 85 75 90

**Laura Fultang**, Public Information Officer, [fultangl@un.org](mailto:fultangl@un.org), Tel: +236 70 18 80 64

For more information, please visit [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) or [reliefweb.int](http://reliefweb.int)