

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

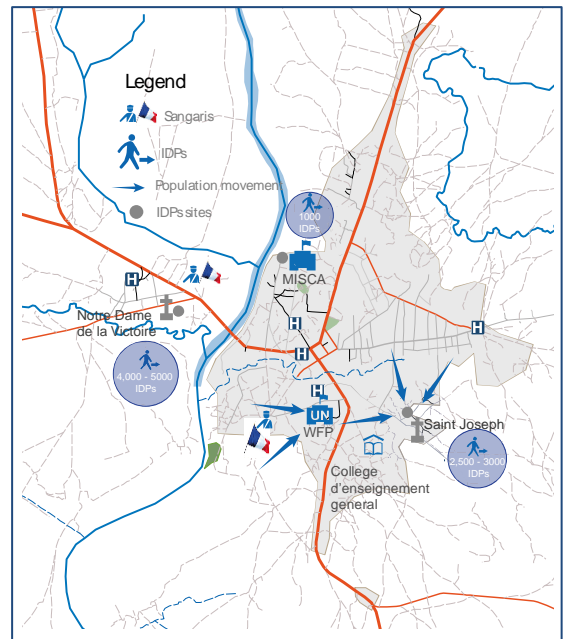
## Situation Report No. 27 (as of 30 May 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 22 and 30 May 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 4 June 2014.

## Highlights

- On 25 May, three youths from PK5 were killed on their way to an intercommunal reconciliation football match in Bangui. On 28 May, the Notre Dame de Fatima church in Bangui—sheltering several thousand displaced people—was attacked. This upsurge in intercommunity violence prompted street protests against the Transitional Government and international forces.
- Due to last week's armed confrontations between French forces (Sangaris) and ex-Seleka elements in Bambari (Ouaka Province), an estimated 8,000 people are sheltering at churches, a school and a military base.
- Registration of all IDPs in Boda is ongoing, including of non-residents. IOM has registered 1,009 third-country nationals.
- Local authorities in Kabo and Moyenne Sido (Ouham Province) have designated land for the recently relocated IDPs from Bangui's PK12 neighbourhood. IOM hired local staff to facilitate the distribution.



From 21 to 24 May, UNHCR and UNFPA undertook a mission to monitor the protection situation of communities at risk in Yaloke (Ombella M'poko Province). The mission revealed that the total IDP population on the site comprises 119 households or 516 people (260 females and 256 males).

- Since 1 January, 98,565 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 27 per cent of the SRP target of 360,000 children.

**557,000**

IDPs in CAR

**132,000**

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

**31%**

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

Thousands of demonstrators protested in Bangui on 30 May following a new upsurge in intercommunity violence in the capital. On 28 May, at least 15 people were killed in a grenade-and-gunfire attack on the Notre Dame de Fatima church, which is thought to have been sheltering up to 9,000 IDPs. On 25 May, three youths from PK5 were killed on their way to an intercommunal reconciliation football match in Bangui.

The displaced fled to about 10 sites in the city, two of them new. Initial assessments were carried out on 30 May by the CCCM and WASH clusters, and the Humanitarian Country Team examined aid stocks ahead of planned activities when the security situation allows.

Due to the fighting that broke out on 22 May between French forces (Sangaris) and ex-Seleka elements in Bambari (Ouaka Province), an estimated 8,000 IDPs are sheltering in churches, a school and a military base in Bambari. A tense calm has returned to the town.

A team comprising OCHA, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR visited the major displacement sites on 26 May. Between 4,000 and 5,000 people are estimated to be at the Notre Dame de la Victoire site, between 2,500 and 3,000 at St Joseph Cathedral and about 1,000 at the MISCA site. A joint assessment carried out from 22 to 25 May by Caritas, the French Red Cross, the Central African Red Cross, parish priests and a representative of the justice and peace committee revealed that there are nearly 600 IDPs at the Lapago school site. A convoy of aid trucks with provisions from WFP, UNICEF and Mercy Corps arrived in Bambari on 28 May.

Cash-for-work activities, which are part of IOM's Community Stabilization and Retention of Mixed Communities programme, are now established in Bangui's 5<sup>th</sup> district with 150 participants. In the 5<sup>th</sup> district, there are more than 700 names on the waiting list. Over 1,000 people arrived on 26 May asking to participate.

The cash-for-work activity in the 3<sup>rd</sup> district (also with 150 participants) temporarily ceased operations from 26 to 28 May due to insecurity. There are over 1,000 names on the waiting list in the 3<sup>rd</sup> district.

Local authorities have designated land for the recently relocated IDPs from Bangui's PK12 neighbourhood. IOM hired local staff to facilitate the distribution of land. In Moyenne-Sido (Ouham Province), 2 km<sup>2</sup> was allocated (a 2 km by 1 km space). In Kabo (Ouham Province), 250,000 m<sup>2</sup> was allocated (500 m by 500 m). Each person will receive a 25 m by 25 m space.

IOM is continuing its site-facilitation activities in IDP sites around Boda (Lobaye Province). Registration of all IDPs in Boda is ongoing, including registration of non-residents. The registration process has revealed multiple registrations of IDPs in different sites. IOM has so far registered 1,009 third-country nationals, most of whom have requested to be evacuated. Conditions in Boda continue to be very difficult: many IDP sites have inadequate or no shelter.

From 21 to 24 May, UNHCR and UNFPA undertook a mission to monitor the protection situation of communities at risk in Yaloke (Ombella M'poko Province). The mission revealed that the site's total IDP population is 119 households or 516 people (260 females and 256 males). In terms of vulnerability, the mission identified 268 children under age 18, 22 women heads of households, three people with physical disabilities and 25 elderly people. The main protection issues are the lack of freedom of movement, the lack of access to resources and primary health-care services, and frequent threats from the Yaloke host community.

The mission made the following key recommendations: advocate with local authorities and military forces, including MISCA, to enable IDPs to move freely; initiate and encourage intercommunal dialogue among the communities; ensure regular monitoring of the protection situation; strengthen nutritional care activities; distribute NFIs and food, and support social-cohesion initiatives.

## Funding

The Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requires \$565 million. Only 31 per cent of funding has been received. Early recovery, education, nutrition and emergency shelter are the least funded sectors.

The 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](mailto: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 the IPC, about 45 per cent of the rural population, or 1.7 million people, are food insecure, and 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 report indicates that a long and expensive humanitarian operation will be needed over at least the next 18 months to stem the growing toll and pave the way to rebuild livelihoods.

**\$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

### Response:

- Between 1 and 25 May, WFP and partners distributed 2,600 MT of food to 230,000 people countrywide.
- Between 1 and 25 May, the food distributed in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende Provinces, and the northern parts of the Nana Mambere Province, represents 60 per cent of the total amount of food distributed in May. These areas are considered emergency zones according to the April 2014 IPC. In these areas, WFP has assisted 12,000 vulnerable farming households through the seed-protection programme. This represents 95 per cent of the May seed-protection distribution.
- Field Food Security Cluster focal points will be chosen using the cluster programme implementation map.
- Hand tools and 1,800 tons of staple crop seeds will be distributed by FAO and its humanitarian partners by the end of May to nearly 80,000 vulnerable families, or 378 500 people, in 15 provinces countrywide.
- FAO has pre-positioned all the purchased seeds and tools in FAO seed-distribution hubs in Bangui, Bambari, Bossangoa and Bouar.
- As of 26 May, more than 37,000 farming families have received agricultural kits for the current agricultural season. Each family is receiving 25 kgs of seeds and two hoes to plant in time and produce their own food. Assisted farmers are also receiving food rations from WFP to prevent seed consumption.
- FAO, ACTED, AIEC-MS COHEB, COOPI, Echelle, the Central African Red Cross, CORDAID/CARITAS, CRS, CADAPI, DRC, IRC, Tearfund, Triangle and World Vision have distributed seeds and tools to more than 37,000 households countrywide. Solidarités and Première Urgence will start distribution operations in the coming days in Birao, Berberati, Ndelé and Kabo.
- Crops harvested will contribute to feed each family for about four months. All seeds will be distributed countrywide to the affected people by mid-June, if the security situation permits.
- FAO and its partners continue to organize joint convoys to supply seeds and tools from Bangui to at-risk areas, particularly in the northern provinces.
- 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 have suspended distribution activities in Bambari and surrounding regions. Seeds for Birao will be transported from Bambari on 29 May, if the security situation permits.

### Gaps

- Deliveries remain limited due to insecurity along the main road axis, coupled with the lack of service providers and logistical assets.
- WFP's emergency operation is 67 per cent funded.
- WFP requires \$1 million to strengthen the cluster's support for six months in collaboration with FAO.



### Needs

- Increasing need for advocacy with armed groups to promote their respect for children's rights and protection.
- DDR initiatives for children associated with armed groups and elements need to be implemented, to ensure their release and reintegration on a durable basis.
- Need to strengthen the presence of protection actors and response in various remote zones in CAR.

**\$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

- UNHCR continues with the verification of IDPs on various axes around Bossangoa following recent attacks in Ouham Province. UNHCR identified 197 IDPs, or 114 households, in three villages (Boguila, Kaboro and Kourakouri). Various humanitarian actors in Bossangoa will respond to the needs of these IDPs.
- About 27 child-friendly spaces, managed by NGOs, are now active countrywide, including in Bangui, Kaga Bando, Bambari, Bouar, Sibut and Bossangoa. One child-friendly space that had temporarily stopped functioning due to threats by armed elements has resumed its activities. IRC will open two new child-friendly spaces in Bangui in June; Coopi will open five in Boda.
- Two child-friendly spaces were opened in Sibut and Galafondo to provide support and training for children formerly associated with armed groups. Since 1 May, two children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups have been reunited with their families. Follow-up visits were made to other children who were recently reunited.
- Four awareness-raising initiatives were carried out in Bangui by NGO cluster members COOPI, IRC and War Child. They aimed to sensitize 359 boys and girls on various child-protection-relevant topics, and sensitize parents on the importance of psychosocial support for children. Awareness-raising activities have been initiated with armed elements around the Mpoko neighbourhood to ensure their respect for key child-protection principles.
- About 11 identified cases of rape and sexual violence are being assisted through psychosocial support provided by ACABEF/UNFPA in Bangui.

### Gaps and constraints

- The presence of protection actors and activities in various remote zones countrywide is limited due to security or resource constraints.
- The humanitarian protection response is being affected by threats and attacks against humanitarian staff and/or equipment by armed groups, including in Bangui.



## Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

### Needs

- Need to continue supporting the national water agency (SODECA) in Bouar, Bossangoa, Berberati, Bambari, Bangui, Ndele and Carnot in rehabilitating and reactivating water kiosks, and strengthening their capacity to maintain and extend their water network.
- WASH needs for about 11,000 IDPs have been identified in Bambari.

**\$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

- SODECA repaired a major breakdown in the water network and restored water supply in Bangui's 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> districts and part of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> districts, including over 70,000 IDPs.
- The cluster has established a Water Trucking Working Group, which aims to improve water-trucking systems, identify needs in various IDP sites and provide an immediate and coordinated response.
- A new pump has been installed in the SODECA pumping station to increase the yield from 1,100 m<sup>3</sup> to 1,600 m<sup>3</sup>/h.
- In Kaga Bando, ICRC is distributing 135 m<sup>3</sup> water per week between the Nativite and Eveche sites, targeting approximately 5,500 people. The construction of 20 showers and three waste pit areas in progress. The construction of 20 new latrines is planned.
- Solidarités constructed two boreholes with hand pumps in the Kabo and Moyenne Sido IDP sites, targeting 1,300 people. These two water points will replace the current water-trucking activities.
- The Lutheran World Federation distributed a first round of soap to 12,000 returnees in Bohong villages.
- About 11 broken pumps are being repaired in Bohong villages, targeting approximately 5,500 returnees.

### Gaps and constraints

- By the end of May and June, most WASH international NGOs will no longer have funds to continue activities in sites.
- Lack of a WASH contingency plan in the regions outside Bangui.
- Lack of coordinated operational response in key areas with people at risk, 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.
- Cluster members require more funding to increase the de-sludging of latrines in the IDP sites. IRAD’s project has ended, ACTED is funded until the end of the year to de-sludge about 1,000 latrines, Oxfam requires funding to ensure de-sludging activities in 2,000 latrines in Bangui.



### Emergency shelter and NFI

#### Needs

- Need for support to reconstruct 18,562 houses in CAR. A total of 15,828 houses are financed by humanitarian programmes.
- More than 6,000 IDPs in Grimari need shelter assistance. The provision of NFI and emergency shelter solutions has been prioritized by the cluster.
- The IDP site in Bangui’s 3rd district, Ecole Nasridin, has received an influx of new IDPs, increasing the total number to over 600 people. A community shelter is urgently needed in school’s courtyard.
- Ten community shelters are needed on the IDP site in Yaloke, hosting over 600 recently displaced people.
- Medium-term shelter assistance is needed for 1,200 IDPs who were relocated from PK12 to Kabo and Moyen Sido.
- Support the return of at least 17,000 IDPs to their homes through a coordinated shelter-reconstruction programme, including technical support and the distribution of materials.

**\$33.5 million**

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

- \$3.7 million received (11% of funding requirements)
- \$29.8 million needed

#### Response:

- Solidarités, in cooperation with UNICEF’s rapid-response mechanism, provided NFI assistance to more than 20,000 IDPs in Kaga-Bandoro.
- ACF is providing NFI and emergency shelter support to the newly arrived IDPs in Bouca.
- CRS is distributing NFI kits to displaced families in the Bossangoa Province and preparing for a shelter reconstruction programme in Boda (Lobaye Province).
- ACTED has launched a housing-reconstruction programme in Bangui’s 5th district, supporting an initial group of 60 households who want to return to their homes.

### Gaps and constraints

- Insecurity has limited the number of IDPs willing and able to return to their homes and begin rebuilding following the conflict.
- Security incidents in Ouham and Ouham Pende Provinces have restricted cluster members from reaching affected communities, delaying NFI distribution and shelter-reconstruction programmes.
- 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 on the Boganda 2 site, as stipulated in the rainy season contingency plan.
- Strengthen coordination with local authorities involved in site management.
- Strengthen national authorities’ CCCM capacities.
- Broaden CCCM coverage outside of Bangui and Bossangoa. Improve security for IDPs and humanitarian actors in IDP sites

**\$20 million**

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

#### Response:

- After reviewing the findings of 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.
- In coordination with the City of Bangui, authorities and proprietors of 40 out of the 43 IDP sites in Bangui met with CCCM coordinators to discuss preparations in view of the rainy season, and to ensure that effective and transparent communication between national authorities and humanitarian actors is maintained. A request to meet with national and international security forces was expressed and will be prepared.
- IOM is managing the transit sites in Kabo and Moyon-Sido.

#### 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.
- The number of CCCM partners engaged in activities outside of Bangui is limited.



#### 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/hunger gap.
- 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.

#### \$22.5 million

Required to provide nutrition services to 361,011 targeted vulnerable people out of 628,000 in 2014.

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

#### Response:

- Since 1 January, 8,847 children have been admitted for SAM treatment, of whom 4,320 have already recovered from SAM in CAR. The performance rates are as follows: recovery: 84% (>=75%); death: 2% (<5%); default: 17% (<15%). This represents 53 per cent of the SRP target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM. In addition, 6,120 children recovered from MAM. Children have been treated with the following performance rates: recovery rate: 90.82% (>75%); death: 0.05% (<3%); default: 9.13% (<15%).
- Nutrition supplements were provided to 1,500 malnourished pregnant and lactating women. A total of 3,200 people living with HIV/AIDS and on ART enrolled in the food-by-prescription activity. WFP is scaling up the food-by-prescription activity to reach 21 health facilities in 10 provinces.
- Since 1 January, 98,565 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 27 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 components.
- Since 1 January, a monthly average of 25,000 children aged between 6 and 59 months received highly nutritious food through WFP's integrated general food distribution in Bangui, Boda (Lobaye Province), Bossangoa (Ouham Province), Bouar (Nana Mambere Province), Bambari (Ouaka Province), Kaga Bandoro (Nana Gribizi Province) and Paoua (Ouham Pende Province).
- To strengthen MAM treatment in Boda, WFP has signed an agreement with AHA and CARITAS to cover 28 health facilities.
- With the support of AHA and CAP ANAMUR, 43 admitted children out of 205 recovered from SAM in Boda. Four admitted children out of 10 recovered from SAM in Yaloke.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Deteriorating security conditions
- Underfunding
- Insufficient integration of malnutrition in medical minimum package
- Insufficient integration of multi-sectoral activities related to infant and young-child feeding programmes in emergency situations



## Health

### Needs:

- Ensure delivery of free, life-saving health care to about 24,500 newly affected people in Grimari, Dékoa, Bouka, Kaga Bandoro, Grimari and Bambari.
- 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 is experiencing a cholera epidemic. Staff training and community awareness on hygiene measures are required.
- A response plan is required for a high number people bitten by dogs suspected to have rabies countrywide.
- IOM is running mobile health clinics at IDP sites in Bangui and Boda. Over 371 consultations were provided at three IDP sites in Bangui. In Boda, the IOM mobile health clinic provided 709 consultations at four IDP sites. Some of the most frequently treated diseases include malaria, skin infections and STIs. Deworming medication (Abendazole) was administered to 180 children below age 10. A reduction in reported cases of diarrhoea was noted at IDP sites where the mobile health clinic had made repeat visits.

**\$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 African vaccination campaign week scheduled for 21 to 27 May, into which the measles-vaccination campaign will be integrated.
- Strengthen response in Yaloke for 628 displaced people by providing nutrition supplies and qualified personnel (nutritionist).
- Continued support to the Boda response by ensuring effective coordination of health partners, and providing emergency and surgery services.
- To support primary health care for IDPs, the cluster is coordinating the provision of basic emergency kits to health centres and implementing partners. This will enable access to basic health care for 230,000 people over a three-month period, 26 per cent of the total number of people targeted this year. The provision of reproductive health kits will ensure 31,500 deliveries.
- Leading an assessment in four priority health facilities in Bangui to investigate on the suitability for the provision of additional medical support and the establishment of blood banks.
- Conducting and leading a national nutritional survey in collaboration with UNICEF, WFP and the Ministry of Health.
- Collaborating with humanitarian partners to plan IDP returns, and oversee their health concerns.
- In Bambari, WHO and the Health Cluster are ensuring the coordination of an urgent response to the 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 distressed people.
- Insecurity is impeding health-service delivery and health information management. Medical staff are increasingly victims of armed attacks; health infrastructures are also affected.



## Education

### 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 in need.
- Distribute emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials for ETAPes and schools for 362,000 people in need.
- 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.

**\$33 million**

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

- \$1 million received (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.
- About 323 table benches have been delivered for students in five schools in the 5th district of Bangui, and 27 benches and eight desks for teachers.
- Cluster members distributed 422 school-in-a-box kits to 19 primary schools in Bangui, targeting 17,205 students present in 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 infrastructure is a recurrent issue in some provinces, especially Ouaka.
- To date, the cluster is only 3 per cent funded.



### Livelihood/Community Stabilization Cluster

#### Needs

- Start community-healing activities to restore social cohesion and reduce community tensions across the country.
- Support community initiatives to revive local economies and create temporary jobs, mainly for youths.
- Mobilize 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.

#### Response:

- In collaboration with UNICEF, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) organized a round table on tolerance among all communities in Bangui. In addition, SFCG's SMS campaign on peace is ongoing. Four SMSs, two in Sango and two in French, were sent to more than 1,200 contacts in Bangui, Bossangoa and Bangassou.
- To help revive the local economy, the Norwegian Refugee Council has launched a campaign in the 8<sup>th</sup> district of Bangui to ensure the clean-up of water channels on both sides of the last kilometre strip of the road leading to the M'Poko airport. This activity, which started on 14 May and will end on 6 June, has provided temporary employment to 150 young men and women for seven full days each. The cleared drainage systems will help to prevent flooding and improve sanitation in the area.
- In partnership with the Catholic Relief Services and the United States Agency for International Development, a religious network has organized a public campaign to raise awareness of social cohesion. This activity is scheduled from 27 to 30 May. The participants include people of various religions, particularly Christians and Muslims.

#### Gaps & 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.

### \$60 million

Required to provide assistance to 2.4 million targeted vulnerable people out of 3 million in 2014.

- \$2.6 million (4% of funding requirements)
- \$57.3 million (remaining needs)





## Logistics

### Needs

- Humanitarian organizations need secure and reliable access to beneficiaries by road to maintain operations inside the 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.

### Response

- In May, UNHAS transported 1,085 people and 17.1 MT of supplies. UNHAS also organized three special flights and one medical evacuation.
- Updated information was shared on the Logistics Cluster website regarding UNHAS flights and cluster information: <http://logcluster.org/ops/caf13a>
- 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 for the planning and organization of armed convoys to Kaga Bandoro and Bambari.

### 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 disruption in jet fuel has not yet been resolved.

## \$10.2 million

Required to support emergency response in 2014.

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



## 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

- A maintenance operation was performed on the Bangui VHF repeater site and all planned activities to improve VHF coverage in Bangui have been accomplished.
- Equipment will be pre-positioned in Ndélé as soon as the situation allows.
- A deployment of WFP IT staff recruited for Bambari has been postponed due to security reasons.
- A deployment mission initially planned in Kaga Bandoro has been re-scheduled, The mission will be deployed to Bouar for an urgent need to fix technical issues with the provision of data connectivity.
- All ETC information is available at: <http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictrepr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

## \$2 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 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, with the ETC and Logistics Cluster operation only 31 per cent funded. Additional funding is required to maintain operations at their current level.

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