

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

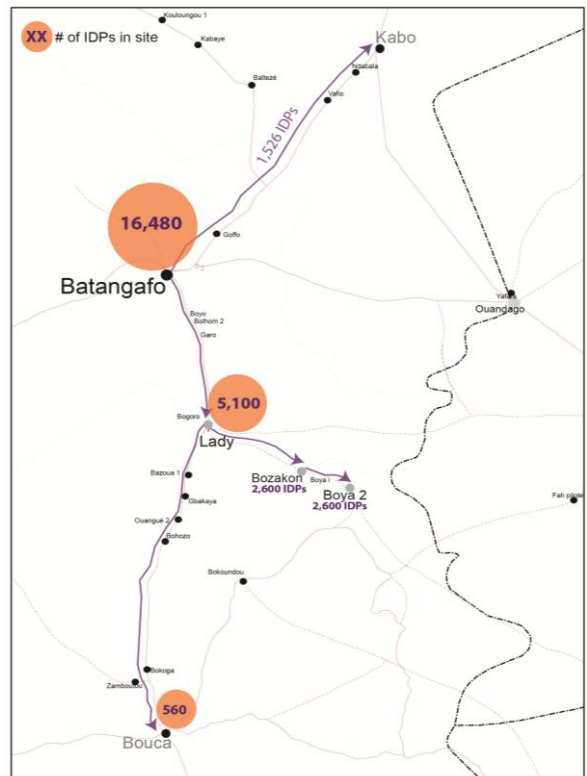
Situation Report No. 38 (as of 13 August 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 7 and 13 August 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 20 August 2014.

Highlights

- More than 16,000 people have been displaced in Bantangafo town (Ouham province) following recent armed clashes, with an estimated 29,000 people displaced in the region.
- Ongoing tensions in Bambari continue to undermine social cohesion.
- The latest return intentions survey carried out at displacement sites in Bangui suggests that four out of five people plan to return home in the next four weeks.
- On 7 August, nearly 300 Malian nationals in CAR were evacuated back to Bamako with support from the Malian Government and IOM.



509,000

IDPs in CAR, including

84,000

IDPs in Bangui

39%

Funding available (about US\$220 million) against the revised SRP requirements of \$565 million

Received outside SRP: \$118 million

4.6 million

Population of CAR

2.5 million

People in need of assistance

Sources: OCHA, CMP, Protection Cluster and FTS

Situation Overview

An estimated 16,480 displaced persons are living at temporary sites in Batangafo (Ouham province), many having arrived in the past two weeks following violent clashes that started at the end of July. Throughout the region, around 29,000 people fled their homes.

The latest IOM return intentions survey (seventh round) found that 80 per cent of displaced persons intend to leave the displacement sites to return to their place of origin within the next four weeks. Of those surveyed, 13 per cent want to relocate to a new area. Only 6 per cent of the displaced persons indicated their intention to remain at their displacement site. Responses were collected from more than 600 IDPs at 29 sites in Bangui. Housing (39%), security (33%) and non-food items (15%) were the main preconditions for people to end their displacement.

Following clashes in Bambari on 11-12 August, around a quarter of the displaced at the Notre-Dame de la Victoire (NDV) site have fled to the bush, especially in the direction of Kouango and Bakala. Residents living near the NDV site took refuge there during the night-time exchanges but have now reportedly returned home.

In Ndele (Bamingui Bangoran province), the security situation remains volatile and unpredictable, impeding humanitarian access to most areas. Nevertheless, humanitarian assistance is being provided to areas where security permits. In collaboration with the authorities, MSF Spain launched a vaccination campaign (African Vaccination Week) from 2 to 6 August at the Ndele hospital. After a delay of over a month, exams were finally organized in operational schools in Ndele. With emergency funds from the Common Humanitarian Fund, DRC plans to rehabilitate 200 destroyed houses in Ndele. Following a meeting attended by DRC, PU-AMI and OCHA, a

decision was made to carry out multi-sectorial assessments in the roads least covered by humanitarian assistance to identify humanitarian needs and gaps in assistance.

In Bangui, the Petites Sœurs du Coeur de Jésus site is no longer hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs). Most IDPs from the 4th arrondissement who sought refuge in the Monastère Boy Rabe and Quartier Votongbo 2 sites after the recent security incidents have now returned to their homes.

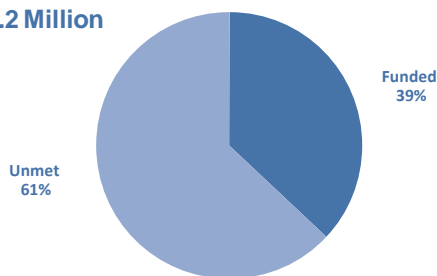
On 7 August, IOM assisted the Malian Government in evacuating 299 Malians. The Malians took a chartered Ethiopian Airlines flight paid for by the Government of Mali, which also funded their transport to the airport. IOM provided operational support for ground transportation and civil-military coordination, and conducted fit-for-travel health checks.

Funding

The CAR Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is 39 per cent funded. Early recovery, education, nutrition and emergency shelter are the least-funded sectors.

CAR - FUNDING: STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

\$565.2 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

Funding by Sectors (in million \$US)		% Funded	Requirements	Funded	Unmet
Food Security		47%	180.00	85.06	94.94
Protection		8%	74.00	6.26	67.74
Health		31%	64.32	19.78	44.54
Early Recovery		3%	60.00	1.65	58.35
Emergency Shelter		15%	33.54	4.88	28.66
Education		9%	33.00	3.03	29.97
WASH		36%	27.50	9.88	17.62
MS Refugees		2%	22.68	0.54	22.15
Nutrition		34%	22.55	7.62	14.93
CCCM		0%	20.00	-	20.00
Coordination		30%	15.50	4.66	10.84
Logistics		79%	10.20	8.07	2.14
Emergency Telecommunications		19%	1.91	0.36	1.55
Cluster Not Yet Specified		0%	-	66.67	-

Projects submitted to this year's third special allocation of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) have been screened and ranked by the clusters. A meeting of the Advisory Board was subsequently held to discuss the outcomes. Clusters have been asked a number of additional questions before final recommendations are made to the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- IDPs living in the most at-risk sites and unable to return home before the rainy season need to be supported to find alternative solutions.
- IDPs wanting to leave the sites need to be facilitated to do so.

501,980

People targeted in 2014.

Response:

- Monitoring of assistance and protection in sites in Bangui continues.
- 'Go and see' visits were organized by the NGO DRC for IDPs from the Saint Charles Luanga, Don Bosco and Eglise des Frères Castor sites to the Cité Ngombé, Cité Nzali and Toungoufara neighbourhoods of Bangui. As a result, 15 households intend to go back after ongoing food distributions.
- In Batangafo, the CCCM cluster is mobilised through local partners to assess the situation of IDP sites and population movements after recent incidents.
- A CCCM mission went to Boda to evaluate the possibility of setting up two sites with community shelters to host IDPs currently staying with host families in the enclave in an effort to ease the pressure on hosts and accommodate vulnerable IDPs who cannot pay rent. A CCCM training targeting 40 CCCM actors and partners (IDP representatives, religious authorities, IOM and local and international NGOs) was also delivered.

Gaps and constraints:

- More funding is required to better address humanitarian needs in the sites, ensure adequate site management countrywide and improve communication with IDPs.
- The rainy season is worsening the already precarious living conditions in IDP sites, especially with regard to shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Lack of access and security impair the coverage of the CCCM cluster outside of Bangui.

Education

Needs:

- Temporary safe learning spaces (ETAPes) with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services for 362,000 people are needed.
- Emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials for ETAPes and schools are required for 362,000 people.
- 5,000 teachers need psychosocial training to ensure that children have access to adequate trauma care.
- School-feeding activities, particularly in provinces with a low rate of student returns, are required for 400,000 people in need.

362,000

People require ETAPes with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services.

Response:

- Since January, 34,555 children have benefitted from learning and protection activities in 144 ETAPes in Bangui, Bossangoa and Boda. Children aged between 3 and 18 years have received access to basic education in displacement sites.
- 482 teachers and instructors have been trained in psychosocial support to children.
- School-feeding programmes are ongoing countrywide. 201,884 students have benefitted from these programmes in 11 provinces and Bangui.
- Emergency rehabilitation and construction activities have been completed in 40 schools, providing solid learning and recreational spaces to 12,812 students who attend the schools.

Gaps and constraints:

- The cluster is only 9.2 per cent funded. More funding is needed in order to expand learning opportunities to children affected by the crisis and left without access to proper education.
- Ongoing fighting in some provinces and population movements are challenging the provision of structured education and child-protection activities.

Food Security

Needs:

- According to the findings of the April multi-agency Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), the food security situation remains precarious throughout the country. Approximately 45 per cent of the rural population, or 1.7 million people, are food insecure. The 2013 November IPC indicated that 1.2 million people were food insecure, meaning that there has been an increase of 500,000 people in need of food security assistance countrywide in the past eight months. Food assistance, nutrition support and agricultural inputs need to be increased throughout the country to assist food insecure people and help avert a large-scale food crisis in the coming months.
- The April to June rainfall data indicates that the weather was drier than average, with significant rainfall deficits in the north-west, particularly in the main agricultural areas of Ouham and Ouham Pendé and areas north of Bangui. Food needs in these areas are expected to continue throughout the agricultural season.

1.7 million

People are food insecure.

Response:

- Between 1 and 8 August, WFP distributed 462mt of food to an estimated 43,593 people, of whom nearly 56 per cent were located in IPC 4 emergency food insecure areas.
- So far in August, WFP has distributed seed protection rations to 13,615 people in Ouham and Ouham Pendé (IPC 4 areas).
- Approximately 6,692 primary school children have received hot meals so far in August and 2,171 malnourished children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV/AIDS have received a nutritious meal.
- On 6-7 August, IOM distributed food to over 3,900 displaced people in Bangui's third district. The food was distributed at the Koudoukou School located across the street from the Central Mosque. Each person received a month's supply of food for their families. This included 12kg rice, 1.8kg Corn Soya Blend, 1.8kg beans, 600g sugar, and 600ml oil, or 16.75 kg per person. WFP supplied the food while IOM provided logistical support by distributing the food. The displaced people who received the food came from more than four different sites, including: Fédération de Déplacées, Ecole Nasradine, Central Mosque and Marche Yaola.

- The Food Security Cluster has finalised the GPS geographic delimitation of the enclave in PK5, Bangui, in line with the food security vulnerability evaluation being conducted in the area jointly with the Protection Cluster.
- Overall, FAO has assisted 120,000 farming families for the current agricultural season in 14 of the 16 provinces. FAO has distributed crop seeds and tools to 80,000 farming families for the current planting season as part of the countrywide distributions targeting the most food insecure rural families.
- FAO has established strategic partnerships with 20 national and international NGOs to implement the distribution plan to farming families countrywide. Each family will receive 25 kg of crop seeds and two hoes to plant in time and produce at least 500 kg of food that will help feed them for approximately four months.
- Although the main planting season ended at the end of June, FAO will continue to support an additional 40,000 families with seeds and tools for the short cycle agricultural season. This is expected to last through August, depending on the geographical areas. FAO is currently providing agricultural inputs to partners; as of today, 6,000 households have been reached, representing over 150t of seeds.
- FAO has secured extra support from donors to reinforce the resilience of an additional 50,000 families (most of whom are enrolled in women's associations) to help them strengthen their financial capacities, agriculture techniques and social protection to improve their food and nutrition security. As of today, 250 young graduates are being trained on the "Caisses de resilience" approach implemented by national and international partners.

Gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity and bad road access (particularly since the start of the rainy season) disrupt market linkages and represent serious constraints for humanitarian operations, increasing logistics costs.
- WFP requires \$1 million to strengthen the Food Cluster's support for six months in collaboration with FAO.
- FAO requires an additional \$14.5 million to achieve the SRP objectives.



Health

Needs:

- The Ebola outbreak response road map for CAR must be updated and the pre outbreak initial phase implemented.
- To complete the "Immunization in emergency strategy" following the African Vaccination Week the vaccination campaign planned is to cover measles for 2 to 15 years old children in the IDPs camps located in the northwest of the country.
- Initiate additional Immunization campaign against Polio for under 1 year children in 5 provinces in the west of CAR as two new cases of Polio have been recorded recently in Cameroon.
- To complete the HERAMS analysis recommendations in the peripheries of the country.

878,000

People targeted in 2014.

Response:

- CAR's Ebola outbreak response strategy is being updated with the participation of all health cluster members.
- Interagency rapid health assessments were conducted in Batangafo, Kabo and Sido combined with the provision of Interagency Emergency Health Kits and Reproductive Health Kits for around 7,000 IDPs in those areas.
- An ambulance was provided to the Bambari regional hospital to support the referral system through early access to secondary health care for patients in the area.
- A joint mission was carried out by UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health outreach team in the southeast of CAR to conduct a risk investigation of the cholera outbreak from South Sudan, launch an awareness campaign against cholera, build capacity of health care providers and preposition cholera kits in Obo.
- Medical supplies were provided to health partners to cover the needs of more than 30,000 people for three months in Ouham Pendé and Ombella Mpoko provinces, as well as Bangui.
- IOM's mobile health clinic in Bangui visited four sites and conducted 612 consultations. On 6 August, the mobile clinic conducted final fit-for-travel health checks for the Malians departing Bangui.

Gaps and constraints:

- Supplementary funding is required for the implementation of CAR's Ebola outbreak response road map
- Additional funding is required for the implementation of the newly set-up mental health response strategy.
- There is a countrywide shortage of immunoglobulin and vaccines to deal with the increased new cases of snakebites (out of Bangui) and rabies cases in Bangui due to enraged dogs bites
- Additional logistical support is required to complete the decentralization of blood banks to ensure easier access to safe transfusions outside of Bangui.
- Lack of financial resources to support the returnee populations in Bangui from IDPs sites.



Logistics

Response:

- WFP/Logistics Cluster is supporting partners with Mobile Storage Unit erection in Kabo and Batangafo.
- The Logistics Cluster continues to collect, compile and share information regarding the road transport plans of partners from Bangui to various field locations, the current status of entry points and road access/constraints, contact details of customs offices and suppliers. Updated information regarding UNHAS flights and Logistics Cluster activities is available at: <http://logcluster.org/ops/caf13a>

Gaps and constraints:

- Poor infrastructure and insecurity along the main roads remain key logistical challenges, hampering the humanitarian logistics chain.
- The rainy season makes operations more difficult as the road conditions get worse and prolong transit time.
- Access to national service providers remains an issue at both Bangui and Prefectures level.
- There is no fuel network outside of Bangui. Consequently, pre-positioned stocks are necessary in the prefectures.



Multi-sector assistance to refugees

Needs:

- A verification/registration exercise is required to find suitable durable solutions for refugees.
- Urban refugees and refugees living in camps require multi sectorial assistance, including primary and secondary health care, education, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, etc.

501,980

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014.

Response:

- A return intention survey was carried out in Zemio camp based on a sampling of 535 people: 120 heads of households (representing 455 persons) and 80 representatives of different social, gender and customary groups. 89% expressed an unwillingness to return to their area of origin while 9% said they would like to return. 75.5% said they were well informed of the situation in their areas of return. Congolese refugees said that they would return to DRC pending an improvement in the security situation and rehabilitation of basic services.
- A cross border meeting was held in Zemio with UNHCR Ango (Democratic Republic of Congo) during the reporting period to assess the feasibility of a repatriation process to DRC. On 2 August, UNHCR met with the refugees to discuss the situation in their areas of return and their intentions to return.
- Activities including provision of health and nutrition services continue in Zemio and Bambari camps and for urban refugees in Bangui. In collaboration with DRC (Danish refugee Council), UNHCR's partner for multi sectorial assistance to urban refugees and asylum seekers, 78 persons with specific needs were identified based on a set of criteria as the most in need for targeted assistance in Bangui.
- Two deaths were registered in Zemio camp during the reporting period. The mortality rate in Zemio is quite high with 7 cases reported within a month. The International Medical Corps (IMC) is finalizing a report on the issue, especially regarding the causes of death, to share with UNHCR's Bangui Branch Office for further action.
- In order to ensure an improvement in maternal and child health in Zemio, 35 prenatal consultations were performed in Zemio health centre by IMC of whom 32 were refugees and 3 from the host community; 7 came for their first prenatal visit of whom 4 were refugees and 3 from the host community. 4 deliveries were assisted by skilled medical staff (3 refugees and 1 from the host community).
- 34 Sudanese refugee children from the Pladama Ouaka camp were conveyed to Bambari town in order to undertake their final primary school exams. They are staying at the COOPI base during the exam period which started on 6 August.
- COOPI has completed the construction of 24 shelters for households with specific needs in Zemio.
- The IMC and CNR staff members in Bambari have resumed medical services at the Pladama Ouaka camp in Bambari after a disruption due to the evacuation of staff following the July incidents in Bambari town.

Gaps and constraints:

- Absence of a permanent international force to secure the Pladama Ouaka refugee camp in Bambari (Ouaka Province).



Nutrition

Needs:

- Some 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.

28,000

Children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition in 2014.

Response:

- Since 1 January, 14,705 children have been admitted for SAM treatment across the country, of whom 6,956 have already recovered. This represents 88 per cent of the SRP target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM. Overall performance indicators of case management remain within global standards with an average recovery rate of 81% ($\geq 75\%$) and death rate of 3% ($< 5\%$). However, the default rate remains slightly high at 16% (standard $< 15\%$), especially for areas still affected by insecurity and population displacements.
- Since the beginning of the year, 32,431 children were treated from MAM with the following performance rates: recovery rate: 89 per cent (> 75 per cent); death: 0.03 per cent (< 3 per cent); default: 5 per cent (< 15 per cent). This represents 43 per cent of the SRP target of 75,000 children suffering from MAM. Nutrition supplements were also provided to 9,654 malnourished pregnant and lactating women. A total of 5,400 people living with HIV/AIDS and on antiretroviral treatment are enrolled in the food-by-prescription activity. WFP has provided food rations to more than 4,500 caretakers of children with SAM.
- Partners continue efforts to screen children for malnutrition. Since 1 January, 117,321 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 31 per cent of the SRP target of 360,000 children.

Gaps and constraints:

- Coverage of community-based management of acute malnutrition services outside of Bangui remains low due to security constraints.
- There is a gap in the provision of activities aimed at supporting appropriate infant and young child feeding.
- Lack of partners for treatment of MAM in CAR.



Protection

Needs

- People in hotspots require protection, particularly IDPs in Batangafo and Bambari.
- Solutions need to be identified for IDPs (mainly women, girls and children) living in two IDP sites in Bambari in the immediate vicinity of international military forces under very difficult conditions.
- Child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes as well as quality psychosocial support to children identified as associated with armed groups and those affected by conflict and armed violence.
- Quality case management for child-protection cases is required, particularly outside Bangui where the capacity and quality of services provided by humanitarian actors remains limited.

2 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014

Response:

- Following recent violence in the Batangafo and Bouca (Ouham province) region, the Protection Cluster is carrying out rapid assessment missions there. These missions will enable the cluster and the CMP to produce an updated analysis and data on newly displaced people in the area, and for the cluster to advocate for protection mainstreaming in the humanitarian response.
- From 6 to 14 August, UNHCR and COOPI led a protection mission to Berberati, Nola and Gamboulla (Mambéré Kadei province) to launch a protection monitoring and protection response project in the provinces of Mambéré Kadei and Sangha Mbaere. In addition to these two provinces, the project will also cover the province of Lobaye and aims to provide, through data collection on protection incidents, regular analysis on the protection situation and dissemination of the information and monitoring reports for appropriate humanitarian response by various actors. Moreover, the project will provide protection response on some specific areas including gender based violence and psychosocial support to people affected by violence.
- The Protection Cluster has established a working group on housing, land and property (HLP). The terms of reference of the working group were finalized and key actions are being identified. Composed of key actors of

the Protection, CCCM and Food Security clusters as well as representatives of national authorities, the working group is led by NRC and aims to identify HLP actors, map their interventions, produce and update a 3W matrix for better coordination of actors, and organize regular meetings to ensure that HLP issues are taken into consideration in the humanitarian response, especially in IDP return areas.

- UNICEF and its partners registered some 85 unaccompanied or separated children in Bangui, Bossangoa and Bambari. Family tracing and re-unification procedures for 60 unaccompanied children have been initiated while 58 children were reunified with their families.
- In Bria, UNICEF and its partners equipped community-based child protection structures (RECOPES) with transport. A total of 22 bicycles have been distributed, facilitating access to remote communities. In addition, 901 persons including 542 children were sensitized on various child protection issues in Bria; and 13,628 in Bangui on issues relating to violence and exploitation. A child protection mission is ongoing in Bossangoa to strengthen the capacity of various actors on the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (UN 1612 Resolution) concepts and tools.

Gaps and constraints:

- The tense security situation in and around Batangafo, Bouca and in other areas impeded access to areas where protection activities are required.
- Recent heavy rains have hindered children's access to recreational activities and damaged temporary child-protection structures in several areas



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- 703,975 vulnerable people are being targeted to receive emergency shelter and NFIs in 2014.
- In Bambari, the ICRC has reported the need to complement NFIs distributions for IDPs from Bangui (since 100% of the needs have so far not been covered).

703,975

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014 with emergency shelter and NFIs.

Response:

- In Bangui, over the last week, PU-AMI has rehabilitated 37 community shelters in 4 sites (Grand Séminaire, Saint Jacques de Kpéténé, Djongo and Carmel). The Shelter/NFI Cluster joined the Protection Cluster in a meeting organized with the IDPs' committee in the neighbourhood of Boulata (3rd arrondissement) to better understand their needs related to return.
- In Bossangoa, CRS assisted 397 families with NFI kits in the community of Bodongofio (axe Lere-Kaboro) and 143 families over the Bangui-PK 72 axe. In Bossangoa city, CRS has also assisted 345 families in their reconstruction of damaged houses through the distribution of doors, windows and padlocks. In Bossangoa city, and over the axes of Bossangoa-Gbade, Bossangoa-Gbangayanga and Bossangoa-Bozoum, ACTED continues its activities supporting the auto-reconstruction efforts of affected communities, including the training of 319 people in basic reconstruction techniques (through the set-up and training of 31 "Shelter Committees") and the distribution of reconstruction material.
- In Bambari, ICRC finalised NFI distributions to 689 IDP households in host communities. Out of the assisted families, 445 were from Ouaka province (Grimari city, Kouango city, Liotto, Bangao, Bombala, Tokanguinza, Awatché and Kissa), while 244 were from Bangui.
- As a result of ongoing clashes in Batangafo and new displacement in the area, partners are undertaking assessments in the area to ensure adequate assistance is provided in terms of emergency shelter and NFI.

Gaps and constraints:

- There is a major gap in the availability of mosquito nets in-country.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The cluster is continuing to support radio programming for humanitarian organizations operating in Bangui.
- ETC follow up on the construction work for the concrete slab for the VSAT in Bambari.
- ETC information is available at: <http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictrepr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

Gaps and constraints:

- The lack of secure compounds and/or adequate office space in some common operational locations (Bambari, N'Délé and Kaga Bandoro) prevents the installation of ETC equipment and deployment of services.



Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- In the Batangafo region, there is an urgent need to assess the WASH needs, identify contingency stocks and identify WASH partners.
- Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi): over 13,000 IDPs are in need of continued access to basic WASH services.
- Boganangon, Zalingo and Boguera (Lobaye): an RRM-PU-AMI mission was conducted last week. In these areas there is an urgent need to build emergency latrines and showers for IDPs who haven't received any humanitarian aid (except mobile clinic services) since the beginning of the crisis. An estimated 18,700 people – mainly returnees but also including 470 IDPs (450 in Boganangon and 50 in Boguera) and 125 people at risk (72 Peulh in Boganangon and 53 in Zalingo) - are in need of WASH support.
- N'Dimba (Ombella M'Poko): a potential first case of cholera was reported near the Oubangi river, 50 km from Bangui.
- Bangui: 87,000 IDPs are still in need of WASH support and in particular solid waste collection service as secondary collection ended on 15 July and no organizations have been identified to take over this activity.
- Bangui: 45% of the assessed SODECA's kiosks (water fountains) need to be rehabilitated. Only one organization has funding to conduct this activity; more partners are urgently needed as the kiosks are key in the IDP return strategy.
- Bossangoa (Ouham): 350 IDPs require WASH support in the Petit Seminaire site (formerly Eveche) where 18 latrines are nearly full and new ones constructed. In and around Bossangoa town, 35,000 returnees and IDPs in host communities are in need of WASH assistance particularly access to potable water.
- In Grimari, 8,117 IDPs in the Paroisse site need WASH support.
- In Bambari, about 15,000 IDPs in three sites require WASH support.

35,000

Returnees and IDPs in host communities require WASH assistance in Bossangoa

Response:

- Batangafo crisis (Ouham): An RRM evaluation (NFI & WASH) will assess the axes of Bouca-Lady, Boya1, Bozankon and Batangafo-Lady starting on 11 August.
- A UN inter-agency mission (OCHA, PAM, OPS/OMS, UNHCR, and UNICEF) will evaluate the axes of Batangafo to Ouandago and Batangafo to Kabo from 11 to 15 August.
- WASH stocks for this area were identified and will be allocated accordingly as soon as the RRM and UN evaluations are done and the recommendations are shared with the cluster.
- Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi): In the Eveche site (11,554 IDPs), 250m³ of water was distributed last week; 20 latrines were built, bringing the total of latrines for the site to 120; and 12 new hygiene promoters were trained. In the Nativity site (2 455 IDPs), 80m³ of water was distributed.
- Bossangoa (Ouham): In the Eveche site (350 IDPs), 30m³ of water was distributed and 18 latrines rehabilitated. 530 m³ of water was distributed to the population of Bossangoa (35 000). On the axes, 11 boreholes were rehabilitated.
- Bouca (Ouham): In the Saint Francois d'Assise site, (487 IDPs), 14 latrines and 4 showers were constructed and maintenance kits were distributed to the local partners.
- N'Dimba (Ombella M'Poko): The potentially cholera-contaminated patient was taken to the Bimbo district hospital where a cholera kit was put in place. In preparation for a possible cholera outbreak, the cholera task force has prepared sensitization material approved by the Ministry of Health. Distribution to health districts will start soon.

Gaps and constraints:

- There are gaps in WASH partner presence in critical areas.
- No WASH and Health contingency plans exist for the regions outside Bangui.
- A clear integrated strategy for humanitarian assistance to returnees in Bangui is lacking.
- Solid waste and sludge-disposal facilities are inadequate around Bangui, and they need to be rehabilitated.

General Coordination

The head of the OCHA CAR office and a representative from the CMCoord team carried out a rapid evaluation of the humanitarian situation in Bouca and Batangafo on 7-9 August. The mission looked at the security situation on the different main routes leading to Batangafo, with the goal of facilitating access to people affected by the recent fighting. More than 8,000 IDPs from the villages of Lady and Bozakon (east of Bouca) as well as from the town of Batangafo are sheltering in Bouca. Within Batangafo, the events of 30-31 July and 4-5 August have provoked significant displacement within the town and surrounding area. More than 16,000 IDPs have fled to temporary

shelter at the sites at or close to MISCA, hospital, DRC office, orphanage and Muslim quarter. Around 1,500 additional IDPs have fled to Kabo. An ad hoc meeting of the humanitarian country team on 10 August recommended a rapid response (food, shelter, NFIs) and reinforcing advocacy for improved security and protection of civilian populations.

OCHA plans to open an antenna office in Batangafo to help facilitate and reinforce the humanitarian response, as well as advocate for humanitarian access and monitoring. An inter-agency mission (OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA) was in Batangafo from 11 to 14 August for a multi-sector evaluation of the needs and response capacity. The mission was accompanied by a distribution of WFP food supplies for 12,000 people.

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