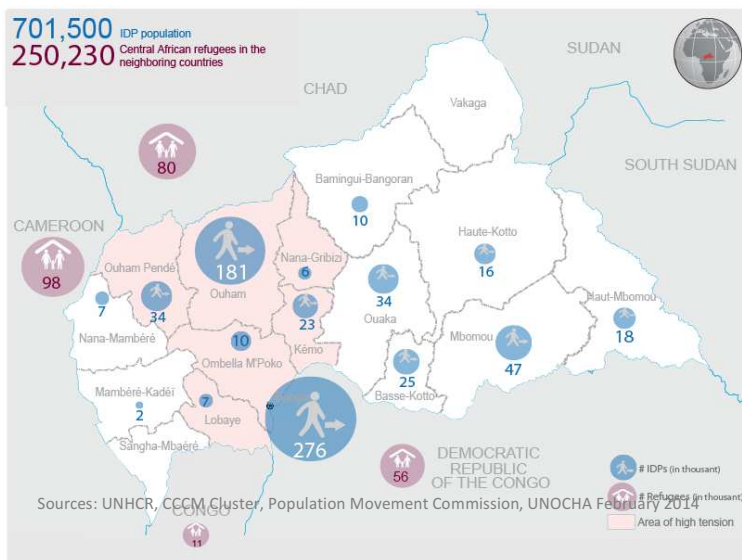




This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 19 and 26 February 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 05 March 2014.

## Highlights

- 15,000 people from minorities remain at high risk of attacks in 18 locations across the north-west and south-west of the Central African Republic.
- Humanitarian actors and international forces are finalizing the evacuation plan for 3,000 IDPs trapped in the PK12 neighbourhood of Bangui and at risk of massacre.
- The Chadian Government announced on 20 February the end of the repatriation of its nationals and other civilians from CAR.
- Emergency Relief Coordinator and United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Valerie Amos ended a three-day visit to CAR on 20 February with a call for increased security and protection for all communities.
- WASH partners have almost completed the rehabilitation of the SODECA's water distribution system in Bangui. Partners have also provided enough treatment products to allow the city's water treatment plant to deliver safe water to 600,000 people for the next three months.



**701,500**

IDPs in CAR

**276,500**

IDPs in 62 sites in Bangui.

**\$551 million**

Revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan requirements

**1.9 million**

Vulnerable people targeted by SRP for humanitarian aid

**14%**

Share of required SRP funding currently available (about \$79 million)

**4.6 million**

Population of CAR

**2.5 million**

People who need assistance

Sources: OCHA, CMP, Protection Cluster and FTS

## Situation Overview

According to UNHCR, about 15,000 Muslims remain at high risk of attacks in 18 locations across the north-west and south-west of the Central African Republic. The agency is urgently requesting enhanced security measures for the Muslim community, which remains under constant threat from anti-Balaka militiamen. Areas of particular concern include the PK12 neighbourhood in Bangui and the towns of Boda, Bouar and Bossangoa.

In Bangui, humanitarian actors are working with international forces to finalize an evacuation plan that would bring some 3,000 Muslim people to a safe location. These people – mainly elderly and children – are currently trapped by insecurity in the PK12 neighbourhood and at risk of massacre. This follows a call by the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator in CAR, Mr Abdou Dieng, to immediately expand protection of this community, who remain stranded in the open air along Bangui northern road.

The Chadian Government announced on 20 February the completion of a programme to repatriate Chadian nationals and other Muslims from CAR. A total of 72,481 people have reached Chad since 21 December.

Emergency Relief Coordinator and United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Valerie Amos said that she was shocked by what she saw and heard during her mission to the country from 18 to 20 February. ERC Amos also stressed that the humanitarian community remained committed to doing more and called for increased security and protection for all communities.

## Funding

The humanitarian community in CAR is requesting \$551.5 million to provide assistance to 1.9 million people in 2014 through the revised CAR Strategic Response Plan (SRP). The revision builds on the initial SRP and programmes outlined in the 100-day plan for priority humanitarian action.

Donors pledged about \$496 million at high-level meeting on 20 January, including about \$204 million for humanitarian action. To date, only 30 per cent of humanitarian pledges (\$61.5 million) have been committed or disbursed.

Total reported funding for the CAR crisis stands at \$93 million, of which \$79 million has been disbursed and allocated to specific projects in the SRP (14 per cent of the total SRP requirements). For the latest funding status of the SRP, visit <http://www.unocha.org/crisis/central-african-republic>.

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



### Needs:

- Ensure delivery of free life-saving health care to affected people in priority areas, taking into account population movements.
- Prevent disease outbreaks by immunizing vulnerable children and strengthening the early warning system and response in Bangui and the rest of the country.
- Conduct a health-resource availability mapping (HeRAMS) to strengthen prioritization of service restoration.

### Response:

- Since 5 December, health partners have conducted over 104,202 medical consultations; 8,737 antenatal consultations; and 1,077 deliveries (including 55 Caesarean) among IDPs in Bangui.
- The measles immunization campaign that started on 15 February was completed in Bria, Haute Kotto Province with a coverage rate of 105 per cent. Some 13,941 children aged 6 months to 15 years were immunized, out of the 13,247 children targeted. Measles vaccinations continue in IDP sites in Bangui.
- IOM mobile health clinics conducted 392 consultations at seven IDP centres and facilitated 12 urgent referrals to hospitals with secondary care capacities.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding is still required to support free health care in selected priority areas for three months.
- Additional resources are required to ensure medical care for gender-based violence, mental health and chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis), and restoring priority health facilities and areas.
- There is a lack of laboratory equipment for safe blood transfusion despite the gap partially filled by the CERF contribution.
- Insecurity still hampers health-service delivery to beneficiaries and information management.



### Needs:

- As access improves, expanded nutrition and food assistance is needed to respond to alarming nutrition among IDPs who remain stranded in certain urban sites, particularly in Bangui and surrounding areas.
- Farmers in CAR urgently need seeds and essential tools. Immediate support will help avert a full-scale food and nutrition crisis. The success of the main planting season, which starts next month, will be a critical turning point for food security, as about 75 per cent of the population relies on small-scale agriculture for their food and income. Without immediate assistance, food insecurity will worsen throughout 2014, requiring a long-lasting and costly food-assistance operation.

### \$56.4 million

Required to assist 878,000 targeted vulnerable people out of 2.5 million who need urgent health care in 2014.

- \$6.6 million (11 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$49.8 million (remaining needs)

### \$180 million

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

- \$33.9 million (19 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$146 million (remaining needs)

**Response:**

- From 1 to 24 February, WFP assisted nearly 142,000 beneficiaries with 980 mt of food in Bangui, Ouham, Ouham Pendé, Nana-Mambéré and Nana-Gribizi provinces. Assistance has been provided through general food distributions and nutrition programmes such as targeted supplementary feeding and blanket feeding.
- WFP has been able to resume assistance in greater Bangui in the past weeks, thanks to the arrival of convoys carrying more food supplies. During the weekend of 22-23 February, WFP distributed food in Don Bosco, St Charles Lwanga and PK-12 districts of Bangui, as well as in Bossangoa. distributions have also started again in Kaga-Bandoro.
- The Douala-Bangui air bridge which started on 13 February has transported a total of 993 mt of food as of 24 February.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Insecurity and threats of violence in most sites prevent sustainable assistance.
- Insecurity, stock depletion and funding constraints have forced to serve the most vulnerable with half rations in February. WFP's emergency operation is only 29 per cent funded and will face severe breaks in the pipeline without more funding. To avoid further cutting or discontinuing assistance, additional commitments of \$76 million are urgently required to cover operations until the end of August.
- Insecurity on the main roads remains a challenge for the safe transportation of commodities. Pre-positioning of food is also necessary ahead of the May-November rainy season, when many roads will become impassable and the lean season peaks.
- 

**Protection****Needs:**

- 15,000 Muslims are currently besieged and threatened by armed elements, including anti-Balaka militias. These people require an immediate solution to provide adequate protection.
- Free medical services are needed for complicated cases in relation to the abductions of Fulani children by anti-Balaka elements around Bozoum.
- Humanitarian partners, civil society and state representatives and international forces are needed in north and south-west CAR to provide protection by presence, assistance and security.
- Support is needed to establish conditions conducive to the voluntary return of IDPs in certain areas of Bangui.
- Local authorities and civil society groups need support to rebuild their communities and develop basic services, especially ahead of the rainy season.
- Mediation and peaceful co-existence initiatives are needed in hostile environments.
- Better understanding of up-to-date displacement and protection information is needed across the country to coordinate rapid protection response.
- Protection needs of children require response, including children associated with armed groups and forces, unaccompanied children and separated children.
- Multi-sector response efforts are needed to prioritize medical and psychosocial services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV).

**\$74 million**

Required to assist  
2 million targeted vulnerable  
people in 2014.

- \$4.3 million (5.8 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$69.7 million (remaining needs).

**Response:**

- Partners have developed relocation strategies for some 2,600 besieged Muslims in the PK12 neighbourhood of Bangui, in consultation with the affected population.
- On 23 February, UNICEF organized an outreach session with nearly 600 ex-Séléka forces on the prevention of the recruitment and use of children. Ex-Seleka commanders started to register children associated with their forces thereafter.
- On 17 and 25 February, 14 children associated with ex-Seleka forces (eight girls and six boys) were released from Camp BEAL and placed in a Transit and Orientation Centre in Bangui. This brings the number of children released from armed groups since May 2013 to 246. Partners estimate that close to 6,000 children are still being used by armed groups and local militias in CAR.
- Sixteen unaccompanied and separated children have been identified and are being cared for since last week in Kaga Bandoro. This brings to 1,229 the number of unaccompanied and separated children identified since September 2013 in Bangui, Bossangoa, Bouar and Kaga Bandoro.
- On 12 February, UNICEF trained 29 people, including staff of the Ministry of Social Affairs and national and international NGOs on identification, documentation, family tracing, reunification and community-based interim care for unaccompanied and separated children.

- DRC continues its protection activities in Bangui and Eastern Ouham notably with listening centres at the Don Bosco site. Its social cohesion project continues with the training of committees in the 3rd and 4th districts.
- IOM is actively exploring the feasibility of temporarily relocating displaced people at the Military Airport Transit Site on a voluntary basis within the 3rd district of Bangui. Consultations with stakeholders including local and Government authorities are ongoing.
- A total of 3,725 bracelets were provided to IOM and IRC for children below 5 years old at the Military Airport site, in order to mitigate risks of family separation during evacuations.
- Actors provided medical and psychosocial care to 175 GBV survivors, including adolescents. COOPI trained 64 community leaders in GBV issues and set up a mediation committee for the reintegration of GBV survivors in Bossangoa.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The limited presence of partners in the field exacerbates the lack of information on the situation of people at risk, especially in remote locations and LRA-affected areas. Partners have only limited capacity of international forces to deploy to an increasing number of areas outside Bangui where protection incidents have been reported.
- The lack of social cohesion and community-reconciliation partners outside Bangui complicate efforts to promote these programmes away from the capital.
- The lack of a proper information management system prevents reliable data collection.
- Difficulties persist in providing free medical services for GBV survivors when referred to public hospitals.
- Better integration of GBV and child protection issues is required.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:

- Access to water, basic sanitation services and improved hygiene practices is needed for 900,000 affected people.
- WASH conditions in the majority of IDP sites still do not meet required minimum standards.
- WASH assessments in Bossangoa rural areas have revealed failures of water points and pumps.
- Extension of WASH response to cover the needs of returnees in Bossangoa.

**\$27.5 million**

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

- \$4.7 million (17 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$12.7million (remaining needs)

#### Response:

##### Bossangoa

- WASH Cluster support has enabled SODECA (CAR water distribution company) to increase water supplies from 183 m<sup>3</sup> to 300 m<sup>3</sup> per day. The rehabilitation of SODECA's water distribution system is almost completed, and several spare parts have been pre-positioned in case of sudden need for repair.
- WASH conditions have improved. At Evêche IDP site, 15,500 IDPs are receiving an average of 23.5 litres of water per person per day. There is a latrine serving approximately 17 people and a shower serving 34 people. At Liberté IDP site, 1,200 IDPs are receiving 22.5 litres per person per day, one latrine for every 13 persons and one shower every 12 people. This represents a significant improvement compared to two weeks ago, when Evêche IDPs had access to 13 litres per person per day and one latrine for 39 people, and Liberte site IDPs had access to 7 litres per person per day and one latrine for 46 persons.
- ACF have fixed two out of 9 nonfunctional pumps in Zere. The campaign to repair the remaining broken pumps will start next week.

##### Bangui

- UNICEF provided SODECA with 100 tons of aluminium sulphate and HTH chlorine this week. This will allow the Bangui water treatment plant (27,600m<sup>3</sup>/day) to continue to deliver safe water to 600,000 city residents for three months.
- Dredging of sand around the water intake in the Oubangui River has started this week under IRC supervision. This is the first step of a plan to increase SODECA water delivery capacity.
- In PK5, Solidarités installed only seven latrines and 13 showers for 1,000 people due to limited space. A bladder has also been installed.
- In PK 12 and PK13, UNICEF is delivering 6m<sup>3</sup> of water daily for people still living there. Several attempts to build latrines and showers and to install a bladder have failed due to insecurity. At M'Poko Airport, water provision coverage has slightly improved from 4.5 litres per person per day two weeks ago to 6.8 litres. An average 94 persons are sharing a latrine now against 105 two weeks ago.

**Bambari**

- With displaced people living with host families, the WASH response is focusing on the rehabilitation of water points in the village, the promotion of hygiene and the identification of possible additional water points. Chlorination of 30 shallow wells is on-going and rehabilitation of 60 water points in the city of Bambari has just started by WASH partners Caritas and Triangle with funding from CHF and UNICEF.
- In Boali, RRM UNICEF distributed soap for 1,600 affected people.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Limited number of actors and limited capacities compared with the significant number of beneficiaries, especially outside Bangui. Response and presence of WASH actors needs to be expanded in rural areas.
- The ongoing dry season affects water production and distribution capacities.
- Limited number of suppliers and transporters available.
- Security concerns affect implementation and monitoring activities in Bangui and on different road axes.
- Limited space in displacement sites limits emergency sanitation interventions.

**Emergency shelter and NFI****Needs:**

- IDPs – especially those in flood-prone areas – need emergency shelter support and NFIs immediately as well as ahead of the rainy season.
- Displaced people living with host families need basic domestic household items.

**Response:**

- A total of 3,909 households in Bangui received NFIs during the reporting period. This includes:
  - 2,380 assisted with basic household items and night shelters by UNHCR at Bangui Airport and in the 5th district return area
  - 1,449 assisted with sanitary materials from IRC at three IDPs sites
  - 800 assisted by InterSOS. In addition to Bangui, InterSOS provided NFI assistance to 90 households in Boda, in Lobaye Province.
- In Ouham Province, 423 households in Gbakara, Boubou and Lando villages received NFI returnee kits from UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and CARITAS. Families whose houses were destroyed received plastic sheets. The multi-sector needs assessment which took place from 5 to 15 February identified these villages as priority targets because of the high destruction rate.
- PU-AMI, ACTED and Solidarités have built 526 community shelter structures out of the planned 565, including 12 for the Muslim community at the Military Airport site. The project intends to provide community shelters for 75,000 persons at 30 IDP sites in Bangui (instead of 19 sites as previously reported).
- Site planning assessments took place at existing IDP sites to ease congestion in some IDP sites and to respond to contingency.

**\$31.7 million**

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

- \$3.1 million (9.7 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$28.6 million (remaining needs)

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Monthly soap distribution has been irregular due to insufficient quantity.
- Immediate actions are needed to improve sites' preparedness for the rainy season.
- NFI/Shelter response is not fully reaching vulnerable people in villages outside of Bangui.

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

- Ensure appropriate levels of communication and coordination in Bangui's largest sites.
- Establish or support existing communication and leadership structures in displacement and transit sites, and involve all affected people, especially the most vulnerable.
- Facilitate returns by disseminating effective information and ensuring that measures are in place for site closure. Ensure that peace and reconciliation, livelihoods, shelter and other required social infrastructure measures are in place.

**\$ 20 million**

Required to assist all 501,980 vulnerable people in need in 2014.

**Response:**

- CCCM is working closely with OCHA to develop a contingency plan for the rainy season. In line with HCT priorities, the main focus will be on developing a communication strategy to inform IDPs on the conditions of voluntary return. A recent survey indicated that some 85 per cent of IDPs wish to return, subject to security and

rehabilitation of properties. The situation remains volatile, but there are signs of improvement in at least four of Bangui's eight districts.

- The CCCM Cluster is mapping the population of displacement sites by district of origin. This was initiated for M'Poko and will soon be introduced for other sites.
- As of 19 February, 85 per cent of IDPs at the M'Poko Airport Site have been assisted. Zones 1 to 7 have been fully assisted; zones 8 and 9 have been partially assisted; and zones 10 and 11 have not yet received support. Latest estimates show a decrease of around 30-40 per cent in the population over the last two weeks, which now totals fewer than 70,000 people.
- Several CCCM trainings have been held in Bossangoa this week for management and service provision actors working in the Liberté and Évêché sites. Caritas and CRS are facilitating site management and returns for IDPs in Bossangoa.
- Last week, sites identified by REACH were visited by CCCM in order to assess conditions and discuss options for the relocation of IDPs who are unable to return home before the onset of rainy season. Negotiations are underway with associations owning three sites located in Bimbo. Initial discussions are being held with the Mayor of Bangui to explore additional options in public spaces.
- The number of IDPs willing to return to their place of origin within four weeks decreased from 74 per cent in mid-January to 66 per cent in mid-February, according to a second survey by IOM at 40 IDPs sites in Bangui. This survey compared minority= with that of the majority population, that are significantly different. Of those surveyed, 72 per cent of the majority population would like to return to their place of origin, while 66 per cent of minority population would like to go to another region, their country of origin, or stay at an IDP site.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Some neighbourhoods are calm and are witnessing returns, but insecurity within and around sites remains high, with regular and random attacks on people.
- The need for dedicated site management support is evident in light of gaps and overlaps in humanitarian programmes.
- There are few CCCM actors and capacities to coordinate activities and monitor gaps at the site level are low.
- Limited funding renders communication and coordination at the site level challenging.



#### Multi-sector assistance to refugees

##### Needs:

- Find alternative solutions for refugees that are under imminent threat and who cannot return to their home country or stay in CAR.
- Provide basic services (education, health) for urban refugees in Bangui (more than 4,000) and those living in camps (Bambari with 2,000 refugees, Zémio with 3,200 and Batalimo with 6,000).
- Assist refugees who lost their livelihoods. Organize emergency voluntary repatriation for refugees wishing to return home. UNHCR is organizing the repatriation of around 6,000 refugees located in Batalimo camp back to the DRC. 99 per cent of the residents of this camp have chosen to voluntarily repatriate, however, additional funding is needed.

**\$19.3million**

Required to assist all 20,336 refugees in CAR in 2014.

- \$12.6 million (65 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$6.7 million (remaining needs)

##### Response:

- **Medical services:** During the reporting period, in partnership with UNHCR, International Medical Corps (IMC) organized 174 consultations in Bambari camp, including 55 children under five. IMC also initiated routine immunizations in the camp with outreach efforts, and provided incentives (soap) to mothers and caretakers to bring children to health centres for vaccinations. CSSI and UNHCR are facilitating free access to hospitals and pharmacies to refugees in urban centers.
- **Malnutrition:** IMC has screened 308 children in Zémio camp since 18 February as part of the first nutrition screening. The screening is combined with a vaccination against measles for all children under five.
- **Education:** During the reporting period, in partnership with UNHCR, COOPI organized the beginning of the school year in all three camps (Batalimo, Bambari and Zémio camps). In total, 3,889 children (51 per cent girls) are enrolled, including 836 in pre-school; 2,909 in primary school; and 134 in secondary school.
- **WASH:** In Bambari camp, IMC has started WASH projects. Seven boreholes are operational in this camp.
- **Livelihoods:** Security remains the main obstacle for livelihood activities of Sudanese refugees of the Bambari camp who need secure to access their fields.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Urgent solutions are needed for refugees who cannot repatriate or stay in CAR.

- Although most people in CAR are suffering from general insecurity, refugees are equally vulnerable, and many are threatened because of their nationality, religion or their status as foreigners.
- Underfunding is affecting UNHCR's ability to deliver.



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases with medical complications admitted into Bangui's Paediatric Hospital in January 2014 were 62 per cent higher than January 2013.
- A recent multi-sector evaluation to Boda reported a high number of anaemia cases at the Catholic Mission
- An estimated 28,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and 75,500 children will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 2014. This number could rise, given aggravating factors (displacement, poor food quality, 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.
- Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) services must expand to meet needs in priority prefectures.

## \$22 million

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

- \$350,000 (1.6 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$21.6 million (remaining needs)

### Response:

- Since 1 January 2014, a total of 2,734 children have been admitted for treatment of SAM in CAR, with support from ACF, IMC, MSF, COHEB, MERLIN and UNICEF. This represents 52 per cent of the 100-day plan target (5,200 SAM children).
- Since 1 January, a total of 19,448 children have been reached with highly nutritious foods via WFP's integrated General Food Distribution-Blanket Feeding Strategy in Bangui, Bossangoa and Boar.
- A total of 58,126 children have been screened for malnutrition since 1 January 2014 in Bangui's IDP camps. 1,135 severely malnourished children and 2,368 moderately malnourished children were detected and were treated through on-site mobile out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTP) or referred for treatment to existing health structures with OTP and supplementary feeding programme (SFP) components.
- MSF is providing OTP services to severely malnourished children without medical complications at Bangui's Military Airport Transit IDP site. EMERGENCY is providing support to the medical transfer of severe acute malnutrition cases with medical complications to EMERGENCY's clinic for medical stabilization before transfer to ACF's in-patient therapeutic programme at Bangui's Paediatric Hospital. Wet-feeding with highly nutritious SuperCereal mix is ongoing at this site for both children and adults with support from WFP and IOM.
- ACF is installing a fourth hospital ward tent (30-40 extra beds) for its nutrition stabilization centre at Bangui's Paediatric Hospital to cope with increasing admissions of children with severe acute malnutrition with medical complications.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Three OTP sites, integrated into existing health structures in Bangui, remain closed as a result of on-going insecurity, looting and displacement of medical staff.
- Access to food at certain IDP sites remains challenging, which will impact the nutritional status of IDPs, especially the most vulnerable (children under five and pregnant and lactating women).
- Insecurity continues to hamper the implementation of nutrition activities in Bangui and other prefectures. Last week ACF's mobile OTP team were unable to visit PK12 IDP site due to insecurity. This jeopardizes care for severely malnourished children.
- Coverage of health centres with CMAM services remains low in priority prefectures, including Ombella M'Poko, Ouham Pende, Ouaka and Basse Kotto. Limited funding for nutrition activities is compromising the delivery of life-saving nutrition activities, both for prevention and treatment of malnutrition.
- There is a lack of activities at IDP sites to address the protection, promotion and support of appropriate infant and young child feeding in emergencies – a life-saving activity..



## Education

## \$33 million

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

**Needs:**

- Continued establishment of temporary Safe Learning Spaces (ETAPes) at IDP sites with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services
- Continued distribution of emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials, and identification and training of teachers and facilitators within IDP sites
- Psychological Support Services for children and teachers/facilitators (in coordination with the Child Protection Sub-Cluster)
- Need to scale up response for IDP children with similar activities outside of Bangui

2014.

- 0 % needs covered of total requirements
- \$33 million (100% remaining needs)

**Response:**

- The Education Cluster is conducting a country-wide school assessment by telephone in all 17 prefectures and 72 sous-prefectures. Preliminary results should be available by the end of this week.
- Training on identification, documentation, tracing and reunification (IDTR) has been finalized for 94 focal points selected for each ETAPE in collaboration with the Child Protection Sub-Cluster. An additional “psychological first aid training” is scheduled to take place this week for the 94 focal points.
- UNICEF has provided seven school-in-a-box kits, four Early Child Development (ECD) kits and two recreation kits for displaced people and host communities in Boali, Ombella M’Poko Province.
- InterSOS provided four tarpaulins to be used as temporary learning spaces for Nicolas Barré private primary school in Bangui hosting 1,500 children.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Insecurity is limiting movement, resulting in a lack of information/data from outside Bangui. Updated data on number of available teachers living at IDP sites, teachers ready to return to their community/home schools, and updated data on the state of education outside Bangui are all needed.
- Only a limited number of education partners are available for activities outside Bangui.

Population movements complicated efforts to organize structured education and child-protection activities.

**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 youth.
- Improve the coordination of actors working on peace and social cohesion to ensure that key messages and tools help stabilize communities and promote mutual acceptance.
- 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 tissues, citizenship and respect for public property.

**\$60 million**

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

**Response:**

- UNDP this week mobilized 350 women from Christian and Muslim communities as well as from civil society and political parties, and local authorities as part of its pilot project to stop violence through awareness raising activities in eight districts of Bangui, Bossangoa and Bouar. This will be followed by outreach to youth. On 6 March, a campaign against violence against women will be organized in Bangui.
- With UNDP funding, DRC is planning to establish 39 neighbourhood and youth committees for peace and security in the 7<sup>th</sup> district of Bangui.
- ACTED plans to rehabilitate 10 km of roads through cash for work. The project will provide 11,550 temporary job opportunities to people in Bangui and Bossangoa.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Funding is insufficient to create temporary employment for youth (cash for work), to support income-generating activities, and to support community efforts to reduce tensions. The restoration of social cohesion remains an imperative to facilitate operations throughout the country.
- Insecurity does not allow actors to easily reach all programme areas in and outside Bangui.





## Logistics

### Response:

- Coordination of upcoming transports, requested by partners, to Kaga-Bandoro, Batangafo, Bouar and Bambari
- Updated UNHAS information available on the Logistics Cluster website.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Poor infrastructure and insecurity along the main roads remain a logistical challenge that hampers transportation and rehabilitation opportunities.
- A significant number of bridges and barges are damaged and need repair.
- Fuel shortages are common and necessitate pre-positioned stocks and resupplying by road.

## \$10 million

Required to support emergency response in 2014

- \$2.2 million (21.5 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$8 million (remaining needs)



## Emergency Telecommunications

### Needs:

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

### Response:

- The ETC is supporting radio programming for at least 10 humanitarian organizations in Bangui.
- The ETC has met with Orange, which has agreed to let the ETC use their tower in Kaga-Bandoro as a repeater site.
- The first basic radio training for NGOs was carried out on 21 February. Additional dates for training are being planned.
- All ETC information is available at: <http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictopr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

### Gaps & Constraints:

- The lack of secure compounds in some common operational locations prevents the installation of ETC equipment and deployment of services.
- Outside Bangui, the lack of radio operators and the security situation are hampering the fulfilment of C-MOSS requirements for COMCENs.

## \$1.9 million

Required to support humanitarian response in 2014

- \$803,000 (42 % needs covered of total requirements)
- \$1.1 million (remaining needs)

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