

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND URGENT FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

• HNO LIGHT

• as of 28 February

• 2020

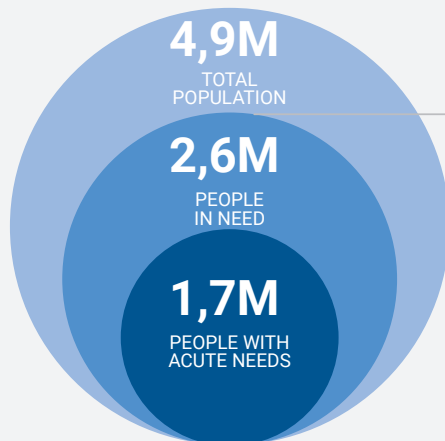


Table of contents

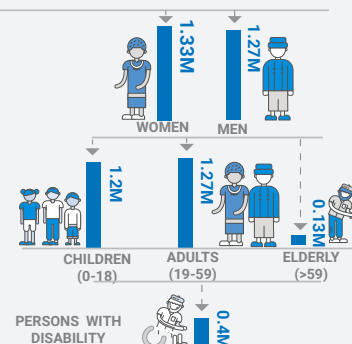
Key figures	3
Intersectoral severity map by sub-prefecture	4
1- Evolution of needs over the last 6 months and key humanitarian consequences	5
2- Critical problems related to physical and mental well-being	8
3- Critical problems related to living standards	10
4- HRP Prioritised funding requirements – (January - June 2020)	12

Key figures

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE IN NEED BY CATEGORY



PEOPLE IN NEED PER CLUSTER

CCCM-Shelter-NFI



1M

Education



1.03M

Food Security



1.6M

Health



2.2M

Nutrition



1.3M

Protection



2.04M

GBV

1.07M

Child Protection

0.8M

WASH



2.35M

HRP FUNDING

US \$ 400.8M

\$39.5M

FUNDING RECEIVED

\$361.M

UNMET REQUIREMENTS

Sector/Cluster	% Covered	Funding Received	Requirements
Logistics	30.6%	6.6M	21.5M
Health	21.4%	6.8M	31.8M
Protection	5.7%	1.62M	32.5M
Coordination	4.7%	0.7M	14.0M
WASH	3.5%	1.1M	32.0M
Food Security	2.9%	4.6M	154.9M
Nutrition	0.6%	0.2M	28.3M
Education	0.2%	0.06M	37.0M
Emergency Telecommunication	0.0%	0.0M	1.3M
Shelter/NFI/CCCM	0.0%	0.0M	16.5M
Response plan for refugees	0.0%	0.0M	31.0M
Not specified		10.2M	-
Multiple Field clusters(shared)		7.5M	-

PRIORITISED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US \$ 194.2M (January - June 2020)

Sector/Cluster	Requirements
Food security	27.3
Health	27.3
Education	19.0
Nutrition	16.5
WASH	16.0
Protection	11.9
Shelter/NFI/CCCM	9.0
Logistics	1.6
Emergency Telecommunication	0.5

1- Evolution of needs over the last six months and key humanitarian consequences

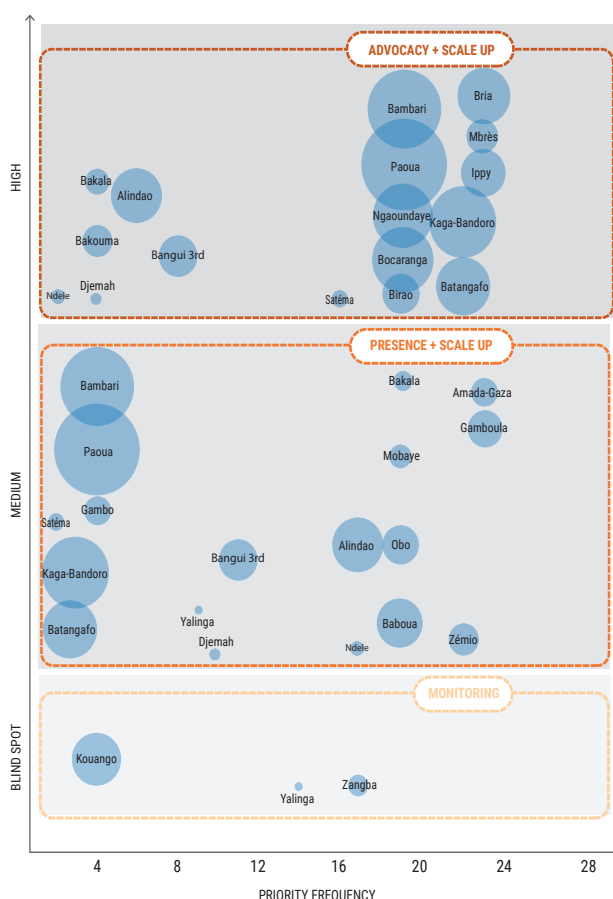
(September 2019 - February 2020)

 CAR continues to face a serious protection crisis, with unabated violations of human rights and international humanitarian law despite the signature of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation on 6 February 2019. Consequently, civilians continue to pay the highest price of uninterrupted violence. Notwithstanding some initial progress made on the political dialogue, the population has yet to see tangible peace and protection dividends, as some two million people, or 60 per cent of the population in CAR, are still in need of protection.

The security situation has further deteriorated in some locations. Between September 2019 and February 2020, armed conflicts occurred in Vakaga (Bira0), Haute-Kotto (Bria), Basse Kotto (Alindao and Mingala), Mbomou (Nzako) and in Bangui's third district (PK5) causing onset and multiple displacement of population in urgent need of multi-sectorial assistance. In the same reporting period, the UNICEF/Rapid Response Mechanism recorded 33 new alerts, with 49 per cent of them due to violence. In addition to the 12 prefectures that had already issued alerts earlier this year, the prefectures of Haute-Kotto, Mamberei-Kadei and Lobaye were also affected.

Since October 2019, violence has resumed or continued in several areas of the country. According to the latest 2P-tool analysis on perception of protection priorities (see illustration below), between October 2019 and February 2020, the situation has deteriorated in Bria, Bira0, Alindao, Ndélé and Bangui's third district. Paoua, Ngaoundaye, Batangafo, Kaga Bandoro, Mbres, Bambari and Ippy continue to be high priority areas in terms of protection concerns. Yalinga and Satéma are no longer blind spots, following humanitarian missions in these two hard-to-reach areas; which were possible thanks to the increased UNHAS helicopter capacity.

PERCEPTION OF PROTECTION PRIORITIES (01 Oct – 29 Feb 2020)

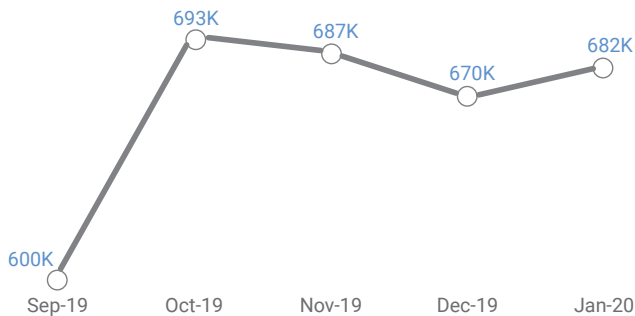


One in four Central Africans has been forced to seek refuge either internally or in neighboring countries due to insecurity and violence. The number of

IDPs saw a 15 per cent increase between September and October 2019 only, from 600,000 to 693,000. As of 31 January 2020, 67 per cent of the 682,000 IDPs are living in host families and the rest in 91 sites (77 official IDP sites and 14 informal settlements) across the country. Only 66 per cent of sites have a site manager. A major threat to the over 214,000 IDPs living on sites is the systematic violation of the civilian character of IDP sites, due

to the widespread infiltration of weapons and armed elements (Commission Mouvement de Population - CMP December 2020).

An increasing number of IDPs



In the last quarter of 2019, 29,249 IDPs and 3,168 Central African refugees returned to their homes, a decreasing number compared to the movement registered following the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in February. **Return areas are still affected by ongoing violence**, such as in Vakaga, Mboumou, Ouham Pendé, Ouham (Protection Cluster, January 2020). Almost one returnee out of two fears for the security of the children (46 per cent) and the adults (47 per cent) of the household (Multisectoral Need Assessment - MSNA, 2019) and their living conditions are often tougher than the displaced themselves. For instance, out of the 197 hard-to-reach localities that reported the presence of returnees in December 2019, 7 per cent indicated that returnees had no shelter at all and 43 per cent emergency shelters only (Hard to reach, REACH, December 2019).

In return areas, mainly due to exclusion practices, **female heads of households face more obstacles to gain access to employment as well as land ownership**. In addition, the representation in community structures remains skewed towards men.

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More than one GBV incident reported per hour in just one fifth of the country. In the last quarter of 2019, 2,531 GBV cases were recorded and treated, of which 636 represented cases of sexual violence. Physical aggression is the most common GBV incident (29 per cent), followed by denial of resources (24 per cent), rape (21 per cent), psychological violence (20 per cent), sexual assault (4 per cent) and forced marriage (2 per cent). About 93 per cent of victims are women and girls, versus 7 per cent men and boys. Children aged 0-11 years old were 4

per cent of victims, those aged 12-17 were 13 per cent and adults were 83 per cent (GBVIMS, February 2020). In addition, **the transhumance represents an aggravating factor for forced displacement, armed violence and GBV**.



Children across the country continue to be exposed to protection risks, such as family separation, the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, GBV, exploitation and other harmful practices such as the accusation of witchcraft, female genital mutilation and early marriage. Between October and December 2019, 404 children associated with armed groups were recorded, of which 154 cases verified by the MINUSCA-UNICEF Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on serious violations of children's rights and 250 whose status has been verified by an NGO. They await their insertion into socio-economic reintegration programs. Some 640 self-demobilized children have been documented by an NGO, while several other children leave armed groups on their own to return directly to their communities. New displacements continue to cause several cases of children separated from their families (MRM, February 2020).

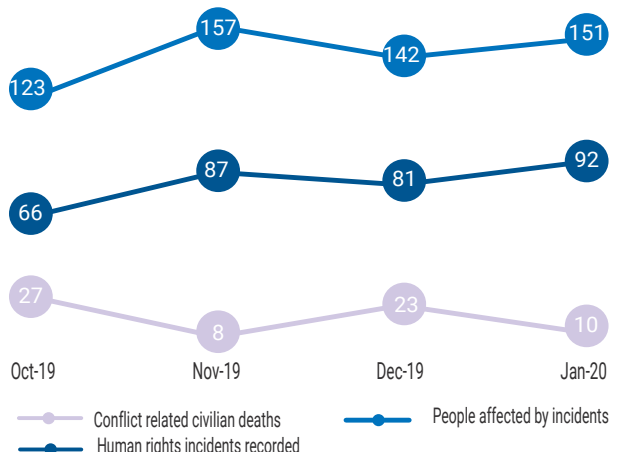
Between October 2019 and January 2020, a total of 326 human rights incidents were recorded, affecting 573 people. Over the same period, an overall increasing trend of human rights incidents was recorded (+39 per cent), affecting increasingly more people (+23 per cent). About a third of incidents are represented by violations of right to physical integrity, followed by violations of right to property, right to life, arbitrary deprivation and SGBV. It is important to note that these figures are just limited to the documented cases, which in the CAR context are an extremely small fraction of the



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Number of human right violation



actual ones (monthly reports, MINUSCA Human Rights Division).

In the Ouaka prefecture alone, 21 cases of violence linked to witchcraft accusations were collected in the second half of 2019, with three women buried alive, one case of attempted burial of a woman, a beheaded man, ten cases arbitrary arrests and unlawful detentions and six other cases not submitted to the popular justice.



People living with disability. Conflict-related violence and displacement have exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities for people living with disability, exposing them to increased risks of human rights and reduced access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance. An assessment carried out by the INGO Humanity & Inclusion in Bambari revealed that 87 per cent of persons with disabilities did not access humanitarian services. 38 per cent of them reported having been victims of protection incidents while trying to access essential services in the past six months. During the dry season, the persons with limited mobility were often left behind as they were not able to flee from transhumance-related violence and follow-up other's preventive movements.



Transhumance. The transhumance season causes conflict between local populations and cross-border pastoralists. It also generates protection risks and jeopardizes people's living conditions, as it limits their freedom of movement and therefore their access to markets and crops. The most affected areas are: Nana-Gribizi, Kémo, Ouham-Pendé, Ouham, Ouaka, Basse-Kotto, Mbomou, Bamingui Bangoran and Nana-Mambaré. In the North-West sub prefectures, such as Paoua and Markounda, the presence of armed transhumants has been reported as one of the main reason for the lack of secure access to land and the destruction of crops (Hard to Reach, REACH, November 2019 – January 2020).



Despite some slight improvements, access remains a major concern. In addition to insecurity, poor road infrastructure and logistical constraints, administrative impediments in some locations also contributes to restricting access to affected population.

While in 2019 humanitarian access has relatively

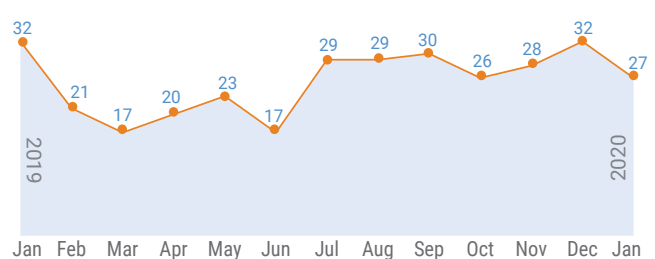
improved in certain areas of Basse-Kotto and Mboumou, renewed violence in Birao, Alindao, Bria Batangafo and Kaga-Bandoro have impeded the effective provision of humanitarian assistance to other areas. Moreover, heavy seasonal rainfalls and flooding in the last quarter of 2019 have seriously constrained humanitarian access forcing the humanitarian community to resort to a helicopter to get to the most hard-to-reach communities.



Humanitarian organizations are still affected by insecurity. CAR remains one of the most dangerous contexts for humanitarian workers. Although the total number of security incidents affecting humanitarians has decreased during the first half of the year, it has spiked again from July onwards. A total of 306 incidents directly affecting humanitarian personnel or property were recorded from January to December 2019 compared to 396 in 2018. However, the number of humanitarian staff wounded during these incidents has almost doubled with 42 in 2019 compared to 23 in 2018. This is a worrying trend and it indicates a more frequent use of physical violence during burglaries. In the first two months of 2020 alone, one humanitarian worker has been killed and five others wounded.

The persistence of insecurity and incidents against humanitarians have pushed several humanitarian actors to temporarily suspend their activities or even to withdraw in certain locations, particularly in Batangafo, Kaga-Bandoro, Birao, Bria and the Paoua areas. From September 2019 to end of February 2020, burglaries, robberies or intrusions accounted for 56 per cent of all incidents. Intimidation and threats represented 22.5 per cent and interference or restrictions (unofficial requests for papers for example) 19.5 per cent. The sub-prefectures of Kaga-Bandoro, Bangui, Bria, Bambari and Batangafo remain the most affected areas.

Incidents affecting humanitarian workers over the past 12 months



2- Critical problems related to physical and mental well-being



Worsening of the health situation: multiple epidemics. Despite the end of an eighteen-month long hepatitis E outbreak in the health districts of Bocaranga – Kouï et Ngoundaye in December 2019, epidemics such as whooping cough, meningitis, rabies and monkey pox continue to rage. As of end of February 2020, of major concern are two ongoing outbreaks at the national level: poliomyelitis (VDPV2) and measles, putting boys and girls under the age of 5 in an extremely vulnerable place.

Thirteen out of 35 health districts are affected by active measles outbreaks. Although ongoing since early 2019, affecting children from 6 months to 10 years old, the Ministry of Public Health and Population formally declared measles a national concern on 24 January 2020. So far 5,724 suspected measles cases, including 82 deaths have been reported since the first week of 2019. In the first six weeks of 2020 alone, the epidemic further spread with a total of 1,498 new suspected measles cases, including 15 deaths, reported in 13 health districts in the country. Out of the said 13 districts with active measles outbreaks, five have been newly affected in 2020, namely Bangui, Baboua-Abba, Nangha-Boguila, Bossémbélé and Ouango-Gambo.

Ten out of 35 health districts are with active poliomyelitis (VDPV2) outbreaks. The poliomyelitis outbreak in CAR has been ongoing since May 2019, with epicentres in Bimbo and Bambari health districts. On 30 May 2019, the Ministry of Public Health and Population declared a public health emergency of national concern. A new epicentre was discovered in Berberati in October 2019, after the vaccination campaign in 2019. As of February 2020, ten health districts have been affected by the outbreak: Bambari, Bimbo, Kémo, Mbaiki, Bangui I, Bangassou, Berberati, Bocaranga and Sangha Mbaéré. During the recent round One campaign, the result of 4 out of 12 vaccinated district was rejected by the independent monitoring conducted by WHO. Recommendations have been made to improve the quality of the campaign for the round Two.

CAR continues to face risks of both ongoing Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEIC). The Ebola outbreak in the neighbouring country Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as the global Coronavirus outbreak, which was declared in early 2020.



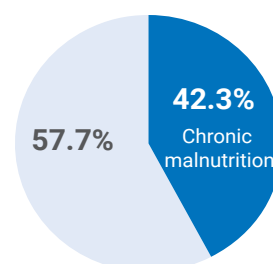
CAR has one of the highest maternal death rates in the world, with 980 deaths per 100,000 live births. Pregnant and breast-feeding women in areas with active armed groups have in some cases little or no access to hospitals and/or specialized health care. This situation increases maternal mortality rates and the risk of life-long pregnancy-related complications. The data collected in Hard to Reach Areas from November 2019 to January 2020 show that this little access to functional, secure and affordable health centers are the main reasons for women to deliver at home. The north-west and south-east of the country are the worst hit areas. For example, in Satéma and Markounda, nearly a quarter (respectively 24 per cent and 23 per cent) of births take place at home because access to maternity care is dangerous.

HIV prevalence is almost twice as high among women (4.2 per cent) as among men (2.9 per cent).




Malnutrition: The results of the SMART survey conducted during the last quarter of 2019 reveal alarming rates of severe acute and chronic malnutrition among children under five years old. At the national level, the results show a slight improvement of the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate, from of 7.1 per cent in 2018 to 5.8 per cent in 2019, and the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate, from 2.1 per cent in 2018 to 1.3 per cent in 2019. However, the SAM rates remain higher than the 2 per cent emergency level set by WHO in some locations in Kémo, Lobaye, Nana Gribizi, Mambéré, Ombella M'poko, Ouaka, and Ouham prefectures.

Percentage of Chronic Malnutrition

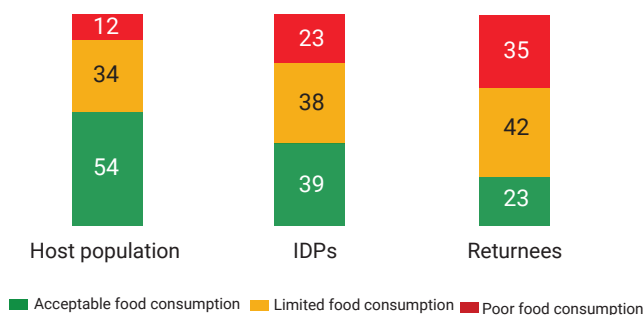


The deterioration of Chronic Malnutrition (CM) has been highlighted in the results of the SMART survey, the CM rate has reached 42.3 per cent in 2019, compared to 37.7 per cent in 2018, well beyond the 30 per cent emergency threshold.

The situation of Infant and Young Child Feeding has worsened in 2019. For instance, minimum acceptable diet (MAD) rate has decreased from 11.4 per cent in 2018 to 6.2 per cent in 2019. Extremely limited access to water sanitation and hygiene facilities, coupled with low coverage of anti-measles vaccination, are other factors leading to the deterioration of the situation.

 **In addition to being one of the major drivers of malnutrition, food insecurity continues to impact people's survival capacities: the last national food security assessment shows that two million people, almost half (or 44 per cent) of CAR population, is still food insecure.** Among them, 301,000 people are severely food insecure (Enquête Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire - ENSA Brief, December 2019). In the displacement-affected regions of the country, where insecurity limits the functioning of markets and access to lands, thousands of people rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their needs in terms of food, including up to 33 per cent of households in Haut-Mbomou, 11 per cent in Nana-Gribizi and 9 per cent in Vakaga. The ENSA also confirmed the high vulnerability to food insecurity among returnee population. While nearly half of the returnee population (49 per cent) have limited or poor consumption scores at national level, the situation is particularly alarming for the returnees, with 77 per cent of them having insufficient food consumption, preventing them from a healthy life and potentially affecting their physical well-being.

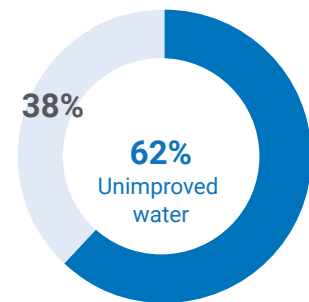
Food consumption scores by population status



Access to water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) has deteriorated further.

The lack of access to WASH service affects children nutritional status in many ways, notably through diarrheal diseases and poor living environment. The SMART 2019 survey confirmed that the prolonged conflict further impacts the already limited access of the population to the minimum water and hygiene infrastructures. If 62 per cent of the population is using an improved source of water at national level, in the eastern parts of the country it is just one person in Mbomou (or 26 per cent) and one out of three in both Ouaka (or 32 per cent) and Basse-Kotto for instance. Countrywide, one person out of ten has access to improved latrines.

% of people using unimproved water



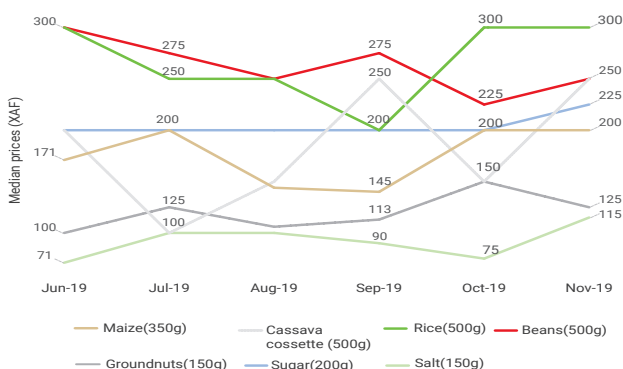
3- Critical problems related to living standards

Since September 2019 to date, several shocks affected the Central African population, from floods in October to conflict-related violence in several areas of the country. While structural vulnerabilities remain, such as widespread poverty or limited access to markets and crops, these shocks continue to deteriorate civilians' living standards and their capacity to meet their most basic needs. These situations have exacerbated vulnerabilities more for the women. Indeed, the poverty rate is estimated at 81 per cent for women in rural areas, compared to 69 per cent for men.

The Cassava disease and its impact on livelihoods: The 2019 ENSA survey confirmed that households' crops were affected by the cassava disease, especially in the prefectures of Ombella-M'poko, Ouham-Pendé, Mbomou and Vakaga. The subsequent decrease in cassava production and the expected rise in its price on the market will have an important impact on the purchasing power of households, as cassava is a major staple of the Central African diet. Furthermore, the plague of small ruminants, the swine fever and Contagious Bovidae Pneumonia continue to destabilise household livelihoods.

Rising food prices: Between June and November 2019, the average amount of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) increased by 11 per cent (Joint Market Monitoring Initiative Working Group, REACH Initiative, February 2020). This increase is mainly due to rising food prices, which are more volatile than non-food items. While price volatility and stock-outs remain a constant throughout the country, they were particularly important in the eastern regions, where poor roads conditions and insecurity hinder commercial transport, especially

Prices of food products included in the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)



in Bangassou, Obo and Zemio. In Bangassou, prices of essential goods could increase by 25 per cent in just one month, especially food products such as cassava, rice, salt and vegetal oil. As these essential products are widely used in average Central African households, one could infer that their price fluctuation might considerably diminish their purchasing power. Limited national production is also a key factor for weak availability of food supplies in the market.

The multi-sector assessments conducted by the UNICEF/RRM in return areas since October 2019 to date highlight returnees' poor access to basic services, essential items and livelihoods. From Betoko (Ouham-Pendé, MSA¹ December 2019) to Ndélé (Bamingui-Bangoran, September 2019) or Boyo (Ouaka, MSA January 2020), thousands of recent returnees lack of basic non-food items and access to WASH and health services, coupled with the absence of education opportunities for boys and girls. The lack of descent shelter for returnees in the North-West region, because of occupied houses or the lack of financial means or assistance, is also a key finding of the data collected through the Hard to Reach assessment (October 2019 - January 2020, REACH Initiative). Returning home due to poor living conditions in displaced areas or the desire for family reunification does not mean that returnees are less vulnerable or safer.

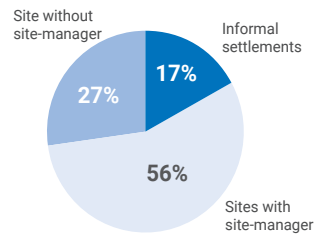


Despite the assistance provided, the situation of IDPs living on sites is still alarming. The living standards of IDPs on sites and informal settlements remain critical.

As of 1 February 2020, 40 per cent of the IDPs, or 86,000 people, live in sites without site managers or informal settlements, compared to 31 per cent in July 2019 (CCCM Cluster). This absence leads to a limited appreciation of IDPs' access to basic services such as water and health on sites, while delaying the update of population figures.

1 MSA: MultiSectoral Assessment

Even where site managers are present, the assistance has been insufficient to cover IDPs' basic needs, such as drinking water or food. For instance, one of the Kaga-Bandoro's largest IDP sites of Lazare and MINUSCA, which host over 20,000 IDPs, the estimated coverage of sanitation structures is still under 30 per cent, with about 500 showers and latrines needed.



Due to the dry season, poor site planning and negative coping mechanisms, fires left thousands of already vulnerable IDPs without shelter, food stocks and basic items

in major sites in Kaga-Bandoro, Alindao, Batangafo and Bambari. For example, since the beginning of 2020, the fire at the Lazare site in Kaga-Bandoro on 16 February destroyed 138 huts and the property of more than 500 IDPs; 35 huts were destroyed at the Catholic mission site in Batangafo during the fire that broke out on 6 February; the fire at the Elevage site in Bambari destroyed 216 shelters and affected more than 1,100 people at the end of January. These fires favoured by the dry season have mostly been accidental, but sometimes also criminal. Such is the case of the fire caused by young people from Beni/Baby in two villages in the North of Paoua, which destroyed 131 houses in January, as well as the 230 shelters at the AFAPS site destroyed during armed clashes in early January in Alindao.



Education: In this context, the deterioration of households' assets and livelihoods opportunities causes many families to take their children out of school for financial reasons, leaving many boys and girls vulnerable to various hazards. Educational opportunities are even more limited for girls. Generally, reported school attendance rates were higher for boys than girls in the hard to reach areas assessed from October 2019, and overall very low for children over 13 years.

Despite the overall improvement at national level compared to the previous school year, **294 out of 2,758 schools remain non-functional, i.e. over one out of ten.** Educational opportunities have decreased in violence-affected areas, notably in the South-East and the North. In the sub-prefecture of Gambo, 9 schools are still nonfunctional, and

twelve in Zemio sub-prefecture. In the North, notably in violence-affected Birao, Hard to Reach data show that education activities have been considerably reduced, due to cultural or security-related reasons. Boys and girls are engaged in other, often risky, tasks, such as work or housekeeping.



Climate change: devastating floods.

Heavy rains between October and November 2019 caused flooding and major infrastructural and agricultural damage in eight prefectures of the country, as well as in the city of Bangui. Through aerial, land and fluvial assessments the humanitarian community was able to assess the impact of the flooding on all affected areas and along the Oubangui river. Bangui and the neighbouring town Bimbo registered the highest number of affected people: out of the 100,000 people affected by the floods, 32,000 are IDPs, including 4,300 IDPs in formal and informal sites. In Bangui and its surrounding areas alone, at least 1,000 wells were flooded, 1,500 latrines were washed away and around 2,600 houses were partially destroyed or submerged.

Despite its quantitative impact on food production remains difficult to quantify, over 8,000 hectares of crops have been affected by floods in October and November 2019, particularly in Ombella M'poko, Ouaka, Basse-Kotto and Mbomou sub-prefectures with devastating consequences expected for the next agricultural season and on agro-pastoral activities. For instance, the most cited reason explaining household's difficulty to access foods was still the destruction of crops due to flood (24 per cent) in the 234 hard to reach localities assessed in December (Hard to reach, REACH, December 2019). Although humanitarian actors have been able to provide emergency multi-sectoral response in all affected areas, needs still remain, particularly in terms of displaced people attempting to recover their livelihoods, while returning to flood-prone areas.



4- HRP Prioritised funding requirements – (January - June 2020)

The 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan for CAR requires US \$ 400.8 million to assist 1.7 million people. As of 21 February 2020, the HRP has only received \$ 39.5 million (9.9 per cent) of its requirement. To cope with growing needs and a deteriorating humanitarian situation, the humanitarian community has prioritized urgent funding requirements for the first six months of the year, for a total of **US \$ 194.2 million**.

Urgent funding (Jan - June 2020 in US \$) by cluster	Priorities
 <p>CCCM/NFI/Shelter 9M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency and transitional shelter assistance increasing protection and dignity for displaced and returning populations; • NFI and emergency shelters: Contingency stocks for 350,000 people due to incidents linked to armed conflict, to fires and floods; • CCCM: Reinforcement of management and coordination mechanisms for 40 priority IDP sites and informal settlements.
 <p>Education 19M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-position emergency school kits to respond to new emerging crises in the hotspots for 183,745 children; • Support access to education for 591,593 displaced school dropout children by setting up emergency and temporary education structures, strengthening the access capacity of existing schools and the reopening of 294 non-functioning schools in conflict affected areas; • Provide training to 3,756 community teachers in Education in Emergencies and psychosocial support to children in conflict affected areas; • Support quality alternative education for 185,892 children and adolescents out of school due to the crisis.
 <p>ETC 0.5M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Internet in 9 locations; • Implementing Telecommunication Security Standards (TSS).
 <p>Food Security 92.4M</p>	<p>To urgently address 840,000 people affected by food insecurity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of food assistance (General food distribution and CASH); • Distribution of seeds and tools and support for seed protection (direct and cash); • Support for small-scale livestock farming; • Protection of livestock (Vaccination) and strengthening of community dynamics; • Support income-generating activities and enhance local purchasing activities; • Establishment of a Monitoring and Early Warning System; • Food for Asset Creation (FFA/THIMO).

Urgent funding (Jan - June 2020 in US \$) by cluster		Priorities
 <p>Health 27.3M</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to curative care, including the treatment of cases of diseases with epidemic potential, the treatment of injured people, and the management of mental disorders 942,301 people; • Ensure access to preventive care, including vaccination, disease surveillance, the distribution of LLINs¹ for 199,458 people; • Provide access to sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH), including medical and psychological management of GBV cases, and promotional care, including awareness-raising on essential family practices for 225,342 people.
 <p>Logistic 1.6M</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage service in Bangui (US\$ 400,000); • Storage service in Bria (US\$ 18,500), in line with decentralized pre-positioning of stock; • Support air transport service (US\$ 1,200,000).
 <p>Nutrition 16.5M</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support nutrition surveillance and early warning system on a large scale; • Increase treatment coverage for SAM and MAM using various strategies, including a simplified protocol or expanded admission criteria for 39,938 children; • Expand prevention of malnutrition through the promotion of infant and young child feeding and other family practices for 502,540 people; • Use cash in emergency nutrition response to prevent relapse of SAM; • Providing nutritional care to 38,027 pregnant and lactating women; • Maintain the coordination of the nutrition cluster and strengthen the working groups.
 <p>Protection 11.9M</p>	<p>Protection 4M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of community-based warning and protection mechanisms for 600,000 people + protection monitoring with response focused on psychosocial support for survivors in areas affected by transhumance (Nana Gribizi, Ouham, Kémo, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé); • Strengthen monitoring and protection response focused on psychosocial support in areas around Bria, Alindao, Batangafo; • Scale-up of protection monitoring in hotspots area and deploy mobile monitoring teams (Biraou, Ndélé, Markounda, Amada Gaza).
	<p>GBV 4.5M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coordination by reinforcing the information management system on GBV and expanding it to 40 sub provinces, increase the number of players from 8 to 15; • Strengthen prevention by establishing community prevention mechanisms to reach 450,000 people and referral to multi-sectoral services (health, psychosocial, legal, security and economic support) for 10,000 GBV survivors; • Strengthen the capacities of 165 sub-cluster members in case management, clinical management of rape, GBV interventions in emergency contexts and coordination; • Capacity building for 250 members of national NGOs in PSEA.

1 Long-lasting insecticidal nets

Urgent funding (Jan - June 2020 in US \$) by cluster		Priorities
 Protection 11.9M	Child protection 2.4M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing care for 1,263 children separated from their families; • Providing care for 43,000 children with psychosocial distress; • Providing birth certificate for 30,000 vulnerable children; • Enable 1,324 children already released from armed groups to enter reintegration programs (socio-economic and/or educational).
	LTB 1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate assistance to the affected persons to exercise their Housing Land and Property (HLP) known under the French acronym (LTB) rights, including the legal securing of their rights (Testimonial certificates, ...); • Strengthen the referral system for cases of rights violations HLP; • Supporting community-based conflict resolution mechanisms; • Building community capacity on conflict prevention and peaceful resolution HLP; • Provide technical and material support to local authorities on HLP issues.
 WASH 11.9M		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide minimum WASH package (construction of semi-durable latrines, construction/rehabilitation of water points, solid and liquid waste management, campaigns on good hygiene practices, hygiene kit distribution) for 111,000 people living on the IDP sites; • Provide minimum WASH package (construction/rehabilitation of water points, construction of family latrines through the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach, campaigns on good hygiene practices, hygiene kit distribution) for 490,000 people (175,000 IDPs in host families, 131,593 returnees and 175,000 non-displaced people) including living in return areas; • Provide minimum WASH package in 20 health facilities targeted by the health cluster (construction of sustainable latrines, construction of rehabilitation of water points, solid and liquid waste management, campaigns on good hygiene practices); • Provide minimum WASH package in 10 schools targeted by the education cluster (Construction / rehabilitation of water points, construction / rehabilitation of sustainable latrines, hygiene promotion).
TOTAL		\$ 194.2 M