



Internally displaced children in Bambari. ©UNICEF/2015/Le Du

# Central African Republic

## Humanitarian Situation Report

9 JULY 2015

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- A schedule for the Central African elections was officially released by the National Elections Authority on 19 June, with the first round of presidential and parliamentary votes to be held on 18 October and a second round on 22 November. A referendum will be held on 4 October to define a new constitution.
- As of 30 June, a total of 128,807 children have had access to psychosocial support through 15 child friendly spaces and mobile recreational activities.
- On 12 June, UNICEF, the EU, the MoE and the MoH signed an EU contract for a three-year programme aiming at i) restoration and reinforcement of basic education services including rehabilitation and re-equipment of approximately 300 primary schools, training and deployment of approximately 5,000 teachers, and support for out-of-school children; and ii) improving access to community based health services for remote populations through implementation of integrated community case management of childhood illnesses in six districts.
- Although the number of IDPs has been decreasing since the beginning of this year (especially in Bangui and due to security improvement), a new wave of population displacement has been noticed in Ouham and Nana-Gribizi prefectures in the northwest and centre of the country.

9 July 2015

**2.4 million**

CHILDREN AFFECTED  
(2015 Strategic Response Plan)

**4.8 million**

PEOPLE AFFECTED  
(2015 Strategic Response Plan)

**2.7 million**

PEOPLE WHO NEED  
ASSISTANCE (OCHA 22 June 2015)

**399,000**

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS  
(OCHA 22 June 2015)

**461,000**

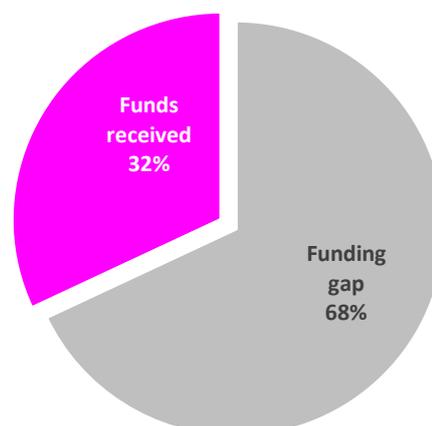
REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES (CHAD, CAMEROON, DRC, CONGO), UNHCR 30 June 2015

UNICEF Appeal 2015

**US\$ 73.9 million**

Funds received as of 30 June 2015

**US\$ 24 million**



### UNICEF's Key Results with Partners

Key Performance Indicators	UNICEF			Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	% of Target	Cluster Target	Cluster Results	% of Target
Number of children with SAM admitted for treatment	22,700	9,231	41%	22,700	9,231	41%
Number of internally displaced persons and returnees who have access to improved sanitation	170,000	138,900	82%	388,000	NA	NA
Number of people that access basic health services and medicines in the affected areas	1,171,400	728,755	62%	1,472,000	NA	NA
Number and % of children who received learning materials	300,000	233,555	78%	350,000	258,706	74%
Number of children participating in temporary learning spaces	60,000	33,049	55%	60,000	33,049	55%

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

UNICEF remains gravely concerned about the continuing acute humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR). An estimated 399,000 people are still internally displaced, including 33,000 people in Bangui (OCHA, 22 June 2015). According to the UNHCR regional update on 30 June, the total number of refugees in neighbouring countries (Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo and DR Congo) is estimated at 461,000 people, with nearly 220,000 refugees having arrived since December 2013, the debut of the current crisis.

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in April 2015, approximately 1,268,000 people (out of a total population of 4.8 million), are in need of urgent assistance. In rural areas, 19% of the people are in IPC “crisis” Phase and 12% are in IPC “Emergency” Phase. Additional food security indicators show a deterioration of the situation compared to a year earlier. For instance, according to a recent rapid assessment, the percentage of households with inadequate food consumption stood at 36% in March 2015, compared to 26% in October 2014 (Source: GIEWS 2015).

The voluntary return and reintegration operation for IDPs at the Bangui Mpoko displacement site continues. The return movement is mainly related to a relative improvement in security in some areas of the country including Bangui, and in particular due to the increased presence of MINUSCA forces in some areas of origin of the IDPs. However, there are displacement movements with new IDPs sites observed in Ouham and Nana-Gribizi prefectures in the centre and northwest of the country.

In Yaloke, the relocation of the Peuhl community to the new site took place on 11 June; 316 individuals, of which 242 were children, were registered. Out of this caseload, 109 people expressed a willingness to be relocated to Cameroon.

A schedule for the Central African elections was officially announced by the National Elections Authority on 19 June, with the first round of presidential and legislative votes to be held on 18 October and a second round on 22 November. A referendum will be held on 4 October to define a new constitution. This is the first time dates have been announced for elections initially planned to take place this summer. The electoral census was launched on 26 June and is expected to conclude on 11 July. CAR refugees in neighbouring countries are excluded from the current registration process.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

A Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) special allocation process was finalised early this month; the UNICEF RRM programme benefited from US\$ 1 million, which will be used for supply prepositioning.

The CHF round 2 allocation process was launched during the week of 15 June. The total budget stands at US\$ 12.1 million and will be allocated to nine clusters following a detailed allocation calendar.

Consultations on the establishment of a national return strategy have begun at HCT level; it is proposed that the Early Recovery cluster, in coordination with the Protection cluster, take the lead in the process of developing SOPs for the assistance of returned. UNICEF will be part of these consultations. The inter-agency contingency plan is now under discussion.

The Financial Tracking System (FTS) shows that the SRP 2015 total funding received stands at US\$ 183.7 million, which represents 30% of mobilised funds.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response



### Nutrition

Since January, a total of 9,231 children under five have been admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment, including children from IDP sites and enclaves. This represents 41% of the annual target. SAM cases include 13.3% (1,225) of patients with complications in inpatient therapeutic units (IPT) and 86.7% (8,006) of those in outpatient therapeutic units (OPT).

As of 31 May, up to 39 inpatient and 287 outpatient therapeutic units providing Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services are functioning. Although the access and attendance to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) facilities have increased, the coverage rate of integrated units remains low in 40% of

prefectures mostly due to insecurity in 2014. Results meet humanitarian standards with an 87% cured rate, a 1.9% death rate and a 10% default rate.

Following the validation of the revised IMAM national protocol in December 2014, 152 trainers are being trained in order to build the capacity of health workers at prefecture level to improve the quality of care. The implementation of Integrated CMAM activities aims also to progressively integrate a package of Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF), HIV and WASH activities.

UNICEF continued to provide relief assistance to vulnerable populations in IDP sites and enclaves including Batangafo where 12 cases of SAM in IPT and 81 in the OTP of Kaga-Bandoro, Bambari and Boda were admitted for treatment in June. A slight increase in new admissions has been observed since the beginning of the rainy season. In Yaloke enclave, nutrition screening for 196 people (including 79 children aged 6-59 months), was conducted on 5 June. Among these children, 13 cases of SAM were identified while 30 others were suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

On 16 June, two of the tents hosting 18 children with SAM in transition phase at Bangui Paediatric Complex (CPB) were destroyed by a fire. No children were wounded but parents and children lost their basic personal belongings. In response they were relocated to another tent and UNICEF provided relief assistance including blankets, mats, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets and ACF provided psychosocial support.



Along with partners, UNICEF provided assistance in for the polio campaign from 28 May to the end of the first week of June in three prefectures of the health region 2, namely Nana-Mambere, Mambere- Kadei and Sangha-Mbaere.

A total of 148,805 out of 152,144 children under five targeted received the oral polio vaccine (97.8%). Despite seemingly good coverage, results from an independent monitoring exercise identified areas with more than 10% of children who did not receive the vaccine. For example, in the Baboua sub prefecture 11,500 children under five did not have access to polio vaccines due to ongoing clashes between armed groups. From 19 to 21 June, UNICEF supported an additional sub-national polio campaign in health regions 3 and 5 targeting 214,345 children under five.

These two sub-national polio campaigns were synchronised with campaigns in Cameroon in order to reach children moving across the border.

During the reporting period, UNICEF supplied essential drugs and medical equipment, including 32 basic health kits, 118 midwifery kits and 1,798 PAC of antimalarial drugs to implementing partners for a total value of US\$ 376,483.62. This will allow for the treatment of 32,000 persons, will treat 53,940 cases of malaria, and allow for 1,000 safe deliveries. In addition, 42,142 long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) were distributed to households with internally displaced persons, pregnant women and children under five.

In collaboration with the MoH, UNICEF is conducting a baseline vaccination coverage survey in two prefectures selected to host a pilot project aiming at addressing inequities in immunization. The results will allow the identification of bottlenecks leading to inequity and will propose relevant strategies. Data collection is completed and the preliminary results should be available in July.

In order to improve the capacity of implementing partners in service delivery, on 16 June UNICEF donated five vehicles to the Ministry of Health. This included three vehicles related to the tripartite agreement between GAVI, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF for health system strengthening and two ambulances supplied through UNICEF regular resources to improve referral care in Ouham and Nana-Gribizi prefectures.

The Health unit reports on three key humanitarian indicators, with achieved UNICEF targets as of 30 June as follows:

- 62% of people accessed basic health services and medicines in affected areas;
- 16,000 children under five were vaccinated against measles in response to the outbreak in the districts of Bangassou and Bria. This represents 6, 4% of the revised annual target of 250,000 children under five to be vaccinated against measles in the enclaves and IDPs sites and as response to potential outbreaks. The 732,000 under-five children represent the national target for the upcoming October follow-up measles campaign.
- 91,635 children 6-59 months provided with Vitamin A during the local polio supplementary immunization activities in 7 districts. (12.5% of the national target).

## HIV/AIDS

Some 18 health and social workers and 14 members from community-based organizations in Nana-Mambéré were trained on the management of prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) and paediatric AIDS care in Bozoum during the first week of June.

During the period of 16 – 23 June, a joint mission with the MoH team at central level and the health coordination and supervision team in Bouar was conducted in Nana–Mambere prefecture. As a result, 10 health structures were supervised and in service training was provided on major constraints in the following health facilities: Bouar Hospital, St Joseph, CDV Bouar, Herman, Houssa, Wantigura, Maigaro, SOS, Yole and Yenga. The capacity of 98 health workers was strengthened through the in service training and supervision.

UNICEF has followed up the launch of a PMTCT scale up project with CORDAID in 14 health facilities in Nana-Mambere prefecture. Seven facilities have already begun.

In order to support HIV prevention among youth and women at community level, 50 peer educators were selected among young girls and community health members.

Overall response progress for the four key humanitarian indicators stands as follows on 30 June: 79% of pregnant women in targeted prefectures received HIV/AIDS counselling; 43% of youth and adolescents who received HIV/AIDS counselling were tested and referred where necessary; and 29% of children born to mothers living with HIV received appropriate treatment. The low percentage of children provided with treatment is due to the following: many women still deliver at home and therefore no data are available on the HIV status of new-borns; a weak referral system for HIV treatment for children; and HIV stigma still prevents many mothers from undergoing HIV treatment for themselves and their children.



In **Bangui**, in partnership with Oxfam, 118,500 litres of water were distributed to 13,025 IDPs in seven locations. This yields a ratio of 9.09 litres per person per day, which is below the SPHERE standard of 15 litres per person per day. Concerning sanitation, through partnership with ACTED, 55 latrines were rehabilitated in 12 sites for 2,750 IDPs. Some 1,356 people attended the awareness campaign on hygiene promotion and hand washing practice.

In **Boda**, in partnership with Tearfund, 16 latrines were built for 975 internally displaced persons, allowing for a ratio of 59 people per latrine.

In **Kaga Bando**, with combined efforts of UNICEF and ICRC, 100 m<sup>3</sup> of safe drinking water was distributed to 16,000 IDPs on Evêché site, with a ratio of 6.25 litres of water per person per day, which is below the minimum standards of 15 litres per day per person. Through the partnership with the rural water authority (ANEA), four boreholes were constructed for 2,000 IDPs and 13 pumps were repaired to supply safe drinking water to 6,500 IDPs.

In **Bossangoa**, SODECA supplies 3,930 m<sup>3</sup> of safe drinking water to 35,000 people on a weekly basis. This is possible through two 30 KVA generators and chemicals provided by UNICEF for the production and distribution of safe drinking water in Bossangoa town. ANEA, with UNICEF support, carried out the following activities in Bossangoa and Batangafo:

- Repair of 41 pumps for 12,800 IDPs;
- Construction and rehabilitation of 153 latrines for 2,850 IDPs.

In Bambari, with UNICEF support, Vitalite Plus and ANEA carried out the regular maintenance of 80 gender-segregated latrines for IDPs and host communities: Vitalite Plus is in charge of 50 latrines, while ANEA only covers the 30 latrines at the Bambari airport IDP site. ANEA also repaired three pumps that provide safe drinking water to 3,400 IDPs.

In **Grimari**, ANEA repaired nine pumps in order to supply safe drinking water to 7,000 IDPs.

In **Kombe** village, with UNICEF support, Vitalite Plus provided awareness on safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene and distributed two jerrycans and six soap bars to 336 households (IDPs and hosts).

As of 30 June, UNICEF achievements against its three annual targets are as follows:

- 34% of affected people have access to improved sources of water and sufficient quantity. With security improvement during the first half of year, the number of newly affected people was lower than expected and therefore a low level of achievement (151,700 compared to 450,000 people planned). However, the risk of new population movement still high during the second half of year;
- 82% of internally displaced persons and returnees have access to improved sanitation. Given this high performance during the first-half of the year and also pressing needs in sanitation, the CO has decided to increase the annual target from 170,000 IDPs to 250,000 IDPs.
- 25% of people in affected areas benefited from WASH NFI distribution. With security improvement during the first half of year, the number of newly affected people was lower than expected and therefore a low level of achievement. (54,499 compared to 220,000 people planned). However, the risk of new population movement still high during the second half of year.

## Child Protection

### **Children released from armed groups**

In Ouham prefecture, 1,159 children (378 girls and 781 boys) formerly associated with anti-Balaka have been attending primary school since January. UNICEF worked with its partner AFEB (Women's Association of Bossangoa) to identify children who were in the anti-Balaka in 10 locations including Bofile, Bokina, Bokongo, Bossangoa, Bouka, Kazouene, Lere, Nana Bakasa, Nanga Boguila, and Ngawe. These children lost two school years, as did children who were not associated with armed groups but were also affected by the armed conflict. UNICEF will continue to provide these children and the rest of the community with reintegration services through local partners and the Ministry of Social Affairs at the district level. Another group of 1,227 vulnerable children in the community were provided with basic services including access to school, clothing, and family reunification in Ouham prefecture.

In Nana-Gribizi prefecture, 82 children (71 boys and 11 girls) aged 15 years and above who were released by the anti-Balaka were provided with socio-economic reintegration opportunities through a partnership between Save the Children and UNICEF in Kaga Bandoro town as well as in villages on the Kaga Bandoro – Mbres axis. In addition, 317 other vulnerable children in the community were provided with access to basic education.

Some of the children who were among the 357 released by armed groups in May have started attending accelerated learning and basic literacy classes in Alindao. Others will begin in Bambari in July following the signing of a programme cooperation agreement between UNICEF and the Catholic Schools Network (ECAC) this month.

As of June, there are 1,598 children released from armed groups who are benefiting from the reintegration programme through UNICEF supported interventions in Bambari, Ouham and Nana Grebizi. This represents 46% of the annual targets for 2015.

At political level, a national reintegration strategy for children released from armed groups was adopted after a two-day workshop organised by the Ministry of Social Affairs from 17 to 18 June in Bangui, with the participation of the Ministry of Defence, the DDR High Commissioner and NGO partners. A UNICEF team from the Regional Office and NY Headquarters provided technical support to the strategy design.

### **Psychosocial support to conflict affected children**

A mid-year review conducted in zonal offices provided the child protection programme with an opportunity to compile available data on children who participated in psychosocial activities from all implementing partners. As of 30 June, a total of 128,807 children (54% girls and 46% boys) had access to psychosocial support. This represents 129% of the annual target. These interventions were carried out through mobile-type recreational activities conducted in villages and 15 child-friendly spaces organised by AFEB in Boguila, Bossangoa, Bouca and Nana Bakassa; DRC and War Child UK in Batangafo and Lady, and Save the Children and NDA in Ouaka prefecture.

### Sexual and Gender-Based violence against children and women

Gender-based violence, including sexual violence against children and women, remains one of the largest protection challenges in CAR. Conflict affected areas (for example Nana-Grebizi prefecture) have seen an increase of incidents of sexual violence on women and children since January. In June, the GBV sub-cluster informed a UNICEF child protection team visiting Kaga Bandoro that from January to June, there were 277 rape cases documented by GBV partners in the region. This represents an average of 46 rape incidents per month, which could be the highest in the country.

The Central African Women Lawyers' Association (AFJC) has expanded its gender-based prevention and response in three IDP sites in Bangui (Grand Séminaire de Bimbo, Fatima and St Joseph Mukasa) in order to provide services to GBV survivors and prevent further occurrence. The total number of GBV listening centres supported by UNICEF and run by AFJC in CAR has increased from 10 to 13.

### Unaccompanied and Separated Children

UNICEF partners continue to assist unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) to re-establish contact with their families and reintegrate them into their respective communities. In March, the number of UASC identified throughout CAR was 616 (530 unaccompanied minors and 86 separated children). As of 30 June, a total of 218 UASC have been reunified with their families: 43 in Bambari, Grimari and Alindao by NDA and Save the Children, 25 in Boguila and Batangafo by AFEB and DRC; 125 in Kaga Bandoro and on the Kaga Bandoro – Mbres axis by Save the Children; and 25 from Yaloke to Boda, Cameroon and Chad in collaboration with World Vision and UNHCR. In total, 218 children (86% are UAM and 14% SC) out of 616 identified children have been reunified (35% of the overall caseload). Family tracing is on-going by ICRC for the most important caseload identified in Boda.

The Child Protection section reports on three key humanitarian indicators with the following results as of 30 June:

- 129% of displaced and vulnerable children participated in psychosocial activities. Given this high performance for the first half of the year, the CO has decided to increase the annual target from 100,000 to 200,000 displaced and vulnerable children.
- 46% of children targeted were released from armed forces and groups.
- Only 18% of women and children identified as survivors of sexual violence received access to holistic support.



## Education

In June, UNICEF continued to work closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in support of the three-year (2015-2017) Transition Plan which focuses on moving from emergency to development as the security situation improves. UNICEF also strengthened its Education in Emergency activities in areas where the need for education is urgent, including establishing and extending Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS or "ETAPES" in French) and distribution of much needed school materials.

UNICEF, the European Union (EU) and the MoE signed the official EU contract for a three-year programme for the restoration and reinforcement of basic education services including rehabilitation and furnishing of approximately 300 primary schools, training and deployment of around 5,000 teachers (50% males and 50% females), support for 5,000 children affected by the conflict including 1,000 children released from armed groups, and reinforcement of student and parent associations. In preparation for this important programme, UNICEF and the MoE finalised the selection of implementing partners in the five target provinces (Bangui, Ombella M'poko, Kémo, Nana-Gribizi, and Bamingui-Bangoran).

UNICEF opened additional TLS in three insecure provinces (Ouham, Ouaka and Basse Kotto) for 3,854 children (2,061 girls, or 53%) who have not been able to go back to school since the crisis broke out. As UNICEF supports the release of children associated with armed groups, TLS are needed to facilitate their protection and reintegration and are also needed to help out of school children get back into the education system.

UNICEF supported the strengthening of 12 existing TLS and 23 new TLS in Batangafo, where there are over 33,000 IDPs, including over 16,000 children, in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Associated Catholic Teaching of Central Africa (ECAC).

UNICEF also organised the visit of local education authorities to recently re-opened schools in conflict-affected Mbrès (Nana-Gribizi prefecture). Given the importance of re-opening schools that had remained closed for more than three years, UNICEF distributed 8,000 individual school bags to encourage school enrolment and attendance.

Activities under the US\$ 3.69 million accelerated funding provided by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) officially came to an end on 30 June 2015. The activities, implemented from January 2014, aimed to facilitate the return to school for 115,000 students and 1,435 teachers in provinces most affected by the crisis. These activities included light rehabilitation of schools damaged during the crisis, organisation of catch-up classes, support to local education authorities in monitoring and supervision of teachers and distribution of teaching and learning materials as well as school furniture. The positive results achieved under this program will be further expanded by the new three-year programme funded by GPE (US\$ 15.5 million) in 12 provinces (Ouham, Ouham Pende, Mambéré-Kadeï, Sangha-Mbaéré, Lobaye, Nana-Mambere, Mbomou, Haut-Mbomou, Vakaga, Ouaka, Haute-Kotto, Basse-Kotto). UNICEF is moving forward with the implementation of this second phase of GPE programme by completing several key preliminary activities such as contracting selected implementing partners and identifying the target localities and schools.

While UNICEF is working to ensure quality and inclusive education for all children in CAR, additional funding is urgently required to further support children who remain in areas which are affected by insecurity. UNICEF has only received 20% of the requested humanitarian response funding for 2015.

UNICEF's Education section has reported against its annual targets as follows as of 30 June:

- 78% of children received learning materials;
- 62% of displaced children aged 3 to 17 years gained access to relevant education opportunities.



## Communication for Development

In June, the following three activities were carried out by the C4D section with respect to social cohesion:

- Implementation/installation of 102 listening committees in 61 different neighbourhoods in Bouar town;
- Training of 14 team leaders;
- Distribution of 102 solar radio to listening committees;
- Support communication for polio supplementary immunization activities in Health Regions 3 and 5.

## Rapid Response Mechanism

In June, the five implementing RRM partners (ACF, ACTED, DRC, PU-AMI, and Solidarités International) undertook eight exploratory missions in Sangha-Mbaere, Ouham, Ouham Pende prefectures, and eight Multi-sectorial Assessments (MSAs) in Bamingui-Bangoran, Ouaka, Mambéré-Kadeï and Mbomou prefectures.

During the same period, three NFIs and three WASH interventions were carried out in Ouham and Mambéré-Kadeï prefectures, reaching a total of 15,615 people (3,123 households) in NFI, and 12,327 people (2,465 households) in WASH activities.

Beneficiaries were provided with plastic sheeting, blankets, soap, buckets, plastic mats and mosquito nets. The communities benefitted from 12 hygiene promotion sessions, the rehabilitation of four water points, and the construction of 100 latrines.

Since the beginning of 2015, RRM interventions (NFIs) reached 81,635 people (16,327 households). In terms of WASH, 32,156 or 6,431 households) benefitted from 33 hygiene promotion sessions, 191 emergency latrines, and 16 water points rehabilitated/built.

As of 25 June a total of 22,758 households were reached, which represents 57% of the annual target.

RRM beneficiaries were reached through an efficient early warning system all over the country that provided a total of 110 alerts since 1 January. Those alerts were followed by 56 exploratory missions and/or 47 Multi Sectorial Assessments that resulted in 27 interventions in NFI and WASH directly undertaken by RRM partners.

Some areas still suffer from difficulty of access, and UNICEF thus supports strong advocacy in civil and military coordination and protection of civilians for the stabilisation of some zones (borders with Cameroun and Chad) as well as the rehabilitation of roads (i.e, Gadzi sub-prefecture in Mambere-Kadei).

## Supply and Logistics & Construction

- As of 15 May, the total value of the 2015 consolidated Supply Plan is US \$28,509,980, composed of US\$ 24,443,434 for goods and US\$ 4,066,546 for services. As of 19 June, the Supply Plan implementation rate is 35.05%.
- On 21 June (22 May to 21 June 2015), US\$ 892,027 of supplies (essential medical supplies, health kits, nutrition products, NFI and WASH items) were distributed to UNICEF implementing partners.
- As of 21 June, the stock balance position is US\$ 2,637,108.
- Information: Trucks continued to move in regular MINUSCA escorted convoys from the border to the Bangui hauler terminal. The planned schedule of convoy movements to Bangui is Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and from Bangui on Thursday and Sunday. Security issues have been observed in the corridor, including attacks on commercial truck convoys escorted by MINUSCA by armed criminal groups.

Extensive follow up of the construction work for the paediatric hospital in Bangui and the regional hospital in Berberati is still ongoing with work progressing satisfactorily: 90% for the surgical theatre and 60% for the emergency outpatient screening unit in Bangui. Work is at its final stage in Berberati with additional work added to enable the full functioning of the hospital. Monitoring activities of construction under the Kekereke project to close the final stages of completion are in progress: partial hand-overs are ongoing.

## External Communications and Fundraising

During the reporting period, the communications team worked on the agreement signed by the nine armed groups to release all children within their respective ranks, as well as the first mass release of 357 children in Bambari.

These topics have had a major impact for global media in June: journalists from both French Television France2 and Japanese television NHK visited Bambari with UNICEF for a follow up on the released children.

The communications team also organised a press visit for Spanish media (TV, radio and print) in the outskirts of Bangui to visit a project implemented by UNICEF WASH team and the national water and sanitation agency. Experts from Laos are training a group of youth – some of whom are former members of armed groups - on manual drilling.

The communication team also issued a press release on the official signing of two major UNICEF-EU programmes: education and health. The ceremony was attended by major national media outlets and mentioned extensively during the Geneva press briefing.

The communications teams, along with C4D section, also engaged in the launching process of “U-report République Centrafricaine” by finalising the communications material and working on the events for the official start of the project. The Facebook and Twitter pages were updated on a regular basis, attracting a growing number of interest and interactions.

## Cluster Coordination

UNICEF is leading the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster for the CAR emergency response. WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster have a dedicated cluster coordinator. All clusters meet on a weekly basis.

## Funding

As of 30 June, UNICEF has received almost \$24 million against the \$73.9 million in the 2015 HAC requirements. Details are provided in the below sectoral table.

Sector	Initial HAC 2015 requirements	Income through UNICEF and donors*	Funding Gap	
			\$	%
<b>Nutrition</b>	11,500,000	2,230,310.05	9,269,689.95	81%
<b>Health and HIV/AIDS</b>	19,000,000	4,283,413.67	14,716,586.33	77%
<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>	11,400,000	4,385,752.22	7,014,247.78	62%
<b>Child Protection</b>	10,000,000	5,610,297.10	4,389,702.90	44%
<b>Education</b>	7,000,000	1,411,179.24	5,588,820.76	80%
<b>Rapid Response Mechanism</b>	15,000,000	5,767,490.13	9,232,509.87	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,900,000</b>	<b>23,688,442.41</b>	<b>50,211,557.59</b>	<b>68%</b>

UNICEF wishes to express gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions and pledges received, which have made the current response possible. UNICEF would especially like to thank National Committees and donors who have contributed non-earmarked funding. Non-earmarked funding gives UNICEF essential flexibility to direct resources and ensure the delivery of life-saving supplies and interventions to where they are needed most – especially in the form of longer-term and predictable funding and in strengthening preparedness and resilience. Continued donor support is critical to continue scaling up the response.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS – as of 30 June 2015

Sector	Indicator	2015					
		UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved
Health	Number and % of children U5 vaccinated against measles	732,000	16,330	2%	732,000	16,330	2%
	Number and % of children U5 provided with Vitamin A	565,000	91,635	16%	565,000	91,635	16%
	Number and % of people that access basic health services and medicines in the affected areas	1,171,400	728,755	62%	1,472,000	NA	NA
UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, FRENCH RED CROSS, COLLABORATION WITH MSF, CARITAS							
Nutrition	Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	22,700	9,231	41%	22,700	9,231	41%
	Recovery Rate	>=75%	87%		>=75%	87%	
	Death Rate	<5%	2%		<5%	2%	
	Default Rate	<15%	11%		<15%	11%	
UNICEF Operational Partners: ACF, COHEB, IMC, MSF-F, MSF-E, MSFH, CARITAS, MERLIN, SAVE THE CHILDREN. Data as of 31 May 2015.							
WASH	Number and % of affected people that have access to improved sources of water and sufficient quantity	450,000	151,700	34%	1,400,000	NA	NA

	Number and % of internally displaced persons and returned who have access to improved sanitation	170,000	138,900	82%	388,000	NA	NA
	Number and % of people in affected areas who benefited from WASH NFI distribution	220,000	54,499	25%	388,000	NA	NA
	UNICEF Operational Partners: IRC, ACF, ANEA, LIFA, EEA, Caritas-Bambari, ICDI, IMC, OXFAM, SODECA, ICDI, LEAGUE ISLAMIQUE AFRICAINE Standard sphere not yet reached for Bangui sites. Bossangoa Standard Sphere almost reached with the provision of 12 liters of water per person per day.						
<b>Child Protection</b>	Number and % of displaced and vulnerable children participate in psychosocial activities	100,000	128,807	129%	150,000	145,092	97%
	Number and % of children released from armed forces and groups	3,500	1,598	47%	3,500	1,598	47%
	Number and % of women and children identified as survivors of sexual violence have access to holistic support	3,000	540	18%	3,000	540	18%
	UNICEF Operational Partners: AFEB, AFJC, DRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, NDA, Save the Children and War Child						
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Number and % of pregnant women receiving HIV/AIDS counselling	46,095	36,243	79%	Not Applicable		
	Number and % of youth and adolescents who received HIV/AIDS counselling and are tested and referred where necessary	25,000	10,778	43%	Not Applicable		
	Number and % of children born to mothers living with HIV receiving appropriate treatment	3,569	1,025	29%	Not Applicable		
	UNICEF Operational Partners: MoH. 2014 indicators and targets revised, progress made has been adjusted accordingly.						
<b>Education</b>	Number and % of children who received learning materials	300,000	233,555	78%	350,000	258,706	74%
	Number and % of displaced children aged 3 to 17 years that access relevant education opportunities	60,000	36,903	62%	60,000	36,903	62%
	UNICEF Operational Partners: BSF, ESF, IDEAL, CARITAS, REMOD, ACCM, ECAC, Yamacuir, FCA, NRC, CORDAID, SCI 164 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS or ETAPes in French) functional in Bangui, Kaga Bandoro, Batangafo, Bambari, Grimari, Yaloke, Dekoa, Bégoua, and Ngakobo.						
<b>RRM</b>	Number and % of highly vulnerable households assisted with WASH interventions/non-food items	40,000	22,758	57%	Not Applicable		

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**UNICEF CAR Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal:** <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/car.html>

The next CAR Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report will be released on or around 30 June 2015.

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