

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

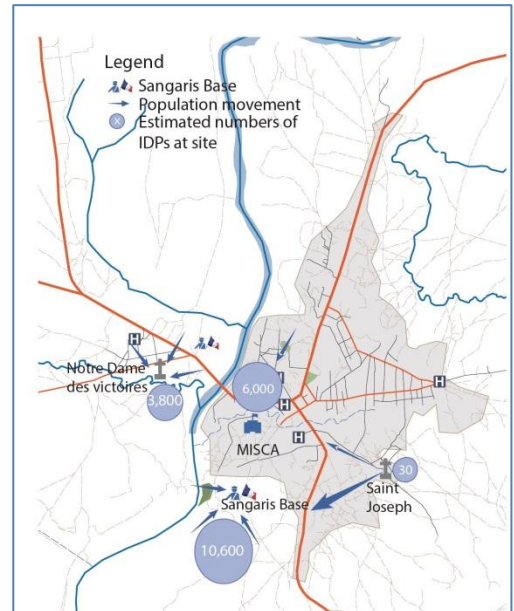
Situation Report No. 34 (as of 16 July 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 8 and 15 July 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 24 July 2014.

Highlights

- An estimated 103,000 IDPs remain in Bangui, which is 5,000 less than the previous week.
- On 9 July, a multi-agency UN mission travelling to northern CAR was held-up by anti-Balaka elements for several hours, approximately 90 km outside Bangui.
- Over 20,000 IDPs displaced by last week's clashes in Bambari are living in two IDP sites. Since 14 July, RRM and UNHCR, in partnership with ACTED and COOPI, have distributed NFIs to 2,000 households at the S site in Bambari.
- About 300 IDPs left Bambari and travelled to Bangui to join their families.
- According to UNHCR, some 383,000 Central Africans are refugees in neighbouring Cameroon (214,297 refugees), Chad (91,937 refugees), DRC (60,269 refugees) and Republic of Congo (16,750 refugees).
- Due to insecurity in Bambari and subsequent population movements, planned distributions to certain IDP sites were postponed early last week. They resumed before the weekend.
- In Ndélé, local authorities are obstructing WFP's implementing partner from commencing distributions to people in need.
- To date, IOM's cash-for-work programme has employed 2,050 people. The programme hires people from different communities to work in the 3rd arrondissement.



Displacement in Bambari.

528,000

IDPs in CAR, including

103,000

IDPs in Bangui (down from 105,300 last week)

37%

Funding available (about US\$209 million) against the revised SRP requirements of \$565 million

4.6 million

Population of CAR

2.5 million

People in need of assistance

Sources: OCHA, CMP, Protection Cluster and FTS

Situation Overview

No major incidents were reported this week in Bangui. However, violence in the north has prompted population movements from the north towards the capital, Bangui. During the week, some 500 IDPs left Bambari to join their families in Bangui. Humanitarian actors in Bangui will continue to monitor the protection concerns of those fleeing violence in the north towards the capital.

In some villages located in areas classified as experiencing emergency food insecurity (Integrated Phase Classification level 4), frequent security incidents affected deliveries and food distributions. Due to insecurity in Bambari and subsequent mass population movements, planned distributions to certain IDP sites were postponed early last week. However, all distributions resumed before the weekend. In Ndélé, local authorities are obstructing WFP's implementing partner from commencing distributions to people in need.

This week's Commission on Population Movement (CMP) report indicates that the number of IDPs in Bangui has decreased by 2,300 people (from 105,300 reported last week to 103,000 reported this week). The M'poko IDP site remains the country's largest, with an estimated 37,400 IDPs remaining on the site.

IOM's sixth intention survey was carried out from 17-19 June at 30 IDP sites, with 601 interviewees. It reveals that while some 56 per cent of IDPs intend to return to their place of origin within the next four weeks, 36 per cent intend to remain at their displacement site. Reasons cited as obstructions to return include theft (74 per cent), absence of authorities (68 per cent), no financial means to return (66 per cent) and feeling insecure (66 per cent).

Primary needs to facilitate return are security (33 per cent), housing (31 per cent) and non-food items (13 per cent). Food continues to be a critical issue, with 97 per cent of respondents reporting a reduction in the number of meals per day, or a reduction in family members' food consumption; and 89 per cent report a reduction in adult food consumption. The survey results can be accessed at <http://carresponse.iom.int>

According to UNHCR, as of 13 July, 383,253 Central Africans are refugees in neighbouring Cameroon (214,297 refugees), Chad (91,937 refugees), DRC (60,269 refugees) and Republic of Congo (16,750 refugees).

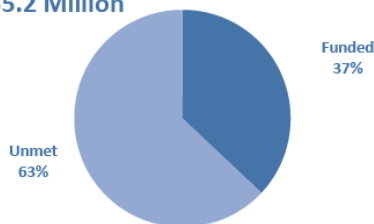
Fifteen site facilitators visit 43 IDP sites each week to inform the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)/Site Facilitator Programme.

Funding

The CAR Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is only 37 per cent funded. Early recovery, education, nutrition and emergency shelter are the least funded sectors.

CAR - FUNDING: STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

\$ 565.2 Million



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

FUNDING BY SECTORS(in million \$US)

Sector	% Funded	Requirements	Funded	Unmet
Food Security	50%	180.00	90.69	89.31
Protection	8%	74.00	6.26	67.74
Health	29%	64.32	18.72	45.61
Early Recovery	3%	60.00	1.65	58.35
Emergency Shelter	15%	33.54	4.88	28.66
Education	4%	33.00	1.48	31.52
WASH	36%	27.50	9.88	17.62
MS Refugees	2%	22.68	0.54	22.15
Nutrition	13%	22.55	3.01	19.54
CCCM	0%	20.00	-	20.00
Coordination	26%	15.50	3.98	11.52
Logistics	104%	10.20	10.60	0.40
Emergency Telecommunications	35%	1.91	0.67	1.24
Cluster Not Yet Specified	0%	-	56.65	56.65

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- Alternative solutions, including alternative sites, need to be identified and assessed for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites, and who are unable to return home before the rainy season.
- Coordinate provision of assistance and protection in IDP sites in Bangui and support site authorities.
- Assess sites and strengthen the capacity of CCCM actors and partners outside Bangui.

501,980

People targeted in 2014.

Response:

- After reviewing the results of multi-sectoral assessments in Bangui, the Central African armed forces cleaned up the Boganda 1 site ahead of site. CAR authorities are negotiating occupancy rights for the Patassé site in anticipation of further site preparation and development.
- The cluster continues to monitor assistance and protection concerns in sites in Bangui. It is referring gaps in assistance and protection to the relevant clusters; supporting site authorities towards resolving problems; and

liaising with the national and local authorities. Modifications were made to the DTM/Site Facilitator Programme, which now includes 15 site facilitators visiting all 43 IDP sites each week.

- At the Central Mosque, IOM's Site Coordinator is liaising with partner organizations and the IOM medical team to carry out a hand-washing and sensitization campaign. The campaign has reached 735 people and distributed 273 bars of soap.
- A CCCM assessment and capacity-building mission is being conducted in Kaga Bandoro and Dekoa. Five training workshops have been delivered to 129 CCCM stakeholders and partners, enabling site assessments in those areas.
- In Bambari, a CCCM mission was conducted following the attack on the Eveche site. The mission assessed the three remaining sites, monitored assistance gaps, analysed protection threats, and assessed the need to restructure sites to ensure that health, hygiene, protection and security are addressed.
- In Boda, IOM site facilitators continue to visit all 12 IDP sites. They report a reduction in the number of IDPs in the sites. IDP leaders are updating lists of registered IDPs.
- In Boda, IOM has registered 5,666 people (1,517 households) in the Muslim enclave. This includes 3,546 IDPs (938 households) who came from other locations to seek protection. IOM has registered 1,009 third-country nationals in Boda since April 2014.
- IOM sponsored a three-day capacity-building training for seven of its field staff and eight IDP leaders to promote social cohesion in the community. DRC facilitated the training.

Gaps and constraints:

- The rainy season exacerbates the already urgent need for CCCM actors and partners to quickly find solutions for IDPs living in at-risk sites.
- More funding is required to better address site-management needs countrywide and improve communication with IDPs.
- In Boda, where sanitary conditions are poor in all IDP sites, WASH facilities urgently need to be improved. The living conditions of many IDPs are deteriorating, especially for those living in plastic tents that leak.

Education

Needs:

- Temporary safe learning spaces (ETAPes) with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services for 362,000 people are needed.
- Emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials for ETAPes and schools are required for 362,000 people.
- A total of 5,000 teachers need psychosocial training.
- School-feeding activities, particularly in provinces with low rates of student returns, are required for 400,000 people.

350,000

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014 with emergency education out of 400,000.

Response:

- Since January, 33,221 children benefited from learning and protection activities in 132 ETAPes in Bangui, Bossangoa and Boda. Children aged between 3 and 18 received access to basic education in displacement sites and refugee camps.
- A total of 327 teachers and animators were trained in psychosocial support to children.
- School-feeding programmes are ongoing countrywide. So far, 201,399 students have benefited from these programmes in 12 provinces and Bangui.

Gaps and constraints:

- According to the Ministry of Education, 45 per cent of schools remain closed.
- In the central region, particularly in the Nana-Gribizi and Kémo Provinces, only 6 per cent of schools have re-opened. Due to insecurity, most teachers in this area choose to remain at home.
- To date, the cluster is only 6.7 per cent funded.
- Population movements are challenging the provision of structured education and child-protection activities.

Food Security

Needs:

- According to the April multi-agency Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), the food security situation remains precarious throughout the country. Some 45 per cent of

1.25 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014

the rural population (1.7 million people) is food insecure. Increased food assistance, nutrition support and agricultural inputs are needed throughout the country to assist food-insecure vulnerable people, and to support crisis-hit farmers to plant for the current agricultural campaign in order to avert a large-scale food and nutrition crisis in the coming months.

- Rainfall data from April to June indicates that the weather has been drier than average. There have been significant rainfall deficits in the north-west, particularly in the main agricultural areas of Ouham and Ouham Pendé and areas north of Bangui. Food needs in these areas are expected to continue throughout the agricultural season.
- The results of the markets and food security assessment, carried out in April 2014 by FAO and WFP, warn that CAR needs a long and expensive humanitarian operation over at least the next 18 months to stem the growing toll, and to help rebuild livelihoods.

Response:

- In some villages in areas classified as experiencing emergency food insecurity (IPC level 4), frequent security incidents affected deliveries and food distribution. Recent insecurity in Bambari and subsequent mass population movements temporarily postponed planned distributions to certain IDP sites early last week. All distributions resumed before the weekend.
- Despite increasing insecurity in some areas, WFP assisted 72,000 people between 1 and 13 July, of whom 55 per cent were in IPC 4 areas. Alongside the food distribution to vulnerable groups, IDPs and food insecure farmer households, over 12,000 children under age 5 received nutritious blanket-feeding packages during the reporting period.
- In July, WFP distributed seed-protection rations to 25,000 people, of whom 71 per cent were in IPC 4 areas. These are also the main agricultural areas.
- Approximately 10,000 primary-school children received hot meals this month.
- FAO distributed crop seeds and tools to 80,000 farming families for the current planting season. This was part of the countrywide distribution projects targeting the most food insecure rural families.
- Distributions focused on the north-west provinces of Ouham (14,000 families) and Ouham-Pende (18,900 families), which are considered as emergency zones (IPC 4). More than 11,900 families in Ombella-Mpoko, including the Bangui and Bossangoa areas, also received agricultural kits.
- FAO has established strategic partnerships with 20 national and international NGOs to implement the distribution plan to farming families countrywide. Each family will receive 25 kg of crop seeds and two hoes to plant in time and produce at least 500 kg of food that will contribute to feed them for approximately four months.
- Although the main planting season ended at the end of June, FAO will continue to support an additional 40,000 families with seeds (sorghum, beans, sesame and millet) and tools for the short-cycle agricultural season. This is expected to last through the end of July or mid-August, depending on the geographical areas.
- FAO secured extra support from donors to reinforce the resilience of an additional 50,000 families, most of whom are enrolled in women's associations, to help them strengthen their financial capacities, agriculture techniques and social protection towards improving food and nutrition security.

Gaps and constraints:

- The 2013 November IPC indicated that 1.2 million people were food insecure. The April IPC concluded that the number of food-insecure people is 1.7 million, meaning that there has been an increase of 500,000 people in need of food security assistance countrywide in the past eight months.
- Despite increases in assistance deliveries and the number of people assisted, the rainy season, poor road conditions and insecurity continue to hinder access countrywide, including for the delivery of FAO agricultural kits. Recent security incidents and protests in Bangui and Bambari have led to 10-day transport delays of FAO agricultural kits, particularly in the north.
- WFP requires US\$1 million to strengthen the Food Cluster's support for six months in collaboration with FAO.
- Under the SRP, FAO requested \$45 million to support 150,000 farming families. To date, only \$30.5 million has been received. Funds received to date have enabled FAO to assist 120,000 farming families for the current agricultural season in 14 of the 16 prefectures. However, an additional \$14.5 million is required to achieve the SRP objectives.

**Needs:**

- Strengthen activities to prevent malaria and cholera outbreaks during the current rainy season.
- Ensure the donation of medications and strengthened epidemiologic surveillance.
- Strengthen the early warning system in Bangui and the interior.
- Strengthen cholera surveillance in the east, particularly in M'boki and Obo following the recent outbreak of cholera in South Sudan towards preventing cross-contamination.
- Conduct measles vaccination campaigns in IDP sites in Kaga Bandoro and Bambari. Provide additional attention to vulnerable children to prevent disease outbreaks. Strengthen the early warning system and response in and outside Bangui.

878,000

People targeted in 2014.

Response:

- The cluster is planning the return of IDPs to neighbourhoods in collaboration with humanitarian partners and the Mayor of Bangui.
- In Bangui, the IOM mobile health clinic provided 516 consultations at five IDPs sites during the reporting period, of which 127 consultations were related to malaria. In addition, 600 medical consultations were provided in five locations, which reported cases of malaria (98) and diarrhoea (32). Twenty-five prenatal consultations were also conducted. In Boda, the IOM mobile health team is conducting activities in villages hosting IDPs surrounding the town, as these people have limited access to health facilities. Health needs within Boda are being covered by other organizations.
- A total of 185 people have been exposed to and vaccinated against rabies since the beginning of the year, after several dogs tested positive. The Institute Pastor in Bangui ordered 1,000 doses of anti-rabies serum.
- The cholera contingency plan is being implemented. To date, four sites have been identified to accommodate cholera cases; additional evaluations are ongoing in Bangui. A cholera prevention and management training for 52 health workers has been organized in Bokaranga and Ngaudayi with UNICEF support.
- Revision of the Health Cluster performance monitoring in collaboration with partners to improve activities and coordination is ongoing.

Gaps and constraints:

- A total of \$64.3 million is required to assist 878,000 targeted vulnerable people, 2.5 million of whom need urgent health care this year. To date, only 29.1 per cent of the funding requirements are covered, leaving a gap of \$45.6 million.
- Persistent insecurity is hindering the delivery of health assistance in Bambari.
- Health-care services are urgently required in the Boy-Rabe IDP site in Bangui following MSF Spain's withdrawal.
- Support is required in three out of four mobile referral clinics in Bangui managed by the Ministry of Health. One is being supported by MSF Belgium.
- There is a lack of information on attacks against trained personnel, health personnel and the health system. More information is needed to keep humanitarian staff safe.

**Livelihoods / Community Stabilization Cluster****Response:**

- To date, IOM's cash-for-work programme has employed 2,050 people. The programme hires people from different communities to work together in the 3rd arrondissement.
- In Bangui, IOM and community leaders placed 10 wide-screen televisions in the 3rd and 5th districts so that residents could watch World Cup matches. Between 300 and 400 people watched the games every evening. In the 3rd arrondissement, Muslims and Christians watched the games together, along with residents from other neighbourhoods.
- Rehabilitation of the Mayor's office in the 3rd arrondissement—one of the community's identified priority infrastructure projects—was completed this week. The building was painted and a new roof and windows were installed. The conference room was equipped with furniture.

3 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014



Logistics

Response:

- Since January, the cluster has supported the operations of 24 partner organizations throughout the country.
- The cluster continues to collect, compile and share information regarding road transportation from Bangui to various field locations.
- The cluster shared information with partners about the status of entry points, customs requirements and contact details of customs offices.
- Despite fuel constraints, UNHAS transported 447 passengers and 3.4 mt of supplies between 1-13 July.
- Updated information was shared on the Logistics Cluster website regarding UNHAS flights. Logistics Cluster information is available at: <http://logcluster.org/ops/caf13a>

Gaps and constraints:

- Poor infrastructure and insecurity along the main roads remain a logistical challenge, obstructing the humanitarian logistics chain.
- The rainy season will make operations more difficult, as road conditions will worsen and prolong transportation time.
- The disruption in jet fuel has not yet been resolved.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Some 28,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2014, and 75,500 children will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). These numbers could rise, given ongoing aggravating factors (displacement, poor food security, deteriorated access to clean water and sanitation, increased morbidity and lack of health-care services) and the start of the rainy season/hunger gap.
- Some 16,800 children suffering from SAM are targeted for treatment in 2014.
- An estimated 159,000 children under age 5 need highly nutritious foods. A consistent and adequately funded pipeline is needed to prevent a deterioration of nutritional status during the rainy season.

361,011

Vulnerable people targeted with nutrition services in 2014.

Response:

- Since 1 January, 11,550 children have been admitted for SAM treatment across the country, of whom 5,769 have already recovered. The performance rates are as follows: recovery: 80 per cent (>=75 per cent); death: 3 per cent (<5 per cent); default: 17 per cent (<15 per cent). This represents 69 per cent of the SRP target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM.
- Since the beginning of the year, 14,156 children were treated for MAM with the following performance rates: recovery rate: 73.3 per cent (>75%); death: 0.03 per cent (<3%); default: 17.96 per cent (<15 per cent). These rates represent 19 per cent of the SRP target of 75,000 children suffering from MAM. Nutrition supplements were also provided to 2,768 malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW). A total of 3,200 people living with HIV/AIDS and on antiretroviral therapy enrolled in the food-by-prescription activity.
- Since 1 January, 106,907 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 30 per cent of the SRP target of 360,000 children. Children received treatment through on-site mobile out-patient therapeutic programmes (OPT). Some were also referred to existing health structures with OTP and supplementary feeding programme (SFP) components.
- According to Nutrition Cluster mapping, there are 149 OTPs, 29 in-patient therapeutic programmes and 91 targeted SFPs functional in CAR.
- AHA screened 126 children in Boda, finding 24 MAM cases and 24 cases of SAM.
- WFP and MSF-F have initiated a blanket feeding of 500 children under age 5 for three months at PK 5.
- A nutrition survey (SMART) began on 11 July in Bangui. It will be implemented in all accessible prefectures. Forty-six data collectors have been trained and deployed to the field.
- Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) is ongoing to prevent a spike in malnutrition in infants between age 6 to 59 months. General distributions are planned to occur in tandem. The number of children who have been reached by BSF interventions has increased significantly during past months. An estimated 40,000 children under age 5 living in severe and moderate food insecure areas have received 115 mt of plumpy sup. This increase in the number of children is attributed to increases in the number of WFP partners.

- To provide nutrition assistance within the critical 1,000-day window, WFP and Health Cluster partners are providing fortified and blended food for PLW in postnatal and prenatal consultation. At the M'poko IDP site, WFP and MSF Belgium are supporting the site's residents during medical consultations (postnatal and prenatal visits).
- In June, 3,617 of MAM children under age 5, PLW and PLVIH have been admitted to a WFP programme. A total of 974 caretakers of children suffering from SAM have been supported by a daily ration with WFP and partners.

Gaps and constraints:

- Coverage of community-based management of acute malnutrition services outside of Bangui remains low due to security constraints.
- There are not enough partners with the capacity to reach the targeted people in need.
- There is a gap in the provision of activities aimed at supporting infant and young child feeding programmes.



Protection

Needs

- Increase protection for people affected in Bambari, notably IDPs.
- Identify solutions for two IDP sites in Bambari where IDPs (mainly women, girls and children) are living in difficult conditions in the immediate vicinity of international military forces.
- Provide psychosocial support for women, children and other vulnerable people affected by the violence.
- Prevent and immediately respond to family separations, kidnappings, and the recruitment and use of children by armed groups in areas of armed violence, including Bambari, Markounda, Kouki and Birao.
- Advocacy with armed groups needs to be strengthened in order to ensure respect for basic human rights, including UN frameworks governing children in armed conflict.

2 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014

Response

- The cluster is hosting two missions from the Global Protection Cluster. The first mission (8 to 22 July) is organized within the piloting phase of the protection mainstreaming training package developed by the Global Protection Cluster. The mission aims to provide technical support to the Protection Cluster, and inter-cluster and key clusters (nutrition, WASH and shelter) through workshops covering the protection mainstreaming training package and supporting a periodic and systematic review of protection mainstreaming across humanitarian interventions in CAR. The second mission (8 July to 5 August) will witness the first round of bilateral consultations towards articulating a national IDP policy for CAR and the domestication of the AU Kampala Convention on the protection and assistance to IDPs. Delegates will meet various stakeholders including Government officials, humanitarian actors, religious leaders, international forces and IDPs.
- On 8 July, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster organized a half-day training on international funding mechanisms and tools to develop child protection projects to its members. Forty-nine national and international organizations (all sub-cluster members) attended. Following the training, sub-cluster members are expected to improve the quality of projects to be submitted for funding.
- From 3 to 6 July, the cluster participated in a mission with the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator to various locations in CAR and Cameroon to meet IDPs, communities at risk, refugees, local authorities and humanitarian actors. The mission visited Yaloke, Bouar and Carnot in CAR, and Garoua-Boulai and Gado in Cameroon. It observed that people are increasingly resistant to anti-Balaka activities and criminality, and that some areas are forming self-defense groups. Several recommendations were made to various stakeholders regarding protection of affected communities; return of IDPs in some locations; access to populations; freedom of movement of communities at risk; and social cohesion. From discussions in Cameroon, it was agreed to establish cross-border information sharing including information from CAR on expected population movements by escorted convoy, information from Cameroon on locations of origin, conditions experienced and contingency planning.
- From 9 to 13 July, UNHCR, OCHA and WFP teams in Bossangoa organized a joint humanitarian assessment and protection monitoring mission to Bocaranga, Kouki and Ngaoundaye. In Bocaranga, the

mission revealed that several GBV cases were identified and referred to MSF and DRC for medical and psychosocial support. In Kouï, gaps were identified in sectors including WASH, health, food and protection. No humanitarian actor is present in Kouï. Actors including DRC, IRC and MSF undertake occasional field interventions in the area. The team identified about 250 families (1,250 IDPs) in Kouï. Muslims and non-Muslims continue to live together in Kouï. In Ngaoundaye, the security situation is calm but unpredictable, and several GBV cases were reported. Cases of forced recruitment of children by armed groups were also reported. A full mission report and key recommendations will be shared with humanitarian actors in Bossangoa and Bangui.

- Fourteen unaccompanied or separated children were identified by UNICEF, IRC and FAP. Family-tracing procedures for five unaccompanied children have been initiated after the cases were referred to ICRC. A total of 1,486 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified and registered since the crisis began in December 2014. Twenty-eight households have been sensitized on family separation and the rights of children in temporary care.
- Fifteen child-friendly spaces (CFS) are operational in Bangui, managed by War Child, SOS Village d'Enfants, IRC and Save the Children. Seventeen have been set up in Bossangoa, Bouar, Bambari, Kaga Bandoro and Sibut. A total of 63,368 children have received psychosocial support since the crisis began. Two CFS will open in Yaloke and five in Boali, managed by Caritas with UNICEF funding. Another three will be set up in Kabo for children displaced from Bangui's PK12 district. In Bambari, child-protection activities were interrupted following the outbreak of violence and tension. Due to the unpredictable security situation, children cannot participate in the activities.
- In response to the crisis in Bambari, UNICEF dispatched 50 recreational kits and two tents to ensure access to psychosocial activities to children affected by the recent crisis in IDP sites.
- Awareness-raising activities regarding child rights and child protection, including violence against children, have been undertaken by War Child, AFEB and IRC, reaching about 7,500 people. FAP's door-to-door campaign sensitized 498 people, including children, on violence against children.
- Nine SGBV survivors were identified as assisted through psychosocial and medical support provided by ACABEF and UNFPA.

Gaps and constraints

- Persistent fighting and general violence against civilians in Bambari caused massive population displacement.
- The tense security situation in and around Batangafo, Markounda Kouï and other parts of the country, such as Abba, Amada Gaza and Gadz, impeded access to areas where protection activities were required.



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Response:

- Since 14 July, RRM, UNHCR, ACTED and COOPI have distributed NFIs to 2,000 households at the S site in Bambari. The items include buckets, flexible containers, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, mats, blankets, mosquito nets and soap.
- Rehabilitation of the Kaga Bandoro IDP site is ongoing to improve safety and comfort for IDPs. UNICEF is distributing tarpaulins to support their resettlement.
- Première Urgence is building a community shelter at the Quartier Senegalais IDP site.
- Coordination and common response are ongoing between the shelter and GBV sector to mainstream the protection of women and children within shelter programming. Similar actions are being implemented and supported by the global protection and shelter clusters.

703,975

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014 with emergency shelter and NFIs.

Gaps and constraints:

- Reconstruction needs for burned houses have increased on a daily basis. Additional funding is urgently needed.

- The Shelter/NFI Cluster requests all agencies, INGOs, NGOs and other humanitarian actors to share their responses regarding NFI distribution in order to improve coordination and map distributions across the country.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- ETC is preparing to deploy installation teams in the coming weeks.
- All ETC information is available at: <http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictopr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

Gaps and constraints:

- The lack of secure compounds and/or adequate office space in some common operational locations (Bambari, Ndélé and Kaga Bandoro) prevents the installation of ETC equipment and the deployment of services.
- Outside Bangui, the lack of radio operators and the security situation are hampering the fulfilment of the C-MOSS requirements for COMCENs. Planned recruitments have been delayed due to funding constraints.
- The funding situation remains critical. The joint ETC/Logistics Cluster operation is only 36 per cent funded. Additional funding is required to maintain operations at their current level.



Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

Needs

- Following inter-communal violence in Bambari on 23 June, the Eveche site was attacked and looted. All the latrines and shower plastic sheeting were stolen. Affected IDPs moved to Notre dame de la Victoire site.
- In Bangui, the solid-waste collection service is scheduled to end on 15 July. No organizations have been identified to take over this activity.
- Forty-five per cent of the assessed SODECA water fountains need to be rehabilitated. Only one organization has funding to conduct this activity, and more partners are urgently needed.
- In most IDPs sites, WASH standards have not been reached. Funding is urgently needed to meet basic WASH standards.
- There are two cholera outbreaks in the border regions with Cameroon and South Sudan (200 km from Obo). Residents along these borders are at risk and need to be reached with cholera-prevention campaigns.

900,000

People targeted in 2014

Response

- In Bambari (Ouaka Province), drinking water/day is being distributed to the St. Joseph, Notre dame des victoire and S sites. Chlorination was carried out in 10 water points on the three remaining sites. At the S site, 70 adult latrines and 48 child latrines were rehabilitated and six garbage pits constructed. At the St. Joseph site, 10 latrines were constructed, and five latrines and three garbage pits were rehabilitated.
- In Grimari city (Ouaka Province), 30 m³ of drinking water/day was distributed at the Grimari parish, reaching 8,117 IDPs. A total of 24,351 soaps were also distributed to 1,617 households.
- In Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi Province) at the Eveche site, 265 m³ of water per week is being distributed to 11,500 people. A shallow well is being rehabilitated and 20 new latrines have been constructed, which will bring the total latrines on the site to 60. Two garbage pits have been constructed and NFI kits were distributed to 2,339 households. At the Nativity site 74 m³ of water per week is being distributed to 2,445 people, and the construction of a shallow well will resume shortly. At the Bissingale site (316 IDPs), a WASH needs assessment was conducted and results will be published next week.
- In Dekoa (Nana-Gribizi Province), a multi-sectorial assessment was conducted from 10-12 July.
- The Bangui Plage waste-water treatment plant produces 375 m³ of water per day, providing water through water trucking to IDPs sites, reaching 36,200 IDPs and hospitals, and representing a distribution of 9 litres per day per person.
- In preparation for a possible cholera outbreak, the cholera task force has prepared sensitization material approved by the Ministry of Health. Distribution to health districts will begin shortly.

Gaps and constraints

- WASH partner presence in correlation to Shelter Cluster members is being assessed to identify gaps.

- There are no WASH partners in critical areas.
- No WASH contingency plan exists for the regions outside Bangui.
- The lack of coordinated operational response in key areas with people at risk hampers the synergy between humanitarian actors and the application of the “Do No Harm” approach.
- A clear integrated strategy for humanitarian assistance to returnees in Bangui is lacking.
- Solid-waste and sludge-disposal facilities are inadequate around Bangui and require rehabilitation.

General Coordination

The task force meeting on returns and sustainable solutions was reactivated during the reporting period, in addition to the regular humanitarian country team and cluster/thematic group meetings. To help them prepare a smooth transition into development work, Government counterparts, donors and international forces participate in several of these meetings, particularly the revived task force.

The return of IDPs in Bangui, particularly from the M'poko site, is the main priority. The return strategy focuses on an integrated approach that considers the general needs of communities in the PK5 neighbourhood, surrounding districts and Bimbo.

For further information, please contact:

Francois Goemans, Head of Office, goemans@un.org, Tel: +236 70 73 87 30

John James, Head of Public Information and Information Management Unit, calvinjames@un.org, Tel: +236 70 85 75 90

Laura Fultang, Public Information Officer, fultangl@un.org, Tel: +236 70 18 80 64

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org/car or reliefweb.int