



# Central African Republic

**2012**  
**Consolidated Appeal  
Mid-Year Review**





## ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

ACAPE	Azoudanga	FIPADECA	Mamboko Na	TGH
ACAT	BINUCA	FHI	Mamboko	UNDP
ACRED	Caritas	GDAP	MDDH	UNESCO
ACF	CNOP-CAF	ICDI	Mentor Initiative	UNFPA
Afrique Sans Frontières	COHEB	IDC	Mercy Corps	UNHCR
ACTED	COOPI	IMC	MERLIN	UNICEF
ADECOM	CORDAID	IPHD	MI	Un Raggio di Luce
ADEM	CRS	IRC	MSB	Vitalité Plus
AFJC	CSSI	JRS	NDA	War Child
ANCFM	DRC	JUPEDEC	OCHA	WFP
ARESDI	ECAC	Kada Tikwa	PU-AMI	WHO
ASSODEMBO	ECHELLE	LEIVIER	REMOD	
ASSOMESCA	EMERGENCY	LCDH	Solidarités	
	FAO	LIFA	SOSHD	

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/cap/>. Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - Reference Map



- ★ National capital
- ⊙ Prefecture capital
- Populated place
- International boundary
- - - Indeterminate boundary<sup>1</sup>
- - - Prefecture boundary

**Disclaimers:** The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. 1. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

**Map data sources:** CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Europa Technologies, FAO, UN OCHA.

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Central African Republic (CAR) continues to face severe and protracted humanitarian challenges. An estimated 1.9 million people, half of the country's population, need humanitarian assistance and the majority of people in the country have very limited access to health, sanitation and education.

A proliferation of armed groups and rampant banditry have triggered high insecurity in several regions over the last few years, causing widespread displacement. By the end of April 2012, CAR still had more than 75,000 internally displaced people and close to 40,000 returnees in need of assistance. 2012 saw the new displacement of more than 25,500 people, mostly in the north-centre region. CAR is also hosting an estimated 19,867 refugees from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo as well as asylum-seekers of varying nationalities. Furthermore, 152,432 Central African refugees live in neighbouring countries.

### Key parameters for the 2012 Consolidated Appeal for the Central African Republic

<b>Duration:</b>	January – December 2012
<b>Key milestones in the rest of 2012</b>	October-November 2012 harvest
<b>Target beneficiaries:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.79 million general population and host families</li> <li>• 75,198 IDPs</li> <li>• 39,855 returnees</li> <li>• 19,867 refugees and asylum-seekers</li> </ul>
<b>Total funding request:</b>	<b>\$124,066,651</b>
<b>Funding request per beneficiary:</b>	<b>\$65</b>

During the first half of 2012 significant progress was made towards political peace negotiations between the Government and the country's two main rebel groups. The Government participated in a peace sensitization campaign; resumed the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; and actively participated in the development of regional security strategies with neighbouring countries. The official dissolution of the *Armée Populaire pour La Restauration de La Démocratie* (Popular Army to Restore Democracy/APRD) in May, the country's largest rebel group, marked a genuine step forward in the country's peace process.

Meanwhile, the security situation improved in the north-east following the cease-fire agreement signed between two rebel groups in October 2011 enabling humanitarian access to previously isolated populations. Further negotiations for a lasting peace continue between the Government and these groups. The tripartite force consisting of military troops from Chad, Sudan and CAR was deployed to the extreme north-eastern region of the Vakaga at the beginning of the year to secure the border and prevent attacks from banditry or armed forces from abroad.

The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process resumed in the central-north and the north-west, with 3,271 ex-combatants from three rebel groups disarmed and demobilized. This could improve security in these regions and encourage further returns. The repatriation of the 150,456 Central African refugees living in Cameroon and Chad, planned for 2013, is currently being discussed by the national governments concerned and the UNHCR. In the meantime, UNHCR has already registered 8,754 refugees who have returned spontaneously from Chad to their regions of origin in north-western CAR since the beginning of 2011. However, the disarmament and demobilization process of rebel groups in the north-east is still delayed despite the improved security situation.

Despite these positive developments, the security situation has deteriorated in the Kabo-Batangafo-Kaga-Bandoro triangle in the north–centre following a joint military operation organized by the Chadian and Central African army against the Chadian rebel group *Front Populaire pour le Redressement* (Popular Front for Reconstruction). This operation led to the destruction of villages and farms and the displacement of over 2,500 people in the area. In addition, conflicts between cattle breeders and farmers during the transhumance period increased in violence, displacing more than 5,000 people between February and May around the town of Batangafo.

In addition, attacks perpetrated in the south-east by the Lord's Resistance Army increased during the first quarter of the year, instilling fear among the population. Some 5,361 refugees and 20,362 people remain displaced in the region due to Lord's Resistance Army activities. People living in towns with national or international security forces are only guaranteed security within a five-kilometre radius of the towns. Most settlements in the region have little or no security forces to protect their population, forcing many people to flee their villages to more secure locations.

The Consolidated Appeal remains focused on its two strategic objectives: providing basic services to affected people in respect of their fundamental rights, and strengthening their resilience capacity by supporting their empowerment. The humanitarian response remains critical while the country seeks to progress towards recovery and development. The humanitarian priorities will be adapted according to the varying context to include both life-saving and early recovery activities. This approach aims to reduce the population's dependence on humanitarian aid through the restoration of households' self-subsistence capacities. As a result, this will also contribute to stabilization and peace consolidation in the targeted areas.

During the mid-year review of the 2012 Consolidated Appeal, 13 new projects were added mainly addressing the humanitarian crises in the north-east and the south-east. As of 30 June, \$<sup>1</sup>65 million (53%) of funding has been received against the revised requirement of \$124 million for 120 projects.

Despite adding new projects, the overall requirements of the appeal decreased from initial \$134 million to \$124 million, which is mostly due to decreased requirements in the Food Security Cluster. The funding needs of WFP projects were reduced to reflect identified needs based on evaluations during the first half of the year.

While humanitarian needs remain high, humanitarian funding for CAR has faced a steady decline in recent years, placing constraints on the humanitarian capacity and response in the country. The Humanitarian Country Team therefore urges donors to fund the 2012 Consolidated Appeal in order to enable humanitarian partners to address the basics needs of the 1.9 million vulnerable people in CAR.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.



## Central African Republic: Humanitarian Dashboard - Mid Year Review (30 June 2012)

### Situation Overview

More than 25,500 people were newly displaced due to violence and military operations, mostly in the north and central regions. Displaced populations in the south-east remain unable to durably return due to the continued threat of the LRA. Both regions suffer from hindered humanitarian access. There has been no measurable progress in combatting rates of malnutrition and life-threatening disease.

**Main drivers of the crisis:** Five domestic and two international rebel groups operating in CAR, armed conflict, rampant and increasing banditry, poor infrastructure and extreme poverty; all underpinned by weak and often absent state.

**Most affected groups:** People living in regions affected by insecurity and people in post-crisis; most particularly IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities.

**Most affected areas:** North and north-east (insecurity, hindered access, absent state, poor infrastructure, lack of social services), Kabo-Batangafo-Kaga Bandoro triangle (insecurity, hindered access) and south-east (insecurity, absent state, poor infrastructure and lack of social services).

**1.92 million**  
total people in need

### Key Figures

25,500 new IDPs in 2012

Two in five children under-five chronically malnourished

85 in 10,000 women die during childbirth

66% of population not using improved sanitation source

One physician per 55,000 and one health worker per 7,000 people

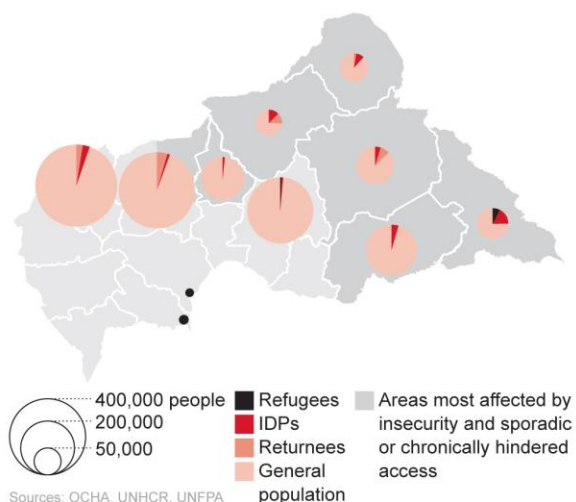
Primary net enrolment rate 36% in 2009

Sources:  
OCHA, MICS IV, JMP, MoE

### Priority Needs

- 1 Protection of civilians, durable peace and functioning justice system supporting the needs and rights of all
- 2 Unlimited humanitarian access to vulnerable populations
- 3 Environment enabling returns of internally displaced and Central Africans living abroad
- 4 Sufficient humanitarian intervention to stabilize basic indicators in health, water, sanitation, food, nutrition and education
- 5 Trained, qualified and supported staff mechanisms to kick-start handing over of basic social services from humanitarian actors to local population

### Distribution of People in Need



### 2012 Humanitarian Response Overview at Mid-Year

**40%** targeted  
population reached

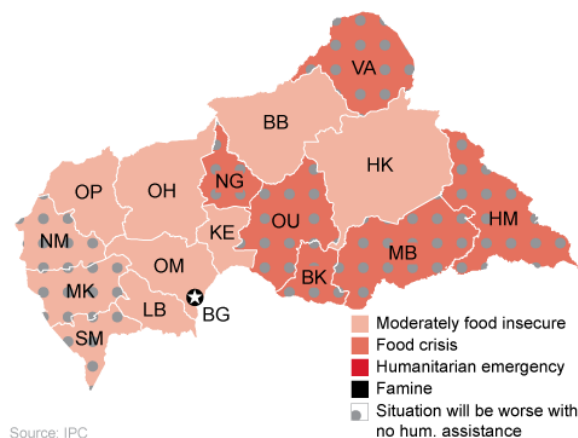
**53%** funding  
requirements covered\*

Cluster	Beneficiaries Targeted Reached	Funding % covered	Status of key indicators
WASH	146,116	1.9M 20%	36% of targeted water points, 35% of family structures and 23% of community sanitation structures built.
Food Security	439,052 479,234	86%	94% of targeted people have access to nutritious food and 115% of targeted people provided with support to improve agro-pastoral production.
Health	366,990 366,990	29%	50% of targeted people have access to basic and emergency health care and 41% of pregnant women in need of emergency obstetric care were managed.
Early Recovery	143,406 100,000	9%	Close to 25 roads and bridges built, more than \$9,500 put into CFW and 1,700 people became self-reliant through IGAs.
Protection	115,053 115,053	45%	753 protection interventions for victims of human rights violations and 115 survivors of violence referred to medical, legal and/or psycho-social support.
MS Refugees	70,608 19,867	30%	100% of refugees born in 2012 in CAR receive birth certificates or assisted to apply for sub documents.
Nutrition	55,144 20,917	40%	73% of targeted UNT/UNTA operational, 75% of targeted UNS operational, 5% of targeted MAM treated and 23% of targeted SAM treated.
Education	33,140 8,867	66%	32% of targeted children attending school, 8% of targeted classrooms built and 100% of targeted PTA members trained.
Emergency Shelter	32,748 N/A	0%	Not applicable as cluster activities started in March 2012.

\*Includes coordination and support services, logistics and telecommunications. Sources: 2012 CAP MYR, FTS

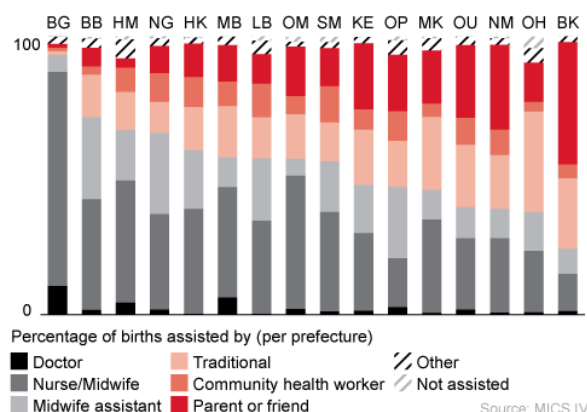
## Central African Republic: Humanitarian Dashboard - Mid Year Review (30 June 2012)

### Food Security (May 2012)



More than **776,948 Central Africans** outside Bangui (close to **1 in 5**) are in a food crisis. The principle causes are poor financial resources (centre and west) and insecurity (north, north-east and south-east).

### Maternal Healthcare (2010)



Only **53% of childbirths** are assisted by qualified professionals, less than 50% of health facilities have delivery equipment and less than 10% of births are assisted under sanitary conditions.

Indicator	Recent data	Previous data	Trend
Population <sup>1</sup>	4.663 M (2012)	3.895M (2003)	
IDPs	75,198 (Apr. 2012)	103,030 (Sep. 2011)	↑
Returnees <sup>2</sup>	39,855 (Apr. 2012)	66,545 (Sep. 2011)	↑
Refugees in CAR	19,867 (Apr. 2012)	19,865 (Sep. 2011)	↔
CAR refugees abroad <sup>3</sup>	152,432 (Apr. 2012)	164,905 (Jan. 2011)	↑
Under-5 mortality rate	179 per 1,000 (2010)	176 per 1,000 (2006)	↓
HIV prevalence (% pop 15-49)	6.3% women 5.4% men (2010)	7.8% women 4.3% men (2006)	↔
Measles vaccination rate	49.8% aged 12-23 months (2010)	49.9% (2006)	↔
Malaria prevention <sup>4</sup>	34% of children sleeping under ITN (2010)	15.1% (2006)	↑
Food insecurity prevalence <sup>5</sup>	20% not including capital (May 2012)	18.93% (Jun-Oct 2011)	↓
Prevalence of malnutrition <sup>4</sup>	23.5% of children <5 underweight (2010)	28.3% of children <5 (2006)	↑
Adult literacy rate <sup>6</sup>	47.2% women 69.83% men (2009)	46% women 66% men (2006)	↑
Pupil to teacher ratio <sup>7</sup>	95 pupils per teacher (2009)	92 per teacher (2006)	↓
Sustainable access to improved water source <sup>8</sup>	67% of population with access (2008)	65% of population (2005)	↑
Poverty Index <sup>9</sup>	62.8% of population living on less than US\$1.25/day (2008)	62% of population (2003)	↔

↑ situation improved    ↓ worsened    ↔ more or less the same

<sup>1</sup>UNFPA projections for 2012 based on 2003 census, CAR Census 2003 <sup>2</sup>Various sources compiled by OCHA <sup>3</sup>UNHCR <sup>4</sup>MICS IV, MICS III <sup>5</sup>IPC <sup>6</sup>Ministry of Education, Census Bureau <sup>7</sup>Statistics Bureau <sup>8</sup>WHO/UNICEF JMP <sup>9</sup>WDI

### Timeline of Key Events

**May 2012** - DDR process resumed with UFR and FDPC in central-north. APRD disbanded and reinsertion activities started in north-west. Humanitarians detect food, nutrition and measles crisis in western Vakaga.  
**Mar 2012** - Sharp increase of LRA activities in the south-east.  
**Jan 2012** - Joint Central African-Chadian operation commences against FPR in the north. Tripartite Central African, Chadian and Sudanese force set up to secure common borders, including Vakaga prefecture.  
**Oct 2011** - Cease-fire agreement between CPJP and UFDR.  
**Aug-Sep 2011** - DDR process jumpstarts with APRD in the north-west.  
**Jun 2011** - Cease-fire agreement between CPJP and Government.  
**Jan 2011** - Successful presidential and parliamentary elections, and setup of new government.

### Information Gaps and Assessment Plans

**Baseline Demographics** Last census completed in 2003 (before crises); leaving baseline population statistics and geographic data weak. Next census planned to start in Dec 2013; results in Oct 2014.

**Affected Population** Insecurity and poor access hindering complete information on spontaneous IDP returns in Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou and people affected by conflict in the Vakaga. REACH project monitoring situation of returns in Ouham and Nana-Gribizi. MRM project started and underway countrywide to monitor children affected by armed conflict.

**Nutrition and Food Security** FEWSNET to start monitoring food security in July 2012, with first set of results at the end of 2012. IPC finalized updated map of food insecurity in June 2012.

**WASH** WASH Cluster leading evaluation of access to water and sanitation infrastructure in schools and health facilities countrywide.

Common and Fundamental Operational Data published on <http://cod.humanitarianresponse.info>

Prefecture abbreviations - BG: Bangui, BB: Bamingui-Bangoran, HM: Haut-Mbomou, NG: Nana-Gribizi, HK: Haute-Kotto, MB: Mbomou, LB: Lobaye, OM: Ombella M'Poko, SM: Sangha-Mbaéré, KE: Kémo, OP: Ouham-Pendé, MK: Mambéré-Kadéï, OU: Ouaka, NM: Nana-Mambéré, OH: Ouham, BK: Base-Kotto

Creation Date: 30 June 2012  
 Feedback: [info@hdpctcar.net](mailto:info@hdpctcar.net)  
[www.hdpctcar.net](http://www.hdpctcar.net) [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)



## Additional basic humanitarian and development indicators for CAR

Sector	Indicator	Most recent data	Previous data or pre-crisis baseline	Trend
Economic status	GDP per capita	\$457 in 2010 (WDI 2010).	\$459 in 2009 (WDI 2009).	↔
	Percentage of population living on less than \$1.25 per day	62.8% in 2008 (WDI 2011).	62% in 2003 (WDI 2011).	↔
Health	Life expectancy	45.9 between 2005-2010 (44.5 male / 47.3 female) (UNDESA 2010).	43.6 between 2000-2005 (42.2 male / 45 female) (UNDESA 2010).	↑
	Number of health workforce (medical doctor, nurse and midwife) per 10,000 people	0.18 physicians and 1.4 nurses or midwives per 10,000 in 2010 (MICS IV).	0.16 physicians and 0.5 nurses or midwives per 10,000 in 2003 (Min. of Health CAR).	↔
HIV/AIDS	HIV prevalence (% of population aged 15-49)	6.3% women / 5.4% men in 2010 (MICS IV).	7.8% women / 4.3% men in 2010 (MICS III).	↔
Food Security	Percentage of households according to food consumption score (<21, 21-34, 35+)	40% considered very high between 2005-2007 (FAO SOFI).	42% considered very high between 2000-2002 (FAO SOFI).	↔
Education	Primary school enrolment (net)	63% in 2009 (Min. of Education CAR).	50% in 2007 ( <i>Annuaire statistiques de l'éducation</i> ).	↑
	Public spending on education	1.5% of GDP in 2009 (Min. of Education CAR).	1.45% of GDP in 2007 (PRSP).	↑
Other vulnerability indices	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	3/3 (GNA 2011-2012).	3/3 (GNA 2010-2011).	↔

↑ situation improved    ↓ situation worsened    ↔ situation remains more or less same

**TABLE I. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER CLUSTER**

Consolidated Appeal for Central African Republic 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>						
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.						
Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5,041,281	5,041,281	1,942,657	3,098,624	39%	-
EARLY RECOVERY	9,035,561	9,004,241	779,545	8,224,696	9%	-
EDUCATION	9,634,636	7,811,014	5,138,418	2,672,596	66%	-
EMERGENCY SHELTER	-	1,012,355	-	1,012,355	0%	-
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNI- CATIONS	165,404	286,030	286,000	30	100%	-
FOOD SECURITY	36,693,232	29,514,742	25,417,599	4,097,143	86%	-
HEALTH	17,237,980	15,434,954	4,503,645	10,931,309	29%	-
LOGISTICS	7,179,505	7,179,505	4,052,250	3,127,255	56%	-
MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES	17,032,333	17,032,333	5,159,914	11,872,419	30%	-
NUTRITION	5,490,424	4,656,484	1,863,307	2,793,177	40%	-
PROTECTION	18,684,257	19,275,196	8,681,234	10,593,962	45%	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	8,263,121	7,818,516	1,589,742	6,228,774	20%	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	6,011,600	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>134,457,734</b>	<b>124,066,651</b>	<b>65,425,911</b>	<b>58,640,740</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

**TABLE II. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER PRIORITY LEVEL**

Consolidated Appeal for Central African Republic 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>						
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Priority	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
A. IMMEDIATE	24,795,552	24,912,519	9,430,984	15,481,535	38%	-
B. HIGH	77,046,780	74,711,845	24,259,845	50,452,000	32%	-
C. MEDIUM	32,615,402	24,442,287	25,723,482	(1,281,195)	105%	-
D. NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	6,011,600	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>134,457,734</b>	<b>124,066,651</b>	<b>65,425,911</b>	<b>58,640,740</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).



**TABLE III. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER ORGANIZATION**

Consolidated Appeal for Central African Republic 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>						
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.						
Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
ACF	2,295,403	1,096,600	534,161	562,439	49%	-
ACTED	3,221,685	4,234,040	1,229,876	3,004,164	29%	-
ADEM	730,168	730,168	-	730,168	0%	-
BSF	-	50,000	-	50,000	0%	-
CHF	-	-	4,511,600	n/a	n/a	-
COHEB	368,387	856,889	-	856,889	0%	-
COOPI	3,679,616	3,227,000	2,042,713	1,184,287	63%	-
CRS	945,072	945,072	-	945,072	0%	-
DRC	6,927,320	5,396,150	2,331,933	3,064,217	43%	-
ECHELLE	205,857	539,815	-	539,815	0%	-
FAO	5,020,819	5,020,819	699,163	4,321,656	14%	-
IDC	260,913	636,848	-	636,848	0%	-
IMC UK	4,599,995	1,833,015	1,024,970	808,045	56%	-
IRC	2,594,326	2,594,326	-	2,594,326	0%	-
JRS	1,284,871	1,194,374	295,641	898,733	25%	-
JUPEDEC	409,810	591,710	-	591,710	0%	-
Mercy Corps	2,040,668	2,040,668	522,013	1,518,655	26%	-
MERLIN	2,729,030	2,729,030	500,000	2,229,030	18%	-
MI	1,619,980	1,619,980	-	1,619,980	0%	-
MSB	2,500,000	2,500,000	234,953	2,265,047	9%	-
NDA	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	0%	-
OCHA	2,541,281	2,541,281	1,707,704	833,577	67%	-
PU-AMI	5,440,000	5,490,000	705,177	4,784,823	13%	-
REMOD	76,794	156,436	-	156,436	0%	-
Solidarités	4,038,889	3,326,983	760,896	2,566,087	23%	-
TGH	540,000	540,000	540,000	-	100%	-
UNDP	1,241,268	1,241,268	-	1,241,268	0%	-
UNESCO	-	260,290	-	260,290	0%	-
UNFPA	1,084,980	1,334,980	352,109	982,871	26%	-
UNHCR	27,740,778	27,740,778	8,544,062	19,196,716	31%	-
UNICEF	10,838,561	12,892,961	7,611,955	5,281,006	59%	-
VITALITE PLUS	500,107	669,285	-	669,285	0%	-
WC	-	126,062	-	126,062	0%	-
WFP	34,558,173	26,072,962	30,341,585	(4,268,623)	100%	-
WHO	4,322,983	3,736,861	935,400	2,801,461	25%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>134,457,734</b>	<b>124,066,651</b>	<b>65,425,911</b>	<b>58,640,740</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## 2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, AND RESPONSE

### 2.1 Changes in the context

The end of 2011 and the first half of 2012 have been characterized by three main trends:

- An improving security situation in the north-east following the cease-fire agreement signed between the *Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix* (Patriotic Convention for Justice and Peace/CPJP) and *Union des Forces Démocratiques pour le Rassemblement* (Union of Democratic Forces for Unification/UFDR) rebel groups in October 2011; the decrease in inter-community tensions; and the deployment of a tripartite Chadian, Sudanese and Central African military force in the Vakaga prefecture.
- Increased insecurity with recurring humanitarian consequences in the north-centre (Kabo-Batangafo–Kaga-Bandoro triangle) due to the joint Chadian-Central African military operation against the *Front Populaire pour le Redressement* (Popular Front for Reconstruction/FPR) Chadian rebel group and attacks by transhumant groups.
- An increased number of presumed Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks and abductions in the south-east.

The national political environment is still characterized by the frustration of opponents, who appear to have been isolated from the country's reconstruction process since the 2011 presidential and parliamentary elections. In January, political and military leaders were arrested and held in jail for several months. In early June the Minister of Finance and Budget was dismissed. President Francois Bozizé met with opponents in mid-June in an attempt to enhance dialogue and discuss the possibility of integrating their views into current politics and policies.

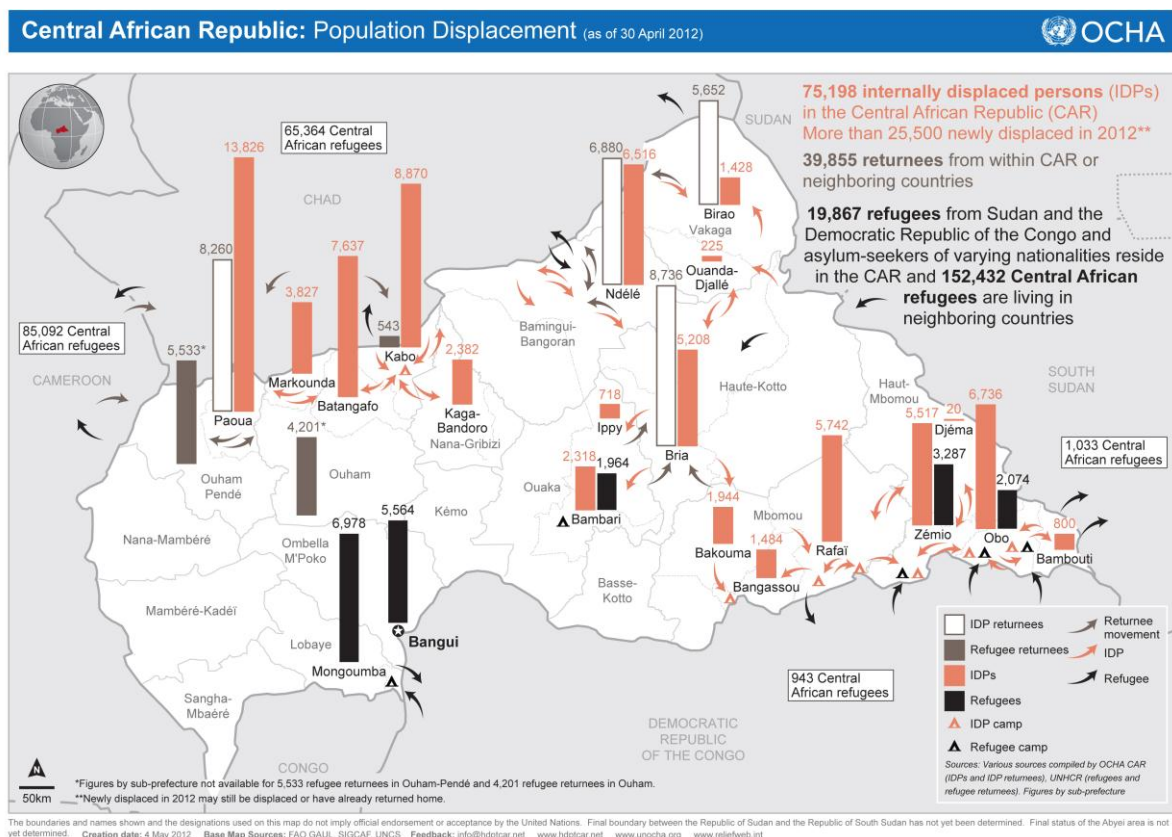
Efforts made by the Government to restore peace and security in the country include further positive steps in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process; trainings for the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (Central African armed forces/FACA); involvement in sensitization campaigns aimed at restoring peace between communities; and active participation in regional security strategies, particularly in the north-east and south-east.

Important milestones were made with the resumption of the DDR process and its expansion to the north-centre. Some 3,271 combatants of the APRD, *Union des forces républicaines* (Union of Republican Forces/UFR) and *Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain* (Democratic Front for the Central African People/FDPC) were disarmed and demobilized, completing the process in the north-centre and western part of the country. Subsequently, the official dissolution of the APRD, the country's largest rebel group, marked a genuine step forward in the country's peace consolidation process. Nevertheless, the disarmament and demobilization of rebel groups in the north-east (UFDR and CPJP) is still at a stalemate. While the UFDR has already filled the required conditions to integrate the process, the participation of CPJP combatants is conditioned by their compliance with the Libreville Global Peace Agreement, which they have not yet signed, one year after signing a cease-fire agreement with the Government.

The two main concerns in the DDR process are the lack of a national reintegration strategy and the security vacuum left in the disarmed regions. The situation is particularly worrying in areas

Key developments in the central African region in 2011, including the independence of South Sudan and the presidential and parliamentary elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), do not appear to have had any negative consequences on the humanitarian situation in CAR. Nevertheless, ongoing tension between Sudan and South Sudan could escalate into violence between the two countries, possibility leading to an influx of refugees into CAR. Furthermore, internal tensions and LRA violence in northern DRC, along the entire border with southern CAR, could also have adverse effects on the country. Presently, the situation in DRC along the south-west border with CAR is favourable to the repatriation of Congolese refugees who fled their country at the end of 2009 and settled in the Lobaye (south-west). A similar repatriation process is currently ongoing in Republic of Congo.

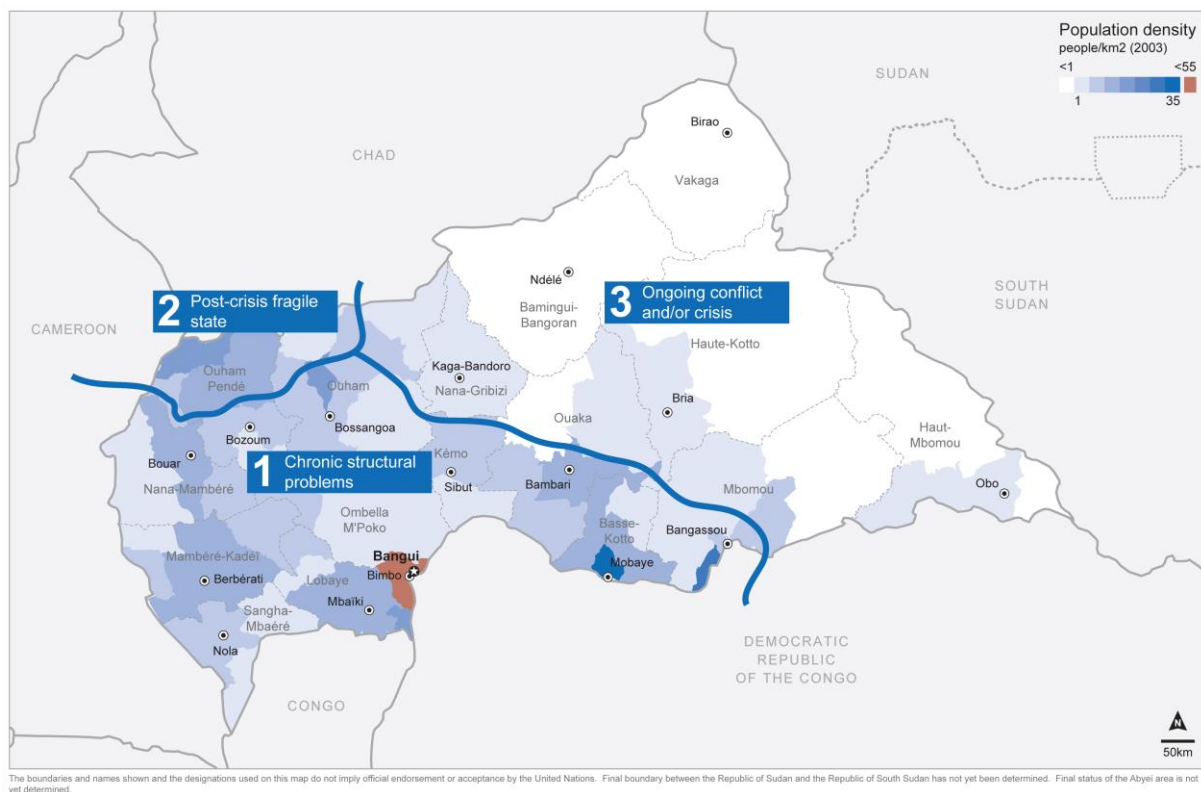
The repatriation of 150,456 Central African refugees living in Cameroon and Chad, planned for 2013, is currently being discussed between the national Governments and UNHCR. In the meantime, UNHCR has already registered 8,754 refugees who returned spontaneously from Chad to their regions of origin in north-western CAR between the beginning to 2011 and present.





In addition, CAR saw the return of internally displaced people (IDPs) who had been displaced following political events and increased insecurity between 2005 and 2009 (north), and tensions between rebel groups in the north-east, especially in 2011. This was a positive result from the security stabilisation improvements in the north-east and the resumption of the DDR process in the north-west. Nonetheless, there are still an estimated 75,198 IDPs including 25,500 newly displaced Central Africans in 2012, mostly in the north-centre (Kabo-Batangafo-Kaga-Bandoro triangle). The number of IDPs has decreased as a result of the gradual returns and the increased efforts by the humanitarian community in improving baseline data on displacement.

The overall security and humanitarian situation in the country remains fragile and complex, and varies from one region to another. The three main contexts defined for the 2012 Consolidated Appeal are still valid, with slight differences within some areas.



## SOUTH-WEST



The south-western region of CAR remains tenable for recovery activities, despite recurring structural acute malnutrition and the presence of Congolese refugees in Lobaye, on the borders with DRC and Republic of Congo. These refugees will be targeted by UNHCR's repatriation operation in the coming months if conditions remain favourable.

The cholera epidemic was under control by the end of October 2011 but continued interventions and monitoring were required until February 2012. UNICEF strongly recommended water and sanitation activities in the affected regions in order to prevent other epidemics. Some have already been implemented (drilling, sanitation and hygiene sensitization) but all activities could not be achieved on time due to the forthcoming rainy season and lack of funds.

## NORTH-WEST



The situation in the north-west remains fragile, with a rise in criminal incidents and 3,000 disarmed rebels still waiting for reintegration projects. As of April 2012, UNHCR had registered about 10,000 voluntary returns of refugees from Cameroon and Chad in the regions of Ouham and Ouham-Pendé. More than 150,000 Central African refugees remain in Cameroon and Chad. In addition to refugee returnees, IDP returnees and ex-combatants are particularly in need of assistance for their settlement and reintegration to ensure sustainable stability for the region.

## KABO-BATANGAFO-KAGA-BANDORO TRIANGLE



The north-central region of CAR was critically affected by conflicts and subsequent population displacement in the first half of 2012. At the end of January, a joint military operation composed of the national Chadian and Central African armies was launched against the FPR, a Chadian rebel group that settled in CAR in 2009. Their presence and activities in the country led to the destruction of villages and fields, and the displacement of over 10,000 people. As of June 2012, around 2,500 people are still displaced, 1,500 on the road between Kabo and Ouandago and 1,000 in Kabo town.

Besides the immediate consequences of destruction and displacement, this military operation dispersed FPR elements into various regions throughout the country, increasing insecurity due to banditry activity in the north, north-west and central regions.

Soon after the conflicts with the FPR ended, conflicts between cattle breeders and farmers started during the transhumance period, which usually runs between February and June. These conflicts are an annual phenomenon in CAR but have been considerably more violent in 2012. Consequently, there are increasing concerns over the protection and food security situation. Conflicts and attacks between transhumance groups and villages led to the displacement of close to 5,000 people between February and May 2012 around the town of Batangafo. The permanent presence of armed cattle breeders and regular attacks prevented these IDPs from returning to their respective homes during the planting season, alarming the humanitarian community on the possibility of a food crisis in the coming months.

In May, UNHCR organized cross-border mediation meetings between both Central African and Chadian authorities, with the aim of restoring stability and ensuring favourable conditions for rapid and smooth returns.

State restrictions on humanitarian movement during the joint operation and increased insecurity have limited humanitarian access to the region. Access to the north of Kabo is still restricted for humanitarian actors due to the presence of the FDPC, which has disintegrated into uncontrolled criminal groups. In a concerning development, two expatriate humanitarian workers were kidnapped on the Kabo road in 2011; they were released several weeks later.

Although some 35 FDPC elements were disarmed in May 2012 when the DDR process resumed, other combatants are still present north of Kabo and are hindering humanitarian access to the region.

During the second DDR phase, which started in May, 144 UFR and 1,372 APRD elements were also disarmed and demobilized, completing the disarmament (D1) and demobilization (D2)

process in the north-centre. On 17 May, the APRD leader officially announced the dissolution of the APRD rebel group. Since the beginning of the DDR process, 6,335 ex-rebels have been disarmed and demobilized, including 438 women.

## NORTH, NORTH-EAST AND CENTRE



The region is now experiencing a relative calm following the signing of a cease-fire in October 2011 which brought an end to violent tensions and to the serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation that had been caused by the conflict between the two main rebel groups, CPJP and UFDR. The *Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies en Centrafrique* (Integrated Peacebuilding Office of the United Nations in the Central African Republic/BINUCA) facilitated the organization of a sensitization campaign “peace caravan” comprised of government officials, representatives of both CPJP and UFDR groups and leaders of the Goula and ROUNGA ethnic groups. The “peace caravan” travelled through the regions affected by the 2011 CPJP and UFDR conflict that deteriorated into an inter-community/inter-ethnic conflict, with the main aim of encouraging and facilitating community reconciliation. To complete the peace process, the CPJP is expected to sign the Libreville Peace Agreement, leading to the beginning of the DDR process for both CPJP and UFDR groups. Negotiations between the CPJP and the Central African Government have yet to be finalized. During a radio interview in mid-June, the CPJP leader condemned the slow progress made since the signing of the cease-fire agreement.

After signing an action plan with the United Nations, in collaboration with UNICEF, the CPJP and the UFDR groups have started the process of releasing children within their groups. Once the process is completed, the groups will be removed from the list of shameful perpetrators of violations against children in conflict, mentioned in the Secretary-General’s annual report on children and armed conflict.

At the end of January 2012, Chad, Sudan and CAR jointly deployed a tripartite military force in three operational sites (one in each country), with the aim of securing their common borders. Deployed in Vakaga, the extreme north-eastern part of CAR, this force might reduce banditry threats from abroad. Together with the cease-fire between the CPJP and UFDR groups and the reconciliation of communities, this military presence gives hope for stabilization in this extremely fragile region.

Restored peace between the rebel groups and communities has enabled the return of more than 10,000 people over the last few months. The returnees, however, are living in vulnerable conditions, lacking basic supplies and secure livelihoods, particularly in the Bamingui-Bangoran and Vakaga prefectures. A recent rapid assessment conducted by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in the western part of the Vakaga prefecture revealed an alarming humanitarian situation with a combination of food crisis, high malnutrition rates among children and measles cases. A joint UN - NGO response, coordinated by OCHA, is currently underway despite access and logistical constraints. The region has one of the weakest infrastructure in central Africa, and is at risk of being isolated during the May-November rainy season.

Despite some improvements, the security situation remains critical in the north, north-east and centre of CAR. Frequent attacks by bandits have been reported since the end of 2011, on the roads in Vakaga and Bamingui-Bangoran and increasingly in the Ouaka and Kémo prefectures, which were not previously affected. As a result of the attack on the FPR base in January 2012



by the joint CAR-Chadian military operation, there is an increased risk of attacks by dispersed members of the group seeking refuge, food and livelihoods.

Humanitarian actors have been the victim of attacks in Bamingui-Bangoran organized by unknown armed groups searching for vehicles, satellite phones, money and equipment. In Ndélé, the capital of the prefecture and base of most organizations working in the region, there have been recurrent criminal acts against NGOs (most recently in May 2012) despite the presence of both the national military force and international peace force, *la mission de consolidation de la paix en RCA* (peace-building mission in CAR/MICOPAX).

## SOUTH-EAST



After a decline in LRA attacks in 2011 compared to 2010, reports now reveal an increasing trend in the number of presumed LRA attacks and abductions during the first half of 2012. A total of 20 presumed LRA attacks, leaving six people killed and 39 abducted, were reported in CAR over the first three months of 2012, as compared to 24 attacks reported in 2011, leaving six killed and 48 abducted. As of 31 March 2012, the 20,362 LRA-induced IDPs and 5,361 Congolese refugees remain displaced. It should be noted that attacks in this part of the country are systematically attributed to the LRA even though the context is favourable to opportunistic violence and banditry activities. Populations living in towns with national or international security forces are only guaranteed security within a five kilometre radius of the towns. Most towns in the region have few or no security forces to protect them, which have forced many to move to secured locations. Insecurity and the confinement of populations have impeded population's continuous access to their fields, creating a number of problems, most notably the risk of a looming food crisis.

Nevertheless, there is an increasing military pressure with the strengthened involvement of the United States and the development of a regional strategy by the African Union. In line with its commitment to support regional partners' efforts to end LRA atrocities, the United States Government sent military advisors to the region in November 2011 with the aim of assisting Ugandan, Central African and other national armed forces. The strategy, developed by the African Union and the United Nations in support of the efforts of the affected countries addresses critical elements of a political and military strategy and is welcomed by the humanitarian community. May 2012 was marked by the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) arrest of Caesar Achellam, considered to be the number four in the LRA hierarchy. It was followed by two other arrests and the surrender of two other LRA officers.

The general context throughout the south-east of CAR, like in the LRA-affected areas in neighbouring countries, is marked by internal displacements, lack of protection, food insecurity, critical social indicators, lack of state authority and economic fragility. Social systems are increasingly under stress, as illustrated by the rising tensions between local and nomadic communities, pastoralist Mbororos. Reports of violence against the Mbororos, accused of supporting the LRA or being responsible for murders and looting, have increased in recent months.

## 2.2 Summary of response to date

The two main challenges faced by humanitarian actors in implementing humanitarian projects are the lack of funding and insecurity. The CAP is currently funded at 53%, with a varying coverage from cluster to cluster. While the Food Security Cluster is fully funded, the Early Recovery has only received 9%, Health 29%, and WASH 20% of required funding.

In the Education Sector, the funds received were insufficient to meet the needs of the targeted population. While high malnutrition rates are being registered in some regions, over 30 nutrition units have been forced to interrupt their nutritional activities due to the lack of funding. Most WASH activities have not been implemented due to insufficient resources. These activities include: cholera prevention; response to the urgent needs of populations in the northern region, which was affected by conflicts involving the FPR rebel group; and water and sanitation rehabilitation activities in the south-east. In addition, the Protection Cluster has not implemented many activities due to poor and/or short-term funding. Affected activities include gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, assistance to returnees in the north-west and south-east, access to legal aid, fair justice and psycho-social support in remote rural conflict-affected areas.

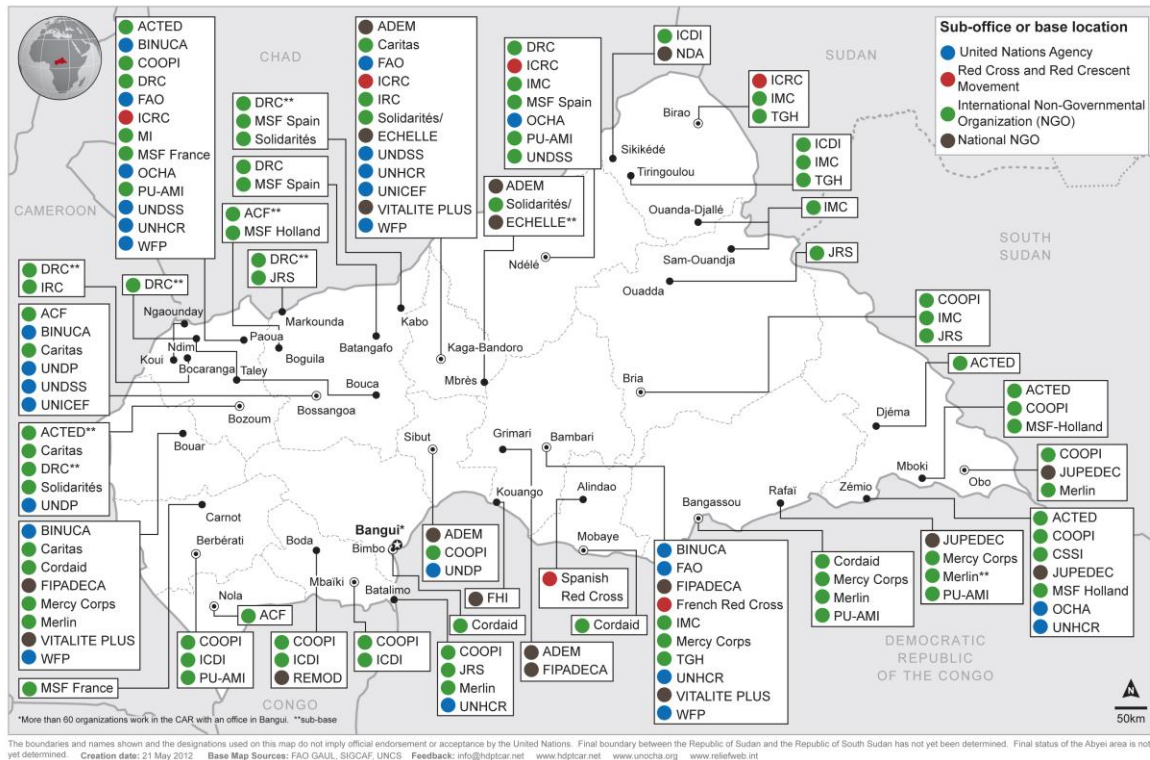
Other challenges mentioned by the clusters include insecurity and movement restrictions, which hinder humanitarian access to many areas (especially in the north, north-east and south-eastern regions); the lack of an early warning surveillance system (particularly in the health and food security sectors); the low decentralization and the lack of capacity by law enforcement authorities to ensure civilian protection in all rural areas; and the weak and/or often absent government services in vast regions far from the capital with low population density.

The prioritization of needs by the clusters through the CAP process, however, has enabled better targeting and effective use of the available funding. Humanitarian interventions in CAR have a two-pronged implementation approach consisting of emergency programmes and early recovery interventions.

Emergency programmes focused on conflict and epidemics-affected areas in the north-centre, north-east and south-east of the country. Conflicts involved the FPR, herdsmen and local agricultural communities, rebel groups and LRA activities. The south-western part of the country was affected by a cholera outbreak at the end of 2011. Some 126,648 people received food assistance, including refugees, IDPs and host populations. Non-food items distributions targeted over 20,000 displaced people. Protection, health and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) issues were addressed in areas affected by attacks by the LRA or other armed groups. In the same regions, access to potable water was provided to newly displaced persons and improved in some LRA-affected villages such as Obo, Mboki, Zémio, Rafai and Djéma. In the south-west, in response to the cholera outbreak, water and sanitation activities were implemented in more than 50 villages and access to potable water is being improved in seven villages with the drilling of seven water points. While 14 other villages also required water points, this could not be implemented as a result of the lack of funds.

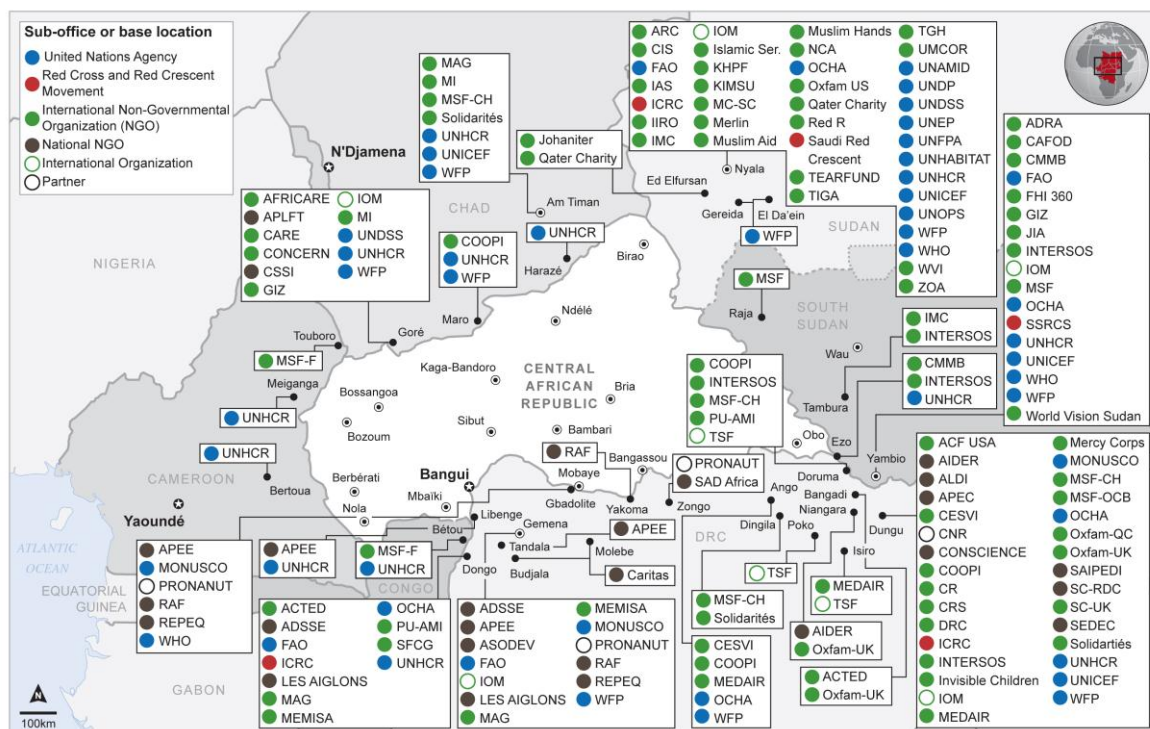
In the Food Security Cluster, 349,736 people received support to acquire agricultural seeds and tools. The Food Security Cluster also focused on supporting farmers' access to the markets and enhancing the agro-pastoral production by training 224 trainers to support operational capacity building. 23 projects enhancing rural road infrastructure were completed in the north-west. Some 36 storage facilities and drying areas were also constructed to revitalize the local economy in the

## Central African Republic: Humanitarian presence in the field (May 2012)



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## Central African Republic: Humanitarian presence in bordering regions (May 2012)





## 2.3 Updated needs analysis

In 2011, the Humanitarian County Team (HCT) agreed that humanitarian operations in CAR should not only focus on meeting the needs of displaced people and other vulnerable groups but should also aim to provide early recovery support in all humanitarian clusters. This remains valid.

In addition, humanitarian organizations remain encouraged to engage in the multi-sectoral response and assessments processes to maximize the impact of humanitarian interventions.

No major changes occurred in the needs analysis compared to what each cluster defined in October 2011. Most interventions will focus on the north, north-east and south-eastern parts of the country as they are the most crisis-affected areas.

However, most humanitarians emphasize at mid-year at least three important factors that have to be taken into account:

- the increasing number of returnees (IDPs or refugees) who need assistance to resume a normal life through support to the reconstruction of their villages and livelihood activities;
- the new positive developments in the DDR process, which imply a need for support to the ex-combatants and their communities;
- the displacement of thousands of people in the Kabo-Batangafo-Kaga-Bandoro triangle, who need multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance during their displacement and support in regaining their livelihoods upon return.

The needs resulting from this displacement have been highlighted by all clusters and added to their priorities. The numbers of beneficiaries have also been revised.

The Emergency Shelter Cluster, which was restored in March 2012, targeted the above-mentioned situations. Its priorities are distribution of NFIs and emergency shelters to displaced populations and provision of assistance to the return processes.

All humanitarian actors working in the south-eastern CAR, in the LRA-affected areas, also insist on the urgent infrastructure rehabilitation, especially bridges and ferries (Rafaï as the top priority). Without rapid interventions in this sector, the rainy season might be a catastrophic period for humanitarian access to the 25,500 IDPs and refugees living further than Bangassou.

Moreover, recent rapid nutrition evaluations undertaken in the central and north-eastern CAR have shown a high prevalence of malnutrition, which is critically above emergency threshold. This led the Nutrition Cluster to expand activities aiming at responding to this new situation. Therefore, nutrition units will be extended in areas with high prevalence of acute malnutrition; active nutrition screening will be increased at village level; and adequate infant and children feeding practices will be further promoted.

Due to particularly high malnutrition rates and food security concerns in the Vakaga prefecture (north-east), the Nutrition, Health, Food Security and Logistics Clusters are currently preparing an emergency response targeting the western part and most affected area of the prefecture.

While the majority of IDPs live with host communities outside camps, the situation of those located in parts of the north of the country remains alarming. As a result, two IDP sites,

established in 2010 and currently hosting more than 10,000 IDPs, are expected to continue to require support, including camp design, administration and management. A UNHCR technical support mission to CAR from 31 March to 13 April 2012 found that camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) remains a critical component of the humanitarian response in the country. There is no specific agency undertaking camp management functions, hence the lack of support and coordination structure at the IDP camp/community level. There is neither technical capacity on the ground to articulate a CCCM strategy nor a national structure to assume camp administration responsibilities. This is a crucial component of camp response especially as it pertains to camp security and access to farming land. Limited resources mean that the government is only able to provide security within a small radius from established villages. This has created great hardship for IDPs in Zemio, who are traditionally farmers and are dependent on agriculture livelihoods. A general lack of livelihood opportunities has become a source of tension. There are also security concerns including witchcraft beliefs and accusations of sorcery, which are common throughout the country and have created serious protection concerns for women often resulting in the need to relocate the victims for their safety.

There is a need for harmonized and effective mechanisms for camp management and coordination to ensure effective delivery of humanitarian action at the community/camp level. Additionally, ensuring effective, transparent and representative camp and site governance mechanisms with clearly defined and allotted roles and responsibilities will foster co-existence and help identify ways to mitigate security risks.

## 2.4 Analysis of funding to date

CAR has received \$82,630,513 to date for humanitarian projects in 2012, of which donors and pooled funds allocated \$65,425,911 to projects in the CAP and donors directed \$12,103,663 to projects outside of the CAP.<sup>2</sup> The funding, from at least 17 donors and funding mechanisms, has been allocated to 24 humanitarian organizations for 50 projects countrywide, but with a focus on the central, northern, eastern and south-eastern regions. CAR uses two funding mechanisms, the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to cover the most critical needs not funded by donors.

### FUNDING TO PROJECTS IN THE CAP

The 2012 CAP, launched in November 2011, identified the need of \$134,457,734 for humanitarian projects in 2012. In consideration of changes to the context and the current levels of funding, the clusters have reduced the needs to \$124,066,651, of which \$65,425,911 has been made available by donors so far (53% of the revised requirements). The Food Security Cluster accounts for most of the reduction in requirements due to the recent re-evaluation of food needs by WFP.

The funding to the Education, Food Security, Emergency Telecoms and Logistics Clusters is on track, with more than 50% of identified needs covered. However, the levels of funding to all other clusters remains below 50% with Early Recovery, Health and WASH receiving below 30% of required funding. The Emergency Shelter Cluster is not yet funded as the needs were only separately presented in this MYR.

### FUNDING OUTSIDE THE CAP

Most of the funding outside of the CAP (\$11.6 million out of \$12.1 million) supports the actions of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and *Médécins sans Frontières* (MSF). In 2012, funding to these organizations represented a high proportion of humanitarian activities in CAR and their activities were vital to life-saving and recovery assistance. MSF is a member of the HCT, the cluster system and regional coordination groups. ICRC,

#### 2012 Requirements and funding by cluster (as of 30 June 2012)

Cluster	Rev. req. \$m	Funding \$m	% Funded
✕ CSS	5.04	1.94	39%
📡 ER	9.00	0.78	9%
📖 EDU	7.81	5.14	66%
🏠 ESH	1.01	0	0%
📞 ETL	.29	.29	100%
🍲 FS	29.51	25.42	86%
🏥 HLT	15.43	4.50	29%
🚚 LOG	7.18	4.05	56%
🏠 MSR	17.03	5.16	30%
🍲 NUT	4.66	1.86	40%
🛡️ PRO	19.28	8.68	45%
🚰 WASH	7.82	1.59	20%
Not specified	n/a	6.01	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>124.06</b>	<b>65.42</b>	<b>53%</b>

#### 2012 Requirements and funding by priority (as of 30 June 2012)

Priority	Rev. req. \$m	Funding \$m	% Funded
Immediate	24.91	9.43	38%
High	74.71	24.26	32%
Medium	24.44	25.72	105%
Not specified	n/a	6.01	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>124.06</b>	<b>65.42</b>	<b>53%</b>

Key: CSS - Coordination and support services, ER - Early recovery, EDU - Education, ESH - Emergency shelter, ETL - Emergency telecommunications, FS - Food security, HLT - Health, LOG - Logistics, MSR - Multi-sector assistance to refugees, NUT - Nutrition, PRO - Protection, WASH - Water, sanitation and hygiene  
Source: FTS (30 June 2012)

<sup>2</sup> The latter figure does not include \$5,100,939 committed by ECHO but not yet contracted to specific organizations, hence cannot be counted definitively as either CAP or non-CAP.

meanwhile, is an active observer in all of these forums.

ICRC's delegation is based in Bangui and it has field offices in Paoua, Kaga-Bandoro, Ndélé, Birao plus bases throughout the south-east; covering the entirety of the provinces with health, food security, non-food assistance, protection and WASH activities. With support from seven donors in 2012, ICRC is the second-highest recipient of humanitarian funding in CAR after the WFP.

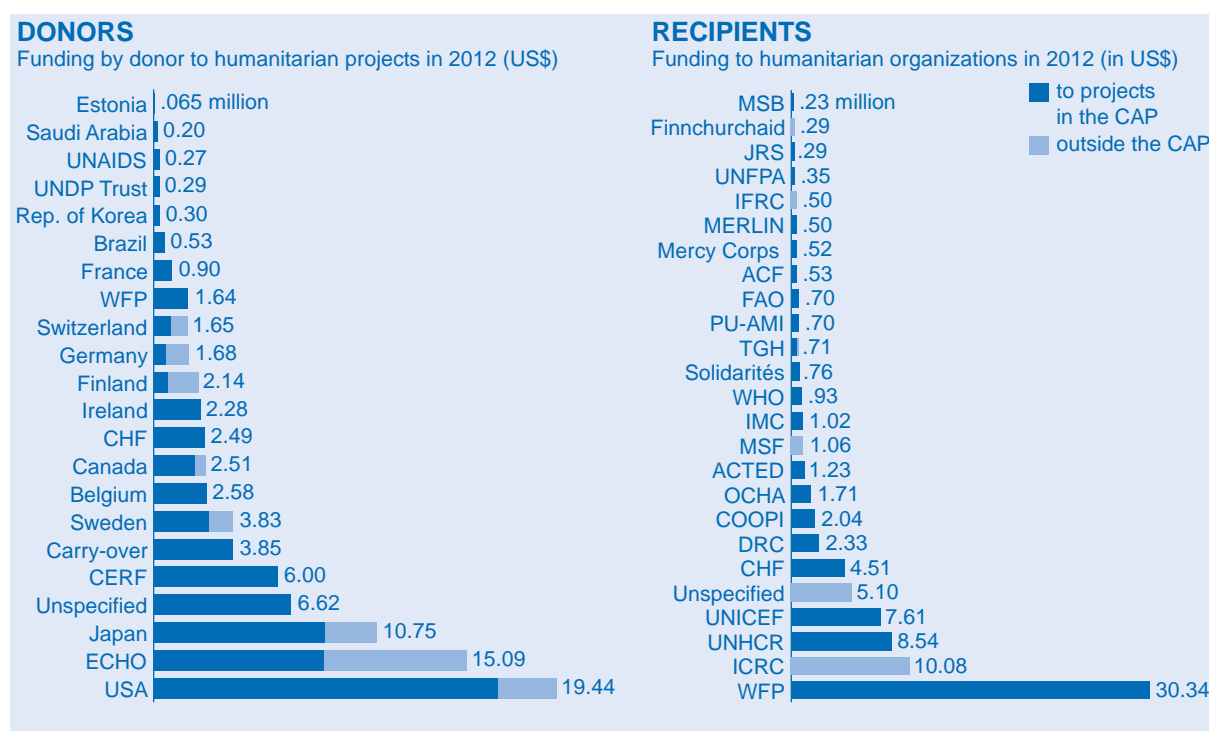
Three branches of MSF are working in CAR (France, Holland and Spain). Headquartered in Bangui, MSF is implementing activities countrywide with field offices in the south-west (Carnot), north-west (Paoua), north (Boguila, Batangafo, Kabo and Ndélé) and the south-east (Zémio).

## FUNDING EFFECTIVENESS

Despite the limited amount received to date, the available funding has enabled humanitarian organizations to provide a timely response to the priority needs identified by humanitarian partners in the CAP.

The CHF and the CERF have been key financing mechanisms in addressing critical needs in the country. These funds have been used to cover the most critical humanitarian needs and to complement other sources of funding including the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the Peace-Building Fund (PBF) and bilateral funding. This has enabled humanitarian organizations to increase the coverage and the impact of humanitarian operations in CAR.

These funding mechanisms were used by the HCT to ensure a timely response to the health, food, and water and sanitation problems faced by affected populations in the south-east, north and the north-eastern regions. The CHF emergency reserve was activated several times by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) to respond to unforeseen emergencies that occurred during the first half of the year.



Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS) (30 June 2012)



## ENGAGEMENT WITH DONORS

Immediate-priority projects are 38% funded, high-priority 32% and medium-priority are fully funded. It is believed that the medium-priority projects are better funded because they cover the entire country, while immediate and high-priority projects tend to cover specific activities in specific regions. In this regard, food was distributed to vulnerable communities in the south-east and the north, although the entire food assistance project was classified as medium-priority. In order to minimize inconsistencies between the prioritization in the CAP and the allocation of funds, clusters were requested to update priority levels regularly to better direct funds to the most urgent projects. In line with that aim, the CHF and CERF mechanisms allocated substantial funding to the highest-priority projects. During the first half of the year, 33% of CHF funds were allocated to immediate-priority projects and 67% to high-priority projects. The CERF funding was allocated 58% to immediate-priority projects, 24% to high-priority projects and 18% to medium-priority projects for food distributions.

Donors who provide direct funding to humanitarian operations in CAR are also requested to follow the CAP prioritization to ensure that humanitarian funding is channelled to the most urgent needs as defined by the humanitarian community. Specifically, this means supporting the immediate-priority projects exclusively until they are fully funded.

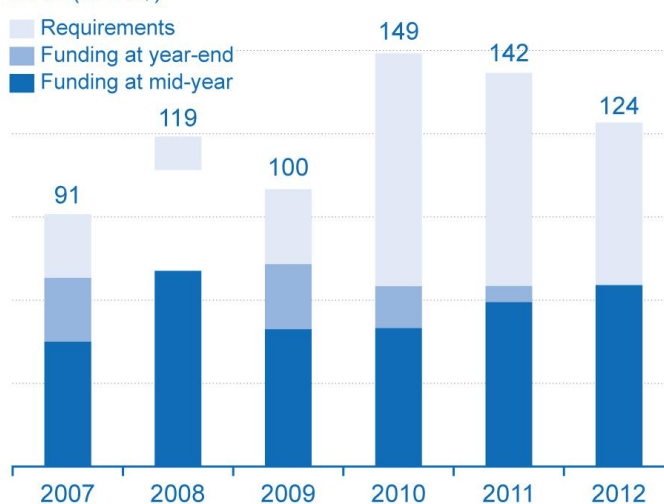
## HISTORY OF UNDER-FUNDING

Funding to the CAP for CAR continues to decrease year by year and no CAP after 2009 was funded at more than 50% by year-end. The 2011 CAP was on track for adequate funding at mid-year with 42% of identified requirements covered; however, the CAP ended the year funded at only 47%.

The funding coverage of the 2012 CAP increased to 53% at mid-year. However, this improvement is mostly the result of revised requirements, not increased funding. The humanitarian community is urging donors to reverse the trend of recent years by ensuring that the remaining needs are met. Unmet requirements will jeopardize the continuation of life-saving and early recovery projects and force NGOs and/or clusters to stop their interventions in some locations. Funding shortfalls could also force some NGOs to stop their operations in CAR.

### Funding History

Requirements and funding to CAP projects from 2007 to 2012 (in US\$)



Source: FTS (30 June 2012)

### 3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND SECTORAL TARGETS

#### 3.1 Strategic objectives



**Ensure that people affected by conflict and other humanitarian crises have access to basic services and promote the respect of their fundamental human rights.**

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Mortality rate of children under five	102 per 1,000 live births (Baseline 2011: 105 per 1,000 live births)	102 per 1,000 live births
Percentage of populations affected by crisis with access to humanitarian aid.	100%	41%
Newly constructed or rehabilitated and functional institutional structures (schools, health centres) and community water points (boreholes, protected wells, reticulated water distribution systems)	336 water points	120 water points (36% of target)
Number of children under five having access to basic and emergency health care	58,931 (Baseline 2011: 28,000)	40,000
Number of cases of grave human rights violations receiving legal response and appropriate support	100% (Baseline 2011: 50%).	1,507 cases received legal assistance and/or support
Number of children demobilized and receiving appropriate support	1,500 children associated with armed groups	417 children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFG) from APRD and 531 children formerly associated with self-defense groups benefited from continued monitoring and support in Ouham-Pendé  30 ex-CAAFG from CPJP withdrawn in Bamingui-Bangoran

## 2

**Strengthen the resilience capacity of people affected by crisis and support their empowerment.**

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number or percentage of income-generating activities (IGAs) supported to improve the affected communities' economic capacity.	100% refugee communities' initiatives supported	16 IGA projects started in Bambari and Batalimo refugee camps
	Five recovery projects benefiting host and displaced communities supported and implemented	Two projects implemented: 12 storage facilities/depots and 23 drying areas used for agricultural purposes were built in Zémio and Rafaï (south-east)
	50 IGAs promoted	Three projects implemented: 300 micro-projects for 80 agro-pastoral groups and 40 agricultural producer organizations (APOs) were supported  1,100 women benefiting from agricultural kits were trained and monitored in Ouham-Pendé and Bamingui-Bangoran
Number or percentage of affected people or households having received assistance to increase their farming production and income.	303,475 people receiving support to resume or improve their agro-pastoral production	349,736 people (115% of target)
	100% of returning refugees' households receiving protection and reintegration kits	Return assistance started in June 2012
Percentage of host communities, IDP and refugee households supported and living above the poverty line.	15% of rural-based refugees engaged in livelihoods and self-reliance activities (Baseline 2011: 5%)	Land was allocated and seeds were distributed to 30 refugee families in Batalimo refugee camp
	60% of host communities and IDPs supported with socio-economic recovery activities	More than 4% of host communities supported as follows: 1,824 people benefited from literacy trainings in Ndim and Ngaoundaye; 333 students (98% women) in literacy classes in Ouham and Bamingui-Bangoran; 500 groups (20 members each) operational; agricultural and livestock capacity reinforced; 30 women in LRA-affected localities received training on advocacy and micro-enterprise management.
Newly created, reactivated or retrained water point committees.	358 water point committees	183 water point committees (51% of target)

## 3.2 Cluster response updates



### 3.2.1 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY
Cluster member organizations	Coordination – Members from all clusters Safety and Security – BINUCA, CPI, FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO
Number of projects	2
Cluster objectives	<b>Coordination</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the humanitarian coordination amongst aid organizations in Bangui and in the field.</li> <li>2. Support advocacy for humanitarian issues (access, IDPs, etc.).</li> <li>3. Develop and disseminate information products and data for humanitarian actions.</li> <li>4. Strengthen the CHF to provide strategic, predictable and flexible funding.</li> </ol> <b>Safety and security</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that security assessment is carried out and information is shared with all humanitarian organizations.</li> </ol>
Number of beneficiaries targeted	More than 60 UN agencies and international and national NGOs working in CAR
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	More than 60 UN agencies and international and national NGOs working in CAR
Funds required	Original: \$5,041,281 Revised at mid-year: \$5,041,281
Funds required per priority level	High: \$5,041,281
Funding to date	\$1,942,657 (39% of requirements)
Contact information	sawadogoa@un.org and <a href="mailto:dioufc@un.org">dioufc@un.org</a>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

The objectives of coordination and support services remained unchanged. OCHA presence in Zémio will be established from July to ensure better coordination of humanitarian operations in the south-east. This presence aims to enhance the decentralized coordination mechanism in the field. The Emergency Shelter Cluster was re-activated in the beginning of this year by the HC to ensure that activities in this sector are better coordinated.

Furthermore, high-level collaboration with BINUCA in 2012 allowed for maintaining the humanitarian agenda at high political levels and addressing key issues regularly.



## Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>Coordination</b>				
<b>1</b>	Strengthened cluster and inter-cluster coordination support to in-country humanitarian coordination, at operational and strategic levels.  The decision-making process on humanitarian issues is strengthened through HCT.	Coordination mechanisms in Bangui and decentralized coordination operational at field level.  HCT meeting is held regularly on a monthly basis and when needed.	Number of clusters with decentralized cluster coordination meetings.  Monthly cluster and inter-cluster meetings.  Mapping of humanitarian priority developed.  One HCT meeting per month.  Number of implemented recommendations that reflect a joint position.	Six out of nine  Four meetings  Six meetings (one per month)
<b>2</b>	Increased advocacy and negotiation through an extensive network for humanitarian access and the respect of international law.	Facilitate HC advocacy with the government to address security issues and the prevailing ethnic crisis in the country  Increased network in the south-east with the opening of a UN office in Zémio.	Number of areas where access is granted  Effective coordination mechanism established in the south-east.	2 (Bamingui Bangoran and Sikikédé)  Monthly south-east coordination group meeting held in Bangui OCHA established effective presence in Zemio.
<b>3</b>	Humanitarian organizations and other stakeholders are regularly informed through information products.	New information products are developed.  Existing information products are updated.	Number of new information products developed.  Number of existing information products updated.	
<b>4</b>	Priority needs as agreed by HCT are primarily targeted by the funding mechanisms (CHF, CERF).	Percentage of CHF and CERF allocated to priority need.	100%	100% of CHF (33% to immediate priority and 67% to high priority).  82% of CERF (58% to immediate priority and 24% to high priority).

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>Safety and Security</b>				
<b>5</b>	Humanitarian workers operate in a secure and	• Radio rooms are operational 24-hour.	Five radio rooms are operational on 24-hour basis.	Four out of five
<b>6</b>	Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS)-compliant environment	• Security risk assessment is regularly done and shared with humanitarian actors	• Number of security risk assessment carried out per year.	Three security assessments carried out (South-east, Bamingui Bangoran and the North-centre).

### Geographic coverage

The Coordination and Support Services Cluster supports all humanitarian actors throughout the country where and when needed.



### 3.2.2 EARLY RECOVERY

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Cluster member organizations	ACRED, ACTED, ADEM, Afrique Sans Frontières, ARES DI, BINUCA, Caritas, COOPI, CRS, DRC, ECHELLE, European Union, FHI, FIPADECA, French Embassy, IRC, JUPEDEC, LIFA, MASSNPG, MCI (SPONG), MCI, NDA, OCD, OCHA, PU-AMI, Resident Coordinator's Office, REMOD, Solidarités, TGH, UNACREF, UNDP, UNHCR, Un Raggio di Luce, Vitalité Plus New Members – ADECOM, ARES DI, ASSODEMBO, GDAP, Kada Tikwa, LEIVIER, Mamboko Na Mamboko, MVFE, SOSHD
Number of projects	16
Cluster objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote local socio-economic dynamism through improved feeder roads and infrastructure rehabilitation.</li> <li>2. Support reconstruction and operationalize production chain.</li> <li>3. Strengthen trade and commercial flows and local recovery/development initiatives such as markets, promotion of IGAs and networking.</li> <li>4. Strengthen local state and non-state actors and local governance with a particular attention to the aspect concerning gender and promotion of social cohesion.</li> <li>5. Promote vulnerable population's access to financial services within proximity.</li> </ol>
Number of beneficiaries targeted	143,406 people in host communities 16,500 IDPs
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	100,000 people
Funds required	Original: \$9,035,561 Revised at mid-year: [\$9,004,241]
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$2,637,080 High: \$3,673,669 Medium: \$2,693,492
Funding to date	\$779,545 (9% of requirements)
Contact information	<a href="mailto:djekou.brou@undp.org">djekou.brou@undp.org</a> <a href="mailto:valerie-anne.taillandier@rescue.org">valerie-anne.taillandier@rescue.org</a>

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Host communities	-	-	310,946	72,272	40,976	127,361*
IDPs	-	-	-	-	-	16,500
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>310,946</b>	-	-	<b>143,406</b>

\*Includes 40,976 children

#### Sectoral needs analysis

The revised needs of the Early Recovery Cluster are based on inputs from its members and the reports from joint cluster missions to the prefectures of Ouham Pendé, Nana Mambéré and Mambéré Kadeï in September 2011 and May 2012. The identified priorities remain the building and rehabilitation of feeder and rural road infrastructure; increasing the diversification of income sources for targeted populations; and the building of operational, technical and educational capacities. Crisis-affected populations in the north-west and south-eastern areas are targeted. This includes craftsmen, demobilized people, returnees, ethnic minorities, specific-needs people,

youth and local civil society organizations. The north-west region requires transitional support to restart and strengthen social-economic recovery and development activities.

In 2012, the Cluster will strengthen the promotion of inclusive microfinance institutions, which are vital for local economic development. The Cluster will also focus on strengthening local governance and initiatives towards the mainstreaming of gender issues and promotion of social cohesion.

In May 2012, the restart of the D1 and D2 processes in northern CAR enabled the successful disarmament and demobilization of 1,551 ex-combatants including 86 women. BINUCA is leading preparations for the reinsertion of the disarmed and demobilized ex-combatants in the prefectures of Ouham Pende and Ouham. The Cluster will support this reinsertion process and contribute to its sustainability through strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs), particularly national NGOs and CSOs. Both regions have increasing numbers of returnees from Chad and Cameroon. The Cluster aims at assisting them to resume normal life through livelihood activities.

However, Cluster members face major challenges including insecurity; lack of appropriate baseline indicators for socio-economic recovery projects; and limited or inexistent maintenance of roads, which restricts access and economic exchange between main cities, especially during the rainy season.

The main risks are LRA attacks on communities in the south-east and attacks on travellers in specific areas, causing delays in project implementation and hampering economic recovery. Furthermore, limited availability of funds for early recovery activities is the major challenge for the Cluster.

The Cluster strongly supports the strengthening of inter-cluster collaboration, leading to more multi-sectoral projects within the framework of recovery, including food security, education, health, water and sanitation, protection and logistics. The Cluster will strengthen monitoring and reporting practices. Best practices are identified and presented at the information-sharing forums. The Cluster will continue to participate in joint monitoring and evaluation processes as essential means for documenting and sharing experiences, particularly with the growing number of CBOs.

#### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
1	Feeder and rural road infrastructure rehabilitated.	Kilometres (km) of feeder road in the post humanitarian context built/rehabilitated.	Km of feeder road in the post-humanitarian context built/rehabilitated. <u>Target:</u> 9km.	61 km of road and six bridges constructed.
			Number of bridges built. <u>Target:</u> Three bridges.	11 structures on the roads to Markounda (north-centre) secured. Six small bridges completed on the national road, two at Guérékindo, Gambala, Danga, Ifoulou and PK



Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
				108 on Zémio to Mboki road (south-east).
			Number of semi-definitive bridges, culverts, sills and ducts rehabilitated. <u>Target:</u> Two semi-definitive bridges, two culverts, six sills and one duct.	Six structures rehabilitated between Beboy and Benakor (two under-drains, one tip, one raft and one submersible). Bridges built in Kpiomou and Outou (south-east).
			Number of ferries repaired and in working condition. <u>Target:</u> One ferry.	Ferries in Démbia and Kadjéma (south-east) rehabilitated.
	Local economy is revitalized.	Number of storage facilities drying areas, multi-function platforms, markets, women's centres, purchase centres built/rehabilitated.	Number of storage facilities and drying areas. <u>Target:</u> 25 storage facilities and 50 drying areas.	Two projects implemented where 12 storage facilities and depots and 23 drying areas built in Zémio and Rafaï (south-east).
			Number of multifunction platforms and markets. <u>Target:</u> 16 multi-function platforms and three markets.	One multi-function platform built in Paoua (north-west).
			Number of women's centres opened <u>Target:</u> nine centres.	One women's promotion centre constructed in Ngaoundaye (north-west).
			Number of purchase centres rehabilitated. <u>Target:</u> Nine centres.	None to date
		Number of affected people who became autonomous through implementation of income generating activities (IGAs).	Number of affected people autonomous through implementation of IGAs. <u>Target:</u> 1,000 people.	1,700 people autonomous through implementation of IGAs.
		Number of working days (or equivalent) created and amount transferred to the community through cash-for-work (CFW).	Number of people benefiting from cash. <u>Target:</u> 300 people.	5,097,000 FCFA put into CFW; 116,709 working days paid to qualified, semi-qualified and non-qualified workers and 484 temporary workers paid; 36 people benefited from CFW.

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		Number of daily workers benefit from a CFW approach.	Number of women's groups/associations/other vulnerable groups. <u>Target:</u> 150 groups.	Two women's groups trained and equipped in Zémio and Rafaï. 30 women in LRA-affected localities received training on advocacy and micro-enterprise management.
2	The restructuration and operationalization of production chain are successfully conducted.	Percentage of groups which receive equipment for the transformation of foodstuffs.	Percentage of transformed food stuffs <u>Target:</u> 26% transformed foodstuffs.	25% transformed foodstuffs.
		Materials provided for the small commerce and hotel business.	Percentage of groups engaged in small commerce and hotel business. <u>Target:</u> 34% of groups in small commerce and 40% in hotel business.	None to date
		Percentage of groups practicing the transformation of food stuffs before taking to market and consumers.	Number of agriculturalists assisted and investment plans developed. <u>Target:</u> 15 agriculturalists and 30 investment plans.	15 agriculturalists assisted and 30 investment plans written, aiming at creating micro-enterprises.
3	Trade and commercial flows and local recovery/development initiatives such as markets, promotion of IGA and networking are reinforced.	Number of main marketplaces built; including sanitation facilities.	Number of main marketplaces built <u>Target:</u> one main marketplace.	Six procurement centres started and functional.
		Number IGAs, women's groups, men's groups and micro-entrepreneurs promoted.	Number IGAs, women's groups, men's groups and micro-entrepreneurs promoted. <u>Target:</u> 50 IGAs, 75 women's groups, 10 men's groups and 50 micro-entrepreneurs.	Three projects implemented (300 micro-projects for 80 agro-pastoral groups and 40 APOs supported).  1,100 women benefited from agricultural kits, were trained and are monitored in Ouham-Pendé and Bamingui-Bangoran.
		Strengthening information network.	Market information system in place <u>Target:</u> One market information system.	One market information system started and functional.

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
4	Civil society capacity strengthened in project management.	Number of NGO national staff trained in project management.	Number of national staff of national and international NGOs trained in project management. <u>Target:</u> 235.	20 staff from 13 national NGOs and seven staff from international NGOs trained in project-cycle management.  Five national staff trained in project management.  210 community based organizations (CBOs) equipped and functional.
		Number of CBOs established, equipped and functional.	Number of CBOs or people equipped and functional. <u>Target:</u> 685 CBOs or organizations.	Five maintenance committee structures created and operational.  500 groups (of which 250 are women's) operational.  Agricultural and livestock capacity reinforced.  120 APO structures operational.  50 organizations capacities reinforced In Kaga-Bandoro and Bria (north-centre).
		Number of people, particularly women, trained.	Number of people, particularly women, trained. <u>Target:</u> 2,157 people.	1,824 people benefited from literacy trainings in Ndim and Ngaoundaye (north-west).  333 students (98% women) in literacy classes in Ouham and Bamingui-Bangoran.
5	Access of vulnerable populations to financial services within proximity improved.	Number of women supported for access procedures and formalities and are active clients and active borrowers.	Number of women supported for access procedures and formalities and are active clients; Number of women active borrowers. <u>Target:</u> 3,000 women and 1,500 active women borrowers.	70 women's groups (1,700 women) benefited from tontine kits, trained and monitored.
		Number of workshops on credit and saving	Number of workshops on credit and saving and	None to date

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		organized.	small business management and budgeting organized. <u>Target:</u> 12 workshops.	
		Rate of increase of outstanding and credit.	Increase rate of savings outstanding and credit outstanding. <u>Target:</u> 100% increase in savings and 50% increase in credit.	Not yet achieved
		Number of maintenance committees trained and equipped (rehabilitation REACT team).	Number of maintenance committees trained and equipped (rehabilitation REACT team) <u>Target:</u> 1 maintenance committee.	None to date
		Number of village saving loan associations (VSLAs) which have increased their capital within one year.	Number of VSLAs which have increased their capital within one year.	None to date
		Number of new partnerships established with micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and number of disbursed loans.	Number of new partnerships established with MFIs and number of disbursed loans.	None to date
		Number of MFIs established.	Number of MFIs established. <u>Target:</u> 11 MFIs.	11 MFIs established
		Number of jobs created.	Number of jobs created. <u>Target:</u> 33 permanent positions established.	33 permanent positions established where each institution has one manager, one cashier and one salesman.





### 3.2.3 EDUCATION

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Cluster member organizations	ACTED, ADEM, Afrique Sans Frontières, ARESDI, Caritas Bouar, Caritas Central African Republic, CRS, COOPI, DRC, ECAC, FIPADECA, IRC, JRS, JUPEDEC, Mentor Initiative, REMOD, TGH, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, Vitalité Plus, WFP
Number of projects	12
Cluster objectives	1. Ensure access to school infrastructure for children in conflict zones. 2. Set standards for child friendly schools (CFS) in order to improve children retention in conflict affected areas. 3. Strengthen school actors' capacities for educational management.
Number of beneficiaries targeted	33,140 IDP children (3-11 years old)
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	8,867 children (3-11 years old)
Funds required	Original: \$9,634,636. Revised at mid-year: \$7,811,014
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$1,925,823 High: \$2,229,432 Medium: \$3,655,759
Funding to date	\$5,138,418 (66% of requirements)
Contact information	<a href="mailto:fboubekeur@unicef.org">fboubekeur@unicef.org</a>

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs, returnees and refugees (school aged 3-11 years)	-	-	33,140	-	-	33,140
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>33,140</b>	-	-	<b>33,140</b>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

No significant changes in cluster objectives and targeted beneficiaries have occurred by mid-2012. Due to the lack of funding, the majority of targeted beneficiaries have not been reached. Originally, 33,140 school-age children were targeted. At mid-year, the progress made in responding to the needs of the school-age children in the conflict-affected regions has been very slim. It is estimated that 8,867 IDPs (3-11 years) from Haute-Kotto (2,788), Nana-Gribizi (2,393), and Haut-Mbomou (3,686) are now being supported by humanitarian organizations. At this point, the remaining 24,273 have not been supported.

In addition to the beneficiaries targeted in the CAP, UNICEF has supported 8,896 children, including 3,959 girls, outside of the displaced children targeted in the appeal framework. They are now attending school, have been provided with school materials and have benefited from recreational and psycho-social activities.

Further achievements of the cluster include: 15 classrooms were constructed; 75 parent-teachers were trained in the methods of knowledge transmission to children; 188 parent-teacher association (PTA) members, including 54 women, were trained on school management and administration; and one training session was organized on the role of the PTA in the school management.

Teacher training and school rehabilitation are the most important challenges in the conflict-affected regions. Most of the teachers are not qualified; therefore, the lack of training has worsened the quality of education, which is the poorest in the sub region. Almost all the infrastructure has been destroyed, which is one of the reasons for children not attending school. Data collection is also a real challenge because of the difficulties in reaching some of the conflict-affected regions, particularly the Vakaga and Haut Mbomou prefectures.

The target for education in emergency situations was composed of the seven conflict-affected prefectures in the northern region of the country. But for equity reasons, the cluster will plan for emergency education in any part of the country that could be affected by an emergency, in order to organize a return to school for school-age children. All categories of vulnerable children will be targeted as beneficiaries, including IDPs, returnees, and refugees.

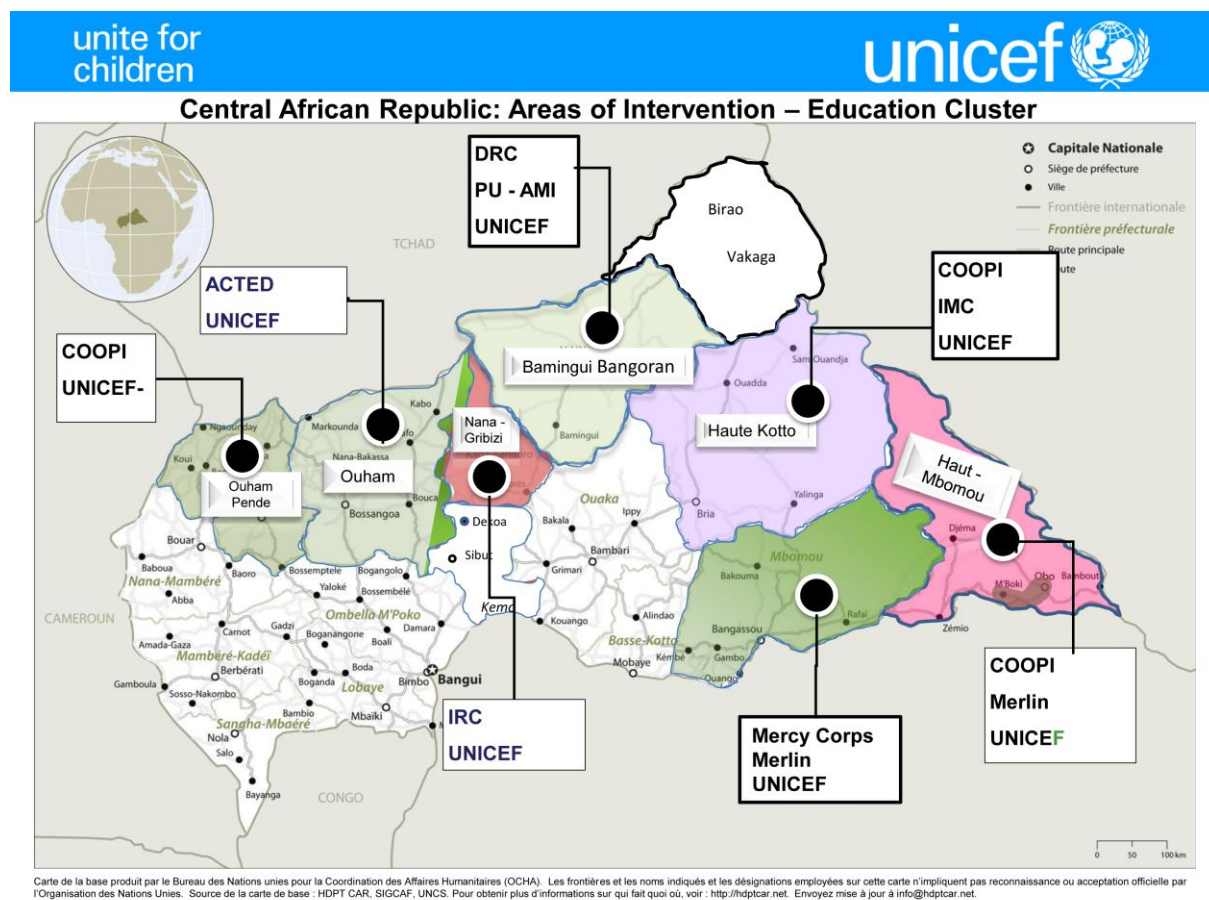
The review of the CAP has been the ideal opportunity to revalidate projects as most of the partners have participated in the process.

### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
1	Parents register their children (particularly girls).	Parents are sensitized to enroll their children in school.	Number of children and youth attending school. <u>Target:</u> 28,000 children and youth.	8,867 children (3-11 years old)
	Early childhood development (ECD) Safe Spaces are available and functional.	200 ECD Spaces are built and provided with ECD kits and the educators are trained.	Number of children aged three to five years attending ECD centres (boys and girls). <u>Target:</u> 12,000 children.	None to date
	School infrastructures are available for IDPs and refugee children (boys and girls).	187 schools and temporary learning spaces are built/rehabilitated and equipped.	Number of ECD centres built <u>Target:</u> 200 centres.	None to date
			Number of schools/classrooms built or rehabilitated. <u>Target:</u> 187 schools/classrooms.	15 classrooms constructed
	School material and equipment are available for 40,000 children.	Children are provided with school materials.	Children provided with school materials. <u>Target:</u> 40,000 children.	8,867 children (3-11 years old) provided with school materials
2	The five CFS standards are implemented in schools and temporary learning spaces in conflict zones.	CFS standards have been developed.	Number of schools implementing CFS standards. <u>Target:</u> 187 schools.	None to date

		School actors receive adequate and comprehensive child-centred training to support children active learning.	Number of school actors trained. <u>Target:</u> 400.	146 teachers (including 11 women) trained for psycho-social activities.
		Children benefit from recreational and psycho-social activities.	Number of children benefiting from recreational and psycho-social activities. <u>Target:</u> 28,000 children.	8,867 children (3-11 years old) benefiting from recreational and psycho-social activities.
		Water and sanitation facilities are available in schools.	Number of sanitation facilities built. <u>Target:</u> 187 sanitation facilities.	Six sanitation facilities in three schools.
		Parent-teachers are properly trained in GBV.	Number of teachers trained. <u>Target:</u> 560 teachers.	75 parent teachers trained.
		Schools providing separate latrines for boys and girls.	Number of schools provided with separate latrines for boys and girls. <u>Target:</u> 187 schools.	Three schools provided with separate latrines.
		Sensitize and train students and school actors on hygiene and sanitation.	Number of children sensitized on hygiene and sanitation. <u>Target:</u> 25 schools and 162 temporary learning spaces.	N/A
		Sensitize and train school actors and communities on basic children's rights and specific protection needs.	Number of school actors sensitized and trained. <u>Target:</u> 187.	None to date
		Sensitize and train community members and school actors on psycho-social care.	Number of community members and school actors trained on psycho-social care. <u>Target:</u> N/A.	None to date
3	PTA members are able to manage schools and temporary learning spaces.	PTA structures reinforced.	Number of PTA members trained on school management and administration. <u>Target:</u> 187 PTA structures.	188 PTA members, including 54 women, trained on school management and administration.
		Training sessions conducted on the role of the PTA in school management.	Number of training sessions on the role of PTA in school management. <u>Target:</u> 10 trainings.	One training session on the role of PTA in school management.

## Geographic coverage





### 3.2.4 EMERGENCY SHELTER

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Cluster member organizations	ACTED (co-lead), Caritas, COOPI, CRS, DRC, PU-AMI, JUPEDEC, Remod, TGH. UNICEF, Vitalité Plus Observer: MSF Spain
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	1. Support the movement of returns (Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, Ndélé area and Bria). 2. Ensure protection and living conditions in the IDP camp in Kabo. 3. Provide emergency assistance to vulnerable groups, including IDPs, returnees and people with specific needs.
Number of beneficiaries targeted	32,748 people / 5,300 households
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	Information not available as cluster started activities in March 2012
Funds required	Original: \$0 Revised at mid-year: \$1,012,355
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$1,012,355
Funding to date	\$0 (0% of requirements)
Contact information	<a href="mailto:djimbat@unhcr.org">djimbat@unhcr.org</a>

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Returnees (former IDPs or returnees from Chad and Cameroon) or IDPs in Kabo IDP camp	32,459	32,459	64,918	19,667	13,081	32,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,459</b>	<b>32,459</b>	<b>64,918</b>	<b>19,667</b>	<b>13,081</b>	<b>32,748</b>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

Following massive return movements in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé (north and north-west), intensive reconstruction activities of traditional habitats are taking place. However, these activities are seriously handicapped by a critical lack of reconstruction tools and basic materials. As a result, vulnerable groups remain in temporary camps, living in poor conditions. Furthermore, additional needs have been identified in the city of Bria, where ICRC has initiated a shelter project through the distribution of tool kits.

It is crucial to provide communities with basic reconstruction tools and materials to ensure that populations return to their villages of origin and live in adequate conditions.

According to the latest available data, contingency stocks of NFIs are low. This could become a critical issue in light of the situation in Sudan and in DRC, which can generate an influx of refugees. Within CAR, the LRA presence, political instability and conflicts between villages and groups of breeders from Chad continue to cause population displacements.



## Priority needs

In the north-west and some areas in the north, where the security situation has improved and people are returning to their villages there is a need to support and facilitate return by helping the reconstruction of damaged houses.

In the areas still affected by conflict or insecurity in the north/north-east and south-east, there is a need for emergency support in terms of NFIs, plastic sheeting (in the rainy season) and straw (in the areas where it is missing, at the end of the dry season).

## Important achievements to date in 2012

UNHCR took the leadership of the Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster in November 2011, after the initial 2012 CAP was finalized. One of the Cluster's priorities has been to identify a common understanding of the needs and a strategy to address them, which is captured in this mid-year review (MYR) of the CAP. A website was created for the CAR Shelter Cluster at [sheltercluster.org](http://sheltercluster.org). The Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) has been designated as the co-lead and two sub-national clusters have been established in Paoua and in Kaga Bandoro. Joint assessments have been carried out with the cluster partners and with support from the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative and the Global Shelter Cluster. The first strategy note for shelter has been drafted jointly by cluster members (April-May 2012).

Given the critical situation and despite limited funds, the Cluster initiated three shelter projects in May 2012: (i) the distribution of reconstruction tools and materials to 500 households in the area of Nana Barya (Ouham Pende), (ii) the provision of support to the reorganization of an IDP camp in Kabo, together with local authorities and NGOs, and (iii) the distribution of materials (straw, bamboos) for the construction of shelters in Nana Outa and in Farazala. Distributions of NFIs for IDPs have continued including along the Batangafo-Kabo axis, where IDPs have been moving following conflict between farmers and breeders groups from Chad. The main organizations involved in NFI distribution are ACTED, the Danish Refugee Committee (DRC), ICRC, MSF Spain, UNICEF and UNHCR.

The critical lack of funding is slowing down the reconstruction process. As a result, existing habitats are overcrowded while many people must remain in temporary shelters. Among them, the most vulnerable who are not healthy enough to reconstruct their houses by themselves are forced to stay behind in IDP camps. The lack of funding is the main challenge as the shelter projects that have been designed for this operation are relatively easy to put in place. Reconstruction tools and materials are relatively cheap (e.g. a mould to make bricks costs \$6 and a shovel costs \$8) and are available in local markets or in neighbouring countries. At the moment, people share the very few tools they use for reconstruction activities. Through village committees, projects will use the existing system with the distribution of tool kits at an average of one tool kit per six households.

ICRC has been implementing shelter projects in the city of Bria and in the area of Ngarba. In Bria, around 25% of the needs have been covered by ICRC (200 habitats out of an estimated 900); in the area of Ngarba, the coverage of needs is low; although the exact rate is difficult to assess, as return movement are still taking place. NFIs have also been distributed by ICRC.

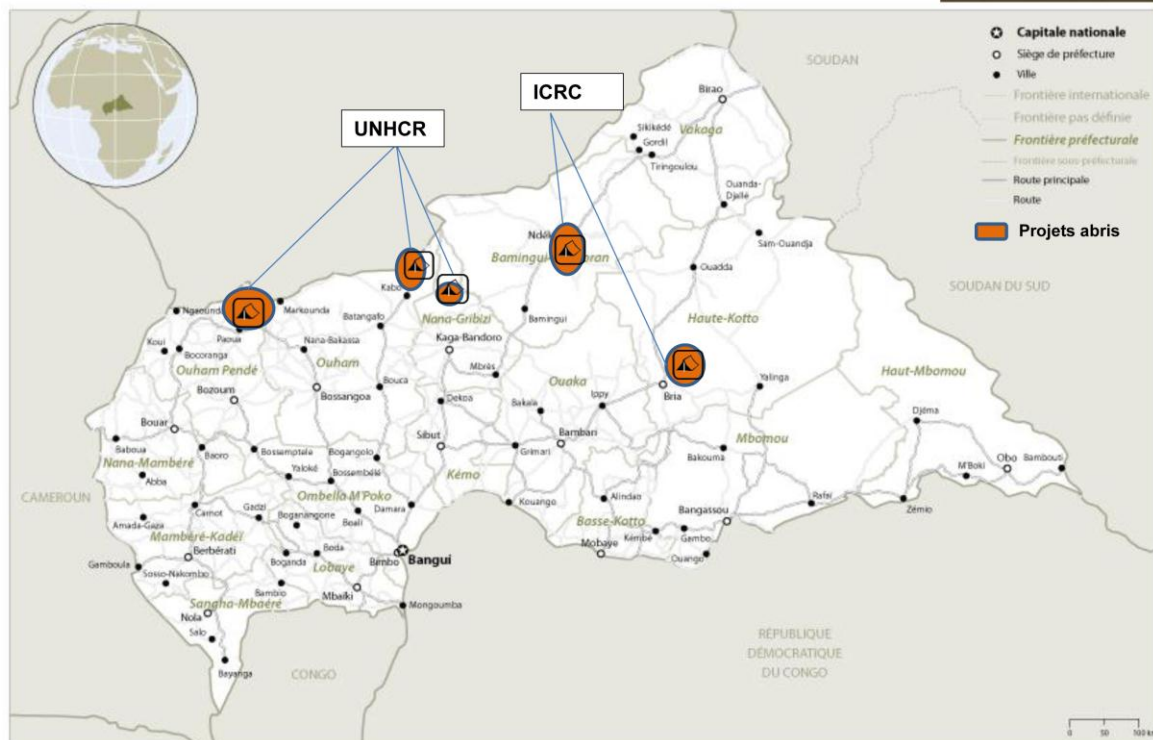
**Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year*
<b>1</b>	Habitats and villages are reconstructed in targeted areas.	Habitats reconstructed and tool kits distributed.	Number of habitats reconstructed and number of tool kits distributed. <u>Target:</u> 13,000 habitats reconstructed. One tool kit per six households.	N/A
<b>2</b>	Organization of the IDP camp is improved (10,000 persons) in order to meet SPHERE standards.	Shelters are rehabilitated or reconstructed providing adequate living conditions.	Number of shelters constructed or rehabilitated proving adequate living conditions. <u>Target:</u> 2,000 shelters for 10,000 people.	N/A
<b>3</b>	Non-food items (NFIs) are provided to vulnerable groups.	NFIs are distributed to vulnerable households, and each household has a contingency stock in place.	Number of NFIs distributed. Readiness of the contingency stock. <u>Target:</u> 5,000 vulnerable households (25,000 people) receive NFIs and contingency stock in place.	N/A

\*As the cluster started implementing activities in March 2012, and has yet to receive funding, mid-year achievements are not available.

## Central African Republic: Areas of Intervention – Shelter

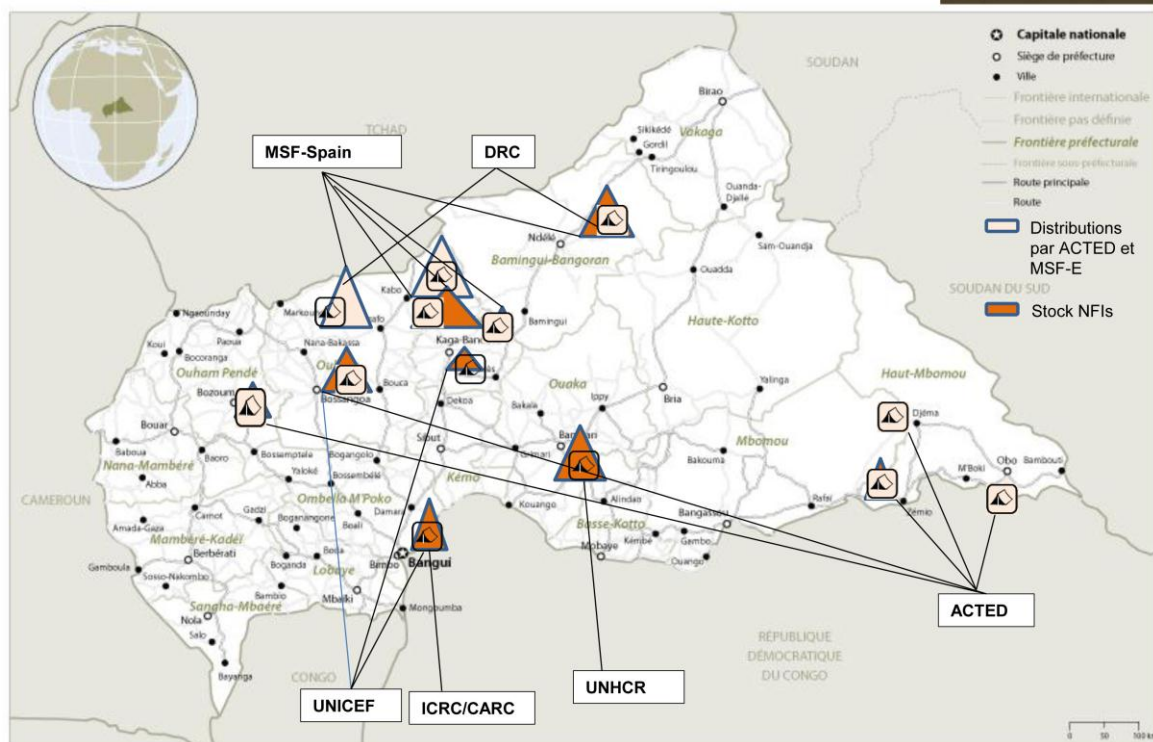
June 2012

**HDPT** CAR


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## Central African Republic: Areas of Intervention – Non-Food Items

June 2012

**HDPT** CAR


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### 3.2.5 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Cluster member organizations	Humanitarian community in CAR
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	Provide coordinated data and security telecommunications services to the humanitarian community in Zémio
Number of beneficiaries targeted	Humanitarian community in CAR
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	Humanitarian community in CAR (Paoua, Ndélé)
Funds required	Original: \$165,404 Revised at mid-year: \$286,030
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$286,030
Funding to date	\$286,000 (100% of requirements)
Contact information	<a href="mailto:francois-dassise.dessande@wfp.org">francois-dassise.dessande@wfp.org</a>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

In the context of the expansion of humanitarian operations in the Zémio area in Haut Mbomou, the Central African Republic Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) Working Group (WG) conducted a comprehensive analysis based on assessment missions carried out in Zémio, Mboki, Obo, Paoua and Ndélé.

Given the prevailing volatile security situation and expanding humanitarian operations, there is an urgent need for the ETC to provide reliable, coordinated and effective information and communications technology (ICT) services to allow the humanitarian community to continue carrying out life-saving aid activities throughout Haut Mbomou.

Currently there are no coordinated data connectivity provisions, nor common security communications systems in place. In addition, Global Systems for Mobile Communication (GSM) networks are not available and there are no commercial internet service providers.

The ETC will:

- Provide and install data connectivity in Paoua and Ndélé;
- Restore internet connection and increased the bandwidth from 64 to 512 kilobytes per second (kbps) in Ndélé and Paoua;
- Upgrade the communication centre at the UNHCR compound in Zémio with 24/7 operational radio rooms to meet the needs of the humanitarian community;
- Install and operate a data communications centre at the OCHA compound in Bangui to provide backup connectivity for the humanitarian community (NGOs and UN agencies).

**Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>1</b>	All inter-agency ICT activities in support of staff security are well-coordinated to ensure all gaps are addressed and overlap in activities are avoided.	Coordinate ETC WG activities.  Upgrade the existing Zémio Radio Room to 24/7 inter-agency communication centre staffed by qualified and trained radio operators.	Monthly ICT WG meeting with meeting minutes posted online.  Number of radio rooms upgraded to community centres.  Number of maintained communication centres.	Five  In process  In process
	Improved capability of the humanitarian community to operate in Haut Mbomou.	Coordinate existing systems and where needed deploy new hardware to ensure a MOSS-compliant security telecommunications system in Zémio.  Upgrade the existing Zémio Radio Room to 24/7 community centre staffed and trained radio operators.  Establish common Wireless Backbone for data services in Zémio.	Number of radio operators recruited and trained.    Number of organizations connected.	Procedure of recruitment of radio operator is launched.    Some NGOs working in Paoua and Ndélé but not yet in Zémio.
	Recommendations and report based on joint ICT assessment mission report to reinforce the „Delivering As One“ initiative in CAR is provided to UN Country Team (UNCT).	Conduct a joint ICT assessment in support of the “Delivering As One” initiative in CAR.	Report of the joint assessment mission finalized and submitted to UNCT.	
	Processes for importation and licensing of radio equipment is improved in liaison with the CAR Government and relevant authorities.	Ensure the sustainability of any systems and infrastructure deployed in establishing agreements and memos of understanding (MoUs) between the relevant ETC partners.	MoUs and agreements signed.	

**Cluster monitoring plan**

The ETC will monitor and evaluate the quality and the effectiveness of its activities through:

- Regular ETC WG meetings.
- Regular reporting and feedback to the HCT.





### 3.2.6 FOOD SECURITY

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Cluster member organizations	ACTED, ACF, ADECOM, ANCFM, CNOP-CAF, COHEB, CRS, DRC, GDAP, IRC, JUPEDEC, LIFA, Mercy Corps, NDA, PU-AMI, Solidarités, TGH, WFP
Number of projects	31
Cluster objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure the right to food for all.</li> <li>2. Strengthen the disaster risk prevention capacity and effective response to food and agriculture emergencies.</li> <li>3. Enhance and/or diversity agro-pastoral production.</li> <li>4. Enhance agricultural production trade and marketing.</li> <li>5. Promote and/or diversify income sources.</li> <li>6. Improve post-harvest treatments.</li> </ol>
Number of beneficiaries targeted	439,052 people
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	126,648 people received food assistance 349,736 people were assisted with agricultural inputs and 2,850 people were supported with IGAs
Funds required	Original: \$36,693,232 Revised at mid-year: \$29,514,742
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$2,125,088 High: \$11,108,955 Medium: \$16,280,699
Funding to date	\$25,417,599 (86% of requirements)
Contact information	<a href="mailto:marc.abdala@fao.org">marc.abdala@fao.org</a>

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Host communities	-	-	360,828	-	-	304,132
IDPs	-	-	75,198	-	-	75,198
Returnees	-	-	39,855	-	-	39,855
Refugees	-	-	19,867	-	-	19,867
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>495,748</b>	-	-	<b>439,052</b>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

The overall situation remains unchanged. Nevertheless, some major aspects deserve particular attention, namely: population displacement due to armed conflict in the north and the east; the shrinking of the economy and the impoverishment of the population; the presence of refugees from South Sudan, DRC and Chad; very low opportunities for income generation; insufficient support to the resumption of agricultural activities due to insufficient financial resources and security access in specific zones; insufficient and non-diversified food availability leading to the consumption of some agricultural seeds; and destocking of household assets to address other essential household needs. Furthermore, since February, the Livestock Sub-Sector has been hit by the 'Peste des Petits Ruminants' (PPR) which has killed a significant number of goats. A few months later African swine fever, "Pest Porcine Africaine (PPA)" also claimed many cattle.

Food security and needs assessments conducted by WFP and NGOs (Mercy Corps, JRS and COOPI) in January in Bria, and by the NGO NDA in March in Sikikédé in the north east, showed that the impoverished population is facing serious problems with food insecurity and rapidly increasing prices. The recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) conducted in May 2012 highlighted that the population of CAR is either in food insecurity stress or food insecurity crisis (IPC Phases 2 and 3). In the area of Bangui and surroundings, which represents 17% of the population, the May 2012 IPC analysis found 63% of the population is experiencing food insecurity stress and 20% is undergoing a food insecurity crisis. The north-east (Vakaga), central (Gribizi & Kemo) and south-east are in crisis (IPC Phase 3) mainly due to civil insecurity which limits physical access to food and land, high and volatile food prices, and low household income levels.

According to the same analysis by the IPC, the food security situation in some areas would be worse without the on-going humanitarian assistance.

### **Priority needs**

There is a lack of accurate recent food security-related information. The priority will be to ensure regular updates on the food security situation through data collection, analysis and continuous surveillance across the country. This will be pivotal to inform both decision-makers and food security actors. In the meantime, there will be a need for targeted support to ensure regular access to nutritious food; the support of agro-pastoral production and diversification; enhance the post-harvest technologies in order to reduce losses; and preserve and/or improve the quality of agricultural related production.

In areas where populations received humanitarian assistance and have produced harvests, further effort should be exerted to facilitate the link from production to the market and improve the agriculture-related income generation.

At the onset of the rainy season, it is crucial that rural populations resume their farming activities to create hope for the future. Livestock restocking, particularly in replacement of those hit by the PPR and the PPA, will have a significant impact in income generation and in availing of nutritious food for the malnourished population.

In the west, where most of the areas have been classified under food insecurity stress by the IPC, it will be important to link farmers to the market to support exchanges between the producers and those who are in need of agricultural produce. Agricultural vouchers and fairs are one of the important ways to achieve this.

### **Important achievements to date in 2012**

126,648 people have received food assistance from WFP in order to support the most destitute population, namely IDPs and refugees, but also within the host population to support education and agricultural activities.

Efforts are underway to establish an early warning system (EWS), chronic food security situation analysis and mapping. In this regard, a surveillance project was developed to support the existing information system; training on the use of the new version of the IPC project (version 2) has been organized; and a data analysis workshop took place in the second half of May 2012 along with the IPC's classification mapping.

The campaign for the main agricultural season is on the way and farmers are acquiring inputs, either through direct distribution or through seed and vouchers as well as overall agricultural input fairs. To date 349,736 people have received support to acquire agricultural inputs composed of seeds and tools. This support to enhance and diversify agro-pastoral production was provided with a package from the training of trainers (ToT) to support operational capacity building of both local technical personnel and beneficiaries. 224 people have benefited from the TOT and are actively supporting the agro-pastoral production enhancement.

As the co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, FAO is spearheading activities in order to improve the overall food security situation. The Food Security Cluster partners' coordination meetings are held monthly to discuss the overall food security context; set or adjust effective sector response plan and assess progress; ensure effective coverage of the humanitarian assistance; and ensure synergies with other interventions. The Cluster has particularly focused on helping farmers access the market to exchange their various products. The same opportunities also favoured the targeted beneficiaries to access the essential agricultural inputs they needed for the upcoming agricultural season. Seeds, vouchers, agricultural fairs and one auction have been successfully organized so far. The localities selected were from the prefecture of Ouham Pende (Bozoum, Gouzé, Bélé, Bilakaré, Tell, Taley, Bavara et Doula), Nana Mambere (Bouar), Nana Gribizi (Kaga Bando), Ouaka (Bambari), Kemo (Sibut), Ombella Mpoko (Damara, Boali, Bimbo the latter received their inputs at Bangui) and Mambéré Kadei (Berberati). In addition to the fairs, market infrastructure have been either rehabilitated or created. Five markets will be rehabilitated in Ouham and Ouham Pende.

The cluster has supported income generation for 2,850 people, primarily through support for mixed agro-pastoral systems (goat/food crops, pork/vegetables).

In support to the post-harvest treatment, the Cluster has assisted people in the construction of drying areas, establishment of milling equipment and oil extractors, and establishment or rehabilitation of storage space.

### **Challenges to achieving goals**

The agro-pastoral production and diversification types of assistance are pivotal to the local economy but also to household food security. However, inadequate financial resources did not allow the completion of the planned activities and targets. Meanwhile, the needs on the ground are increasing.

Overall, the implementation challenges are twofold. Many people were not able to farm sufficient areas because of the insecurity conditions that continue to prevail in some areas of the eastern parts of the country; and inadequate logistical capacity is to cover the cost of acquisition of essential inputs and diversify income sources along with commercialization.

It is worth noting that food security data collection and analysis are essential to improving the results-based management approach. The establishment of the network requires resources to support the whole exercise including capacity-building, data collection, analysis and early warning.

### Explanation of changes in targets

Beneficiaries for the IGAs have been downsized from 30,000 people to 10,000 people as funding is not foreseen to ensure the implementation of the planned activities. The number of local personnel trained has been increased from 150 to 350 people, as significant progress was achieved in this area.

### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

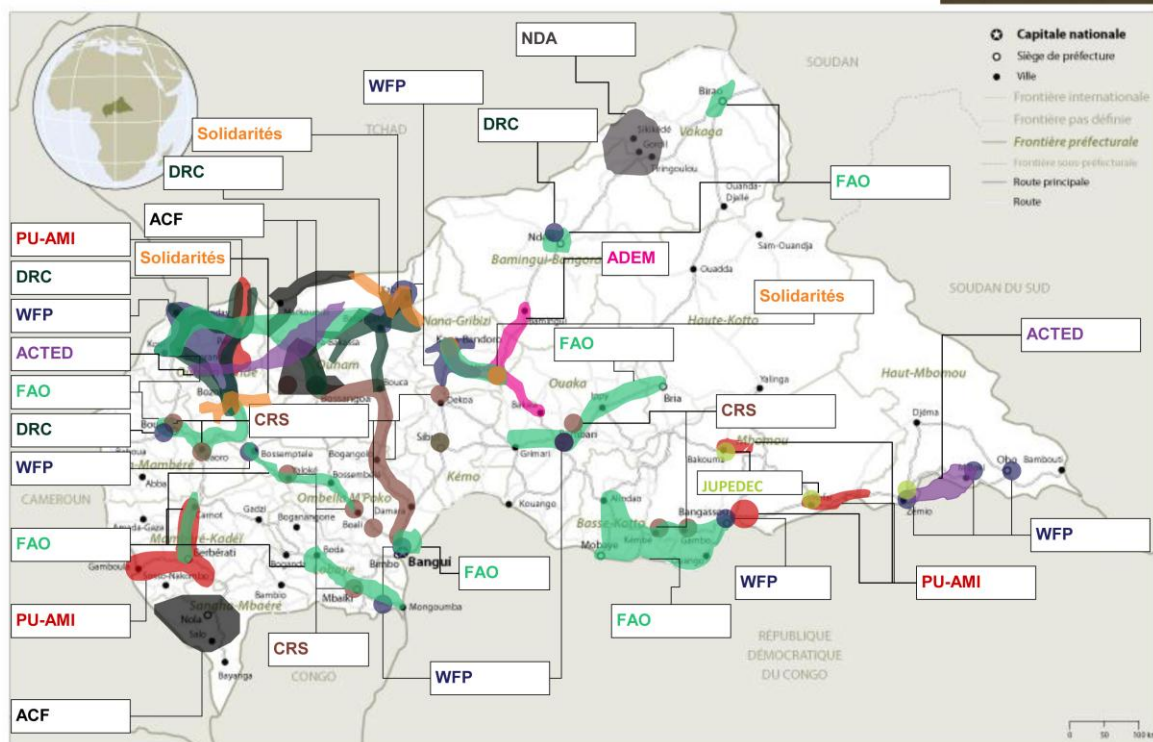
Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>1</b>	All the targeted populations have access to sufficient and nutritious food at anytime.	People currently or formerly displaced including IDPs, refugees and host populations have received food assistance.	Percentage of the targeted populations who have access to nutritious food to cover their daily requirements in terms of calories. <u>Target:</u> 134,920 people.	126,648
<b>2</b>	EWS is operational and informing food security decisions and responses.	EWS data collection network is established covering at least eight prefectures.	Number of prefectures participating in the data collection network and providing updated food security data. <u>Target:</u> Eight.	11 (Haut-Mbomou, Haute-Kotto, Mbomou, Ouham, Ombella-Mpoko, Vakaga, Lobaye, Ouham-Pende, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Mambere-Kadei)
<b>3</b>	The agro-pastoral production is increased and diversified.	Support provided to resume or improve agro-pastoral production.	Number of local actors and associated personnel trained who have acquired knowledge and are supporting other farmers. <u>Target:</u> 303,475 people.	349,736
	Local actors have improved their operational capacity.	People from local structures received ToT and/or are provided with material/equipment required for their better performance.	Number of local actors and associated personnel trained who have acquired knowledge and supporting other farmers. <u>Target:</u> 350 people.	224
<b>4</b>	Commercial exchanges enhanced.	Agricultural fairs are organized in the targeted areas and exchanges of information on opportunities to buy and/or sell agro-pastoral products facilitated.	Number of agricultural fairs organized. <u>Target:</u> N/A	14
		Market infrastructures are created or rehabilitated.	Number of market infrastructures created or rehabilitated. <u>Target:</u> N/A	N/A
<b>5</b>	Targeted population's income are increased and or diversified.	10,000 people out of the targeted population have their IGA enhanced or access to at least one new IGA.	Number of the assisted populations having had their IGA enhanced or have developed new IGA. <u>Target:</u> 10,000 people.	2,850

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
6	Post-harvest losses reduced.	Conservation and transformation systems are put in place in the targeted areas.	Post-harvest losses compared to the previous years. Target: N/A.	N/A
		Harvests are well stored and/or processed into the most preferred and economical forms.	% increase in quality post-harvest of the agricultural production. Target: N/A.	N/A

### Central African Republic: Areas of Intervention – Food Security

June 2012

**HDPT** CAR



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### 3.2.7 HEALTH

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	<b>ASSOMESCA, CSSI, COHEB, CORDAID, EMERGENCY, IDC, IMC, JUPEDDEC, Mentor Initiative, Mercy Corps, MERLIN, MoH, PU-AMI, UNFPA, UNICEF, Vitalité Plus, WFP, WHO</b> <b>Observers: MSF Holland, MSF France, MSF Spain, ICRC</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	14
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve access to basic health services and emergency medical care with adequate referral system.</li> <li>2. Improve/create the national epidemic early warning system and response.</li> <li>3. Reduce health consequences of disaster/crisis by improving the local or community mechanisms of prevention, preparation and response to crisis.</li> </ol>
<b>Number of beneficiaries targeted</b>	Direct beneficiaries: 366,990 Indirect Beneficiaries: 1.92 million people - populations in health provinces 2,3,4,5 and 6
<b>Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year</b>	Direct beneficiaries: 366,990 Indirect Beneficiaries: 1.92 million people - populations in health provinces 2,3,4,5 and 6
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$17,237,980 Revised at mid-year: \$15,434,954
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	Immediate: \$6,951,958 High: \$8,243,083 Medium: \$239,913
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$4,503,645 (29% of requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="mailto:dembag@cf.afro.who.int">dembag@cf.afro.who.int</a>

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	-	-	75,198	-	-	75,198
Returnees	-	-	39,855	-	-	39,855
Refugees	-	-	19,867	-	-	19,867
GBV Survivors	340	327	667	306	294	600
People affected by HIV/AIDS	138,812	133,368	272,180	113,420	118,050	231,470
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>407,767</b>			<b>366,990</b>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

According to the analysis done by Cluster members, no major changes occurred during the first half of the year. However, the implementation of activities is hampered by the following factors: social and political instabilities due to the increased fighting between armed groups and the national armed forces in the north-east; attacks perpetrated by the LRA in the south-east; the increased number of IDPs and refugees in the south-east and eastern region; the lack of an early warning surveillance system and a high risk of the outbreak of cholera, measles, meningitis and poliovirus; under-qualified and insufficient personnel and poor equipment in health facilities.

Furthermore, insecurity in the north and south-east has resulted in reduced access to health services and is impeding Health Cluster members from responding to crises. The lack of an early

warning surveillance system, logistical constraints, poor data quality and poor information sharing system limits the ability of the Cluster to predict and ensure a timely response to epidemic-prone diseases and other emergencies. All these factors have led to a delayed response in the identification of outbreaks, resulting in a slow and poor response in some areas.

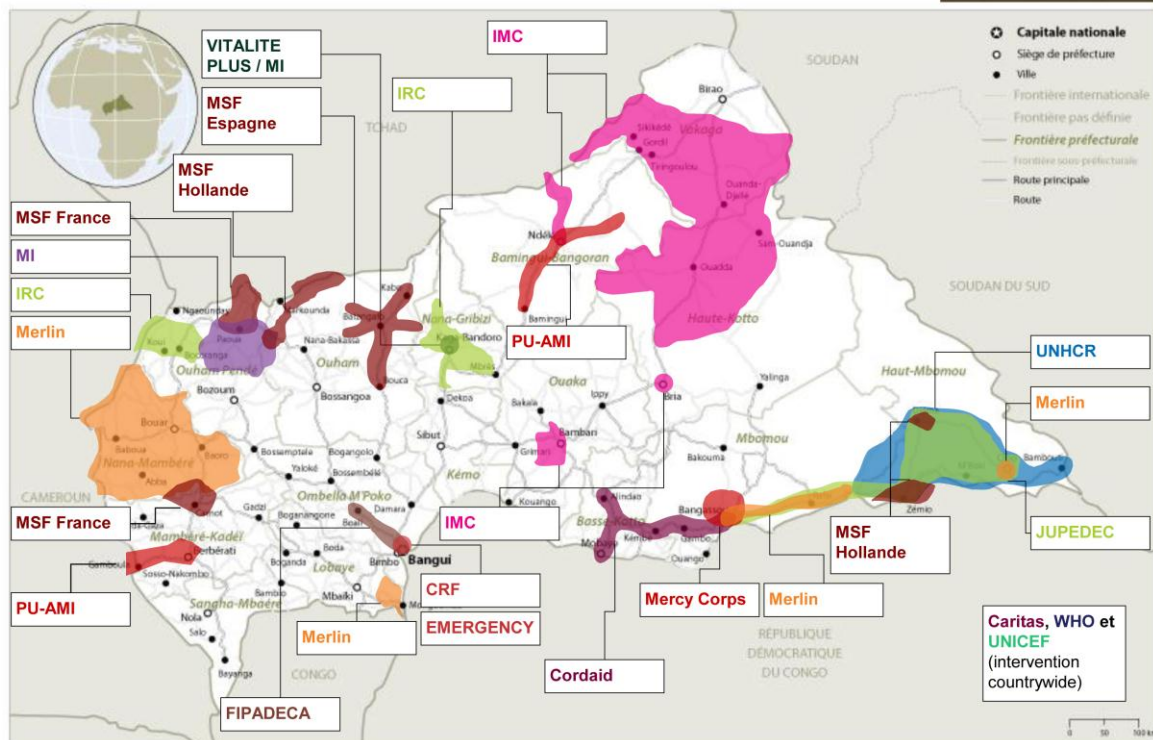
### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>1</b>	Basic and emergency health care available at health facilities and primary and secondary level in targeted areas.	Emergency drugs, medical material and equipment as well as ambulance service available for patients in need with the support of the Health Sub-Cluster.	Consultations per person per year. <u>Target:</u> Two.	0.5 consultations per person per year achieved.
			% of targeted population accessed basic and emergency health care. <u>Target:</u> 90%.	50% of targeted population accessed basic and emergency health care.
			% of under one-year-old measles immunization coverage. <u>Target:</u> > 95%.	22% of measles immunization coverage.
			Families receiving long-lasting insecticide nets (LLIN). <u>Target:</u> 100%	20% of families receiving two LLIN.
			% of pregnant women in need of emergency obstetric care managed. <u>Target:</u> 100%.	41% of pregnant women in need of emergency obstetric care were managed.
<b>2</b>	Epidemic outbreak/health crisis timely investigated and responded adequately.	Outbreak investigation and response conducted by the district/prefecture emergency team with the financial and logistical support of the Health Sub-Cluster.	% of epidemics/crises investigated and % of epidemics/crises of addressed within 72 hours. <u>Target:</u> 100%.	70% of epidemics/crises investigated and 42% addressed within 72 hours.
			% of health provinces (out of the seven) that have an emergency response plan. <u>Target:</u> 100%.	86% of health provinces (five out of seven) have an emergency response plan.
			% of epidemic outbreaks timely investigated and adequately controlled. <u>Target:</u> 80%.	70% of epidemic outbreaks timely investigated and adequately controlled.
<b>3</b>	Health personnel and community leaders trained, health facilities rehabilitated and equipped to adequately respond to emergencies.	Response to health crisis and disaster initiated and managed by local counterpart—Ministry of Health (MoH) and CBO—with the support of health partners. Health Cluster and contingency plan available and operational.	% of health provinces that have an emergency response plan. <u>Target:</u> 100%.	86% of health provinces have an emergency response plan.
			% of health prefectures (out of the 16 existing) that have a local epidemic response committee. <u>Target:</u> 100%.	50% of health prefectures (eight out of 16) have a local epidemic response committee.
			Emergency stockpile pre-located at prefecture/region level (health facilities and CBO). <u>Target:</u> Seven health regions / 16 prefectures.	Only cholera response emergency stock pile pre-located at prefecture/region level (health facilities and CBO).

## Central African Republic: Areas of Intervention – Health

June 2012

**HDPT** CAR



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### 3.2.8 LOGISTICS

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Cluster member organizations	ACF, ACTED, AIDE, BINUCA, COHEB, COOPI, DRC, FAO, FIPADECA, IRC, LIFA, Mentor Initiative, Mercy Corps, Merlin, MSB, OCHA, Solidarités, TGH, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP Observer: ICRC
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure logistics coordination and information sharing between various actors in order to mitigate duplication of efforts and maximize the use of available logistics assets.</li> <li>2. Provision of appropriate services in order to support the uninterrupted movement of humanitarian cargo into the country.</li> <li>3. Provide efficient, safe and reliable humanitarian air transport services.</li> </ol>
Number of beneficiaries targeted	Humanitarian community in CAR
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	Humanitarian community in CAR UNHAS: 12 UN AGENCIES AND 35 NGOs
Funds required	Original: \$7,179,505 Revised at mid-year: \$7,179,505
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$7,179,505
Funding to date	\$4,052,250 (56% of requirements).
Contact information	<a href="mailto:kim.claveau@wfp.org">kim.claveau@wfp.org</a>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

WFP hired a fully-dedicated staff member to take over the Logistics Cluster and maximize coordination among Cluster members. Monthly meetings are held with partners to exchange information and discuss various problems, challenges and obstacles. As a result, participation has greatly increased and information sharing has become more fluid.

Services offered to partners have also improved. The number of service level agreements (SLAs) signed with WFP has doubled. In addition to the usual transportation and storage services, the Cluster started repair and maintenance services of heavy and light vehicles at WFP's garage.

The service garage is filling a gap identified by the partners, as it is difficult to find a garage in CAR that offers reliable and high-quality services. Since March 2012, more than ten organizations including UN agencies and NGOs received services. So far, the workshop has received over 21 requests for repair or maintenance on light vehicles. The WFP has also hired an additional employee to take over management of the garage.

The funds received to the logistics project in the CAP enabled the purchase of spare parts and tools. The supply of spare parts and tools remains a challenge in CAR, as the cost is high and it is mostly difficult to find original parts.

## United Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

### Needs

The security situation in CAR continues to be critical, with the armed conflict in the northern and south-eastern parts of the country. In addition, poor infrastructure and the vast distances and banditry along the roads make the overland transport of humanitarian personnel and relief cargo highly dangerous. There are currently no safe and reliable commercial air carriers in CAR.

In order to fill the air transport gap, WFP/UNHAS is operating in CAR to provide safe and reliable air transportation. WFP/UNHAS provides air transport to 47 organizations involved in humanitarian work in CAR: 12 UN agencies and 35 NGOs. Apart from the regular and scheduled passenger services, WFP/UNHAS facilitates medical and security evacuations as and if requested.

### Activities

WFP/UNHAS in CAR will continue to provide flights for the humanitarian community to the following destinations: Bangui, Bambari, Bangassou, Batangafo, Berberati, Birao, Bocaranga, Boguila, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bozoum, Bria, Carnot, Kabo, Kaga Bandoro, Markounda, Mboki, Ndele, Obo, Ouadda Djalle, Paoua, Rafai, Sam Ouandja, Tiringoulou, Zemio.

WFP/UNHAS is planning to continue generating approximately 10% of project revenue through subsidized ticket sales, with the remaining 90% coming from donor contributions. The price of the subsidized ticket is set by the WFP/UNHAS User Group Committee in CAR, which is composed of UN agencies and NGOs.

The use of aircraft has increased since mid-2010. The high requirements for WFP/UNHAS in the country are linked mainly to the insecurity.

In 2012, WFP/UNHAS continues to operate the fleet of two LET410 aircraft, with their operational base in Bangui.

### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>1</b>	Logistic information collected is shared within the humanitarian community.	Partners are aware of logistics situation, infrastructure and services available in the country. Appropriate logistics services are implemented in order to fill gaps including transport, warehousing and workshop.	Regular Cluster meeting with minutes shared. <u>Target:</u> Monthly meeting with minutes made readily available.	Monthly meeting held with minutes posted on <a href="http://www.logcluster.org">www.logcluster.org</a> .
<b>2</b>	Regular gap analysis of the humanitarian community. Supply chain is carried out and solutions proposed.	Appropriate logistics services are implemented in order to fill gaps. Services include SLAs on transport and warehousing and workshop services such as vehicle maintenance and repair.	Transport and vehicle repair and/or maintenance requests addressed. <u>Target:</u> 100%.	100% of requests (including 29 transport and 21 repairs or maintenance) were addressed.



Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>3</b>	Humanitarian actors have access to security and medical evacuation.	Provide the humanitarian community with the safety and security they need in order to fulfil their obligations to beneficiaries.	All security and medevac requests met upon demand. Target 100%.	
<b>4</b>	Humanitarian actors have access to safe and reliable air transport in CAR, allowing them to carry out their humanitarian interventions and projects.	Without access humanitarian partners will not be able to best serve benefactions. Given the infrastructure in CAR the best and safest option for movement of humanitarian staff is by air.	Number of passengers transported and number of contracted hours used. Target 850 passengers per month and 100% of hours.	At present the occupancy rate is almost 100% on north-eastern and eastern destinations and around 85% on western destinations.



### 3.2.9 MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Cluster member organizations	Azoudanga, CNR, COOPI, CSSI, IMC, MERLIN, Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Security, Justice and Health, TGH.
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pursue the strengthening of the national structure for the protection of people of concern (PoCs), the Government institutional capacities and the relevant administrative bodies.</li> <li>2. Promote durable solutions for urban refugees living in Bangui including voluntary repatriation, when possible local integration and, for individual cases, fulfilling the relevant criteria, resettlement.</li> <li>3. Provide protection and multi-sector assistance to Sudanese and Congolese living in rural areas, while at the same time helping them achieve a greater level of self-reliance.</li> <li>4. Prevent statelessness by strengthening administrative institutions and by increasing the level of individual documentation.</li> </ol>
Number of beneficiaries targeted	69,867 including 19,867 refugees and asylum seekers and 50,000 people at risk of statelessness
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	19,867 people
Funds required	Original: \$17,032,333 Revised at mid-year: \$17,032,333
Funds required per priority level	High: \$17,032,333
Funding to date	\$5,159,914 (30% of requirements)
Contact information	voos@unhcr.org

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Refugees	-	-	20,608	-	-	19,867
People at risk of statelessness	30,000	20,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>70,608</b>	-	-	<b>69,867</b>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

The refugee population remained constant in 2012 in CAR, as there has been no occurrence of mass influx. UNHCR's priorities for targeted population remain unchanged. Despite this, UNHCR has re-evaluated and changed four of the targets. The percentage of refugee status determination (RSD) cases conducted has been reduced from 100% to 15% due to the increasing backlog of cases and limited human resources. The *Sous-Commission d'Eligibilité* (Sub-Commission for Eligibility/SCE) last met in September 2009, which is the main reason for the backlog of cases and implementation challenge. The percentage of people acquiring residency permits and naturalization for local integration as a durable solution was revised from 100% to 30% to reflect the administrative obstacles encountered. This was especially the case with regards to naturalization where no decision has been taken on applications submitted by UNHCR since 2004.

The norm and target for active female participation in leadership or management structures has been reduced from 100% to 50%. The target for the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings, sanitary conditions and access to potable water has been revised from 70% to 50% to reflect current staffing capacity and shortfall in funding. The percentage of rural refugees engaged in livelihood and self-reliance activities was reduced from 80% to 15% which reflects the impact the presence of the LRA has on Zémio refugees' movement, agriculture and trade, as well refugees' limited access to agricultural land in Batalimo. Lastly, a fourth objective was added as a measure to prevent statelessness among refugee returnees, IDPs and nomadic populations at risk.

Notable achievements have been made within each objective. For the PoCs, UNHCR in collaboration with the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (National Refugee Commission/CNR) has drafted and signed standard operating procedures (SOPs) on registration, treatment of asylum seeker cases and data management to ensure a fair and transparent process. Furthermore, UNHCR and CNR provided training on international protection and the Government of CAR's law on refugee status to local authorities in the Lobaye. In anticipation of the June 2012 Cessation Clauses for Angolan and Liberian refugees, UNHCR provided training on the Global Priorities for Cessation and exemption procedures to the CNR, SCE and UNHCR staff. Some six individuals with exceptional needs have been identified for resettlement as a durable solution.

With the election in March of 36 block leaders, including 18 women, in the Batalimo camp; all refugee camps have now established women, youth and overall camp committees. In Zemio and Mboki 18 students sat for National Congolese exams in May. Concerning shelter and sanitation, approximately 190 families received tents and were relocated from the school compound and host families to a camp site in Mboki, while 37 latrines were built in Zemio camp. Implementing partners have provided primary health care (PHC) in all refugee camps. Concerning the prevention of statelessness, UNHCR conducted a field mission to the northwest of CAR to examine administrative and cultural practices that may lead to statelessness among the Peulh nomadic population and will also inspire discussion about the specific problems faced by Peuhl nomadic populations for a sub-regional internal conference on Peulh later in 2012.

#### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
1	Extent administrative framework affords better protection.	The national administrative framework affords better protection.	% of RSD cases conducted. <u>Target:</u> 15% <u>Baseline:</u> 0%	Conclusion of SOPs on registration and treatment of asylum seekers between CNR and UNHCR (Source: UNHCR/3 Feb. 2012).
	Extent administrative framework affords better protection.	Status determination procedures made fairer and more efficient.	% of people involved in RSD receiving advice, support and training. <u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Baseline:</u> 30%	Provision of training on preparatory activities on cessation and exemption procedures for four protection staff and four CNR staff including SCE (Source: UNHCR/24 Apr. 2012).

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
	The national institutions receive adequate support to issue civil documentation (birth certificate).	Access to birth certificate strengthened.	% of people receiving birth certificate/birth certificate substitute documents. <u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Baseline:</u> 50%	All refugee children born in CAR in 2012 receive birth certificates or are assisted to apply for substitute documents.
	Extent authorities investigate and prosecute.	Law enforcement strengthened.	Protection training provided to law enforcement officers. <u>Target:</u> 50 <u>Baseline:</u> N/A	Training on international protection and national refugee law conducted in Lobaye Province (Batalimo) for approximately 30 law enforcement officers jointly by CNR and UNHCR (Source: UNHCR/20 April 2012).
<b>2</b>	Durable solutions strategy developed and potential for voluntary return, resettlement and local integration realized.	Individual voluntary repatriation support provided.	% of PoC with intention to return have returned voluntarily. <u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Baseline:</u> 100%	All Angolan and Liberian refugees in CAR have been sensitized on voluntary repatriation during the months of April and May (Source: UNHCR).
		Local integration permitted.	% of people permitted to locally settle as a durable solution. <u>Target:</u> 30% <u>Baseline:</u> 0%	None to date
		Acquisition of residence permit and naturalization process facilitated.	% of legal measures to facilitate local integration of PoCs. <u>Target:</u> 30% <u>Baseline:</u> 0%	None to date
		Exceptional cases with specific needs considered for resettlement.	% of identified exceptional cases in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement implemented. <u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Baseline:</u> 100%	Six individuals with exceptional protection needs have been identified for resettlement during the first semester of 2012 (Source: UNHCR).
<b>3</b>	Community security management designed with women's participation.	Community security management systems strengthened.	% of active female participants in leadership/management structures. <u>Target:</u> 50% <u>Baseline:</u> 50%	In March 2012, a Refugee Representative Committee was elected in Batalimo camp and comprises 36 block leaders with 50% of women (Source: UNHCR). All five refugee camps have established Women and Youth Committees (Source: UNHCR).

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
	All the PoCs, including people with specific needs, have access to urgent response to human rights violations such as GBV and basic services including WASH, shelter and NFIs, food, healthcare, psycho-social support, livelihood activities and education.	Risk of violations of human rights including GBV is reduced and quality of response improved.	%of refugees have access to urgent response to human rights violations. <u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Baseline:</u> N/A	Out of 2,027 identified persons with specific needs, 784 have been targeted for tailored assistance in order to address or decrease the various protection risks they face. Among them, some were victims of human rights violations; others were at risk of human rights violations.
		Level of self-reliance and livelihoods improved.	% of PoCs have access to adequate basic services (health, HIV, primary school, and food). <u>Target:</u> 90% <u>Baseline:</u> 90 %	Curative and preventive health care programmes are provided in the 5 refugees camps by UNHCR implementing partners (Source: UNHCR, IMC, Merlin and CSSI).
		Refugees live in adequate dwellings, sanitary conditions and enjoy access to safe drinking water.	% of households live in adequate dwellings, sanitary conditions and enjoy access to safe drinking water. <u>Target:</u> 50% <u>Baseline:</u> N/A	During the first semester of 2012, UNHCR distributed 190 tents to refugee households and relocated them from the school compound and host families where they lived in Mboki to a camp site (Source: UNHCR). From 9-11 April, UNHCR trained 32 government, NGO and UNHCR staff on CCCM.
		Access to basic needs is improved.	% of rural based refugees engaged in livelihoods and self-reliance activities. <u>Target:</u> 15% <u>Baseline:</u> 5%	In all camps, refugees are provided with bi-monthly food distribution, education material and support and to a certain extent, IGAs (ten IGA projects in Bambari, distribution of seeds in Batalimo). (Source: UNHCR, COOPI, Triangle GH).
	Voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees promoted.	Number of Congolese refugees assisted to voluntarily return.	% of Congolese refugees who wish to voluntary return are assisted. <u>Target:</u> 30% or 1,000 individuals. <u>Baseline:</u> 0%	None to date
4	Accession to both Statelessness Conventions.	Accession to both Statelessness Conventions.	National laws and administrative practice comply with the State's international obligations with respect to the Statelessness Conventions. <u>Target:</u> Yes <u>Baseline:</u> None	In December 2011, the Government of CAR made a pledge to accede to both the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness (Source: UNHCR).



Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
	National authorities issue birth certificates and national identity documents to IDPs, targeted nomadic communities (Fulbe ethnic group), returnees and other groups of persons at risk of statelessness.	Assessment and analysis undertaken.	Extent administrative practice provides effective access to birth certificates and ID cards in view of ensuring protection. <u>Target:</u> Yes <u>Baseline:</u> None	From 19 to 27 April 2012, UNHCR did a field assessment mission to Bouar, Nem Yelewa and Bocaranga in the northwest of CAR to evaluate administrative and customary practice that may lead to statelessness of the Peulh nomadic population. (Source: UNHCR). UNHCR and Azoudanga have taken stock of progress made in 2011 and have worked on defining objectives for their joint activities in 2012.
		Issuance of birth certificate or birth certificate substitute documents by national institutions supported.	% of persons assisted with civil status registration or documentation. <u>Target:</u> 35% <u>Baseline:</u> N/A	None to date
		Issuance of ID cards to PoCs supported.	% of PoC who have a valid identity document. <u>Target:</u> 25% <u>Baseline:</u> Unknown	None to date

### Geographic coverage

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Bangui	UNHCR, CNR, CSSI (Protection, Education, Health, self-reliance assistance)
Batalimo/Lobaye	CNR (Protection and Camp Management) MERLIN (Health/Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, WASH) COOPI (Education, Food distribution and livelihoods/food security) UNHCR (Protection, Repatriation and Camp Coordination)
Bambari/Ouaka	IMC (Health/Nutrition) Triangle GH (Education, WASH) CNR (Protection) UNHCR (Protection and Camp Coordination)
Zémio, Mboki, Obo/Haut-Mbomou	CNR (Protection, Camp Management) UNHCR (Protection, Education and Camp Coordination) CSSI (Health, Community Mobilization)
Niem Yelewa, Paoua, Kaga-Bandoro, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Nana-Gribizi	UNHCR (Protection) AZOUDANGA (Legal assistance for facilitating the birth certificate issuance process) Civil registrars, mayors, courts (Birth certificate issuance and substitute documents and ID cards issuance)



### 3.2.10 NUTRITION

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Cluster member organizations	ACF, ACRED, ASF, Bangui Pediatric Hospital, COHEB, CRS, FIPADECA, ICDI, IMC, IPHD, MERLIN, Ministry of Public Health, PU-AMI, REMOD, WFP, WHO Observers: MSF France, MSF Holland, MSF Spain
Number of projects	7
Cluster objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the capacity of Nutrition implementing actors in management of acute malnutrition in respect of the new WHO standards.</li> <li>2. Strengthen nutritional surveillance mechanisms at all levels of the health system in CAR to make available updated nutrition information through evaluations, surveys and routine data analysis.</li> <li>3. Strengthen coordination and partnership in identified nutritional emergency responses at all levels: central, regional and peripheral.</li> <li>4. Improve family and community capacity in promoting appropriate feeding practices in HIV/AIDS context.</li> </ol>
Number of beneficiaries targeted	54,144 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and stunted children, pregnant women and community health workers.
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	20,917 (18,420 women, 2,428 SAM and 69 mothers HIV+)
Funds required	Original: \$5,490,424 Revised at mid-year: \$4,656,484
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$984,930 High: \$3,671,554
Funding to date	\$1,863,307 (40% of requirements)
Contact information	<a href="mailto:ezanou@unicef.org">ezanou@unicef.org</a>

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Severe acute malnourished (SAM) children	-	-	-	6,905	6,374	13,279
Stunted children	-	-	-	15,860	14,640	30,500
Pregnant women	-	-	-	10,865	-	10,865
Community health workers	-	-	-	300	200	500
Total	-	-	-	33,930	21,214	55,144

#### Sectoral needs analysis

Malnutrition among children under five remains critical. In 2011, more than 12,000 SAM children were admitted into *unités nutritionnelle thérapeutique* (therapeutic nutrition units/UNTs) for treatment. Analysis of routine data shows that 40-50% of SAM cases have complications with pitting oedema (Kwashiorkor cases). Taking into account 2011 routine data, the number of SAM cases to be reached in 2012 has been revised from 10,847 to 13,279 representing 60% of expected cases. A recent rapid evaluation undertaken in Ouaka (Bambari autochthons population) and Vakaga (Sikikede) by International Medical Corps (IMC) shows a high prevalence of acute malnutrition largely above the emergency threshold. In Bambari, global acute

malnutrition (GAM) rate is estimated at 19.6%, with 3.7% of severe cases. In Sikikede, SAM is estimated at 7.1%.

Cluster members will focus on the extension of nutrition units in areas with high prevalence of acute malnutrition and low coverage of nutrition units (Lobaye, Vakaga, Ouaka, Mbomou and Basse Kotto); increasing active screening at village level, using community health workers and women associations for earlier detection and referral of cases; supervision of nutrition units; promotion of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices; multi-micronutrient supplements for children six to 23 months.

For the first trimester, 2,428 SAM cases were treated in 132 nutrition units representing 23% of the annual target. More than 30 nutrition units have stopped nutrition activities due to poor funding. None of the proposed nutrition projects have been funded. As the lean season approaches, with a high admission of malnutrition cases, the main challenge remains the insufficient funding to cover therapeutic food needs.

#### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

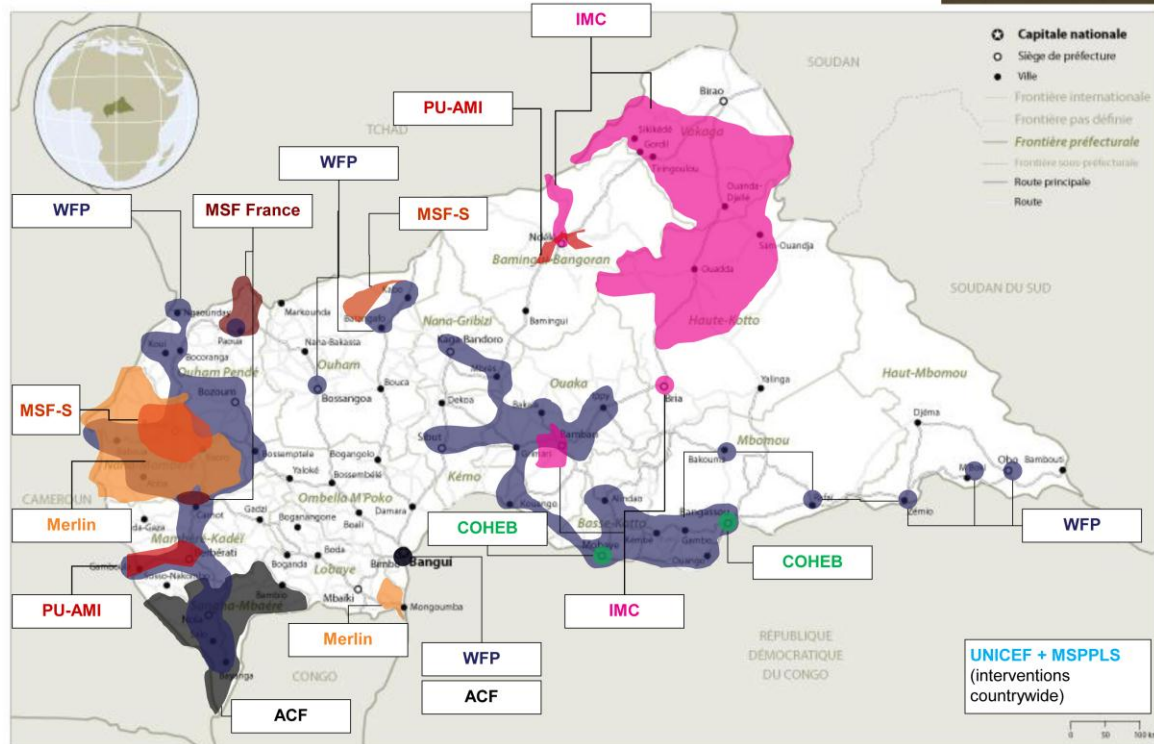
Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
1	UNT are operational.	UNTs and <i>unités nutritionnelle de traitement ambulatoire</i> (nutritional outpatient treatment units/UNTA) operational.	Number of UNT/UNTA operational <u>Target:</u> 180	132 UNT/UNTA operational
		Unités nutritionnelle supplémentaires (supplementary feeding units/UNS) operational.	Number of UNS operational <u>Target:</u> 120 UNS	90 UNS operational – extension in progress
	Health staff capable of managing malnutrition by using the new protocol.	Number of health posts detecting malnutrition.	Number of health posts detecting malnutrition <u>Target:</u> 158 health posts	100 health posts
		Number of community involved in community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM).	Number of communities involved in CMAM <u>Target:</u> 50 communities	None to date
	Malnourished children (boys and girls) have access to treatment.	Boys and girls with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and SAM admitted and treated in UNT/UNTA.	% of MAM (boys and girls) admitted and treated <u>Target:</u> 13,500 children	5%
			% of SAM (boys and girls) treated in UNT/UNTA <u>Target:</u> 10,847 children	23% (2,428 out of 10,847 targeted)
			% of recovery rate. <u>Target:</u> <75%	76 - 85% (UNT/UNTA)
			% death rate . <u>Target:</u> <10%	6.6% - 0.7% (UNT/UNTA)

	Community health workers capable to detect malnutrition and conduct behaviour change and communication (BCC) activities.	Women reached with nutrition counselling.	Number of women receiving food assistance and micronutrients supplement. <u>Target:</u> 10,865 women reached with nutrition counselling	N/A
2	Women and men in conflict areas received messages on appropriate care feeding practices.	Monthly health and nutrition education sessions held at community level.	Number of women and men reached with BCC messages on key family practices. <u>Target:</u> 30,000 women and men	18,420 women and men reached with BCC messages on key family practices.
			Number of mother with children 0-23 months receiving IYCF and HIV/AIDS counselling. <u>Target:</u> 10,865 mothers.	69 mothers with children 0-23 months
3	Update nutrition information available.	Prevalence of malnutrition (wasting, stunting and underweight).	Nutrition surveys conducted using SMART methodology. <u>Target:</u> Three surveys	Three surveys organized (Ouham, Sangha Mbaéré, Mambéré Kadeï). One national survey in preparation.
		Monthly and quarterly compilation and dissemination of nutritional data.	Nutritional data reports disseminated. <u>Target:</u> Ten monthly and three quarterly	Three monthly reports available. One quarterly report.
4	Nutrition Cluster active at national and sub-national level.	Coordination meeting organized at national and sub national level on a monthly basis.	Monthly national Cluster meeting and tri-annual regional Cluster meeting organized. <u>Target:</u> 12 national and 3 regional meetings	Five national Cluster meetings organized.
		Joint field visit organized.	Joint field visit organized. <u>Target:</u> Three	One joint field visit organized (UNICEF, PU-AMI)
		Cluster nutrition bulletin published.	Nutrition Cluster bulletin published. <u>Target:</u> Four	N/A

# Central African Republic: Areas of Intervention– Nutrition

june 2012

**HDPT** CAR



Carte de la base produit par le Bureau des Nations unies pour la Coordination des Affaires Humanitaires (OCHA). Les frontières et les noms indiqués et les désignations employées sur cette carte n'impliquent pas reconnaissance ou acceptation officielle par l'Organisation des Nations Unies. La frontière définitive entre la République du Soudan et la République du Soudan du Sud n'a pas encore été déterminée. Le statut final de la région d'Abeyi n'est pas encore déterminé. Source de la carte de base: HDPT CAR, SIGCAG, UNCS. Pour obtenir plus d'informations voir: [www.hdptcar.net](http://www.hdptcar.net). Envoyez mise à jour à [info@hdptcar.net](mailto:info@hdptcar.net)





### 3.2.11 PROTECTION

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Cluster member organizations	ACAT, ADEM, AFJC, BINUCA, Caritas, COHEB, Comité National Permanent de Concertation et de Coordination pour la Gestion de la Protection des Personnes Déplacées Internes, COOPI, DRC, IMC, IRC, JRS, JUPEDEC, LCDH, MDDH, Mercy Corps, OCDH, TGH, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, War Child
Number of projects	14
Cluster objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives and improve the security and the physical integrity of PoCs, as well as the property of civilians affected by conflicts and other humanitarian crises.</li> <li>2. Reinforce access to justice, prevent impunity and provide an appropriate legal response.</li> <li>3. Prevent conflicts and community tensions; strengthen peaceful coexistence and civil society.</li> <li>4. Facilitate the implementation of durable solutions, particularly the return, integration and reintegration of IDPs, including GBV survivors and children associated with armed forces and groups.</li> </ol>
Number of beneficiaries targeted	115,053 people
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	115,053 people
Funds required	Original: \$18,684,257 Revised at mid-year: \$19,275,196
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$1,082,844 High: \$17,897,112 Medium: \$295,240
Funding to date	\$8,681,234 (45% of requirements)
Contact information	<a href="mailto:castel@unhcr.org">castel@unhcr.org</a>

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	-	-	75,198	-	-	75,198
Returnees	-	-	39,855	-	-	39,855
	-	-		-	-	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>115,053</b>	-	-	<b>115,053</b>

#### Sectoral needs analysis

Since the beginning of the year, IDP returns have continued to be registered in the north-west while new displacements were registered in the north. There were no significant changes in the displacement situation in the north-east and south-east. Although 25,500 people were newly displaced in 2012, the total number of IDPs decreased from some 94,300 to 75,198 since the beginning of the year. In January 2012, FACA and the Chadian Army carried out a joint military operation against the FPR, a Chadian armed group based in the Nana-Gribizi and Ouham Prefectures. This joint military operation resulted in new displacements in Farazala, Nana Outta and Ouandago (Kaga-Bandoro–Kabo axis). Conflicts between herdsman, mostly coming from Chad, and local agricultural communities in the regions of Batangafo, Markounda and Paoua (Ouham and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures) started with the dry season in February. Several people

from both communities have been killed and some 5,000 people have been newly displaced, particularly in the Batangafo area. A positive development in the DDR process has been the announcement on 17 May 2012 of the dissolution of the APRD armed group.

#### **Important achievements to date include**

- Two IDP profiles covering 3,500 residents in the Ouham prefecture.
- 753 protection interventions for victims/survivors of human rights violations and violence in the Mbomou prefecture.
- 3,386 legal professionals, authorities, students and members of the general population sensitized and trained on access to justice in Mbomou prefecture.
- Ongoing counselling and multi-sector assistance for GBV survivors and victims of serious human rights violations through four functioning legal clinics in Bocaranga, Paoua (Ouham-Pendé), Batangafo (Ouham) and Ndélé (Bamingui-Bangoran). In addition, two existing legal clinics in Markounda and Kabo (Ouham) provided legal aid to 501 people (including 50 people accused of witchcraft), undertook 138 referrals and sensitized 2,475 persons.
- The Protection Cluster engaged in advocacy and documentation activities on displacement issues in CAR (focusing on Bria and Batangafo).
- Sub-Clusters operational in the Ouham-Pendé and Haut-Mbomou prefectures.
- 31 community-based protection mechanisms in place: one in Bocaranga, 21 in Paoua, four in Markounda, one in Batangafo, three in Kabo, one in Ndélé.
- 270 psycho-social support interventions in Markounda, Kabo (Ouham) and Ndélé;
- 417 ex-CAAFG from the APRD and 531 children formerly associated with self-defence groups benefiting from continued monitoring and support in Ouham-Pendé.
- Ongoing implementation of the two action plans for the release of children associated with the CPJP and the UFDR.
- Sensitization sessions with community members in Tiringoulou, Akroussoulbac, and Bria on the process of release and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups.
- Monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) training organized for UN agencies, INGOs and national NGOs (NNGOs) in Bangui.
- 570 people with institutional affiliation trained on social cohesion in Paoua (210) and Zémio (360).

The implementation challenges include: restrictions on humanitarian access in the north-east and south-east; low decentralization and lack of capacity of the civilian and law enforcement authorities in all rural areas; poor and short-term funding; low access to legal aid, fair justice, response to GBV and psycho-social support in remote rural conflict areas.

Cluster members conducted several assessment missions to confirm priority needs and regularly met in order to agree on priority actions. The needs, objectives and targets identified by the Cluster in the 2012 CAP remain the same with the addition of emergency protection needs identified in the area of Batangafo and on the Kaga-Bandoro-Kabo axis. The Cluster activities take into account the ICRC's protection interventions, which benefit civilian host and displaced

populations in the Ouham-Pendé, Ouham, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haut-Mbomou and Haute-Kotto prefectures.

### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
1	Agreements are reached with the parties to the conflict; state and non-state for timely humanitarian access to populations of concern (PoCs).	Humanitarian access to PoCs is secured.	Number of areas benefiting from humanitarian access compared to 2011 <u>Target:</u> All PoCs.	Access to the north-east in general and to the south-east (outside of the Zémio-Mboki-Obo axis) remains limited.
	Provision of adequate emergency protection for victims of human rights violations and violence. Risk of human rights violations and violence (notably GBV and violence related to witchcraft accusations) is reduced and quality of response improved.	Victim/survivor referral mechanisms to medical, legal and psycho-social assistance are established and sustained. Population has adequate access to basic needs (NFI, WASH, health, education).	Degree and percentage of conflict areas covered with response mechanisms to report human rights violations and violence (notably GBV and violence related to witchcraft accusations). <u>Target:</u> 20,840 people (4,940 girls, 5,200 boys, 5,650 women, 5,050 men).	Planning for training on joint-agency SOPs on response to SGBV in Ouham-Pendé prepared.
			Number of interventions. <u>Target:</u> As many as required in Mbomou (Bangassou, Démbia and Rafai) and Ouham (Kabo-Batangafa-Kaga Bandoro triangle and Ouandago).	753 protection interventions for victims/survivors of human rights violations and violence in Mbomou.
			Extent referral mechanisms established and sustained; number of referrals to medical, legal and psycho-social services. <u>Target:</u> 800 survivors in Mbomou (Bangassou, Démbia and Rafai) and Ouham (Kabo-Batangafa-Kaga Bandoro triangle and Ouandago).	115 survivors of violence (including seven children) referred to medical, legal and/or psycho-social services in Mbomou and Ouham.  138 referrals were undertaken at legal clinics and emergency protection units in Bocaranga, Paoua (Ouham Pendé), Markounda, Batangafa, Kabo (Ouham), Ndélé (Bamingui Bangoran).
				Sensitization of populations (video screenings) against witchcraft accusations in Ouham-Pendé.  Site demarcation done at both IDP sites in Kabo to decrease promiscuity and fire risks.

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
			Number of women benefiting from safe spaces. <u>Target:</u> Not yet defined.	None to date
	PoCs increasingly enjoy freedom of movement.	Roadblocks in secure areas are lifted. Government mechanism to establish identity documents is improved.	Number of advocacy interventions for the safety of PoCs and freedom of movement. <u>Target:</u> FACA, armed groups and enforcement authorities.	One advocacy intervention by the Cluster with Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator on extortion and harassment at barriers held by FACA, CPJP and UFDR in Bria and surroundings.
			Number of discussions on related topics within the Cluster. <u>Target:</u> 12 per year and national and 12 per year and field level.	Four at national level and three at field level.
			Number of people having received ID documents in 2012. <u>Target:</u> All PoCs above 18-years old, especially people at risk of statelessness.	None to date
	Protection of children against grave violations (Security Council Resolution 1612), family tracing and reunification is improved.	Mechanisms to ensure safety of children from grave violations by armed groups and receive appropriate assistance function.	Number of children safe from grave violations by armed groups. <u>Target:</u> 1,000 CAAFG.	Ongoing implementation of the two action plans for the release of children associated with the CPJP and the UFDR.  Sensitization sessions with community members in Tiringoulou, Akroussoulbac, and Bria on the process of release and reintegration of ex-CAAFG.  417 ex-CAAFG from the APRD and 531 children formerly associated with self-defence groups' benefit from continued monitoring and support in Ouham-Pendé.
	Further IDP profiling carried out.	Protection interventions are informed by IDP profiling exercises.	Number of IDP profiling exercises carried out with shared results. <u>Target:</u> Two exercises carried out in Markounda and Kabo (Ouham) with 3,500 people profiled (disaggregated by sex and age).	Two IDP profiling exercises carried out with 3,500 people profiled (analysis underway).

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
2	Access to justice (including legal aid and fair trials) is increased, particularly for survivors/victims of violence and people accused of witchcraft.	Legal aid system and structures are strengthened; indigent victims/survivors (notably victims of SGBV and victims of violence related to witchcraft accusations) are represented by qualified lawyers.	Number of PoCs having access to legal services and legal aid. <u>Target:</u> 35 protection committees.	35 protection committees and 11 community liaisons established.
	Law enforcement is strengthened and reports by PoC are investigated in accordance with the law.	Government puts in place a system to hold audience foraines (mobile courts) on a regular basis.	Number of legal professionals, authorities, students and members of the general population sensitized and trained; extent increase in legal awareness by sensitized/trained people. <u>Target:</u> Not yet defined.	501 people benefitted from legal aid at legal clinics in Bocaranga, Paoua (Ouham), Batangafo (Ouham) and Ndele (Bamingui Bangoran), including 50 people accused of witchcraft.
	Conditions of detainees are improved (food, hygiene, facilities).	Government with support from international partners ensure that inmates are treated in accordance with the law, have access to sufficient foods and benefit from facilities meeting with minimum international standards.	Number of detainees treated and benefiting from facilities in accordance with minimum standards. <u>Target:</u> Not yet defined.	None to date
	The capacity of the juvenile justice system is reinforced. Legal knowledge of the population increased.	Human rights sensitizations/trainings are carried out for authorities, students and the general population.	Number of community-based mechanisms in place to prevent violations and promote respect of human rights. <u>Target:</u> Not yet defined.	3,386 legal professionals, authorities, students and members of the general population sensitized and trained on access to justice in Mbomou.  2,475 people participated in regular (bi-weekly) sensitizations in Bocaranga, Paoua, Batangafo and Ndélé legal clinics.  31 community-based protection mechanisms are in place (one in Bocaranga, 21 in Paoua, four in Markounda, one in Batangafo, three in Kabo, one in Ndélé).



Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>3</b>	Social cohesion increases and tensions between communities decreases.	Participatory assessments and community mobilization are refined and improved.	Number of participatory assessments conducted on the protection needs of PoCs. <u>Target:</u> Two per year with groups of youth (boys and girls), elderly, women, men, persons with disabilities.	None to date
	Community conflicts are resolved in a peaceful manner.	The capacities of associations and groups in conflict mediation are enhanced.	Number of people with institutional affiliation trained in conflict mediation. <u>Target:</u> 1,000 people.	41 people supported to become active role models in conflict mediation in Rafai (one psycho-social support centre, ten anti-GBV focal points, 30 child protection committees); 11 in Bangassou (one support centre and ten community parajuristes).
			Number of community conflicts mediated <u>Target:</u> Five conflicts.	One farmer-herder conflict mediation supported.
	Community mobilization is strengthened and expanded.	Communities are involved in identifying and implementing solutions to resolve tensions.	Number of individuals, associations, groups and other institutions supported to become active role models in conflict mediation. <u>Target:</u> 1,000 individuals.	570 people with institutional affiliation have been trained on social cohesion in Paoua (210) and Zémio (360).
			Number of social cohesion campaigns carried out and discussions organized. <u>Target:</u> Three campaigns and 180 discussions.	None to date
	Civil society increasingly assumes a role in promoting human rights, assisting PoCs (legal, psycho-social and reintegration) and advocating for the respect of the rights of PoCs.	CSOs are trained in project and financial management as well as in national advocacy; the organizations put elements of the trainings into practice.	Number of members of civil society trained in project and financial management as well as in national advocacy. <u>Target:</u> Members of civil society, Government representatives and local NGO members.	Ten local NGO staff and one Government representative trained in project and financial management as well as in national advocacy.

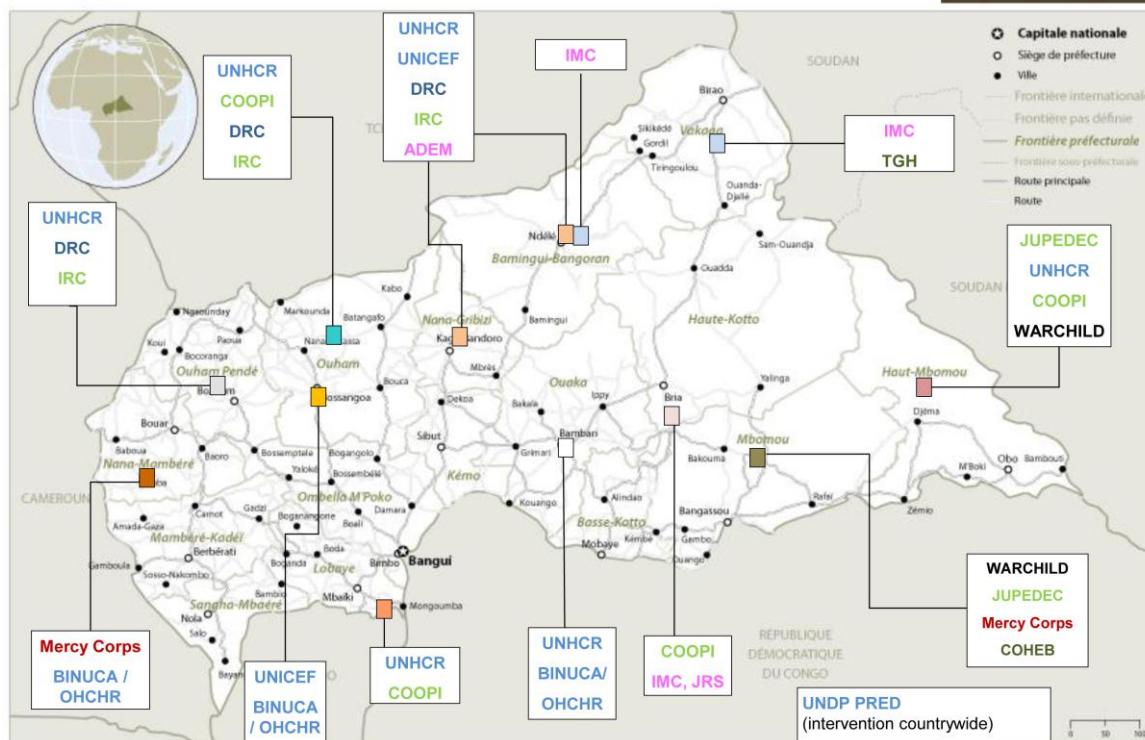
Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
4	Reestablishment or development of essential services, including state effective presence and community-based structures in conflict-affected areas.	The (re)establishment of state authority in conflict-affected areas is supported.	Number of advocacy interventions and number of technical advice for the (re)establishment of state authority in conflict-affected areas. <u>Target:</u> Central and local authorities.	One Government mission to mediate farmer-herder conflicts in Bataganfo supported.
	The socio-economic situation is conducive to voluntary return in dignity.	Early recovery and agropastoral programmes aimed at self-sufficiency of PoCs are supported through protection programmes (inclusion of victims of SGBV and other violence and human rights violations into groups and protection mainstreaming; introduction of protection elements into programmes from other sectors).	Number of economic projects that benefit PoCs. <u>Target:</u> Not yet defined.	30 in Rafai (IGA training with GBV survivors & youth at risk) and 90 women trained in Bangassou on agriculture and three AVECs formed and active.
	A system is in place to assist people with specific needs following a multi-dimensional approach.	Number of psycho-social support interventions and development projects targeting people with specific needs.	Number of psycho-social support interventions and development projects targeting people with specific needs. <u>Target:</u> All accessible PoCs with specific needs.	Two programmes established (psycho-social support in Rafai and psycho-social and legal support in Bangassou). 270 psycho-social support interventions targeting people with specific needs carried out. 500 families with specific needs assisted with construction kits in Nana Barya. 1,200 IDP women from five villages in Nana Baria sensitized on SGBV and received hygienic kits.
	Demobilized children are enrolled in schools or vocational programmes in a non-stigmatized manner.	CAAFG and children associated with self-defence movements are demobilized and reintegrated.	Number of vulnerable children receiving access to basic services, education, legal support and been reunified with their families. <u>Target:</u> 1,000 CAAFG.	Weekly meetings organized with technical committees for the planning of activities pertaining to the release of CAAFG. Sensitization sessions with community members in Tiringoulou, Akroussoulbac, and Bria on the process of

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
				releasing and reintegration of ex-CAAFG.
				Organization of workshop with reintegration implementation partners and members of the Ministry of Social Affairs for the planning of the reintegration project.
				MRM training for UN agencies, international NGOs and national NGOs in Bangui carried out.
	Family tracing and reunification is improved.	Demobilized children are integrated in the formal education sector and vocational programmes.	Percentage of demobilized children integrated in the formal education system or into vocational training programmes. <u>Target: 85%.</u>	N/A
			Percentage of children having access to basic services including education. <u>Target: 85%</u>	N/A

### Central African Republic: Areas of Intervention – Protection

June 2012

**HDPT** CAR



Carte de la base produite par le Bureau des Nations unies pour la Coordination des Affaires Humanitaires (OCHA). Les frontières et les noms indiqués et les désignations employées sur cette carte n'impliquent pas reconnaissance ou acceptation officielle par l'Organisation des Nations unies. La frontière définitive entre la République du Soudan et la République du Soudan du Sud n'a pas encore été déterminée. Le statut final de la région d'Abeyi n'est pas encore déterminé. Source de la carte de base: HDPT CAR, SIGCAG, UNCS. Pour obtenir plus d'informations voir: [www.hdptcar.net](http://www.hdptcar.net). Envoyez mise à jour à [info@hdptcar.net](mailto:info@hdptcar.net)



### 3.2.12 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

#### Summary of updated cluster response plan

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Cluster member organizations	Afrique Sans Frontières, ACAPE, ACF, ACRED, ACTED, CARC, Caritas, COHEB, COOPI, DGH, DRC, FHI, French Red Cross, ICDI, IDC, IMC, IPHD, IRAD, IRC, JRS, LIFA, Mercy Corps, PU-AMI, Regional Centre for Drinking Water and Sanitation at Low Prices (EAA- ex-CREPA), REMOD, Solidarités, Spanish Red Cross, TGH, Un Raggio di Luce, Vitalité Plus Observer: ICRC
Number of projects	17
Cluster objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide access to safe drinking water in accordance with SPHERE standards.</li> <li>2. Provide access to basic sanitation infrastructure, in accordance with SPHERE standards.</li> <li>3. Improve knowledge and daily practices related to hygiene.</li> <li>4. Reinforce local communities' abilities in building, maintaining and managing their WASH infrastructure.</li> </ol>
Number of beneficiaries targeted	1,871,920 people
Number of beneficiaries reached at mid-year	146,116 people
Funds required	Original: \$8,263,121 Revised at mid-year: \$7,818,516
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$726,906 High: \$5,814,426 Medium: \$1,277,184
Funding to date	\$1,589,742 (20% of requirements)
Contact information	<a href="mailto:plarent@unicef.org">plarent@unicef.org</a>

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs and returnee adults	28,648	28,878	57,526	28,648	28,878	57,526
Refugee adults	4,947	4,987	9,934	4,947	4,987	9,934
Host community adults	447,730	450,770	898,500	447,730	450,770	898,500
IDPs and returnee children	-	-	57,527	-	-	57,527
Refugee children	-	-	9,933	-	-	9,933
Host community children	-	-	838,500	-	-	838,500
Total	481,325	484,635	1,871,920	481,325	484,635	1,871,920

#### Sectoral needs analysis

The needs, objectives, and targets did not substantially change between the launch of the original CAP in November 2011 and its MYR in May 2012. Security and access issues, the spread of the population over the large territory, the lack of decentralization in Government services and weakness of these services still represent the main challenges to the implementation of cluster activities. Like in many other African countries, sanitation is the most neglected part of the sector, with an extremely low level of investments and achievements.

The following additional constraints/events have been identified:

- The country has faced a series of limited-scale emergencies (involving from 3,000 to 5,000 people each) notably in Kabo and Batangafo area, leading to an increase in beneficiaries of WASH Cluster activities.
- The security context is increasingly complex and dynamic, which creates additional delays in project implementation and possible project cancellations in the future.
- The WASH Sector is suffering from a lack of funds, which is directly impairing the improvement of access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for target populations.
- Access to drinking water in the city of Bangui has continued to deteriorate, especially during the dry season, leaving close to one million people at risk of water-borne diseases.

Most of the planned achievements for 2012 have not been completed due to the low levels of funding. Nevertheless, partly achieved results are as follows:

- Improvement of access to sanitation and appropriate hygiene behaviour in areas affected by cholera during the 2011 outbreak and improvement of access to potable water in some LRA-affected areas (Obo, Mboki, Zemio, Rafai and Djema cities).
- Start-up of the intervention that will allow the improvement of access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene in Kabo area for IDP and host populations.
- Improvement of access to basic family sanitation infrastructure linked to the extension of the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach to several prefectures.

Activities negatively affected by under-funding are:

- Cholera outbreak has severely affected population in two prefectures along the Ubangui river in south-west CAR (346 cases/20 deaths, fatality rate: 5.7%) in 2011. With the risk of new outbreak of cholera, the availability of more funds before the coming rainy season, would enable better preparation of affected prefectures (south-west) as well as prefectures at risk (south-east) along Ubangui River. This would prevent avoidable deaths and limit the expansion of cholera outbreak.
- Violent clashes between FPR (rebel Chadian group installed in CAR) and CAR/Chadian armies in January and dispersal of FPR into small uncontrolled armed groups forced several thousands of people to flee their houses. They settled down in the Batangafo/Kabo/Ouandago triangle where some of them have been assisted with water and sanitation activities. But due to the lack of funds, most of them are still in urgent need, notably in Kakouda-Gofou-Gombo-Bobazi area.
- In the first quarter of 2012 and especially in March, there was a significant increase of LRA attacks in CAR. A total of 20 attacks, six deaths and 39 abductions were reported in this period, as compared to 2011. As of 31 March 2012, 20,362 LRA-induced IDPs and 5,361 Congolese refugees remain displaced. Most populations in the region are confined to a five km radius of major towns. LRA is still actively operating in the areas of Zémio, Rafai, Obo and Bambouti, thus the host community continues to suffer. Even if some areas are now adequately served in terms of access to potable water (mainly Obo, Rafai, Zémio, and Mboki cities), others are still in major need (Dembia, Bamboutti, Bangassou). The needs in terms of access to sanitation continue to be very important in the entire

south east. Due to the lack of funds, no real improvement of the situation can be expected in the next few months.

- Due to the lack of funds, several NGOs have or will have to close field offices, such as Solidarités International in Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, leaving extremely vulnerable populations without any support or protection from armed groups.

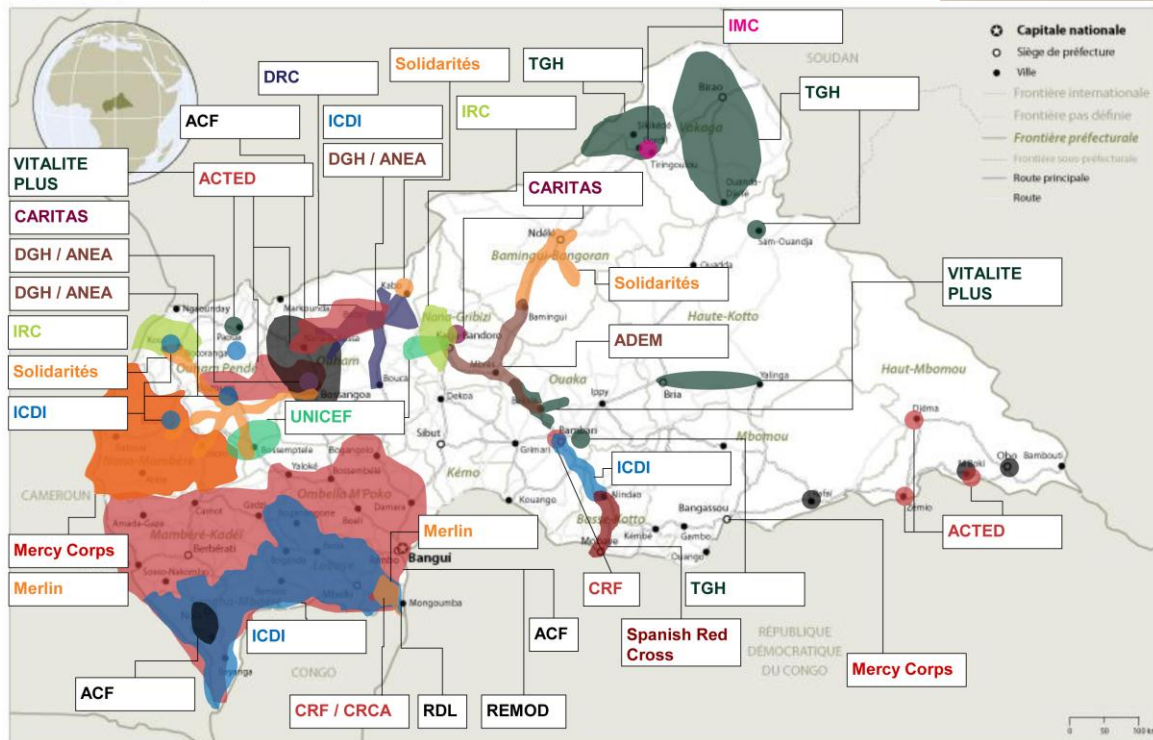
Based on this analysis, the WASH Cluster considers that the sectorial strategy should be maintained and that the vast majority of the projects initially included in the 2012 CAP have to be kept as they are.

#### Mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
<b>1</b>	Morbidity and mortality rates linked to water-borne diseases are reduced amongst the target populations.	Newly constructed or rehabilitated institutional (schools, health centres) and community water points (boreholes, protected wells, reticulated water distribution systems).	Newly constructed or rehabilitated institutional (schools or health centres) and community water points (boreholes, protected wells, reticulated water distribution systems). <u>Target:</u> 336.	120 (36%)
<b>2</b>	Access to basic sanitation is secured for target populations in full respect of their dignity.	Newly constructed or rehabilitated family sanitation structures (latrines) that are culturally acceptable and in full respect of gender needs.	Newly constructed or rehabilitated family sanitation structures (latrines) that are culturally acceptable and in full respect of gender needs. <u>Target:</u> 4,650.	1,645 (35%)
		Newly constructed or rehabilitated institutional (schools or health centres) sanitation structures (latrines) that are culturally acceptable and in full respect of gender needs.	Constructed or rehabilitated institutional (schools or health centres) sanitation structures (latrines) that are culturally acceptable and in full respect of gender needs. <u>Target:</u> 382.	86 (23%)
<b>3</b>	Good hygiene practices are known and applied by target populations in their daily life.	People who have attended a hygiene promotion training session.	Number of people who have attended a hygiene promotion training session. <u>Target:</u> 137,250 people.	73,640 (54%)
<b>4</b>	Target populations can focus on livelihood activities because access to potable water is secured.	Newly created/reactivated/re-trained water point committees.	Newly created/reactivated/re-trained water point committees. <u>Target:</u> 358.	183 (51%)



## Central African Republic: Areas of Intervention – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) June 2012

**HDPT** CAR


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## 4. FORWARD VIEW

1.	Will there be a CAP in 2013?	Yes
2.	CAP 2013 Workshop dates:	mid-September 2012
3.	Needs Assessment Plan for the 2013 CAP: existing assessments, identification of gaps in assessment information, and planned assessments to fill gaps.	

### EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
<b>WASH</b>	All population of CAR.	UNICEF, University of Bangui Department of Geography.	1 Jun 2011-1 Sep 2012	Evaluation and mapping of access to water and sanitation infrastructure in schools and health centres in CAR.
<b>Food Security</b>	All population of CAR.	FAO	Jun 2012	IPC map for CAR validated by cluster (report in preparation).
<b>Early Recovery</b>	Recovering populations in Ouham and Ouham Pendé.	UNDP, BCPR	14 May-1 Jun 2012	Community recovery strategy situational analysis.
<b>Protection</b>	Population affected by LRA attacks in Zémio, Mboki and Obo (Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou).	UNHCR	7-8 May 2012	Protection assessment mission, in particular on the situation of IDPs of Fulbe ethnic group in Zémio.
<b>Education</b>	IDPs, returnees and refugee aged 3-11 years countrywide.	UNICEF	May 2012	Estimation of school-aged children among displaced in the CAR.
<b>Shelter and NFI</b>	Returnees (former IDPs or refugees) in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé.	ACTED REACH project	Apr 2012-ongoing	Assessment of returnee movements (former IDPs and refugees from Cameroon or Chad).
<b>Protection</b>	Populations displaced due to conflicts between herders and farmers along the roads between Ouandago and Batangafo, Batangafo and Kaba and Batangafo and Bouca (Ouham).	DRC, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF	24-26 Apr 2012	Joint evaluation of new displacements since February 2012.
<b>Shelter and NFI</b>	Returnees (former IDPs or refugees) in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé	UNHCR (Paoua), ACTED, PU-AMI, DRC	Apr 2012	Assessment of returnee movements (former IDPs and refugees from Cameroon or Chad).
<b>Shelter and NFI</b>	Population groups assessed in Ouandago-Kabo-Batangafo	UNHCR (Kaga-Bandoro), DRC	Mar-Apr 2012	
<b>Protection</b>	Populations affected by conflict in Kaga-Bandoro, Kaba and Batangafo	UNHCR	26-27 Mar 2012	Assessment of the protection situation of those affected and/or

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
	(Nana-Gribizi and Ouham).			displaced following the joint FACA-ANT military operation against the FP and by conflict between armed herder and farmers.
<b>Protection</b>	CAAFG in Bria (Haute-Kotto).	BINUCA, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF.	19 Mar 2012	MRM-1612 Task Force Team – Verification of information related to 23 children voluntary demobilization and sensitization of armed groups leaders in Bria.
<b>Protection</b>	CAAFG in Tiringoulou (Vakaga)	UNICEF		MRM-1612 Task Force Team – Verification information related to children associated with armed groups.
<b>Multi-Sector</b>	General population countrywide.	UNICEF	Mar 2012	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) IV results validated; report in preparation.
<b>Protection</b>	Population affected by armed conflict between CPJP and UFDR in Bria (Haute-Kotto).	UNHCR	7-21 Feb 2012	Protection assessment mission.
<b>WASH</b>	All populations in Bangui.	UNICEF, University of Bangui Department of Geography.	15 Dec 2011 – 15 Feb 2012	Evaluation of the most at risk neighborhoods in terms of access to water and sanitation in Bangui.
<b>Protection</b>	IDPs and returnees (IDP and refugee) on the road between Markounda and Maïtikoulou (Ouham).	DRC	Feb 2012	Mapping of IDPs, IDPs returnees and refugee returnees in Markounda sub-prefecture.
<b>Protection, Coordination</b>	Population affected by armed conflict between CPJP and UFDR in Sikikédé (Vakaga).	Protection: IMC, UNHCR Others: BINUCA, FAO, JRS, OCHA, UNDSS, UNICEF.	25 Nov 2011	Inter-Organisation Delivery and Rapid Assessment (25 Nov 2011).
<b>Protection, WASH, Food Security , Coordination</b>	Population affected by armed conflict between CPJP and UFDR in Bria (Haute-Kotto).	Protection: IMC, UNHCR, UNICEF. Others: BINUCA, NDA, OCHA.	30 Sep 2011	Evaluation de la situation humanitaire et des besoins prioritaires à Bria suite au conflit armé du 10-18 Septembre entre CPJP et UFDR.
<b>Protection</b>	Children in self-defense groups in Ouham-Pendé.	DRC, OCHA, UNHCR	13 May 2011	Assessment Mission of the Situation of Children in Self-Defense Groups.

GAPS IN INFORMATION			
Ref. #	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups	Issues of concern
1	All	Population countrywide	Last census completed in 2003 (pre-crisis); leaving baseline statistics weak.
2	All	Administrative boundaries and populated place locations	Last update done with 2003 census and not in line with current situation on the ground challenging geospatial analysis.
3	Protection	People affected by armed conflict in Birao and Tiringoulou (Vakaga)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of armed groups.</li> <li>2. Number of returns of population who fled from conflicts between 2006 and today.</li> <li>3. Insecurity and threats of attacks by armed groups causing fear in populations to cultivate their farms.</li> </ol>
4	Protection	Returnees in Haut-Mbomou.	Spontaneous IDP returns, particularly in the villages of Kitessa, Guénékoumba, Mamboussou, Koumbonoungo and Tamboura.
5	Protection	Affected children in Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children associated with armed conflict.</li> <li>2. Child victims of sexual violence.</li> <li>3. Child victims of abduction.</li> <li>4. Recruitment of children into armed and/or self-defence groups.</li> </ol>
6	WASH	Population countrywide.	Physiochemical and microbiological evaluation of the water quality in CAR.

PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS						
To fill info gap (ref. #)	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by [please note amount of funding gap if necessary funding is not yet committed]
1-2	All	Population countrywide	Census Bureau, UNFPA	Dec 2013	Census	Funding source not yet identified.
4	Protection	Specific affected populations in Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga.	UNICEF	May-Dec 2012	1. Children associated with armed conflict. 2. Child victims of sexual violence and abduction. 3. Recruitment of children into armed groups. 4. Use of children by armed forces and groups. 5. Reintegration of ex-CAAFG.	
5	Protection	Mapping of actors working on GBV issues countrywide.	GBV sub-cluster	May-Dec 2012	Who is doing what where	Does not require additional funding.
N/A	Shelter and NFI	Returnees (former IDPs or refugees) in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé.	UNHCR (Paoua), ACTED, DRC, PU-AMI	Apr 2012-ongoing	Regular follow up and monitoring of assessment of returnee movements (former IDPs and refugees from Cameroon or Chad).	Funding still needed.
N/A	Food Security and Agriculture	Population countrywide.	FEWS NET in partnership with ACTED and WFP	Jul-Dec 2012	Food security and agricultural analysis including food pricing and livelihood maps.	USAID
N/A	WASH	Prefectures with or at risk of new acute emergencies	WASH Cluster partners.	May-Dec 2012	Evaluation of the access to water and sanitation in emergency areas.	\$30,000
N/A	Early Recovery	CHF beneficiaries and communities in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé.	Resident Coordinator's Office, UNDP	Sep 2012	SWOT analysis of CBOs established and involved in CHF project implementation for sustainability.	Inter-cluster effort to be mobilized.

# ANNEX I: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING RESULTS TO DATE

## Table IV. List of appeal projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each

Consolidated Appeal for Central African Republic 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>								
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.								
Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/CSS/44126/119</a>	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Central African Republic	OCHA	2,541,281	2,541,281	1,707,704	833,577	67%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/CSS/47403/5575</a>	Strengthening humanitarian coordination and response in the South east region	MSB	2,500,000	2,500,000	234,953	2,265,047	9%	B. HIGH
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>5,041,281</b>	<b>5,041,281</b>	<b>1,942,657</b>	<b>3,098,624</b>	<b>39%</b>	
<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/43948/13864</a>	Support income generating activities for women associations and intern displaced people in Haute Kotto.	VITALITE PLUS	195,810	195,810	-	195,810	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/43991/8794</a>	Supporting the empowerment of people affected by conflicts in the sub-prefectures of Kaga Bandoro (Nana Gribizi).	ADEM	155,792	155,792	-	155,792	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44137/R/6458</a>	Opening Up and enabling the economic development and humanitarian access of the rural area between Bangassou and Obo by rehabilitating the Rafai ferry	ACTED	477,080	477,080	397,141	79,939	83%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44205/5633</a>	Strengthening Community Based Organisations to ensure effective basic social services and revitalize local economy	Solidarités	344,112	344,112	-	344,112	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44227/5181</a>	Supporting conflict affected women's' organizations and other groups in order to further improve and diversify their income generating capacity in the prefectures of Ouham Pendé, Ouham and Bamingui Bangoran	DRC	1,710,000	1,710,000	311,633	1,398,367	18%	A. IMMEDIATE



Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44252/R/13924</a>	Recovery of economic dynamics by the emphasis of the Farm Producer' s Sub Federation (SFPA) and community based organization in the prefecture of Nana Gribizi & strenghtening of a national NGO enabled to provide humanitarian responses	ECHELLE	112,350	240,215	-	240,215	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44252/R/5633</a>	Recovery of economic dynamics by the emphasis of the Farm Producer' s Sub Federation (SFPA) and community based organization in the prefecture of Nana Gribizi & strenghtening of a national NGO enabled to provide humanitarian responses	Solidarités	449,400	240,215	-	240,215	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44260/R/14879</a>	Economic recovery and improvement of humanitarian access to isolated areas in Markounda sub-prefecture for peace-building consolidation	PU-AMI	800,000	800,000	-	800,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44278/R/14879</a>	Rafaï river-crossing infrastructure rehabilitation and economic recovery in the LRA affected prefecture of Mbomou	PU-AMI	400,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44308/R/14879</a>	Improving economic security of the population in north western Central African Republic in a multifaceted approach, by promoting Income Generating Activities in the zone as well as constructing/rehabilitating rural infrastructure	PU-AMI	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44313/R/14879</a>	Gender specific intervention to contribute to durable economic recovery in the Mambéré Kadéï region	PU-AMI	400,000	400,000	-	400,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44377/5167</a>	Economic revitalization of rural community-base organizations and local government institutions affected by economic crisis in Mambere Kadei and Sangha Mbaere Prefectures	COOPI	509,935	509,935	-	509,935	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44379/R/5179</a>	Stimulating local economies to increase the resilience of the most economically and socially vulnerable populations in the Ouham Pende and Nana Gribizi	IRC	911,603	911,603	-	911,603	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44493/14440</a>	The organisational capacities, of valorization and marketing of the products are improved	NDA	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44581/776</a>	Sustaining rural women and youth access to Microfinance Institutions (MFI)	UNDP	1,241,268	1,241,268	-	1,241,268	0%	C. MEDIUM

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/44637/8661</a>	Fighting against poverty by the Creation of a Center of professional training and Community Development in Haut Mbomou and Rafaï	JUPEDEC	206,510	206,510	-	206,510	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/ER/45315/5167</a>	Emergency Livelihood Recovery project for Conflict affected people in Haut Mbomou Prefecture	COOPI	571,701	571,701	70,771	500,930	12%	B. HIGH
Sub total for EARLY RECOVERY			9,035,561	9,004,241	779,545	8,224,696	9%	
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/43913/13864</a>	Ameliorate the access of children affected by armed conflicts to school and reinforce capacities of Non Statics Actors of educational system to allow educational rights of Bria and Yalinga towns in High Kotto Prefecture.	VITALITE PLUS	143,712	143,712	-	143,712	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/43985/R/5181</a>	Emergency education in Ouham and Bamingui Bangoran	DRC	1,128,850	363,800	205,723	158,077	57%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/43993/8794</a>	Contribute to ensuring the access of children to school facilities in the sub-prefecture of M'brès (Nana Gribizi).	ADEM	190,995	190,995	-	190,995	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/44067/R/6217</a>	Holistic Primary School Educational Services Provision for children affected by conflict in Ouham Province	JRS	433,340	433,340	-	433,340	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/44074/R/6217</a>	Safe emergency education for conflict affected children especially IDPs in Haute Kotto particularly; OUADDA, BRIA AND YALINGA.	JRS	300,000	410,823	295,641	115,182	72%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/44345/5167</a>	Promoting formal and alternative education for children in Ouham Pende region	COOPI	724,400	724,400	-	724,400	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/44373/124</a>	Promoting access to education to vulnerable children throughout affected regions in Central African Republic (CAR)	UNICEF	1,515,000	1,515,000	668,197	846,803	44%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/44381/R/5179</a>	Creating safe and child friendly learning environment, improve enrolment and retention, and quality of education for conflict affected children in the Ouham Pende, Central African Republic (CAR)	IRC	396,184	396,184	-	396,184	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/44466/5167</a>	Increasing access to quality and safe education for children and youth in the LRA affected Prefecture of Haut Mbomou	COOPI	555,330	555,330	555,330	-	100%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/44737/R/561</a>	Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations in CAR (PRRO 200315) (Education)	WFP	4,246,825	2,635,240	3,413,527	(778,287)	130%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/50932/R/5103</a>	Support to Internally Displaced Pupils of Haute-Kotto	UNESCO	-	260,290	-	260,290	0%	B. HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/E/51227/R/8661</a>	Faciliter l'accès à l'Éducation aux enfants victimes et vulnérables des localités de Zemio,	JUPEDEC	-	181,900	-	181,900	0%	B. HIGH
Sub total for EDUCATION			9,634,636	7,811,014	5,138,418	2,672,596	66%	
<b>EMERGENCY SHELTER</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/S-NF/51002/R/6458</a>	Support to movements of return in Ouham and Ouham Pendé regions	ACTED	-	1,012,355	-	1,012,355	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
Sub total for EMERGENCY SHELTER			-	1,012,355	-	1,012,355	0%	
<b>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/CSS/43908/R/561</a>	Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Services to the humanitarian community	WFP	165,404	286,030	286,000	30	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
Sub total for EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS			165,404	286,030	286,000	30	100%	
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/43890/R/6458</a>	Support to inter community conflict mitigation by improving agro pastoral cooperation	ACTED	399,672	399,672	399,672	-	100%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/43966/6458</a>	Supporting self-resilience in newly opened-up areas of Ouham and Ouham Pendé through promotion of agro-based livelihoods	ACTED	353,681	353,681	-	353,681	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/43968/R/6458</a>	Support to communities affected by acute shocks in Haut Mbomou by improving farmer based seeds systems and increasing seeds security and seeds systems resilience	ACTED	443,541	443,541	433,063	10,478	98%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/43990/8794</a>	Supporting the empowerment of people affected by conflict in the prefecture of Nana-Gribizi (Kaga Bandoro and M'bès) by the structuring of the agricultural sector.	ADEM	195,596	195,596	-	195,596	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44043/5186</a>	Strengthening the capacity of the most vulnerable people to face economic crisis by increasing and diversifying agricultural production and by diversifying their incomes sources in Sangha Mbaere prefecture	ACF	604,000	604,000	534,161	69,839	88%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44173/5181</a>	Strengthen the capacity of agricultural organizations in order to enhance the productivity of agro pastoral production systems in Ouham, Ouham Pendé and Bamingui Bangoran and reinforce the emergency response capacity of DRC to ensure food security among the most vulnerable groups	DRC	1,337,500	1,337,500	434,789	902,711	33%	B. HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44186/5146</a>	Revitalizing agricultural subsistence farming for vulnerable households in Mbaiki, Boda and Bogananagone	CRS	279,812	279,812	-	279,812	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44189/5146</a>	Revitalizing draft animal agriculture in the sub-prefectures of Bossangoa, Bouca and Nana-Bakassa	CRS	318,466	318,466	-	318,466	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44191/5146</a>	Supporting food production in the Sub-Prefecture of Ndele	CRS	346,794	346,794	-	346,794	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44206/5633</a>	Recovering sustainable livelihoods of the most vulnerable people in Bozoum Sub-prefecture	Solidarités	244,100	244,100	244,100	-	100%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44208/R/5633</a>	Improve food security for conflict-affected people in Ouham	Solidarités	620,500	428,000	516,796	(88,796)	121%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44219/R/5186</a>	WITHDRAWN - Improvement of food access and availability for conflict affected population in Ouham Prefectures	ACF	597,403	-	-	-	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44250/R/13924</a>	Improve food security for recent conflict-affected people in Nana Gribizi	ECHELLE	93,507	299,600	-	299,600	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44250/R/5633</a>	WITHDRAWN - Improve food security for recent conflict-affected people in Nana Gribizi	Solidarités	374,029	-	-	-	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44288/R/14879</a>	Emergency response to face the food insecurity of LRA-affected population in Mbomou prefecture	PU-AMI	725,000	725,000	350,000	375,000	48%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44290/123</a>	Supporting food security and livelihood diversification in the prefectures of Bamingui Bangoran, Vakaga and Haute-Kotto	FAO	971,850	971,850	699,163	272,687	72%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44305/5853</a>	Toward capacity building and sustainable improvement of living conditions for the most vulnerable farming population of the Ouaka	TGH	140,000	140,000	140,000	-	100%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44312/R/14879</a>	Post emergency response to food security in areas of Ouham prefecture affected by a continued humanitarian crisis	PU-AMI	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44344/5179</a>	Saving vulnerable populations from food insecurity by improving their resilience through stimulation of local economy and promotion of a sustainable transition to peace	IRC	859,712	859,712	-	859,712	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44368/123</a>	Improving the food security and income generation capacity of affected people through the promotion of livestock production in the prefectures of Bamingui Bangoran and Haute-Kotto in the Central African Republic	FAO	830,369	830,369	-	830,369	0%	B. HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44369/R/14879</a>	Response to face malnutrition through improved food security for vulnerable families in the Mambéré Kadéï prefecture	PU-AMI	415,000	415,000	-	415,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44380/123</a>	Support to the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Coordination of the United Nations and partners in Central African Republic.	FAO	633,600	633,600	-	633,600	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44386/R/13217</a>	Emergency response to food needs for 3428 IDPs and host families in the sub prefectures of Bangassou and Bakouma.	COHEB	368,387	428,238	-	428,238	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44393/123</a>	Supporting the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in the Central African Republic	FAO	2,585,000	2,585,000	-	2,585,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44403/R/8661</a>	Improving production capacities of smallholder farmers Zemio, Rafaï and Bakouma	JUPEDEC	203,300	203,300	-	203,300	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44465/5167</a>	To support food security and enhance good governance in rural areas of Paoua and Markounda Sub Prefecture	COOPI	563,890	563,890	662,252	(98,362)	117%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/44492/14440</a>	towards improvement of food security near the households	NDA	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/45324/R/14783</a>	Draft Emergency agricultural recovery and support for agribusiness in Paoua	REMOD	76,794	76,794	-	76,794	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/50963/R/14921</a>	Address hunger and poverty through new agricultural approaches in Bambouti	IDC	-	240,990	-	240,990	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/A/50992/R/5186</a>	Surveillance, food security and livelihoods reinforcement in the North-West of Central African Republic	ACF	-	192,600	-	192,600	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/F/44730/R/561</a>	Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations in CAR (PRRO 200315) (IDPs+Refugees)	WFP	10,455,385	6,663,097	9,995,459	(3,332,362)	150%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/F/44734/561</a>	Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations in CAR (PRRO 200315) (Livelihoods)	WFP	11,006,344	8,084,540	11,008,144	(2,923,604)	136%	C. MEDIUM
<b>Sub total for FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>36,693,232</b>	<b>29,514,742</b>	<b>25,417,599</b>	<b>4,097,143</b>	<b>86%</b>	
<b>HEALTH</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44214/R/8662</a>	Emergency Response to deal with the increased Malaria cases in IDP camps and host population in Ouham Pendé and Ouham Prefectures, Health Region N°3	MI	1,619,980	1,619,980	-	1,619,980	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44271/R/14879</a>	Restore access to primary and preventive healthcare in the rural areas of Mambéré Kadéï prefecture	PU-AMI	400,000	400,000	-	400,000	0%	B. HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44284/R/14879</a>	Improvement of Primary Health care services quality for vulnerable people affected by armed conflict in the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture	PU-AMI	750,000	750,000	355,177	394,823	47%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44304/R/122</a>	Promoting integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) and strengthening routine immunisation in northern and southern regions of Central African Republic	WHO	1,000,450	1,000,450	-	1,000,450	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44304/R/124</a>	Promoting integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) and strengthening routine immunisation in northern and southern regions of Central African Republic	UNICEF	1,540,800	1,540,800	260,289	1,280,511	17%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44335/R/5195</a>	Strengthening Primary Health Care services, Emergency Obstetric Care and HIV/AIDS sensitization to conflict affected populations in CAR	MERLIN	1,744,100	1,744,100	500,000	1,244,100	29%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44339/R/14921</a>	Rehabilitate the health center and carry out adequate primary and community health care amongst the population in the Bambouti Sous-prefecture	IDC	260,913	239,913	-	239,913	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44365/5162</a>	Ensuring Access of Displaced and Local Populations in Mbomou Prefecture (Bangassou, Rafai, Bakouma) to Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health	Mercy Corps	602,905	602,905	-	602,905	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44375/R/1171</a>	Strengthening the response against STIs, HIV and AIDS and preventing sexual violence by uniformed services among adolescents in conflict affected zones	UNFPA	694,430	694,430	-	694,430	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44375/R/122</a>	Strengthening the response against STIs, HIV and AIDS and preventing sexual violence by uniformed services among adolescents in conflict affected zones	WHO	374,500	374,500	-	374,500	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44378/R/1171</a>	Strengthening emergency obstetric and neonatal care in conflict affected health prefectures of CAR	UNFPA	390,550	640,550	352,109	288,441	55%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44378/R/122</a>	Strengthening emergency obstetric and neonatal care in conflict affected health prefectures of CAR	WHO	1,152,283	1,152,283	935,400	216,883	81%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44378/R/124</a>	Strengthening emergency obstetric and neonatal care in conflict affected health prefectures of CAR	UNICEF	2,410,000	2,410,000	1,075,700	1,334,300	45%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44407/R/13107</a>	Risk reduction project for returnees and local population affected by the conflict in Health region N°5	IMC UK	2,299,999	887,749	1,024,970	(137,221)	115%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44518/R/6217</a>	WITHDRAWN - Improving community health and health management skills in conflict affected areas in and around Markoundia	JRS	201,320	-	-	-	0%	C. MEDIUM



Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44850/R/122</a>	Supporting the national cholera outbreak response plan to improve communicable disease surveillance system in CAR	WHO	882,750	296,628	-	296,628	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44967/R/122</a>	STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and provision of safe blood for transfusion in most post-conflict affected prefectures in northern and southern CAR	WHO	913,000	913,000	-	913,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/51018/R/13217</a>	Promote the use of health services, PTME, Reduce maternal mortality, risk of transmissible diseases and other epidemics.	COHEB	-	167,666	-	167,666	0%	B. HIGH
Sub total for HEALTH			17,237,980	15,434,954	4,503,645	10,931,309	29%	
LOGISTICS								
<a href="#">CAF-12/CSS/44091/561</a>	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service for Central African Republic	WFP	7,179,505	7,179,505	4,052,250	3,127,255	56%	A. IMMEDIATE
Sub total for LOGISTICS			7,179,505	7,179,505	4,052,250	3,127,255	56%	
MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES								
<a href="#">CAF-12/MS/44372/R/120</a>	Protection and multi-sector assistance to UNHCR people of concern in Central African Republic	UNHCR	17,032,333	17,032,333	5,159,914	11,872,419	30%	B. HIGH
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES			17,032,333	17,032,333	5,159,914	11,872,419	30%	
NUTRITION								
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44216/5186</a>	Nutritional surveillance at national level through nutritional surveys and routine surveillance data	ACF	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44293/R/14879</a>	Preventing mortality through treatment of malnutrition and quality health services for the most vulnerable groups in the Mambéré Kadéï prefecture	PU-AMI	450,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44332/R/124</a>	Emergency Nutrition in Central African Republic (CAR))	UNICEF	1,100,786	1,100,786	277,102	823,684	25%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44340/R/5195</a>	Initiating and supporting nutrition programmes to the vulnerable communities of Lobaye, Nanamambere, HautMbomou and Mbomou provinces in response to Malnutrition	MERLIN	984,930	984,930	-	984,930	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44410/R/13107</a>	Risk reduction project for displaced population affected by the conflict in Health region N°5	IMC UK	1,149,998	335,233	-	335,233	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/44740/R/561</a>	Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations in CAR (PRRO 200315) (Nutrition)	WFP	1,504,710	1,224,550	1,586,205	(361,655)	130%	B. HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/H/51001/R/13217</a>	Prevention and treatment of malnutrition in the Sub-prefectures of Bangassou and Bakouma in Mbomou Prefecture	COHEB	-	260,985	-	260,985	0%	B. HIGH
<b>Sub total for NUTRITION</b>			<b>5,490,424</b>	<b>4,656,484</b>	<b>1,863,307</b>	<b>2,793,177</b>	<b>40%</b>	
<b>PROTECTION</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/43988/R/5181</a>	Demobilisation and reintegration of children in Ouham Pendé and Bamingui Bangoran	DRC	625,950	299,600	482,217	(182,617)	161%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/43989/R/5181</a>	Emergency protection and social cohesion of vulnerable populations through rapid responses to human rights violations, psycho-social assistance, medical referrals and community initiatives	DRC	979,050	781,100	501,133	279,967	64%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/43992/R/5181</a>	A stronger civil society for the promotion of Human Rights and the provision of legal aid and psycho-social support with particular focus on gender based violence and violence related to witchcraft accusations in Ouham Pendé, Ouham, Bamingui Bangoran, Lobaye, Kémo and Nana Gribizi regions	DRC	573,520	331,700	104,519	227,181	32%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/44234/124</a>	Preventing and Responding to Gender Based Violences in conflict affected areas, with a focus on children specific needs	UNICEF	989,750	989,750	715,529	274,221	72%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/44235/124</a>	Protect children in conflict affected areas, from violence, abuse and exploitation.	UNICEF	1,765,500	1,765,500	2,217,315	(451,815)	126%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/44307/R/5167</a>	Improving self reliance and community protection mechanisms for LRA affected communities in the Haut Mbomou	COOPI	754,360	301,744	754,360	(452,616)	250%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/44341/R/5179</a>	Preventing and responding to gender based violence in Bocaranga, Kouï and Ngaoundaye sub-prefectures	IRC	426,827	426,827	-	426,827	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/44352/R/120</a>	Protection and assistance to IDPs, spontaneous returnees, victims of human rights violations and other forms of violence specifically based on gender and identity/ethnicity and people with special needs	UNHCR	10,708,445	10,708,445	3,384,148	7,324,297	32%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/44396/R/5162</a>	Providing Emergency Protection Response to Conflict-Affected Populations in LRA Affected Areas of Mbomou Prefecture (Rafai, Bakouma and Bangassou)	Mercy Corps	510,031	510,031	522,013	(11,982)	102%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/44398/5162</a>	Access to Justice and Psycho-social support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	Mercy Corps	200,826	200,826	-	200,826	0%	B. HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/44409/R/13107</a>	Risk reduction project for conflict affected women, vulnerable children and children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups in North-East ( Vakaga and Haute Koto )	IMC UK	1,149,998	610,033	-	610,033	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/50422/R/124</a>	Protect children in conflict affected areas from violence, abuse and exploitation	UNICEF	-	2,054,400	-	2,054,400	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/50895/R/5844</a>	LRA affected communities	WC	-	126,062	-	126,062	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/P-HR-RL/50991/R/13864</a>	Project for the Strengthening of social cohesion and protection of human rights in Sub Prefectures of Yalinga and Bria (Haute-Kotto)	VITALITE PLUS	-	169,178	-	169,178	0%	C. MEDIUM
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION</b>			<b>18,684,257</b>	<b>19,275,196</b>	<b>8,681,234</b>	<b>10,593,962</b>	<b>45%</b>	
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>								
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/43858/124</a>	Provision of emergency essential WASH services to vulnerable people throughout conflict affected north and southeastern Central African Republic (CAR)	UNICEF	954,975	954,975	766,968	188,007	80%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/43957/13864</a>	Ameliorate the access of vulnerable people (women, Students, other children and IDPs) to water and sanitation infrastructures in Bria and Yalinga Sub Prefectures of Haute-Kotto.	VITALITE PLUS	160,585	160,585	-	160,585	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44020/124</a>	Provision of essential WASH services to vulnerable people affected by a cholera outbreak in CAR	UNICEF	561,750	561,750	130,855	430,895	23%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44031/R/6458</a>	Improving water and sanitation access in North Western CAR	ACTED	447,331	447,331	-	447,331	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44035/6458</a>	Improving water and sanitation access in South Eastern CAR	ACTED	326,053	326,053	-	326,053	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44040/R/5186</a>	WITHDRAWN - Improvement of safe water access and hygiene conditions for displaced and returnees communities in Ouham Prefecture	ACF	794,000	-	-	-	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44117/R/6217</a>	Improving school hygiene and sanitation practices through construction and training of schools personel in Markounda and Boguila in Ouham	JRS	350,211	350,211	-	350,211	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44138/6458</a>	Improving school-based water and sanitation access in South Western CAR7	ACTED	774,327	774,327	-	774,327	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44200/R/5633</a>	Water access, sanitation and hygiene promotion for vulnerable people in Ouham Pende, Nana Gribizi and Bamingui Bangorom prefectures	Solidarités	812,236	812,236	-	812,236	0%	B. HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44203/R/5633</a>	Water access, sanitation and hygiene promotion for conflict affected people in Ouham and Bamingui Bangorom prefectures	Solidarités	1,194,512	1,258,320	-	1,258,320	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44229/5181</a>	Provide water, hygiene and sanitation assistance to conflict affected and other communities, including support to other relevant sectors (education, agriculture, livestock, early recovery and protection)	DRC	572,450	572,450	291,919	280,531	51%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44232/8794</a>	Contributing to the improvement conditions of access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene for people affected by conflict in the sub-prefecture of M'bres (Nana-Gribizi).	ADEM	187,785	187,785	-	187,785	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44291/5853</a>	Toward a sustainable access to drinking water and an improved sanitary environment for the vulnerable population of the Ouaka Prefecture	TGH	400,000	400,000	400,000	-	100%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/44391/5162</a>	Ensuring Access to Clean Water, Basic Sanitation and Hygiene for Displaced and Local Populations in Bangassou, Mbomou	Mercy Corps	726,906	726,906	-	726,906	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/50959/R/14921</a>	Improve the quality of drinkable water in Bambouti	IDC	-	155,945	-	155,945	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/51023/R/14783</a>	Improvement of acces to water in Mobaye commune (Basse-Kotto)	REMOD	-	79,642	-	79,642	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">CAF-12/WS/51280/R/15546</a>	Development of water and sanitation in the sub prefecture of Birao and Bria	BSF	-	50,000	-	50,000	0%	B. HIGH
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			8,263,121	7,818,516	1,589,742	6,228,774	20%	
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED								
<a href="#">CAF-12/SNYS/48817/7622</a>	Common Humanitarian Fund for CAR - projected needs \$13 million (the figure shown for 'funding' is the unallocated balance of the fund)	CHF	-	-	4,511,600	n/a	n/a	D. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">CAF-12/SNYS/49538/R/124</a>	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	UNICEF	-	-	1,500,000	n/a	n/a	D. NOT SPECIFIED
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	6,011,600	n/a	n/a	
Grand Total			134,457,734	124,066,651	65,425,911	58,640,740	53%	

## Table V. Total funding to date per donor to projects listed in the appeal

Consolidated Appeal for Central African Republic 2012  
as of 30 June 2012  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	16,641,753	25%	-
Japan	8,255,207	13%	-
European Commission	8,230,215	13%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	6,617,843	10%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	5,997,499	9%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	3,847,190	6%	-
Sweden	2,636,775	4%	-
Belgium	2,583,980	4%	-
Ireland	2,282,368	3%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,201,403	3%	-
Canada	2,006,018	3%	-
France	904,393	1%	-
Switzerland	834,093	1%	-
Finland	670,241	1%	-
Germany	621,118	1%	-
Brazil	532,206	1%	-
Korea, Republic of	300,000	0%	-
Saudi Arabia	198,078	0%	-
Estonia	65,531	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65,425,911</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

# Table VI. Total humanitarian funding to date per donor (appeal plus other)

Central African Republic 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding** (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	19,441,753	24%	-
European Commission	15,091,137	18%	-
Japan	10,755,207	13%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	6,617,843	8%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	5,997,499	7%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	3,847,190	5%	-
Sweden	3,827,394	5%	-
Belgium	2,583,980	3%	-
Canada	2,507,523	3%	-
Ireland	2,282,368	3%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,201,403	3%	-
Finland	2,144,684	3%	-
Germany	1,682,127	2%	-
Switzerland	1,650,197	2%	-
France	904,393	1%	-
Brazil	532,206	1%	-
Korea, Republic of	300,000	0%	-
Saudi Arabia	198,078	0%	-
Estonia	65,531	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>82,630,513</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

\* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

Zeros in both the funding and uncommitted pledges columns indicate that no value has been reported for in-kind contributions.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).



**Table VII. Humanitarian funding to date per donor to projects not listed in the appeal**

Other Humanitarian Funding to Central African Republic 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
European Commission	6,860,922	40%	-
United States	2,800,000	16%	-
Japan	2,500,000	15%	-
Finland	1,474,443	9%	-
Sweden	1,190,619	7%	-
Germany	1,061,009	6%	-
Switzerland	816,104	5%	-
Canada	501,505	3%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,204,602</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over  
This table also includes funding to Appeal projects but in surplus to these projects' requirements as stated in the Appeal.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.  
Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.  
Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

# Table VIII. Requirements and funding to date per gender marker score

Consolidated Appeal for Central African Republic 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Gender marker	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	2,190,923	4,003,503	820,048	3,183,455	20%	-
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	40,491,697	41,315,633	11,624,029	29,691,604	28%	-
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	50,902,907	46,366,101	19,436,263	26,929,838	42%	-
0-No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	33,692,702	25,201,909	23,481,721	1,720,188	93%	-
-Not specified	7,179,505	7,179,505	10,063,850	(2,884,345)	140%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>134,457,734</b>	<b>124,066,651</b>	<b>65,425,911</b>	<b>58,640,740</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

# Table IX. Requirements and funding to date per geographical area

Consolidated Appeal for Central African Republic 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Location	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
Bamingui Bangoran	1,096,794	1,096,794	355,177	741,617	32%	-
Basse Kotto	-	79,642	-	79,642	0%	-
Haut Mbomou	6,863,864	7,089,709	3,131,290	3,958,419	44%	-
Haute Kotto	800,107	1,340,398	295,641	1,044,757	22%	-
Lobaye	1,264,742	1,264,742	-	1,264,742	0%	-
Mambéré Kadei	1,665,000	1,665,000	-	1,665,000	0%	-
Mbomou	5,077,329	5,615,831	1,372,013	4,243,818	24%	-
Multiple locations	102,527,258	92,743,649	52,941,929	39,801,720	57%	-
Nana Gribizi	1,759,454	1,510,198	-	1,510,198	0%	-
Ouaka	540,000	540,000	540,000	-	100%	-
Ouham	4,649,247	3,249,124	-	3,249,124	0%	-
Ouham Pende	4,435,616	5,447,971	244,100	5,203,871	4%	-
Sangha Mbaere	1,378,327	1,378,327	534,161	844,166	39%	-
Vakaga	2,399,996	1,045,266	-	1,045,266	0%	-
NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	6,011,600	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>134,457,734</b>	<b>124,066,651</b>	<b>65,425,911</b>	<b>58,640,740</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## ANNEX II: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACF</b>	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (Action Against Hunger)
<b>ACABEF</b>	<i>Association Centrafricaine pour le Bien-être Familial</i> (Central African Association for the Well-being of Families)
<b>ACAT</b>	Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture
<b>ACDA</b>	<i>Agence Centrafricaine de Développement Agricole</i> (Central African Agency for Agricultural Development)
<b>ACRED</b>	<i>Action Communautaire pour la Reconstruction et le Développement Durable</i> (Community Action for Reconstruction and Sustainable Development)
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
<b>ADECOM</b>	<i>Association pour le Développement Communautaire</i> (Association for Community
<b>ADEM</b>	<i>Association pour le Développement de Mbrès</i> (Association for the Development of Mbrès)
<b>AFEDEC</b>	<i>Association des femmes éducatrices pour le développement de la Centrafrique</i> (Association of Women Teachers for the Development of CAR)
<b>AFJC</b>	Central African Women's Legal Association
<b>AIDS</b>	acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome
<b>ANCFM</b>	<i>Alliance Nationale Contre la Faim et la Malnutrition</i> (National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition)
<b>APE</b>	<i>Association des parents d'élève</i> (Association of parents of students)
<b>APILOD</b>	<i>Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Développement</i> (Support to Local Development Initiatives)
<b>APO</b>	agricultural producer organization
<b>APRD</b>	<i>Armée Populaire pour la Restauration de la Démocratie</i> (Popular Army to Restore Democracy)
<b>APROMEL</b>	<i>Centre spécialisé d'appui à la promotion et à la modernisation de l'élevage</i> (Special center to support the promotion and modernization of livestock breeding)
<b>ARESDI</b>	<i>Appui à la réinsertion sociale des enfants en situation difficile</i> (Support for the reintegration of children in difficult circumstances)
<b>ASSOMESCA</b>	<i>Association Des Œuvres Médicales Pour La Santé En Centrafrique</i> (Association of Medical Health Programmes in the Central African Republic)
<b>BCC</b>	Behaviour change and communication
<b>BINUCA</b>	<i>Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies pour la consolidation de la paix en Centrafrique</i> (Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic)
<b>CAAFG</b>	children associated with armed forces or groups
<b>CAP</b>	consolidated appeal or consolidated appeal process
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic
<b>CARC</b>	Central African Red Cross
<b>Caritas</b>	International Confederation of Catholic Relief, Development and Social Service Organisations
<b>CBO</b>	community-based organization
<b>CCCM</b>	camp coordination and camp management
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CFW</b>	cash-for-work
<b>CFS</b>	child-friendly schools
<b>CHF</b>	Common Humanitarian Fund
<b>CLTS</b>	community-led total sanitation
<b>CMAM</b>	community-based management of acute malnutrition
<b>CRC</b>	<i>Croix-Rouge Centrafricaine</i> (Central African Red Cross)
<b>CNR</b>	<i>Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés</i> (National Refugee Commission)
<b>COOPI</b>	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i> (International Cooperation)

<b>CORDAID</b>	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development
<b>CPB</b>	<i>Complexe Pédiatrique de Bangui</i> (Pediatric complex of Bangui)
<b>CPI</b>	<i>Cour Pénale Internationale</i> (International Criminal Court)
<b>CPJP</b>	<i>Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix</i> (Patriotic Convention for Justice and Peace)
<b>CREPA</b>	<i>Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement à faible coût</i> (Regional Centre for Low-Cost Water Supply and Sanitation)
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>CSO</b>	civil society organization
<b>CSSI</b>	<i>Centre de Support en Santé Internationale</i> (Support Center in International Health)
<b>D1</b>	disarmament
<b>D2</b>	demobilization
<b>DDR</b>	disarmament, demobilization, reintegration
<b>DGH</b>	<i>Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique</i> (General Directorate for Hydraulics)
<b>DHS</b>	demographic and health survey
<b>DPI</b>	inclusive political dialogue
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>ECD</b>	early childhood development
<b>ECAC</b>	<i>Enseignement Catholique Associé de Centrafrique</i> (Central Catholic Teaching Association)
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
<b>ETC</b>	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
<b>EWS</b>	early-warning system
<b>FACA</b>	<i>Forces armées centrafricaines</i> (Central African Armed Forces)
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FDPC</b>	<i>Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain</i> (Democratic front for the Central African people)
<b>FHI</b>	<i>Fondation Humanisme International</i> (International Foundation for Humanism)
<b>FIPADECA</b>	<i>Fondation Islamique pour la Paix et le Développement en Centrafrique</i> (Islamic Foundation for Peace and Development in Central Africa)
<b>FOSA</b>	<i>Formation sanitaire</i> (health training)
<b>FPR</b>	<i>Front Patriotique pour le Rassemblement</i> (Popular Front for Reconstruction)
<b>FRC</b>	French Red Cross
<b>FTS</b>	Financial Tracking Service
<b>GAM</b>	global acute malnutrition
<b>GBV</b>	gender-based violence
<b>GDAP</b>	<i>Groupement pour le Développement Agro-Pastoral</i> (Group for Agro-pastoral Development)
<b>GSM</b>	Global System for Mobile Communication
<b>Ha</b>	hectares
<b>HC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>HDPT</b>	Humanitarian and Development Partnership Team
<b>HIV</b>	human immuno-deficiency virus
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>ICDI</b>	Integrated Community Development International

<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>ICT</b>	information and communication technology
<b>IDP</b>	internally displaced person
<b>IGA</b>	Income-generating activity
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>INGO</b>	international non-governmental organization
<b>IPC</b>	integrated food security phase classification
<b>IPHD</b>	International Partnership for Human Development
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>IYCF</b>	infant and young child feeding
<b>JRS</b>	Jesuit Refugee Service
<b>JUPEDEC</b>	United Youth for the Protection of the Environment and Community Development
<b>Km</b>	kilometre
<b>LCDH</b>	<i>Ligue Centrafricaine des Droits de l'Homme</i> (Central African League for Human Rights)
<b>LIFA</b>	<i>Ligue Islamique d'Afrique</i> (Islamic League of Africa)
<b>LLIN</b>	long-lasting insecticide nets
<b>LRA</b>	Lord's Resistance Army
<b>MAM</b>	moderate acute malnutrition
<b>MASSNPG</b>	<i>Ministère des Affaires Sociales, de la Solidarité Nationale et de la Promotion du Genre</i> (Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Gender Promotion)
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MCI</b>	<i>Ministère de la Coopération Internationale</i> (Ministry of International Cooperation)
<b>MDDH</b>	<i>Mouvement de Défense des Droits de l'Homme</i> (Movement for the Defense of Human Rights)
<b>MDRA</b>	<i>Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'agriculture</i> (Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture)
<b>MFI</b>	micro-finance institution
<b>Mentor</b>	Mentor Initiative
<b>MERLIN</b>	Medical Emergency Relief International
<b>MICOPAX</b>	<i>Mission de consolidation de la paix en RCA</i> (Peace-building mission in CAR)
<b>MICS</b>	multiple indicator cluster survey
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MOSS</b>	Minimum Operational Security Standards
<b>MoU</b>	memorandum of understanding
<b>MRM</b>	monitoring and reporting mechanism
<b>MSF – F</b>	<i>Médecins sans Frontières France</i> (Doctors without Borders France)
<b>MSF – H</b>	<i>Médecins sans Frontières Hollande</i> (Doctors without Borders Holland)
<b>MSF – S</b>	<i>Médecins sans Frontière Espagne</i> (Doctors without Borders Spain)
<b>MT</b>	metric ton
<b>MYR</b>	mid-year review
<b>NFI</b>	non-food item
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>OCDH</b>	<i>Office centrafricain des Droits de l'Homme</i> (Central African Office for Human Rights)
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



<b>PBF</b>	Peace-Building Fund
<b>PHC</b>	primary health care
<b>PPA</b>	<i>peste porcine africaine</i>
<b>PPR</b>	<i>peste des petits ruminants</i>
<b>PoC</b>	person of concern
<b>PTA</b>	parent-teacher association
<b>PU-AMI</b>	<i>Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale</i> (International Medical Aid).
<b>REACH</b>	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger
<b>REACT</b>	<i>Réseau Centrafricain des personnes vivant avec le VIH Sida</i> (Central African Network of People Living with HIV AIDS)
<b>REMOD</b>	<i>Rebâtisseurs de la muraille des oeuvres de Dieu</i>
<b>RSD</b>	refugee status determination
<b>SAM</b>	severe acute malnutrition
<b>SCE</b>	<i>Sous-Commission d'Éligibilité</i> (Sub-Commission on Eligibility)
<b>SGBV</b>	sexual and gender-based violence
<b>SLA</b>	service-level agreement
<b>SMART</b>	specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time-bound (referring to indicators)
<b>SMART</b>	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (referring to a survey)
<b>SOPs</b>	standard operating procedures
<b>SOSHD</b>	SOS Humanitaire en Détresse
<b>SPONG</b>	<i>Secrétariat Permanent des Organisations Non Gouvernementales</i> (Permanent Secretariat of Non-Governmental Organizations)
<b>STI</b>	sexually transmitted infection
<b>TFC</b>	therapeutic feeding centre
<b>TFU</b>	therapeutic feeding unit
<b>TGH</b>	<i>Triangle Génération Humanitaire</i>
<b>ToR</b>	terms of reference
<b>ToT</b>	training of trainers
<b>UFDR</b>	<i>Union des Forces Démocratiques et du Rassemblement</i> (Union of Democratic Forces for Unification)
<b>UFR</b>	<i>Union des Force Républicaines</i> (Union of Republican Forces)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDSS</b>	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHAS</b>	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNS</b>	<i>unité nutritionnelle supplémentaire</i> (supplementary feeding unit)
<b>UNT</b>	<i>unité nutritionnelle thérapeutique</i> (therapeutic feeding unit)
<b>UNTA</b>	<i>unité nutritionnelle de traitement ambulatoire</i> (mobile therapeutic feeding unit)
<b>UPDF</b>	Ugandan People's Defence Force

<b>VSLA</b>	Village Saving Loan Association
<b>War Child</b>	War Child
<b>WASH</b>	water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>WDI</b>	World Development Indicators
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WG</b>	working group
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

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