

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

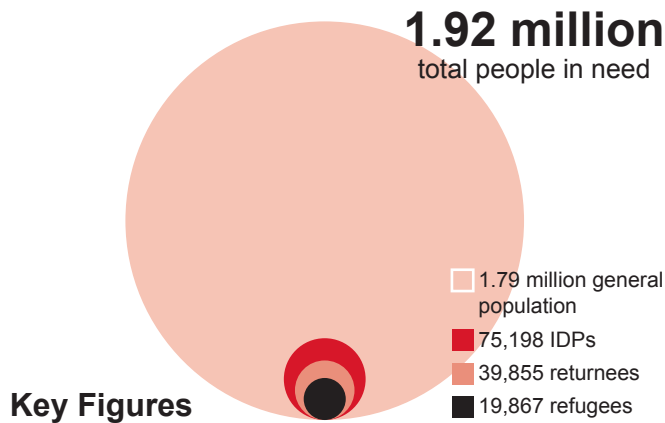
Situation Overview

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-Batangabo-Kaga Bandoro triangle* (insecurity, hindered access) and *south-east* (insecurity, absent state, poor infrastructure and lack of social services).



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

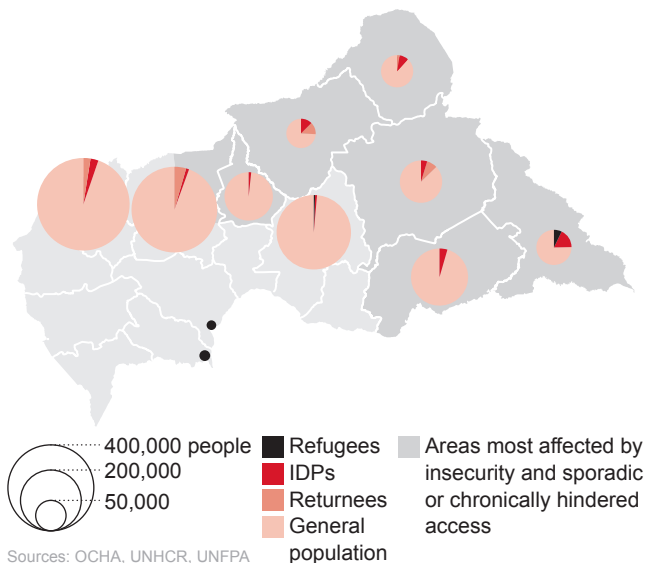
Primary net enrolment rate 36% in 2009

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 and 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

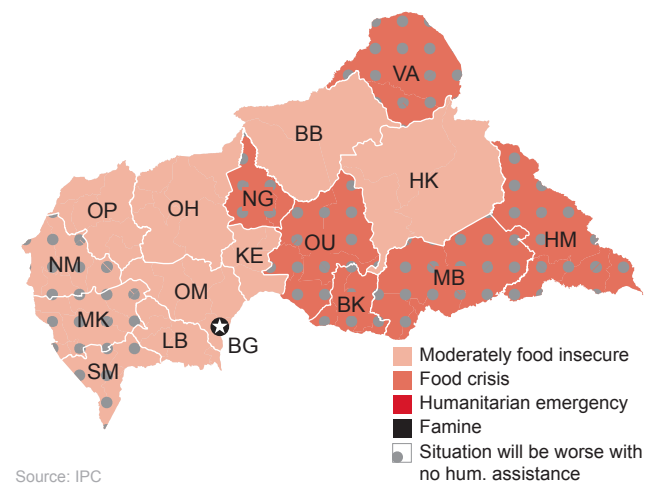
53% funding requirements covered*

Cluster	Beneficiaries		Funding % covered	Status of key indicators
	Targeted	Reached		
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

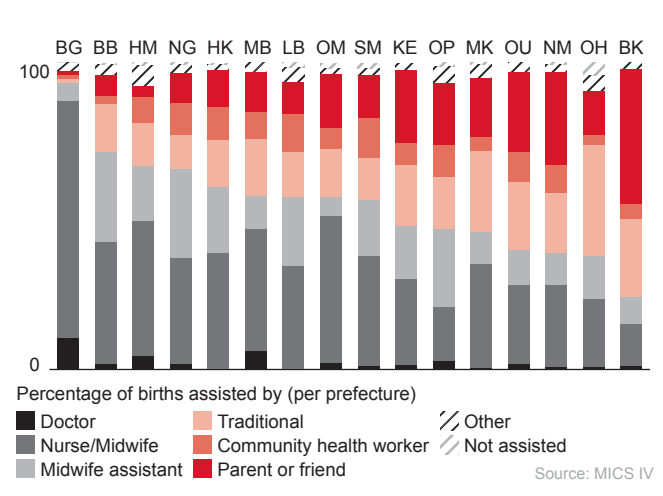
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Food Security (May 2012)



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 ¹	4.663 M (2012)	3.895M (2003)	
IDPs	75,198 (Apr. 2012)	103,030 (Sep. 2011)	↑
Returnees ²	39,855 (Apr. 2012)	66,545 (Sep. 2011)	↑
Refugees in CAR	19,867 (Apr. 2012)	19,865 (Sep. 2011)	↔
CAR refugees abroad ³	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 ⁴	34% of children sleeping under ITN (2010)	15.1% (2006)	↑
Food insecurity prevalence ⁵	20% not including capital (May 2012)	18.93% (Jun-Oct 2011)	↓
Prevalence of malnutrition ⁴	23.5% of children <5 underweight (2010)	28.3% of children <5 (2006)	↑
Adult literacy rate ⁶	47.2% women 69.83% men (2009)	46% women 66% men (2006)	↑
Pupil to teacher ratio ⁷	95 pupils per teacher (2009)	92 per teacher (2006)	↓
Sustainable access to improved water source ⁸	67% of population with access (2008)	65% of population (2005)	↑
Poverty Index ⁹	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

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

Timeline of Key Events



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@hdptcar.net
www.hdptcar.net www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int