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 combating 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).

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

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

2012 Humanitarian Response Overview at Mid-Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Status of key indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>146,116</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>36% of targeted water points, 35% of family structures and 23% of community sanitation structures built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>439,052</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>94% of targeted people have access to nutritious food and 115% of targeted people provided with support to improve agro-pastoral production.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>366,990</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>143,406</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>Close to 25 roads and bridges built, more than $9,500 put into CFW and 7,700 people became self-reliant through IGAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>115,053</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>753 protection interventions for victims of human rights violations and 115 survivors of violence referred to medical, legal and/or psycho-social support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS Refugees</td>
<td>19,867</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>100% of refugees born in 2012 in CAR receive birth certificates or assisted to apply for sub documents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>55,144</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>73% of targeted UNT/UNTA operational, 75% of targeted UNS operational, 5% of targeted MAM treated and 23% of targeted SAM treated.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>33,140</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>32% of targeted children attending school, 8% of targeted classrooms built and 100% of targeted PTA members trained.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>32,748 N/A</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>Not applicable as cluster activites started in March 2012.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Food Security (May 2012)

Maternal Healthcare (2010)

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