

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Situation Report No. 32 (as of 1 July 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA CAR in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 25 June and 1 July 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 10 July 2014.

Highlights

- Following the outbreak of violence in Bambari (Ouaka Province) on 23 June, the situation remains tense. At least 21,374 people (3,617 households) are now sheltering in IDP sites in the town of Bambari after several days of inter-community violence.
- The latest figures show 110,000 IDPs in Bangui, down 1.3 per cent compared to the previous week.
- The Famine Early Warning System Network anticipates crop production for the 2014/15 cycle to be below average.

535,000

IDPs in CAR, including:

110,000

IDPs in Bangui (down from 111,500 last week)

37%

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

4.6 million

Population of CAR

2.5 million

People who need assistance

Sources: OCHA, CMP, Protection Cluster and FTS

Situation Overview

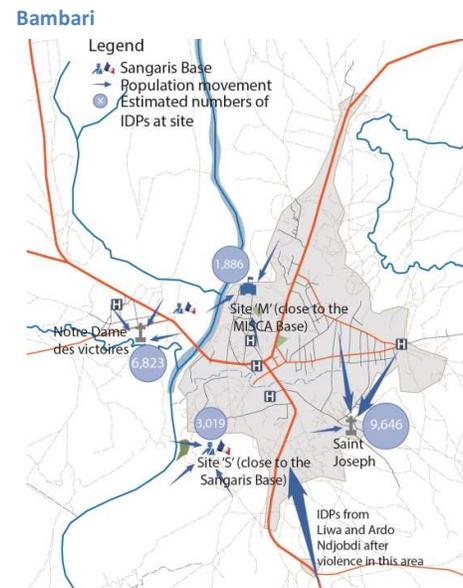
Following the outbreak of violence in Bambari (Ouaka Province) on 23 June, the situation remains tense. At least 21,374 people (3,617 households) are now sheltering at IDP sites in the town of Bambari after several days of inter-community violence. There are about 9,646 IDPs at the St Joseph site, 1,886 at site 'M' (close to the MISCA base), 3,019 at site 'S' (close to the Sangaris base) and 6,823 at the Notre Dame de Victoire site. The anti-balaka presence in the western part of the town was reinforced last week. French Sangaris forces are monitoring the Ouaka bridge that divides the western part of the town from the centre/east. A group of 10 state police officers and 60 gendarmes arrived in Bambari on 25 June, reportedly unarmed, in an attempt to re-establish peace.

According to ICRC, the Bambari hospital was overwhelmed within a few hours of the outbreak of violence. With support from the CAR Red Cross Society, ICRC helped more than 30 people, mostly civilians, some with severe injuries, to the hospital. ICRC delivered 200 litres of fuel so that the operating room and X-ray room would be able to function. In addition, medicines and sterile wound-dressing materials were brought in from Bangui to support patient care. Bodies of the dead were taken to the hospital mortuary and later handed over to their families.

An initial multi-sectoral Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) assessment carried out by ACTED from 28 to 30 June at several IDP sites in Bambari revealed the limited number of shelters. Ninety-four per cent of adults surveyed stated that they ate only one meal per day. IDPs also require assistance in non-food items and latrines. With violence decreasing in the town, movement is now possible. Many shops have reopened, but the presence of armed groups means tension remains high. All schools remain closed since the start of this recent crisis. Hospital sources in Bambari report 62 people killed and 37 injured since the violence started on 23 June.

In Bangui, the Commission for the Monitoring of the Population (CMP) reports a new estimate of 110,000 IDPs in Bangui, down 1.3 per cent from 111,500 the previous week. The fall in numbers continues a downward trend since a recent spike of 132,000 immediately following the 28 May attack on the Fatima IDP site. The M'Poko airport site continues to hold the largest number of IDPs in the city (38,400), pending the opening of new sites.

The security situation remains tense in the northern town of Batangafo (Ouham Province) since 23 June, with residents dreading the arrival of armed groups, leading to population movements. According to the CAR Red Cross



in Batangafo, the number of IDPs in the town has risen to 11,875 following an attack on the nearby village of Mabongo, which reportedly killed five.

A multi-sectoral RRM assessment carried out by IRC in June at villages between Bouar (Nana Mambere Province) and Bocaranga (Ouham Pende Province) revealed that, although the majority of the population has returned, almost all the Muslims have fled the zone. In the ten villages surveyed, 183 homes had been destroyed. Eighty per cent of households live in homes in a poor state of repair. One-third of children under five have had diarrhoea in the last two weeks. The majority of homes and food stocks have been pillaged. The evaluators recommend an NFI distribution, food rations for returnees and the vulnerable, water point refurbishment, and a protection evaluation.

Refugee figures in CAR after completion of the first phase of verification in Bangui stand at 7,827: a total of 1,771 people were verified and registered so far in Bangui, mostly from DRC (1,367 people) and Rwanda (182). This includes 1,394 urban refugees (403 households) and 307 asylum seekers (87 households). A second phase of the exercise will target refugees confined in areas surrounding the capital. This exercise enables UNHCR to identify durable solutions and better target assistance, taking into consideration the impact of the crisis on refugees.

The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) has confirmed the results of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted by the Food Security Cluster in April. FEWSNET anticipates crop production for the 2014/15 cycle will be below average. Rainfall between April and June was lower than normal, including in the main agricultural areas of Ouham, Ouham Pendé and north of Bangui. The food security crisis is therefore expected to continue in most of the country until the harvest in July in the south and October in the north.

Despite recent tension between African forces and anti-balaka elements in Boda (Lobaye Province), humanitarian aid has recently picked up. 'Mediation and social cohesion' training has started, targeting the local committee of elders; it will soon be offered to delegates from anti-balaka and Muslim communities. One thousand school kits are being distributed. A nutritional therapy unit has been opened at the district hospital, with 13 malnourished children already being supported. A health post has been opened. NFI kits have been distributed to 500 households in the enclave and 500 on the Cotonaf site, with another phase of distribution planned in the coming weeks. Sixteen cases of sexual and gender-based violence have been registered and are being supported.

A joint multi-sectoral assessment mission carried out by UNICEF, UNHCR and OCHA to Berberati, Nassolé and Carnot (Mambere Kadei Province) found that people fleeing towards Cameroon lack any access to aid. Formal security forces are absent from the area. Berberati is without water supplies since the beginning of the year.

Schools in Kabo (Ouham Province) have restarted thanks to a DRC project. Four of the twelve schools are already functioning. Nevertheless, almost all regular teachers are absent. Children from families who moved from Bangui have not yet been integrated because of a lack of infrastructure. The biggest school in the district is occupied by MISCA forces. In Moyon Sido, no school is open. Children in the area have lost nearly three years of schooling because of successive crises.

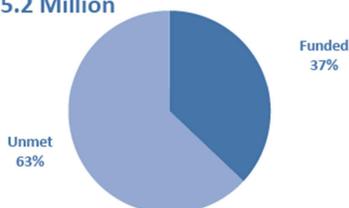
On 26 June, IOM completed the registration of 2,200 ex-Seleka elements in the three cantonment sites of Bangui. About 21 per cent are females and about 180 are children and youth below 18 years old. The plan to assist their relocation and reinsertion is being prepared by IOM, MINUSCA, military forces and the Ministry of Defense.

Funding

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

CAR - FUNDING: STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

\$ 565.2 Million



FUNDING BY SECTORS (in million \$US)

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

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

Humanitarian Response



Food Security

Needs:

- According to the April multi-agency Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), the food security situation remains precarious throughout the country. Around 45 per cent of the rural population, or 1.7 million people, are food insecure. Increased food assistance, nutrition support, and agricultural inputs are needed throughout the country to assist food insecure vulnerable people and support agriculture to avert a large-scale food crisis in the coming months.
- April and May rainfall data indicates that the weather has been drier than average and the trend continued in June, with significant rainfall deficits in the north-west, particularly in the main agricultural areas of Ouham and Ouham Pendé and areas north of Bangui. Food needs in these areas are expected to continue throughout the agricultural season.

1.25 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014

Response:

- In June, WFP distributed nearly 4,700mt of food. This ensured a country-wide coverage of around 400,000 people reached in June.
- In June, nearly 50 per cent of food assistance was distributed in areas identified as the most food insecure in IPC level 4 (emergency). These areas include the Provinces of Ouham, Ouham-Pende and the northern parts of Nana-Mambere Province.
- During the first six months of 2014, approximately 900,000 people received food aid at least once from WFP.
- FAO has distributed crop seeds consisting of rice, maize and groundnuts and tools to 74,582 farming families (93 per cent of the initial target of 80,000 families) for the current planting season. As a result of an increase in the number of farming households willing to plant, FAO has increased its target to over 88,156 families by the end of June. Distributions are focused particularly on the north-west provinces of Ouham targeting 14,000 families and Ouham-Pende for 15,000 families. These areas are considered emergency zones according to the April 2014 IPC. About 11,933 families in Ombella-Mpoko Province and 8,100 families in Ouaka have also received agricultural kits. As of 28 June, more than 1,800 tons of seeds have been distributed in 12 of the country's 16 provinces.
- FAO has established strategic partnerships with 17 international and national NGOs to implement the distribution plan to farming families countrywide. Each family is receiving 25 kg of crop seeds and 2 hoes to plant in time and produce at least 500 kg of food that will help feed them for about four months.
- Although the main planting season ends by 30 June, FAO will support a further 30,000 families by distributing tools and seeds of sorghum, beans, sesame and millet as part of the short cycle agricultural season. Planting for these crops is expected to continue until the end of July.
- FAO has also secured extra support from donors to strengthen the resilience of an extra 50,000 families, the majority of whom are members of women's associations, to help them build up their financial capacities, agricultural techniques and social protection to improve food and nutrition security.
- IOM conducted a critical, one-month food distribution from 25 to 26 June for 4,500 Muslim IDPs residing in PK5, the 3rd district of Bangui. The distribution took place directly opposite the Central Mosque, the largest Muslim IDP site in Bangui, and consisted of 48 tons of rice, 7.20 tons of flour, 3.60 tons of maize, 2.40 tons of cooking oil, 1.10 tons of plumpy nut and 0.60 tons of salt. These IDPs have very limited access to food, shelter, employment and other basic necessities as a result of the surrounding insecurity.

Gaps and constraints:

- Despite the increase in deliveries and populations served, the rainy season, road conditions and insecurity continue to represent the main constraints.
- WFP requires \$1 million to strengthen the food cluster's support for six months in collaboration with FAO.
- The November IPC indicated that 1.2 million people were food insecure. With the April IPC concluding that the number of food insecure people is 1.7 million, there are an extra 500,000 people in need of assistance countrywide.
- The rainy season will affect the capacity to distribute agricultural kits countrywide (particularly in the north) as roads become impassable.



Needs:

- The physical protection capacities for people affected in Bambari, particularly IDPs, needs to be increased.
- Psychosocial support needs to be provided to women, children and other vulnerable people affected by the armed violence.
- Prevention and immediate response to family separations are required; kidnappings and the recruitment and use of children by armed groups in areas of armed violence including Bambari, Markounda, Kouki and Birao must also be addressed.
- Additional resources and partners need to be mobilized in order to increase child disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) efforts.
- Advocacy with armed elements and groups needs to be strengthened, in order to ensure their respect for basic human rights standards, including the rules in UN Security council resolutions regarding children and armed conflict.

2 million

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014

Response:

- The protection cluster issued a new updated map and matrix on communities at risk for the period covering 25 June to 8 July. According to this updated document, the situation of several communities has evolved in the last weeks. The communities of Baoro, Tolle, Bohong, Mbaiki and Boboua are no longer considered as being "at risk". The updated matrix provides information on an estimated population of 20,000 persons who remain at risk in CAR in eight locations: Boda, Carnot, PK5 (Bangui), Yaloke, Berberati, Bouar, Bocaranga and Boganangone. The cluster continues to provide protection response to these communities.
- In Kaga Bandoro, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, CARITAS, ADDMR and Vitalité-Plus undertook a joint verification of IDPs in the three sites. A total of 3,385 families or 14,325 IDPs were identified and registered: Eveché 11,554 IDPs; Nativité 2,455 IDPs and Bissingalé 316 IDPs. Identification of IDPs in host families is still in progress and findings will be shared next week.
- In Bangui and Mbaiki, UNICEF and IRC identified 19 unaccompanied or separated children. Family tracing procedures were initiated for five unaccompanied children while follow-up visits were carried out for 17 children who were reunified with their families.
- In Boda, the child protection sub-cluster continues to establish focal points to facilitate identification of unaccompanied and separated children and family reunification. UNICEF trained eight humanitarian staff in Boda on a newly-developed set of standard operating procedures on unaccompanied and separated children.
- Child-protection activities are ongoing in and outside Bangui. At the end of June, 15 child-friendly-spaces are operational in Bangui; 17 child-friendly-spaces hosting around 29,000 children are operational in Bossangoa, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro and Sibut. In Bambari, child-protection activities had been temporarily interrupted following the outbreak of violence and tension in the city. Due to the prevailing unpredictable security situation, children are not able to participate in the activities.
- A birth registration exercise initiated by the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Government with the support of UNICEF and several NGOs has been finalized. The campaign initially targeted 30,000 children in Bangui, Begoua and Bimbo. At the end of the campaign, a total of 22,800 children including IDP children born during the conflict in CAR have been registered and birth certificates issued to them.
- Child-protection actors conducted awareness-raising and sensitization activities on the issue of family separation, mines and violence against children. Three thousand leaflets containing various messages on child protection were also distributed during these interventions.
- Some 45 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) are being assisted through psychosocial and medical support provided by various agencies including UNFPA, IMC, Mercy Corps, COHEB and ACABEF.

Gaps and constraints:

- Persistent fighting and general violence against civilians in Bambari are causing massive population displacement.
- The tense security situation in and around Batangafo, Markounda and Kouki and in other parts of the country, is impeding access to certain areas where protection activities are required.
- In Bangui, appropriate medical support for GBV survivors is lacking in 10 IDP sites, while psychosocial support for GBV survivors is lacking in 12 sites. Outside of Bangui, security concerns are limiting medical and psychosocial support for GBV survivors in areas such as Bambari, Markounda and Kouki.



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- In the locality of Zaire 1 and 2, a few kilometers from Kaga Bandoro, 3,483 IDPs including 1,737 children need emergency shelter and NFI assistance.
- Community shelters are required for 4,300 new IDPs in the Grand Séminaire site following the crisis on the Fatima site in Bangui. Première Urgence will carry out an assessment to identify needs.
- ACTED is assessing NFI and shelter needs for IDPs in Ouaka Province. Results will be released in the coming days.
- In Dekoua, 1,500 IDPs need community shelters.

703,975

Vulnerable people targeted in 2014 with emergency shelter and NFIs.

Response:

- The IRC/RRM has started NFI distribution on the Bouar axis where 2,500 returnees had been identified. This will be followed by NFI distributions on the Mann axis for 1,841 people and on the Bozoum axis for 3,000 people.

Gaps and constraints:

- While humanitarian needs persist in Kouki for 8,000 IDPs in the bush, the security situation has deteriorated, which has hindered humanitarian assistance.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- Alternative solutions, including sites, need to be identified for IDPs living in the most at-risk sites (such as flood risk) and who are unable to return home. The Boganda 1 alternative site needs to be prepared and set-up.
- Follow-up with the authorities on site occupancy rights with property owners of the Patasse site is required.
- Coverage of humanitarian needs in IDP sites and the accompanying return process needs to be coordinated.
- CCCM actors in and outside Bangui need to be capacitated.
- CCCM coverage needs to be broadened.

501,980

People targeted in 2014.

Response:

- A CCCM assessment and capacity building mission is being conducted in Kaga Bandoro and Dekoua to strengthen the capacity of CCCM actors locally and to support CCCM activities.
- IDP sites outside of Bangui have been mapped and are initially estimated at around 58 sites hosting approximately 95,000 IDPs.
- In order to strengthen security at the PK5 site in Bangui, IOM coordinated with the African Union peacekeeping mission to CAR and the European Union Force to provide improved security.
- Site facilitators collected information from 31 sites and 601 persons for the upcoming Sixth Return Intention Survey. The full report will be prepared this week.
- In Boda, IOM completed a detailed registration of IDPs and residents in the Muslim enclave. The total number of residents who were physically present in the enclave is 5,666 (1,517 households). This includes 3,546 IDPs (938 households) who arrived from other regions to seek protection in Boda.
- In Moyon Sido, up to 3,500 registered IDPs living with host families are in urgent of humanitarian assistance. They will be assisted next week through joint aid by WFP/IOM/INTERSOS. In addition to the PK12 IDP site in Kabo, two IDP sites were established in 2011 with an estimated 6,000 residents.
- In Kabo, on 20 June, IOM and INTERSOS distributed 9 tons of food donated by WFP to more than 2,000 beneficiaries. In addition, 124 IDPs actively involved in farming activities have received seeds and some start-up support.

Gaps and constraints:

- More funding is required to better address the needs in site management countrywide and improve communication with IDPs.



Nutrition

Needs:

- It is estimated that about 28,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2014, and 75,500 children will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). These numbers could rise given ongoing aggravating factors (displacement, poor food security, worsened access to clean water and sanitation, increased morbidity and lack of health-care services) and the start of the rainy season.
- About 16,800 children suffering from SAM are targeted for treatment in 2014.
- An estimated 159,000 children under age 5 need highly nutritious foods. Consistent and adequate funding is needed to prevent deterioration of children's nutritional status during the rainy season.

361,011

Vulnerable people targeted with nutrition services in 2014 out of 628,000.

Response:

- Since 1 January, 11,403 children have been admitted for SAM treatment, of whom 5,727 have already recovered. The performance rates are as follows: recovery: 80% ($\geq 75\%$); death: 3% ($< 5\%$); default: 17% ($< 15\%$). This represents 68 per cent of the SRP target of 16,800 children suffering from SAM. In addition, 14,156 children have been treated for MAM with the following performance rates: recovery rate: 73.3% ($> 75\%$); death: 0.03% ($< 3\%$); default: 17.96% ($< 15\%$). This represents 19 per cent of the SRP target of 75,000 children suffering from MAM.
- Nutrition supplements were also provided to 2,768 malnourished pregnant and lactating women. A total of 3,200 people living with HIV/AIDS and on anti-retroviral therapy are enrolled in the food-by-prescription activity.
- Since 1 January, 106,907 children have been screened for malnutrition. This represents 30 per cent of the SRP target of 360,000 children. Children received treatment through on-site mobile out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTP). Some were also referred for treatment to existing health structures with OTP and supplementary feeding programme (SFP) components.
- With the support of ACF and UNICEF, five OTPs and one ITP were opened in Sibut, Kemo Province. In addition, 12 health workers were trained by ACF and a total of 1,815 children were screened for malnutrition; 66 severely malnourished children and 131 moderately malnourished children were detected and admitted for treatment.
- In Yaloke, a total of 1,149 children were screened for malnutrition by the NGO AHA, and 76 severely malnourished children and 104 moderately malnourished children were detected.
- 1,724 children were screened for malnutrition in the localities of Amada Gaza and Noa in Berberati by MSF-Switzerland; 111 severely malnourished children and 702 moderately malnourished children were detected.
- UNICEF gave the following provisions to PU-AMI in Berberati: 100 boxes of Plumpy'Nut (therapeutic food), 10 boxes of F75 and 5 boxes of F100 therapeutic milk, and medicine supplies to support the treatment of 110 children.

Gaps and constraints:

- Coverage of community-based management of acute malnutrition services outside of Bangui remains low due to security constraints.
- Another hindrance to increasing services is the extremely low level of funding for nutrition in CAR. Only 13% of the updated funding requirement of \$22 million is funded.
- Only 12 partners are working effectively in the nutrition programme.
- There is a gap in the provision of activities aimed at supporting appropriate infant and young child feeding.



Health

Needs:

- Strengthened surveillance and response following the diagnosis of eight polio cases reported in two neighbouring countries, of which five cases are in Cameroon and three in Equatorial Guinea.
- Assist and strengthen the fight against rabies, which is on the rise in Bangui.
- Continue to advocate with new implementing partners to support the patient referral system in Bangui after WHO funding is exhausted.
- Ensure further planning of vaccination campaigns and additional attention to vulnerable children to prevent the outbreak of disease. Strengthen the early warning system and response in and outside Bangui.

878,000

People targeted in 2014.

Response:

- WHO delivered four medical emergency kits to Bambari in support of the number of people injured following recent attacks.

- About 69,000 mosquito nets were distributed with the support of partner NGOs to homes, IDP sites and hospitals in Bangui, and countrywide to improve protection against malaria.
- The Minister of Public Health, Social Affairs, Promotion of Gender and Humanitarian Action launched the African Public Health Emergency Fund and public health activities in the Pediatric Complex of Bangui on 25 June, with the donation of medicine and emergency kits worth \$22,317 (11 million XAF). A second ceremony complementing the project followed on 27 June in Mbaiki, where additional medicine and emergency kits worth \$11,960 (almost 6 million XAF) were donated.
- In Bangui, IOM mobile clinics visited the sites of Capucin where 117 consultations were carried out, Saint Francois d'Assise where 79 consultations were carried out and Ndjongo (Bimbo) with 120 consultations.
- In Boda, from 9 to 15 June, an IOM medical team carried out 734 consultations mainly on the IDP sites located on the axes around Boda since the hospital is now covered by Alima and AHA. The following illnesses were diagnosed and treated: malaria-11 per cent, diarrhoea-3 per cent and acute respiratory infections-2 per cent.

Gaps and constraints:

- Advocacy in Yaloke with regard to food security and nutritional implications during the Ramadan period. This is a potential malnutrition risk countrywide within the Muslim community, and particularly for children.
- Lack of information about attacks against trained personnel, health personnel and the health system.
- Underfunding limits the expansion of basic services to vulnerable people outside Bangui, restricting the movement of medical staff and hindering medical assistance.



Education

Needs:

- Temporary Safe Learning Spaces (ETAPEs) with age-sensitive educational and recreational activities and child-protection services for 362,000 people are needed.
- Emergency recreational, teaching and learning materials for ETAPEs and schools are required for 362,000 people.
- 5,000 teachers need psychosocial training.
- School-feeding activities, particularly in provinces with a low rate of student returns, are required for 400,000 people in need.

350,000

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

Response:

- Education and protection activities continue in 126 ETAPEs targeting 26,200 children aged between 3 and 18.
- In Boda, seven ETAPEs are now functioning with the support of CHF, benefiting 2,400 children and 44 teachers.

Gaps and constraints:

- According to the Ministry of Education, 45 per cent of schools remain closed in CAR.
- In the central region, particularly in the Nana-Gribizi and Kémo Provinces, only 6 per cent of schools have reopened. Due to insecurity, most teachers in this area choose to remain at home.
- To date, the cluster is only 4 per cent funded.
- Population movements are challenging the provision of structured education and child-protection activities.



Logistics

Response:

- Since January, the logistics cluster has supported the operations of 24 partner organizations.
- The cluster continues to collect, compile and share information regarding road transportation from Bangui to various field locations. This facilitates the grouping of trucks and sharing of assets amongst partners. This year, the cluster has coordinated truck movements to 18 locations nationwide.
- The cluster shared information with partners about the current status of entry points, customs requirements and contact details of customs offices.
- Despite fuel constraints, UNHAS has transported 1,298 passengers and 18.2 mt of cargo from 1 to 29 June.
- On 27 June, UNHAS provided air transportation in the UNDSS-led relocation of 28 UN and NGO staff from Bambari to Bangui.
- Updated information was shared on the logistics cluster website regarding UNHAS flights and logistics cluster information: <http://logcluster.org/ops/caf13a>

Gaps and constraints:

- Poor infrastructure and insecurity along the main roads remain a logistical challenge, hampering the humanitarian logistics chain.

- The rainy season will make operations more difficult as the road conditions worsen and prolong transportation time.
- The number of national service providers has decreased.
- The disruption in jet fuel has not yet been resolved.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- A maintenance mission is underway in Bouar.
- The HF frequency for NGOs is being tested.
- Future field missions will depend on funding and the staffing level.
- All ETC information is available at: <http://ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictrepr/emergencies2013/central-african-republic>

Gaps and constraints:

- The lack of secure compounds and/or adequate office space in some common operational locations (Bambari, Ndélé and Kaga Bandoro) prevents the installation of ETC equipment and deployment of services.
- Outside of Bangui, the lack of radio operators and the security situation are hampering the fulfilment of the C-MOSS requirements for COMCENs. Planned recruitments have been delayed due to funding constraints.
- The funding situation remains critical; the joint ETC/Logistics cluster operation is only 34 per cent funded. Additional funding is required to maintain operations at their current level.

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