



Situation Report #8

Central African Republic

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Country:	Central African Republic
Emergency type:	Conflict
Start Date of Crisis:	Mar 24, 2013
Date Issued:	September 5, 2024
Covering Period:	Aug 1, 2024 to Aug 31, 2024
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Key Figures



Highlights

- The government and partners continue efforts to contain the spread of Mpox and boost surveillance efforts. Through its partners, UNFPA is engaged in risk communication with communities.
- Torrential rains and strong winds have impacted thousands in Mbomou and Ouham-Fafa prefectures, in the East and Northern parts of the country.
- Conflict continues to lead to widespread insecurity, displacement and elevated risks of gender-based violence (GBV).

Situation Overview

- As of 31 August, the country had reported 48 confirmed and 278 suspected cases of Mpox and 1 death. Twenty-five percent (25%) of confirmed cases are in children under 4 years, and 75% of cases are in people under 25 years of age. No new cases have been reported in Bangui since 13 August. Five health districts are experiencing active outbreaks, and 11 have reported at least one confirmed case since the start of 2024. The government continues to collaborate with WHO, the African Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and regional health authorities to control the spread of the disease.
- In August, torrential rains and strong winds affected 2,700 people and destroyed 500 homes and shelters. Mbomou prefecture was severely affected on 18 August; 186 houses were damaged and several people injured, including a pregnant woman who had to be evacuated to Bangassou hospital for medical care. On the same day, in the sub-prefecture of Kabo, heavy rains and strong winds destroyed 139 houses.
- In Ouham-Pendé district, approximately 10,757 people remain displaced due to ongoing instability. According to the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), GBV is prevalent, including sexual violence and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV).

UNFPA Response

Gender Based Violence

In July, the GBVIMS recorded a 4% drop in reported GBV cases compared to June. Twenty-six percent (26%) of survivors of sexual violence received medical treatment within 72 hours, and 100% received at least one form of psychosocial support. Ninety-six percent (96%) of survivors were female and 4% were male. Under-reporting, distances to medical and support services, and high rates of conflict-related sexual violence remain a challenge.

15,608 people were sensitized on GBV and available services and referral pathways in August through a radio campaign and community awareness sessions in 13 sub-prefectures where UNFPA is implementing programmes. An additional 9,669 women, 3,081 girls, 470 men and 220 boys were sensitized on GBV topics through life skills activities in 12 safe spaces supported by UNFPA.

1,111 dignity kits were distributed: 184 to internally displaced people (IDPs); 49 to refugees; and the remainder to women and girls from host communities. 106 kits were given to GBV survivors who had completed a sewing training funded by UNFPA, under the patronage of the First Lady.

1,276 women and girls received training on the processing, manufacturing, and commercialization of local products, including soap, baking, cosmetics, and knitting through safe spaces.

With ongoing awareness raising on GBV, a UNFPA implementing partner reported that approximately 85% of those who experienced sexual violence in the sub-prefectures of Bambari, Bimbo, Bocaranga, Boda and Damara received medical care within the crucial 72-hour window, and all survivors received at least one form of support. This is also facilitated by the integration of sexual and reproductive health (SRH)/GBV services where survivors are able to access support in one place.

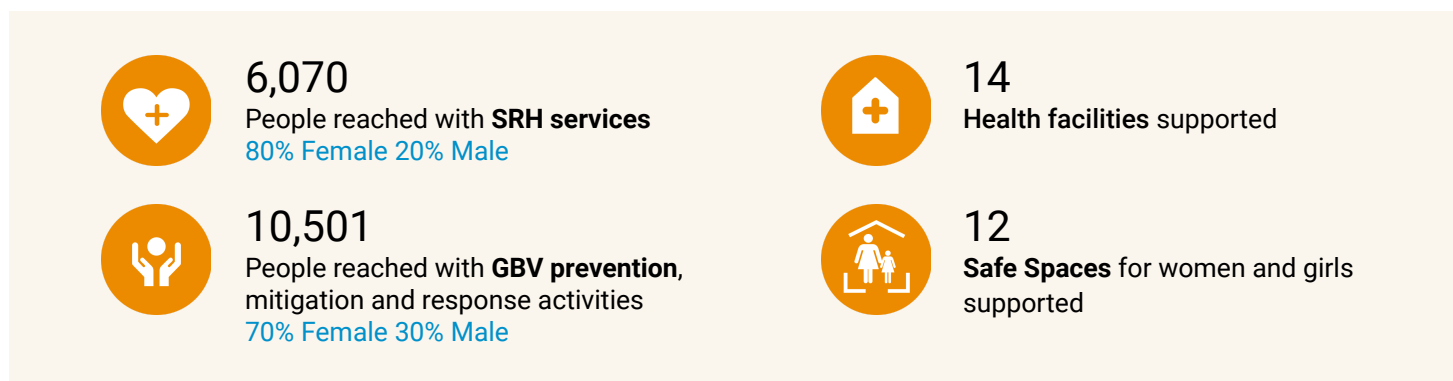
Sexual and Reproductive Health




In Bria, midwives funded by UNFPA assisted 39 safe deliveries and conducted 5 awareness sessions on antenatal/postnatal care (ANC/PNC) and child growth monitoring for pregnant women and medical staff.

Youth

The National Network of Youth Associations of the Central African Republic (RENAJEHC), supported by UNFPA, organized a campaign on SRH, HIV/sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and sexual violence. Following training for 25 peer educators with disabilities, they reached 3,184 youth, distributing 112 dignity kits and 129,600 condoms through door-to-door and group sessions.

Results Snapshots



	1,223	Dignity kits distributed to individuals
	6	Reproductive health kits provided to service delivery points
	2	Youth spaces supported by UNFPA

Coordination Mechanisms



Gender-Based Violence:

In August, the GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) held a coordination meeting with 57 members to enhance GBV coordination. As part of the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan, the GBV AoR coordination supported a nation-wide collection of data to assess existing protection risks. Additionally, 29 Food Security Cluster members were trained on “How to support survivors of gender-based violence when a GBV actor is not available” (GBV Pocket Guide) and Psychological First Aid principles.



Sexual and Reproductive Health:

UNFPA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, co-leads the newly established Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Technical Working Group, which brings together 30 national and international partners.

Funding Status

UNFPA CAR is grateful for the continued support of its donors. As of the end of August 2024, thanks to the generous contributions of Global Affairs Canada, ECHO, French Red Cross, the UN Peacebuilding Fund, USAID-BHA, USAID-PRM and UN-CERF, UNFPA has secured 20% (US\$ 4,835,432) of the US\$ 19,251,816 required to deliver critical SRH and GBV services in CAR in 2024, leaving a funding gap of US\$ 14,416,384.

