

Stempelmarke zu 16 Euro

Stempelfrei sind: NRO, Onlus,  
ehrenamtliche Vereine

An die  
Autonome Provinz Bozen - Südtirol  
Abteilung Präsidium und Außenbeziehungen  
Amt für Kabinettsangelegenheiten  
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**Einreichfrist: 01.09.2016, um 12:00 Uhr**

## Ansuchen um Finanzierung für Projekte in Krisengebieten

LG Nr. 5 vom 19.03.1991 „Förderung der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit sowie der Solidaritäts- und Friedensbestrebungen“

<b>Der/Die Unterfertigte</b>	Claudia von Lutterotti <small>(Vor- und Zuname des/der gesetzlichen Vertreters/Vertreterin des Projektträgers)</small>		
<b>geboren am</b>	08 10 1958 <small>(Geburtsdatum)</small>	<b>in</b> Cles <small>(Geburtsort)</small>	
<b>wohnhafte in: PLZ</b>	39019 <small>(Postleitzahl)</small>	<b>Ort</b> Tirol <small>(genaue Angabe des Wohnortes)</small>	
<b>Adresse</b>	Zenobergstraße 39 <small>(genaue Angabe der Adresse: Fraktion, Straße, Platz usw.)</small>		
<b>gesetzliche/r Vertreter/in der Organisation</b>	Etica Mundi Onlus <small>(genaue Bezeichnung der Organisation/des Vereines etc.)</small>		
<b>mit Sitz in: PLZ</b>	39012 <small>(Postleitzahl)</small>	<b>Ort</b> Meran <small>(Gemeinde in Südtirol)</small>	
<b>Adresse</b>	Leopardistraße 1 a <small>(genaue Angabe der Adresse: Fraktion, Straße, Platz usw.)</small>		
<b>Telefon</b>	333 <small>(Vorwahl)</small>	2901511 <small>(Telefonnummer)</small>	<b>Fax</b> <small>(Vorwahl) (Faxnummer)</small>
<b>E-Mail</b>	<a href="mailto:info@eticamundi.org">info@eticamundi.org</a>		
<b>Steuernummer oder Mehrwertsteuernummer</b>	91036010212		

## SUCHT AN

<b>für die Durchführung des einjährigen Projektes</b>	
<b>Titel</b>	Nahrungsmittelhilfe für unterernährte Kinder und für die sie umgebende Gemeinschaft und Starthilfe für landwirtschaftliche Tätigkeit
<b>im Partnerland</b>	Zentral Afrikanische Republik
<b>um einen Finanzierungsbeitrag von</b>	78.633,86 <small>(Betrag in EURO)</small>

## Der Unterfertigte / Die Unterfertigte bestätigt unter eigener Verantwortung, dass

<b>1. für die im gegenständlichen Projekt angeführten Ausgaben:</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bei keinem/keiner anderen Landesamt/Körperschaft/Gemeinde um eine Förderung angesucht wurde / wird.
<input type="checkbox"/>	auch bei folgenden öffentlichen Körperschaften (Region, Gemeinde usw.) und anderen finanzierenden Einrichtungen angesucht wurde / wird:
	für insgesamt                      Euro
<b>2. Der/Die Unterfertigte erklärt weiters, dass</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	der Verein/die Organisation in das Landesverzeichnis der ehrenamtlichen Organisationen mit Dekret des Landeshauptmannes Nr. 1538 vom 18/09/2003 eingetragen ist, gemäß L.G. Nr. 11 vom 01.07.1993.
<input type="checkbox"/>	der Verein/die Organisation in das Landesverzeichnis der Organisationen zur Förderung des Gemeinwesens eingetragen ist. (nicht stempelfrei)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	der Verein/die Organisation in das Landesverzeichnis der juristischen Personen des Privatrechts eingetragen ist. (nicht stempelfrei)
<input type="checkbox"/>	die Organisation eine anerkannte Nichtregierungsorganisation (NRO) ist.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	der Verein/die Organisation im Verzeichnis der Agentur für Einnahmen als ONLUS eingetragen ist, gemäß Art. 10 GvD Nr. 460 vom 04.12.1997.
<input type="checkbox"/>	die Organisation eine Sozialgenossenschaft des Typs (A oder B)                      ist.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	der Projektträger einen Rechtssitz oder einen operativen Sitz in Südtirol hat und dass er seine Tätigkeit direkt und dauerhaft in Südtirol ausübt. <b>(Pflichtfeld)</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	der Projektträger im Besitz der erforderlichen Fachkenntnisse für die sachgemäße Durchführung des Projektes ist und dass er über geeignete Finanz-, Human- und Sachressourcen verfügt. <b>(Pflichtfeld)</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	im Gründungsakt des Projektträgers Tätigkeiten in folgenden Bereichen als vorrangige Ziele angeführt sind: Schutz der Menschenrechte, die internationalen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, die Solidarität und Friedensbestrebungen. (kein Pflichtfeld)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	er/sie in Kenntnis ist, dass gemäß Landesgesetz vom 22.10.1993, Nr. 17 (art.2/bis), im Falle von Falschangaben oder Verwendung falscher oder unwahrer Unterlagen, der Verein/die Organisation den gesamten Beitrag zurückzahlen muss und gemeinsam mit der erklärenden Person, von der Inanspruchnahme weiterer wirtschaftlicher Begünstigungen des Landes für einen Zeitraum ausgeschlossen wird, der in schwerwiegenden Fällen bis zu fünf Jahre betragen kann. Darüber hinaus bleiben eventuelle strafrechtliche Sanktionen aufrecht. <b>(Pflichtfeld)</b>
<b>3. Zur Auswahl stehende Abrechnungsmodalitäten:</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quittierte Originalbelege in der Höhe des gewährten Beitrages und entsprechende zusammenfassende Aufstellung der getätigten Ausgaben
<input type="checkbox"/>	Erklärung, dass die Originalbelege oder die beglaubigten Kopien beim Projektträger aufbewahrt werden und Vorlage einer zusammenfassenden Aufstellung der getätigten Ausgaben

### ANLAGEN

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eine Kopie des Projektes mit Finanzierungsplan und eine Kopie der Anlagen. Alle Dokumente und Anlagen müssen vom rechtlichen Vertreter unterzeichnet sein. <b>(Pflichtfeld)</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Zusendung des Projektes und Excel-Tabelle des Finanzierungsplanes mittels E-Mail. <b>(Pflichtfeld)</b>

Das Formular für das Finanzierungsansuchen, die Projektvorlage und die Excel-Tabelle (Finanzierungsplan) können von folgender Seite heruntergeladen werden: <http://www.provinz.bz.it/entwicklungszusammenarbeit/organisationen/entwicklungszusammenarbeit-formulare.asp>

Der/die Unterfertigte ist sich bewusst, dass unwahre Erklärungen gemäß Art. 76 des D.P.R. Nr. 445 vom 28.12.2000 strafrechtlich verfolgt werden, dass diese Verwaltung auch stichprobenartige Kontrollen auf die abgegebenen Erklärungen durchführen wird und außerdem erklärt der/die Unterfertigte, dass er/sie eventuelle Änderungen zu dieser Erklärung unverzüglich mitteilen wird.

#### **Aufklärung gemäß Datenschutzgesetz (Legislativdekret 196/2003)**

Die übermittelten Daten werden vom Amt für Kabinettsangelegenheiten, auch in digitaler Form, für die Erfordernisse des Landesgesetzes Nr. 5/1991 verarbeitet. Rechtsinhaber der Daten ist die Autonome Provinz Bozen. Verantwortlich für die Verarbeitung ist die Direktorin des Amtes für Kabinettsangelegenheiten. Dem Antragsteller stehen die Rechte nach Artikel 7 des Legislativdekretes 196/2003 zu, d.h. er kann sich zu seinen Daten Zugang verschaffen, um deren Korrektur oder Ergänzung, und – sofern die gesetzlichen Voraussetzungen vorliegen – deren Löschung oder Sperrung verlangen.

#### **Aufklärung in Bezug auf Kontrollen**

Im Sinne des L.G. Nr. 17/1993 (Art. 2, Abs.3) ist die zuständige Landesverwaltung angehalten, stichprobenartige Kontrollen im Ausmaß von mindestens 6% der finanzierten Projekte durchzuführen.

Bozen, am 18.09.2016

Ort und Datum

Unterschrift des Projektträgers

**Einreichfrist**  
**1.09.2016**

Landesgesetz Nr. 5 vom 19. März 1991

## Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Vordruck für die Vorlage von Projekten zur Unterstützung der Bevölkerung in Krisengebieten und der Wiedereingliederung von Migranten in ihre Herkunftsregion

### **La Yole CAR**

#### ***Nahrungsmittelhilfe für unterernährte Kinder und für die sie umgebende Gemeinschaft und Starthilfe für landwirtschaftliche Tätigkeit***

#### **Projektträger und Erfahrung im Einsatzbereich und Einsatzgebiet in den letzten 3 Jahren:**

Etica Mundi – Onlus

Seit 2011 führt Etica Mundi Projekte in der Mission Kamerun der Tertiarschwestern des Hl. Franziskus durch. Wir unterstützen laufend zwei Waisenheime mit Bereitstellung der Mittel zur Deckung der Grundbedürfnisse wie z.B. Pulvermilch. 150 Schüler\*innen und Student\*innen werden durch Patenschaften unterstützt. Für die Berufsschule SAFRAHOST wurde mit Hilfe des Landes Südtirol eine Hobelmaschine angekauft. Bei unseren jährlichen Besuchen konnten wir uns stets vom korrekten und zweckgebundenen Einsatz der bereitgestellten Mittel überzeugen.

Im Einsatzgebiet der Republik Zentral Afrika (CAR) hat Etica Mundi noch kein Projekt durchgeführt. Jedoch, durch die positiven Erfahrungen in der Zusammenarbeit mit den TSSF in den letzten Jahren genießen diese unser vollstes Vertrauen was die Planung, Durchführung und Begleitung von Projekten betrifft.

#### **Kurze Projektbeschreibung:**

Das Projekt dient der Bekämpfung von Unterernährung und Mangelernährung, der Verbesserung der Hygienesituation und Gesundheit sowie dem Setzen von Einkommen schaffenden Maßnahmen für die vom Bürgerkrieg vertriebene Bevölkerung im Einflussbereich der TSSF in La Yole, CAR.

Das Projekt beinhaltet Folgendes:

- **Ernährungssicherung:** Bereitstellung von Nahrungsmitteln für 200 Kinder und ihre Familien bzw. Gastfamilien im Wirkungskreis der TSSF welcher fünf Dörfer, einen Kindergarten und eine Grundschule sowie eine Gesundheitsstation umfasst. Die Bereitstellung soll an ausgewiesenen Stellen in den Dörfern einmal pro Woche erfolgen, im Kindergarten und in der Schule täglich. Die Erholungsphase bei Unterernährung kann bis zu einem Jahr dauern. Innerhalb eines Jahres soll die Unterstützung folgendermaßen verlaufen: In den ersten 4 Monaten zu 100% d.h. mit 30,000 cfa pro Kind und Monat, in den weiteren 4 Monaten teilweise mit 20,000 cfa pro Kind und Monat und in den letzten vier Monaten gering mit 10,000 cfa pro Kind und Monat. Nach den ersten vier Monaten soll der Ertrag aus dem eigenen Garten der unterstützen Frauen und Mütter zur Ernährung beitragen. Nach einem Jahr sollte der Hausgarten genügend abwerfen, um die Ernährung der Kinder zu sichern und um einen eventuellen Überschuss am lokalen Markt verkaufen zu können. Die Kinder stehen im Fokus des Projektes. In die Berechnungen ist die gesamte Gemeinschaft eingeschlossen (insgesamt ca. 1000 Menschen in 5 Dörfern)

- **Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe:** Durch die einmalige Ausgabe von Samen und Setzlingen (Karotten, Kohl, Egusi, Soja Bohnen.....) und Gartenwerkzeugen an 50 Frauen sowie Hühner an 30 Frauen, sollen diese dazu befähigt werden in Zukunft selbst für die sie umgebenden Kinder zu sorgen.

- **Hygiene und Prävention:** Ernährung und Gesundheit sind untrennbar mit einem Minimum an Hygiene und präventiven Maßnahmen verbunden. Daher soll es eine einmalige Bereitstellung von Mosquito-Netzen an 100 Personen sowie eine monatliche Ausgabe von Seife an 50 Frauen geben (6 Monate lang).

- Sr. Loveline und drei weitere Personen werden vor Ort mit der Durchführung des Projektes betraut werden.

- 10 Gruppenleiterinnen aus den bereits bestehenden Frauengruppen in den Dörfern werden geschult (zwei in jedem Dorf).

Bereich: Ernährungssicherheit, Gesundheit, Subsistenzlandwirtschaft

Begünstigte: Binnenflüchtlinge und deren Gast-Familien/Gemeinschaften insbesondere Kinder und Frauen.

Partner im Empfängerland: Tertiarschwestern des Hl. Franziskus (Provinz Kamerun)

Partnerland: Republik Zentral Afrika (CAR)

Einsatzgebiet: La Yole (Bouar) - 5 Dörfer im Umkreis von La Yole, Zentral Afrikanische Republik

## 1. Projektpartner im Empfängerland

Name: Tertiarschwestern des Hl. Franziskus (TSSF), La Yole – 4 Schwestern

Rechtsform: Internationale Kongregation Päpstlichen Rechts

Gründungsjahr: 1700 Brixen, 1935 Kamerun, 1998 CAR (zur Provinz Kamerun gehörend)

Adresse: Bouar La Yole TSSF Convent St. Mary of the Adoration

Tel: +236 758-882-24 Email: [zisengamore@gmail.com](mailto:zisengamore@gmail.com)

Postadresse: c/o Fraternité des Capucins, BP 1038 Bangui Bimbo, CAR

Rechtlicher Vertreter/Rechtliche Vertreterin: Generaloberin: Sr. Maria Theresia Oberwalder

Provinzoberin: Sr. Roberta Feh

### Ziel und Beschreibung der Erfahrung im Einsatzbereich in den letzten 3 Jahren:

Die Tertiarschwestern des Hl. Franziskus sind seit 1998 in CAR tätig und zwar in Berberati und La Yole. In den Missionen der TSSF liegt der Schwerpunkt der Tätigkeit in der Förderung von Gesundheit und Bildung, insbesondere für benachteiligte Frauen, Kinder und ältere Menschen. Im Einsatzgebiet La Yole betreiben die Schwestern eine Gesundheitsstation, einen Kindergarten sowie eine Grundschule. Die Tätigkeiten im sozialen Bereich und das Gesundheitsscreening schließen auch die umliegenden Dörfer ein.





Mit dem Bürgerkrieg in CAR und den daraus folgenden Fluchtbewegungen und all den damit verbundenen Problemen wurden die Tertiarschwestern erstmals 2002/2003 und insbesondere zuletzt im Jahr 2013 konfrontiert. Zu Beginn der Krise fanden mehr als 800 Geflüchtete im Bischofssitz in Berberati Zuflucht und 500 im Seminar in Bouar.<sup>1,2</sup> In beiden Zentren arbeiten die TSSF tatkräftig mit. Schon damals stellten die Schwestern Lebensmittel bereit welche sie von Shisong-Kumbo/Kamerun aus unter Geleitschutz des Militärs zu den Geflüchteten brachten. Finanziell wurde der Einsatz durch die Tertiarschwestern/Brixen unterstützt. In Shisong-Kumbo wurden bei einem Ökumenischen Gottesdienst auch Sachspenden von der Bevölkerung gesammelt.

In der Folge des Bürgerkrieges kam es zu massiven Fluchtbewegungen innerhalb des Landes und in die Nachbarstaaten. Auch im Norden Kameruns sind die Tertiarschwestern mit der Versorgung von Geflüchteten betraut. Seit Beginn der Krise im Jahr 2013 dauert die Hilfestellung durch die Tertiarschwestern an insbesondere im Bereich Gesundheit, Ernährung und Bildung in dem Maße wie es ihnen möglich ist. Nachdem der Bürgerkrieg als offiziell beendet gilt und in anderen Teilen der Welt auch große Not herrscht ist auch die Aufmerksamkeit der Spendergemeinschaft auf andere Ziele gerichtet. So hat z.B. die FAO im Juni 2016 erst 8% des für CAR nötigen Geldes sammeln können.

## 2. Personal, welches mit der Durchführung des Projektes beauftragt ist

(Bitte geben Sie in der untenstehenden Tabelle die Aufgaben der Personen in Bezug auf die Aktivitäten des Projektes an.)

Name	Art des Einsatzes
Sr. Hedwig Vinyoh	Projekt Managerin – Development Office TSSF, Kumbo, P.O. Box 8, NW Kamerun, Aktivität 7.8
Sr. Loveline Ziseng Nyetabem	Krankenschwester und Sozialarbeiterin La Yole, Projektleiterin vor Ort. Aktivitäten: 7.1 bis 7.7
Drei weitere Mitschwestern	Schulung und Betreuung der Frauengruppen in den Dörfern 7.3 bis 7.6
10 Frauen in fünf Dörfern (2 pro Dorf)	Leitung der Frauengruppen Aktivität 7.7
1 Chauffeur und ein Freiwilliger	Monatliche Einkaufs-Fahrten nach Garaou-Boulai und Verteilung von Lebensmitteln, Aktivität 7.2, 7.3
Andrea Maria Zeller, Bozen	Etica Mundi Ansprechperson, Projektkoordination, Monitoring

## 3. Andere Partner/Körperschaften, welche eventuell am Projekt beteiligt sind

Fraternité des Capucins, Bouar (nach Möglichkeit Bereitstellung eines Lieferwagens mit Fahrer)

## 4. Ausgangssituation und Problemanalyse

Beschreibung der Probleme und der Bedürfnisse des Krisengebietes und spezifische Darstellung des Hauptbedürfnisses, auf welches das Projekt eingeht:

- Der Bürgerkrieg ist zwar offiziell beendet, die Konflikte dauern aber weiterhin an. Immer wieder kommt es zu gewaltsamen Auseinandersetzungen. Verkehrswege wurden zerstört, Menschen sind weiterhin auf der Flucht, Felder und Viehbestände sowie Eigentum gingen verloren, Lebensmittel sind knapp, die Armut steigt, Rebellengruppen rekrutieren immer noch Kinder als Soldaten<sup>3</sup>.
- Laut dem Humanitarian Bulletin von OCHA<sup>3</sup> (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) vom Juni 2016 befinden sich in CAR innerhalb des Landes 415.000 durch Flucht vertriebene Menschen und 467.000 Geflüchtete befinden sich in den Nachbarstaaten. 2,3 Millionen Menschen sind auf Hilfe angewiesen und 2,5 Millionen leiden unter Nahrungsmittelknappheit – das ist mehr als

die Hälfte der Bevölkerung. In ihrem Einsatzgebiet in La Yole sind die TSSF auch stark mit dieser Situation konfrontiert. Zu Beginn der Krise befanden sich in ihrer Mission 500 Geflüchtete, nun sind diese in der Umgebung verteilt und es kommen ständig neue hinzu. Wer nicht bei Gastfamilien unterkommen kann baut sich einen behelfsmäßigen Unterstand aus zufällig verfügbaren Materialien.

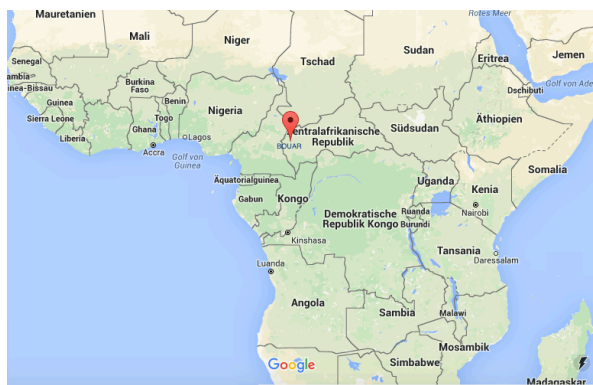
- Dem Bericht von FAO vom Juni 2016<sup>4</sup> ist zu entnehmen, dass 1,3 Millionen Menschen an massiver Lebensmittelknappheit und deren Folgen leiden. Die **Lebensmittelproduktion** ist gegenüber der Zeit vor der Krise um **50% gesunken**. (gesunken sind beispielsweise die Getreideproduktion um 70%, Vieh um 46%, Kleintiere um 57%, Fisch um 40%, cash crops wie Kaffee um 42% und Baumwolle um 28%.)
- Markteinbruch:<sup>4</sup> Durch den Einbruch des Marktes und des Handels kam es zu massiven Preissteigerungen für Grundnahrungsmittel. Beispielsweise sind im Oktober 2015 die ohnehin schon hohen Preise für Erdnüsse Mehl, Fleisch und Fisch nochmals um 22% bis 87% gestiegen. Die Inflationsrate ist hoch und stark schwankend (Jänner 2014 3,5% - Jänner 2015 18,2%). Da Geflüchtete weder über Geld noch Grund und Boden verfügen ist es ihnen nicht möglich selbst Nahrungsmittel herzustellen.
- **Hilfsorganisationen für CAR unterfinanziert:** Laut dem Bericht von OCHA<sup>3</sup> vom Juni 2016 sind erst 15% der notwendigen finanziellen Mittel für dieses Jahr bereitgestellt und FAO<sup>4</sup> konnte bis Juni 2016 erst 8% der notwendigen finanziellen Mittel einbringen.
- Auch Hilfsorganisationen werden immer wieder zum Angriffsziel von **bewaffneten Überfällen**. So wurden z.B. Einsätze von Médecines Sans Frontières in den vergangenen Monaten mehrfach attackiert. Zwei Chauffeure kamen bei zwei voneinander unabhängigen Überfällen am 18. Mai sowie am 17. Juni zu Tode.<sup>3,5</sup>
- Hauptbedürfnis auf welches das Projekt eingeht: Das Projekt geht insbesondere auf die prekäre Ernährungssituation ein. Im Gebiet La Yole welches die Dörfer Yenga, Gufu, Dia, Nenefew und Dockobodi einschließt, arbeiten die TSSF unter anderem in der Gesundheitsversorgung und sind daher mit den Geflüchteten und ihren Gastgemeinschaften und all den Problemen konfrontiert. Das drängendste Problem ist die **weit verbreitete Unter- und Mangelernährung** welche zu Kwashiorkor und den damit verbundenen Krankheiten wie etwa Malaria und Diarrhoe führt. Die Kindersterblichkeit ist in der Folge erhöht. Die Situation hat sich gegenüber 2015 sogar noch **verschlechtert** wie uns Sr. Alphonsa berichtete.

Projektformulierung (wer hat es konzipiert, Freiwilliger, lokaler Verein oder Gruppe, zukünftige Begünstigte, usw.)

Das Projekt wurde konzipiert von:

- TSSF: Sr. Alphonsa Kiven, Vikarin der TSSF, Rom  
Sr. Loveline Ziseng, La Yole, CAR  
Sr. Appolonia Budzee, Youndè, Kamerun
- Etica Mundi: Andrea Maria Zeller, Bozen

Beschreibung des Gebiets, in dem das Projekt durchgeführt wird (Landkarte einfügen oder beilegen)





Das Gebiet in welchem das Projekt durchgeführt wird liegt im Westen der Republik Zentral Afrika auf 1000 m Seehöhe. La Yole liegt im wechselfeuchten Tropengebiet, der Boden ist äußerst fruchtbar, die Jahreszeiten sind in Trockenzeit (November bis Februar) und Regenzeit (März bis Oktober) eingeteilt. 75% der Menschen leben von der Landwirtschaft. Die Amtssprachen sind Sango und Französisch. Bekannt ist das Gebiet auch wegen des Weltkulturerbes – den „Bouar Megaliths“. In den letzten Jahren hat die Zentral Afrikanische Republik allerdings durch die Bürgerkriege eine äußerst traurige Bekanntheit erlangt.

## 5. Hauptziel

Das Hauptziel ist das sektorielle Ziel, welches sich aus spezifischen Projektzielen zusammensetzt, wozu die verschiedenen Aktivitäten des Projekts beitragen.

**Das Hauptziel ist die Stärkung der physischen und psychischen Gesundheit von Binnenland-Geflüchteten und deren Gastgemeinschaften im Gebiet La Yole sowie die Befähigung dieser Menschen mit Selbständigkeit, Würde und Zuversicht ihr Leben wieder sprichwörtlich selbst „in die Hand“ nehmen zu können.**

## 6. Spezifische Projektziele (siehe auch Projektbeschreibung)

Beschreibung der spezifischen Projektziele durch die Beantwortung der Fragen: wer, was, wie viel, wo, wann:

- *Spezifisches Projektziel 1: **Ernährungssicherung:*** Bereitstellung von Nahrungsmitteln wie Pulvermilch, angereicherte Nahrungsmittel, Soja Bohnen, Vitamine etc. für 200 Kinder und ihre Familien im Wirkungskreis der TSSF welcher fünf Dörfer, einen Kindergarten und eine Grundschule sowie eine Gesundheitsstation umfasst (insgesamt ca. 1000 Personen). Die Bereitstellung soll an ausgewiesenen Stellen in den Dörfern einmal pro Woche erfolgen, im Kindergarten und in der Schule wird täglich gekocht.

Die Erholungsphase bei Unterernährung dauert mindestens sechs Monate und bis zur vollständigen Wiederherstellung auch ein Jahr. Innerhalb eines Jahres soll die Unterstützung folgendermaßen verlaufen: In den ersten 4 Monaten zu 100% d.h. mit 30,000 cfa pro Kind und Monat, in den weiteren 4 Monaten teilweise mit 20,000 cfa pro Kind und Monat und in den letzten vier Monaten gering mit 10,000 cfa pro Kind und Monat. Nach den ersten vier Monaten soll der Ertrag aus dem eigenen Garten der unterstützten Frauen und Mütter zur Ernährung beitragen. Nach einem Jahr sollte der Hausgarten genügend abwerfen, um die Ernährung der Kinder zu sichern und um einen eventuellen Überschuss am lokalen Markt verkaufen zu können.

**Kalkulation:** Bei der Kalkulation handelt es sich um eine Überschlagsrechnung. In den ersten Monaten wird die Ernährung, vor allem der mangelernährten Kinder kostspieliger sein. Sie werden Pulvermilch bzw. mit Proteinen und Anderem angereicherte Spezialnahrung benötigen. Den Preis der regulären Pulvermilch kennen wir aus unseren Projekten in Kamerun. Dieser beträgt im günstigsten Fall 3.500cfa (Nido von Nestlé, einziges Produkt am Markt 5,33 €) für eine Dose mit welcher man maximal 4-5 Tage für ein Kind auskommt. Angereicherte Nahrungsmittel werden entsprechend teurer sein. Es wird Situationsabhängig sein wie viel wovon gebraucht wird. Hinzu kommen die regulären Lebensmittel. Auch hier können wir auf unsere Erfahrungen zurückgreifen. Auf afrikanischen Märkten muss der Preis bei jedem Einkauf neu verhandelt werden. Es ist daher schwierig genaue Zahlen zu liefern.

**Wir haben mit den Tertiarschwestern des Hl. Franziskus nur die besten Erfahrungen gemacht und vertrauen daher auf ihre Kalkulation und Argumentation. Nahrung für mangel- und unterernährte Kinder ist zweifellos kostspieliger (z.B: angereicherte Pulvermilch für Kinder von 0 bis 5 Jahre). Sr. Alphonsa Kiven brachte das Argument ein, dass ohne Berücksichtigung der Lebensgewohnheiten vor Ort das Projekt nicht erfolgreich sein wird. Ein wichtiger Punkt ist, dass wo immer eine Frau etwas kocht, sich plötzlich Menschen aus der Umgebung einfinden und mitessen. Lässt man sie das nicht tun, so ist der soziale Friede gleich empfindlich gestört. Es soll also nicht so werden, dass trotzdem etwas gegeben wird, gleich wieder ein Problem und ein Mangel entstehen. Schlussendlich wird die ganze Gemeinschaft vom Projekt profitieren.**

- *Spezifisches Projektziel 2: Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe:* Durch die einmalige Ausgabe von Samen und Setzlingen (Karotten, Kohl, Egusi, Soja Bohnen.....) und Gartenwerkzeugen an 50 Frauen sowie Hühner an 30 Frauen, sollen diese dazu befähigt werden in Zukunft selbst für die sie umgebenden Kinder und Familienangehörige zu sorgen.
- *Spezifisches Projektziel 3: Hygiene und Prävention:* Ernährung und Gesundheit sind untrennbar mit einem Minimum an Hygiene und präventiven Maßnahmen verbunden. Daher soll es eine einmalige Bereitstellung von 100 Moskito-Netzen an die Gemeinschaft geben, vor allem an Familien mit kleinen Kindern sowie eine monatliche Ausgabe von Seife an die Frauengruppen. (6 Monate lang).

## 7. Projektaktivitäten

Präzise Beschreibung der geplanten Projektaktivitäten zur Erreichung der spezifischen Projektziele, Angabe der Durchführungsart und Angabe der Verantwortlichen für die Projektdurchführung.

7.1: **Information** der Gemeinschaften in den Dörfern Yenga, Gufu, Dia, Nenefew und Dockobodi über das Vorhaben sowie genaues Erfassen der Bedürfnisse und Bedürftigen durch Sr. Loveline und drei weitere Personen.

7.2: **Einkauf** der notwendigen Mittel. Der Einkauf wird vorwiegend in der Grenzstadt zu Kamerun in Garaou-Boulai erfolgen. Der Markt ist gut ausgestattet und die Preise sind geringer als in CAR. Die Stadt liegt 210 km von La Yole entfernt. Auch Benzin ist dort wesentlich billiger.<sup>6</sup> Sr. Loveline wird einen Lieferwagen mit Chauffeur leihen (wenn möglich vom Kapuziner Orden) und zusammen mit einer freiwilligen Person voraussichtlich einmal pro Monat die notwendigen Einkäufe tätigen.

7.3: **Verteilung** von Lebensmitteln, Moskitonetzen und Seife. Lebensmittel werden wöchentlich ausgegeben, Seife 6 Mal im Jahr und Moskitonetze einmalig. Sr. Loveline und drei Mitarbeiterinnen sind mit der Verteilung betraut. Die Lebensmittel werden mit einem geliehenen Lieferwagen gebracht, die Helfer\*innen erreichen die Dörfer mit dem Motorrad-Taxi.

7.4: **Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe:** Ausgabe von Samen und Setzlingen und den notwendigen Werkzeugen (50 Sets) und insgesamt 300 Hühner an die Frauengruppen, welche die Verwaltung der Güter übernehmen werden. Die Verteilung erfolgt durch Sr. Loveline und ihre drei Mitarbeiter\*innen.

7.5: **Schulung der Frauengruppen:** Basiswissen in Hygiene, Lebensmittelkunde und Ernährung sowie in Bestellung von Grund und Boden sollen durch Sr. Loveline und ihre Mitarbeiter\*innen vermittelt werden. Insbesondere auf das Wissen über balancierte Ernährung für Kinder wird Wert gelegt.

7.6: **Schulung von Gruppenleiterinnen:** Je zwei Frauen aus jedem Dorf welche den Frauengruppen angehören werden als Gruppenleiterinnen eingesetzt und werden von Sr. Loveline und ihren Mitarbeiter\*innen darin geschult wie sie die Gruppe führen, das Projekt begleiten und überwachen und auch in Zukunft fortsetzen können. Die Gruppenleiterinnen sind einerseits die Ansprechpartnerinnen für die Frauen aus dem Dorf und andererseits das Bindeglied zu Sr. Loveline und ihren Mitarbeiter\*innen.

7.7: **Regelmäßige Kontrolle:** Einmal im Monat wird Sr. Loveline alle Frauengruppen besuchen und zusammen mit den Gruppenleiterinnen die Fortschritte des Projekts dokumentieren.

7.8: **Übergeordnete Kontrolle:** Alle erfassten Daten über Ausgaben, Personaleinsatz, Verlauf und Ergebnisse laufen bei Sr. Hedwig Vinyoh, der Koordinatorin des Development Office, zusammen.

**N.B.** Wie in den meisten Ländern Subsahara Afrikas gibt es auch in La Yole keine öffentlichen Verkehrsmittel. Motorrad-Taxis und Sammel-Taxis ersetzen diese. In der Regel sind diese sehr günstig und für die Bevölkerung auch leistbar, sofern man über Geld verfügt.

## 8. Erwartete Ergebnisse und Indikatoren

Beschreibung der erwarteten Ergebnisse, die man mit der Durchführung der Projektaktivitäten anstrebt  
Objektiv messbare Indikatoren angeben

Die Informationsquelle angeben: (z. B. Messungen und/oder Beobachtungen vor Ort)

- **Reduktion von Armut und Beendigung der Unter- bzw. Mangelernährung** im Einflussbereich der TSSF in und um La Yole, insbesondere der Kinder.
- **Selbständigkeit** der Zielgruppe hinsichtlich der Generierung von **Einkommen und Nahrung**. Dies wird erreicht durch den Ertrag aus den Gärten. Ein eventueller Überschuss kann am lokalen Markt verkauft werden.
- **Verbesserter Gesundheitszustand und Reduktion der Kindersterblichkeit** in und um La Yole.

### Methoden zur Messung der Ergebnisse:

- Supervision durch die TSSF vor Ort
- Messung des Ernährungszustandes von Kindern 0 – 5 mittels MUAC Armband<sup>6</sup>
- Messung des Ernährungszustandes von Kindern über 5 mittels BMI (body mass index)

## 9. Begünstigte Zielgruppe

Genauere Beschreibung der Zielgruppe/n des Vorhabens (Geschlecht, Alter, Eigenschaften usw.) und Angabe der Anzahl der Begünstigten. Im Falle einer Auswahl der Empfänger müssen die Kriterien und die Vorgangsweise angegeben werden (z.B. Auswahlkriterien für die Auswahl eines Dorfes). Beschreibung der indirekten Empfänger.

- Frauen ab 20 Jahren , insgesamt 50 Frauen der Frauengruppen
- Kinder von 0 – 10 Jahre , 200 Kinder mit besonderen Ernährungsbedürfnissen
- Indirekte Empfänger: restliche Familienmitglieder bzw. alle Bewohner der fünf Dörfer (ca. 1000 Menschen insgesamt)

Es wurden deshalb fünf Dörfer im Gebiet von La Yole gewählt, da bereits eine Gemeinschaft der Schwestern im Dorf Yenga besteht. Die Dorfbevölkerung und die dort hin Geflüchteten haben wenig Möglichkeiten zur Ausbildung und Unterstützung. Die Schwestern tun was sie können, verfügen aber derzeit nicht über die notwendigen Mittel zu einer nachhaltigen Hilfeleistung. Die TSSF haben zudem die Erfahrung gemacht, dass die Bevölkerung durch die lange anhaltende Krise massiv physisch und auch psychisch geschwächt ist, dazu tendiert sich abzugrenzen und den aktuellen Status zu akzeptieren. Sie haben aus sich heraus nicht mehr die Kraft, ihr Leben zum Besseren zu verändern. Daher ist eine Unterstützung dringend geboten, um wieder Zukunftsperspektiven zu schaffen.

## 10. Methodologie des Einsatzes

Beschreibung der Art und Weise der Projektdurchführung, der Rolle und Aufgaben der Begünstigten, der Partner und anderer Teilnehmer in den verschiedenen Projektphasen; Berücksichtigung von vorbildlichen Praktiken und eventuell von bewährten Verfahren eines vorhergehenden Projektes.

- Die Schulung in Hygiene, Ernährung und Gartenwirtschaft für die Frauengruppen werden direkt in den Dörfern von Sr. Loveline und ihren Mitarbeiter\*innen durchgeführt.
- Sr. Loveline, welche mit der Finanzgebarung betraut ist, wird zu den Frauengruppen gehen, dort evaluieren und dafür sorgen, dass Lebensmittel, Hygieneartikel, Samen und Setzlinge entsprechend verteilt werden. Der Einkauf erfolgt in Garaou-Boulai (siehe auch 7.2)
- Sr. Hedwig Vinyoh verfasst nach jeder Phase des Projekts einen Bericht von messbaren Ergebnissen welcher von Sr. Loveline gegengezeichnet wird.



## 11. Nachhaltigkeit

Wer wird nach Abschluss des Projektes Eigentümer der Investitionen und wer übernimmt die Verantwortung für die eventuelle Weiterführung der begonnenen Projektmaßnahmen.

- Die Frauengruppen und ihre Familien werden durch ihre Aktivitäten die Eigentümerinnen der Investition sein. Die Leiterinnen der Frauengruppen, Sr. Loveline und ihre Mitarbeiter\*innen werden die Überwachung und Kontrolle über das reguläre Gesundheitsprogramm weiterführen.

## 12. Begleitung bei der Durchführung des Projektes und Evaluierung

Angabe der Initiativen zur Begleitung und Evaluierung, die während der Durchführung des Projektes und nach dessen Abschluss stattfinden und zusammen mit dem Partner vor Ort durchgeführt werden, um eine Überwachung der Aktivitäten und das Erreichen der vorgesehenen Resultate zu gewährleisten.

- Sr. Hedwig Vinyoh vom Project und Development Office wird mit der übergeordneten Aufsicht, der Feststellung der Ergebnisse und der entsprechenden Dokumentation betraut.
- Sr. Alphonsa Kiven, Vikarin der TSSF, wird im Jänner/Februar 2017 im Rahmen der Visitation der Missionsstationen der Provinz Kamerun auch die Missionsstation in La Yole besuchen und sich ein Bild von der Situation im Allgemeinen und vom Projektverlauf im Besonderen machen.
- Für Etica Mundi ist Andrea Maria Zeller mit den TSSF, in diesem Fall mit Sr. Hedwig und Sr. Alphonsa ständig in Kontakt. Beim jährlichen Besuch in Kamerun (Oktober/Nov. 2016) werden mit Sr. Hedwig die Projektaktivitäten besprochen. (Der direkte Kontakt mit Sr. Loveline ist von hier aus schwierig, da Sr. Loveline nur selten Internetzugang hat und die Telefonverbindung auch nicht immer funktioniert. Zwischen Kamerun und CAR ist die Kommunikation etwas leichter. Zu vereinbarten Zeiten tauschen sich die Schwestern über Telefon, Internet oder falls die Verbindung gut ist über Skype aus.)

## 13. Risiken und Voraussetzungen

Angabe der Risiken sowie der Voraussetzungen, die gegeben sein müssen, damit der Erfolg des Projektes garantiert werden kann.

- Die Schwestern hoffen und beten, dass der Krieg nicht wieder ausbricht und damit das Projekt endet.
- Die Bevölkerung ist entmutigt. Die innerhalb des Landes Geflüchteten haben es aufgegeben, das Land zu bestellen und zwar einerseits aus Mangel an Grund und Boden und Saatgut sowie den notwendigen Werkzeugen und andererseits deshalb, weil sie wegen der anhaltenden Unruhen damit rechnen, ohnehin wieder flüchten zu müssen. Viele der Geflüchteten waren Händler oder hatten andere Berufe und sind es somit gar nicht gewohnt, selbst den Boden zu bestellen. Die Schwestern hoffen, dass die Menschen durch die Hilfestellung über dieses Projekt wieder Mut fassen und dass durch die erste erfolgreiche Ernte die Motivation steigt und die Aktivitäten Beispiel gebend für weitere Gemeinschaften sind.

## 14. Verbindung zu anderen Projekten

Beschreiben Sie gleichartige Projekte im selben Gebiet oder in benachbarten Gebieten, welche bereits durchgeführt oder geplant sind, und deren eventuelle Verbindung zum Projekt. Sollte das gegenständliche Projekt Teil eines größeren Projektes/Programm sein, muss eine entsprechende Beschreibung desselben erfolgen.

- Cordaid bezahlt Gehälter von Mitarbeiter\*innen im Gesundheitsbereich. Sr. Loveline betreibt ein Wohlfahrtsprogramm für Kinder im Gesundheitszentrum La Yole. In nur sehr geringem Maße kann derzeit dem Problem der Mangelerkrankung begegnet werden.



### 15. Projektdauer und Zeitplanung

Angabe der Durchführungsdauer und Chronogramm (in Monate aufgeteilter Zeitplan) für die verschiedenen Aktivitäten gemäß nachfolgender Struktur:

Aktivitäten	1. Monat	2. Monat	.....	.....	.....	12. Monat
7.1: Information der Bevölkerung u. Evaluierung der Bedürfnisse	3 Besuche/Dorf					
7.2 Einkauf von Lebensmitteln und Anderem in Garoua	monatlich 1 x	→	→	→	→	→
7.3 Verteilung von Lebensmitteln und Anderem	wöchentlich	→	→	→	→	→
7.4 Ausgabe von Samen und Setzlingen				1 x zu Beginn der Regenzeit, März 17		
7.5 Schulung von Frauengruppen		wöchentlich	→	→	→	→
7.6 Schulung von Gruppenleiterinnen	1 x pro Woche ab 3. Woche	wöchentlich				
7.7 Kontrolle		Monatlich 1 x	→	→	→	→
7.8 Übergeordnete Kontrolle	ständig	→	→	→	→	→

### 16. Allgemeiner Finanzierungsplan

	Geldmittel	Nicht monetäre Leistungen	Gesamtsumme	% der Gesamtsumme
<b>Landesfinanzierung</b>	<b>78.633,86 €</b>			<b>90%</b>
<b>Eigenbeitrag und weitere Finanzierungen</b>	<b>3.434,88 €</b>	<b>4.408,90 €</b>	<b>8.803,78 €</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>GESAMTSUMME</b>	<b>87.437,64 €</b>			<b>100%</b>

## **ENCOUNTER WITH THE TSSF MINISTRIES AT BERBERATI AND LA YOLE, REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AFRICA**

I count it an opportunity to have accompanied Sr. Alphonsa Kiven, TSSF General Vicar on her visit to the Sisters following the unrest that broke out since about December 2013 and shocked the world with extremities of violence and brutality, harboured by the human heart despite the claims of "civilization".

When Sr. Roberta Feh, my Provincial asked me two weeks ago if I would be interested in accompanying Sr. Alphonsa to RCA, I was spontaneous, "that sounds great, but let me think over it." A friend in Bamenda asked what was going to be my role in the RCA mission, and I said, "nothing really" since at first sight, I just considered it a sight-seeing trip and adventure that would step up my tour of the TSSF communities. As a mere member, I shall boast of having visited 39 of the 41 communities in the Cameroon Province. I was not on holidays and felt somewhat "uneasy" to be taking a leisure trip. I would like to invest energy and time in activities that are more than leisure, but since I couldn't find any beyond these, I started to pray God to use me and make my trip to the RCA "ministry".

In this search, I came to remember what a Sister had told me in Shisong, "you are a fitting person to go and encourage the sisters on mission in the RCA". Eventually in the course of our long drive between Bertoua and Batouri, Sr. Alphonsa made a significant statement, "Appo," she said, "Mother General knows you and Sr. Patricia are in my company, and that you will write a good report for us." Aha! By the way, am a communicator, what was I waiting for? My senses opened and stretched, and I began reflecting on the numerous ways I could use the information I would gather to cause greater solidarity between the people in Central Africa and the rest of the world.

The discovery continued with the profound sermons and audience with Bishop Denis A. Koffi of Berberati (of Ghanaian nationality), which made me go "Mmmmm" with every statement he made during our stay out there. "We cannot work alone and make superstars of ourselves". "Each gesture towards mission counts". "You really come to realize that God needs our hands and feet". "Don't forget to think about what the displaced persons give you; it is not just about what you can give them". "Your sisters who wish to visit us are welcome; perhaps something will transform her life towards greater missionary dynamism". "Tell the Sisters that God is at work"...

Were these addressed to me personally or what? I set to work. Encouraging the missionaries, the displaced persons and all I could encounter. I convoked all my skills/talents, hoping to make life a little better for someone. I took creative pictures

that could speak, and I opened myself for change and transformation, praying to move ahead in my own mission creativity. Above all, I pray that my report will bear fruits.

I observed how the displaced muslims housed in the Bishop's house (for 14 months) lived community life peacefully with each other. Children, men and women could initiate discussions with us. The little ones rushed from their tents as we passed around and stretched their little hands to shake, accompanied by, "bonjour ma Soeur," even as some could hardly pronounce those French words. Some spoke to us in (Sango national) language. You know I have fun lifting up children, but when I started with one, the whole place soon got full, stretching for me to lift them up. When I got tired (they are bulky and heavy), a kiss on the foreheads sent them giggling away. Sr. Alphonsa threw a candy party (Satika') for the children twice, and it was hectic. Sr. Patricia and our driver, Cyprain, had carried lots of kolanuts, which they shared to the grateful adults. I saw Sr. Geneviva Bih carrying the little ones like she did during her ministry in Shisong Orphanage. They feel at home with the Sisters and the Bishop and hang on their clothes. The bigger children carried the little ones, and you bet, many have just come to meet in the Bishop's house. We were always welcome to their space: a mat on the corridor or into the UN tent. Everyone there is so photogenic, even that four-day old baby! The boy who greeted bye bye and added "I wish you well" is the same one shocked me in School with a "good morning, pleased to meet you" with a good English accent. He is the same one who asked about and sent greetings to the Sisters (by name) who had been to Berberati for relief and reinforcement during the crisis.

The adults are not necessarily sad or complaining except for the Congolese Mama who sat pensively and that little, "touch-me-not" boy, a new comer in the camp. Mama said she was tired of eating rice and wanted something else. Apart from the physically challenged girl in La Yole who asked me a loincloth and "things" when I returned to Cameroon, those in the camp didn't beg or ask for favours. They told their story when asked, always grateful to the Bishop and the Sisters. Hamdulila! (God be praised) was a normal jargon around.

From their mats in the corridor and tents, their catechist would stand at a strategic central position announce the prayer time with a chant. Shortly afterwards, they would gather under the mango tree or garage and sing their prayer. The children, after school, gather to sing the Coran in the evening sometimes simultaneously with the Eucharistic celebration.

Then the UN police would come around on patrol; same as the health and social workers from "Medicins sans frontier". Some of their officials stay in the Bishop's House, formerly a procure, and take three meals with him. The forces in other areas of town

come to fetch water from the Bishop's house beginning at 4 a.m. The displaced persons also eat three times a day; thanks to the UN Agency that provides them with food, disbursed by Sr. Gen daily, which the women take turns to cook for everyone.

You don't need to be told that the displaced persons were hardworking business operators. Right in the camp, some are sewing, others cooking and selling to the UN force, some sell accessories and spices, etc.

I hadn't understood that the Diocese of Berberati had another refugee camp in the Church at Carnot until that morning when we drove on the lonely road from Berberati to La Yole (Bouar) and Bishop led us to Carnot. That was more serious because, unlike the 360 in the Bishop's House, Carnot still lodges 500 persons. Their mats and tents occupy the Church from sanctuary to exit. A space to put your mat and kettle is all you have, and you depend on Providence for the rest.

At La Yole, the Capuchins had over 500 displaced persons in their formation house during the crisis, but they left for other camps or for Cameroon. They and other missionaries shared traumatic experiences they had with the rebels.

I don't want to talk about the huge camps in Lolo and around Garoua-Boulai in Cameroon, hosting thousands of Central African refugees!

***After everything, I remembered the spare stuff in my suitcase! And imagine that my co-workers, friends and family could have been approached to share whatever they have, and it would make life brighter for someone in the camp in RCA. And so I throw the ball into your court, my dear...***

Bishop Dennis captures the peoples' needs in the following words: *"Keep us in prayer. This is because we need peace in the country. When there is peace and the possibility for every citizen to move about without any fear of being attacked physically, it's worth more than material supply. Certainly... you might have noticed the abject poverty in which most of them are. Nevertheless, they still have the sense of dignity and joy. Therefore, whatever support that can ameliorate the condition of the displaced is highly welcome"*.

In other words, lots of prayers and good will is called for. That the UN, missionaries (in addition to those already mention: the Marists, FSSH, Carmelites, etc) and those working for justice, peace and reconciliation may be enlightened to find long-lasting solutions; that the hurts of the people may be quickly healed to forestall any attempts of retaliation; that peace and good will may flood the RCA land.

## **SOME LESSONS I LEARNT / RE-LEARNT**

I have only "here" and "now" to live and work, and should learn to do (be) my best in those immediate conditions. And with the help of God, I can! That is "mission".

Moral/psychological poverty precedes material poverty. War and violence which intensifies the cycle of material poverty, begins at a psychological and moral level.

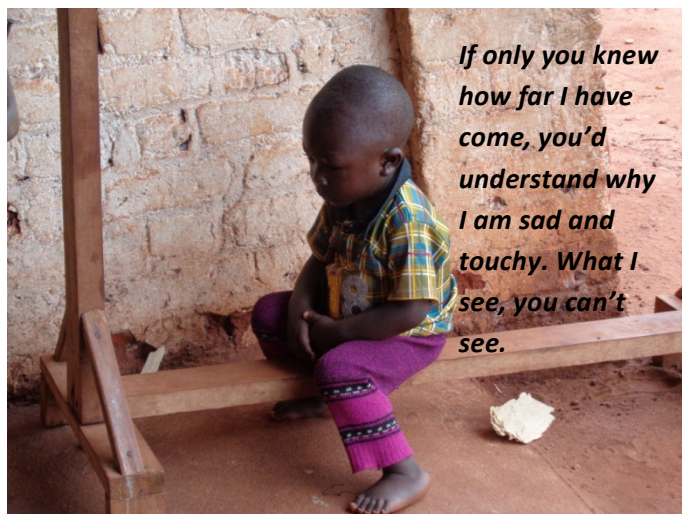
In the midst of chaos and hopelessness, God still calls prophets and "saviours". They proclaim the Good News and, in faith, sow seed in the desert, which God makes grow. They take heart and stand beyond the chaos. Bishop Dennis and others are doing it.

If you estimate yourself as a "missioner" or "evangelizer", (as every baptized person is) never minimize your effort. Within God's plan, you are either laying a foundation or putting a stone that is indispensable for the construction of God's Kingdom.

**War and violence are to be condemned outright.** Anyone or system that instigates violence for whatever selfish benefits is a tyrant and enemy of God and humanity.

Never allow yourself be swallowed up by your own plight. Relatively, you are always luckier and more blessed than someone. So you can always shun indifference and extend a gesture of charity to the other.

*Appo Budzee, TSSF  
May 15, 2015*







*This baby feels totally at home and walks freely in and out the Bishop's parlour*



*Coran lessons in the evenings*



*Sr. Vivian pulls the children in Berberati camp*



*Interview with the camp leader, Djibril*

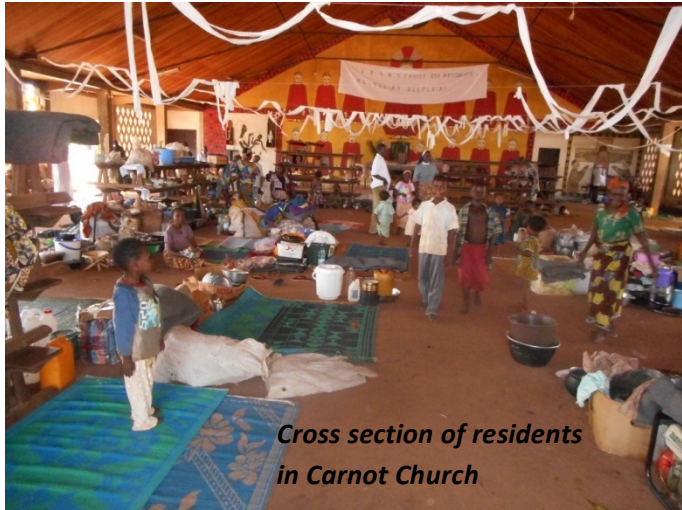


*Happy surprise of meeting an old Franciscan friend, Anne*



*The fun of child-lifting*





*Cross section of residents  
in Carnot Church*



*Organized for  
the candy  
party*



*Members of Berberati Community from left: Srs.  
Magdalen, Gen, Alphonsa, Vivian, Cecilia*



*Cherished  
collaborative  
ministry With the  
Capuchins in La Yole*

<http://dignitytelevisio.blogspot.it/2014/04/revsisters-go-to-war-in-central-african.html>

Apr  
23

## The Ordeal of Women, Girls and Children in Conflict-torn Central African Republic: Cameroon Rev.Sisters Helping Out



Cameroon Rev.Sisters Arrive CAR to assist Victims of War

The challenge of being missionary in a war-torn Country like Central African Republic

The Tertiary Sisters of St. Francis, have celebrated more than a decade of presence in the CAR. They have two communities and a total of 7 Sisters, precisely in Bouar and Berberati.

Life has been so restless and insecure for them since the advent of the current crisis in the CAR. In Berberati for instance, where the sisters serve in the Bishop's house with Mgr. Dennis Kofi, they left no stone unturned in a bid to maintain a peaceful co-existence among the people of the area. They would go to the streets to talk to the people indiscriminately on the importance of peace. On Fridays the Bishop will go to pray in the Mosque and the Imam also joined the Christians on December 25, 2013 at the Cathedral to share the message of PEACE.





Internally Displaced Children-Victims of War in CAR

These efforts notwithstanding, things degenerated to where they are now when the rebels left Bangui for the hinterlands and disrupted their efforts with violent killings, looting and all sorts of atrocities. This rampage caused thousands of Muslims to seek refuge at the Bishop's premises under the protection of the Cameroonian army.



Victims Scramble for food brought in by Cameroon Rev.Sisters

The Sisters with the Bishop shared their only meal – Cassava, with the refugees until their cry reached our ears. Although the Catholic Church of Cameroon had contributed their quota

through the Bishop's conference, this situation called for an immediate campaign for food collection around Kumbo and Bamenda to bring relief to our own brothers and Sisters.



Food Scarcity is the new name for the Crisis

February 19, 2013, the first consignment of food and drugs was successfully conveyed into Berberati alongside other sisters who volunteered to go and help. This gesture was a success thanks to General Tumenta who dispatched the Cameroon Army to usher in the Sisters and the food from the borders. We greatly appreciate the enormous sacrifices of all who contributed in any little way to bring relief to these our brothers/Sisters.



Rev.Sisters Help Out with wounded

However, as some of the refugees are being conveyed to the borders, more are brought in from other parishes and other areas. Therefore, the operation food collection has not stopped. The drivers, who returned from there, shared their experiences on the local Stations in Kumbo and reiterated that  
**WAR IS NOT GOOD.**





Rev.Sisters Comfort the afflicted without discrimination

Due to the vigilance of the Army, it has been realized that some of the Muslims seeking refuge in the Bishop's premises work with the 'Antibalaka' making it difficult for one to sincerely baptise the war.

We are preparing to dispatch the second consignment as soon as it is able to fill a lorry. Dear brothers and sisters do not minimize anything you may want to contribute; call us on **77334171** or email [presciyen14@yahoo.com](mailto:presciyen14@yahoo.com) . God Bless us and fill our hearts with PEACE.



Rev.Sister Comforts Cameroon Army in CAR

N/B:Photos and STORY provided by Rev.Sister Prescila Yen

Posted 23rd April 2014 by [Dignity Television](http://DignityTelevision.com)

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Aid operations are severely affected by insecurity across the country.
- 32,400 IDPs in Ouham Batangafo sub-province, over 30,120 at the IDP site (CCCM).
- Many humanitarian partners opting for cash transfer programming (CTP) to more effectively assist people during longer periods of time.
- A recent report warns that children as young as eight continue to be recruited by armed groups in the country.

### FIGURES

# of IDPs	415,000
# of refugees outside the country	467,000
Population in need of aid	2,3 M
Population affected by food insecurity	2,5 M

### FUNDING

**531 million**

Requested for 2016 (US\$)

**15%** HRP 2016 funded

For more information, please visit [www.unocha.org/car](http://www.unocha.org/car) or [www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/central-african-republic/](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/central-african-republic/) or [www.twitter.com/OCHA\\_CAR](https://twitter.com/OCHA_CAR)



Source | OCHA/Cortes

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## Flare-up of violence forces thousands to flee and hinders humanitarian assistance

Following a period of relative calm during the elections, tensions have recently risen again throughout the Central African Republic (CAR), especially in the west and north-west of the country, causing displacement and disruptions to assistance delivery. Clashes between anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka groups and other armed elements in the Ouham and Ouham-Pendé provinces, which started in late April, have prompted the displacement of over 30,000 people. Violence amongst ex-Séléka groups has also forced some 5,000 Central-Africans, the vast majority women and children, into Chad. The number of people killed and displaced to Chad and Cameroon is expected to rise as clashes continue.

Armed clashes that erupted on 19 and 20 June near the northern towns of Kaga Bandoro and Batangafo resulted in at least seven people killed and hundreds displaced.



June 2015. Batangafo, CAR. Newly displaced people. Source OCHA Gemma Cortes

Unrest has also erupted in Bangui, where thousands of people have fled to IDP sites, including the site close to M’Poko Airport, where they received assistance. Following a temporary suspension, the delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance has partially resumed in the PK5 enclave of the city’s third district.

Overall, some 415,000 Central-Africans remain internally displaced, while 471,000 people are

refugees in neighbouring countries, representing about 20 per cent of the population. While most of those displaced express their wish to eventually return, conditions for their safe, voluntary and dignified return are yet to be met, and the international community will have to carefully consider how to approach this issue while upholding the principle of “do no harm”.

Aid operations are severely affected by insecurity countrywide. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has come under attack several times over the last month and had two drivers killed in separate incidents on 18 May and 17 June, prompting MSF to temporarily suspend its operations in the country for three days. In May, the International NGO Safety



Organisation (INSO), an NGO dedicated to the safety of aid workers, registered 26 security incidents affecting NGO operations in CAR; higher than those registered in Syria (24), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12), and Afghanistan (12).

The Humanitarian Coordinator a.i., Dr. Michel Yao condemned the mounting violence against the civilian population. He called on all parties to respect international humanitarian law, to protect civilians and ensure that they can relocate safely from insecure areas.

## Batangafo: renewed clashes deepen the humanitarian crisis

Located in the center of the country, in Ouham province, the Batangafo sub-province is an area where confrontations between armed groups are recurrent since 2013.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster indicates that out of the 32,400 IDPs present in the sub-province, over 30,120 are living at the IDP site. The displaced population faces difficulties on a daily base, particularly in WASH. The rainy season is likely to worsen the already critical humanitarian situation. Moreover, the presence of armed groups poses serious protection concerns.

Since April 2016, the humanitarian community has observed pendula movements of the displaced population between their area of origin and IDP sites. This phenomenon is mainly due to the presence of armed groups in their neighborhoods that cause persistent insecurity and prevents IDPs and refugees from returning. Furthermore, cattle thefts and destruction of agricultural plots happen on a daily basis, deepening mistrust between communities.

While the humanitarian community in Batangafo continues to address the chronic humanitarian crisis, the deepening of needs require an increase in humanitarian assistance, for which the support of donors is essential.

## Ensuring access to safe water for the displaced

For nearly half a million displaced people fleeing violence in the CAR, potable water is a matter of life, death and dignity. This is why access to safe water is one of the most basic needs to take into consideration when providing relief.

Less than 35 per cent of the population has access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities. In most displacement sites, access to water remains a continuous need in spite of significant improvement brought about by humanitarian interventions over the past months. Sanitation is challenging due to insufficient latrines and proper waste management in some congested IDP sites across the country.

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster, led by UNICEF and co-facilitated by ACF, indicates that even in areas that are not affected by the conflict, communities continue to need support, with nearly one third of



February 2016. Bambari, CAR. People waiting to fetch water in Elevage IDP site. Source/Wash cluster/Serge Gazembeti

the population having no access to safe drinking water and 41 per cent of children under five being chronically malnourished

Without safe drinking water and basic facilities for good hygiene and sanitation, these communities, especially children under five, are at risk of diarrhea-related diseases and worms. Likewise, lack of access to safe water and latrines exposes these communities, especially women and adolescent girls to violence from armed groups and other abusers.

### Partner's response

In 2016, the WASH cluster aiming at providing assistance to 1,4 million people, requires 36,6 million dollars to implement activities benefiting, host communities and returnees across the country.

UNICEF, ANEA, LWF, World Vision and ACF provided access to drinking water to about 96,000 people through the implementation of 17 new drilling, rehabilitation of 163 boreholes and the installation of 12 water sources in Nana Mambere province. More than 88,000 people were sensitized on good hygiene practices.

In Mambéré Kadei and Sangha Mbaéré provinces, PU-AMI, NRC and French Red Cross provided access to safe drinking water to approximately over 35,000 people, mostly IDPs and returnees, through water trucking, the rehabilitation of six boreholes, implementation of 7 new drilling and development of 8 water sources.

In Ouham and Ouham Pende provinces, UNICEF, ANEA, SODECA, DRC and ACF provided drinking water to more than 97,000 people through the repair of 137 water pumps, the completion of 12 new drilling, the production and distribution of 340 cubic meters of safe water per day.

In Nana Gribizi province, ANEA with the support of UNICEF, IRC, NRC and ACF have constructed 21 wells and 3 water pumps. 53 wells were also rehabilitated. These actions helped cover the drinking water needs of more than 11,000 displaced people on sites and nearly 39,000 people outside sites.

In Ouaka province, UNICEF and its partners Triangle, ANEA and CARITAS constructed 350 latrines for women, 360 latrines for men, 266 latrines for children, 136 showers for women and 154 showers for men in several IDPs sites. These actions cover latrine needs of about 20 000 people and shower 7,700 people. In addition Triangle, ANEA and CARITAS dug 7 boreholes, 31 protected wells and completed the chlorination of 70 wells. Also 190 cubic meters of drinking water were truck delivered on IDP sites, covering the drinking water needs of about 67,000 people on sites and outside sites.

### Gaps and challenges

The cluster partners working to support improved water and sanitation in CAR are facing drastic shortages in funding that are jeopardizing access to potable water and sanitation facilities being provided by partners for thousands of people.

Other key challenges include access to vulnerable communities due to persistent insecurity, poor road conditions and the lack of infrastructures.

## Children associated with armed groups find new hope reintegrating into local communities

In 2014, Romain joined an armed group. At that time he had lost his parents during the crisis and he was alone in the Bossangoa market. Today the boy is lucky as he is integrated into a War Child program to help demobilized children start a new life.

According to UNICEF, the number of children associated with armed forces or groups in CAR has more than doubled – and possibly quadrupled – since intercommunity violence erupted three years ago, putting them at risk of long-term psychological damage. An estimated 6,000 to 10,000 boys and girls are currently associated with armed groups, compared with around 2,500 at the beginning of the crisis.

A recent report published by UNICEF warns that children as young as eight continue to be recruited or used by armed groups in the country. Some are forcibly conscripted while others are motivated to join out of poverty or are manipulated after the death of loved ones. They are often victims of physical, mental and sexual abuse by armed men who force them to kill or commit other acts of violence.

### Lives changed forever

At night, Romain finds it hard to sleep because of the killings he has seen and the difficult life he had within the armed group. "I want to go back to school and find a job when I grow up. I still have nightmares at night, I want to live a normal life as all the other children," he said.

Humanitarian NGOs in partnership with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, especially UNICEF, work for the demobilization and support for economic and social reintegration of these children. War Child UK is the international protection NGO accompanying these children to reintegrate into society in the north, northwest and central CAR.

Through various activities, War Child UK works for the reintegration of children who spent several months within armed groups. "The identification of these children is made through group discussions, child-friendly spaces and awareness campaigns implemented by War Child and its partners with the commanders of armed groups", said Namdengana Crépin, Head of War Child UK in Bossangoa, a town 305 km from Bangui in the northern region of CAR.

War Child UK, through these projects, works to "identify and reintegrate children associated with armed forces and groups as well as separated and unaccompanied children with their families," stated Namdengana Crépin.

In Bossangoa, 26 children associated with armed forces and groups -8 of whom are girls- and 65 unaccompanied children and separated children were identified with the OFDA funding (USAID). These children have all agreed to surrender the weapons and be reintegrated into their communities.

War Child UK also organizes educational talk sessions through discussion groups with children. This psychosocial activity aims to help the children to forget the moments and experiences within armed groups and to consider their future with greater serenity.



Bossangoa, CAR. Children formerly associated with armed groups receive psychological support. Source: War Child

These children have long lived with the armed men and have agreed to be reintegrated into society "Some have opted for the resumption of school activities, while others want to undertake small professional businesses and income generating activities" added Crispin Namdengana.

### Families trained to accommodate children

War Child identifies and strengthens the capacity of parents with host families. On 17 May, a training session was attended by 44 parents including 23 women. According to Namdanganana Crépin, the objective of this training was to inform host families of their role in the process of reintegrating children.

In spite of meagre living conditions, some parents state that they are happy to accept separated or unaccompanied children into their families. Rosalie, aged 45, mother of 6 children, testifies that she accepted an 11-year old child into her home with the support of War Child.

In order to alleviate the burden on host families, War Child provides assistance with food and non-food items to foster families. In February, April and May, host families received NFI kits, clothes and food.

War Child also works in partnership with local NGOs in the Ouham and Ouham Pende provinces, with funding from UNICEF. In Paoua, 490 children associated with armed groups are in the reintegration phase. In Batangafo, 178 children associated with armed groups are supported, and in Boguila, 349 children have been identified. Furthermore, 395 children were identified in the city of Markounda and are in the reintegration phase. Over the past 2 years, War Child is implementing this activity in partnership with national NGOs and AFRBD Emergencia RCA.

Efforts to support the reintegration of children associated with armed groups and vulnerable children in general is ongoing with a greater emphasis on education, vocational training and livelihoods while mainly focusing on the protection of children against all forms of physical, moral and psychological, exploitation and abuse.

## Cash transfers to address humanitarian needs

The nature of humanitarian crises is changing. More people are in need of support and for longer periods of time. The situation in the CAR is no exception. To improve the effectiveness of the response to the needs of affected people, many humanitarian partners are opting for cash transfer programming (CTP) as a new response modality to improve the targeting of needs and a tailored made response accordingly. It is estimated that cash and vouchers together have risen from less than 1 per cent in 2004 to around 6 per cent of total humanitarian spending in 2015. Based on a recent initial stock taking exercise, there are over 50 identified cash based interventions in CAR. These interventions provide multi-sector assistance – ranging from unconditional voucher system for food security to cash for work to build infrastructure and during emergency situation to early recovery and development. Though all projects have not been registered as of yet, several clusters are gearing up to promote CTP.

Expanding the use of CTP is analyzed as a means to encourage sustainable



**Boda, CAR. January 2016. Cash transfers stimulate local markets and support local producers. Source:**

development and reduce dependency on emergency support in fragile states such as CAR. Cash transfers also stimulate local markets and support local producers. The interest in cash transfers stems in part from frustration with the limitations of humanitarian aid, which in some contexts is being used to meet chronic needs instead of acute needs.

In order to provide better support to the humanitarian community, several initiatives were undertaken

including the set-up of a CTP network. OCHA is working with the network and the Inter



Cluster Coordination (ICC) mechanism to get a better understanding of multi-purpose cash programming and what partners see as opportunities and challenges specifically to the CAR context. Some of the main findings include the operational challenges related to working in a volatile security environment and limited capacities of Mobile Network Operators (MNO) and Financial Service Providers (FSP), especially outside Bangui. Despite these difficulties, it is important to note that partners have successfully implemented their projects. Sharing good practices and lessons learned, and sharing experience and knowledge on various aspects such as assessments will help to raise the profile of CTP activities.

Parts of OCHA's efforts include the promotion of existing structures, expert knowledge and to encourage the humanitarian community to contribute to initiatives such as the [CASH atlas](#). An interactive map developed by the [Cash Learning Partnership \(CaLP\)](#), allowing all actors involved in the design and implementation of CTPs to better understand its various uses.

In order to already kick start active information sharing among the humanitarian community, OCHA has launched the official [CTP webpage](#). Here partners can find information and tools relevant to the CAR context, which includes guidelines on how to ensure protection, gender and Do No Harm.

## The Humanitarian Country Team steps-up efforts against sexual exploitation and abuse

Since 2014, allegations of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (SEA) against the population continued to increase in the CAR. In order to ensure prevention and commitment of the humanitarian community to fight against such violations, a code of conduct was established and signed on 31 March by the Humanitarian Country Team, consisting of UN agencies, national and international NGOs and international organizations.

In order to raise awareness about the code, more than sixty PSEA focal points were trained in the first quarter of 2016. Some organizations, including UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, IMC, and ACF, also organized SEA briefing sessions for their staff members.

In addition to the efforts made to prevent incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse, mechanisms have been set-up to provide assistance to survivors of gender-based violence. A coordinated response enables effective support to the victims while preserving their dignity and security.

### Coordinated and holistic response provided

The coordinated response of UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and its implementing partners in Dekoa is an example of such holistic responses. A working group work was set up in Dekoa and supported by a Technical Task Force in Bangui. Regular weekly meetings are held to discuss the assistance provided to victims, its quality and the identified potential needs. A mapping of stakeholders in the locality was developed for the referral of victims to support services. This facilitates the tracking of services available, to assess and provide response to any identified gaps.

Support to victims includes medical care, psychosocial support, to improve livelihoods, material assistance and legal support. Coordination ensures that the identified victims have immediate access to support in compliance with ethical standards; taking into consideration the special needs of minors when they are involved in such abuses. Coordination also enables victims to be accompanied during their court hearing.

Coordination ensures community engagement against SEA through information sessions on the expected standards and conduct of humanitarian workers, complaint mechanisms, referral of SEA survivors and the role of families in the psychosocial support for victims.

Several information sessions with various community structures have been initiated with communities.

## Portrait of a local organization

‘La Fondation les enfants d’abord’ (FLEDA) is a national NGO, established in 2004. This humanitarian organization operates within the child protection and education sectors. It is composed of children and young people who voluntarily work for the welfare of children in CAR.



Bangui, CAR. FLEDA members posing with UNICEF CAR Director, Mohamed Fall, during Children National Forum at National Assembly. Source: FLEDA

FLEDA aims to: promote children’s rights, make children’s rights a national concern, and involve children in taking decisions affecting them, fight against illiteracy, drugs and HIV. The organization also helps orphans and other vulnerable children.

Over the past twelve years, FLEDA has implemented projects in eight districts of Bangui and Bimbo, Bossangoa (Ouham province), Bria (Haute-Kotto province), Bambari (Ouaka), Bozoum (ouham pende), Kaga Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi) and M’Baiki (Lobaye).

After its inception, FLEDA implements projects within these domains: Training and awareness on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; Seminars and panel discussions during special days, Reflection Days, radio programs called "Priority for Children" which hits the airwaves of Radio Notre Dame and the Voice of grace. This show talks about the rights of children and their protection.

FLEDA has contributed towards access to safe water and building a water point in Bangui’s 8<sup>th</sup> district. An activity carried out with the support of Mercy Corps as part of the "Support to vulnerable communities" project.

FLEDA’s main financial and technical partners: UNICEF, Save the Children, World Vision, Ministry of Social and Humanitarian Affairs and National Council for the Youth (Conseil National de la Jeunesse).

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## Funding situation overview

### **Serious underfunding undermines humanitarian operations: only 15 per cent of the requested funding received in 2016**

As of 29 June, the 2016 humanitarian appeal (US\$531 million) has received only US\$80.5 million in funding. This represents a shortcoming of 85 per cent of the total funding requirements outlined in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). This extremely low funding level jeopardizes the implementation of critical humanitarian activities, with some key implementing partners announcing or planning the withdrawal of life-saving operations. As per the reported figures, the top four HRP donors are the European Union (18 per cent), the United States of America (18 per cent), Germany (14



per cent) and Canada (11 per cent). Partners and donors are encouraged to continue reporting their funding in the FTS: <http://fts.unocha.org>

## In brief

### Renewed violence in the north western region

Following a recent upsurge of violence in Ngaoundaye, Ouham-Pende province, many houses were burned and property looted. Thousands of people had to flee towards other villages in the country as well as to neighboring Chad and Cameroon.

In Southern Chad, over 5,000 victims of this outbreak of violence (almost all women and children) have taken refuge in two villages in the sub-province of Bitoye. These people are in need of emergency humanitarian assistance including food assistance, shelter, health care, psychosocial support and protection.

### High malnutrition rates in Ouambe

High rates of malnutrition have been discovered in Ouambe area in the central Basse-Kotto province, where the global acute malnutrition rate has reached 16.7 per cent while acute malnutrition is at 5.9 per cent, according to a SMART survey conducted from 18 to 22 May. UNICEF and WFP plan to provide nutrition supplies. WASH, health and food security clusters will also join in the response to ensure a multi-sectorial approach.

### Positive dialogue between Bimbo communities

A positive dialogue between communities living in Dameca neighborhood about “how to revive their neighborhoods” was organized by OCHA, with the collaboration of ACTED, ACF, UNICEF, ECHO, NRC, MINUSCA, internal security forces, government officials and local authorities. The dialogue agenda was composed of nine points of which the security issue was the most prominent. The population requested that peacekeepers set-up at least four check-points to reassure them. After deliberations, it was agreed that MINUSCA would secure the area through mobile patrols day and night.

This is the eighth community dialogue that has taken place since March in Bangui. Various partners in this area participated in this dialogue to take stock of the views of communities with regards to: security operations response, housing, education, health, water and sanitation. This methodology reinforces the principles of humanitarian action, including a “Do No harm” approach.

### Several LRA attacks reported in Haut-Mbomou province

On 13 June, suspected Lord Resistance Army elements attacked and looted Kadjemah village, where they reportedly abducted 17 people, including three women and two boys. LRA presence was also reported from 7 to 9 June on the Dembia axis, 200 km north-east of Rafai, leading to population displacement into the bush. Humanitarian actors are monitoring the situation while also assessing the number of people displaced and their needs.

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### IN NUMBERS



**1.3 million**

people severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4, April – November 2015 )



**75%**

of Central Africans rely on agriculture for their food and income



**USD 100 =**

the cost of 31 kg of cereal seeds to produce 800 kg of food, enough to feed a family for nine months



**USD 79.2 million**

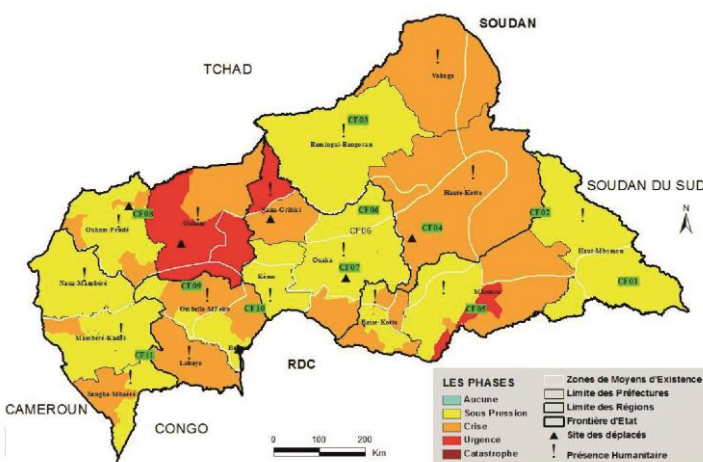
needed for the implementation of FAO's 2016 emergency programme

### KEY MESSAGES

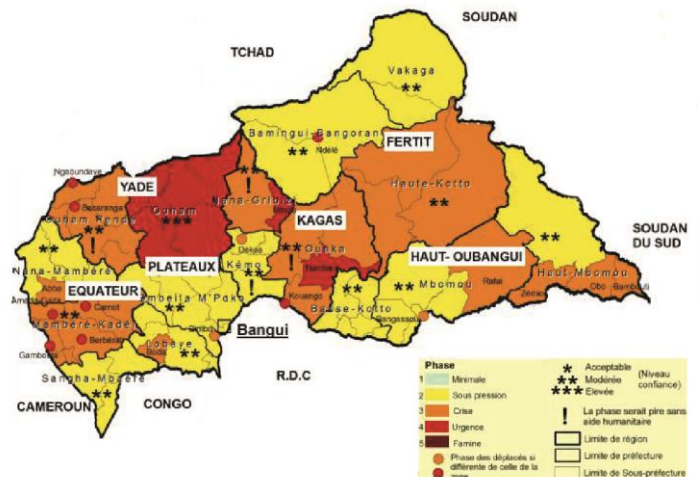
- **Without agriculture and livestock support, many farmers and herders won't be able to secure food and income and will remain extremely vulnerable to the effects of the conflict and economic crisis.**
- **Assessments** conducted by the Food Security Cluster – co-led by FAO and WFP – indicate an **alarming deterioration of the food security situation** over the past year.
- Kick-starting food production and **revitalizing the agriculture sector** is key to ensure **lasting peace**.
- It is critical to support the Government in its effort to revive the agriculture sector and facilitate the reintegration of vulnerable people by helping youth and farming families to improve their capacity to produce.

### MAPS

**INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION**  
November 2013 (pre-crisis)



April–November 2015



### BACKGROUND

More than two years of conflict and ongoing displacements in the Central African Republic continue to disrupt agriculture and severely constrain people's access to food as they struggle with the effects of multiple poor harvests, disrupted markets and soaring prices for many staple foods. A quarter of the population remains displaced, both internally and in neighbouring countries, increasing pressure on host communities and their already limited resources. The successful holding of a constitutional referendum (13 December 2015) and legislative and presidential elections (December, February and March 2016) are paving the way for a lasting peace. However, nearly half of the population – 2.3 million people – remains in need of humanitarian assistance.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Assessments conducted by the Food Security Cluster – co-led by FAO and WFP – indicate an alarming deterioration of the food security situation over the past year. Compared with pre-crisis levels, cereal production is down by 70 percent, fisheries output by 40 percent, and cattle population has declined by 46 percent. Production of cotton and coffee – two key cash crops – is estimated at 42 and 28 percent lower than pre-crisis levels.

Killings and looting brought the number of cattle down to almost half compared with pre-crisis levels, and the number of goats and sheep shrank by as much as 57 percent. Damage to infrastructure and insecurity has limited fishing activities, resulting in 40 percent less fish caught in 2015 than in 2012. People have seen their purchasing power shrink by about one-third in 2015 compared with 2012, and 67 percent of the people surveyed reported that they have less food than in the previous year.

## FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING

### 2015 RESPONSE



**1 million** people reached  
(200 000 households)



**2.1 million** animals vaccinated and treated against pest of small ruminants and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia



**4 000 tonnes** of groundnut, cereal and sesame seeds and 387 000 tools distributed



**48 100 ha** of land planted and 48 100 tonnes of food produced – enough to feed 645 000 people for nine months



Increased resilience through cash-for-work activities; improved technical capacities and savings and loan schemes



### 2016 TARGETS AND RESPONSE



**1.55 million** people targeted



Support livestock and transhumant activities: vaccination of transhumant herds; income-generating activities; conflict management through local committees; animal feed; enhance small livestock production



Support fish production: fish farming; enhance small fish farming processing techniques; income-generating activities



Ensure access to agricultural and productive inputs: seed and tools, vouchers, seed multiplier groups and market gardening

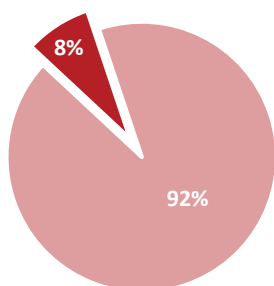


Restore livelihoods and build local resilience: *caisses de résilience* approach, good agricultural practices, community savings and loan mechanisms, income-generating activities, cash-for-work



Boost local and national food security capacity: monitoring and analysis, cluster coordination

### FUNDING



■ Funding to-date:  
USD 6.8 million

■ Funding gap:  
USD 79.2 million

### FAO requires

USD 86 million

### To assist

1.55 million people

**Resource partners:** Governments of Belgium, Canada, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, the European Union and ECHO, the *Fonds Bêkou*, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, the Common Humanitarian Fund for the Central African Republic, UN Women and the World Bank.

### ASSESSMENTS

February 2016: the latest Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) conducted by FAO and WFP indicated that the country's overall crop production in 2015 remained 54 percent below the pre-crisis average, despite a 10 percent increase from 2014 (mostly due to a rise in cassava production).

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**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**



**World Food Programme**

# **SPECIAL REPORT**

## **Summary**

### **FAO/WFP CROP AND FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

**1 March 2016**



*This report has been prepared by Benjamin Badjeck, Cheikh Ibrahima Ndiaye, Vincent Briac and Alessandro Costantino (FAO) and Rossella Bottone (WFP) under the responsibility of the FAO and WFP Secretariats with information from official and other sources. Furthermore, the designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the organizations of the United Nations concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Since conditions may change rapidly, please contact the undersigned for further information if required.*

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*Cover page photographs by: A. Costantino.*

## HIGHLIGHTS

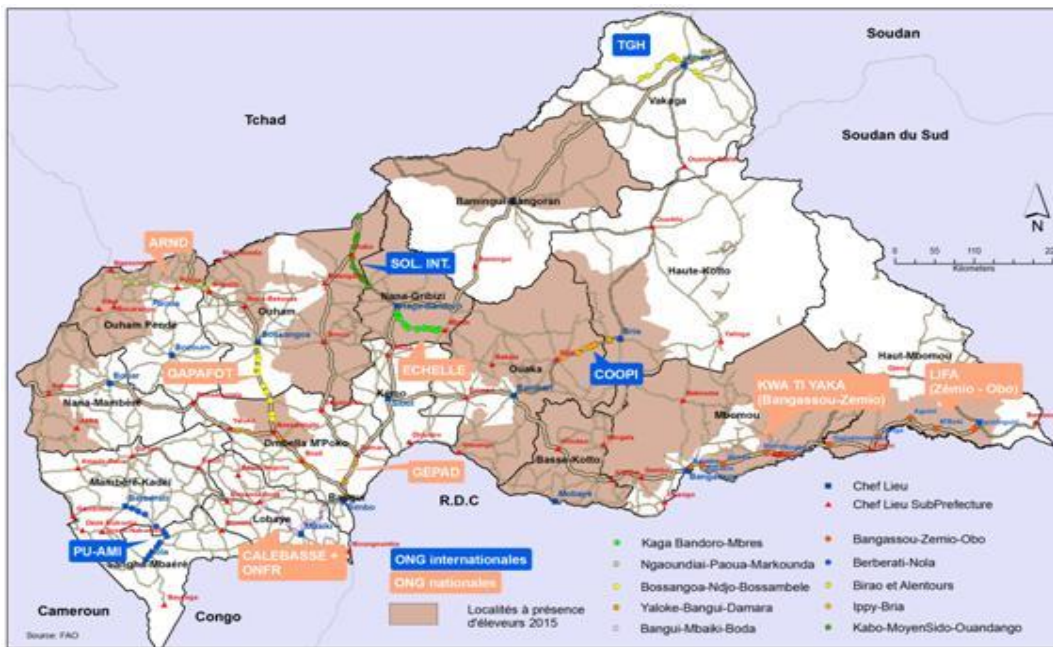
- The unprecedented crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR), which started in December 2012 and has devastated the country's overall economy in 2013, continues to constrain economic recovery through widespread insecurity and frequent episodes of violence, including the serious incidents which took place from September to November 2015 in the capital Bangui and in other areas of the country.
- The Gross Domestic Product, which plunged by 36.7 per cent in 2013, rose by 1.3 percent in 2014, well below the 4 percent growth rate recorded in 2012, before the start of the crisis.
- Crop production in 2015, estimated at 838 671 tonnes, increased by 10 percent compared to 2014 as a result of an increase in cassava production. By contrast, cereal production declined by 4 percent in 2015 compared to 2014
- Persisting insecurity continues to disrupt agricultural activities, and the 2015 harvest, despite the increase compared to 2014, is still 54 per cent below the pre-crisis average. Notably, cereal production declined for the third consecutive year, and in 2015 was 70 percent lower than the pre-crisis average.
- FAO's support mitigated the negative impact of the crisis on food production, with about 170 900 households assisted with seeds and tools. The distributed inputs have yielded a crop production of about 40 000 tonnes. WFP supported the operation by providing seed protection rations.
- Based on the Mission's estimates, a cereal import requirement of 118 846 tonnes for the 2015-16 marketing year (November/October) is forecast. Assuming commercial imports at 33 978 tonnes and the quantity of food aid in stock and pipeline at 48 000 tonnes, the Mission expects an uncovered cereal deficit of 60 000 tonnes, 5 percent up compared to the previous year. The deficit in cassava in 2015/16 is less than half compared to the previous year, but at 10 000 tonnes, it is still sizeable.
- Widespread insecurity continued to have a negative impact on livestock rearing activities. Cattle and small ruminants numbers are currently estimated to have declined by 46 and 57 percent from the pre-crisis levels, respectively.
- Fish supply, which in 2014 was 40 percent below the pre-crisis average, did not increase in 2015, due to insecurity along the waterways, loss of fishing equipment and overexploitation in some areas which led to the exhaustion of fish stocks.
- The large scale deforestation and the non-sustainable gathering practices observed have contributed to the gradual reduction of reserves of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), especially gnetum plants, caterpillars and mushrooms.
- Production of coffee and cotton, the main cash crops grown in the country, has been heavily affected by the crisis, mainly through the abandonment of fields and the destruction of infrastructures. In 2015/16 cotton and coffee outputs are estimated at 10 500 and 8 507 tonnes, respectively, 42 and 28 percent below their pre-crisis levels. Compared to last year, coffee production further declined by 6 percent, while cotton production increased by 11 percent.
- The breakdown in market and trade activities has resulted in severe scarcity of commodities including essential food items, leading to price increases and volatility in Bangui, where inflation rose from 3.5 percent in January 2014 to 18.2 in January 2015, and subsequently declined in the following months to 3.1 percent in October 2015.
- In Bangui, prices of several food items, already at high levels, further increased in October due to trade disruptions following the upsurge of intercommunal violence in September 2015. Prices of groundnuts, wheat flour, beef meat and fish, in October, were between 22 and 87 percent higher than their pre-crisis levels. By contrast, maize prices declined by 25 percent in October 2015 and prices of cassava were stable in recent months. In October 2015, prices of maize were 16 percent lower than their pre-crisis levels, while prices of cassava were around their pre-crisis levels.
- Reduced food availability and access constraints have led to a deterioration of the food security situation: 67 percent of the surveyed groups have indicated that the food security situation has deteriorated compared to 2014. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, currently underway, will provide an updated estimate of the number of people affected by food insecurity.
- To restore the livelihoods and the productive capacity of vulnerable households, it is recommended that FAO and its technical and financial partners continue to provide assistance through the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools.
- It is essential to support and revitalize the livestock sector through specific projects for transhumance (both domestic and cross border), small livestock (pigs, small ruminants and short cycle animals such as poultry, guinea pigs, ducks) and, in the medium term, cattle fattening, especially in Bangui.
- A strong support to the agricultural sector, in conformity with the Programme National d'Investissement Agricole, de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (PNIASAN), would enable an inclusive economic growth and generate employment and income opportunities.
- The establishment of an agriculture and food security information and early warning system is highly recommended to provide updates and progressively allow for timely, accurate and systematic monitoring and interventions.

## OVERVIEW

Following a request from the Government of the Central African Republic, a joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) visited the country from 26 October to 28 November 2015 to estimate crop production and assess the overall food security situation. In addition to FAO and WFP, the Mission's field teams included representatives from the Ministry of Rural Development, the Bureau of Statistics, four international NGOs (PU-AMI, Solidarités international, COOPI, TGH) and 8 national NGOs (Calebasse, ONFR-FC, GEPAD, GAPAFOT, ARND, Echelle, Kwa Ti Yaka, LIFA).

In Bangui, the mission met with officials from several ministries including the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance and Budget, the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing, and with relevant staff of the Central African Agricultural Research Institute (ICRA) and of international organizations, including the Bank of Central African States (BEAC), the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the UNDP and the European Commission, to discuss the current situation of the overall economy the agriculture sector and food security and their prospects. The Mission gathered the latest information available on the macro-economic situation, agriculture, trade, economic policy, prices and humanitarian assistance. Concurrently, a field survey was conducted to collect primary data on food production (agriculture, livestock and forestry), agricultural prices and food security. The members of field teams were provided with an intensive training on data collection techniques by the staff of the Ministry of Rural Development, FAO and WFP before the start of the field visits. Field work activities were carried out in a context of widespread insecurity, which constrained the access to several parts of the country. Itineraries and villages surveyed were selected by technicians of partner institutions to ensure the highest possible representativeness of the sample of different agro-ecological zones. The overall sample was composed of 120 villages on 12 road axes (see figure below). Information and data were collected by NGO partners through focus groups working sessions using coded questionnaires.

**Figure 1: Central African Republic - Axes and Villages Selected for the CFSAM Field Work**



Source: FAO Bangui/Pôle APP.

The analysis of data and information collected by the Mission indicates that the political and military conflict, which resulted in the collapse of the country's economy in 2013, continues to constrain economic recovery. The situation in the country is unstable and volatile, with widespread insecurity and frequent episodes of violence, including the serious incidents that took place from September to November 2015 in the capital Bangui and in other areas of the country including Bambari, which resulted in the loss of human lives and damage to properties and infrastructures. The number of internally displaced persons, which in June 2015 was at its lowest level since early 2014, increased by 21 percent between June and October 2015 to 450 000. These events caused a climate of insecurity and uncertainty that has constrained economic recovery, resulting in a GDP growth rate of 1.3 percent in 2014, well below the 4 percent recorded in 2012, before the start of the crisis. The still negligible tax revenues do not allow the State to provide the basic services to face the current

dire humanitarian situation, with more than half of the population (2.7 million out of a population of 4.6 million)<sup>1</sup> in immediate need of humanitarian assistance.

The 2014/15 season was characterized by generally favorable weather conditions. An early onset of seasonal rains in March was followed by below average rainfall in April. Subsequently, adequate precipitation for the remainder of the cropping season benefited crop development, and in October, according to satellite imagery analysis, vegetation conditions were generally favourable.

Based on the information collected through focus group discussions, crop production in 2015 is estimated at 838 671 tonnes, 54 percent lower than the pre-crisis average but 10 percent up on 2014, due to increased cassava production. By contrast, cereal output, already reduced in the previous two seasons, recorded a 4 percent decrease from 2014, and currently is 70 percent lower than the pre-crisis average. Based on the Mission's estimates, an uncovered cereal deficit of 60 000 tonnes is forecast, 5 percent up compared to the previous year. The deficit in cassava in 2015/16 is less than half compared to the previous year, but at 10 000 tonnes, it is still sizeable.

Production of coffee and cotton, the main cash crops grown in the country, has been heavily affected by the crisis, mainly through the abandonment of fields and the destruction of infrastructures. In 2015/16, cotton and coffee outputs are estimated at 10 500 and 8 507 tonnes respectively, 42 and 28 percent below their pre-crisis levels. Compared to last year, coffee production further declined by 6 percent, mainly due to plant diseases that could not be treated due to the lack of pesticides, while cotton production increased by 11 percent.

The third consecutive below average crop production is due to the persisting insecurity which severely constrained access to land and availability of inputs, negatively impacting planted area and yields. However, cassava plantings increased for the second consecutive year as roots are more difficult to be damaged and looted. FAO's support to crop production helped mitigate the negative impact of the crisis on food production with about 170 900 households assisted with seeds and tools. The distributed inputs have yielded a crop production of about 40 000 tonnes. WFP supported the operation by providing seed protection rations.

The widespread and persistent insecurity in 2015 continued to have a negative impact on livestock rearing and fishing activities. Cattle and small ruminants numbers are currently estimated to have declined by 46 and 57 percent from the pre-crisis levels, respectively. Fish supply, which in 2014 was 40 percent below the pre-crisis average, did not increase in 2015, due to insecurity along the waterways, loss of fishing equipment and overexploitation in some areas which led to the exhaustion of fish stocks.

In Bangui, prices of several food items, already at high levels, further increased in October due to trade disruptions following the upsurge of intercommunal violence in September 2015. Prices of groundnuts, wheat flour, beef meat and fish, in October, were between 22 and 87 percent higher than their pre-crisis levels. By contrast, maize prices declined by 25 percent in October 2015, and prices of cassava were stable in recent months. In October 2015, prices of maize were 16 percent lower than their pre-crisis levels, while prices of cassava were around their pre-crisis levels, largely due to trade disruptions that retained maize and cassava in the producing regions surrounding Bangui.

Reduced food availability and access constraints have led to a deterioration of the food security situation: 47 percent of the surveyed groups have indicated that the food security situation has deteriorated compared to 2014, and 20 percent has indicated that it has sharply deteriorated.

In 2015, the number of households with poor or borderline food consumption increased, due to the declining frequency of consumption of almost all food groups. Between 2014 and 2015, a deterioration of household diet has been observed: households consume less often cereals (5 days per week in 2015 compared to 6.5 days in 2014), legumes (3 days compared to 5 days), animal protein (2 days compared to 3), sugar (3.6 days compared to 5.3 days) and slightly less often oil and fruit.

This aggravation is strongly related to a deep and protracted crisis situation which caused a sharp degradation of the overall economic environment. The response of the food security cluster will aim at protecting and restoring livelihoods. Food security projects involving communities at risk, particularly displaced populations and hosting communities, will help to restore peaceful coexistence, and increase community resilience to shocks.

Results from the ongoing Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis will provide an updated estimate of the number of people affected by food insecurity and are expected to shed more light on the specific humanitarian assistance requirements.

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<sup>1</sup> Presentation of the Emergency Agricultural Programme 2015, FAO, May 2015.

**Statement by the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. in the Central African Republic, Dr.**

**Michel Yao**

*Bangui, 20 June 2016*

I am outraged by the attack on well-identified MSF vehicles by armed men on 17 June between Sibut and Grimari in Kemo Prefecture which killed the head of the convoy while other staff managed to escape into the bush. The vehicles were transporting medication and fuel from Bangui to Bangassou.

On 18 May, another attack near Bossangoa killed a driver employed by MSF.

I wish to express my sincere condolences to the families and friends of the deceased.

These horrific acts show once again the high level of insecurity on the roads which makes humanitarian work – vital for the people of the Central African Republic - extremely precarious. I strongly condemn these recurrent attacks and remind all parties that violence against humanitarian workers and humanitarian assets is a violation of International Humanitarian Law and must stop. These attacks on humanitarian workers should be investigated and perpetrators held accountable.

Humanitarian workers are here to provide life-saving assistance and to alleviate the suffering of people affected by the crisis. That is our fundamental objective and our operations are guided by the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, independence and impartiality. These sad events prove once again the urgent need to ensure the protection of civilians and to respect and protect humanitarian workers, in compliance with International Humanitarian Law. The repeated attacks on humanitarian actors hinder aid delivery and prevent people in need of receiving life-saving assistance.

The humanitarian community in the Central African Republic, which I represent, remains fully committed to deliver vital assistance to all those in need.

*For further information please contact:*

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OCHA press releases are available at <http://ochaonline.un.org> or [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).



Weltweit (/map)

PRESSEMITTEILUNGEN (/AKTUELLES/PRESSE/PRESSEMITTEILUNGEN)

ZENTRALAFRIKANISCHE REPUBLIK (/UNSERE-ARBEIT/EINSATZLAENDER/ZENTRALAFRIKANISCHE-REPUBLIK)

## Mitarbeiter bei Überfall erschossen

TEILEN:

20. MAI 2016

**Berlin/Bangui, 20. Mai 2016. Bei einem Überfall ist am 18. Mai ein zentralafrikanischer Mitarbeiter von Ärzte ohne Grenzen getötet worden. Die internationale Hilfsorganisation ist zutiefst bestürzt und verurteilt den Angriff aufs Schärfste. Die Hilfe in der Region wurde bis auf weiteres ausgesetzt.**

Bewaffnete Männer hatten am Mittwoch in Kouki, 82 Kilometer von der Stadt Bossangoa entfernt, einen Konvoi aus zwei Fahrzeugen gestoppt, die deutlich als Wagen von Ärzte ohne Grenzen gekennzeichnet waren. Die Insassen wurden beraubt und Medikamente mitgenommen. Während des 40 Minuten dauernden Überfalls wurde einer der Fahrer erschossen.

„Es ist völlig inakzeptabel, dass ein medizinisches Team und seine Patienten angegriffen werden, während sie von einem Einsatz zurückkehren, bei dem sie lebensrettende Hilfe geleistet haben“, sagt Michèle Chouinard, Landeskoordinatorin von Ärzte ohne Grenzen in der Zentralafrikanischen Republik. „Es ist abscheulich, dass einer unserer Mitarbeiter während dieses gewalttätigen Angriffs ermordet wurde. Das Team von Ärzte ohne Grenzen und seine Patienten wurden terrorisiert. Es wurden nahe an ihren Köpfen Schüsse abgefeuert, und ihnen wurde damit gedroht, dass sie erschossen würden.“

Nach dem Vorfall sieht Ärzte ohne Grenzen sich gezwungen, seine Aktivitäten in der Region so lange auszusetzen bis konkrete Zusagen für die Sicherheit der Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter und für die Akzeptanz der medizinischen Hilfe vorliegen. „Humanitäre Helfer sollten während ihrer Arbeit in Konfliktgebieten geschützt sein“, so Chouinard.

Ärzte ohne Grenzen sammelt derzeit Informationen zu den Umständen des Angriffes und wird keine weitere Stellungnahme abgeben bis alle Details geklärt sind. Ärzte ohne Grenzen erwartet, dass die lokale Polizei und die Behörden den Fall vollständig untersuchen und die Täter der Justiz übergeben

# The MUAC Band

## MUAC = MID-UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE

We use the MUAC band to identify the level to which a child under five years of age is malnourished before proceeding with a treatment plan.

### HOW TO USE THE MUAC BAND

The band is wrapped around the child's mid-upper arm to measure the circumference.

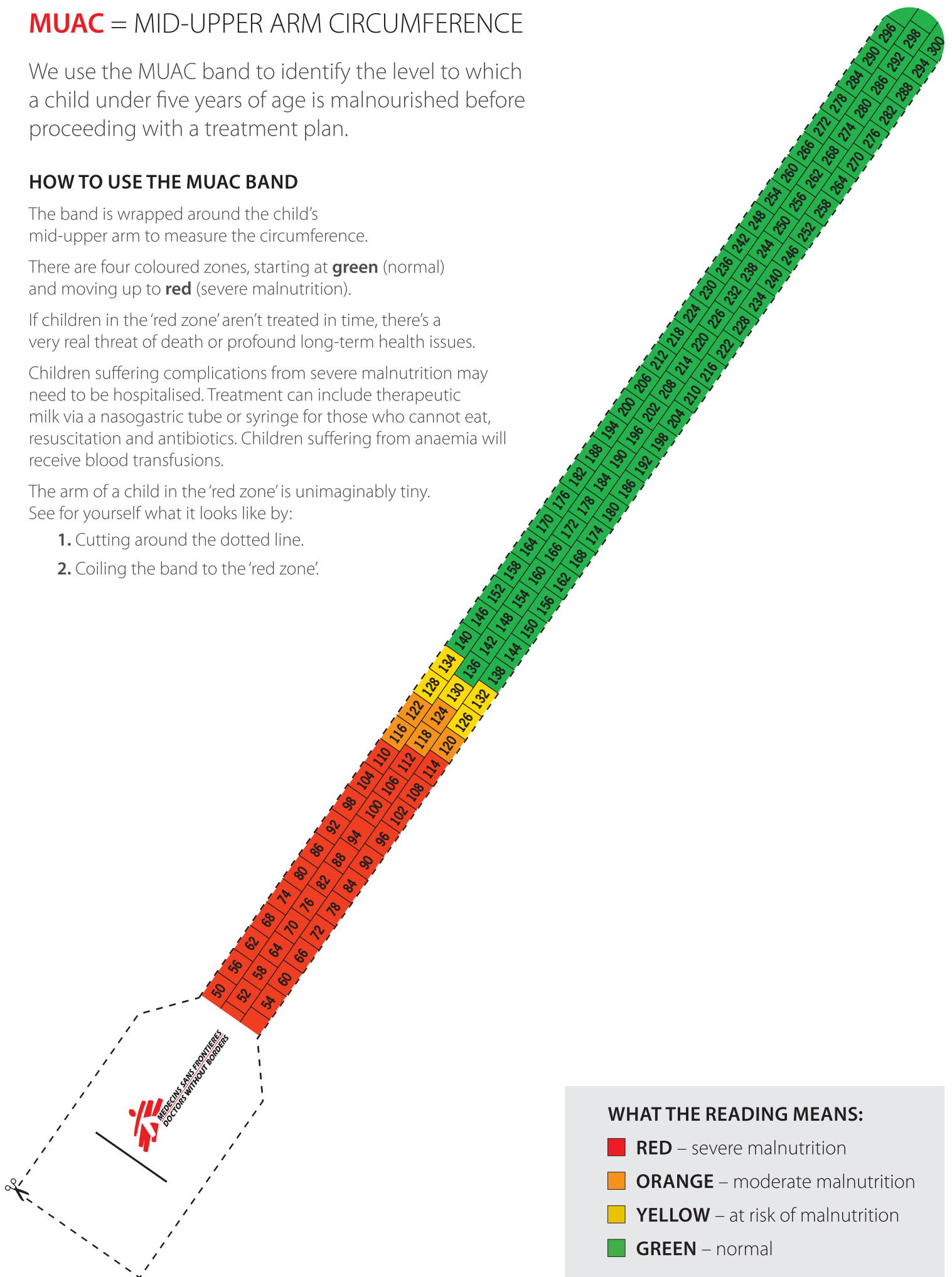
There are four coloured zones, starting at **green** (normal) and moving up to **red** (severe malnutrition).

If children in the 'red zone' aren't treated in time, there's a very real threat of death or profound long-term health issues.

Children suffering complications from severe malnutrition may need to be hospitalised. Treatment can include therapeutic milk via a nasogastric tube or syringe for those who cannot eat, resuscitation and antibiotics. Children suffering from anaemia will receive blood transfusions.

The arm of a child in the 'red zone' is unimaginably tiny. See for yourself what it looks like by:

1. Cutting around the dotted line.
2. Coiling the band to the 'red zone'.



### WHAT THE READING MEANS:

- RED** – severe malnutrition
- ORANGE** – moderate malnutrition
- YELLOW** – at risk of malnutrition
- GREEN** – normal

## ANLAGEN

1. Bericht aus CAR von Sr. Appolonia Budzee, 2014
2. Bericht aus CAR von Sr. Prescila Yen, 2014
3. OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin Central African Republic, June 2016
4. FAO, Central Africa Republic Situation Report + Special Report – June/March 2016
5. MSF, Berichte über Überfälle 18. Mai 2016 und 17. Juni 2016
6. MUAC Band

## LEGENDE

CAR	=	Central African Republic
FAO	=	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
MUAC	=	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
OCHA	=	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
TSSF	=	Tertiary Sisters of St. Francis

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