

Central African Republic
Child Protection
Sectoral and OR + (Thematic) Report
January – December 2018



Child in Alindao © UNICEF CAR/2018/Le Du

Prepared by:
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B. Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
BJSP	Bangui Joint SEA Prevention Team
C4D	Communication for Development
CAR	Central African Republic
CDT	Conduct and Discipline Team
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CMP	Commission on Population Movement
CPNC	Child Protection National Council
CPNP	Child Protection National Policy
EU	European Union
FPRC	Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MLNC	Mouvement National de la Libération de la Centrafrique
MPC	Mouvement Patriotique pour la Centrafrique
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RCPCA	National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan
RJ	Révolution et Justice
RPRC	Rassemblement pour la Réconciliation des Centrafricains
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SG	Secretary General
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TCC	Troop Contributing Countries
UMIRR	Joint Unit for Rapid Response and Repression of Sexual Violence
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UPC	Union pour la Paix en Centrafrique
VRA	Victims' Rights Advocate

C. Executive Summary

Insecurity and violent conflicts due to armed groups (who currently control about 75% of the country) have uprooted more than one in five families from their homes. The proportion of people in need of humanitarian assistance is among the highest in the world. Nearly half of all Central Africans – including 2.2 million children – depend on aid to survive. The situation looks likely to remain or even become worse given the lack of state protection. The number of internally displaced persons is alarming: 649,969 displaced persons in the country (CMP/OCHA December 2018) and 576,926 persons who have sought refuge in the neighbouring countries as of December 2018 (UNHCR).

Persistent armed conflicts have a huge humanitarian impact on children's rights and their access to basic services such as health, nutrition, education, etc. Civilians are constantly under threat and forced to leave their houses to find protection in IDPs camps or in host families. Children are bearing the brunt of the crisis: insecurity and lawlessness throughout most of the country have resulted in children being displaced, separated, maimed, abducted, killed and raped, victim of all forms violence, including abuse and exploitation. In 2018, a high number of violations of children's rights was recorded including 48 incidents which led to the recruitment of 76 children into the armed groups, 59 cases of sexual violence, 89 attacks on schools and hospitals, 38 killings, 31 maiming (GHN, Dec. 2018).

Despite the very challenging operation environment with persistent presence of various armed groups throughout the country, Child Protection services sustain its intervention to respond the needs of the children. In 2018, UNICEF, in partnership with national and international NGOs supported the release of 913 children, including 242 girls from armed groups and provided socio-economic support for the reintegration of 1,669 children, including 431 girls. 4,520 child victims of physical and sexual violence in emergency or non-emergency settings, including 1,953 girls, received holistic care. In addition, 121,514 children, including 53,611 girls, received psychosocial and recreational support in a safe environment in either child-friendly spaces or other childcare facilities. 332 child victims of violence were registered by the special brigade for minors in Bangui. Those children were provided with necessary support including family mediation and alternative care solution, in coordination with MINUSCA and UNDP.

The office provided support to the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen the coordination and management of the child protection sector at national level, as well as to support children and families at community level. Support was also given for the capacity development of 780 local actors (service providers of government and civil society) in child protection. With the adoption of the national strategy on prevention of gender-based violence including child marriage, several awareness raising activities were carried out by government and civil society actors. Community-based mechanisms (child protection networks and youth clubs) have been reinforced to address harmful social norms including child marriage, sexual violence and female genital mutilation. 57,143 adolescents participated in activities to contribute to ending child marriage and harmful practices countrywide.

2018 was the first year of UNICEF's new cycle (2018 – 2021) of cooperation program with CAR Government which is to implement the National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic (RCPCA). In accordance with the National Recovery and

Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA), UNICEF will continue to work on child protection priorities such as (1) Building the capacity of families, communities and national and local actors to protect children from violence and harmful practices, including child marriage; (2) Strengthen children and young people's capacity to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation; and (3) Provide technical and financial support for the national child protection coordination in both emergency and transition contexts.

D. 2018 Strategic Context



In 2018, fighting among armed groups across the Central African Republic continued to hamper humanitarian response efforts where an estimated 70 percent of the country's territory remains under the control of armed groups. Humanitarian access has remained a significant challenge due to the infrastructure destruction, clashes between armed groups, attacks against the civilian population, and incidents against humanitarian actors have affected humanitarian access and operations. In 2018, OCHA recorded 396 attacks against aid workers, a 17% increase over 2017. Between January and October 2018, 20 organizations had to temporarily withdraw from their intervention areas, depriving the population of vital assistance. Hostilities have spread to new areas, some of which are extremely difficult to access for security but also logistical reasons (e.g. villages far from major urban centers or without road access), making assessment missions and humanitarian response difficult.

As a result of strong advocacy activities conducted by UNICEF and MINUSCA Child Protection Section, the MPC¹ a major Ex-Seleka armed group, signed the Action Plan to end grave violations against children, and immediately release children and stop the recruitment and use of children. At the same time, the efforts to make other groups to implement the action plans were jeopardized by the unwillingness of some armed groups who were previously committed to sign the Action Plan in May 2015. In addition, new alliances between armed groups required to continuously rebuild dialogue with different military actors without a clear chain of command. MINUSCA and UNICEF worked to maintain the dialogue with resistant armed groups to facilitate their acceptance to release children.

CAR is the third largest humanitarian crisis in the world, after Yemen and Syria, in terms of the proportion of the population in need of humanitarian assistance. According to the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 2.9 million people (more than half of whom are children) are in need of humanitarian and protection assistance, an increase of 16% over 2018. 1.6 million people have acute and immediate humanitarian needs. Despite a certain lull in some localities, which facilitated the return of more than 230,000 people to their places of origin, forced and continuous displacement took place in several regions of the country throughout 2018. In September 2018, there were more than 643,396 internally displaced persons throughout the country. The Central African refugees increased from 542,896 in 2017 to 573,242 in 2018. Two-thirds of the IDPs are in grave host families and one-third in 77 internal displacement sites.



An internally displaced child plays with a grass AK-47 rifle at Sangaris camp in Bambari. With a population of 54,000 people, and 40,000 I.D.P.s, Bambari is CAR's second largest city. © UNICEF/UN0239511/GILBERTSON VII PHOTO

¹ MPC: Mouvement Patriotique pour la Centrafrique – one faction of the Ex-Seleka coalition

E. Result in the outcome area

In 2018, UNICEF's Child Protection Programme kept focusing on the emergency response due to persisting conflict and violence against civilians. By advocating with armed groups, conducting the verification and identification of children, UNICEF and its partners achieved the release of children associated with armed groups. By assisting these children through the transition and providing them with access to school, vocational training or income generating activities, their reintegration and reunification with their families and communities was possible. UNICEF strengthened its community-based protection system focusing on the training of host families and efforts to increase the number of potential host families for children released from armed groups or unaccompanied children. Community mobilizations were broadly conducted to raise awareness on child protection issues, such as child marriage, child recruitment by armed groups, but also on the and reporting of grave violations against children.



Child friendly space | © UNICEF/UN0239511/GILBERTSON VII PHOTO

Release and reintegration of children associated with armed groups

In 2018, a total of 913 children associated with armed groups (including 242 girls) were released across the country. Out of these children, 383 children (including 123 girls) were released from anti-Balaka and other community self-defense groups, 314 children (including 33 girls) released from *Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) and remaining 216 children (including 86 girls) released from *Revolution Justice* (RJ). The released children were provided with assistance such as interim care, psycho-social support and reintegration into their families and communities. Children's release resulted from joint efforts from UN agencies, government's technical services, the presidential office, and national and

international civil society partners. In addition, with the national DDDR programme which started in the western part of the country, armed group RJ handed lists of more than 900 children as associated with the armed group. For verification, UNICEF organized a mobile child protection team comprising trained NGO partner staff who conducted verification in Paoua, Ouham-Pende prefectures.

In addition to 913 children released in 2018, 756 children (including 189 girls) released in 2017, benefitted from socio-economic reintegration through UNICEF's partners projects, including reintegration to formal school; vocational training and, income generating activities. community reintegration activities. Since 2014, 13,326 children, including 3,577 girls, have been released from armed groups by child protection agencies (as of end of October 2018) However, due to critical gap in multi-year funding as well as the limited access to reintegration programmes, nearly 30% of them are still waiting for a reintegration program in their communities. In addition, it is estimated that thousands of children are still associated with active armed groups.

Assistance to conflict-affected children

In 2018, UNICEF continued to provide conflict-affected children psychosocial support. In total, 121,514 children including 53,611 girls benefitted from recreational activities in 97 mobile and fixed through child friendly spaces (CFSs), and community centers in conflict and post-conflict situations. Furthermore, a total of 962 unaccompanied and separated children (including 359 girls) were identified and supported with family tracing and reunification while being taken care in a foster family setting.

Monitoring and reporting on grave violation

As a co-lead of Country Task Force of MRM (CTFMRM) in close collaboration with MINUSCA Child Protection Section, UNICEF kept key contribution to the reporting on the six grave violations against children's rights. Following verification missions in the field, monthly coordination and validation meetings and ad-hoc thematic meetings, the CTFMRM produced four quarterly reports and annual "Global Horizontal Notes" (GHN). The GHN have been submitted to the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) and to the United Nations Security Council. The three GHN recorded 224 children (108 girls) victims of a total of 298 incidents related to the grave violations of the children's rights by armed groups. A high number of violations of children's rights was recorded in 2018 including 48 incidents which led to the recruitment of 76 children into the armed groups, 59 cases of sexual violence, 89 attacks on schools and hospitals, 38 killings, 31 maiming (GHN, Dec. 2018). The reported incidents involved forces and armed groups including Anti-Balaka, Ex-Seleka, RJ, 3R, PK-5 Self-Defense Groups, LRA as well as the Central African National Police.

2018 is marked by significant progress on negotiations with armed groups: one of the major Ex-Seleka armed group, the MPC, signed the Action Plan to end grave violations against children, and immediately release children and stop the recruitment and use of children.

Emergency Gender Based Violence (GBV)

In 2018, UNICEF and its implementing partners registered 777 GBV cases and provided them with necessary assistance including medical reference, psychosocial support, family mediation and socio-economic reintegration. Out of them, 406 cases (or 52%) are sexual violence (334 cases of rape and 72 cases of child marriage) while 371 were other forms of GBV such as physical violence and denial of resources.

In addition to the GBV, in 2018, 17 Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) allegations against children were reported in 11 significant incident reports (SIR). The alleged perpetrators of the reported SEA cases were MINUSCA/MISCA elements for 14 cases, an element from international force for 1 case, and NGOs staff for 2 cases. The alleged victims were provided with necessary assistance by UNICEF and its partners. Since 2014, a total of 302 SEA allegations have been recorded by UNICEF. The analysis of the reported SEA allegations shows that the peak of these incidents took place between 2014 and 2015 and were reported in 2016. It appears that there is a downward trend.

The field Victim Rights Advocates, in collaboration with the humanitarian PSEA Task Force, carried out a mapping to identify the challenges related to the availability of services to victims of SEA.

UNICEF supported the reinforcement of the PSEA coordination mechanism and development of two new protocols in CAR. One is related to information sharing and was adopted on 3 September 2018 by the SRSG and PSEA humanitarian actors. The other is a draft of protocol on victim assistance which is under validation. Those initiatives have improved the quality and consistency of interventions in terms of prevention of and response to SEA.

Child protection sub-cluster coordination

In 2018, UNICEF, as the lead of the child protection sub-cluster, played an important role in many areas. The child protection sub-cluster maintained its proactive function in Bangui, Paoua, Kaga-Bandoro, Bambari and Bossangoa (field level). It conducted the capacity building of key child protection actors (government and NGOs) on child protection in emergency and also reinforced the coordination of child protection partners at sub-national level through guidance on standards and analysis of gaps in the child protection response. Furthermore, the cluster ensured information collection and analysis on child protection issues and the update of situation analysis tools.

The sub-cluster maintained regular contact with partners and organized sub-cluster coordination meeting on a regular basis as well as bilateral meetings. The sub-cluster coordinated and supported the implementation of the updated national strategy for child protection in emergency. Furthermore, the sub-cluster worked through technical working groups on specific issues such as unaccompanied minors, children associated with armed groups as well as a referral mechanism system for children in needs including children accused of witchcraft.

In addition, the sub-cluster facilitated the resource mobilization for UNICEF as well as for child protection actors through close communication with OCHA for humanitarian response funding.

It successfully resulted in funding mobilization for the urgent child protection response in locations such as Bangassou (Mbomou prefecture), Zemio and Obo (Haut-Mbomou prefecture) and Bria (Haute-Kotto prefecture), Paoua (Ouahm Pende), Mala, Kagabamodoro (Nana Gribizi), Dekoa (Kemo), Ippy, Seko, Tagabara (Ouaka)

Capacity Building

In total, 501 humanitarians and child protection actors (188 women) from MINUSCA, UN agencies and NGOs were trained. In addition, 3,008 community members including community leaders, local authority and commanders of armed groups have been sensitized on how to protect children with a focus on children’s rights. As a result, humanitarian actors and local communities know better how to protect children as they learned how to conduct close monitoring, how to report cases of violations and how to assist identified child victims. In addition, armed groups were sensitized to stop children’s right violations.

The office provided support to the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen the coordination and management of the child protection sector at national level, as well as to support children and families at community level. Support was also given for the capacity development of 780 local actors (service providers of government and civil society) in child protection. With the adoption of the national strategy on prevention of gender-based violence including child marriage, several awareness raising activities were carried out by government and civil society actors. Community-based mechanisms (child protection networks and youth clubs) have been reinforced to address harmful social norms including child marriage, sexual violence and female genital mutilation. 57,143 adolescents participated in activities to contribute to ending child marriage and harmful practices countrywide.

F. Financial Analysis

Table 1: 2018 Planned budget by Outcome area (in US Dollar) *

Intermediate Results	Funding Type¹	Planned Budget²
883-Child protection	RR	683,750.00
	ORR	1,748,400.00
Total Budget		2,432,150.00

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular

**Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to Outcome area received in 2017
(in US Dollars)**

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Belgium Committee for UNICEF	SC1899050019	20,930	19,465
Andorran Committee for UNICEF	SC1499060095	225,383	209,606

Table 3: 2018 Expenditures in the Outcome area (in US Dollar)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	3,708,083	1,066,678	1,827,542	6,602,303
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	34	1	290	325
23-03 Access to justice	167	5	1,435	1,607
Total	3,708,284	1,066,684	1,829,268	6,604,235

Table 4: 2018 Thematic expenses by programme area (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount		
	Other Resources Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	All Programme Accounts
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	613,421	146,883	760,303
Total	613,421	146,883	760,303

Table 5: 2018 Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes (in US Dollars)

23-01-02 Services to prevent or respond to violence, exploitation and abuse	112,267
23-01-10 Children associated with armed forces and armed groups - prevention and response	1,859,246
23-01-12 MRM - Child protection monitoring and reporting of grave violations in armed conflict (Security Council Resolutions 1612, 1882, 1888 and 1960)	7,694
23-01-17 Social and behaviour change communication on violence, exploitation and abuse	3,790
23-01-19 Violence, exploitation, and abuse - surveys (e.g. KAP, VACS), data analysis/research/evaluation evidence generation, synthesis, and use	1,407
23-01-23 Child Protection humanitarian AoR/humanitarian sector coordination	2,620,096
23-01-99 Technical assistance - Prevention and response services for violence against children	99,657
23-02-04 Child marriage - surveys (e.g. KAP, VACS), data analysis/research/evaluation evidence generation, synthesis, and use	84

23-02-10 FGM/C - surveys (e.g. KAP, VACS), data analysis/research/evaluation evidence generation, synthesis, and use	78
23-03-06 Justice, birth registration/CRVS, and alternative care - surveys (e.g. KAP, VACS), data analysis/research/evaluation evidence generation, synthesis, and use	804
26-01-01 Country programme process (including UNDAF planning and CCA)	101,235
26-01-02 Programme reviews (Annual, UNDAF, MTR, etc.)	4,953
26-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	7,029
26-02-02 MICS - General	79,836
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	8,265
26-03-01 Advocacy and partnership-building for social behaviour change	284
26-03-02 Capacity and skills development for social behaviour change	298
26-03-03 Children, adolescent and youth engagement and participation	140
26-03-04 Community engagement, participation and accountability	497
26-03-05 Innovation, multi-media content production and dissemination	228
26-03-06 Research, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management for C4D	54
26-03-07 Strengthening C4D in Government systems including preparedness for humanitarian action	339
26-03-99 Technical assistance - Cross - sectoral communication for development	703
26-04-01 CO/RO Supply - technical assistance and collaboration in supply chain, procurement of goods and services, and logistics	18,166
26-06-02 Innovation activities	107
26-06-06 Supporter engagement	49,900
26-06-08 Emergency preparedness (cross-sectoral)	1,083,694
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	496,246
27-01-06 HQ and RO technical support to multiple Goal Areas	25,699
27-01-15 CO programme coordination	-1
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	21,439
TOTAL	6,604,235

G. Future Work Plan

2018 marks the beginning of 2018-2021 UNICEF's cooperation program with the Central African Government for the period. In accordance with the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA), UNICEF will focus on child protection priorities as below.

- Building the capacity of families, communities and national and local actors to protect children from violence and harmful practices, including child marriage:
The reinforcement of capacity of child protection related actors, from the community level to the Government, is key to assure the sustainability and a sense of ownership to a protective environment. UNICEF will reinforce the capacity of service providers on how to report cases of children's right violation, how to refer the victims to the adequate assistance, and on data management. The identified foster families for children associated with armed groups and unaccompanied children will be also trained to adequately take care of children. UNICEF will also support the Governmental officials to develop their capacity to make sure that the national policy on child protection is put in place and functional.

- Strengthen the capacity of children and young people to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation: UNICEF will work progressively with children and young people to protect themselves and their own rights. Children and young people will be mobilized to take action through sensitization campaigns to raise awareness against violence, abuse and exploitation against children.
- Provide technical and financial support for child protection coordination in both emergency and transition contexts: UNICEF will continue to improve the coordination on child protection related intervention nationwide – through child protection sub-cluster and child protection working groups. The coordination aims to not only to avoid duplication of interventions but also to promote child protection mainstream by advocating to integrate child protection perspective.
- Contribute to the holistic management (psychosocial support, medical and judicial reference and socio-economic reintegration) of other children affected by humanitarian situations: UNICEF and its partners will provide tailored assistance, including medical reference, psycho-social support, provision of basic supplies for survival and dignity and socio-economic reintegration (returning to school, income generating activity and vocational training).
-

H. Expression of Thanks

Every child, whether living in an emergency situation or period of long-term development, is entitled to basic human rights, including the right to life and to be protected and supported by the family, community, government and international community – all those who carry the responsibility to ensure the full development and well-being of the child. Your contribution has helped to uphold these rights, most particularly, the right to protected from violence, exploitation and abuse. UNICEF would like to recognize all donors that made global, regional and country-specific donations into thematic pools. The flexibility of these contributions enable UNICEF to target funds where they are most urgently needed – or, to cover important but neglected technical areas that make a direct and distinctive impact on child survival and development. Your contribution has been instrumental in helping CAR strive towards achievement of protection-related MDGs – but also touched the lives of individual children and families.

I. Human Interest Story

*I was associated with an armed group. I had neither freedom nor the right to make mistakes.
Today, I want to live again.*



Oscar is 16 years old. He lives in Paoua, a small town in the north-west of the Central African Republic, in the Cité Aérodrôme district, 30 minutes from the market. Oscar lives with his mother who is a farmer and his four sisters. He is the eldest in the family. Oscar stopped going to school at the age of 13 when his father died.

"Our father was our only support. My mother couldn't afford to feed us anymore. As I am the first son, I decided to find a way to support my family and I joined an armed group. I committed many unsociable acts when I was with them. I was aggressive and brutal, but I didn't benefit from anything. I wasn't making any money. I had no freedom and I was not allowed to make mistakes because of the severe punishments I would face if I did not act as the chiefs wanted."

After his withdrawal from the armed group, with the support of UNICEF and its partners, Oscar participated in a socio-economic reintegration programme. As part of this program, Oscar received psycho-social support and participated in numerous group discussions. He also chose to follow a sewing program. His training lasted three months. When he passed his sewing class, Oscar received a sewing machine and some fabrics to start his small business "The needs for sewing here in Paoua are enormous. I chose this job to have the means to help my mother who takes care of the family alone. Today, I have a lot of orders. This program has made me want to live. Psychosocial support and focus groups were very helpful. Now, in addition to having a job, I know forgiveness, I have learned what social cohesion is and how to live together."

One day I went to ask forgiveness from a person I had seriously wounded with a knife. He forgave me. It gave me the courage to be positive in life, to become a good citizen, to be respected, to earn a living and to build my family. I also want to have a lot of money thanks to my training and the sewing machine I received through the program. I was a child associated with armed groups. I have committed serious acts. Today, I want to train young people and become a role model for the children in my community

Kindly click on [the video](#),
and listen to a former child soldier speaking out for children in Central African Republic





ESTHER'S STORY

'I don't want to suffer anymore'

The day Esther, age 17, was chained and raped by a militant began like any other. An ordinary day meant helping to clean the house, fetching water and buying vegetables at the market in Kaga-Bandoro town, near the home where she lived with her parents, an older brother and a younger sister. She liked to play hide-and-seek and dance with her sister.

When the first shots rang out, her parents shouted to Esther. Then there was utter chaos as an armed group attacked unarmed villagers. She fell to the floor, then ran and ran. She was alone when darkness fell. She entered an abandoned home to hide, but a militant found her there. He bound her with a chain and told her he would shoot if she shouted. She regained consciousness the next morning, her lower body bloodied.

A passer-by eventually found Esther and unchained her. She made her way to a displacement site, where she learned that her parents had been killed. Alone, she got on a truck bringing other displaced people to the capital, Bangui, where she had relatives. Esther soon realized she was pregnant when she didn't get her period. By then, she was living with an aunt at a family compound near the Bangui airport. She gave birth without any relatives present, her frame so small that she needed a Caesarean section. No one from her family came to visit her at the hospital, she says, "because of what happened to me in Kaga-Bandoro."

Esther has no friends in Bangui, but she doesn't want to return to Kaga-Bandoro because she's afraid she will be killed. Her sister and brother live separately, each placed with other relatives. Her aunt forces her to work at the family compound, cleaning up and preparing food for nearly a dozen other family members. She doesn't go to school with the other children. "I don't want to suffer anymore," says Esther. "I want vocational training so I can learn how to sew." Bethanie, a UNICEF-supported NGO, helped Esther through the pregnancy and is now helping her raise her daughter by providing food, clothing and psychosocial support. [Today, the baby is all that matters to her. "The baby brings me peace," she says.](#)

Title of Report: Consolidated Emergency Report 2018

UNICEF Office: UNICEF Central African Republic

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Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name: Alexandra Jonnaert

Email: ajonnaert@unicef.org

**SCORING: 5 indicates "highest level of satisfaction" while
0 indicates "complete dissatisfaction"**

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

Thank you for filling this form!