

Quarterly Report

(STANDARD FORMAT)

Format version 21 March 2010, revised June 2010 RCA

The Quarterly Report refers to the Strategic Programme Document and must be submitted to HQ by the Regional/Country/Programme Directors for all DRC displacement axes¹ and programmes² by the 15th of the following month

The Quarterly Report is a DRC instrument for monitoring and reporting progress, challenges and opportunities in relation to the situation, goals and methodologies set out in the strategic programme document for a displacement axis or programme. The Quarterly Report is a strategic monitoring instrument, which complements the grant reporting submitted at the project level in accordance with the respective grant contracts.

¹ 'Displacement Axis' often, but not always, corresponds with a 'regional' DRC setup. See DRC Programme Handbook chapter 7.

² The meaning of 'Programme' is defined in DRC Programme Handbook chapter 7.

QUARTERLY REPORT

DRC CAR September-December 2010

BACKGROUND AND CONFLICT/CONTEXT

Description of conflict

The Central African Republic - CAR – gained independence from France in 1960, and throughout its independence, has been subject to political instability and the impact of successive mutinies: continuous military coups and armed conflicts have destroyed the already limited state, the infrastructure, the economy and created massive displacement. Historically, politics in CAR has focused on gaining political power at the cost of the development of the country.

Current President Bozizé is continuously facing military opposition from armed groups destabilising the country's northern region. The north-east and north-west have been particularly affected as most of the clashes among rebel groups, armed forces and government troops have taken place there. The continuing waves of violence have created mass displacement and the complete decimation of public infrastructure.

In a regional perspective, CAR lies between Chad, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo where displacement patterns to and from the neighbouring countries add to the instability in CAR, not to mention the tensions between Chad and Sudan and the conflict in Darfur. The north-east of CAR is being used especially as a 'staging ground' for armed groups aiming to destabilise Chad, as well as a refuge for Sudanese from Darfur. In the east-west, the country hosts an important number of Congolese refugees, and faces frequent attacks by the Lord Resistance Army (LRA).

In June 2010, CAR was included on the list of top ten failed states. It is ranked 159th out of 169 countries on the 2010 Human Development Index (UNDP, 4 November 2010), and six per cent of its population die every year – a rate four times higher than in any other African country (Foreign Policy, 3 August 2010). One in five children die before their fifth birthday and 60 per cent of the population does not have access to potable water or basic sanitation. The humanitarian crisis in CAR was ranked the world's fourth most under-funded and ignored in 2010 (UN Dispatch, 23 August 2010).³

Displacement situation

The number of IDPs in the country rose from 168,000 at the beginning of the year to some 192,000 of which more than half are children. The increase mainly stemmed from new violence in parts of the north as well as linked to attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the east. The number of CAR refugees in Chad & Cameroon amount to 162,000 and CAR hosts approximately 30,000 refugees from DR Congo & Sudan. Statistics of displaced population as of November 2010 are as follow (out of a population of 4,3 million):

Numbers of IDPs in CAR	Number of refugees in CAR	Number of CAR refugees in DR Congo & Sudan
192,000	31,000	162,000

³ IDMC report Dec 2010

On a general level, displacement patterns are becoming increasingly complex as increasing numbers of the displaced are scattered throughout the north in small extended family groups. They live in the bush, most likely only a few kilometres away from their villages. They are often compelled to escape further into the bush and hence away from the roads where they might have some access to mobile clinics and distributions of food and NFIs. Some IDPs return to their village; however, in many cases they do not return voluntarily but because they are attacked by bandits in the bush. A large number of IDPs have been forced to run away on multiple occasions also after returning to their village of origin.

Between October and December 10, LRA conducted raids in southern regions of CAR, in Sam Ouadja, Ouada Djallé, Tiringulu, and Birao, which created 20,000 IDPs, of which 5,000 are refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo. These figures concern one route from Bangassou to Obo where humanitarian actors are present. Further north of this zone there is an assistance vacuum due to insecurity.

DRC'S PRESENCE

DRC history

Following the request from the Humanitarian Coordinator and UNHCR, DRC decided to send an Appraisal Mission to CAR with the aim to assess the feasibility and the humanitarian space for establishing an operational presence.

The programme has received funding from UNHCR, UNPBF, UNDP/HC/Emergency Response Fund, CERF, UNICEF, DANIDA, SIDA, EU, FAO and WFP.

The first Country Director was in place late October 2007, the registration of DRC was obtained late November 2007 and the program started in Ouham Pende region that same year. In October 2008, DRC opened a new office in Ndélé and in October 2009 in Batangafo where DRC has taken over the education activities from the Norwegian Refugee Council. In May 2010, a third Country Director took over the position. Currently, 14 expatriate staff and 136 national staff are working for DRC in CAR. Three bases - in Paoua, Batangafo and Ndélé - are fully operational.

Brief narrative description of current DRC programme

PAOUA (OUHAM PENDÉ) & BATANGAFO (OUHAM)

Agriculture

Post conflict context (Ouham Pende/South Ouham): Groups and individuals attend theoretical and practical training aimed at improving agro-pastoral techniques and hence also the income of the beneficiaries. New cultivation techniques ensure a larger harvest and consequently more stable food security. Improvement in working methods has entailed an integration of new and adapted seeds and agricultural products, such as fruit farming, aqua-culture, rice swamps and agricultural diversification.

DRC's agricultural and pastoral projects aim to increase the quality and quantity of the production. Individuals and groups are trained in management and financial follow-up, allowing the farmers to turn their production into cooperatives and to start large-scale product commercialization in other cities where they may obtain a higher price.

Emergency context (North Ouham/Bamingui Bangoran): The food security program operates as an emergency response aiming to assist the most vulnerable through food, tools and seed distribution, and advocacy for access to land.

Income-generating activities, social mobilization and self revolving funds

Activities such as professional training, income-generating activities (IGA) and revolving funds are proposed to both vulnerable groups and youth at risk. Social activities involve primarily children and youth in terms of recreational activities, life skills training and vocational training. Professional training, awareness raising and micro grants are the main interventions within the social domain.

Protection

DRC is one of the largest protection NGOs in CAR, working on DDR for children, legal clinics, IDP profiling and reduction of violence related to witchcraft accusations.

Through the DDR project in Paoua, DRC has demobilized nearly all the children from the APRD rebel group. DRC is now working on psychosocial support and reintegration/reinsertion of these children with the purpose to obtain an education or employment. Furthermore, advocacy on rights violations and situation monitoring of IDPs and refugees are continuously taking place.

DRC Legal Clinics provide support, advice and guidance to both men and women on protecting and promoting human rights, and facilitate access to justice. So far, women and girls constitute the majority of the users.

Direct contacts with women allows special attention to be paid to problems such as SGBV and people living with HIV/AIDS, as both issues are on the increase in CAR. DRC decided during the last 3 months to create a transversal link between the Early Recovery program and the Protection program in all of CAR. As per the SPD 2011/2013, Protection should be mainstreamed into all of DRC CAR programs & sectors.

A project related to violence as a result of frequent witchcraft accusations in CAR began at late January 2010. It covers not only the localities of Paoua and Batangafo, but also Bozoum (Ouham-Pende), Mbaïki (Lobaye) and Sibut (Kémo). Even though the problem of this type of violence in relation to human rights violations has been pointed out by different international and national actors since 2006, this project is the first of its kind.

As regards IDP Profiling, the project is focused on IDPs with specific needs and aims to give an accurate picture of the profile of the displaced population. This project will pay special attention to women, unaccompanied minors, the elderly and the handicapped. Originally, the assessment was to be done in Bamingui Bangoran but considering the security situation the project started in Ouham and Ouham Pendé prefectures on 12 April 2010. Regarding this modification, an official request was addressed by UNHCR to CERF New York. A new IDP Profiling project is funded by CERF in Bamingui Bangoran and will start soon.

Education

The emergency education program in 57 schools in Ouham targets 19,000 children, 350 associations of parent-teachers (*maitres-parents*) responsible for the school management together with the directors, and 243 volunteer parent teachers. Parent teachers are not official teachers; they are paid by the community to provide a minimum of education to pupils in areas where official teachers are not present.

DRC aims to provide equal access to education for displaced/returned children in targeted schools in the sous-prefectures of Batangafo and Kabo (Ouham prefecture).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

DRC started a CHF WASH project in Batangafo in early May 2010. This project is

providing water and sanitation access in 11 schools in Ouham Prefecture through a community-based approach and with partner ICDI, an international NGO partner, in charge of the drilling. DRC is, however, in charge of the community development part.

A No Cost Extension was requested in December to get more time to sensitize children at school and enable ICDI to finish the construction work. This project will end in March 2011.

NDÉLÉ (BAMINGUI BANGORAN)

Due to difficulties in finding a Head of Base, the Ndélé base has been managed by the Head of Batangafo Base. This situation did not facilitate the development of the small scale project until a permanent Head of Base arrived on 15 December 2010. The Country Director went to Ndélé at the end of November to confirm the relevance of being present in Ndélé.

Agriculture

Following the difficulties to work in Ndélé Zone (second evacuation of staff on 5 May), DRC returned to this zone on 22 July and organised a distribution of seeds for 64 agro groups managed under the PBF fund.

IGA, social mobilization and self-revolving funds

18 groups have been identified but the mentioned security problems halted the process of trainings. An assessment has been done in the beginning of July to evaluate the possibility of restarting this CHF funded activity.

Early recovery

Because of the difficulties to work in Ndélé Zone mentioned above, DRC decided in mid-June 2010 to transfer the SIDA non-started activities from Ndélé to Batangafo.

Strategic objective of programme

Protection and livelihoods recovery for conflict affected communities in the Central African Republic on the basis of humanitarian principles and human rights.

Immediate objectives of programme

1. Protection of the conflict affected population and their self-protection capacities strengthened.
2. Integrated livelihoods strategies and food self-sufficiency capacities for conflict affected households strengthened on the basis of their own resources.
3. Access to essential social services re-established for the conflict affected population.

Target group(s)

Sectors	Direct beneficiaries
Protection	10,463
Food security	31,019
Early recovery	9,569
Education	20,925
	9,505

WASH

	Constructions (multifunctional platforms, food depots, community youth houses, markets, health stations...)	15,000 (est.)
	TOTAL	96,481

Main sector(s) /type(s) of intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation through grants and micro-finance • Food security and agricultural rehabilitation and development • Displacement related law and information • Social rehabilitation • NGO networking and capacity development • Information management and co-ordination • WASH in schools • Education
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List of donors	<p>Current list of donors include</p> <p>UNHCR (The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) UNPBF (United Nation Peace Building Fund) UNDP (United Nation Development Programme)/Central Emergency Response Fund UNICEF (United Nation Children’s Fund) EC (European Commission) FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN) CHF (Common Humanitarian Fund) SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) French Co-operation CERF (Central Emergency Response Found)</p>
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MAIN DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST QUARTER

Main external developments and challenges faced during the past quarter – in terms of politics, displacement situation and security	<p>Ouham</p> <p>The Moyenne Sido and Behili “axes”, north and south west of Kabo, are still closed. Movement and attacks by FDPC, APRD and FACA are frequent. The 3,000 IDPs in Kabo remain in the displaced persons camp.</p> <p>Bamingui Bangoran</p> <p>Since the attack on MSF in October 2010, the Miamani and Ngarba axes have been closed by FACA. Since then, it has been impossible to assist a population estimated at 10,000 persons.</p> <p>On 23 December 2010, ICRC was attacked by an unidentified group. Two expatriate staff members were kidnapped for 24 hours and the money, materiel and car were stolen on the Krakoma axis. After this incident, this axis was also closed.</p> <p>Two attacks took place in Kpata and Krakoma on 26 October 2010.</p> <p>Ouham Pende</p> <p>APRD is still in control of this area and its representative Demafouth is participating in the presidential race. On a national level, the pre-electoral context is not creating special tension.</p> <p>On 24 November, the CPJP initiated a significant attack on Birao in Vakaga Prefecture. After more than ten days of fighting, the Chadian Armed Forces helped FACA recover the town.</p>
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Between October and December 2010, LRA continued its attacks on a number of towns.

Main internal achievements and challenges during the past quarter

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Ouham Pendé

At the end of 2010, DRC had offered varied support to 943 agro-pastoral groups in Ouham Pendé , distributed as follows:

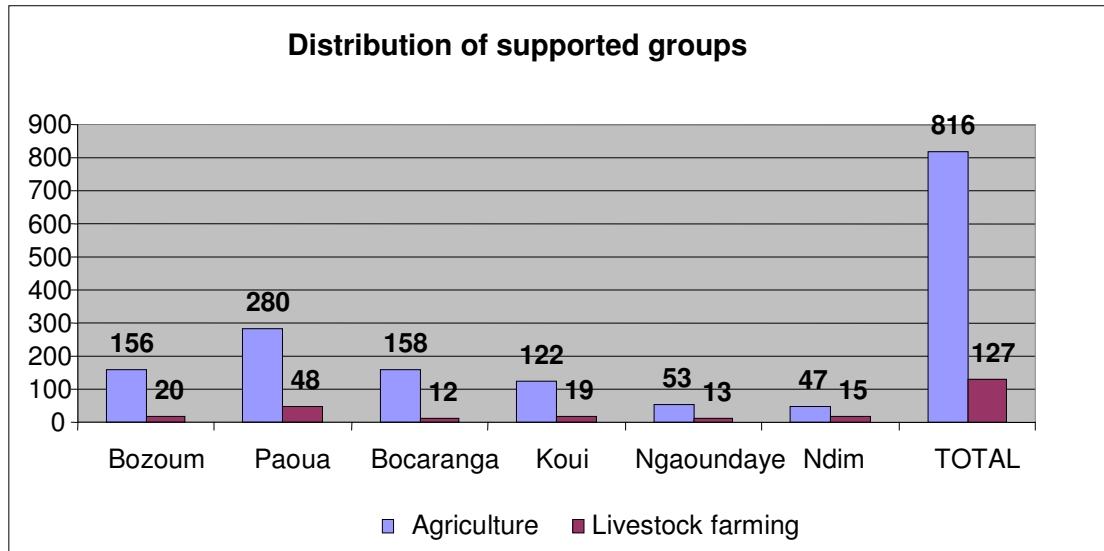


Figure 1: Distribution of supported groups in agriculture and livestock

The 943 groups comprise 816 agricultural groups (664 food-producing groups and 152 market gardening groups) and 127 livestock farming groups. Through these groups, a total of 24,172 farmers have been supported, of which 9,087 women (37.5 %) and 15,203 men (62.5 %).

Subsistence agricultural production for the 2010 season

In total, the area of communal land held by the 664 groups comprises 795 ha with an average of 1.2 ha communal land per group. The total cereal production amounts to 528 tonnes with an average yield of 1.2 tonnes per hectare.

Based on these communal results, and on a projection of the total production by the members (on household level), we may combine the farmed areas and the household production of the group members to obtain an estimate of the project's impact on subsistence agricultural food production in Ouham Pendé. Thus, with close to 16,000 active members covering an area of around 8,000 ha, we may put the 2010 subsistence agricultural production close to 5,000 tonnes of unprocessed subsistence crops.

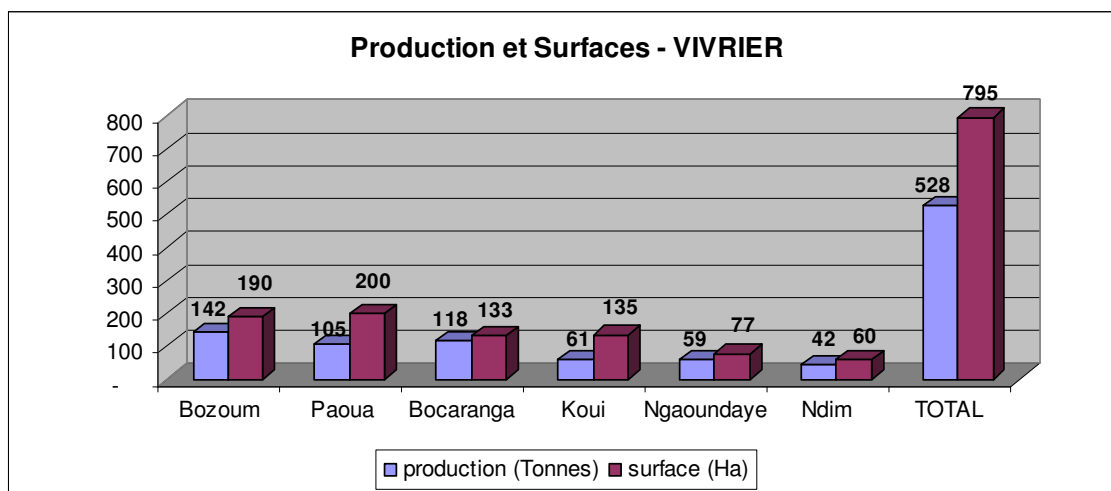


Figure 2. Production and cultivated area – subsistence crops

Market gardening and onion production

In the market gardening sector, the improved area totals 12.5 ha with a total vegetable production of 36 tonnes, of which onion 23.6 tonnes.

The distribution of harvests and cultivated communal land per locality is presented in the table below:

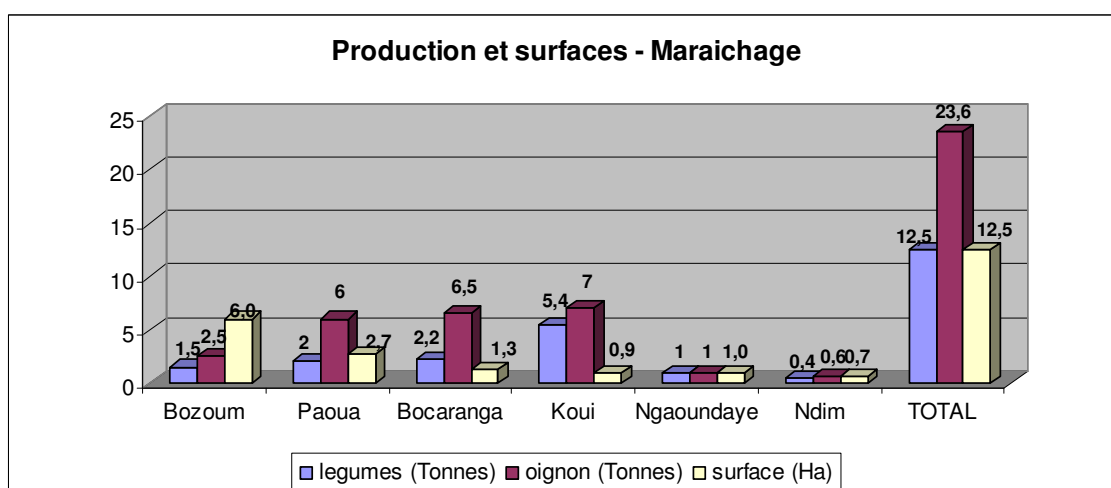


Figure 3: Market gardening production and cultivated land

Livestock farming

As for livestock farming, initiated in Paoua zone in 2009 and in the rest of the prefecture in 2010, the support has enabled the groups to benefit from the production of close to 260 goats, 200 hogs and close to 300 fowls for 83 groups of stock breeders of smaller farm animals (37 poultry, 28 goat and 18 hog groups).

With an initial allotment of 3 hogs, 5 goats and 11 fowls per group, the breeding of goats and hogs shows a promising increase in the stock – multiplied by 2.2 for the breeding of hogs and by 3 for the breeding of goats, respectively. However, for the breeding of poultry, the trend for 2010 has been negative, notably due to locally poorly managed sanitary conditions (relating to the problem of preventive vaccines for the seasonal Newcastle and Gumboro diseases).

Ouham

In Ouham, DRC has just initiated its agricultural support for a single agricultural season in central Batangafo Zone as well as along peripheral roads.

This support has enabled DRC to reach 52 subsistence agriculture groups (34 in central Batangafo and 18 along the roads) with seeds (sorghum, groundnut and cowpea) and tool kits to restart activities for the rainy season as well as trainings.

The support has moreover allowed for the cultivation of 62 ha communal plots for 686 members of the 52 groups as well as the training of 260 group members (47 women and 213 men).

As regards market gardening, 23 groups from central Batangafo have been supported in out of season cultivation in 2010/2011 with seeds and light and heavy equipment (4 power-driven pumps supplied by the GCP/EU/FAO project), with added emphasis on the cultivation of onions and irrigation. Being in its initial stages, the results of the action are not yet available.

As regards livestock farming, 20 livestock farming micro projects have begun in the final quarter of 2010.

Moreover, in terms of food security, a lean-season food bank (*banque de soudure*) project has started in Batangafo city (with a 100 m²) storage area. This project aims to support vulnerable populations with access to foodstuffs during the lean season.

Income generating activities and self-revolving funds

The DRC-led activities to boost the economy have enabled 259 women's groups in Ouham Pendé Prefecture, 36 groups in Ouham and 22 groups in Bamingui Bangoran to restart or diversify their IGA.

Four multifunctional platforms (Bocaranga, Bozoum, Betoko and Ndele) are headed for completion in the final quarter of 2010, while 2 others are to be constructed in the first quarter of 2011.

EDUCATION

Key results include:

- ✓ Increased access to primary education in 57 schools in Ouham: 16,443 pupils (6,176 girls and 10,267 boys) have been enrolled for the 2009/2010 school year, comprising an 8.22 % increase in school children compared to 2008/2009 (7.27 % for boys and 9.83 % for girls.)

	No. of pupils 2008/2009 school year	No. of pupils 2009/2010 school year	Increase (%)
Boys	9 571	10 267	7.27 %
Girls	5 623	6 176	9.83%
Total	15 194	16 443	8.2 %

The data listed in the above table refers to 54 schools and does not take into account the 3 schools along the Kabo-Moyenne Sido road as access to the zone has been rendered impossible due to the still unstable security situation.

- ✓ 268 parent teachers have been trained in record-keeping, absentee management and countering the exploitation of children in school.
- ✓ A working group with 248 members from the Parents of Pupils Association

(*Association des Parents d'Elèves*) from 27 schools have been organised around the issue of girls' education and child exploitation.

- ✓ An awareness raising event was organised in 41 schools on the necessity of providing education for girls and letting them complete their schooling to the end of primary school.
- ✓ Distribution of minor equipment (185 school desks in 14 schools and 80 blackboards distributed to 34 schools).
- ✓ Support to heads of office supplies, including fuel to ensure monitoring of schools

WATER AND SANITATION

In Batangafo Zone (39 km from Batangafo along the Bouca road, 94 km along the Bossangoa road, 114 km along the Bodé road, 103 km along the Ouago road, 58 km along the Kabo road, 65 km along the Ouandago road and 54 km adjoining the Kabo road), DRC has established a water and hygiene promotion project ("School sanitation and hygiene promotion in Ouham") with CHF funding.

In this setting, DRC and its partner ICDI have accomplished:

- ✓ Awareness raising about good hygiene practices for 4,717 persons, of which 3,926 pupils and 791 adults, totalling 2,405 women/girls and 2,311 men/boys.
- ✓ Installation of 11 boreholes which facilitate access to potable water for 3,081 pupils (1,571 girls and 1,510 boys)
- ✓ Installation of 11 latrines benefiting 1,685 pupils (860 girls and 825 boys)
- ✓ Training for 22 repairman artisans in 11 School Management Committees

PROTECTION

DDR

A total of 2,142 children affected by conflict have been reintegrated into the formal educational system or into agro pastoral activities, small jobs (in woodwork) and income generating activities, distributed as below:

- ✓ Prevention and reintegration of 690 children (12 girls and 678 boys) through other services (craftsmanship, agriculture, income generating activities, or apprenticeships in trades).
- ✓ Prevention and reintegration of 1,452 children (435 girls and 1,017 boys) through their reintegration into the educational system

Rehabilitation of community infrastructure

In Betoko village, the main place of origin of children associated with armed groups, the Danish Refugee Council has carried out the following:

- ✓ Rehabilitation of the market
- ✓ Rehabilitation of two school buildings
- ✓ Erection of a multifunctional platform
- ✓ Construction of a communal space for job training for children and youth
- ✓ Electrification of a health station in Betoko, of a school and of a communal area using energy furnished by the platform

Moreover, in Paoua sous-prefecture, DRC has implemented:

- ✓ Rehabilitation of two health posts which have been provided with equipment and medical supplies and of two incinerators for Bavara and Kumpo in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding between DRC and the

Assistance to persons accused of witchcraft

The table below summarizes the different types of participants at trainings and awareness raising activities organised by the DRC and their geographic distribution:

Target group	Locality							Total
	Paoua	Bozoum	Mbaïki	Sibut	Bangui	Batangrafo	Bossangoa	
Prefecture and municipal officials	11	16	30	13		19	14	103
Judiciary police officers	15	19	24	17		16	14	105
Health and social services staff	23	12	38	37		76	32	218
Magistrates	1	2	0	1		1	2	7
Heads of district	48	33	33	94		43	45	296
Nganga	23	7	51	3		16	43	143
ToT at local NGOs	3	6	5		45			59
Total	124	95	181	165	45	171	150	931

Figure 4: Working sessions / discussions held about witchcraft accusations

Multiple types of assistance (legal, medical, material) have been extended to victims of violence linked to accusations of witchcraft in Ouham, Ouham Pendé and Lobaye (cf. the table below).

Specifically, out of the 138 cases cited, 106 persons accused of witchcraft have benefited from legal assistance and 38 persons have benefited from medical aid. Among the 138 cases, 32 individuals have only benefited from medical assistance and not legal one, reasons being that no lawyer has been identified or their case has not been brought before a court yet; a total of nine individuals have passed away, and others have left their homes and cannot be localized).

Category	Locality									Total
	Bouar	Bozoum	Mbaïki	Paoua	Sibut	Batangrafo	Bossangoa	Marali	Bouca	
No. of cases	8	14	24	7	14	14	30	13	14	138
No. female	1	2	11	1	3	11	27	6	12	74
No. male	7	12	13	6	11	3	3	7	2	64
Medical aid	0	0	14	1	1	2	17	0	0	35
Legal aid	7	12	16	5	10	10	19	13	14	106
Persons released	3	1	12	4	0	0	6	8	7	41
Persons convicted	2	0	3	0	0	0	6	4	4	19
Persons awaiting trial	2	11	1	1	10	10	7	1	3	46
No. kits distributed	0	1	11	3	0	0	7	3	6	31
Advocacy only	0	0	7	0	4	3	9	0	0	23
Persons deceased	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	9

Figure 5: Assistance to persons accused of witchcraft per category and locality

The activities of clinics carrying out awareness raising activities, counselling and mediation can be summarized as below:

Locality	Start up date	No. of consultations	No of mediations	No. of successful mediations	No. of ongoing mediations	Cases referred to the courts
Paoua	Oct. 2009	278	162	105	57	14
Ndele	Dec. 2010	60	0	0	0	2
Batangrafo	Sept. 2010	11	5	0	5	5
TOTAL		349	167	105	62	21

Legal Clinics

To establish legal clinics, DRC has implemented trainings of 5,461 persons and

awareness raising of 1,395 persons, 11 paralegals and 55 focal points, as per the data in the table below:

Locality	Persons trained	Persons sensitized	Para-legals	Focal points
Paoua	2200	1319	3	10
Ndele	1260 (700 women)	76	4	20
Batangafo	2001 (969 women)		4	25
TOTAL	5,461	1,395	11	55

Main funding developments during the past quarter

New contracts during the period:

- 510-514 EU ANE: 695 000 €
- 510-515 EU FS: 980 000 €
- 510-719 French Cooperation: 40 000 €
- 510-718 CERF: 214 249 \$

NCE during the period:

- 510-599, 3 months ending March 2011
- 510-507, 3 months ending March 2011

Stopped during the period:

- 510-519
- 508-520
- 509-566
- 508-677

Submission during the period:

- PBF education in process; 398,000 \$ accepted; waiting for signing
- WB in process; 1,800,000 \$; Program Implementation Manual in process, Proposal Accepted; waiting for signing
- 4 CHF for 640,000 \$
- CERF Protection : 262,000 \$

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ANALYSIS AND RESULTING PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

*Based on the preceding section (Main developments during the past quarter), provide an analysis and resulting decisions/recommendations with regard to DRC's response to both internal and external developments. If the reporting Manager uses the report as a means of soliciting a response from HQ regarding a specific issue, the question must be phrased **in bold** letters.*

Matters in DRC:

Programmatic issues, including measures to improve the project's gender⁵ methodology:

⁴ The entire report will be filed on DRC HQ's F: drive, which can be accessed by HQ and Field staff. Any strictly confidential matter, for instance relating to personal information, that must be reported to HQ, must be reported separately with due concern for the necessary confidentiality.

⁵ By HQ Management decision March 2007, measures to strengthen gender methodologies (analysis, data segregation etc.) must be separately reported every quarter, until the gender methodologies are considered satisfactorily mainstreamed.

Insecure area:

The main problem in CAR is the humanitarian access which is reduced month after month with more and more risk occurring in north of Ouham and Bangui Bangoran.

Protection:

DRC is more and more focused on emergency. Area to improve is the protection program in emergency situation.

Paoua: Was reinforced by 3 log admin on the main sub base (Bozoum, Ngaounday, Bocaranga). A new cashier was found in Paoua base.

Bangui: A large purchase was done in Douala during November 2010 and this folder was not correctly taken over by the finance in Bangui. Muchwork has to be done to integrate those expenses in the accounting.

The annual review and the internal review was done in October 2010 with Christian Boehm from HQ and Una Verdel, the CAR desk in CPH.

M&E:

The deputy is now in charge of the M&E implementation. All the base data are done and the purchase of PDA is in process to try the M&E on smart phone as a pilote project.

Matters outside DRC:**Political issues:**

The elections in CAR are now postponed to January 2011.
The DDR process is blocked.

Donor and coordination issues:

We had the visit of Two Danish Journalists to cover the project done with the Danmarksindsamlingen (Danish television collection) project between 2 and 14 October 2010.

CHF (National Common Humanitarian Fund Manager) consultant visited on the 13 October 2010 Paoua and Ndele.

We had the internal Review done by Christian Boehm on the field (Paoua/Batangafu) between 29 September to 11 October 2010.

We had the visit of the DRC HQ Desk officer for the Annual Review between 11 and 13 October 2010.

For more information concerning grants, find attached the DRC CAR portfolio.

LOG: FEEDBACK FROM DRC HQ

Report submitted to HQ, date:	20/04/11	By:	CD Gilles Ponserre
HQ response submitted to FO, date:	16/05/11	By:	JC Anna Catherine de Laine

Response by Programme Coordinator⁶

⁶ Must be submitted within 2 weeks of receipt of the report.

Questions raised by the reporting Manager	<p>The numbers for “Population sensitized” has not been added to the total in Figure 4: Working sessions / discussions held about witchcraft accusations. Is this on purpose?</p> <p>Can you please clarify the figures (page 11) regarding the 138 cases of witchcraft associations? How many have received multiple types of assistance, how have those who haven’t received either been assisted etc.?</p>
Other issues	
Comments about the use of the reporting format	