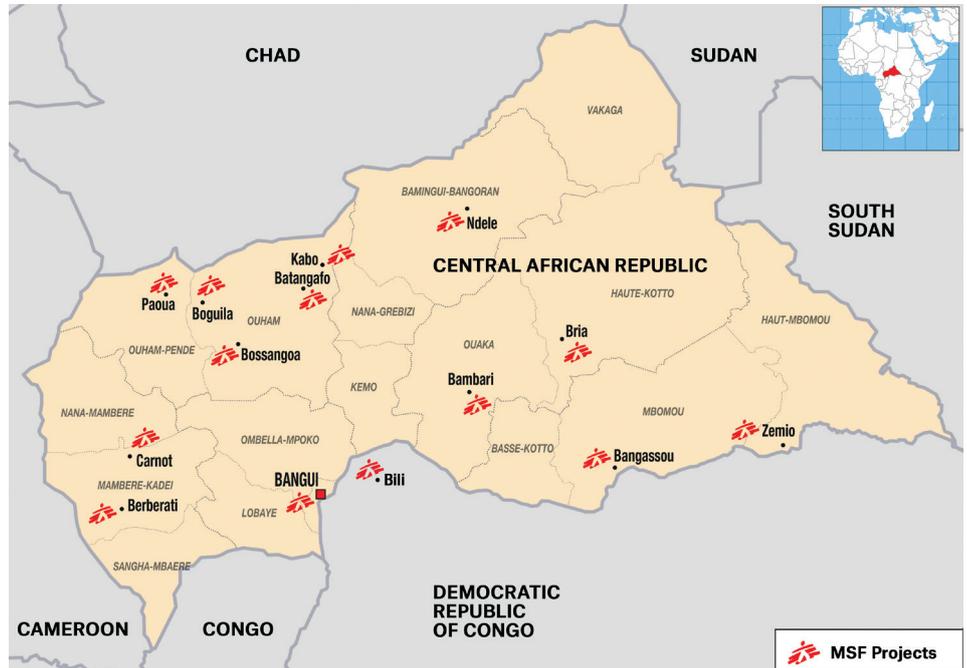


Activity Update 2016



MSF Activities in Central African Republic 2016



947,200
external consultations



5,050
people living with
HIV on anti-retroviral
treatment



582,100
cases of malaria
treated



21,400
births



65,800
hospitalisations



492,000
vaccines
administered



9,100
surgeries



1,140
victims of sexual
violence treated



5,900
children hospitalised
for severe acute
malnutrition

Bamingui Bangoran Prefecture

Ndélé – Primary and secondary healthcare

The Ndélé referral hospital has been supported by MSF since 2010. The organisation supports a full-service hospital that includes obstetrics and gynaecological care, outpatient care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, and provides support to four peripheral health centres. In 2016, 65,800 consultations were carried out in the hospital and in mobile clinics, and more than 23,000 people were treated for malaria. The teams in Ndélé assisted more than 1,500 women to give birth and more than 2,700 people were cared for in the inpatient department.

In 2016, the teams in Ndélé also carried out “One Shot” distributions in 16 locations around Ndélé. During these visits, an MSF team offers a complete package of vaccination, nutritional support (supplements of vitamin A and ferrous salts/folic acid), and mosquito netting to pregnant women and children living in these, which are areas cut off from healthcare due to insecurity. In 2016, more than 4,220 children were vaccinated during One Shot distributions.

Bangui

3e and PK5 – Sexual and reproductive health in the capital

Over the course of 2016, the 80-bed Castors maternity –the largest maternity centre in the country, assisting approximately 600 women to give birth each month– provided sexual violence follow-up care, family planning services, and obstetrical and neonatal emergency care (including surgery when necessary) free-of-charge to the population of Bangui. Nearly 7,000 women gave birth at Castors in 2016.

Since January 2016, the Gbaya Dombia maternity has been providing obstetrical care, family planning services, and follow-up care for sexual violence to the women of PK5. It is the only medical facility open 24/7 in PK5, a neighborhood of Bangui that remains highly insecure. Over the course of the year, the team of midwives and assistant midwives provided maternity care to more than 560 women and their babies. In addition to its services geared toward women, the medical staff regularly manage mass-casualty situations, stabilising the wounded and referring them for advanced healthcare elsewhere. In 2016, the team dealt with 9 such mass-casualty scenarios, the most recent in November.

Community Hospital - HIV /AIDS programme

Fewer than 25% of the people living with HIV in CAR are on antiretroviral treatment. Lack of access to healthcare is a reality in CAR, but the situation is even worse for people suffering from HIV. As a result, they seek healthcare once in a very poor state of health and already suffering from opportunistic infections. As there was previously no other facility specialised in advanced HIV care in CAR, MSF launched a new programme in March 2016 in collaboration with the Hôpital Communautaire. The programme provided free care for patients in five rooms specially adapted for treating HIV, AIDS and TB co-infections. The MSF teams also offered systematic screening of patients admitted to the internal medicine department in order to establish their status. Nearly 1,000 patients were treated in the programme from March to December 2016.

At the end of the year, MSF decided to stop its support to the HIV /AIDS / TB programme of the Hôpital Communautaire from 1 January 2017. The organisation will continue to offer free healthcare to people living with HIV in its other projects, and is actively searching for a collaborative environment in which to continue this work in Bangui.

General Hospital and Mamadou Mbaïki Health Centre - Emergency surgery and primary care

The MSF project at the General Hospital (63 beds) opened in February 2014 and provides emergency surgery and trauma care for patients free-of-charge. Patients who are treated at the General Hospital also benefit from physiotherapy sessions and a dressing service. In 2016, the team carried out more than 8,000 emergency consultations, admitted nearly 1,500 patients and performed nearly 3,700 surgical procedures. Assistance for victims of sexual violence is also available within the MSF project at the General Hospital: the package of care includes medical follow-up (a medical consultation with a midwife, post-exposure prophylaxis against HIV /AIDS, and vaccination against hepatitis B and tetanus if necessary), as well as psychological support. In 2016, 600 victims of all ages received care at the hospital.

In the PK5 area, the Mamadou Mbaïki health centre has been offering free healthcare for children under 15 years of age since the crisis of 2013. The MSF teams periodically carried out mobile clinics at the Bangui Central Mosque and at the Saint-Jacques Health Centre. MSF also operates an ambulance service with which to refer emergency cases onward for further care. In 2016, nearly 30,000 consultations were carried out, of which more than 6,900 were for malaria.

M’Poko airport IDP camp – primary and secondary healthcare

In January 2014 MSF opened a 2,000 square metre field hospital within the Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camp at M’Poko International Airport, Bangui. In 2016, the team carried out more than 100,000 free consultations in the inpatient department and in mobile clinics. While the project was first intended to serve the medical needs of the approximately 20,000 residents of M’Poko camp, two thirds of its patients were coming from outside of the site to seek free quality care accessible 24/7. Over the course of 2016, the team provided treatment for malaria to almost 30,000 people, and provided hospital care to more than 3,900 patients. Some 1,415 babies were born in M’Poko hospital in 2016.

Haute-Kotto Prefecture

Bria – Paediatric, primary and secondary healthcare

MSF opened a project for children under 15 years at the Bria hospital (51 beds) in August 2013. As elsewhere in the country, healthcare in Bria was virtually non-existent; MSF therefore decided to increase its presence in the area. In 2016, MSF provided more than 43,000 medical consultations and admitted 3,600 patients to the hospital, of whom approximately 3,300 were children under five years old. Near the end of 2016, increased fighting in the interior of the country led MSF to reinforce its activities in Bria with a surgical team capable of stabilising urgent trauma cases and, if necessary, referring them onward to Bangui for a higher level of care. In November and December 2016, the team in Bria cared for 138 victims of violence.

Haute- Mbomou Prefecture

Zémio – Primary and secondary healthcare

MSF began supporting the Zémio health centre in 2010 following an influx of Congolese refugees and internally displaced people. As a result of a reduction in the number of displaced persons in the area, MSF’s inpatient and outpatient services were handed over to a Comité de Gestion (CoGes) of local authorities in November 2016. MSF will work in the maternity ward of the health centre as well as in malaria treatment sites around Zémio until May of 2017. Last year, 46,300 patients sought treatment at MSF’s Zémio project, more than half of them (30,000) suffering from malaria.

The prevalence of HIV / AIDS in Zémio is one of the highest in the country. MSF provides antiretroviral treatment to 1,400 patients in the area, some coming from as far as 250 km away. In December 2016, MSF put in place a new, decentralised model of care called Community ARV Groups (CAGs). The idea is to make access to treatment easier for patients whose health is stable on anti-retroviral drugs. Groups of patients coming from locations farther than 10 km from Zémio pool resources in order to minimise the number of trips required to stock up on ARV medications. In turn, they save costs and limit exposure to insecurity in the area.

Mambere- Kadeï Prefecture

Berbérati – Primary and secondary healthcare

MSF has been present in Berbérati since January 2014 responding to the needs of displaced people, victims of violence, pregnant women and children under 15 years old. The organisation supports the paediatric department, nutrition unit and neonatology service of the Berbérati hospital, carries out health promotion activities, and supports several health centres in the region. In 2016, nearly 4,000 children were admitted to the paediatric ward of the hospital and 30,000 free medical consultations were carried out in the outpatient department and the health centres. More than 1,680 women were able to deliver their babies safely in an MSF-supported medical structure.

Carnot – Primary and secondary healthcare

MSF began activities in Carnot in 2009 with a nutrition response. The organisation is currently supporting the 96-bed Carnot hospital (paediatric departments including nutrition and neonatology and internal medicine, where a special emphasis is given to the treatment of patients with HIV / AIDS and TB). In 2016, nearly 4,700 patients were hospitalised, including 620 children for severe malnutrition. MSF also provided antiretroviral treatment to more than 1,500 patients. In addition, MSF supported three health centres (Charpente, Mboula and M'Belou) in the area and has been carrying out a multi antigen vaccination campaign since July 2016. Since malaria is one of the main illnesses that people suffer from in the area, health workers trained to treat it work within communities and refer severe cases to the hospital.

Mbomou Prefecture

Bangassou – Primary and secondary healthcare

The Bangassou project proposes a full package of health services to the population of this large region, where the level of medical infrastructure is very low. The project consists of a full reference hospital with 118 beds for the 200,000 inhabitants of Mbomou prefecture. The infrastructure of the hospital is being expanded by MSF. The project also provides support to three local health centres in Niakari and Yongofongo, Mbalazime. MSF's strategy for the future in the area is aimed at reducing the principal illnesses that people suffer from: malaria, respiratory illnesses, and diarrhea. In 2016, MSF ran a multi antigen vaccination campaign in which about 20,000 children were immunised. The campaign was part of package of activities aiming to prevent illness in this area, where healthcare infrastructure is poor and the population is largely cut off from the rest of the country.

Ouaka Prefecture

Bambari – Primary care and mobile clinics

In Bambari, MSF provided primary and secondary healthcare to a population of about 50,000 people affected by violence. The teams also acted as first responders for victims of trauma and conflict-related injuries, stabilising and referring them onward for emergency care. Over the course of 2016, nearly 35,000 external consultations were carried out in two health centres in Kidjigira and Elevage, a more basic “health post” in Ngakobo, and mobile clinics. MSF also supported several “Palu Points” equipped to provide treatment for basic cases of malaria and refer people suffering from the severe form. (Malaria remains one of the major illnesses that people suffer from in Bambari: in 2016, the MSF teams treated more than 23,000 people for malaria).

In October 2016, MSF took the decision to scale up activities in Bambari, and as of the end of the year was working on rehabilitating the Bambari hospital, with a view to supporting the surgical, paediatric and inpatient malnutrition departments of the hospital. MSF teams are set to start medical activities in the hospital in the first half of 2017.

Ouham Prefecture

Batangafo – Primary and secondary healthcare

Batangafo sits on the front line between two armed groups, and is the site of the largest IDP camp in CAR (24,000 inhabitants). MSF supports the town’s 150-bed general referral hospital as well as five peripheral health centres. In 2016, the MSF team provided 134,000 consultations to patients free-of-charge and provided hospital care to more than 7,000 people. More than 2,100 women were able to give birth safely in the maternity.

The Kabo project has been running since 2006, providing medical assistance to more than 50,000 people. In 2016, the project provided more than 130,000 external consultations in the local health centre and in mobile clinics. Nearly 2,000 women gave birth safely in the health centre’s maternity service and more than 5,700 people received hospital care. Additionally, MSF supports an HIV cohort of more than 300 people, who come regularly to the health centre to pick up their life-saving anti-retroviral medications and get regular checkups with health staff.

The teams in Kabo and Batangafo also carried out numerous “One Shot” distributions, in which a package of vaccination, nutritional support (supplements of vitamin A and ferrous salts/folic acid) and mosquito netting were offered to pregnant women and children. The teams vaccinated more than 18 110 children and offered prenatal care to more than 910 women in 76 One Shot distributions.

Ouham - Pende Prefecture

Boguila - Primary healthcare

MSF provides support to the Boguila hospital for external consultations, HIV/AIDS treatment, reproductive health activities, pharmacy and laboratory services, vaccination and outpatient nutritional support. An international team based in Paoua travels to Boguila regularly to support local staff. MSF reduced its activities and withdrew international staff from the hospital after an armed robbery in April 2014, during which 19 people were killed, including three MSF staff. The team in Boguila also supports four peripheral health posts (Nana-Baria, Sido, Boaya and Markounda), and refers patients requiring a higher level of care to the Paoua regional hospital, also supported by MSF. The medical staff in Boguila carried out 63,500 external consultations in 2016. Nearly 45,000 patients required treatment for malaria.

Bossangoa - Primary and secondary healthcare

MSF has been active in the Bossangoa hospital since May 2013. In 2016, MSF provided support for the reproductive health service, the hospital nutrition treatment centre (CNTH), the paediatric and internal medicine departments, the mental health service and the surgery department. The team also built a 30-bed intensive care unit and renovated a space for patients suffering from tuberculosis. MSF continues to support two health posts (Bowayé and Benzambé) and a health centre (Nana-Bakassa). In Kouki health post, MSF has set up a mobile clinic and one treatment point for malaria; it also supports 10 additional "Points Palu" in the Bossangoa area. In 2016, MSF treated more than 100,000 patients in Bossangoa in external consultations, and treated more than 84,500 for malaria.

Paoua - Primary and secondary healthcare

In 2006 MSF began supporting the 85-bed Paoua hospital. In April 2015, MSF handed over the maternity and the surgical ward to the Ministry of Public Health. The organisation continues to provide support for paediatric emergencies and works in the internal medicine and paediatric departments. MSF also supports the urban health centre in Paoua in paediatric emergencies, paediatric consultations and routine vaccinations. In 2016, the medical teams working in the Paoua project carried out more than 70,000 medical consultations, and admitted more than 4,800 patients –including 670 children suffering from malnutrition. From September 2015 to June 2016, more than 30,000 children were vaccinated in three rounds of a multi-antigen vaccination campaign (pentavalent vaccine, measles, polio and PCV) covering the Paoua district.

Outside of Paoua, MSF also supports seven health centres (Beboura, Bedamara, Bedaya, Betoko, Gouze, Pende and Pougol) and provides support for malnourished children in the ambulatory nutrition program.

All provinces

Equipe d'urgence RCA (Eureca)

Eureca, MSF's mobile emergency team in CAR, responded to several acute health crises over the course of 2016. The team led seven emergency responses across the country following malnutrition peaks, population movements and a cholera epidemic. Over the course of the year, the teams carried out more than 1,500 consultations, screened more than 13,700 children for malnutrition, and vaccinated more than 9,300 children. They also distributed more than 7,000 mosquito nets to pregnant women and children, vaccinated more than 790 pregnant women against tetanus and carried out more than 700 prenatal consultations in emergency contexts.