

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

NOVEMBER 19, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.7 million

Number of People in CAR Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
OCHA – November 2015

1.3 million

Number of People in CAR Requiring Emergency Food Assistance
WFP – October 2015

399,024

Number of IDPs in CAR
UNHCR – November 2015

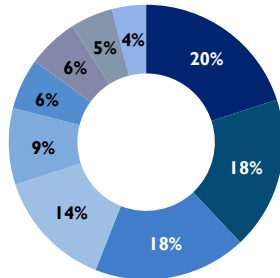
58,282

Number of IDPs in CAR's Capital City of Bangui
UNHCR – November 2015

454,200

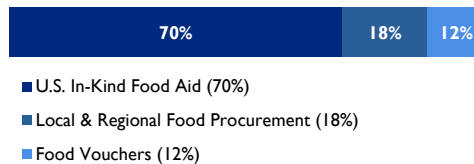
Number of CAR Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – November 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015 & 2016



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (20%)
- Health (18%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (18%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (14%)
- Shelter & Settlements (9%)
- Protection (6%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Nutrition (4%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015 & 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (70%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (18%)
- Food Vouchers (12%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN agencies temporarily suspend humanitarian operations in CAR due to ongoing insecurity in September and October
- USG provides \$30 million in FY 2016 funding to CAR crisis

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE CRISIS IN FY 2015 & 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$37,412,982
USAID/FFP	\$76,579,807
State/PRM ³	\$42,260,000
\$156,252,789	
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE CAR RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- After an increase in insecurity in late September, violence spiked again in the Central African Republic (CAR) in late October and early November, with attacks targeting internally displaced person (IDP) sites, humanitarian actors, and UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) forces, according to the UN.
- The ongoing insecurity prevented some emergency relief commodities from reaching CAR due to attacks on humanitarian convoys travelling from Cameroon to Bangui. In October, attacks on aid convoys resulted in two deaths and limited humanitarian access, inhibiting at least 40 vehicles carrying critical supplies from reaching affected populations, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP).
- On November 17, USAID/FFP approved a \$30 million Title II contribution to WFP for the CAR crisis, including \$17.5 million for operations inside of CAR, \$10 million for CAR refugees in Cameroon, \$1.5 million for CAR refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and \$1 million for CAR refugees in the Republic of the Congo (RoC).

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT EVENTS

- Following a recent uptick in violence, the Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien traveled to CAR to assess the humanitarian situation and condemn recent attacks on aid convoys, IDP sites, and civilians. ERC O'Brien visited Bangui's Saint Sauveur church IDP site and *Pointe Kilométrique 5* (PK 5) neighborhood, which has experienced significant violence during the ongoing complex emergency. ERC O'Brien also visited Dekoa city in Kémo Prefecture, where more than 10,000 people remained displaced since the September clashes as of October 20.
- Outbreaks of violence in Bangui from October 7–17 delayed legislative and presidential elections planned for October 16. The violence occurred after anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka groups demanded the resignation of President Catherine Samba-Panza, leading to intercommunal clashes. The Government of CAR (CARG) plans to hold a referendum on a new constitution on December 13, followed by rescheduled presidential elections on December 27. Some members of the government and humanitarian actors have expressed concerns that armed actors who oppose the proposed elections are contributing to insecurity and violence in an effort to derail them, according to international media.

INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Attacks on humanitarian actors increased by 34 percent from August to October, according to a November 18 UN report. On October 29, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) reported that unidentified attackers wounded three humanitarian workers from the Central African Red Cross Society while the workers were trying to evacuate people injured in neighborhood clashes to a hospital in Bangui. On November 3, unidentified armed actors fired shots at a UN delegation, led by UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINUSCA Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, during the delegation's visit to the Fatima IDP site in Bangui.
- November 6 attacks displaced approximately 900 people from Ouaka Prefecture's Awatche village, many of whom sought temporary shelter at an Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) camp also in the prefecture, according to the UN.
- Attacks targeting IDP sites also increased in October and November. On November 10, unknown attackers killed at least 10 people and set fire to more than 730 shelters and a youth center in an IDP camp hosting nearly 31,000 IDPs in Batangafo city, Ouham Prefecture. Approximately 24,000 people fled the camp, with approximately 14,000 seeking shelter in the proximity of a nearby MINUSCA camp and an additional 10,000 sheltering at a Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) hospital. MINUSCA troops intervened, and clashes between armed individuals and peacekeepers resulted in the death of at least one peacekeeper. In response, relief actors delivered up to 5,000 emergency relief commodity kits, provided health care services, and constructed latrines for newly displaced populations.
- Armed men—reportedly ex-Séléka—attacked an IDP site in Bambari city in Ouaka Prefecture on November 12. The attackers killed three people, wounded at least 30 more, set fire to approximately 40 shelters, and displaced an undetermined number of people, according to the UN.
- Increased political tensions in Bangui from October 7–17 led to clashes between armed groups and international forces that caused the deaths of at least 13 people, wounded at least 242 people, and displaced approximately 6,000 people. Intermittent violence has continued in Bangui since September 26, when the UN reported that intercommunal clashes displaced at least 40,000 people, injured more than 400, and killed more than 90.
- The recent increase in violence in Bangui impacted intercommunal tensions throughout CAR, resulting in protests and attacks on authorities and civilians in Bambari city; Boali town, Ombella-M'Poko Prefecture; Bouar town, Nana Mambéré Prefecture; and Kaga-Bandoro town, Nana-Grébizi Prefecture. Armed clashes also displaced approximately 10,000 people to Dekoa city and surrounding areas in Kémo Prefecture.
- USAID/OFDA partner the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is supporting IDPs in the third and fifth districts of Bangui, which experienced significant population movements between the districts in late September, through the provision of relief commodities and shelter supplies.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Insecurity continues to impede the delivery of urgently needed relief supplies in CAR. During the second week of October, the supply route between Cameroon and CAR became restricted due to poor road conditions and insecurity along the route, according to the WFP. More than 40 cargo vehicles carrying WFP food assistance for conflict-affected populations in CAR were stranded in the town of Garoua-Boulai on the Cameroonian–Central African border due to deteriorating road conditions and looting by armed groups. Following an improved security situation, some of the trucks were able to resume the trip to Bangui, with 15 trucks reaching the city on October 18.
- In early October, various armed groups erected barriers on roads in Bangui, and motorbikes and taxis were not permitted to operate while armed groups conducted attacks and ambushes. MSF was unable to access the PK 5 neighborhood, which was particularly affected by attacks, for five days. MSF also reported six security incidents directly targeting humanitarian workers during that period.
- In late September, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) evacuated approximately 200 international non-governmental organization staff and UN agencies suspended operations in CAR, closing their offices from September 26 to October 7, according to WFP. ECHO reported attacks and looting on the premises of several aid agencies in early October during the temporary closure of facilities.

FOOD SECURITY

- According to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), insecurity continues to prevent people from accessing markets and threaten food security in many parts of CAR. Due to the persistent decrease in the availability of food and declining incomes, an increasing number of IDPs are unable to access sufficient food and are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity.⁴ FEWS NET expects increased food insecurity to continue through March 2016, primarily impacting IDPs and host communities. WFP estimated that approximately 1.3 million people remained in need of emergency food assistance as of October.
- During September, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached 192,000 beneficiaries—34 percent of the targeted population in CAR—with assistance, including cash-based transfers, food distributions, nutrition support, and school meals.
- After halting service delivery in Bangui on September 26 due to insecurity, WFP resumed humanitarian activities on October 7. From October 7–22, WFP had provided emergency food assistance to 30,000 people at 23 IDP sites in Bangui.

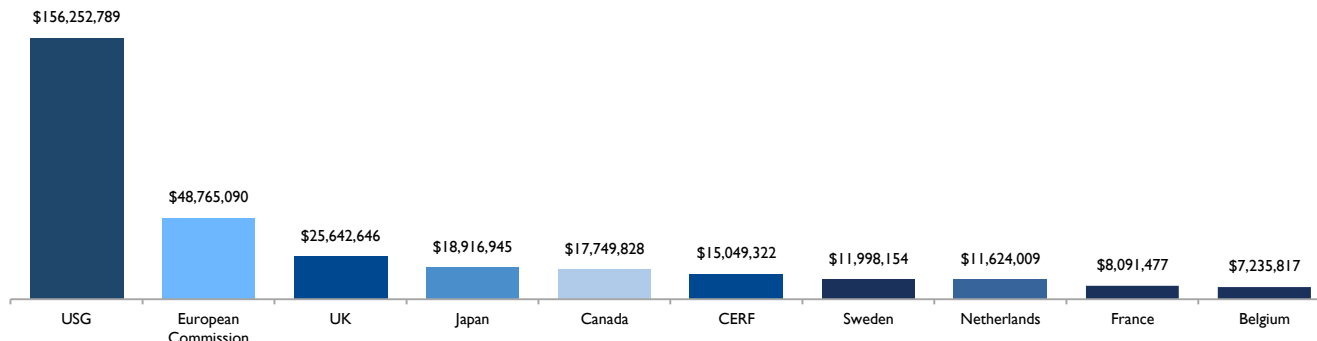
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On October 22, ERC O'Brien announced an additional \$12 million in humanitarian funding for CAR from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded emergencies. The additional funding brings the total CERF funding for CAR to \$81 million since 2013. CERF funding supports life-saving health care services and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions for conflict-affected communities, while also strengthening humanitarian operations and improving access throughout the country. In addition, CERF contributions provide assistance and protection to Central African refugees, returnees, and host communities in Cameroon, Chad, DRC, and RoC, according to the UN.
- In October, an ECHO report identified significant protection concerns for civilians in CAR, including summary executions of men, violence against women, and the forcible recruitment of between 6,000 to 10,000 children by armed groups. In response, USAID/OFDA partner Plan USA is working in Ouham and Lobaye prefectures to address the needs of 250 unaccompanied and separated children, including those formerly associated with armed groups, by working toward family reunification and providing psychosocial support.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of November 19, 2015. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 calendar year, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2015 and 2016, which began on October 1, 2014 and October 1, 2015, respectively. USG funding addresses needs both within CAR and among CAR refugees and host communities in neighboring countries.

CONTEXT

- In December 2012, the Séléka armed alliance began to advance across CAR in opposition to then-President François Bozizé. On March 24, 2013, Séléka fighters entered Bangui, effectively seizing control of the country and triggering a period of widespread violence.
- Security conditions in CAR further deteriorated on December 5, 2013, when clashes erupted between militants associated with the now-dissolved Séléka alliance and anti-Balaka groups, composed of armed fighters that oppose ex-Séléka forces. As of November 2015, the security situation throughout CAR remained volatile, with continuing attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers, and peacekeeping forces. While relief agencies are working to assist conflict-affected populations, ongoing insecurity and logistics constraints impede humanitarian operations, particularly in more remote areas of CAR.
- In response to the ongoing humanitarian emergency, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires David E. Brown reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in CAR for FY 2016 on October 1, 2015.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS PROVIDED IN FY 2015 & 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	WASH	Ouham	\$500,000
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Bangui, Ouaka	\$1,400,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Lobaye, Ombella-M’Poko, Ouaka	\$2,258,287
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Shelter and Settlements	Ouham	\$1,083,752
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ouham-Pendé	\$2,500,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Ouham, Vakaga	\$4,280,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,453,786

International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Ouham-Pendé	\$1,500,000
Mentor Initiative	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,400,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Mbomou	\$1,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Kémo, Mambéré-Kadéï	\$2,200,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Plan USA	Protection	Lobaye, Ouham	\$855,613
Première Urgence	ERMS	Mambéré-Kadéï and Sangha-Mbaéré	\$1,350,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Haut-Mbomou, Mambéré-Kadéï, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré	\$2,199,926
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Lobaye	\$1,164,045
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Vision	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Nana-Mambéré, Ombella-M'Poko	\$1,243,868
	Program Support		\$23,705
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$37,412,982
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	220 Metric Tons (MT) Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food for Children Experiencing Severe Acute Malnutrition, Other Nutrition Activities	Countrywide	\$3,392,380
	Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for General Food Distributions, Supplementary Feeding Programs, Food for Assets, and Emergency School Feeding Using 9,750 MT of U.S. and 2,958 MT of Locally and Regionally Procured Commodities	Countrywide	\$25,871,240
	7,430 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$10,761,900
	International Disaster Assistance-Funded Cash Transfers for CAR Refugees	DRC	\$5,554,287
WFP	Approximately 1,036 MT of Locally and Regionally Purchased Commodities for Distribution to CAR Refugees	RoC	\$1,000,000
	8,270 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance for General Food Distribution	Countrywide	\$17,500,000
	7,530 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$10,000,000
	610 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Distribution to CAR Refugees	DRC	\$1,500,000
	510 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Distribution to CAR Refugees	RoC	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$76,579,807

State/PRM			
ACTED	Livelihoods, WASH	DRC	\$1,000,000
CARE	GBV Prevention and Response	Chad	\$800,000
IMC	Child Protection, GBV Prevention and Response	Cameroon	\$1,200,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$11,500,000
IRC	GBV Prevention and Response, Livelihoods	Chad	\$800,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, Livelihoods	DRC	\$1,000,000
Solidarités International	WASH	Cameroon	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	CAR	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	CAR	\$11,800,000
	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$11,700,000
	Refugee Protection	Cameroon, Chad, RoC	\$460,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$42,260,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS IN FY 2015 & FY 2016			\$156,252,789

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of November 19, 2015.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>