

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

MARCH 25, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.35 million

People in CAR Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
2016 Humanitarian Response Plan

421,000

IDPs in CAR
UN - February 2016

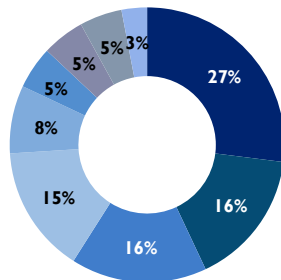
66,000

IDPs in Bangui
UN - January 2016

468,000

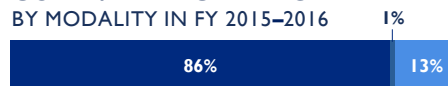
CAR Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UN - March 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (27%)
- Health (16%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (16%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (15%)
- Shelter & Settlements (8%)
- Protection (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (5%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Nutrition (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (86%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (1%)
- Food Vouchers (13%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Joint FAO–WFP assessment finds decreasing food security among households in CAR
- Since 2014, armed actors have targeted humanitarian groups in 360 instances

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA	\$42,422,103
USAID/FFP	\$81,079,807
State/PRM ³	\$42,260,000
Total	\$165,761,910

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In February, the UN recorded 10 security incidents involving humanitarian actors operating in the Central African Republic (CAR). Relief organizations suspended most operations in high-risk areas of Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, and Ouham prefectures in February due to insecurity.
- A recent food production assessment revealed decreasing food security in CAR due to the effects of the protracted crisis, including reduced crop yields, disrupted markets, and increased prices of staple foods. The 2015 harvest was substantially below pre-crisis averages, and nearly three-quarters of Central Africans surveyed reported having less food than in the previous year.
- The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in CAR decreased slightly between March 2015 and February 2016, declining approximately 3 percent from 436,000 to 421,000 people. Despite the minimal change in the IDP population over the 11-month period, displacement remains dynamic, with some households fleeing from continuing insecurity while others return to areas of origin, security permitting.

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)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Since 2014, the UN has recorded more than 2,500 security incidents in CAR. Of these, more than 360 involved acts of violence against humanitarian organizations. During February, the UN recorded 10 security incidents involving relief actors—the same number of incidents as in January.
- Armed group activity in parts of Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, and Ouham has prompted many organizations to suspend activities in these areas, according to the UN. For example, abductions, attacks, and general insecurity in the vicinity of Bria and Yalinga towns, Haute-Kotto, have forced humanitarian organizations to halt nearly all work in this area.
- As of February, 421,000 people were internally displaced in CAR, including more than 66,000 in the capital city of Bangui, according to the Population Movement Commission, a subsidiary of the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. The reported number of IDPs in February decreased only slightly compared to March 2015, from approximately 436,000 people to an estimated 421,000. The number of IDPs, however, is dynamic—insecurity continues to generate new displacement while some displaced households seek to return to areas of origin. The IDP population has fluctuated during this 11-month period, reaching a nadir of nearly 370,000 in June 2015 and a peak of nearly 470,000 in November. The overall displacement crisis reached its height in January 2014, when the UN reported 930,000 IDPs countrywide.
- Humanitarian actors reported 97 active IDP sites countrywide as of mid-March, including 18 sites in Bangui. Of the 421,000 recorded IDPs in CAR, 44 percent are sheltering at IDP sites while the rest are reportedly residing with host families. The largest concentration of IDPs—more than 79,000 people—is in Ouaka, where more than 61,000 people are sheltering at 10 IDP sites while others reside with host families.
- On February 26 and 27, suspected elements of the armed group the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacked a settlement approximately 29 kilometers north of Haute-Kotto's Ouadda town. The attack resulted in the deaths of at least three people, injuries to several others, and the abduction of an unconfirmed number of people, according to the UN. Similarly, alleged LRA elements attacked a village in Zémio sub-Prefecture of Haut-Mbomou Prefecture on March 5, abducting 12 people, killing one, burning houses, and vandalizing a local health post. These attacks followed a spate of violence in January, when suspected LRA elements launched at least 11 attacks in Haute-Kotto and Mbomou prefectures, displacing more than 1,700 people.
- Clashes between UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) forces and an unidentified armed group between March 1 and 2 displaced more than 1,500 people in Ouham's Batangafo town, the UN reports. Following the incidents, armed actors erected barriers on the route between Batangafo and Bouca towns, constraining humanitarian access to the area.
- USAID/OFDA supported the International NGO Safety Organization (INSO) with more than \$1.4 million in FY 2015 funding. INSO provides security coordination, situational briefings, and information sharing among humanitarian organizations to improve awareness of security risks, allowing relief actors to operate with increased safety in CAR.

FOOD SECURITY

- Conflict and resulting displacement in CAR continues to disrupt agricultural production and severely constrain access to food, according to a joint UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UN World Food Program (WFP) assessment released on March 1. FAO and WFP found that decreased food production, disrupted markets, and increases in staple food prices are exacerbating food insecurity among conflict-affected populations.
- In 2015, CAR's total agricultural production yielded more than 838,000 metric tons (MT) of crops. Although this represents a 10 percent increase from the 2014 harvest, the 2015 harvest was 54 percent less than pre-crisis averages due to persistent insecurity and resulting disruptions to agricultural activities. Cereal harvests were particularly poor in 2015, with yields approximately 70 percent below pre-crisis averages. The complex emergency has also impacted livestock; FAO and WFP noted that the number of cattle has decreased by nearly 50 percent compared to pre-crisis estimates, while the number of goats and sheep has declined by an estimated 57 percent. Damage to infrastructure and

ongoing insecurity has similarly hindered fishing activities, resulting in a 40 percent decline in 2015 fishing catches compared to 2012.

- Disrupted markets and an escalation of violence in September 2015 were partly responsible for elevated food prices in CAR, with 2015 groundnut and wheat flour prices rising nearly 75 and 30 percent above pre-crisis levels, respectively. The purchasing power of conflict-affected populations decreased by an estimated 30 percent in 2015 compared to 2012, and 67 percent of the people surveyed reported having less food compared to the previous year.
- WFP—with support from USAID/FFP—and FAO continue to mitigate the effects of the conflict on agricultural production and food security in CAR. In 2015, WFP provided food rations to more than 65,000 farming households to conserve seeds for future growing seasons and delivered emergency food assistance and school meals to an estimated 900,000 people. As part of the response to agricultural needs, FAO provided seeds and tools to 170,900 households, facilitating the production of approximately 40,000 MT of agricultural products. FAO also conducted large-scale livestock vaccination campaigns and supported Government of CAR efforts to rebuild the country's seed supply.

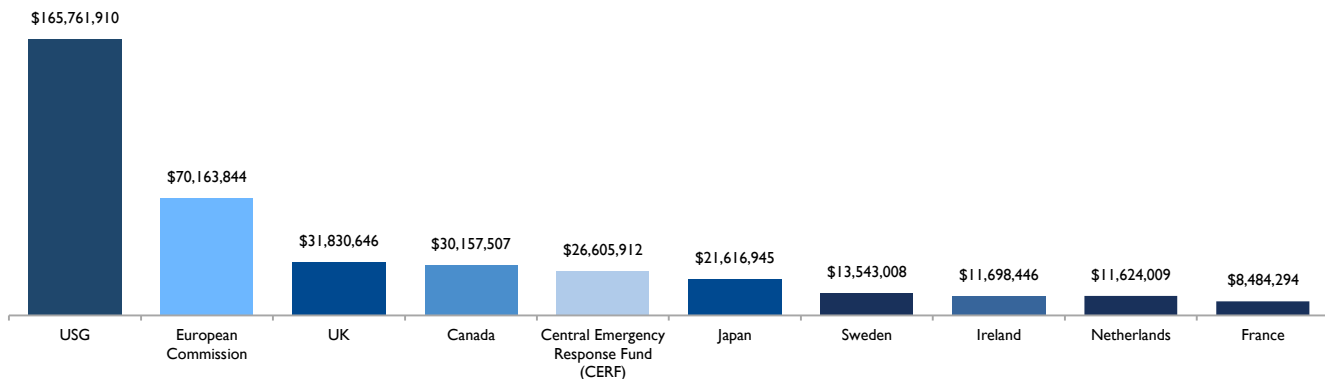
SHELTER

- During February, fires at multiple IDP sites damaged or destroyed displaced households' shelters. On February 2, a fire at the Bishop IDP camp in Nana-Grébizi Prefecture's Kaga Bandoro town affected nearly 5,350 people, destroying shelters and household items, the UN reported. The UN identified relief commodities as a priority need following the fire.
- In a separate incident, an accidental fire on February 10 destroyed at least 560 shelters and injured five people at an IDP camp in Batangafo town, Ouham, according to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). Following the fire, MSF distributed household items, including shelter materials, blankets, and hygiene and kitchen items. The IDP camp in Batangafo, one of the largest in the country, hosted approximately 30,000 people at the time of the fire.
- Since FY 2015, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$3.2 million to support shelter interventions in CAR. USAID/OFDA-funded programs provide repair kits to families whose houses were damaged during the crisis and also provide assistance to IDP households, distributing materials to improve the safety of shelters for families while displaced.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- USAID/OFDA is supporting the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in CAR, managed by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), with \$2 million in FY 2016 funding. Established in 2013, the RRM is a vital response mechanism in CAR, providing emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations while also collecting key information regarding humanitarian needs. The RRM delivers life-saving interventions to households in remote areas that may not otherwise receive assistance. Through the RRM, UNICEF and partners plan to provide 280,000 vulnerable people with emergency relief supplies and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions during 2016. During 2015, UNICEF and RRM partners reached more than 200,000 people with relief commodities and WASH assistance, despite prevailing insecurity. In FY 2015 and 2016, USAID/OFDA has provided \$6 million to UNICEF to support the RRM.

2015–2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of March 25, 2016. 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 and 2016 calendar year, while 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 March 2016, 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, a.i., David E. Brown reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in CAR for FY 2016 on October 1, 2015.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE 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
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	\$2,000,000
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
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
World Vision	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Nana-Mambéré, Ombella-M'Poko	\$1,243,868
	Program Support		\$32,826
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$42,422,103
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food for Children Experiencing Severe Acute Malnutrition, Other Nutrition Activities	Countrywide	\$3,392,380
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid 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 U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$10,761,900

	International Disaster Assistance-Funded Cash Transfers for CAR Refugees	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$10,054,287
	Approximately 1,036 MT of Locally and Regionally Purchased Commodities for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Republic of the Congo (RoC)	\$1,000,000
	8,270 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for General Food Distribution	Countrywide	\$17,500,000
	7,530 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$10,000,000
	610 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$1,500,000
	510 MT of Emergency Food Assistance for Distribution to CAR Refugees	RoC	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$81,079,807
State/PRM			
ACTED	Livelihoods, WASH	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$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	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$1,000,000
Solidarités International	WASH	Cameroon	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	CAR	\$1,000,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	CAR	\$11,800,000
	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$11,700,000
UNHCR	Refugee participation in CAR elections	Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, RoC	\$460,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$42,260,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016			\$165,761,910

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 March 25, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement, subject to change.

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.