

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JUNE 6, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**2.35 million**

People in CAR Requiring Humanitarian Assistance  
2016 Humanitarian Response Plan

**418,600**

IDPs in CAR  
UN - May 2016

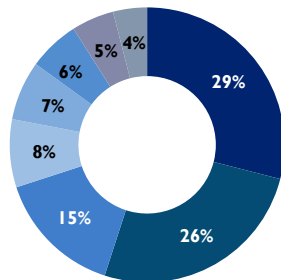
**52,600**

IDPs in Bangui Displacement Sites  
UN - May 2016

**469,700**

CAR Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
UN - May 2016

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (29%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (26%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (15%)
- Health (8%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (6%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Protection (4%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (78%)
- Food Vouchers (22%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- IDPs, vulnerable households expected to experience Crisis-level acute food insecurity through September
- UNSC extends MINUSCA mandate
- Health actors treat 6,300 SAM cases between January and April

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$10,464,892
USAID/FFP	\$45,959,477
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$10,960,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67,384,369</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing conflict and insecurity—including attacks on civilians and clashes among armed groups—in Central African Republic (CAR) continue to result in population displacement and prompted the suspension of various relief activities in April and May, including a vaccination campaign and some Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) operations.
- In late April, the UN Security Council (UNSC) extended the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) through July 31. The UNSC also requested that UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon conduct a review and present recommendations on MINUSCA's future mandate by June 22.
- Since late March, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$30 million in additional humanitarian assistance for the emergency response in CAR, bringing total USG support in FY 2016 to more than \$67 million. The USG is supporting life-saving interventions across the country, including emergency food assistance for displaced and conflict-affected populations, emergency relief commodities for newly displaced populations and host communities, and treatment of acute malnutrition.

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

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

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

## CURRENT EVENTS

- On April 26, the UNSC extended the mandate of MINUSCA through July 31, determining that the situation in CAR continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security. The UNSC has expressed that the MINUSCA mandate will adapt to changing circumstances in CAR, such as the 2015/2016 elections that ended the transitional government and resulted in the inauguration of President Faustin-Archange Touadéra on March 30. The UNSC has requested that SYG Ban conduct a strategic review of MINUSCA and present recommendations by June 22.
- The Government of France Operation *Sangaris*, active in CAR since December 2013, will end by December 2016, the UN reported in April. The forthcoming E.U. military training mission for CAR, approved by the European Council on April 19, will support activities related to the current mandate of Operation *Sangaris*.

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## INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- As of mid-May, approximately 418,600 people across CAR remained internally displaced, including more than 52,600 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering at displacement sites in the capital city of Bangui, according to the UN. The majority of displaced persons—approximately 56 percent—were residing outside of CAR’s approximately 100 IDP sites, primarily with host families. An additional 469,700 people had fled CAR and were sheltering in neighboring countries as of late May, the UN reported.
- On May 18, armed actors attacked an MSF humanitarian convoy near Ouham Prefecture’s Kouki town, resulting in the death of one MSF staff member. On May 20, MSF announced plans to temporarily suspend operations in parts of CAR until the organization receives safety guarantees for its staff. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator, a.i., for CAR Kouassi Lazare Etien condemned the attack, urging all actors to ensure safe humanitarian access to populations in need. Assailants have killed at least 20 humanitarian workers in CAR since December 2013, according to the UN.
- On May 14, armed individuals attacked populations in Ouham’s Ndoumbou town, killing at least seven people, injuring four others, and damaging or destroying more than 110 houses, the UN reported. The attack prompted more than 810 people to flee from Ndoumbou to nearby villages and Ouham’s Bouca town, where displaced people were reportedly sheltering with host community members.
- The UN also reported that clashes between unidentified armed groups near Ouham-Pendé Prefecture’s Kouki town on April 24 reportedly displaced more than 10,000 people, representing approximately 71 percent of the town’s population. Following the late April clashes, some relief organizations suspended activities in the area of Kouki due to increased insecurity.
- In mid-April, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) released results from a survey identifying preferences of displaced households across CAR. The survey found that more than 75 percent of respondents intended to leave displacement sites, provided that certain conditions are present in resettlement areas, with 70 percent aiming to return to areas of origin. The remainder of respondents planned to settle elsewhere in CAR due to trauma associated with former areas of residence. Respondents identified access to housing and markets, prevalence of national security forces, improved governance, and availability of social services as top priorities in deciding whether to return.
- The IOM survey—the tenth that IOM has conducted in CAR since 2013 and the first to reflect the views of IDPs outside of Bangui—targeted displaced persons in Bangui and prefectures with high concentrations of IDPs, such as Lobaye, Nana-Grébizi, Ombella M’Poko, and Ouham. IOM consulted IDPs in formal and informal displacement sites, as well as populations sheltering with host families.
- In April, the USAID/OFDA-supported Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), led by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), provided emergency relief commodities—including blankets, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, and water containers—to more than 10,800 conflict-affected people in Ouham-Pendé. Between January and late April, RRM interventions supported more than 64,500 people in CAR, providing relief commodities to more than 52,300 people and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to nearly 12,200 people. To date in FY 2016, USAID/OFDA has contributed approximately \$3 million in assistance to support the RRM, which provides emergency relief commodities and WASH interventions across CAR.

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- The majority of displaced households, host communities, and other vulnerable populations in CAR are expected to continue experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity through September, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>4</sup> Insecurity in CAR has reduced household incomes, limited access to agricultural fields, and decreased cultivated areas; as a result, 2016 agricultural production may be below-average for the third consecutive year, according to FEWS NET. A below-average harvest in late 2016 could further limit access to food and increase reliance on emergency food assistance among vulnerable populations.
  - The UN World Food Program (WFP) and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are providing seeds, tools, and food assistance to approximately 50,000 households to support planting activities across food-insecure areas of CAR. To protect seed stocks, WFP is delivering food—beans, groundnuts, maize, rice, and sorghum—alongside FAO distributions of crop and vegetable seeds. In late May, FAO and WFP reported plans to support an additional 50,000 households during CAR’s second planting season in August/September.
  - In May, USAID/FFP provided an additional \$16.5 million in emergency food assistance to WFP to support Central African refugees in neighboring countries. The assistance brings total USAID/FFP FY 2016 support for the CAR emergency response to nearly \$46 million.
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## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- Health facilities in CAR admitted more than 6,300 children, including IDPs and host community members, experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) between January and late April, according to UNICEF. Acute malnutrition levels in CAR typically peak during the April-to-October lean season; humanitarian actors anticipate that the protracted crisis and resultant effects on food security will likely increase the number of SAM cases in the coming months. UNICEF continues to monitor the nutrition status of affected populations via rapid Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys across the country. During April, UNICEF supported the Government of CAR to train nearly 330 health staff in Ombella M’Poko, bolstering capacity to treat and manage acute malnutrition cases.
  - Mortality levels among children younger than five years of age in CAR have increased significantly compared to pre-crisis levels, surpassing the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold in Bangui and 11 of the country’s 16 prefectures, according to the UN. WHO defines emergency levels of child mortality as two deaths per 10,000 children per day. The leading causes of death for children in CAR include acute malnutrition, malaria, respiratory infections, and acute watery diarrhea.
  - With \$800,000 in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting the Mentor Initiative to improve access to essential health care services for vulnerable populations in northwestern CAR. The Mentor Initiative utilizes established community health networks to reopen and rehabilitate health facilities. Health assistance remains a pressing humanitarian concern in CAR, as the 2016 UN Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) targets approximately 1 million people across the country—nearly a quarter of the population—with emergency health care interventions.
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## PROTECTION

- In February and March, relief actors reported at least 84 instances of gender-based violence at the Bamou and Bishopric IDP sites in Nana-Grébizi’s Kaga-Bandoro town, according to the UN. Nearly 60 percent of the reported incidents concerned sexual violence, with minors involved in a majority of rape cases. The UN has identified the need to strengthen prevention and response mechanisms related to rape, forced marriage, and other protection issues in IDP camps across the country.
- With \$2 million in FY 2016 USAID/OFDA funding, IOM is providing emergency assistance to approximately 20,000 conflict-affected people in CAR’s Bamingui-Bangoran, Lobaye, Ouaka, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé prefectures. In

<sup>4</sup> 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.

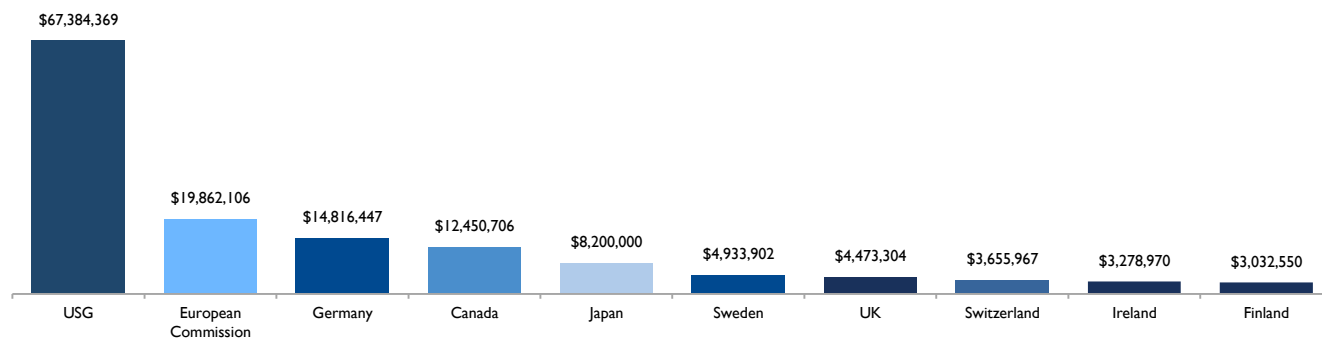
particular, IOM is supporting essential protection services—including psychosocial support programs for survivors of gender-based violence and efforts to prevent instances of gender-based violence within communities—for approximately 2,000 IDPs.

- With nearly \$5 million in FY 2016 funding, State/PRM is supporting displaced populations across CAR via the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which leads the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. In FY 2016, State/PRM also provided more than \$5 million to the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) to support protection interventions and various multi-sector response programs for refugees, IDPs, and other conflict-affected populations.

## OTHER USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- With more than \$1.6 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting NGO Concern to increase food security and support livelihoods through agricultural activities and cash-based interventions in Ouaka. Concern is also rehabilitating water points damaged or destroyed by conflict, increasing access to safe drinking water. Deteriorating food security, limited livelihood opportunities, and restricted access to safe drinking water remain pressing humanitarian concerns in CAR; the 2016 HRP for CAR targets an estimated 1.2 million people with life-saving emergency food assistance, 1.1 million people with livelihood assistance, and 1.4 million people with emergency WASH interventions.

### 2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\* Funding figures are as of June 6, 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 2016 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015. 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 opposed ex-Séléka forces.
- Following a transitional government period, CAR held presidential elections in December 2015 and February 2016—electing Faustin-Archange Touadéra as president. President Touadéra assumed the office of the presidency on March 30, 2016.
- As of June 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 2016<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Ouaka	\$1,655,771
IOM	ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Bamingui-Bangoran, Lobaye, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$2,000,000
Mentor Initiative	Health	Ouham-Pendé, Ouham	\$800,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$9,121
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$10,464,892</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	12,690 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for General Food Distribution	Countrywide	\$21,904,461
	9,750 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$11,764,287
	Cash and Voucher Assistance for CAR Refugees	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$5,500,000
	International Disaster Assistance-Funded Cash Transfers for CAR Refugees	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$4,500,000

	610 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$1,437,808
	510 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Republic of the Congo	\$852,921
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$45,959,477</b>
<b>State/PRM</b>			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Conflict Victims, IDPs, and Refugees	CAR	\$5,050,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	CAR	\$500,000
UNHCR	Refugee Participation in CAR Elections	Cameroon, Chad, Republic of the Congo	\$460,000
	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	CAR	\$4,950,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$10,960,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$67,384,369</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 6, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>