

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JUNE 6, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4.5 million

Population of CAR
UN – April 2018

2.5 million

Estimated People in CAR
Requiring Humanitarian
Assistance
UN – January 2018

2 million

Estimated People in CAR
Facing Severe Food
Insecurity
IPC Analysis – March 2018

669,997

IDPs in CAR
UN – April 2018

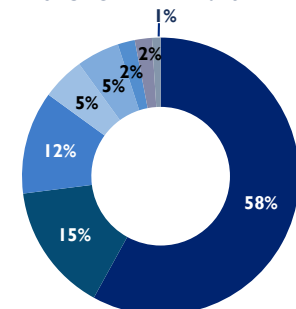
85,431

IDPs in Bangui
UN – April 2018

582,377

Central African Refugees
in Neighboring Countries
UN – April 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (58%)
- Health (15%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (12%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (5%)
- Protection (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (2%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (100%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in Bangui results in more than 60 deaths and hundreds of injuries
- UN records 63 aid worker attacks in CAR since January
- The 2018 CAR humanitarian appeal was only 16 percent funded as of June 1

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$20,250,316
USAID/FFP	\$14,928,698
State/PRM ³	\$9,000,000
Total	\$44,179,014

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Widespread clashes in Central African Republic (CAR)'s capital city of Bangui resulted in at least 30 deaths from April 8–11, including the death of one UN peacekeeper, constituting the worst violence in the city since 2015. Additional violence in early May resulted in at least 30 deaths, more than 180 injuries, and the destruction of several buildings. The recent fighting in Bangui has contributed to increased tensions across CAR, hindering relief operations in some areas of the country.
- Relief actors in CAR continue to experience acts of violence and criminal incidents, with at least 63 attacks against humanitarian staff recorded since January, the UN reports. Recent attacks in eastern and northern CAR prompted humanitarian actors to suspend activities, restricting the delivery of life-saving assistance to crisis-affected people.
- Decreased agricultural production, market disruption, and limited household purchasing power have contributed to an increase in the number of food-insecure people in conflict-affected areas. Nearly 2 million people could face severe food insecurity if vulnerable populations do not receive adequate emergency food assistance in the coming months.

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

- Insecurity continues to restrict humanitarian access across CAR and disrupt deliveries of life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations. Attacks targeting humanitarian staff continued in recent months, with 63 attacks against aid workers recorded since January, according to the UN. Additionally, violence and reprisal attacks between armed groups have escalated across the country, including in areas previously considered secure.
- In late March, tensions in Bangui began to increase, culminating in the worst violence in the city since 2015, according to Médecins Sans Frontières. Following threats against UN personnel and heightened insecurity in and around Bangui's *Pointe Kilométrique* (PK5) neighborhood, Government of CAR (CARG) and UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) forces launched a joint operation to disarm and apprehend armed group leaders in PK5 on April 8. The operation led to widespread clashes in PK5 and other areas of Bangui from April 8–11, resulting in at least 30 deaths—including the death of one UN peacekeeper—and injuring more than 140 people, the UN reports. Additional fighting in Bangui on May 1 resulted in at least 30 deaths and more than 180 injuries in the city's Fatima and PK5 neighborhoods, the UN reports. The insecurity prompted USAID/OFDA partners to temporarily suspend humanitarian operations in PK5, as well as other parts of CAR. In response to the clashes in Bangui, the U.S. Government (USG) and the UN issued statements condemning the violence and appealing for calm in the city.
- The UN noted increased tensions and armed group movement in eastern and northern CAR following the recent insecurity in Bangui. On May 17, anti-Balaka elements attacked a MINUSCA-escorted convoy traveling in Alindao sub-prefecture, Basse-Kotto Prefecture, resulting in the death of one UN peacekeeper and injuring eight others, the UN reports. In response, the UN issued a statement condemning the attack and called on authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice.
- Violence has also escalated in recent months in Ouaka Prefecture's Bambari sub-prefecture—where approximately 37,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltering as of early May—further disrupting humanitarian activities in the area and prompting many relief organizations to temporarily suspend operations. Armed elements looted nine non-governmental organization (NGO) offices in Bambari during May, as well as the National Refugee Commission in Bambari town, the UN reports. In a recent press release, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for CAR Najat Rochdi condemned a May 15 incident—when armed actors looted four NGO offices during clashes with CARG forces—noting that the attacks demonstrate the risk relief actors continue to face when delivering critical food, nutrition, protection, and other assistance in CAR. Additionally, unidentified armed elements attacked more than 17 NGO staff members traveling in Ouaka during two separate incidents in late April. While NGO personnel were not injured, the armed individuals seized communications equipment and personal property.
- Security incidents continued to disrupt relief activities in northwestern CAR in recent weeks. During the week of May 7, armed elements robbed an NGO vehicle travelling between Ouham Prefecture's Batangafo town and Lady village, seizing cash and personal property, the UN reports. The incident occurred days after humanitarian agencies resumed operations in the Batangafo area, following a three-week activity suspension due to increased insecurity.
- Instability in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture from late 2017 to early 2018 displaced approximately 65,000 people to areas in and around the prefecture's Paoua town, according to the UN. While tensions and sporadic clashes between armed groups persist, increased MINUSCA presence has contributed to relative improvements in security conditions in and around Paoua in recent months, prompting 16,000 IDPs to return to areas of origin in May, the UN reports. Relief organizations continue to respond to the acute needs of conflict-affected populations in and around Paoua, with USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributing emergency food assistance to more than 1,500 IDP and host community member households from May 24–26.
- More than 25 percent of CAR's population was displaced due to conflict as of April, according to the UN. Overall, increased violence against civilians in recent months has continued to prompt displacement, with nearly 670,000 IDPs sheltering across CAR in April. Additionally, nearly 582,400 Central African refugees were sheltering in neighboring countries, including Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Republic of the Congo, as of April.

FOOD SECURITY

- Conflict and protracted displacement will continue to drive food insecurity across CAR in 2018, according to the latest IPC analysis.⁴ In recent years, violence has disrupted markets, limited agricultural production, reduced household purchasing power, and restricted access to livelihood opportunities. Five consecutive years of reduced harvests have also depleted vulnerable populations' food stocks, resulting in an increased dependency on food assistance. With the onset of the April-to-August lean season, up to 2 million people—approximately 43 percent of CAR's population—are facing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, the IPC analysis projects.
 - While vulnerable households in eastern, northwestern, and southeastern areas of CAR are expected to continue experiencing Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity until at least September, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects the July harvest could increase food availability in markets and prevent further deterioration of food security conditions. However, in areas where insecurity is limiting farmers' access to fields—such as Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé prefectures—vulnerable populations will likely continue to face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity through at least November, according to FEWS NET.
 - To address the acute needs of IDPs and host community members in Ouaka, WFP distributed emergency food assistance to approximately 19,000 conflict-affected people in the prefecture's Bakala and Maloum towns, and nearby Seko village, from April 26–27. With nearly \$14.9 million in FY 2018 USAID/FFP funding, WFP is distributing food assistance—including emergency school meals—to vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas across CAR.
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HEALTH

- Humanitarian agencies remain concerned regarding the continued spread of monkeypox in Haute-Kotto, Mbomou, and Ouaka prefectures. Since early March, relief actors have reported monkeypox cases in Bambari, Haute-Kotto's Bria town, Ouaka's Ippy sub-prefecture, and Mbomou's Bangassou and Rafai sub-prefectures, according to the UN. In response to continued monkeypox transmission, the CARG declared an outbreak on March 17 in Ippy. Between March 2 and April 24, relief actors recorded 20 cases of the viral disease, including nine laboratory-confirmed cases and one related death, in southeastern CAR, according to the UN World Health Organization. However, health actors lack access to adequate handwashing facilities, medicine to treat affected individuals, and patient isolation centers to reduce transmission. To address response gaps, health actors plan to establish an isolation center in Rafai in the coming weeks, the UN reports.
 - With nearly \$1.4 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2018 funding, the MENTOR Initiative is strengthening access to health care services for approximately 324,000 conflict-affected people in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé. The MENTOR Initiative aims to reduce the spread of communicable diseases—including diarrhea, malaria, and measles—through awareness campaigns and improved public health surveillance. To address the acute health needs of IDPs and host communities, the MENTOR Initiative is also deploying mobile health clinics to areas with limited health care infrastructure. In addition, the organization is training community health workers from 16 health centers on gender-based violence prevention.
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PROTECTION

- Between January and May, relief actors recorded more than 1,400 protection violations in Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haute-Mbomou, Mbomou, Ouaka, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé. The majority of the incidents occurred in April, following escalating tensions related to the unrest in Bangui. Additionally, the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—expressed concern in late April regarding reports of recent increases in the number of children associated with armed groups across CAR. The Cluster noted that deteriorating security conditions in the capital city, particularly PK5, had resulted in widespread child protection violations in April.

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.

- To address critical gaps in protection services, USAID/OFDA is providing \$300,000 in FY 2018 funding to support the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)’s advocacy and child protection efforts in CAR. In collaboration with local authorities, UNICEF aims to strengthen coordination in response to child protection issues by informing emergency response strategies and monitoring ongoing interventions to ensure appropriate and effective mobilization of resources.
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LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- In response to significant humanitarian access constraints in CAR, USAID/OFDA partners are providing logistics support and transport services to relief actors operating in the country’s most conflict-affected regions. With nearly \$1.2 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, Humanity and Inclusion will continue to coordinate overland transport for international organization, NGO, and UN staff, facilitating the delivery of life-saving interventions to vulnerable communities.
 - Additionally, the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continues to support medical and security evacuations and provide air service for relief actors to at least 30 destinations in CAR. UNHAS air transport services enable nearly 140 donor organizations, NGOs, and UN agencies to implement and monitor projects in crisis-affected locations across CAR. With \$5 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, UNHAS will continue to provide air services for humanitarian workers and logistical support for delivering relief assistance.
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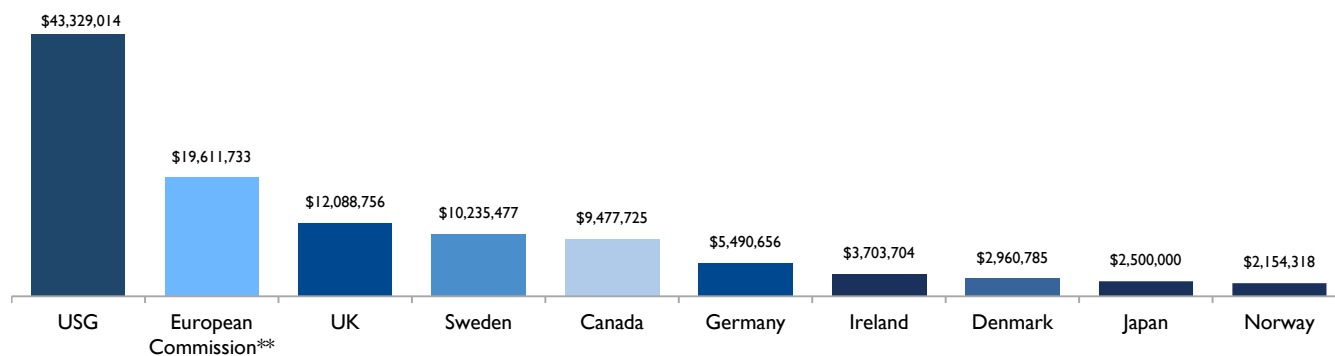
USG ASSISTANCE

- USG partners continue to provide emergency food, health, livelihood, protection, shelter, WASH, and other assistance to meet the acute needs of vulnerable populations across CAR. From April 16–19, USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) held a brick-making training for people from local brick-making associations and individuals with limited access to livelihood opportunities in Nana-Grébizi’s Kaga-Bandoro town. The training provides attendees with the appropriate technical skills to obtain temporary employment. With \$2 million in FY 2017 funding, IOM is supporting rehabilitation of community infrastructure in IDP areas of origin in Bamingui-Bangoran, Nana-Grébizi, and Ouham prefectures. To meet the immediate needs of returnees, and facilitate reintegration where possible, IOM also conducts cash-for-work activities and delivers multi-sector assistance—including cash and shelter kits—to vulnerable communities.
 - A USAID/OFDA-supported Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) team, managed by UNICEF, distributed emergency relief commodities—including blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, soap, tarpaulins, and water containers—to nearly 6,700 people in Ippy from March 28–29. With \$5 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, the RRM assists approximately 230,000 vulnerable people in CAR by implementing multi-sector assessments, monitoring humanitarian needs, and providing emergency relief commodities and WASH assistance where humanitarian response capacity is restricted or unavailable.
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INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- On April 27, RC/HC Rochdi announced the allocation of an additional \$11 million from the CAR Humanitarian Fund—a pooled fund managed by the RC/HC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The new funding will support multi-sector emergency interventions in Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Haute-Kotto, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé prefectures. However, RC/HC Rochdi has since noted that current funding levels remain insufficient for assisting conflict-affected populations in CAR, many of whom rely on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. As of June 1, international donors had provided \$84.6 million toward the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan for CAR, representing approximately 16 percent of the more than \$515 million appeal.

2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 6, 2018. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar year 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments from FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017. USG funding addresses needs both within CAR and among Central African refugees and host communities in neighboring countries.

**Includes contributions from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

CONTEXT

- In December 2012, the Séléka armed alliance advanced 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 deteriorated further in December 2013, when clashes erupted between the now-dissolved Séléka alliance and anti-Balaka groups composed of armed fighters that opposed ex-Séléka forces.
- Following a nearly three-year transitional period, CAR held presidential elections in December 2015 and February 2016, resulting in the election of President Faustin-Archange Touadéra. President Touadéra assumed the office of the presidency on March 30, 2016.
- Conflict between armed groups continues to persist across much of CAR in 2018; however, armed groups have fragmented and reformed among various alliances, complicating the ongoing crisis. An estimated 2.5 million people in CAR require humanitarian assistance, while nearly 582,400 people have fled the violence in CAR to neighboring countries. The security situation throughout CAR remains volatile, with continuing attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers, and UN peacekeeping forces.
- On October 12, 2017, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., David Brownstein reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in CAR for FY 2018 due to the scale of ongoing humanitarian needs in the country.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Humanity and Inclusion	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Haute-Kotto, Ouaka	\$3,465,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,325,000
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,399,731
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,300,000

Premiere Urgence International (PUI)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$850,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Ouham-Pendé	\$619,431
	Program Support		\$141,154
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$20,250,316
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	7,230 Metric Tons of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$14,928,698
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$14,928,698
State/PRM			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$6,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$9,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$44,179,014

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.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>