

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

AUGUST 9, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.35 million

People in CAR Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
2016 HRP

391,433

IDPs in CAR
UN - June 2016

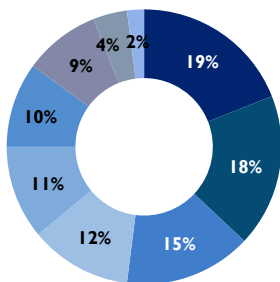
50,226

IDPs in Bangui Displacement Sites
UN - June 2016

473,407

CAR Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UN - June 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (18%)
- Health (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Shelter and Settlements (11%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (10%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (9%)
- Protection (4%)
- Nutrition (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN records 325 security incidents in CAR between January and June
- UNSC extends MINUSCA mandate through November 2017
- USAID/OFDA-supported RRM delivers emergency relief commodities to more than 12,800 people in June

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$25,924,157
USAID/FFP	\$48,137,472
State/PRM ³	\$20,960,000
Total	\$95,021,629

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity—including clashes among armed groups and attacks against humanitarian personnel and assets—in Central African Republic (CAR) continues to result in population displacement and hinder the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance. In mid-June, armed actors attacked a Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) humanitarian convoy in Kémo Prefecture, resulting in the death of one MSF staff member.
- Since early June, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$15 million in additional humanitarian assistance for the emergency response in CAR, bringing total U.S. Government (USG) support in FY 2016 to more than \$95 million.
- As of August 9, international donors had provided more than \$112 million—approximately 21 percent—toward the nearly \$532 million requested by the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for CAR. 2016 HRP funding aims to support an estimated 1.9 million vulnerable people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities, across CAR between January and December.

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

- On July 26, the UN Security Council (UNSC) extended the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) through November 2017 to provide additional time for the mission to support reconciliation efforts in CAR. The UNSC also urged CAR authorities to support the disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration of armed groups, as well as strengthen judicial systems in the country. The MINUSCA mandate includes protection of civilians, promoting and protecting human rights, and facilitating a secure environment for the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance.
- UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced on July 22 the appointment of Fabrizio Hochschild as the UN Deputy Special Representative for MINUSCA. Special Representative Hochschild, who has extensive peacebuilding and humanitarian experience, will also serve as the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for CAR.
- On July 13, the Government of France (GoF) announced it will end Operation *Sangaris* in CAR in October 2016, according to international media. The GoF launched Operation *Sangaris*—initially comprising approximately 2,500 soldiers—in December 2013 in response to heightened violence in CAR. Following improvements in the security situation in CAR, the GoF has progressively reduced the force; approximately 350 GoF soldiers remained in the country as of June 2016.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Following a period of relative calm in early 2016, relief actors reported heightened tensions in CAR during recent months, particularly in northwestern and western parts of the country. Clashes between suspected anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka elements in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé prefectures have disrupted relief activities and prompted the displacement of more than 30,000 people since late April, according to the UN.
- Attacks by armed groups continue to restrict humanitarian access and hinder the delivery of life-saving assistance in CAR, with the UN recording more than 325 security incidents across the country between January and June. However, 2016 security incidents through June represent a 54 percent decrease compared to the 715 incidents recorded during the same period in 2015. Since the height of the crisis in January 2014, the UN has recorded more than 2,740 security incidents, including 400 violent incidents targeting relief workers.
- Despite ongoing tensions and attacks by armed groups, relative security improvements in parts of CAR have prompted some IDPs to return to areas of origin. The number of IDPs in CAR declined by nearly 44,000 people between January and June, from more than 435,000 IDPs in January to approximately 391,000 IDPs in June, the UN reported.
- Fighting between factions of the ex-Séléka armed group in Ouaka Prefecture's Bambari town on July 4 resulted in at least 13 deaths, according to the UN. Following the early-July violence, humanitarian actors in Bambari temporarily suspended activities in the area. Relief organizations have expressed concern that intensified clashes in Bambari could exacerbate communal tensions in the area, particularly in the prefecture's Borno Hadji District.
- Violence in the *Pointe Kilométrique 5* neighborhood of CAR's capital city of Bangui on June 20 resulted in at least three civilian deaths and prompted an undetermined number of people to temporarily relocate to the city's IDP sites, the UN reported. In response to increased insecurity in Bangui, the UN implemented temporary movement restrictions during late June for its personnel in the city. As of June 30, an estimated 50,200 IDPs were sheltering at formal and informal sites in Bangui.
- On June 17, armed actors attacked an MSF humanitarian convoy carrying fuel and medical supplies near Kémo's Sibut town, resulting in the death of one MSF staff member. The incident marks the second attack on an MSF convoy since mid-May, when an attack by armed individuals in Ouham's Kouki town resulted in the death of another MSF staff.
- Violence in Ngaoundaye town, Ouham-Pendé, on June 15 resulted in at least 10 deaths, destroyed houses, and prompted the displacement of thousands of people to surrounding towns, as well as to neighboring Cameroon and Chad, according to the UN. At least one USAID/OFDA partner temporarily suspended activities in Ngaoundaye in response to the violence.

- In June, 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 12,800 conflict-affected people in Haut-Mbomou, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé prefectures. Between January and June, RRM interventions supported approximately 95,000 people in CAR, providing relief commodities to nearly 75,600 people and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to more than 19,400 people. To date in FY 2016, USAID/OFDA has contributed approximately \$3 million in assistance to UNICEF in support of the RRM, which provides emergency relief commodities and WASH interventions across CAR.
-
-

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Average rainfall between April and June across CAR supported land preparation, crop planting, and crop maintenance activities, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Seasonal rains have also improved pasture and access to drinking water for livestock. Despite relative increases in household income and employment opportunities during recent months, the majority of displaced households, host communities, and other vulnerable populations in central, northwestern, and southwestern CAR are expected to continue experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity through at least January 2017, according to FEWS NET.⁴
 - Ongoing insecurity in CAR since 2013 has reduced household incomes, limited access to agricultural fields, and decreased the proportion of cultivated area; as a result, FEWS NET anticipates that 2016 agricultural production will likely be below average for the third consecutive year. A below-average harvest in late 2016 could further limit access to food and increase reliance on emergency food assistance among vulnerable populations.
 - USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided more than 3,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance and approximately \$306,000 in cash transfers to support nearly 430,000 food-insecure people in July. WFP has also initiated a seed protection program in collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Through the program, WFP is providing food assistance in conjunction with FAO distributions of seeds and tools to prevent households from selling seeds and depleting assets during the April-to-November lean season.
 - To date in FY 2016, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$48 million in emergency food assistance and cash vouchers for food to WFP in support of the CAR emergency response, which assists food-insecure populations in CAR and Central African refugees in neighboring countries.
 - With \$600,000 in USAID/OFDA FY 2016 funding, Oxfam is supporting agricultural activities and cash-based interventions to improve food security and livelihood conditions for conflict-affected populations in Paoua town, Ouham-Pendé, where recent clashes between armed groups have destroyed agricultural assets and disrupted commercial activity near the town. Oxfam is distributing cash vouchers to approximately 80 farmer and trader community organizations to increase food availability in local markets and bolster the livelihoods of approximately 9,600 people. Oxfam is also distributing seeds and vouchers for procuring agricultural tools to approximately 2,900 households, enhancing agricultural production and increasing access to food.
-
-

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- Health facilities in CAR treated more than 11,300 children, including IDPs and host community members, experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) between January and late July, according to UNICEF. From March–July, UNICEF supported community-based management of acute malnutrition training for more than 530 health workers in CAR; the Government of CAR (CARG) and UNICEF plan to train a total of 1,200 health workers by the end of 2016. In addition, nutrition actors continue to monitor the nutrition status of conflict-affected populations in CAR via rapid Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys. UNICEF has also pre-

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.

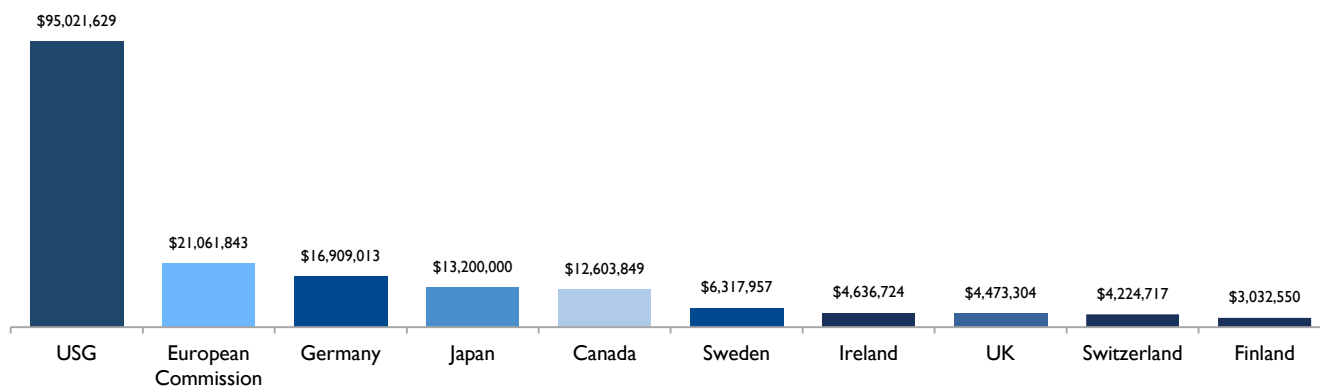
positioned nutrition supplements in remote areas of the country to ensure continued nutrition interventions for approximately 3,500 acutely malnourished children through the end of the rainy season in October.

- Health actors, with monitoring support and technical assistance from UNICEF and the UN World Health Organization, recently implemented two vaccination campaigns against measles targeting more than 1.9 million children younger than 10 years of age across CAR. The first vaccination campaign, launched on May 19, vaccinated more than 436,000 children against measles; the second campaign, conducted in June and July, inoculated more than 1 million children against measles, according to UNICEF.
- The International Medical Corps (IMC), with \$1.9 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2016 funding, is delivering life-saving health and nutrition assistance to more than 70,000 people, including IDPs and host community members, in Ouham and Vakaga prefectures. In particular, IMC is supporting more than 10 health facilities, treating children experiencing SAM, training CARG medical staff and community health workers, bolstering medicine supply chains, and assisting vaccination efforts against infectious diseases.

OTHER USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- USAID/OFDA recently provided the International Rescue Committee (IRC) with \$2 million in FY 2016 funding to deliver agriculture, economic recovery, health, and protection assistance to more than 25,400 people, including 2,500 IDPs, in Kémo, Nana Grébizi, and Ouham-Pendé prefectures. Through cash-for-work programs, home gardening support, and voucher distributions, IRC is improving access to food and bolstering livelihoods for conflict-affected populations in Kémo and Nana Grébizi. IRC is also training health care personnel and providing fuel, medical supplies, and other commodities to health facilities to increase access to health care services in Kémo and Ouham-Pendé. In addition, IRC is providing protection assistance—including access to legal, medical, and psychosocial support—for approximately 1,100 survivors of gender-based violence in Ouham-Pendé.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of August 9, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, 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 August 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 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA ²			
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Health	Kémo	\$515,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements	Bangui, Ouaka	\$1,050,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Ouaka	\$1,655,771
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Shelter and Settlements	Ouaka	\$850,352
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,750,000
Handicap International	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$366,500
IMC	Health, Nutrition	Ouham, Vakaga	\$1,900,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Bamingui-Bangoran, Lobaye, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$2,000,000
IRC	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Protection	Kémo, Nana-Grébizi, Ouham-Pendé	\$2,000,000
Mentor Initiative	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$800,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Ouaka	\$1,000,000

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bangui, Kémo, Mambéré-Kadéi	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Ouham-Pendé	\$600,000
Plan International	ERMS	Lobaye	\$342,555
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Kémo, Mambéré-Kadéi, Sangha-Mbaéré	\$1,300,000
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Lobaye	\$884,858
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
World Vision	WASH	Lobaye, Ombella-M'Poko	\$900,000
	Program Support		\$9,121
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$25,924,157
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	12,690 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for General Food Distribution	Countrywide	\$24,134,663
	9,750 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$11,636,771
	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	\$1,448,554
	510 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Republic of the Congo	\$917,484
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$48,137,472
State/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for Conflict Victims, IDPs, and Refugees	CAR	\$10,100,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	CAR	\$500,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Refugee Participation in CAR Elections	Cameroon, Chad, Republic of the Congo	\$460,000
	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	CAR	\$9,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$20,960,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$95,021,629

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 August 9, 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.

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>