

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JANUARY 20, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**2.7 million**

Estimated Number of People in the Central African Republic (CAR) Requiring Humanitarian Assistance  
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2014

**1.5 million**

Estimated Number of People in CAR Requiring Emergency Food Assistance  
UN World Food Program (WFP) – December 2014

**438,540**

Approximate Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in CAR  
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 2014

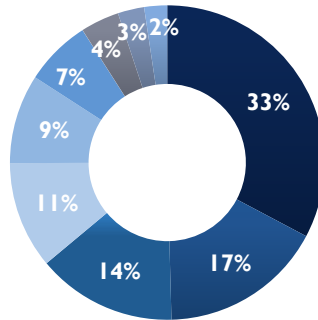
**51,060**

Approximate Number of IDPs in CAR's Capital City of Bangui  
UNHCR – January 2014

**427,200**

Approximate Number of Central African Refugees Displaced to Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – January 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (33%)
- Health (17%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (14%)
- Protection (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (4%)
- Shelter & Settlements (3%)
- Nutrition (2%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



- Local and Regional Procurement
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Food Vouchers

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UN Commission of Inquiry determines that attacks against Muslims in CAR during 2014 qualify as ethnic cleansing
- Government of CAR (CARG) working to relocate IDPs at M'Poko International Airport

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE CRISIS IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$39,079,271
USAID/FFP	\$57,000,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$70,898,621

**\$166,977,892**  
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The UN Commission of Inquiry into human rights violations and war crimes in CAR publicly announced on January 8 their determination that while both sides of the conflict committed crimes against humanity, such as rape and recruitment of child soldiers, targeted violence against Muslims by anti-Balaka elements during 2014 constitutes ethnic cleansing. The Commission could not conclude that there was genocide. The Commission identified the deployment of African Union peacekeepers, French troops, and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) as the primary reasons the country averted genocide. The report cites estimates that armed groups had killed between 3,000 and 6,000 people, but caveats that this figure fails to capture the full magnitude of the killings, which could likely be much higher. The Commission submitted its report to the UN Security Council on December 19.

<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)

## INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The UN reports that violence between armed groups in Ouaka Prefecture during mid-December and early January displaced approximately 10,000 people. The majority of the displaced crossed into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where an estimated 68,000 CAR refugees reside in camps and in host communities.
  - Insecurity still requires that relief agencies adjust their activities to mitigate risks. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reports that ex-Séléka fighters in Bangui continue to threaten to detonate their ammunition stocks at the BÉAL military camp if the CARG does not comply with their demands for higher incentives to leave the camp. As of mid-November, BÉAL housed an estimated 1,000 combatants, according to media. As a result, the humanitarian community has jointly developed a contingency plan should ex-Séléka execute the threat, and has established a task force to support the CARG Directorate for Civil Protection in the event that a detonation generates new humanitarian needs and/or impedes ongoing assistance efforts.
  - The CARG’s intentions to facilitate the relocation of approximately 21,000 IDPs at M’Poko International Airport remains a priority challenge for the humanitarian community. The USG, along with other donor counterparts, urges the CARG and the broader humanitarian community to ensure that IDP returns are voluntary and in compliance with international humanitarian law.
  - UNICEF reports that the humanitarian situation for more than 500 Muslims trapped for eight months in an enclave of Yaloke town, Ombella M’poko Prefecture, continues to deteriorate. As a result of their situation, the Humanitarian County Team has instructed the response community to scale up assistance to these populations, particularly in health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The majority of families expressed desire for facilitated relocation to a neighboring country.
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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- In late December, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that, currently, between 500,000 and 1 million people in CAR are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity.<sup>4</sup> Due to cereal and tuber production deficits, households only have between two and seven months’ worth of food stocks, whereas prior to the crisis they held enough food stocks to meet household needs for up to eleven months. Between 50 and 80 percent of these populations are IDPs in northwestern, central, and southern CAR. FEWS NET anticipates that earlier-than-normal depletion of grain stocks and decreasing household purchasing power between January and March will exacerbate food insecurity.
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## PROTECTION

- By early January 2015—more than one year after CAR erupted into countrywide violence—the conflict had resulted in the deaths of 18 aid workers and had killed or maimed more than 430 children since January 2014, according to IRIN news. Médecins Sans Frontières reports that at least 490 women and girls were subjected to sexual violence. Armed groups destroyed more than 300 mosques countrywide in 2013 and 2014, according to media. A total of 105 non-governmental organizations are working to provide humanitarian aid to, and implement peace-building efforts in, conflict-affected communities.
- In late December, the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for protection activities in CAR, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—helped organize three trips for IDPs sheltering at M’Poko International Airport to their areas of origin in Bangui’s *Pointe Kilométrique 5* neighborhood. The visits enabled IDPs to assess damage to their homes and observe available services. After the trips, IDPs held meetings to share what they had seen and identify prerequisite needs for voluntarily leaving the M’Poko site.

<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.

- Between December 22 and 28, an interagency team assessed ongoing humanitarian interventions and gaps in areas of Cameroon hosting CAR refugees. UNHCR reported that International Medical Corps (IMC), with support from UNICEF, was implementing sport and gardening activities for at least 170 refugee boys in Lolo and Borgop towns to provide non-violent outlets and promote psychosocial healing. IMC was also educating more than 30 religious leaders on child protection. In addition, UN Women and UNHCR recently trained nearly 1,200 people, including 130 men, on gender-based violence (GBV), resulting in the identification of multiple GBV survivors in need of services.

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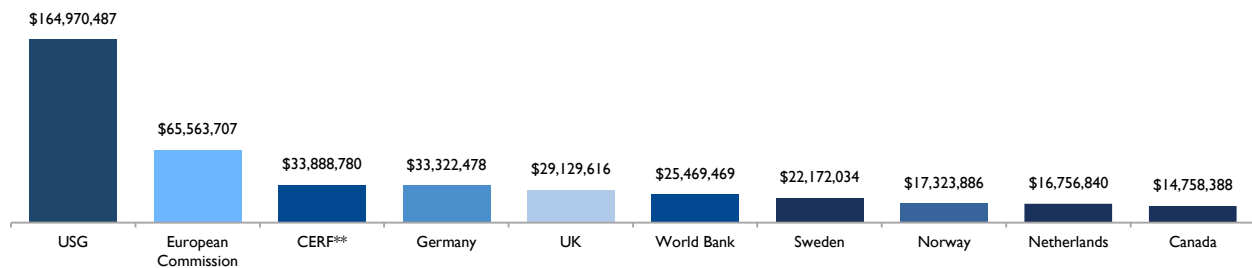


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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Between November 28–December 3, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) conducted a rapid assessment of multi-sector needs in three villages of Haut-Mbomou Prefecture’s Zemio sub-prefecture—Aliwali, Barh, and Bogou. The assessment found that none of these populations have access to safe drinking water, and must transport water in unhygienic containers. Only 33 percent of residents reported having access to a latrine. Approximately 32 percent of surveyed adults reported three separate instances of washing their hands—no respondents could recount children washing their hands. ACTED recommends distributing water purification materials, repairing the Barh village borehole, and conducting WASH sensitization activities targeted to women and children, among other interventions.
- ACTED reports that among surveyed villages in Zemio, the prevalence of malaria was almost 58 percent. The nearby Barh health post also reported dysentery rates at approximately 33 percent among children under five years of age. The clinic contends with frequent ruptures in its pharmaceutical supply, particularly for diarrhea and malaria.

## 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\* Funding figures are as of January 20, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, respectively. USG funding addresses needs both within CAR and among CAR refugees and host communities in neighboring countries.

\*\* UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded emergencies.

## 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 December 2014, the security situation throughout CAR remained volatile, with continuing attacks against civilians. While relief agencies are working to assist conflict-affected populations, ongoing insecurity and logistics constraints impede humanitarian operations in Bangui and 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 2015 on October 1, 2014.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS PROVIDED IN FY 2014 & FY 2015<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Bangui city, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture	\$1,375,000
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	WASH	Ouham Prefecture	\$1,000,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Ouham Prefecture	\$650,638
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bamingui-Bangoran, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé Prefectures	\$2,163,745
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$3,280,623
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$498,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Haute-Kotto, Ouham, Vakaga Prefectures	\$2,734,936
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Ouham-Pendé Prefecture	\$880,587
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Mentor	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé Prefectures	\$1,500,242
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Mbomou Prefecture	\$779,535
NetHope	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$577,765
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bangui city, Kémo, Mabéré-Kadéï Prefectures	\$2,220,880
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Nana-Mambéré Prefecture	\$1,063,258
SC/US	Health, Protection	Haut-Mbomou Prefecture	\$1,135,126
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Lobaye Prefecture	\$1,274,445
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
USAID/OFDA-Airlifted Relief Commodities	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Bangui city	\$3,646,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
World Vision	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Ombella-Mpoko Prefecture	\$1,778,626
	Program Support		\$19,865
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$39,079,271</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
UNICEF	200 metric tons (MT) of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food, Nutrition Activities	Countrywide	\$2,500,000

WFP	9,876 MT in Local and Regional Procurement of Food Commodities for General Food Distributions, Supplementary Feeding, and Food-for-Assets Activities	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
WFP	Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for General Food Distributions and Supplementary Feeding Programs	Countrywide	\$17,500,000
WFP	Distribution of Cash-Based Food Vouchers to Chadian Returnees Fleeing CAR for Southeastern Areas of Chad	Chad	\$1,000,000
WFP	Distribution of Locally Purchased Commodities to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$5,000,000
WFP	475 MT in Local and Regional Procurement of Food Commodities for General Food Distributions and Supplementary Feeding	Republic of Congo	\$1,000,000
WFP	General Food Distributions and Supplementary Feeding and Local and Regional Procurement of Food Commodities	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$57,000,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
CARE	Protection, Health	Chad	\$600,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Cameroon	\$1,357,865
International Center for Health Support (CSSI)	Health Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$400,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$11,200,000
IOM	Evacuation and Basic Return Assistance for Vulnerable Migrants	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$4,950,000
IRC	Health and Protection for Refugees	Chad	\$820,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Livelihoods Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$620,000
Mentor	Health Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$150,756
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$300,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Refugees and IDPs	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$45,500,000
UNICEF	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$3,400,000
WHO	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$1,100,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$70,898,621</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS IN FY 2014 &amp; FY 2015</b>			<b>\$166,977,892</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. USG humanitarian funding responds to urgent needs among populations inside CAR and refugees and returnees who fled violence in CAR for neighboring countries.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of January 20, 2015

<sup>3</sup> 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](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:
  - The 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>