

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

FEBRUARY 13, 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) – February 2015

1.5 million

Estimated Number of People in CAR Requiring Emergency Food Assistance
UN World Food Program (WFP) – January 2015

442,500

Approximate Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in CAR
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 2015

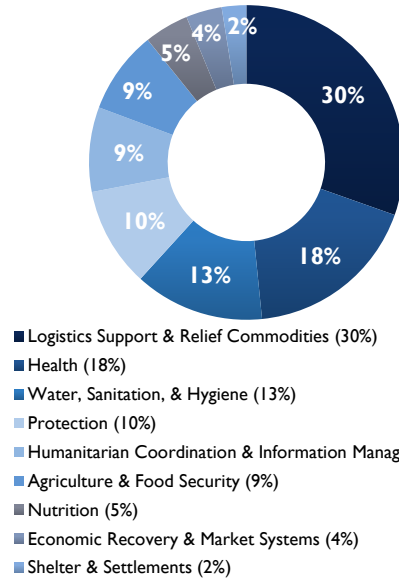
50,280

Approximate Number of IDPs in CAR's Capital City of Bangui
UNHCR – February 2015

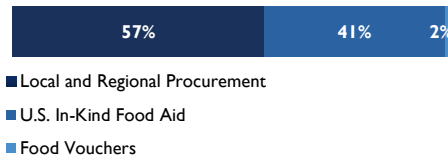
451,100

Approximate Number of Central African Refugees Displaced to Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – February 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- Clashes between UN forces and ex-Séléka militants in Haute-Kotto Prefecture's Briat town result in unconfirmed deaths and injuries
- Crop production remains 58 percent below the pre-crisis average, according to a UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report
- WFP releases its 2015 Emergency Operation (EMOP) for the CAR regional crisis, which aims to provide food assistance to 1.56 million people in CAR and neighboring countries

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE CRISIS IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$42,081,271
USAID/FFP	\$74,554,287
State/PRM ³	\$70,898,621
\$187,534,179	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Representatives from factions of anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka armed groups signed a ceasefire agreement in Nairobi, Kenya, in late January, international media reported. Both groups agreed to halt the recruitment and use of child soldiers and stop attacks on civilians. CAR's transitional government did not participate in the peace talks and does not recognize the agreement as legitimate.
- On February 5, UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon requested that the UN Security Council authorize 1,030 additional soldiers and police to join the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA). SYG Ban's request follows Senior Humanitarian Coordinator Claire Bourgeois' January recommendation for security reinforcements in areas where IDPs are returning and reflects an anticipated uptick in insecurity during CAR's upcoming elections.

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 AND DISPLACEMENT

- UN forces clashed with ex-Séléka fighters in Haute-Kotto Prefecture's capital of Bria on February 10, international media reported. MINUSCA troops, backed by French soldiers, fired at the militants following their refusal to evacuate government premises, where they had attempted to establish a parallel administration. Unconfirmed media reports cited several deaths and injuries as a result of the clashes, but officials have not yet verified any casualties. Ex-Séléka militants blocked a Government of CAR delegation from visiting Bria for a meeting on national reconciliation in late January.
- A January Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) report indicated that more than half of all conflict events—defined as battles, riots, and violence against civilians—in CAR involve targeted violence against civilians. Both anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka elements routinely commit acts of violence against civilians for strategic political reasons and personal gain, which accounts for much of the persistent displacement and insecurity in CAR, ACLED reported.
- On February 3, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, the UN-appointed independent expert on the situation of human rights in CAR, traveled to CAR for an 11-day visit to observe the conditions of IDPs and other vulnerable populations, monitor violations of human rights and the rule of law, and review the implementation of recommendations made during her previous visits in May and September 2014. The independent expert will present her findings and recommendations to the UN Human Rights Council in March.
- UN Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator (ASG/DERC) Kyung-wha Kang departed for CAR and Cameroon on February 10 to assess the humanitarian situation and response to the regional crisis in each country. Her delegation plans to evaluate humanitarian conditions among internally displaced and refugee populations during its week-long visit. ASG/DERC Kang visited the town of Bambari in Ouaka Prefecture on February 11, where she met with displaced people and leaders of Muslim and Christian communities. A press conference with the delegation is scheduled for February 14 in Bangui.
- Lord's Resistance Army attacks in Rafai town in Mbomou Prefecture displaced approximately 1,500 new IDPs to Nagbolongo Island, which lies inside the Mbomou River, OCHA reported following a rapid monitoring mission from January 29–February 2. The UN recommended a joint humanitarian mission between CAR and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—given the site's proximity to the border between the two countries—to address multi-sectoral humanitarian needs and facilitate the eventual return of those displaced.
- In recent days, UNHCR began constructing a refugee camp in Bili, a village in northern DRC's Bosobolo Territory, to host nearly 19,000 new refugees from CAR, the UN reported. UNHCR has registered more than 19,000 new CAR refugees since November 2014 and plans to begin relocation of willing refugees to Bili on February 23. As of early February, DRC hosted more than 87,000 refugees from CAR, according to UNHCR.
- Following the kidnapping of a CAR government official in Bangui and recent kidnapping threats to foreigners, the UN and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) further restricted the staff curfew from 9:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m., until further notice.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Crop production remains 58 percent below the pre-crisis average, according to a report from FAO on February 6. Insecurity and the ongoing socio-political conflict have restricted agricultural and market activities, thereby constraining food access and compromising livelihoods for affected populations. In early February, FAO completed procurement planning for its 2015 agricultural seed and tool distribution.
- A series of recent incidents—including theft of relief items and agricultural inputs—along transport routes and at distribution sites has hindered humanitarian assistance to affected populations, negatively affecting food security among relief-dependent populations. FAO reported that insecurity and bad road access have also increased logistics costs and hindered its response to farmers in January.
- Through the 2015 Regional EMOP, WFP plans to assist nearly 1.6 million Central Africans and host populations in five neighboring countries through the end of December. The Regional EMOP aims to improve food consumption and

stabilize malnutrition for vulnerable populations in refugee and IDP sites and areas receiving returnees. WFP's single-country EMOP for CAR reached an estimated 1.3 million people across the country's 16 prefectures in 2014. CAR has approximately 442,500 IDPs, and 451,100 CAR refugees are residing in neighboring countries: 244,600 refugees in Cameroon; 94,300 refugees in Chad; 87,400 refugees in the DRC; and 22,800 refugees in the Republic of the Congo, according to UNHCR.

- Protracted emergency conditions—including displacement, food insecurity, insufficient access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, increased morbidity, and limited health care services—may increase the number affected by severe and moderate acute malnutrition in CAR in 2015, OCHA reported. In January, the UN estimated 110,680 children in CAR will likely experience acute malnutrition this year.
- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) contributed emergency food assistance, including fortified infant formula, therapeutic food aid, and nutritional kits, to Médecins Sans Frontières–Spain in support of their efforts to address acute malnutrition in IDP sites in Batafongo and Kabo towns in Ouham Prefecture.

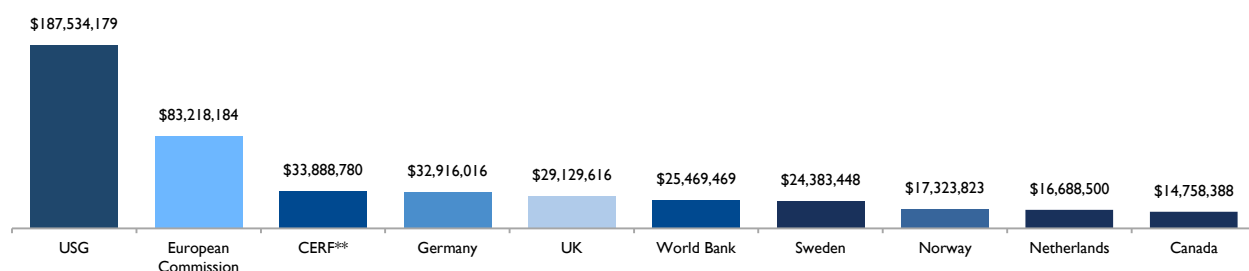
PROTECTION

- UNHCR partner INTERSOS visited 54 villages across the country to monitor protection issues. INTERSOS identified 10 unaccompanied minors and referred them to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for family tracing, and provided financial assistance to more than 140 displaced women at risk of engaging in survival sex in Kémo Prefecture's Dekoa and Sibut towns.
- The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) recently trained 40 case management agents in psychosocial assistance to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) with the support of CAR's Ministry of Social Affairs, the UN reports. Between January and November 2014, at least 8,000 cases of GBV occurred in CAR, according to the UN. However, UNFPA posits that the actual number of cases is likely significantly higher, as survivors are rarely identified or provided services. UNFPA's response aims to strengthen national capacities for providing protection assistance to victims.

HEALTH AND WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

- IOM is working to connect vulnerable refugees and returnees with medical care after fleeing CAR. IOM provided consultations and treatment to 260 Chadian returnees—including 173 women and 96 children—in Chad's Gaoui transit site, and treated 94 CAR refugees in Kentzou town in Cameroon. IOM found malaria to be the most common health condition among refugees and returnees; health workers also treated cases of typhoid, diarrhea, respiratory infections, and sexually transmitted infections. As of February 2, IOM had conducted approximately 7,650 medical consultations in Gaoui and 2,200 consultations in Kentzou since the beginning of the crisis.
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) continues to provide essential life-saving services at Bangui General Hospital. According to MSF, the organization operates the only health center in Bangui that can receive trauma cases 24 hours per day, seven days per week, as of January 2015. On average, the hospital receives 20 people requiring emergency services—including surgery—each day, and one or two victims of violence daily. In addition, MSF maintains a unit specifically for GBV cases.
- ICRC and Solidarités are distributing hygiene items, water containers, and safe drinking water for daily consumption for approximately 150,000 IDPs in Kaga Bandoro town, Nana-Grébizi Prefecture, according to OCHA. In Bambari, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) is working to establish two emergency water treatment units, rehabilitate 35 water points, and chlorinate 70 wells. TGH is also constructing 400 emergency latrines for adults and 90 emergency latrines for children to assist up to 25,000 IDPs.

2014 & 2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 13, 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.

** U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N. 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 January 2015, 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 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$11,205
	Program Support		
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$5,011,205
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for General Food Distributions and Supplementary Feeding Programs using 5,150 metric tons (MT) of U.S. and 2,958 MT of locally and regionally procured commodities	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
WFP	7,430 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for distribution to CAR refugees	Cameroon	\$12,000,000
WFP	World Bank International Development Association (IDA)-funded Cash Transfers for CAR refugees	DRC	\$5,554,287
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$32,554,287
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS IN FY 2015			\$37,565,492

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Bangui, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture	\$1,375,000
Accion 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, and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures	\$2,163,745
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
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Ouham, Haute-Kotto, Vakaga Prefecture	\$2,584,936
IMC	Protection	Bouca, Ouham Prefecture	\$150,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Ouham-Pendé Prefecture	\$880,587
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	Obo, 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
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
World Vision	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Ombella-M'Poko Prefecture	\$1,778,626
USAID/OFDA-airlifted Relief Commodities	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Bangui	\$3,646,000
	Program Support		\$10,660
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$37,070,066
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	200 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF), 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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$42,000,000
STATE/PRM			
CARE	Health, Protection	Chad	\$600,000
International Center for Health Support (CSSI)	Health Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$400,000
ICRC	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$11,200,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Cameroon	\$1,357,865
IOM	Evacuation and Basic Return Assistance for Vulnerable Migrants	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$4,950,000
IRC	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$820,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Livelihoods Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$620,000
Mentor	Health Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$150,756
UNICEF	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$3,400,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Refugees and IDPs	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$45,500,000
UNFPA	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$300,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
WHO	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$1,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$70,898,621
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS IN FY 2014			\$149,968,687
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015			\$187,534,179

¹ 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.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of February 13, 2015.

³ 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.
- 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 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>