

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #13, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JUNE 6, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.5 million

Estimated Number of People in CAR Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
May 2014

1.7 million

Estimated Number of Acutely Food-Insecure People in CAR
U.N. – May 2014

557,000

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in CAR
OCHA – May 2014

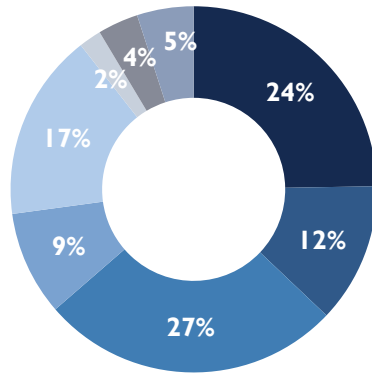
132,000

Total IDPs in Bangui
OCHA – May 2014

360,000

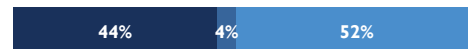
Total Central African Refugees Displaced to Neighboring Countries
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – May 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Health (24%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (12%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (27%)
- Protection (9%)
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) (17%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Shelter and Settlements (4%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA airlifts relief commodities to the Central African Republic (CAR)
- Violence resurges in the capital city of Bangui
- 1.7 million people acutely food-insecure

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO CAR TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA \$16,853,349

USAID/FFP \$28,500,000

State/PRM³ \$21,600,000

\$66,953,349

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO CAR

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- CAR's capital city of Bangui experienced a resurgence of insecurity in late May, generating new humanitarian needs and civil unrest. The deaths of three Muslim youth en route to a reconciliation soccer game on May 25, followed by a coordinated attack on a Bangui church and resultant protests against international security forces have created new displacement and forced relief agencies to adopt precautionary safety measures.
- On May 29, USAID/OFDA airlifted relief commodities into Bangui. USAID/OFDA partner the Agency for Technical Development and Cooperation (ACTED) plans to distribute the relief supplies to at least 15,000 people in the coming weeks.
- According to the results from the April 2014 IPC analysis, CAR hosts at least 1.7 million people experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.⁴

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)

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.

CURRENT SITUATION

- Tensions in Ouaka Prefecture's Bambari town between civilians and the French military's Operation *Sangaris* displaced more than 8,000 people to multiple sites near the town in late May, the U.N. reports. Following a confrontation on May 22 that resulted in at least three deaths, civilians armed with machetes attempted to block *Sangaris*' entry into Bambari on May 24. Media comment that the population was trying to halt disarmament efforts, as similar activities in Bangui had prevented Muslims from defending themselves against a subsequent anti-Balaka attack. Ex-Séléka fighters reportedly began firing heavy artillery at the French soldiers, which prompted the latter to retaliate against ex-Séléka with helicopter gunships and mortars. Casualty figures are unknown.
 - Since late May, Bangui has experienced a significant escalation in violence and inter-communal hostilities. Anti-Balaka elements killed three Muslim adolescents from Bangui traveling to a reconciliation sports event on May 25, media report. Local non-governmental organization (NGO) Collectif Urgence 236 had organized the soccer game for Muslim and Christian youth to foster peace between both communities. The victims resided in *Pointe Kilométrique* (PK) 5 neighborhood, one of the capital's last Muslim-majority enclaves. In reaction, residents of PK5 blocked roads entering the neighborhood. Purportedly in response to the attack, ex-Séléka elements attacked the Notre Dame de Fatima church in Bangui on May 28, killing at least 17 people, abducting 27 people, and injuring several others, media report. The attack also prompted approximately 9,000 IDPs sheltering on church grounds to flee to other areas.
 - Between May 30–31, civilians in CAR's capital city of Bangui led separate protests against security forces for being unable to control violence and the Government of CAR (CARG) for promoting disarmament, media report. On May 30, thousands of people blocked Bangui's roads and advanced on an African Union-led International Support Mission to CAR (MISCA) base in protest of security forces' perceived inability to protect civilians, media report.
 - On May 30, the CARG publicly announced intentions to punish those who attacked Notre Dame de Fatima and disarm all of Bangui, including PK 5 neighborhood. Disarmament efforts are to initially occur on a voluntary basis. The announcement prompted Muslims remaining in Bangui to conduct protests out of perceptions that relinquishing weapons would put them at risk of targeted violence.
 - On May 29, USAID/OFDA airlifted relief commodities from Brussels, Belgium, to Bangui's M'Poko International Airport. Although insecurity temporarily prevented USAID/OFDA partner ACTED from immediately collecting the supplies; on June 3, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) helped deliver the commodities to ACTED. The NGO plans to distribute the relief supplies—including blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen supplies, and water containers—to at least 15,000 conflict-affected people in the coming weeks.
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DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Unidentified armed men violently robbed a Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) facility in Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture's Ndele town on June 2, MSF reports. The incident prompted MSF to evacuate part of its Ndele team and evaluate the viability of continuing operations in such an insecure environment. Prior to the evacuation, MSF conducted approximately 1,600 medical consultations in Ndele each week, one-third of which treated children under the age of five. Between December 2012 and March 2014, MSF teams have experienced at least 115 security incidents in CAR.
- In May, USAID/OFDA and State/PRM partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) launched transit centers for IDPs in Ouham Prefecture's Kabo and Moyen Sido towns. IOM also installed Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)—a coordinating body focused on displacement site management—actors in Kabo and Moyen Sido to help facilitate assistance for the nearly 1,300 Muslim IDPs relocated from Bangui in late April. As of May 19, the CCCM had housed IDPs in communal tents—constructed by NGO Solidarités—holding 80 individuals each. IOM reports that approximately 4,000 additional IDPs reside with host families in Moyen Sido. IDPs in both towns identify priority needs as food, agricultural inputs, construction materials for shelter, additional relief commodities, and land plots. IOM reports that allocation of land to IDPs is an ongoing venture occurring in collaboration with local governance.
- Refugee outflows from CAR continue to strain basic services in neighboring countries, particularly in Cameroon, where the U.N. reports that approximately 86,100 people have sought refuge from violence in CAR since December 2013. During recent months, UNHCR has recorded up to 2,000 new arrivals each week, mostly women and children, who

cross through more than 30 border points along a 700-kilometer stretch of the border. Some refugees are arriving via commercial trucks, but most arrive on foot after traveling through dense forest for several weeks.

- Since May 23, UNHCR has verified nearly 2,150 new arrivals from northern CAR's Markounda sub-Prefecture in southern Chad's Bethel village. UNHCR advised the refugees that although relief agencies will not provide assistance in Bethel, an insecure area, they would relocate willing refugees to Dosseye refugee camp. UNHCR is also expanding its network of Chadian host communities to shelter Central African refugees; most recently, Yamodo Commune offered to host new arrivals in nearly 570 shelters and 19 warehouses in 11 villages. UNHCR, with support from State/PRM, is providing assistance to refugees in five southern Chad camps in addition to host communities.
- UNHCR recently helped transfer nearly 2,400 Chadian evacuees to Danamadja transit site, which the Government of Chad recently agreed to expand to house up to 20,000 Chadians fleeing CAR. Given that Chadian returnees continue to evacuate CAR, on May 23 the U.N. re-activated the Shelter/CCCM Cluster—a coordinating body for shelter and CCCM activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—in Chad for a duration of six months. The Shelter/CCCM Cluster, led by UNHCR and co-led by IOM, will coordinate response activities in sites accommodating Chadian evacuees and returnees from CAR.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- According to the results from the April 2014 IPC analysis, CAR hosts at least 1.7 million people experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity. The reported figure is a nearly 89 percent increase from the approximately 900,000 people experiencing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity in November 2013. Emergency conditions exist in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé prefectures and Bangui; Crisis-level food insecurity is evident in most other prefectures.
- According to WFP, deteriorating security conditions have negatively affected the U.N. agency's efforts to scale up food assistance. Instability along transit routes has significantly reduced commodity transport through western CAR's Bouar-Bangui road; prompted most private sector transporters to cease operations; and resulted in increasing attacks on humanitarian workers. Despite these challenges, WFP delivered more assistance in May than any other month in 2014—nearly 3,100 metric tons of food benefiting almost 270,000 people.
- As of late May, WFP—a USAID/WFP partner—had reached nearly 12,840 children under the age of five through its blanket feeding program to prevent malnutrition throughout the country. Alongside general food packages, WFP provides beneficiaries with Plumpy'Sup—a fortified food commodity—reaching 25,000 children each month on average. In areas where access and resources permit, WFP serves 1,050 children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and more than 1,200 malnourished pregnant and lactating women with supplementary feeding assistance. WFP considers more than 83 percent of these children—nearly 870 people—as in recovery from MAM.

NUTRITION AND WASH

- According to MSF, CAR refugees now crossing into Cameroon exhibit poorer health and nutrition status than refugees who fled CAR in early 2014. MSF/Cameroon estimates that six out of every 10,000 refugee children under the age of five are dying as a result of malnutrition and that nearly one out of every two children is acutely malnourished. MSF/Cameroon is treating more than 1,000 and 1,500 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition, respectively, through therapeutic feeding programs.
- SODECA—CAR's national water supplier—experienced significant disruptions to its Bangui water network in May due to disrepair, which the company remedied by May 29. Renovation enabled SODECA to restore total water availability in Bangui's *arrondissements* 2 and 3 and partial service to *arrondissements* 4 and 5, serving at least 70,000 IDPs in addition to local residents.
- Relief agencies are providing basic WASH assistance to populations in northern CAR. In Kabo and Moyen Sido towns, Solidarités constructed two boreholes, replacing water-trucking activities and supplying water to approximately 1,300 people. Relief agencies in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture's Bohong village have repaired 11 water pumps—serving almost 5,500 IDP returnees—and distributed soap to at least 12,000 people. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) now distributes approximately 135 cubic meters of water each week to two IDP sites in Kaga Bandoro, assisting nearly 5,500 people.

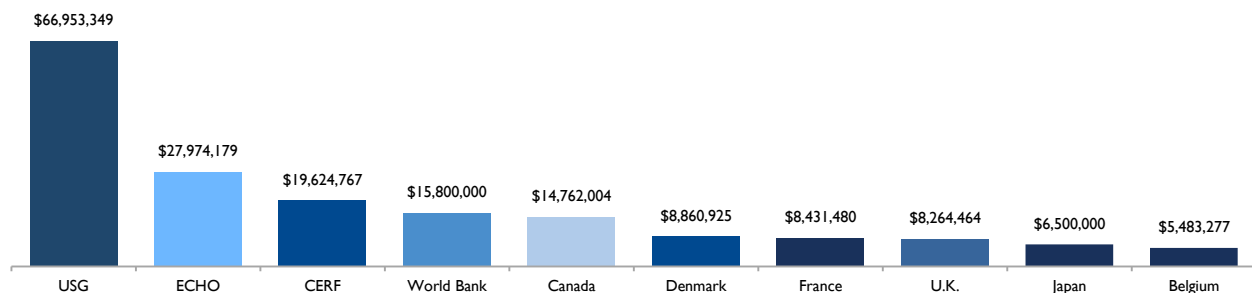
PROTECTION

- Relief agencies continue to strengthen protection mechanisms for vulnerable populations in CAR. According to the U.N., in late May Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), War Child, and USAID/partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) began conducting child protection awareness activities in Bangui. The initiative aims to educate nearly 360 girls and boys on protection issues they might face and parents on the value of psychosocial support for conflict-affected children. In addition, protection actors recently engaged armed groups near M'Poko International Airport, where an estimated 52,000 IDPs still sheltered as of June 3, on respecting child protection principles. In total, CAR now hosts 27 child-friendly spaces in Bambari, Bangui, Bossangoa, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, and Sibut towns. In June, IRC—with support from USAID/OFDA—plans to open two additional facilities in Bangui, while COOPI endeavors to launch five spaces in Lobaye Prefecture's Boda town.
- UNHCR is working to identify IDPs, who fled early May violence in Ouham Prefecture's Boguila town, sheltering along roads and in forests near Bossangoa town, the U.N. reports. As of late May, UNHCR had recorded 114 IDP households, comprising nearly 200 persons, displaced due to violence; relief agencies plan to provide emergency assistance in the coming weeks.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

- Between May 24 and 26, representatives from the African Union, the U.N., and the Economic Community of Central African States visited Bangui. The multilateral visit sought to highlight the unique challenges facing women and girls affected by the humanitarian emergency in CAR, particularly gender-based violence, and identify strategies for including women in peace and reconciliation efforts. In addition, the delegation worked with representatives from the U.N. Integrated Multidimensional Stabilization Mission in CAR and other U.N. agencies to ensure that all actors understand and respond to the specific needs of this population.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 6, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments from FY 2014, which began on October 1, 2013.

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 CAR's capital city, 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 mid-March, the situation throughout CAR remained volatile, with continuing attacks against civilians. While relief agencies are working to assist conflict-affected populations, ongoing insecurity and logistical constraints impede humanitarian operations in Bangui and in more remote areas of CAR.
- In response to the ongoing humanitarian emergency, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Linda Thomas-Greenfield reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in CAR for FY 2014 on November 12, 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Contre le Faim	WASH	Ouham	\$1,000,000
Agency for Cooperation and Technical Development	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Bangui, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,375,000
Catholic Relief Services	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Ouham	\$650,638
Danish Refugee Committee	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bamingui-Bangoran, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé	\$2,253,504
The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$280,623
International Medical Corps	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Ouham	\$1,184,810
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
IRC	Health, Protection	Ouham-Pendé	\$880,587
Mentor	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,500,242
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,727,945
U.N. Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$16,853,349
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	200 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	5,485 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for General Food Distributions and Supplementary Feeding Programs	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
WFP	Distribution of Cash-Based Food Vouchers to Chadian Returnees Fleeing CAR for Southeastern Areas of Chad	Chad	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$28,500,000
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$5,900,000

IOM	Evacuation and Basic Return Assistance for Vulnerable Migrants	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Refugees and IDPs	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$13,700,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$21,600,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR IN FY 2014			\$66,953,349

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of June 6, 2014.

³Estimated 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>