

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #17, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JULY 25, 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) – June 2014

**1.7 million**

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

**528,000**

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in CAR

OCHA – July 2014

**103,000**

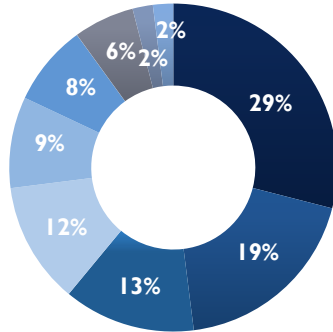
Number of IDPs in Bangui  
OCHA – July 2014

**397,000**

Number of Central African Refugees Displaced to Neighboring Countries

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – July 2014

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



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (29%)
- Health (19%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (13%)
- Protection (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Shelter and Settlements (2%)
- Nutrition (2%)

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



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (49%)
- Food Vouchers (2%)
- Local and Regional Procurement (49%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA completes its sixth airlift of relief commodities in 2014 to the Central African Republic (CAR)
- Violence displaces more than 27,700 people in Ouaka Prefecture's Bambari town
- Ongoing insecurity and incidents targeting relief workers continue to impede humanitarian response efforts

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO CAR TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$25,039,753
USAID/FFP	\$41,000,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$51,630,000

**\$117,669,753**  
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO CAR

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Violent incidents in Bambari since June had displaced more than 27,700 people—or an estimated 57 percent of Bambari's total population—as of July 18, according to the U.N.
- Anti-Balaka forces halted a U.N. convoy on July 9 and briefly abducted humanitarian workers, the U.N. reports. Armed actors also looted relief goods from U.N. trucks traveling to Ouham Prefecture's Bossangoa town twice in recent weeks.
- On July 15, USAID/OFDA airlifted additional relief commodities from Pisa, Italy, to CAR's capital city of Bangui. USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) will distribute the commodities to conflict-affected populations in CAR in the coming weeks. The July 15 delivery was USAID/OFDA's sixth airlift of relief commodities into CAR in 2014. Together, the airlifts have delivered more than 39,000 water containers and storage tanks, 48,000 blankets, 24,000 kitchen sets, and 6,000 hygiene kits.

<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)

## CURRENT SITUATION

- Of the more than 27,700 people displaced from homes in Bambari as of July 18, nearly 25,000 people were sheltering in three main displacement sites in the town while more than 2,000 IDPs had fled to Bangui. Humanitarian organizations had provided emergency relief commodities—including blankets, kitchen sets, plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, and water containers—to an estimated 2,000 displaced families and supported the rehabilitation of more than 100 sanitation facilities in Bambari as of July 15, according to the U.N.
- A survey of Central African refugees in Chad, conducted by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in March and April, suggests that the number of conflict-related deaths in CAR is likely higher than previously reported. On July 16, MSF released results of the survey, which includes the testimonies of nearly 3,500 refugee families—or 33,300 people—residing in Sido, Chad. Survey findings indicate that violence was the leading cause of the approximately 2,600 deaths of refugee family members between November 1, 2013, and April 8, 2014. Previous estimates based on relief worker reports suggested that violence had caused between 1,000 and 2,000 deaths throughout CAR in that time period, according to international media. Due to security concerns, Muslim families that experience violence in CAR may avoid hospitals and bury their dead at home, contributing to an underreported death toll, media report.
- MSF notes that the majority of deaths—nearly 1,900—reported through the survey were men between 33 and 44 years of age who were possible combatants. However, more than 400 of the reported deaths were children under 15 years of age or adults over the age of 60. In addition, more than 300 deaths occurred as families fled toward the CAR–Chad border.

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## DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The U.N. reported multiple incidents that hampered humanitarian activities in recent weeks. On July 9, anti-Balaka forces halted a U.N. convoy traveling along the Bangui–Bossembélé town axis and abducted eight humanitarian workers. Staff returned to Bangui unharmed following negotiations. In addition, armed actors looted relief goods from U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and UNHCR trucks traveling from Bangui to Bossangoa in two incidents. Meanwhile, insecurity and displacement in Bambari briefly delayed early July relief distributions to IDP sites.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM)—a partner of USAID/OFDA and State/PRM—released results of a mid-June IDP return intention survey. Of the approximately 600 IDPs in 31 different Bangui-based displacement sites responding to IOM’s survey, approximately 56 percent indicated an intent to return to their areas of origin—a decrease from the 60 percent of respondents intending to return in IOM’s fifth intention survey in May and the 74 percent of respondents from IOM’s first intention survey in January. Approximately one-third of respondents identified improved security as a precondition to return; other preconditions included shelter assistance and provision of relief supplies.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had distributed seeds and agricultural tools to approximately 80,000 families as of July 15 to support the current planting season, which lasts through the end of July or mid-August, depending on location. Nearly 33,000 of the FAO-assisted families—or 41 percent—reside in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé, two prefectures facing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.<sup>4</sup>
- USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to provide emergency food assistance to populations residing outside of Bangui, particularly in areas facing Emergency levels of food insecurity. In June, WFP delivered 4,700 metric tons (MT) of food to an estimated 390,000 beneficiaries—the highest caseload in 2014 to date, according to the U.N. An estimated 90 percent of June beneficiaries reside outside of Bangui, and 50 percent of beneficiaries reside in areas facing Emergency-level food insecurity. Between July 1 and 13, WFP distributed food commodities to approximately

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<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.

72,000 people, 55 percent of whom reside in Emergency-level areas. To date in FY 2014, USAID/FFP has provided WFP with \$35 million in funding for food distributions, supplementary feeding programs, ready-to-use therapeutic food, and food-for-assets activities in CAR.

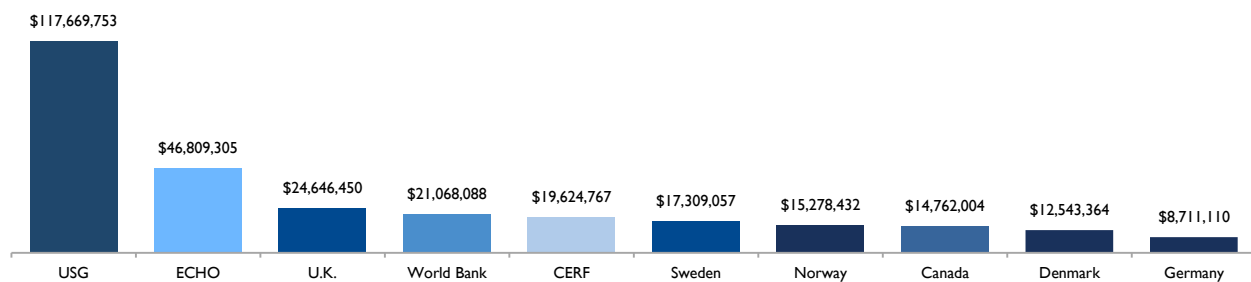
## PROTECTION

- Results of a multi-sectoral assessment conducted in Bambari from July 11 to 14 indicate needs for protection assistance and camp management activities for IDPs displaced in two sites located near international military forces in the town, according to the U.N. Insecurity continues to prevent children’s participation in child-friendly spaces and other protection activities in Bambari.
- Representatives from OCHA, UNHCR, and WFP conducted a humanitarian assessment and protection monitoring mission in Ouham-Pendé’s towns of Bocaranga, Kouï, and Ngaoundaye on July 9–13. The assessment team identified approximately 250 IDP families—or nearly 1,300 people—residing in Kouï with food, health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs. No humanitarian actors are currently present in Kouï, although three non-governmental organizations deploy staff to the town for occasional relief interventions, according to the U.N. In Bocaranga and Ngaoundaye, the assessment identified cases of gender-based violence and armed groups forcibly recruiting children in the area.

## OTHER ASSISTANCE

- UNHCR released the revised Regional Response Plan (RRP) for Central African refugees on July 22. The RRP appeals for \$209.7 million to support the needs of more than 306,000 refugees in Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and the Republic of the Congo through December 2014. The original RRP, launched in April, requested \$274.2 million for a target population of 362,000 people. UNHCR attributes the decrease in funding to the first RRP’s inclusion of assistance to nearly 100,000 Chadian returnees who are not included in the revised appeal. The revised funding requested for DRC reflects smaller-than-expected arrival numbers of refugees. However, UNHCR reports that the revised RRP nearly doubles the funding requested to address refugee needs in Cameroon, where the majority of Central African refugees are now arriving. Neighboring countries currently host more than 397,000 refugees from CAR.
- To date, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$36.3 million—including \$6 million from USAID/FFP and nearly \$30.3 million from State/PRM—toward the RRP.

## 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of July 25, 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 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-July, the security situation throughout CAR remains 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. 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 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	WASH	Ouham	\$1,000,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Bangui, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,375,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Ouham	\$650,638
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bamingui-Bangoran, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé	\$2,163,745
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$3,280,623
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Ouham	\$1,334,810
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
The International Rescue Committee (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
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Nana-Mambéré	\$1,063,258
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$1,500,000

USAID/OFDA-airlifted Relief Commodities	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Bangui	\$2,090,850
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$25,039,753</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
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	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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$41,000,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
CARE	Protection, Health	Chad	\$600,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$5,900,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Cameroon	\$760,000
IOM	Evacuation and Basic Return Assistance for Vulnerable Migrants	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$1,950,000
IRC	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Chad	\$820,000
UNICEF	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$3,400,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Refugees and IDPs	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$36,300,000
U.N. Population Fund (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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$51,630,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$117,669,753</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of July 25, 2014.

<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>