

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #19, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.7 million

Estimated Number of People in CAR Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
OCHA – September 2015

1.3 million

Estimated Number of People in CAR Requiring Emergency Food Assistance
UN Food and Agriculture Organization – September 2015

417,000

Approximate Number of IDPs in CAR
OCHA – September 2015

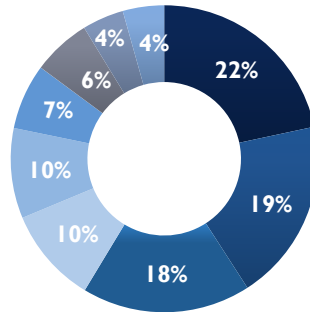
64,711

Approximate Number of IDPs in CAR's Capital City of Bangui
OCHA – September 2015

473,000

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

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (22%)
- Health (19%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (18%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (10%)
- Shelter and Settlements (10%)
- Protection (7%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Nutrition (4%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Intercommunal violence erupts in Bangui, resulting in deaths, displacement, and increased criminality
- UN appoints new head of MINUSCA
- The USG supports the humanitarian response in CAR with nearly \$125.8 million in FY 2015

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE CRISIS IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$37,412,982
USAID/FFP	\$46,579,807
State/PRM ³	\$41,800,000
\$125,792,789	
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 26, intercommunal clashes in the Central African Republic (CAR) erupted following the killing of a Muslim man in Bangui. As of September 30, clashes remained ongoing and had resulted in at least 61 deaths and displaced at least 37,400 people. Relief agencies and the UN note that the current situation represents the most significant violence in the capital since October 2014.
- Though the Government of CAR (CARG) had previously announced plans to close the displacement site at Bangui's M'poko International Airport by mid-September, approximately 30,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)—including up to 19,000 newly arrived IDPs since September 26—were sheltering at the site as of September 30.
- In FY 2015, the USG provided nearly \$125.8 million in humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and displaced populations in CAR and CAR refugees, including support for emergency food assistance, health, shelter, protection, livelihoods, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

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 Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT EVENTS

- On August 14, UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Parfait Onanga-Anyanga as the new Head of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA). Onanga-Anyanga—who will also serve as the SYG’s Acting Special Representative for CAR—succeeds Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye, who resigned on August 12 amid allegations of sexual abuse by uniformed MINUSCA personnel against CAR nationals. As of September 15, the UN had acknowledged 17 alleged incidents of sexual abuse and exploitation by MINUSCA staff.
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INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Intercommunal violence erupted in Bangui on September 26 following the killing of a Muslim man on the evening of September 25. As of September 30, clashes remained ongoing and had resulted in at least 61 deaths, injured more than 300 people, and displaced at least 37,400 people, according to the CARG and UN. In addition, relief actors have reported increased incidents of armed robbery, looting, protests, and road blockades, as well as attacks targeting MINUSCA peacekeepers. Following the initial clashes on September 26, the CARG, MINUSCA, and Government of France’s Operation *Sangaris* deployed security forces to control the violence in Bangui.
 - Since September 26, armed actors have impeded humanitarian operations, restricted the movement of relief actors, and looted the facilities of at least seven international relief organizations, humanitarian actors report. As of September 30, nearly 300 UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) personnel had relocated to safer sites in Bangui, such as MINUSCA bases or hotels, according to the UN.
 - On September 28, SYG Ban and the UN Security Council released separate statements condemning the recent violence in Bangui, urging all groups to cease violent and retaliatory attacks, particularly against civilians. On September 29, President of the Transitional CARG Catherine Samba-Panza also condemned the violence in Bangui, urging community members to refrain from attacks and calling on international peacekeepers in the country to protect civilians.
 - In a September 29 statement, UN Humanitarian Coordinator for CAR Aurélien Agbénonci condemned the recent attacks against humanitarian facilities and personnel, calling for armed groups to allow humanitarian actors freedom of movement to reach civilian populations in need of emergency assistance.
 - The recent violence in Bangui has increased intercommunal tensions in other areas of CAR, resulting in protests and attacks on authorities and civilians in Nana-Grébizi Prefecture’s Kaga-Bandoro town, Nana Mambéré Prefecture’s Bouar town, Ombella-M’Poko Prefecture’s Boali town, and Ouaka Prefecture’s Bambari town. As of September 30, the UN had received reports of armed elements arriving in Kaga-Bandoro, causing some humanitarian organizations in the town to relocate relief commodity stocks and medical supplies to limit looting risks.
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DISPLACEMENT

- Between September 26 and 30, intercommunal clashes in Bangui caused up to 19,000 new IDPs to flee to an existing IDP site at Bangui’s M’Poko International Airport. Among IDPs at M’Poko, the UN identified emergency shelter support and provision of safe drinking water and relief commodities as priority needs.
- Prior to the violence that began in Bangui on September 26, the CARG had announced plans to close the M’Poko displacement site due to planned construction at the airport, prompting concerns among humanitarian actors regarding forced evictions of displaced populations. The UN has repeatedly called for the voluntary relocation of IDPs—instead of forceful eviction—to areas of origin or other secure communities. Humanitarian organizations have promoted voluntary returns in recent months by providing individuals with cash, food rations, mosquito nets, and plastic sheeting. Insecurity remains a significant concern for IDPs, however, and humanitarian organizations are advocating for the CARG and MINUSCA to improve security in identified areas of origin and further facilitate voluntary IDP returns. As of September 30, more than 64,700 displaced individuals were sheltering at 32 IDP sites in Bangui.
- Since early September, increased intercommunal violence between armed actors in Basse-Kotto Prefecture has caused more than 2,000 people to flee to neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), according to the UN. These

refugees were sheltering with host communities or in spontaneous settlements in the DRC's Equateur Province, though many will relocate to DRC's Mole refugee camp in the coming days, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. In addition, armed clashes since early September in Basse-Kotto's neighboring Ouaka in CAR have reportedly displaced an additional 10,000 people to surrounding communities, according to the UN.

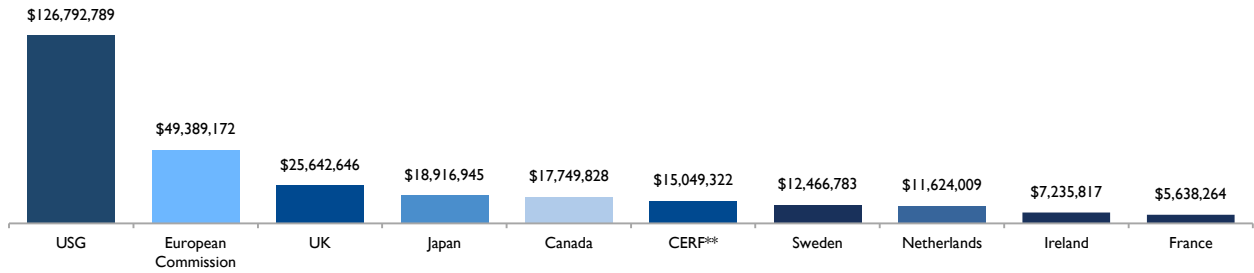
HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND PROTECTION

- Late September insecurity in Bangui has restricted access to medical services in the capital, according to Médecins Sans Frontières. Injured individuals have been unable to safely travel to health facilities due to armed violence and road blockages, which have also prevented the organization from operating ambulances in the city. Most Bangui health facilities that do not receive support from humanitarian organizations had suspended their activities due to the insecurity as of September 28, according to the UN.
 - Preliminary results from an August nutrition survey by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) indicate that malnutrition levels among IDPs remain concerning. According to the survey, IDPs in Boda town, Lobaye Prefecture, had a global acute malnutrition level of approximately 9 percent and a severe acute malnutrition level (SAM) of more than 2 percent. Between January and August, UNICEF treated more than 14,000 children younger than five years of age for SAM in CAR, including children from the country's IDP sites and enclaves.
 - On August 28, anti-Balaka elements released more than 160 children in Ouham Prefecture's Batangafo town, international media reported. UNICEF and MINUSCA, which facilitated the release, continue to identify affected children and assist in preventing child recruitment. An estimated 6,000–10,000 children are associated with armed groups across CAR; as of September 18, armed actors had released nearly 2,000 children in 2015, according to UNICEF.
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HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- On September 10, IOM expanded its community stabilization project to Boda. The project, which began in Bangui in March 2014, aims to bolster physical infrastructure, promote economic recovery, and facilitate intercommunal dialogue among Boda's conflict-affected populations, including displaced communities sheltering at 10 displacement sites supported by USAID/OFDA partners.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$1.1 million to support international NGO Tearfund in delivering emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions to approximately 35,000 conflict-affected and displaced persons in Lobaye. With USAID/OFDA support, Tearfund plans to rehabilitate water access points that conflict has adversely affected, construct latrines in IDP sites, and conduct hygiene and sanitation trainings. In addition, Tearfund is improving food security for affected populations through agricultural trainings and crop restoration activities.
- USAID/FFP recently provided \$1 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) in the Republic of the Congo to support more than 21,000 Central African refugees with locally and regionally purchased emergency food assistance. In FY 2015, USAID/FFP provided more than \$18.3 million in assistance to WFP targeting Central African refugee populations in Cameroon, DRC, and the Republic of the Congo.
- State/PRM recently awarded \$1 million to Solidarités International to improve access to safe drinking water and other WASH services for CAR refugees and host communities in Cameroon. In addition, State/PRM provided \$1.2 million to International Medical Corps (IMC) in support of child protection activities and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response for refugees in Cameroon.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of August 13, 2015. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 calendar year, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014. USG funding addresses needs both within CAR and among CAR refugees and host communities in neighboring countries.

** 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 August 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 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.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	WASH	Ouham	\$500,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Bangui, Ouaka	\$1,400,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Lobaye, Ombella-M'Poko, Ouaka	\$2,258,287
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Shelter and Settlements	Ouham	\$1,083,752
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ouham-Pendé, Ouham	\$2,500,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Ouham, Vakaga	\$4,280,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,453,786
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Ouham-Pendé	\$1,500,000
Mentor Initiative	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,400,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Mbomou	\$1,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Kémo, Mambéré-Kadéï	\$2,200,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Plan International	Protection	Lobaye, Ouham	\$855,613
Première Urgence	ERMS	Mambéré-Kadéï and Sangha-Mbaéré	\$1,350,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Haut-Mbomou, Mambéré-Kadéï, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré	\$2,199,926
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Lobaye	\$1,164,045
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Vision	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Nana-Mambéré, Ombella-M'Poko	\$1,243,868
	Program Support		\$23,705
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$37,412,982

USAID/FFP ³			
UNICEF	220 Metric Tons (MT) Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food for Children Experiencing SAM, Other Nutrition Activities	Countrywide	\$3,392,380
WFP	Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for General Food Distributions, Supplementary Feeding Programs, Food for Assets, and Emergency School Feeding Using 9,750 MT of U.S. and 2,958 MT of Locally and Regionally Procured Commodities	Countrywide	\$25,871,240
	7,430 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$10,761,900
	International Disaster Assistance-Funded Cash Transfers for CAR Refugees	DRC	\$5,554,287
	Approximately 1,036 MT of Locally and Regionally Purchased Commodities for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Republic of Congo	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$46,579,807
State/PRM			
ACTED	WASH, Livelihoods	DRC	\$1,000,000
CARE	GBV Prevention and Response	Chad	\$800,000
IMC	Child Protection, GBV Prevention and Response	Cameroon	\$1,200,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$11,500,000
IRC	GBV Prevention and Response, Livelihoods	Chad	\$800,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, Livelihoods	DRC	\$1,000,000
Solidarités International	WASH	Cameroon	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$11,800,000
	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$11,700,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL State/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$41,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS IN FY 2015			\$125,792,789

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 September 30, 2015.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

⁴ State/PRM funding listed does not include contributions to countrywide humanitarian operations in Chad and the DRC, which support multiple refugee populations, including Central Africans.

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>