

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #16, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JULY 11, 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

530,300

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in CAR

OCHA – July 2014

105,300

Number of IDPs in Bangui

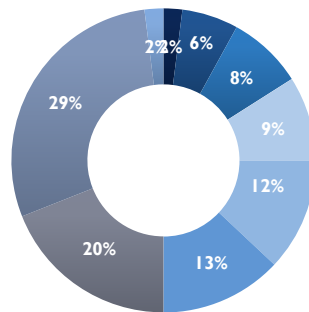
OCHA – July 2014

390,200

Number of Central African Refugees Displaced to Neighboring Countries

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

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



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

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA completed its fifth airlift of relief commodities in 2014 to the Central African Republic (CAR) on June 30
- Ongoing violence in Ouaka Prefecture's Bambari town has resulted in at least 90 deaths and displaced more than 21,000 others from Bambari and neighboring towns

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO CAR TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$25,039,753
USAID/FFP	\$41,000,000
State/PRM ³	\$51,630,000
\$117,669,753	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO CAR	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since late June, attacks by armed actors in Ouaka Prefecture's Bambari town and surrounding areas have resulted in the deaths of at least 90 people and displaced more than 21,000 others, according to the U.N and international media. On July 7, members of ex-Séléka attacked a Bambari church hosting IDPs, resulting in the deaths of at least 27 people.
- On June 30, 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 flight delivered more than 12,000 buckets, 12,000 blankets, 6,000 kitchen sets, 550 rolls of plastic sheeting, and 15 water bladders—each able to hold 10,000 liters of safe drinking water. The June 30 delivery was USAID/OFDA's fifth airlift of relief commodities into CAR in 2014.

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)

CURRENT SITUATION

- On July 7, ex-Séléka forces and armed Muslim civilians attacked Bambari's St. Joseph's Cathedral, where between 4,000 and 6,000 IDPs were sheltering due to continued violence in Bambari. Initial media reports suggest that the July 7 attack resulted in 27 deaths and 32 injured persons. The church assault was reportedly carried out in retaliation against recent anti-Balaka attacks on ex-Séléka forces in Bambari. French Operation *Sangaris* forces intervened an hour after the attack began and continue to monitor the area, according to media reports. U.N. Senior Humanitarian Coordinator Claire Bourgeois issued a statement on July 8 condemning the church attack, and on July 9, CAR's interim President Catherine Samba-Panza also denounced the violence. The U.N. Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) expressed concern over the escalation of violence and the increased targeting of civilians in Bambari. Given the deteriorating security situation in central Ouaka, the U.N. has relocated all non-essential staff from Bambari to Bangui.
- Unidentified assailants threw a grenade into a mosque in Paoua town in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture on July 4, according to the U.N. Between May and June, the U.N. documented 184 incidents of violence throughout CAR, though the actual number may be higher given access and information challenges in remote areas of the country.
- As of July 10, the U.N. reported that 105,300 IDPs were sheltering at nearly 40 sites in CAR's capital city Bangui—a decrease of nearly 20 percent from the approximately 132,000 IDPs in late May. The U.N. reports that Bangui has remained relatively calm in recent weeks with only sporadic violent incidents. Humanitarian actors are compiling the estimated number of IDPs sheltering in locations outside of Bangui, where information is harder to verify.

DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Since late June, violence in Bambari and surrounding towns has resulted in at least 90 deaths and displaced more than 21,300 people, or approximately 3,600 households, according to the U.N. A humanitarian assessment led by the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) between June 28 and 30 concluded that Bambari IDPs needed emergency relief commodities, as well as shelter, food, health, and WASH support. The violence has also disrupted child protection activities in Bambari, the U.N. reports.
- Following mid-June violence in Ouham Prefecture's Batangafo town, the U.N. reports that tensions remain high and displacement continues due to fear of further violence and clashes in nearby villages. The Central African Red Cross Society (CARCS) reported nearly 11,900 IDPs sheltering in Batangafo as of July 1—a 120 percent increase from the estimated 5,400 IDPs reported as of June 25.
- Insecurity and logistics challenges continue to hamper humanitarian access in CAR. On July 8, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reiterated that violence in CAR is obstructing humanitarian access and causing major difficulties for relief operations. Additionally, WFP reported that the U.N. Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) continues to operate on a reduced flight schedule due to a lack of fuel—UNHAS is servicing all destinations within CAR with only one flight each week.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported lower-than-normal rainfall between April and June throughout CAR's main agricultural areas, including Ouham and Ouham-Pendé. Insufficient rain, combined with the effects of ongoing insecurity, is expected to result in below-average crop production in 2014, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). As of May, the U.N. reported that 1.7 million people were acutely food insecure.
- Funding shortfalls compounded by security and logistical difficulties have forced WFP to cut rations by more than 50 percent for nearly 450,000 refugees in CAR, Chad, and South Sudan. WFP and UNHCR have released a joint appeal for \$186 million to restore full emergency food rations for refugees.
- The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—continues to distribute

farming tools and seeds to conflict-affected farmers. As of June 24, the FSAC had reached more than 68,000 households—or 85 percent of targeted households—with agricultural assistance. USAID/OFDA is supporting FAO—the FSAC co-chair—with more than \$3 million in FY 2014 assistance, including for tool and seed distribution.

- USAID/FFP partner WFP distributed nearly 4,700 metric tons (MT) of food in June to food-insecure people in CAR, according to the U.N. Nearly one-half of WFP distributions targeted the most food-insecure parts of the country, including Ouham and Ouham-Pendé, where populations are experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.⁴ To date, USAID/FFP has provided WFP with \$35 million in FY 2014 funding for food distributions, supplementary feeding programs, ready-to-use therapeutic food, and food-for-assets activities in CAR.

PROTECTION

- UNICEF, in partnership with the Government of CAR (CARG) and a local NGO, facilitated the release of 43 children from ex-Séléka forces operating in Ouaka’s Bambari and Ippy towns between June 17 and 28. UNICEF also secured the release of 74 children from anti-Balaka elements in Bangui on June 17. As many as 10,000 children may be associated with armed groups in CAR, according to the CARG and UNICEF.
- Humanitarian organizations in Bangui had established 15 child-friendly spaces—areas created to protect the vital physical and psychological well-being of vulnerable children—as of late June. Outside of Bangui, 29,000 children have access to 17 child-friendly spaces in four western CAR towns. However, protection actors recently suspended child-protection activities in Bambari due to the recent inter-communal violence.
- USAID/OFDA is providing \$4.2 million to UNICEF in FY 2014, including \$2 million for protection activities. With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF is working to reunite children separated from families, provide medical and psychosocial services to children who experience sexual or other forms of violence, and establish child-friendly spaces in CAR.

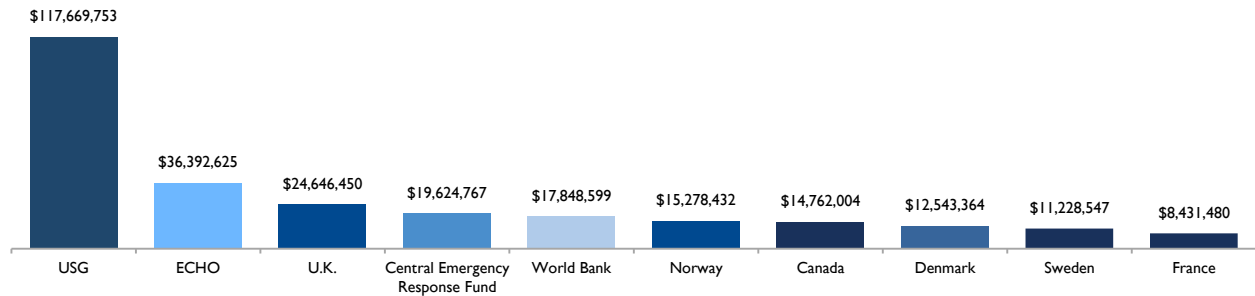
HEALTH AND WASH

- Throughout May and June, the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) and UNICEF worked with the CARG national water company to install a new water pump and maintain current pumps, improving access to safe drinking water for 800,000 people in Bangui. ECHO anticipates that the improvements in water infrastructure will produce an extra 4.8 million liters of potable water each day. ECHO and UNICEF are also improving water infrastructure in Nana-Mambéré Prefecture’s Bouar town and Ouham’s Bossangoa town. Safe drinking water is vital for populations in CAR, where 10 percent of deaths in children under five resulted from diarrhea before the crisis escalated in December 2013.
- Health actors vaccinated nearly 140,000 children against polio, dewormed approximately 144,000 children, and provided at least 139,000 children with vitamin A supplements during a UNICEF-supported health intervention campaign in May. The May health intervention campaign treated children in Lobaye, Mambéré-Kadéï, Nana-Mambéré, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, and Sangha-Mbaéré prefectures, as well as in Bangui, UNICEF reports. Health actors had planned to provide immunizations and other preventative treatments to children in CAR’s remaining eight prefectures during June, but insecurity along the main roads in central and eastern areas of CAR has indefinitely delayed implementation.
- UNICEF is preparing to distribute 480,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 180,000 households in Bangui. With support from CARCS, UNICEF plans to complete the mosquito net distributions by July 12. As of June 30, the UNICEF Health Unit reported that 88 percent of targeted IDP households in Bangui and Lobaye’s Bimbo town had received insecticide-treated mosquito nets.

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.

- USAID/OFDA is providing International Medical Corps (IMC) with more than \$1.3 million in FY 2014 funding to provide health, nutrition, and protection assistance to vulnerable populations in Ouham—one of the most affected areas in the current crisis. IMC is operating a mobile clinic in Ouham that provides vital health care services, including outpatient consultations, ante-natal care, and treatment for survivors of sexual violence. IMC’s health program also supplies anti-malarial drugs and treats patients who contract malaria—one of the leading causes of death among children in CAR.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 11, 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 situation throughout CAR remains 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 la Faim (ACF)	WASH	Ouham	\$1,000,000
ACTED	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
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Ouham	\$1,334,810
International Organization for Migration (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	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$25,039,753
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	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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$41,000,000
STATE/PRM			
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	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			\$51,630,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR IN FY 2014			\$117,669,753

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

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of July 11, 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>