

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

395,000

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in CAR

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – September 2013

67,300

New Refugees from CAR in Neighboring Countries since March

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 2013

>2.3 million

Children Affected by the Ongoing Crisis

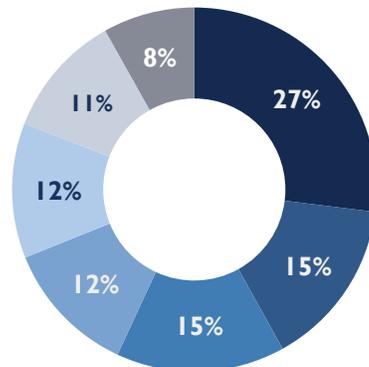
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) – September 2013

480,000

Targeted Food-Insecure Population in CAR

U.N. World Food Program (WFP) – June 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Health (27%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (15%)
- Protection (15%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (12%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Other (8%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Central African Republic (CAR) IDP population has nearly doubled since June 2013
- 2013 CAR Consolidated Appeal (CAP) is 37 percent funded
- Security conditions and humanitarian access across CAR remain challenging

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO CAR IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$8,175,552
USAID/FFP ²	\$8,831,500
State/PRM ³	\$7,402,000

\$24,409,052
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO CAR

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The security situation throughout CAR remains fluid. Humanitarian agencies continue to report arbitrary killings and armed robberies of both civilians and humanitarian workers in conflict-affected areas in central and western CAR. Recent clashes among former Séléka elements, unidentified armed groups, and ex-government forces represent some of the worst fighting in CAR since Séléka took de facto control of the country in March.
- Instability continues to affect the entire population of 4.6 million people, including more than 2.3 million children, according to UNICEF. As of September 2013, approximately 395,000 people remained internally displaced across CAR, including 170,000 people from Ouham Prefecture in northwestern CAR since September 7.
- To respond to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in CAR, USAID/OFDA increased support for emergency programs from \$3 million in FY 2012 to approximately \$8.2 million in FY 2013. In FY 2013, USAID/FFP provided more than \$8.8 million for emergency food assistance in CAR. In addition, State/PRM provided more than \$7.4 million to support conflict-affected populations and refugees residing in CAR, including \$3.7 million for UNHCR activities targeting more than 17,000 refugees, primarily from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

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)

DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Violent robberies, looting, and arbitrary killings continued across CAR in late September. Limited humanitarian access due to ongoing insecurity remains a major constraint to assessing humanitarian needs and delivering assistance to affected populations. Limited humanitarian presence and low levels of baseline development exacerbate poor humanitarian conditions.
- On August 20 and 27, Séléka elements invaded the Boy-Rabe and Boeing neighborhoods in Bangui, CAR's capital, prompting residents to flee to surrounding areas. Approximately 500 people sought refuge at the Amity Hospital, while 5,000 others fled to Bangui International Airport in search of protection.
- In Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, Séléka attacks resulted in the death of eight civilians in Ngaoundaye town on August 28 and five civilian deaths in Beboura town on August 30, according to international media. On September 7, additional fighting between Séléka elements and forces loyal to former President François Bozizé broke out near Bossangoa town, Ouham Prefecture, in northwestern CAR, OCHA reports. The clashes resulted in the death of approximately 100 people and prompted nearly 30,000 people—approximately 80 percent of Bossangoa's population—to flee the town.
- Attacks against humanitarian actors have also increased in recent months. On September 7, armed men killed two humanitarian aid workers in the Bossanga area, according to UNICEF. On August 23, two USAID/OFDA partner staff were attacked by unknown assailants and sustained gunshot wounds while traveling in a vehicle convoy in southeastern CAR.
- In Bouca, a village east of Bossangoa with a population of approximately 20,000 people, an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) team found entire neighborhoods deserted during a September 12 visit. On September 22 and 23, ICRC provided emergency food aid and other relief items to 4,000 people in Bouca after their houses had been destroyed or looted. In FY 2013, State/PRM provided \$2.8 million in support of ICRC's activities in CAR.
- An increased presence of unidentified armed groups in Paoua town, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, and surrounding areas of northwestern CAR has led to continuing insecurity and armed attacks since December 2012. A joint UNHCR–OCHA assessment mission to Paoua in early September found seven villages burned and deserted. State/PRM partner UNHCR has distributed emergency relief items to approximately 2,500 newly displaced individuals in Paoua. More than 4,000 refugees fled to Chad due to fighting in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture in August alone.
- In FY 2013, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks continued in remote border areas of CAR. In mid-September, OCHA reported that the LRA was present in Haute-Kotto Prefecture in northeastern CAR. According to OCHA, conflict had displaced approximately 11,500 people in the region and more than 8,000 people in Bria, Haute-Kotto's capital city, as of September 20.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.6 million to Mercy Corps to address humanitarian needs of conflict-affected people in CAR, including nearly \$244,000 to strengthen services for conflict-affected children and assist in the reintegration of survivors of LRA attacks and abductions into home communities.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Despite average to above-average rains across CAR, increased conflict has disrupted staple crop planting and harvesting cycles. Armed groups have looted household food stocks, further limiting the population's access to food. Minimal in-country presence of humanitarian actors complicates efforts to assess affected areas and limits their ability to gauge the severity and scope of food insecurity, resulting in varying assessments.
- Based on a limited food security assessment in mid-July, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated that 31 percent of households in CAR were experiencing Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—level food insecurity, while approximately 9 percent of households faced Emergency—IPC 4—level food insecurity. Concurrently, USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) remote monitoring systems indicated in July/August that the worst-hit conflict-affected areas of northern, eastern, and central CAR will likely face Crisis-level food insecurity or higher through September, when seasonal harvests will likely improve food insecurity levels to Stressed—IPC 2—through December.

- WFP completed the CAR rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in June. EFSA teams visited 60 sites throughout the country and found that insecurity and looting had rendered most households without food reserves and agricultural inputs, compromising preparation for the next harvest. The EFSA also revealed that an estimated 480,000 people are at risk of food insecurity, with approximately 130,500 individuals vulnerable to severe food insecurity conditions.
- WFP purchased 200 metric tons (MT) of locally produced maize meal in August to support small-scale farmers and to provide food assistance to populations in need in CAR. WFP also participated in a countrywide assessment led by the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for food security activities in CAR—to inform 2014 programming. With FY 2013 support from USAID/FFP, WFP distributed emergency and supplementary food, nutrition assistance, and seeds in northern, southeastern, and southwestern regions of the country in August, reaching more than 81,000 people.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$730,000 to Mercy Corps to strengthen agricultural livelihoods and income-generating opportunities for IDPs and host communities in CAR. Mercy Corps trains affected households on improved agricultural techniques and provides vouchers, which individuals can redeem for seeds, tools, or other livelihood inputs.

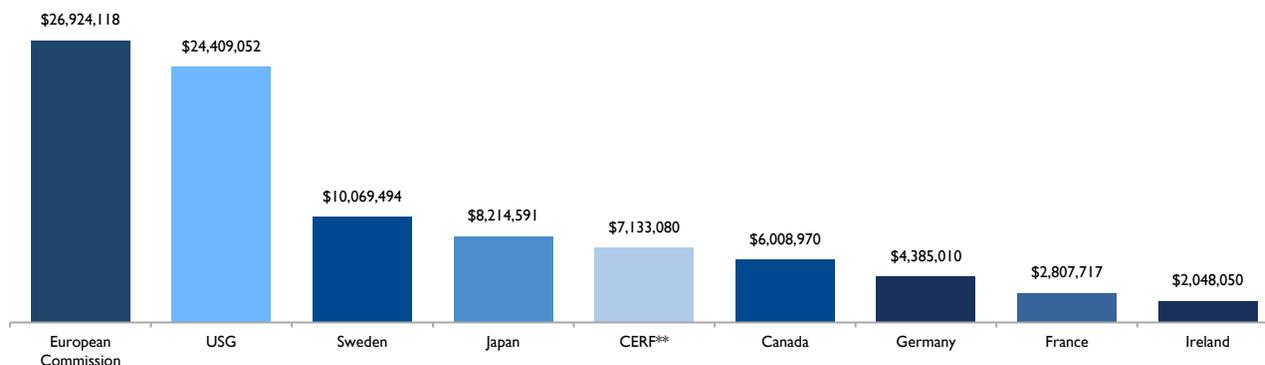
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- The current security crisis has resulted in the near-total collapse of CAR’s health care system. Since March, armed actors have looted health care facilities, and most health care centers in affected areas lack sufficient medicine and other medical supplies to provide adequate care, according to Médecins Sans Frontières. Ongoing conflict has also displaced health care workers, resulting in insufficient qualified personnel to provide medical assistance, according to OCHA.
- Although CAR historically has low vaccination levels, recent insecurity has further decreased access to vaccines and other basic health services, thereby increasing the risk of measles outbreaks, according to UNICEF. An estimated 740,000 children in CAR are at risk of contracting measles, UNICEF reports. In April, relief agencies in Bangui vaccinated nearly 123,000 children under the age of five against measles, according to the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities in CAR.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$2.2 million to UNICEF to deliver health, nutrition, and protection assistance, as well as emergency relief items, to populations in conflict-affected areas across CAR. UNICEF is supporting the integrated management of illnesses—including diarrhea, HIV/AIDS, malaria, neo-natal sepsis, and pneumonia—by training local health staff on disease detection and management, promoting family and community health practices, and strengthening overall health systems. UNICEF integrates therapeutic feeding activities into existing local health care centers and community health care structures, where functional, to meet the needs of acutely malnourished children.
- With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF delivered 52 MT of humanitarian relief supplies to Bangui on July 26 for distribution to populations in need across CAR. Representing the third such UNICEF charter of emergency supplies to CAR since March 2013, the delivery included shelter materials for 1,000 households, 400 boxes of therapeutic milk to treat severely malnourished children, and medicines and other medical supplies to treat more than 20,000 people.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- With \$1 million from USAID/OFDA and \$525,000 from State/PRM, the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continues to transport relief items and facilitate humanitarian access in remote areas of CAR. UNHAS-operated aircraft are the sole mode of transport available to humanitarian organizations seeking to deliver assistance to remote regions of CAR.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012.

**U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CONTEXT

- In December 2012, the Séléka armed opposition alliance—comprising Wa Kodro Salute Patriotic Convention (CPSK), the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace (CPJP), and the Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UFDR)—began to advance across CAR in opposition to then President François Bozizé. On March 24, Séléka entered CAR's capital city, Bangui, effectively seizing control of the country. Séléka-imposed blockades, ongoing insecurity, looting of relief agency offices and supplies, and poor road infrastructure impede the delivery of life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations in need.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs due to food insecurity, conflict, and limited access to health care, U.S. Ambassador Laurence Wohlers reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in CAR for FY 2013 on October 22, 2012.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Vakaga, Ouham, Haut-Kotto, and Bamingui-Bangoran Prefectures	\$750,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Haute-Kotto and Vakaga Prefectures	\$1,200,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Mbomou and Ouaka Prefectures	\$1,636,392
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$400,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Nutrition	Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou Prefectures	\$989,160
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Health, Nutrition, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$8,175,552

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	4,430 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$8,831,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$8,831,500
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
ICRC	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$2,800,000
WFP/UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Countrywide	\$525,000
IMC	Health	Ouaka Prefecture	\$377,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$7,402,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR IN FY 2013			\$24,409,052

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of September 30, 2013.

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>