



# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

JUNE 14, 2013

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**206,000**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in CAR

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

**54,987**

New Refugees from CAR in Neighboring Countries since March

OCHA – June 2013

**2.3 million**

Children Affected by the Ongoing Crisis

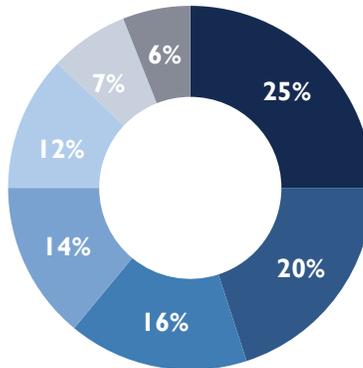
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) – January 2013

**1.3 million**

Total Food-Insecure Population in CAR

OCHA – May 2013

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Protection
- Health
- Nutrition
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS)
- Logistics and Relief Commodities
- Agriculture & Food Security

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Central African Republic (CAR) IDP population has increased nearly 300 percent since December 2012
- 2013 CAR Consolidated Appeal (CAP) requests \$139 million
- Security conditions and humanitarian access across CAR remain fluid

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO CAR TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$3,831,392
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$9,500,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$4,415,000

**\$17,746,392**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The security situation in CAR remains fluid and unpredictable, with continued reports of arbitrary killings and armed robberies in affected areas in central and western CAR. Since late March, the Séléka armed opposition alliance has effectively secured control of CAR, including the capital city of Bangui and several key posts in western areas.
- The crisis has directly or indirectly affected CAR's entire population of 4.6 million people, including 2.3 million children, according to UNICEF. In addition, approximately 206,000 people remained internally displaced as of June.
- An estimated 1.3 million people were food insecure in CAR as of May. The full impact of the violence on food security is difficult to determine because relief agencies cannot access much of the country. Results from the U.N. World Food Program (WFP)- and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-led Emergency Food Security Assessment, which began in mid-May, will likely capture a greater number of food-insecure individuals.

<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)

## DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The security situation remains unpredictable across CAR. In Bangui and other Séléka-affected areas, arbitrary killings and armed robberies are ongoing, and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks continue along the CAR–Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) border.
- On May 27, Séléka forces attacked several villages near Bossangoa town, Ouham Prefecture, in western CAR, killing approximately 25 people, according to international media. On May 28, a grenade detonated in Bangui's third district, resulting in the death of two children and wounding three others, according to OCHA. Despite continued attacks, USAID/OFDA non-governmental organization (NGO) partners report the security situation is gradually improving, and NGOs are deploying teams to assess conditions in affected areas of CAR.
- In early-to-mid May, an international NGO conducted rapid security and needs assessments in Kemo, Nana-Gribizi, and Ouaka prefectures in central CAR, finding that Séléka elements continue to loot local facilities and harass civilian populations in these areas. The security situation remains particularly fragile in Ouaka, where ongoing insecurity is limiting local health care workers' mobility and conflict-affected populations require health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.
- The NGO rapid needs assessments also found an immediate need for emergency food and relief commodities, as well as health, protection, and WASH interventions for an estimated 2,000 people in Kemo and Nana-Gribizi. The organization indicated that the limited access to health care services for displaced populations residing near Kaga Bandoro–Mbres road in Nana-Gribizi is a major concern, as medical facilities in this area have not been operational since December.
- Children in CAR remain critically vulnerable to violence and exploitation, including forced conscription and gender-based violence (GBV), and the risk of abuse has sharply increased since school operations ceased in December 2012, leaving children unsupervised, according to the Child Protection Group. Protection assessments in Bangui indicate a 130 percent increase in the number of daily visits—from approximately 220 visits per day prior to December 2012 to an estimated 510 per day in May 2013—by unaccompanied children seeking services at youth centers.
- LRA attacks continued in remote border areas of CAR and the DRC as of May 20, according to the U.N. Between January and March, observers reported 12 suspected LRA attacks, resulting in 13 deaths and more than 30 abductions, mostly occurring in Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou prefectures in eastern CAR. As of late May, approximately 420,000 people remained displaced in LRA-affected areas in CAR, the DRC, and South Sudan, including an estimated 21,000 IDPs in CAR and more than 3,800 Congolese refugees in Haut-Mbomou, according to the U.N.
- Approximately 5,000 Darfuri refugees—mostly women and children—crossed from Darfur Region, Sudan, to Vakaga Prefecture in northern CAR, following inter-communal violence in March. During a May 23 assessment trip to Vakaga, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recorded emergency food, health, and WASH needs among the Sudanese refugee population. In response, State/PRM partner UNHCR and USAID/FFP partner WFP plan to distribute emergency food assistance and relief supplies to the affected populations in the coming weeks.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1.5 million to UNICEF to deliver health, nutrition, and protection assistance to populations in Séléka-controlled, LRA-affected, and other conflict-affected areas across CAR, as well as to distribute emergency relief items to vulnerable households. UNICEF is supporting the integrated management of illnesses, including diarrhea, HIV/AIDS, malaria, neo-natal sepsis, and pneumonia, that affect children in CAR. UNICEF also continues to work to integrate therapeutic nutritional services into existing local health centers and community health structures to better meet the needs of acutely malnourished children.

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Ongoing conflict, widespread insecurity, and acts of looting and crime have depleted household livelihood assets, disrupted market and trade flows, and reduced food and seed reserves, causing food prices to rise and increasing food insecurity in CAR. As of March, populations countrywide faced Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—food insecurity levels, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). By May, an estimated 1.3 million people were food insecure in CAR. The targeted population could increase as ongoing FAO, UNICEF, and NGO Emergency Food Security Assessments determine current food insecurity levels in affected areas.
- The Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for food security activities in CAR—reports that relief agencies had distributed nearly 140 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to nearly 8,400 people in conflict-affected areas of Bangui and Bimbo town, Ombella-M'poko Prefecture, in late May. Between June and August, humanitarian agencies plan to distribute an estimated 1,400 MT of food assistance to nearly 130,000 affected people in targeted areas, including Bangui and Batalimo, Batangafo, Kabo, Sibut, and Zemio towns, according to the U.N.
- WFP and partner NGOs completed a rapid food security assessment north of Bangui in April. The assessment team found that during Séléka's advance, armed group members looted livestock and forced farmers to sell their goods at a low price, reducing household incomes and increasing food insecurity. WFP and partners plan to begin emergency food distributions for an initial 60-day period to affected populations in these areas in June.
- On May 1, WFP resumed food distributions in Bambari and Batalimo refugee camps in rural areas northeast and south, respectively, of Bangui, reaching approximately 2,000 Sudanese refugees in Bambari for the first time since the ongoing crisis began in December 2012. WFP plans to continue emergency food distributions to an estimated 8,000 IDPs also residing in the area and to progressively scale up emergency food assistance activities throughout CAR as the security situation allows.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$730,000 to Mercy Corps to strengthen agricultural livelihoods and income-generating opportunities for LRA-affected IDPs and host households. Mercy Corps trains affected households on improved agricultural techniques and provides vouchers, which individuals can redeem for seeds, tools, or other livelihoods inputs. These activities aim to restore communities' livelihoods activities and increase food security.

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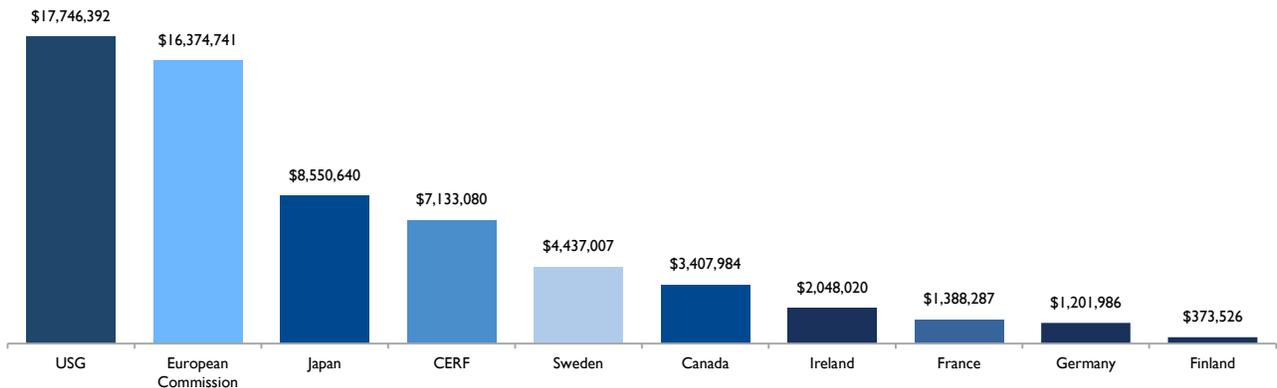
## HEALTH

- Following a reported measles outbreak in Bangui in April, relief agencies vaccinated nearly 123,000 children under age five against measles and took other preventative measures in eight districts in Bangui in late May, according to the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for health activities in CAR. In addition to historically low vaccination rates throughout CAR, the recent insecurity and related breakdown of basic health care services has increased the risk of further measles outbreaks, according to UNICEF.
- State/PRM partner the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) deployed mobile health clinics in Nana-Gribizi Prefecture on May 27 to provide access to preventative healthcare services and urgent medical treatment for populations in Dissikou, M'brés, Nana-Outa, and Ouandago towns. In addition, ICRC is providing medications, medical supplies, and management support to Kaga-Bandoro hospital in Nana-Gribizi.
- With \$200,000 in FY 2013 support from USAID/OFDA, International Medical Corps (IMC) continues to provide basic health and nutrition assistance for IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Haute-Kotto and Vakaga prefectures in northern CAR.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), supported by State/PRM and USAID/OFDA, has resumed flights to approximately 30 destinations throughout CAR as of mid-May. UNHAS is now able to transport humanitarian staff to a majority of requested locations after briefly suspending service in March due to insecurity. UNHAS remains the sole means of transport to reach most areas of CAR, which are otherwise inaccessible due to poor infrastructure and insecurity.
- On June 4, OCHA allocated more than \$7.1 million from the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support 1.1 million crisis-affected people, including nearly 600,000 children, in CAR. UNICEF received nearly \$1.6 million to expand health and nutrition assistance for crisis-affected populations, and WHO received \$875,000 to increase access to emergency health care. To improve the safety, security, and mobility of the humanitarian actors working in CAR, OCHA allocated nearly \$736,000 to WFP to reestablish emergency telecommunication services for the humanitarian community.

### 2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures as of June 14, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on 2013, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2013 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012.

### CONTEXT

- In December 2012, the Séléka armed opposition alliance—composed of 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. 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 the CAR for FY 2013 on October 22, 2012.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
IMC	Health, Nutrition	Haute-Kotto and Vakaga Prefectures	\$200,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Mbomou Prefecture	\$731,392
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$400,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$3,831,392</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	4,430 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$9,500,000</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ICRC	Multi-sector Refugee, IDP, and Conflict Victim Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,090,000
WFP/ UNHAS	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$525,000
UNHCR	Multi-sector Refugee, IDP, and Conflict Victim Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$4,415,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$17,746,392</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 obligated amounts as of June 14, 2013.

<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 response efforts in CAR 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>