

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

DECEMBER 1, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.2 million

People in CAR Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview

420,700

IDPs in CAR
UN - October 2016

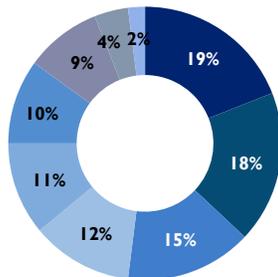
45,400

IDPs in Bangui Displacement Sites
UN - October 2016

453,700

Central African Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UN - October 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (18%)
- Health (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Shelter and Settlements (11%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (10%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (9%)
- Protection (4%)
- Nutrition (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (78%)
- Food Vouchers (22%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence, floods displace an estimated 19,000 people in Kaga-Bandoro
- Response agencies address needs of populations affected by Bria clashes
- Donors pledge nearly \$2.3 billion for emergency and long-term activities in CAR; UN releases 2017 HNO

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$27,993,157
USAID/FFP	\$49,944,472
State/PRM ³	\$35,598,181
Total	\$113,535,810

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity and fighting among armed groups continue to displace populations, exacerbate humanitarian needs, and hinder response operations in several areas of Central African Republic (CAR). Recent violence in Haute-Kotto Prefecture's Bria town and Nana-Grébizi Prefecture's Kaga-Bandoro town, among other areas, has caused population displacement and damaged or destroyed homes. Relief actors are responding to needs, providing food, health care, and other critical assistance to people requiring support.
- The Government of CAR (CARG) and international donors convened in Belgium's capital city of Brussels in mid-November and pledged nearly \$2.3 billion to support peacebuilding, longer-term recovery, and humanitarian activities for people in CAR.
- On November 22, the UN released the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for CAR, indicating that ongoing fighting, political instability, and limited access and resources have rendered an estimated 2.2 million people—nearly 50 percent of the country's population—in need of humanitarian assistance.

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)

INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Increased insecurity—such as detainment, beatings, looting, and road blocks by armed actors—in Kaga-Bandoro since mid-October, as well as recent flooding in surrounding areas, have displaced an estimated 19,000 people in the town, according to the UN. The majority of the new internally displaced persons (IDPs) are sheltering near a UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) base in Kaga-Bandoro, close to a local airstrip, potentially disrupting transport of humanitarian goods and personnel to the area. As of early November, relief actors and MINUSCA were working with local authorities to relocate at least 5,000 IDPs to a safer site nearby.
- Preliminary findings from a recent assessment, led by USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM), found that the violence had destroyed approximately 25 percent of all houses and partially damaged approximately 50 percent of houses in at least two conflict-affected neighborhoods of Kaga-Bandoro. Relief agencies are also assessing flood-related damage—including at least 680 damaged or destroyed houses—in the area.
- Demonstrations against MINUSCA and associated violence escalated tensions across CAR's capital city of Bangui on October 24 and resulted in at least four deaths and 14 injuries, according to international media. Civil society organizations have reportedly expressed concern that MINUSCA efforts to protect civilians were inadequate given continued violence by armed elements across CAR. Tensions subsided during subsequent weeks.
- Elements affiliated with the anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka armed groups attacked several villages outside Paoua town in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture in late October, resulting in at least seven deaths, displacing approximately 4,000 people, and destroying nearly 540 houses, IOM reports. Most of the new IDPs reportedly fled from the affected villages to Paoua or more rural areas. According to the relief organization, cattle raids and violent attacks by armed groups aligned with the anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka have increased in the Paoua area in recent weeks.
- Between November 21 and 25, different factions of the ex-Séléka clashed in Bria, temporarily impeding access to a local hospital and resulting in at least 85 deaths, more than 75 people injured, and displacement of up to 10,800 people to areas near local MINUSCA bases, according to the UN. As of November 25, the situation had calmed despite ongoing tensions. The UN reports a risk of spillover to the nearby town of Bambari, Ouaka Prefecture, where the same factions are present. Following a recent UN-led emergency meeting in Bangui, relief agencies have dispatched emergency supplies, including food and relief items, to Bria. A priority concern is ensuring the security and protection of IDPs.
- IOM has activated its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)—an integrated suite of tools to track and monitor the movement of displaced populations and the conditions in which they are living—in Paoua due to increased insecurity and resultant population movement. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$2 million to IOM to support emergency response activities in CAR, including implementation of the DTM.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The recently released 2017 HNO estimates that 2.2 million people, or nearly 50 percent of CAR's population, will require humanitarian assistance countrywide in the coming year; this represents a slight decrease from the 2.35 million people in need estimated by the 2016 HNO. Due to ongoing conflict and limited domestic infrastructure, IDPs and other vulnerable populations lack adequate access to food, livelihood opportunities, and basic services, such as education, health care, treatment of malnutrition, protection assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) resources. A lack of funding and insecure operating environment has hindered the consistent delivery of emergency relief support by implementing organizations and prevented a substantial improvement of humanitarian conditions, as the number of people in need remains approximately 40 percent higher than pre-crisis levels in 2013. According to the UN, the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for CAR will appeal for nearly \$400 million to support interventions addressing the critical needs of approximately 1.6 million targeted beneficiaries.
- In mid-October, CARG and UN officials released a joint statement calling for an end to violence in Kaga-Bandoro, underscoring that the violence likely increased the number of people in need of assistance while limiting the ability of relief actors to respond. Insecurity and attacks on humanitarian personnel and assets in Kaga-Bandoro and other areas of CAR prompted relief actors, including U.S. Government (USG) partners, to temporarily halt activities.

- As of November 21, the majority of relief agencies working in Ouham Prefecture’s Batangafo town had resumed activities, following increased insecurity—including violence against civilians and aid workers—in late October and early November, including at least three armed attacks on the properties of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The UN reports that the security situation in Batangafo remains fluid, and aid agencies are working with MINUSCA and local actors to facilitate relief operations.
- UN leadership, including UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, have expressed concern regarding the increased incidence of violence in CAR in recent weeks and condemned attacks on humanitarian personnel and obstacles to relief service delivery and longer-term recovery.
- U.S. Ambassador to CAR Jeffrey J. Hawkins, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in CAR Fabrizio Hochschild, and other UN officials met with local authorities and armed groups in Bocaranga town, Ouham-Pendé, in early November to advocate for improved humanitarian access in the area, the UN reports. The visit followed persistent insecurity in Bocaranga in preceding weeks, including early-October attacks in Kouï sub-prefecture that resulted in at least 12 deaths, displaced an estimated 15,000 people, and severely curtailed the delivery of health services, according to the UN. Relief actors have resumed activities—interrupted due to the insecurity—in Bocaranga and identified relief items and access to emergency health services as priority needs among surveyed households.
- The UN is working to improve security conditions for humanitarian workers and assets by coordinating relief staff movements with MINUSCA. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is facilitating information management efforts related to security conditions and humanitarian access. With \$1 million in FY 2016 USAID/OFDA funding, OCHA continues to support coordination, information management, and the emergency response in the country.

FOOD SECURITY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Approximately 2 million people remain food-insecure across CAR, the UN reports. Preliminary findings of a recently concluded emergency food security assessment—led by USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP)—indicate that damage to agricultural land, limited seed supplies, inadequate cultivation of land due to conflict, and reduced access to labor and markets during recent months are factors constraining the availability of food. WFP, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and NGOs had provided crop-production support, such as agricultural tools and more than 3,310 metric tons (MT) of emergency seed supplies, to help approximately 618,000 conflict-affected people countrywide prepare for planting and other activities as of late October.
- Relief agencies are evaluating their existing emergency stocks in Bria and nearby areas and planning for response interventions, as security conditions permit. While fighting had resulted in the temporary suspension of most relief activities and prevented needs assessments, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and International Medical Corps (IMC) are providing medical assistance at the Bria hospital, now secured by MINUSCA, and through mobile clinics. In addition, WFP has dispatched approximately 21 MT of food—enough for approximately 10 days of food for 6,000 people. USAID/OFDA partner the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) has sent relief commodities for up to 1,000 households, and Oxfam has WASH response capacities, including supplies for rehabilitation of water points, construction of sanitation facilities, water treatment, and hygiene activities, in Bria.
- In Kaga-Bandoro, relief organizations—including State/PRM partner the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), USAID partner UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN World Health Organization (WHO), and NGOs—are identifying resource gaps and conducting response interventions despite insecurity and related challenges. For example, the USG-supported, WFP-operated UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has facilitated relief actor relocations to areas of relative safety following mid-October violence in the town. USAID/OFDA is supporting the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to provide protection assistance, and WFP has provided emergency food supplies. In addition, UNICEF deployed Rapid Response Mechanism resources to address critical WASH needs, and health actors have provided mobile health services to people in need.

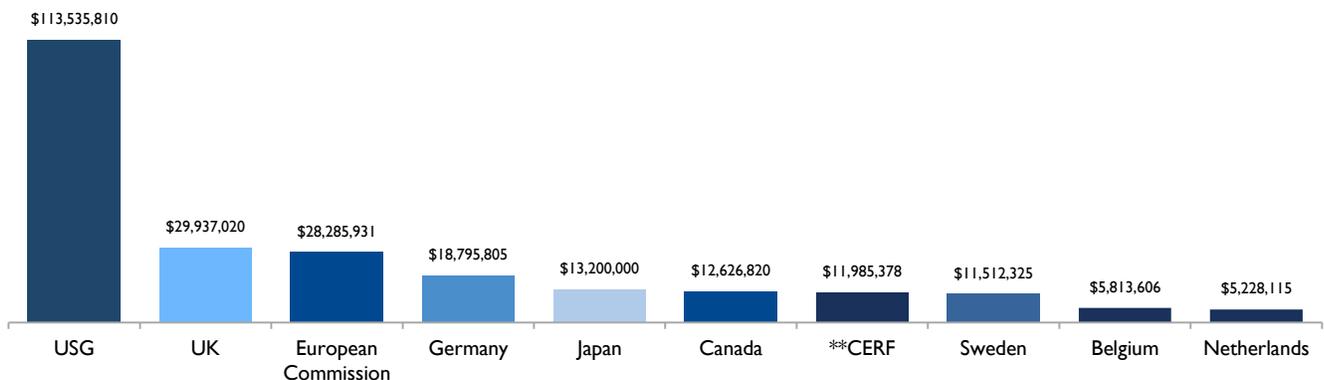
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- Between early August and late September, relief actors in CAR recorded 266 suspected cholera cases, including 21 deaths, according to the UN. In response to the transmission of cholera and other infectious diseases, UNICEF supported life-saving WASH interventions for more than 6,700 people in CAR during September. UNICEF also delivered critical medication and health services for more than 13,500 children younger than five years of age, including those sheltering at IDP sites.
- The 2017 HNO estimates that approximately 189,600 people will require nutrition assistance in the coming year, with the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) exceeding the WHO emergency threshold of 2 percent among populations in some areas of CAR. Between January and October, health actors in CAR admitted approximately 20,900 children, including IDPs and host community members, for SAM treatment at inpatient and outpatient facilities.
- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided ready-to-use therapeutic food—valued at \$2 million—to UNICEF to support essential nutrition interventions for children in CAR experiencing SAM. USAID/OFDA also provided the UN agency \$3 million to support critical WASH services and deliver emergency relief items to vulnerable populations across CAR.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

- During a November 17 meeting in Brussels, international donors pledged nearly \$2.3 billion towards the CAR National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding, including a planned contribution of approximately \$450 million from the European Commission. The recently released plan—prepared by the CARG with support from the EU, UN, and World Bank—outlines priorities and needs, including continued humanitarian assistance, efforts to restore security, and the promotion of development and economic recovery, in the country between 2017 and 2021. According to the UN, the recovery and peacebuilding plan is complementary to the 2017 HRP for CAR.
- The CAR Humanitarian Fund—a UN-managed pooled fund—recently approved an additional \$12 million for agencies conducting relief interventions in CAR. Since January, the CAR Humanitarian Fund has allocated approximately \$23.6 million to provide life-saving assistance to conflict-affected populations across the country.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 1, 2016. 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 from FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015. 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 sudden-onset and 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 opposed ex-Séléka forces.
- Following a transitional government period, CAR held presidential elections in December 2015 and February 2016—electing Faustin-Archange Touadéra as president. President Touadéra assumed the office of the presidency on March 30, 2016.
- As of September, the security situation throughout CAR remained volatile, with continuing attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers, and peacekeeping forces. While relief agencies are working to assist conflict-affected populations, ongoing insecurity and logistics constraints impede humanitarian operations, particularly in more remote areas of CAR.
- On October 12, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Jeffrey J. Hawkins reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in CAR for FY 2017 due to the scale of current and projected humanitarian needs in the country.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Health	Kémo	\$515,000
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements	Bangui, Ouaka	\$1,050,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Ouaka	\$1,655,771
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Shelter and Settlements	Ouaka	\$850,352
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,750,000
Handicap International	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$366,500
IMC	Health, Nutrition	Ouham, Vakaga	\$1,900,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
IOM	ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Bamingui-Bangoran, Lobaye, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$2,000,000
IRC	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Protection	Kémo, Nana-Grébizi, Ouham-Pendé	\$2,000,000
Mentor Initiative	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$800,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Ouaka	\$1,000,000

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bangui, Kémo, Mambéré-Kadéi	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Ouham-Pendé	\$600,000
Plan International	ERMS	Lobaye	\$342,555
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Kémo, Mambéré-Kadéi, Sangha-Mbaéré	\$1,300,000
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Lobaye	\$884,858
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$1,970,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Vision	WASH	Lobaye, Ombella-M'Poko	\$900,000
	Program Support		\$108,121
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$27,993,157
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,807,000
	12,690 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for General Food Distribution	Countrywide	\$24,134,663
	9,750 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Cameroon	\$11,636,771
WFP	Cash and Voucher Assistance for CAR Refugees	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$5,500,000
	International Disaster Assistance-Funded Cash Transfers for CAR Refugees	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$4,500,000
	610 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$1,448,554
	510 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Distribution to CAR Refugees	Republic of the Congo	\$917,484
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$49,944,472
State/PRM			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Conflict Victims, IDPs, and Refugees	CAR	\$10,100,000
CRS, IMC, Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Cameroon	\$3,437,326
LWF	Livelihoods	Chad	\$990,855
ACTED, Première Urgence, Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	Livelihoods, Protection, WASH	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$3,510,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	CAR	\$500,000
	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$600,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Refugee Participation in CAR Elections	Cameroon, Chad, Republic of the Congo	\$460,000

	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	CAR	\$9,900,000
	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Republic of the Congo	\$6,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$35,598,181
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$113,535,810

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of December 1, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement, subject to change.

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>