



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #17, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JULY 15, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.7
million

Estimated Number of People
in the Central African
Republic (CAR) Requiring
Humanitarian Assistance

UN Office for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) –
June 2015

1.5
million

Estimated Number of People
in CAR Requiring Emergency
Food Assistance
UN Food and Agriculture
Organization (FAO) – July 2015

399,000

Approximate Number of
Internally Displaced Persons
(IDPs) in CAR
OCHA – June 2015

33,000

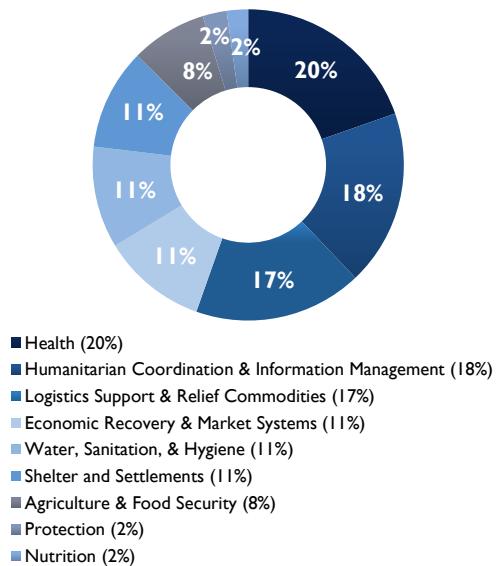
Approximate Number of
IDPs in CAR's Capital
City of Bangui
OCHA – June 2015

464,000

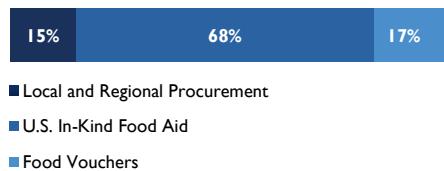
Approximate Number of
Central African Refugees
Displaced to Neighboring
Countries

Office of the UN High
Commissioner for Refugees
(UNHCR) – July 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- Between May and June, the number of IDPs in CAR decreases from 426,200 to 399,000
- Ongoing insecurity in Nana-Grébizi and Ouham prefectures generates new displacement amid an overall decrease in IDP numbers countrywide
- USAID/OFDA partner the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is providing at least 3,100 households with seed and agricultural tools

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE CRISIS IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$18,916,011
USAID/FFP	\$47,316,187
State/PRM ³	\$35,000,000

\$101,232,198
TOTAL USAID AND STATE
ASSISTANCE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- According to a June 22 UN statement, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has appointed a panel to investigate allegations of sexual abuse by foreign military forces not under UN command against children while deployed in CAR. The three-member panel—with delegates from Canada, the Gambia, and South Africa—will review the allegations against foreign forces, the UN response to the allegations, and UN procedures regarding crimes committed by UN and non-UN forces. The panel plans to begin work in July and submit a report on its findings within ten weeks.
- Despite favorable weather in CAR between March and June, ongoing insecurity has decreased planting activities during the March-to-June planting season, according to the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS). As a result, GIEWS anticipates that harvest yields will likely be below average in CAR.

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)

INSECURITY

- Security remains tenuous in northern and central areas of CAR, according to the UN. Armed groups remain active in Nana-Grébizi and Ouham prefectures. The ongoing insecurity in these two prefectures has generated new displacements amid an overall decrease of IDPs countrywide during the last month; UNHCR reported new IDP sites appearing in Nana-Grébizi and Ouham during recent weeks. UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) and French Operation *Sangaris* troops have reinforced their presence in areas with armed group activity.
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DISPLACEMENT

- Throughout the current crisis in CAR, at least 1 million people have, at some point, fled from their homes, according to OCHA. As of late-June, approximately 399,000 Central Africans remained internally displaced, with at least 33,000 IDPs sheltering in Bangui. The number of IDPs decreased by nearly 6 percent between May and June, from 426,200 IDPs to approximately 399,000 IDPs. Accurate numbers of IDPs, however, remain difficult to verify due to multiple displacements, IDPs sheltering in areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors, and population fluctuations at IDP settlements, according to Refugees International. In addition to IDPs, neighboring Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and the Republic of the Congo continue to host nearly 464,000 refugees from CAR. More than half of the refugees reside in Cameroon, the UN reports.
 - During June, USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in coordination with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies, continued to assist displaced households voluntarily leaving the displacement site at M'Poko International Airport in Bangui. As of June 22, more than 2,800 households deregistered from the M'Poko IDP site, including at least 2,300 households that subsequently registered in the district of their return. IDP households are receiving assistance, including cash, food assistance, and relief commodities from humanitarian actors.
 - USAID/OFDA is supporting Catholic Relief Services (CRS) with more than \$1 million to assist displaced households to rehabilitate dwellings destroyed in the crisis. CRS plans to identify at least 1,300 families whose houses were destroyed but lack the resources to rebuild. With USAID/OFDA support, CRS will assist these households to reconstruct domiciles through the provision of construction tools and trainings on improved building techniques. CRS will also support employment opportunities for returning families and food security interventions.
 - State/PRM recently provided an additional \$5.75 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to support its countrywide program providing multi-sector assistance to households affected by the conflict, including IDPs.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Continuing insecurity and a subsequent reduction in planted land area is likely to result in below-normal crop production in most of CAR, despite favorable weather conditions between March and June, according to GIEWS. Consecutive below-average harvests caused by conflict in recent years have depleted households' productive assets, further increasing the likelihood of a poor 2015 harvest.
- The crisis in CAR has also reduced the availability and raised the price of animal protein in the country, according to GIEWS. Since 2013, GIEWS estimates that cattle stocks have declined by 67 percent and small livestock holdings have contracted by 77 percent in part due to theft and mass slaughter, which poses a significant challenge for longer-term recovery in addition to the current constraints on available protein. Beef has become scarce, as many pastoralists have fled to neighboring Cameroon. The supply of fish has likewise contracted by nearly 40 percent due to insecurity in fish-producing areas and loss of fishing equipment. The scarcity of protein has affected market prices—an assessment from early 2015 found that prices for chickens, for example, increased nearly six times during the current crisis.

- FAO is conducting an agricultural support campaign in partnership with more than 25 international and national NGOs to benefit nearly 90,000 conflict-affected households in 2015. Each of the 90,000 households will receive 31 kilograms of seed—groundnut, maize, rice, and sesame seed—and tools. With FAO’s support, households will receive agricultural inputs sufficient to plant food for up to nine months with the aim of reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance and stabilizing incomes.
 - With \$1.4 million in assistance from USAID/OFDA, ACTED plans to provide at least 3,100 returning households with seed and agricultural tools necessary to restart agriculture activities. Where possible, ACTED plans to purchase inputs locally to benefit the economy. With the USAID/OFDA support, ACTED also plans to assist returning families to identify housing needs and help with reconstruction where domiciles were damaged during the crisis.
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PROTECTION

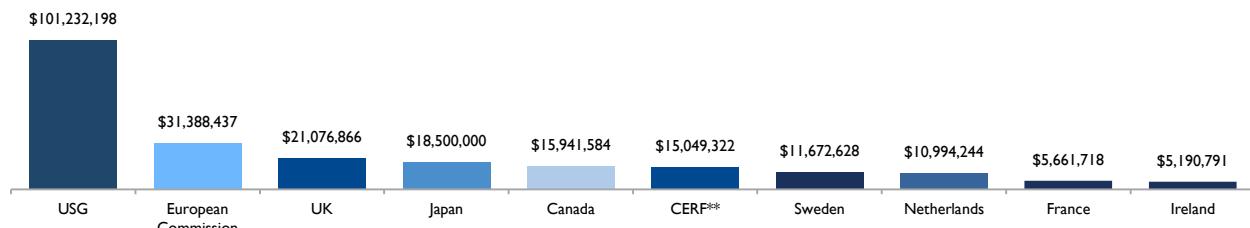
- Rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remain one of the most pressing security challenges in CAR, according to IOM. Displaced individuals returning to areas of origin face the risk of sexual violence, with several recent incidents documented by NGOs and IOM. Lack of police response to incidents of SGBV and other insecurity in parts of CAR continues to dissuade some displaced households from returning to areas of origin.
 - The Government of Canada recently provided more than \$800,000 to IOM to reduce incidence of SGBV perpetrated against women and children returnees. Through the project, IOM is engaging with local police to manage SGBV cases, among other measures.
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INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- In mid-June, the governments of Andorra, Brazil, and Spain provided in-kind food assistance and funding to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to support 41,000 vulnerable people—IDPs and other food-insecure populations—in areas of CAR, including Nana-Grébizi and Nana-Mambéré prefectures. The Government of Brazil provided 250 metric tons (MT) of rice, and the governments of Andorra and Spain contributed more than \$200,000 of joint funding to support the transport and distribution of food assistance, according to WFP. The June assistance to WFP comes during the lean season when Central African households deplete food supplies. WFP reports that nearly 1.3 million people in CAR remain food insecure.
- WFP procured 73 MT of rice and launched a food voucher program to support returnees who previously had sheltered at M'Poko International Airport in early July, according to the UN. The food voucher program began during the first week of July and was supported with approximately \$940,000 from the Government of France (GoF). Beneficiaries of the program are able to purchase food from pre-selected traders and sellers at local markets. The WFP vouchers aim to provide returnees with food assistance for two months during resettlement. As of July 8, WFP reported that nearly 6,600 returnees had received assistance through the GoF support.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of July 15, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 calendar year, while 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 May 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 Bangui and 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.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Contre la Faim	Water Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bossangoa	\$500,000
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, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Lobaye and Ombella-M'Poko	\$1,504,768
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Shelter and Settlements	Ouham	\$1,083,752
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Ouham	\$1,700,000
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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Première Urgence	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Mambéré-Kadéï and Sangha-Mbaéré Prefectures	\$1,350,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$23,705
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$18,916,011
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	374 MT Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for children experiencing SAM, other nutrition activities	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
WFP	Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for General Food Distributions, Supplementary Feeding Programs, Food for Assets, and Emergency School Feeding using 5,150 MT of U.S. and 2,958 MT of locally and regionally procured commodities	Countrywide	\$27,500,000
	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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$47,316,187
State/PRM⁴			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$11,500,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$11,800,000
	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$11,700,000
TOTAL State/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$35,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR CRISIS IN FY 2015			\$101,232,198

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 June 12, 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:
 - 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>