

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

AUGUST 8, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4.5 million

Population of CAR
UN – April 2018

2.5 million

Estimated People in CAR
Requiring Humanitarian
Assistance
UN – January 2018

2 million

Estimated People in CAR
Facing Severe Food
Insecurity
IPC Analysis – March 2018

608,028

IDPs in CAR
UN – June 2018

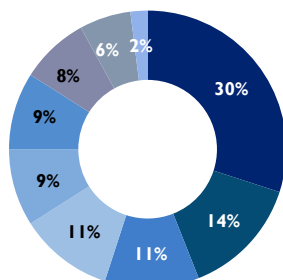
85,431

IDPs in Bangui
UN – June 2018

573,428

Central African Refugees
in Neighboring Countries
UN – June 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (30%)
- Shelter & Settlements (14%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (11%)
- Health (11%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (9%)
- Protection (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Nutrition (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (100%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief actors temporarily suspend operations in Bambari, Bria, and Kaga-Bandoro following armed attacks
- More than 50 NGOs express concern over deteriorating conditions in CAR
- IDPs return to communities of origin in and around Paoua after MINUSCA conducts security operations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$40,355,392
USAID/FFP	\$15,414,417
State/PRM ³	\$9,000,000
Total	\$64,769,809

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Violence and sporadic clashes among armed groups continue to disrupt relief operations throughout much of Central African Republic (CAR). Armed actors looted at least 10 non-governmental organization (NGO) compounds in Ouaka Prefecture's Bambari town between mid-May and late July, prompting some relief organizations to suspend operations temporarily in the area. A series of criminal attacks against humanitarian organizations in Haute-Kotto Prefecture's Bria town from mid-June to early July also disrupted emergency operations in and around the town.
- Armed actors continue to target civilians, humanitarian organizations, and UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) members, with at least two UN peacekeeper deaths recorded during June. In a June 21 letter to UN Secretary-General (SYG) António Guterres, 56 NGOs expressed concern over the rapidly deteriorating situation in CAR. The letter also appealed for UN leadership to mobilize the international community to prevent a further escalation of fighting, which could result in significant violence and mass atrocities.

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, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Between January and June, the UN recorded more than 180 security incidents against humanitarian organizations in CAR, representing an approximately 50 percent increase compared to the 120 security incidents recorded during the same period in 2017. Criminal attacks and banditry hindered relief operations across the country, with numerous incidents reported in Haute-Kotto, Nana-Grébizi, and Ouaka prefectures in recent months.
- At least seven armed robberies affected international NGOs—including USAID partners—in Bria between mid-June and early July, with heightened criminality disrupting relief operations and hindering humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations. On July 5, armed individuals attacked the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) compound in the town, international media reported. The armed actors threatened and assaulted MSF staff during the incident, while also seizing equipment and supplies. Following the attack, MSF announced the relocation of key personnel to the capital city of Bangui and suspension of the NGO's operations in Bria. The July attack follows a similar incident in Bria during early April, when armed elements forcibly entered the MSF compound and confiscated cash and relief supplies. MSF has provided health care services in Bria since 2013 and supported an estimated 50,000 health consultations in the town during 2017.
- Following heightened insecurity and violence during April and May, security conditions in Nana-Grébizi's Kaga-Bandoro town relatively improved during June. However, intermittent attacks against relief organizations continue to hinder operations in and around the town. On July 9, a humanitarian organization suspended relief operations in Kaga-Bandoro after armed elements attempted to rob the organization's compound in the town; the incident is the fifth robbery attempt against the humanitarian organization in Kaga-Bandoro since May, the UN reports.
- USAID partners and other relief organizations continue to face significant risks operating and delivering emergency food, medicine, and other humanitarian assistance in Bambari. Armed elements looted at least 10 NGO compounds in Bambari from mid-May to late July, with sporadic clashes among armed groups in the town resulting in dozens of civilian deaths and prompting the temporary suspension of relief operations. On June 21, UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Bintou Keita and UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for CAR Najat Rochdi traveled to Bambari to assess security conditions and meet with local authorities and community leaders. During the visit, the UN officials advocated for increased dialogue among civil society leaders to reduce communal tensions, as well as continued MINUSCA efforts to prevent violence in the town. Humanitarian organizations have expressed concern that additional security incidents in Bambari—even relatively minor events—could escalate into widespread fighting among armed elements in the town.
- In southeastern CAR's Mbomou Prefecture, suspected anti-Balaka elements attacked MINUSCA personnel during separate instances on July 17 and July 27, injuring at least five UN peacekeepers, according to the UN. The July 17 attack also resulted in at least two civilian deaths and injured 27 individuals. The July security incidents follow multiple attacks against MINUSCA forces during June, which resulted in at least two UN peacekeeper deaths and injured at least eight MINUSCA personnel, the UN reports. Overall, armed group attacks in CAR have resulted in five UN peacekeeper deaths since January.
- The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture's Paoua town and surrounding villages has decreased significantly since early 2018, due in part to continued security operations by MINUSCA in and around the town, the UN reports. Improved security conditions, limited access to food, and the onset of the planting season have prompted an estimated 55,000 IDPs in Ouham-Pendé to return to areas of origin across the prefecture's Ngaoundaye and Paoua sub-prefectures in recent months. As a result, the displaced population in and around Paoua town had declined to approximately 38,000 people as of early July, with 9,000 IDPs sheltering in the town, according to the UN.
- Due in part to recent IDP returns to areas of origin across Ouham-Pendé, the number of IDPs countrywide decreased to an estimated 608,000 people as of June 30, the UN reports. The figure represents an approximately 9 percent decline compared to the 670,000 IDPs sheltering in CAR as of April 30. An estimated 354,000 IDPs were residing with host community members as of late June, while 254,000 IDPs were sheltering at displacement sites or in remote areas.
- In and around Paoua, USAID/OFDA partner MENTOR Initiative continues to support mobile health clinics to assist displaced and vulnerable populations. To support IDP returns in Ouham-Pendé, MENTOR Initiative has shifted some

mobile health care services to areas of origin while ensuring continued assistance for IDPs and returnees. In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA provided \$1.4 million to MENTOR Initiative to support emergency health interventions for as many as 658,000 people in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé prefectures.

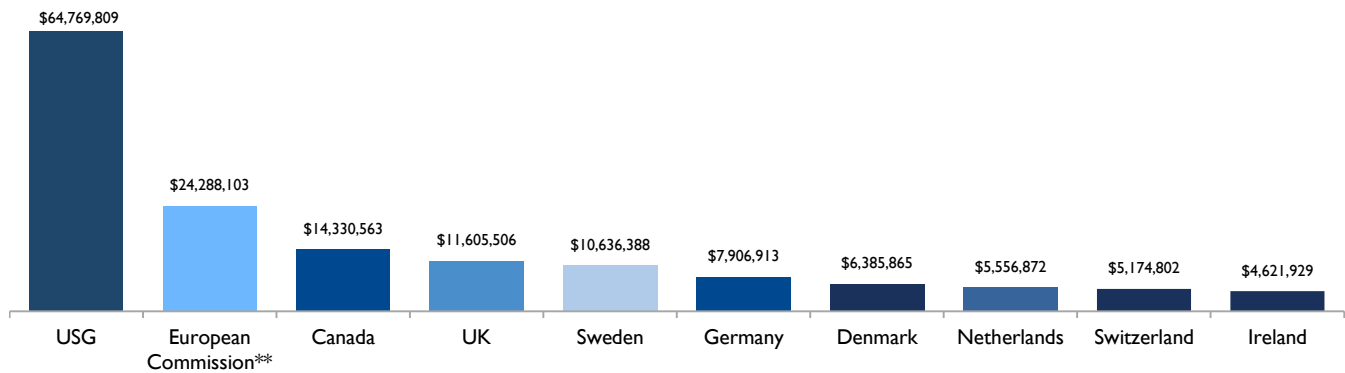
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Recent nutrition surveys in CAR found concerning nutrition conditions, with severe acute malnutrition levels exceeding 2 percent in 39 of 71 health sub-prefectures, according to the UN. In addition, more than 50 percent of children younger than five years of age presented stunting in Mambéré-Kadéï and Sangha-Mbaéré prefectures, with nearly 360,000 children—approximately 40 percent—showing signs of chronic malnutrition and impaired growth countrywide. The UN primarily attributes deteriorating nutrition conditions in CAR to persistent insecurity, restricted livelihood activities, and limited access to health care services, nutrition assistance, and safe drinking water.
 - In June, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed U.S. in-kind food assistance to approximately 200,000 food insecure people across CAR, including IDPs and vulnerable host community members. Despite recent security incidents in Bria, WFP provided 27 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to approximately 1,650 IDPs sheltering in the town during June. WFP also distributed more than 400 MT of 15-day food rations to approximately 41,000 people in Basse-Kotto and Ouaka prefectures on July 2.
 - In response to increased insecurity and restricted humanitarian access across much of CAR, WFP is establishing rapid response teams to facilitate distributions of emergency food and nutrition assistance for conflict-affected populations in hard-to-reach areas of the country. To date in FY 2018, USAID/FFP has contributed approximately \$15.4 million to WFP in U.S. in-kind food assistance to support conflict-affected populations throughout CAR.
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USG ASSISTANCE

- USAID partners continue to support multi-sector emergency assistance for displaced and vulnerable populations in CAR, where security conditions permit. Relative security improvements in Kaga-Bandoro during June enabled USAID/FFP partner WFP to provide emergency food assistance to nearly 23,600 people in the town, including IDPs and host community members. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) distributed cash assistance and emergency relief commodity kits—containing kitchen sets, mats, shelter materials, tarpaulins, and other household items—to nearly 150 IDP households on June 12 to support returns to areas of origin in the town. With previous year funding from USAID/OFDA, IOM rehabilitated community infrastructure in recent months to support IDP returns in areas of origin in Bamingui-Bangoran, Nana-Grébizi, and Ouham prefectures. The USAID/OFDA partner also supported cash-for-work activities and provided multi-sector assistance, including cash and shelter kits, to vulnerable communities in the prefectures.
- To support IDP returns to areas of origin outside of Kaga-Bandoro, Solidarités International—with funding from the USAID/OFDA-supported Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), managed by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—delivered emergency relief commodities in mid-June to nearly 1,200 returnee households across 17 villages near the town, according to the UN. With \$5 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, the RRM aims to assist up to 230,000 vulnerable people in CAR through multi-sector assessments, monitoring of humanitarian needs, and provision of emergency relief commodities and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance where humanitarian response capacity is restricted or unavailable. Between January and June, the RRM supported humanitarian organizations to deliver emergency relief commodities to approximately 100,000 people in CAR, while providing WASH assistance to more than 79,000 people across the country.

2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of August 8, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar year 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments from FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017. USG funding addresses needs both within CAR and among Central African refugees and host communities in neighboring countries.
 **Includes contributions from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

CONTEXT

- In December 2012, the Séléka armed alliance advanced 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 deteriorated further in December 2013, when clashes erupted between the now-dissolved Séléka alliance and anti-Balaka groups composed of armed fighters that opposed ex-Séléka forces.
- Following a nearly three-year transitional period, CAR held presidential elections in December 2015 and February 2016, resulting in the election of President Faustin-Archange Touadéra. President Touadéra assumed the office of the presidency on March 30, 2016.
- Conflict between armed groups continues to persist across much of CAR in 2018; however, armed groups have fragmented and reformed among various alliances, complicating the ongoing crisis. An estimated 2.5 million people in CAR require humanitarian assistance, while more than 573,000 people have fled the violence in CAR to neighboring countries. The security situation throughout CAR remains volatile, with continuing attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers, and UN peacekeeping forces.
- On October 12, 2017, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., David Brownstein reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in CAR for FY 2018 due to the scale of ongoing humanitarian needs in the country.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Basse-Kotto	\$1,300,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Shelter and Settlements	Ouham	\$1,499,903
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Shelter and Settlements	Ouaka	\$1,902,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$2,400,000
Humanity and Inclusion (HI)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Haute-Kotto, Ouaka	\$3,465,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,325,000
IOM	ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Nana-Grébezi, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,900,000
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,399,731
Mercy Corps	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Basse-Kotto, Ouaka	\$1,235,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Nana-Grébezi, Ouaka	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Haute-Kotto, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$3,508,447
Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$850,000
Plan International	ERMS, Nutrition, Protection	Haute-Kotto, Nana-Grébezi	\$1,935,000
Solidarités International	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements	Ouham-Pendé	\$900,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,300,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Ouham-Pendé	\$619,431
	Program Support		\$165,880
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$40,355,392

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	7,390 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$15,414,417
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$15,414,417
State/PRM			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$6,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$9,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$64,769,809

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.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>