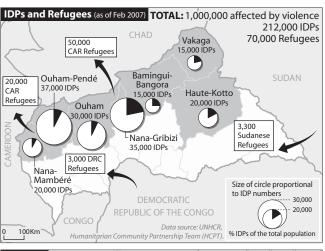
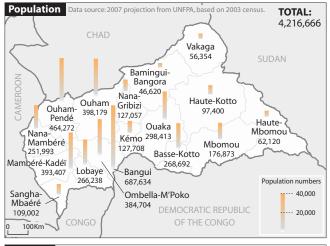
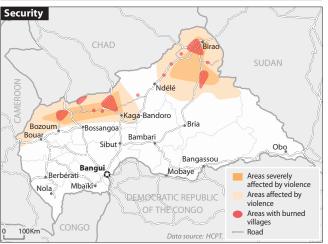
# **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**: Humanitarian Profile - 2006/2007



- · Estimated 282,000 forced to flee their homes due to insecurity, notably in country's northern regions.
- · IDPs have fled to wilderness near their
- Providing protection to civilians affected by violence is an urgent priority.
- · IDP access to food and clean water is limited and likely to deteriorate in near future.



- Over 50% is sparsely inhabited.
- · Over 30% of population concentrated in Bangui and north-west.
- · Population density of north-east is among lowest on continent (one per square km).
- · Insecurity since late 2005 has added to already high levels of migration due to economic factors.



Caritas

Birao

Gordil

1,100km

Bangassou

**ICRC** 

IRC

MSF

Kaga-Bandoro

Bambari

UN

- · Security environment has deteriorated steadily in 2006, especially in north-east and north-west.
- · Security threats include armed insurgents in north, highway banditry throughout the country and urban crimes in Bangui.
- · Spread of light weapons, ranging from domestic hunting rifles to light-calibre military weapons.
- · Civilians caught in recurrent rounds of violence. At least 100 villages burnt in the last months.

# Statistics

1. IMF (2007), World Economic Outlook 2006 2. CAR (2003), General Census on Population and Housing 2003 3. UNAIDS (2006), Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2006 4. UNICEF (2005), Post-Conflict Nutritional Survey in Kémo, na-Gribizi, Ombella-M'Poko, Ouham and Ouham-Pende GDP per capita (2006): US\$ 352

### **Public Health**

GDP growth rate (2006): 3.2%

Economy<sup>1</sup>

Infant mortality (per 1,000)<sup>2</sup>: 132 Children < 5 mortality (per 1,000)<sup>2</sup>: 220 Pop. without access to safe water<sup>2</sup>: 2,060,000 HIV prevalence among adults<sup>3</sup>: 10.7% Orphans due to AIDS3: 140,000

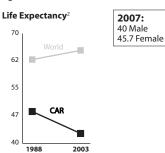
### Education<sup>2</sup>

Primary school enrolment (net): 44% (male), 37% (female) Adult literacy rate: 54% (male), 32% (female)

## Food Security<sup>4</sup>

Global acute malnutrition < 5 years: 13%

- Average life expectancy dropped from 48.7 years in 1988 to 42.7 in 2003.
- Life expectancy decreases 4.8 months
- · Almost one child in five does not reach age of five.



Global chronic malnutrition < 5 years: 35%

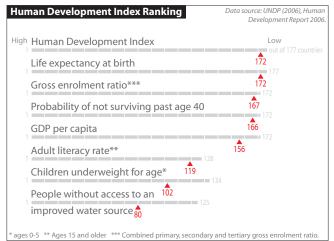
- country.
- 73% live on less than US\$1 per day (66%

World's seventh least developed

 External debt amounts to around 80% of GDP.



- · Few international and local NGOs work in north and region is off limits to most UN staff.
- · Limited UN access to 60% of the country.



Created by ReliefWeb on 13 March 2003 UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs www.reliefweb.int maps@reliefweb.int

Base map source: WFP, UNCS, Global Discovery.

Humanitarian Presence (as of early Mar 2007)

Save the Children

MSF

COOPI

COOPI

ICRC

**IPHD** 

MSF

- UN

Bangui

Pissa

COOPI

- MSF

- UN

MSF

Bozoum

Paoua

Bouar

- COOPI

Solidarités

ICRC

- MSF

Première

Urgence

COOPI

Caritas

COOPI

- IPHD

UN

100Km

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

OF THE CONGO

ICRC

MSF

1. Markounda

2. Boquila Kota

4. Batangafo

5. Bossangoa

Mboki

UN

Distance from

3. Kabo

6. Bouca

# **CAP-identified Needs and Response by Sector**

The information in this diagram is based on project areas planned in the 2007 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). The numbers below refer to affected population and expected beneficiaries in CAP project areas by sector.



Region identified for projects or as requiring projects

AND INFRASTRUCTURE +Bangui 1,677,100 Affected population 88,900 1,677,100 Expected beneficiaries PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS, RULE OF LAW

**ECONOMIC RECOVERY** 



Affected population

Expected beneficiaries

92,800

















WATER AND

684,000 Affected population 684.000 Expected beneficiaries

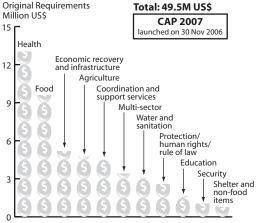
20,000 Affected population 20.000 Expected beneficiaries At least 90,000 Affected population At least 60,000 Expected beneficiaries

At least 90,000 Affected population At least 60,000 Expected beneficiaries

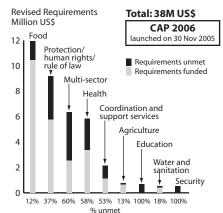
Source: HCPT CAR.

Consolidated Appeal

These charts show funding requirements through the CAP in 2007 and 2006.



Source: Consolidated Appeal from the Financial Tracking Service.



The data and information represented originates from public sources as indicated. ReliefWeb makes every effort to ensure that its products are accurate, complete and timely, but no warranties are made to this effect. Comments are welcome to submit@reliefweb.int.

### Timeline from Alertnet

# 2005

May - Bozize stands in presidential election and wins the second round.

Nov - U.N. begins a humanitarian air service in the north. UFDR rebels intent on toppling Bozize capture Birao, near the border with Sudan's Darfur region. Government later ousts rebels with the help of French troops. Nearly 45,000 flee fighting to refugee camps in Chad.

# 2001

May - Libya flies in troops to help put down a coup attempt by former president Andre Kolingba. Chadian troops and Congolese rebels also support President Patasse.

### 2000

Civil servants organise a general strike over lack

Nov - Soldiers clash with supporters of sacked army commander François Bozize who is accused of organising May's coup attempt. Thousands flee the fighting.

# 1993

Kolingba finally agrees to elections, and is defeated by Ange-Felix Patasse, a northerner, ending 12 years of military rule.

#### 1981

Dacko is ousted in a coup by army commander Andre Kolingba who suspends the constitution and imposes military rule.

### 1977

In a lavish coronation, Bokassa has himself crowned "Emperor of the Central African Empire".



# 1962 Dacko declares a one-party state.

Pictures: OCHA CAR.

# 2007

Jan - U.N. Security Council says it will send an assessment mission to Chad and CAR and calls for recommendations on the possibility of a formal U.N. presence in both countries.

Mar - Bozize launches a successful coup, declares himself president, dissolves parliament and imposes military rule for an interim period until elections.

# 2002

Jun - Fighting continues in Bangui. Over 50,000 civilians flee the capital.

Oct - Libya helps defeat another attempt by Bozize to take power.

# 1997

Soldiers stage further mutinies. The increased unrest prompts France to send in troops to rescue its expatriates and restore order. They are later replaced by African peacekeepers.

# 1996

Apr - Over 400 soldiers from the south desert the army and loot the capital Banqui. Dec - Rival army factions clash in Banqui.

### 1991

Political parties are allowed to form.

Protests mount over Bokassa's killing of 100 schoolchildren. This prompts France to support a coup restoring Dacko to power.

### 1972

Bokassa declares himself president for life.

# 1966

Dacko overthrown by army commander Jean-Bedel Bokassa.

#### 1964

Dacko wins elections in which he is the sole candidate

#### 1960

CAR gains independence from France. David Dacko, backed by France, becomes president.