

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #14, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JUNE 20, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.5 million

Estimated Number of People in CAR Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2014

1.7 million

Estimated Number of Acutely Food-Insecure People in CAR
U.N. – May 2014

542,400

Total Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in CAR
OCHA – June 2014

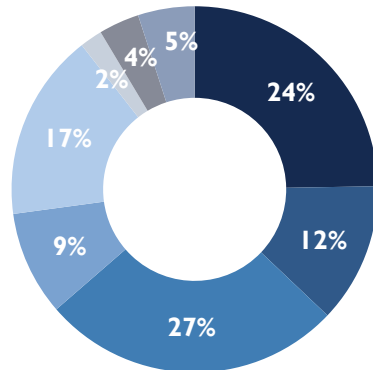
117,400

Total Number of IDPs in Bangui
OCHA – June 2014

375,000

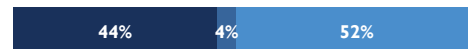
Total Number of Central African Refugees Displaced to Neighboring Countries
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Health (24%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (12%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (27%)
- Protection (9%)
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) (17%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Shelter and Settlements (4%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Food Vouchers
- Local and Regional Food Procurement

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 17, USAID/OFDA airlifted relief commodities—including blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and water containers—from Brussels, Belgium, to M'Poko International Airport in CAR's capital city of Bangui. USAID/OFDA partner the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) plans to distribute the commodities to conflict-affected communities in Bangui and Ouham-Pendé Prefecture in the coming weeks.
- Insecurity continues to affect CAR. Armed attacks in Liwa town, Ouaka Prefecture in early June resulted in at least 22 deaths, according to media, while non-governmental organization Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reports that violence throughout Ouaka has displaced thousands of people.
- Cameroonian truck drivers are refusing to transport commodities into CAR following June 8 attacks that resulted in the deaths of three drivers, media report. Landlocked CAR sources nearly 95 percent of imported goods through Cameroon's Douala seaport.

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA airlifts relief commodities to the Central African Republic (CAR)
- Insecurity results in Cameroonian truck drivers' refusal to transport commodities into CAR
- Clashes in Ouaka Prefecture result in at least 22 deaths and displace thousands

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO CAR TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA \$16,853,349

USAID/FFP \$28,500,000

State/PRM³ \$21,600,000

\$66,953,349

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO 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's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT SITUATION

- Cameroonian truck drivers are refusing to transport supplies from Cameroon into CAR due to insecurity and a lack of protection, according to international media. Following a June 8 armed attack on a truck convoy that resulted in the death of three drivers, a truck driver union in Cameroon called on drivers to stop transporting commodities across the border until security forces provide adequate protection. Attacks on convoys by anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka elements have resulted in the deaths of 20 drivers since December 2013.
- Unverified reports suggest that Chadian border guards turned away populations—including Central Africans and Chadian nationals unable to prove citizenship—attempting to cross from northwestern CAR into Chad at the Sido border point. On June 13 UNHCR, a State/PRM partner, publicly asked CAR’s neighboring countries, including Chad, to keep borders open and allow individuals access to safe havens in accordance with international law. UNHCR is in touch with Chadian authorities for further clarification.
- CAR Prime Minister Andre Nzapayeke declared June 8 a national day of disarmament; however, CAR Government (CARG) authorities only collected limited amounts of weapons from populations in Bangui and two surrounding areas, according to international media. In Bangui’s *Pointe Kilométrique 5* neighborhood—a predominantly Muslim neighborhood under threat of attack by anti-Balaka elements over the last several months—CARG officials collected 15 guns and 69 grenades, as well as bows, arrows, and ammunition. In Boy Rabe neighborhood—an anti-Balaka stronghold—authorities claimed weapons from only 15 individuals.
- Clashes between anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka fighters in Ouaka’s Liwa resulted in at least 22 deaths and more than 30 injuries on June 9 and 10, media report. Following an attack that killed two Muslim men, ex-Séléka entered Liwa and attacked and killed civilians and burned nearly 130 houses. Upon returning to neighboring Bambari town, ex-Séléka publically executed four hostages. African Union-led International Support Mission to CAR and French military *Sangaris* forces arrived in Liwa to quell the violence.
- The June 17 flight transporting emergency relief supplies is the second USAID/OFDA relief commodity flight in recent weeks for ACTED; the first flight arrived in Bangui on May 29. The two flights will enable ACTED to provide humanitarian assistance to approximately 42,000 people in CAR. USAID/OFDA also airfreighted humanitarian commodities into Bangui in mid-May, benefitting approximately 30,000 IDPs through partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The International Organization for Migration (IOM)—a partner of USAID/OFDA and State/PRM—conducted its fifth IDP Return Intention Survey in Bangui in May. Of the 575 IDPs interviewed across 34 locations, 60 percent of respondents intended to return to areas of origin within four weeks, a slight increase from the 57 percent of respondents intending to return in IOM’s April survey. Seventy-one percent of May respondents said their areas of origin remained insecure, while 58 percent felt security forces provided inadequate protection.
- Acute violence in Ouaka’s towns of Bakala, Lakanja, Yabita, as well as the attacks in Liwa, have resulted in an unknown number of deaths and thousands of IDPs, according to MSF. Armed groups have led attacks, killing civilians, destroying property, and displacing thousands into nearby forested areas. Since mid-April, MSF has treated nearly 100 people with conflict-related injuries in Ouaka. In addition, prolonged displacement without mosquito nets poses significant risk of malarial infection—nearly 71 percent of MSF’s patients test positive for malaria.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Throughout May, USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) delivered nearly 3,100 metric tons (MT) of food to approximately 270,000 vulnerable people. Nearly 80 percent of WFP’s 118 distribution points were located outside of Bangui, where humanitarian access has been limited since December 2013. WFP completed 90 percent of its target distributions in northwestern CAR, where populations are experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.⁴

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- In early June, WFP opened a new corridor for delivering food assistance to isolated areas of northeastern CAR. The new route allows WFP to deliver food commodities from Nyala town, Sudan, to Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture's Ndele town. WFP has bolstered its transportation capacity in CAR by leasing an additional 21 trucks and 10 trailers from Sudan and trucks from DRC. Between June 1 and 13, WFP also provided 1,085 MT of food assistance to more than 115,000 beneficiaries in western areas of CAR.
 - USAID/FFP has provided \$28.5 million in humanitarian food assistance to WFP and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) in FY 2014, supporting distributions of locally procured food, supplementary feeding programs, nutrition activities, and other interventions for communities affected by CAR's complex emergency.
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NUTRITION AND WASH

- USAID/OFDA partner Action Contre la Faim (ACF) conducted a June 3 humanitarian assessment in Ouham Prefecture's Kouki town and found that more than 50 percent of the sampled population experienced Poor levels of food consumption, the score of highest concern based on a Poor-Limited-Acceptable consumption scale measuring household dietary adequacy.⁵ Less than four percent of sampled households showed Acceptable levels of consumption—a significant deterioration from 2009, when more than 58 percent of households in Ouham consumed Acceptable levels of food based on consumption scores. ACF also reported that no IDP households in Ouham had access to hygienic latrines, and only one-third of IDPs had access to safe drinking water.
 - In a June 5–6 assessment in Sibut town, Kémo Prefecture, ACF rated 43 percent of the IDP households as having Poor levels of food consumption and reported that the more than 650 IDPs residing in Sibut required emergency relief commodities, including blankets, mosquito nets, and water containers. Approximately two-thirds of IDPs in Sibut had access to safe drinking water.
 - USAID/OFDA has provided \$1 million in FY 2014 assistance to support ACF's humanitarian response in Ouham, including activities to rehabilitate and improve water access points and sanitation facilities and ensure proper waste disposal to prevent the spread of disease.
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PROTECTION

- Late-May violence and unrest interrupted child protection services in Bangui's child-friendly spaces, according to the U.N. Though child protection services have resumed in Bangui, persistent insecurity is deterring children from attending. Participation rates at the 27 operational child-friendly spaces dropped from nearly 5,900 children before the late-May unrest to approximately 1,700 children in early June—a decrease of more than 70 percent.
 - UNICEF reports that the crisis in CAR has resulted in the deaths of 74 children and seriously injured 277 since December, although the actual numbers are likely much higher given the scarcity of health care services and lack of verifiable reporting. In a June 13 statement, UNICEF's Representative in CAR Souleymane Diabaté noted that the ongoing violence in CAR kills or wounds at least one child every day. UNICEF also reports that at least half of CAR's 552,000 IDPs and two-thirds of the nearly 360,000 Central African refugees are children.
 - To date, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1 million in FY 2014 funding to UNICEF for child protection programs. With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF is reunifying children separated from families, working with community leaders to prevent violence against children, and providing psychological and health care services in response to sexual violence.
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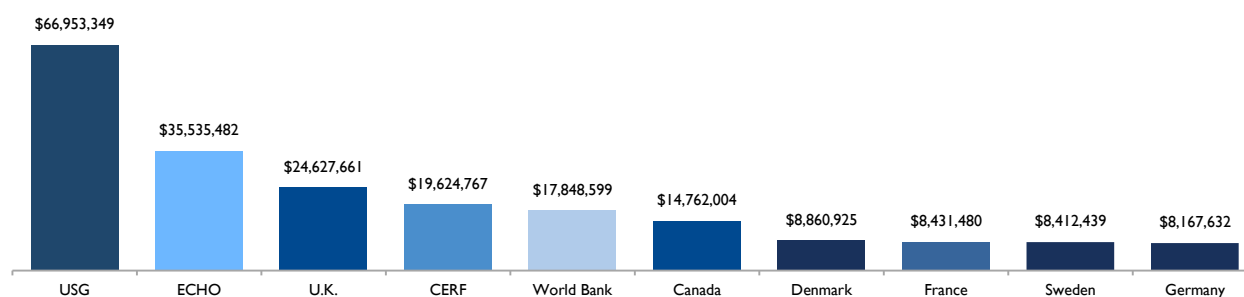
OTHER ASSISTANCE

- UNICEF recently revised its 2014 appeal for CAR up to \$81 million, a 31 percent increase from the original \$62 million appeal released in January. If fully funded, the revised appeal would enable UNICEF to treat an estimated 16,800 children under the age of five for severe acute malnutrition; provide nearly 2 million people with basic health

⁵ ACF calculates food consumption by multiplying the frequency of food consumption, over a seven-day period, by the 'weight,' or nutrient density, of each food group—for example, protein sources are weighted higher than vegetables. On a scale between 0 and 112, ACF defines Poor food consumption as a score below 24.5; Limited as a score between 24.5 and 38.5; and Acceptable as any score above 38.5.

care; and ensure that almost 700,000 people have consistent access to safe drinking water. As of June 20, donors had provided approximately \$26 million to UNICEF.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 20, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments from FY 2014, which began on October 1, 2013.

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 mid-March, the situation throughout CAR remained volatile, with continuing attacks against civilians. While relief agencies are working to assist conflict-affected populations, ongoing insecurity and logistical constraints impede humanitarian operations in Bangui and in more remote areas of CAR.
- In response to the ongoing humanitarian emergency, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Linda Thomas-Greenfield reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in CAR for FY 2014 on November 12, 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ACF	WASH	Ouham	\$1,000,000
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Bangui, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,375,000
CRS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Ouham	\$650,638
Danish Refugee Committee (DRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bamingui-Bangoran, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé	\$2,253,504
The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$280,623
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Ouham	\$1,184,810
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000

The International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Ouham-Pendé	\$880,587
Mentor	Health	Ouham, Ouham-Pendé	\$1,500,242
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,727,945
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$16,853,349
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	200 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food, Nutrition Activities	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
WFP	9,876 MT in Local and Regional Procurement of Food Commodities for General Food Distributions, Supplementary Feeding, and Food-for-Assets Activities	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
WFP	5,485 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for General Food Distributions and Supplementary Feeding Programs	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
WFP	Distribution of Cash-Based Food Vouchers to Chadian Returnees Fleeing CAR for Southeastern Areas of Chad	Chad	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$28,500,000
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$5,900,000
IOM	Evacuation and Basic Return Assistance for Vulnerable Migrants	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance for Refugees and IDPs	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$13,700,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$21,600,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CAR IN FY 2014			\$66,953,349

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

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of June 20, 2014.

³Estimated 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 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>