

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 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 – March 2018

621,035

IDPs in CAR
UN – August 2018

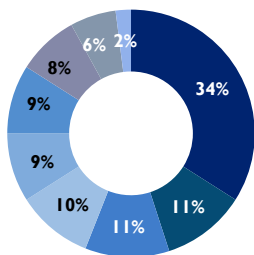
85,400

IDPs in Bangui
UN – June 2018

576,691

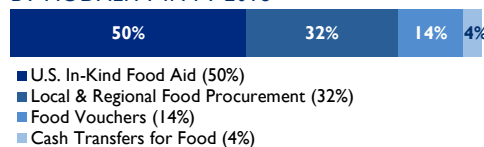
Central African Refugees
in Neighboring Countries
UN – August 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (34%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (11%)
- Health (11%)
- Shelter & Settlements (10%)
- 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 (50%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (32%)
- Food Vouchers (14%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (4%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Clashes between armed groups and attacks on humanitarian workers continue to hinder relief operations
- Escalating violence in Bria results in the death of nine IDPs
- Conflict displaced more than 6,300 people in August, bringing the number of IDPs in CAR to more than 621,000 people

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$40,486,444
USAID/FFP	\$36,492,401
State/PRM ³	\$46,728,311
\$123,707,671	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Attacks on relief workers continue to disrupt humanitarian operations throughout Central African Republic (CAR). Between January and August, the UN recorded more than 270 security incidents involving humanitarian workers, resulting in six deaths and prompting at least 15 relief organizations to temporarily suspend activities.
- Fighting in and around Haute-Kotto Prefecture's Bria town continues to endanger civilians, including the estimated 48,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in the town's *Pointe Kilométrique 3* (PK3) displacement site. On September 6, armed actors abducted and killed at least nine IDPs from PK3, according to the UN. Additionally, clashes between armed groups displaced more than 1,300 people in areas of Haute-Kotto south of Bria and more than 800 people in Ouaka Prefecture's Kouango and Lihoto towns in August.
- In FY 2018, the U.S. Government (USG) provided nearly \$123.7 million in humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in CAR, as well as Central African refugees in neighboring countries, including \$40.5 million in USAID/OFDA funding, \$36.5 million in USAID/FFP funding, and \$46.7 million from State/PRM.

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

- The UN recorded more than 270 security incidents involving humanitarian workers in CAR from January–August, as attacks on aid workers continue to rise. Nearly 90 security incidents occurred in July and August, representing a 50 percent increase compared to the approximately 180 incidents reported from January–June. The insecurity and attacks against humanitarian staff prompted at least 15 relief organizations to temporarily suspend activities in Haute-Kotto’s Bria and Kaga-Bandoro sub-prefectures; Ouaka’s Bambari and Ippy sub-prefectures; and Ouham Prefecture’s Batangafo and Kabo sub-prefectures from April–May. More recently, armed actors attacked humanitarian workers in Nana-Grébizi, Ouham, and Ouham Pendé prefectures in five separate incidents between September 7–12, causing three humanitarian organizations to suspend operations. As of September 30, the UN recorded six aid worker deaths in CAR in 2018, with the most recent death occurring on August 1 in Basse-Kotto Prefecture’s Alindao town.
- Relief organizations reported more than 6,600 protection violations in CAR between January and June, according to the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. In an August 6 statement, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for CAR Najat Rochdi condemned attacks against civilians and humanitarian workers and urged armed groups to comply with commitments to a cessation of hostilities.
- The Population Movement Commission (CMP)—managed by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in CAR—identified approximately 621,000 IDPs in the country as of August 31. Approximately 40 percent of the IDPs were sheltering in displacement sites, while the remaining 60 percent were residing with host families. Despite ongoing violence, nearly 38,400 IDPs returned to areas of origin in July, including nearly 21,600 returnees to Ouham-Pendé’s Paoua sub-prefecture.
- Clashes between armed groups in and around Bria continue to pose protection risks to the estimated 48,000 IDPs sheltering in the town’s PK3 displacement site—the largest displacement site in CAR. On September 6, armed actors abducted and killed at least nine IDPs from the site, according to the UN. The incident further exacerbated tensions in Bria, prompting UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) personnel to increase patrols in an effort to protect civilians and prevent further escalation of violence. On September 7, RC/HC Rochdi released a statement condemning the attacks and calling on armed groups to abide by international humanitarian law and respect civilians and humanitarian workers.
- Separately, conflict between armed groups south of Bria displaced more than 1,300 people from early to mid-August, according to the USAID/OFDA-supported Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), managed by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The fighting also resulted in several civilian deaths and damaged homes and infrastructure in the area, the RRM reports. Displaced populations are sheltering with host community members and in school buildings in Bakouma sub-prefecture’s Zabe locality; however, the presence of armed groups in the area has restricted humanitarian agencies from assisting populations in need.
- Recurrent clashes and reprisal attacks among armed groups in and around Kouango and Lihoto have led to civilian deaths, population displacement, and infrastructure damage, according to the RRM. The reprisal attacks prompted more than 1,250 people to flee the two towns in mid-July, and an additional 800 people to flee in mid-August. In response, RRM staff traveled to Kouango to assess humanitarian conditions from August 22–26 and identified education, food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance as urgent needs. However, armed group presence near Ouaka’s Grimari and Kouango towns and poor road conditions could restrict humanitarian agencies from delivering life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, the RRM reports.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Relief actors report that nutrition conditions in CAR continue to deteriorate due to persistent insecurity, protracted displacement, decreased agricultural production, increased food prices, and limited access to safe drinking water and basic health care services. Humanitarian organizations treated an estimated 17,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) between January and mid-August, representing an approximately 120 percent increase compared to the same period in 2017, according to the Nutrition Cluster. Relief organizations attribute a portion of the increase to

improved detection and expanded humanitarian operations—including acute malnutrition screenings, referrals, and mobile health and nutrition teams—supporting populations in hard-to-reach areas of CAR.

- In a July 12 press release, the Government of CAR Ministry of Health and Population and UNICEF warned that SAM prevalence in children younger than five years of age exceeded the emergency threshold of 2 percent in 39 of the country's 71 sub-prefectures. In FY 2018, USAID/FFP contributed \$2.9 million to UNICEF to respond to SAM by providing treatment, assessing nutrition conditions, and supporting national NGO response capacity in CAR.
- According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), IDPs and vulnerable households are expected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food security until harvests become available in October.⁴ With limited income-earning opportunities, depleted food stocks, and irregular access to humanitarian assistance due to continued insecurity and conflict, many households are likely to face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity through January 2019.

USG ASSISTANCE

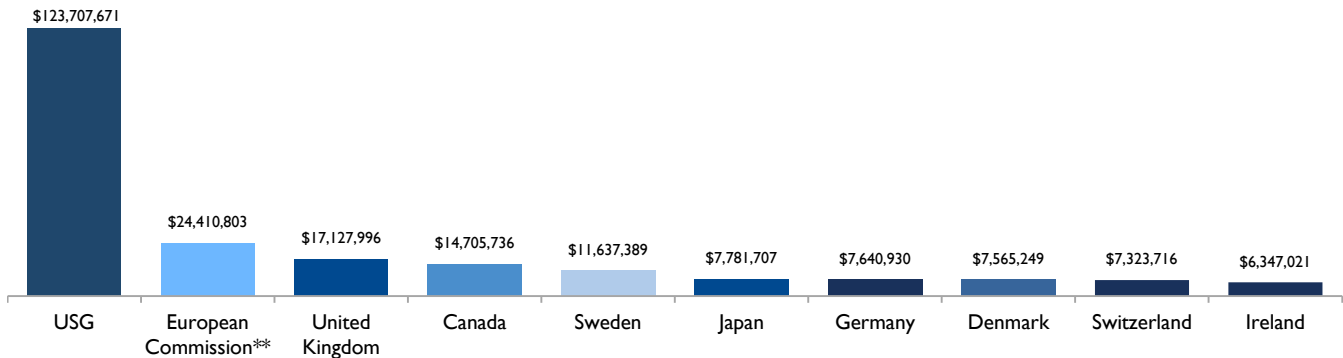
- As of late August, sporadic insecurity in CAR's capital city of Bangui and nearby Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture continued to disrupt response activities and prevent the timely provision of humanitarian assistance, according to USAID/OFDA staff and partner Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) representatives. Following renewed April–May violence in Bangui, PUI began conducting cash-for-work activities—including shelter rehabilitation—to improve livelihood opportunities for newly displaced populations in the city. However, insecurity prompted the organization to suspend rehabilitation activities and redirect shelter assistance to Mambéré-Kadéï. As of early September, shelter rehabilitation activities remained suspended in Bangui due to fluid population movement in the city.
- In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.4 million to MENTOR Initiative to support emergency health interventions for approximately 658,000 people in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé. As of early September, the NGO was supporting a mobile clinic in Ouham-Pendé's Betokomia sub-prefecture; however, the displacement of health staff has resulted in the continued suspension of all of MENTOR Initiative's USAID/OFDA-supported mobile health activities in Betokomia's Gbadene village. MENTOR Initiative plans to rehabilitate medical equipment and resume the clinic's operations upon the return of displaced staff.
- The RRM continues to conduct multi-sector assessments, monitor humanitarian conditions, and provide emergency relief commodities and WASH assistance throughout CAR. With \$5.3 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, the RRM has assisted up to 230,000 vulnerable people to date. Between January and August, the RRM distributed emergency relief commodities to more than 138,700 people—including nearly 66,600 IDPs—and provided emergency WASH services to more than 105,300 people across the country. In late July, the RRM distributed relief commodity kits—containing blankets, kitchen items, mosquito nets, soap, and water containers—to more than 1,300 IDPs sheltering along the border between Bambari and Grimari. RRM partners also rehabilitated eight water access points, distributed water purification tablets to more than 1,500 people, and conducted hygiene promotion activities in Kémo Prefecture's Mala sub-prefecture.
- Due to logistical and security constraints, USAID/FFP partner Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is one of the few humanitarian agencies actively present in Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou prefectures, where conflict and insecurity have generated increased refugee flows to neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo. In FY 2018, USAID/FFP provided ACTED with \$1.3 million for cash transfers for food to displaced and host populations in Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou. The organization continues to monitor and respond to needs in areas with limited humanitarian access through participation in the RRM.
- In FY 2018, USAID/FFP also supported the UN World Food Program (WFP) with approximately \$32.3 million to respond to emergency food needs in CAR. The UN agency reached an average of 280,000 people per month with emergency food assistance and food vouchers in the country.

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

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- On September 14, RC/HC Rochdi announced the allocation of \$15 million from the CAR Humanitarian Fund—a pooled fund managed by the RC/HC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The new funding will support multi-sector emergency interventions for an estimated 650,000 vulnerable people in conflict-affected parts of the country. Additionally, as of September 30, international donors had provided \$183.5 million for CAR’s 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, representing approximately 36 percent of the \$515.6 million appeal.

2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2018. All international figures are according to the 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 nearly 576,700 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
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
International Organization for Migration (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
Plan International	ERMS, Nutrition, Protection	Haute-Kotto, Nana-Grébezi	\$1,935,000
PUI	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$850,000
Solidarités Internationales	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements	Ouham-Pendé	\$900,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Countrywide	\$6,050,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,750,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Ouham-Pendé	\$619,431
	Program Support		\$296,835
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$40,486,444
USAID/FFP³			
ACTED	Cash Transfers	Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou	\$1,324,515

UNICEF	260 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid, Other	Countrywide	\$2,903,984
WFP	7,390 MT of U.S. In-kind Emergency Food Aid	Countrywide	\$15,414,417
	8,213 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement; Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$16,850,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$36,492,916
State/PRM			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Livelihoods and Protection	Cameroon	\$925,000
CARE	Protection, WASH, Food Security	Chad	\$1,850,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations	Countrywide	\$3,300,000
IMC	Health, Protection, GBV	Cameroon	\$1,900,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Livelihoods and Protection	Cameroon	\$1,450,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	Cameroon	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Cameroon	\$21,500,000
	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Republic of the Congo	\$1,250,000
PUI	Livelihoods and Food Production	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$1,700,000
World Vision	Livelihoods, WASH, Protection, GBV	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$2,353,311
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$46,728,311
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAR RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$123,707,671

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>