



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

JUNE 2017



Photo: OCHA

HUMANITARIAN BRIEF

ON THE BRINK OF A NEW HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

The recent escalation of violence in the Central African Republic (CAR) has brought the country towards the brink of a new, large-scale humanitarian crisis. Due to the recrudescence of violence in 2017, humanitarian needs and serious protection risks have dramatically increased in multiple new hotspots across the country. In May 2017 alone, over 100,000 people were displaced and 19,000 sought refuge in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), bringing the total displaced population close to one million - a quarter of the population - including over 500,000 internally displaced and close to 500,000 refugees in neighbouring countries.



EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE



BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE



PROTECTION



100,000
NEWLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN MAY



1 IN 2
PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



399.5M
REQUESTED FUNDING



25%
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FUNDED

A CRISIS OF UNPRECEDENTED MAGNITUDE: 1 OUT OF 2 PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

New humanitarian needs created by the recent crisis are adding to an already dire situation: over half of the population of the CAR requires humanitarian assistance to survive. An estimated 50 percent of health services are provided by the humanitarian community, yet two thirds of the population still has no access to health care. Furthermore,

delays in addressing chronic under-development are resulting in increased humanitarian needs: food insecurity has doubled over the past year as farmers have not had access to their fields. More than two million people are now food insecure – constituting approximately 50 percent of the population – as household resources and coping capacities

have been eroded during four years of crisis. As a result, the CAR has some of the world's highest chronic malnutrition rates, with 40 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffering from stunting, as well as some of the highest rates of maternal and early childhood mortality.



1 IN 4
PEOPLE IS DISPLACED



500,000
PEOPLE ARE INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



500,000
REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING
COUNTRIES

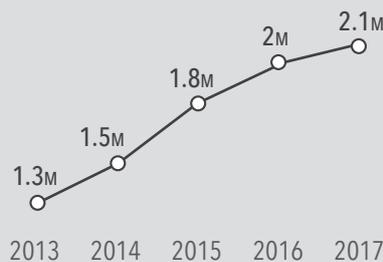


39,000
CHILDREN UNDER 5
AFFECTED BY SAM



OF THE POPULATION
IS FOOD INSECURE

PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM FOOD
INSECURITY (IPC PHASES 3 AND 4)



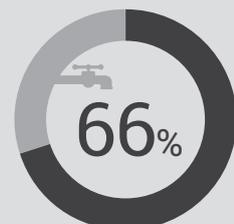
73,000
PREGNANT OR BREAST-FEEDING
WOMEN SUFFER FROM
MALNUTRITION



1
DOCTOR FOR
100,000 PATIENTS



50%
OF HEALTH SERVICES
ARE PROVIDED BY THE
HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY



OF PEOPLE HAVE NO
ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER

DEVELOPMENT DEFICIT CONTRIBUTES TO GROWING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Continued violence and lack of resources hamper the efforts made by the Government to restore the authority of the State, forcing the humanitarian community to often be the only provider of social services. Humanitarian assistance therefore remains vital for the stability of the country. In the absence of access

to social services and basic livelihoods, the population is effectively stuck in a situation of acute socio-economic, health, nutritional and educational distress. Both the HRP and the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) were developed in alignment and complementarity, and in-country

leadership promotes a coherent agenda around humanitarian, development and peacebuilding priorities. However, the RCPCA remains yet to be operationalized at this point and its financing architecture is not yet operational.

AN INCREASINGLY DANGEROUS AND HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

The degree of violence observed in recent months has reached a point not seen since 2014. Clashes between armed groups had a negative impact on humanitarian space. The population tends to flee to very remote areas, away from the main road axes. At the same time, the fragmentation of the armed groups and the increased levels of violence they use complicate negotiations for humanitarian access. Assessment missions and

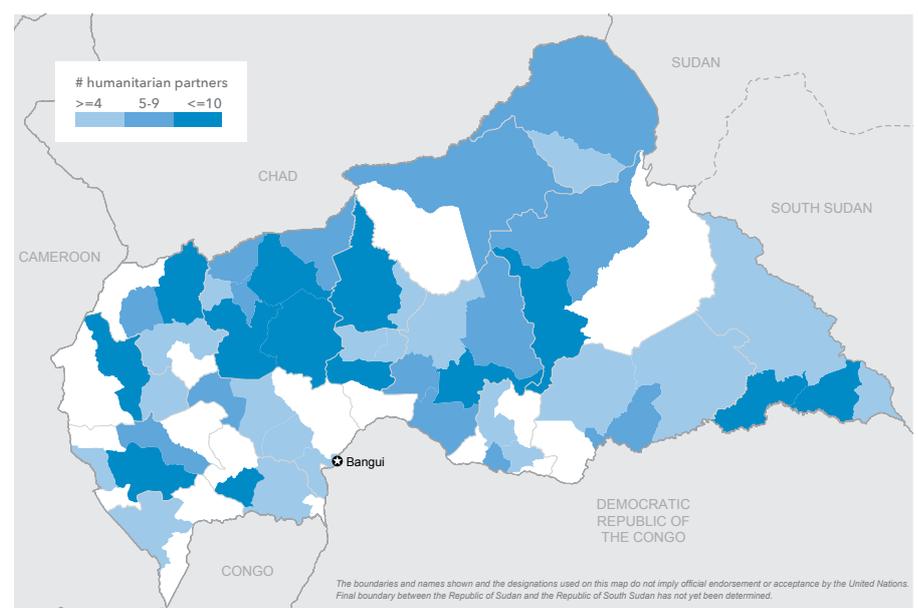
humanitarian operations are therefore increasingly complex to organize. Humanitarian partners are regularly the target of attacks on the roads and in their operational bases. Between January 2016 and April 2017, INGO partners have been victims of 457 security incidents, representing 29 percent of incidents registered across the globe.



Source: UNOCHA

HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS DELIVERING ACROSS THE COUNTRY

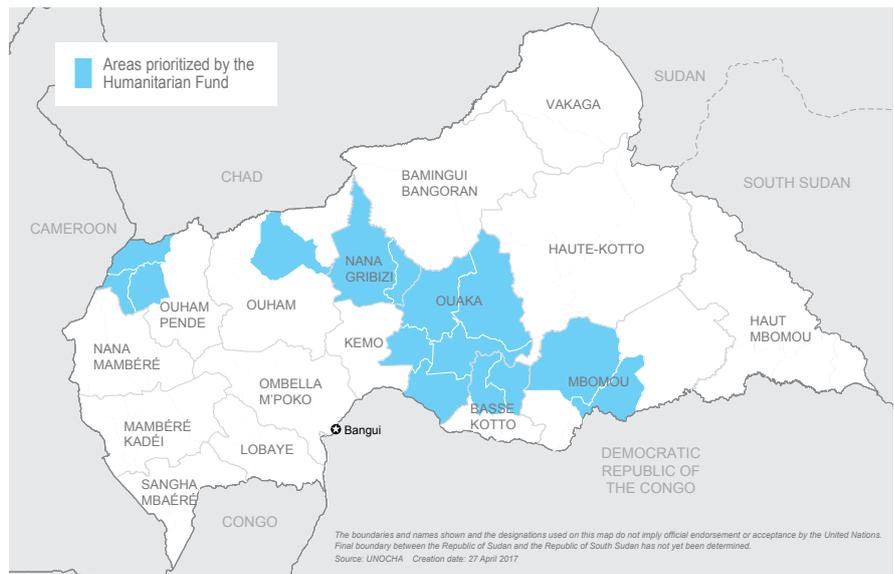
Humanitarian actors are present across the CAR and deliver life-saving assistance despite the difficult operating environment. Since 2013, humanitarian response capacity in-country has more than doubled, from 47 UN Agencies and NGOs to over 130 today. However, additional funding is required to capitalize on and sustain this scaled-up humanitarian presence.



Source: UNOCHA

HUMANITARIAN FUND: POOLING RESOURCES TO MAXIMIZE IMPACT

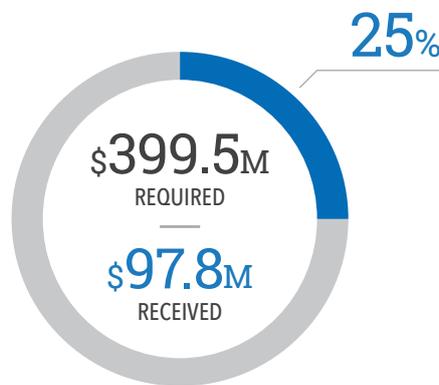
So far in 2017, the CAR Humanitarian Fund (HF) has received pledges and contributions totalling US\$9 million, of which \$3 million has already been allocated to partners. The HF addresses urgent needs in both new emergencies and ongoing crisis situations. The Fund enables rapid life-saving assistance for vulnerable people such as those newly displaced, returned or staying in host communities. The HF is also among the few direct funding sources available for national NGOs. Strategic priorities and funding decisions are based on the clusters' analysis of recent data and reflect strong inter-cluster collaboration, in support of the overall priorities outlined in the HRP. For more info please visit: <https://chfcar.unocha.org>



HUMANITARIAN UNDERFUNDING UNDERMINES THE RESPONSE

The recrudescence of violence in the CAR is unfolding at a time when serious funding shortages are undermining humanitarian operations: at mid-year, only 25 percent of the \$400 million 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan has been funded. In recent years, the international community has invested vast resources in the CAR. The renewed engagement by all partners and sustained and flexible funding are urgently required to save fragile gains, and prevent the crisis from further escalation.

2017 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (AS OF 1 JUNE 2017)



Source: FTS

GAP BETWEEN REQUIRED AND RECEIVED HUMANITARIAN FUNDING SINCE 2013

