



World Food Programme

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WFP C.A.R. CRISIS REGIONAL UPDATE*

Situation Report #29

*EMOP 200799 focus on affected C.A.R. population in C.A.R. and neighbouring countries (Cameroon, Chad, DRC and RoC)

31 January 2017

Highlights

- On 13 January, the C.A.R. Government and UN agencies launched the Humanitarian Response Plan for the 2017–2019 period. WFP requires USD 98 million to support vulnerable populations. It includes USD 81 million to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to 578,497 highly vulnerable people.
- In January, due to funding shortfalls, WFP continued to distribute a reduced monthly food/cash ration (50 percent) to some 196,751 C.A.R. refugees in Cameroon.

In Numbers*

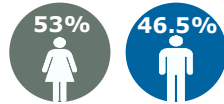
2 million people food insecure in C.A.R.—50% of the population of the country

*The number include vulnerable local and IDPs in C.A.R. and refugees in neighbouring countries.

People assisted

January 2017

GENDER MARKER **2A**



Situation Update

- Insufficient funding has had a serious impact on the affected countries (C.A.R., Cameroon, DRC, RoC and Chad). In Cameroon, WFP has cut rations over 50 percent for both food and cash based transfers. In Chad, a half ration is given to the poor and very poor households identified through vulnerability-based targeting. In RoC, WFP has used limited stocks for priority nutrition activities and in DRC, camps that have not received assistance for six months have been reprioritized. In C.A.R. due to critical funding gaps, WFP is only able to assist just over half of the 550,000 beneficiaries it aims to support throughout the year. Food insecurity continues to affect one in two households in C.A.R., while instability throughout the country and lack of inputs deter households from resuming agriculture activities. Renewed insecurity has triggered new displacements, hampering access to affected populations and creating supply chain challenges along the main transport axis.
- In **Cameroon**, the presence of criminal groups and

deteriorating conditions of the Toktoyo-Mbouma road close to the C.A.R. border, continue to pose a challenge for food delivery.

WFP Response

- WFP and UNHCR embarked on a comprehensive vulnerability targeting exercise for the C.A.R. refugees in eastern Cameroon, aiming to facilitate transition to a status of vulnerability-based assistance approach, to reflect specific socio-economic needs of the affected people to determine the best form of food assistance based on needs rather than status alone. Data collection will be finalized by end-February. In addition, community outreach visits were carried out to some 380 households to provide cooking demonstrations, nutrition education and information on WFP programmes.
- In **DRC**, WFP carried out data collection missions on food market prices in Libenge, Boyabu, Inke, Gbadolite and Zongo and results of data collected are expected to be available soon. Also, a mission has been undertaken from Zongo to Libenge to monitor cash distribution to refugees. WFP conducted another mission to Bili and Inke refugee camps in North Ubangi province in January to assess the most appropriate distribution modalities to be used.
- In C.A.R., the report of the [National Food Security Assessment](#) (ENSA) indicates that the food security situation remains a concern. According to the report, about half of the population – over 2 million (48 percent) – is food insecure, including 268,000 people (six percent) severely food insecure. These economically vulnerable households with very poor food consumption are resorting negative coping strategies to survive.



Food and Nutrition Assistance

- In January, critical funding gaps resulting in shortage

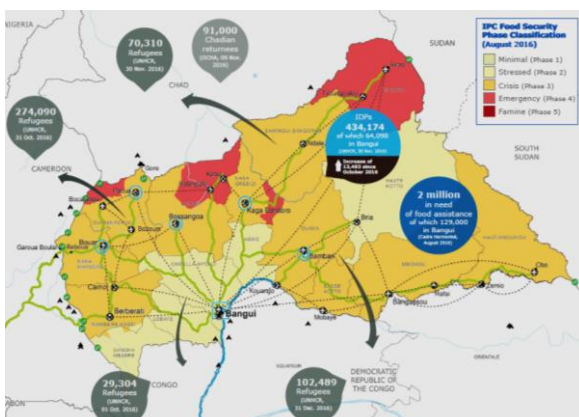


Photo: Bambari, Central African Republic - Fatou and Sihem, two refugee children benefitted from WFP's assistance via Plumpty Sup. WFP/Donaiq Le Du

of food stocks continued to force WFP to make adjustments in the ration distributed to IDPs in C.A.R. (*they received food ration reduced by 25 percent from the standard and covering only 20 days instead of 30 initially planned*); and primary schoolchildren through the school meals programme (*15 days covered instead of 18 days initially planned*).

- On 23 January, along with C.A.R. Government representatives, WFP, WHO and FAO participated in the initial discussion on the development of a national nutrition and food security strategy. A consultant was hired by FAO to lead the work.
- In January, due to funding shortfalls, WFP continued to distribute a reduced monthly food/cash ration (*50 percent of initial value*) to some 196,751 C.A.R. refugees in Cameroon. Results of ongoing food security surveys are expected to provide information regarding the effect of the food reductions on food consumption patterns of the affected populations. In addition, work is ongoing to scale up the cash-based transfer programmes from 23,000 to 40,000 people, adding three new refugee sites in the east region: Lolo, Timangolo and Garinssigo. In the Adamawa region, WFP plans to introduce seasonal support to 15,000 vulnerable local populations, following reports of a significant deterioration of the food security situation in the area. To facilitate food processing and alleviate the plight of refugees and local women population in the east region, WFP handed 70 millet mill to women's groups.
- In Chad, WFP is negotiating the field level agreements and there was no general distribution in January. However, 569 children were provided specialised nutritious foods.
- In DRC, WFP distributed food and nutrition assistance to some of 58,509 people in January.
- In RoC, due to delays with the new distribution partners contracts, there was no general distribution in January and only 205 refugees received food assistance through GFD and nutrition intervention.



Logistics Cluster

- In C.A.R., the budget revision 1 to extend the Special Operation 200997 for Emergency Telecommunications and logistics clusters until June 2017 was approved. WFP has also signed two field level agreements for the management of the common storage facilities in Bangui and the rehabilitation of nine bridges and a ferry with *Première Urgence – Aide Medicale Internationale* (PU-AMI) and Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) respectively. The logistics cluster facilitated the dispatch of a total of 83 mt of cargo by road and air from Bangui to the provinces (*41 organizations benefited from the service provided by Handicap International*); and common storage services in Bangui. In January 2,082 m³ of humanitarian supplies were stored on average and 618 m³ were handled. The service was managed by PU-AMI. A total of 13 organisations benefited from the service. Also, with the start of the dry season, road conditions improved, allowing for a rapid resumption of operations and better access to areas where vulnerable people are in need of assistance.



Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

- As of January, the ETC in C.A.R. has resumed its activities with the arrival of the new Coordinator. Also, the ETC continued to provide vital security telecommunications and data services to the humanitarian community in Kaga-Bandoro, Bossangoa, Bambari, Ndele, Paoua and Bouar. A total of 16 staff from Plan International received radio training.



UN Humanitarian Air Service

- In C.A.R., new UNHAS Special Operation 201047 was approved and will be implemented for 12 months, (from 1 January to 31 December 2017). In January, UNHAS transported 1,874 passengers and 25 mt cargo to 31 locations in-country. In addition, UNHAS conducted one medical evacuation from Berberati to Bangui.

Clusters and Common Services

WFP Operations				
	2017 Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (February –July 2017) (in USD)	People reached (January 2017)
Regional EMOP 200799 (until Dec 2017)	139 million	29 million 21%	29 million	425,558 people

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