



WFP C.A.R. CRISIS REGIONAL UPDATE*

Situation Report #35

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

30 June 2017

In Numbers

2.1 million food insecure people in C.A.R.—48% of the population of the country

534,000 displaced persons

481,000 C.A.R. refugees in the neighbouring countries

*EFSA 2016, UNHCR May 2017 and CMP June 2017. The number includes vulnerable local and IDPs in C.A.R. and refugees in neighbouring countries.

562,000 People assisted
May 2017



“A multiplication of hot spots and needs could lead to a large-scale crisis, the consequences of which could be more serious than in 2013¹”.

GENDER MARKER 2A EMOP 200799

Global Humanitarian Funding

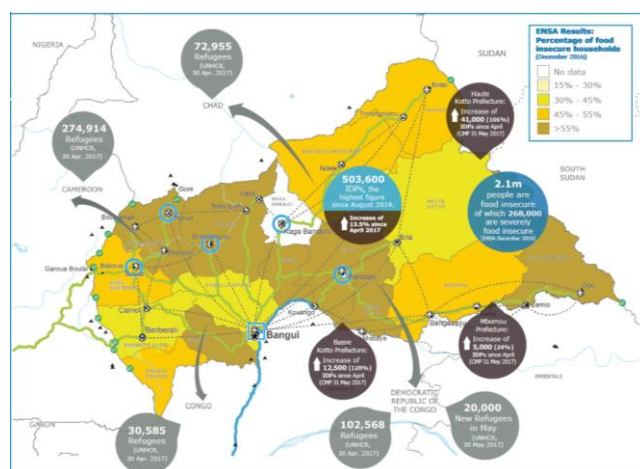
Overall:
USD 399.5 million
WFP response plan
USD 157 million

WFP response includes the C.A.R.EMOP 200799 and three special operations (201045; 200997 and 200934).

WFP 6-month Net Funding Requirements (June–November 2017)

EMOP 200799 **USD 20 million**

UNHAS 201045 **USD 5.5 million**



Highlights

- WFP operations in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and RoC are facing severe pipeline breaks hampering life-saving assistance to 1.8 million people during the lean season.
- In DRC and RoC, concerns are rising over the risk of deterioration in the nutritional status of affected children.
- WFP urgently needs USD 20 million to immediately procure and transport sufficient food stocks to allow the distribution of full and essential rations to refugees and IDPs in the C.A.R. crisis countries.

Situation Update

- The residual fallout of the ethno-religious war in C.A.R. continues to cause death and destruction among the population in the Central African Republic, uprooting hundreds of thousands people (nearly 500,000 refugees² in May and 534,000 internally displaced people in June) and posing challenges to ending the effect of conflicts in neighbouring Cameroon, Chad, DRC and RoC. The acceleration in the pace of population movements –within C.A.R. and to the surrounding countries– is breeding an increasingly dire situation as most displacements are becoming protracted. Women and children continue to be most affected and critical needs continue to exceed available resource levels. Renewed and sustained donor engagement as well as flexible funding are urgently required to save fragile gains and prevent the situation from further deterioration.
- In C.A.R., the upsurge of violence³ sparked new warnings by the United Nations about the spread of armed groups and human rights abuses. The number of people internally displaced increased by 20 percent from April to June⁴ and despite funding shortages, WFP is scaling up its humanitarian response to deliver emergency food and nutritional assistance to 100,000 additional displaced people fleeing the recent clashes. Humanitarian access, particularly in Bambari (Ouaka), Bria (Haute Kotto) and Bangassou (Mbomou) remains difficult due to insecurity and bad road conditions. In recent weeks, thousands of people were also uprooted from their homes to seek safety beyond C.A.R. borders. In DRC, starting from mid-May, a new massive influx of C.A.R. refugees, triggered by violence and fear of imminent attacks in border areas (Bangassou, Bema and Mobaye in C.A.R.), was observed in Bas-Uele and North-Ubangi provinces. UNHCR reported some 33,600⁵ newcomers in DRC in early June. WFP Emergency Director, Ms. Denise Brown and the Country Director, Mr. Claude Jibidar undertook a mission to Gbadolite, North-Ubangi province on 24 June to enquire about the situation of the new influx of C.A.R. refugees.
- In Cameroon, following a protracted reduction in food assistance, WFP monitoring recorded an increase in the number of C.A.R. refugee households with a poor food consumption score (from 1.7 percent in September 2016 to 4.2 percent in April 2017). As the lean season

¹ Virginie Baikoua, C.A.R. Minister of Social Affairs and National Reconciliation, and [Najat Rochdi](#), humanitarian Coordinator.

² UNHCR, May 2017.

³ Violence is also spreading across the south eastern part of the country, up to Zemio (far southeast).

⁴ Some 426,100 IDPs in April 2017. There is an increase of 6 percent from May (503,600) to June (534,000) (Commission de Mouvement des Populations (CMP)).

⁵ UNHCR estimates that as of 31 May 2017, the number of C.A.R. refugees in DRC stands at some 103,000, excluding new arrivals.

approaches and food supplies falls, WFP is striving to increase the food rations for C.A.R. refugees who have been receiving only half of the monthly ration since October 2016, due to funding shortfalls.

WFP Response



Food and Nutrition Assistance

- In June, in **C.A.R.**, WFP targeted nearly 694,500 highly vulnerable displaced people and refugees from South Sudan and DRC, through food and nutritional assistance (in-kind and cash distributions). Among these, some 97,600 children were targeted under the emergency school meals programme implemented in Mambere-Kadei, Ouham, Ouham Pende, Nana-Mambere, Nana-Gribizi and Bangui. In response to the new waves of displacements, WFP delivered emergency food rations to the newly displaced people in Bangassou, Bria, Alindao and Mobaye.
- In addition to providing humanitarian assistance, WFP is also supporting recovery interventions. Under the P4P initiative implemented in Paoua, WFP is providing capacity strengthening and market opportunities to smallholder farmers in an effort to boost local production and promote local food purchases for school meals. Following the signature of the contracts in May, food deliveries to WFP by farmers' organizations participating in P4P started in Nana-Mambéré and Ouham-Pendé (over 440 mt of rice, 235.7 mt of sorghum and 168 mt beans were collected in June). The second distribution of food rations under the 'seed protection' programme was conducted in June. Through the 'seeds protection' initiative which seeks to help farming families strengthen livelihoods and build resilience, WFP and FAO work in sync in Ouham, Nana-Grébizi, Kémo, Ouaka, Nana-Mambéré and Mambéré-Kadei to provide seeds and food rations⁶ to 40,000 families before the planting season starts. This coordinated approach aims to prevent the most vulnerable households from resorting to eating the seeds that are meant for planting, and to yield positive coping mechanisms.
- In **Cameroon**, WFP continues to provide critical food assistance to some 156,000 CAR refugees, through in-kind and cash transfers, coupled with nutrition prevention programmes, targeting 40,000 children aged 6-59 months in 11 health districts across the East, Adamawa and North regions. A slight increase in CBT outreach was noticed in Cameroon, from 16 percent of the vulnerable people receiving CBT in April to 20 percent in May. With the lean season, WFP is augmenting support to vulnerable refugee and local households in the East and Adamaoua regions to

ensure food access and promote livelihood creation. A first food distribution round under the Food Assistance for Assets activities was initiated in late June for some 12,000 people. The project focused on the creation of tree plantations, including highly nutritious moringa plants, as well as water retention ponds for fishing and small-scale agriculture. Seasonal food support continue for some 15,000 food insecure local populations in the Adamaoua region.

- In **Chad**, WFP continues the biometric registration jointly with UNHCR and IOM. To date, 14,500 returnees are registered on two sites. In June, some 76,500 CAR returnees were targeted with cash-based assistance under the PRRO and the EMOP⁷ for southern Chad. Some 43,000 refugees received half of in-kind rations, 100 percent of the vulnerable people assisted in May were reached through the CBT modality. A joint UN and donors mission to southern Chad was organized where implementation sites near Gore were visited to draw attention to the deteriorating humanitarian situation of C.A.R. refugees and returnees, and to appeal for resources to jointly address immediate food and other basic needs.
- In **DRC**, WFP distributed food assistance through CBT modality and nutrition assistance to approximately 58,000⁸ refugees in June. In addition to coping with logistics constraints to access the areas where the new arrivals are (in particular in Bas Uele), WFP is facing a pipeline break that is preventing it from meeting the needs of newly arrived C.A.R. refugees. The cash option was discussed with UNHCR and would be feasible pending appropriate and formal assessments. However, WFP and UNHCR would need a formal agreement from the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) to intervene outside the camps, and foster cash assistance.
- In **RoC**, WFP is facing a pipeline break of SuperCereal for the pregnant and lactating women (children were assisted with Plumpy Sup). The first CBT operations were conducted and 637 households reached in Betou and Impfondo in June. WFP, UNHCR and local authorities sensitized the vulnerable people to the CBT process.



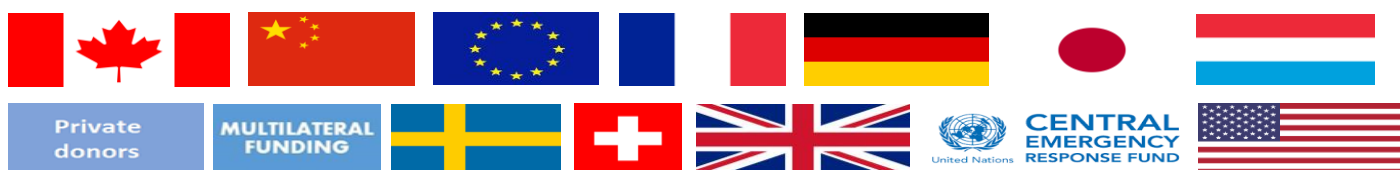
UN Humanitarian Air Service

- In June, UNHAS transported 1,875 passengers and 21.7 mt of cargo to 23 locations in **C.A.R.** Evacuation of aid workers to Bangui were conducted through UNHAS (four medical evacuations and three for security concerns).

WFP Operations

	2017 Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (June –November 2017) (in USD)	People reached (May 2017)
Regional EMOP 200799 (until Dec 2017)	139 million	43.7 million	20 million	562,000 people

The number of people reached in June will be provided in the July regional SitRep



⁶WFP provides groundnuts, maize, rice, sorghum and beans while FAO provides crop and vegetable seeds to the same families.

⁷ The Chadian component of the EMOP is expiring as of 1 July and the Country Office is transferring the current caseload to PRRO.

⁸ All June beneficiary figures are provisional.

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