



WFP C.A.R. CRISIS REGIONAL UPDATE

Situation Report #40

30 November 2017

In Numbers

2.1 million food-insecure people in C.A.R. — 48 percent of the population of the country (WFP)

601,642 displaced persons (CMP)

541,435 C.A.R. refugees in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and RoC (UNHCR, Government, CNARR*)

*Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés

Highlights

- From December 2017 to May 2018, WFP needs 52.5 million to provide critical food assistance the most life-saving needs in C.A.R. and the neighbouring Cameroon (247,777 refugees), Chad (76,277), DRC (167,353) and RoC (50,028).
- A further 900 peacekeepers is expected to be added to the UN mission in C.A.R. to support efforts to promote peace and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid in C.A.R.

573,437 people assisted
October 2017



“Failing to address the current needs will hamper all; affecting not only the country but the entire Central African region [...]. This is not the time to give up on the people of C.A.R.” Najat Rochdi, *UN Resident Coordinator and Deputy Special Representative for MINUSCA* - 9 November 2017.

GENDER MARKER **2A** EMOP 200799

Global Humanitarian Funding

Overall:
USD 497 million
WFP response plan
USD 157 million

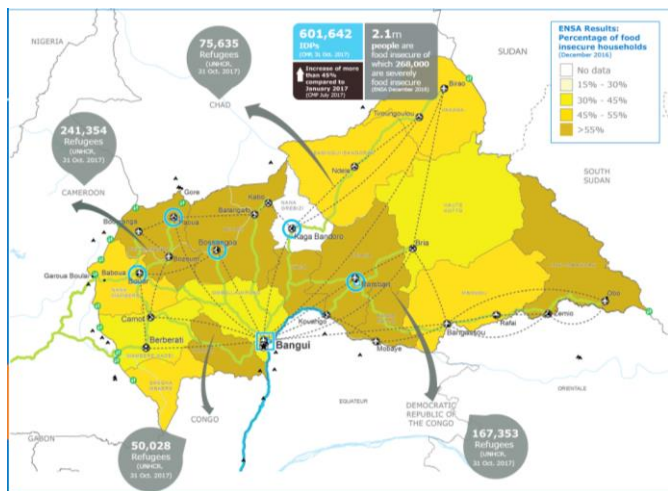
WFP response includes the regional EMOP 200799 and three special operations (201045; 200997 and 200934).

WFP 6-month Net Funding Requirements
(December 2017–May 2018)

EMOP 200799 USD 52.5 million¹

Situation Update

- On 9 November, during a briefing on the latest humanitarian developments in C.A.R., the UN Resident Coordinator and Deputy Special Representative for MINUSCA, Najat Rochdi, pleaded for the international community to “leave no stone unturned and leave no one behind.” The dire **C.A.R.** crisis continues to trigger massive forced displacement within C.A.R. and its neighbouring countries, increasing pressure on resources and living conditions in host communities and countries. Intense militia activity along main supply roads in central-south C.A.R. continues to hamper humanitarian access to Bangassou and Mobaye, while fighting between rival militias forced thousands of civilians to flee their homes, exposing them to serious protection issues. In late November, inter-militia violence triggered massive displacement within the country and small-scale population displacements to the DRC. UNHCR reported 167,353 C.A.R. refugees in DRC, including close to 64,000 new arrivals recorded by the local authorities. Registration is ongoing.
- To ensure that UN peacekeepers can deploy rapidly and back up efforts to protect civilians from egregious violence, the **UN Security Council** approved on 15 November, the decision to add a further 900 peacekeepers to the UN mission in C.A.R.² This decision is expected to support efforts to promote peace and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid. In the meantime, increased violence against relief workers despite rising needs is a source of concern, and attacks targeting humanitarian workers forced some NGOs to stop



¹ Based on the 1 November reports.

² Arrival scheduled for March to April 2018.

operations in the most insecure areas, which in turn is affecting the delivery of effective humanitarian response to the displaced people.

- In **Cameroon**, WFP and UNHCR developed a targeting strategy for assistance to the C.A.R. refugees, to inform the identification of the most vulnerable refugees to be assisted in 2018.³ The strategy is based on socio-economic vulnerability, and WFP and UNHCR technical units from the respective headquarters along with representatives from ECHO and DFID, supported the process.
- In **Chad**, despite a slightly favourable agricultural season, the recently completed 2017 National Food Security Survey (ENSA) and the latest 2017 multisectoral nutrition survey (SMART) indicate a general deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation in Chad. WFP urgently requires additional funding to avert a pipeline break and maintain support to curative nutrition interventions. *The Cadre Harmonisé*, led by the Government of Chad, the CILSS, WFP and FAO concluded that the annual agricultural campaign registered a small increase of 3.2 percent compared with the past five years. This increase is driven by the good production levels in southern Chad (except in Moyen Chari with a drop of 5 percent), while steep declines were noted in other areas, particularly in the Sahelian belt of Chad. The rainfalls also led to several flooding in southern Chad, destroying housing and fields in some areas but also favouring off-season agriculture in water-retention areas.
- The ENSA already establishes that 9 to 35 percent of the host population is currently suffering from food insecurity in the regions hosting C.A.R. returnees and refugees.⁴

WFP Response

- A new national food security survey⁵ is ongoing in **C.A.R.** Data collection has been concluded this month and results should be available by year-end. Given the rising level of insecurity and displacement and the concomitant effects on access, levels of food insecurity are expected to increase further.
- In **DRC**, WFP and UNHCR started a joint assessment mission (JAM) in the four existing sites in South and North Ubangi to define criteria for a targeted approach in food assistance. The targeting in existing camps was one of the recommendations of the last JAM exercise that was agreed by both agencies to develop off-site livelihood activities (as part of the sustainable solutions for refugees) and free up limited resources to assist new refugees in other areas of ex-Equateur region.



Food and Nutrition Assistance

- In **C.A.R.**, WFP is providing emergency food in most of the 11 hotspots that were reported since June 2017. This includes Alindao, Kongbo, Bria, Bangassou, Bocaranga, Batangafo, Zemio and Obo.
- In November, WFP also delivered a total of 2,109.6 mt of various commodities in the East, Adamaoua and north regions of **Cameroon** to cover the food needs of some 122,510 refugees and 15,000 vulnerable host population receiving in-kind food assistance. A two-month ration for November and December was distributed to the affected population in the North and Adamaoua regions, while in the East, the population in need of food assistance

received a one-month ration. Some 40,000 refugees were assisted through cash-based transfers (CBT) and over 40,000 children aged 6-23 months received specialized nutritious foods (SNFs). WFP assisted 1,259 beneficiaries through food by prescription. A final round of food distribution to close the four-month food assistance for assets (FFA) programme in Meiganga was carried out in November. The moringa trees planted through the project will improve the nutrition of 2,000 vulnerable people and contribute to the fight against climate change in the Adamaoua region.

- In November, WFP **Chad** ensured the provision of emergency cash-based assistance at half ration levels to 44,820 C.A.R. refugees from the very poor and poor categories. The same assistance was provided to 50,738 C.A.R. returnees. The number of returnees assisted progressively and significantly decreased in the past few months as the beneficiary lists are being updated following a verification exercise in cooperation with OIM. Further verifications are being conducted and WFP is addressing individual requests in partnership with OIM and the local authorities.
- Through CBT, WFP provided food assistance to 58,950 in-camp C.A.R. refugees in **DRC**. Assistance was provided in Boyabu, Mole, Bili and Inke. A total of 1,327 malnourished people in and out of camps also received food assistance. WFP and UNHCR met to prepare the launch of cash distribution to new C.A.R. refugees in North Ubangi province. Starting from 1 December, WFP will provide food assistance to 27,765 new refugees and their host families (7,221 households) whose biometric lists were finalized and are available. The country office was forced to discontinue part of its nutrition programme since the end of September due to lack of SuperCereal. The current stocks for nutrition is nil as no contribution has been received so far.
- In **RoC**, WFP provided food assistance to 17,022 C.A.R. refugees in November. Only the Ikpebele site received a fortnightly amount for the four commodities distributed (rice, peas, oil and salt). Refugees living in the centre of Betou received oil and salt but no refugee was assisted with CBT. A total of 414 pregnant and lactating women were assisted with nutritious food composed of SuperCereal Plus and oil. Screening was carried out to detect new cases of MAM.

Clusters and Common Services



Logistics Cluster

- In **C.A.R.**, there are currently two logistics hubs (Bangui and Bambari) providing common storage and transport services, and four mobile storage units were deployed in key areas of the country. Rehabilitation of 12 roads were carried out since the beginning of the year to improve access in hard-to-reach areas.
- Logistics capacity assessments are ongoing to identify intervention areas, following funding received from CERF by the Logistics Cluster in mid-October, to implement a project aiming at establishing common mobile antennas to access the hotspots.

³ Through the emergency component of the country strategic plan.

⁴ The overall impact remains to be fully estimated.

⁵ ENSA 2017.

WFP Operations						
	2017 Requirements (in USD)	2017 Total Received (in USD)	6-Months Net Funding Requirements (December 2017–May 2018) (in USD)	People reached (October 2017*)	Female	Male
Regional EMOP 200799 (until Dec 2017)	139 million	68.7 million (49%)	52.5 million	573,437 people	305,420	268,017

**figures will be updated as soon as country offices receive cooperating partners' reports.*



Contacts

WFP Regional Bureau, Dakar, Senegal: +221 33 859 65 00

Margot van der Velden, Deputy Regional Director

Hae-Won Park, Regional OIM and Reports Officer

George Fominyen, Regional Communications Officer