



World Food Programme

# Central African Republic

- C.A.R. Funding Shortfalls** (13 July)
- Emergency Operation** USD 34.5 million
- Food Security Cluster** USD 1 million
- ETC & Logistics Cluster** USD 3.4 million
- UNHAS** USD 4 million
- Augmentation of staff & security** USD 5.3 million

## Highlights

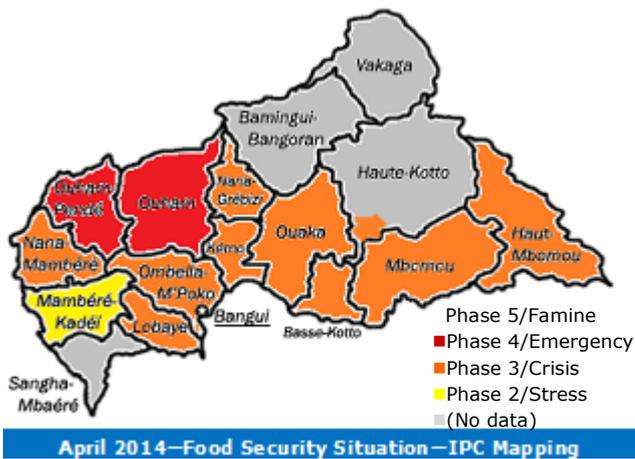
During the first six months of the emergency operation, WFP assisted 900,000 people on at least one occasion.

In June, WFP assisted over 390,000 people with nearly 4,700 mt of food; the highest caseload reached and the highest tonnage distributed in one month so far. Since December, WFP has expanded interventions and geographical coverage from 4 urban areas to over 45 main locations in June. Half of the beneficiaries in June were residing in areas identified as the most food insecure.

To enable a scale-up of assistance, WFP allocated resources and human capital to the field, engaged additional partners, augmented the trucking fleet and deliveries and utilized additional overland corridors to maximize supply chain possibilities.

Insecurity flared up during the first week of July in Bambari, which resulted in additional population movement, houses and assets destroyed and a growing death toll.

WFP has airlifted a total of 710 drums of jet fuel from Douala and Nairobi to support the UNHAS operation and ensure a continuation of air services to the humanitarian community.



## C.A.R. Emergency Response

Despite growing insecurity, access challenges and increased turnaround time for trucks due to rains, WFP has assisted 900,000 people at least once during the first six months of the emergency operation.

### June

Over **45 main locations in 15 provinces** received food support, a significant increase from 4 urban areas in 4 provinces in December at the start of the L3. This was accomplished through:

- ⇒ **Augmenting the fleet capacity** with 24 trucks in June, scaling-up deliveries from Bangui and Bouar. Over 3,300 mt of food was dispatched from Bangui, of which 88% was sent to the provinces.
- ⇒ **Utilizing new overland supply corridors**, transporting food through additional entry points from Cameroon to the south and from Sudan to the north.
- ⇒ **Adding partners under all activities** to continue expansion and providing training. WFP currently has agreements with 25 partners.

A total of **4,667 mt of food** was distributed to **390,127 beneficiaries** in June, the highest caseload so far since the start of the EMOP in January.

In January, the majority of the beneficiaries (82%) were located in Bangui in close proximity to humanitarian actors. In June however, **90% of the beneficiaries were located outside of Bangui**, some as far as 1,000 kilometres away.

Approximately 50% of the beneficiaries in June were located in the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) phase 4 emergency food insecure areas, which are also part of the main agricultural areas.

**Seed protection:** 221,200 people nationwide received rations to protect productive assets and human capital during the critical planting season. Nearly 65% of the beneficiaries were in the main agricultural areas and IPC level 4 areas in the north-west.

**School feeding:** WFP expanded the programme and reached a total of 67,500 children.

**Nutrition:** Since January, WFP has assisted 37,000 pregnant and lactating women, children under five, caretakers and people living with HIV/AIDS.

### July

Between 1-10 July, it is estimated that 65,000 beneficiaries have been assisted with 710 mt of food.

## C.A.R. Situation Update

The past two weeks have been marked by heightened insecurity which has affected both the population and the humanitarian community. As violence continues unimpeded, there is a growing need for all actors to engage in dialogue and increase efforts towards peace and reconciliation. However, due to the fragmented nature of armed groups, inter-militia negotiations remain a challenge as the groups have no common political agenda to build discussions around.

On 9 July, a convoy of eight humanitarian UN workers were stopped outside Bouali, along the Bangui-Bossmptélé axis. They were abducted and held by armed elements for a few hours. Following negotiations, the staff were released and returned to Bangui unharmed. This incident illustrates the volatility on the ground and the risks of road missions, which are becoming increasingly more dangerous.

A violent attack took place in the compound of St Joseph's Church in Bambari on 7 July. Reportedly, at least 33 people were killed in the attack with an additional 58 people injured and receiving treatment at the hospital. Extensive looting also took place and at least 15 houses around the Church were set on fire.

Sporadic insecurity was also noticed near Bozoum in the north-west, where a Cameroonian soldier was killed by the local population on 9 July.

### Impact on WFP

A few disruptions have been experienced the past week: a WFP road mission travelling on the main axis from Bangui to Bouar had to return to Bangui due to the incident in Bouali. The staff were not affected.

Due to the incident in Bozoum, a planned WFP food truck delivery to the town was postponed.

Considering the situation in Bambari, some planned distributions to displaced people were postponed as people fled from the areas during the attacks, however distributions resumed on 11 July.

WFP has established strong presence in the field, including in areas that are difficult to access due to insecurity, to ensure a continuation of assistance.

### Market assessment

The latest market development surveillance by Action Contre la Faim in Bangui and the provinces revealed that limited prospects of economic recovery and the evolution and fluctuation of prices remain largely dependent on the following factors:

i) crime and illegal barriers controlled by armed groups limit risk-taking and financial margins; ii) difficulties gaining access to areas with high agricultural production due to insecurity; iii) lack of transport and; iv) declining purchasing power of households, which is expected to worsen during the lean season.

Rehabilitation of market regulation is needed to prevent illegal taxations. At household level, the combination of rising prices of imported food (peanut and peanut oil), the fall in prices of food products from local agriculture (cassava, beans and cowpeas) and

## Spotlight:

### Nutrition situation and response

It is estimated that **75,000 children** will suffer from **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**, while **28,000** will suffer from **severe acute malnutrition (SAM)** in C.A.R in 2014.

Since January, WFP has expanded its programme from 10 health facilities to **86 in June in 12 prefectures** in the country.

Approximately 10,000 MAM children aged 6-59 months, 5,500 malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 5,500 people living with HIV/AIDS have been admitted into the **targeted supplementary feeding (TSF)** programme since the onset of the emergency operation.

To prevent spikes in malnutrition, WFP provides **blanket supplementary feeding (BSF)** as part of the large-scale general food distribution activities. WFP distributes nutritious Plumpy'Sup to one child under 5 for each household that receives a GFD ration. In June, **46,000 children** were assisted under this programme, which represents an increase of 68% compared to earlier in the year.

WFP and partners are providing fortified blended food for PLW in combination with messages on good nutrition practices through post and prenatal medical consultations, as a measure to prevent malnutrition during this critical period.

Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screenings revealed that the nutrition situation of children is improving in IDP camps where a package of health, hygiene and nutrition interventions is being implemented.

WFP continues active collaboration with nutrition actors and is engaging with additional partners to increase its coverage for TSF and BSF activities.

diminishing purchasing power can influence a deterioration in food security.

### UNHAS

WFP has been facing severe disruptions in the supply of jet fuel since April, which have affected planned air services and caused cancellations of flights and destinations. In response to these challenges, WFP brought in four airlifts totalling 710 drums of fuel in May-July to maintain operations. This enabled UNHAS to successfully transport an average of 1,300 passengers and over 18 mt of cargo per month in April-June.

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