



WFP/Melissa Chemam



World Food Programme

Central African Republic

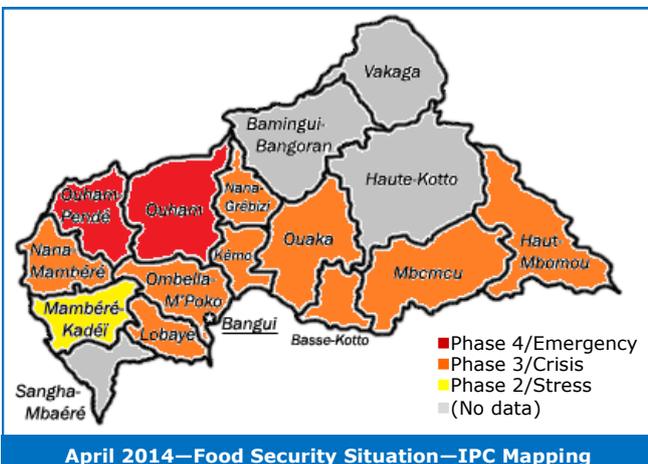
-  **C.A.R. Funding Shortfalls** (17 May)
-  **EMOP** USD 35.7 million (through August)
-  **Food Security Cluster** USD 1 million
-  **ETC and Logistics Clusters** USD 6.3 million
-  **UNHAS** (budget revision under preparation)
-  **Augmentation of staff and security** USD 5.3 million

Highlights

The security situation in the provinces is increasingly complicated and worrying, as additional actors become involved in the conflict. Volatile security is creating major access constraints and disruptions to distribution activities and access to services.

The updated Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) shows an extremely fragile food security, particularly in rural areas of C.A.R. The north-west is in Phase 4 (Emergency) - this area is also most affected recent clashes. With the exception of one, all regions for which data is available are identified as in Phase of Crisis or Emergency (see page 2). Meanwhile, UNICEF reports a tripling of admissions to therapeutic feeding centres in Bangui. The situation is expected to worsen with the rains.

Populations —many women and children — continue to flee to neighbouring countries; this is putting strain on the limited resources and infrastructure in receiving areas. With the rains, conditions in some sites become unsustainable. The nutrition situation is dire. WFP does not have the resources to meet life-saving needs of a growing caseload, particularly in Cameroon and Chad (see *Cross-border update*).



April 2014—Food Security Situation—IPC Mapping



WFP Emergency Response

- Distribution activities in May have experienced significant delays and disruptions, as insecurity affects the supply of food from the main hubs and distributions going out to the villages. With the onset of the rains, timely and unimpeded movement will be further challenged.

Distributions in May (as of 17 May)		
Operational areas	Beneficiaries	mt
Bangui	22,186	321
Boda		
Bossangoa	25,306	319
Bouar	5,588	91
Paoua	16,915	173
Kaga Bando	2,970	24
Bambari	93	1
Total	73,058	928

Spotlight: Malnutrition prevention and Treatment

Prevention:

- In the current environment of insecurity and access difficulties, critical gaps in health centres, and the absence of partners and government institutions with sufficient resources for treatment programmes, the most efficient way to manage the critical nutrition situation is through large-scale prevention measures.
- As of 17 May, already 12,838 children under 5 at-risk of malnutrition have benefitted from blanket feeding, receiving PlumpySup alongside the general food distribution package. On average, WFP is reaching 25,000 children per month through the programme.

Treatment:

- Where feasible, WFP also provides specialized nutritious products for targeted supplementary feeding. Currently treatment is provided to 1,050 moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 1,210 malnourished pregnant and lactating women. Based on recent performance data, 83.4 percent of children receiving treatment are in recovery.
- In addition, 1,610 persons living with HIV/AIDS receiving ART and 275 persons caring for them have benefitted from food and nutrition support.

C.A.R. Situation Update

Continuous clashes and attacks are reported in the north, north-east, and central parts of the country as additional actors become involved in the conflict.

Pendular movements of populations fleeing to the bush, to nearby towns, or to areas within towns are common. Continued movement of people across borders to neighboring countries is also anticipated.

Clusters and Services

✈ UNHAS:

WFP organized an airlift of jet fuel from Nairobi to C.A.R. to mitigate the break in supply (disrupted since 19 April). On 7 May 250 drums containing 50,000 litres were successfully flown in. This will cover 2 weeks' of UNHAS operations.



UNHAS flights are essential to ensure humanitarian movements. During the first quarter of 2014 (January-March), an average of 1,765 passengers were transported per month; this marks an increase of 200% compared to the same period in 2013.

A budget revision is underway to adjust needs under the Special Operation to match the increase in services (January-December 2014).

🌾 Food Security Cluster:

With FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture WFP is aligning food distributions with the agricultural inputs campaign.

😊 Nutrition Cluster:

WFP is actively advocating through the nutrition cluster to increase the current number of partners and coverage to adequately address MAM country-wide.

📶 Emergency Telecommunications Cluster:

When a window of security allows, equipment and staff will be deployed to the North to preposition equipment and improve telecommunications.

Deteriorating Humanitarian Situation

Food Security: Integrated Phase Classification

An Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) was conducted in November 2013, drawing from findings of WFP's October 2013 Emergency Food Security Assessment. In order to update mapping of available data, a follow-up multi-agency IPC was conducted in April 2014 (*see map—page 1*).

Latest analysis underscores the severity of the situation. **Excepting one, all regions for which the analysis was undertaken report an IPC classification of crisis or emergency—meaning immediate humanitarian intervention is required to prevent mortality, and to address the depletion of livelihoods.**

- The north-west of the country is in IPC Phase 4—Emergency (regions of Ouham and Ouham-Pende); these are also the regions affected by the protracted conflict and reporting a high number of security incidents in April and May 2014.
- Nine other regions across C.A.R. are in IPC Phase 3—Crisis, and one region (Mambere-Kadei) is in Phase 2—Stress/Under Pressure.
- In Bangui, the situation varies: one arrondissement was classified as Phase 4, three as Phase 3, three Phase 2, and two Phase 1 (minimal).
- Four regions of C.A.R. could not be mapped due to lack of qualitative data (Varkaga, Haut Kotto, Bamigui-Bangoran, and Sangha-Mbaere).

Food insecurity factors:

- Depletion of livelihoods (sale of assets, looting, destruction, displacement);
- Lack of food (severe depletion/destruction of 2013 harvested stocks, heavy loss of livestock);
- Difficult access to food (disruption of supply, insecurity limiting physical access to markets, and limited purchasing power due to loss of incomes and increased food prices – more than 30 percent average increase January-April 2014 compared to same period 2013).

Nutrition: Admission rates (SAM)

UNICEF reports that in the largest in-patient therapeutic feeding centres in Bangui, **the number of cases has tripled during the first quarter of 2014** compared to the same period last year. With the **onset of the rains**, the humanitarian community is seriously concerned of widespread further deterioration of the nutrition situation.

Nutrition stakeholders foresee a continued increase in incidence of acute malnutrition; it is estimated that 28,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 75,500 from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 2014.

A SMART nutrition survey is planned.

Contacts

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