



IN NUMBERS



1.3 million

people severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4, April – November 2015)



75%

of Central Africans rely on agriculture for their food and income



USD 100 =

the cost of 31 kg of cereal seeds to produce 800 kg of food, enough to feed a family for nine months



USD 79.2 million

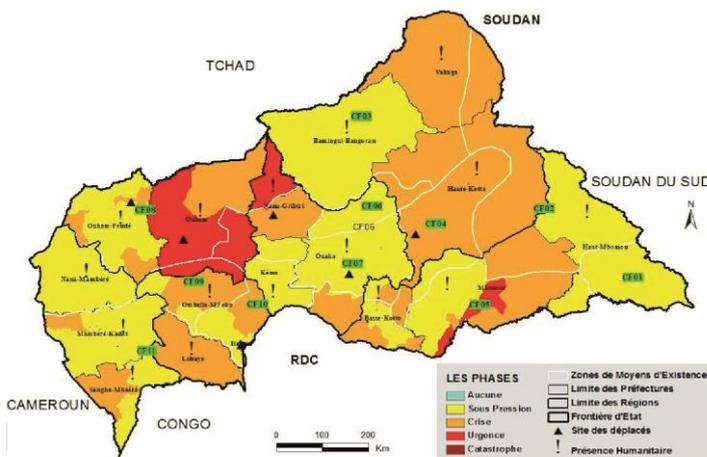
needed for the implementation of FAO's 2016 emergency programme

KEY MESSAGES

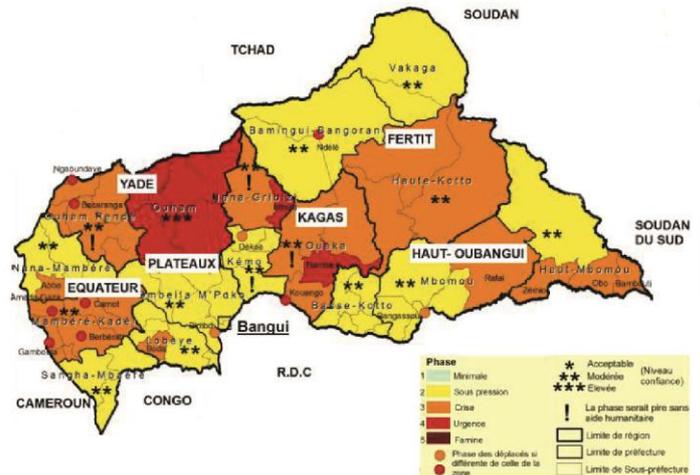
- **Without agriculture and livestock support, many farmers and herders won't be able to secure food and income and will remain extremely vulnerable to the effects of the conflict and economic crisis.**
- **Assessments** conducted by the Food Security Cluster – co-led by FAO and WFP – indicate an **alarming deterioration of the food security situation** over the past year.
- Kick-starting food production and **revitalizing the agriculture sector** is key to ensure **lasting peace**.
- It is critical to support the Government in its effort to revive the agriculture sector and facilitate the reintegration of vulnerable people by helping youth and farming families to improve their capacity to produce.

MAPS

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION
November 2013 (pre-crisis)



April–November 2015



BACKGROUND

More than two years of conflict and ongoing displacements in the Central African Republic continue to disrupt agriculture and severely constrain people's access to food as they struggle with the effects of multiple poor harvests, disrupted markets and soaring prices for many staple foods. A quarter of the population remains displaced, both internally and in neighbouring countries, increasing pressure on host communities and their already limited resources. The successful holding of a constitutional referendum (13 December 2015) and legislative and presidential elections (December, February and March 2016) are paving the way for a lasting peace. However, nearly half of the population – 2.3 million people – remains in need of humanitarian assistance.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Assessments conducted by the Food Security Cluster – co-led by FAO and WFP – indicate an alarming deterioration of the food security situation over the past year. Compared with pre-crisis levels, cereal production is down by 70 percent, fisheries output by 40 percent, and cattle population has declined by 46 percent. Production of cotton and coffee – two key cash crops – is estimated at 42 and 28 percent lower than pre-crisis levels.

Killings and looting brought the number of cattle down to almost half compared with pre-crisis levels, and the number of goats and sheep shrank by as much as 57 percent. Damage to infrastructure and insecurity has limited fishing activities, resulting in 40 percent less fish caught in 2015 than in 2012. People have seen their purchasing power shrink by about one-third in 2015 compared with 2012, and 67 percent of the people surveyed reported that they have less food than in the previous year.

FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING

2015 RESPONSE



1 million people reached
(200 000 households)



2.1 million animals vaccinated and treated against pest of small ruminants and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia



4 000 tonnes of groundnut, cereal and sesame seeds and 387 000 tools distributed



48 100 ha of land planted and 48 100 tonnes of food produced – enough to feed 645 000 people for nine months



Increased resilience through cash-for-work activities; improved technical capacities and savings and loan schemes



2016 TARGETS AND RESPONSE



1.55 million people targeted



Support livestock and transhumant activities: vaccination of transhumant herds; income-generating activities; conflict management through local committees; animal feed; enhance small livestock production



Support fish production: fish farming; enhance small fish farming processing techniques; income-generating activities



Ensure access to agricultural and productive inputs: seed and tools, vouchers, seed multiplier groups and market gardening

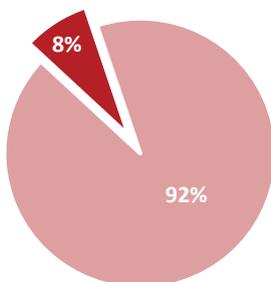


Restore livelihoods and build local resilience: *caisses de résilience* approach, good agricultural practices, community savings and loan mechanisms, income-generating activities, cash-for-work



Boost local and national food security capacity: monitoring and analysis, cluster coordination

FUNDING



■ Funding to-date:
USD 6.8 million

■ Funding gap:
USD 79.2 million

FAO requires
USD 86 million

To assist
1.55 million people

Resource partners: Governments of Belgium, Canada, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, the European Union and ECHO, the *Fonds Bêkou*, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, the Common Humanitarian Fund for the Central African Republic, UN Women and the World Bank.

ASSESSMENTS

February 2016: the latest Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) conducted by FAO and WFP indicated that the country's overall crop production in 2015 remained 54 percent below the pre-crisis average, despite a 10 percent increase from 2014 (mostly due to a rise in cassava production).

CONTACT

Jean Alexandre Scaglia | FAO Representative | Bangui, Central African Republic | JeanAlexandre.Scaglia@fao.org

Dominique Burgeon | Director, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division and Strategic Programme Leader, Resilience | Rome, Italy | Dominique.Burgeon@fao.org