



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Rapid assessment of the impact of floods on food security and access to food for affected households in the Far North region of Cameroon

WFP Cameroon, November 2024

I. Overview, scope and methods

The Far North region of Cameroon is facing floods that have already caused significant damage to the population. As of October 18, 2024, heavy rains have destroyed around 56,084 houses, flooded nearly 85,253 ha of arable land, caused the loss of 5,510 animals, and affected 65,945 households, or around 459,102 people with 38 people died and 8 injured (OCHA). The worst-affected divisions are Logone et Chari (~254,000 people) and Mayo-Danay (~198,000 people), which together account for more than 95% of people affected.

Given the gravity of the situation, an analysis of the severity of inter-sectoral needs has made it possible to identify priority sectors and the most severely impacted subdivisions. With regard to the prioritization of subdivisions according to the severity of cross-sectoral needs, the regional Inter Sector Working Group (ISWG) has identified priority subdivisions for response interventions: Darak, Blangoua, Makary, Kousséri, Logone-Birni, Waza and Zina in Logone et Chari division, and Maga, Kai-Kai, Vélé, Yagoua, Kar-Hay and, to a lesser extent, Guéré in Mayo-Danay division.

In order to assess the impact of floods on food security and food access of affected populations and better plan its response, WFP Cameroon has carried out a rapid assessment survey (face-to-face) of flood-affected households in ten (10) out of the thirteen (13) subdivisions listed above. These were Blangoua, Makary, Kousséri, Logone-Birni, Goulfey, Zina, Maga, Kai-Kai, Vélé and Yagoua. Data collection took place between October 15 and 19, 2024 in 15 impacted villages/sites (map 1), reaching 170 households in Mayo-Danay and 104 households in Logone et Chari, for a total of 274 households. The villages/sites surveyed were selected based on three criteria: accessibility, security and number of people potentially impacted when data available.

Data was also collected in parallel in 15 markets (10 in Logone et Chari and 5 in Mayo-Danay) to assess the impact of flooding on the availability of 10 essential foods (white maize, white and red sorghum, local and imported rice, wheat flour, niébé, groundnuts, vegetable oil and sugar) on the one hand, and the ability of traders in these markets to respond quickly or not to a significant increase in demand for these various essential

foods on the other. Thus, for each of the selected foods, 8 dimensions were assessed (availability, demand, supply constraints, location of suppliers, stock levels, capacity to replenish stocks, frequency of food shortages, and prices). The markets surveyed were chosen according to their importance within the subdivision and their proximity to the site/village where the household survey was carried out (map 1). In each market, at least 10 traders (wholesalers or retailers) were surveyed, for a total of 173 traders surveyed (tab.1).

Division	Subdivision	Markets	Retailer	Wholesaler & Retailer	Wholesaler	Flooded?	Weekly market?
Logone et Chari	Blangoua	Central market		100%		YES	YES
	Goulfey	Goulfey market	63%	38%		NO	NO
		Maltam market	38%	38%	25%	YES	NO
	Kousseri	Central market	40%	30%	30%	NO	YES
		Millet market	25%	63%	13%	NO	YES
	Logone-Birni	Kidam market	78%	22%		YES	YES
		Zimado market	60%	40%		YES	NO
	Makary	Bodo market	89%	11%		YES	NO
		Makary market	70%	20%	10%	NO	YES
	Zina	Zina market	33%	67%		YES	NO
Sub-total			50%	42%	8%		
Mayo-Danay	Kai-Kai	Kai-Kai market	85%	10%	5%	YES	YES
	Maga	Guirvidig market	40%	40%	20%	YES	YES
		Pouss market	37%	63%		YES	YES
	Vele	Vele market	60%	35%	5%	YES	YES
	Yagoua	Yagoua market	53%	47%		YES	YES
Sub-total			58%	39%	4%		
Total			54%	40%	6%		

Table 1. Distribution of markets and traders surveyed by division



Map 1. Location map

II. Profile of flood-affected population

HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION

A total of 274 flood-affected households were surveyed, representing 2,667 people, with an average household size of around 10 people. Around 5% of the households surveyed were of Chadian (11 households) and Nigerian (2 households) nationality, totalling 115 people, and were mainly located in the Mayo-Danay division. In general, 25% of households are small size (1 to 5 members), 43% are medium size (6 to 10 members), and 32% are large size (more than 10 members) (fig. 1). The distribution by division shows that large household size are more important in Mayo-Danay (tab. 2).

Division	Small size (1 to 5)	Medium size (6 to 10)	Large size (>10)
Logone et Chari	25%	51%	24%
Mayo-Danay	25%	39%	36%
Total	25%	43%	32%

Table 2. Distribution of households size by division

SPECIFIC NEEDS WITHIN A HOUSEHOLD

Each of the surveyed households has at least 01 member with specific needs, namely children under 5 years old, pregnant and lactating women, people aged 60 and over or people living with a disability. Overall, 42% of the people affected by floods in both divisions are people with specific needs, half of whom are children under 5 years old (fig. 2). The distribution of people with specific needs in flood-affected households is identical between the divisions concerned (fig.3).

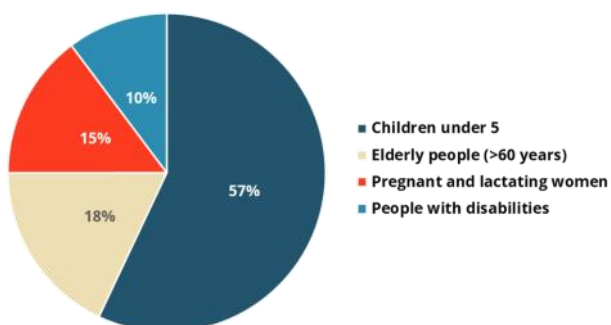


Figure 2. Distribution of people with specific needs affected by floods

1 in 4 people affected by flooding is a child under 5 years old.

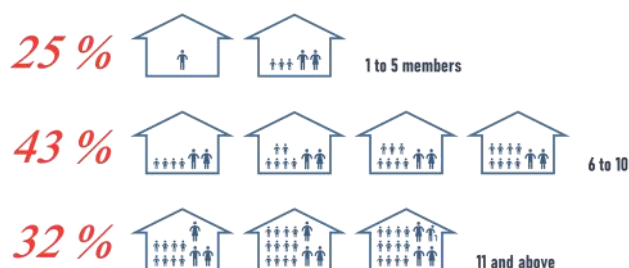


Figure 1. Share of households by size (number of members per household)

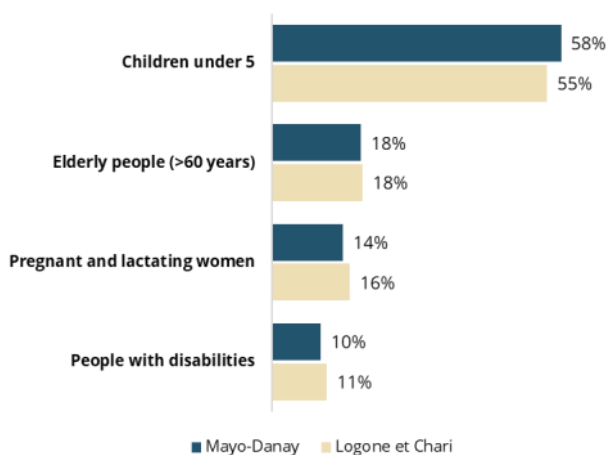


Figure 3. Distribution of flood-affected people with specific needs by division

III. Food consumption

HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION

In the seven days prior to the survey, 64% of flood-affected households in both divisions had poor (22%) and borderline (42%) food consumption. The situation seems particularly worrying in Mayo-Danay, where 52% of affected households had poor food consumption, compared to only 9% in Logone et Chari (fig. 4), suggesting that half of the flood-affected households in that division are consuming a diet that is providing an insufficient nutritional intake.

2 in 10 flood-affected household have a poor dietary diversity and frequency.

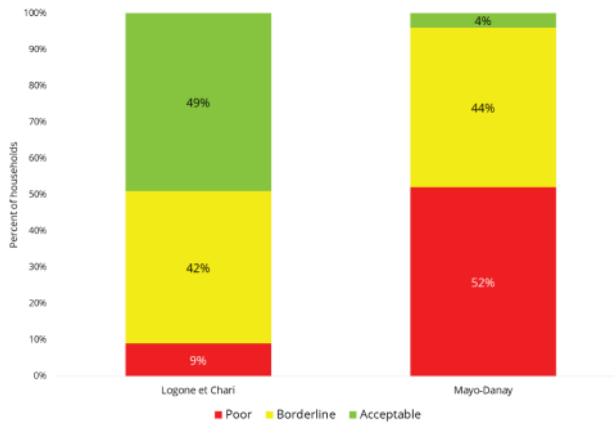


Figure 4. Household food consumption score classification by division

Food consumption in both divisions is dominated by the consumption of staple foods, e.g., maize, sorghum, rice, millet, etc. On average, households consumed staples 3.5 days during the week prior to the assessment (fig.5). However, the most worrying situation observed in Mayo-Danay is explained by the fact that affected households had a very low dietary diversity (04 food groups) throughout the week, compared to households in Logone et Chari (06 food groups). Thus, over 95% of flood-affected households in Mayo-Danay frequently had a poorly dietary diversity without any protein intake throughout the week prior to the survey.

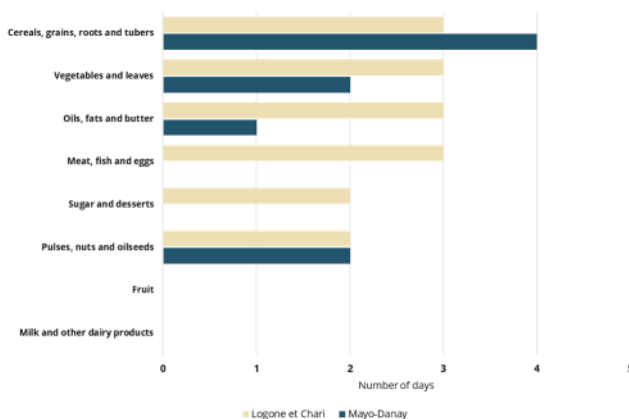


Figure 5. Average number of days (0-7 days) of food group consumption by division

HOUSEHOLD FOOD ACCESS

Households that consumed these different food

groups mainly accessed them either by purchasing, borrowing or from their own production. These three modes of access were used by over 80% of households (fig.6). Of these three main modes of access to food, purchasing was the one most used by affected households, whatever the food group consumed during that week (fig.6). For the staple foods most frequently consumed by households, 83% had to either buy (79%) or borrow (4%), compared with the only 11% who consumed cereals or tubers from their own farms, despite the fact that these were mainly agricultural households.

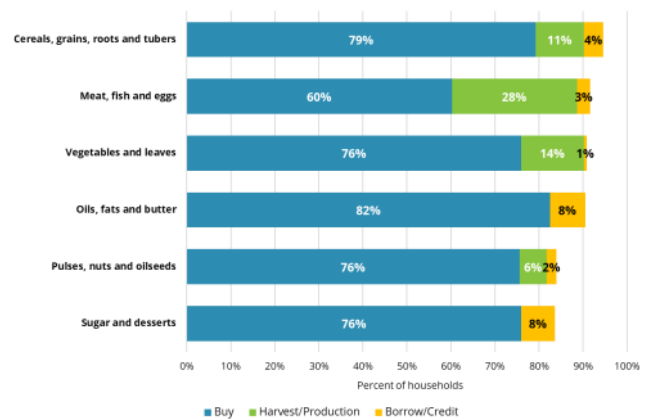


Figure 6. Distribution of the three main modes of access to food used by flood-affected households

This high reliance on food purchases, including staple foods, by these affected households is explained by the fact that the floods occurred during the crop maturation period, affecting farms and destroying harvests. As a result, households were forced to use the market as their main source of food supplies, including those they produced themselves. Indeed, 63% of households surveyed bought part or all of the food they consumed at the market (tab.3). This percentage is similar between the two divisions. As a result, 84% of households rely on the markets and/or their harvests as a source of food. However, 10% of households also admit that the food they ate in the week prior to the survey came from farms around their homes, which can lead to social clashes as it is not their farms. This situation seems to be more prevalent in Mayo-Danay.

Division	Market - Trader	Harvest - Stock	Nearby farms	Donations	Food aid
Logone et Chari	67%	26%	5%	1%	1%
Mayo-Danay	60%	18%	13%	8%	1%
Total	63%	21%	10%	5%	1%

Table 3. Distribution of food sources by division

Overall, only 27% of households were able to use different sources of food in the week prior to the survey (tab.3). Thus, the majority of these households were able to rely on a single source to access food. In total, 55% of households surveyed relied on markets as their unique source of food during the week prior to the survey. On the other hand, 11% of households surveyed had to rely exclusively on their harvests to feed themselves during that week, mainly due to a lack of money to buy the food they needed. (tab.4). Households that depend on markets as their only or primary source of food visit them on an almost daily basis (5 days on average), regardless of division. This daily use of markets by these households reflects both a lack of money to buy food in large quantities, and the difficulties they experience in storing food in their homes, but also the high number of children under 5 in most households.

Division	One (01) food source only				02 - 03 food sources
	Market - Trader	Harvest - Stock	Nearby farms	Donations	
Logone et Chari	60%	10%	4%	0%	27%
Mayo-Danay	52%	12%	5%	3%	28%
Total	55%	11%	5%	2%	27%

Table 4. Distribution of households using one or more food sources by division

HOUSEHOLD FOOD COPING STRATEGIES

Over the week prior to the survey, all of the households surveyed encountered food shortages, forcing them to adopt some sort of consumption-based coping strategy to reduce overall household food expenditure and meet their basic food needs. Overall, 76% of households frequently engaged in extreme coping strategies to cope with lack of food or money to buy food. These are borrowing food or relying on help from relative(s) or friend(s) and restricting consumption by adults to allow small children to eat. These two extreme coping strategies appear to have been more frequently used by households in Mayo-Danay, where the proportion exceeds 80% of households (fig. 7). In general, the coping strategies most frequently used by flood-affected households in the seven days preceding the survey were relying on less preferred and less expensive food; limiting portion size at meals and reducing number of meals eaten in a day. On average, households resorted to these strategies for 5 days in Mayo-

Danay, compared to 3 days in Logone et Chari (fig. 8).

Flood-affected households in Mayo-Danay more frequently engaged in food coping strategies than those in Logone et Chari.

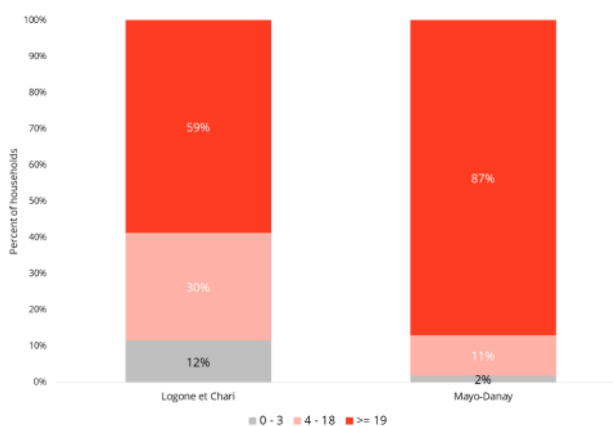


Figure 7. Household consumption-based coping strategy index score by division

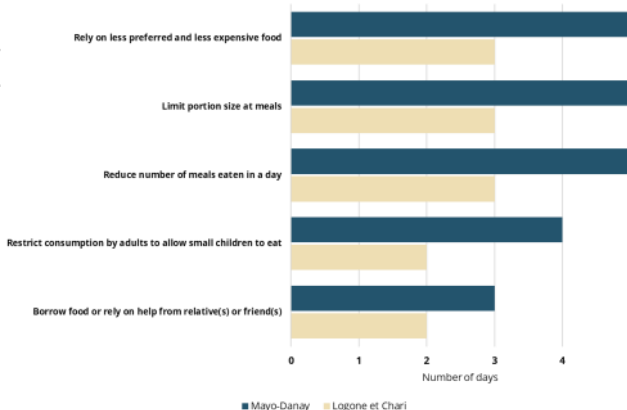


Figure 8. Average number of days (0-7) using food coping strategies by division

HOUSEHOLD FOOD NEEDS

The assessment of the essential needs of flood-affected households in both divisions highlighted food as the priority need for these households. It also showed that foods preferred and currently most needed by at least 50% of these households are mainly cereals, pulses, vegetable oils and sugar (tab.4). Regarding cereals and pulses, these are mainly locally produced ones. Nevertheless, over 65% of these households admit that they are currently obliged to purchase them on the markets due to floods (tab.5). Similarly, at least 60% of these households reveal that they have difficulty obtaining these foods on a daily basis from local markets, either because of low availabi-

	FOOD NEEDED	FOOD PURCHASED	FOOD SHORTAGE	FOOD PRICE SPIKE (>20%)
VEGETABLE OIL	97%	96%	62%	16%
SUGAR	93%	91%	60%	18%
LOCAL RICE	89%	86%	64%	36%
WHITE MAIZE	83%	81%	72%	50%
GROUNDNUT	82%	86%	70%	36%
RED SORGHUM	73%	68%	62%	33%
WHITE SORGHUM	70%	66%	68%	43%
NIEBE	56%	75%	73%	43%
IMPORTED RICE	37%	60%	52%	24%
WHEAT FLOUR	30%	54%	47%	34%

Table 5. Flood-affected household food needs

lity or shortages (tab.5). As a result, retail prices for these foods have risen by over 20% in several local markets, with price increases ranging from XAF 250 to XAF 1,000 per kg, depending on the food. It would appear that this price spike concerns mostly local agricultural crops, as between 30% and 50% of households surveyed reported such price increases, particularly for white maize, white sorghum and niebe (tab.5).

IV. Markets

MARKET ACCESSIBILITY

Market access for affected households has deteriorated as a result of the impact of flooding on roads and facilities, causing an increase in transport costs on the one hand, and on market operations in terms of diversity, availability, prices and quality of food sold on the other. Indeed, 81% of households surveyed admitted to continuing to buy food in markets that had been partially or totally flooded (tab.6). This is particularly true in Mayo-Danay, where all the markets visited by affected households were flooded. All the markets visited by these households are among the main

markets at subdivisional level, and therefore the most important. In addition, 8% of the households surveyed have had to change market since the beginning of the floods, because the market where they usually buy their foods are not operating due to total flooding.

This situation is mainly observed in Kousséri and Logone-Birni subdivisions, and to a lesser extent in Vélé. In Logone-Birni, all flood-affected households who traditionally bought their foods at the Maltam market now buy them at the Kousséri central market, situated around 9 km from their home, as the Maltam market has been flooded. Thus, 20% of flood-affected households mainly bought their foods in a market located more than 5km from their home. These are mainly households who buy their foods in the markets located in Kousséri, which were not flooded at the time of the survey, but also in the markets of Maga, Dana and Yagoua (tab.6).

2 in 10 flood-affected households walk more than 5km daily to a market to buy food.

Division	Subdivision	Markets	Flooded?	Assessed?	weekly market?
Logone et Chari	Blangoua	Central market	YES	YES	YES
		Goulfey	Goulfey market	NO	YES
	Goulfey	Mara market	YES	NO	-
		Kousséri	Central market	NO	YES
	Kousséri	Millet market	NO	YES	YES
		Wadan Kawadji market	NO	NO	-
	Logone-Birni	Zimado market	YES	YES	YES
	Makary	Bodo market	YES	YES	NO
		Makary market	NO	YES	YES
	Zina	Zina market	YES	YES	NO
Mayo-Danay	Kai-Kai	Kai-Kai market	YES	YES	YES
		Kascou market	YES	NO	-
	Maga	Maga market	YES	NO	-
		Pouss market	YES	YES	YES
	Vele	Vele market	YES	YES	YES
	Yagoua	Dana market	YES	NO	-
		Yagoua market	YES	YES	YES

Table 6. Main markets where flood-affected household buy their foods currently by subdivision

Most of these markets were also assessed by WFP to determine the ability of the traders operating there to effectively meet the food demand of flood-affected households (tab.6). Some of these markets, such as Goulfey, Bodo and Zina, are not open every day of the week. In other words, these three markets have only 01 days of the week when they are the busiest (also known as « the market day »), while they are less busy on other days. This is a constraint for households living in these different subdivisions, particularly those in Goulfey and Makary, where they visit the markets almost daily to buy their food, averaging 5 and 6 days respectively, compared to just 03 days on average for those living in Zina.

FOOD AVAILABILITY & STOCK

Despite the floods, the ten essential foods assessed were available from the majority of retailers operating in the markets surveyed. However, stock levels were limited, as the majority of retailers in these markets only had stocks for 02 days at most, in view of the increased demand, particularly for local agricultural foods (local rice, white maize, sorghum, groundnuts and niébé). Although traders in these markets are in a position to replenish their stocks, as the majority of them are currently sourcing from traders or farmers located outside the flood-affected subdivisions, it is clear that flood-related accessibility constraints are lengthening delivery times and increasing costs. This is the case, for example, of the Vélé, Makary and Blangoua markets. As a result, several traders in these markets have already had to deal with stock shortages of the most popular foods on several

occasions since the beginning of the floods. These supply difficulties, combined with rising delivery costs and increased demand for certain foods in particular, have led to an increase of over 20% in retail prices for many of the foods assessed in several markets. This is particularly the case in the Blangoua, Kousséri, Zina and Makary markets.

Figure 9 shows the scores obtained by the different dimensions assessed for each of the essential foods selected. This is the overall score for all the markets surveyed. These scores have been normalized to lie between 0 and 1. Thus, dimensions with scores below 0.5 appear to have been most affected by the floods, while those with final scores above 0.5 have been least affected. Thus, it would appear that the floods in the Mayo-Danay and Logone-et-Chari divisions mainly affected the ability of retailers to obtain supplies from their suppliers within a short timeframe, resulting in recurrent stock levels that were limited in time, and higher prices.

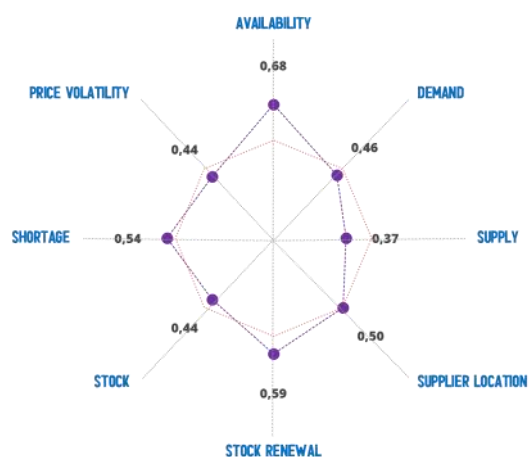


Figure 9. Overall score by dimensions

RESPONSE CAPACITY & CONSTRAINTS

Despite the supply constraints faced by traders, 71% admit to being in a position to increase their stocks sufficiently in the event of an increase of more than 25% in demand for these essential foods. Indeed, 24% admit to being able to respond immediately, while 35% will need up to 1 week to do so. Thus, 59% of traders believe they will be able to respond to a sharp increase in demand within less than 1 week, while 12% will need more than 2 weeks to mobilize sufficient stock levels. However, 29% of traders admit to not having the capacity to respond to such an increase in demand. This is mainly the case in the

Logone et Chari division (fig.10). Indeed, 43% of traders surveyed in Logone et Chari admit to being unable to respond to such an increase, compared to just 13% in Mayo-Danay (fig.10). In comparison, 51% of traders surveyed in Logone et Chari would be able to constitute sufficient stocks in less than 2 weeks to meet a 25% increase in demand for several of the selected essential foods, compared to 82% in Mayo-Danay.

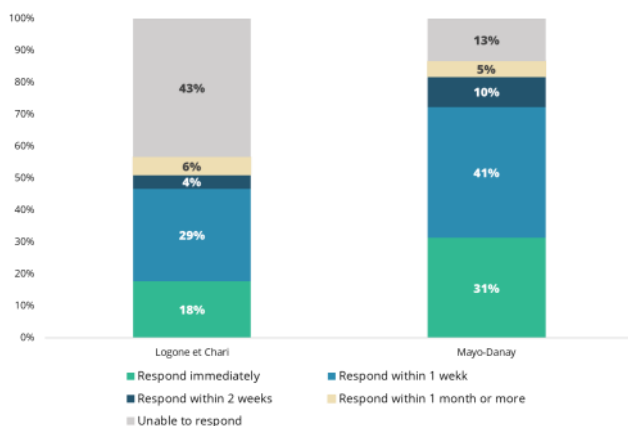


Figure 10. Distribution of traders' response times to a 25% increase in the demand by division

The main difficulties faced by these traders since the beginning of the floods, which prevent them from satisfactorily responding to current demand, include the lack of sufficient capital to increase their stocks, the poor state of the roads associated with very high transport costs, and the lack of means of transport to get foods to market (fig. 11). In addition to these three main constraints, which limit their capacity in these markets, there is also the small quantities of food available from their suppliers (farmers and/or traders).

FOOD ACCESSIBILITY

Overall, it would appear that the floods had a moderate impact on the accessibility of essential



Figure 11. Main constraints preventing traders from meeting current demand

foods to affected households in all the markets surveyed. Indeed, Table 7 shows the level of impact obtained by each food item assessed in each market, after aggregating the scores obtained on each of the dimensions considered. The impact level is mostly moderate.

This reflects the fact that, although these essential foods are available from traders (retailers and wholesalers) in the various markets, almost half of them have only limited stocks. Since the beginning of the floods, they have also had to cope with supply constraints that have lengthened delivery times, resulting in food shortages for the most sought-after foods. As a result, the prices of these foods are 20% higher than before the floods at these traders, most of whom are retailers.

In cases where the impact is high, the situation described above concerns the majority of traders in this market who, moreover, are unable to increase their stocks in the event of a 25% increase in demand for this food, due on the one hand to a lack of financial capital, and on the other hand to the fact that their main suppliers are also located in flood-affected areas. This mainly concerns local crops like white maize and sorghum.

Division	Subdivision	Market	Wheat flour	Maize white	Rice local	Rice imported	Sorghum white	Sorghum red	Niebe	Groundnut	Oil	Sugar
Blangoua	Central market	Central market	MODERATE	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE
		Gouffey market	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	LOW
	Gouffey	Matam market	MODERATE	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE
		Central market	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH
	Kousseri	Millet market	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	LOW	MODERATE
Logone et Chari	Kidam market	Kidam market	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW
		Zimado market	MODERATE	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE	LOW	LOW	MODERATE
	Bodo market	Bodo market	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH
		Makary market	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW
Zina	Zina market	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	LOW	
Mayo-Danay	Kai-Kai market	Kai-Kai market	LOW	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	LOW
		Guirvidig market	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE
	Pouus market	Pouus market	LOW	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW
		Vele market	MODERATE	HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH	MODERATE	HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW
Yagoua	Yagoua market	LOW	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	LOW	LOW	LOW	

Table 7. Flood impacts level on food access in markets

V. Limitations

The results of the assessment presented in this report have a number of limitations that must be taken into account, as they limit their scope.

Data collection took place around 30 days after the peak of flooding in September 2024 in Mayo-Danay, while it had not yet been reached in Logone et Chari. It is therefore important to note that the situation observed at the time of the survey, particularly with regard to the market situation, will change more or less rapidly in the short term, depending on whether or not the flood peak has already been reached and exceeded or not.

At household level, the target was only flood-affected households. Consequently, the results on food security indicators (FCS and rCSI) presented here cannot be generalized to the total population of these two divisions. The same applies to the total population affected by the floods, as the sample selected was not representative (274 households over 65,945 affected). In addition, the choice of sites/villages was based on accessibility.

As a result, the situation of affected households living in sites that are difficult to access may not have been adequately captured in these results.

In terms of the impact on markets, the rapid assessment carried out in these markets only aimed to determine the level of impact of flooding on traders' ability to respond to an increasing demand and the availability of specific foods, and consequently their accessibility to affected populations. Insofar as other foods and NFIs were not taken into account, these results do not provide information on market functionality, as some of its important dimensions were not considered.

Despite these limitations, the results obtained highlight the impact that the floods have had on certain food security indicators among the affected populations, as well as on the constraints they are likely to encounter at market level in accessing certain essential foods, almost 01 months after the peak of the floods in Mayo-Danay and well before it was reached in Logone et Chari. They therefore provide useful information for humanitarian response programming, especially for the food security sector.

VI. Recommendations for implementations

Against the background of the above-mentioned findings and limitations, the use of In-kind and Cash-Based responses are recommended in all the subdivisions assessed.

- For In-Kind responses, the food supplied could include oil, sugar, in addition to cereals (rice or sorghum), and pulses (groundnuts or niebe, if available) according to the food preferences expressed by the affected households.
- Given the current size of affected households and family regrouping due to flood-related displacement, priority could be given to households with a large number of children under 5, as these are the most likely to implement negative food coping strategies, and to households made up solely of elderly people or women.
- For Cash-Based response, implementation should be accompanied by a monitoring of the availability and prices of essential foods in the markets used by beneficiaries, to ensure that

supply is able to absorb a growing demand, and that prices are maintained at a level that is not detrimental to non-beneficiary households. To this end, it is recommended that WFP increase where possible its network of retailers, targeting mainly those who have the financial and storage capacity to meet an increase in demand for the duration of the response. This would prevent price hikes and guarantee beneficiaries' access to food.

- In order to anticipate water withdrawal and facilitate the recovery, resilience activities targeting the cultivation of off-season crops and the resumption of agricultural activities could be prioritized to prevent further deterioration of the food security situation by enabling affected households to replenish their stocks as soon as possible. They should be accompanied by Food For Assets (FFA) activities aimed at creating or reinforcing water retention assets for irrigation during the dry season.

- To assess the evolution of the food security situation of affected households that have benefited from assistance, it is recommended that the FCS and rCSI be included among the food security indicators to be monitored. Also, for areas that are difficult to access due to the presence of water, it is recommended that remote monitoring via phone calls be used. Given the changing situation and the temporary nature of the inaccessibility of certain localities, the duration of implementation will differ between the two divisions.
- With regard to market price monitoring, it is recommended for the commodities monitored to primarily be those presented in table 5 of

this report. Similarly, monitoring of market prices should take place in the markets listed in table 6, as these are the main markets currently visited by affected households to buy their foods.

- Finally, it is recommended for a follow-up assessment of the impact of flooding at household and market level be carried out in December 2024 in the same sites/villages and markets, in order to evaluate the level of impact in Logone et Chari once the peak of flooding has been reached, and the evolution of the situation in Mayo-Danay. This will make it possible to have an overview of the situation after the beginning of interventions in these subdivisions.



FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

WFP CAMEROON

Gianluca FERRERA, Country Director

Aboubacar GUINDO, Deputy Country Director

TECHNICAL TEAM

Anais DALBAI, Head of RAM

Francis NJILIE, VAM Officer

Idrissa DABO, RAM Officer

Cedric MATSAGUIM, Prog. Ass. (GIS/Market)

Contact: co_cmr_ram@wfp.org



World Food Programme