



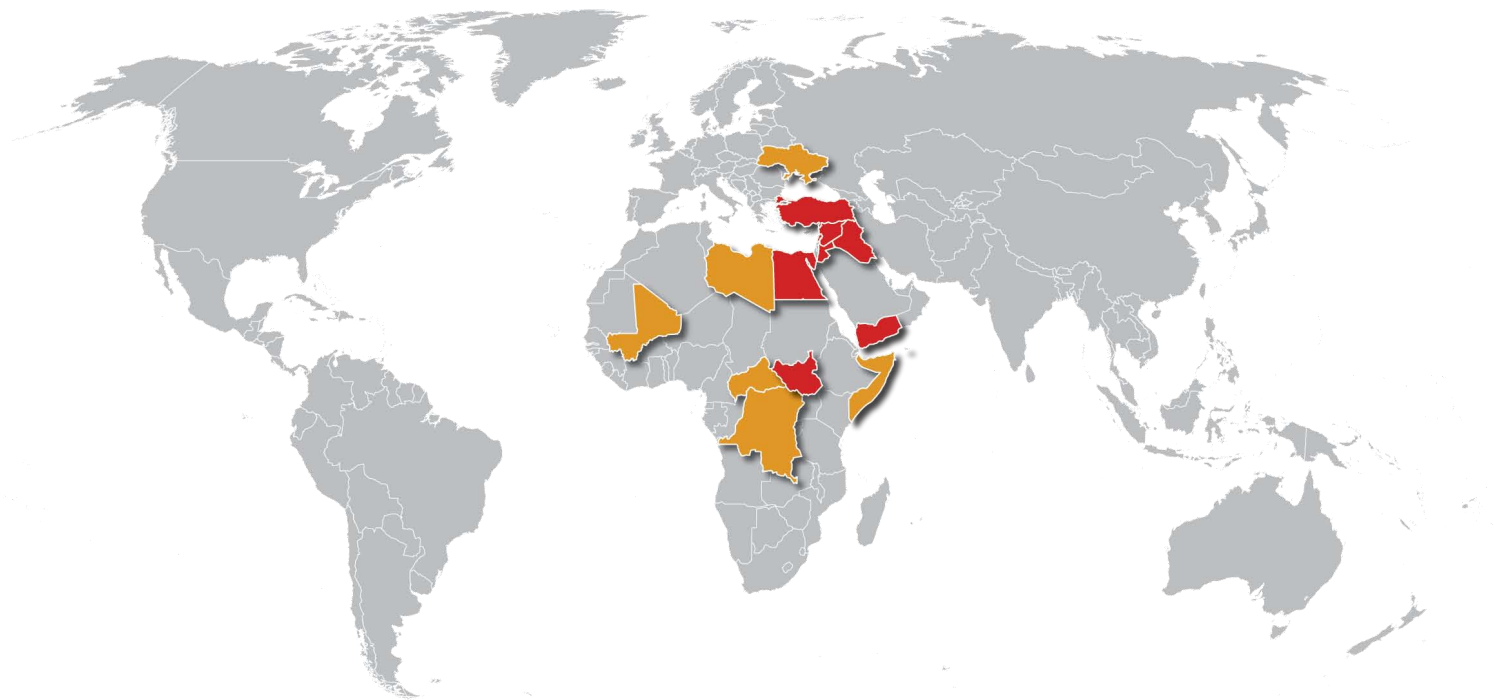
**World Food  
Programme**

# Global Overview

2016 First Quarterly Operational Briefing to the Executive Board

19 January 2016

## CONTENT



### LEVEL 3 EMERGENCIES

Iraq  
South Sudan  
Syria  
Yemen

### LEVEL 2 EMERGENCIES

Central African Republic  
Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Libya  
Mali  
Somalia  
Ukraine

# L3

**Activated** on 11 August 2014  
IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency since 13 August 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Iraq boasts one of the highest numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world – 3.2 million people. These people have fled their homes for safety elsewhere and require urgent assistance to meet their food needs.
- Humanitarian needs continue to increase while funding available for response operations continues to decrease. At present, to continue reaching the most vulnerable, WFP is prioritising IDPs living in camps in central conflict-affected governorates with full rations, while all IDPs elsewhere receive reduced rations on a two-month distribution cycle.
- Voucher distributions are calibrated by family size, and the value has been reduced twice from its original value of USD 26 in March to USD 16, and again in August to USD 10. This means that WFP cannot fully support vulnerable and food insecure populations.
- WFP faces severe access constraints in many parts of Iraq due to the conflict and ongoing insecurity; a critical obstacle to reaching those most in need.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Iraq has witnessed massive new internal displacement as a result of ISIL offensives across multiple parts of the country; at least 3.2 million people are currently internally displaced. More than 500,000 people have been displaced from Anbar Governorate since April 2015. The humanitarian situation remains fragile, in particular in Anbar governorate, where weeks of airstrikes and ground fighting continue to jeopardise the safety and security of civilians. Access routes for people seeking to leave the areas hardest-hit by conflict remain limited, and supply routes for basic goods are also impacted. Concerns persist about IDPs being prevented from crossing checkpoints into safer areas.

### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Iraqi Security Forces retook Ramadi city from ISIL over the final weeks of 2015; however, insecurity remains a critical challenge in the city. No humanitarian assessments have yet taken place in Ramadi.

### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

WFP's remote monitoring (mVAM) found that in November, although food insecurity remained stable at the national level, higher rates of inadequate food consumption were once again reported in the conflict-affected governorates of Duhok and Ninewa. In addition, IDP households continue to be worse off in terms of food consumption and dietary diversity than non-displaced households. However, the proportion of IDPs consuming an inadequate diet was similar for IDPs inside and outside camps. Prospects for the 2016 barley and wheat crops remain uncertain due to ongoing conflict in the main producing governorates — Salah Al-Din and Ninewa; crop failure would have serious implications for the food security of the population.

## OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under the November/December distribution cycle, WFP reached 1.4 million people under EMOP 200677, representing 82 percent of the 1.7 million target. This figure includes over 1 million people supported with rations and nearly 360,000 people assisted with vouchers. Final figures may be higher as December data is pending finalization.



### Corporate Response Director

Muhannad Hadi

### Emergency Coordinator

Jane Pearce

### Staff:

201 (44 international, 157 national)

### Offices:

5 (1 Country Office, 1 Area Office and 3 Sub-Offices)

### Warehouses:

5 warehouses

## CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS


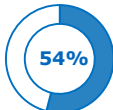

Limited access in conflict-affected areas, including parts of Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din governorates, continues to hamper WFP operations. Conducting assessment missions is difficult and gathering reliable and stable information regarding the displaced population remains a challenge.

In light of ongoing and anticipated military action by the Iraqi security forces to regain areas from ISIL control, contingency planning is ongoing for all eventualities, at both the inter-agency and Country Office level.


**WFP's EMOP urgently requires funds; the Country Office is making necessary programmatic changes, to cut costs and use available resources to greatest effect. The Country Office continues to alert donors at the local and international levels of the impact of funding constraints on the humanitarian situation of conflict-affected Iraqi's.**

## WFP RESPONSE

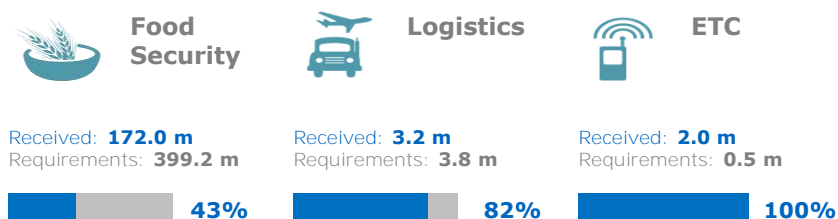
### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	November/December 2015 Cycle	As of 13 January 2016	For the next 6 months Jan 2016 – Jun 2016
<b>EMOP 200677</b> Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis <b>Apr 2014 – Dec 2016</b>	 <b>1,374,400</b> Reached	Received: <b>351.2 m</b> Requirements: <b>656.3 m</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>50.3 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>81.2 m</b>
			

### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 13 January 2016
<b>SO 200746</b> (Jul 2014 – Dec 2016) Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Support in Iraq	Received: <b>7.8 m</b> Requirements: <b>15.1 m</b>
	

### 2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters\*



### INTER-AGENCY

In collaboration with UNICEF and a consortium of NGO partners, WFP takes part in a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to reach newly displaced or recently returned people in a timely way. Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) and UNICEF hygiene kits and bottled water are pre-positioned with partners, which ensure complete packages of assistance to conflict-affected populations in Iraq.

Vulnerable families who have recently arrived in camps, urban areas or living with host communities, receive portable ready-to-eat food. One IRR provides a family of five with food for three days.

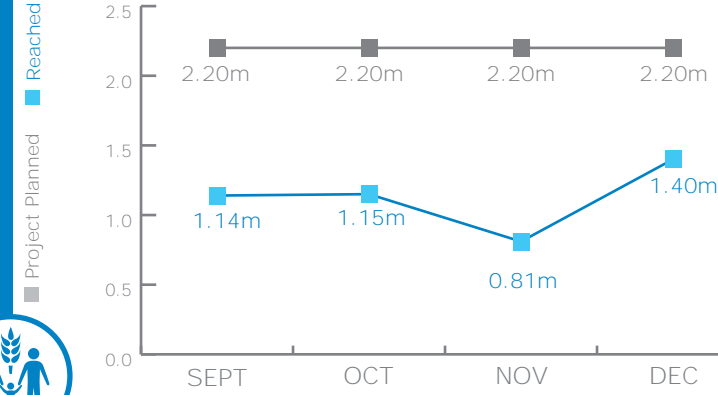
*\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different clusters were funded.*

### LATEST REPORTS

[WFP Iraq Situation Report #33](#) (29 December 2015); [OCHA Humanitarian Snapshot](#) (31 December 2015); see [Iraq Brief](#) (July-Sept 2015); see [Iraq page](#) on [WFP.org](#)



**BENEFICIARIES**  
EMOP 200677

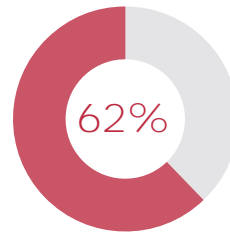


**FUNDING**



**NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**

Emergency Operation 200677  
Jan 2016 - Jun 2016

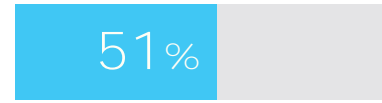


Net Funding Requirements: 50.3m  
Total Requirements: 81.2m

Source: WFP, 11 January 2016

**PROJECT FUNDING STATUS**

Special Operation 200746  
Logistics and Emergency  
Telecommunications Clusters  
(Jul 2014 - Dec 2016)



7.8m Received | 15.1m Total Requirements

Source: WFP, 11 January 2016

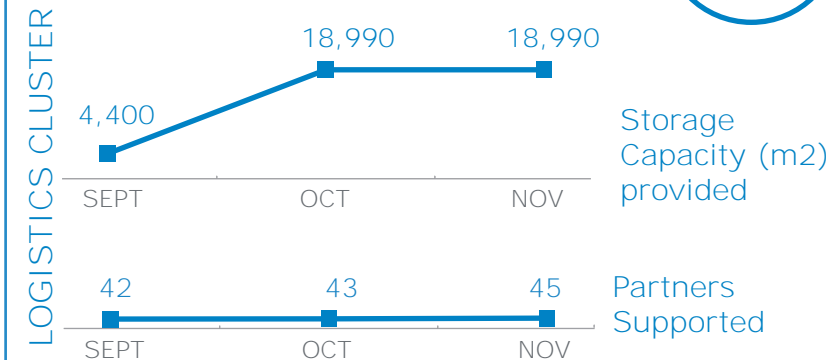
**OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES**

**Humanitarian Access**

**Insecurity**

**Resources**

**COMMON SERVICES**



Source: Logistics Cluster, 15 December 2015

**2015 FUNDING OF WFP-LED OR CO-LED CLUSTERS**



**Food Security**

Received: 172m  
Requirements: 399.2m

43%

**Logistics**

Received: 3.2m  
Requirements: 3.8m

82%

**Emergency Telecommunications**

Received: 2m  
Requirements: 0.5m

> 100%

Source: OCHA FTS, 31 December 2015

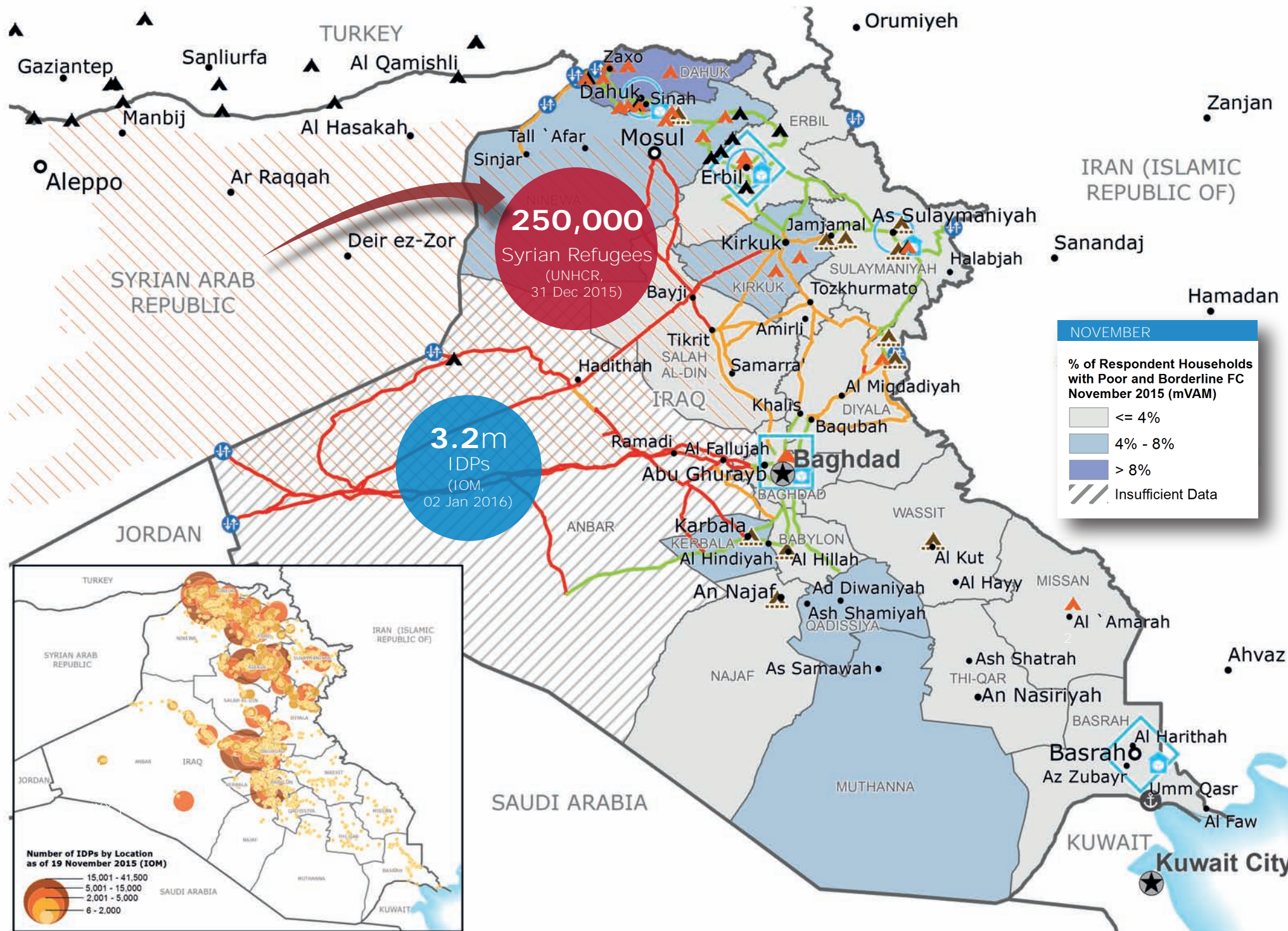
**WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 11 AUGUST 2014

**IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 13 AUGUST 2014

Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF** and **SITUATION REPORT**  
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/iraq>

Produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)**

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.



- Country Office
- 🏠 Warehouse
- 🟢 Road Open
- 🚩 IDP Camp
- 🌐 National Capital
- International boundary
- ◊ Area Office
- 🚧 Border Crossing Point
- 🟠 Road With Restricted Access
- 🚩 Refugee Camp
- Major Town
- Region boundary
- 📍 Sub Office
- 🚧 Restricted Access Area
- 🔴 Closed Road
- 🚧 IDP Camp Under Construction
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IOM, INSO  
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. © World Food Programme 2016



# L3

**Activated** on 23 December 2013  
IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency since 23 Dec 2013

## HIGHLIGHTS

- South Sudan is facing the worst levels of food insecurity since its independence due to conflict, high food prices and economic crisis.
- WFP continues to focus on reaching the most critical areas to avert a further deterioration of the food security situation in conflict affected areas, in particular IPC Phase 4 locations. WFP successfully completed food distribution in Mayendit County in Unity state in December for the first time since July 2015; 35,800 people were reached with 325 mt of food assistance with ten airdrop rotations.
- Securing a pipeline for prepositioning efforts ahead of the annual rainy season and for the refugee response in neighbouring countries is a critical concern for WFP in the first half of 2016.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

While the beginning of the implementation of the Compromise Peace Agreement in December marks a positive yet fragile development, sporadic, low-level conflict has continued, mainly in Equatorias and Upper Nile State. Conflict had expanded into in the Equatorias in late 2015 as several new armed groups formed there. In South Sudan, 1.7 million people are internally displaced; around 200,000 people are seeking shelter in Protection of Civilians (POC) sites at UN bases. More than 645,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries. Arrival rates of new refugees have increased in recent weeks, particularly in Uganda.

### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

According to the latest IPC analysis released in October 2015, 3.9 million people in South Sudan were classified as severely food insecure. This marks a significant deterioration from the same period last year, when 2.2 million people were severely food insecure. Seasonal improvements related to the harvest were less substantial this year. Of the 3.9 million severely food insecure people, 800,000 people are classified at Emergency level. For the first time, this IPC includes around 30,000 people that face catastrophic levels of food insecurity in Unity state. Malnutrition remains above emergency thresholds in the conflict affected areas as well as the chronically high burdened states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap.

Conflict, economic crisis and the devaluation of the currency have had a large impact as South Sudan largely depends on costly imports for most basic goods. Food and fuel prices have been rocketing in recent months, further limiting access to food.

## OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Through EMOP 200859 and PRRO 200572, WFP reached 1.5 million people in need of food and nutrition assistance in November 2015. Almost 900,000 of these were assisted through the EMOP, which focuses largely on urgent life-saving humanitarian needs caused by the conflict. The concurrent PRRO 200572 focuses on relief and recovery activities. The extension of the Memorandum of Understanding between Sudan and South Sudan until June 2016 will allow WFP to continue the transport of life-saving humanitarian assistance into South Sudan through the Sudan corridor.

WFP also continues to assist South Sudan refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan under the respective PRROs.



### Corporate Response Director

Valerie Guarnieri

### Emergency Coordinator

Joyce Luma

### Staff:

968 (177 International, 791 National)

### Offices:

13 (9 Sub offices, 4 Field offices)

## CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Security conditions coupled with poor road conditions continue to hamper humanitarian access, leading to delays in the delivery of critical food assistance. Humanitarian agencies, including WFP, have continued to provide immediate life-saving assistance through mobile teams and air operations.


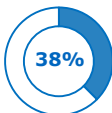


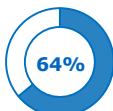

Conflict-affected areas, including Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States, continue to be dangerous for humanitarians, including WFP. Active access negotiations help WFP maintain wide coverage while ensuring safety of staff and resources, however access to conflict-affected populations remains unpredictable and costly. In most areas targeted under the new EMOP,, there is risk of looting and theft of WFP food despite mitigation measures taken

Securing a pipeline for prepositioning efforts ahead of the annual rainy season in South Sudan is a critical concern in the first half of 2016.

Regarding the refugee response, food stocks are stretched and WFP urgently requires USD 82 million to meet the needs of new arrivals and existing refugees in Kenya, Sudan, Uganda and particularly in Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, WFP continues to implement 20 percent cuts on the cereal portion of the general food distributions.





## WFP RESPONSE

### Emergency Operations

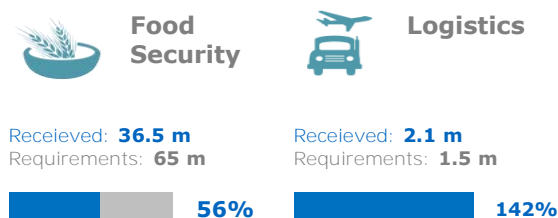
PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	November 2015	As of 13 January 2016	For the next 6 months Jan 2016 – Jun 2016
<b>EMOP 200859</b> Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan Oct 15–Sep 16	 <b>895,800</b> reached	Received: <b>209.3 m</b> Requirements: <b>554.5 m</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>97.4m</b> Total Requirements: <b>348.6m</b>
		 <b>38%</b>	 <b>30%</b>
<b>PRRO 200572</b> Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions Jan 14 –Dec 16	 <b>632,900</b> reached	Received: <b>491.5m</b> Requirements: <b>767.7m</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>31m</b> Total Requirements: <b>186.2m</b>
		 <b>64%</b>	 <b>17%</b>

The above figures are do not include refugee operations under PRROs in neighbouring countries.

### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of Month YYYY
<b>SO 200778</b> (Jan 15–Dec 16) Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan	Received: <b>36.9 m</b> Requirements: <b>71.0m</b>  <b>52%</b>
<b>SO 200379</b> (Mar 11- Dec 18) Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan	Received: <b>96.9 m</b> Requirements: <b>167.4m</b>  <b>58%</b>
<b>SO 200775</b> (Jan 15–Dec 16) Strengthening Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Coordination in response to the Humanitarian Situation in South Sudan	Received: <b>0.6 m</b> Requirements: <b>2.0 m</b>  <b>29%</b>
<b>SO 200786</b> (Jan 15–Dec 16) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in The Republic of South Sudan	Received: <b>49.7 m</b> Requirements: <b>117.9 m</b>  <b>42%</b>
<b>SO</b> Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Activities and Services in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan	Pending project approval

### 2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters\*



### INTER-AGENCY

WFP and UNICEF have deployed mobile teams through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism to increase coverage in areas identified by the nutrition cluster to deliver a comprehensive package lifesaving assistance. WFP is the co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, and takes an active role in the Education and Nutrition clusters. WFP also provides critical air transport services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community.

\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different clusters were funded.

### LATEST REPORTS

[South Sudan Regional Impact Situation Report](#) (14 January 2016)

[South Sudan Situation Report](#) (08 January 2016)

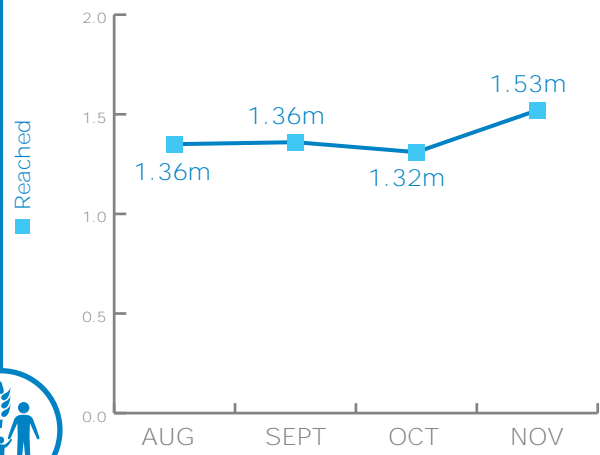
See [South Sudan Brief](#) on WFP.org

also see [South Sudan page](#) on WFP.org

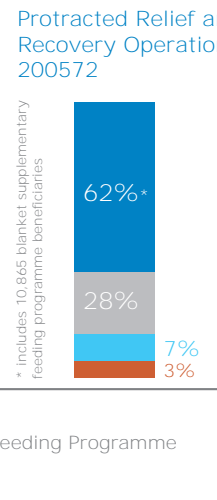
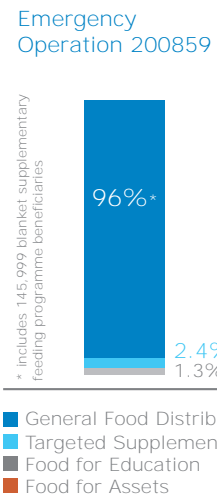


## BENEFICIARIES

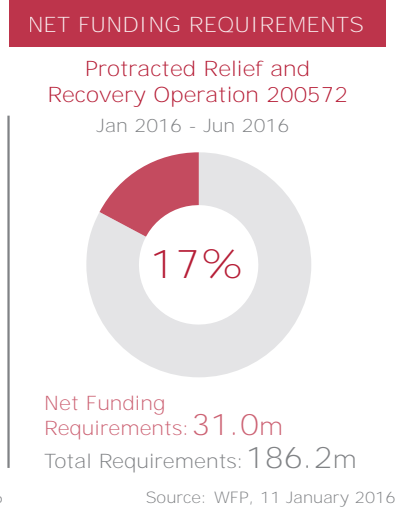
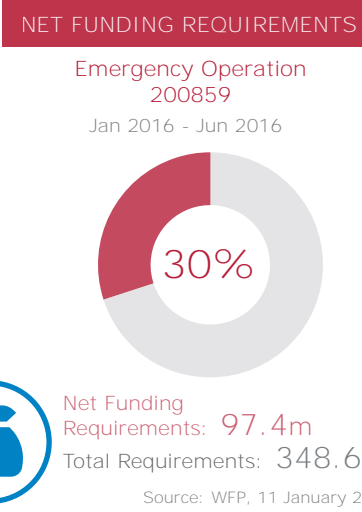
EMOP 200659 & PRRO 200572



## ACTIVITIES



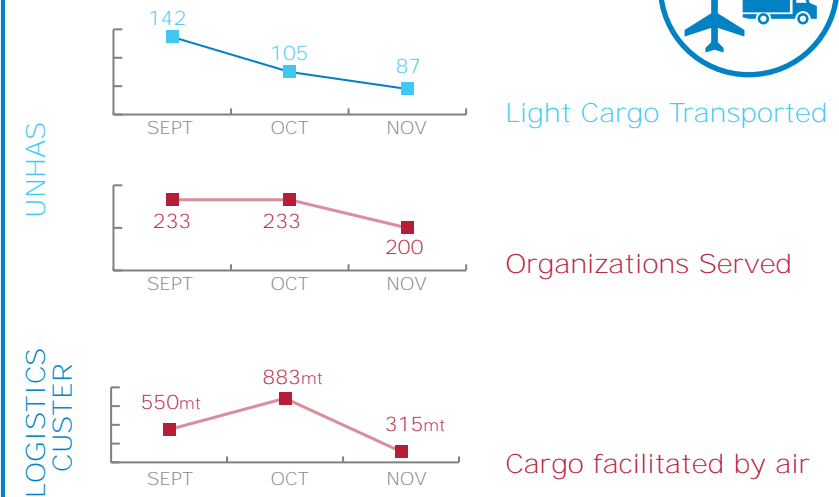
## FUNDING



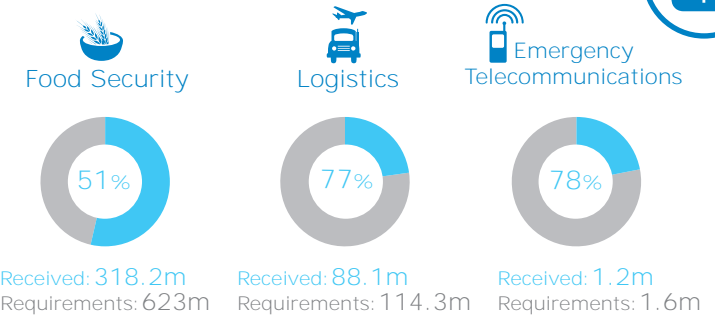
## OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



## COMMON SERVICES



## 2015 FUNDING OF WFP-LED OR CO-LED CLUSTERS



## WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY

SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013

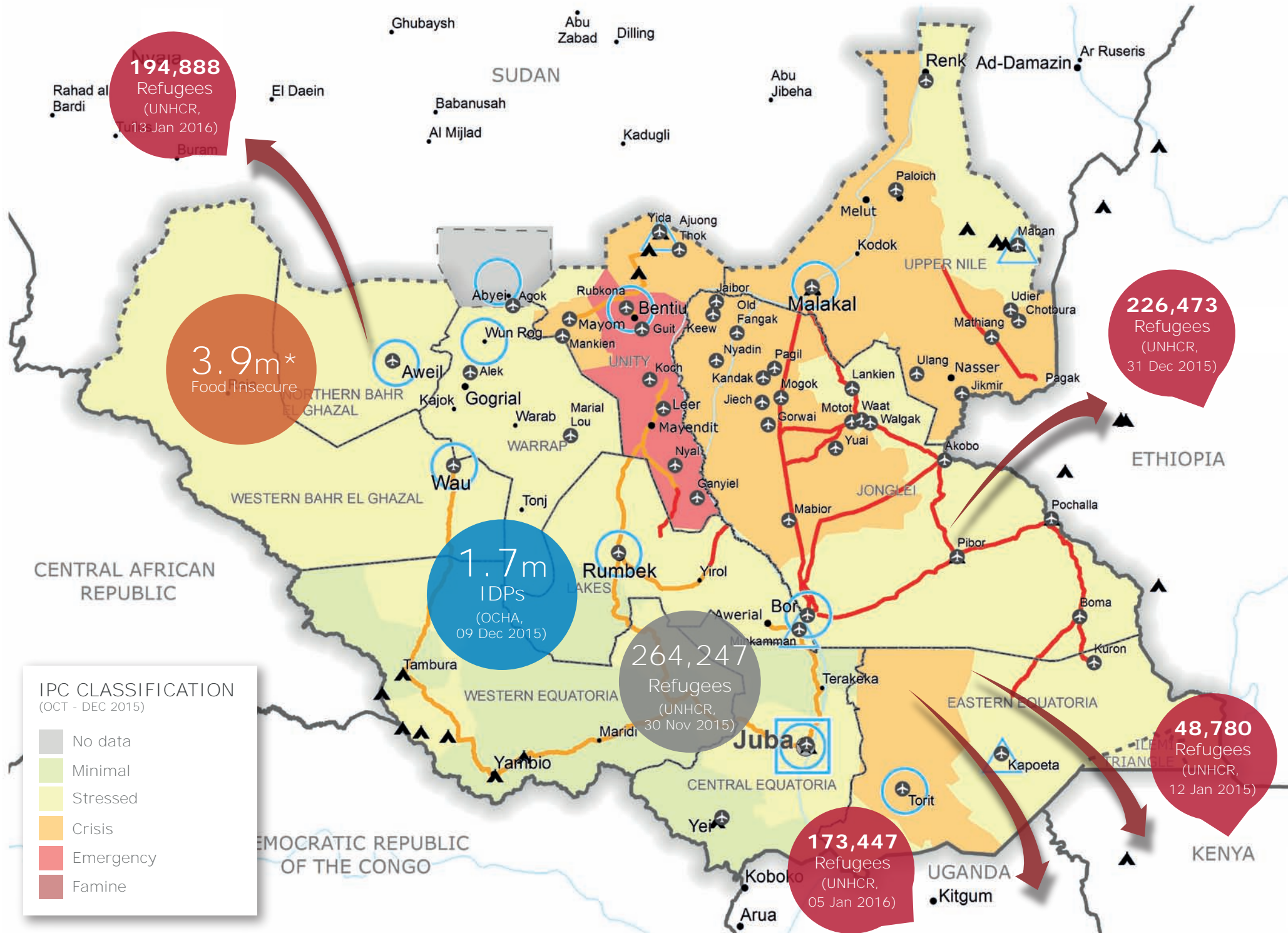
## IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY

SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013

Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF** and **SITUATION REPORT**  
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/SOUTH-SUDAN>

Produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)**

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.



### IPC CLASSIFICATION (OCT - DEC 2015)

- No data
- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Closed Road
- Road with Limited Access
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Undetermined Boundary
- Abyei Region
- State Boundary

\*30,000 people in Unity State experience catastrophe conditions - IPC 22 Oct 2015

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC  
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
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**L3**

**Activated** on 14 December 2012  
IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency since 15 January 2013

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Inside Syria, WFP continues to face challenges operating due to the continued fighting and restricted access. In December, WFP reached 3.6 million people with food assistance in Syria, while in the region, some 1.5 million refugees were assisted in December.
- Despite limited access to some areas, WFP continues to work with partners to reach these persons in need, most recently in the besieged towns of Madaya in rural Damascus, and Foah and Kefraya in Idleb.
- Refugees fleeing Syria continue to cross into countries in the region and farther beyond to Europe and elsewhere, creating the worst refugee crisis since the Second World War.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Currently, the crisis in Syria remains one of the largest drivers of displacement and humanitarian need in the world. Inside Syria 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance – an increase from 12.2 million people in 2015. Millions of Syrians have been forced to leave their homes, often multiple times, making Syria the largest displacement crisis in the world. 6.5 million people are internally displaced and over 4.3 million people are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries. In Lebanon and Jordan, refugees make up 25 percent and 10 percent of the population respectively.

### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

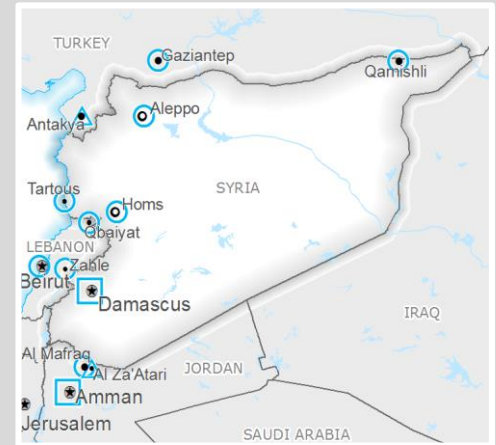
On 22 December, the UNSC unanimously approved the one-year extension of the July 2014 decisions that authorized the passage of humanitarian aid through international borders with neighbouring countries into Syria. According to those provisions, the Council decided that the UN humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners are authorized to use routes across conflict lines in Syria and the border crossings of Bab al-Salam, Bab al-Hawa (from southern Turkey), Al Yaroubiyah (from northern Iraq) and Al-Ramtha (from northern Jordan), in addition to those already in use, with notification to the Syrian authorities. UN Special Envoy Staffan De Mistura is making preparations for the Intra-Syrian peace talks, which will be held starting 25 January in Geneva.

### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

One in three Syrians – a total of 6.3 million people – are food insecure, while 2.4 million people are at high risk of food insecurity. In addition to those already food insecure, more than half of the Syrian population is at risk of slipping quickly into food insecurity. This figure would have been higher but for the assistance already provided by WFP and other Food Security Sector partners.

### OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WFP provides life-saving food assistance to an average of 4 million people a month inside Syria, 1 million of whom via cross-border and cross-line operations. In the five countries neighbouring Syria, WFP is providing food assistance to 1.5 million refugees every month. The majority of WFP's beneficiaries in the region are reached through cash-based transfers. In January, WFP delivered desperately needed food assistance for more than 40,000 people living under siege in the town of Madaya through two inter-agency humanitarian convoys, as well as to 20,000 people in the two besieged villages of Foah and Kefraya in Idleb. It is the first time the humanitarian community has been able to reach these locations since October 2015.



### Corporate Response Director

Muhannad Hadi

### Emergency Coordinators

Syria: Jakob Kern

Lebanon: Gawaher Atif

Jordan: Maged Yahia

Turkey: Jean-Yves Lequime

Iraq: Jane Pearce

Egypt: Lubna Alaman

**Staff:** 256 in Syria, 359 in region

**Offices:** 5 in Syria, 14 in region

**Warehouses:** 7 in Syria, 6 in region

### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Due to insecurity and lack of access, WFP is unable to operate in ISIL-controlled parts of the country. This affects the ability to assist some 720,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance in Deir Ezzor and Ar-Raqqa Governorates, as well as parts of northern-rural Aleppo, east-rural Homs, southern-rural Al-Hasakeh and north-western-rural Hama.


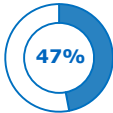




Insecurity and sieges imposed by all parties to the conflict is preventing the delivery of life-saving food assistance to over 1.2 million people in high conflict areas of rural Damascus, Homs and Hama, where humanitarian access has been severely restricted for over two years.

Another major challenge that WFP faces in the Syria and regional crisis responses is the inevitable reductions in food assistance due to funding shortfalls. Such cuts in assistance have affected food consumption across the region. While it was stable for the first half of 2015, it underwent a downward shift where the proportion of refugees with poor or borderline food consumption almost doubled. The impact of shortfalls has also driven more families to withdraw children from school to send them to work.




## WFP RESPONSE

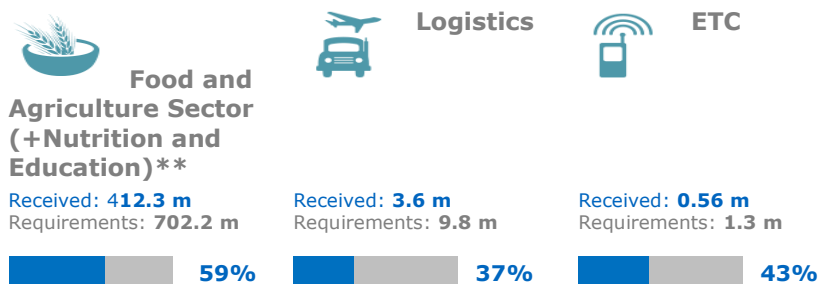
### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	December 2015	As of 07 January 2016	For the next 6 months Jan 2016 – Jun 2016
<b>Emergency Operation (EMOP 200339)</b> Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria Oct 2011 – Dec 2016	 <b>3,612,600</b> Reached inside Syria (dispatched)	Received: <b>1.35 b</b> Requirements: <b>2.84 b</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>218 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>383.1 m</b>
			
<b>Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433)</b> Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt Affected by Conflict in Syria Oct 2011 – Dec 2016	 <b>1,482,200</b> Reached across the region	Received: <b>1.74 b</b> Requirements: <b>3.03 b</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>148.4 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>260.6 m</b>
			

### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 07 January 2016
<b>Special Operation 200788</b> (Oct 2011 – Dec 2016) Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Syria	Received: <b>9.4 m</b> Requirements: <b>24.4 m</b>
	 <b>39%</b>

### 2015 FUNDING of sectors \*



### Inter-Agency

Through partnerships and coordination in the Whole of Syria structure, WFP works with other humanitarian actors to ensure a multi-sector holistic response to the crisis. WFP works closely with other UN agencies to enhance effectiveness of programme interventions, eliminate overlaps and benefit from complementarity where feasible. WFP also continues to build upon the significant progress in the number of Cooperating Partners and strives to further enhance their capacity. During 2016, there will be a particular focus on implementing the targeting methodology and mainstreaming protection throughout all phases of registration and distribution.

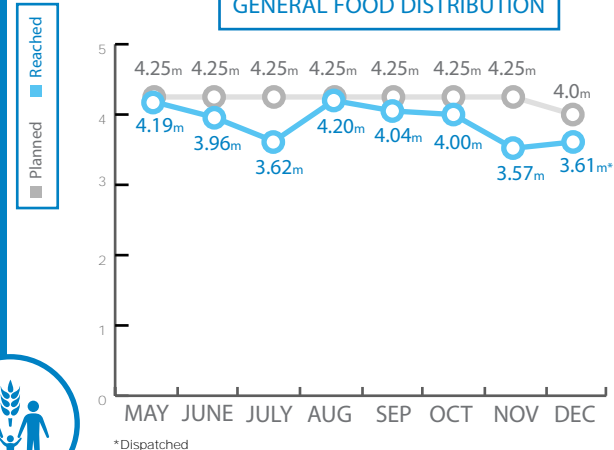
\*The 2015 funding levels will be include here to give an indication of how well the different sectors were funded.

\*\*Figures only cover WFP's share in the sector.

### LATEST REPORTS

[Syria Situation Report](#) (June); [Syria Regional Situation Report](#) (June)  
 see [Syria Brief](#) on WFP.org  
 see [Syria page](#) on WFP.org

**BENEFICIARIES**  
EMOP 200339



**OTHER PROGRAMMES**  
(NOVEMBER 2015)

- 6,110** PLW Women
- 188,000** Children-Nutrition
- 200,000** Students School Feeding

**FUNDING**

**NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**  
JANUARY- JUNE 2016  
EMOP 200339

Net Funding Requirements: **218m**  
Total Requirements: **383m**

57%

(Source: WFP, 8 January 2016)

**4.36** million refugees in the Region

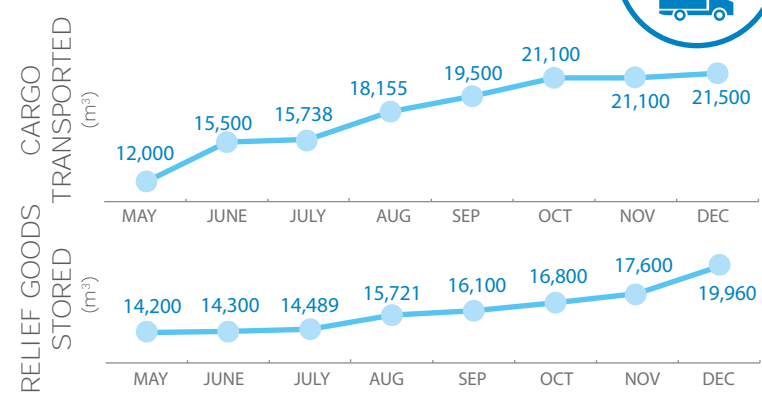
**8.7** million in need of Food & Livelihood Support

**6.5** million IDPs

**OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES**

- Insecurity
- Humanitarian Access
- Resources

**LOGISTICS CLUSTER**



JOINT HUMANITARIAN CONVOYS SUPPORTED IN 2015: **34**

PARTNERS SERVED IN 2015: **15**

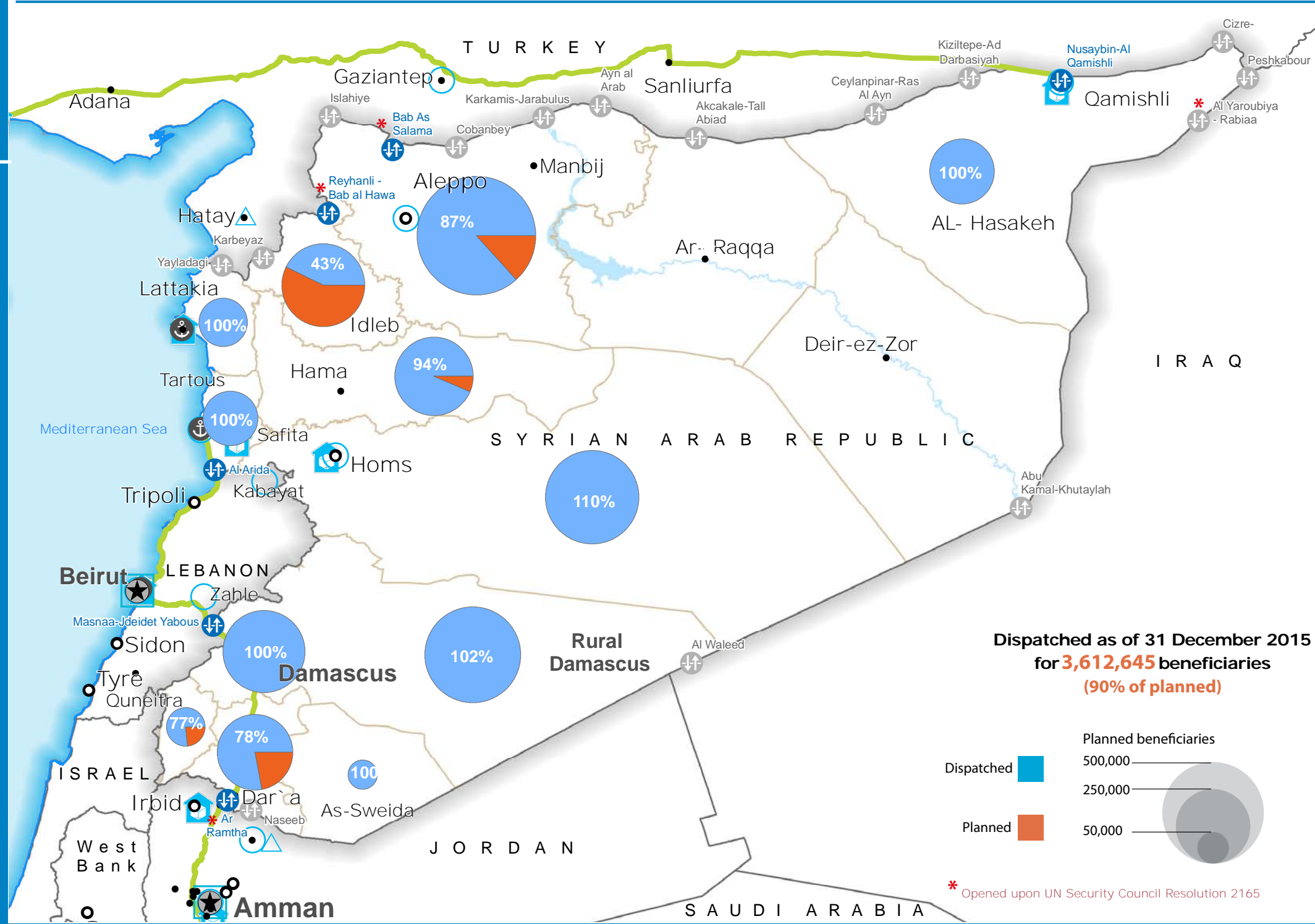
(Source: Logistics Cluster, 31 December 2015)

**CLUSTERS & SECTORS FUNDING**

- Food and Agriculture Sector (+Nutrition and Education)\***: 59% Received, 702.2m Requirements
- Logistics**: 37% Received, 9.8m Requirements
- Emergency Telecommunications**: 43% Received, 1.3m Requirements

\*These figures cover only WFP's share in the sector

(Source: WFP, 31 December 2015)



Legend for Map:

- Country Office (Square)
- Field Office (Triangle)
- Warehouse (House icon)
- Refugee / IDP Camp (Star icon)
- Road Supply Route (Green line)
- Official Border Crossing Point (Circle with arrows)
- National Capital (Star in circle)
- Major Town (Large circle)
- Intermediate Town (Medium circle)
- Small Town (Small circle)
- International boundary line (Dashed line)
- Governorate Boundary (Thin line)
- Port (Anchor icon)
- Closed Border Crossing Point (Circle with X)

Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLCSC, UNGIWG, UNHCR, Geonames  
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. ©World Food Programme 2015

**WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 14 DECEMBER 2012

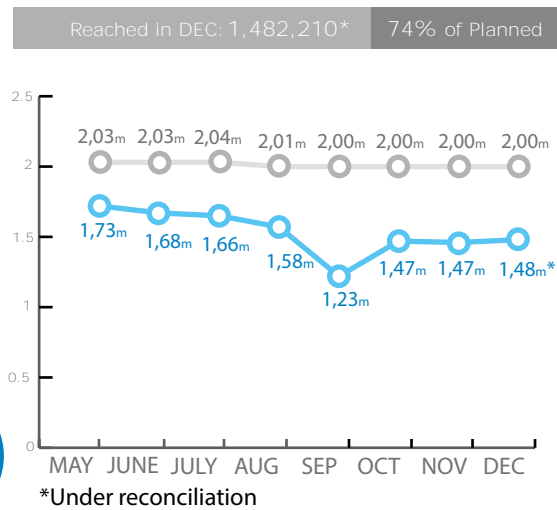
**IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 15 JANUARY 2013

Check the SITUATION REPORT  
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/syria>

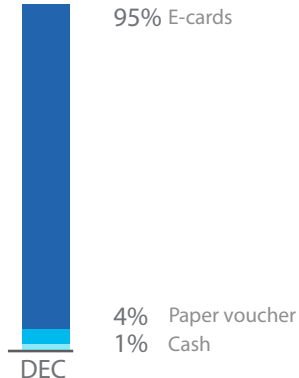
Produced by the WFP Operations Centre (OPSCEN)  
This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

## BENEFICIARIES

EMOP 200433



## MODALITIES



## FUNDING

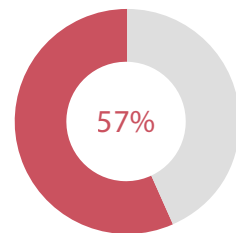
(Source: WFP, 29 December 2015)



## NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

JANUARY-JUNE 2016

EMOP 200433



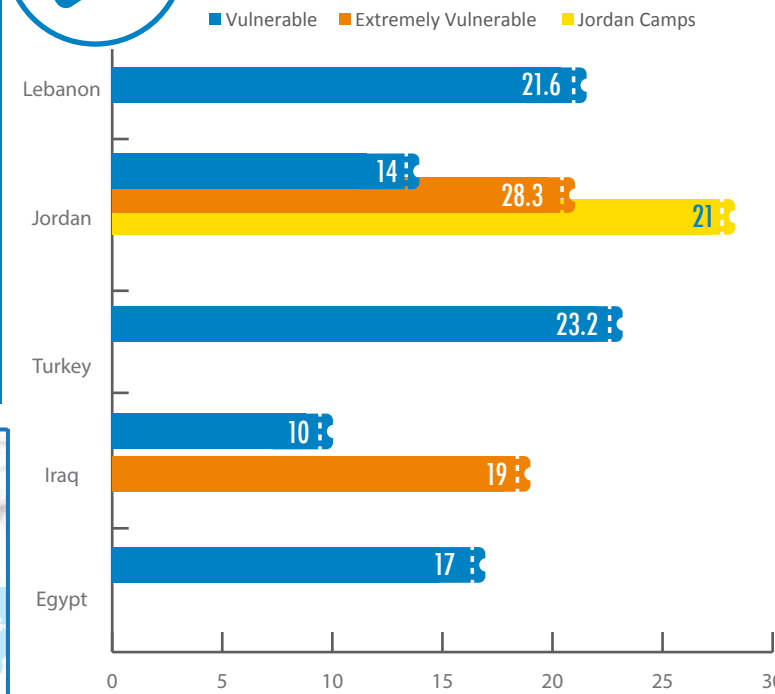
Net Funding Requirements: 149m  
Total Requirements: 261m

## OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



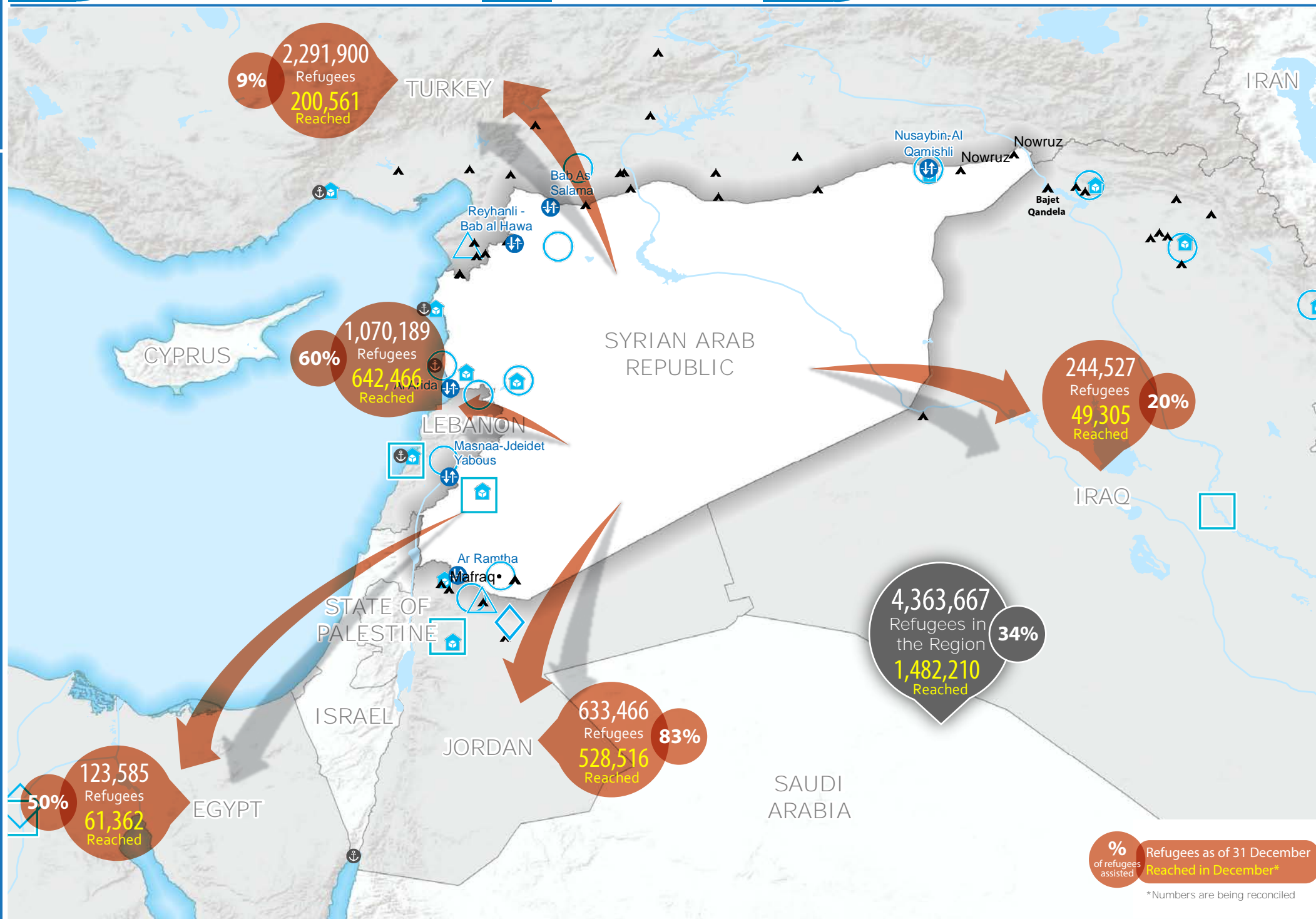
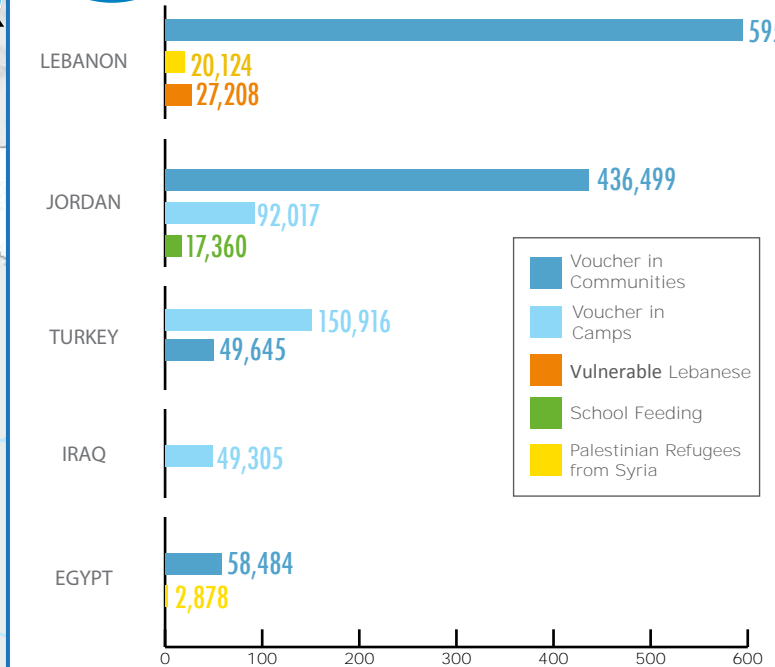
Resources

## Voucher Values (USD)



## ASSISTANCE MODALITIES

(31 December 2015)



% of refugees assisted Reached in December\*  
\*Numbers are being reconciled

**WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 14 DECEMBER 2012

**IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 15 JANUARY 2013

Check the SITUATION REPORT  
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/syria>

Produced by the WFP Operations Centre (OPSCEN)  
This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

- Country Office
- △ Field Office
- 🏠 Warehouse
- ★ National Capital
- International boundary line
- Sub Office
- ◊ Regional Emergency Coordinator's Office
- ▲ Refugee Camp
- Major Town
- Governorate Boundary
- 🛣️ Road Supply Route
- Intermediate Town
- ⚓ Port
- ⚡ Official Border Crossing Point
- Small Town

Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLCSC, UNGIWG, UNHCR, Geonames  
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. ©World Food Programme 2015



# L3

**Activated** on 03 July 2015  
IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency since 01 July 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- As the conflict continues, 21.2 million people, 82 percent of the population, require some kind of humanitarian assistance. An estimated 14.4 million people (more than half of the population) are food insecure and of these, 7.6 million people are classified as severely food insecure.
- An estimated 2.5 million people have been internally displaced across the country, and 168,686 have fled to neighbouring countries.
- Severe insecurity, critical access challenges and fuel shortages continue to hinder WFP's response to this complex humanitarian crisis.
- Despite colossal challenges, WFP reached at least 1 million people on average every month since the conflict escalated in April.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian, social, political, and economic situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate, and insecurity remains a key challenge to the effective delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance. Taizz, where the bulk of the current fighting is occurring and which is considered to be under virtual siege, is one of the 10 Yemeni governorates that are in the grip of food insecurity at "Emergency" level — one step before famine on the five-point Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) scale.

### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Fighting between warring parties and a Saudi-led bombing campaign continue amid a clear lack of any viable political solution between warring parties and despite multiple rounds of peace talks and attempted ceasefires.

### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

An estimated 1 in 5 people is "severely food insecure" and in urgent need of food assistance. Yemen also has one of the highest rates of child malnutrition globally, with around half of all children under five being stunted as a result of malnutrition.

WFP's remote monitoring (mVAM) found that in November, IDP households had a deteriorating food consumption score as compared to previous months and poorer diets than non-IDP households. More than 70 percent of IDP households resorted to food-related coping mechanisms. Female-headed households had poorer food consumption and higher coping levels than those headed by men. Households in Taizz experienced a significant deterioration in food security as seen by the drop in food consumption score and the more frequent use of negative coping strategies.

## OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Despite colossal challenges, WFP reached at least 1 million people on average every month since the conflict escalated in April. In October, WFP operations were scaled up and reached more than 2.8 million people. However, fighting, damage to infrastructure and insecurity are major impediments to humanitarian operations. In December 2015, WFP was able to reach 1.8 million people in the country with vital life-saving food assistance.



### Corporate Response Director

Muhannad Hadi

### Emergency Coordinator

Purnima Kashyap

### Staff:

232 (46 international, 186 national)

### Offices:

7 (1 Country Office, 4 Field Offices)

### Warehouses:

5 warehouses

## CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS



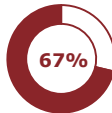

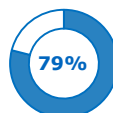
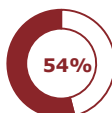
Insecurity continues to affect WFP's ability to dispatch food assistance to partners and WFP partners' ability to distribute food commodities and report the distribution of these commodities. Although ships are able to access both Hudaydah and Aden, road routes in southern and central parts of the country remain blocked due to chronic insecurity.

The ceiling on the presence of international staff in Sana'a (lowered to 11 for WFP staff) is adversely impacting WFP's capacity to adequately respond to humanitarian needs in Yemen and provide common services for the humanitarian community. In addition to the Country Office in Sana'a, there is a programme operations hub in Amman and a logistics hub in Djibouti.



Considering that movement across frontlines is practically not feasible, WFP has to operate two different supply chains: one through Hudaydah and Al Saleef ports and the other through Aden port.

## WFP RESPONSE

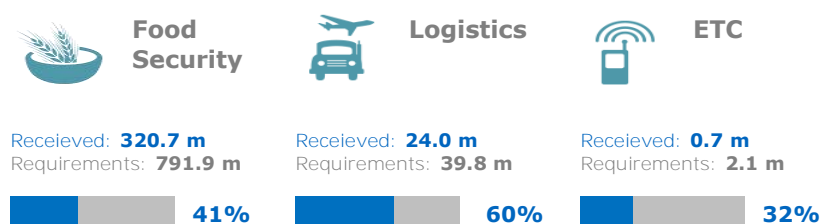
### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	December 2015	As of 13 January 2016	For the next 6 months Jan 2015 – Jun 2016
<b>EMOP 200890</b> Emergency Food Assistance to Food Insecure and Conflict-Affected People in Yemen <b>Oct 2015 – Mar 2016</b>	 <b>1,850,600</b> Reached	Received: <b>249.8 m</b> Requirements: <b>320.4 m</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>334.2 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>495.2 m</b>
			
<b>PRRO 200305</b> Relief food assistance to Refugees in Yemen <b>Jan 2013 – Mar 2016</b>	 <b>16,500</b> Reached (Nov & Dec)	Received: <b>12.1 m</b> Requirements: <b>15.4 m</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>1.1 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>2.1 m</b>
			

### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 13 January 2016
<b>SO 200841</b> (April 2015 – Dec 2016) Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Yemen	Received: <b>21.9 m</b> Requirements: <b>43.1 m</b> 
<b>SO 200845</b> (May 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Yemen	Received: <b>19.4 m</b> Requirements: <b>7.5 m</b> 

### 2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters\*



### INTER-AGENCY

WFP operates the UN's Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) that continues to facilitate the transportation of humanitarian passengers from Djibouti to Sana'a.

WFP continues to work towards streamlining strategies with relevant agencies in the Food Security Cluster forum, which it co-leads with FAO. In addition, WFP leads the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) as well as the Logistics cluster.

Weekly Logistics Cluster coordination meetings, which WFP leads, are being held in Djibouti and **Sana'a, with more than 37 organizations attending since mid-March.**

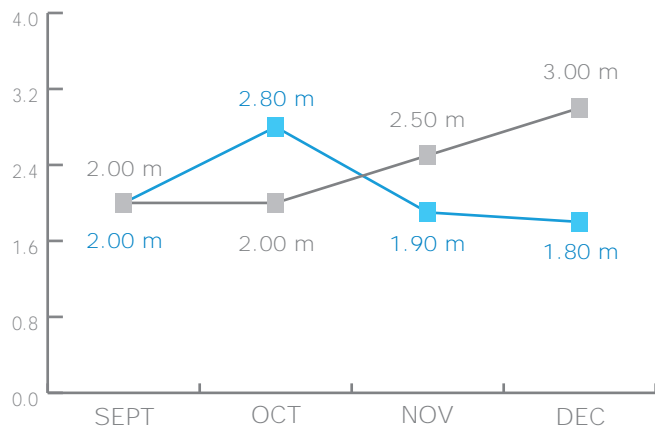
\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different clusters were funded.

### LATEST REPORTS

[WFP Yemen Situation Report #18](#) (13 December 2015); [WFP Yemen mVAM bulletin #5](#) (December 2015); [OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin #7](#) (18 December 2016);  
 see [Yemen page](#) on [WFP.org](#)

## BENEFICIARIES

EMOP 200890

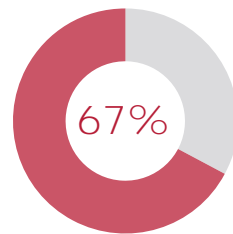


## FUNDING



### NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Emergency Operation 200890  
Jan 2016 - Jun 2016



Net Funding Requirements: 334.2m  
Total Requirements: 495.2m

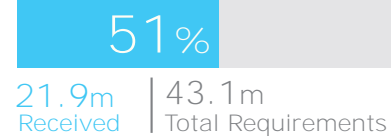
Source: WFP, 11 January 2016

### PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

Special Operation 200845  
UNHAS (May 2015 - Dec 2016)



Special Operation 200841  
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications Clusters (Apr 2015 - Dec 2016)



Source: WFP, 11 January 2016

## OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

Humanitarian Access

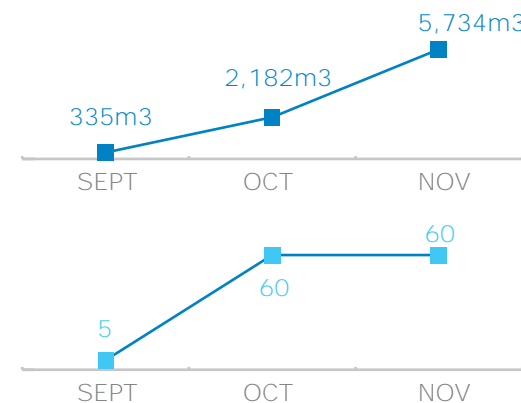
Insecurity

Resources

## COMMON SERVICES

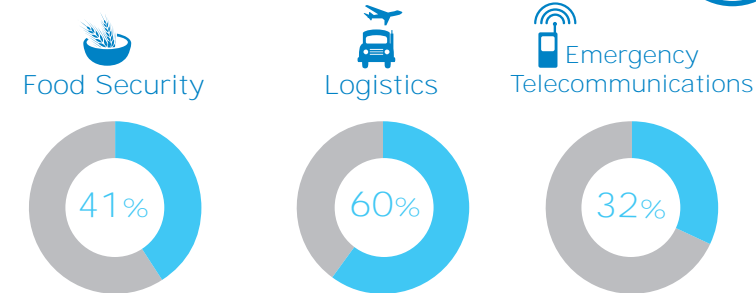


LOGISTICS CLUSTER



Source: WFP, 31 December 2015

## 2015 FUNDING OF WFP-LED OR CO-LED CLUSTERS



Received: 320.7m | Requirements: 791.9m  
 Received: 24m | Requirements: 39.8m  
 Received: 0.7m | Requirements: 2.1m

Source: OCHA FTS, 31 December 2015

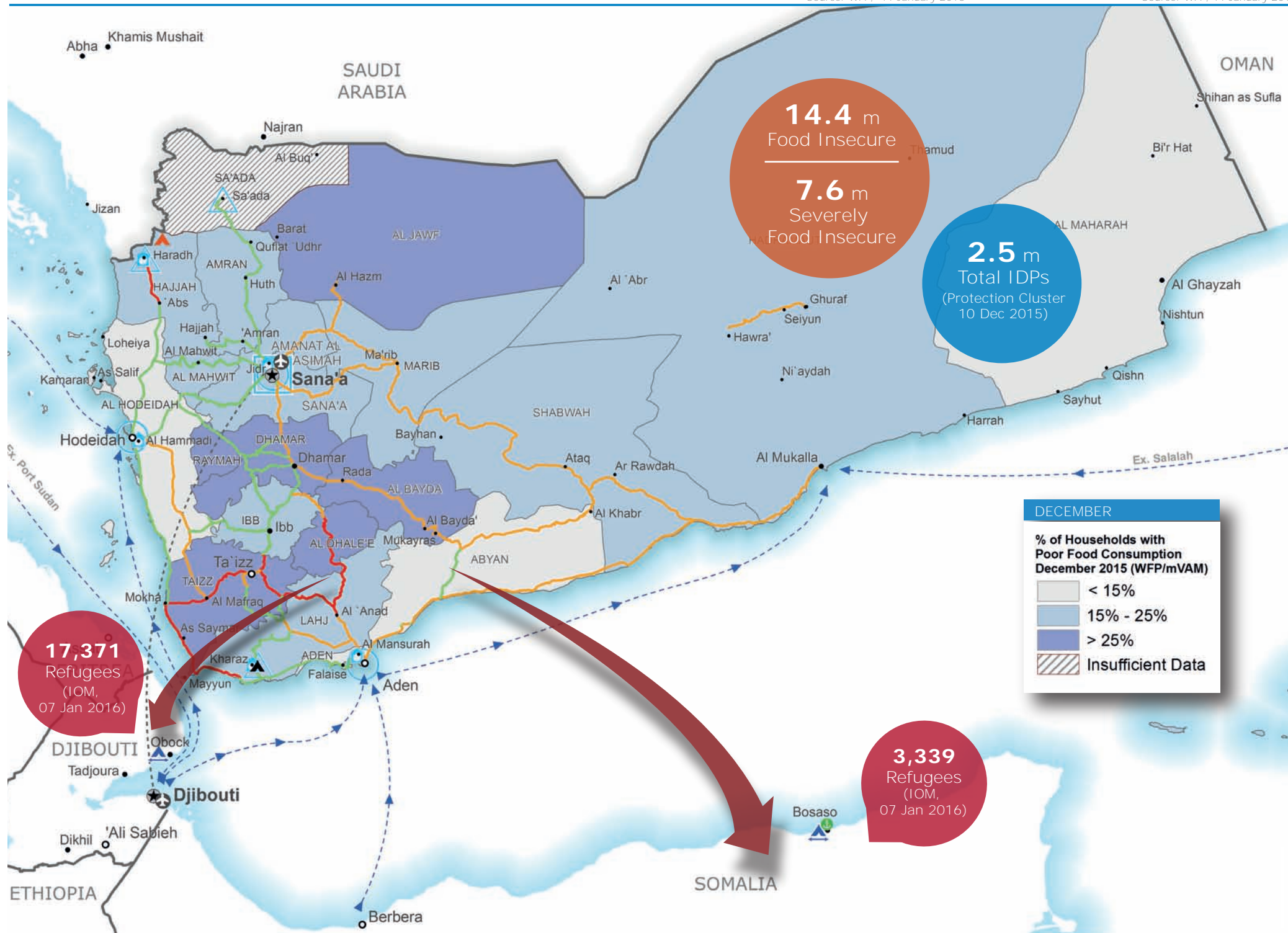
**WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 03 JULY 2015

**IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 01 JULY 2015

Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF** and **SITUATION REPORT**  
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/yemen>

Produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)**

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.



- Country Office
- Warehouse
- UNHAS Connection
- Road Open
- National Capital
- International Boundary
- Sub Office
- IDP Camp
- UNHAS Connection
- Road With Restricted Access
- Major Town
- Governorate Boundary
- Field Office
- Refugee Camp
- Port Operational
- Closed Road
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- Transit Camp
- Port with Restricted Access
- Supply Road Open

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, mVAM  
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. © World Food Programme 2016



L2

**Activated** on 02 June 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite recent positive developments in the transitional process – including the relatively calm conduct of the first round of presidential and legislative elections – persistent insecurity continues throughout the Central African Republic (C.A.R.), hampering the work of humanitarian organizations.
- The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out in September 2015 indicates a strong deterioration of the food security situation in C.A.R. compared to September 2014. Results show that half of the population (50 percent) are food insecure. 15 percent of the population are severely food insecure and in urgent need of food assistance.
- Under Regional EMOP 200799, WFP has provided almost 630,000 people in need in C.A.R., Cameroon, Chad, DRC and Republic of Congo with food and nutrition assistance in November.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian and security situation in C.A.R. and surrounding areas remains affected by the continued presence of armed militia groups and repeated security incidents. More than 453,000 refugees are registered in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and Congo, and more than 447,000 people are currently internally displaced within C.A.R.

## SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

A few weeks after the approval of the new Constitution through a referendum on 13 December, the first round of presidential and legislative elections were held on 30 December in a generally calm manner, marking a positive step in the transitional process. However, the security situation across the country remains volatile and unpredictable ahead of the second round of presidential elections scheduled for 31 January.

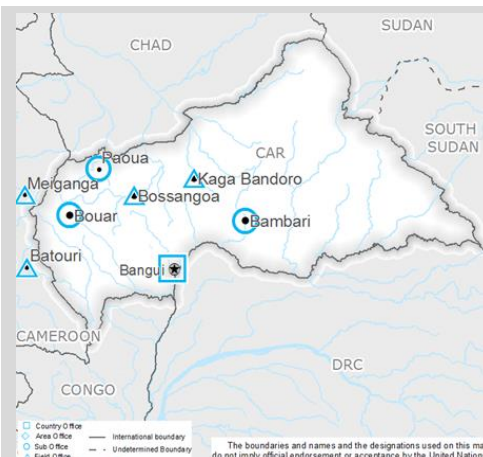
## FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The EFSA carried out in September 2015 indicates a strong deterioration of the food security situation in C.A.R. compared to the previous assessment carried out one year before (September 2014). While data for some *préfectures* was not available due to recent insecurity, the EFSA found that 50 percent of the population of the surveyed *préfectures* (equivalent to 1.95 million people) is currently food insecure. This includes 15 percent of the population that are severely food insecure and in urgent need of food assistance.

## OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under the Regional EMOP, WFP reached almost 630,000 people in need of food and nutrition assistance in C.A.R., Republic of Congo, DRC, Cameroon and Chad in November. The project has been recently extended until December 2016.

A Regional SO to allow WFP and the humanitarian community to optimize the use and capacity of the logistics corridors for the transportation of humanitarian cargo into C.A.R. is pending approval.



## Emergency Coordinator

Denise Brown

## Country Director

Bienvenu Djossa

## Staff:

170 (43 international, 127 national)

## Offices:

6 (1 Country office, 5 sub-offices)

## Warehouses:

6

## CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

The key **challenges to WFP's operation** in C.A.R. continue to be related to insecurity affecting humanitarian space and access as well as **WFP's** supply chain. Despite MINUSCA-escorts for convoys, insecurity continues to affect incoming supplies along Main Road 1, linking the border with Cameroon to Bangui. Poor road networks represent another logistical challenge for WFP.

Heavy congestion at Douala port also remains a challenge and increases the pressure on WFP's pipeline, especially for operations in Cameroon.

## WFP RESPONSE

### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	November 2015	As of 13 January 2016	For the next 6 months Jan 2016 – June 2016

#### Regional EMOP 200799

Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic and its regional impact

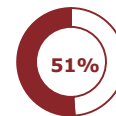
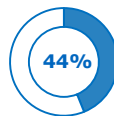
Jan 2015 – Dec 2016



**629,800**  
reached

Received: **168.3 m**  
Requirements: **379.0 m**

Net Funding Requirements: **45.3 m**  
Total Requirements: **88.7 m**



### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 13 January 2016

#### SO 200804 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016)

Provision for Humanitarian Air Services for the Central African Republic

Received: **17.8 m**  
Requirements: **30.4 m**



#### SO 200605 (Jul 2013 – Apr 2016)

Logistics Support to WFP operations, and Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in Central African Republic

Received: **6.6 m**  
Requirements: **14.9 m**



### 2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters\*



**Food Security**



**Logistics**



**ETC**

Received: **97.9 m**  
Requirements: **195.0 m**

Received: **16.8 m**  
Requirements: **19.0 m**

Received: **0.0 m**  
Requirements: **3.0 m**



### INTER-AGENCY

At the IASC Principals meeting of 13 May 2015, the Principals decided to deactivate the system-wide Level 3 emergency designation. On 02 June, WFP subsequently deactivated its Level 3 emergency response to a Level 2 emergency.

WFP works in close collaboration with humanitarian actors via the cluster system (Food Security, Logistics and ETC) as well as other key humanitarian architecture present in the country. Large-scale coordination and geographical targeting with FAO and partners is done through the WFP/FAO co-lead food security cluster, globally in Bangui as well as regionally by the sub-offices.

*\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different clusters were funded.*

### LATEST REPORTS

[C.A.R. Crisis Regional Impact Situation Report #19](#) (09 December 2015)

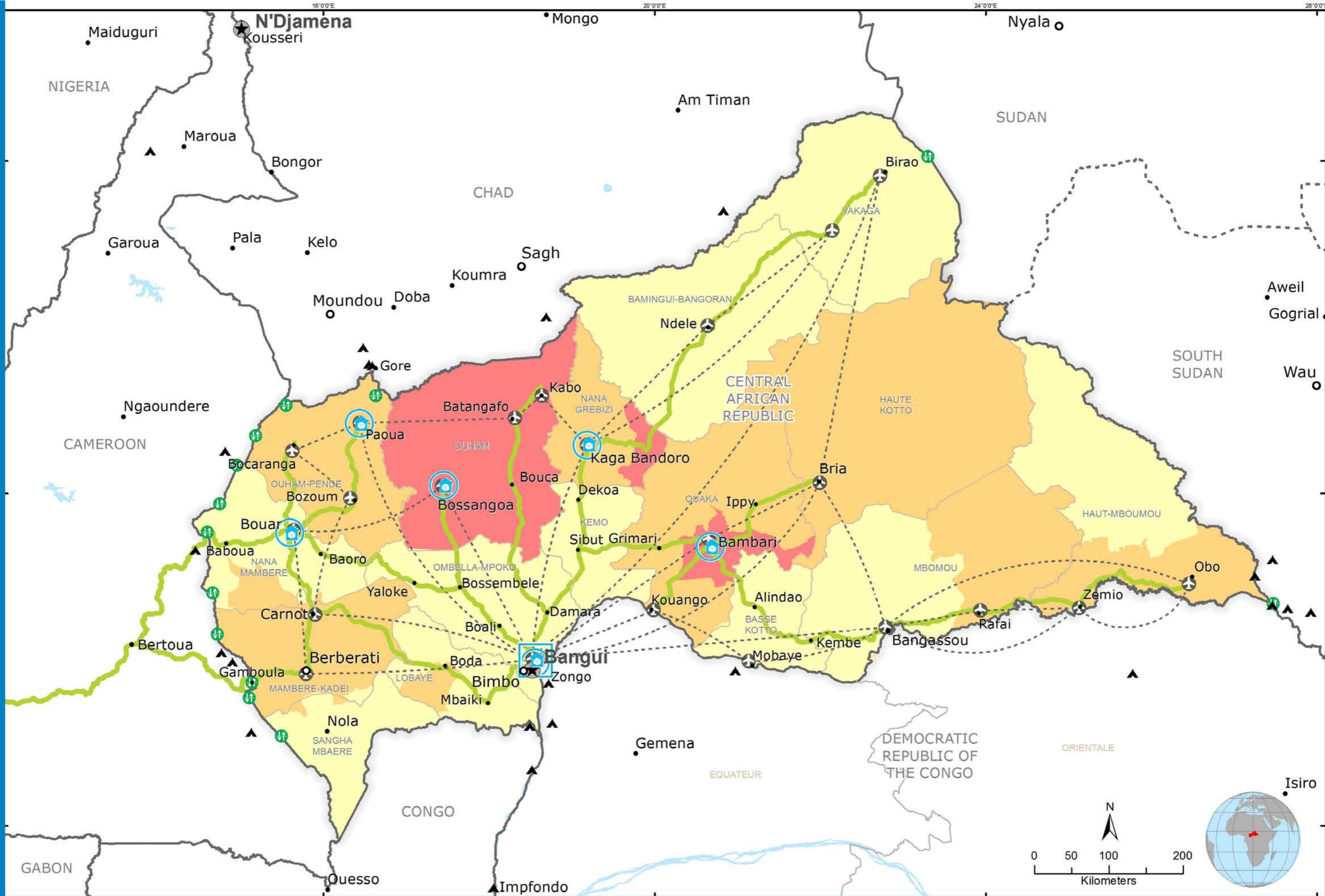
[Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence](#), Décembre 2015.

also see [Central African Republic page](#) on WFP.org



# Central African Republic

Operational Overview - January 2016



**Acute Food Insecurity Phase April - November 2015**

No data	Crisis
Minimal	Emergency
Stressed	Famine

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office

- Warehouse
- Food Distribution Point
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Border Crossing Point

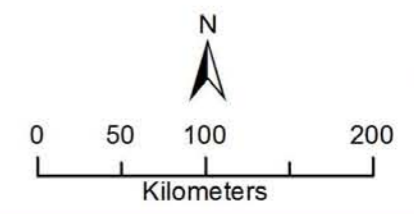
- UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route
- Road Supply Route

- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town

- International Boundary
- Undetermined Boundary
- Prefecture Boundary

Date Created: 08 January 2016  
 Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)  
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS  
 Map Reference: CAF\_OperationOverview\_A3L

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, GLCSC, SIGCAF, UNHCR, IPC  
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
 © World Food Programme 2015





L2

**Activated** on 12 December 2013

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity caused by a multitude of armed groups is increasingly hampering the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian workers are increasingly targets of kidnapping, violence, and crime.
- Political instability and insecurity in neighbouring countries are fuelling population movements into DRC, while insecurity in DRC continues to cause internal displacement.
- PRRO 200832 was approved by the Executive Board on 11 November and is primarily a continuation of the previous PRRO. PRRO 200832 started on 01 January 2016 and aims to assist 3.2 million vulnerable people affected by conflict with a total budget of USD243 million.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

An already precarious humanitarian situation, especially in the eastern parts of the country, continues to deteriorate as both domestic and regional instability and insecurity is fuelling displacement, both internal and cross-border. Insecurity in neighbouring countries is causing a continuous influx of refugees into DRC. According to latest OCHA figures for the third quarter of 2015, there are now 1.6 million people internally displaced and more than 300,000 refugees — mostly from Burundi and the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) — in the country.

### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The security situation continues to deteriorate in eastern DRC, where continued insecurity caused by more than 40 active armed groups continues to cause internal displacement. Humanitarian workers, including UN and INGO personnel, are increasingly targets of kidnapping, violence, and crime. Meanwhile, new armed groups are being formed, further restricting movements and hampering the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In some of the most affected areas, INGOs have had to temporarily put their activities on hold.

Political instability and insecurity in neighbouring countries, in particular C.A.R., Burundi and South Sudan, are fuelling additional population movements into DRC.

### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) cycle, completed in November, 4.5 million people in assessed areas (Katanga, Orientale, North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, Equateur and Bas Congo) are experiencing acute food insecurity. Of these, around 1 million are facing an emergency food security situation.

### OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under the previous PRRO 200540, WFP reached 511,034 beneficiaries in December, representing 90 percent of the monthly target. Through the new PRRO 200832, WFP is targeting 599,434 beneficiaries in January. Furthermore, WFP assists around 65,000 refugees from C.A.R. in DRC under the regional EMOP.



### Regional Director

Christopher Nikoi

### Country Director

Pablo Recalde

### Staff:

407

### Offices:

12

### Warehouses:

16

### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Challenges in accessing sites targeted for assistance continue. Recent heavy rains have led to very poor road conditions, and broken bridges. With humanitarian flights being the only means of transport in the country, poorly maintained airports and landing strips also remain a constraint for WFP operations.



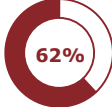
An increasing occurrence of attacks and kidnappings of humanitarian workers remains a major operational challenge, especially in eastern DRC.

Funding also remains a concern. Without new contributions, commodity pipeline breaks are expected from February onwards. WFP requires USD38.8 million to continue operations through June.




Without new contributions to the Regional EMOP for the assistance of C.A.R. refugees, assistance to 65,000 C.A.R. refugees living in camps in northern DRC may be halted from February 2016.

## WFP RESPONSE

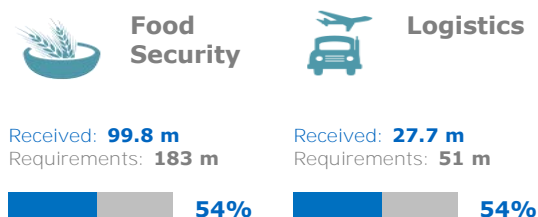
### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	December 2015	As of 13 January 2016	For the next 6 months Jan 2016 – Jun 2016
<b>PRRO 200832</b> Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflicts and other vulnerable groups in the DRC Jan 2016 – Dec 2017	 <b>511,000*</b> Reached	Received: <b>10.9 m</b> Requirements: <b>243 m</b>	Net funding requirements: <b>38.8 m</b> Total requirements: <b>62.7 m</b>
	<i>*Under outgoing PRRO 200540</i>		

### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 12 January 2016
<b>SO 200789</b> (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in DRC	Received: <b>31.8 m</b> Requirements: <b>56.3 m</b> 
<b>SO 200661</b> (Mar 2014 – Feb 2016) Strengthening Food Security Cluster Coordination in DR Congo	Received: <b>1.7 m</b> Requirements: <b>2.8 m</b> 
<b>SO 200864</b> (Aug 2015 – Jul 2017) Emergency Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of WFP Operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Received: <b>2.0 m</b> Requirements: <b>22.8 m</b> 

### 2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters\*



### INTER-AGENCY

WFP works with around 90 UN, NGO and Government partners in DRC. WFP also provides support to the humanitarian community through three Special Operations focused on logistics and Food Security Cluster coordination. WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO, and actively participates in Nutrition, Protection and Education Cluster activities. WFP is partnered with UNHCR through the global WFP-UNHCR MoU governing assistance to refugees and repatriating refugees.

*\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different clusters were funded.*

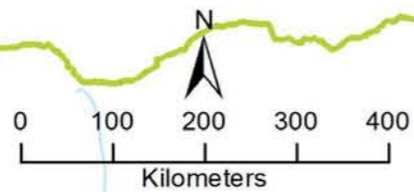
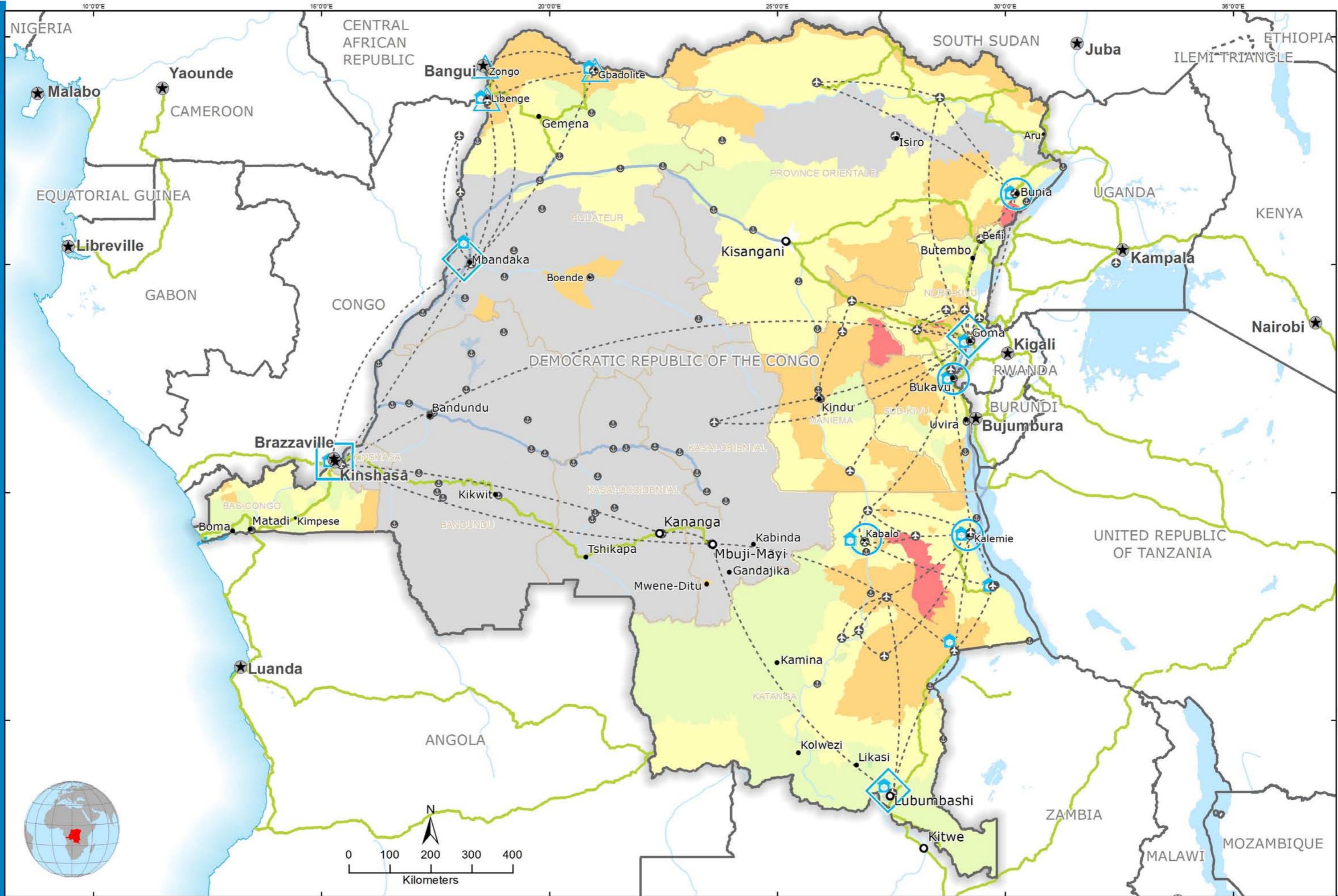
### LATEST REPORTS

[DRC Burundi Refugee Assistance Situation Report](#) (November); [Burundi Crisis Regional Impact Situation Report](#) (December);  
see [DRC Brief](#) on WFP.org;  
see [DRC page](#) on WFP.org.



# Democratic Republic of the Congo

Operational Overview - January 2016



<b>Acute Food Insecurity Phase</b> <b>September 2015</b>		Country Office	Sub Office	National Capital	Warehouse	Road Supply Route	International Boundary
No data	Crisis	Area Office	Field Office	Major Town	Port	Waterway Supply Route	Undetermined Boundary
Minimal	Emergency			Intermediate Town	UNHAS Route		Province boundary
Stressed	Famine			Small town			

Date Created: 08 January 2016  
 Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)  
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS  
 Map Reference:  
 COD\_OperationOverview\_A3L

Data sources: WFP, UNGI, GeoNames, GAUL, GLCSC, UNHCR, RGC, IPC  
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.





L2

**Activated** on 26 November 2014

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The entire UN Country Team, including WFP, continues to operate out of Tunis, Tunisia due to widespread insecurity inside Libya. This hinders the overall response, with access to many parts of the country cut off, and assessments on humanitarian needs difficult to carry out effectively.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

#### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Since May 2014, the political crisis and related violence in Libya has led to massive displacement, the destruction of vital infrastructure and the disruption of basic services. Some 2.44 million people, including refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants have been affected. Of these, 435,000 people are internally displaced (IDPs) in 35 locations across the country, with more than 117,000 IDPs in the eastern city of Benghazi alone. The limited capacity of humanitarian partners to carry out assessments effectively means that the number of people who have fled the country remains largely unknown.

On 17 December, participants in the UN-facilitated Libyan political dialogue signed the Libyan Political Agreement in Morocco, which provides for the creation of a Presidency Council that must form a single Government of National Accord (GNA). On 23 December, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2259 which supports the GNA as the sole legitimate Government of Libya and called on its new Presidency Council to form that Government within 30 days and finalize interim security arrangements required for stabilizing the country.

ISIL's presence in Libya is growing, particularly in the region of Sirte, the group's stronghold. ISIL poses a threat to both parliaments, and could pave the way for local military cooperation between the General National Congress (self-declared government) and the House of Representatives (former internationally recognized government) affiliated militias, especially around Benghazi.

#### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Some 1.28 million people in Libya are at risk of food insecurity across the country. The food security of IDPs is a major concern, especially for those who have been displaced repeatedly and/or for longer periods.

A severe disruption of supply routes, damage to critical market infrastructure due to ongoing fighting, limited availability of cash, and rising prices have affected access to food. Significant price inflation was reported for several staple food items, with over 300 percent increases in the prices of flour, rice and sugar since the upsurge of fighting erupted in May 2014. Increasing prices pose particular challenges for vulnerable households, especially IDPs that already spend a large part of their expenditure on food.

### OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

In 2016, WFP plans to provide food assistance to 210,000 IDPs, host communities, refugees, and asylum seekers in Libya.



### Emergency Coordinator

Muhannad Hadi

### Country Director:

Wagdi Othman

**Staff:** 10

**Offices:** 1 (outposted in Tunis, Tunisia)


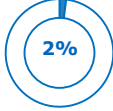
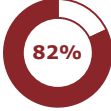
### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

There are a limited number of partners available to work with inside Libya. Several national NGOs are operating inside Libya, but are overloaded with addressing the humanitarian needs of all affected populations.

Due to the lack of access within Libya, it is challenging to deliver comprehensive up-to-date assessments of the precise level of needs.

## WFP RESPONSE

### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
<b>EMOP 200925</b> Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya <b>Jan – Dec 2016</b>	December 2015*  <b>50,000*</b> Reached  *Under previous EMOP 200776 Data collection is ongoing and figures will be revised once completed.	As of 13 January 2016 Received: <b>0.5 m</b> Requirements: <b>29.5 m</b> 	For the next 6 months Jan – June 2016 Net Funding Requirements: <b>8.8 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>10.7 m</b> 

### 2015 SECTOR FUNDING\*



#### Food Security Sector

Received: **15 m**  
Requirements: **6 m**



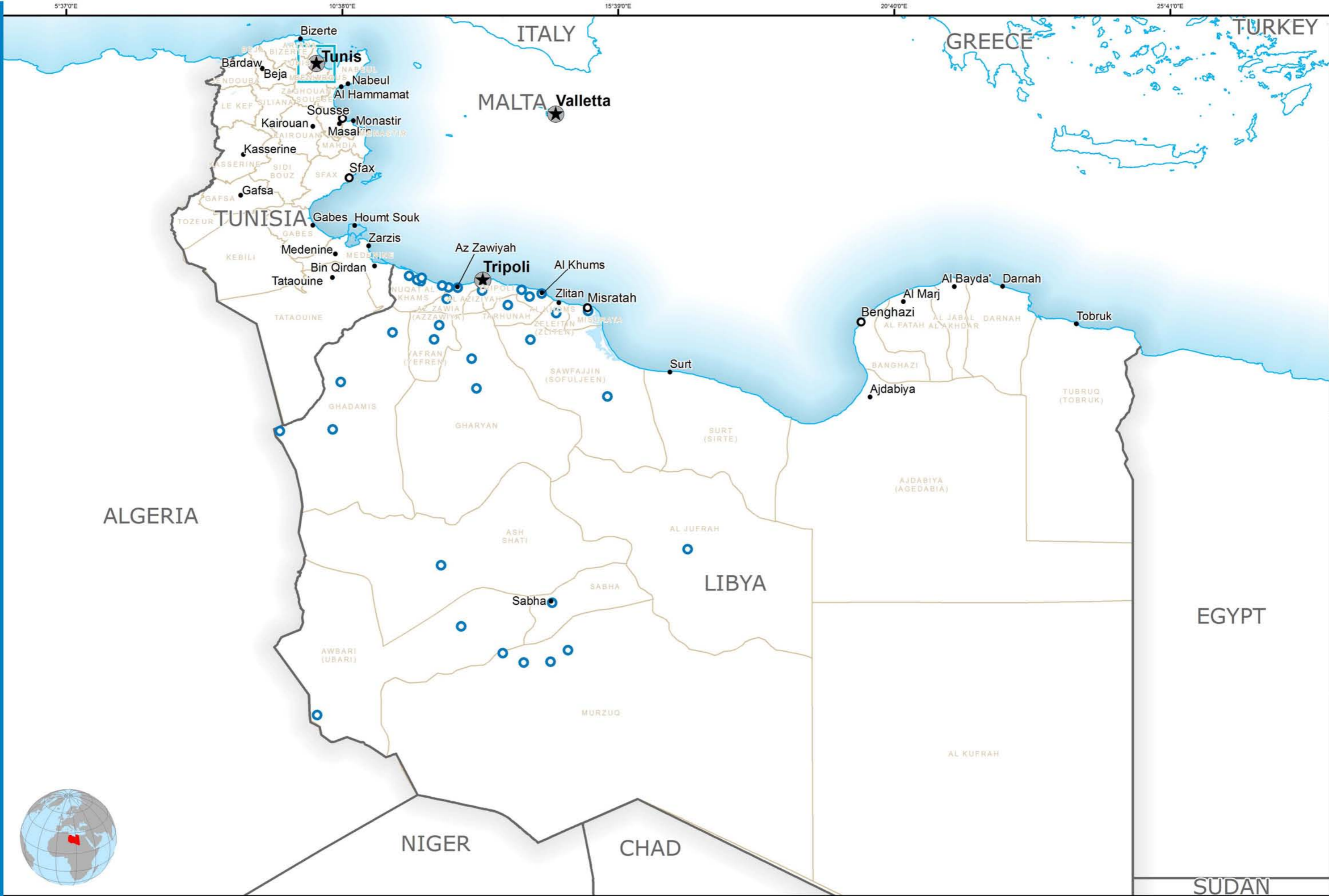
### INTER-AGENCY

Clusters have not been officially activated. However, WFP participates in the Food Security, Logistics and ETC sectors, which it co-leads or leads.

*\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different sectors were funded.*

### LATEST REPORTS

[Libya Situation Report](#) (24 November);  
See [Libya Brief](#) on WFP.org



Date Created: 08 January 2016  
Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)  
Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS  
Map Reference:  
LBY\_OperationOverview\_A3L

- Country Office
- National Capital
- International boundary
- Planned Food Distribution Point (October 2015)
- Major Town
- Region boundary
- Intermediate Town
- River
- Small Town
- Surface Waterbody

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, GLSCS

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



L2

**Activated** on 12 January 2012

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite some progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, the security situation continues to be highly volatile as terrorist attacks continue across the country and a major counter-terrorism operation is launched in Mopti and Ségou regions in late 2015.
- In Mali, WFP continues to assist the most vulnerable populations with food and nutrition interventions under PRRO 200719.
- Regional EMOP 200438 ended on 31 December, and support for refugees is now being shifted to the corresponding PRROs for Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. According to UNHCR, almost 141,000 Malian refugees remain in neighbouring countries for safety as of 31 December.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian and security situation in Mali remain affected by recurring jihadist attacks and persistent insecurity due to the presence of armed groups and banditry that regularly target humanitarian actors. UNHCR reports that, as of December 2015, almost 141,000 Malian refugees have fled Mali since 2012 and have remained in neighbouring countries for safety.

#### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The security situation remains highly volatile despite some progress – albeit slow – made on the implementation of the peace agreement signed on 20 June 2015. Most recently, a terrorist attack occurred at Radisson Hotel in Bamako on 20 November. A major counter-terrorism operation was launched in Mopti and Ségou regions in the last months of 2015 and is expected to last into 2016.

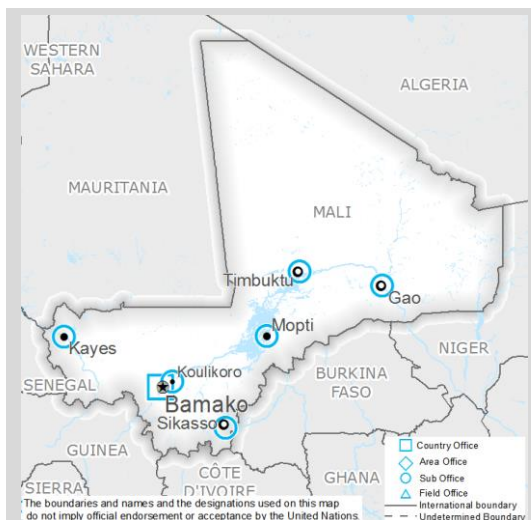
#### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Results from November 2015 Cadré Harmonise research show that 118,800 people in Mali are severely food insecure. This number is expected to increase to nearly 315,000 during the 2016 lean season (June-August 2016). Timbuktu is the most food-insecure region in Mali; 83,000 people in the region are severely food insecure.

#### OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Through PRRO 200719 (covering Mali) and Regional EMOP 200438 (covering neighbouring countries), WFP reached almost 494,000 people in need in Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania with food and nutrition assistance in November, equivalent to 92 percent of the monthly target. Of this, more than 383,000 people were reached under the Mali PRRO, equivalent to 95 percent of the monthly target.

Regional EMOP 200438 ended on 31 December, and support for refugees is now being shifted to the corresponding PRROs for Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.



#### Emergency Coordinator

Denise Brown

#### Country Director

Sally Haydock

#### Staff:

211 (32 international, 179 national)

#### Offices:

7 (1 Country office, 5 sub-offices, 1 field office)

#### Warehouses:




7

### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Access to some of the most affected populations remains a primary concern due to continuing insecurity in northern Mali. WFP continues to operate in all regions of Mali.

## WFP RESPONSE

### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	November 2015	As of 13 January 2016	For the next 6 months Jan 2016 – June 2016
<b>PRRO 200719</b> Saving lives, reducing malnutrition and rebuilding livelihoods <b>Jan 2015 – Dec 2017</b>	 <b>383,300</b> reached in Mali	Received: <b>87.4 m</b> Requirements: <b>325.6 m</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>34.1 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>46.8 m</b>
			

#### EMOP 200438


Assistance to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali  
**Concluded in Dec 2015**



**110,700**  
reached in Burkina Faso,  
Mauritania and Niger

*As of January 2016, WFP will assist Malian refugees in neighbouring countries under the Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger PRROs.*

### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 13 January 2016
<b>SO 200802</b> (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Mali	Received: <b>9.4 m</b> Requirements: <b>14.9 m</b>
	 <b>64%</b>

### 2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters\*



#### Food Security

Received: **66.7 m**  
Requirements: **126.3 m**

 **53%**

#### INTER-AGENCY

In Mali, WFP works closely with UN agencies as well as relevant Government Ministries and the Commission for Food Security (CSA). Together with FAO, WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster in Mali which plays a critical role in supporting food security surveys and in coordinating relief and recovery activities.

*\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different clusters were funded.*

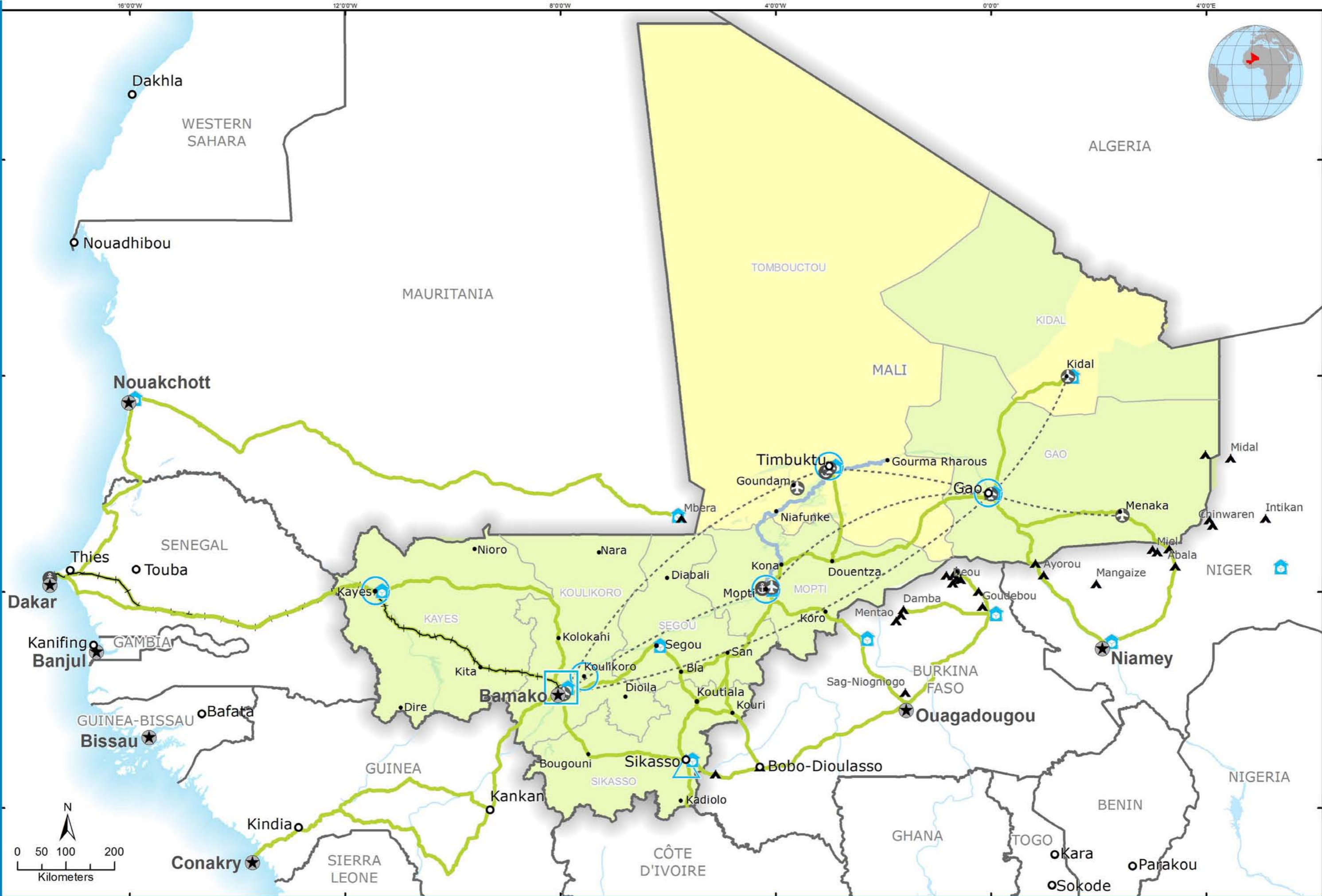
### LATEST REPORTS

[Mali Regional Crisis Situation Report #09](#), 08 December 2015).

See [Mali Brief](#) on WFP.org

also see [Mali page](#) on WFP.org





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Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)  
Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS  
Map Reference:  
MLI\_OperationOverview\_A3L

**Acute Food Insecurity Phase  
October - December 2015**

Grey	No data	Orange	Crisis
Light Green	Minimal	Red	Emergency
Yellow	Stressed	Dark Red	Famine

Country Office  
Sub Office  
Field Office

Warehouse  
Port  
UNHAS Connection  
Refugee / Settlement

UNHAS Route  
Road Supply Route  
Railway Supply Route  
Waterway Supply Route

National Capital  
Major Town  
Intermediate Town  
Small Town

International Boundary  
Undetermined Boundary  
Region Boundary

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, GLCSC, IGM, UNHCR  
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L2

**Activated** on 02 August 2012

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Acute food insecurity is expected to persist in most parts of Somalia, although slight improvements are expected for people in some pastoral, agropastoral and riverine parts in southern regions.
- WFP continues to provide people in need with food and nutrition assistance under the new PRRO 200844, which started in January.
- In response to recent floods, WFP used prepositioned logistical assets, including boats and helicopters to assist people in areas where road access was compromised. In December, WFP airlifted nutrition products to Somaliland to respond to rising levels of malnutrition.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Humanitarian needs remain acute, with persistent vulnerabilities. Over 1.1 million people remain internally displaced and an additional one million are refugees in neighbouring countries.

El Niño conditions have recently led to drought in Somaliland and heavy rains in other parts of the country. In Middle Shabelle, the crop production is expected to be above average due to adequate rainfall and early planting. However, in the southern and central parts of the country, rivers overflowed, leading to flooding around the main river valleys, forcing many to leave their homes.

### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The security situation remains volatile in many parts of the country, including central and southern Somalia, with Al-Shabaab continuing to launch attacks on AMISOM positions, Somali National Army positions and civilian targets.

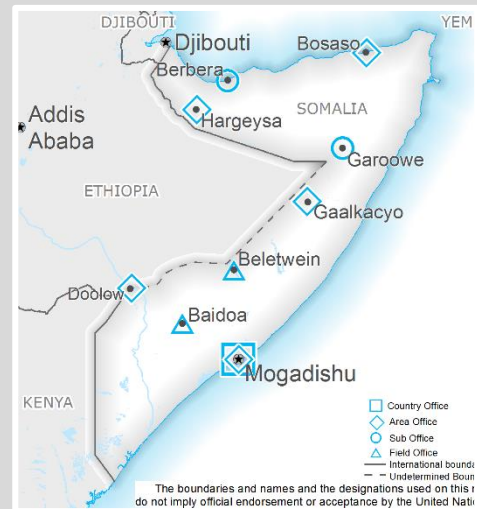
Though Somalia's humanitarian crisis remains among the most complex in the world, the country has made some positive steps towards political stabilisation - including the development of the necessary framework for a political transition in 2016 - and is slowly **emerging from being a "failed" to becoming a "fragile" state.**

### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Over 1 million people are living in crisis and emergency phases of food insecurity (IPC phases 3 and 4) - an increase of 19 percent since the year began - and now require urgent life-saving food and nutrition assistance. Another 3.9 million people are in IPC phase 2 and remain highly vulnerable to shocks. Acute food insecurity is expected to persist in urban areas affected by trade disruptions and across most of the main IDP settlements. Flooding and drought conditions are likely to lead to a significant deterioration in the already fragile food security and nutrition situation.

### OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WFP plans to assist 1.42 million people in Somalia under the new PRRO 200844 this year, linking relief and recovery with interventions that strengthen capacity to mitigate and adapt to shocks. WFP will focus on engaging in curative and preventive nutrition activities, protecting the food security of vulnerable households and strengthening partnerships with humanitarian and development actors.



### Emergency Coordinator

Valerie Guarnieri

### Country Director

Laurent Bukera

### Staff:

414 (77 international, 337 national)

### Offices:

11 (1 CO, 5 area offices, 2 sub offices, 2 field offices and 1 Liaison office)

### Warehouses:

10

### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS



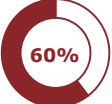
Somalia is one of the most dangerous countries in the world for humanitarians. The establishment of Al-Shabaab in parts of southern and central Somalia has posed a constant threat since 2006. Al-Shabaab has banned many humanitarian agencies from operating in the territories it controls. It has enforced this ban with violence and destruction of supplies and has been involved in kidnapping humanitarian staff. WFP has responded to this threat by limiting its areas of operation and suspending activities in parts of southern Somalia. The denial of access by Al-Shabaab and other armed groups is one of the greatest obstacles to providing humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian access is also challenged by limited road infrastructure, insecurity and extreme weather conditions. Many trading centres in south and central Somalia require air delivery of essential commodities.





## WFP RESPONSE

### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	October 2015	As of 13 January 2016	For the next 6 months Jan 2016 – Jun 2016
<b>PRRO 200844</b> Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience Jan 16 – Dec 18	 <b>795,900*</b> reached	Received: <b>24.8 m</b> Requirements: <b>767.3 m</b>	Net Funding Requirements: <b>75.8 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>125.6 m</b>
	<i>*Under previous PRRO 200443 that ended it Dec 2015</i>		

### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING	
	As of 13 January 2016	
<b>SO 200440</b> (Sept 12–Jun 16) Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia	Received: <b>3.7 m</b> Requirements: <b>7.4m</b>	 <b>51%</b>
<b>SO 200924</b> (Jan 16–Dec 17) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia and Kenya	Received: <b>5.2 m</b> Requirements: <b>61 m</b>	 <b>9%</b>

### 2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters\*



Received: **133 m**  
Requirements: **398 m**

 **33%**

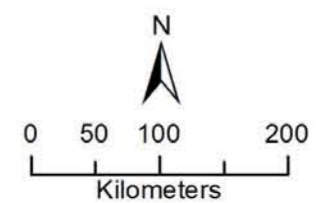
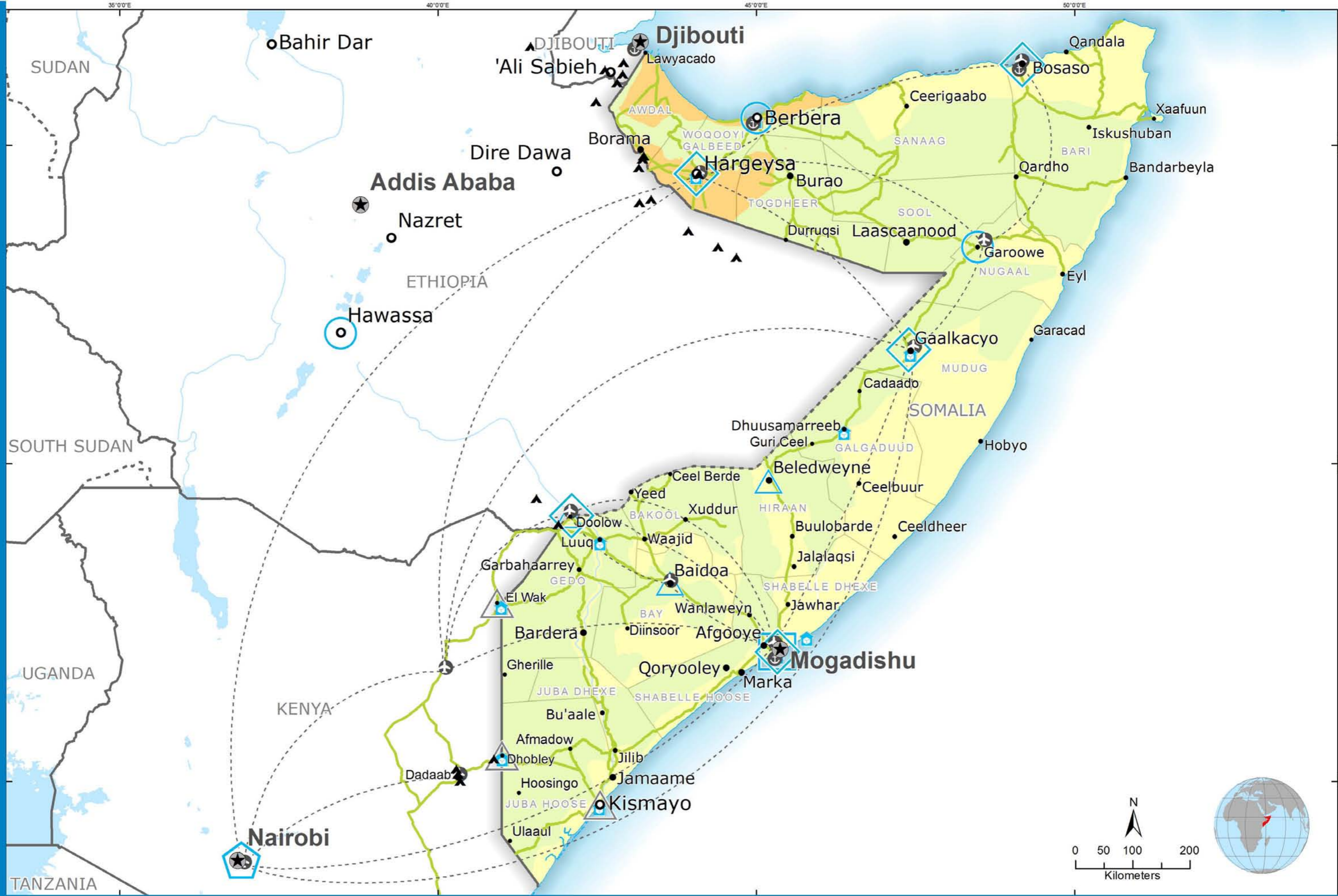
### INTER-AGENCY

WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO. WFP continues to work closely with FAO and UNICEF on the implementation of the Joint Resilience Strategy for Somalia, which establishes a strategic alignment of programming between the three agencies with the aim of significantly increasing resilience in vulnerable communities throughout Somalia.

*\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different clusters were funded.*

### LATEST REPORTS

[Somalia El Niño Situation Report #3](#) (01 December 2016);  
see [Somalia Brief](#) on WFP.org ;  
see [Somalia page](#) on WFP.org



### Acute Food Insecurity Phase August - December 2015

- No data
- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine

- Country Office
- Area Office
- Liaison Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- Presence Office

- Warehouse
- UNHAS Connection
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- Village
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Port
- UNHAS Route
- Road Supply Route

- International Boundary
- Undetermined Boundary
- First level admin Boundary



Date Created: 08 January 2016  
 Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)  
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS  
 Map Reference:  
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L2

**Activated** on 26 November 2014

### HIGHLIGHTS

- WFP is working to improve food security for conflict-affected populations in Ukraine who are affected by food access and availability issues. This involved the provision of in-kind parcels, vouchers or cash-based transfers to the most vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, host families and individuals trapped in conflict hot-spots.
- Access constraints have significantly improved since the end of October, allowing WFP to scale up its distributions. Since then, WFP has been able to deliver food in non-Government controlled areas using its convoys and through Logistics Cluster convoys.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

#### SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

On 30 December, the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, France and Germany agreed to extend the Minsk peace accord on Ukraine into 2016. The extension of the agreement was widely expected since a ceasefire has been broadly holding in eastern Ukraine since September, though sporadic clashes continue. The original terms of the Minsk peace deal, reached in February 2015, were meant to be implemented by the end of 2015, culminating with the restoration of Ukraine's full control over its border with Russia.

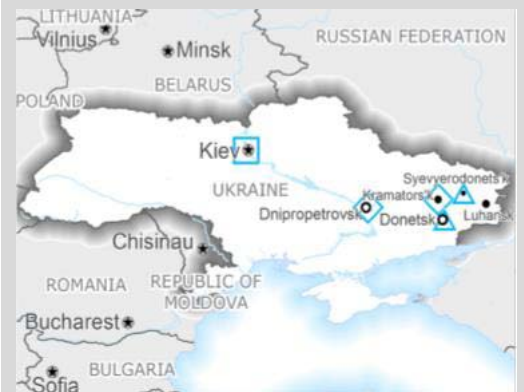
In early January, two Ukrainian soldiers and two rebels were killed in eastern Ukraine, marking the first deaths this year in the Donbas region. Ukraine and rebels agreed on a New Year's truce that went into effect on 23 December, in the hope of finally ending clashes in eastern Ukraine. A series of truce agreements have helped to significantly reduce the fighting, although sporadic clashes continue on the frontline.

#### FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

According to a [FAO household survey](#) released on 07 December, the absence of financial, physical, social and human resources has left some 700,000 farm households extremely vulnerable in eastern Ukraine due to the ongoing conflict there. To cope with the dire circumstances, people are skipping meals, migrating to find work, borrowing to pay for necessities, selling household goods and vehicles, butchering their livestock for lack of feed, and planting less for lack of seed and fertilizer. It also warned of "skyrocketing" prices for animal feed and agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer and tools due to the limited supplies compared to the demand.

### OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under EMOP 200765 "Emergency assistance to civilians affected by the conflict in Eastern Ukraine", WFP aims to provide standardized monthly food parcels, vouchers or cash transfers to 267,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees, host families and individuals trapped in conflict hotspots, from January to June 2016.



#### Emergency Coordinator

Muhannad Hadi

#### Head of Office:

Giancarlo Stopponi

#### Staff:

45

#### Offices:

5


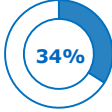

### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

The unpredictable security situation in eastern Ukraine and the very low winter temperatures (snow, icy roads) hamper assessment and monitoring missions.




## WFP RESPONSE

### Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
<b>EMOP 200765</b> Assistance to the Civilians Affected by the Conflict in Eastern Ukraine Nov 2014 – June 2016	November 2015  <b>34,400</b> reached	As of January 2016 Received: <b>31.5 m</b> Requirements: <b>91.9 m</b>	For the next 6 months Jan 2016 – June 2016 Net Funding Requirements: <b>24.8 m</b> Total Requirements: <b>35.7 m</b>
			

### Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
<b>SO 200821</b> (Mar 2015 – June 2016) Logistics Cluster Support to the Humanitarian Response in Ukraine	As of January 2016 Received: <b>2.1 m</b> Requirements: <b>3.1 m</b> 

### 2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters\*



### INTER-AGENCY

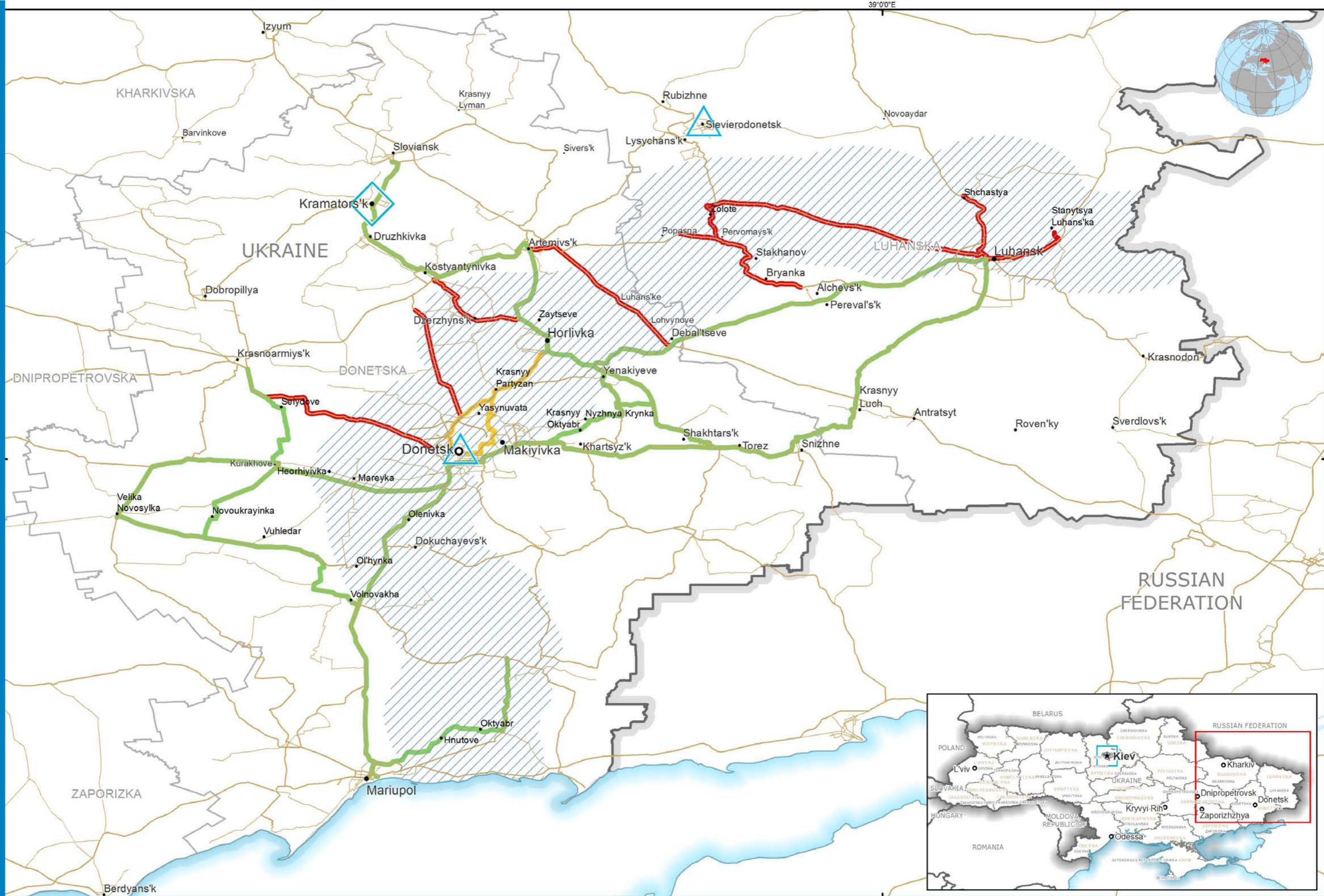
The Food Security Cluster is led by WFP and consists of UN agencies, NGOs, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the host Government, donors, and other partners involved in the food security response for the humanitarian crisis. The Food Security Cluster advocates for improved coordination, information flow and rationalised targeting across crisis-affected areas.

*\*Until the tracking of contributions to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) becomes available on the Financial Tracking Service, the 2015 HRP funding levels (as of December) will be included here to give an indication of how well the different clusters were funded.*

### LATEST REPORTS

[WFP Ukraine Situation Report](#) (15 November 2015);  
see [Ukraine Brief](#) on WFP.org;  
see [Ukraine page](#) on WFP.org





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Map Reference: UKR\_OperationOverview\_A3L

- |                |                   |                             |                    |                        |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Country Office | National Capital  | Primary Road                | <b>Road status</b> | International Boundary |
| Area Office    | Major Town        | Secondary Road              | Open               | Oblast Boundary        |
| Field Office   | Intermediate Town | Area along the contact line | Restricted         | Raion Boundary         |
|                | Small Town        |                             | Closed             | Surface Waterbody      |
|                | Village           |                             |                    |                        |

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, OCHA  
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
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