

# Global Overview

*Presentation to the*  
**2013 Fourth Quarter Operational Briefing**  
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## Situation Analysis

### *Security/Political Situation*

- In the absence of effective governmental control over most of the country, clashes between ex-Séléka fighters and local defense groups (often referred to as 'anti-balaka') have been frequent and have led to increased sectarian violence and raised concerns of nascent rebellions. Daily incidents compromise the security situation in both Bangui and the interior of the country, characterised by a spiralling trend of armed robberies, targeted killings as well as arrests targeting persons perceived to be affiliated with the former Bozize Government. In an environment of impunity, grave human rights violations by armed groups against the local population, including children, have become the norm rather than the exception. The situation is particularly worrying in Bossangoa. Pledges by interim president Michel Djotodia to address the unstable security situation have not yielded any results yet.
- The need to break the vicious cycle of violence has been recognized internationally, including by UN SG Ban. While African Union mandated forces remain understaffed in CAR, discussions of a possible UN peacekeeping mission are slowly surfacing. France has already vowed to send an additional 1,000 troops to support AU forces.

### *Food Security*

- The humanitarian situation continues to be alarming as OCHA estimates half of the population, or 2.3 million people, to remain in need of humanitarian assistance. According to a nationwide EFSA carried out in September 2013, approximately 1.1 million outside of Bangui are food insecure. Domestic agricultural production could theoretically feed the entire population but has been decreasing following the current crisis. The current harvest season is jointly being monitored with FAO. Existing food insecurity issues are compounded by the unstable security situation which resulted in 395,000 IDPs and over 200,000 refugees so far.

### *Programming Situation*

**PRRO 200315** (Jan 12 – Dec 14): The PRRO targets beneficiaries in the conflict-affected North and Southeast. Through general food distributions, WFP assists IDPs, returnees and refugees. Nutrition assistance is provided to malnourished children 6–59 months, mothers and caretakers of severely malnourished children receiving treatment. Furthermore, WFP supports school meals to facilitate the return of primary students to school, provides food-for-assets to 76,000 and skill/technical training, as well as support for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration. Following BR3, the total number of beneficiaries to assist stands at 530,382 while BR4 (currently being prepared) could add another 264,000.

**DEV 200331** (Jan 12 – Dec 16): In the South, WFP provides school meals to 76,000 primary and 4,300 pre-school children to encourage attendance and enrolment. WFP also provides nutritional support to 45,000 malnourished children, pregnant women and nursing mothers to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition. Despite the closure of schools due to insecurity, school meals to 10,000 children in Ouaka and Ippy prefectures in the centre of the country are planned for November 2013. The CP aims to assist 315,106 beneficiaries over its duration.

**SO 200522** (Jan 13 – Dec 13) & **SO 200605** (Jul 13 – Mar 14): The two SOs aim to provide Humanitarian Air Services and support for the Logistics & Emergency Telecommunication Clusters respectively. Approximately 8,000 passengers have been transported by UNHAS so far this year in CAR. The Special Operation on Logistics

and Emergency Telecommunication aims to augment WFP's transport capacity by 240 mt so that WFP and partners organisations gain reliable access to beneficiaries by road.

### Access

Staff movement is restricted by a curfew at 18.00 due to security concerns. DSS has not authorized WFP CAR to store any food in Bambari or Kaga-Bandoro. The sub-office in Bouar was reopened in mid-November, Bambari is scheduled to follow mid-December.

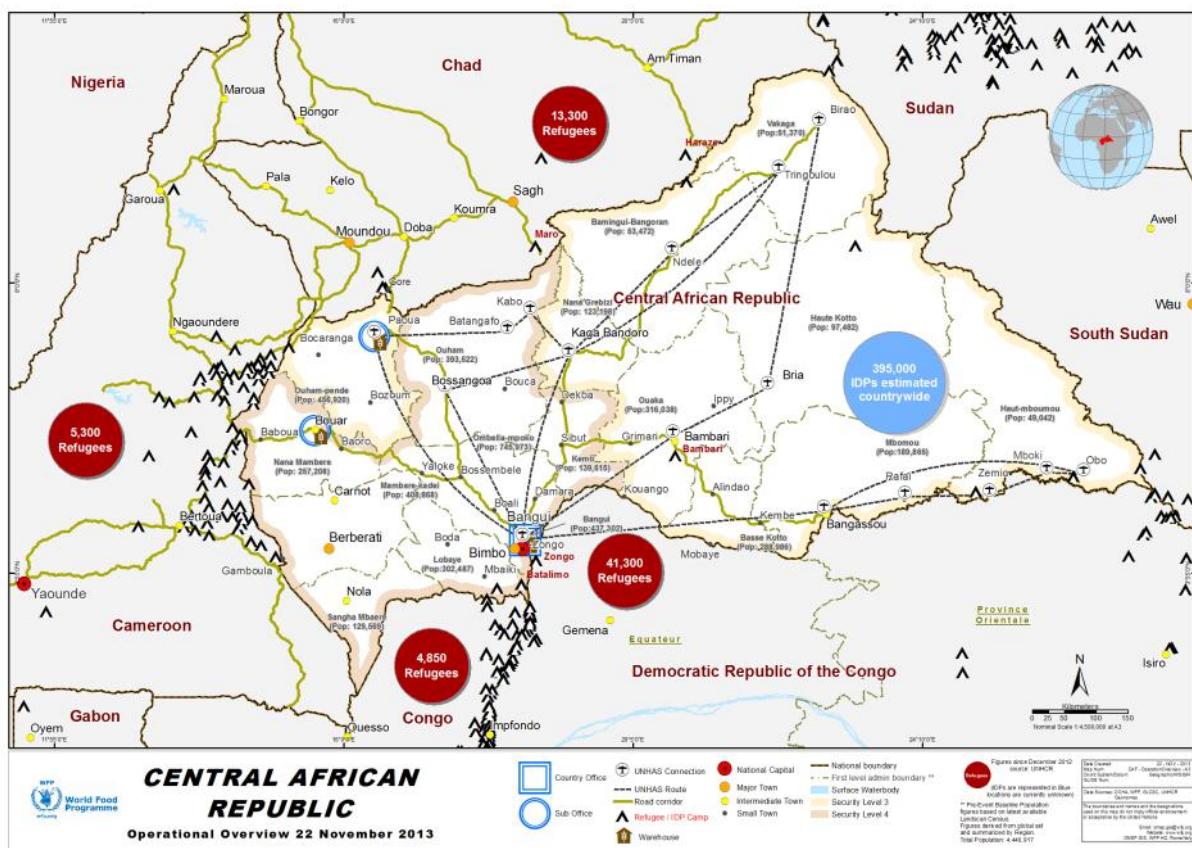
### Resourcing

**PRRO 200315:** The PRRO is fully funded until the end of the year, but approximately US\$44 million will be needed next year as the project has been extended until the end of 2014 through Budget Revision 3. The operational requirements could go further up as the CO is currently preparing BR4 based on the latest EFSA results (+264,000 beneficiaries are expected through BR4). Serious pipeline breaks are expected from February onwards.

**DEV 200331:** The Country Programme is facing significant shortfalls for the next 6 months, November 2013 – April 2014, amounting to approximately US\$ 2.0 million or 71% of total requirements (excluding outstanding loans and unprogrammed funds).

### Capacity

WFP CAR faces the tough challenge of significantly scaling up planned beneficiaries while operating in an extremely unstable environment. As of now, the CO relies on mobile teams to compensate for the absence of operational sub-offices in Bambari and Kaga-Bandoro. Inter-Agency work is taking place despite security issues.



## Situation Analysis

### *Security/Political Analysis*

- Following the establishment of a common position between the MNLA and two Azawad groups, peace talks progressed and resulted in some strategic positions, such as previously occupied public buildings, being handed back over to the government in November. Subsequent elections on 24 November took place without any major incidents, results are still pending.
- Despite this (moderate) progress on the political side, the security situation in Northern Mali remains tense and unstable. Clashes between communities and some armed groups linked to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) were reported north of Kidal in the areas of Kallil, Boughessa and Araoune. Recent incidents include the execution of two French journalists and cases of hostile surveillance on MINUSMA HQ in Bamako. Delineation of humanitarian space remains a challenge for WFP.

### *Food Security*

- Food insecurity is a key issue in Mali as nearly 70% of Mali's population lives below the national poverty line. The problem is of particular concern in the conflict affected North where 75% of households were estimated to be moderately or severely food insecure (EFSA, July 2013). In Southern Mali, approximately one in three households is estimated to be moderately food insecure (EFSA Preliminary Results, November 2013).

## Programming Situation

**EMOP 200525** (Jan 13 – Dec 13/ BR3 to extend to Dec 14): The EMOP aims to assist 802,000 conflict-affected people (out of which 742,947 are located in the North) through general distributions (food and cash), nutrition interventions and emergency school feeding. BR3, currently with the PRC, will increase the total amount of beneficiaries to 1,174,000 and extend the project duration until December 2014.

**REG EMOP 200438** (Jun 12 – Dec 13/BR4 to extend till Dec 14): Covering the countries Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger, the regional EMOP aims to assist Malian refugees displaced by the conflict in Northern Mali. Over the duration of the project, WFP hopes to assist 621,000 beneficiaries. Activities include general food distributions, nutrition interventions and blanket feeding. BR4, currently with the PRC, will extend the project duration until December 2014.

**DEV 105830** (Jan 08 – Dec 14): The CP covers the needs of more than 425,000 targeted beneficiaries in southern Mali. Nutrition activities are ongoing at 1,032 health centres and school feeding occurs at 566 schools throughout the five southern regions. Food-for-Work and Food-for-Assets activities are also taking place in these regions.

**SO 200521 & SO 200534** (both Jan 13 – Dec 13): The two SOs aim to provide Humanitarian Air Services and support for the Logistics Cluster & Emergency Telecommunication Cluster respectively.

## Access

WFP Mali is facing severe access constraints in the north of the country due to the volatile security situation. In Kidal WFP only operates through partners while in Gao and Timbuktu no field missions are possible without military escorts.

## Resourcing

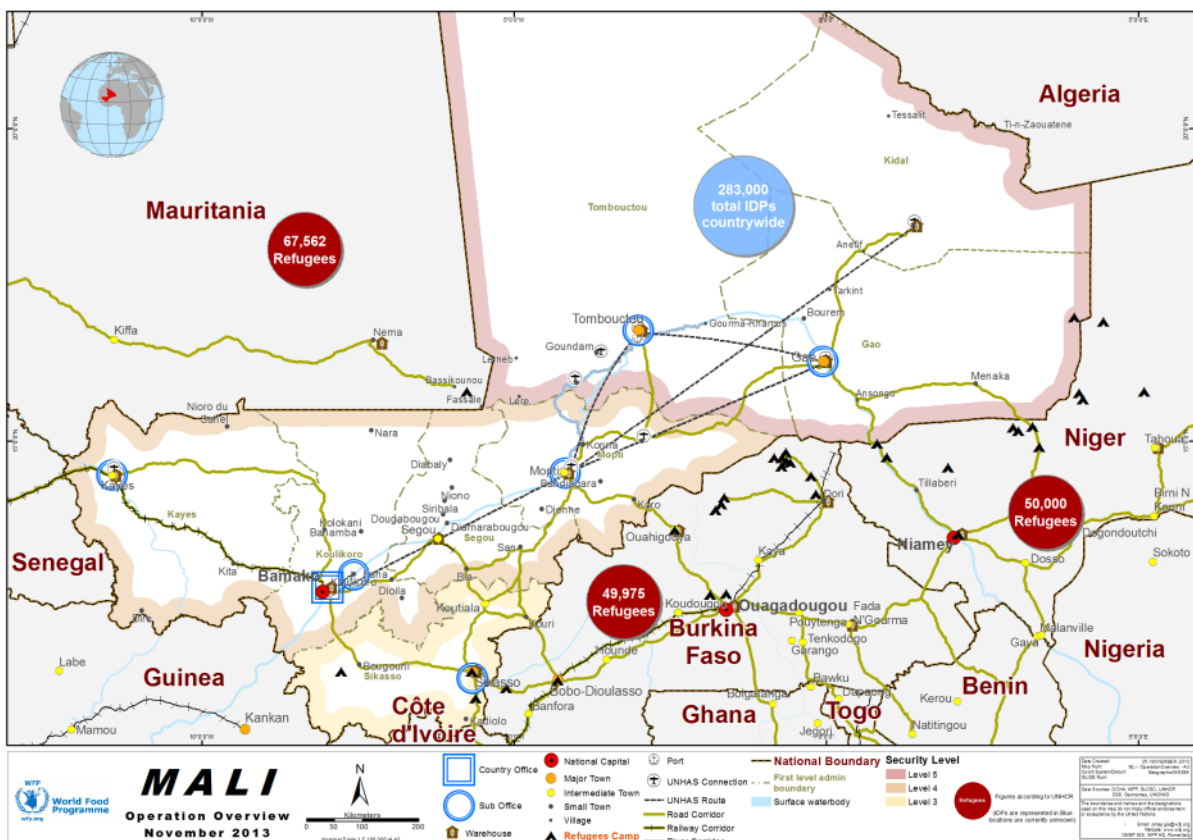
**EMOP 200525:** 6-month (net) shortfalls for the period November 2013 – April 2013 are estimated at US\$ 59.9 million (70% of total requirements). The criticality of the funding situation was flagged as ‘medium’ by the November Prioritization Report (RMBP). Following BR3, project requirements will increase by US\$ 225 million. As it stands, the EMOP 200525 pipeline is almost entirely unresourced from February 2014 onwards.

**REG EMOP 200438:** Expected 6-month (net) shortfalls for the period November 2013 – April 2013 are roughly US\$ 10 million (59% of total requirements). The criticality of the funding situation was flagged as ‘medium’ by the November Prioritization Report (RMBP). Following BR3, project requirements will increase by US\$ 36 million. Severe pipeline breaks are expected for the Mauritania part of the Regional EMOP from January 2014 onwards.

**DEV 105830:** The Country Programme running through December 2014 is already resourced at 82% of total funding requirements. However, the school feeding component is facing pipeline breaks. The CO is considering potential loans to meet short-term requirements.

## Capacity

Despite the challenges and restrictions in the North, WFP has been able to deliver and distribute food to beneficiaries. However, as UNDSS no longer allows humanitarian agencies to undertake field missions without military escorts, several missions had to be cancelled.



## Situation Analysis

### *Security/Political Situation*

- Following the announcement by the M23 rebel movement that it was ending its rebellion on 03 November, the Ugandan Government called for rebel leaders and the DRC Government to meet in Kampala on 11 November to sign a peace agreement. However, the sides failed to sign an accord, due to fundamentally divergent demands. The M23 wants a guarantee of general amnesty for all of the group's members. The DRC Government wants to capitalise on its recent military victories over the M23 in North Kivu and it is reluctant to compromise on a peace deal. As of 26 November, no date for resumption of negotiations has been set.
- On 06 November, the Armed Forces of the DRC Government (FARDC) have taken complete control over all territory formerly held by the M23 militia in North Kivu Province. However, the security situation remains highly volatile and is deteriorating as further military pressure is likely to be directed at other rebel groups over the coming months and regional instability remains high. Approximately 30 other armed groups operate in the North and South Kivu and the eastern region, and active fighting continues in many areas. The defeat of M23 was relatively feasible compared to taking on the other numerous armed groups operating in the area, as M23 was a rather conventional force, whereas all the others are unconventional fighters that have in-depth knowledge of the terrain and conditions. Further military pressure is likely to be directed at other rebel groups in the east over the coming months and regional instability remains high.
- Beyond the complex internal political environment, the crisis in DRC affects a number of other countries, notably Uganda, CAR, Burundi, and Rwanda, adding a regional dimension to WFP's management of the emergency.
- The security progress resulted from the M23 rebel group's defeat have led to more operational demands, raised by new displacements, returnees and new access to some areas in Eastern DRC. Indeed, Armed Forces of the DRC Government (FARDC) is now securing the area formerly controlled by M23, and humanitarians need to support them.
- In their mission to DRC on 20 -24 October, the Emergency Directors agreed to work on a vulnerability basis doing need assessments.

### *Food Security*

- The June 2013 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) results show that the food security situation in is deteriorating in the conflict affected areas. Of the five sub-districts classified as being in an emergency phase, 4 are in the north Kivu province and 1 in the Katanga province, indicating a clear correlation between conflict, displacement and food insecurity.
- Some 6.4 million people in DRC are food-insecure and half of the children under five years are chronically malnourished (WFP/FAO).
- WFP is targeting 2 million of beneficiaries through nutrition and cash and vouchers.

### *Programming Situation*

WFP is currently providing assistance - food but also cash and vouchers - to some 1.9 million people across DRC. These include internally displaced people, refugees, children in school, and mothers and children who are either malnourished or at risk of malnourishment.

**PRRO 200540** aims to assist 4.2 million beneficiaries from July 2013 to December 2015, providing life-saving food assistance for IDPs, refugees, children in school, and mothers and children who are either malnourished



or at risk of malnourishment. In October, WFP reached 806,274 beneficiaries, which represents the 52 percent of the initial target.

**Preparedness measures:** The risk of “increasing destabilisation due to insecurity” has required the implementation of emergency preparedness measures in North Kivu with the deployment of MONUSCO's Force Intervention brigade (FIB) especially in the Rutshuru, Nyirangongo and the Masisi areas. Potential risks concern humanitarian access and the exposure of beneficiaries and WFP personnel to danger. The CONOPS identifies measures that are meant to minimise these risks while working to maintain operational continuity.

#### Access

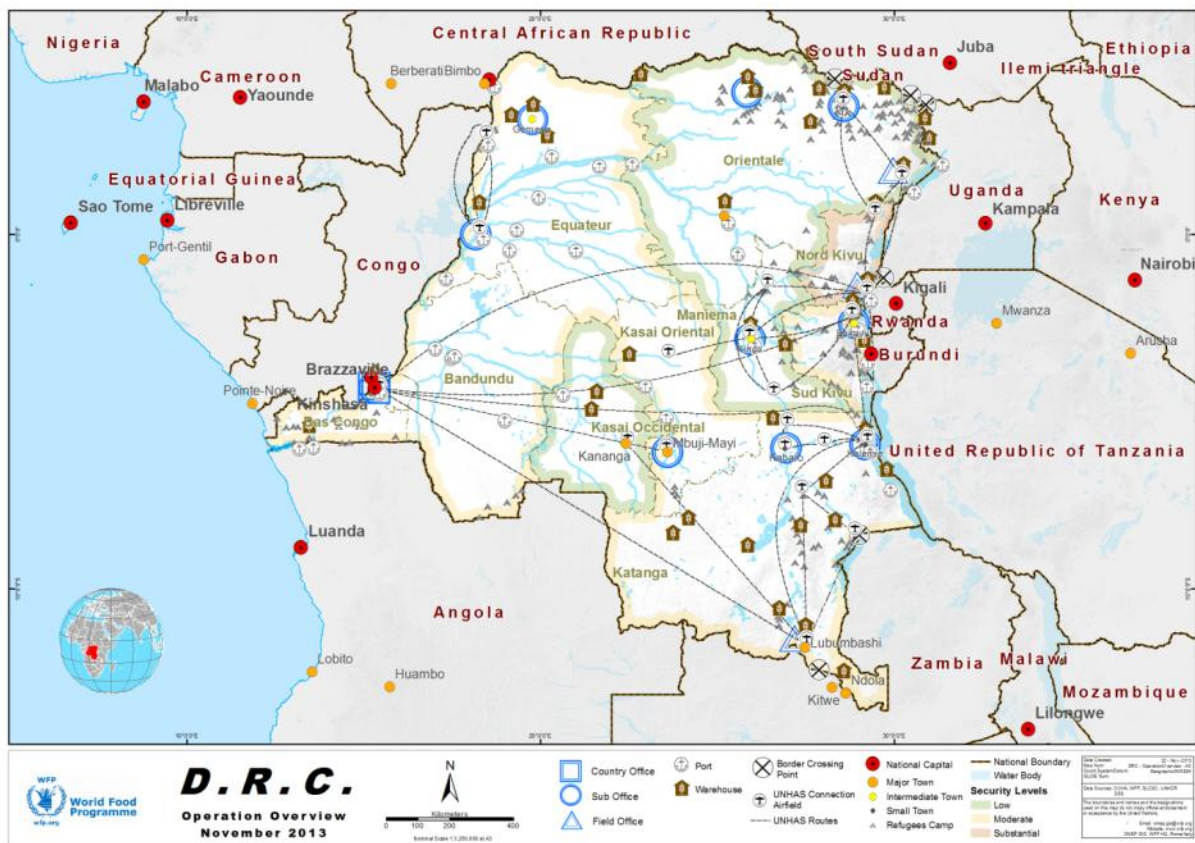
- (The reinforcement of MONUSCO's mandate has led to serious concerns about ensuring the distinction between humanitarian and military/political actors. UN humanitarian agencies are easily confused with MONUSCO, and are at risk of attack by elements hostile to the mission).
- North Kivu - the collapse of Bihambwe bridge, Sake-Masisi road axis in the territory of Masisi is preventing humanitarians to bring assistance to 100,000 IDPs. The logistics cluster in North Kivu is working with Caritas, UNOPS and the Office des Routes in order to identify another partner to construct this bridge
- In Dangu (Orientale), South Kivu, North Kivu and Equateur food deliveries continue to be very challenging, especially during the raining season (from October to May), due to the bad conditions of the logistics infrastructures. Other challenges include high transport costs, limited storage capacity in the remote locations.

#### Resourcing

- To continue the operation in DRC over the next 6 months, the CO urgently needs US\$75 million. The operation, running from July 2013 to December 2015, is currently only 25% funded against a total cost of US\$ 478 million.
- WFP is faced with a shortage of food stocks for such life-saving interventions. The pipeline break, mainly resulting from a lack of adequate resources will leave more than 600,000 IDPs in North Kivu, South Kivu and Katanga provinces alone with no assistance as early as December unless new contributions are forthcoming in the coming months.

#### Capacity

- Due to a lack of funding, WFP is being forced to start a significant down-scale of activities in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Equateur, Kasai and Orientale. This has negative impact at a time when WFP should expand its presence, as access is improving. Likely impact will be an unfortunate reduction of support to school children, refugees, returnees and to beneficiaries of crucial early recovery and resilience activities such as Food-for-Work which is a set-back to the gains people have made in being self-sufficient.
- WFP has received only half of the funding it requires to continue its planned relief operations in DRC over the next six months. Faced with a US\$75 million shortfall, WFP and its partners will be compelled to further scale down activities as from December. WFP will strive to maintain life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable groups, while appealing to donors for urgent funding.



## Yemen

### Situation Analysis

#### Security/Political Situation

- The National Dialogue Conference (NDC) proceedings have been extended with no definite end date to allow for additional debate on several key issues, particularly southern independence. Yemeni President Abed Rabbuh Mansour Hadi could stay in power after his term ends in February 2014 due to delays in implementing a transition agreement.
- The security situation throughout Yemen remains extremely fragile and unpredictable, with IED attacks by insurgents and drone attacks on AQAP continuing. Targeted assassinations and kidnapping, particularly in the capital, also pose serious threats to foreigners and UN staff. Ongoing armed clashes between al-Houthi and Salafist groups have continued in northern Yemen in the Sa'ada Governorate since last month.

#### Food Security

- Although food availability at the national level appears to be adequate, a substantial part of the population does not meet its food consumption needs due to lack of access to markets because of insecurity, lack of resources, and high food prices. Results from the 2013 Updated Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Survey show a significant deterioration in the recent years (10 million people are food insecure, of which 4.5 million are severely food insecure: an 87% increase from 2009). Limited access to food is aggravated by the effects of low income, large family sizes, high unemployment, limited education, gender disparities, and inefficient and poorly integrated food markets.



## Programming Situation

WFP operates in 13 out of 21 governorates and has seven offices: a Country Office in Sana'a, Sub-offices in Aden, Amran, Haradh, Al Hudaydah and field offices in Kharaz Camp and Sa'ada.

**EMOP 200451:** WFP plans to distribute 174,000 mt of food WFP to five million food insecure people throughout the country. The operation consists of:

- Emergency Safety Net (ESN) food and cash transfers for 3.8 million beneficiaries;
- Relief assistance for 600,000 IDPs;
- Preventative nutrition support for 325,000 children under two; nutrition treatment for 200,000 children under five; and nutrition support for 157,000 pregnant and lactating women. WFP continues to provide both Plumpy-Doz and Plumpy-Sup to children under two for prevention activities and children under five years for treatment activities.
- The operation will be extended into the first six months of 2014 and will be followed by the new PRRO that is to be submitted for the Executive Board approval in February 2014 and implemented from July 2014.

**PRRO 200305:** Food Assistance to Refugees in Yemen, WFP is targeting 131,000 beneficiaries until December 2014 with HEBs for new coastal arrivals; cooked meals for refugees at reception centres along the coast; monthly GFD for refugees in Kharaz Camp; and daily cooked meals at three primary schools in Kharaz and Al-Basateen.

**DEV 200432** (school feeding / Girls' education project): budget revision underway – The programme will run until mid-2015, reaching 100,000 school girls annually with take-home rations (as per a planned budget revision). The first distribution will take place at the end of 2013, covering the first quarter of the 2013 school year.

**SO 200130:** fully operational, providing four flights per month between Sana'a, Al Hudaydah and Sa'ada for humanitarian personnel and light cargo. It continues to distribute an average of 7,000 litres of fuel per month.

A roll-out of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Package (EPRP) is being planned for Sub-Offices in the coming months.

## Access

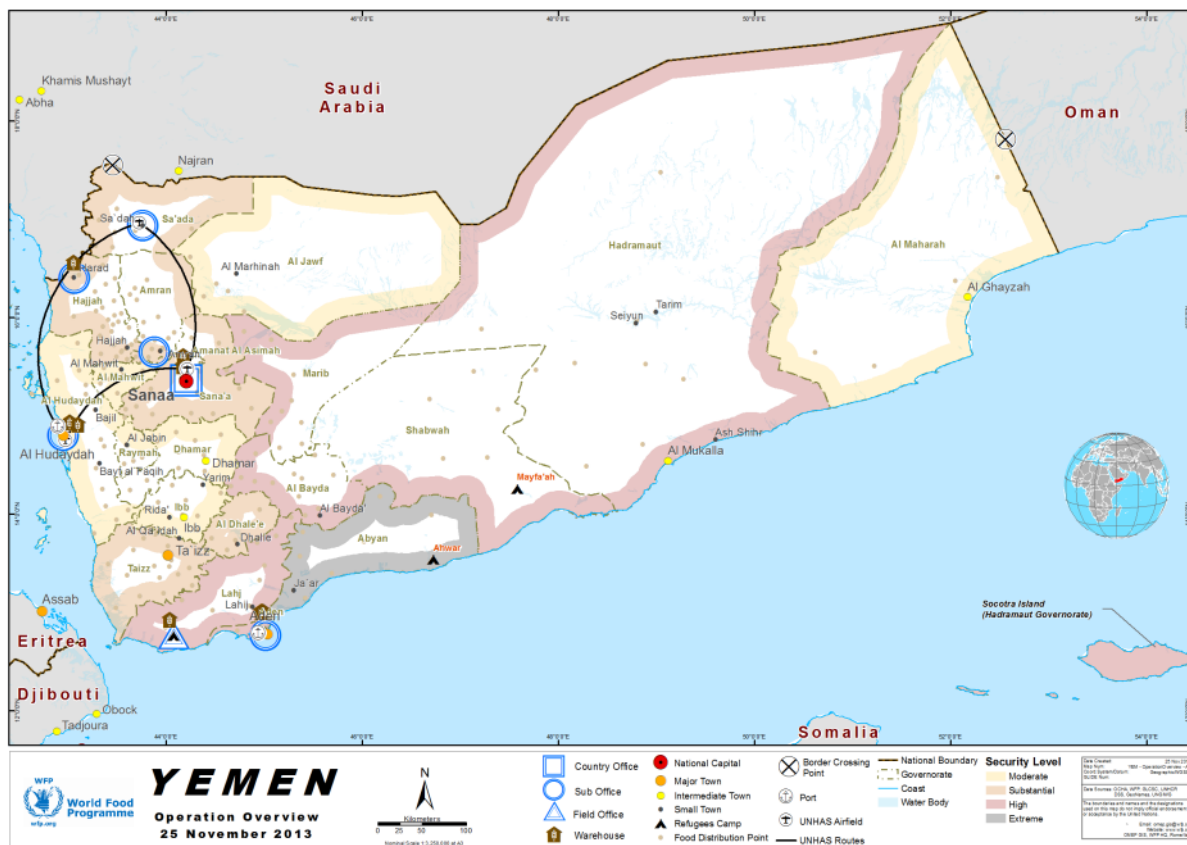
International staff movements are limited, hampering WFP's ability to conduct monitoring. Locally hired monitors participate in distributions and collect data for WFP.

## Resourcing

- **EMOP:** Due to delays in customs clearances of beans, the October emergency safety net distributions are postponed until November. From December, the project will experience shortfalls of wheat flour and Plumpy-Doz.
- **PRRO:** No shortfalls are anticipated until at least February 2014. Funding advocacy for the operation continues.
- **DEV:** No shortfalls are anticipated for the first three rounds of distributions (December, February and April). Funding advocacy for the operation continues.

## Capacity

In spite of the various challenges posed by the present security situation, WFP remains fully operational in Yemen. Despite the challenges and restrictions on movement, WFP's ability to deliver and distribute food to needy populations has been maintained.



## Somalia

### Situation Analysis

#### Security/Political Situation

- The security risk level for Mogadishu International Airport (MIA) was elevated from Medium to High on 10 October. WFP and other UN agencies have been operating from MIA since the 19 June attack on the UN Common Compound in Mogadishu. WFP/UN field missions remain limited to programmes classified under Programme Criticality 1. The situation is not expected to change until on-going security upgrades and protection measures are completed.
- (Al-Shabaab has become increasingly isolated in southern Somalia but continues to engage in asymmetric attacks against AMISOM and Somali National Government forces and remains the main threat).
- On 12 November, the UNSC unanimously approved the temporary reinforcement for AMISOM of over 4,000 troops, taking its total strength to 22,126 uniformed personnel and decided to expand the logistical support. The troop reinforcement is expected to contribute in maintaining basic security and responding to the evolving threat from al-Shabaab. Although with the AMISOM reinforcement the scale and impact of al-Shabaab's violence might likely fall below current trends, the group still has the capacity in terms of asymmetric warfare. Al-Shabaab is moving to

transnational activities demonstrated by the Westgate centre attack in Nairobi on 21 September and claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion in Addis Ababa on 13 October.

### Food Security

- According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit's (FSNAU) report released in September, the number of people in Crisis and Emergency level (IPC Phases 3 and 4) is estimated to have decreased from 1 million people in June 2013 to 870,000 people in September 2013 – of which over 70% are IDPs. An additional 2.3 million are classified as stressed level (IPC Phase 2) and are struggling to meet their minimum food needs.

### Programming Situation

**PRRO 200443:** In 2013, WFP is targeting 1.56 million vulnerable Somalis under the new PRRO through nutrition, livelihood, relief and social safety net programmes.

- In October, WFP reached a total of 848,646 beneficiaries through a combination of livelihoods, nutrition, social safety net and relief programmes. Livelihoods activities accounted for 42% of WFP's total beneficiaries during the month, while 27% of beneficiaries were reached through both preventative and curative nutrition activities. School feeding and other safety net programmes accounted for 20% of beneficiaries reached, and relief activities constituted the final 11%.
- The CO is currently working on a budget revision that includes tonnage reduction for 2014 and revised associated costs for 2014 and 2015. WFP Somalia is also regularly reviewing the different activities in its operation, to ensure that lifesaving and safety nets programmes that protect vulnerable individuals and households' food security are prioritized.

**Innovation programs:** In September, WFP CO has developed a bar-coded voucher system to facilitate voucher tracking and reporting and reduce waiting times for beneficiaries.

### Access

- **Mogadishu Area** - The prevailing security situation in Mogadishu continues to restrict movement of both national and international staff, allowing only missions for the continuation of programmes classified under Criticality 1 (UNHAS, Port, Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP), Wet Feeding). The situation is expected to remain the same until security upgrades mentioned above are concluded.
- **Southern Somalia** - Reports by partners operating in Lower Juba indicate that there is significant improvement in access to areas around Kismayo city, Afmadow and Dhobley town in southern Somalia. This has opened up some previously inaccessible areas of the region to much needed humanitarian support.
- **Bay Region** - WFP Somalia has been keen on establishing programmes in Baidoa, but hasn't been able to pull through with the plans due to insecurity and lack of access in the area controlled by al-Shabaab.

### Resourcing

- PRRO 200443: From October 2013 to March 2014, the PRRO is facing a total shortfall of US\$94 million (66% of the total requirement). The country office is facing serious funding shortages in its ODOC (Other Direct Operational Costs) budget that is expected to last until February 2014. Consequently, the country office is prioritising critical life-saving activities and projects that are at an advanced stage of implementation. All new projects, with the exception of those who's Field

Level Agreements (FLAs) have already been finalised with partners, have been put on hold temporarily until the funding situation improves.

### Capacity

WFP Somalia is regularly reviewing the different activities in its operation, to ensure that lifesaving and safety net programmes that protect vulnerable individuals and households' food security are prioritized.

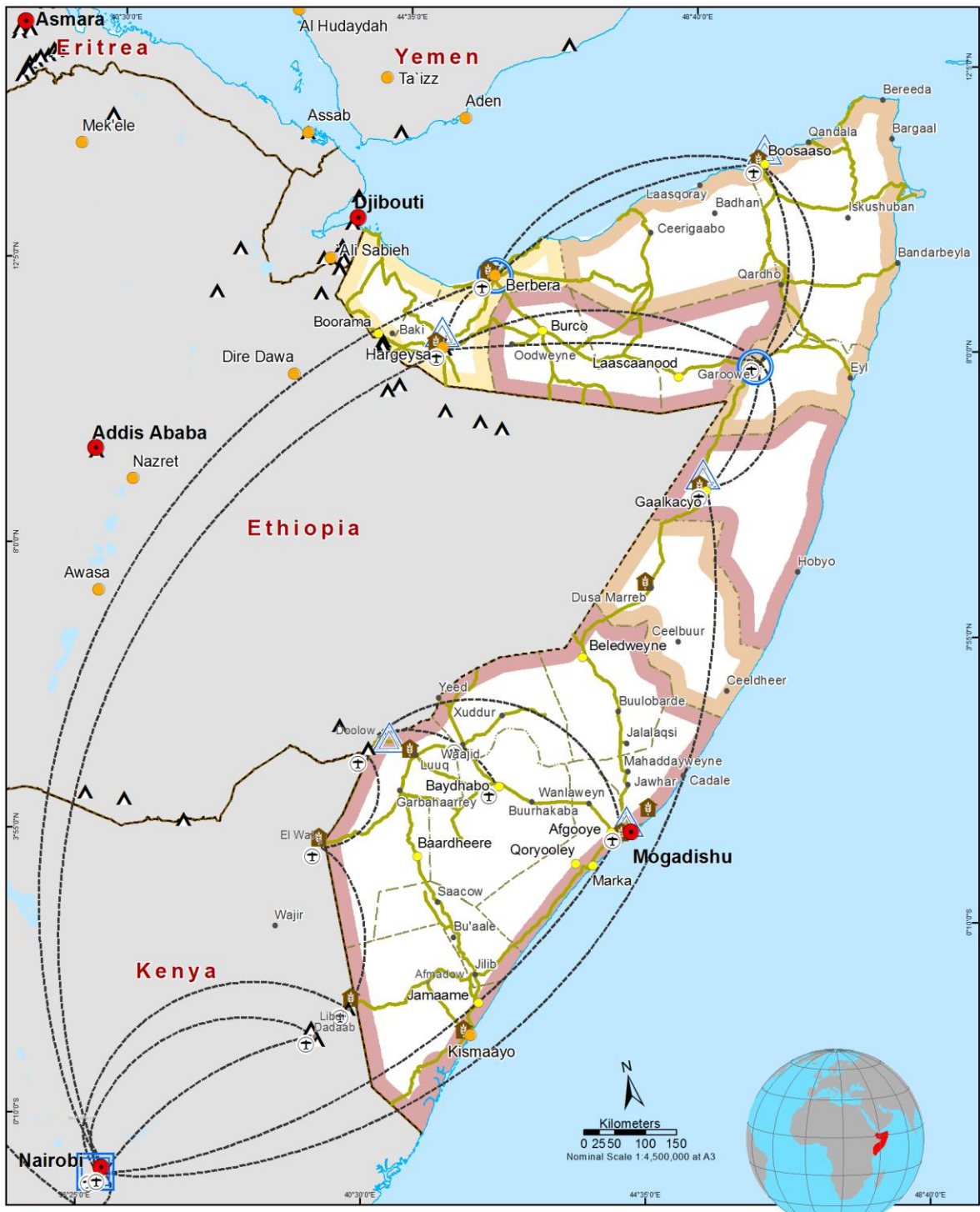
### Other

WFP Response to Cyclone Three's aftermath in north east Somalia, (Puntland State).

- As of 20 November, distribution of 340 mt of food continued to 27,120 beneficiaries in Bandarbayla, Dongaroyo, and Eyl areas, as part of the initial response of one month.
- WFP is part of inter-agency assessment coordinated by the Puntland Humanitarian and Disaster Management agency. Situation is improving in terms of access to the area.

**Rains:** Although food security is improving, there is a need to remain vigilant. According to FEWSNET The national Deyr rainy season is expected to be below average, and additional poor harvest production could cause higher than expected levels of food insecurity in affected areas.

**Horn of Africa:** Due to resource shortfall, WFP Kenya reduced rations for refugees by 20 percent from 01 November. WFP and UNHCR are concerned that a lack of funding could affect refugees in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi in early 2014, and are appealing to donors to provide more humanitarian funding so that assistance in Kenya and the region can keep pace with the needs.



**SOMALIA Operational Overview November 2013**

Country Office	National Capital	Warehouse	National boundary	<b>Security Level</b>
Sub Office	Major Town	UNHAS Connection	Undetermined boundary	
Field Office	Intermediate Town	UNHAS Route	First level admin boundary	
Area Office	Small Town	Road Corridor	Surface Waterbody	Moderate
Relay Point	Village			Substantial
Relay Camp				High

Date Created: 25 Nov 2013  
 Map Num: SOM - Operation Overview - A3  
 Coord System/Datum: Geographic/WGS84  
 GLIDE Num:  
 Data Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLCSC, UNHCR, DSS, Geonames, UNGI/WG  
 The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Email: omepegis@wfp.org  
 Website: www.wfp.org  
 OMEPEGIS, WFP HQ, Rome/Italy



## Situation Analysis

### *Security/political situation*

- On 27 November, six national staff members of WFP's NGO partner ACTED were killed and one injured in an ambush in the Faryab Province. The ACTED staff members were not on an operation/working for WFP at the time of the incident.
- On 24 November, Afghan President Hamid Karzai refused to sign the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) that would allow US forces to maintain a combat role, albeit limited to pursuing/engaging al-Qaeda operatives post-2014. Failure to sign the BSA could, in the medium-term, further deteriorate the security situation in Afghanistan and lead the US to end its financial support.
- Insurgent military operations together with insecurity will seasonally decrease during the winter, from December to March. This seasonal decrease will be reinforced by the call for insurgent operational leaders to remain behind during the winter (December to March). It implies that the typical winter lull in fighting/activities may be less than previous years.
- The current political development could further deteriorate the security situation in Afghanistan and impact negatively on WFP operations.

### *Food Security*

- Preliminary data of the National Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (NRVA) 2011/2012 indicates that 7.6 million people are food insecure and 5.3 million are also protein deficient.
- This NRVA has been performed by the Afghan Central Statistics Office with WFP support.
- Increased insecurity throughout the country could possibly lead to more food insecurity among the population as those who may not currently be food-insecure may be forced to leave their homes and land, driving them closer towards food insecurity.
- A US funding cut could indirectly impact on assistance to food insecure people as it is a top five donors.
- The food security cluster and the general international coordination have a robust apparatus.

## Programming Situation

**New PRRO 200447:** Assistance to Address Food Insecurity and Undernutrition. The new PRRO 200447 which will begin on 01 January 2014 for a period of three years aims to assist 3.6 million beneficiaries with a total budget of US\$497 million, including food, cash and voucher transfers and capacity development and augmentation. The new PRRO has a significant shift in term of beneficiaries and budget but will remain significant in term of objectives and activities. Strengthening national and local structures particularly through a community-based approach is a top priority of the new PRRO.

**PRRO 200063:** Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges aims to support 2.4 million beneficiaries in 2013 in food and/or nutrition insecure areas through various activities including: emergency response, food for assets (FFA), food for training (FFT), school meals, and health and nutrition.

**SO 200360:** Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service (January 2012 to December 2013). The budget is estimated at US\$18.9 million, which includes a 30 percent cost-recovery component; the remaining 70 percent is funded through donor contributions.

**Preparedness measures:** For the 2013-2014 winter season, WFP will pre-position up to 10,000 mt of food in high elevation areas that become inaccessible during that period. Food is currently being delivered and will be completed by end of November to 54 districts in the country. The pre-positioning will ensure a continued food supply for vulnerable households in remote mountainous communities.

## Access

- The protracted unstable security situation throughout Afghanistan results in reduced humanitarian access with residual risks to staff safety and security despite preventive and mitigating security measures taken by WFP. The access to beneficiaries, food and humanitarian space are also hampered by the severe weather conditions.
- Notwithstanding, WFP has remained operational in 2013 in most districts of Afghanistan through its six area offices and the CO staffs operate from several locations in Kabul, including WFP Warehouse, UNHAS office at the airport and other UN compounds.

**Resourcing**

**New PRRO 200447:** So far, US\$35 million were received (total budget for 2014: US\$146 million).

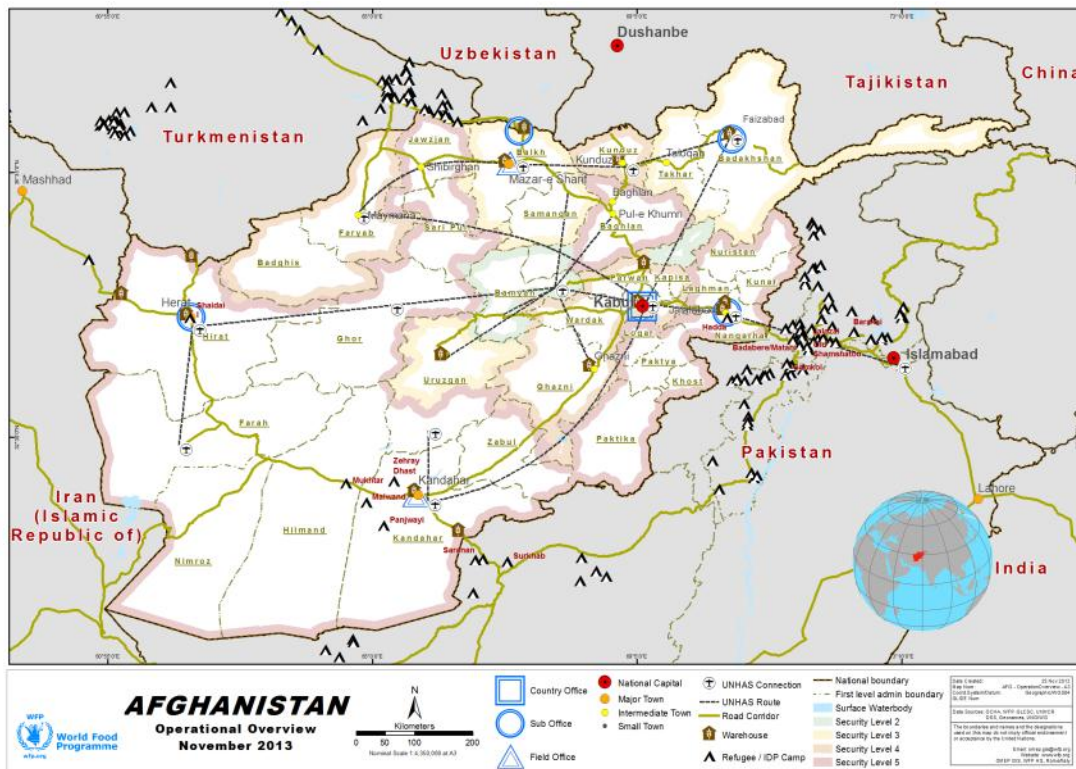
- HQ support is needed to register sufficient 2014 forecasts in the system. This will enable the CO to initiate urgently needed advance financing requests and should allow the project to start 2014 with a healthy pipeline.

**PRRO 200063:** The PRRO is not anticipating any pipeline breaks until its end on 31 December 2013.

**SO 2000360:** Contributions for UNHAS operation are being sought in order to carry the operation during the winter, from the end of December 2013 into the first few months of the new operation beginning January 2014.

**Capacity**

WFP Afghanistan works in partnership with the Government, Non-Governmental Organisations and communities.



## Situation Analysis

### *Security/Political Situation*

- The campaign activities for the May 2014 tri-partite elections (presidential, parliamentary and local) have started. The elections are expected to be highly contested.

### *Food Security*

- The lean season started in October was characterised by localised agricultural production shocks caused by the impact of rains that ended early in some, or started late in other provinces, as well as flooding. The situation has deteriorated as the price of maize, Malawi's staple food, has increased more than expected. Other damaging factors include high inflation and reduced purchasing power. There is concern that fuel and food price increases will continue which will have serious consequences on the population and WFP operations, especially as the country heads into the peak of the lean season (from October to March).
- In November the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimates that the food insecure population currently stands at 1.46 million people located in 21 out of 28 districts nationwide.
- An IMF mission in Malawi was concluded on 20 November and resulted in the withhold of US\$20million under Malawi's Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement in light of revelations of the "cash gate" scandal government corruption, with some officials being found in possession of millions of public funds. This comes after donors under the Common Approach to Budget Support decided to withhold US\$150 million of their financial support to the Malawi Government, which is heavily dependent on external aid. Sharp increases in the prices of food brought on by a potential rise in inflation could result in an increase in the number of food insecure people and social unrest.

## Programming Situation

**EMOP 200608:** The relief response programme has started in October 2013 and will increase with the number of people and districts being assisted each month. During the lean period of January – February 2014, WFP will target 1.4 million people in 21 affected districts. The majority of the WFP response (94 percent) will be in-kind food, and the remainder (6 percent) will be cash transfers.

**PRRO 200460:** The PRRO is for the refugees 23,600 refugees as there is expected to be an increase in the refugee population by an annual average of 3,000 people over the next three years. This is mainly due to a continuous flow of refugees from the DRC into Malawi, coupled with natural population growth.

**CP 200287:** The CP started in March 2012 and will run until December 2016. The objective of the programme is to strengthen national capacity to improve primary education outcomes, reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups, and improve the food security of communities in disaster-prone areas while increasing their resilience to shocks.

**Preparedness:** In view of the May elections, WFP is implementing its risk mitigation action plan and will continue to coordinate with the key stakeholders as it expects politically charged and volatile 6 months ahead.

Following the November Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) update on food security, WFP is looking at contingency plans for up to 1.93 million people as figures of those affected are likely to increase (possibly up to 2 million).

## Access

No Access issues in Malawi.

### Resourcing

- **EMOP 200608:** Expected 6-month shortfalls for the period November 2013 – April 2014 are roughly US\$ 61 million, 80% of total requirements. (The CO indicated that the shortfall might be revised down to US\$7 million due to confirmed and forecasted contributions). BR1 is under preparation.
- **PRRO 200460:** The refugee programme is facing a 6 month operational shortfall of 1,000 mt valued at US\$700,000 (not taking into account a recent SRAC allocation just confirmed).
- **CP 200287:** The school meals component faces a 6 month operational shortfall of 4,200 mt valued at US\$4.5 million.

### Capacity

No capacity issues in Malawi.

### Other

WFP Implications of the “cash scandal”: over 99.9% of WFP funds have not been channelled through such government financial systems. The very small amounts that have been channelled for emergency purposes will now be directly paid by WFP until issues are resolved and donor confidence restored.



## Zimbabwe

### Situation Analysis

#### Security/Political Situation

- Zimbabwe remains relatively stable following the formation of a new government in August 2013. However, political volatility is highly likely as analysts expect a return to hardline politics following the death of the Inclusive Government entered into in 2009.

#### Food Security:

- Food insecurity remains an issue of concern in Zimbabwe. Approximately 25 percent of the population (2.2 million people) will be food insecure at the peak of the hunger season between January and March - a 32 percent increase from the 1.67 million who required assistance during the same time last year. Following a request by Government for international support to help



meet the needs of the most vulnerable people, partners led by WFP are providing cereals, pulses and oil in the two worst affected districts of Mangwe and Zvishavane (south west). In selected areas where there are functioning markets, assistance is in the form of cash transfers. The number of people receiving food assistance will gradually increase to cover more districts until the next harvest at the end of March 2014.

### Programming Situation

**PRRO 200453:** started in May 2013 and has three components focusing on:

- Creation of productive assets
- Promotion of health and nutrition and
- Disaster response and risk reduction (DRRR).

### Access

No Access issues in Zimbabwe.

### Resourcing

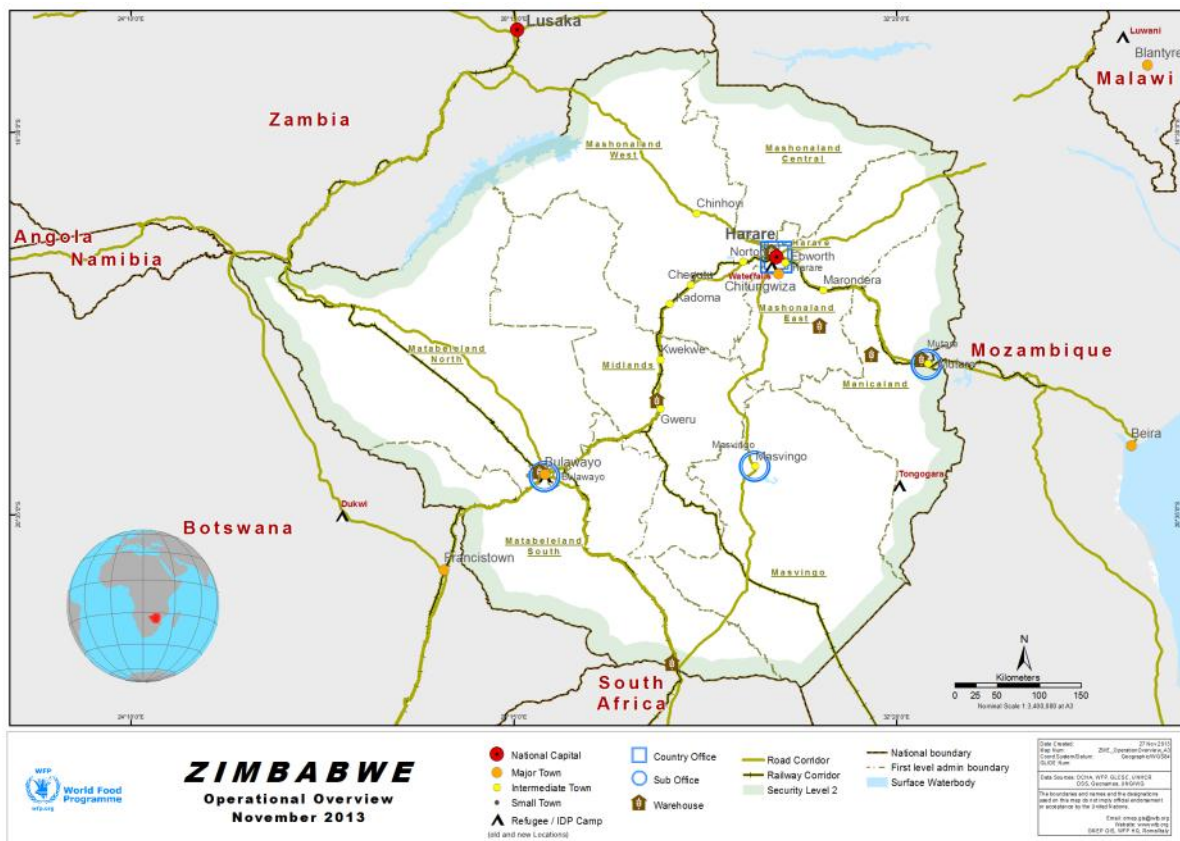
**PRRO 200453** is facing a shortfall of US\$44.5 million for the period October 2013 to March 2014. The approval of Budget Revision 01 to PRRO 200453 by the Executive Director is currently underway.

### Capacity

No capacity issues in Zimbabwe.

### Other

- **Southern Africa:** Above average Cyclone season is expected, particularly in Madagascar.
- Flooding is expected in **Mozambique** from October to May, with a peak from February to March.



## Sudan and South Sudan

### Situation Analysis

#### Security/Political Situation

- **Sudan:** According to OCHA and humanitarian organisations, as of early November 2013 at least 460,000 people have fled their homes in Darfur as a result of inter-tribal fighting and clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed movements. This is more than the number of people internally displaced in Darfur in 2011 and 2012 combined.
- **South Sudan:** Access remains a concern throughout much of South Sudan, and is caused at the moment by both flooding due to the seasonal rainy season and general insecurity, notably in Jonglei State as a result of ongoing clashes between armed rebel groups and the central government's forces. As of 13 November, OCHA reported that seasonal flooding in South Sudan has affected more than 278,000 people, mostly in Jonglei (107,300), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (45,700), Lakes (30,400), Unity (25,000), and Warrap (24,700). With the rainy season coming to an end, access is improving gradually, but remains challenging especially in Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

#### Food Security

- **South Sudan:** On 22 November, WFP concluded a three-day food distribution to 13,765 beneficiaries displaced by flooding in Bor (Jonglei State) during the second week of November. Distribution included food, water, sanitation materials and plastic shelters donated by the government, WFP, UNICEF and non-governmental organisations. WFP has also distributed 49 mt of food assistance in Pochalla to 4,186 households (5,781 individuals). About 46 mts will soon be delivered to 680 flood affected households (5,253 individuals) in Duk County. Additionally, over

30,000 mt of assistance had been distributed in Ayod, Uror and Twic East counties as well as in Bor South for 7,348 households (34,295 individuals).

## Programming Situation

### Sudan Operations:

**EMOP 200547:** In 2013, WFP plans to provide food assistance to 2.9 million conflict-affected people in Darfur and approximately 1 million people in the Central, Eastern and Three Protocol Areas (CETA). For September, the CO reached 96.3 percent of its monthly target of 3.4million beneficiaries. In Darfur, WFP is gradually shifting to targeted asset-creation interventions, which will support the early recovery of targeted communities and contribute to building their resilience.

**SO 200514:** fully operational, provision of UNHAS flight services throughout Sudan.

**SO 200497:** logistics augmentation and coordination in support of humanitarian operations in South Kordofan.

### South Sudan Operations:

**EMOP 200547:** In 2013, WFP aims to provide assistance to 2.85 million people including refugees, returnees, conflict-affected IDPs, severely food insecure residents and the Abyei affected population through a combination of general food distribution, Food-for-Assets, institutional feeding, school meals, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding and a small-scale cash and voucher component. In September, WFP was only able to reach 59 percent of its planned beneficiaries. The main reason for the underperformance was a food shortfall in non-preposition locations across South Sudan, as well as inaccessibility caused by flooding in some states.

The Country Office is currently beginning its preparations for 2014 prepositioning. Sub-offices are finalising their PRRO planning figures which will also reflect their prepositioning requirements, which will be complimented by physical assessments of all prepositioning locations by end of January 2014. Initial planning considers an estimated 80,000 mt of food to be prepositioned, with some 24,000 mt to be carried over in the respective locations. As ongoing activities for the first quarter of 2014 also includes both prepositioned and non-prepositioned locations, an estimated 54,000 mt will also be required. At the moment less than 30 percent of prepositioning locations are accessible due to seasonal flooding constraining access; most locations will be accessible by the end of December.

Against a total of 110,0000 mt required to be delivered at both prepositioned and non-prepositioned locations by end April 2014, the CO has received roughly 59,000 mt in contributions as of mid-November. This reflects a shortfall of roughly 50,000 mt (US\$84 million) urgently required to allow for timely delivery and accomplishment of the prepositioning exercise.

**Other SOs:** WFP has six special operations: namely UNHAS, Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), Feeder Roads, Strategic Grain Reserve and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.

**Prepositioning stocks in disputed area of Abyei:** Ahead of the upcoming planned referendum on Abyei, WFP country offices in Sudan and South Sudan have coordinated efforts to preposition food stocks in Abyei, despite some difficulty reaching the area due to seasonal floods, in case of potential post-referendum displacement.

## Access

**Sudan:** Access issues remain a serious hindrance in Darfur and South Kordofan, while there has been some recent access improvement in the Blue Nile State. Notably, due to insecurity in South and East Darfur lack of access affected distribution and delivery of food in October/November. Due to insecurity and unavailability of adequate escorts for the WFP fleet and commercial transporters, WFP was unable to get sufficient stocks into Nyala and Ed-Daein, therefore causing ration reductions in October.

**South Sudan:** As the end of the rainy season approaches, access is gradually improving for the areas cut off by flood waters. Insecurity in Jonglei state has also restricted humanitarian access, notably in Pibor County.

## Resourcing

### **Sudan:**

**EMOP:** The current EMOP is sufficiently funded for the planned project duration. Preparations of EMOP 2014 are in the final stages; the project is awaiting approval. Resource mobilisation efforts are currently underway for the new phase.

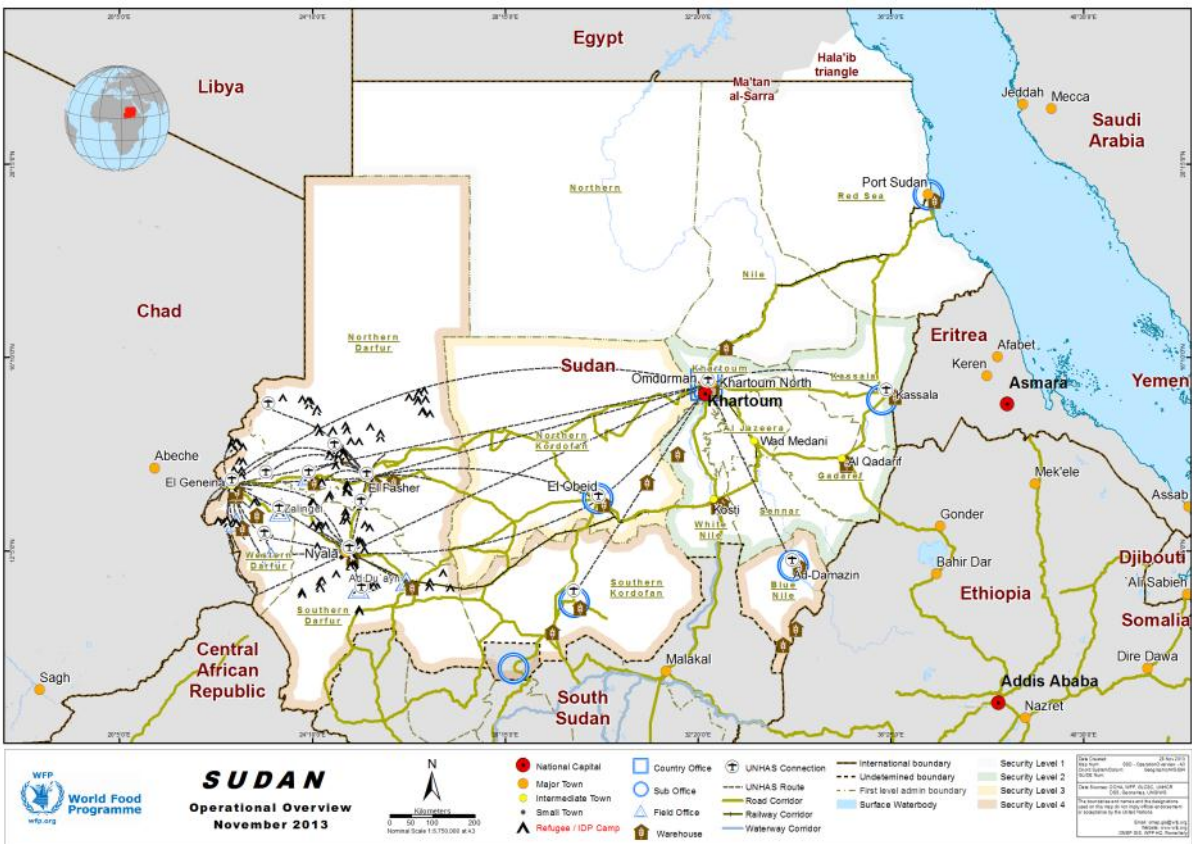
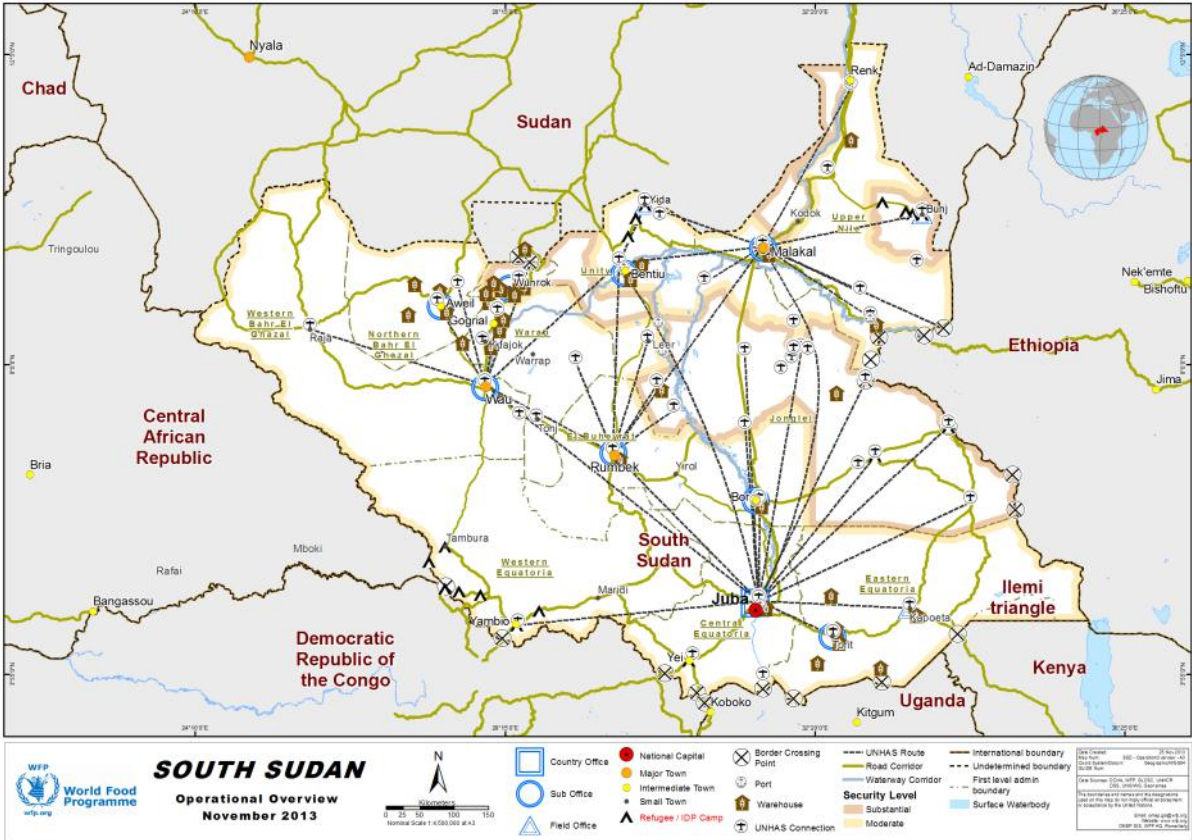
**SO 200514 (UNHAS):** This SO has a carry-over of approximately US\$5 million from last year's operation.

### **South Sudan:**

**EMOP:** The shortfall for the next six months (November 2013 – April 2014) is US\$113.6 million plus US\$27.6 million outstanding advance finance. Funds are, therefore, urgently needed to cover these shortfalls and to enable the CO to preposition food in the 1st quarter of 2014 to locations that are not accessible during the rainy season.

## Capacity

No capacity issues in either Sudan or South Sudan.



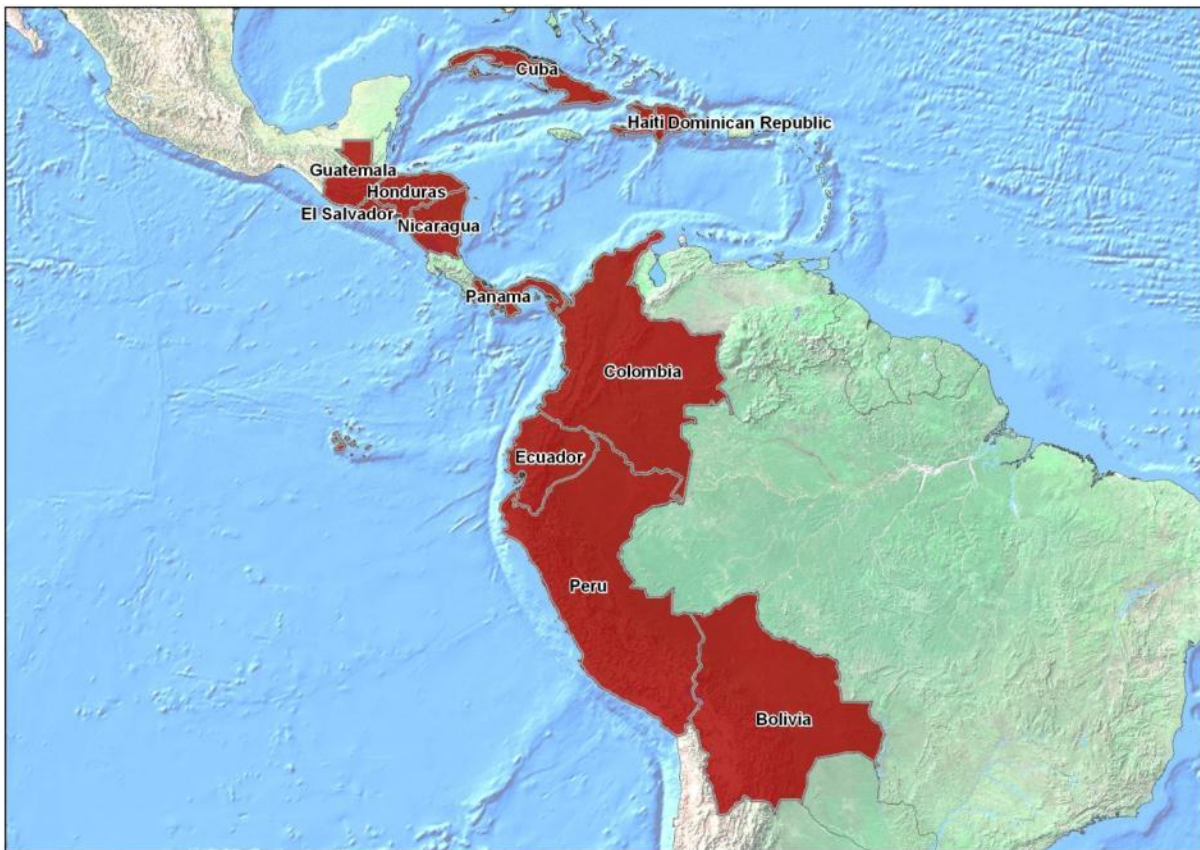


## **NATURAL HAZARDS GLOBAL OVERVIEW**

### **Latin America and Caribbean**

#### **Rainy Season Outlook**

- According to the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (ECMWF), precipitation will be above average across Colombia and Ecuador and near average across much of South America over the next three months. The rainy season is typically from October to January across northern South America.
- For the Caribbean and Central America the tropical cyclone season has ended and it is unlikely for any additional storms to develop.

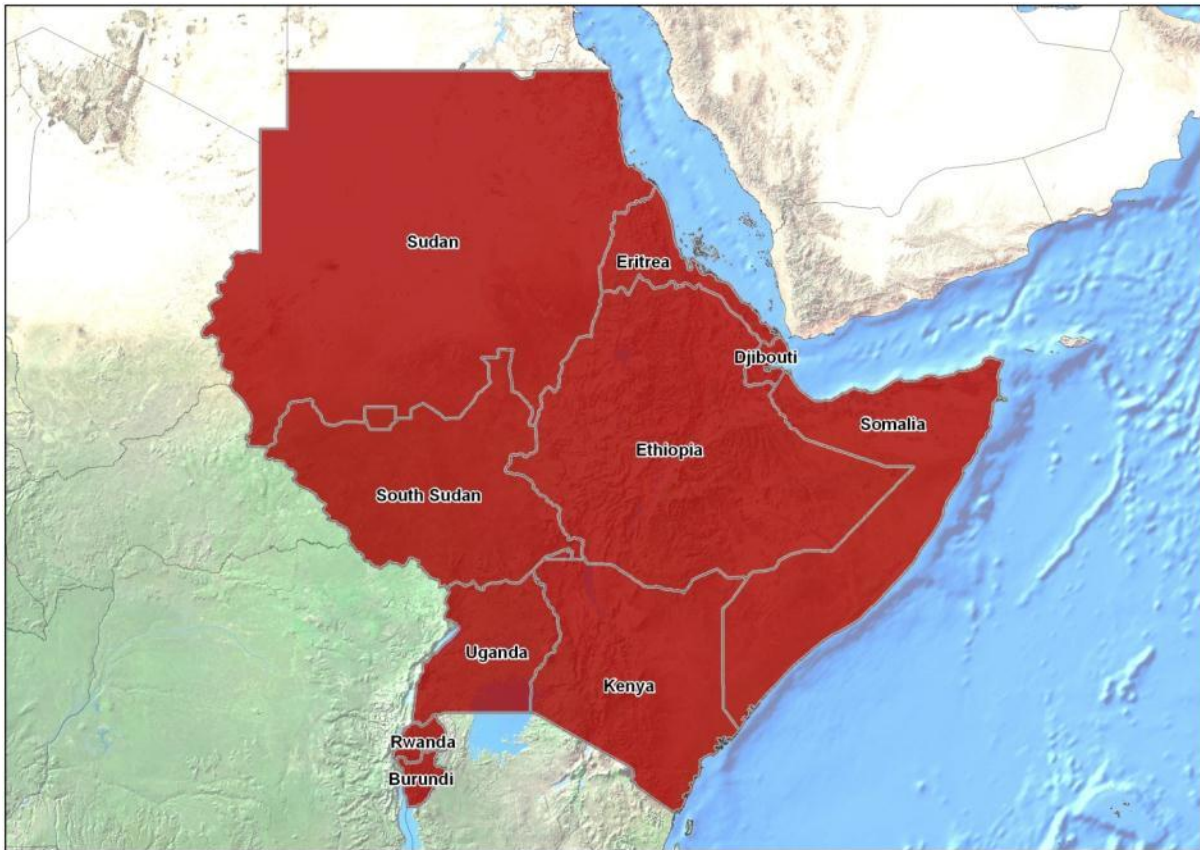


### **Greater Horn of Africa**

#### **Short Rains Outlook**

- The short rains season across eastern Kenya and far southern Somalia has been delayed and there are current rainfall deficits across eastern Kenya. According to the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (ECMWF), precipitation is expected to remain average to below average through the remainder of the season through December. Currently no drought is anticipated but some crop damage is possible due to deficits.
- Plentiful rains have fallen across the majority of Ethiopia, South Sudan and northern and central Somalia where rainfall amounts have been above average from September through November.

Rainfall is expected to be average to slightly below average across these regions for the remainder of the short rains season through December.



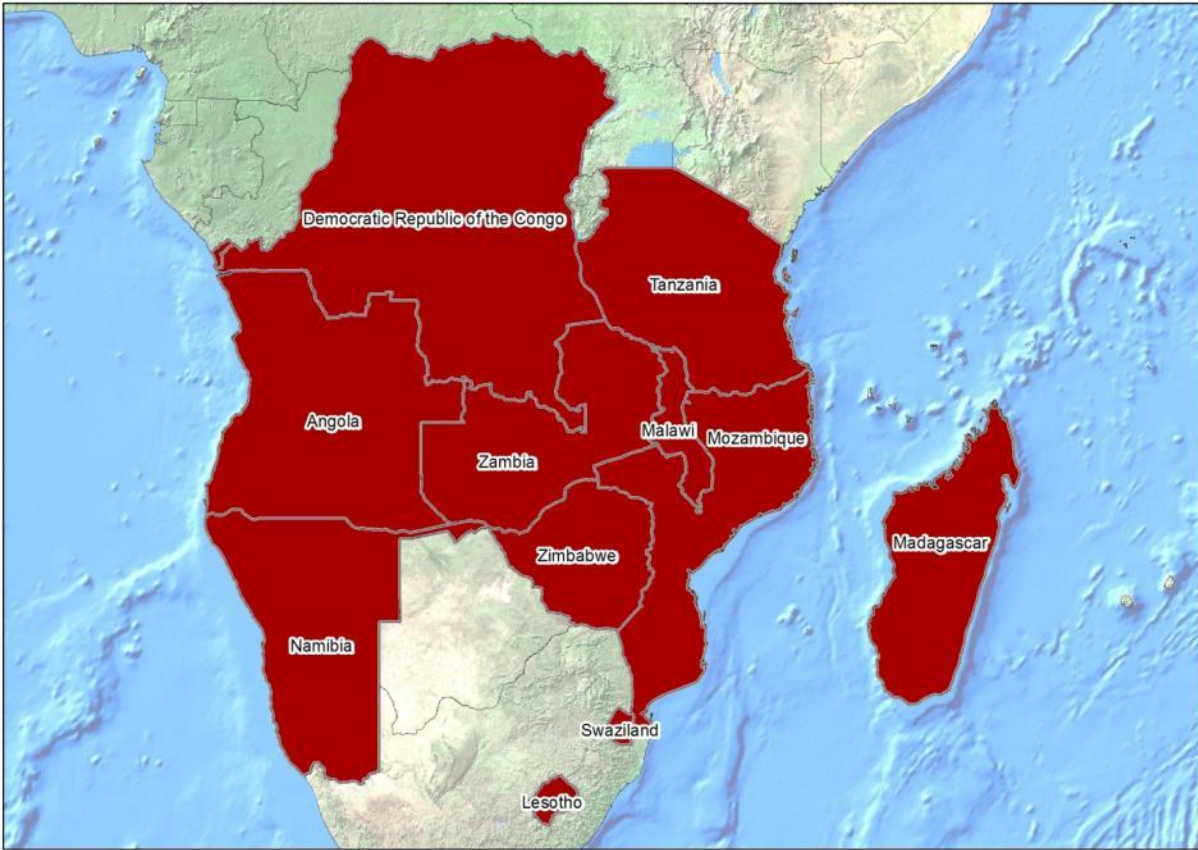
## Southern Africa

### Rainy Season Outlook

- According to the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (ECMWF), rainfall is expected to vary widely across southern Africa for the next three months with above average rainfall expected across northeast portions of the region, while moisture deficits are expected to persist in the west.
- Above average rainfall is expected across Tanzania, Malawi, eastern Zambia and northern Mozambique.
- Average to below average rainfall is expected to occur across Angola and Namibia. This could result in continued drought conditions and needs to be monitored carefully.

### Tropical Cyclones

- In addition, an above average cyclone season is expected to impact especially northern and central Madagascar which could also possibly impact northern Mozambique. The season runs from October to May with a peak in in January and March.



## Asia

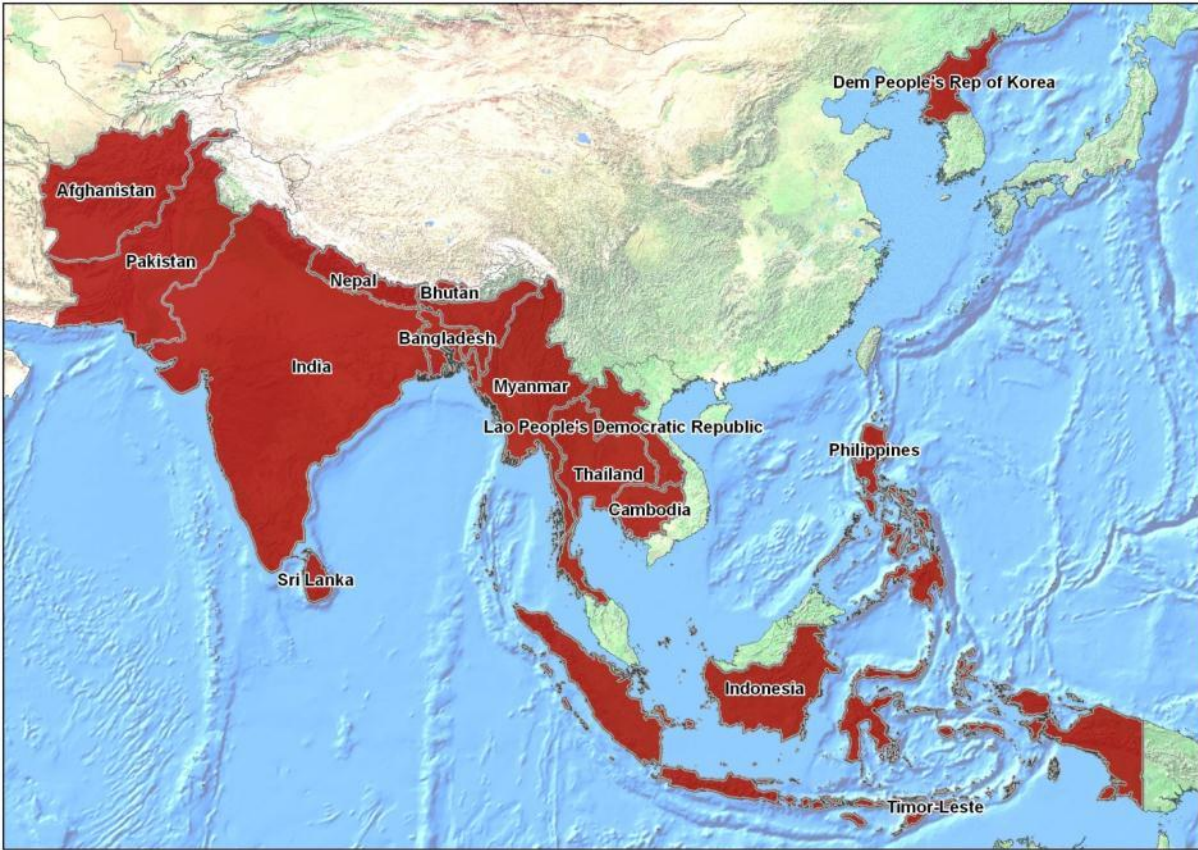
### Rainy Season Outlook

- An above average rainy season is expected across Indonesia over the next three months, especially across the eastern islands. The rainy season is typically from November to March, but can vary widely by location. Localised flooding is especially possible in deforested areas, urban areas, and regions of steep terrain.

### Tropical Cyclones

- Although tropical cyclones may form any time of the year in the northwest Pacific Ocean basin, the peak of the season is from July to November, and the chance for a significant tropical cyclone will continue to decrease in the next three months. However, models indicate a slightly above average chance for cyclones to form and make landfall over Southeast Asia.





## Middle East

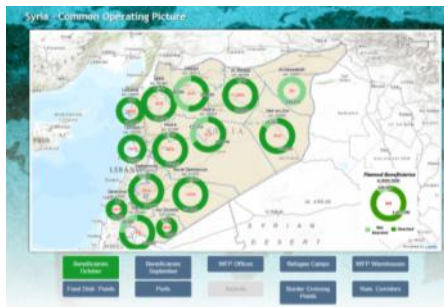
### Seasonal Forecast

- A near-average winter season is expected across the majority of the Middle East. Above average precipitation and below average temperatures are possible across northern Turkey, while below average temperatures are expected across Central Asia. Above average temperatures and precipitation are expected across Lebanon.
- Even during an average winter, snowstorms occur climatologically across particularly Turkey and Lebanon and conditions will continue to be monitored carefully over the next few months.



WFP crisis maps

WFP interactive crisis maps are now available for Philippines, Syria, Yemen, Mali and Central African Republic.



The latest WFP Operational Situation Reports are available [here](#).