



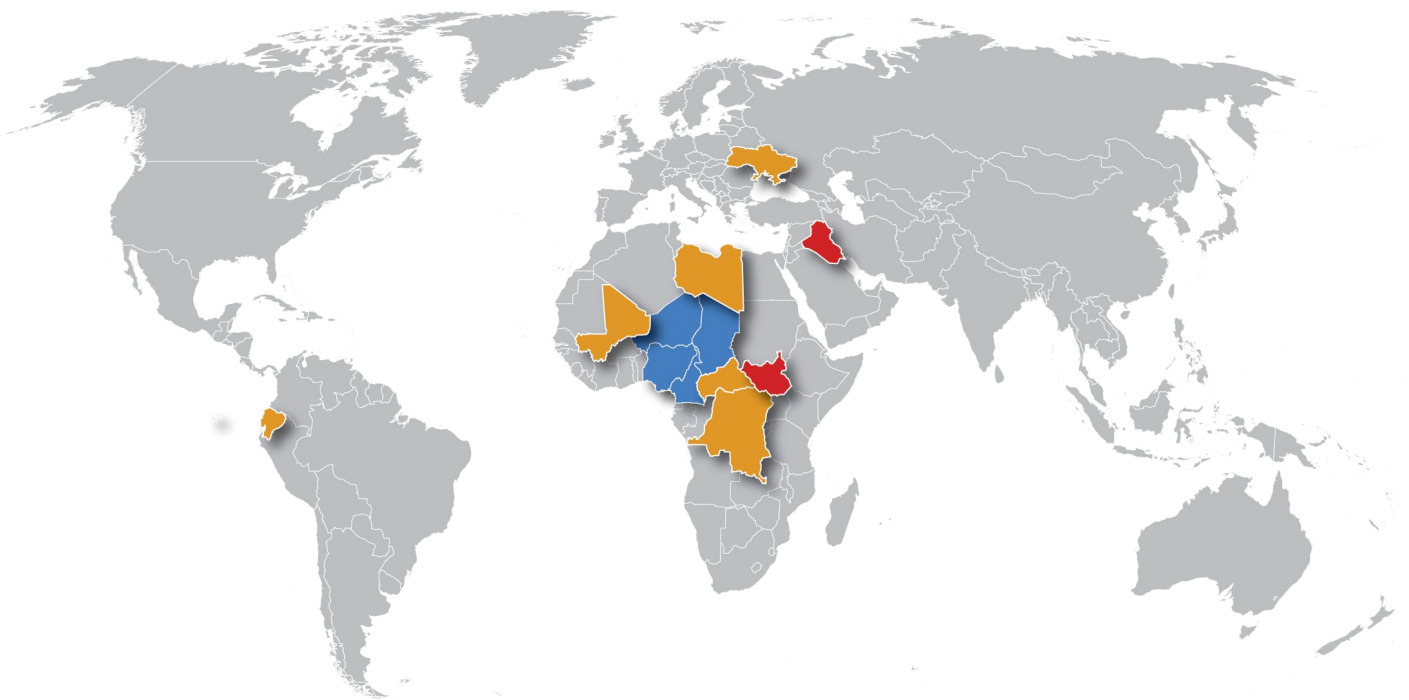
**World Food
Programme**

Global Overview

2016 Second Quarterly Operational Briefing to the Executive Board

26 April 2016

CONTENT



LEVEL 3 EMERGENCIES

Iraq
South Sudan

LEVEL 2 EMERGENCIES

Central African Republic
Democratic Republic of Congo
Ecuador
Libya
Mali
Ukraine

OTHER EMERGENCIES

Lake Chad Basin

L3

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is impacting nearly one-third of the population. Ten million Iraqis, including 3.4 million people who have been displaced since January 2014, currently require some form of humanitarian assistance. The loss of homes, livelihoods, and lack of resources to purchase food has driven 2.4 million conflict-affected people into food insecurity.
- Humanitarian needs continue to increase while securing sufficient resources continues to be a challenge. For the next six months, WFP requires USD 39 million to continue assisting Iraqi IDPs through its emergency operation (EMOP 200677). Without additional funding, vulnerable Iraqi IDPs are at risk of losing vital assistance.
- 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.
- Under EMOP 200677, WFP is responding to the food needs of 1.5 million Iraqis affected by ongoing violence in all 18 governorates through three assistance modalities.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The first quarter of 2016 has been characterised by intensified military operations in Anbar and a tightening of the siege on Fallujah. Approximately 57,000 people have been displaced in Anbar since military operations escalated at the end of December, including in hard-to-reach areas west of Ramadi. This includes 38,000 people who were newly displaced due to insecurity in and around Heet. The humanitarian situation in Fallujah is deeply worrying, and worsened in early 2016 when the siege on the city tightened. There are no safe escape routes for civilians and supplies are reportedly not entering the town.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The Iraqi Army put its operation to retake the city of Mosul from ISIL on hold until more troops arrive to secure the operation's staging grounds. In the first weeks of April, Iraqi forces had retaken three small towns from ISIL in the Makhmour area about 60 km north of Mosul.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

In February, overall food security remained stable for the third consecutive month. However, the food consumption of IDPs deteriorated, with over a quarter of IDPs living in camps reporting inadequate food consumption.

In Fallujah, the humanitarian situation is worsening with supplies not reaching civilians due to the ongoing siege. Food prices remain extremely high, and stocks in shops and households are depleting. WFP's mVAM remote monitoring revealed a severe shortage of food, and WFP is concerned and on standby to provide assistance once access is granted. Meanwhile in Ramadi, all IDP sites nearby are totally reliant upon food assistance as there are no markets.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under EMOP 200677, WFP is providing life-saving assistance to 1.5 million internally displaced people per month through three modalities: Family Food Rations (FFRs); Cash-based Transfers (CBTs); and Immediate Response Rations (IRRs).



Corporate Response Director

Muhammad Hadi

Emergency Coordinator

Jane Pearce

Staff: 210 (44 international, 166 national)

Offices: 5 (1 Country Office, 2 Area Offices and 2 Sub-Offices)

Warehouses: 6

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS


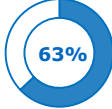

Access constraints linked to ongoing fighting in parts of the central governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Ninewa continues to hamper WFP operations, and only allow for sporadic deliveries of food assistance.

In light of ongoing and anticipated military action by the Iraqi security forces to regain areas from ISIL control, and the potential subsequent mass displacements, contingency planning to ensure that there are no gaps in assistance is ongoing for all eventualities, at both the inter-agency and Country Office levels.


WFP urgently requires additional funds to continue providing life-saving food assistance to conflict-affected populations, and is making necessary programmatic changes to cut costs and use available resources to greatest effect.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	March 2016	As of 21 April 2016	For the next 6 months May 2016 – October 2016
EMOP 200677 Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis Apr 2014 – Dec 2016	 602,833* Reached	Received: 415.3 m Requirements: 656.3 m	Net Funding Requirements: 39 m Total Requirements: 129.5 m
	*In-kind distributions continue to be delayed due to the late arrival of commodities in Iraq. This is largely due to the shift in procurement strategy towards break-bulk commodities, and some subsequent delays with suppliers due to the change.		

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 21 April 2016
SO 200746 (Jul 2014 – Dec 2016) Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Support in Iraq	Received: 7.8 m Requirements: 15.1 m
	

2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters



INTER-AGENCY

WFP leads three inter-agency Clusters to coordinate humanitarian action on the ground. Co-led with FAO, the Food Security Cluster works with local partners to coordinate the food security response to the crisis in Iraq. By heading the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters through Special Operation 200746, WFP assists UN and NGO partners to ensure an effective logistics and communications response.

In collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA and NGO partners, WFP pre-positions and distributes IRRs to transient IDPs through a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Vulnerable families who have recently arrived in camps and urban areas receive portable ready-to-eat rations which can feed a family of five for three days.

LATEST REPORTS

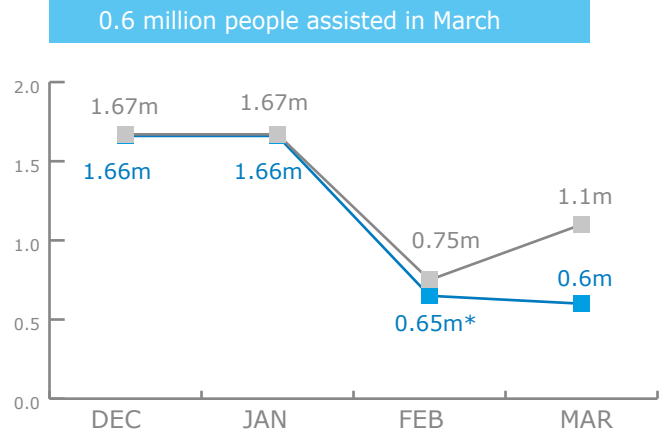
[WFP Iraq Situation Report #35](#) (23 March 2016); [WFP Iraq Emergency Dashboard](#) (March 2016); [Iraq Brief](#) (October-December 2016); [OCHA Iraq Humanitarian Snapshot](#) (10 April 2016); see [Iraq page](#) on WFP.org

BENEFICIARIES

Emergency Operation 200677



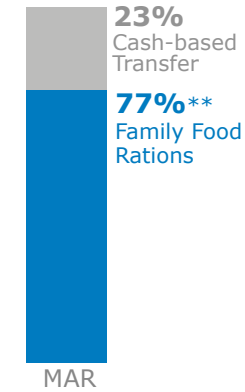
Project Planned ■ Assisted



*Distribution figures for FEB are low due to change from individual food parcels to break-bulk rations, supplier delays, and delays at Turkish-Iraqi border

Source: WFP, 23 March 2016

BY ACTIVITY



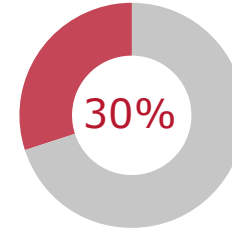
**No IRRs are reported as the same beneficiaries receiving those go on to receive FFRs.

FUNDING



NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200677
May - October 2016

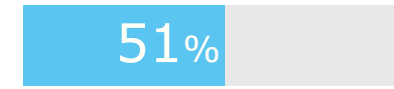


Net Funding Requirements: 39m
Total Requirements: 129.5m

Source: WFP, 21 April 2016

PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

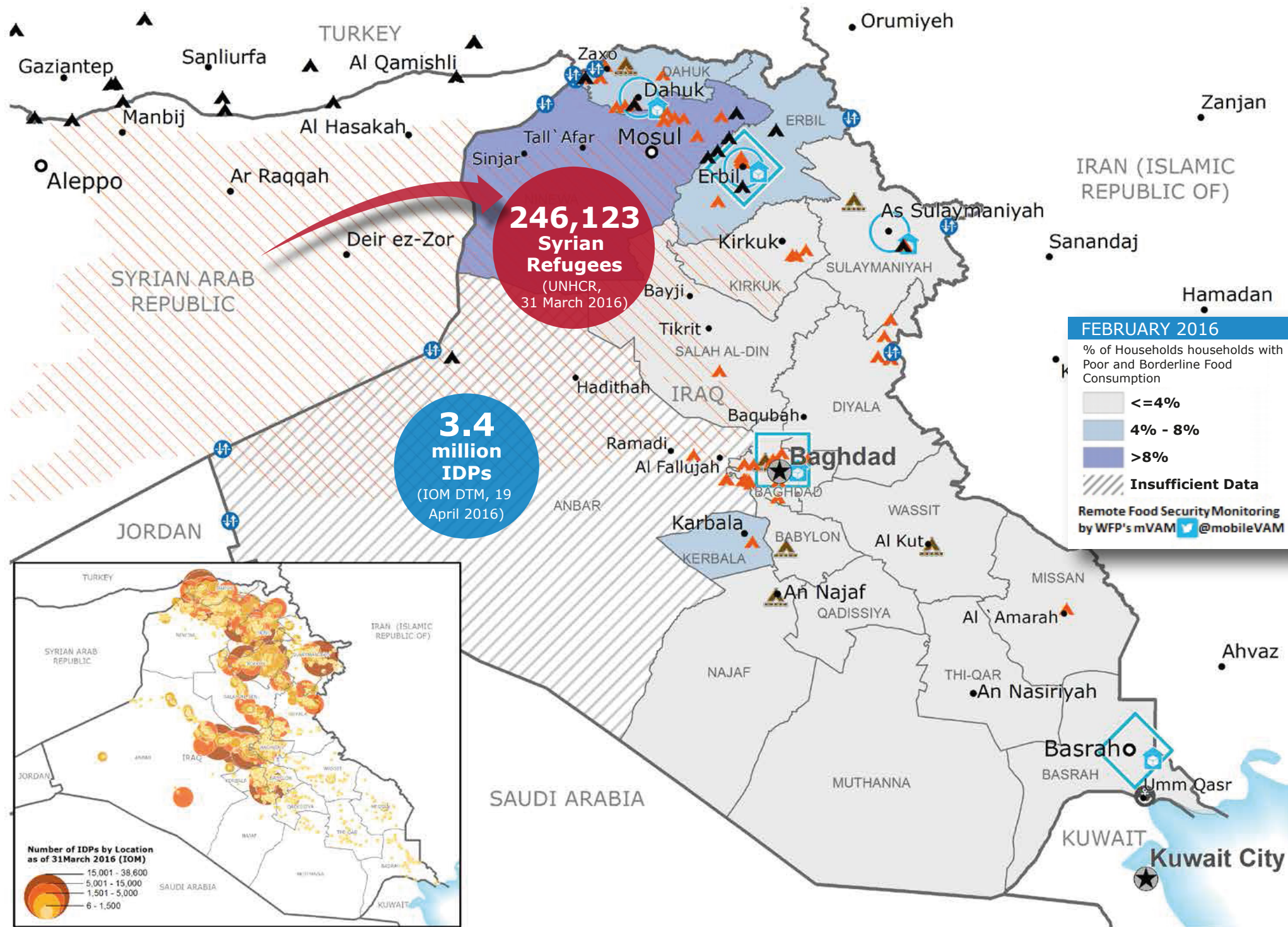
Special Operation (SO) 200746
Logistics and Emergency
Telecommunications Clusters
Jul 2014 - Dec 2016



7.8m Received | 15.1m Total Requirements

Source: WFP, 21 April 2016

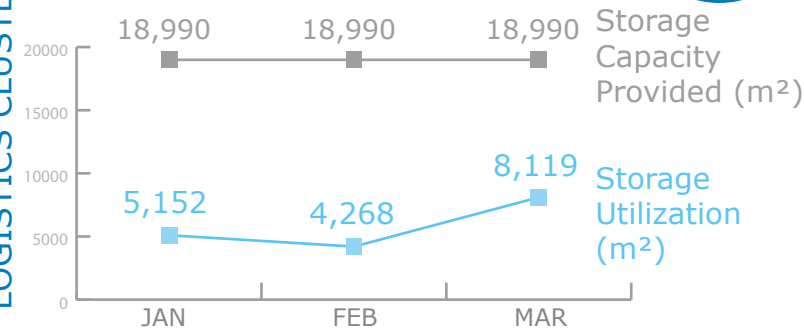
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



COMMON SERVICES

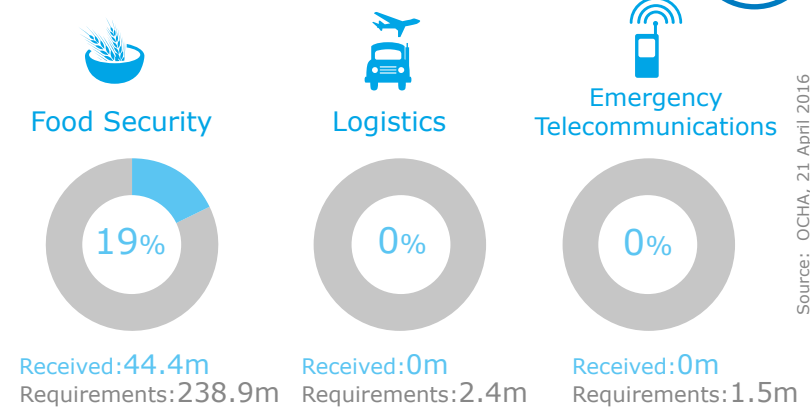


LOGISTICS CLUSTER



Source: Logs Cluster, 11 March 2016

2016 FUNDING of WFP-LED or CO-LED CLUSTERS



Source: OCHA, 21 April 2016

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
- Area Office
- Sub Office
- Warehouse
- Border Crossing Point
- Restricted Access Area
- IDP Camp
- Refugee Camp
- IDP Camp Under Construction
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary
- Region boundary

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, 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

- Around 2.8 million people – nearly a quarter of the population of South Sudan – are in urgent need of food assistance. This is 84 percent higher than the same period last year, and comes just before the lean season when hunger traditionally worsens.
- Resources are urgently required for prepositioning ahead of the rainy season (which starts in April in some areas), when the roads become impassable and large parts of the country are cut off. The prepositioning exercise may come to a halt in a matter of weeks due to insufficient resourcing. Once the window of opportunity for prepositioning closes, WFP will have to rely largely on costly air deliveries to provide life-saving food assistance during the rainy season.
- Despite commitments by both parties in South Sudan to adhere to the peace agreement, fighting and violence continues to affect humanitarian access and result in displacement of people within the country and across borders into neighbouring countries.
- WFP requires USD 227 million for the EMOP and PRRO for the next six months.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Despite the positive steps towards the implementation of the peace agreement, insecurity remains a critical concern in South Sudan. Since late 2015, there have been outbreaks of fighting in areas that were previously unaffected, leading to further deterioration of the food security situation as displacement and violence disrupts the planting season and generally affects access to food.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The latest food security analysis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification – IPC) from February indicates that there has been a marked deterioration in food security across the country with an increase in the number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, including in previously unaffected states. Crop yields have been reduced by pockets of low rainfall leading to localized crop failures, and this, coupled with a strained economic situation, means prices have remained high, thus threatening food security. The current situation is significantly worse than it was at the same time last year, raising renewed fears of a catastrophic decline in food security.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

In 2016 WFP aims to provide life-saving food assistance to more than 3.3 million people inside South Sudan. WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP 200859) targets 1.65 million people via general food distributions, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding nutrition support programmes, increased cash and voucher transfers and, where feasible, emergency food for education and institutional feeding in the three conflict states. WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200572) targets 1.7 million people through food for assets, food for education, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding nutrition support programmes, institutional feeding, general food distributions (for refugees and beneficiaries in Abyei) and cash and voucher transfers. Meanwhile, more than 700,000 people have fled South Sudan for neighbouring countries and WFP provides food assistance or cash based transfers to refugees in camps and settlements in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan.



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

Insecurity 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.


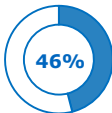




Conflict-affected areas, including Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States, continue to be dangerous for humanitarians, including WFP. Active access negotiations help WFP maintain wide coverage while ensuring safety of staff and resources, however access to conflict-affected populations remains unpredictable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

Prepositioning before the onset of the rainy season (in April) is a critical challenge hindered by funding shortfalls. Investments made now will translate into savings in the future.

Critical resource shortfalls starting in June will affect operations negatively if new contributions are not received soon.






WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

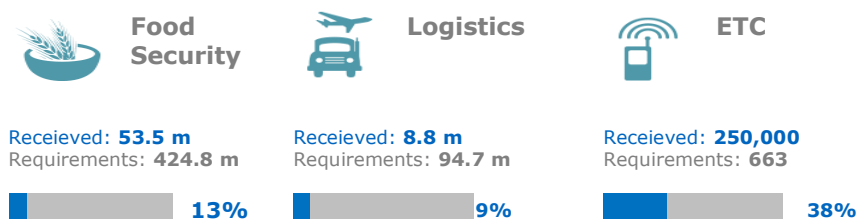
PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES March 2016	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING As of 21 April 2016	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS For the next 6 months April 2016 – September 2016
EMOP 200859 Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan Oct 15–Sep 16	 1,156,812 reached	Received: 255m Requirements: 554.5m	Net Funding Requirements: 170.8.3m Total Requirements: 336.1m
			
PRRO 200572 Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions Jan 14 –Dec 16	 513,967 reached	Received: 519.6m Requirements: 767.7m	Net Funding Requirements: 56.4m Total Requirements: 192.9m
			

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

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING As of 21 April 2016
SO 200778 (Jan 15–Dec 16) Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan	Received: 39.5 m Requirements: 71.0m 
SO 200379 (Mar 11- Dec 18) Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan	Received: 96.9 m Requirements: 167.4m 
SO 200775 (Jan 15–Dec 16) Strengthening Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Coordination in response to the Humanitarian Situation in South Sudan	Received: 0.6 m Requirements: 2.0 m 
SO 200786 (Jan 15–Dec 16) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in The Republic of South Sudan	Received: 66.4 m Requirements: 117.9 m 
SO 200931 (Jan 16–Dec 16) Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Activities and Services in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan	Received: 0.25 m Requirements: 0.66 m 

2016 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters



INTER-AGENCY

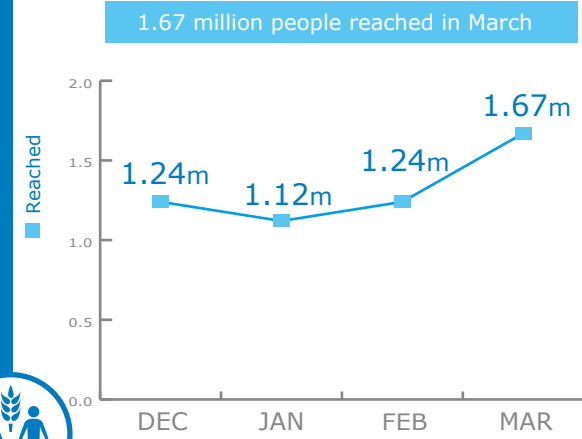
WFP and UNICEF deploy mobile teams through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism to increase coverage in areas identified by the nutrition cluster to deliver a comprehensive package of lifesaving assistance. WFP leads the ETC and Logistics clusters and co-leads the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster,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

LATEST REPORTS

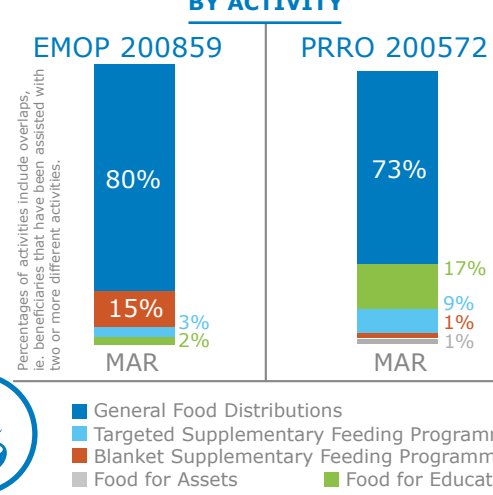
[South Sudan Regional Impact Situation Report](#) (05 April 2016)
[South Sudan Situation Report](#) (08 April 2016)
[South Sudan Dashboard](#) (March)
 See [South Sudan Brief](#) on WFP.org; also see [South Sudan page](#) on WFP.org

BENEFICIARIES

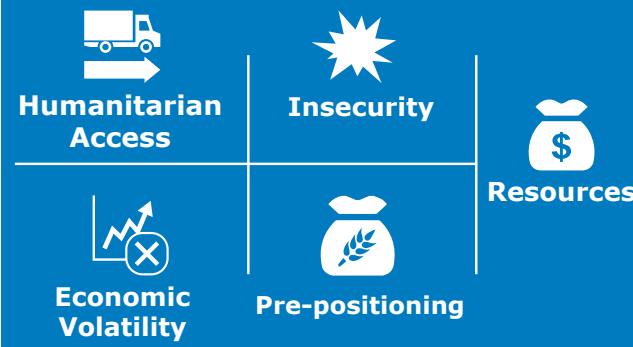
EMOP 200859 & PRRO 200572



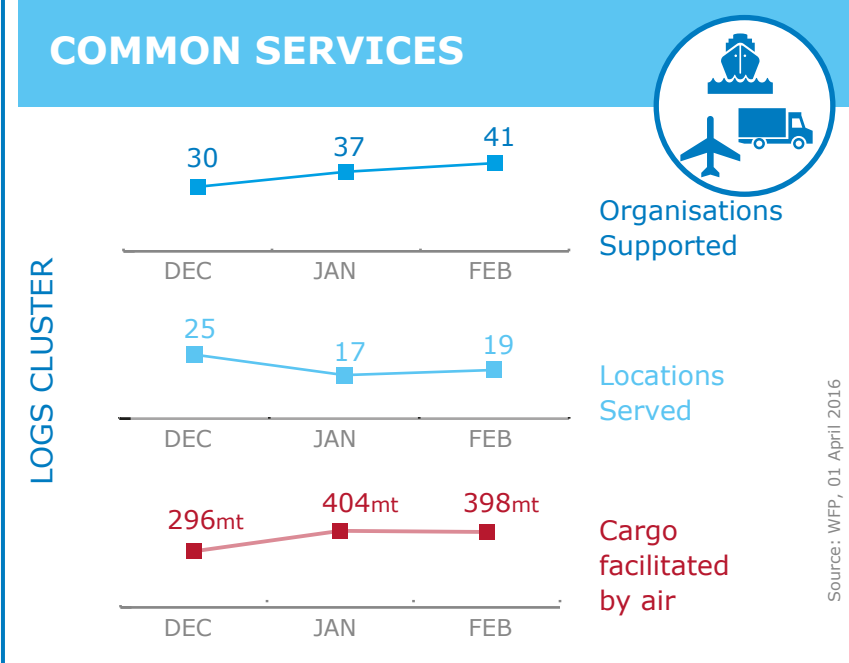
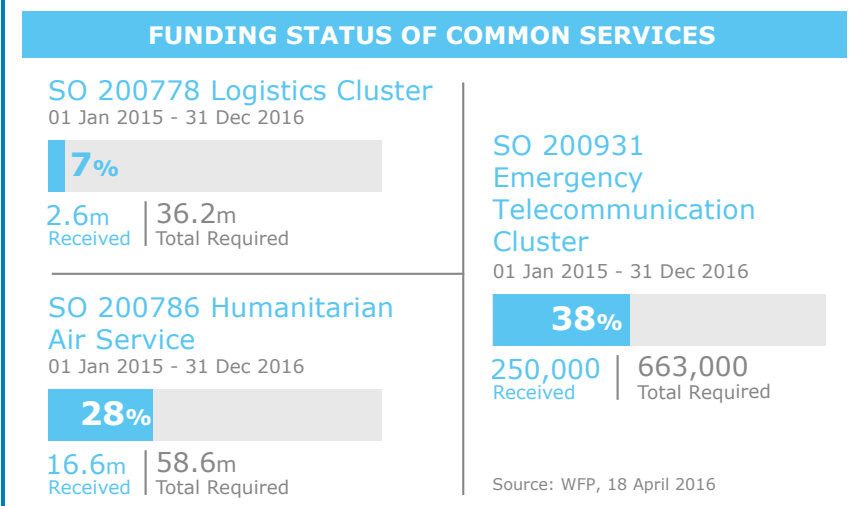
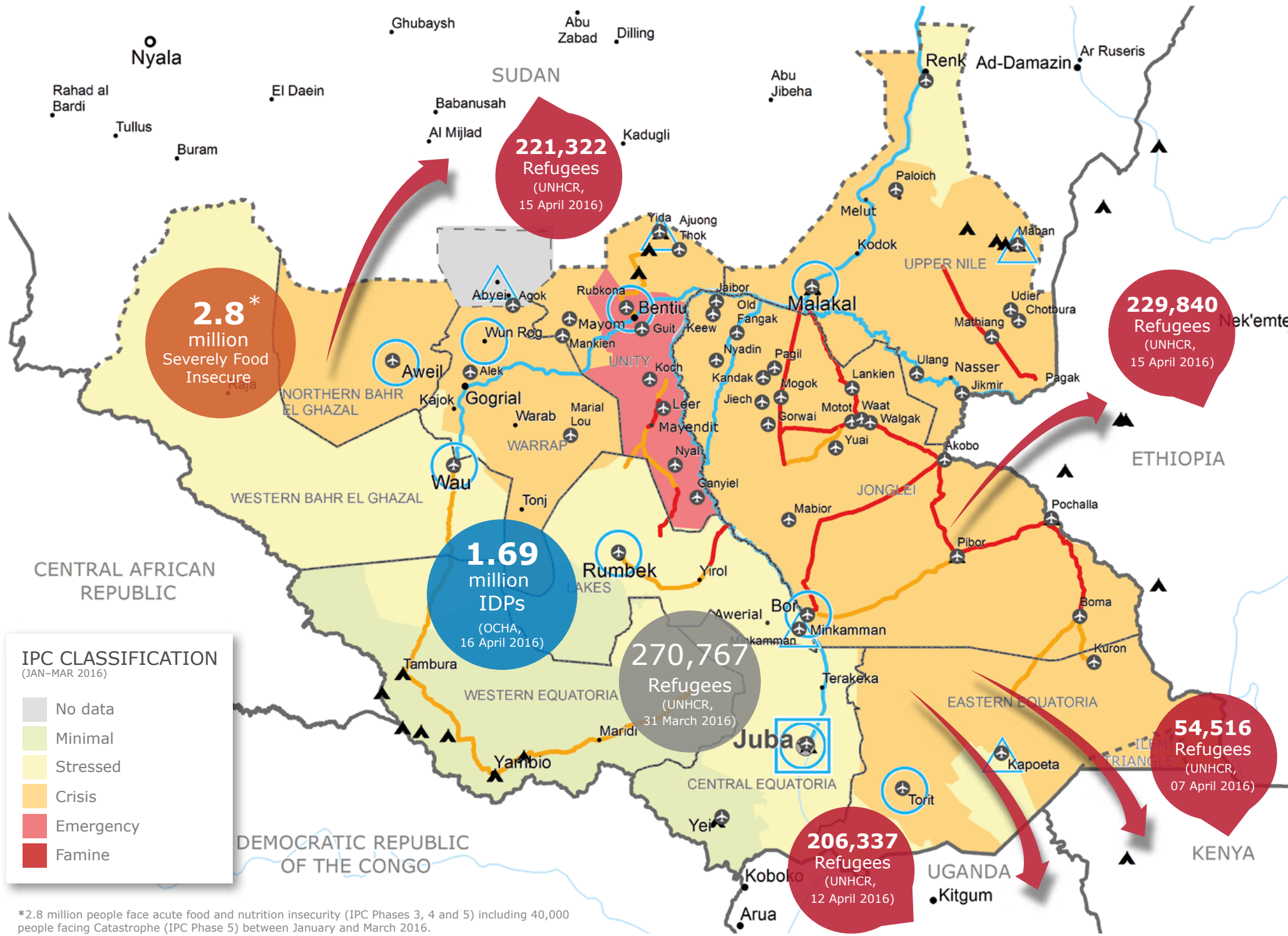
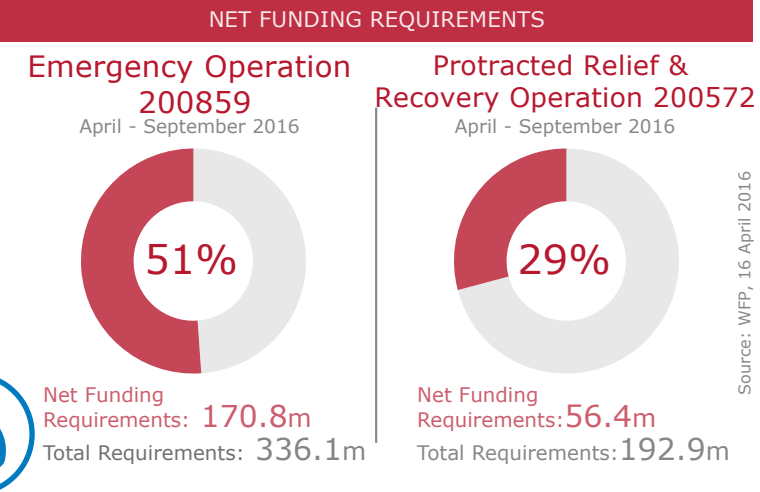
BENEFICIARY PROFILE



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



FUNDING



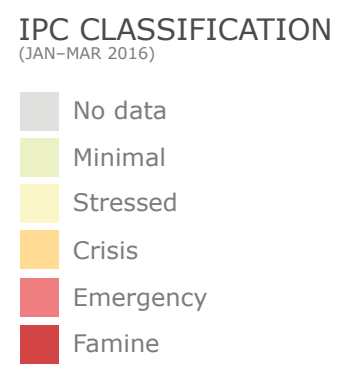
WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013

IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013

Check the **SITUATION REPORT**
<https://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.



*2.8 million people face acute food and nutrition insecurity (IPC Phases 3, 4 and 5) including 40,000 people facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) between January and March 2016.



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.

© World Food Programme 2016



Source: WFP, 16 April 2016

Source: WFP, 01 April 2016

L2

Activated on 02 June 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out in September – November 2015 indicates a strong deterioration of the food security situation in Central African Republic (C.A.R.) compared to September 2014. Around half the population (about 2.5 million people), are currently moderately or severely food insecure, with almost 600,000 people classified as severely food insecure.
- Under WFP's Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200799), WFP provided almost 557,000 people with food and nutrition assistance in C.A.R., Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Republic of Congo in February.
- WFP requires USD 59.7 million for the next six months to continue to meet the most immediate needs in C.A.R. and the region.

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 466,000 C.A.R. refugees are located in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and Congo, and more than 420,000 people are currently internally displaced within C.A.R.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Following the results of the second round of Presidential elections held on 14 February, President Touadera was sworn in on 30 March, in an inauguration expected to end the transition which began when ex-President Bozizé was ousted by the Séléka rebellion in 2013, triggering the current protracted crisis. A new Government has been established since. However, the security situation remains volatile, and huge challenges lie ahead for the new President, including the disarmament of militia groups and the reform of the army in order to restore state authority.

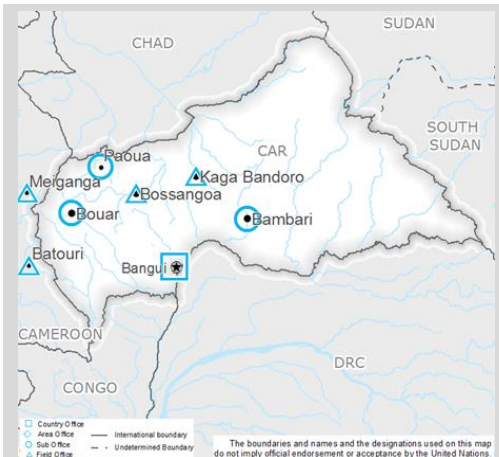
FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The EFSA carried out by WFP in September – November 2015 shows that half of the population (about 2.5 million people), are currently moderately or severely food insecure, with almost 600,000 people severely food insecure. These findings highlight an alarming deterioration compared to the results of the EFSA of September 2014, when the number stood at 1.3 million people.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under the Regional EMOP, WFP reached almost 557,000 people in need of food assistance in C.A.R., Republic of Congo, DRC, Cameroon and Chad in February, through General Food Distribution (GFD), cash and vouchers, Emergency School Feeding and Nutrition activities. WFP plans to reach 1.65 million people in 2016.

A Regional Special Operation (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. has been in effect since January and is working to improve physical access to the country.



Emergency Coordinator
Denise Brown

Country Director
Bienvenu Djossa

Country Emergency Coordinator
Jess Torp

Staff:
189 (57 international, 132 national)




Offices:
6 (1 Country office, 5 sub-offices)

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS




The key challenges to WFP's operation in C.A.R. continue to be related to insecurity affecting humanitarian space and access, therefore hampering the efficiency and timeliness of cargo deliveries. Poor road networks represent another logistical challenge for WFP. In response, WFP is rolling out a regional SO that aims to establish additional supply routes (from Cameroon, DRC/Republic of Congo and potentially Chad) to the already existing one from Douala, Cameroon, to Bangui.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	February 2016	As of 21 April 2016	For the next 6 months May 2016 – Oct 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	 556,959 reached	Received: 190.5 m Requirements: 379.0 m	Net Funding Requirements: 59.7 m Total Requirements: 82 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING	
	As of 21 April 2016	
SO 200804 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in the Central African Republic	Received: 20.2 m Requirements: 30.4 m	 66%
SO 200605 (Jul 2013 – Apr 2016) Logistics Support to WFP operations, and Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in the Central African Republic	Received: 6.7 m Requirements: 14.9 m	 45%
Regional SO 200934 (Jan 2016 – Dec 2016) Logistics Augmentation and coordination for humanitarian corridors into the Central African Republic	Received: 1.7 m Requirements: 3.5 m	 49%

2016 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN REQUIREMENTS*

Total appeal: USD 531.5m

 Food Security Requirements: 175 m	 Logistics Requirements: 19 m	 ETC Requirements: 1.6 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.

This month, for the upcoming lean season, WFP plans to conduct the seed protection programme in C.A.R. in collaboration with FAO. WFP will provide food to farming families – for a total of 50,000 households - receiving seeds and tools from FAO, preventing them from eating or selling their seeds and assets. Conflicted-affected, severely food insecure small farm households who have displacement history are being targeted, which includes IDPs currently living in host families and host families themselves.

* Details of 2016 contributions have not yet been updated on OCHA's Financial Tracking Service. Requirements accurate as of 21 April.

LATEST REPORTS

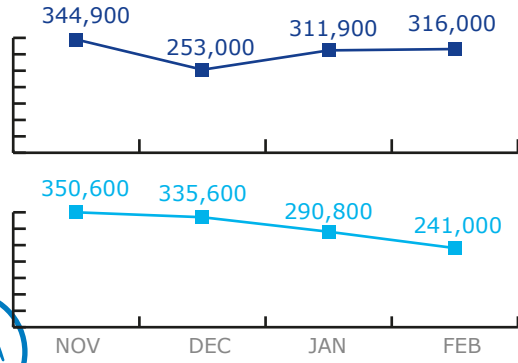
- [C.A.R. Crisis Regional Impact Situation Report #21](#) (29 February 2016)
- [C.A.R. and C.A.R. Refugees Crisis Dashboard](#), March 2016.
- [Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence](#), Décembre 2015.

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

BENEFICIARIES

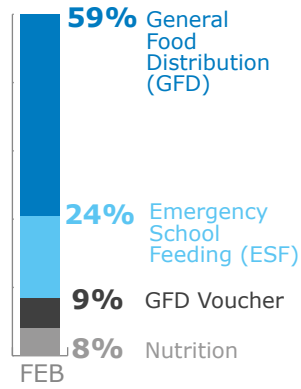
Reg EMOP 200799

557,000 people assisted in February in C.A.R. & the Region



■ Assisted in C.A.R.
■ Assisted in Cameroon, Chad, DRC, Rep. of Congo

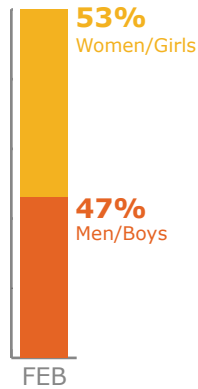
By Activity in C.A.R.



FEBRUARY ACTIVITIES IN C.A.R.*

*Percentages of activities include overlaps, i.e. beneficiaries that have been assisted with two or more different activities.

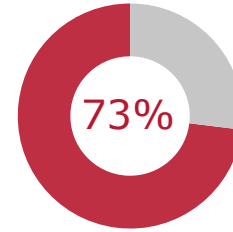
By Gender in C.A.R.



FUNDING

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

REGIONAL Emergency Operation 200799
May - October 2016

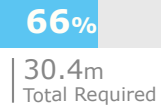


Net Funding Requirements: 59.7m
Total Requirements: 82m

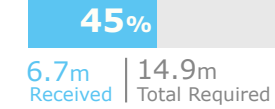
Source: WFP, 20 April 2016

PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

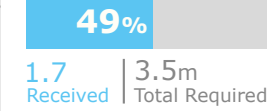
Special Operation (SO) UNHAS 200804
Jan 2015 - Dec 2016



Special Operation (SO) 200605 LOGS & ETC
Jul 2013 - Apr 2016



Reg. Special Operation (SO) 200934 Logistics
Optimization of supply corridors
Jan - Dec 2016

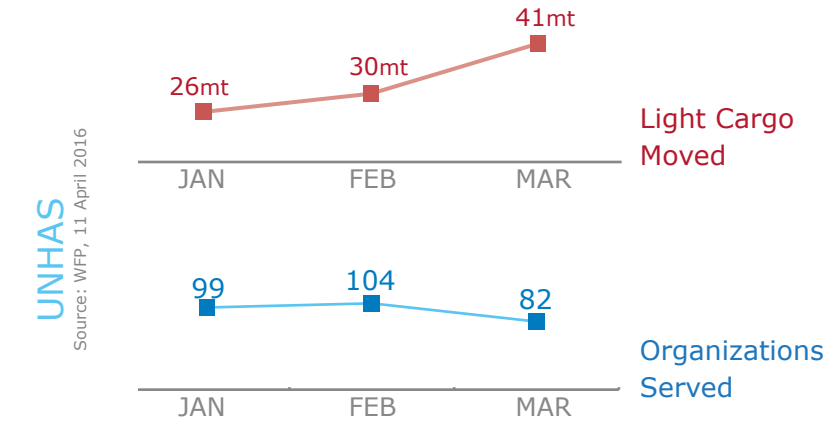


Source: WFP, 19 April 2016

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

- Insecurity
- Humanitarian Access
- Resources

COMMON SERVICES



UNHAS
Source: WFP, 11 April 2016

2016 CAR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

TOTAL APPEAL: 531.5m

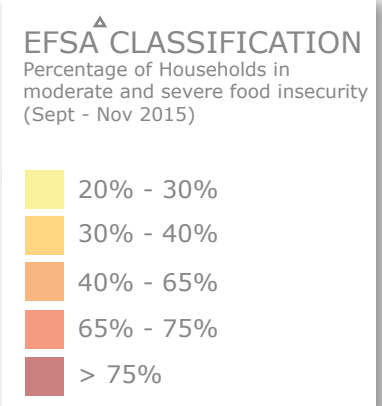
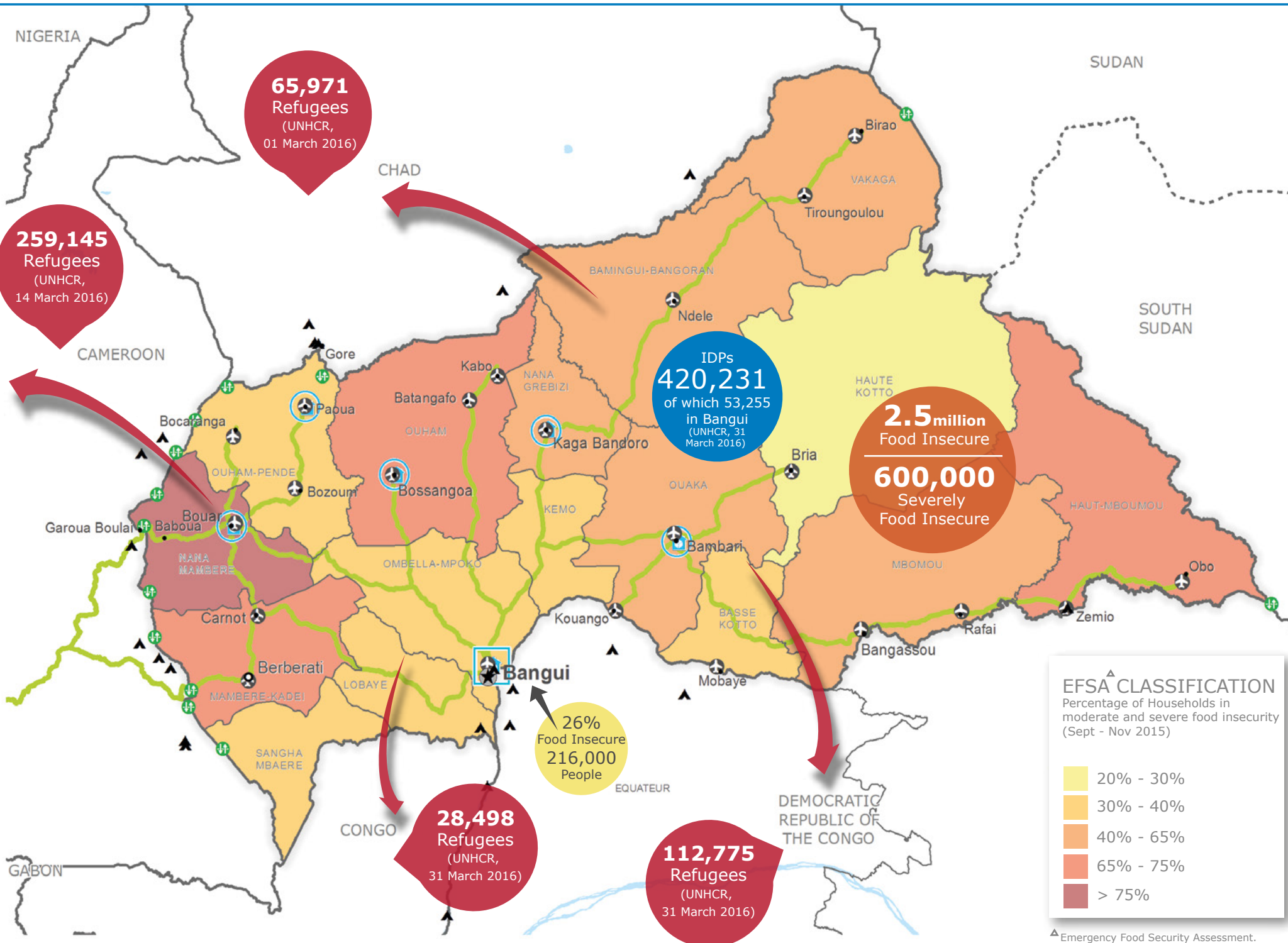


WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 02 JUNE 2015

Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF** and **SITUATION REPORT**
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/central-african-republic>

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.



▲ Emergency Food Security Assessment.

- Country Office
- Warehouse
- UNHAS Connection
- National Capital
- International Boundary
- Sub Office
- Refugee Camp
- Border Crossing Point
- Major Town
- Province boundary
- Field Office
- Road Supply Route
- Intermediate Town
- River
- Small town
- Surface Waterbody

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR.
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 12 December 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- Political instability and insecurity in neighbouring Burundi, Central African Republic (C.A.R) and South Sudan are fuelling population movements into Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which is host to some 1.6 million IDPs and an estimated 400,000 refugees.
- Chronic and far-reaching insecurity inside the country continues to hamper the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance.
- In DRC, WFP provides relief assistance to IDPs and refugees using cash-based transfers and food distributions; school feeding, nutrition interventions; and support to people returning to areas of origin through food assistance for assets intervention.
- Net funding requirements for the next six months amount to USD 15.6 million

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The precarious humanitarian situation, especially in eastern parts of the country, continues to deteriorate as both domestic and regional instability and insecurity fuels displacement. An estimated 30,000 people have been newly displaced in North Kivu since the conflict between the Government forces and armed groups upsurged at the end of March. Most were already IDPs. Humanitarian organisations were forced to temporarily suspended operations in some areas due to the volatile security situation.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The worsening security situation in eastern parts of the country is limiting the delivery of assistance and continues to trigger internal displacement. The displacements have largely been caused by the fighting between government forces and the rebel Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and allied armed groups. Political instability and insecurity in neighbouring countries, in particular C.A.R., Burundi and South Sudan, are fuelling additional population movements into DRC. In recent months, kidnapping threats have forced humanitarians to scale back their activities in the North Kivu province.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) assessments, completed in November 2015, 6.5 million people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity as a result of the armed conflict and displacement.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Through the new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200832), WFP aims to provide food assistance and nutrition support to a targeted 3.2 million people by December 2017. In February, WFP reached 511,034 beneficiaries, representing 74 percent of the monthly target. WFP also provides food assistance to refugees from South Sudan and Burundi and an additional 70,000 refugees from the CAR (under EMOP 200799).



Regional Director

Christopher Nikoi

Country Director

Pablo Recalde

Staff:

407

Offices:

11 (1 Country Office, 10 Field Offices)

Warehouses:

16

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS




Poor road conditions, coupled with a deteriorating security situation in eastern DRC, is negatively affecting WFP's ability to deliver food assistance.

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 the east of the country.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	February 2016	As of 21 April 2016	For the next 6 months May– Oct 2016
PRRO 200832 Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflicts and other vulnerable groups in the DRC Jan 2016 – Dec 2017	 369,422 Reached	Received: 60 m Requirements: 243 m	Net funding requirements: 15.6 m Total requirements: 63.3 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING	
	As of 21 April 2016	
SO 200789 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in DRC	Received: 37 m Requirements: 56.3 m	 66%
SO 200661 (Mar 2014 – Jun 2016) Strengthening Food Security Cluster Coordination in DRC	Received: 1.6 m Requirements: 3.7 m	 43%
SO 200864 (Aug 2015 – Jul 2017) Emergency Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of WFP Operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Received: 2.0 m Requirements: 22.8 m	 9%

2016 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters*



Food Security

Requirements: **182 m**



Logistics

Requirements: **80.3 m**

INTER-AGENCY

WFP works with some 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.

* Details of 2016 contributions have not yet been updated on OCHA's Financial Tracking Service. Requirements accurate as of 21 April.

LATEST REPORTS

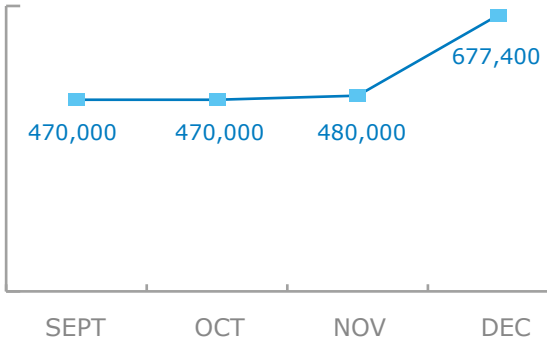
[C.A.R Crisis Regional Impact Situation Report](#) (February); [DRC Burundi Refugee Assistance Situation Report](#) (December); [DRC Emergency Dashboard](#) (March)
see [DRC Brief](#) on WFP.org;
see [DRC page](#) on WFP.org.

BENEFICIARIES

PRRO 200540*



677,400 people reached in December



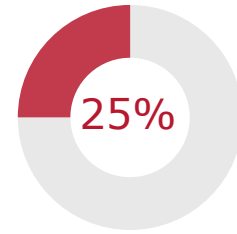
*Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200540 ended on 31 December 2015, and was superseded by Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200832 on 01 January 2016.

FUNDING



NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200832
May - October 2016



Net Funding Requirements: **15.6m**
Total Requirements: **63.3m**

Source: WFP, 21 April 2016

PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

Special Operation 200789 Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)	70%
32m Received 56.2m Total Required	
Special Operation 200661 Food Security Cluster Coordination, Mar 2014 - Jun 2016	43%
1.6m Received 3.7m Total Required	
Special Operation 200864 Emergency Road Infrastructure Repairs Jul 2015 - Jul 2017	9%
2.0m Received 22.8m Total Required	

Source: WFP, 21 April 2016

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



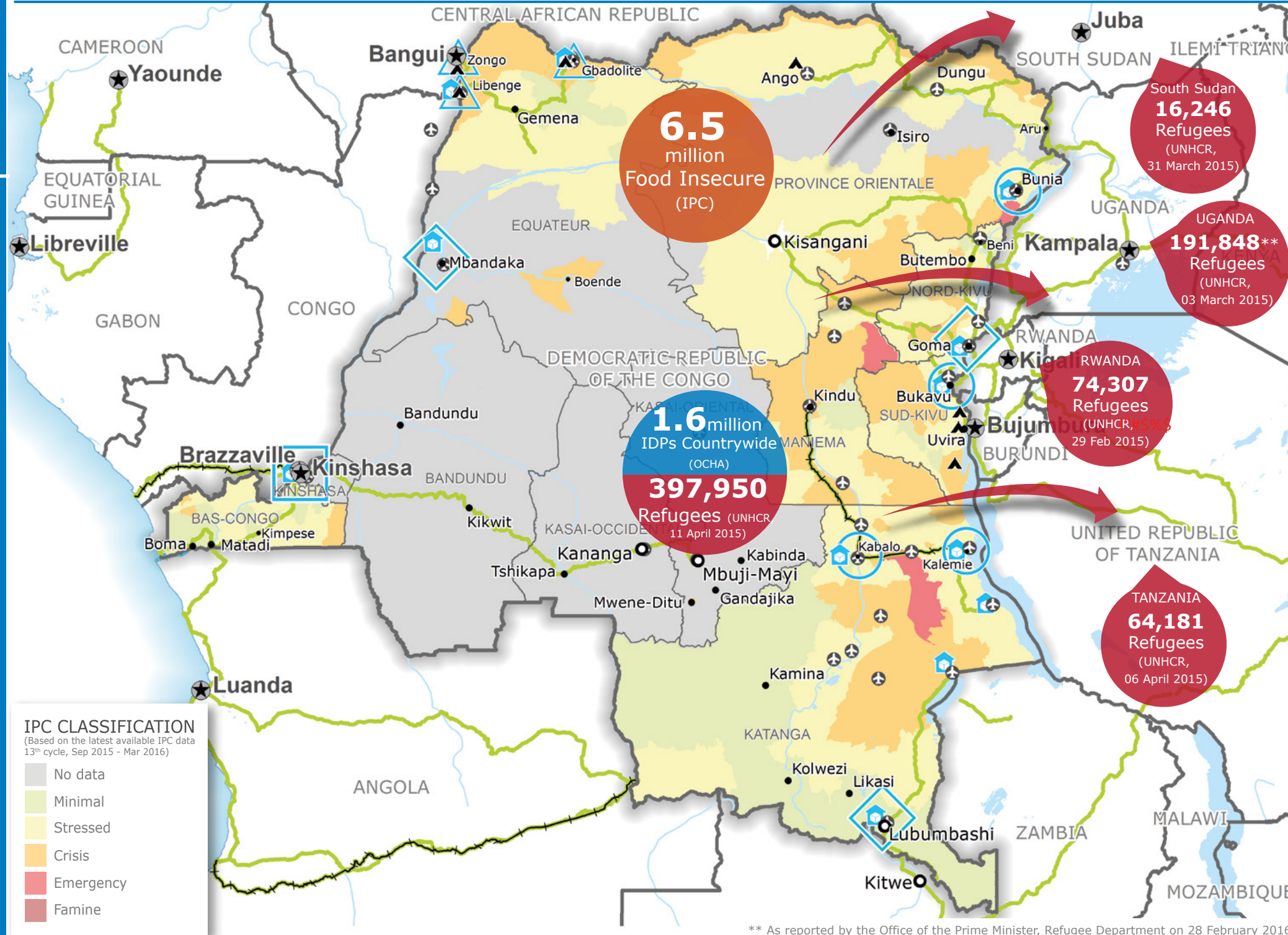
Humanitarian Access



Insecurity



Resources



IPC CLASSIFICATION
(Based on the latest available IPC data 13th cycle, Sep 2015 - Mar 2016)

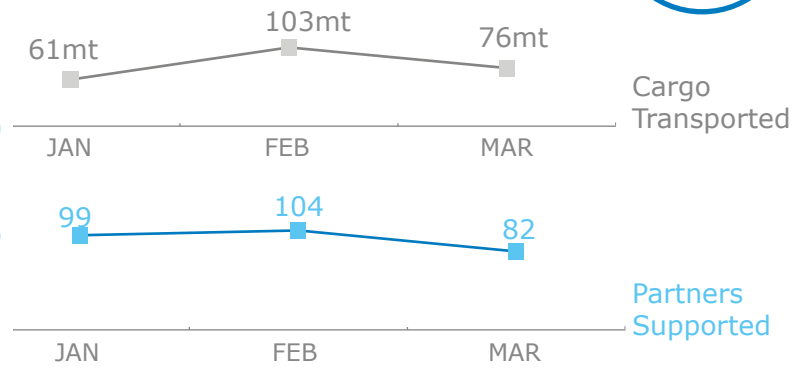
- No data
- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine

- Country Office
- Field Office
- UNHAS Connection
- National Capital
- International Boundary
- Area Office
- Warehouse
- Road Supply Route
- Major Town
- Province boundary
- Sub Office
- Refugee Camp
- Intermediate Town
- River
- Small town
- Surface Waterbody

** As reported by the Office of the Prime Minister, Refugee Department on 28 February 2016.

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLSCS, 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.
© World Food Programme 2015

COMMON SERVICES



Source: WFP LOGS, 11 April 2016

2016 DRC HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

WFP SHARE OF APPEAL
Not yet available

TOTAL APPEAL
USD690million

Food Security
182m Requirements

Logistics
80.3m Requirements

Source: FTS, 21 April 2016

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY

SINCE 12 DECEMBER 2013

Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF**
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/congo-democratic-republic>

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.

L2

Activated on 20 April 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- One of the worst earthquakes in Ecuador's history, measuring 7.8 magnitude, struck the northwest of the country on 16 April leading to wide-scale destruction to lives, livelihoods and infrastructure.
- Preliminary estimates put the number of people affected at 720,000, with at least 525 people dead. Food security is an immediate priority, with 520,000 deemed as food insecure.
- WFP is targeting 50 percent of the food insecure population in Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces – 260,000 people - with Cash Based Transfers and Vouchers for an initial period of 1.5 months.
- WFP is also providing logistics common services to the wider humanitarian response, via UNHRD's network and logistics support.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The earthquake took place at 18:58 local time with an epicentre near Muisne, a town on Ecuador's northern coast. Latest Government reports claim that over 720,000 people have been affected, over 525 have died and 23,500 people were displaced in 28 shelters.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

A state of emergency was declared in the six provinces of Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo, Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos and Santa Elena. The Government requested assistance to the UN and immediately activated emergency protocols.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

OCHA defined food security as an immediate humanitarian priority, as 520,000 people are estimated to be food insecure in Esmeraldas and Manabí. However, total needs are likely to be significantly higher since this figure does not include food-insecure people in the other four affected provinces. The earthquake adds to humanitarian needs in Ecuador; El Niño has caused droughts and flooding this year in earthquake-affected Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WFP declared an internal Level-2 Emergency on 20 April, augmenting corporate support to the response. A three-month USD 34 million CR-Emergency Operation (EMOP 200665) is being rolled out, targeting 260,000 of the affected population. Food assistance will be provided for a period of three months, via a mix of commodity vouchers and, once markets become functional in the affected zones, cash-based transfers. In addition, the three-month, USD 2 million Special Operation (SO 200972) is also being rolled-out, and will provide logistics common services support to the wider humanitarian response.

On 22 April, the USD 72.2 million inter-agency Flash Appeal was released, with WFP appealing for USD 16 million of this. Although donors have expressed some interest, with USD 500,000 received to date, needs remain largely unmet. The operation has an initial one-month requirement of USD 11.4 million, with estimated requirement for the three-months of assistance (April to July 2016) standing at USD 34 million.

WFP food assistance has started reaching beneficiaries in shelters and hospitals. As of 22 April, 45,000 people were reached.



Regional Director

Miguel Barreto

Emergency Coordinator & Country Director

Kyung-Nan Park

Staff:

42 (4 international, 38 national)

Offices:

5 (1 Country office, 4 sub-offices)

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS




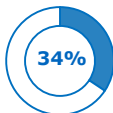

Aftershocks continue to be a security concern. 578 aftershocks were recorded since the initial quake; however, they have not been directly associated with additional damages or casualties.

Access issues have presented a challenge as roads around Pedernales, Manta and Esmeraldas were blocked in the immediate aftermath of the quake, and Government restrictions were in place due to the damage.

There have been Government-humanitarian coordination challenges as more than 20 ministries are present on the ground, and the Government revises the numbers of affected persons.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
		As of 25 April 2016	For the next 3 months Apr 2016 – Jul 2016
CR-EMOP 200665* Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquakes in Ecuador Apr 2016 – Jul 2016	 260,000 targeted in Esmeraldas and Manabí.	Received: 0.5 m Requirements: 34 m	Net Funding Requirements: TBC Total Requirements: 34 m
			
PRRO 200701** Integration of Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia Jan 2015 – Dec 2017	 21,443 reached in March 2016.	Received: 8.3 m Requirements: 19.3 m	Net Funding Requirements: 2.1 Total Requirements: 19.3 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 11 April 2016
SO 200972* (Apr 2016 – Jul 2016) Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in Response to the Earthquake in Ecuador	Received: 0 m Requirements: 2.0 m
	0%

* Both the CR-EMOP and the SO are under review and may be subject to change.
 ** The PRRO targets Colombian refugees, including in earthquake-affected areas.

INTER-AGENCY

Following rapid assessments, logistics infrastructure is confirmed to have been significantly affected by the earthquake and subsequent aftershocks. WFP is activating a shared logistics hub near the Quito International Airport, which will be made available to the Government and the humanitarian community, in order to store and rapidly dispatch emergency relief items. The first airlift arrived in Quito from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Panama on 22 April. This contained humanitarian supplies from partners as well as two mobile storage units that WFP will set up as logistics hubs. Logistics emergency response staff are on the ground in Ecuador, and further staff are en-route, including UNHRD's Rapid Response Team.

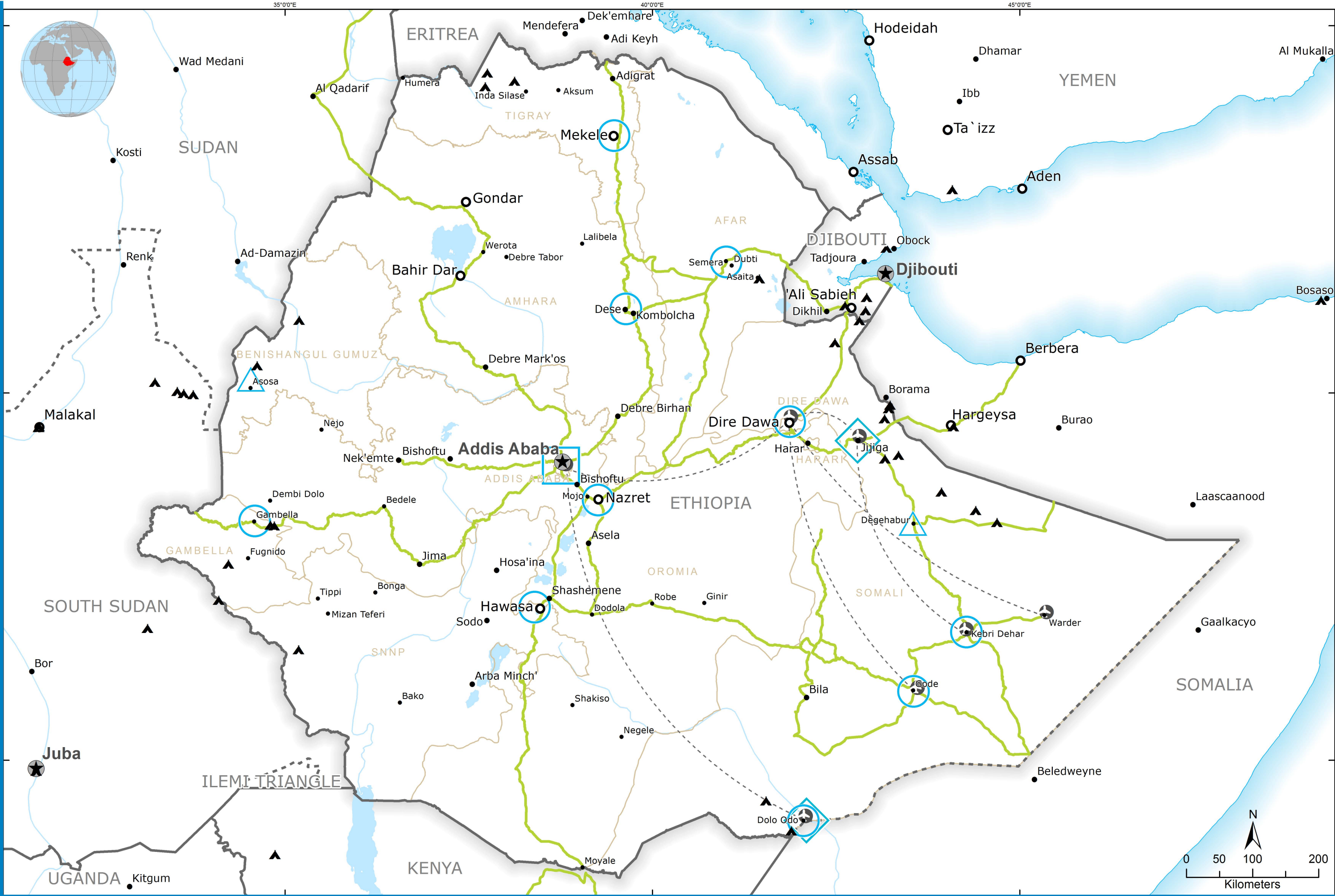
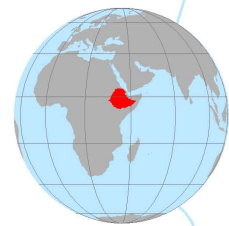
The Government has organized the inter-agency response through thematic 'sectors', under which UN agencies and NGOs coordinate their respective response operations.

LATEST REPORTS

[Ecuador Earthquake Situation Report](#), 22 April 2016

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

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



Date Created: 22 April 2016
 Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS
 Map Reference:
 ETH_OperationOverview_A3L

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- 🏠 Warehouse
- ▲ Refugee / IDP Camp
- 🚚 UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route
- Road Supply Route
- ★ National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Undetermined Boundary
- First level admin Boundary

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

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 26 November 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- WFP Libya requires USD 9.5 million to fulfil its programme requirements over the next six months (May – October) which amount to USD 16.5 million. The operation had a shortfall in resourcing for February, and again faced a shortfall in March, resulting in a food pipeline break.
- The lack of regular authorities along Libya’s borders has led to a greater number of refugees and migrants using the country as an exit point to reach Europe. Libya currently hosts an estimated 250,000 vulnerable refugees, asylum seekers and migrants from North and sub-Saharan Africa and boats filled with people are discovered by the Libyan and Italian coast guards on a regular basis.

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, 331,000 people are internally displaced (IDPs) in 35 locations across the country, with more than 94,600 IDPs in the eastern city of Benghazi alone.

On 17 December 2015, participants in the UN-facilitated Libyan political dialogue signed the Libyan Political Agreement in Morocco, which provided for the creation of a Presidency Council that in turn led to the formation of a unitary Government of National Accord (GNA) on 31 December 2015. After months of organizing in Tunisia, the GNA entered Libya's capital on 30 March to international praise. The GNA still must be ratified by the house of representatives by way of vote and constitutional amendment. There remain political factions that do not support the GNA. Its rapidly growing body of domestic and international support is likely to fuel tensions within the country.

Even as it loses ground in Benghazi, the Islamic State’s (IS) presence in Libya continues to grow, particularly in the region of Sirte, the group’s stronghold. As IS loses more territory and influence in Syria and Iraq, they have shifted resources to Libya and increased local recruitment.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Some 1.28 million people are at risk of food insecurity across Libya. 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 income-generating opportunities, and rising prices have affected access to food.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

In 2016, WFP plans to provide food assistance to 210,000 IDPs, host communities, refugees, and asylum seekers in Libya, and has already reached a total of 126,347 people in the first quarter. Beneficiaries are receiving 75 percent of the standard food basket, consisting of two parcels of assorted staple foods per household of five per month. WFP’s Emergency Operation (EMOP 200925) was launched in 01 January 2016 to support the food security needs of people most affected by the political crisis and violent conflict in Libya, replacing the previous EMOP (200776).



Emergency Director

Muhannad Hadi

Country Coordinator

Wagdi Othman

Staff: 11 (4 international, 7 national)

Offices: 1 (outposted in Tunis, Tunisia)

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS




Funding remains a limiting factor in WFP’s ability to meet operational targets. As of 21 March, WFP had received only 11.5 percent of its gross needs for 2016.

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

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. WFP works with two Cooperating Partners inside Libya currently: STACO and LibAid.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
EMOP 200925 Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Libya Crisis Jan 2016 – Dec 2016	Q1 2016 (Jan-Mar)  126,347 Reached	As of 21 April 2016 Received: 21.4 m Requirements: 29.5 m	For the next 6 months May – October 2016 Net Funding Requirements: 9.5 m Total Requirements: 16.5 m
			

2016 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters



Food Security

Received: **2.5 m**
Requirements: **38.5 m**



INTER-AGENCY

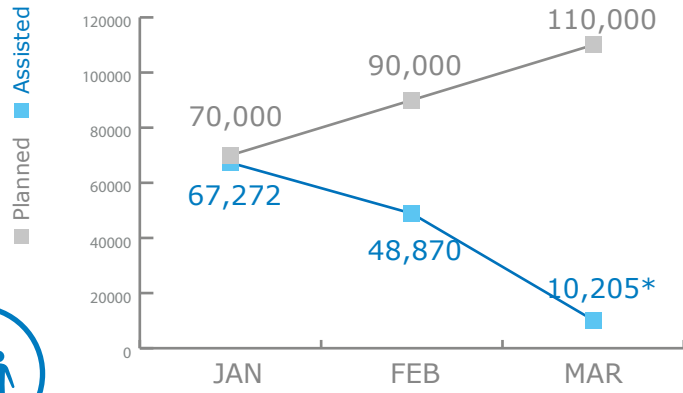
WFP co-leads one of the ten inter-agency Clusters that are activated in Libya to coordinate humanitarian action on the ground. Co-led with FAO, the Food Security Cluster works with local partners to coordinate food security monitoring and response across the country.

LATEST REPORTS

[WFP Libya External Dashboard](#) (March 2016); [WFP Libya External Situation Report #06](#) (31 March 2016); [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (March 2016); see [Libya Brief](#) (October-December 2016); see [Libya page](#) on WFP.org

BENEFICIARIES

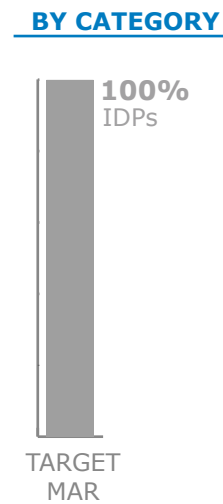
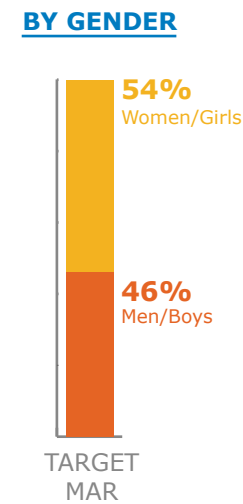
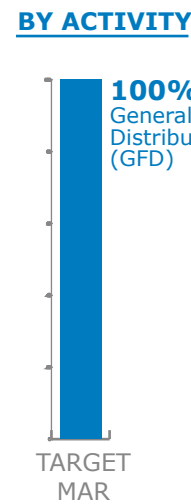
Emergency Operation 200925



*Challenges meeting planned beneficiary numbers due to funding constraints.

Source: WFP, 31 March 2016

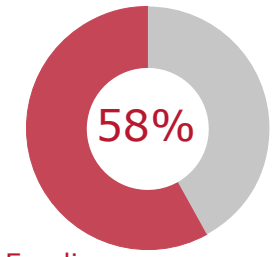
BENEFICIARY PROFILE



FUNDING

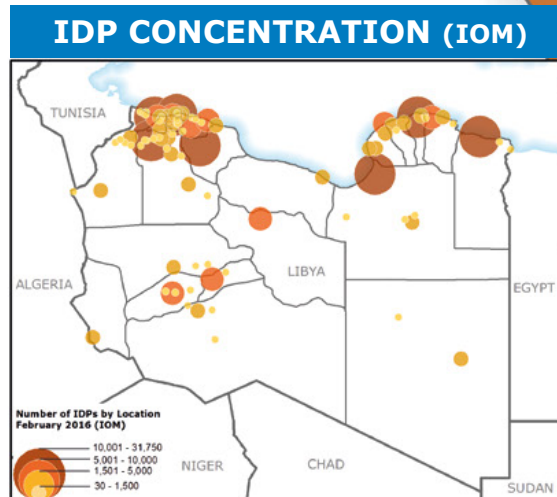
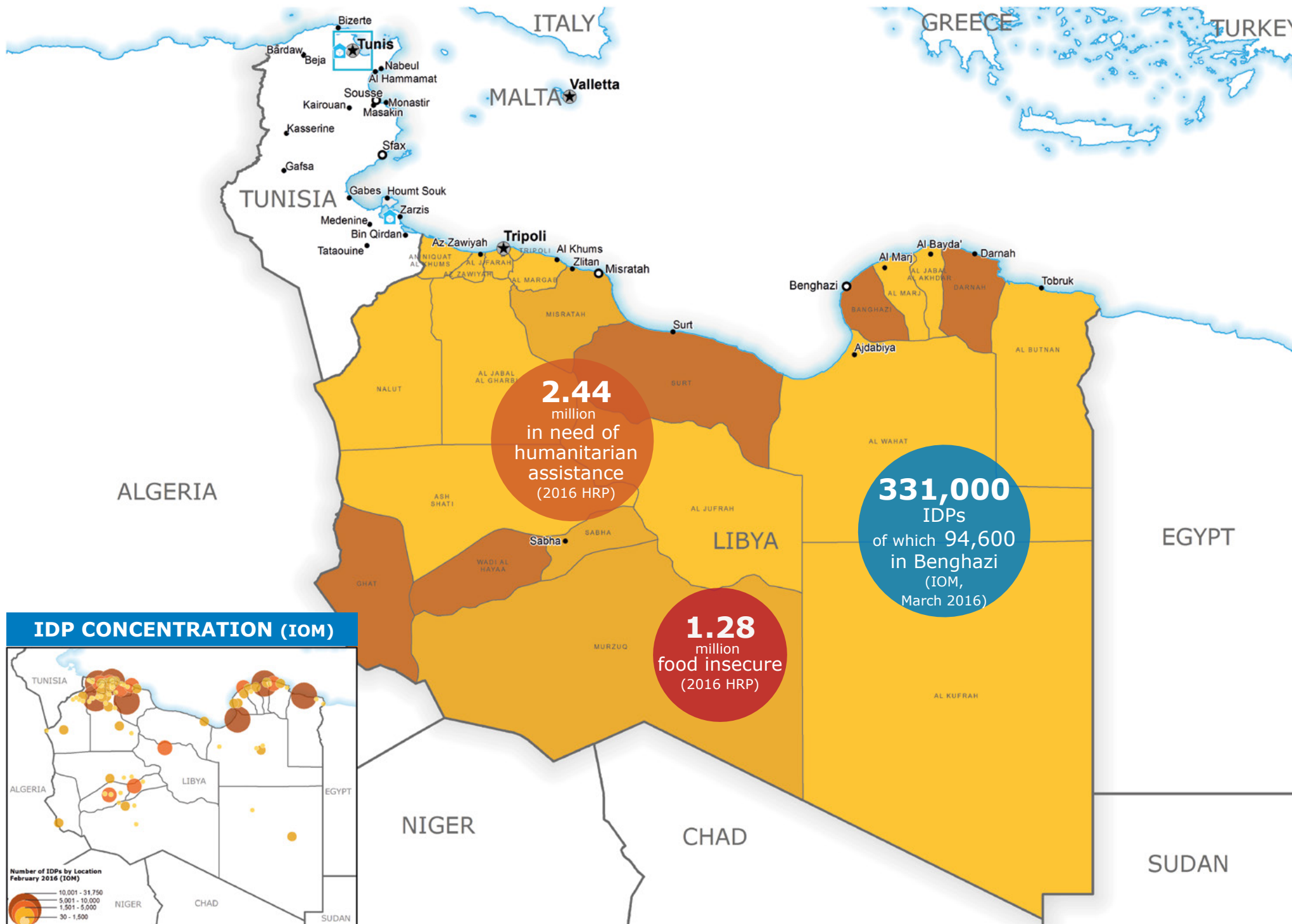


NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Emergency Operation 200925
May - October 2016



Net Funding Requirements: **9.5m**
Total Requirements: **16.5m**

Source: PRIMO, 21 April 2016



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

- Insecurity
- Humanitarian Access
- Resources
- Unstable Ports
- Operating Remotely

COOPERATING PARTNERS

- Tahir Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO)
- LibAID

2016 CLUSTER FUNDING



Source: FTS Report as of 21 April 2016

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY

SINCE 26 NOVEMBER 2014

Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF** <https://www.wfp.org/countries/libya>

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.

L2

Activated on 12 January 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

- Due to limited progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, the security situation continues to be highly volatile, especially in the north of the country.
- Support for Malian refugees in the region is now provided under country-specific Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs) in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger, while in Mali WFP continues to assist the most vulnerable populations with food and nutrition interventions under PRRO 200719.
- WFP needs USD 41.4 million for the next six months (May to October) to continue to meet the most immediate needs in Mali.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Mali continues to be affected by persistent insecurity linked to the presence of armed groups and banditry, and the active presence of jihadist groups, which are based primarily in the north of the country. UNHCR reports that, as of 31 March 2016, almost 145,000 Malian refugees are located in neighbouring countries having fled the unrest in Mali which started in 2012.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The security situation remains highly volatile and unpredictable, particularly in the north, due to the limited progress made on the implementation of the peace agreement signed on 20 June 2015. On 13 April the Government extended the national state of emergency until 15 July because of "terrorist threats", while French forces are reportedly carrying out anti-terrorism operations in the Centre and North of the country, together with Malian armed forces.

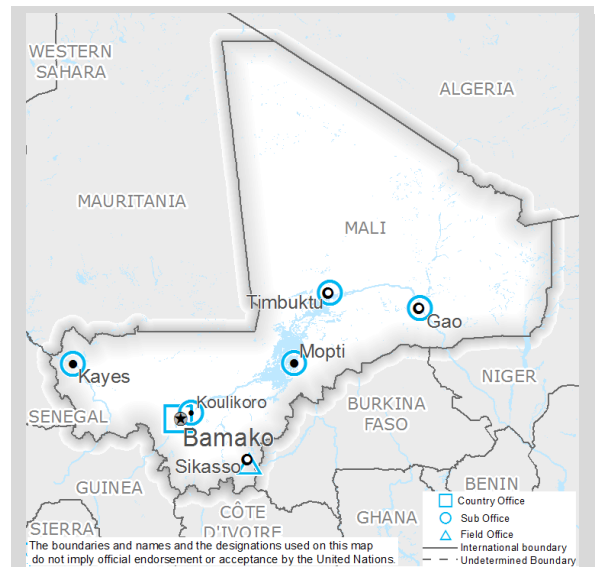
FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé food security assessment (March-May 2016) 240,661 people in Mali are estimated to be food insecure (IPC phases 3 to 5). This number is expected to increase to 423,246 during the 2016 lean season (June-August 2016).

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Through the three-year Mali PRRO 200719, WFP is targeting 1.1 million people each year school feeding, general food distribution (GFD), nutrition activities and cash-based transfers (CBT) and reached 346,700 people in February. Further, WFP continues to assist 137,000 Malian refugees with food and nutrition assistance in Burkina Faso (32,000), Mauritania (50,000) and Niger (55,000) through country-specific PRROs, after regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200438 ended in December 2015.

WFP continues to provide Humanitarian Air Services via the UNHAS Special Operation that serves Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Menaka, enabling critical access to the wider humanitarian community.



Emergency Coordinator

Denise Brown

Country Director

Sally Haydock

Staff:

212 (32 international, 180 national)

Offices:

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

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS



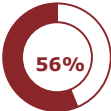
Access to some of the most affected populations remains a primary concern due to continuing insecurity in northern Mali.

While MINUSCA peacekeepers continue to be targeted by terrorist groups in the region, maintaining humanitarian space remains vital to enable WFP to continue operating in the north.

WFP continues to operate in all regions of Mali.


WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	February 2016	As of 21 April 2016	For the next 6 months May – Oct 2016
PRRO 200719 Saving lives, reducing malnutrition and rebuilding livelihoods Jan 2015 – Dec 2017	 346,724 reached in Mali	Received: 120.1 m Requirements: 349.7 m	Net Funding Requirements: 41.4 m Total Requirements: 73.7 m
			

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

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 21 April 2016
SO 200802 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Mali	Received: 10.1 m Requirements: 14.9 m
	 68%

2016 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters



Food Security

Received: **10.1 m**
Requirements: **116.2 m**

 **9%**

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 which plays a critical role in supporting food security surveys and in coordinating relief and recovery activities.

LATEST REPORTS

[Mali Regional Crisis Situation Report #10](#), 20 January 2015.

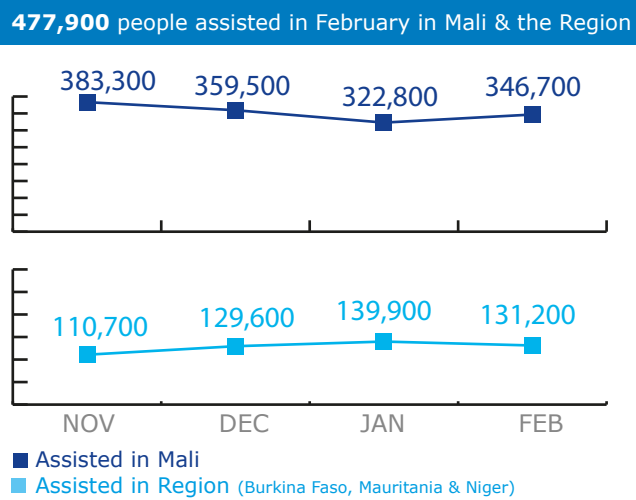
[Mali Crisis Dashboard](#), March 2016.

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

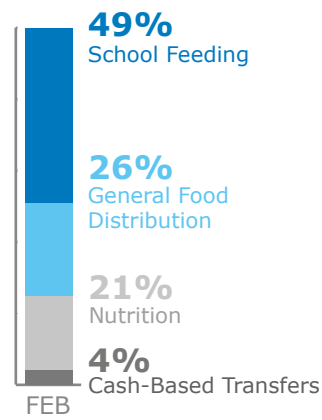
also see [Mali page](#) on WFP.org

BENEFICIARIES*

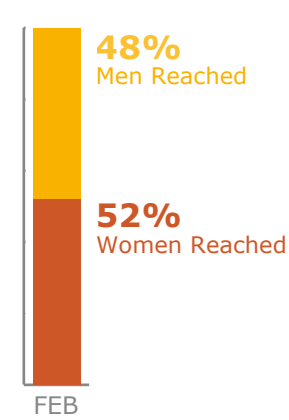
Mali PRRO + Regional response



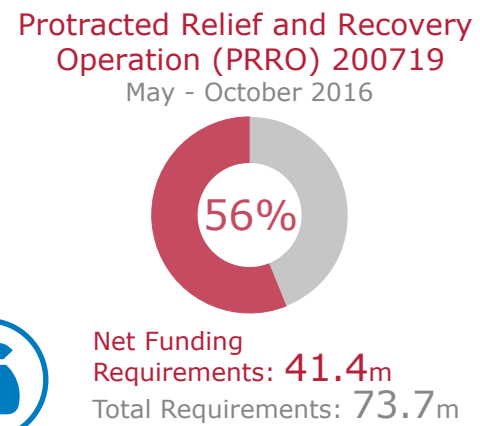
BY ACTIVITY



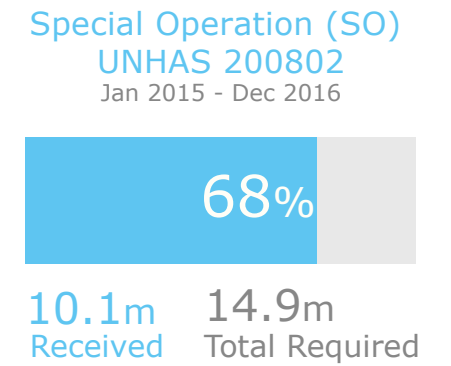
BY GENDER



NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

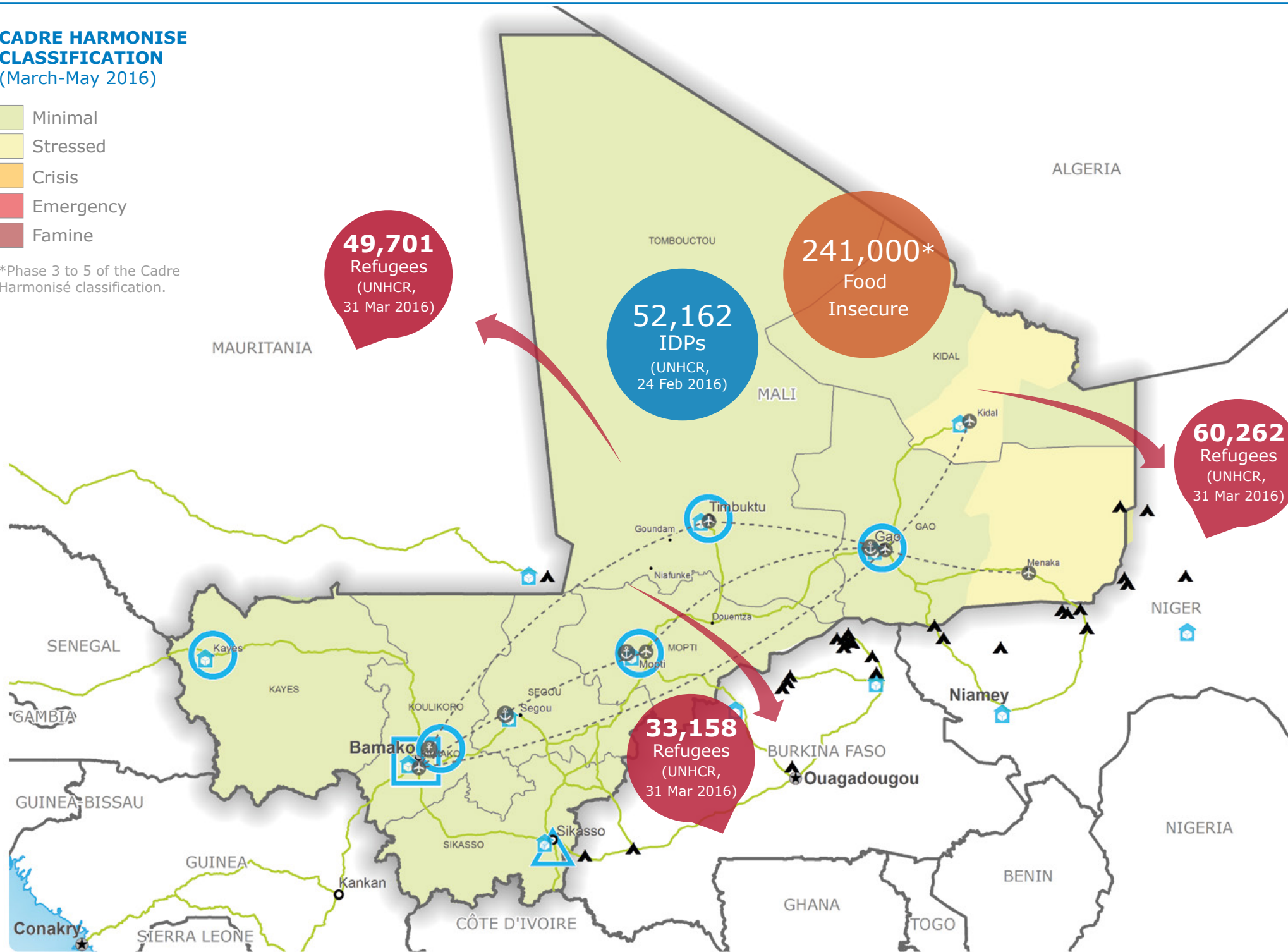


CADRE HARMONISE CLASSIFICATION

(March-May 2016)

- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine

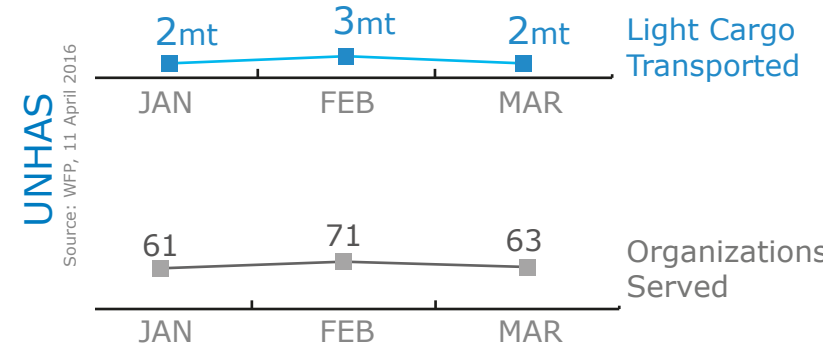
*Phase 3 to 5 of the Cadre Harmonisé classification.



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

- Humanitarian Access
- Insecurity
- Resources

COMMON SERVICES



WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY

SINCE 12 JANUARY 2012

Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF**
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/mali>

- Country Office
- Warehouse
- Sub Office
- UNHAS Connection
- Field Office
- Road Supply Route
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary
- Region boundary
- River
- Surface Waterbody

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, Cadre Harmonisé (March 2016). 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 26 November 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- Access to the non-government controlled areas (NGCA) of Luhansk has been cut since 04 March, despite having an access agreement with local authorities from December. This hinders WFP's ability to reach conflict-affected populations in this area.
- Humanitarian needs continue to increase, while securing sufficient resources continues to be a challenge. For the next six months, WFP requires USD 36.8 million to continue providing assistance through its emergency operation (EMOP 200765). Without additional funding, vulnerable populations are at risk of losing vital WFP assistance.
- WFP provides food assistance to IDPs, returnees and residents in conflict-affected eastern Ukraine with standardised monthly food parcels, or cash-based transfers (CBTs).

SITUATION OVERVIEW

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The security situation in Eastern Ukraine continues to be tense with regular small and heavy armed clashes on and around the Contact Line that runs through both Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, and separates the different areas of control. Political instability, culminating in the recent resignation of the Ukrainian Prime Minister on 10 April, has raised concerns of an increase in instability and a further escalation of violence in the east of the country, with subsequent humanitarian implications for affected populations.

In addition, access limitations continue to hinder humanitarian operations, and on 08 April, a UN staff member (non-WFP) was arrested by local authorities in Donetsk NGCA. In response, UNDSS put in place additional security measures to ensure the safety of UN staff.

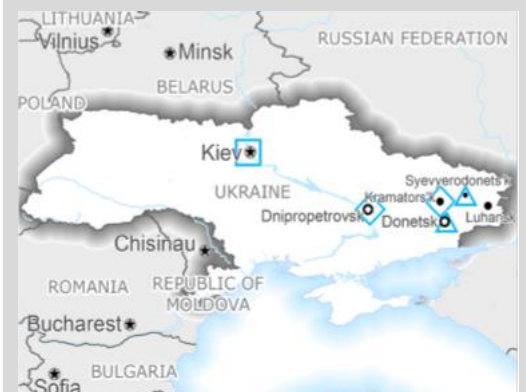
FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

WFP's latest Food Security Assessment (November 2015) found some 1.5 million people in eastern Ukraine to be food insecure, including 290,000 severely food insecure people who are in need of immediate assistance. Luhansk NGCA and the buffer zone were found to be the most affected by food insecurity.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under WFP's emergency operation (EMOP 200765), WFP provides food assistance to IDPs, returnees and residents in conflict-affected eastern Ukraine with standardised monthly food parcels (1,600 kcal/day), or CBTs. Each CBT beneficiary is entitled to receive the equivalent of USD 20 per month. In February, WFP reached 124,460 people under the EMOP 200765; 75,600 received food parcels and 48,860 received CBTs.

Local authorities in NGCAs of Luhansk and Donetsk require UN agencies and INGOs to be registered and approved, or "accredited", to operate in NGCA. The accreditation of UN sister agencies is still under negotiation with the committee on accreditation of humanitarian missions in Luhansk. Until it is received, WFP is not able to access the NGCA of Luhansk Oblast. The only humanitarian organization allowed to operate in the area is a WFP cooperating partner, People in Need, which is still waiting on accreditation to provide food assistance.



Emergency Coordinator

Muhannad Hadi

Head of Office:

Giancarlo Stopponi

Staff:

49 (17 international, 32 national)

Offices:

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

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS


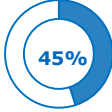

The unstable security situation in eastern Ukraine, especially around the contact line, frequently disrupts humanitarian operations. There are few checkpoints open for trucks carrying humanitarian cargo and a deteriorating security situation often results in the temporary closure of one or more of those checkpoints, causing delays in deliveries to NGCA.

Moreover, cooperating partners are required to renew their accreditation to operate in NGCA on a regular basis. Accreditation is not always granted, which disrupts deliveries and hinders the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.


WFP is working tirelessly to keep pathways open between government and non-government controlled areas in order to reach people in need of food assistance.

WFP RESPONSE





Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
EMOP 200765 Assistance to the Civilians Affected by the Conflict in Eastern Ukraine Nov 2014 – June 2016	February 2016  124,460 people reached	As of 21 April 2016 Received: 40.8 m Requirements: 91.3 m	For the next 6 months May 2016 – October 2016 Net Funding Requirements: 36.8 m Total Requirements: 37.9 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
SO 200821 (Mar 2015 – June 2016) Logistics Cluster Support to the Humanitarian Response in Ukraine	As of 21 April 2016 Received: 2.3 m Requirements: 3.1 m 

2016 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters

 Food Security	 Logistics
Received: 0 m Requirements: 75.4 m  0%	Received: 0 m Requirements: 1.2 m  0%

INTER-AGENCY

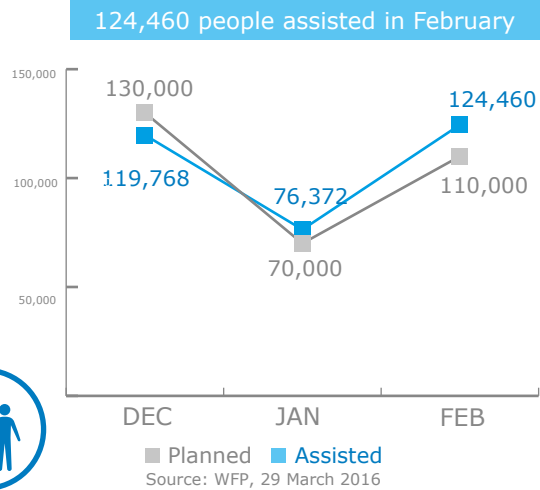
The Food Security Cluster (FSC) is co-led by WFP and consists of UN agencies, NGOs, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Government, donors, and other partners involved in the food security response. The FSC advocates for improved coordination, information flow and rationalised targeting across crisis-affected areas. The FSC remains committed to sharing information between all parties and engaging the government in the process, to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response. To further strengthen this, coordination has been moved to field locations nearer to the Eastern Conflict Area in Kramatorsk, Severodonetsk and Slaviansk.

LATEST REPORTS

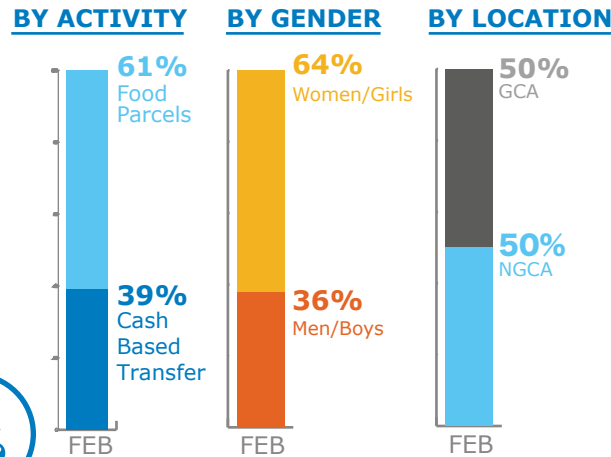
[WFP Ukraine Situation Report](#) (29 March 2016); [WFP Ukraine Emergency Dashboard](#) (March 2016); [Ukraine Brief](#) on WFP.org; see [Ukraine page](#) on WFP.org

BENEFICIARIES

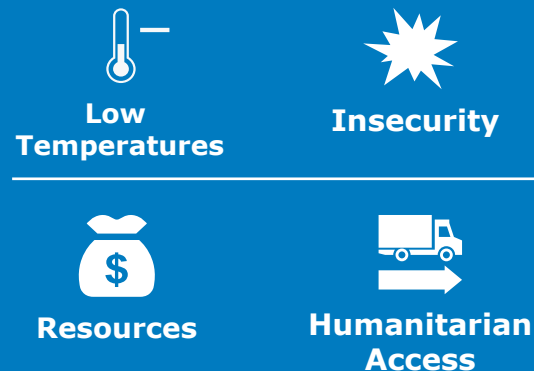
Emergency Operation 200765



RESPONSE



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

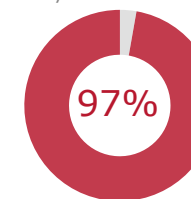


FUNDING

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

EMERGENCY OPERATION 200765

May - October 2016



Net Funding Requirements: 36.8m
Total Requirements: 37.9m

Source: WFP, 21 April 2016

PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

SPECIAL OPERATION 200821

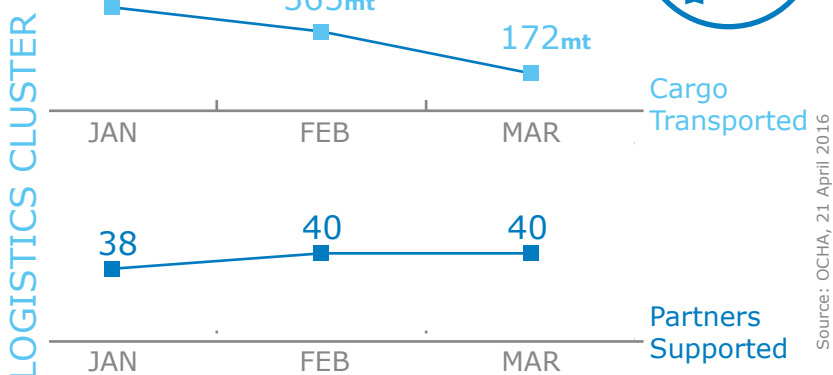
Logistics Cluster
Mar 2015 - Jun 2016



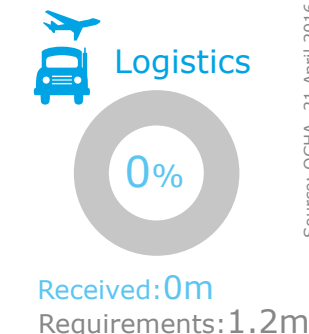
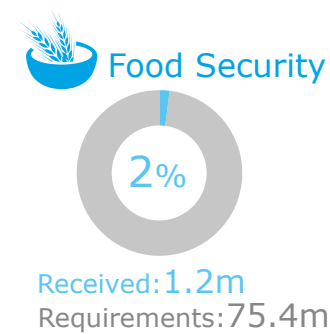
2.3m Received | 3.1m Total Required

Source: WFP, 21 April 2016

COMMON SERVICES



2016 FUNDING of WFP-LED or CO-LED CLUSTERS



Source: OCHA, 21 April 2016

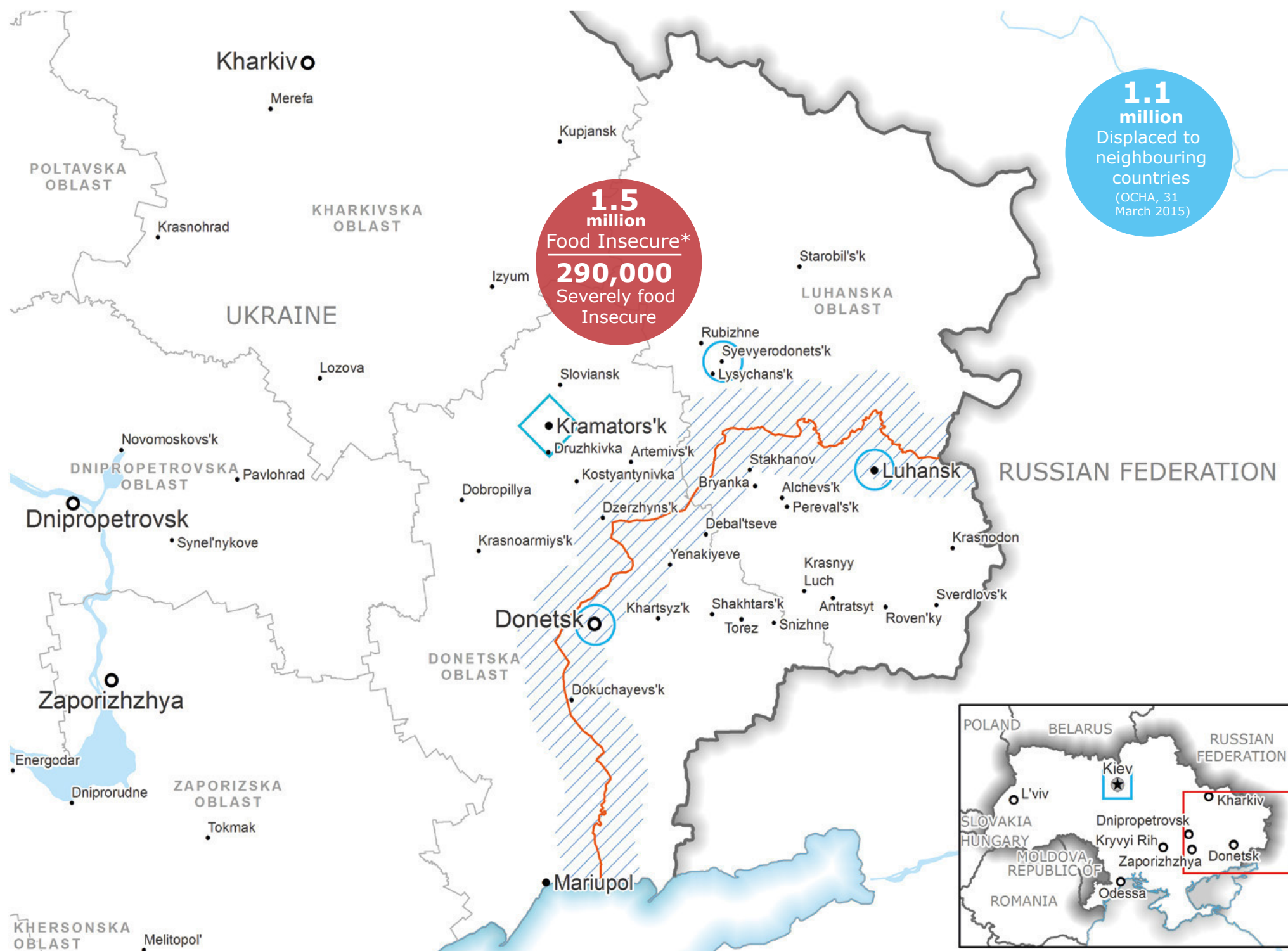
WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY

SINCE 26 NOVEMBER 2014

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

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.



Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, OCHA, GLCSC
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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The security situation remains highly volatile in the region, despite military gains against Boko Haram. This represents a major challenge for humanitarian access, especially in the north-east of Nigeria and neighbouring areas also affected by the violence.
- WFP requires USD 109 million for the next six months (May to October) to continue to meet the most immediate needs in the four countries.
- There are currently more than 2.2 million IDPs in Nigeria, 1.8 million of which in the three north-eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. Meanwhile, UNHCR reports almost 210,000 Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, along with more than 355,000 IDPs across the three countries, highlighting the complex nature of this displacement crisis.
- More than 2.5 million people are estimated to be food-insecure in north-eastern Nigeria, according to the latest March Cadre Harmonisé (CH) food security analysis, with almost 160,000 more in Diffa region of Niger and more than 136,000 in Lac Chad region of Chad.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Security remains highly volatile across the region, with ongoing military operations and Boko Haram attacks hampering humanitarian access. IOM reports that there are currently more than 2.2 million IDPs in Nigeria, mostly in the three northern states of Borno (1.53 million), Yobe (140,000) and Adamawa (132,000), as well as more than 209,000 Nigerian refugees and 355,000 IDPs in neighboring countries as of 09 April (UNHCR, as of 09 April).

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The security situation in the Lake Chad Basin region remains volatile, despite military gains against Boko Haram. While joint military operations intensified in the last months, Boko Haram incursions continue in the region, although at a less intense rate. Boko Haram presence and attacks continue to substantially affect the security and economic situation across the region and represents a major challenge for humanitarian access and operations in support of conflict-affected populations.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The March Cadre Harmonisé food security analysis highlighted that the food and nutritional situation in the Lake Chad basin continues to reflect the impacts of persistent civil insecurity in the region, with more than 2.5 million food-insecure people in north-eastern Nigeria (Yobe, Borno and Adamawa states), projected to rise to 3 million from June to August 2016. Meanwhile in the Lac Chad region of Chad and in the Diffa region (Niger), there are respectively more than 136,000 and almost 160,000 food-insecure people according to the same Cadre Harmonisé.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WFP's Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200777), targets conflict-affected populations in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, including IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities, via a combination of in-kind food donations and cash-based transfers. In February, WFP reached almost 377,000 people with food assistance.

In Nigeria, WFP is rolling out its Cash-based transfer programme in Nigeria with a planned scale-up to 70,000 vulnerable people in Borno and Yobe states this year. WFP is also providing immediate food support to 54,000 highly food-insecure children 6-23 months old in Borno state.



Regional Director

Denise Brown

Country Directors

Felix Gomez (Cameroon), Mary-Ellen McGroarty (Chad), Benoit Thiry (Niger)

Cameroon

Staff: 132 (22 int., 110 national)

Offices: 8 (1 Country office, 5 sub-offices, 2 field offices)

Chad

Staff: 391 (50 int., 341 national)

Offices: 16 (1 Country office, 15 sub-offices)

Niger

Staff: 248 (29 int., 119 national)

Offices: 7 (1 Country office, 4 sub-offices, 2 field offices)

Nigeria

WFP is scaling up its activities in the country and is currently present in Abuja, Maiduguri and Damaturu.




CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

The key challenges to WFP's operations in the region are related to insecurity affecting humanitarian space and access, despite strengthened security measures. Many areas in north-eastern Nigeria are currently inaccessible. One of the main concerns is insecurity along the roads.


Humanitarian sites remain targets with very likely presence of Boko Haram members within some refugee and IDP/refugee camps.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	February 2016	As of 21 April 2016	For the next 6 months May - Oct 2016
Regional EMOP 200777 Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria Jan 2015 – Dec 2016	 376,643 reached	Received: 116.5 m Requirements: 213.6 m	Net Funding Requirements: 109 m Total Requirements: 132.7 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 21 April 2016
SO 200834 (May 2015 – Jun 2016) Provision for Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Nigeria	Received: 3.9 m Requirements: 7.7 m
	

INTER-AGENCY

In **Nigeria's** Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states WFP continues to reinforce coordination, taking the co-lead of the regional Food Security Cluster (FSC) working groups. In **Chad** the FSC has been re-activated in Bol, Lac region on 15 February.

LATEST REPORTS

[Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin – Regional Impact, Situation Report #13](#) (08 April 2016).

[Cameroon Country Brief](#), December 2015.

[Chad Country Brief](#), September 2015.

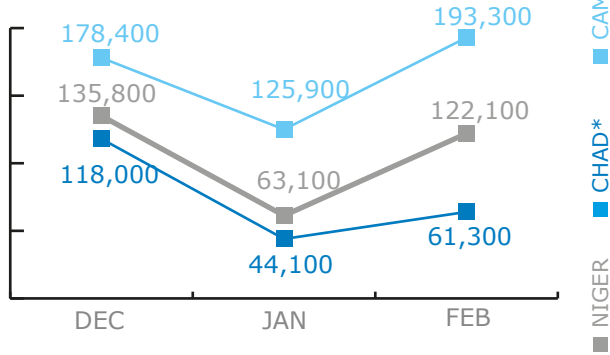
[Niger Country Brief](#), December 2015.

[Lake Chad Basin Crisis Dashboard](#), March 2016.

BENEFICIARIES

Regional EMOP 200777

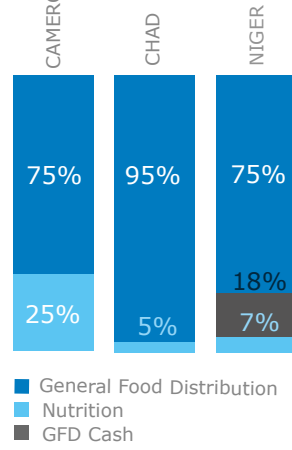
Total assisted in Cameroon, Chad and Niger in February : 376,700



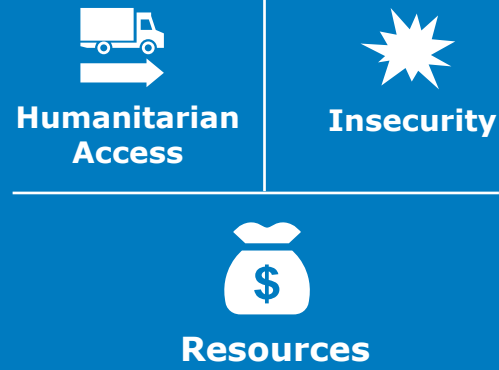
*Chad also assists vulnerable people in the Lake basin under PRRO 200713.

(FEB) ACTIVITIES

Regional EMOP 200777

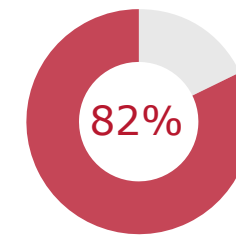


OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



FUNDING

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

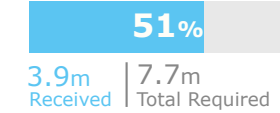


Regional EMOP 200777
May - October 2016

Net Funding Requirements: 109m
Total Requirements: 132.7m

PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

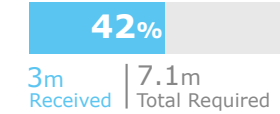
SO 200834 (UNHAS NIGERIA)
May 2015 - June 2016



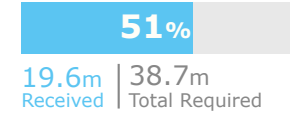
SO 200792* (UNHAS NIGER)
Jan 2015 - Dec 2016



SO 200895* (UNHAS CAMEROON)
Aug 2015 - Dec 2016



SO 200785* (UNHAS CHAD)
Jan 2015 - Dec 2016

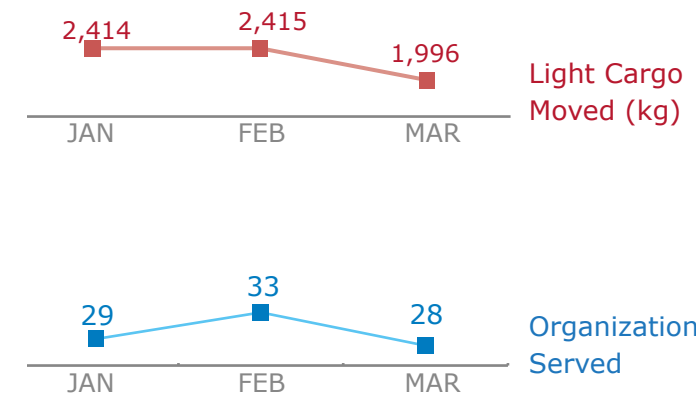


*Covers operations in the whole country, not only in areas affected by insecurity near Nigeria.

COMMON SERVICES

UNHAS

Source: WFP, 11 April 2016



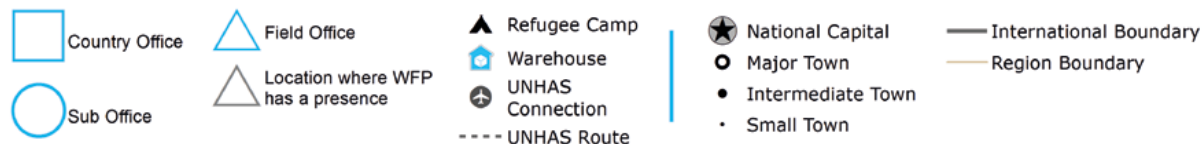
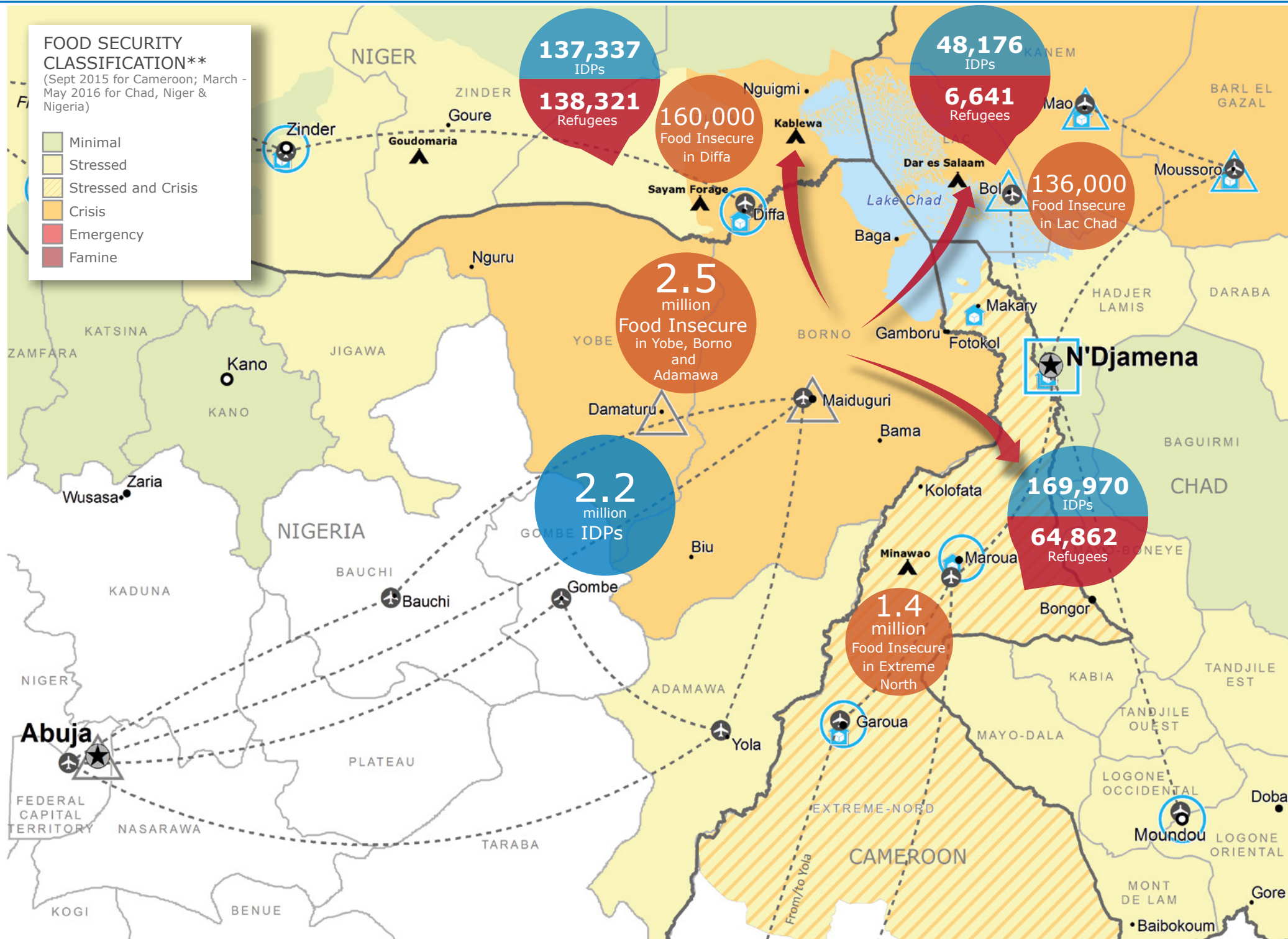
Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF** and **SITUATION REPORT**
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/CAMEROON>
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/CHAD>
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/NIGER>

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.

FOOD SECURITY CLASSIFICATION**

(Sept 2015 for Cameroon; March - May 2016 for Chad, Niger & Nigeria)



**Sources: Cadre Harmonise March 2016 for Chad, Niger and Nigeria; EFSA Sept 2015 for Cameroon.
 Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, UNHCR, IOM.
 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