

Global Overview

Operational Briefing, 05 May 2015

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Central African Republic (L3)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The security situation in C.A.R. remains extremely volatile. Communitarian and sectarian clashes, coupled with a tense political context, spilled over into a vicious cycle of violence, affecting thousands of civilians. The Bangui forum that is expected to start on 04 May will bring together the different rival factions aiming at establishing a national reconciliation process.

The crisis in C.A.R. has led to the displacement of close to 900,000 people; 436,000 people within the country, and 457,000 people who fled to neighbouring countries (Cameroon, Chad, DRC, and RoC).

As insecurity and increased looting along major supply routes in C.A.R. continue to affect WFP operations, particularly in the area of Kaga-Bandoro, an escort system provided by MINUSCA has been put in place.

Food Security

More than 1.5 million people are suffering from food insecurity – one-third of the population – with 1.3 million of them located in rural areas and 200,000 in Bangui. The lean season is expected to peak between April and July.

The regions most affected by food insecurity (Phase 4 of the IPC; “Emergency”) are in Ouham province and most of Nana Grebizi and Kemo prefectures in the northwest, Ngaoundaye, Bocaranga and Berberati sub-prefectures in the in west, Boda and Bimbo (located at the outskirts of Bangui) sub-prefectures in the south, Obo sub-prefecture in the east.

Programming Situation

Regional EMOP 200799: Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic and its regional impact (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015). The new regional operation integrates activities carried out under two previous 2014 operations and provides assistance to 1.5 million people in both C.A.R. and neighbouring countries.

SO 200804: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in C.A.R. (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015). A USD15.5 million Special Operation running from January to December 2015 provides UNHAS services in the country, serving 28 regular destinations with three aircraft.

Access

Violent attacks, threats against aid workers, and roadblocks hinder humanitarian assistance outside Bangui. Within Bangui, recent developments reflect a climate of persisting tension.

Resourcing

The new Regional EMOP which began on 01 January 2015 and will run for a period of 12 months is currently funded at 51 percent of project needs, which amount to US\$196.3 million. SO USD 15.5 million requirements stand funded at 44 percent.

Capacity

In March, WFP reached approximately 517,000 beneficiaries, representing 65 percent of targeted beneficiaries, mainly due to insecurity and access constraints. In April, WFP plans to reach over 900,000 beneficiaries.

Inter-Agency

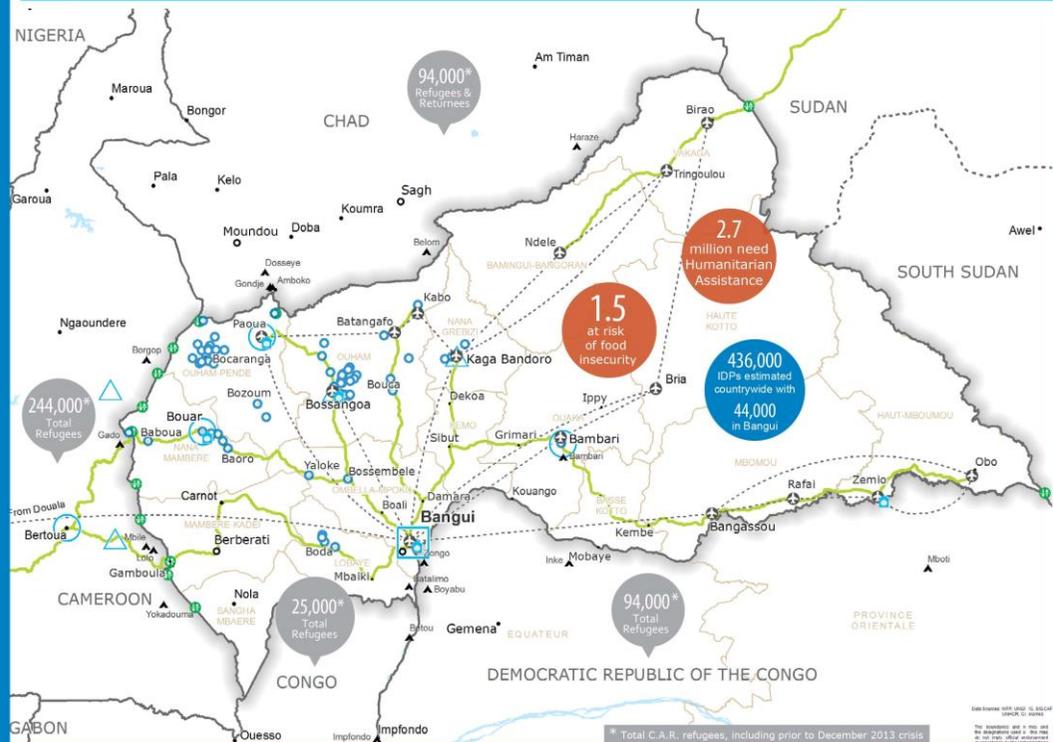
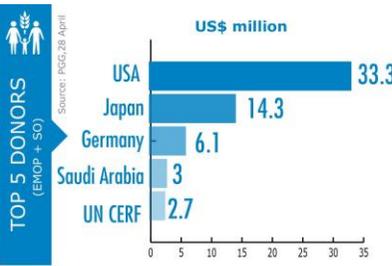
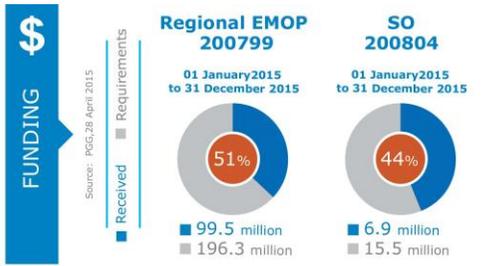
WFP is contributing towards the 2015 C.A.R. Strategic Response Plan that is appealing for USD613 million, as well as the Refugee Response Plan that is appealing for USD298 million. WFP works in close collaboration with humanitarian actors via the cluster system (Food Security, Logistics and ETC) as well as other humanitarian architecture present in the country.

Risks

- Continued Communal violence, also affecting Chad, Cameroon and DRC.

C.A.R. and C.A.R. Refugees Crisis Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015



UNHRD (as of Jan 2015)



UNHAS (Feb 2015)



LOGISTICS CLUSTER (As of April 2015)



WFP Clusters
WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY C.A.R. SINCE 11 DECEMBER 2013
Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org Website: www.wfp.org

South Sudan (L3)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

Peace talks in March were unsuccessful and it is not clear when both parties will resume talks. It was proposed that the UN Security Council and the Troika countries (US, UK, and Norway) be directly involved in the next round of negotiations.

In recent weeks, fighting has continued in Jonglei and Upper Nile, resulting in further displacement. Particularly from 21 April, fighting between the Shilluk and the Dinka has escalated, resulting in about 6,100 people seeking shelter at the UNMISS compound in Malakal. The total number of civilians sheltering in UN compounds across the country remains at 117,600; the highest level since the start of the conflict in December 2013. In total, there are 1.5 million IDPs in South Sudan and 500,000 refugees located in Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Food Security

According to the latest IPC analysis, 2.5 million people are projected to be in IPC phases 3 and 4 (crisis and emergency) until the end of the year, especially in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states, the area most affected by the conflict. Key contributing factors to the country's food insecurity are conflict-related displacement, disruptions in livestock and crop-based production, high staple food prices, and high levels of malnutrition. The next IPC is expected in May.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200659: Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan (Jan 14 – Sept 15) aims to save the lives of populations displaced or affected by the conflict, addressing food and nutrition insecurity. The project aims to reach 1.5 million people.

PRRO 200572: Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions (Jan 14 – Dec 15) aims to reach 1.7 million people through general food distributions, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding, institutional feeding, food for assets, food for education and cash and voucher activities.

WFP also has three **Cluster SOs** - for **Logistics** (SO 200778), **Emergency Telecommunications** (SO 200791) and **Food Security and Livelihoods** (SO 200775), which it leads/co-leads. Additionally WFP operates UNHAS (SO 200786) and SO 200379, building Feeder Roads to connect community roads with trunk roads and thereby improve food access.

Access

Conflict-affected areas, especially Upper Nile State, continue to be dangerous for humanitarians, including WFP. WFP has suspended food assistance to two counties, Fashoda and Akoka, in Upper Nile due to the deteriorating security situation. In addition, road deliveries through the Ethiopian corridor to Pagak, Maiwut and Mathiang have been suspended due to insecurity in Pagak.

Resourcing

WFP needs significantly more donor support to continue providing food assistance to those vulnerable communities in South Sudan. An additional USD316 million are required for the next six months, including USD283 million for the EMOP and PRRO. Furthermore, an additional USD45 million are required over the next six months for the regional response in neighbouring countries hosting South Sudanese refugees.

Capacity

Trucking capacity for WFP South Sudan cargo via the Ethiopia corridor has been low since about mid-February, due to prioritization of Ethiopian government cargo for discharging. It is expected to return to normal in May.

Inter-Agency

WFP leads the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Clusters and co-leads the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSL) with FAO in South Sudan. In addition to airlifts and road transport, the Logistics Cluster is now organizing barge movements for the humanitarian community. ETC supports twelve sites with emergency response connectivity across the country.

Risks

- Armed conflict between government and anti-government groups along ethnic lines
- Economic Instability
- Lack of humanitarian and logistical access
- Lack of funding
- Flooding

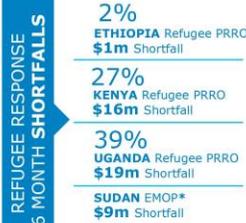
South Sudan Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015

Source: WFP, 01 May 2015

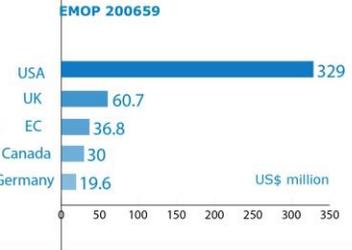


*Operation is undergoing budget revision -shortfall and requirement to be updated

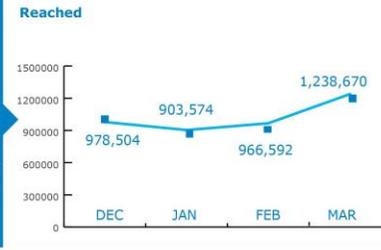


* Needs for South Sudanese new arrivals only until the end of 2014.

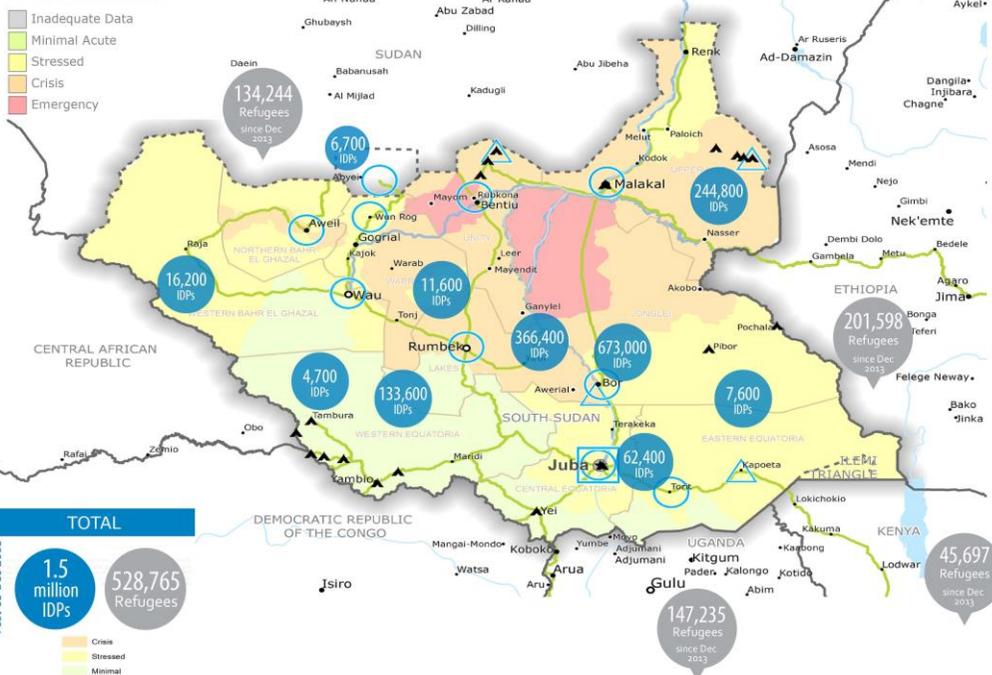
TOP 5 DONORS



BENEFICIARIES
EMOP-200659 & PRRO 200572



IPC Food Insecurity
from January to March 2015



Post: 15 Dec 2013

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Road Supply Route
- Barge Supply Route
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Undetermined boundary
- Abyei region
- First level admin boundary

IPC ANALYSIS
(as of December 2014)

2.5 million are projected to be food insecure from January to March 2015

UNHAS
(March 2015)



CLUSTERS
Total Requirements & Funding (SRP 2015)



WFP
Clusters

WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013
Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

Syria (L3)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The security situation in Syria continues to be extremely volatile. Following days of heavy fighting in surrounding suburbs, ISIL stormed the Palestinian camp of Yarmouk and took control of several parts of it on 01 April. These events were followed by over a week of heavy fighting in the area, which forced over 2,000 families to flee their homes to seek safety in the surrounding areas. ISIL pulled out of the camp two weeks later, leaving the Nusra Front as the main group inside the camp.

Additionally, the progressive escalation of fighting affecting Idleb governorate since mid-January culminated in the takeover of Idleb city by armed opposition groups on 30 March. Latest reports from the ground indicate that at least 102,000 people were displaced from Idleb city and surrounding areas.

Food Security

In many areas of Syria, food security is deteriorating because of the continuing conflict, disrupted food production, and hikes in domestic fuel and food prices. According to the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster analyses, 9.8 million people are considered to be food insecure, of which 6.8 million are severely and three million moderately food insecure. Although international food assistance is being provided, Syrian refugees are putting a strain on host communities in neighbouring countries. In addition, drought conditions resulted in poor harvests in the main productive countries and is likely to affect Syria's already-fragile food security situation.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200339 "Emergency food assistance to people affected by unrest in Syria" (Oct 2011 – Dec 2015) aims to provide monthly life-saving emergency food assistance to vulnerable households whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by the civil unrest, across all 14 Governorates. Through the last Budget Revision in January, the program increased the response to address the food needs of around 4.5 million beneficiaries every month, through a combination of emergency food assistance and livelihoods strengthening activities.

Regional EMOP 200433 "Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt affected by the conflict in Syria" (Jul 2012 – Dec 2015) aims to provide immediate food assistance to food-insecure refugees in the countries neighbouring Syria, mainly through vouchers. The number of monthly targeted beneficiaries for 2015 is 2.1 million.

Access

Access constraints continued to hinder the delivery of vital food supplies to several parts of the country. In particular, widespread insecurity and the presence of extremist groups continued to prevent all deliveries to Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, where a planned 600,000 beneficiaries have been inaccessible to humanitarians since May and November 2014, respectively. Elsewhere in the north-east, difficulties in obtaining approvals to dispatch food rations to partners, coupled with significant delays in importing food commodities from Turkey through the Nusaybin corridor in March, caused assistance in the governorate to fall below plans. Similarly, growing insecurity has been increasingly disrupting assistance in Idleb governorate since the beginning of the year.

Resourcing

Despite the continued generosity of donors, funding shortfalls have forced WFP to reduce the level of assistance given to Syrian refugees throughout the region over the past months, lowering the value of their food entitlement by an average of 30 percent since the beginning of the year. Continued targeting/verification efforts have so far reduced WFP's regional caseload by 226,000 people. To cover shortfalls for the next three months (May-July), WFP urgently requires USD268 million - USD170 million for the region and USD98 million for Syria.

Capacity

Over the first quarter of 2015, WFP provided life-saving assistance to 1.8 million refugees in the region and to up to four million civilians in Syria in 12 of the 14 governorates. A total of 716,809 food rations, sufficient to support over 3.6 million people in 12 of the 14 Syrian governorates, have been dispatched by 26 April, fulfilling 84 percent of the plan for the month. Widespread insecurity and the presence of radical armed groups along the main access routes continue to hinder all WFP deliveries to Ar-Raqqa and Deir Ezzor.

WFP has 39 partners assisting in delivering food inside Syria, nine of which are partners currently facilitating cross-border deliveries, compared to five at the end of 2014. WFP also works with 25 partners to assist Syrian refugees in the region.

Inter-Agency

WFP leads the Logistics and the ETC sectors and co-leads the Food Security and Agriculture sector. Since the beginning of 2015, WFP has participated in ten cross-line inter-agency convoys. In partnership with Master Card, WFP in Lebanon and Jordan are rolling out a system that will allow humanitarian assistance from several partners to be channeled through a single card.

Risks

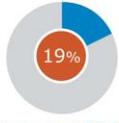
- Armed conflict involving the pro-Assad forces and anti-regime groups.

Syria Crisis - Dashboard

Date created: 05 May 2015

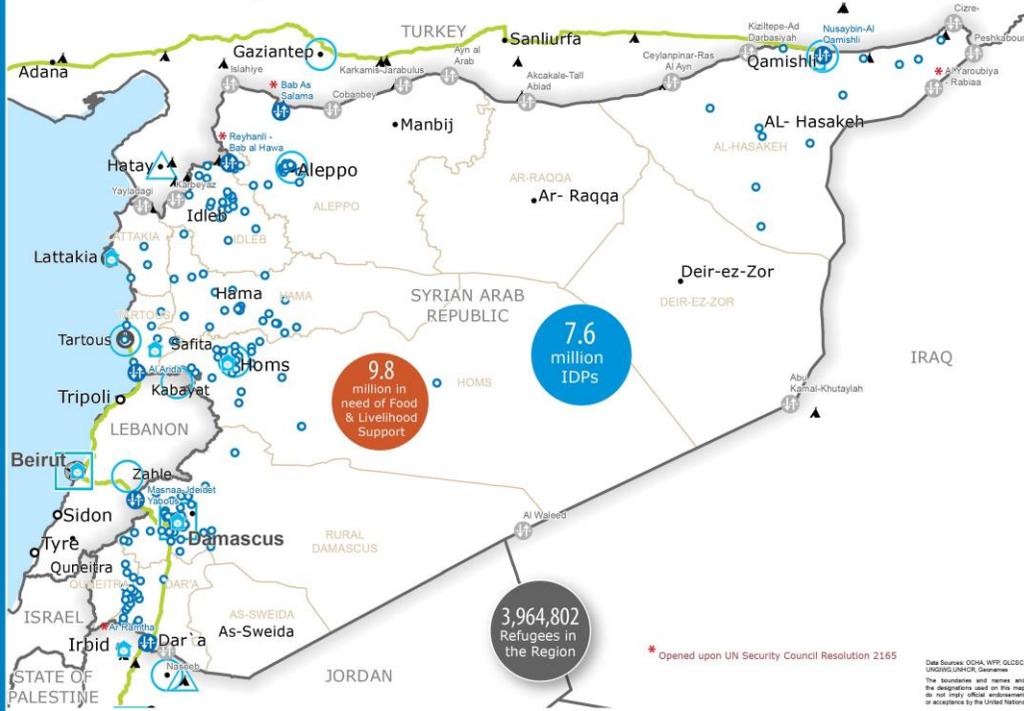
WFP Appeal to the Syria Response Plan 2015 (US\$)

Source: FPGI, 05 May 2015



BENEFICIARIE (As of 30 April 2015)

DISPATCHED FOR DISTRIBUTIONS
(Targeted Beneficiaries in April)

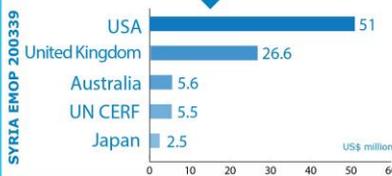


- Country Office
- Field Office
- Sub Office
- Warehouse
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Road Supply Route
- Official Border Crossing Point
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Governorate Boundary
- Port
- Closed Border Crossing Point

DISPATCHES As of 30 April 2015



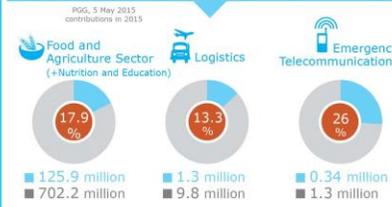
TOP DONORS IN 2015 (WFP, as of 05 May 2015)



LOGISTICS CLUSTER (01 January - 30 April 2015)



CLUSTERS & SECTORS SRP - Requirements & Funding (US\$)



WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 14 DECEMBER 2012

Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

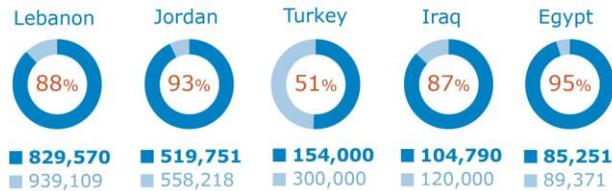
Syria Crisis - Regional Response Dashboard

Date created: 05 May 2015

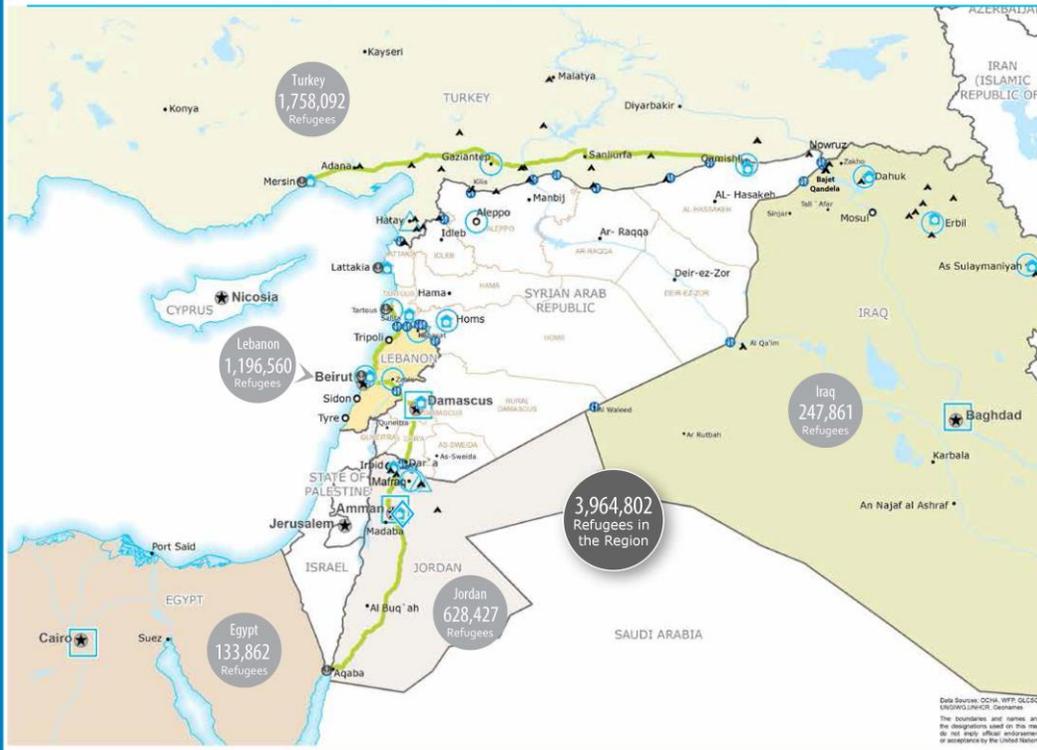
WFP Appeal to the Regional Refugee Response Plan 2105 (US\$)



BENEFICIARIES (30 April 2015)

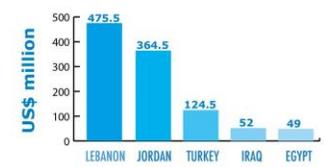


Total refugees planned for March: 2 million



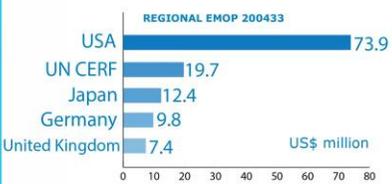
- Country Office
- Field Office
- Warehouse
- Refugee Camp
- Road Supply Route
- Official Border Crossing Point
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Governorate Boundary
- Port
- Sub Office
- Regional Emergency Coordinator's Office

MONEY INJECTED INTO LOCAL ECONOMIES BY VOUCHER PROGRAMMES (Start of Operations - April 2015)

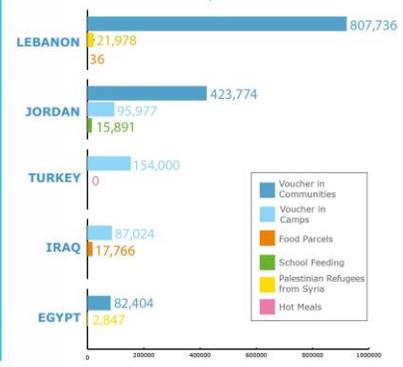


Total injected in the region: US\$1065 million

TOP DONORS IN 2015 (WFP, as of 05 May 2015)



ASSISTANCE MODALITIES (30 April 2015)



WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY SINCE 14 DECEMBER 2012
Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

West Africa Ebola Outbreak (L3)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

2015 trends shows a general decline, with Liberia close to being declared free of Ebola after the 42-day monitoring period since the last confirmed death on 27 March, which elapses on 09 May. In Guinea and Sierra Leone, where transmission continues to be confined in limited areas, 21 and 12 have been reported in the week to 19 April respectively, compared with 28 and 9 cases on the previous week. Remaining challenges include difficulty of surveillance due to porous borders and remoteness of some of the affected villages, alongside persisting skepticism and tension within some affected communities. In Guinea security incidents against responders remain a challenge, while traditional burials continue in secret.

According to the latest mVAM bulletin, the recovery of wage levels in Sierra Leone and parts of Liberia in March suggests that economic activity is resuming due to the lifting of quarantine measures following a drop in Ebola cases. Negative coping mechanisms continue to be observed in rural areas that have been affected by Ebola, specifically among poor and female-headed households.

Five million children were previously estimated to be out of school during the peak of the epidemics. With the gradual reopening of the schools, WFP is resuming school meal activities under the Country Programmes in the three countries.

Food Security

The food security scenario remains worrisome in the three affected countries. 2014/15 harvests are expected to be average to slightly below-average. By June 2015, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity are expected for poor households across much of the region. Reduced food trade and rising prices are undermining a fragile food security situation; livelihood opportunities are also expected to decrease.

Programming Situation

Regional EMOP 200761: Support to Populations in Areas Affected by the Ebola Outbreak in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (Aug 2014 – May 2015). The regional operation targets 2.9 million beneficiaries across Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. *A BR4 is under finalization to extend the EMOP until December 2015.*

SO 200773: Logistics Common Services for the Humanitarian Community's Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West Africa (Oct 2014 – Dec 2015). The Logistics Common Services SO

provides logistics support to the wider humanitarian community to enable an effective response to the outbreak.

Access

Staff safety and wellbeing represented one of the biggest challenge in the face of a disease such as Ebola. WFP immediately established a network of international health advisors across the three countries, then succeeded by national health advisors to ensure enhanced locally sensitiveness and a more durable structure. In-country health advisors are coordinated at regional level together with a senior field security officer, a public health specialist and staff counselor.

Resourcing

The Regional EMOP is funded at 78 percent of project needs, which amount to USD189.1 million. The Regional SO is funded at 55 percent of project needs, which amount to USD272.1 million.

Capacity

WFP has 943 staff (712 national and 231 international) working on the Ebola response in the three countries. In addition, WFP has a Regional Bureau in Dakar + liaison office in Accra, 3 Country Offices, seven Sub-offices in Guinea, six Sub-offices in Liberia, and 5 Sub-offices in Sierra Leone. A wide logistics network is in place across Ebola-affected countries which includes staging areas in Accra, Dakar, Las Palmas, Cologne, and Conakry, Freetown and Monrovia, as well as three main logistics hubs and 11 forward logistics bases.

Inter-Agency

WFP works in close collaboration with UNMEER at national and regional levels. UNMEER staff have been seconded to WFP UNHAS regional team to collaborate on management of UNMEER assets. WFP and WHO are also engaged in a Joint Collaboration in which WFP bolsters WHO's operational capacity in Ebola-affected countries . This partnership will ensure that the epidemiological expertise of WHO is able to reach further faster, while maintaining operational readiness. Sector coordination mechanisms are in place and WFP is an active player. The cluster system is active in Liberia. In Guinea and Sierra Leone pre-existing working group structures are active.

WFP participates in the Early Recovery Assessments, which are led by UNDP. Missions conducted in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to address the impacts of the Ebola crisis on four thematic pillars: Health, Water and Sanitation; Infrastructure and Basic Services; Socio-economic Recovery; Peacebuilding.

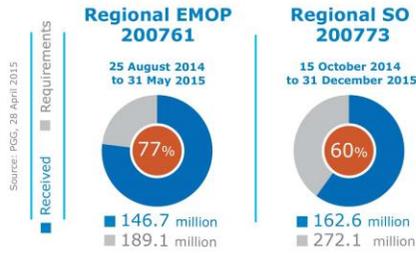
Risks

- Harvest and income losses.

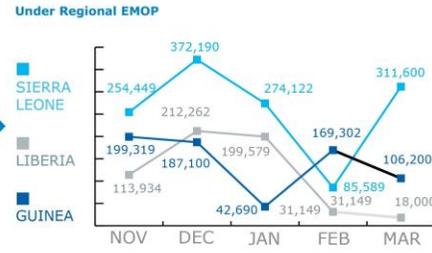
West Africa Ebola Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015

FUNDING



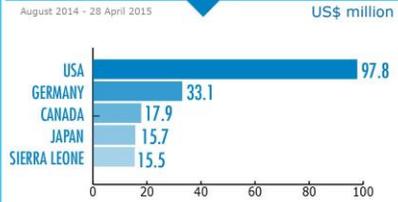
REACHED BENEFICIARIES



These resources: UNICEF, Gerdards, WFP, OCHA, WHO, ICF. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map 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 area or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. © World Food Programme 2015

- Confirmed new EVD cases over the past 21 days (Source: WHO)
 - 1 - 5
 - 6 - 15
 - 16 - 50
 - 51 - 90
- Country Office
- Sub Office
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- Main Logistics Hub
- Forward Logistics Base
- Road Supply Route
- International boundary
- Region boundary
- River
- Surface Waterbody

TOP 5 DONORS (EMOP + SO)



UNHAS (since August 2014)



UNHRD (since March 2014)



LOGISTICS CLUSTER (since September 2014)



WFP
Clusters

WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 13 AUGUST 2014
Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

Democratic Republic of Congo (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

Since 02 January, the DRC armed forces (FARDC) launched a military offensive against the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) in the east of the country, without MONUSCO support. On 26 March, the Security Council extended MONUSCO's mandate for another year via resolution 2011 and endorsed reducing its force by 2,000 troops and laying out plans for a gradual exit strategy.

Political tensions are mounting with the looming 2016 general elections. Between 19-21 January 2015, violent protests erupted across the country after the Parliament enacted a new electoral law making the poll conditional to a national census. Since these events, human rights activists and opponents have been arrested and tensions in the ruling party are growing.

The overall security situation in Eastern DRC deteriorated significantly in April: ethnic conflicts in Katanga resulted in significant displacements; Burundi refugees have crossed in their thousands into South Kivu; in North Kivu anti-tank mines were found on main axis near Goma and increased activity by armed groups have made most territories inaccessible; three UN staff were kidnapped on April 23 in North Kivu; in Beni the ADF group is continuing to loot, rape, kill and torture people; and in Orientale the same exactions are committed mainly by FRPI and the Lord's Resistance Army.

The ongoing conflicts involving at least 40 armed groups led more than 2.7 million people fleeing their homes. At the same time and where security has improved, 1.8 million formerly displaced people have returned to their areas of origin. However, they often find that their homes, schools, and productive assets have been looted or destroyed.

Food Security

The combination of persistent insecurity, recurrent displacements, infrastructure deterioration and asset destruction have significantly affected food security in the DRC over the past two decades. According to the December 2014 IPC, an estimated 6.5 million people are in a situation of acute food security and livelihood crisis. In total, seven territories face emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 4).

Programming Situation

PRRO 200540 "Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups" (July 2013- Dec 2015) aims to assist 3.6 million beneficiaries from July 2013 to December 2015.

SO 200661 "Strengthening Food Security Cluster Coordination in the Democratic Republic of Congo" (Mar 2014- Mar 2015) aims to deliver predictable and accountable leadership and coordination in the food security cluster.

SO 200456 “Logistics Cluster Coordination and Road Infrastructure Repairs” (July 2012 – November 2016) aims to provide logistics support to the humanitarian community through Logistics Cluster activities.

SO 200504 “Provision of Humanitarian Air Services” (Jan. 2013 – Dec. 2015) UNHAS provides reliable access to deep-field locations throughout the country.

Access

The combination of persistent insecurity, recurrent displacement, infrastructure deterioration and asset destruction have significantly affected WFP operations.

Resourcing

PRRO 200540 has a shortfall of USD30 million from April to December 2015 in order to continue assisting to continue assisting refugees, newly displaced people, old but vulnerable IDPs, returnees, nutritionally vulnerable groups, and school children through emergency school feeding.

Capacity

With a view to increase impact in the context of limited resources, WFP will prioritize its interventions to achieve the following objectives: provide relief assistance to IDPs and refugees using the most effective combination of assistance modalities (cash, vouchers and food distributions); focused school feeding in emergency and transitional contexts; Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment in priority areas; prevention of acute malnutrition in areas where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) exceeds 15 percent; and support to returnees.

Inter-Agency

WFP leads the Logistics Cluster and co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO. In 2015, UNHAS will continue to provide and expand flights to Equateur Province in partnership with UNHCR. Recognizing the operational linkage, UNHAS will integrate its operations in DRC with C.A.R. This includes adding Bangui as a regular UNHAS destination.

Risks

- Armed conflict involving rebel groups, FARDC and MONUSCO – also affecting Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.
- Armed conflict involving FARDC and Mayi Mayi Kata Katanga.
- Rising political tensions in the context of the looming 2016 general elections.

Democratic Republic of Congo Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015

PRRO 200540 (July 2013 - December 2015)

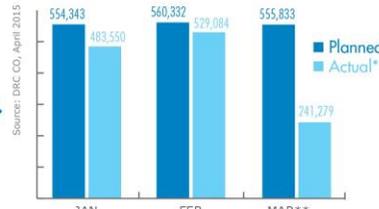


AFFECTED PEOPLE

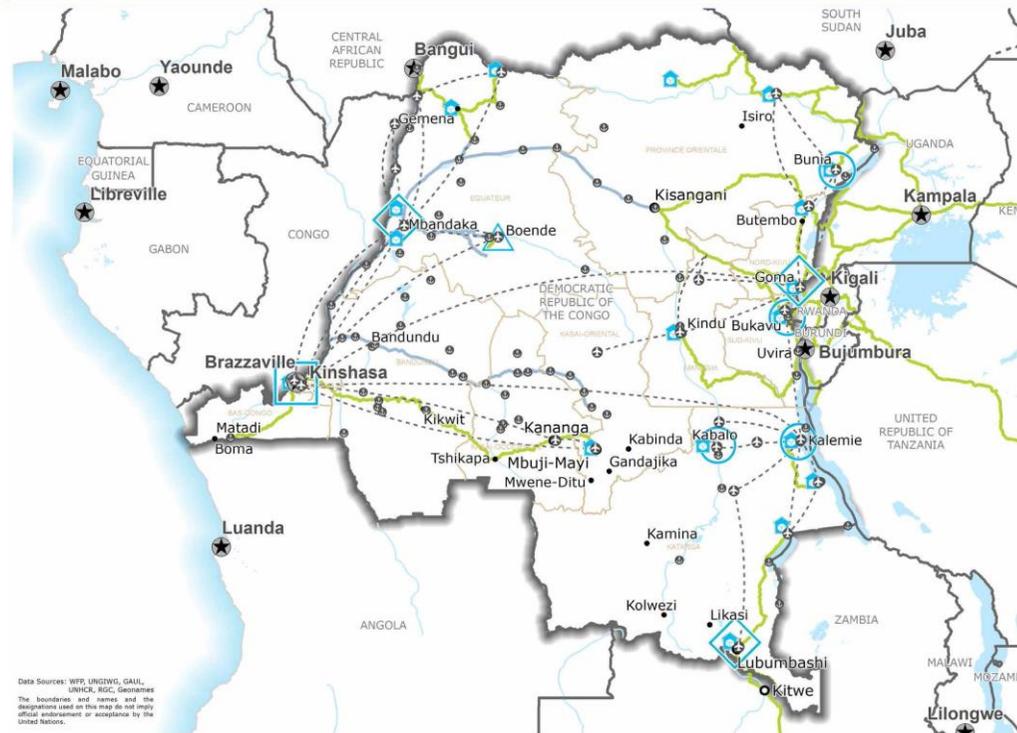


*Including prior to December 2013 crisis

BENEFICIARIES



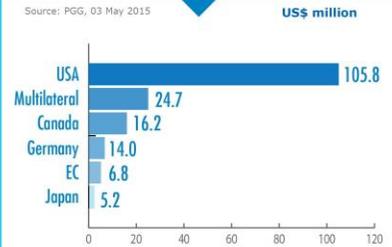
Source: DRC CO, April 2015
* Reconciliation is still ongoing for January and February figures
** March figures are not final due to delays in CP reports.



Data Sources: WFP, UNGW, GAUL, UNHCR, RGC, Geonames
The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- Country Office
- Field Office
- Warehouse
- Road Supply Route
- Waterway Supply Route
- Province boundary
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Undetermined boundary
- International boundary line
- Port
- UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route

TOP DONORS (PRRO 200540)



UNHAS (March 2015)



CLUSTERS Requirements & Funding (USD)



Data Sources: WFP, UNGW, GAUL, UNHCR, RGC, Geonames
The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY SINCE 12 DECEMBER 2013
Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

Libya (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The conflict between nationalists and Islamist-backed militias that erupted in June 2014 after parliamentary elections, has led to a re-escalation of hostilities and violence across Libya in recent months, causing civilian casualties, massive displacement with more than 400,000 IDPs and 150,000 refugees, destruction of public infrastructure and the disruption of basic social services and social protection systems.

On 24 March, representatives of municipal and local councils from 31 towns and cities from across Libya concluded a two-day meeting in Brussels, as part of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) facilitated Libyan dialogue process. During the meeting, the participants and UNCT Libya reviewed the status of implementation of confidence-building measures identified during the previous municipality meeting held in Geneva in January.

After seizing Aziziyah on 03 April, and claiming to have carried out multiple airstrikes against the Libya Dawn militias on airports and military installations, the Libyan National Army (LNA) is reported to be preparing to launch an offensive to liberate the capital Tripoli from Libya Dawn. Recent clashes in the South of Libya and in Tripoli show that the LNA is active and could be receiving significant reinforcements.

On 19 April the UN envoy for Libya announced that rival factions reached a draft accord which is expected to be finalized by May.

Due to the ongoing fighting in Libya, the UNCT continues to operate from Tunisia.

Food Security

Libya's agricultural production is very limited. As a result, 80 percent of food requirements are imported, a figure that reaches up to 90 percent in the case of cereals. Food is heavily subsidised, in particular for cereal grains and flour, the staple of the Libyan diet. Insecurity has disrupted markets, trade routes and access to the public distribution system and the national safety net programme, affecting both food supplies and access to food.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200776 "Assistance to people affected by the crisis in Libya" (Nov. 2014 – September 2015) builds on the previous EMOP (200257) and aims to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable displaced populations affected by the crisis, and targets 115,000 people a month.

Access

Due to the ongoing violence and highly volatile security situation, humanitarian access has been extremely limited as UN agencies, donors and iNGOs have evacuated staff to neighbouring countries, e.g. Tunisia and Malta. WFP has not had a presence in Libya since 2012. The Libya United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is operating remotely from Tunisia until the situation allows for the deployment of staff. A WFP emergency coordinator for EMOP 200776 is based in Tunis. On 14 January 2015, UNDSS authorized the extension of the evacuation status for a further 3 months.

New transport contracts have been awarded on the two overland access corridors via Tunisia and Egypt, for supply to western and eastern Libya respectively. The ability to operate out of Libyan ports changes frequently depending on fighting: as of 27 April, the Port of Benghazi, which was supplying much of the east of the country with wheat and other goods, has been closed, while volumes of trade have been reduced at other ports.

WFP has established partnerships with NGO Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organisation and the Libyan Red Crescent for food distributions inside Libya. The Danish Refugee Council was monitoring food distributions, based on a third party monitoring agreement signed with WFP, however this partnership ended on 05 April. Libya CO and RBC are looking for alternative partners to carry out monitoring.

Resourcing

WFP has so far received a total of USD6.8 million from UN-CERF, the Republic of Korea, Canada and multilateral sources. However, with no further funding confirmed, there is a six-month shortfall of USD14 million. The lack of funding will result in the reduction of the number of beneficiaries receiving WFP assistance.

Capacity

WFP relies on cooperating partners for food distribution to affected populations. Due to the fact that national and community institutions and cohesiveness have further eroded and fragmented during the current crisis, WFP does not intend, for the moment, to operate inside Libya and will continue working from neighbouring Tunisia.

Inter-Agency

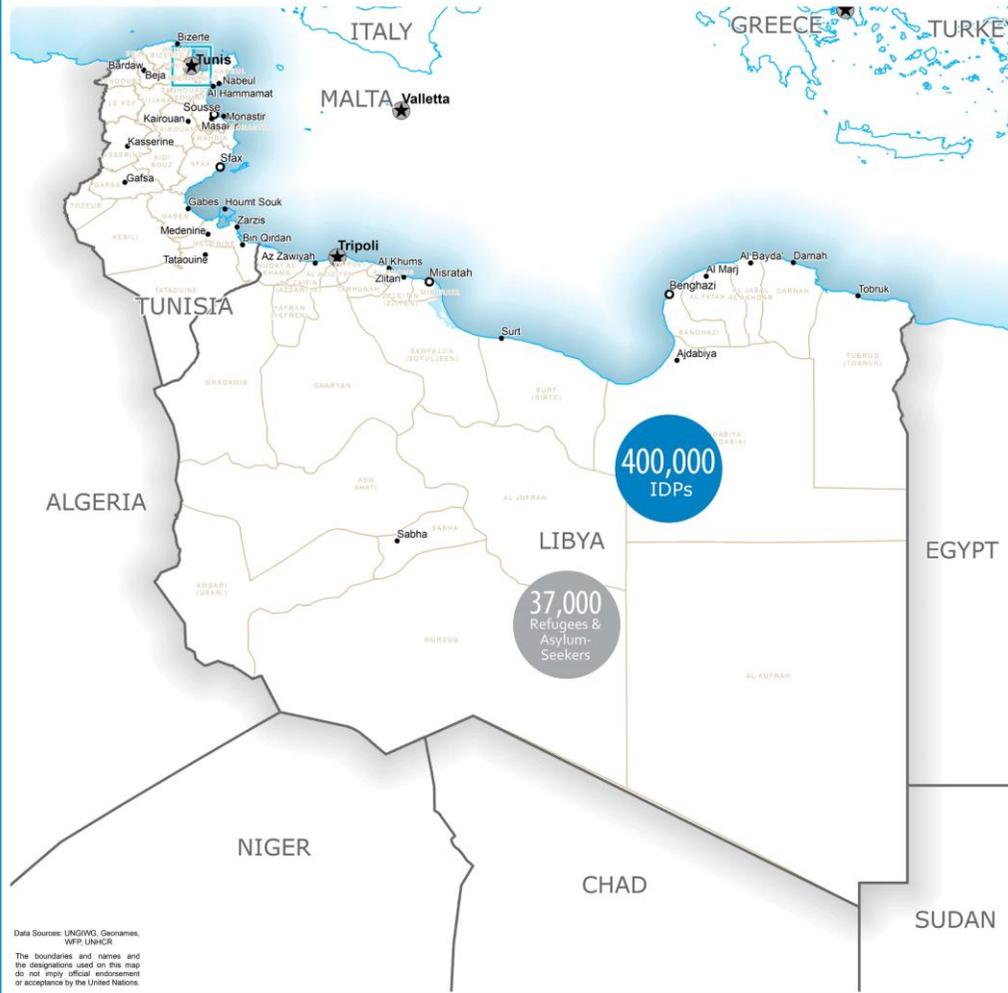
WFP was asked by the UNCT to coordinate the upcoming interagency assessment. It will be a multi-sectoral, in depth-assessment with the participation of IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP with support from the Resident Coordinator's Office. Preliminary findings of the assessment are expected to be available end May 2015 and will allow the UNCT to update the current humanitarian appeal, which was extended to the end of June 2015.

Risks

- Armed conflict between Islamist and Nationalist armed groups.

Libya Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015



Data Sources: UNDG/NGO Geonames, WFP/UNICEF
The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- Country office
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Governorate Boundary
- Main Road



FUNDING RECEIVED

figures in USD

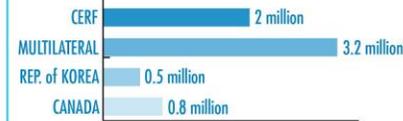
WFP EMOP 200776
(28 Nov 2014 – 30 Sept 2015)



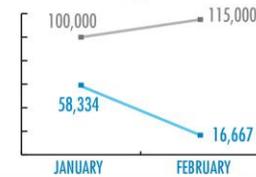
DONORS

(28 Nov 2014 – 30 Sept 2015)

figures in USD



BENEFICIARIES



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

figures in USD



Source: OCHA FTS, 30 April 2015

WFP
Clusters

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 26 NOVEMBER 2014

Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

Mali (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political / Food Security Situation

The security situation in Mali in 2015 remains concerning, complex and unpredictable. An increasing number of security incidents has taken place in northern Mali, and most recently expanding towards central regions. These include improvised explosive devices and mines on roads, banditry, terrorism and clashes between armed groups. This insecurity continues to affect WFP and partner operations by constraining humanitarian space. Targeted attacks against MINUSMA have also been increasing notably in recent weeks, underscoring the climate of tension and increasing skepticism among insurgents. A terrorist attack on 07 March struck an area of Bamako that was popular among internationals; 5 people were killed.

Meanwhile, the UN-sponsored, Algeria-mediated peace negotiations led to a draft agreement signed on 01 March by the Malian Government and supporting factions. Northern Tuareg separatist groups represented under the Coordination of the Azawad Movements have yet to sign the accord as it doesn't reflect their requests for autonomy for the so called Azawad northern region. An official signing ceremony is scheduled for 15 May, however it remains unclear whether all the rebel groups will endorse it.

According to the Cadre Harmonisé food security assessment of March, lower livelihood activities and food stocks along with insufficient agro-pastoral production in vulnerable areas currently affects 2.4 million people that are facing stressed (IPC phase 2) or crisis (IPC phase 3) levels of food security.

As a consequence of violence and insecurity, almost 90,000 IDPs are currently reported in Mali, and some 140,000 refugees remain in Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso, having fled the violence in Mali.

Programming Situation

PRRO 200719: Saving lives, reducing malnutrition and building livelihoods (Jan 2015 – Dec 2017). The three-year PRRO for Mali aims to assist 1.1 million people a year.

Regional EMOP 200438: Assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons affected by insecurity in Mali (Jun 2012 – Dec 2015). The regional EMOP assists Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.

SO 200802: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Mali (Jan – Dec 2015). A USD5.9 million Special Operation has been launched and will enable the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service to operate in Mali.

Across the Sahel, WFP operates under PRROs and EMOPs to provide life saving food assistance, reduce malnutrition, rebuild livelihoods and

strengthen community resilience to renewed shocks in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and the Gambia.

Access

WFP largely relies on implementing partners to carry out its operations in northern Mali. Many of these partners continue to express concerns regarding security and access in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal provinces, highlighting the impact insecurity is having on WFP operations.

Resourcing

The new Mali PRRO which began on 01 January 2015, is funded at 17 percent of project needs, which amount to USD325.6 million. The regional EMOP, which assists Malian refugees in neighbouring countries, is resourced at 68 percent of project needs, which amount to USD200 million. SO stands funded at 50 percent, with USD 3 million contributions received against the total requirements.

Capacity

WFP has six sub-offices across Mali; in Kayes, Sikasso, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Koulikoro, as well as warehouses in strategic locations across Mali and in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania, used to respond to the needs of refugees displaced from Mali and their host communities.

Inter-Agency

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

Risks

- Armed conflict in the north of Mali involving international and government troops, Tuareg militants and Islamist factions
- Anticipated prolonged pastoral lean season in the worst-affected regions of Timbuktu and Gao, also affecting market access and income-generating activities.

Mali Regional Refugee Crisis - Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015

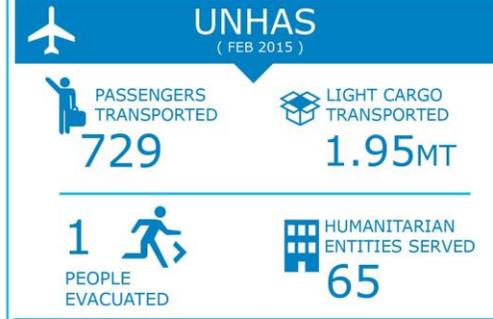
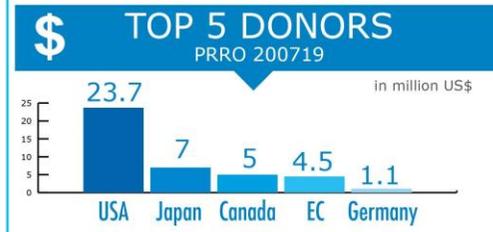
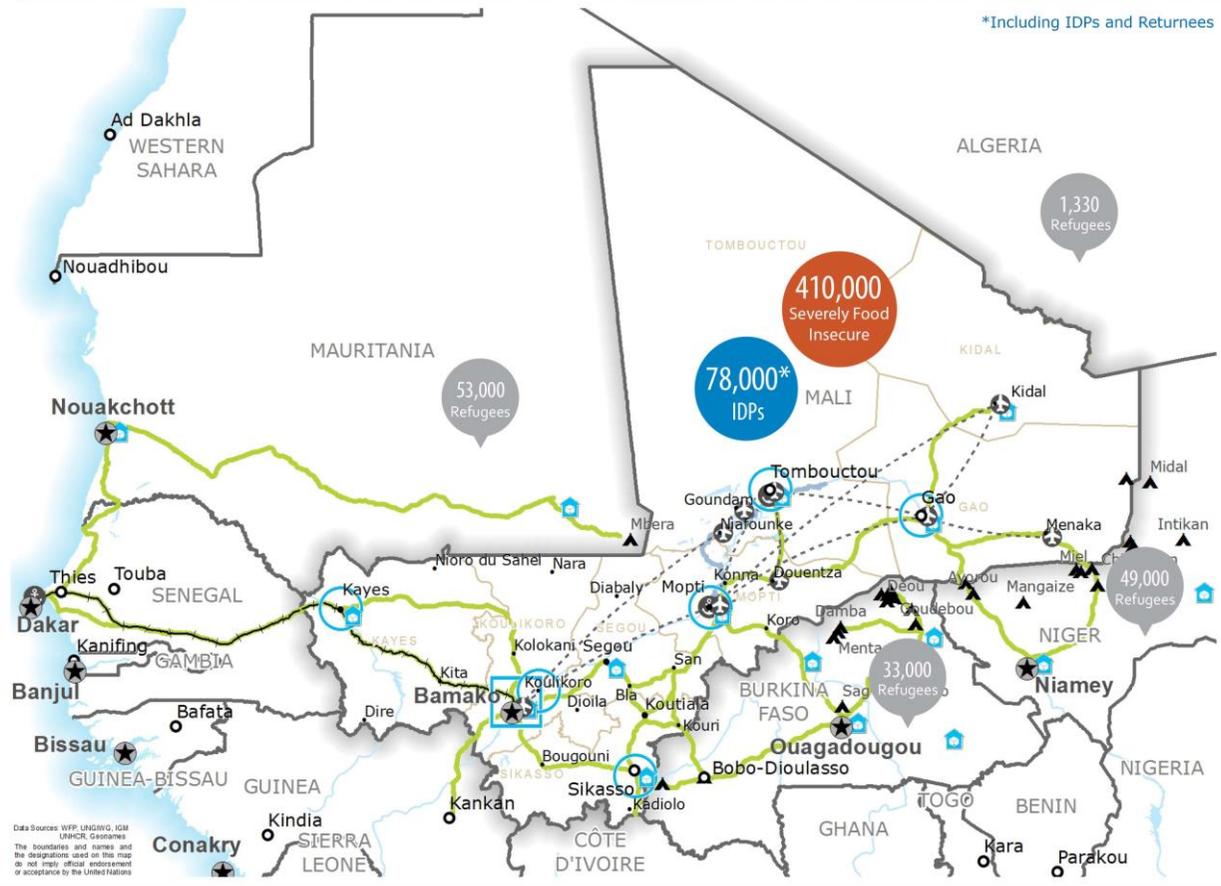
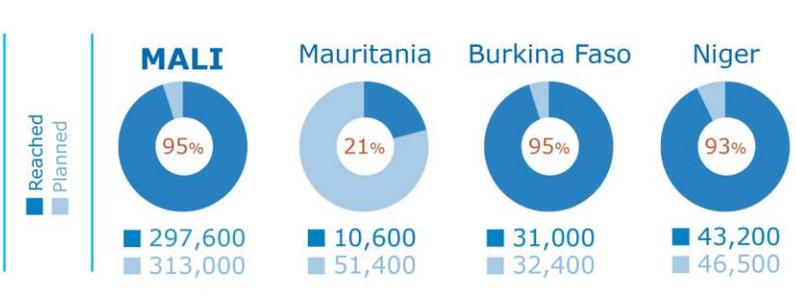


BENEFICIARIES
(March 2015)

TOTAL 86%

382,300 Reached

443,300 Planned



Country Office, Field Office, Refugee / IDP Camp, National Capital, International boundary line, Major Town, Intermediate Town, Small Town, Sub Office, Warehouse, Road Supply Route, Port, UNHAS Connection, UNHAS Route

WFP
Clusters

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 12 January 2012

Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

Nepal (L2)

Situation Analysis

Humanitarian Situation/Food Security

A 7.9 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 25 April with an epicenter in Gandaki, about 80km from Kathmandu. The full scale of the destruction is still not clear, although OCHA is reporting that up to eight million people are affected. As of 4 May, the Government is reporting 5,006 deaths and 10,194 injured people. This is the most devastating disaster to strike country since 1934, and multiple aftershocks wrought additional damage, including a 6.7 magnitude aftershock.

Primary needs are shelter, food, water and medication. WFP is conducting preliminary assessments in 12 districts; the most affected are Gorkha, Lamjung, Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur. The Government of Nepal has declared a state of emergency and requested international assistance to deal with the emergency.

3.5 million of those affected will require food assistance, of which WFP is planning to assist the most critical 1.4 million. Most impacted districts are in mountainous and hilly areas. As part of WFP's common services platform, WFP is also moving by -- air and road -- hospital equipment, medical supplies, much-needed shelter material and other urgent relief needs to hard-to-reach districts, in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

Programming Situation

CR-EMOP 200668: US\$116.6 million: Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquake in Nepal (Apr-Jul 2015) aims to support 1.4 million vulnerable and food insecure people in the Western and Central regions over three months, via High-Energy Biscuits for 5 days, General Food Distributions, Blanket Supplementary Feeding and cash transfers.

SO 200849: US\$8.5 million: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Nepal (Apr-Jul 2015) aims to provide Humanitarian air services and support to the wider humanitarian response in Nepal.

SO 200848: US\$25.6 million Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (Apr-Jul 2015) will provide Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Services to the humanitarian response.

Access

Due to the mountainous terrain, infrastructure damage, collapsed bridges and damaged roads, as well as inclement weather, access to many of the affected areas is reported to be extremely challenging. The airport in Kathmandu remains heavily congested due to the high volume of traffic.

Resourcing

A UN Flash Appeal was launched for USD415 million to support the provision of vital humanitarian relief for people affected by the earthquake. WFP's requirements under the UN Flash Appeal represents 36 percent of overall needs. The CR-EMOP and two SOs have been approved and are receiving advances. The CR-EMOP 200668 is valued at USD116.6 million. SO 200848 (Logistics/ETC) and SO 200849 (UNHAS) require USD25.6 million and USD8.5 million, respectively. Urgent capital flow must be sustained for operations of this complexity and scale to continue.

Capacity

WFP is currently undertaking needs assessments to further inform and refine priority areas. In addition, a more structured and coordinated multi-phase assessment are assessing needs in 12 highly affected districts to better determine the extent of the impact of the earthquake.

At the outset of the crisis, vast inflows of aid threatened to overwhelm the airport. WFP, on behalf of the whole humanitarian community, is working closely with the government and partners to expedite clearances for planes to land and for relief supplies to move.

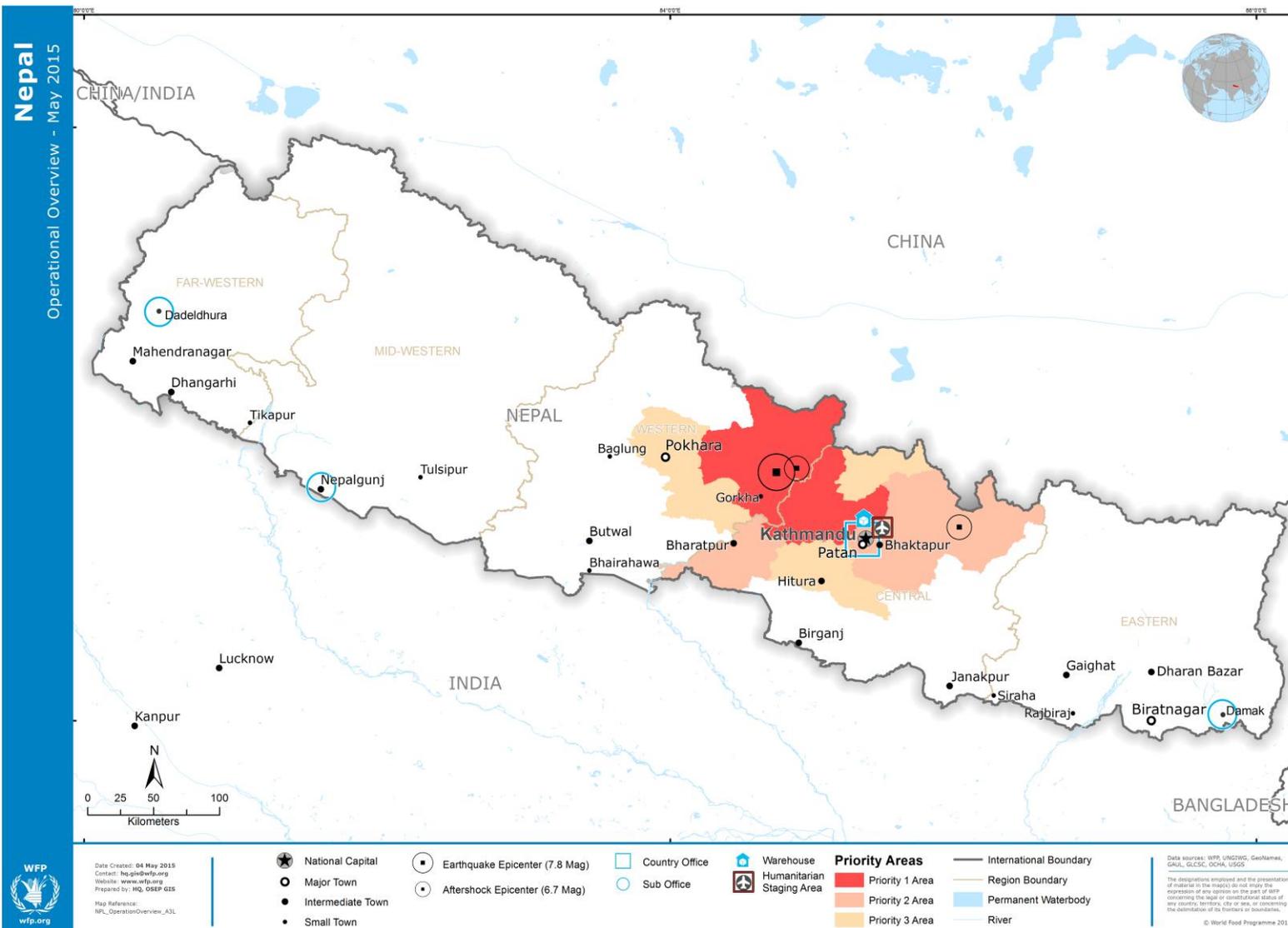
WFP urgently needs USD116.5 million to provide food for 1.4 million people in Central and Western Regions. WFP is working with the Government of Nepal to overcome challenges to meet demands at its relief hub and continues to serve humanitarian workers who need to access telecoms/internet and electricity as well as a logistics hub for storage and dispatch of relief items.

Inter-Agency

WFP is working in close collaboration with humanitarian actors via the cluster system as well as other humanitarian architecture present in the country. WFP chairs the Food Security Cluster with FAO with the Government in the lead and leads the Logistics Cluster as well as the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), all of which are now active in the country.

Risks

- Lack of funding.
- Landslides and mudslides in the coming summer monsoon season.
- Further aftershoc



Somalia (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

Al-Shabaab remains a major threat to the UN in Somalia; on 20 April, six people were killed (including four international staff members) and another nine injured in a suicide attack on a UNICEF minivan in Garowe, the capital of Puntland in north-eastern Somalia. This attack is the deadliest attack against the UN in Somalia, and illustrates the continued threat Al Shabaab poses.

The immediate impact on WFP's operations was movement restrictions in Puntland and a temporary reduction of international staff presence in Dollow.

On the political front, a new Federal government is now in place in Mogadishu since February 2015. Interim Regional Administrations continue to emerge in central and southern parts of the country.

Food Security

An estimated 731,000 people will suffer from Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) levels of food insecurity through mid-2015 with IDPs constituting 76 percent and the remaining 24 percent divided equally between rural and urban populations. An additional 2.3 million people are at risk of sliding into the same situation, bringing the number of Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance to about 3 million.

Programming Situation

PRRO 200443 "Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience in Somalia" (Jan 2013 – Dec 2015) targets 2.9 million beneficiaries over three years and seeks to save lives, provide social safety nets and enhance the resilience of vulnerable individuals to cope more effectively with shocks.

SO 200507 "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia and Kenya", facilitates the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and the movement of humanitarian workers in Somalia, including medical and security evacuations.

SO 200440 "Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia" supports coordination and strategic response guidance for FSC membership and key strategic stakeholders in Somalia.

Access

Reliable access to vulnerable communities continues to be a challenge across the country due to the fluid security situation. Roadblocks and checkpoints held by armed actors continue to hamper road access, particularly in southern and central Somalia.

Resourcing

The current projected funding shortfall for PRRO 200443 stands at USD59 million for the period April to September 2015. WFP has had to prioritize assistance in the first quarter of 2015. If more funding is not received in the immediate coming months, WFP will be forced to further reduce its assistance to the Somali people and over 250,000 vulnerable Somalis will be at risk of no longer receiving critical assistance as early as June, even more in July.

Capacity

WFP's response is constrained by stretched resources and limited access. WFP continues to closely monitor the food security situation throughout the country, especially with regard to the Gu rains. First outlooks are indicating average to below average rainfall in most parts of the country, except in the Northeast where below average rains are expected.

Inter-Agency

WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO and leads the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters.

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

Risks

- Instability and presence of terrorist groups impacting on infrastructure and presence of international partners
- Security and access constraints
- Clan dynamics
- Recurrent political infighting
- High prices and market disruptions
- Limited capacities of governmental and non-governmental partners

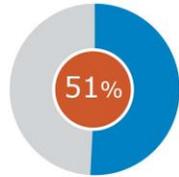
Somalia Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015



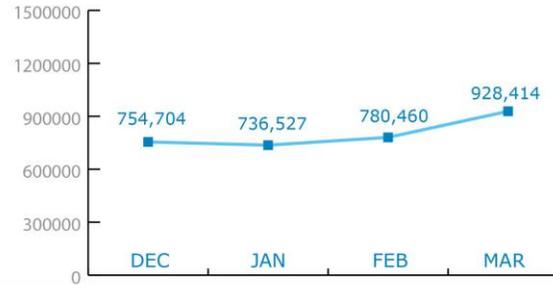
PRRO 200443 (2013-2015)

Source: PGG, 03 May 2015
Figures in USD



Received **406.2 million**
Requirement **794 million**

BENEFICIARIES PRRO 200443



Data Source: UNHCR, Geonames, WFP, DCHA, UNHCR, GISC. 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.

- Country Office
- Field Office
- WFP Presence
- Warehouse
- National Capital
- International boundary line
- Sub Office
- Area Office
- Liaison Office
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Major Town
- Port
- Food Distributions Points
- Intermediate Town
- UNHAS Connection
- Small Town
- UNHAS Route

CLUSTERS Requirements & Funding (US\$)

Source: FTS, 04 May 2015

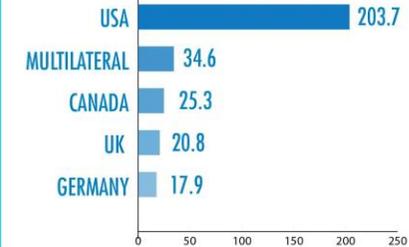
Food Security Cluster



TOP 5 DONORS PRRO 200443

Source: PGG, 03 May 2015

USD million



FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

1 million
in IPC Crisis & Emergency

Estimated from April to September 2015 according to FEWS NET

UNHAS (March 2015)

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED
4,163

LIGHT CARGO TRANSPORTED
40.2MT

2 PEOPLE EVACUATED

HUMANITARIAN ENTITIES SERVED
109

WFP
Clusters

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 02 August 2012

Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

Ukraine (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

Since the peace agreement was signed in February, there have been conflicting reports as to its success. Fighting between the Ukrainian military and separatists continues in the eastern part of the country, albeit with a lesser intensity. Separatists have gained territory near Mariupol, with the flashpoint village of Shyrokyne – located just 20 kilometers from Mariupol – experiencing the most intense shelling since the ceasefire came into force on 15 February.

The humanitarian situation is of great concern, with increasing numbers of people displaced internally and into neighbouring countries. As of end April, over 1.2 million IDPs had been registered in the country, while more than 800,000 Ukrainians had sought asylum, residence permits or other forms of legal stay in neighbouring countries. There are increasing reports of tensions between IDPs and host communities across Ukraine. Some IDPs are reluctant to return to non-government controlled areas (NGCAs) because they are afraid of possible persecution.

Food Security

The conflict has severely affected the overall food security situation in eastern Ukraine. Food reserves of these areas are fully depleted and infrastructure is partly destroyed. Furthermore, food prices are increasing with rising inflation.

According to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) carried out in March 2015, more than 1.3 million people are in need of food assistance, including nearly 1.1 million in NGCAs and over 670,000 people with a poor food consumption score that should be prioritised for assistance (90 percent of whom are located in NGCAs). Food has been identified as the highest priority at household level in NGCAs, and a secondary priority in government-controlled areas (GCAs). Food shortages have been reported especially in Donetsk and Luhansk, significantly affecting IDPs.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200765: Emergency assistance to civilians affected by the conflict in Eastern Ukraine (November 2014 – June 2015) aims to provide in-kind food and food vouchers to the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees, host families and individuals trapped in conflict hotspots. Following a Budget Revision, WFP increased food requirements up to 188,000 individuals and extended the project in time by two months up to 30 June 2015. The EMOP is valued at USD 21.5 million.

Access

Access and paperwork issues remain challenging. Administrative requirements are increasingly complicated, and entry is most difficult for humanitarian organisations. Obligatory permits to cross the lines separating GCAs from NGCAs have been enforced since 21 January but are

inconsistently applied. The permit is not easy to acquire and some corruption is reported. Since the ceasefire, many instances of extensive delays or denied permissions to aid convoys to enter NGCAs have been reported.

Resourcing

EMOP 200765 currently has a funding shortfall of USD5 million through June 2015. WFP will scale-up its C&V activities as well as its in-kind food support in NGCAs. Sufficient funds are available to support immediate food parcel distributions, as identified in the existing EMOP project. However, considering the new needs included in the proposed BR up to December, the shortfall will significantly increase.

Capacity

Since WFP initiated operations in Ukraine in August 2014, it has reached more than 95,000 individuals, as of 24 April 2015. This figure includes totals from the IR-EMOP 200759, which closed in November 2014, and the ongoing EMOP 200765. The EMOP alone has reached roughly 65,000 individuals (more than 42,000 with in-kind food; and more than 22,700 with vouchers) so far. Distribution of food parcels is provided in areas most recently affected by the conflict not under government control, including Donetsk city, Shakhtarsk, Luhansk city, Krasnyi Luch, and other affected areas.

WFP is currently carrying out its operations through its office in Kiev, while establishing an operational presence in the eastern region with one area office in Kramatorsk and three field offices in Donetsk, Severodonetsk and Mariupol.

While the iNGOs People in Need (PIN) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) are the current partners for C&V activities and food parcel distributions, WFP is working to significantly expand its network of cooperating partners for both modalities.

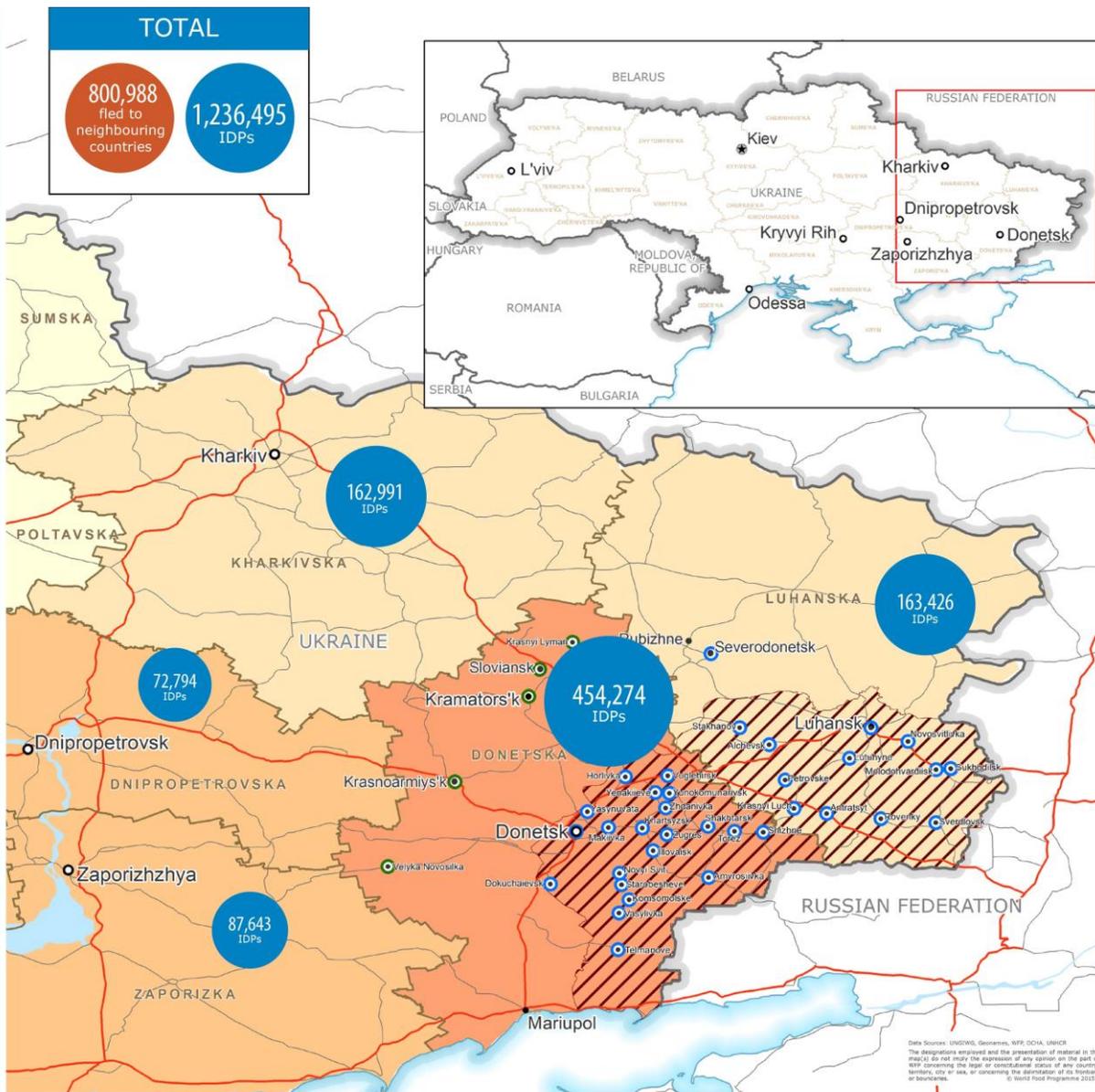
Inter-Agency

WFP coordinates with UN agencies and NGOs with operational presence in eastern Ukraine. In December 2014, the Food and Nutrition Security Cluster was activated. As co-lead, WFP is coordinating the food security and nutrition response in Ukraine. Based on the reports submitted as of 27 April, the cluster has reached over 80,000 beneficiaries with food assistance since January 2015, both in government and NGCAs. The Logistics Cluster was activated in February 2015. To date the Logistics Cluster has provided services to UNICEF and UNHCR for transporting humanitarian items into Donetsk. The ETC has not been activated in Ukraine.

Risks

- Armed conflict between the Ukrainian military and anti-government troops

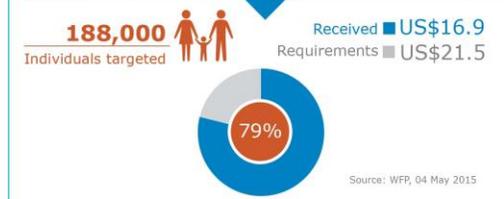
Ukraine Dashboard
INTERNAL
Date created: 04 May 2015



- ★ National Capital
 - Major Town
 - Intermediate Town
 - Small Town
- Total IDPs per Oblast**
- 10,000 - 27,000
 - 27,001 - 88,000
 - 88,001 - 152,000
 - 152,001 - 451,000
- Primary Road
 - Secondary Road
 - ▨ Area not under Government Control
- Distribution Points (March Cycle)**
- Food Parcel
 - Vouchers
- International Boundary
 - Oblast Boundary

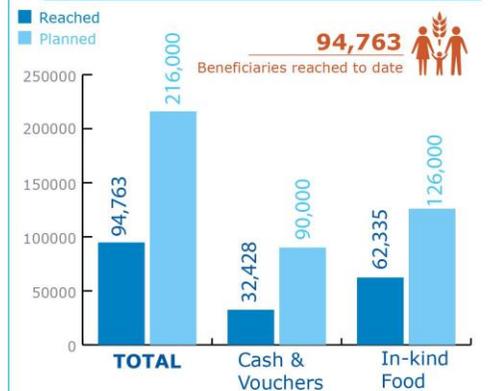
Data Sources: UNOSG, Geonames, WFP, OCHA, UNHCR
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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EMOP 200765
(November 2014 - June 2015)



BENEFICIARIES
as of 23 April 2015

IR-EMOP 200759 & EMOP 200765
(Aug 2014 - Jun 2015)



*Currently, the EMOP is targeting 188,000 among the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and resident populations through either direct or C&V food assistance from November 2014 through June 2015. Of the total assisted, 80,000 individuals will receive three rounds of C&V transfers, and the remaining 108,000 will be reached with one round of food parcels. This information will be updated following the identification of a new Budget Revision

WFP main cooperating partners:
People in Need (PIN), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)

A new budget revision is planned to extend activities from July to December 2015 and increase the caseload by an additional 575,000 (approx.) beneficiaries

WFP L2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 26 NOVEMBER 2014
Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

Malawi

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

Extensive flooding took place across Malawi and Mozambique, after they received 400 percent higher rainfall than average in early January. On 13 January, the President of Malawi declared a state of national disaster across 15 districts in the northern, central and southern regions that were affected by the flooding. 616,000 people were affected countrywide and as of 27 March, there were still 162,000 people residing in temporary shelters sites in six-flood affected districts.

Food Security

According to a joint food security assessment conducted in February, some 616,000 people in 17 districts are now food insecure due to the recent floods, and will require food assistance through July 2015. This represents an almost 70 percent increase from the pre-existing 370,000 people requiring WFP food assistance and includes two additional districts.

Programming Situation

IR-EMOP 200810 “Emergency Food Assistance To Vulnerable Populations Affected By Floods in Malawi” (Jan 2015 – Mar 2015) enables timely provision of immediate food assistance to flood affected people. The IR-EMOP targets 77,000 people; overall requirements amount to USD981,874.

PRRO 200692 “Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Restore Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods” (Dec 2014- April 2015) will facilitate the gradual transition from relief to recovery assistance and resilience building and targets 1.7 million people during the lean season. Total funding requirements amount to USD153 million.

SO 200685 “Aviation Services, Logistics Augmentation and Cluster Coordination in Response to the Floods in Malawi” (Jan 2015 – Aug 2015) augments WFP’s logistical and air transport capacity to support the humanitarian community and the Government of Malawi in responding to the floods emergency. Total requirement is USD2.2 million.

Access

While flood conditions have improved, some areas are still inaccessible. To provide continued safe access to Makhanga, which is still cut off, WFP is utilizing an airboat for transporting humanitarian cargo and personnel. The airboat is a flat-bottomed vessel with an out-of-water fan propeller that is ideal for use in marshy or shallow areas and floodwaters which have high siltation. This is the first time that WFP is using this kind of boat in logistics operations worldwide.

Resourcing

WFP urgently requires USD10.8 million to continue the floods and lean season operations. This includes USD8.7 million to scale up the emergency

flood response and USD2.1 million to extend the lean season operation by one month into April. Of the total shortfall, USD2.9 million is needed immediately to cover twinning costs for the remaining 13,030 mt of the government's in-kind maize contribution (10,155 mt for floods response and 2,875 mt for the lean season response extension).

Capacity

WFP has reached 75 percent of the food distribution target under the lean season response for March. Delays were caused by slow receipt of in-kind fortified vegetable oil and maize. Dispatches are underway for the remaining 25 percent. Cash transfers and nutrition vouchers are complete for March, reaching 100 percent as planned.

Inter-Agency

WFP continues to coordinate closely with Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), the UN Humanitarian Country Team as well as OCHA. Response efforts are coordinated locally through a Government-led and UN co-led cluster system. WFP co-leads clusters on food security and logistics and actively participates in the agriculture, education and nutrition clusters.

Risks

- Limited funding

Vanuatu

Situation Analysis

Humanitarian Situation/Food Security

Between 13 and 14 March, Category 5 Tropical Cyclone "Pam" swept through the South Pacific archipelago and brushed the east coast of Efate in the Republic of Vanuatu. At least 166,000 people, including 82,000 children, were affected by Tropical Cyclone (TC) Pam (more than half of Vanuatu's population). Eleven people were confirmed dead and almost 4,000 people took shelter in 39 evacuation centres. TC Pam is considered to be one of the worst natural disasters ever to hit the region.

Many communities in Vanuatu rely heavily on subsistence agriculture and farming as an income source. Up to 96 percent of the archipelago's crops were destroyed following the cyclone, with the most widespread destruction occurring in Tanna, Erromango and the Shepherd Islands.

Following TC Pam, almost all residents in these areas experienced serious shortages of locally available food stocks, specifically for cucumber, beans and squash, a critical staple. The shortages are expected to last until the next harvest begins in June/ July. As a result, local market activity has been significantly reduced in many of the affected rural areas. The UNHC for Vanuatu warned that the country is at risk of a secondary emergency if longer-term food insecurity issues are not addressed.

Programming Situation

IR-EMOP 200231: Food Assistance for victims of Cyclone Pam (19 March-02 April). The Government planned to provide immediate food assistance to 180,000 people during the initial phase of the emergency and asked WFP to supplement their rations and fill any gaps, which WFP carried out under an IR-EMOP for the initial two weeks of the response.

EMOP 200833: Assistance to people affected by cyclone Pam (03 April – 20 June) A 2.5 month EMOP was established to target 57,300 beneficiaries (including 33,000 women and children under 5) through general food distributions in the severely-affected islands of Melampa, Shafea and Tafea Provinces.

SO 200830: Logistics and Telecommunications augmentation in response to Cyclone Pam (18 March – 30 May):. WFP is providing targeted technical support to the NDMO and the VHT partners through the provision of logistics advisory services, deployment and set-up of operational support equipment and augmentation in emergency telecommunication networks.

Access

Access within the islands was initially unreliable, as many inner roads were impassable and communication lines were not established. Logistical challenges still remain as the archipelago is dispersed across a large geographical area - the Government reported difficulties in distributing seeds and food across all 22 affected islands. The Government has been

working with the Logistics cluster to address continuing transport gaps. Variable weather conditions and periodic high seas have delayed shipments.

Resourcing

The EMOP is currently resourced at 79.5 percent of project needs, which amount to USD3.5 million. SO 200830 is funded at 32 percent of project needs, which amount to USD2.2 million.

Capacity

As of 22 April, WFP has 24 international staff on the ground, with two more scheduled to arrive. WFP recruited two local staff: one driver and one office assistant under a short-term contract.

Inter-Agency

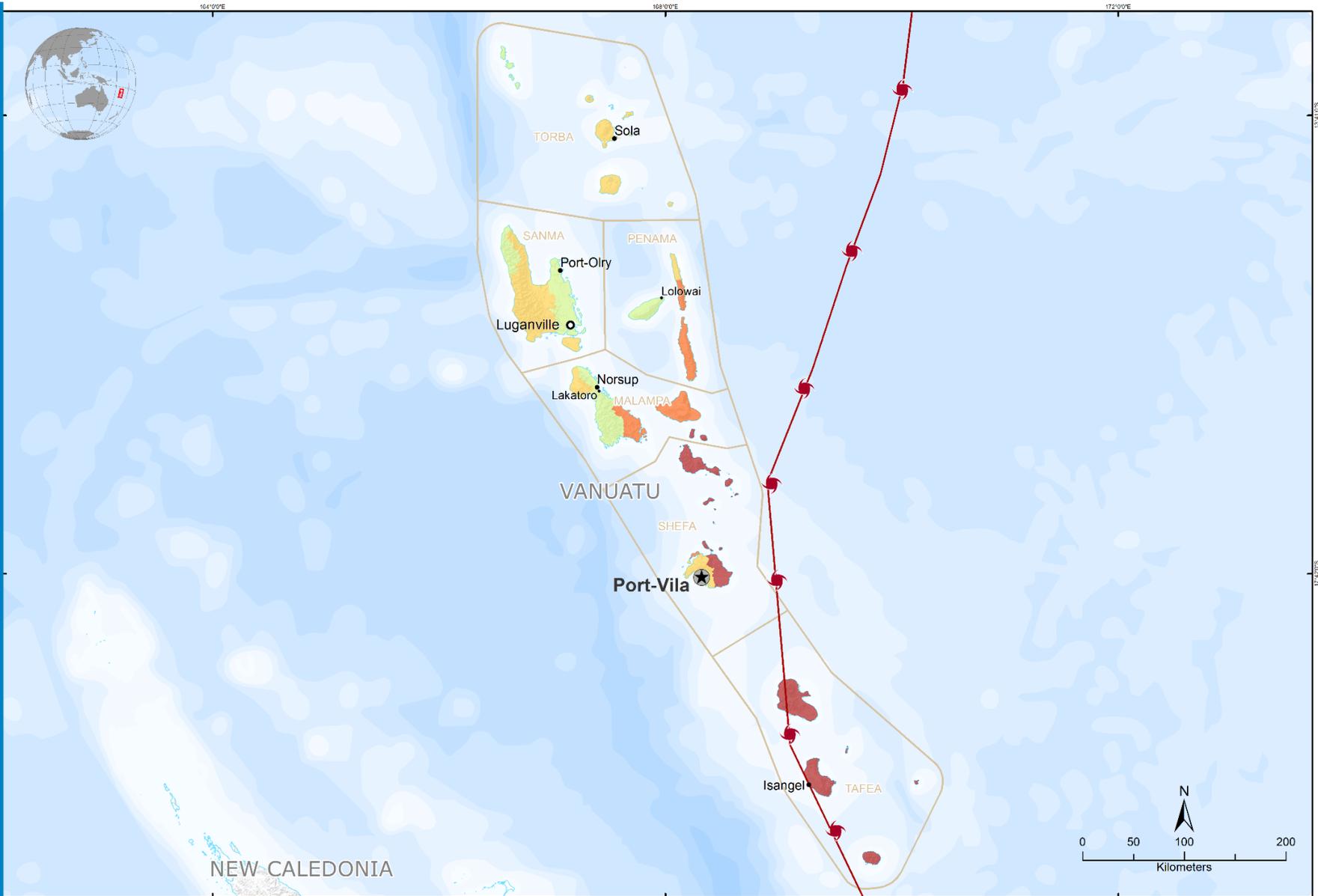
The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) continues to coordinate the response with support from various agencies, governments and partners. The NDMO is expanding its outreach to ensure comprehensive coordination and support to Government line ministries and humanitarian partners.

Under the tripartite agreement, the Government will manage and oversee the food distribution process which will be fully supported by WFP and Cooperating Partners, namely ADRA, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children and World Vision.

Risks

- Additional natural hazards
- Limited funding

Vanuatu
Tropical Cyclone PAM Overview - May 2015



Date Created: 04 May 2015
 Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: HQ_OSEP GIS
 Map Reference:
 VUT_OperationOverview_A3L

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

- Priority Areas**
- Priority 1
 - Priority 2
 - Priority 3
 - Lower Priority

- Cyclone Track
- First level Admin Boundary

Data sources: WFP, UNISW, GeoNames, GAUL, OCHA, GDACS, OSM
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map 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 delineation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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Burundi

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

President Nkurunziza's nomination on 25 April as the candidate of the ruling CNDD-FDD party for the 26 June 2015 Presidential election sparked violent protests in the capital Bujumbura, spreading to other areas. Deadly clashes erupted between security forces and demonstrators opposing Nkurunziza's bid for a third term. The government reacted to the protests by cutting off access to social media platforms as well as shutting down radio stations. A media and communication blackout would further fuel the current climate of fear, leading to additional displacement.

Prompted by fear of an impending clash between opposition and security forces, more than 22,000 Burundians, a vast majority Tutsi, crossed the border from the northern province of Kirundo into Rwanda and 4000 to DRC as of 27 April (UNHCR figures); some 100 people fled to Tanzania.

Burundi's opposition has reportedly been subject to harassment and violence by the ruling party and its youth wing, the Imbonerakure, allegedly in collusion with local authorities and the police. President Nkurunziza's candidacy for a third term is opposed by Burundi's Roman Catholic Church as well as by sections of the ruling party CNDD-FDD. Similarly, Burundi's civil society and opposition groups urged Nkurunziza not to run, deeming the President's bid for a third term unconstitutional and threatening the spirit of the Arusha Accord which set the basis for peacebuilding following the 1993-2005 civil war.

The Constitutional Court has been seized by the Senate on the interpretation of the Constitution regarding the eligibility of President Nkurunziza for a third term. The final validation of the election candidate could spark further violent protests.

The current situation points to escalating levels of political violence in urban areas coupled with political and opportunistic violence in rural areas. This is likely to cause displacement and re-displacement amounting to tens of thousands of people into neighbouring Rwanda, DRC and Tanzania, overwhelming existing humanitarian infrastructures. In addition to cross-border movements, internal displacement is likely in provinces with strong Imbonerakure presence. Internal displacement could increase if crossing the border becomes too dangerous.

Preparedness

The Inter-agency Contingency plan identified eight potential hotspot provinces (Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Burruri, Makamba, Kirundo and Muyinga). In a worst-case scenario, 400, 000 people would be affected by violence surrounding the election crisis within six months, including 300,000 displaced people 9250, 000 IDPs and 50, 000 refugees).

The newly re-established Humanitarian Country Team is urgently requesting USD11.6 million for priority preparedness and response to the

needs of up to 50,000 people most likely to be affected within the first eight weeks after elections.

The Burundi CO prepared a USD250,000 IR-PREP for emergency preparedness. As part of its plan for business continuity the CO finalized a draft CONOPS and forwarded it to the Regional Bureau for review. Moreover, a new EMOP is ready and submitted to the Regional Bureau. This EMOP is based on the inter-agency contingency plan.

Risks

- Electoral violence, also affecting DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania

Burundi Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015

IR-EMOP 200838 (10 April to 10 July 2015)



immediate food and nutrition needs of
20,000 Burundian asylum seekers in Rwanda



Actual number of beneficiaries reached
24,795 as of 03 May

EXPECTED AFFECTED PEOPLE



400,000
in Burundi and Neighboring countries

INTERAGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN



IDPs
250,000



Refugees
50,000
to DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania
South Africa, Uganda

AGE AND SEX (as of 03 May)*

AGE	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	%
0 - 17	2,534	2,645	5,179	59%
18 - 59	1,991	1,367	3,358	38%
60 +	214	65	279	3%
Total	4,739	4,077	8,816	100%

*Registered Burundian Refugees in Rwanda

REGIONAL IMPACT (as of 03 May)



24,795
BURUNDIAN REFUGEES
to Rwanda

TOTAL: 30,995

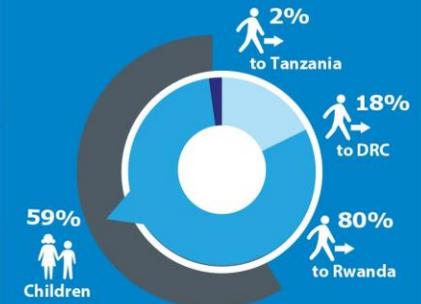


5,700
BURUNDIAN REFUGEES
to DRC

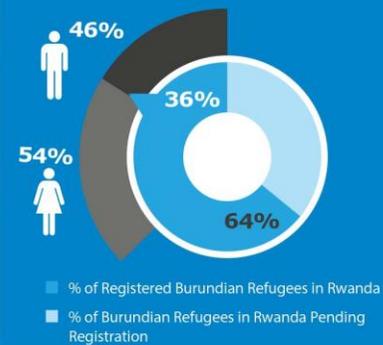


500
BURUNDIAN REFUGEES
to Tanzania

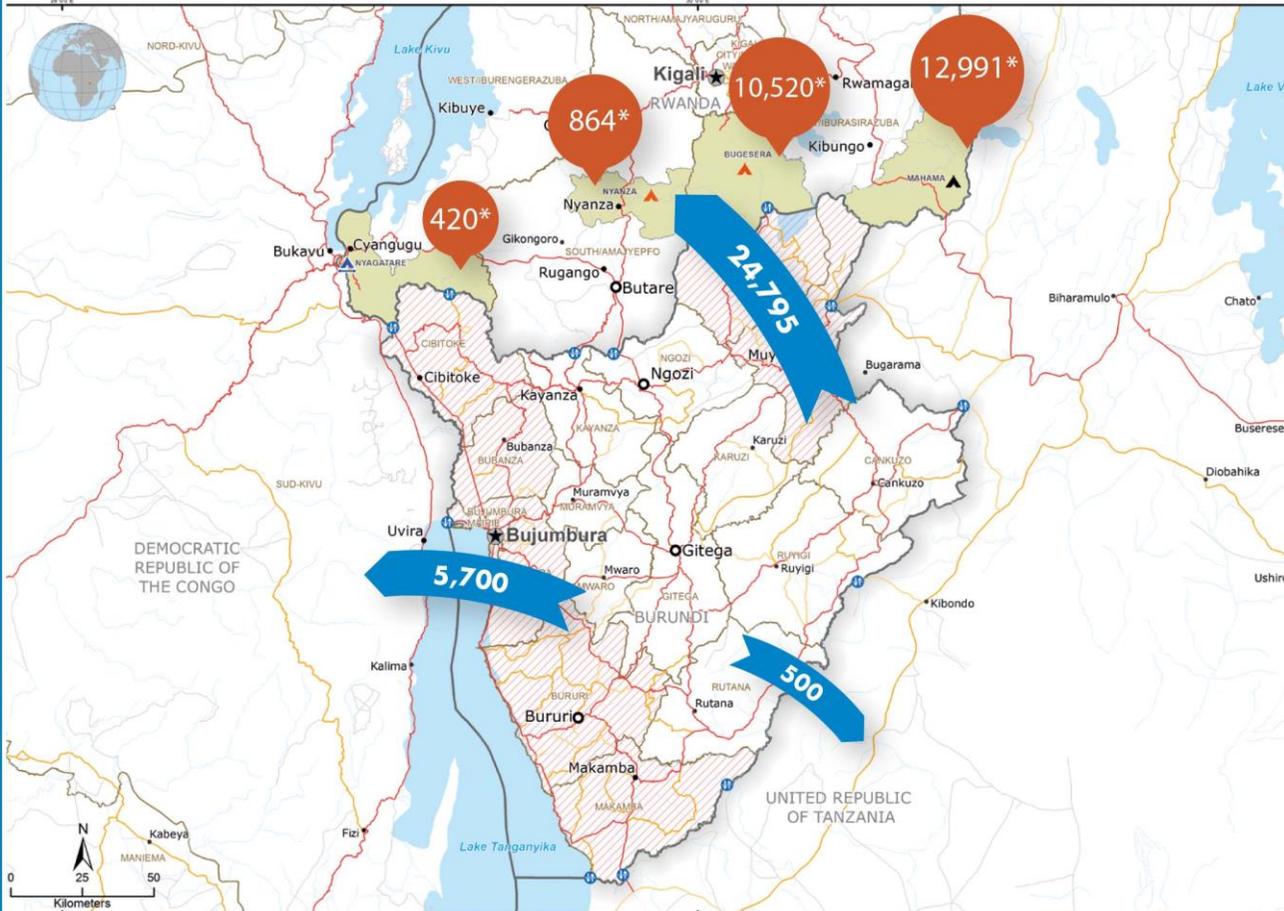
% OF BURUNDIAN REFUGEES



% OF REGISTERED BURUNDIAN REFUGEES



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: **26 June**



Date Created: 27 April 2015
Contact: bu.gis@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS

Map References:
BDI, Refugees, Movements, A3L

- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Tertiary Road
- Track/Trail
- Reception Center
- Refugee Camp
- Transit Camp
- Border Crossing Point
- International Boundary
- Province Boundary
- Surface Waterbody
- Potential Hotspot Provinces

Refugees

Number of Burundian Refugees to Rwanda, DRC and Tanzania

Refugees

Number of Burundian Refugees to Transit Camps

*Numbers include Burundian Registered and Pending Registration Refugees

Data sources: UNGI/WG, GeoNames, UNHCR GAUL

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map 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 area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Natural hazard Section

El Niño Summary:

- Situation Update:
- Official weak El Niño conditions are occurring.
- Currently there is a 70% chance of El Niño conditions continuing through the northern hemisphere summer.
- Intensity: Weak to moderate El Niño conditions are expected through the northern hemisphere summer.

West Africa Drought Forecast (Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Southwest Mali)

- Situation Update: According to FEWS NET, the poor rain season in northern and central Senegal in 2014 resulted in cereal and cash crop production to be 45% below the 5-year average, and that without assistance 850,000 people are at risk for not meeting basic needs.
- In addition, while Mauritania had below average rainfall, irrigation on large scale commercial farms allowed for overall crop production to be above 5-year levels in 2014. However, the majority of poor households depend on rainfed agriculture which performed poorly due to below average rainfall in 2014 Pastoral conditions are also poor in the south-central region.
- Outlook:
 - For the second year in a row it is likely that the upcoming rainy season (June to October with a peak in August) will be well below average which could result in a generally low harvest season (October to December).

Central America and Caribbean Drought Forecast

- Situation Update: WFP assessments of the drought in 2014 indicated that more than 1.6 million people suffered from severe or moderate food insecurity in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. (An additional estimated 460,000 people may have been affected in Nicaragua although no official assessment)
- Central America also continues to be impacted by coffee rust. A WFP December 2014 report estimated that the rust put at risk the livelihoods of 715,000 food insecure people.
- Outlook:
- A weak El Niño is currently already in effect, which will likely result in reduced rainfall for Central America and the Caribbean Primavera Rains (April- June) and Postera Rains (August -October) and

reduced crop production is likely for both Central America and the Caribbean.

- A positive benefit of El Niño is that damaging tropical cyclones are less likely to make landfall in Central America and the Caribbean.

Pakistan Drought Forecast

- Situation Update: Two droughts have occurred consecutively in 2013 and 2014 in the Tharparkar region, in southern Sindh Province and according to the Assessment Capacities Project, ACAPS, over 1.7 million people had been affected by the end of 2014. These events have compounded the chronic and widespread malnutrition in Tharparkar.
- Outlook:
- With current El Niño conditions expected to continue through the summer, rainfall will likely be diminished across not only the Tharparkar region, but also the southern half of Pakistan, which will likely result in the need for a greater humanitarian response.

Southern Africa Regional Overview

- After two consecutive seasons of good harvest, the SADC region is facing a high likelihood of maize and cereal deficits in the upcoming marketing season, which starts in July. Early warning information points to alarming indications of looming significant food supply shortages in a number of countries that will undoubtedly negatively affect the region's food security. The Food Nutrition Security Working Group (FSNWG) for southern Africa - a consortium of UN, NGOs, SADC and FEWsNet, co-led by WFP and Oxfam - have just issued a comprehensive Food Security Update (from where much of this information is drawn) while seasonal assessments are being conducted in the various countries.
- The single major determinant of increasing food insecurity is the erratic and unusually uncharacteristic rainfall season that has just ended.
- Zimbabwe, Malawi, Madagascar, Lesotho, southern Angola and northern tip of Namibia project significant staple food deficits through the upcoming harvest, owing to an erratic rainfall season, characterized by drought and floods in different parts of these countries. The rainy season is now over, so there is no chance for improvement in rainfall conditions or crop health.
- The only exceptions to this pattern are Tanzania -which expects surplus production - and Zambia, which is likely to produce just a small surplus above domestic food needs.
- South Africa, the largest maize producer in the region - accounting for more than 40% of regional maize output - has estimated a 33% fall in maize production This raises serious concerns about a negative

impact of on food access and prices in 2015/16 on neighbouring countries 'downstream', which are dependent on imports.

Zimbabwe: Harvest and Income losses due to erratic rainfall

- Of major concern is Zimbabwe which faces a potentially huge food deficit due to widespread poor performance of 2014/15 agricultural season. Although rainfall was only slightly below average across much of the country for the entire season, it was poorly dispersed during key portions of the growing season, with rainfall deficits occurring during key crop development periods.
- It is estimated that this year's maize production will be reduced by as much as 40% from the five year average. The most recent indications are that food security will reach crisis levels starting as early as July -- four months earlier than the lean season which normally starts in November. Around 80 percent of national households plant maize.

Malawi and Mozambique: Floods and Reduced Rainfall

- Harvests in Malawi (particularly maize) are expected to be below average for the 2014/15 season. The rainy season was delayed until December, then significant flooding occurred (with a major WFP response effort), followed by below average rainfall in March.
- An estimated 616,000 people who were affected by floods will require food assistance through at least the middle of the year due to extensive damage of crops and infrastructure during the January flooding.
- After a delayed onset of rains from October – December 2014, heavy rains started in early January 2015 in the central and northern Provinces, causing severe flooding and displacement of thousands of households plus damage to infrastructure (including power and water supply systems), farms and houses. Reports indicate that about 93,000 hectares of crops were completely destroyed by floods.
- In Madagascar, two cyclones hit western and south-western parts of the island between mid-January and mid-February, causing flooding over central and southern areas. This resulted in fatalities, displacement, and damage to infrastructure and agricultural land (in some south-eastern areas, 40-80 percent of rice and other crops are believed to have been lost).
- Meanwhile, southern Madagascar has been hit by severe drought, the worst in six years. An estimated 200,000 people – including 40,000 children - need food and nutritional assistance. In worst affected regions, prices of local staples in local markets have doubled in price.
- A food security assessment conducted in February concluded that about 80 percent of the population surveyed in the south has moderate food insecurity, with about half experiencing severe food insecurity. Even for this vulnerable region, the levels recorded are exceptionally high for this period of the year.

Lesotho: Erratic rain and frost

- Lesotho has received poorly distributed, above normal rainfall with a long dry spells affecting crop growth and maturity. This, combined with frost in the mountains, will reduce maize yields. Staple food prices will likely rise soon influenced by reduced maize in South Africa, combined with the decline in locally produced staple foods. Assessments to determine the impact are underway, however serious hardship on vulnerable populations is expected.

Angola and Namibia: Harvest and Income losses due to drought

- Rainfall has been significantly below average for the entire rainy season (November through April) especially along the border of Namibia and Angola.
- In Angola, crop conditions were generally favourable across much of the country, with the exception of the southern provinces, where the government is already providing 2000 tons of maize in Cunene Province.
- In contrast, rainfall was below average across much of Namibia, with significantly below average rainfall along the Angola border.
- National crop production in Namibia is expected to be 33% lower than the 5 year average and nearly 30% lower than last season. The government has authorized the distribution of maize meal for drought relief for nearly 418,000 people covering the period from May to July.
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