

Global Overview

Operational Briefing, 20 October 2014

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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 situation further deteriorated following the call for the resignation of the transitional President by anti-Balaka militia who recently issued a 48-hour ultimatum for the President to resign along with the members of the cabinet. Following violent demonstrations in Bangui on 08 October in front of MINUSCA, sporadic shooting and explosions occurred and several UN vehicles were attacked in separate incidents. The conflict in C.A.R. led to the internal displacement of 488,000 people while 425,000 people sought refuge in neighbouring countries.

The transition of leadership from the African Union-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) was finalized on 15 September, with MINUSCA assuming full authority.

Food Security

Following the onset of violence in December, food prices have been increasing as the domestic economy collapsed and importing needed goods has become difficult. Consequently, food security and livelihoods of local populations have deteriorated drastically while displaced and enclaved populations are suffering the most and urgently require food assistance.

An Integrated Phase Classification exercise is planned to take place between 22-24 October. According to the provisional results of the SMART survey conducted earlier this year, malnutrition is estimated to be at 5 percent in Bangui. In September, 255,813 people received WFP food assistance in C.A.R., whereas in Cameroon 81,564 C.A.R. refugees were reached. The percentage of IDPs in relation to the overall beneficiaries increased in August and is expected to increase progressively as more partners refocus their interventions towards IDPs.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200650: Saving Lives and Protecting Livelihoods in the Central African Republic A budget revision to extend the current operation has been approved to cover September and October until the start of the new regional operation.

DEV 200331: Central African Republic (2012-2016) Strengthening Support to Education and Nutrition in CAR (Jan 2012- Dec 2016) is currently paused. The programme supports school meals to primary and pre-school children and provides nutritional support to malnourished children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

SO 200522: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Central African Republic (Jan 2013- Dec 2014) provides reliable and safe transport to 28

destinations, of which one is an international route to Cameroon, for the humanitarian community and donors. More than 65 humanitarian organizations depend on UNHAS. It also conducts medical evacuations and facilitates humanitarian agencies' access to the field.

SO 200605: Logistics Support to WFP operations, and Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in CAR (Jul 2013 – Dec 2014)

aims to increase the logistics and emergency telecommunication capacities; the ETC provides secure and reliable data as well as radio and telecommunication network services for the humanitarian community. The Logistics Cluster supports 24 partners with information on transport movement plans, inventory on warehousing and fuel storage capacities and identifies logistics gaps and constraints.

Access

Due to the volatile security situation, particular in the interior of the country, access remains impeded for humanitarian actors in some areas. Incidents against aid agencies' vehicles have been increasingly reported since beginning of October. Heightened insecurity has resulted in some postponed or halted distributions by WFP as well as other organizations.

Resourcing

The current EMOP, funded at 78 percent of project needs, was extended until the end of October and will be followed by a Regional EMOP currently being drafted.

Capacity

UNHAS is experiencing problems with the supply of jet fuel. The contingency stock of fuel is only sufficient to cover one month of air operations. Solutions are being discussed with various actors.

Furthermore, after months of limited truck convoys with armed escorts, two transport blockades at the border of Cameroon and prolonged congestion at the port of Douala have negatively affected the supply chain of humanitarian goods to C.A.R.

Inter-Agency

The WFP co-led Food Security Cluster is finalizing a new strategy for food security monitoring. This revised mechanism will aim at monitoring numerous aspects of food security, including food access, availability and utilization, livelihoods, nutrition, prices and markets, agro-climatic conditions and follow-up on the agricultural campaign and pastoral situation. Furthermore, WFP leads the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) in C.A.R.

Risks

- Armed Conflict (attacks between ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka)
- Despite the shift from MISCA to MINUSCA, an immediate change in the security situation is unlikely as the peacekeepers' capacity to control the country's hotspots remains limited

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

Date created: 16 October 2014

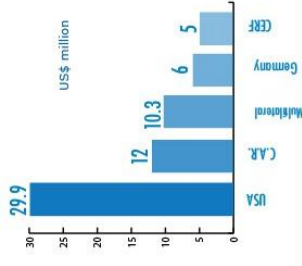


BENEFICIARIES

IN AUGUST
400,000
BENEFICIARIES REACHED

TOP 5 DONORS

(C.A.R. EMOP 200650)



Source: UNHRD, 26 Sept. 2014

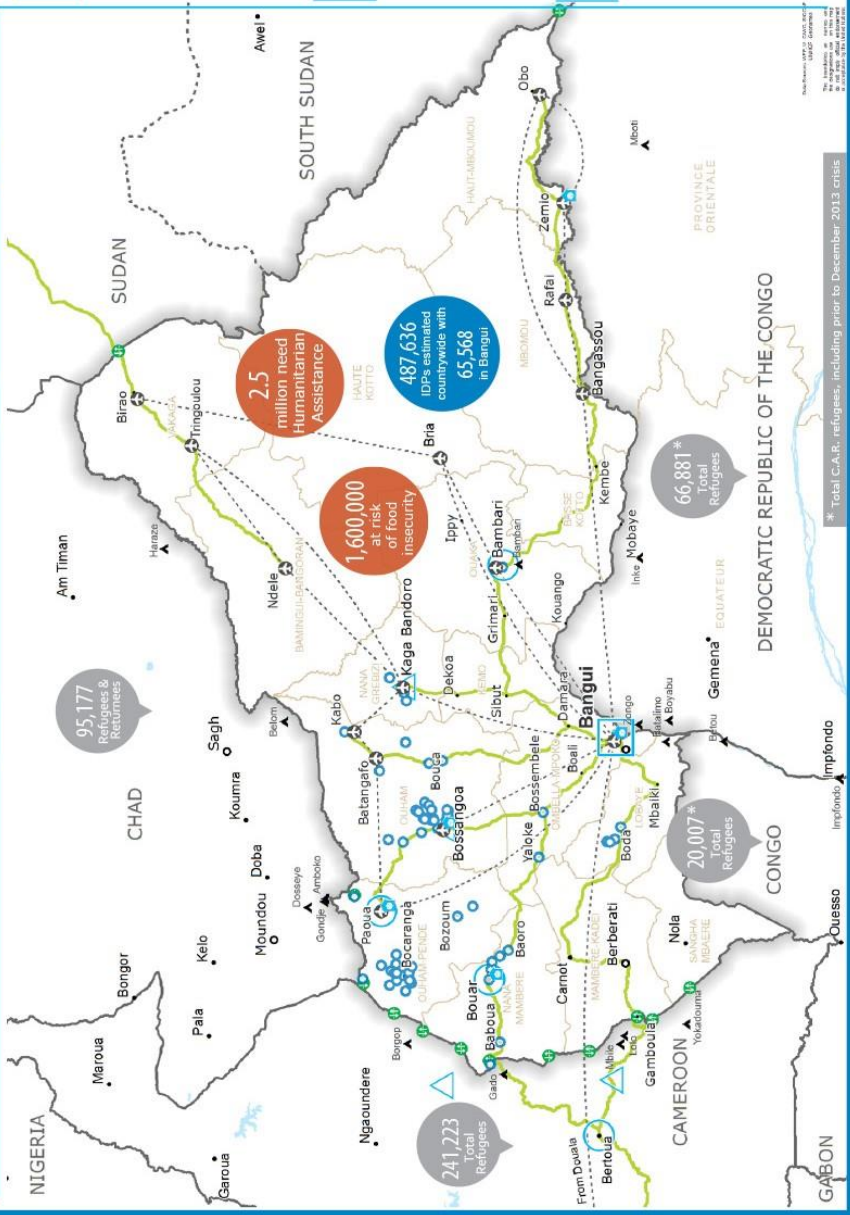
UNHRD

CARGO DISPATCHED
699 MT

VALUE OF GOODS DISPATCHED
USD 5.1 million

PARTNERS SERVED
8

TOTAL CONSIGNMENTS
43



UNHAS (August 2014)

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED
1,806

LIGHT CARGO TRANSPORTED
23.6MT

PEOPLE EVACUATED
28

HUMANITARIAN ENTITIES SERVED
101

LOGISTICS CLUSTER

(01 January - 01 Sept 2014)

STORAGE SPACE AVAILABLE IN
640m³

LOCATIONS
92

SUPPORTED PARTNERS TO CONSOLIDATE VEHICLES IN
27

LOCATIONS
25

CLUSTERS Requirements & Funding

Source: Financial Tracking Service, 15 October 2014

Cluster	Received (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
Food Security	103 million	180 million
Logistics	74.4 million	10.2 million
Emergency Telecommunications	48.9 million	0.93 million

WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
C.A.R. SINCE 11 DECEMBER 2013

Contact: WFP_OPSCEN@wfp.org Website: www.wfp.org

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- Warehouse
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Open Border Crossing Point
- Food Distributions Point
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Province Boundary
- UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route

South Sudan (L3)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

During an IGAD Summit in Addis Ababa on 25 August, President Kiir and opposition leader Machar signed the implementation matrix to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23 January 2014, reaffirming their commitment to bring the conflict to an end. IGAD leaders called on the parties to agree on a transitional government within 45 days. Due to disagreements, the negotiations had been adjourned to 16 October, but were not resumed that day. There is scepticism as to the parties' will to meet the commitments. Previous agreements have failed to hold up and fighting in the Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states continues. As of 09 October, 1.4 million people remain displaced in South Sudan since the start of the crisis ten months ago. 463,000 people have fled to neighbouring Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and Sudan.

Food Security

According to the latest IPC analysis, 1.5 million people are projected to be in IPC phases 3 and 4 (crisis and emergency) until the end of the year, including one-third of the population of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states, the area most affected by the conflict. Severe challenges include early depletion of household food stocks, dysfunctional markets, loss of livelihoods and displacement. Due to displacement, planting in Greater Upper Nile has been reduced, which will impact the overall cereal production and lead to faster stock depletion.

In the first quarter of 2015, this number is expected to rise to 2.5 million, including nearly half of the population of the three conflict-affected states. There is a short window of opportunity to take action before the end of the year when nearly half of the households in Greater Upper Nile will have depleted their food stocks, and when new shocks may occur.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200659: Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan (Jan 14 – Dec 14) aims to save the lives of populations displaced or affected by the conflict, addressing food and nutrition insecurity. The project aims to reach 1.7 million people in need.

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 enhance food and nutrition security and resilience to shocks among refugees, the Abyei population and other food insecure people. Initially designed to assist 3.1 million people over two years with a combination of lifesaving, livelihood and nutrition activities, the operation was aligned with the EMOP to assist 1.7 million people in the seven states less affected by the conflict.

SO 200702 supports both the EMOP and PRRO with additional **air transport capacity**. WFP also has three **SOs for the Logistics** (SO 200361), **Emergency Telecommunications** (SO 200399) and **Food Security and Livelihoods** (SO 200423) **Clusters** it is leading/co-leading, and for UNHAS (SO 200634). SO 200379

builds Feeder Roads to connect community roads with trunk roads and thereby improve food access.

Access

Heavy rainfall and fuel shortages hamper air and road transport, with certain road stretches being flooded and impassable for trucks. Logistical constraints are further exacerbated by the volatile security situation in parts of the country. About 200 WFP trucks are currently stuck on the Western corridor. This has also led to fuel shortages in logistical hubs such as Rumbek (Lakes state), particularly impacting WFP's air operations. The Logistics and Feeder Roads Unit of the Country Office are conducting emergency spot repairs to enable the continued transport of life saving food supplies.

An operational plan that will open a humanitarian corridor between Sudan and South Sudan was approved by representatives of the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan on 26 August. Developed and prepared by WFP, the plan will enable WFP to deliver close to 63,000 mt of life-saving food assistance to 744,000 people in the northern parts of South Sudan who have been affected by the ongoing conflict. First cargo movements are planned for 20 October. They have been delayed due to active fighting and insecurity in Upper Nile state.

Resourcing

WFP needs significantly more donor support to continue providing food assistance to those in need in South Sudan. An additional US\$424 million are required for the next six months, including US\$415 million for EMOP and PRRO, and US\$9 million for additional airlift capacity. Furthermore, an additional US\$140 million are required over the next six months for the regional response in neighbouring countries hosting South Sudanese refugees.

Capacity

WFP currently has 17 mobile distribution teams, which are deployed to deep field locations to conduct registrations, verifications and food distributions.

WFP's logistical capacity has been scaled up as trucks, barges, airlifts and airdrops are being used to reach people in need. WFP has 19 aircrafts based in South Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda to reach a daily uplift capacity of approximately 600-700mt. A first barge convoy has reached Upper Nile State from Juba on 14 August. A second convoy with destination Malakal has reached New Fangak, while a third convoy is currently being loaded.

Inter-Agency

Through a joint nutrition action plan, WFP and UNICEF have reached more than half a million people, including 100,000 children under the age of five, in the most remote and conflict-hit areas. Using a combination of airdrops and airlifts, the joint emergency mission delivers food and nutrition assistance, health support, learning materials, and water, sanitation and hygiene supplies.

In addition, WFP's rapid response missions are also being joined by other UN agencies and NGOs, where possible, to provide a full package of food, nutrition and livelihood assistance along with emergency health and protection services.

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
- Flooding
- Lack of humanitarian and logistical access
- Lack of funding

Syria (L3)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The security and humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. Heavy fighting has been pushing a new influx of Syrian Kurdish refugees into Turkey. According to Turkish government officials, more than 172,500 refugees have arrived over the last few weeks. The number of registered Syrian refugees in the region amounts to 3.03 million while there are an estimated 6.45 million IPDs in the country. While the attention of the media mainly focuses on the fighting taking place in Kobane between Kurds and ISIL, struggles and airstrikes continue in different parts of the country. The US-led coalition and the Syrian government continue to carry out airstrikes, both against ISIL in the north and east of the country and against rebels and ISIL positions in central and northern Syria. Fighting between Syrian government forces and rebels, as well as ISIL, continues unabated throughout the country. In the meantime, 22 military leaders of the anti-ISIL coalition have met on 14 October in Washington to discuss strategies to halt the advance of ISIL in Syria and Iraq.

Food Security

Changes in the Government's food subsidy policy combined with a further depreciation of the Syrian currency is expected to negatively impact the food security status of poor families. WFP monitoring shows that the price of imported basic food items is increasing where escalating fighting has disrupted supply chains and markets. Syria normally relies heavily on food imports which account for almost half of domestic consumption. Low production as a result of a very high drought risk from October 2014 to March 2015 is likely to affect Syria's already-fragile food security situation. As of October, 10.8 million people are estimated to be in urgent need of food assistance.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200433: Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt affected by the conflict in Syria (Jul 2012 – Dec 2014) aims to provide immediate food assistance to food-insecure refugees in the countries neighbouring Syria, mainly through vouchers. The program targeted 1,945,853 beneficiaries in September 2014.

EMOP 200339: Emergency food assistance to people affected by unrest in Syria (Oct 2011 – Dec 2014) 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. The program targets 4,250,000 beneficiaries every month.

Access

Access to the north-eastern governorates of Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hassakeh remains sporadic and inadequate due to the volatile security situation and continues to limit vital life-saving assistance to populations in need. In September, WFP was not been able to deliver food assistance to Deir-ez-Zor (not reached since May) and

Ar-Raqqa (not reached since July) due to volatile security conditions. Almost 600,000 people are in urgent need of food assistance in Deir-ez-zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, and one further million is at risk of food insecurity. Estimates suggest that some 3.5 million vulnerable people live in inaccessible locations. At the end of September, WFP trucks crossed for the first time Bab al Hawa and Nusaybin corridors on the Syria-Turkey border. In Lebanon, WFP monitoring missions cannot be carried out in the border region of Arsal as a consequence of continuous clashes and widespread violence.

Resourcing

Significant funding gaps are affecting the Regional Operation and are putting WFP's ability to respond in neighbouring countries at risk. In Turkey, a lack of sufficient resources puts WFP's ability to respond in the second half of October at risk. WFP is being forced to significantly limit the number of people supported with essential food assistance and supplementary programmes and, in some cases, reduce the value of the food vouchers they receive. At the same time, winter is approaching and vital supplies are needed to protect people from the cold.

Similarly, due to a critical funding gap of US\$22 million for the operation in Syria, the food basket has to be reduced by 40 percent in October and an almost complete pipeline break in all commodities is expected in December with severe repercussions on the food security of the targeted 4.25 million beneficiaries, should additional funding not be secured on time.

WFP requires US\$352 million for its operations as a whole until the end of the year, including US\$95 million for its work inside Syria and US\$257 to support refugees in neighbouring countries.

As of 14 October, both Syria EMOP and Regional EMOP are funded at 55 percent of respective total project requirements.

Capacity

Despite these challenges WFP has managed to maintain its operational capacity and reached people affected by unrest in Syria as well as refugees in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey. In Syria, the operation is targeting 4.25 million people and reached a total of 3.94 million people in September. The Regional Operation reached 1.87 million beneficiaries in September, over a 1.94 million beneficiaries plan.

WFP moves some 60,000 metric tons of food each month across Syria. This involves over 3,000 trucks navigating through hundreds of checkpoints controlled by government troops and armed groups. The Nusaybin to Qamishli crossing point on the Turkish border was opened at the end of September, allowing WFP to begin trucking in food parcels into Al-Hassakeh governorate. The supplies are reaching Al-Hassakeh at a critical time, as many people are fleeing fighting.

Inter-Agency

In September, WFP participated in two inter-agency convoys to rural Homs, providing assistance for 46,000 people living in the northern part of the governorate, including the Al-Houle area.

WFP has launched a School Feeding Programme for Syrian children in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education as part of the 'No Lost Generation Strategy'. The children will receive date bars to encourage them to enrol and stay in schools. In September, 116mt of date bars were delivered.

WFP leads the Logistics and the Emergency Telecommunications Clusters (ETC) and co-leads with FAO the Food and Agriculture Cluster.

Risks

- Drought (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan; 6 months from October 2014 to March 2015)
- Armed conflict (involving the pro-Assad forces and anti-regime groups, also affecting Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey)

Syria Crisis - Dashboard

Date created: 16 October 2014

WFP Appeal to SHARP 2014

Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan

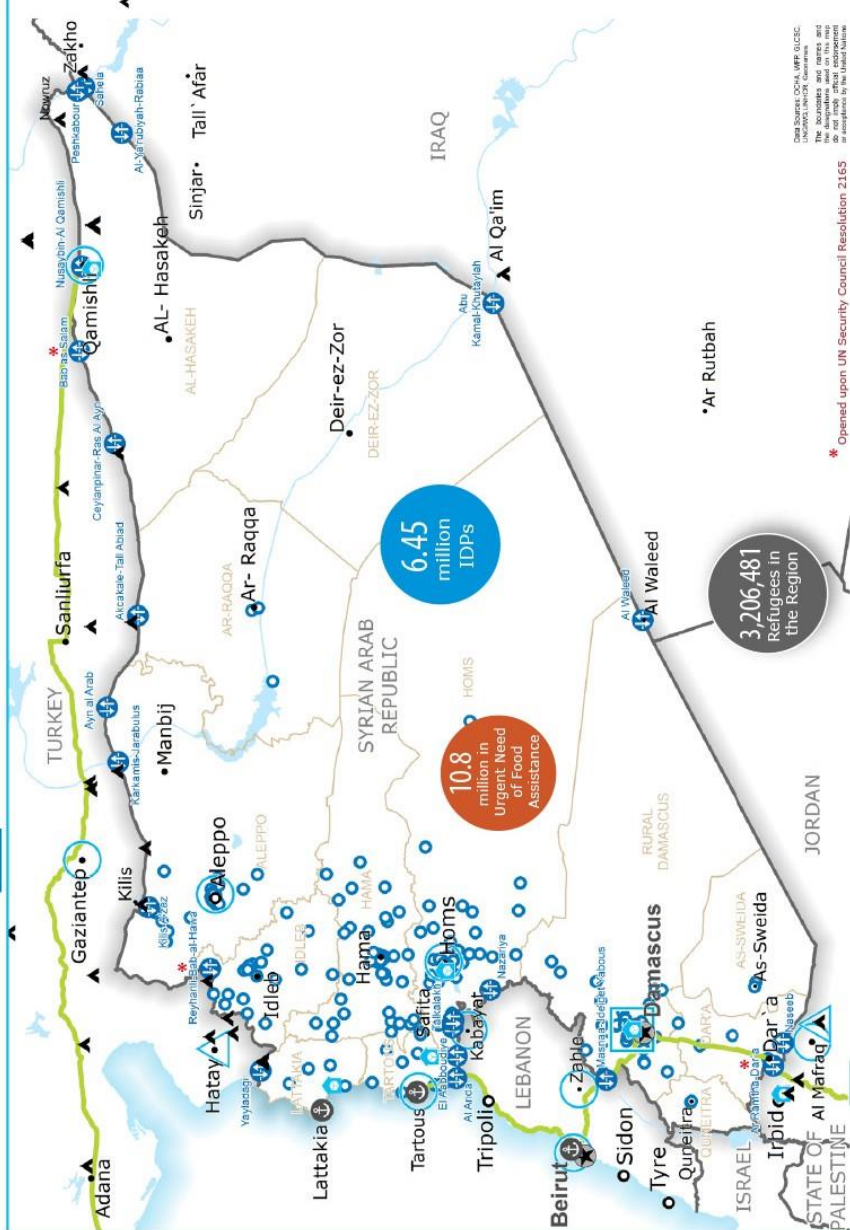


Received 417 million
Requirement 947.1 million

BENEFICIARIES (September)

DISPATCHED FOR DISTRIBUTIONS (Targeted Beneficiaries in September)

Province	Planned	Dispatched	Percentage
Al Hasakeh	0	227,170	0%
Homs	4.25 million	681,615	16%
Aleppo	4.06 million	795,740	19%
Quneitra	1.52 million	107,735	7%
Hama	1.06 million	320,630	30%
Ar-Raqqa	1.10 million	189,500	17%
Tartous	1.10 million	172,000	16%
Lattakia	4.00 million	138,285	3%
Deir-ez-Zor	0%	0	0%
As-Sweida	94%	45,525	48%
Damascus	4.21 million	648,540	15%
Rural Damascus	1.06 million	611,975	58%
Dar'a	96%	160,860	16%
Idlib	1.56 million	253,940	16%
Lattakia	4.00 million	138,285	3%
Deir-ez-Zor	0%	294,095	0%
As-Sweida	48%	48,645	10%
Damascus	4.21 million	457,415	11%
Rural Damascus	1.06 million	378,570	36%
Dar'a	96%	611,975	63%



DISPATCHES

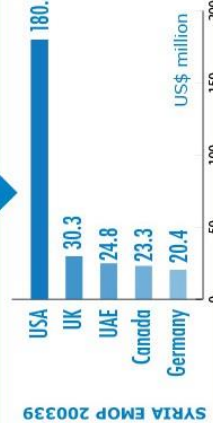
September 2014



School Feeding Project: 116.16mt of Date Bars Delivered
Nutrition: 2,271 Nutrition Commodities Delivered

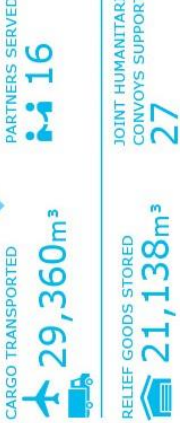
TOP 5 DONORS

(WFP, as of 16 October 2014)



LOGISTICS CLUSTER

(01 January - 01 Sept 2014)



CLUSTERS & SECTORS

SHARP - Requirements & Funding (US\$)



Democratic Republic of Congo (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The security situation in North Kivu remains volatile leading to continued displacement of population, killings and attacks against civilians and humanitarian organisations. The DRC Armed Forces (FARDC) supported by MONUSCO continue military operations against various armed groups in North and South Kivu. As of September, 2.3 million people are estimated to be internally displaced due to insecurity and conflict, representing a decrease from 2.6 million in the first semester of 2014. However, lack of protection and prevailing insecurity remain the key issues that impede the return of displaced populations.

The Ebola outbreak declared on 24 August in the area of Djera, Equateur Province, is under control and has been contained in the affected area. As of 07 October, 71 cases were reported, including 31 confirmed (the last case was confirmed on 04 October), 15 suspects, 26 probable and 43 deaths (including 8 medical staff).

Food Security

The latest IPC exercise, conducted in June 2014, identified 4.1 million people in a situation of acute food security and livelihood crisis in five provinces in eastern DRC, an improvement compared to December 2013 (6.7 million).

Programming Situation

PRRO, 200540, Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups (July 2013- Dec 2015): The PRRO aims to assist 3.6 million beneficiaries from July 2013 to December 2015, providing life-saving food assistance for internally displaced people (IDP) and refugees in crisis-affected areas; contributing to reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition through nutrition support and treatment for children aged 6-59 months and to pregnant and nursing women; facilitating rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads, markets, productive, and social infrastructure.

SO 200456: Logistics Cluster Coordination and Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of WFP and the Humanitarian Community in the Democratic Republic of Congo (July 2012 – Dec 2014) aims to provide logistics support to the humanitarian community through Logistics Cluster activities and logistics services under WFP's leadership.

SOP 200504: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in DRC (Jan. 2013 – Dec. 2014) UNHAS provides reliable links between the capital and the eastern provinces, as well as access to deep-field locations within the eastern provinces and in Equatorial Province.

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 and strengthen existing national and local humanitarian management and coordination systems.

WFP is playing an active part in the **humanitarian response to the Ebola outbreak**. A WFP task force has been established and food assistance is being planned for three months in the Ebola zone under PRRO 200540.

Access

Despite logistical constraints due to the remoteness of the ebola-affected area and insufficient road infrastructure, WFP has airlifted 5mt of food commodities at the start of the response and, as of 10 October, delivered 50mt of food commodities by river to Boende.

Resourcing

The PRRO 200540 is 62 percent funded against US\$165 million budgeted for 2014, and 46.7 percent funded against a total requirement of US\$414 million through the end of December 2015. WFP requires US\$24.9 million for its operations through February 2015. The current funding gap for SO 200504 (UNHAS) is US\$2.5 million. The CO anticipates a funding pipeline break for the project starting mid-November 2014. The SO 200661 (Food Security Cluster Coordination) funding gap amounts to US\$1.2 million.

Capacity

WFP maintains its operational capacity in DRC through the Country Office in Kinshasa and nine Sub-offices in the interior.

To support the Ebola response, WFP has set up a mobile storage facility in Lokolia, the epidemic epicentre, for the storage of the much needed medical supplies, response materials, NFIs, and WFP food. Between 01 September and 04 October, UNHAS operated 10 flights with a DHC-8. UNHAS partner ASF-F operated 12 flights to Boende during the same period.

Inter-Agency

UNHAS/ASF-F transported personal from various partner organizations including WHO, UNICEF, WFP, Logistics Cluster, and the Ministry of Health. UNHAS also supported cargo transport in coordination with MONUSCO.

Risks

- Armed conflict (involving rebel groups, FARDC and MONUSCO – also affecting Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi)
- Armed conflict (involving MONUSCO, FARDC and Mayi Mayi Kata Katanga)

Democratic Republic of Congo Dashboard

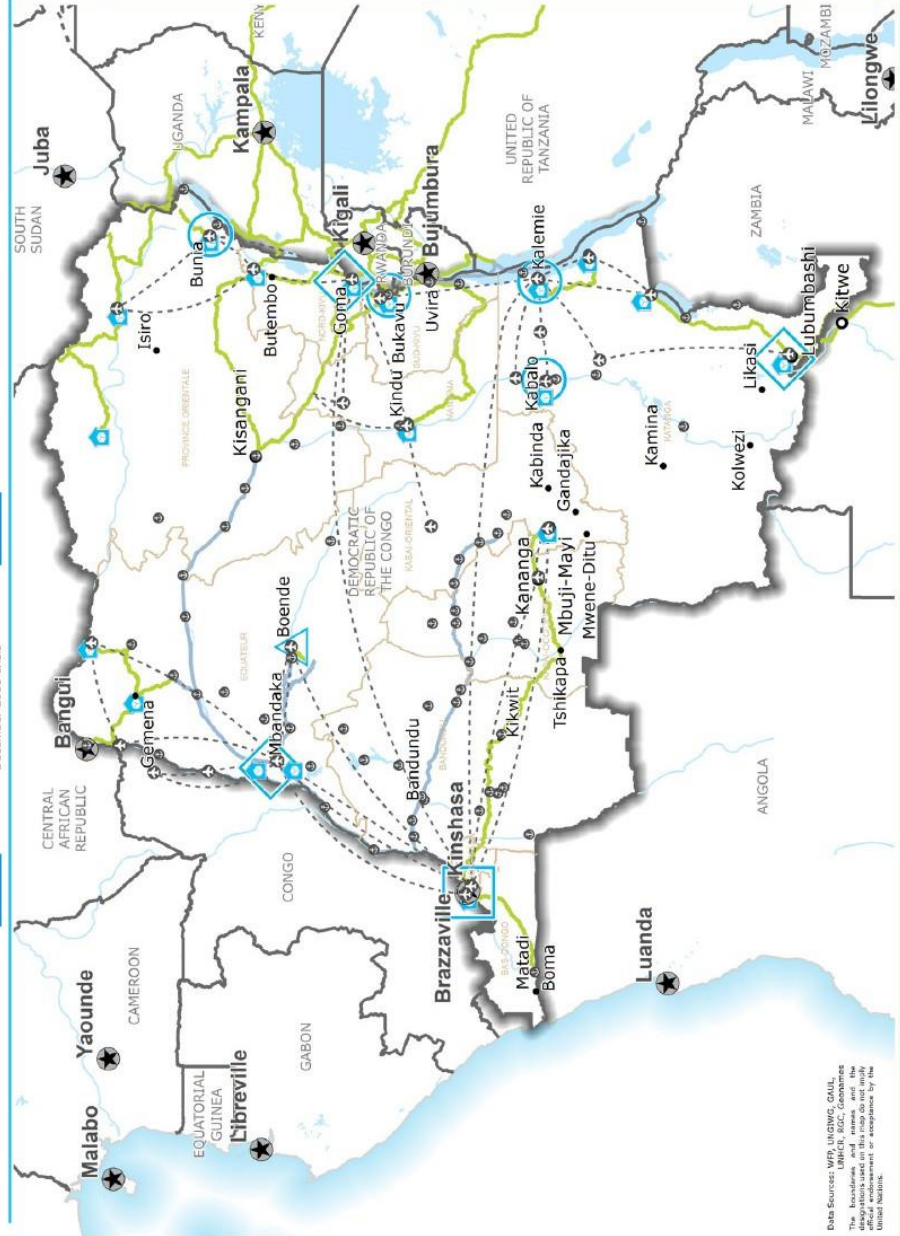
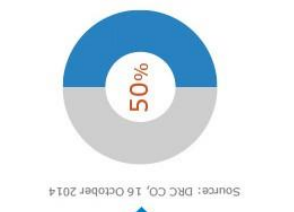
Date created: 16 October 2014



AFFECTED PEOPLE

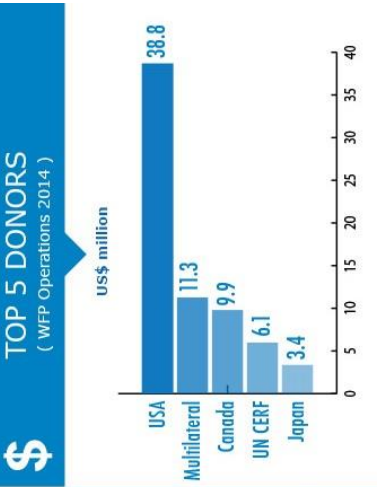


BENEFICIARIES (September 2014)



Data Sources: WFP, UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, ILO, etc. Coordinates are approximate and subject to change. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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



WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY SINCE 12 DECEMBER 2013

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

WFP
Clusters

Mali (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The security situation in northern Mali has continued to deteriorate. IED accidents, mortar shell attacks and carjackings take place regularly, limiting humanitarian space. There has been a steep rise in attacks targeting MINUSMA, humanitarian responders and civilians. Many point to a worrying security situation that seems to be showing signs of deterioration, especially since the French military shifted its operations base from Gao in Mali to Ndjamena in Chad, leaving MINUSMA as the only effective presence in the north of Mali, something that could be giving confidence to armed groups. Although ongoing peace talks in Algiers are hoped to lead to an adoption of a roadmap for substantial negotiations, political arrests and violence are likely to side-track the process. After a reduction to 1,000 French troops under the regional Barkhan operation, an increase in attacks is expected together with fights over strategic areas to gain a stronger position for future political negotiations.

Food Security

According to the Cadre Harmonisé carried out in March 2014, at least 1.5 million people are estimated in crisis (phase 3) or emergency (phase 4) food insecurity phases of the IPC, the majority of which live in the northern provinces of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal. The SMART survey conducted in July and August 2014 by WFP and UNICEF found an increase of acute malnutrition in all the regions of the country while the overall stunting rate currently stands at 28 percent.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200525: Assistance for crisis-affected populations in Mali: internally displaced people, host families and fragile communities (Jan 13 – Dec 14) aims to support food insecure people directly affected by conflict in northern Mali, internally displaced people (IDPs), host households and fragile communities who were severely affected by the combined effects of the 2011-2012 drought and the conflict in the north of the country. The programme aims to save lives and rehabilitate the livelihoods of up to 1.3 million conflict-affected people at the height of the lean season (out of which 900,000 are located in the North of the country) through targeted distributions (food and cash), nutrition interventions, emergency school feeding and recovery activities (Food-for-Assets).

Regional EMOP 200438: Assistance to refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affected by Insecurity in Mali (Jun 12 – Dec 14) aims to provide food assistance to refugees and host communities in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger who have been affected by conflict and political instability in Mali.

SO 200521: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Mali (Jan 13 – Dec 14) aims to provide safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Mali and the region.

SO 200534: Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Support to the Humanitarian Community in Mali (Jan 13 – Dec 14) aims to provide the humanitarian community in Mali with emergency telecommunications and logistics coordination mechanisms, means and common services needed to respond to the present crisis in Mali.

Access

WFP largely relies on implementing partners to carry out its operations in northern Mali. Many of these partners have expressed concerns regarding security and access in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal provinces, highlighting the impact insecurity is having on WFP operations. Some partners, including AMRAD have had to leave Kidal following severe security incidents.

Resourcing

EMOP 200525 urgently requires a further US\$37 million to sustain operations through the end of 2014, amounting to 61 percent of requirements. As a result of the lean season-scale-up, pipeline breaks were expected to begin in October 2014. Regional EMOP 200438 faces a funding shortfall of US\$48 million or 28 percent of requirements.

SO 200521 (UNHAS) is facing an acute funding shortfall of US\$1.8 million, or 11 percent of requirements; cost-saving measures were implemented effective 29 September. These include a reduction in the fleet from two to one plane and an increase in booking fees. SO 200534 is facing a funding shortfall of US\$2.8 million, or 50 percent of requirements.

Capacity

WFP has six sub-offices across the country; 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. In August, WFP provided 829,314 people in Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger (of which 695,121 in Mali) with food assistance, reaching 99 percent of targeted beneficiaries.

Inter-Agency

Both the Food Security cluster and the Logistics cluster are operational in Mali. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster has closed due to a lack of funding. UNDP is setting up a network operation centre (NOC) on a costsharing basis by UN agencies.

Risks

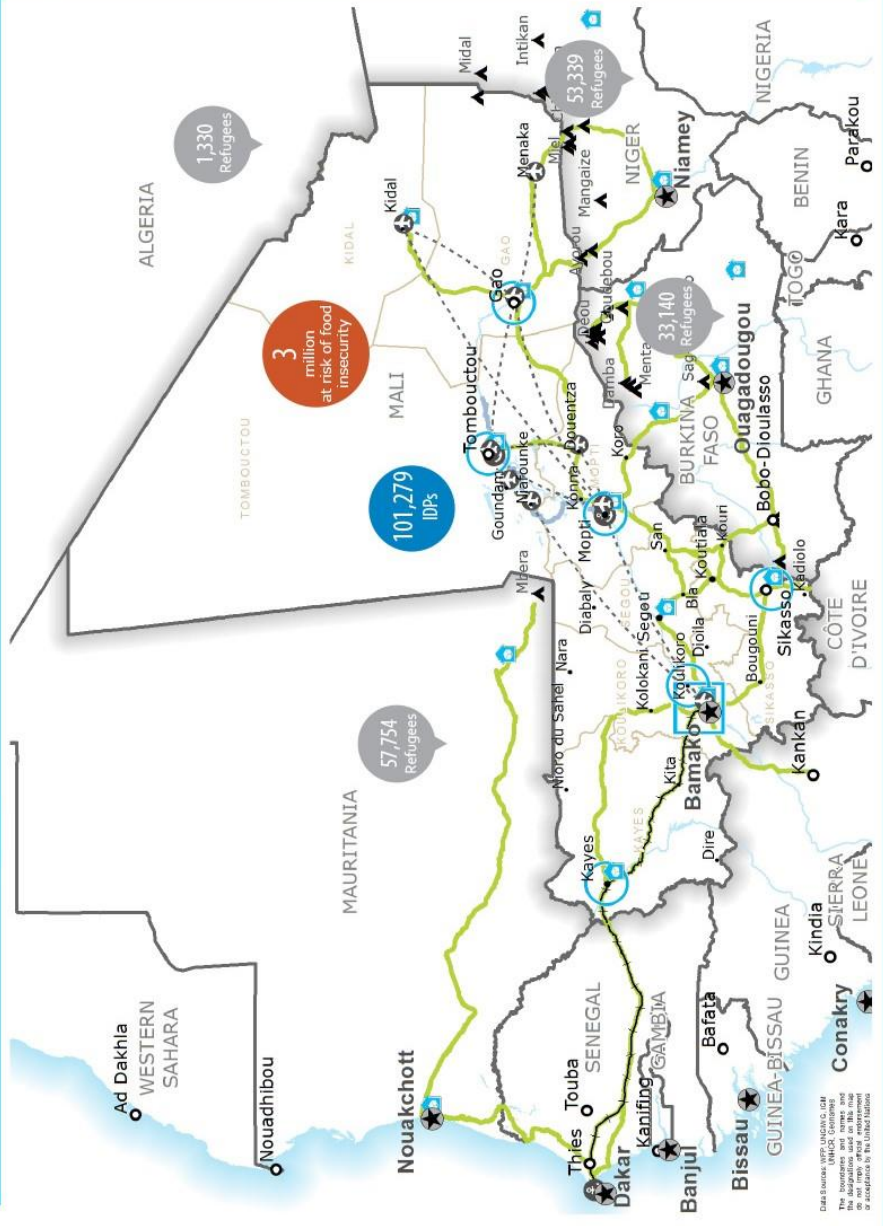
- Drought (south-west of Mali)
- Armed conflict (involving international and government troops, Tuareg militants and Islamist armed groups)

Mali! Regional Refugee Crisis - Dashboard

Date created: 16 October 2014



BENEFICIARIES (August 2014)



UNHAS (July 2014)

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED: 1,473

PEOPLE EVACUATED: 0

LIGHT CARGO TRANSPORTED: 10.1MT

HUMANITARIAN ENTITIES SERVED: 72

UNHRD (Since Jan 2014)

CARGO DISPATCHED: 183MT

VALUE OF GOODS DISPATCHED: USD 1.02 million

PARTNERS SERVED: 2

TOTAL CONSIGNMENTS: 9

CLUSTERS Requirements & Funding (USD)

Received Requirements

- Food Security: 125 million / 255 million (65%)
- Logistics: 7.5 million / 9.9 million (76%)
- Emergency Telecommunications: 5.3 million / 2 million (5.3%)

Source: Financial Tracking Service, 15 October 2014

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

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 12 JANUARY 2012

Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
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WFP
Clusters

Data Source: WFP UNHCR IOM
The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply the endorsement by the United Nations of any particular political position or authority.

Somalia (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

On 01 September, a US drone strike killed Al Shabaab leader Ahmed Godane, deemed as a major symbolic and operational loss for the militant group. In late August, the Federal Government of Somalia, supported by AMISOM, launched Operation Indian Ocean, a new phase of the ongoing military offensive against Al Shabaab aiming to regain towns and areas under their control. A number of strongholds in south-central Somalia as well as Puntland, including the strategic port and Al Shabaab stronghold Barawe town, were captured through the offensive. Nevertheless, Al Shabaab continues stage attacks and remains in control of important supply routes.

AMISOM offensives in south-central Somalia managed to free additional towns, including the strategic stronghold Barawe. These freed towns are surrounded by Al Shabaab controlled areas and are not linked, so transport between these towns is not possible. The available airstrips are small and only allow for small cargo planes to land.

Food Security

The 2014 Post-Gu seasonal food security and nutrition assessment estimates that 1,025,000 people will be in IPC phases 3 and 4 (crisis and emergency) and require urgent humanitarian assistance until December. Poor rains, conflict and rising food prices are expected to worsen the already dire situation. On 15 October, FEWS NET issued a Food Security Alert, warning that due to dry conditions in northern Gedo region, harvests have been very low, with significant parts of the population now in IPC phase 3 (crisis). Additional humanitarian assistance is needed between now and the start of the Deyr harvest in February 2015.

Programming Situation

PRRO 200443: Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience (Jan 13 – Dec 15) aims to enhance resilience in communities and households affected by recurrent shocks. Over the course of the three-year project, WFP aims to assist 2.9 million people in need through nutrition, livelihood, relief and social safety net programmes.

WFP also has a Special Operation for the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (SO 200440), which it co-leads with FAO, and UNHAS services in Somalia and Kenya (SO 200507).

Access

Humanitarian access in the south, especially in the garrison towns, remains challenging. Road blockages by non-state armed actors, illegal checkpoints and active hostilities along main roads continue to impact operations and transport of humanitarian cargo. In some areas, airlifts have become the only option to transport life-saving supplies.

Resourcing

The CO experienced serious pipeline breaks of cereals in September, leading to ration cuts and activity prioritization in several locations. The situation is still critical in October, especially for the southern and central regions, where the CO is likely to further reduce rations or suspend seasonal safety net programmes. For the next six months, US\$101 million are required to avoid these mitigation measures. However, even if these measures are implemented, the CO is still set to face a full pipeline break in January.

Capacity

In anticipation of increased needs during the second half of the year, WFP developed an emergency response plan to assist an additional 267,000 beneficiaries under relief and nutrition programmes from July to December 2014. The new numbers add to the 700,000 beneficiaries WFP is assisting on average each month. Almost 950,000 people in need were reached in August.

Inter-Agency

In regard to the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation, humanitarian operations have enhanced cooperation with the Federal Government of Somalia. A high-level ministerial Emergency Response Committee was established in July to ensure strengthened coordination.

The Logistics Cluster, although formally still active, is not carrying out activities anymore. UNHAS operates a plane on behalf of the Logistics Cluster to deliver humanitarian assistance in the newly opened towns in the south.

Risks

- Armed conflict involving Al Shabaab and joint forces
- Aggregated poor harvests
- Lack of humanitarian and logistical access
- Lack of funding

Yemen (L2)

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

Yemen has been in turmoil since mass protests forced long-term President Ali Abdullah Saleh to step down in 2012. The current government around President Hadi is not only facing the Hirak separatist movement in the south, different tribes engaging in clashes to force negotiations, but has also been increasingly challenged by Houthi rebels from the north. The Houthis have been occupying state buildings in Sana'a since September and were involved in clashes that left at least 274 dead and 470 injured over the past month.

A Peace and National Partnership Agreement (PNPA) was signed on 21 September but has not facilitated a return to peace so far. Following the appointment of new prime minister Bahah on 13 October, Houthis are mandated to at least partially withdraw from Sana'a within 30 days. However, it remains to be seen whether such a withdrawal will materialize over the coming weeks as Houthi rebels captured the Red Sea city of Hodeida hours after the appointment and subsequently set up checkpoints in eastern Yemen.

The extremely volatile security situation is further compounded by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) operatives who have continuously threatened security by conducting attacks against the military, civilians and foreigners.

Food Security

An estimated 10.6 million people are currently food insecure in Yemen. Of those, five million are severely food insecure and 5.6 million are moderately food insecure. The national global acute malnutrition level currently stands at 12.7 percent. Although food availability at the national level appears to be adequate, a substantial part of the population does not meet its food consumption needs due to a lack of resources. Yemen has been severely affected by high food prices. This pattern is further aggravated by the effects of low incomes, large family sizes, high unemployment, limited education, sanitation, qat consumption and geographic isolation.

Programming Situation

PRRO 200636: Safeguarding Lives, Improving Food Security and Nutrition, and Building Resilience – The PRRO was approved by the Executive Board in February 2014, and has commenced operations in July 2014. The PRRO aims to assist six million beneficiaries over two years at a cost of US\$491 million.

PRRO 200305: Relief Food Assistance to Refugees in Yemen – The PRRO provides Food Assistance to East African Refugees in Yemen. WFP is targeting 131,000 beneficiaries until December 2014. A Budget Revision is being prepared to extend the project for another year until December 2015.

DEV 200432: Food Assistance to Promote Girls' Education – DEV 200432 provides food assistance to promote the education of girls. The project will run until June 2015, aiming to reach 100,000 school girls and their families with take-home rations.

SO 200130: Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'ada - The SO provides four flights per month between Sana'a, Hudaydah and Sa'ada for humanitarian personnel and light cargo. It continues to distribute an average of 7,000 litres of fuel per month.

Access

Access remains a serious concern throughout Yemen, particularly in the north of the country, where high levels of insecurity persist. Furthermore, the significant risk of abductions, particularly of international staff, has been a key issue and has further increased due to the growing number of AQAP operatives in Sana'a. However, despite these challenges, WFP Yemen managed to reach 2.58 million out of 3.45 million planned beneficiaries under PRRO 200636 in September.

Resourcing

PRRO 200636: No immediate pipeline breaks are anticipated for PRRO 200636, but US\$37.6 million are needed to cover the project requirements over the next six months. Over the entire project-cycle, until 2016, US\$378 million are needed to cover project requirements.

PRRO 200305: The project is fully resourced until its current end date of 31 December 2014.

DEV 200432: The Country Programme is fully resourced for the next six months.

SO 200130: The SO is fully resourced until early 2015.

Capacity

WFP Yemen has maintained its operational capacities throughout the political and military turmoil, continuously meeting distribution commitments. WFP is carrying out its operations through the Country Office in Sana'a, Sub-offices in Aden, Amran, Haradh and Hudayadah, and a Field Office in Sa'ada.

Inter-Agency

WFP is an active member of all inter-agency meetings and working groups, including the UN Country Team and the Security Management Team. WFP is also co-leading the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and is the lead agency for the Logistics Clusters in Yemen. WFP works very closely with UNICEF in Yemen in both the planning and implementation of comprehensive nutrition services. The Logistics Cluster provides vital fuel delivery operations for humanitarian partners while UNHAS provides domestic flights for humanitarian personnel and light cargo.

Risks

- Armed conflict (involving opposition groups and the military)

