

# GLOBAL OVERVIEW

Presentation on the  
**2014 Quarterly Operational Briefing**  
10 July 2014

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# South Sudan

## Situation Analysis

### Security / Political Situation

The latest ceasefire came into effect on 10 May and soon after both sides accused the other of breaking the agreement. On 10 June, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African bloc that is leading the peace process, issued a communique stating that President Salva Kiir and SPLM/A In Opposition leader Riek Machar had recommitted to ending the war. The communique also includes provisions on opening humanitarian corridors and establishing a transitional government of national unity within a 60-day window. As of early July, the ceasefire is largely being respected although sporadic fighting continues in pockets of Unity and Upper Nile states. IGAD has stated that it will use punitive action if the sides fail to respect the agreement. In mid-June both parties announced they would boycott the latest round of IGAD-led peace talks. The government delegation stated it was protesting over being accused of seeking a military solution to the crisis and the SPLM/A In Opposition delegation objected to the process by which civil society representatives were chosen to participate.

In his briefing to the Security Council on 12 May, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urged maximum restraint by all parties in the conflict and called for a special tribunal for South Sudan, saying there are grounds to believe that crimes against humanity have been committed. His comments came after UNMISS released a report earlier in May that detailed gross human rights abuses by both sides.

As of 26 June, OCHA reports that about 1.1 million people have been displaced within South Sudan and another 393,000 have fled to neighbouring countries since the start of the crisis in mid-December 2013.

### Food Security

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis from May 2014, about 3.5 million people (over 30 percent of the total population) are considered to be in acute food insecurity and livelihood crisis (IPC Phase 3/Crisis and Phase 4/Emergency). It is expected that the levels of acute food insecurity will rise to 4 million in the next two months. About 2 million severely food insecure people are concentrated in the three most conflict-affected states of Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity. The main causes for the deteriorating food security condition are displacement and the related loss of livelihoods and assets, as well as security-related market disruptions causing supply shortfalls and volatile prices. The lean season is expected to last until at least August, when the early harvest becomes available, although it is estimated that yields will be below average due to reduced cultivated area and will insufficiently mitigate the negative effects of the conflict on household food security.

## Programming Situation

**EMOP 200659** aims to reach 1.3 million people displaced and affected by the conflict through general food distributions and blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programmes. Following recent food security assessment results, this will likely increase to 1.7 million people and extend to 31 December.

**PRRO 200572** aims to reach 1.2 million people through general food distribution, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding, institutional feeding, food for assets, food for education and cash and voucher activities.

**SO 200361** – Logistics Cluster. WFP supports the humanitarian community in South Sudan, by providing logistical expertise and coordination and transporting humanitarian cargo.

**SO 200399** – Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. This SO provides necessary telecommunications services where basic infrastructure is very limited.

**SO 200423** – Food Security Cluster. WFP co-leads the cluster with FAO. The cluster is dedicated to coordinating the food security sector nationally to ensure the most efficient response to food availability and access issues.

**SO 200634** – UNHAS. WFP operates UNHAS on behalf of the humanitarian community, providing safe and reliable air transport to thousands of humanitarian personnel.

## Access

WFP is working with the South Sudanese authorities to ensure reliable movement of humanitarian goods. The government has accepted and is cooperating to facilitate cross-border shipments from Sudan and Ethiopia. Transporting food across the border overland from Ethiopia and Sudan is key to being able to supply inaccessible areas of South Sudan. WFP has since early April been moving food by land, river and air from Ethiopia, while the negotiations are still underway with the Government of Sudan for humanitarian deliveries into South Sudan from the north.

WFP has lost more than 4,600 metric tons of food through looting in several locations – enough to feed more than 275,000 people for a month. On 3 June, WFP sent letters to both the Government of South Sudan and the SPLA/M in opposition protesting the looting in Ulang, Nassir and Mathiang of WFP prepositioned food. In all, about 1,450 mt of food, valued at US\$4 million was reported as looted or destroyed in May. The forces of both parties are thought to have been primarily responsible.

In March WFP began airdrops in combination with mobile distribution teams to reach people in remote areas of Jonglei, Unity and Upper.

## Resourcing (as of 02 July)

**South Sudan** 6-month shortfall (including EMOP and PRRO) US\$419 million

**Ethiopia** requirements through December US\$50 million

**Kenya** requirements through December US\$32 million

**Uganda** requirements through December US\$11 million

**Sudan** requirements through December for South Sudanese new arrivals US\$10 million

## Capacity

Staff:

- 773 staff in-country (644 national and 129 international)
- Constraint: Because of the nature of the conflict, ethnicity must be considered when moving WFP national staff to sensitive areas.

WFP Offices:

- 1 Country Office
- 9 Sub Offices
- 3 Field Offices

## Inter-Agency

- WFP and FAO co-lead the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster in South Sudan.
- Under the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism, FAO, UNICEF and WFP have been working together in the field as joint members of mobile rapid registration and response teams to assess needs and provide food, WASH, nutrition, health and protection responses to conflict-affected populations.

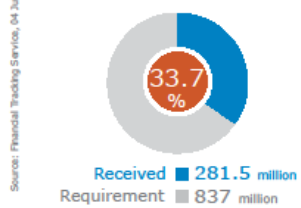
## Risks

- Armed conflict between government (SPLA/M) and opposition groups (SPLA/M-in-opposition), and between the broader Dinka and Nuer communities
- Continuing armed conflict causing displacement and market disruptions
- Significantly below average domestic cereal harvest

# South Sudan Dashboard

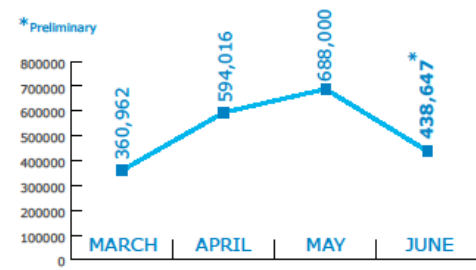
Date created: 04 July 2014

## WFP Appeal to Strategic Response Plan 2014



Source: Financial Tracking Service, 04 July 2014

## BENEFICIARIES EMOP 200659

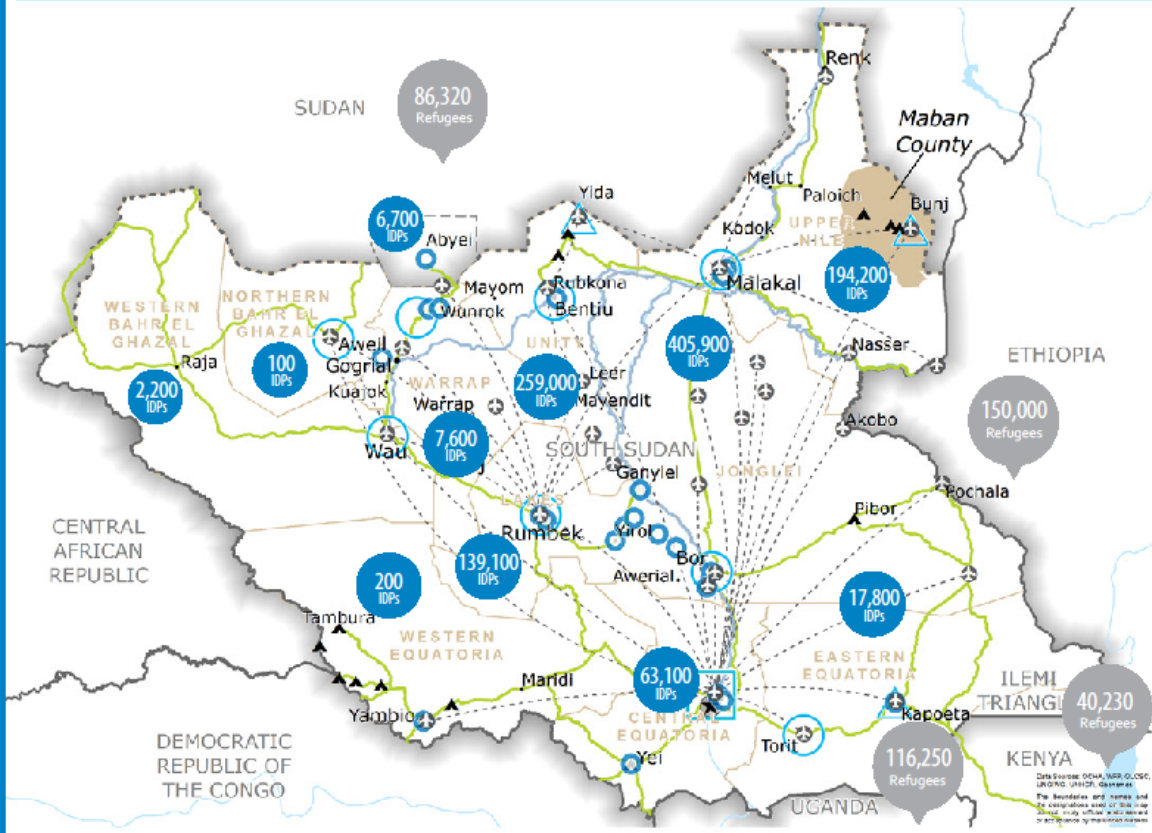


## TOTAL IDPS & REFUGEES

since 15 Dec

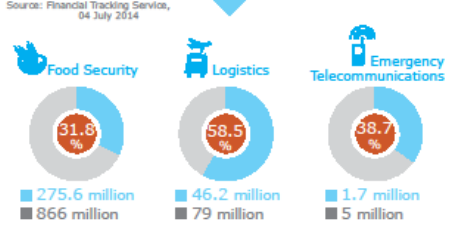
**1.1 million IDPs**

**392,000 Refugees**

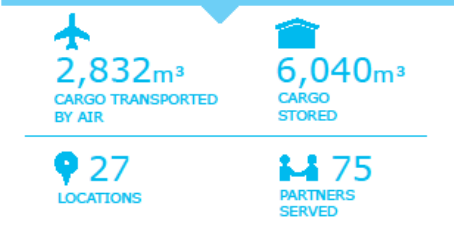


- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- Food Distributions Points
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- UNHAS Connection
- Road Supply Route
- Waterway
- UNHAS Route
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Undetermined boundary
- Abyei region
- First level admin boundary

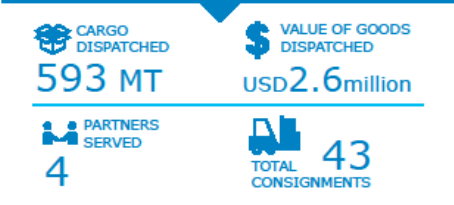
## CLUSTERS Total Requirements & Funding (US\$)



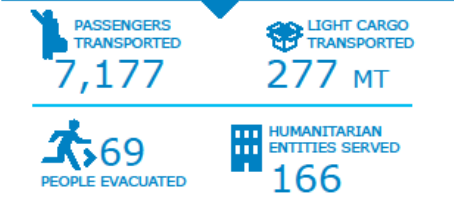
## LOGISTICS CLUSTER (January - June 2014)



## UNHRD (Dec. 2013 - July 2014)



## UNHAS (May 2014)



WFP Clusters

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

# C.A.R Regional refugees crisis

## Situation Analysis

### Security / Political Situation

Sectarian revenge attacks continue to fuel inter-communal hostilities in C.A.R, while the Government of President Samba Panza appears increasingly unable to ensure security nationwide. The re-organization of ex-Seleka, renamed 'Forces Republicaines', has not translated into better discipline of its fighters. Militia groups presenting themselves as the sole providers of protection against attacks of opposing groups are growing in sectarian power. The demand for the rearmament of the Forces Armées Centrafricaines (FACA) is growing, yet strongly opposed by the international community. French Sangaris and African Union MISCA troop numbers remain insufficient to control the provinces which are characterized by an absence of state institutions and a security vacuum. In addition, the formation of local armed groups, the involvement of armed Peuhls, a group of nomadic and Muslim herders – allegedly associated with ex-Seleka – as well as opportunistic criminals render the situation highly complex and make stability unlikely in the foreseeable future.

Clashes involved the Ugandan Army (forming part of the African Union Task Force on the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)) and LRA and ex-Seleka fighters in the Mbomou prefecture where the LRA presence has been strong over the past year.

The latest IDP figures for Bangui stand at 111,500 displaced people with 536, 500 IDPs nationwide. According to UNHCR, 106,119 refugees from C.A.R have been registered in Cameroon since January 2014. Refugees have also entered other neighboring countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo and Chad.

### Food security

According to FAO, a total of 1.7 million people are in need of assistance in C.A.R. A revision of the Integrated Phase Classification will be carried out over the next weeks. The ongoing conflict has hindered agricultural production, employment and economic growth. Despite favourable weather conditions for agriculture, limited access to land, insufficient inputs and population displacement will translate into lower harvests and greater levels of food insecurity. Furthermore, violence has caused a disruption in markets and infrastructure which limits economic activity of all kinds, hindering food availability. Food commodities are in short supply and sold at very high prices in markets of Bangui, Marché Central, Petevo, Bossangoa and Ouango.

In addition, Cameroonian people in the eastern region of Adamoua are becoming vulnerable to food insecurity given the large numbers of refugees fleeing C.A.R. Estimates indicate that one out of three refugees children from C.A.R. that have entered Cameroon suffer from acute malnutrition.

### Programming Situation

C.A.R. was declared as a L3 WFP Emergency on 11 December 2013, while Cameroon was declared L3 WFP Emergency on 21 May 2014.

## In C.A.R.

**EMOP 200650**– Saving Lives and Protecting Livelihoods in the Central African Republic (01 January – 31 August 2014). This two-phased EMOP targets 1,250,000 people. A budget revision for this EMOP is being prepared to extend it in time (until December 2014), as well as to update planning figures.

**SO 200522**– Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Central African Republic (01 January 2013 – 31 December 2014)

**SO 200605** – Logistics Support to WFP operations, and Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in C.A.R. (01 July 2013 - 31 December 2014)

## In Cameroon

**EMOP 200689** - Emergency food and nutrition assistance to refugees newly arrived in Cameroon from Central African Republic. This EMOP, which started on May 2014, plans to assist 100,000 beneficiaries. A budget revision for this EMOP is under preparation.

## Access

Access to beneficiaries remains a challenge for WFP in C.A.R. Following the recent security incidents in several locations in the country and the involvement of additional armed actors, the humanitarian space is becoming more limited and distributions are frequently suspended. One of the challenges to scaling up food distributions outside the capital is the scarcity of reliable providers to transport cargo by road.

In January, 82 percent of the beneficiaries were located in Bangui, while in June, more than 90 percent of the beneficiaries were outside of Bangui, in more than 45 locations. An estimated 50 percent of the beneficiaries in June were located in the areas classified as phase 4 emergency food insecure by the April Integrated Phase Classification.

In Cameroon, the onset of the rainy season temporarily limits WFP capacity to respond and leads to delayed distributions in some areas. In addition, travels restrictions in border zones are already in place due to insecurity and violence in Nigeria.

## Resourcing

**C.A.R. EMOP200650:** the six-month net funding requirements for the period July – December 2014 are estimated at \$34.6 million (45 percent of requirements).

**Cameroon EMOP200689:** the six-month net funding requirements for the period July – December 2014 are estimated at \$9.8 million (76 percent of requirements).

**C.A.R. SO 200522** is 119 percent funded, with US\$ 19.6 million received, while **C.A.R. SO 200605** has received only US\$ 3.1 million out of the US\$ 9.1 million required (34 percent funded).

## Capacity

In June, WFP has distributed 4,667 mt of food in C.A.R., reaching an estimated 400,000 beneficiaries throughout the month. In addition, WFP estimates that 900,000 people received food assistance at least once since the launch of the EMOP in January 2014. In C.A.R., WFP maintained its capacity to respond to vulnerable populations through an increased fleet capacity (24 trucks); a use of the new supply corridors (moving food from Douala to Berberati in the south and from Nyala, Sudan to Birao and Ndélé in the extreme north/north-east); and an increased number of partners (25 as of now).

## Inter-Agency

A Strategic Reponse Plan is in place in C.A.R. for a total budget of US\$ 565 million in 2014. It is 37 percent funded, with US\$ 209 million received.

A regional inter-agency appeal was launched in April 2014, aiming at mobilizing the emergency response for the influx of refugees from C.A.R. to Cameroon, Chad, DRC and the Republic of Congo. The total budget of the Appeal is US\$ 274 million. Out of these, US\$ 60.9 million have been received, with means that the Appeal is 22 percent funded only. A revised version of this Appeal will be officially launched in Geneva on 10 July.

In addition to joint assesments such as SMART nutrition surveys, Crop and Food Supply Assessments and Emergency Food Security Assessment, WFP and FAO are also jointly implementing distributions of food and agricultural seeds and tools in coordinated geographic areas to protect assets during the planting season. A total of 176,000 beneficiaries have received more than 3,510 mt of food since the start of the seed protection programme in April.

In Cameroon, humanitarian clusters have not been activated. The response to the influx of refugees from C.A.R. is being coordinated by UNHCR. Strong cooperation and joint assessments are carried out.

## Risks

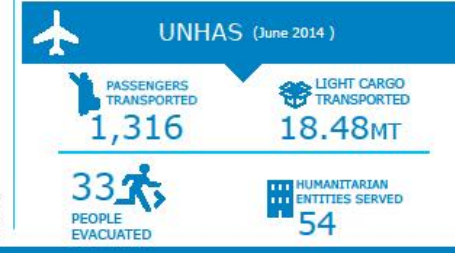
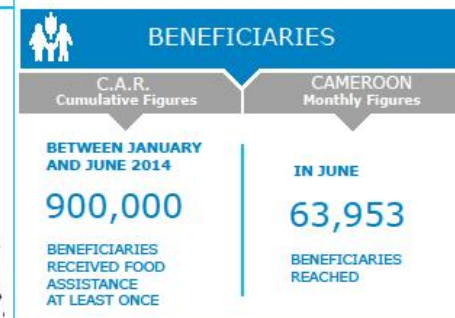
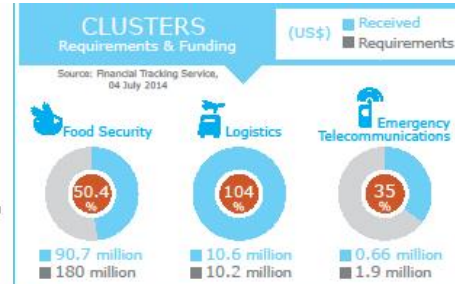
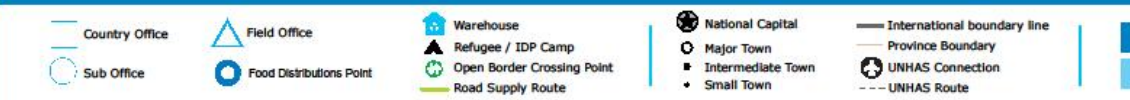
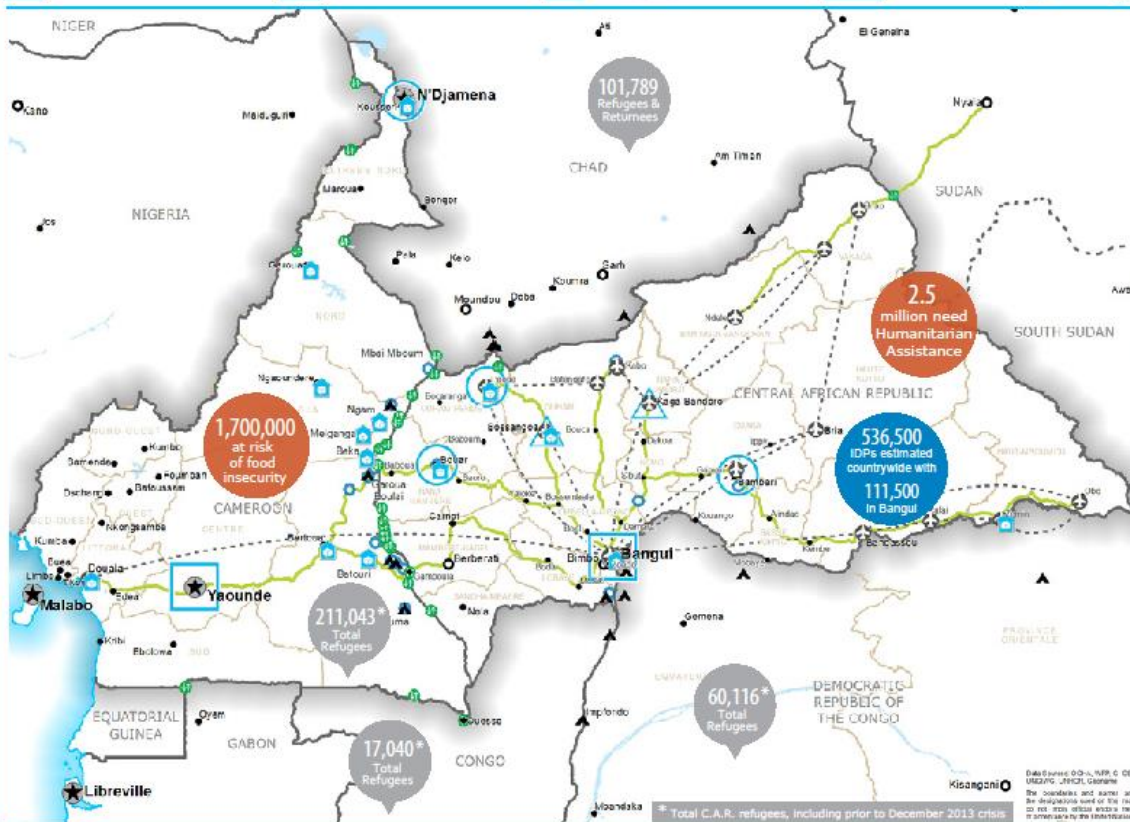
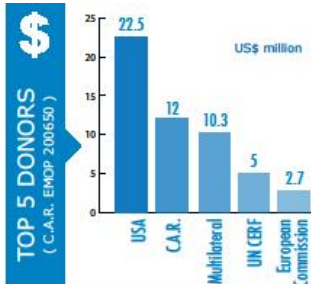
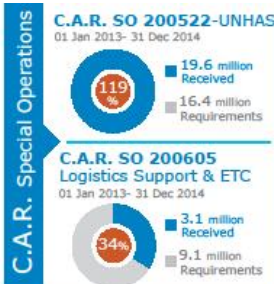
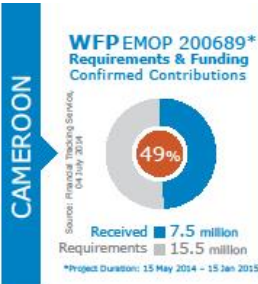
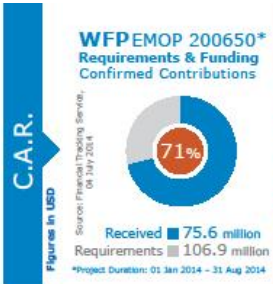
### Monitored Hazards

- Armed conflict involving ex-Seleka fighters, anti-balaka groups, other militias and international forces;
- Armed conflict involving LRA fighters, ex-Seleka elements and the Ugandan army in the East;
- Inter-communal violence involving Muslim and Christian communities;
- Inter-communal violence involving C.A.R refugees and local populations in the border areas with Cameroon and Chad ;
- Armed conflict involving the Chadian army and armed groups in the border area with Chad;
- Gender-based violence against C.A.R refugees in eastern Cameroon;
- Limited supplies as stocks deplete;
- Market disruption caused by infrastructure damaged, which will limit further market access and economic activity;
- Displacement which will limit the access to land and agriculture inputs limiting labour opportunities and livelihoods



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

Date created: 04 July 2014



**WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
C.A.R. SINCE 11 DECEMBER 2013  
**CAMEROON - C.A.R. REFUGEES CRISIS**  
SINCE 21 MAY 2014

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

# Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

## Situation Analysis

### Security / Political Situation

Having defeated the M23 militia, MONUSCO (United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo) and FARDC (Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo) are intensifying their military offensive against other armed groups and extending further into eastern DRC. MONUSCO and FARDC are targeting the Allied Democratic Forces with the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF-NALU) and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR); both show capacity and intent to engage in asymmetric warfare against MONUSCO. Clashes between the Rwandan military and FARDC on 11-12 June on the border north of Goma underscore persistent tensions between the Kinshasa and Kigali governments. FDLR is currently engaged in a surrender process of which deadline and integration details are not yet agreed with FARDC and MONUSCO.

In Katanga province, a newer armed conflict sees MONUSCO and FARDC soldiers clashing with Mayi Mayi Kata Katanga (MM KK) fighters. At the core of the conflict is the intent of MM KK to control large mineral reserves of copper and cobalt. On 18 June, the spokesman for the MM KK said that Katanga would declare independence in mid-July and denied reports that MM KK's leader Gedeon Kyungu Mutanga intends to hand over weapons to MONUSCO. OCHA reports that 500,000 people are displaced across the province. As of the end of May, more than 74,300 people were displaced in the Manono territory alone - an increase of 28,300 since the beginning of the year.

On 09 June, the Council of Ministers adopted a new law to revise the constitution, potentially including a presidential term limit. President Kabila seems increasingly determined to serve a third term of office, despite opposition from the African Union, the United Nations and the United States.

### Food Security

According to the last IPC classification, the number of food insecure people is 6.7 million. In North and South Kivu and Katanga, food insecurity is more severe as the livelihoods of displaced people have been negatively affected. Income opportunities and agricultural production have decreased due to limited access to land and other productive inputs. Food price volatility, caused by speculation and market disruptions, has diminished the purchasing power of local households. Cereal prices have remained high and unstable since 2012, except in Kinshasa where prices of major staple food crops, such as rice, wheat flour and cassava have been stable. Favourable maize harvests and cereal imports from neighbour countries such as Uganda have stabilized food supplies.

## Programming Situation

**PRRO 200540** aims to assist 3.6 million beneficiaries from July 2013 to December 2015 through emergency relief (life-saving food assistance including cash and vouchers for IDPs and refugees in crisis-affected areas), early recovery (reconstruction of destroyed assets including feeder roads and markets) and resilience programmes such as Purchase for Progress (P4P).

**SO 200456** (Logistics Cluster) aims to provide logistics support to the humanitarian community through Logistics Cluster activities and logistics services under WFP's leadership.

**SO 200661** (Food Security Cluster) aims to deliver predictable and accountable leadership and coordination in the food security cluster and strengthening existing national and local humanitarian management and coordination systems.

**SO 200504** (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.

### Access

**Katanga Province:** The route from Lubumbashi to Manono is considerably damaged and is hampering the delivery of food assistance to new IDPs. WFP is considering issuing an appeal to the Katanga provincial government to undertake the rehabilitation of the route to facilitate humanitarian operations.

### Resourcing

The PRRO is 45 percent funded against a total requirement of US\$414 million through to the end of December 2015 and 58 percent against US\$165 million budgeted for 2014. WFP requires US\$22.9 million for its operations until October 2014.

Faced with funding constraints, WFP and its partners have been compelled to scale down activities. WFP will strive to maintain life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable groups, such as malnourished children 6-56 months, people living with HIV/AIDS under antiretroviral treatment, newly displaced people and refugees, while appealing to donors for urgent funding. Suspension or reduction of WFP activities will compromise long-standing efforts to bring improved food security to vulnerable communities in DRC, especially those impoverished from years of conflict and could hamper efforts by the international community to bring peace and stability to eastern DRC.

## Capacity

Staff:

- 419 staff in-country (51 international, 368 national)

## Inter-Agency

WFP and FAO co-lead the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster in DRC.

## Risks

National:

- Electoral violence involving government and opposition supporters

East:

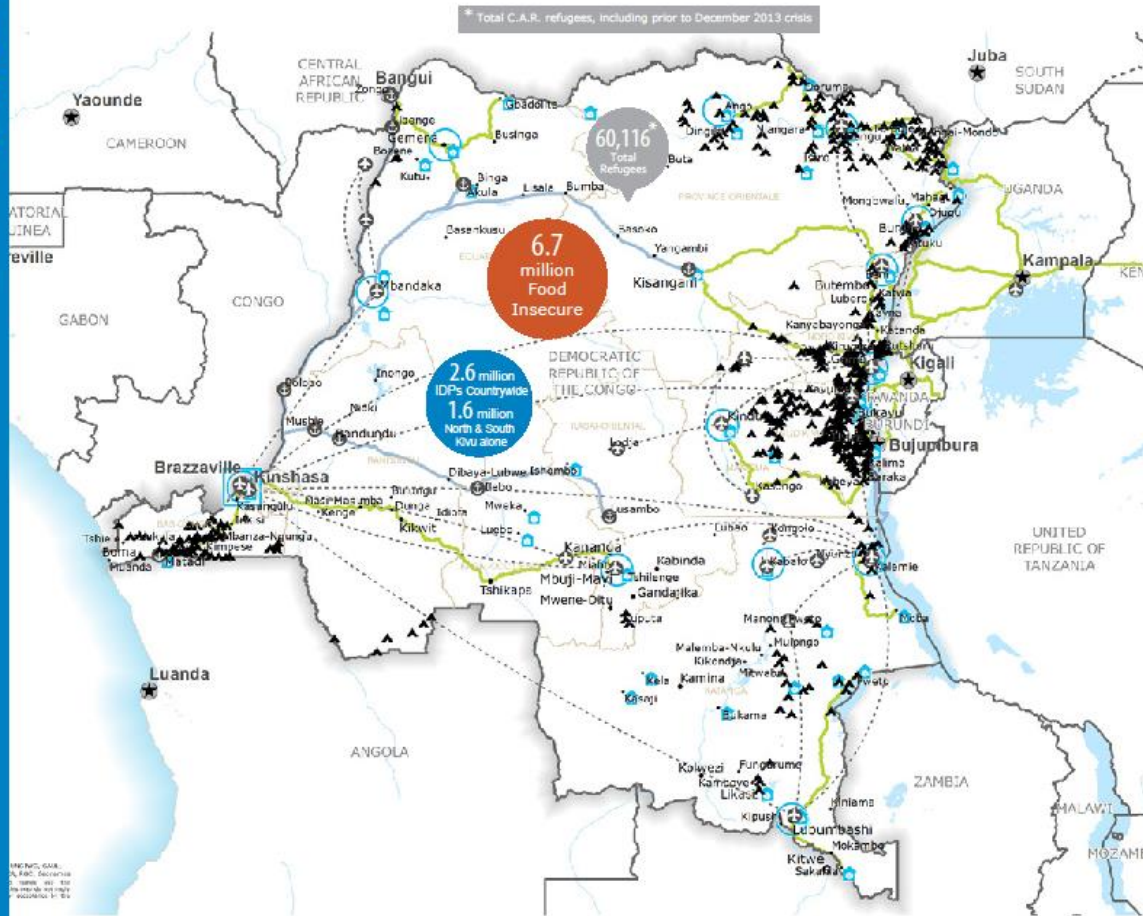
- Armed conflict involving MONUSCO's Force Intervention Brigade, the DRC Armed Forces (FARDC) and armed groups

Katanga:

- Armed conflict involving MONUSCO soldiers and Mayi Mayi Kata Katanga fighters
- Inter-communal violence involving Bantou and Pygme communities

# Democratic Republic of Congo Dashboard

Date created: 07 July 2014



MAP DATA SOURCE: UNHCR, GEOGRAPHIC INSTITUTES, WFP, AND OTHER SOURCES. WFP AND UNHCR ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS.

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

## BENEFICIARIES

( May 2014 )

### Democratic Republic of Congo

**89%**

Reached ■ 1.2 million  
 Not Reached ■ 143,000  
 Planned ■ 1.4 million

### CLUSTERS

Requirements & Funding (USD)

Source: FTS, 07 July 2014

**26%**

66 million  
256.3 million

**26%**

15.9 million  
60.7 million

### UNHAS

( June 2014 )

**3,713**

**48.95MT**

**0**

PEOPLE EVACUATED

**132**

HUMANITARIAN ENTITIES SERVED



**WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY**  
 SINCE 12 DECEMBER 2013  
 Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org  
 Website: www.wfp.org

# Mali

## Situation Analysis

### Security / Political Situation

Armed conflict involving government troops, Tuareg militants and Islamist factions still presents a high risk in northern Mali. Mouvement National de Liberation de l'Azawad (MNLA) Tuareg separatists attacked the town of Kidal in mid-May, defeating the Malian army, before signing a ceasefire on 23 May. On 09 June, the MNLA, the Haut Conseil pour l'Unité de l'Azawad (HCUA) and the Mouvement Arabe de l'Azawad (MAA) signed an agreement in Algiers reaffirming their commitment to respect the territorial integrity and unity of Mali. On 14 June, they were joined by other Tuareg groups. The Tuareg nationalist groups Azawad appear to have put aside the idea of independence and recognized the need to cooperate, while seeking to enhance their negotiating positions. The number of IDPs currently stands at 151,150. Jihadist militants – notably AQIM, Ansar Dine and MUJAO - are gaining strength in the north and have stated their intention to target French, MINUSMA and Malian forces.

The UN Security Council extended for one year MINUSMA's mandate (until 30 June 2015) and urged the Mission to expand its presence beyond key populations centres. MINUSMA abilities to fulfil its mandate are limited by funding shortfalls of US\$40million for 2014.

### Food Security

FAO estimates that 1.5 million people are currently in need of food assistance in Mali. The main drivers of food insecurity are caused by conflict and drought, especially in the Dogon Plateau area of Bandiagara and the northern reaches of Nara, Diéma, and Nioro. Households in these areas, which mainly comprise pastoralists and subsistence farmers, are experiencing deterioration in income sources due to insufficient agriculture and livestock production and scarce labour opportunities. Despite lower production, cereal imports from neighbouring countries as well as national stocks have stabilized supplies, which has limited price volatility.

### Programming Situation

**EMOP 200525 (Jan 13 - Dec 14):** the EMOP aims to assist 1,174,000 food-insecure people, including 900,000 conflict-affected people in Northern Mali through general distributions (food and cash), nutrition interventions and emergency school feeding.

**REG EMOP 200438 (Jun 12 – Dec 14):** covering the countries of Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger, the regional EMOP aims to assist 184,000 Malian refugees displaced by the conflict in Northern Mali. Activities include general food distributions, nutrition and blanket supplementary feeding. WFP plans to extend this operation in 2015.

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

**SO 200521 & SO 200534 (both Jan 13 – Dec 14):** the two SOs aim to provide Humanitarian Air Services and support for the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster respectively.

**A new PRRO (200719)** is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the approval of WFP Executive Board in November, to be launched in January 2015. This project will become the single framework for WFP operations in Mali. In parallel, WFP is working on a Country Strategy for Mali (2015-2017).

### Access

After a suspension of distributions and a reduction of staff movement in the regions of Kidal and Gao, WFP and its partners resumed activities in northern Mali. WFP is relying on partners for distributions in the area of Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu.

### Resourcing

**EMOP 200525:** the six-month net funding requirements for the period July – December 2014 are estimated at \$67.5 million (64 percent of requirements).

**REG EMOP 200438:** The six-month net funding requirements for the period July – December 2014 is estimated at US\$ 8.4 million (49 percent of requirements). Funding situation in Burkina Faso is critical, leading to high shortfalls in food and in cash.

**DEV 105830:** the Country Programme running through December 2014 is facing six-month net finding requirements amounting to US\$1.9 million (10 percent of requirements) for the period July – December 2014.

### Capacity

Despite the challenges and restrictions of access in the North, WFP has been able to provide assistance to food-insecure populations throughout the country. In May, WFP reached 696,940 people out of 778,184 people targeted in Mali under EMOP 200525. In Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger, 127,791 Malian refugees received assistance in May 2014 under the Regional EMOP.

OCHA has been coordinating the implementation of a contingency plan to respond to the needs of 1,000 people who may seek refuge in the MINUSMA camp in Kidal.

### Inter-Agency

The Government and humanitarian actors have set up a cooperation framework to improve complementarity in their assistance and to mobilize additional resources to help people who need food aid. As of 01 July, the 2014-2016 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is funded at 32.4 percent (US\$184 million of the US\$568 million), out of which WFP requirements are funded at 41 percent (US\$93.3 million out of US\$227 million).

The Food Security Cluster is re-orienting its activities towards capacity-building and transitioning to a more government-led coordination process. Increased coordination with the Government under the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR)

framework is considered as a priority.

The Mali Multisectorial Nutrition Action Plan 2014-2018 was launched in June 2014, to ensure the coordination of activities for scaling up nutrition within the framework of the National Policy of Nutrition.

### Risks

- Armed conflict involving Malian government troops, Tuareg militants and Islamist factions;
- Inter-communal violence in the north of Mali involving Tuareg and Peuhl communities ;
- Coup attempts in Bamako;
- Limited market access caused by damages to infrastructure either triggered by conflict or weather events, leading households to face problems buying and selling and thus limiting income and consumption;
- Credit constrains as borrowing and lending rates become a burden for households;
- Seasonal price volatility in regional markets especially in the northern regions.

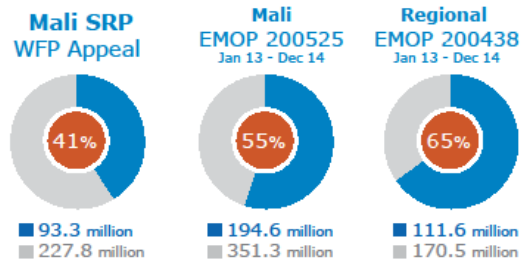


# Mali Regional Refugees Crisis - Dashboard

Date created: 07 July 2014

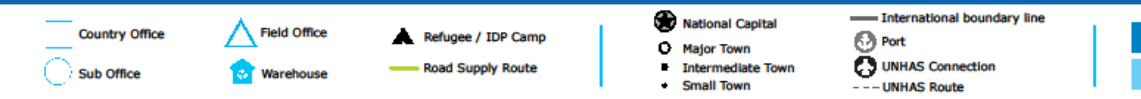
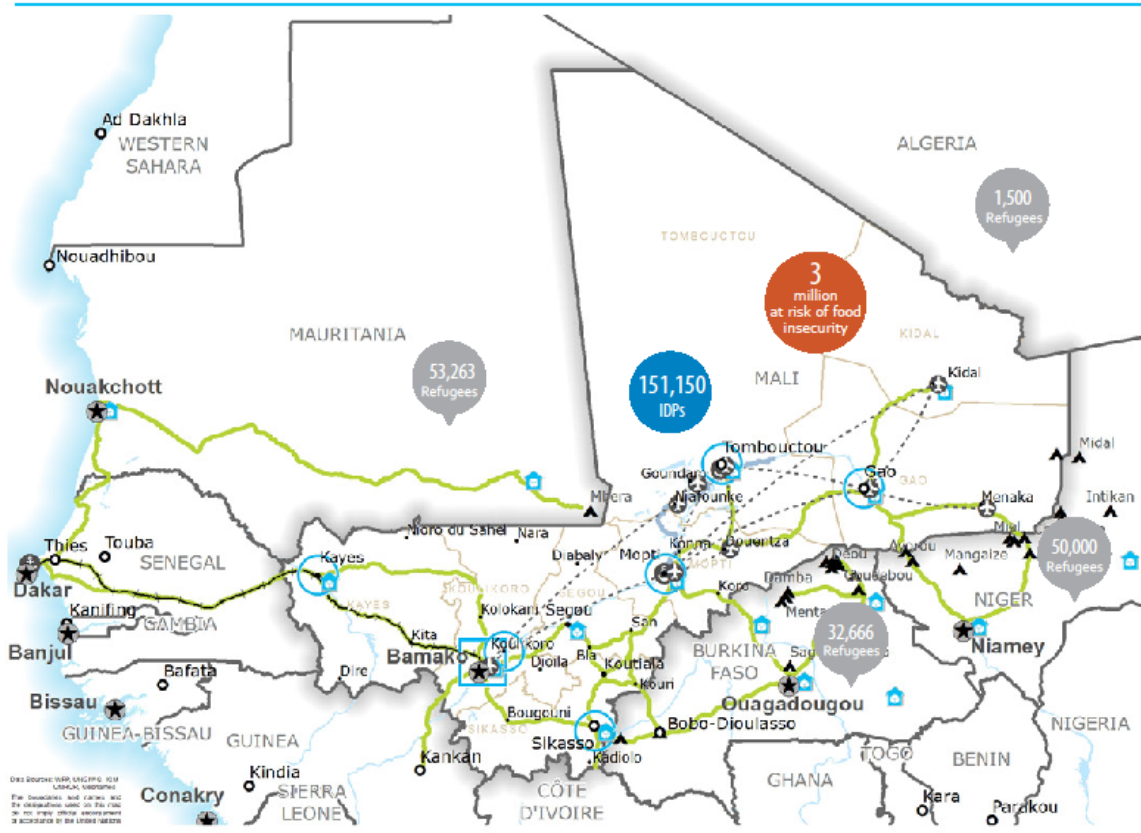
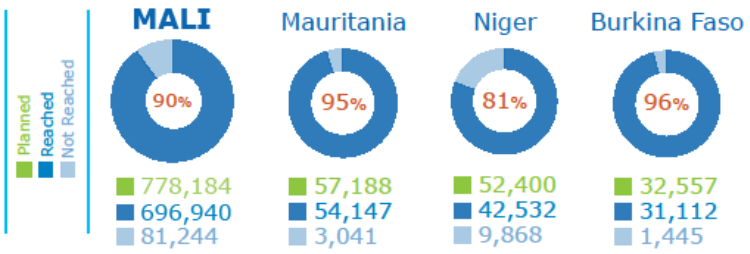


Received Requirements  
 Figures in USD  
 Source: FTS, 07 July 2014



## BENEFICIARIES (May 2014)

**TOTAL**  
**90%**  
**824,731 Reached**  
**920,329 Planned**



### CLUSTERS Requirements & Funding (USD)

Source: Financial Tracking Service, 07 July 2014

Cluster	Received (USD)	Requirements (USD)	Progress (%)
Food Security	94.6 million	255 million	37%
Logistics	4.9 million	9.9 million	50%
Emergency Telecommunications	105,553	2 million	5.3%

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### UNHAS (June 2014)

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED	1,540
LIGHT CARGO TRANSPORTED	6MT
PEOPLE EVACUATED	1
HUMANITARIAN ENTITIES SERVED	72

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### UNHRD (Since Jan 2014)

CARGO DISPATCHED	183MT
VALUE OF GOODS DISPATCHED	USD 1.02 million
PARTNERS SERVED	2
TOTAL CONSIGNMENTS	9

WFP Clusters  
 WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY SINCE 12 January 2012  
 Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org  
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# Pakistan

## Situation Analysis

### Security / Political Situation

Peace talks between the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), the Pakistani Taliban, and the Pakistani government collapsed with the TTP attack on the Karachi International Airport in June. The Government has engaged in a major military campaign in North Waziristan Agency (NWA) hoping to isolate the group. At a press conference in early July, the commander of the Pakistani force prosecuting the operation admitted there was no way they could be sure they were only striking militants, further raising fears of civilian effects. The TTP is an umbrella group of several fundamentalist aspirants to political power; they are linked to the Afghan Taliban and are nominally aligned with Al Qaeda. They operate in Pakistan along the border with Afghanistan. Infighting between different TTP factions threatens the durability of any future peace talks with the Government.

### Food Security

Pakistan is facing multiple food insecurity hotspots. The violent conflict in NWA has caused at least 500,000 newly displaced people in the last months, who are in need of humanitarian assistance due to loss of livelihood. An earthquake in Balochistan in late 2013 affected about 300,000 people. Additionally, recurring drought in Sindh Province, especially in Tharparkar District, is significantly eroding the local food security as water becomes scarce and livestock conditions deteriorate. According to OCHA, an estimated 44 per cent of children under five are suffering from chronic malnutrition, while this year alone, more than 200 people including many children have died due to malnutrition-related causes in the region.

## Programming Situation

**PRRO 200250: Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Rebuilding Social Cohesion (Jan 13 – Dec 15)** aims to improve food and nutrition security among the most vulnerable in Pakistan, support the government's efforts in building social cohesion in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) and fight malnutrition in the most food-insecure districts. Specific activities include: life-saving relief food assistance to IDPs and recent returnees in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK); school feeding and food-for-work activities in areas of return in FATA; community-based disaster risk reduction and acute malnutrition interventions. The program targets 3,034,761 beneficiaries in 2014. Between 22 June and 02 July 15,298 displaced households from NWA have been reached.

**SO 200707: Logistics Capacity Development Support of the National Disaster Management Authority in Pakistan (Jul 14 – Jun 16)** aims to strengthen government and other humanitarian disaster preparedness and response measures through the construction of Emergency Response Depots across the country.

## Access

**Federally Administered Tribal Area:** Currently no access possible to NWA as the government has notified the entire Agency as a conflict zone.

**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Access to IDPs from NWA is a major challenge for most humanitarian organisations. Trucks carrying supplies face delays due to stringent security checks. The Logistics Cluster determined that infrastructure to receive humanitarian relief items needs to be augmented quickly, particularly in Bannu.

**Balochistan:** Access to earthquake victims remains constrained in some regions

## Resourcing

On 02 July WFP received US\$ 6.7 million from the Government of Canada for PPRO. Before this, PPRO faced a shortfall of US\$53.4 million for 2014. US\$2.3 million were necessary to continue the ongoing nutrition support interventions until December 2014. Livelihood support interventions also had a cumulative shortfall of US\$3.7 million for 2014. For the ongoing NWA IDPs relief food assistance WFP estimates a need of US\$32 million. The recent in-kind contribution of the Government of Pakistan satisfies cereal requirements for the current WFP operations up until August 2014, contingent upon timely availability of US\$2.3 million in the form of twinning funds.

## Capacity

WFP has set up nine distributions hubs, of which seven are currently operational: three in Bannu, one in Tank; one in Lakki Marwat, three in D.I. Khan (of which one is actively distributing) and one in Karak which will be operational very soon.

With resumption of previously ongoing food distributions as part of the PPRO in mid-July, WFP may face problems in securing sufficient security support on some sites.

## Inter-Agency

Pakistan's Disaster Management Authority coordinates a Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment and a Nutrition Assessment of NWA IDPs.

WFP discusses a partnership with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society for the provision of relief food assistance to approximately 4,000 families in Bannu.

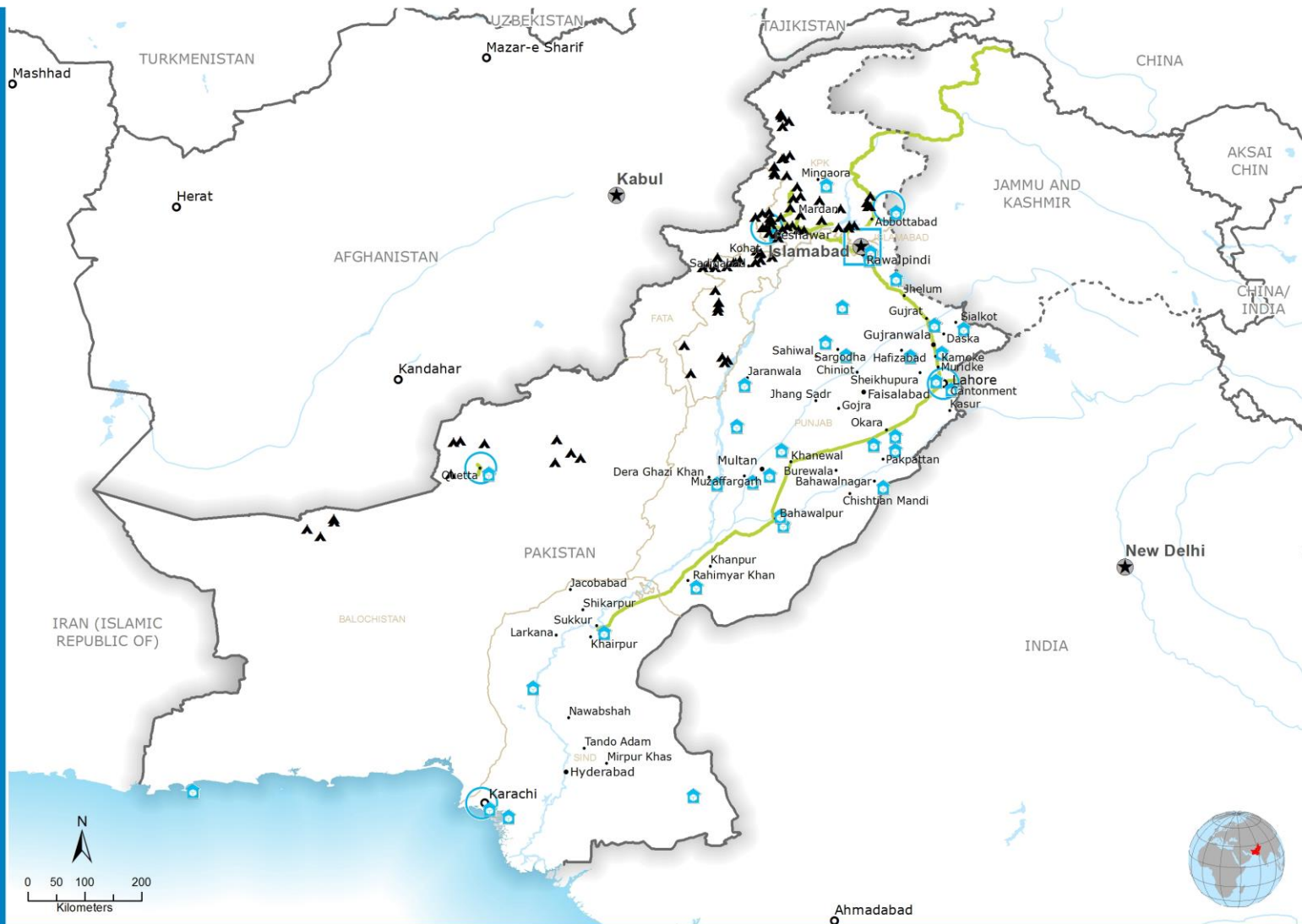
The WFP co-led Food Security Cluster aims to respond to the total expected NWA IDP caseload of 500,000. The WFP-led Logistics Cluster in KPK was reactivated on 21 June. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster remains unactivated.

## Risks

- Drought
- Armed conflict involving insurgents and the government, also affecting Afghanistan

# Pakistan

Operational Overview - July 2014



Date Created: 04 July 2014  
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 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)  
 Service provided by OMEP GIS

- Country Office
- Sub Office / Area Office
- Field Office
- Warehouse
- Refugee camps / IDPs
- Port
- UNHAS Connection
- Road Supply Route
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Undetermined Boundary
- Governorate boundary

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

# West Africa Ebola Outbreak

## Situation Analysis

The current Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak is among the most challenging since Ebola was first recorded in 1976. On 21 March, the Ebola filovirus was identified by the Institut Pasteur and the epidemic declared on 22 March by the Guinean Health Ministry. The deadly hemorrhagic fever started from the forest area of south-east Guinea and quickly spread from southern communities in the country. According to WHO, there are three major factors contributing to patterns of transmission in the sub-region: the transmission of EVD in rural communities, facilitated by strong cultural practices and traditional beliefs; the transmission of EVD in densely populated peri-urban areas of Conakry (Guinea) and Monrovia (Liberia); and cross-border transmission of EVD along the border areas, where commercial and social activities continue.

As of 02 July 2014, WHO reports 779 cumulative cases of EDV, including 481 deaths in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. In a spike on 01 -02 July, 21 new cases and 14 deaths were reported. No travel or trade restrictions for EVD outbreak areas in West Africa have been issued by WHO.

On 20 June, in Conakry, the Ministers of Health from Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire discussed the challenges and weaknesses in the current response to EVD and the development of a common strategy. At a regional meeting held in Accra on 02-03 July, 11 African countries committed to better surveillance to detect cases of the virus, improved cross-border collaboration, better engagement with local communities and closer cooperation with WHO and other partners. Ministers also recommended setting up a sub-regional control center in Guinea to coordinate technical support.

## Programming Situation

**IR-EMOP 200698 (Guinea):** the project was approved on 07 April, following the Guinean Government's request of assistance, aiming to provide assistance to hospitalized victims, medical workers, their families and communities at risk of contamination in Guinea. Initially planned for three months, the IRA-EMOP will be extended for a duration of one and a half month.

**Draft IR-EMOP (Sierra Leone):** in Sierra Leone, the Government recently requested WFP intervention. WFP is currently preparing an IR-EMOP, targeting 34,520 affected people with general food distributions and supplementary feeding. Beneficiaries include vulnerable households, pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, patients and their families. More than 6 mt of food assistance have already been provided to 100 patients in Ebola Treatment Centres in hospitals in eastern Sierra Leone.

Regular operations in Sierra Leone have been affected by the outbreak. Due to the closure of schools in one district, school feeding programmes have been suspended. Food distributions to HIV and TB patients, as well as food/cash assistance for assets and food purchases to small holder farmers have also been suspended.

WFP operations in Liberia are not yet hampered, but movements of staff in the affected regions are limited

## Access

All WFP field visits to affected provinces have been suspended. In Guinea, field security conditions are deteriorating in Guéckédou rural areas with youths attacking WHO, Doctors Without Borders and Guinean Red Cross vehicles. This situation is limiting humanitarian access to several villages.

## Resourcing

Guinea IR-EMOP 200698 has a final budget of US\$1,490,123. The Guinean PRRO 105530, targeting vulnerable groups affected by shocks in the Forest Guinea region where the EVD spread, is 63.2% funded (as of 30 June).

## Capacity

WFP Guinea has been providing food to the isolation centres in the Forested Guinea region and has established a partnership with the Guinean Red Cross for the provision of food to the patients and families at Donka Hospital in Conakry. The Guinea Country Office is also involved in the humanitarian logistics coordination of the response to the Ebola crisis.

In Liberia, following an emergency request from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, WFP conducted a one-off emergency monthly distribution of rice, oil and salt for up to 20 families, who had fled to the town of Foya in Lofa County due to the Ebola outbreak. There are currently no plans for further distributions; however, WFP in Liberia is ready to respond should the need arise.

WFP is working closely with WHO and is ready to coordinate a regional response from the Regional Bureau in Dakar.

## Inter-Agency

WFP is involved in the humanitarian logistics coordination of the response to the Ebola crisis. UNHRD has supported WHO's response to the Ebola virus outbreak by delivering 5.3 mt of protective equipment from the UNHRD depot in Dubai to Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia from 21 March to 07 April.

In Sierra Leone, WFP participated in a joint UN Country Team mission in Kenema and Kailahun Districts. The mission met with UN and NGOs/INGOs staff, local authorities and the District Medical Officer and visited Ebola Isolation and Treatment Centres, to assess the working conditions of UN staff and to determine the response mechanism and gaps in the Ebola outbreak.

## Risks

The Country Office is implementing a mitigation and safety strategy to protect its staff and dependants. A package of Personal Protection Equipment has arrived from HQ. All WFP staff/dependants in the Country Office and Sub offices received hand gel bottles.

# West Africa Ebola Dashboard

Date created: 07 July 2014



## IR-EMOP 200698

(7 April 2014) - 3 month program

Figures in USD

**GUINEA**  
Budget of

**1.49**  
million

## BENEFICIARIES

PLANNED BENEFICIARY  
under IR-EMOP 200698

**32,000**

## TOTAL AFFECTED

**779**  
CONFIRMED  
CASES

**481**  
DEATHS

## UNHRD

( since 21 March, 2014 )

Source: UNHRD, 04 July, 2014

**CARGO**  
DISPATCHED  
**11.2 MT**

**VALUE OF GOODS**  
DISPATCHED  
**USD 150,000**

**PARTNERS**  
SERVED  
**40**

**TOTAL**  
CONSIGNMENTS  
**7**



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# Quarterly ENSO OUTLOOK

## Current Conditions:

- As of July 2014, El Niño conditions had not been established
- Historically, El Niño develops between April-June, and reaches peak strength from December to February.
- El Niño conditions are likely by August or September 2014.

## Expected likelihood and Intensity:

- **Likelihood:**
  - El Niño conditions are likely by September 2014 and very likely by December 2014
- **Intensity:**
  - The intensity of El Niño is still uncertain. It is most likely that weak to moderate El Niño conditions will occur.

## Impacts by Region and Season:

- **Indonesia:** Below average rainfall is likely through February 2014. Decreased rice production is likely across the entire country.
- **Central America and the Caribbean:** Below average rainfall, and a below average hurricane season is likely through November 2014. Drought conditions are already occurring in Central America. Decreased harvests are likely.
- **India and Pakistan:** Drier conditions are usually more common, but do not always occur during El Niño events. Monsoon deficits are already occurring in India and monsoon rains are expected to be delayed in southern Pakistan. Decreased rainfall is expected through October and below average harvests are likely.
- **Southern Africa:** If El Niño conditions persist into December and last through March as currently expected, below average rainfall is likely. Decreased harvests are likely.
- **South America:** If El Niño conditions persist into November and last through March as currently expected, above average rainfall is likely during the main rain season across Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil. As a result, additional flooding is likely to occur again across the Rio de la Plata Basin. There is also an increased risk for flooding across Colombia, Ecuador and northern Peru. Fish production is also expected to decrease off the coast of these countries.

