

# Global Overview

*Presentation to the*  
**2013 Third Quarter Operational Briefing**  
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## Central African Republic

### Political/Security Situation

- While the transitional Government has been put in place, the overall security situation remains volatile and has witnessed a relative deterioration in Bangui and rural areas in recent weeks.
- Clashes between elements of the former CAR army (FACA) supporting the ousted President Bozizé with the Séléka have increasingly been reported in northwest CAR. The latest being on 09 September where around 60 people died in Bouca.
- The situation in Bangui remains tense following recent raids in northern neighbourhoods by Séléka elements.
- UN and humanitarian workers in Bangui have been targeted by a growing number of criminals, with the criminal threat tending towards robberies at residences.

### Humanitarian Situation

- **Food security:** 484,000 people are estimated to be vulnerable to food insecurity. September harvests will increase access to food in most areas. However, harvests are expected to be delayed and below-average in some areas of the north, east and centre.
- **Displacement:** An estimated 225,000 are internally displaced and around 62,800 people are refugees in DRC, Chad, Cameroon and Republic of Congo.

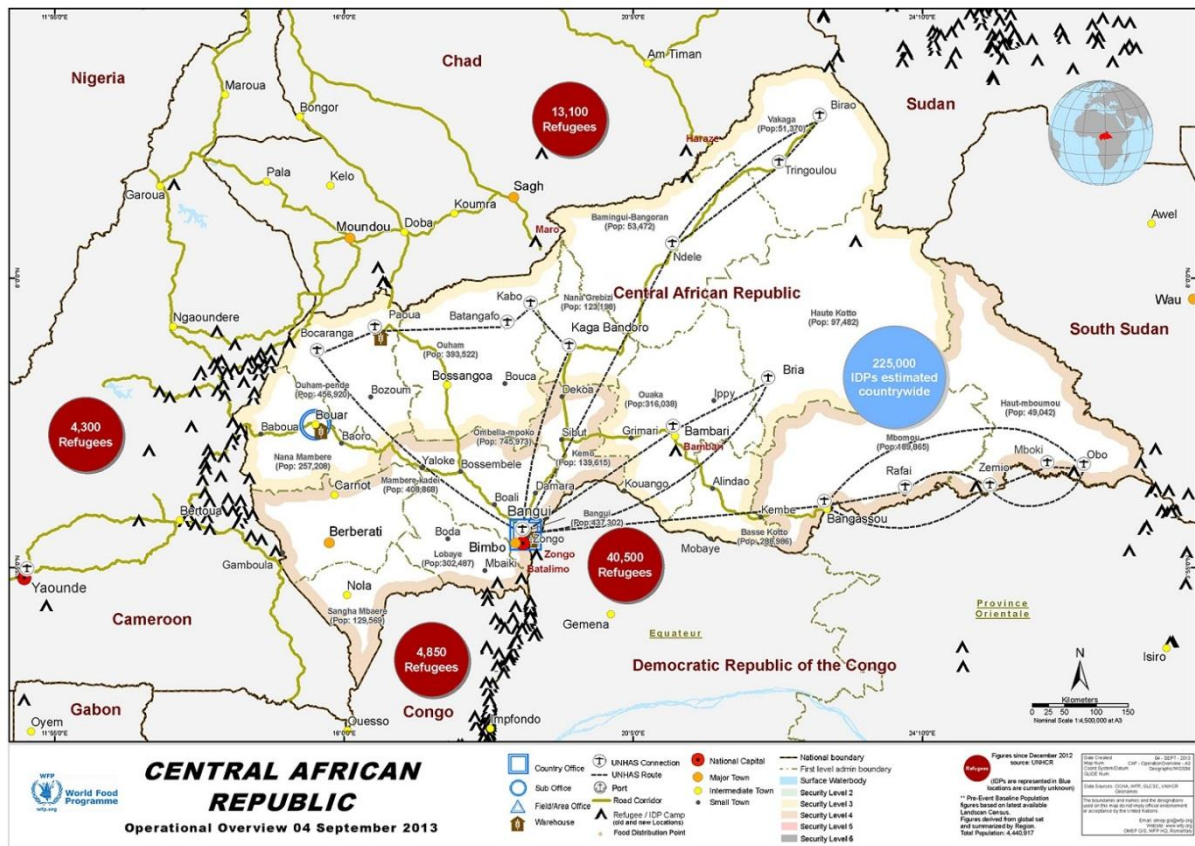
### WFP Operations

- The CO strengthened its security measures following the deterioration of the security situation.
- WFP plans to reopen its Sub Offices in Bouar and Paoua Sub Offices in September.
- The CO is currently finalising BR3 to PRRO 200315 for an additional 118,500 beneficiaries during the project period. While the PRRO is currently fully funded, BR3 will create additional requirements once approved, with a projected shortfall of around US\$ 3 million.
- Preparations for an in-depth EFSA in September are ongoing, in coordination with Food Security Cluster partners. First results of the EFSA are expected in October and will inform the planning for operations in 2014.
- An emergency preparedness and business continuity plan has been integrated into the operational response plan. The continuity of UNHAS flights is of special concern. WFP continues to actively participate in Inter-Agency security management mechanisms.

### WFP Operational constraints

- The increased insecurity as well as the lack of access - including due to the temporary unavailability of UNHAS flights following the occupation of the airport in

late August – have hampered operations. Looting of WFP offices has occurred earlier this year.



## Mali

### Political/Security Situation

- Security situation in Mali has considerably improved over the past months. A new President was inaugurated on 04 September and a new government was formed.
- The Malian Government will face many challenging tasks in the coming weeks, including the re-establishment of public services in northern Mali, negotiations with Tuareg groups for larger Tuareg autonomy as well as fostering national reconciliation.
- The multitude of military actors in Mali (UN peacekeeping force MINUSMA, French forces, Malian army and police forces) highlights the need for continued civil-military coordination in order to safeguard humanitarian space, in line with interagency efforts.
- The return to armed conflict involving government troops, Tuareg rebels and Islamist factions remains one of the main risks.

### Natural Hazard - West Africa

- Seasonal flooding has affected several thousand people in the Segou (central-south Mali) and Kidal (northern Mali) districts.

## Humanitarian Situation

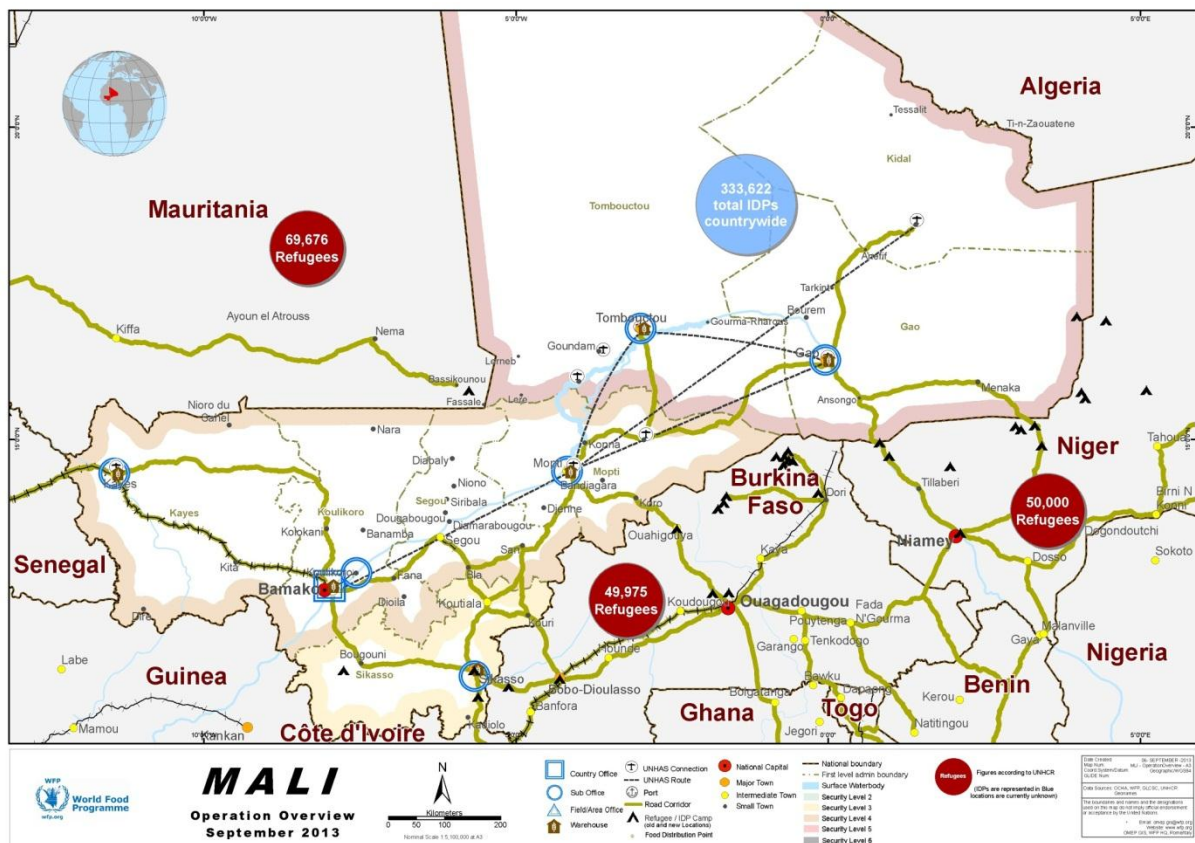
- **Food security:** an estimated 1.4 million people are in need of immediate food assistance while 2.1 million are at risk of severe food insecurity.
- **Displacement:** Hundreds of thousands of Malians remain displaced internally (over 333,000 IDPs in Mali) and as refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger (around 170,000 people).

## WFP Operations

- Following the presidential elections, the context in Mali and the associated risks are changing. WFP has undertaken new risk analysis in August and has adjusted its preparedness planning accordingly.
- WFP has been scaling up its response in Mali during the lean season and in response to deteriorating food security situation in close coordination with partners (including ICRC). Preliminary results from the EFSA in northern Mali indicate that the situation has deteriorated significantly in comparison to last year. An EFSA in southern Mali is currently being conducted. The percentage of people moderately or severely food insecure in Gao, Timbuktu and previously occupied areas of Mopti increased from 60 to 90 percent between June and mid-August due to insecurity and the impact on agriculture and access to markets.
- Based on the results of the EFSA, WFP will likely increase its caseload in Mali through a BR to Mali EMOP, with a focus on cash assistance and nutrition activities. Whenever possible, WFP is moving towards cash assistance programmes.
- A BR to the Mali Regional EMOP adjusted the beneficiary caseload to 184,000 people to align it with current UNHCR refugee estimates. The overall requirements of the Regional EMOP were reduced.
- The pipelines for Mali EMOP and Mali Regional EMOP are relatively healthy. The revision of the Mali EMOP caseload (reflecting the EFSA preliminary results) will result in significant pipeline breaks starting imminently.
- Tensions in neighbouring countries have been reported, including in the Mbera camp in Mauritania, heightened security
- WFP continues to provide common services (UNHAS, Logistics and ETC) to the humanitarian community in Mali.
- WFP continues in its endeavours to coordinate with other actors on the ground and has increased its capacity for civil-military coordination and security management capacity to safeguard humanitarian space.

## WFP Operational constraints

- **Access to northern Mali:** WFP is gradually re-establishing its presence in northern Mali. WFP reaches beneficiaries in all parts of northern Mali through cooperating partners. Recurring clashes between ethnic communities along the route to Kidal as well as seasonal flooding have hampered deliveries to the area.



## Democratic Republic of Congo

### Socio-political situation

- In North Kivu Province, after a week of clashes late August between M23 and FARDC/MONUSCO, M23 withdrew its troops from the frontline. For the moment the situation is reportedly quiet in Goma.
- Fighting continues to occur in Orientale and South Kivu provinces between different armed groups and FARDC. In Orientale Province, where humanitarian access is impossible due to insecurity, about 30,000 new IDPs have been reported in Walendu Bindi area.

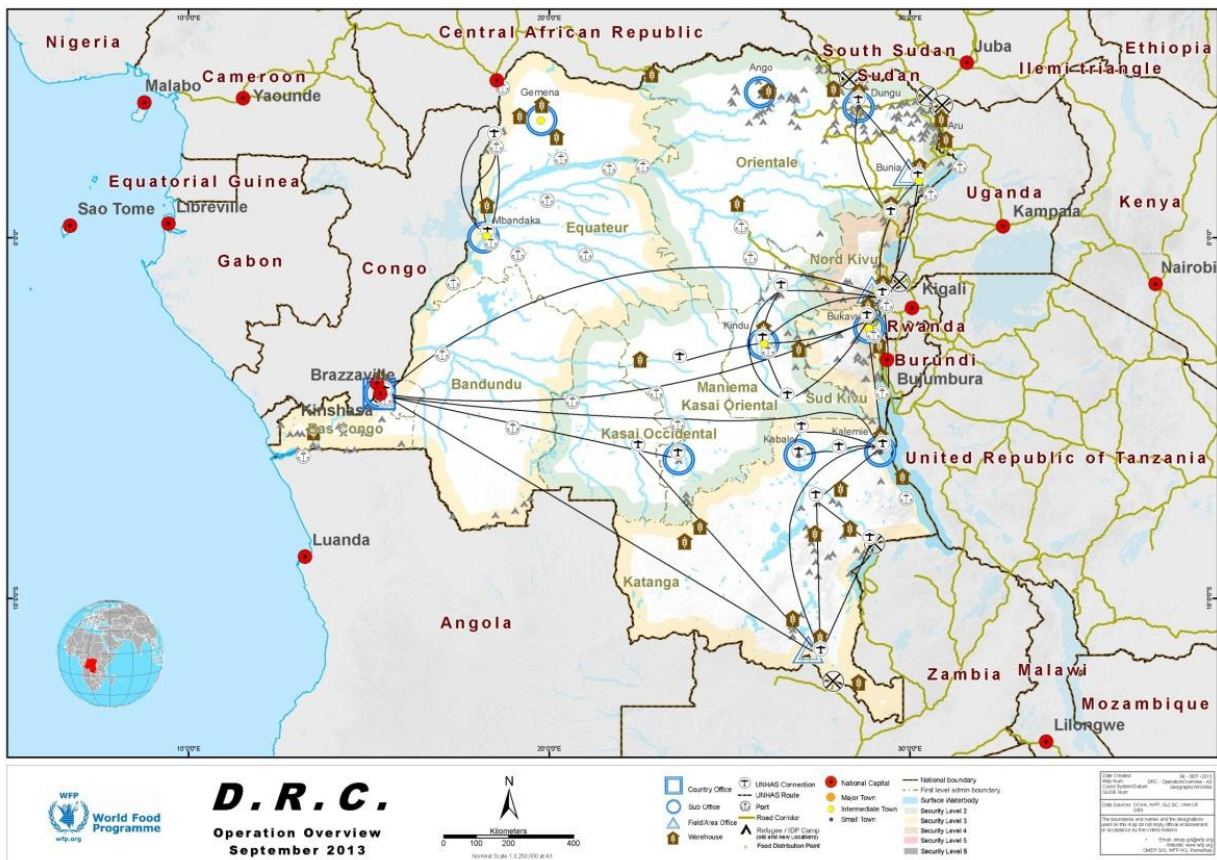
### Humanitarian Situation

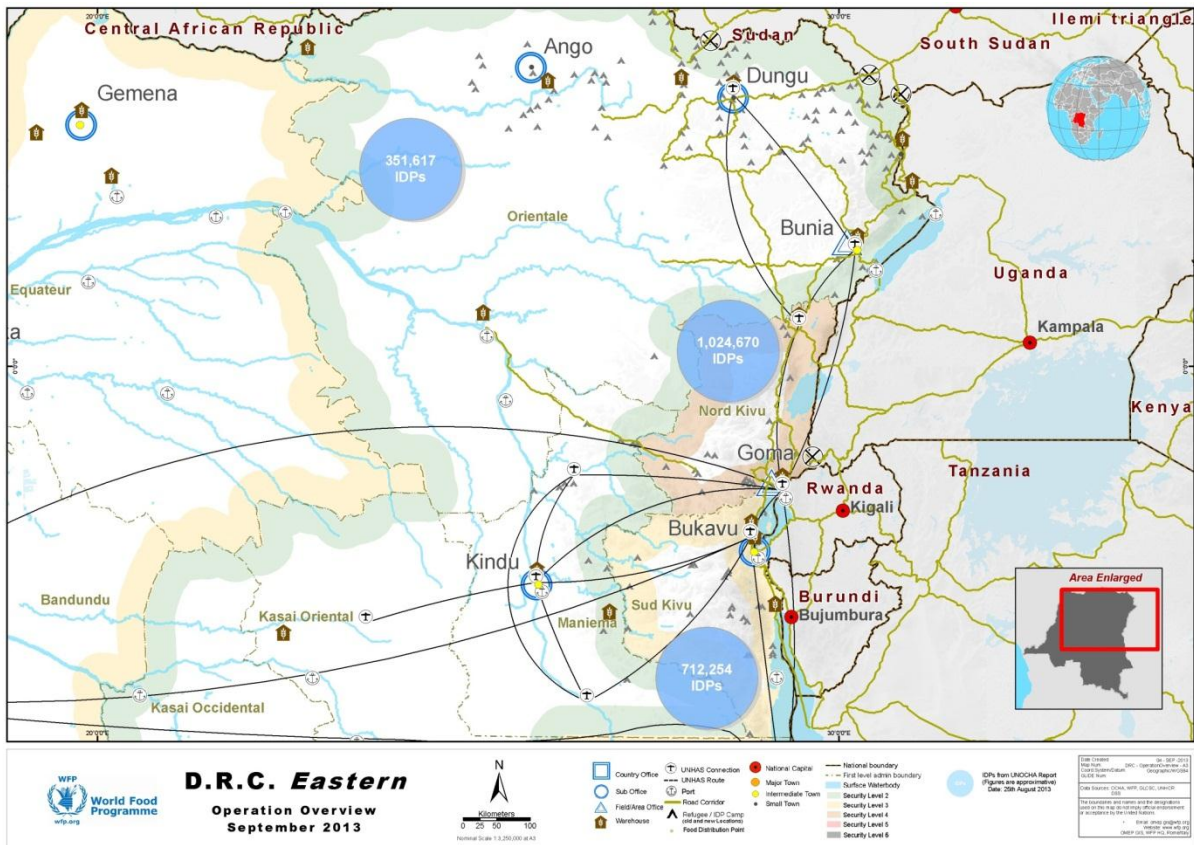
- **Food Security:** Some 6.3 million people throughout DRC require food and livelihood assistance, while 2.5 million children are affected by acute malnutrition. Persistent insecurity continues to restrict access to land and agricultural inputs, limiting households' productive capacity during the harvesting season which started in mid-August. High food prices in eastern and southern provinces are exacerbating food insecurity for poor households.
- **Displacement:** According to OCHA, the number of IDPs in DRC has reached about 2.6 million. North and South Kivu provinces account for 65 percent of the total number



## WFP Operations

- As a consequence of the clashes that occurred in Goma, WFP aircraft and helicopters have been relocated from Goma to Bukavu and movement of aircrafts has been suspended. UNDSS Goma recommended restriction of vehicle movement.
- As of August 2013, the PRRO 200540 6-month shortfall is estimated to be around US\$49 million; the shortfall is particularly serious for nutritional products such as plumpy sup, plumpy doz and supercereal, which will not allow WFP to implement nutritional programmes beyond November 2013. Moderately malnourished children, pregnant and other vulnerable groups will be left without any nutritional support.
- Due to lack of funds for Cash & Voucher under PRRO 200540, Cash & Voucher operations have been suspended in Equateur, Katanga and Oriental provinces. A total funding gap for the rest of this year accounts for approximately US\$ 2.5 million.
- In July 2013, WFP moved to a single PRRO. The PRRO 200540 will provide targeted assistance to victims of armed conflict and other vulnerable groups from July 2013 until December 2015, assisting a total of 4.2 million vulnerable people expanding food and cash-and-voucher based programmes. WFP also needs Cash & Voucher to continue supporting UNHCR in the repatriation of DRC refugees in Equateur.
- WFP continues in its endeavours to coordinate with other actors on the ground and has increased its capacity for civil-military coordination and security management capacity to safeguard humanitarian space.





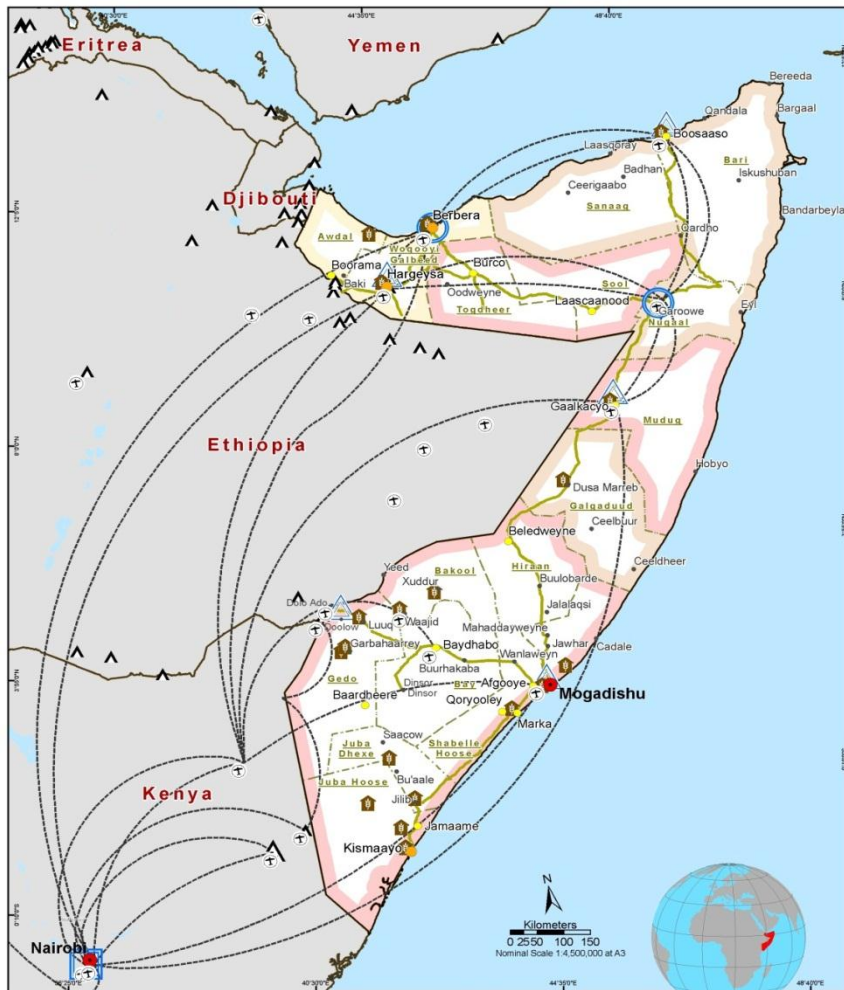
## Somalia

### Socio-political Situation

- Al-Shabaab continues to engage in asymmetric attacks against AMISOM and Somali National Government forces and remains the main threat.

### WFP Operations

- Following June's attack to the UNCC compound in Mogadishu, WFP has been facing deployment constraints in the area.
- As insecurity persisted in Kismayo in the past few months, WFP distributions were disrupted in June, but resumed early September. As of end August, WFP is transporting food from Mogadishu to Kismayo using an ad hoc hired vessel to resume the wet feeding programme.
- The general outlook in the rest of the country remains largely permissive to humanitarian activities.
- In 2013, WFP is targeting 1.56 million vulnerable Somalis under the new PRRO 200443 through nutrition, livelihood, relief and social safety net programmes.
- WFP projects a shortfall of approximately 30,000 mt of food commodities for the next five months (September 2013 – January 2014). The shortfall includes Cash and Voucher shortfalls of US\$ 9.4 million and an outstanding advance of US\$ 15 million, and unassigned funds of approximately US\$ 2 million.
- The number of people in crisis level (IPC phase 3) and emergency level (IPC phase 4) is still expected to stand at one million until the end of September.



**SOMALIA Operational Overview September 2013**



## South Sudan

### Socio-political Situation

- Fighting in Jonglei state between the Nuer and Murle members as well as clashes between the SPLA and the Yau Yau militia continue to pose the main risk, causing an average monthly displacement of between 10,000 and 20,000 people. This trend is likely to continue and reflects the unchanged capability and intent on both sides to solve the situation.

### Humanitarian Situation

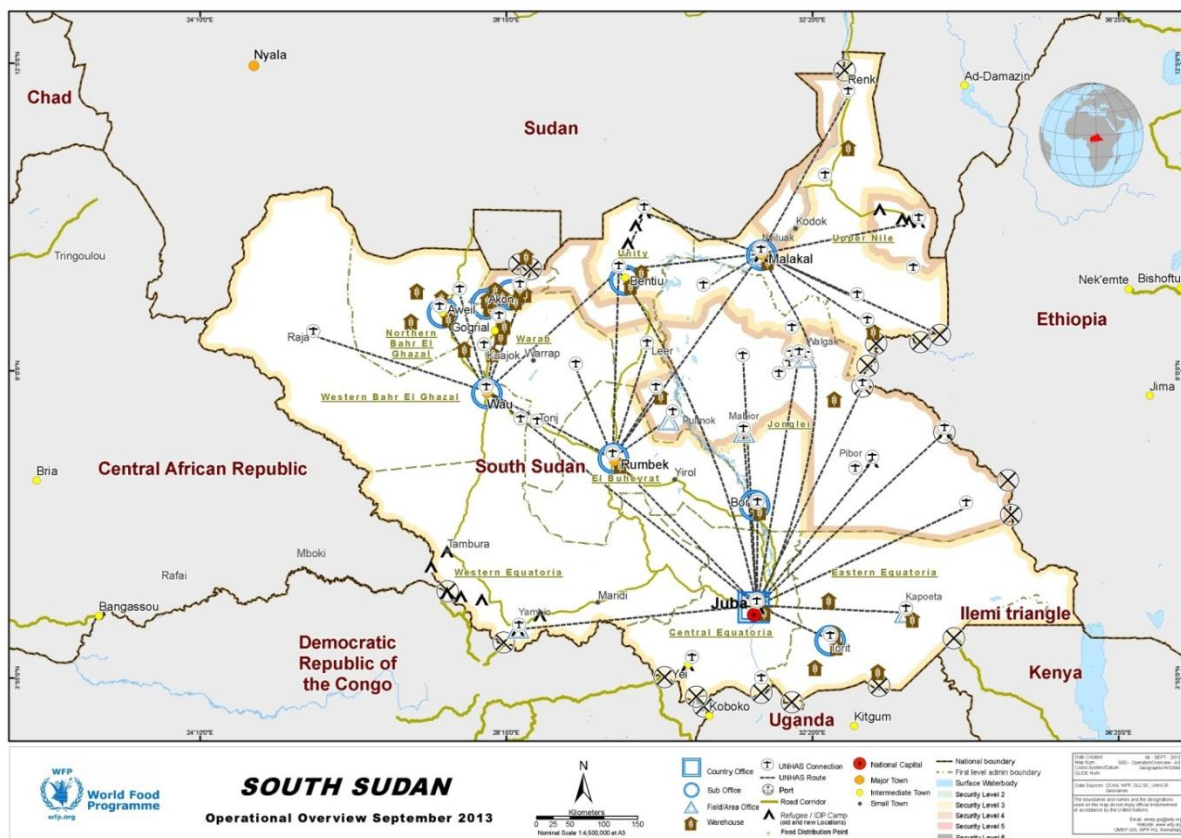
- **Food Security:** food security in South Sudan has shown some improvement compared to the same period in 2012, with about 8 percent of households reported as severely food insecure and 34 percent as moderately food insecure.



- **Access:** During the on-going rainy season river flooding and impassable roads are making it difficult for IDPs to flee conflict areas and for humanitarian organisations to gain access to areas of need.
- Despite normal levels of rainfall in parts of Upper Nile, Jonglei, Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria, rains have been erratic and poor in some areas of the country during the May-November rainy season (especially parts of Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap, Central Equatoria and Jonglei. Crops are wilting in some locations and are likely to fail, raising concerns on its effect the food security situation if rain levels do not increase across the country.

## WFP Operations

- From the beginning of the year, the Country Office activities have been focused on repositioning food prior to the rainy season.
- WFP and IOM are reconsidering registration and distribution sites to reduce delay in assistance between arrival and receipt and reduce time spent in proximity to armed forces, affecting especially women and children. WFP is considering procuring biometric registration which will likely be available for the third round of distributions.
- As more locations in Jonglei state became accessible for humanitarian organisations, WFP's need for food and air assets is increasing. For the rest of 2013, EMOP 200338 faces a shortfall of US\$ 84 million. Accordingly, WFP may have to reduce rations in the coming months.
- WFP still needs US\$ 8 million to cover the costs of 2 helicopters for airlifting food to 30,000 people for the next three months in Pibor County as well as providing common humanitarian services.



## Sudan

### Socio-political situation

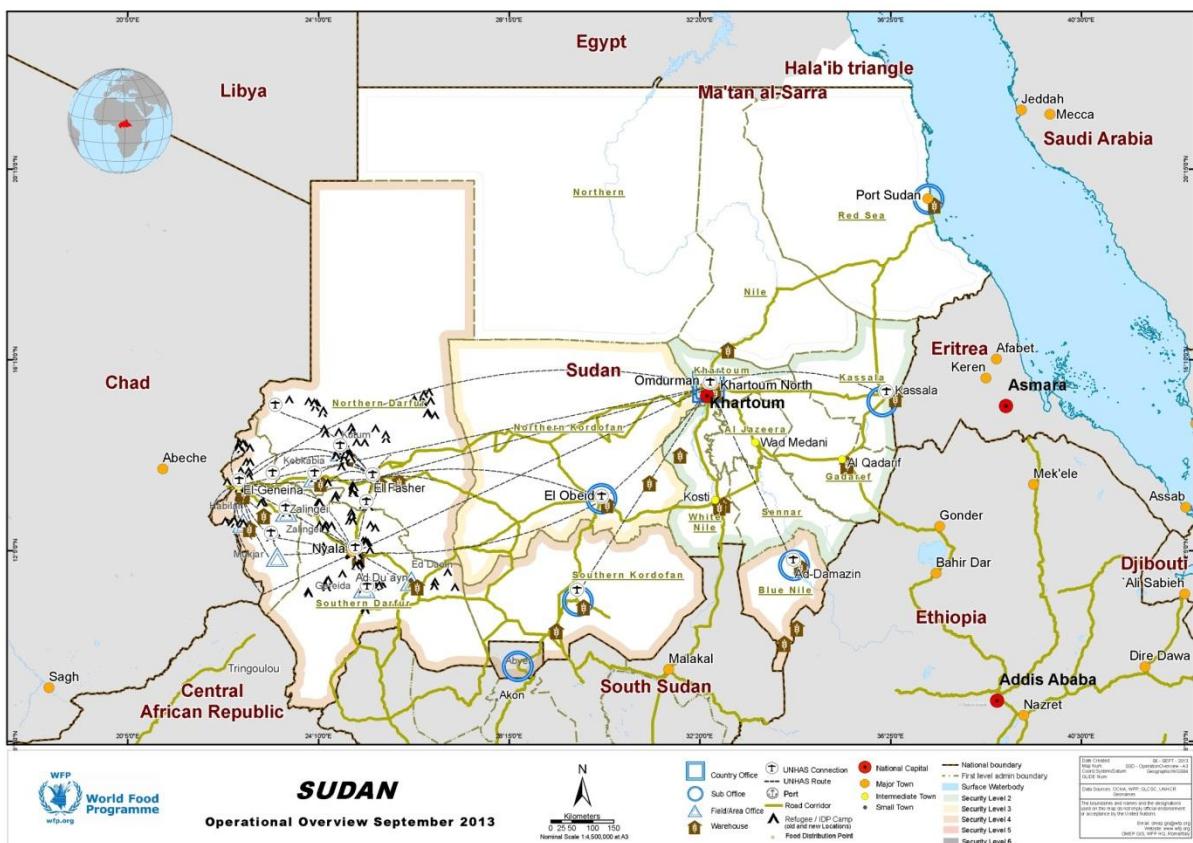
- Insecurity continues through Sudan: The Sudanese Government continues to struggle to curb insurgencies waged by non-state armed groups reunited under the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF), particularly active in the areas of Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile. Moreover, communal fighting has been the major source of violence in Darfur in 2013, affecting civilian and humanitarian actors alike.

### Humanitarian Situation

- **Food Security:** an estimated population of 180,000 people in North Kordofan are food insecure. Furthermore, an estimated population of 450,000 people are vulnerable to food insecurity
- **Flooding:** An estimated 340,000 people have been affected by flooding since early August

### WFP Operations

- The current resourcing shortfall for the EMOP is approximately 47 percent (US\$ 187 million) of revised requirements of US\$ 397 million.
- WFP is preparing a contingency plan for Abyei referendum planned in November.



## Malawi

### Drought

- The significant decrease in maize production caused by late rains and prolonged dry spells is expected to cause a food deficit from October 2013 to March 2014. January to March 2014 is the lean season in Malawi.

### Humanitarian Situation

- Food Security:** Preliminary results of the EFSA conducted in June 2013 indicate that about 2 million of people are likely to face substantial shortfalls in food availability, particularly in Northern and Central Regions.

### WFP Operations

- Following the Government's request, WFP is preparing to respond from October 2013 to March 2014 through EMOP 200608, which includes food distribution and cash transfer to about 1,929,000 people, has an estimated cost of US\$ 93.5 million.
- An IR-EMOP of US\$ 1 million is currently being implemented as a precursor to this EMOP, targeting 200,000 of the most affected people in 21 districts for 3 months.
- A new PRRO 200460 was approved late August aimed at providing food assistance to 23,600 camp-based refugees mainly from Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Somalia and Ethiopia.



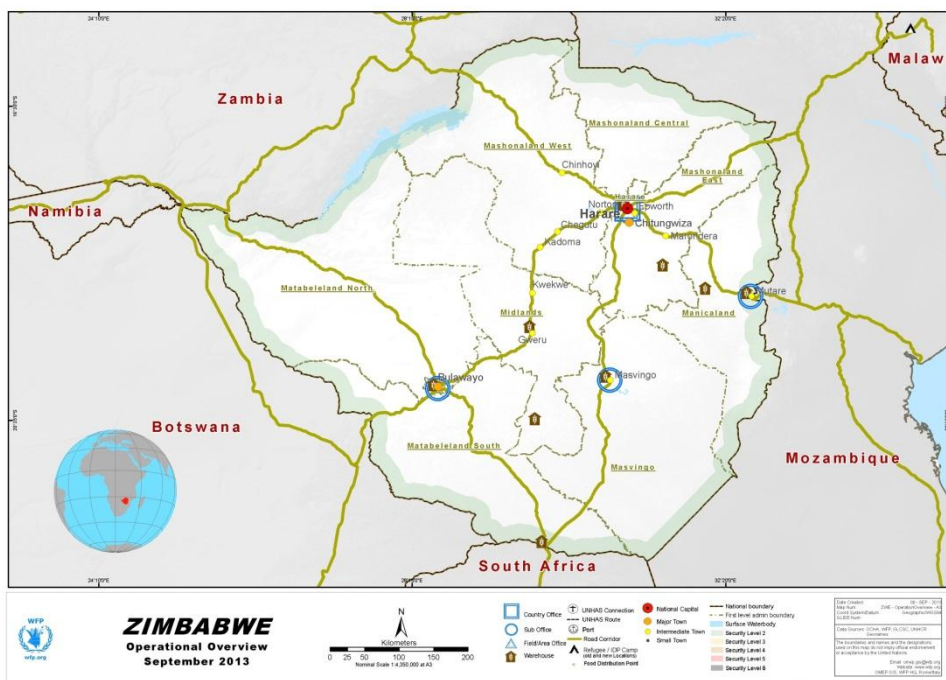
# Zimbabwe

## Food Security situation

- According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) rural livelihoods assessment, 2.2 million people, about one quarter of the rural population, will need food assistance between January and March 2014.
- The rising food insecurity levels are due to a combination of factors, including weather conditions, the high cost or lack of availability of fertilisers and seeds and the prospect of high food prices due to the poor harvest.
- The worst affected areas are Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Midlands provinces.

## WFP Operations

- Since June 2013, WFP has been implementing a Cash/Food for Assets programme in rural Zimbabwe, to help people withstand future droughts and other shocks.
- All July distributions (with the exception of one district where local authorities asked WFP to postpone distributions until early August) were completed in advance as a precautionary measure to avoid overlap with political and electoral events.
- WFP and partners are preparing to assist around 1.8 million people in severely affected districts through food distributions and cash transfers, beginning in October.
- In anticipation of the lean season, the Zimbabwe CO reviewed the EPRP in June 2013.
- Based on current needs, WFP is facing a total shortfall of US\$ 34.6 million for the period from August to December 2013. Approximately US\$ 25.1 million is required to cover commodity purchases and an additional US\$ 9.5 million for cash-and-voucher activities.





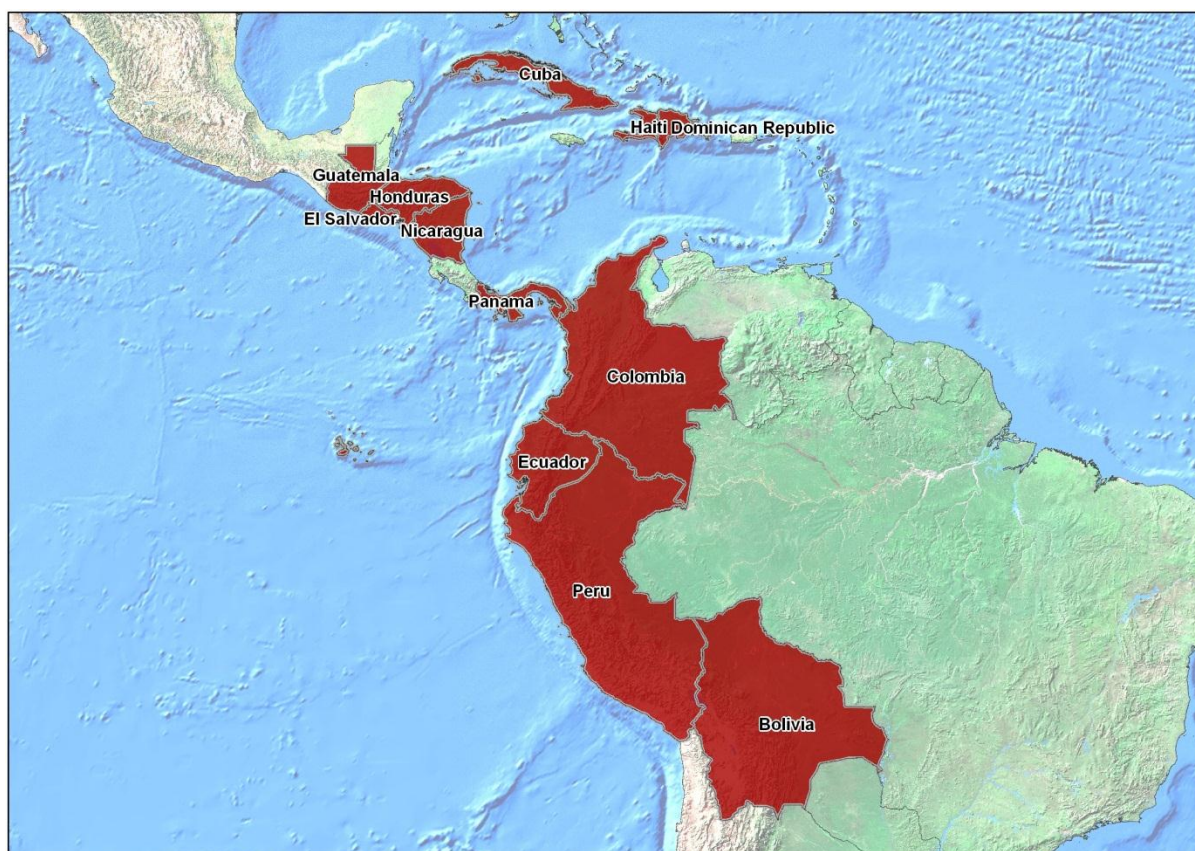
### Latin America and Caribbean

#### Weather and Cyclone Season Outlook

- According to the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (ECMWF), precipitation will be near average across much of South America over the next three months, while precipitation will be below average in the Caribbean.
- The tropical cyclone season (June to November) has been below average across the region, with no major hurricanes impacting the Caribbean or Latin America so far in 2013. However, mid-September is the peak of the tropical cyclone season and models indicate that the remainder of the tropical cyclone season will be average.

#### Central America Coffee Rust Crisis

- Since late 2012, a coffee rust outbreak in Central America and Dominican Republic has been threatening the main source of income of hundreds of thousands of people. Household income derived from the coffee industry is reported to have declined by approximately 20 percent in 2012/13 and is expected to decline further.
- An IR-Preparedness was approved end of July for the allocation of US\$ 234,116.



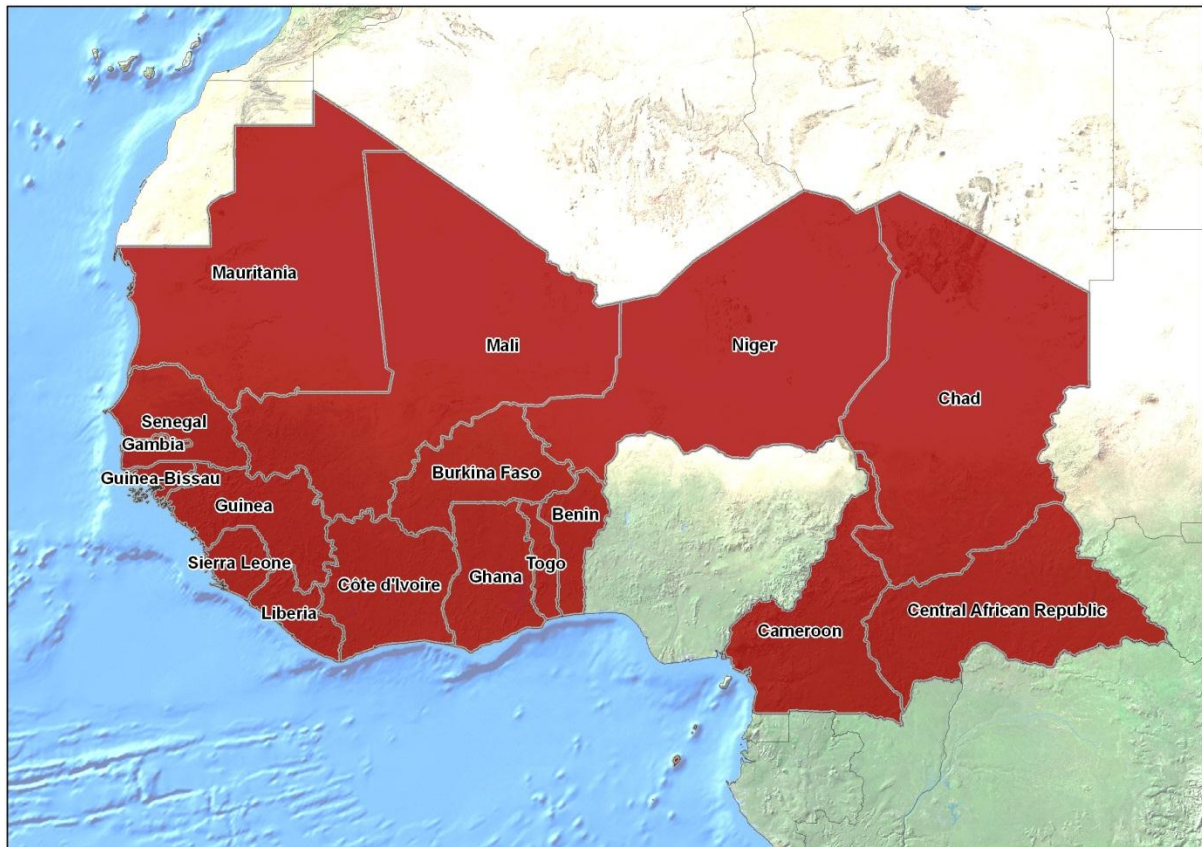
## West Africa

### West Africa Rainy Season Outlook

- During September and October, above average rains are expected to occur across Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Mali and southern Niger and will likely cause further flooding. Rainfall in Chad and Cameroon is also expected to be well above average, which will likely result in both flash floods and river flooding. In the Gulf of Guinea region, precipitation will be average to below average in the coming two months. As a result, it is unlikely that moisture will fully recover from current deficits.

### WFP operations:

- In case of necessity, WFP will continue to use the IR-EMOP facility to be able to quickly respond to flooding.
- WFP and humanitarian partners are working with the Governments of Mali and Niger to assist flood victims in these countries.



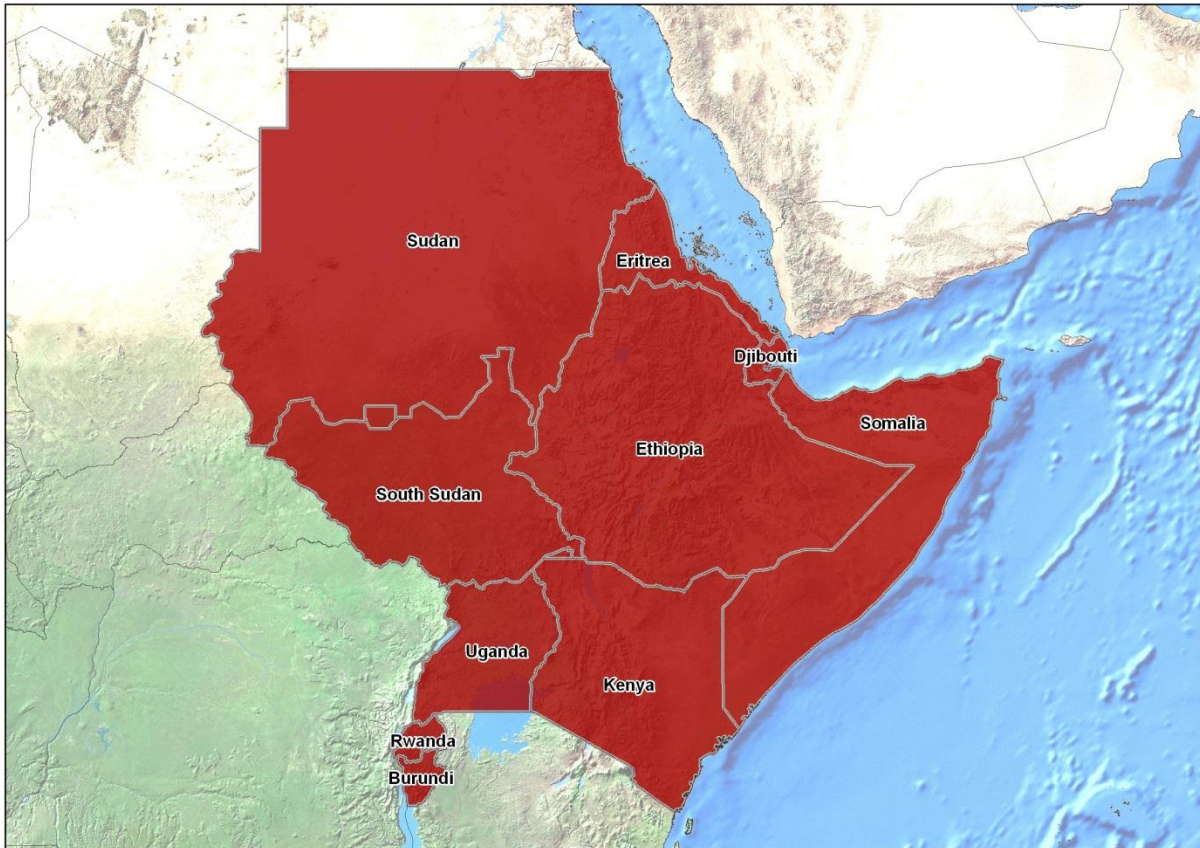
## Greater Horn of Africa

### Weather Outlook

Rain amounts have varied widely across much of the Horn of Africa, although rainfall has been average to above average over much of the region in the past 60 days. Rain surpluses



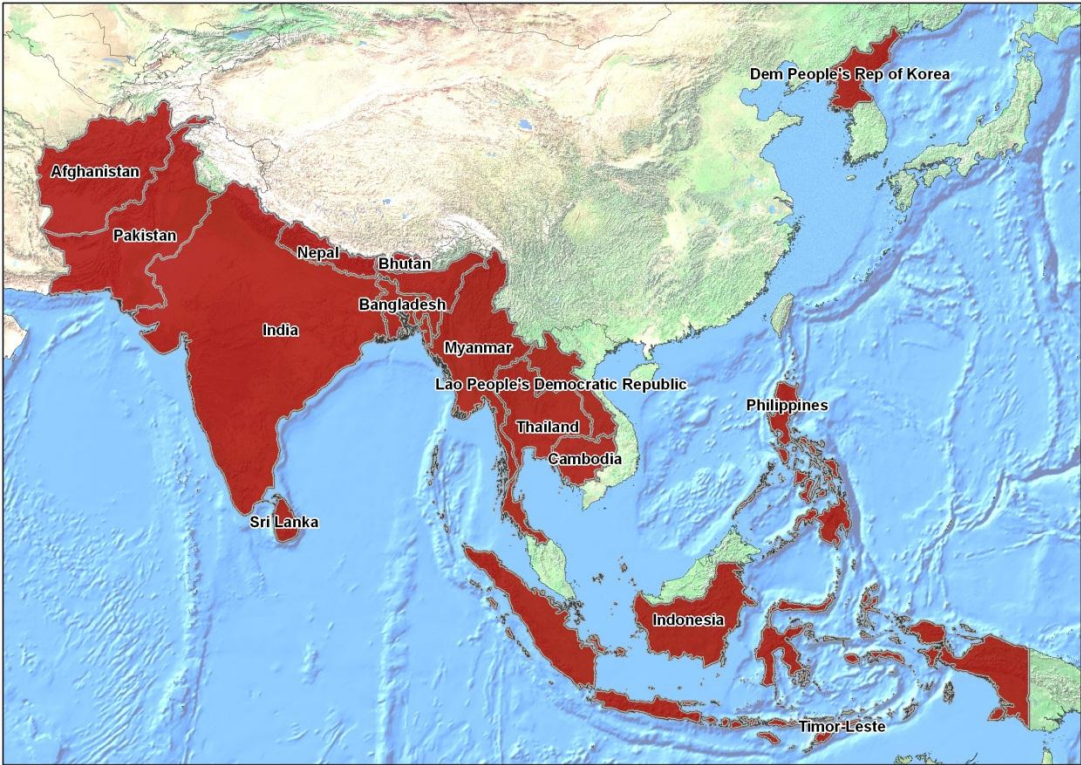
are above average across Ethiopia, and the western highlands have seen 150 percent to 200 percent of normal rainfall over the past 90 days. This has resulted in above average levels for the main Blue Nile tributaries and contributed to flooding along the Blue Nile in Sudan. Meanwhile, rainfall deficits exist across small portions of northern Ethiopia, southeast Sudan, southern Eritrea, and northeast Uganda (Karamoja). Through October, the rainy season is expected to be average to below average across Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia. This will limit additional significant flooding, although isolated flooding events are still possible.



## Asia Monsoon and Typhoon Season Outlook

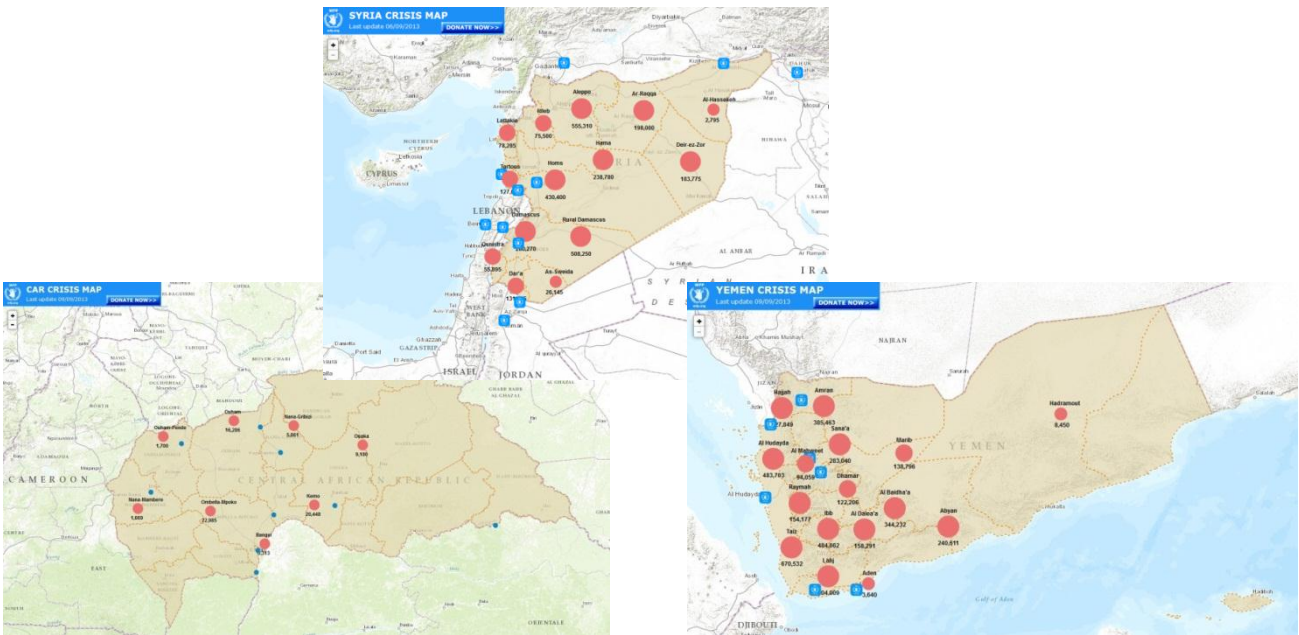
### Weather Outlook

- The remainder of the June-October monsoon season will be below average across Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. In contrast, precipitation is expected to be above average across the Philippines and the eastern half of Indonesia over the next three months. Precipitation is expected to be in line with usual seasonal trends for the rest of the region. The remainder of the year-round North West Pacific Typhoon Season is expected to be average.
- Bangladesh CO and Myanmar CO are actively engaged in the development of contingency plans in collaboration with partners and the respective governments.



**WFP crisis maps**

A WFP crisis map is already available for Syria on WFP.org. Crisis maps for WFP's L2 operations in Central African Republic, Mali and Yemen will shortly be available on the Executive Board homepage.



Link to the latest WFP Operational Situation Reports:

<http://executiveboard.wfp.org/situation-reports>