



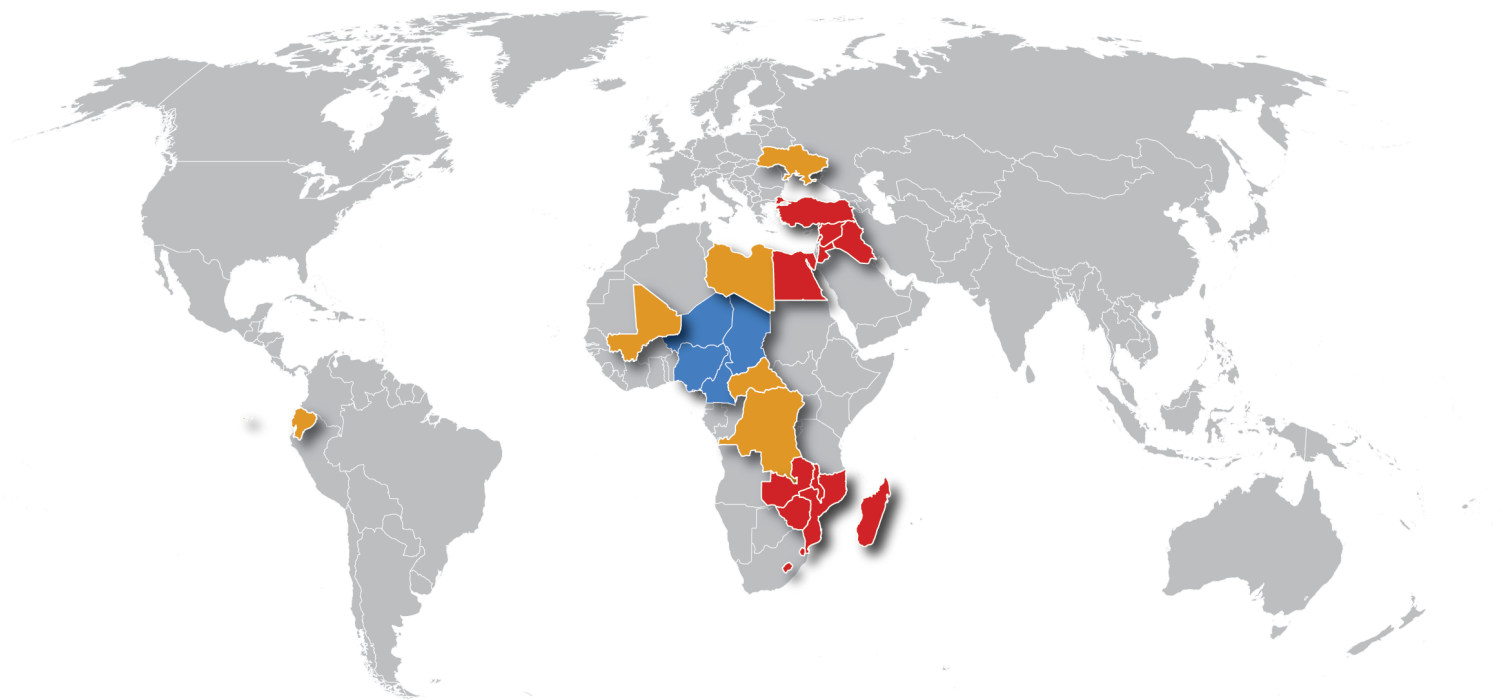
**World Food
Programme**

Global Overview

2016 Third Quarterly Operational Briefing to the Executive Board

07 July 2016

CONTENT



LEVEL 3 EMERGENCIES

Iraq
Southern Africa
Syria

LEVEL 2 EMERGENCIES

Central African Republic
Democratic Republic of Congo
Ecuador
Libya
Mali
Ukraine

OTHER EMERGENCIES

Lake Chad Basin

L3

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is affecting nearly one-third of the population. Ten million Iraqis, including 3.3 million people who have been internally displaced since January 2014, currently require some form of humanitarian assistance. The loss of homes, livelihoods, and lack of resources to purchase food has driven 2.4 million conflict-affected people into food insecurity.
- Humanitarian needs continue to rise while securing sufficient resources continues to be a challenge. For the next six months, WFP requires USD 61 million to continue assisting Iraqi IDPs through its emergency operation (EMOP 200677).
- WFP is responding to the food needs of 1.5 million conflict-affected Iraqis in all 18 governorates through three assistance modalities.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Iraq now hosts 3.3 million IDPs, one of the largest IDP populations in the world. IDPs and Syrian refugees make up 25 percent of the population in the Kurdistan Region in Iraq. The ISIL insurgency has compounded an already fragile political and humanitarian situation, and led to international military interventions. Access remains a critical operational challenge with large numbers of conflict-affected people cut off due to insecurity.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

After military stalemates characterised much of 2015, government operations to retake territory from ISIL have stepped up in 2016, triggering further displacement and humanitarian needs, particularly in Anbar Governorate. Military operations to recapture Fallujah from ISIL started on 22 May, and Prime Minister Haidar Al-Abadi declared the city recaptured on 26 June, calling for the seizure of Mosul next.

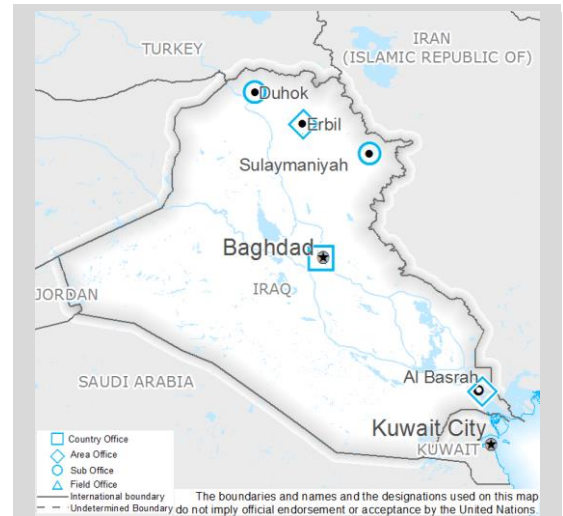
FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Some 2.4 million people need food assistance. IDPs, returnees, and households in conflict-affected areas are the most vulnerable and food insecure. Locations in Ninewa, Salah al Din and Anbar report the worst food security outcomes, while access to markets is severely restricted in the most conflict-affected areas. Food prices are extremely volatile in Anbar and Ninewa and other conflict-affected areas.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

In April and May, WFP reached more than one million people a month with a mix of Family Food Rations (FFR), Cash-based Transfers (CBT) and Immediate Response Rations (IRR), responding to both immediate and longer-term acute food insecurity needs.

More than 85,000 people have fled the city of Fallujah and its surroundings after military operations to retake the city from ISIL started on 22 May. Through its partners, WFP has so far distributed IRRs for 75,000 newly-displaced people arriving at camps in Habbaniya Tourism City and Amariyat al-Fallujah (Anbar Governorate).



Corporate Response Director
Muhannad Hadi

Emergency Coordinator
Sally Haydock

Staff: 207 (41 international, 166 national)

Offices: 5 (1 Country Office and 4 Sub-Offices)

Warehouses: 6

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS


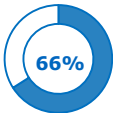
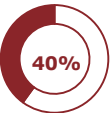
Access constraints linked to ongoing fighting in parts of the country, especially in Anbar Governorate, continues to hamper WFP operations, and only allow for sporadic deliveries of food assistance. High insecurity and unexploded ordnance (UXO) hinder access to affected populations. Road closures are blocking supply lines, especially in Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah al Din, and Ninewa governorates

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


In Anbar Governorate, people displaced from Fallujah and surrounding areas are constantly moving between camps in search of a place to settle, making registration to receive humanitarian assistance difficult.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	May 2016	As of 27 June 2016	For the next 6 months July 2016 – December 2016
EMOP 200677 Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis Apr 2014 – Dec 2016	 1.04 m Reached	Received: 432 m Requirements: 656.3 m	Net Funding Requirements: 61 m Total Requirements: 154 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 27 June 2016
SO 200746 (Jul 2014 – Dec 2016) Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Support in Iraq	Received: 10.8 m Requirements: 15.1 m
	

2015 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters



INTER-AGENCY

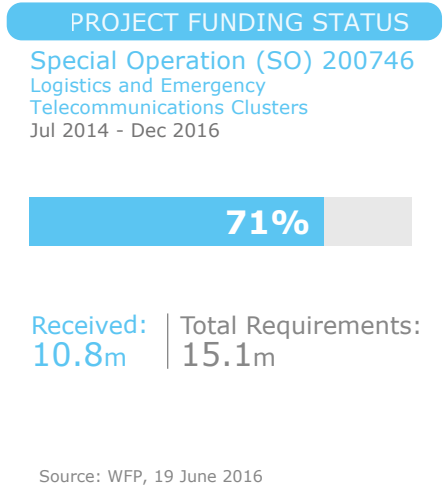
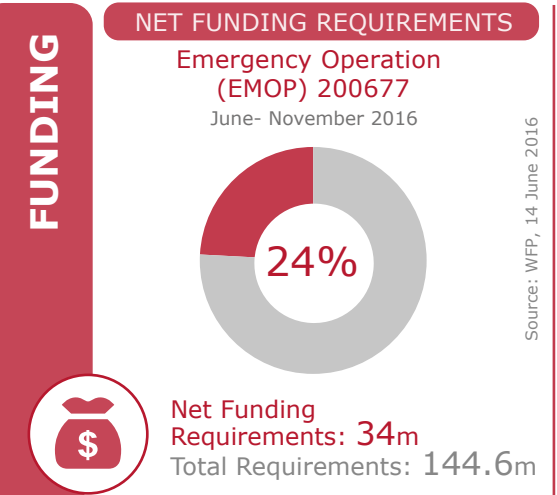
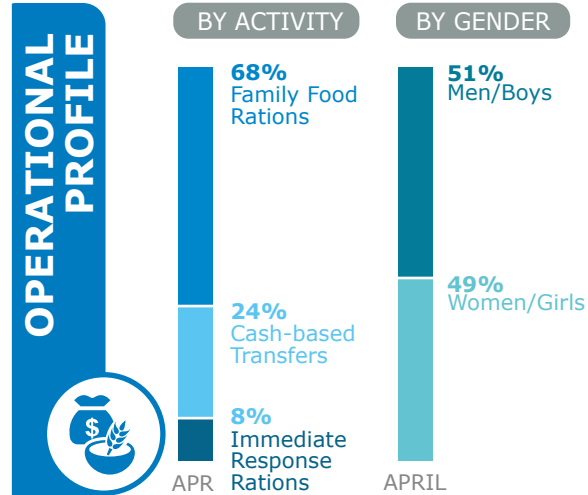
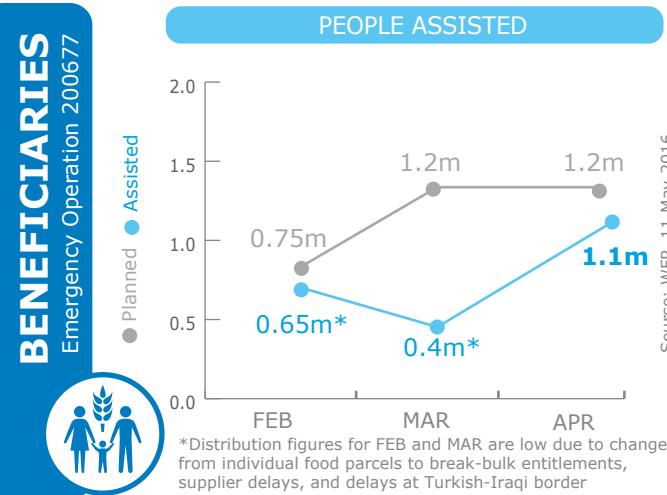
WFP leads three inter-agency Clusters to coordinate humanitarian action on the ground. Co-led with FAO, the Food Security Cluster works with local partners to coordinate the food security response to the crisis in Iraq. By heading the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters through Special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

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

LATEST REPORTS

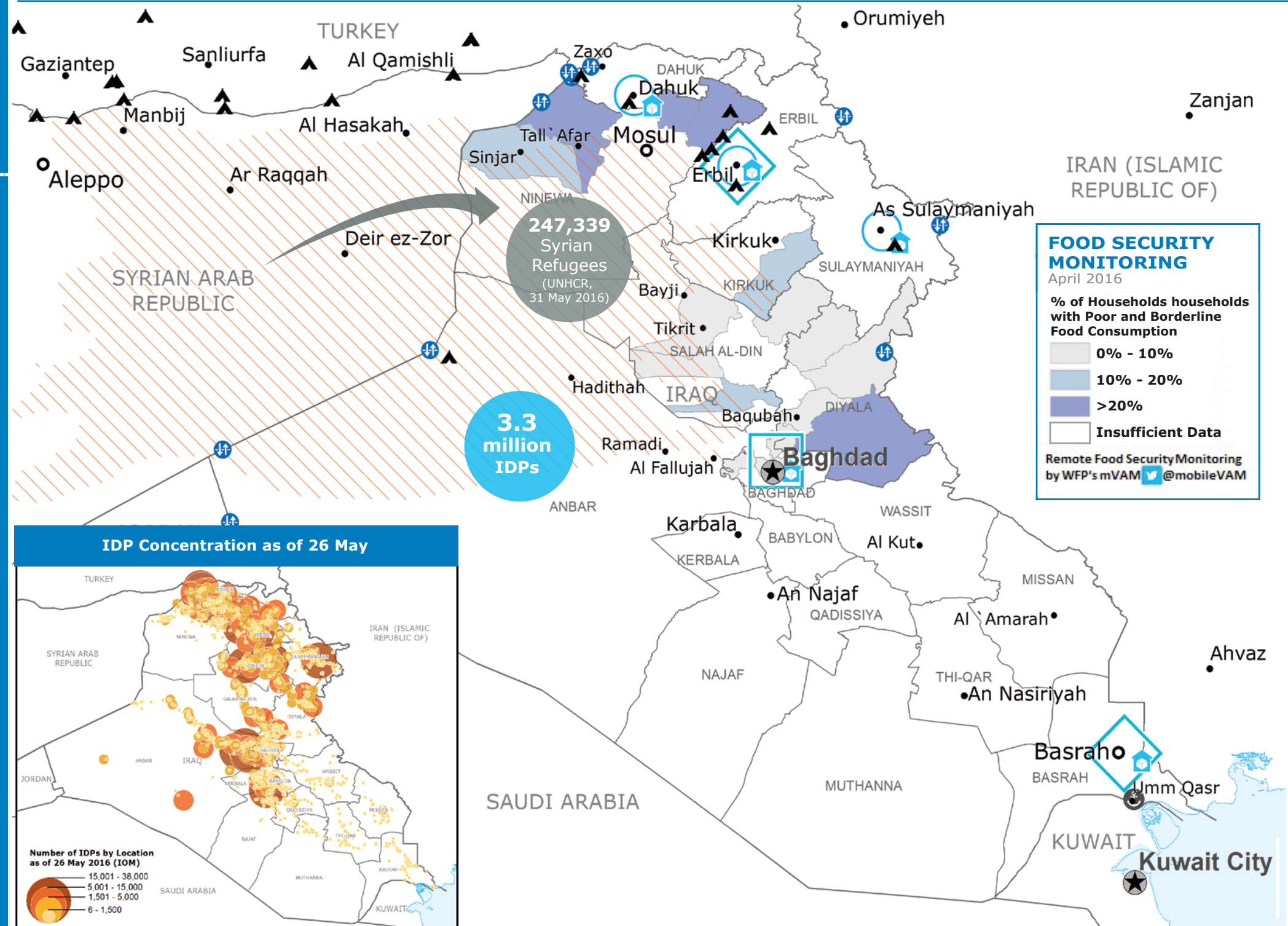
[WFP Iraq Situation Report #38](#) (27 June 2016); [WFP Iraq Emergency Dashboard](#) (May 2016); [Iraq Brief](#) (March 2016); [OCHA Iraq Humanitarian Bulletin](#) (19 June 2016);

see [Iraq page](#) on WFP.org



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

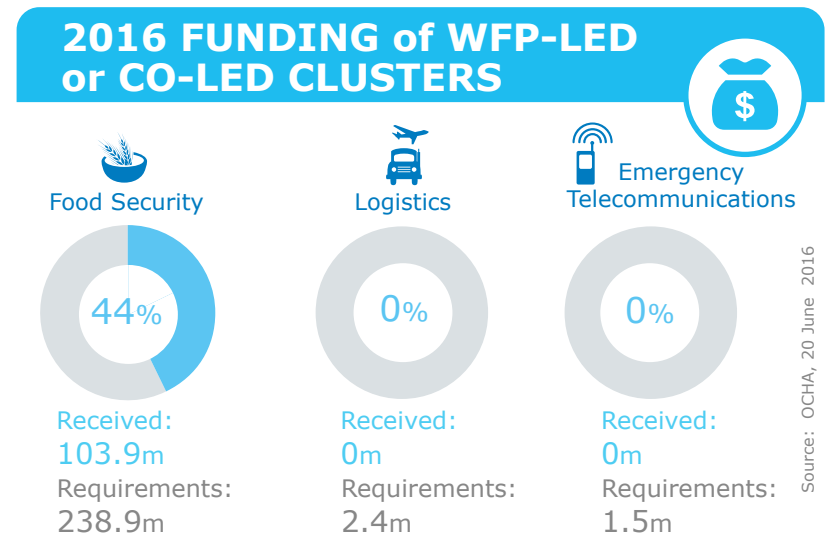
- Insecurity
- Humanitarian Access
- Resources



HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY STORAGE CAPACITY

MAY 2016

Erbil	58,060 m ²	Salah al-Din	1,550 m ²
Baghdad	39,434 m ²	Kerbala	1,450 m ²
Dahuk	37,464 m ²	Wassit	1,235 m ²
Basrah	5,946 m ²	Babylon	1,080 m ²
Sulaymaniyah	4,940 m ²	Muthanna	615 m ²
Najaf	4,376 m ²	Qadissiya	500 m ²
Kirkuk	3,480 m ²	Diyala	404 m ²
Anbar	2,650 m ²	Missan	380 m ²
Ninewa	2,250 m ²	Thi-Qar	152 m ²



WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 11 AUGUST 2014

IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 13 AUGUST 2014

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

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

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IOM, INSO
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. © World Food Programme 2016

L3

Activated on 12 June 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- WFP is scaling up operations to support 11.5 million people through its El-Niño related programmes by January 2017 and requires urgent funding support to prepare for region's traditional hunger season.
- Southern Africa is among the regions most affected by El Niño with over 39.7 million people estimated to be food insecure from June 2016 until March 2017 of which, 23 million require emergency assistance.
- Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have declared national drought emergencies, Mozambique has issued a 90-day institutional red alert for most affected southern and central provinces.
- WFP declared a Level 3 Corporate Emergency on 12 June for seven countries; Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. 14.2 million people in these 7 countries require immediate assistance.
- Regional Special Operation (SO) 200993 was activated on 20 June.
- To secure the pipeline WFP's needs USD 610 million until April 2017.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Though the El Niño phenomenon is subsiding, the negative impacts on food security will continue and possibly worsen due to the significant crop and grain loss in the region. Additionally, there is a 75 percent likelihood that La Niña will occur by December 2016. Although it could help reduce water deficits, it could also result in flooding in flood-prone areas.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

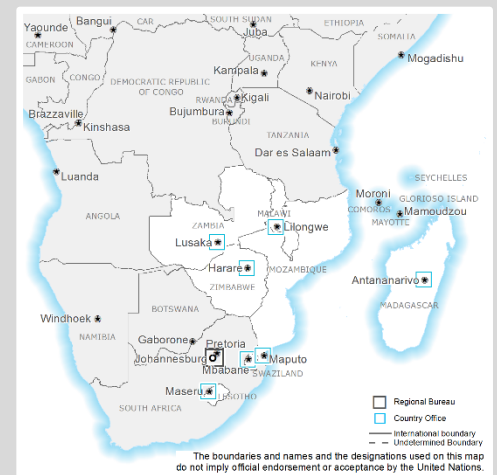
Despite the positive steps towards the implementation of the peace talks, insecurity remains a critical concern in **Mozambique** where escalating outbreaks of fighting between the Government and rebel group- Renamo have forced thousands to flee across the border to Malawi, leading to further deterioration of the food security situation. In **Zimbabwe** economic activity is severely constrained by tight liquidity conditions resulting from limited external inflows and lower commodity prices.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Preliminary results of the individual Government led Vulnerability Assessment Committees indicate food insecure populations needing assistance figures by the lean season's peak in early 2017 will be; **Lesotho**: 709,000 people; **Madagascar**: 1.14 million people in southern parts of the country; **Malawi**: 6.5 million people; **Mozambique**: 1.98 million people in central and southern provinces; **Swaziland**: 350,000 people; **Zambia**: 975,000 people; and **Zimbabwe**: 4 million people. These figures will likely increase as the year progresses especially if assistance is not provided in time, causing catastrophic decline in food security across the entire region.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WFP is scaling up operations to support 11.5 million people through its El-Niño related programmes by January 2017. WFP's response in the region includes providing emergency food where needed, and cash to buy food where markets are functioning, nutrition support programmes, such as Targeted Supplementary Feeding, emergency school meals and supporting Governments through capacity and development initiatives. A 10 month Regional SO 200993 has been activated to augment WFP support to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Secretariat and member



Corporate Response Director

Chris Nikoi

Emergency Coordinator(s)

Mary Njoroge (Lesotho); Willem van Milink (Madagascar); Coco Ushiyama (Malawi); Abdoulaye Balde (Mozambique); Alberto Mendes (Swaziland); Simon Cammelbeek (Zambia); Eddie Rowe (Zimbabwe)

Staff:

Lesotho: 60 (2 International, 54 National, 3 Consultants and 1 UNV)
 Madagascar: 94 (7 International, 87 National)
 Malawi: 167 (26 International, 141 National)
 Mozambique: : 99 (10 International, 82 National, and 7 national UNVs)
 Swaziland: 27 (4 International, 23 National)
 Zambia: 33 (3 International, 30 National)
 Zimbabwe: 96 (4 International, 90 National)

Offices:

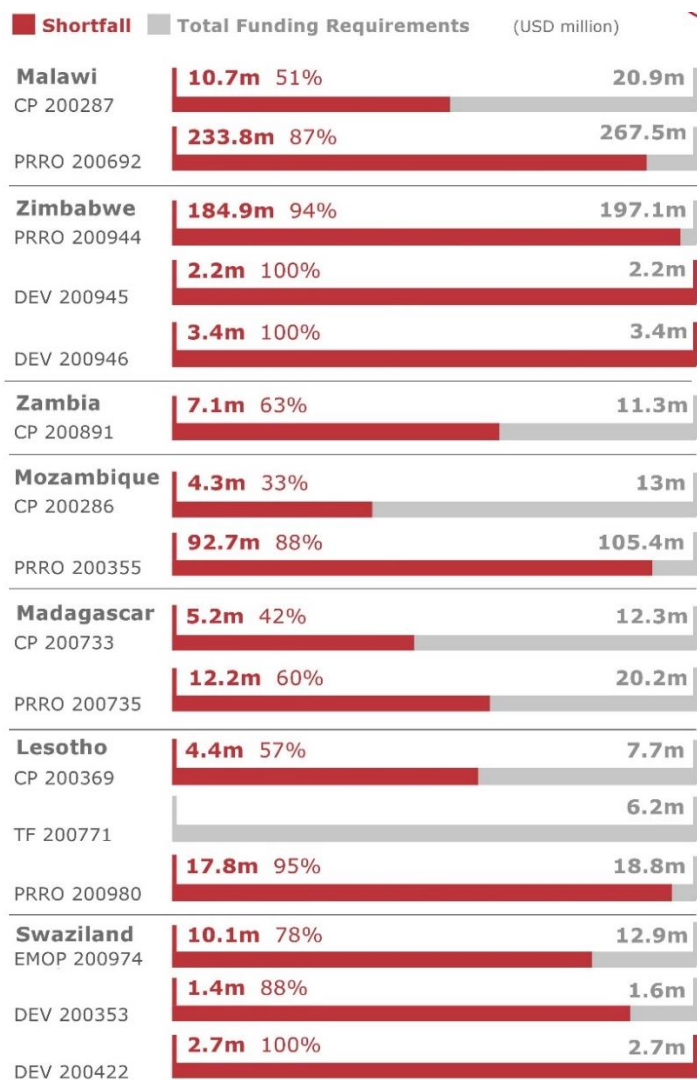
Lesotho: 7 (1 Country Office and 6 field offices)
 Madagascar: 8 (1 Country Office, 7 Sub-offices)
 Malawi: 3 (1 Country Office, 1 Sub-office, 1 field office)
 Mozambique: 5 (1 Country Office, 2 Sub-Offices, 1 Port Operations Office, 1 Field Office)
 Swaziland: 1 (1 Country Office)
 Zambia: 1 (1 Country Office)
 Zimbabwe: 3 (1 Country Office, 1 Field Office, 1 Satellite Office)

states and build up WFP regional bureau capacity in response to the El Niño-related drought. It also aims to support member states in the enhancement of assessments and real-time monitoring. The shortfall for the El Niño-related operational requirements from October-December 2016 (when operations need to be scaled up at the start of the lean season) stands at USD 202 million. At total of around is needed USD 610 million until April 2017, representing an 84 percent shortfall.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

May 2016 – April 2017



CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Resource availability remains a significant constraint for WFP to rapidly scale up relief operations to assist the most vulnerable communities in the affected region.

In view of the limitations of the regional maize market, shipping/ procurement lead times, expected supply chain bottle necks and the need to meet enormous demands, timely contributions will prove challenging.

INTER-AGENCY

The SADC Secretariat has established a Regional El Niño Response Team in Botswana to support the coordination of the region response. The Team comprises the SADC Secretariat and UN Agencies (FAO, OCHA, WFP and UNICEF). The Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) is developing a Regional Action Plan with three pillars, including a 12 months humanitarian pillar (OCHA, UNICEF and WFP led), a 36 month resilience pillar (UNDP, FAO and World Vision International), and a longer term micro-finance and economic pillar (World Bank and the Africa Development Bank). The humanitarian pillar of this Regional Action Plan will be focused on international humanitarian efforts in support of governments, and will be aligned with the SADC Appeal and the various country Humanitarian Response Plans currently being implemented.

Special Operations

PROJECT

PROJECT FUNDING

As of June 2016

SO 200993 (Jun 16–Arp 17)

Augmentation of WFP support to the SADC Secretariat and member states in response to El Niño-related drought

Received: **0 m**
Requirements: **1.9 m**

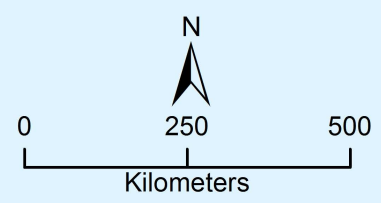
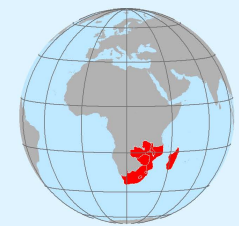
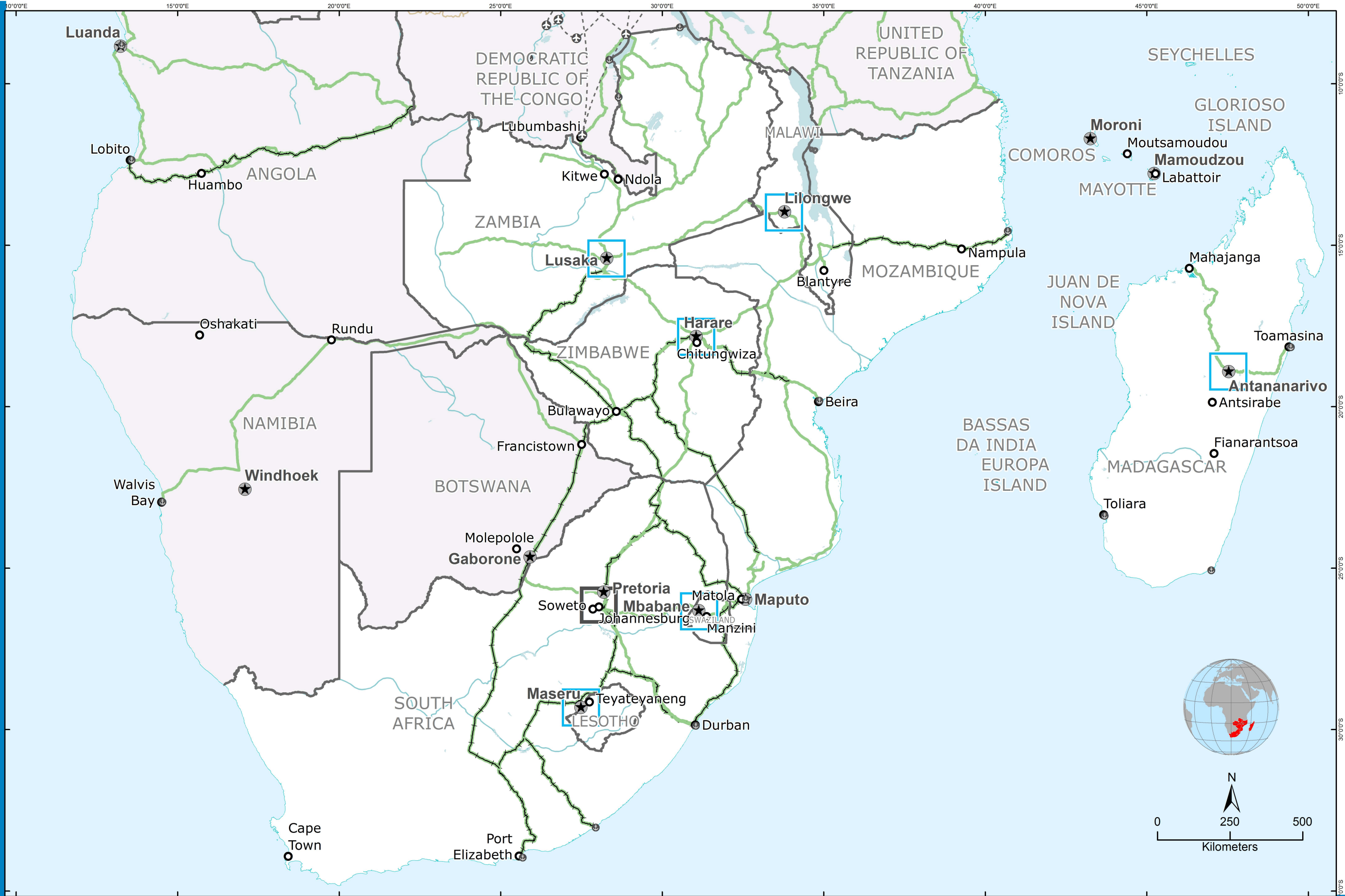
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LATEST REPORTS

[WFP Southern Africa Regional El Nino External Situation Report #4](#) (17 June 2016); [WFP Malawi External Situation Report #5](#) (18 May 2016); [WFP Mozambique External Situation Report #1](#) (06 June 2016); [WFP Zimbabwe External Situation Report #7](#) (14 June 2016)
See [Lesotho Brief](#); [Madagascar Brief](#); [Malawi Brief](#); [Mozambique Brief](#); [Swaziland Brief](#); [Zambia Brief](#); [Zimbabwe Brief](#) on WFP.org

Southern Africa

Operational Overview



Date Created: 23 June 2016
 Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS
 Map Reference:
 ZAF_OperationOverviewUNFPA_A3L

- Field Office
- Country Office
- Port
- Railway Supply Route
- Road Supply Route
- ★ National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small town
- International Boundary

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, GLCSC, UNHCR, RGC, IPC
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L3

Activated on 14 December 2012
IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency since 15 January 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict has left 13.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including 6.5 million IDPs. Some 8.7 million people require food assistance. Meanwhile, 4.8 million refugees have fled to neighbouring countries and are in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Inside Syria, WFP faces challenges operating due to continued fighting and restricted access. However, WFP continues to work with partners to reach these persons in need. In April, WFP began airdropping food to Deir Ez-Zor city, successfully completing over 60 rotations for 100,000 people to date, addressing critical ground access issues.
- In May, WFP reached over 4 million people with food assistance in Syria and 1.7 million refugees across the region.
- Refugees fleeing Syria continue to cross into countries in the region and farther beyond to Europe and elsewhere, creating the worst refugee crisis since the Second World War.
- For the next six months, WFP requires USD 243 million to continue assisting people in need inside Syria, and USD 194 million for the regional response.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Currently, the crisis in Syria remains one of the largest drivers of displacement and humanitarian need in the world. Inside Syria, 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance – an increase from 12.2 million people in 2015. Millions of Syrians have been forced to leave their homes, often multiple times, making Syria the largest displacement crisis in the world. 6.5 million people are internally displaced and 5.47 million people live in hard-to-reach, including up to two million children. Over 4.8 million Syrians are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

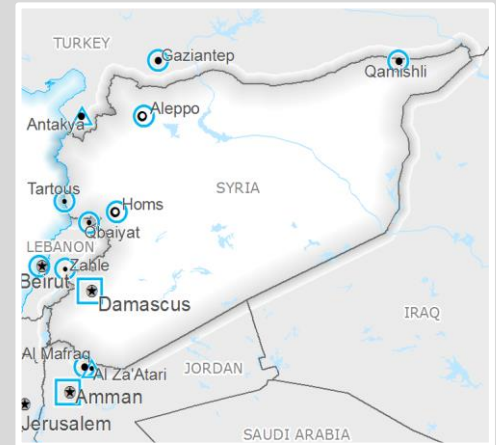
A cessation of hostilities between government and some non-government forces, which came into effect on 27 February, has been continuously violated since April. Non-government forces suspended participation in talks in early May, and on 29 May, their chief negotiator resigned.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Some 8.7 million people require food assistance inside Syria, including 2.5 million severely food insecure people in besieged areas. Food security is a major concern in besieged areas, due to limited food availability, extremely high prices, and a complete breakdown of livelihoods. Nearly 80 percent of Syrian households have adopted negative coping strategies due to lack of food or money to buy food.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WFP assists an average of 4 million people inside Syria and 1.6 million people in neighbouring countries every month with a mix of in-kind food assistance, cash-based transfers, emergency school feeding and nutrition support. WFP faces critical access challenges linked to insecurity, but continues to work with partners to reach those in most need. In April, WFP began airdropping food to Deir Ez-Zor city, successfully completing over 61 rotations to date providing food for 100,000 people, to address ground access challenges. In May, WFP delivered food assistance for more than 4 million people in 12 of the 14 Syrian governorates in May, achieving 100 percent of its monthly plan.



Corporate Response Director
Muhannad Hadi

Emergency Coordinators
Syria: Jakob Kern
Lebanon: Dominik Heinrich
Jordan: Maged Yahia
Turkey: Jean-Yves Lequime
Iraq: Sally Haydock
Egypt: Menghestab Haile

Staff: 273 in Syria, 685 in region
Offices: 6 in Syria, 16 in region
Warehouses: 7 in Syria, 15 in region


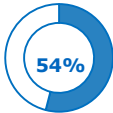
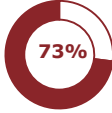


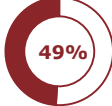
CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Due to insecurity and lack of access, WFP is unable to operate in ISIL-controlled parts of the country. In addition, insecurity and sieges imposed by all parties to the conflict is preventing the delivery of life-saving food assistance to many people in high conflict areas.


Humanitarian deliveries through the Al Ramtha crossing point at the Jordanian border have been suspended since 21 June by the Jordanian Government until further notice. This comes following a car bomb attack that took place near a camp for Syrian refugees in the area where the borders of Iraq, Syria and Jordan meet, killing six Jordanian soldiers and injuring other 14. All humanitarian activities in the area known as the 'Berm' (Jordan's north eastern Rukhban and Hadalat border crossing points to Syria) have been suspended. This is endangering the lives of the approximately 70,000 Syrians stranded at the Berm. Prior to the suspension, through the WFP Jordan Office, WFP has been providing assistance to more than 35,000 registered Syrians at the Berm with two-week food parcels.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	May 2015	As of 27 June 2016	For the next 6 months July 2016 – December 2016
Emergency Operation (EMOP 200339) Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria Oct 2011 – Dec 2016	 4.04 m Reached inside Syria (dispatched)	Received: 1.54 bn Requirements: 2.84 bn	Net Funding Requirements: 243 m Total Requirements: 333 m
			
Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433) Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt Affected by Conflict in Syria Oct 2011 – Dec 2016	 1.69 m Reached across the region	Received: 2.08 bn Requirements: 3.19 bn	Net Funding Requirements: 114 m Total Requirements: 394 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 27 June 2016
Special Operation 200788 (Oct 2011 – Dec 2016) Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Syria	Received: 16.9 m Requirements: 24.4 m
	 69%

2015 FUNDING of sectors



*Covers only WFP's share in the sector
 **Figures exclude carry-over from 2015

Inter-Agency

Through partnerships and coordination in the Whole of Syria structure, WFP works with other humanitarian actors to ensure a multi-sector holistic response to the crisis. WFP works closely with other UN agencies to enhance effectiveness of programme interventions, eliminate overlaps and benefit from complementarity where feasible. WFP also continues to build upon the significant progress in the number of Cooperating Partners and strives to further enhance their capacity.

FAO and WFP, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture's Directorate of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, jointly launched a programme in early 2016 to restore agriculture-based livelihoods by rebuilding damaged greenhouses and providing tomato seeds and irrigation systems to the worst-affected farmers in Tartous Governorate.

LATEST REPORTS

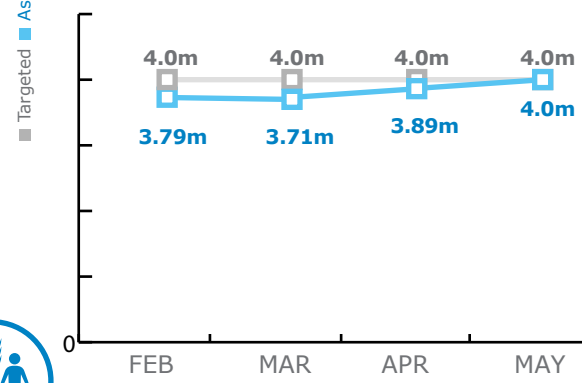
[Syria Situation Report](#) (May); [Syria Emergency Dashboard](#) (May); [Syria Regional Situation Report](#) (May); [Syria Regional Emergency Dashboard](#) (May);

see [Syria page](#) on WFP.org

BENEFICIARIES

Emergency Operation 200339

4 million people assisted in May through General Food Distributions



OTHER PROGRAMMES

MAY 2016

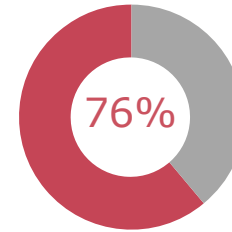
- 8,460** Pregnant and Nursing Women
- 132,240** Children-Nutrition
- 65,000** Students-Fortified School Snack

FUNDING

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Emergency Operation 200339

June - November 2016



Net Funding Requirements: **253m**
Total Requirements: **331m**
Source: Amman Office, 9 June 2016

4.8 million refugees in the Region

8.7 million in need of Food & Livelihood Support

6.5 million IDPs

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



Insecurity

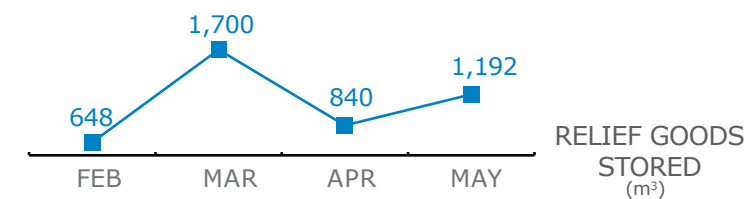
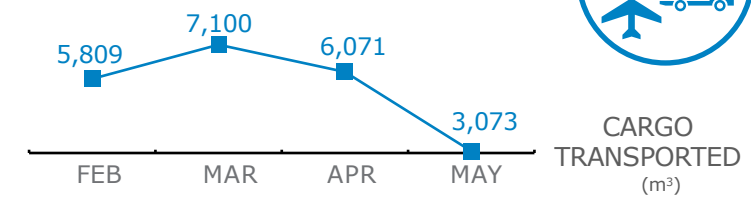


Humanitarian Access

COMMON SERVICES



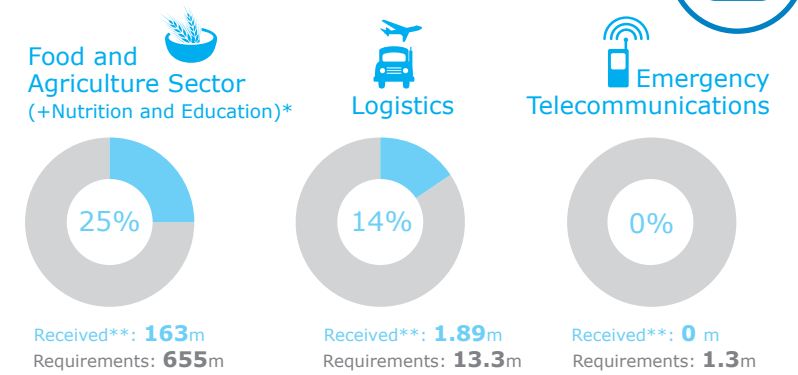
LOGISTICS CLUSTER



9 JOINT HUMANITARIAN CONVOYS SUPPORTED IN May 2016

9 PARTNERS SERVED IN May 2016

2016 CLUSTERS & SECTORS FUNDING



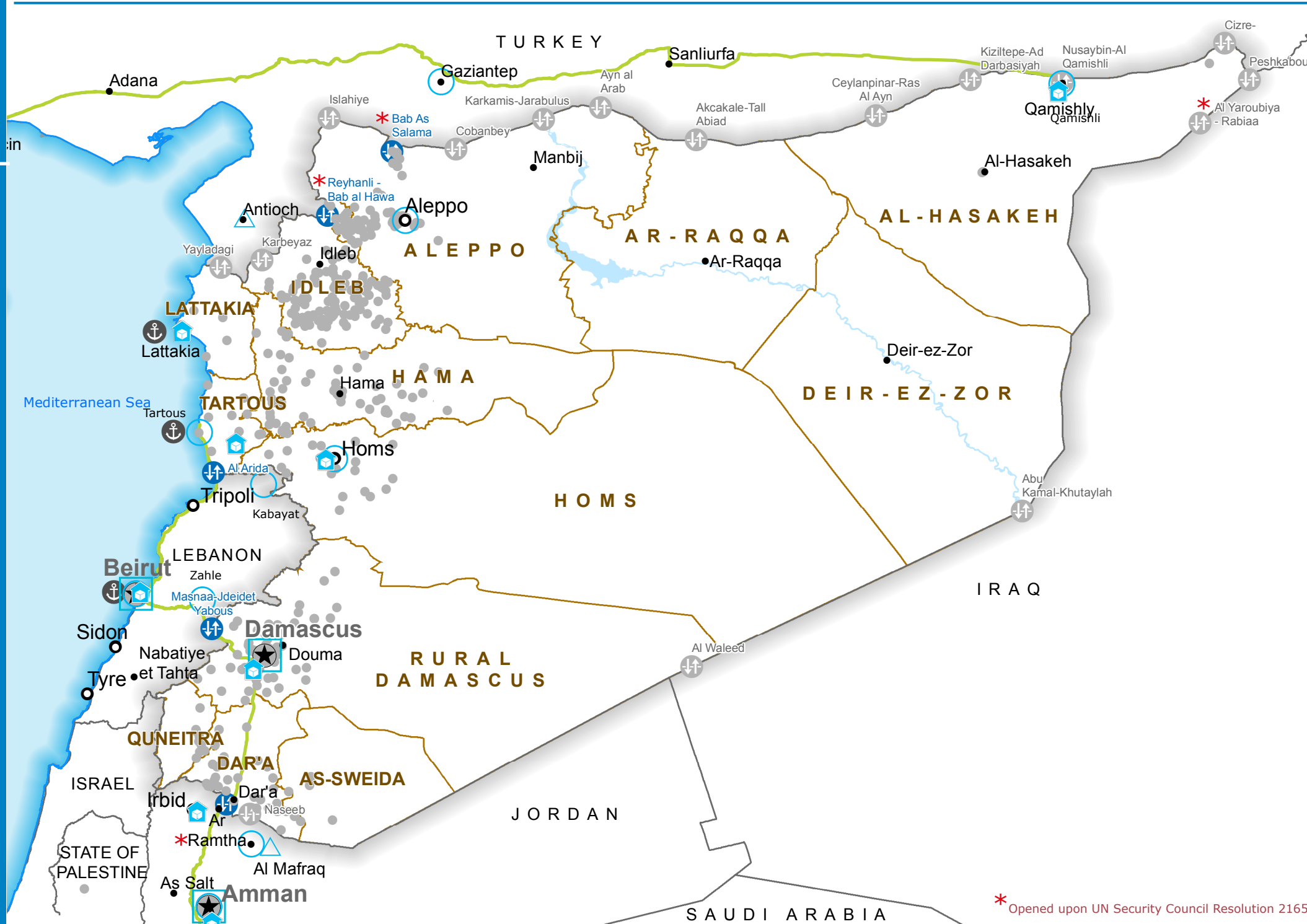
*These figures cover only WFP's share in the sector
**These figures exclude carry-over from 2015

Source: WFP, 9 June 2016

WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 14 DECEMBER 2012

IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 15 JANUARY 2013

Check the **SITUATION REPORT**
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/syria>



* Opened upon UN Security Council Resolution 2165

- Country Office
- Field Office
- Warehouse
- Road Supply Route
- Open Border Crossing Point
- Closed Border Crossing Point
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- International boundary line
- Governorate Boundary
- Port

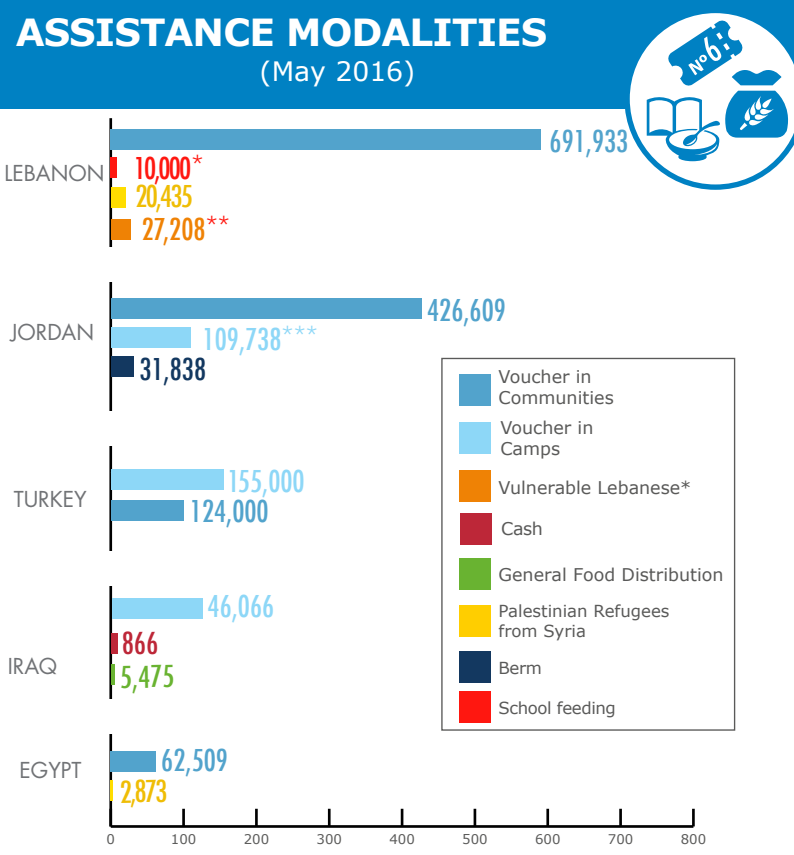
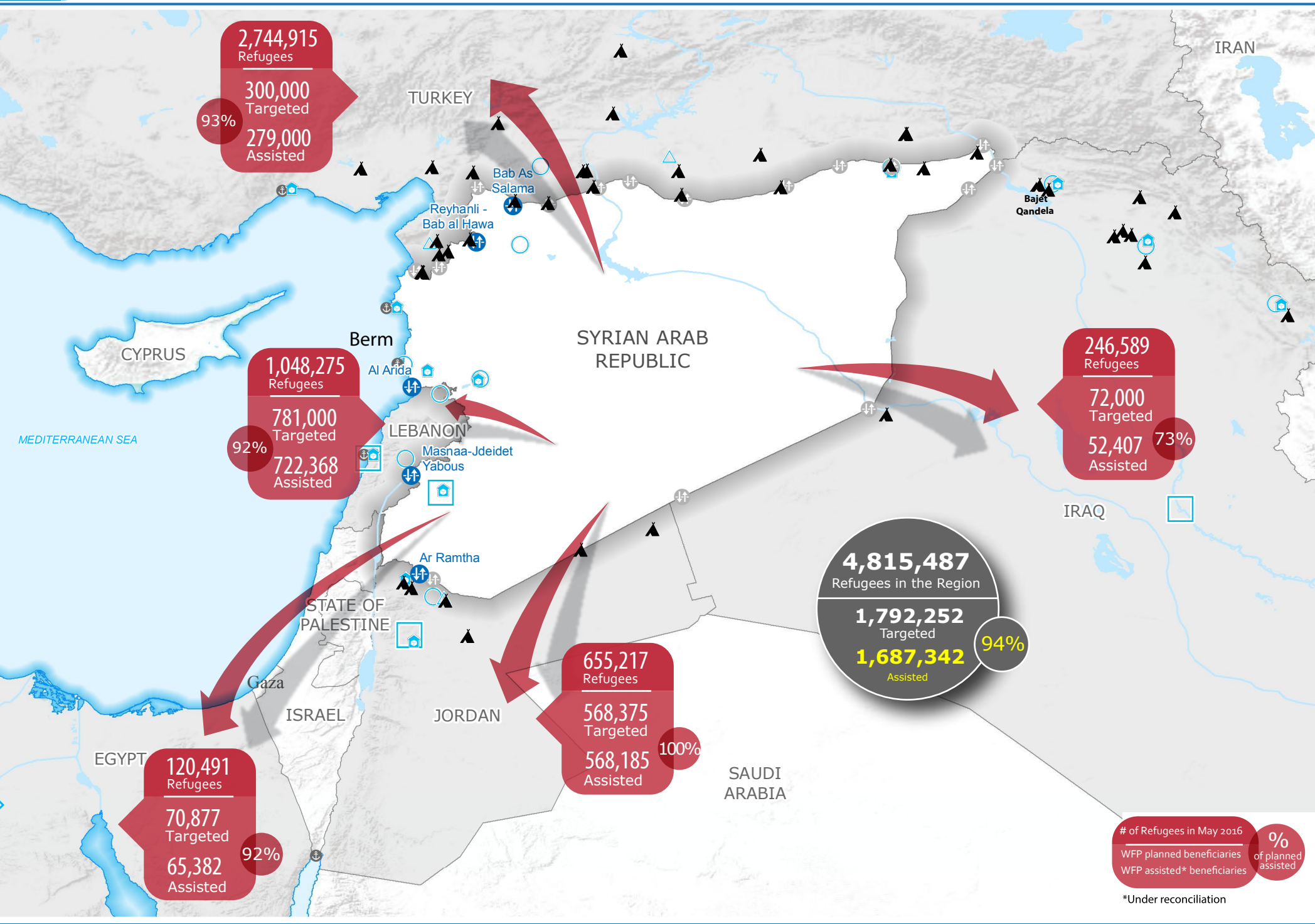
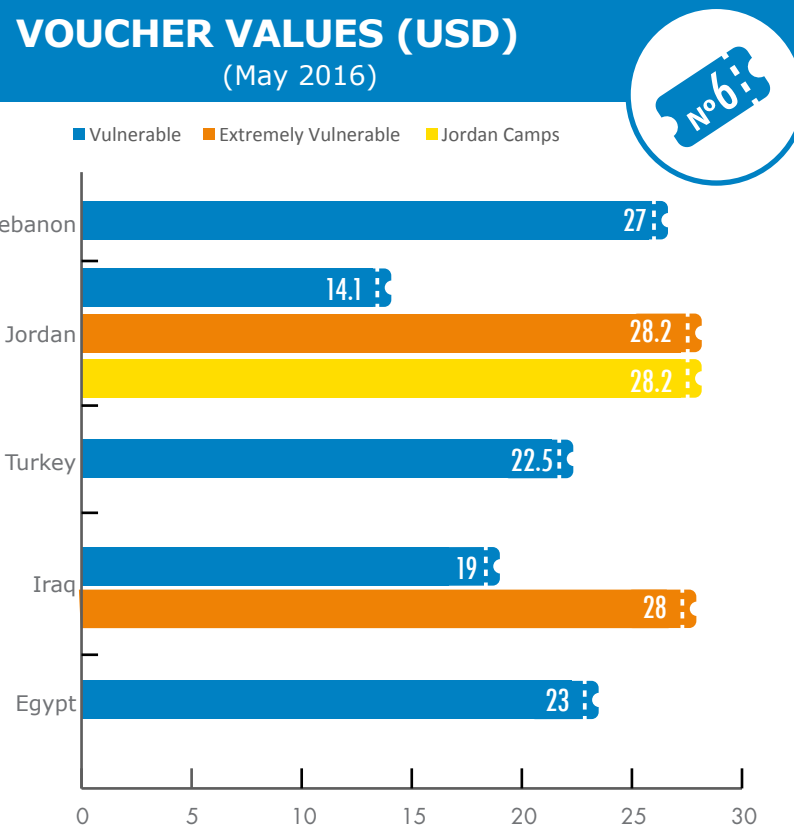
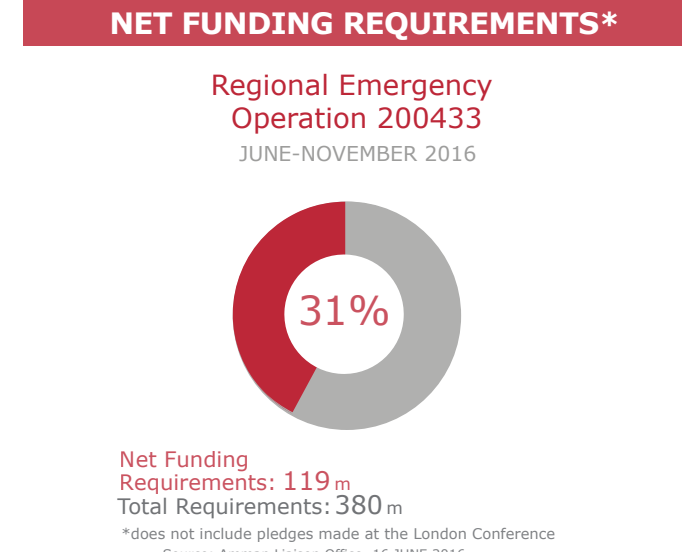
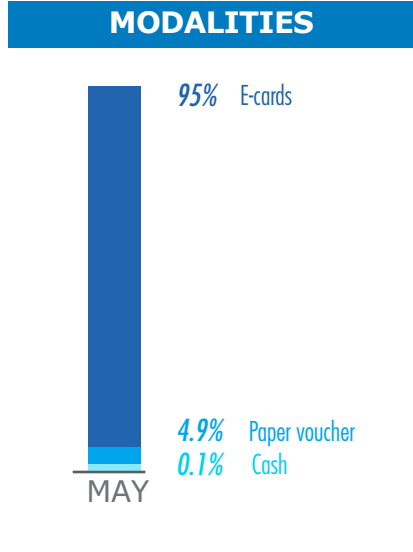
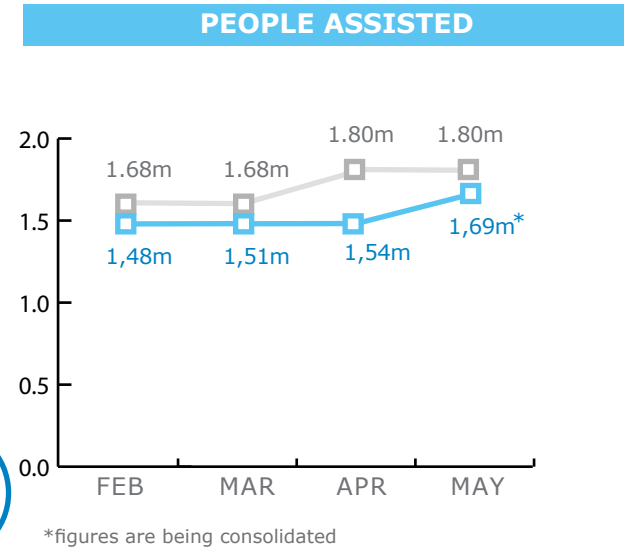
Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLCSC, UNGIWG, UNHCR, Geonames
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. ©World Food Programme 2016

Jointly produced by the WFP Operations Centre (OPSCEN) and the WFP Amman Liaison Office for the Syria Crisis

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

BENEFICIARIES

Regional Emergency Operation 200433



*5000 Lebanese and 5000 Syrian school children
**provision of technical assistance through the government's national poverty targeting programme (NPTT)
*** Include 919 beneficiaries are in transit centres.

WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 14 DECEMBER 2012

IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 15 JANUARY 2013

Check the **SITUATION REPORT**
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/syria>

Country Office Field Office Warehouse Refugee Camp
Sub Office Open Border Crossing Point Port International boundary line

Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLCSC, UNGIWG, UNHCR, Geonames
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. ©World Food Programme 2015

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

Jointly produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)** and the WFP Amman Liaison Office for the Syria Crisis.

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.



L2

Activated on 02 June 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Under WFP’s Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200799), WFP provides an average of 620,000 people a month across C.A.R. and neighbouring countries with a mix of in-kind food assistance, cash-based transfers, emergency school feeding, nutrition support and asset protection.
- Risks of pipeline break are imminent, as the WFP Country Office only has sufficient resources for operations through August after which rations may be reduced and some activities could be suspended.
- Deteriorating security conditions and recent attacks against humanitarian partners reveal increasing security risks for humanitarian agencies operating in the country, which in turn restrict access.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The security situation in C.A.R. remains volatile, and a recent upsurge in armed clashes between rival armed groups raises concern of a further deterioration in coming months. C.A.R. refugees who fled in 2013 remain scattered throughout the region, with 460,000 C.A.R. refugees across Cameroon, Chad, DRC and Congo, and more than 400,000 internally displaced within C.A.R.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

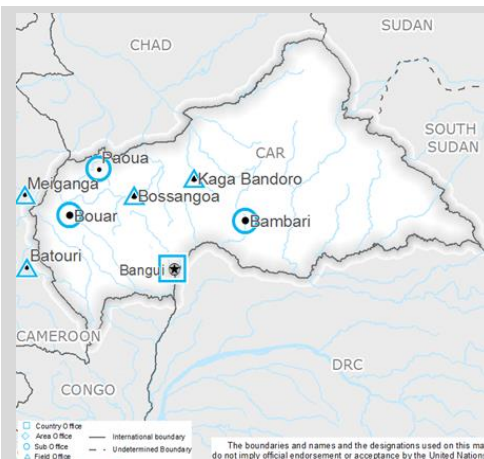
The peaceful election of President Touadera in March initially saw an improvement of security conditions, as the new Government engaged in consultations to support the disarmament of militia groups and a comprehensive security sector reform as part of the peace process. However, renewed security incidents plagued the capital with a series of armed clashes between armed groups causing the death of dozens of people in June, and targeting law enforcement authorities and UN peacekeepers. *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF) also temporarily suspended operations in C.A.R. following the death of a staff member. These incidents come in the midst of sustained accusations of sexual abuse against UN peacekeepers, prompting widespread condemnation and increasing security risks for UN agencies operating in the country.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Some 2.7 million people – or more than half of the population – are in need of humanitarian assistance, and 2.5 million people continue to suffer from food insecurity according to latest EFSA estimates, with almost 600,000 people severely food insecure. Food security further deteriorated since last year, as the numbers of children under five dying from malnutrition remains above emergency levels in 11 of 16 provinces.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under the Regional EMOP, WFP reached almost 726,000 people in need of food assistance in May in C.A.R., Republic of Congo, DRC, Cameroon and Chad in May, through General Food Distribution (GFD), cash and vouchers, Emergency School Feeding and Nutrition activities. Assistance provided by WFP in May increased significantly from the 626,000 reached in April 2016, thanks to the launch of the seed protection programme in collaboration with FAO. In 2016, WFP plans to assist 997,000 people in the C.A.R., an increase from 923,000 in 2015.



Emergency Coordinator
Abdou Dieng

Country Director
Bienvenu Djossa

Staff:
181 (46 international, 135 national)

Offices:
6 (1 Country office, 3 sub-offices, 2 field offices)


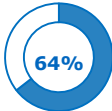
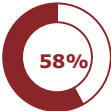
CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Key challenges to WFP’s operation in C.A.R. revolve around deteriorating security conditions affecting humanitarian access, as well as severe funding constraints. Risks of pipeline breaks are imminent, as the Country Office only has sufficient resources to cater for Cash-Based Transfers, General Food Distribution and nutritional support needs until August, after which rations will be reduced and some of the planned activities will be fully suspended.




In addition, poor road networks represent another logistical challenge for WFP, partially remedied by the roll out of a regional Special Operations set to improve food supply by exploiting additional supply routes (by river from DRC/Republic of Congo).

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

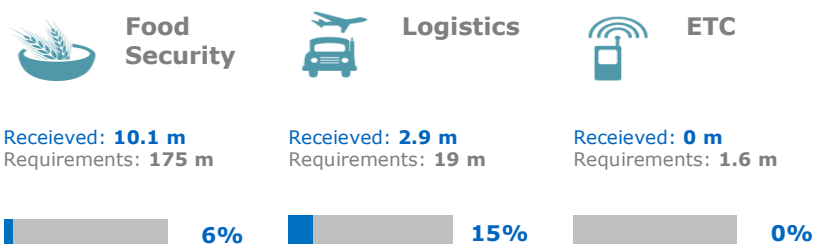
PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES May 2016	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING As of 23 June 2016	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS For the next 6 months July 2016 – December 2016
Regional EMOP 200799 Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic and its regional impact Jan 2015 – Dec 2016	 549,711 reached	Received: 244.4 m Requirements: 379.0 m	Net Funding Requirements: 45 m Total Requirements: 77.8 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING As of 23 June 2016
SO 200804 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in the Central African Republic	Received: 22.7 m Requirements: 30.4 m  75%
SO 200605 (Jul 2013 – Apr 2016) Logistics Support to WFP operations, and Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Augmentation in the Central African Republic	Received: 6.7 m Requirements: 14.9 m  45%
Regional SO 200934 (Jan 2016 – Dec 2016) Logistics Augmentation and coordination for humanitarian corridors into the Central African Republic	Received: 1.7 m Requirements: 3.5 m  49%

2016 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Total appeal: USD 531.5m



INTER-AGENCY

At the IASC Principals meeting of 13 May 2015, the Principals decided to deactivate the system-wide Level 3 emergency designation. On 02 June, WFP subsequently deactivated its Level 3 emergency response to a Level 2 emergency.

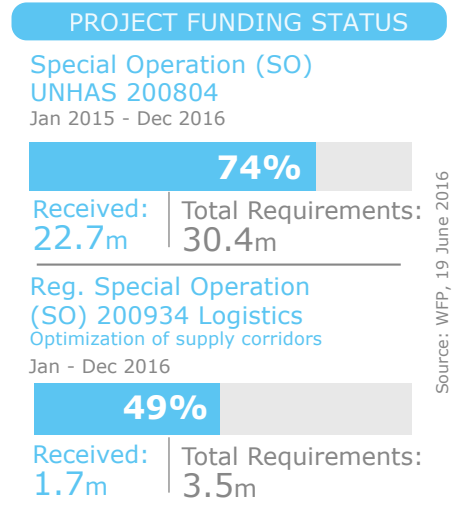
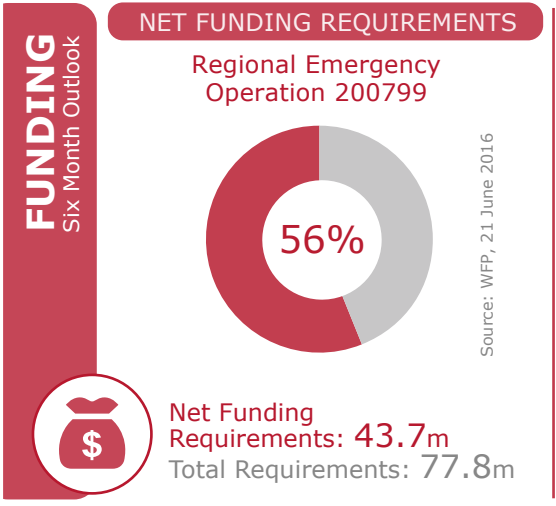
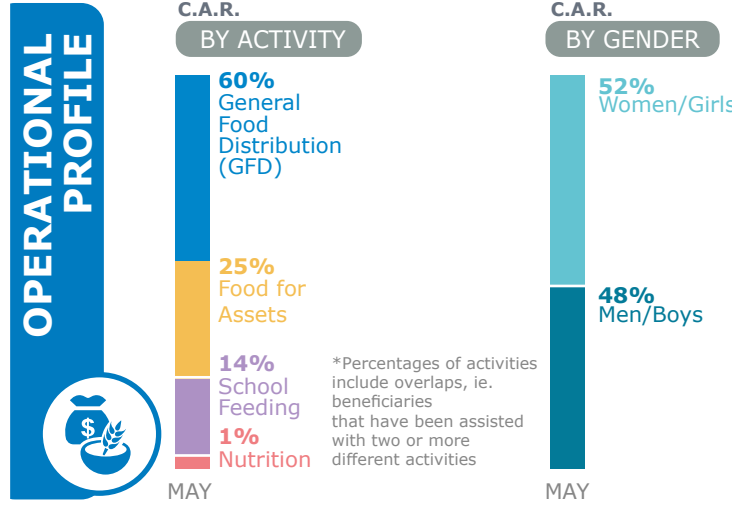
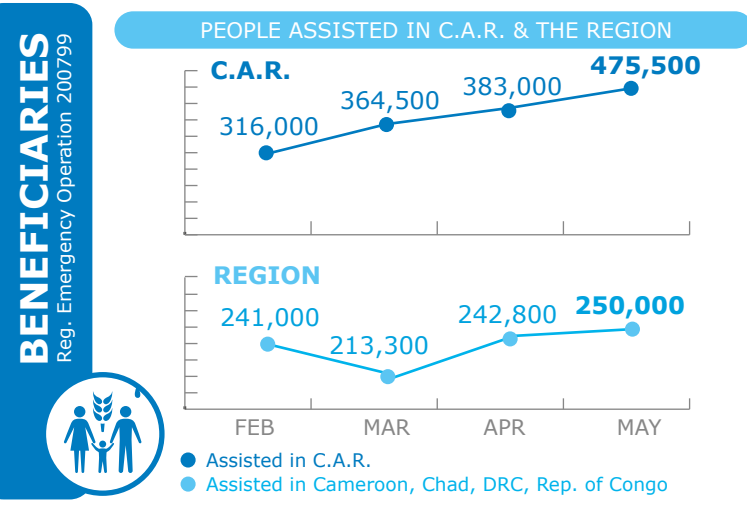
WFP works in close collaboration with humanitarian actors via the cluster system (Food Security, Logistics and ETC) as well as other key humanitarian architecture present in the country.

In May, WFP and FAO have begun providing seeds, hand tools and food to nearly 50,000 hungry farming families for this planting season in the most food-insecure areas of C.A.R.

LATEST REPORTS

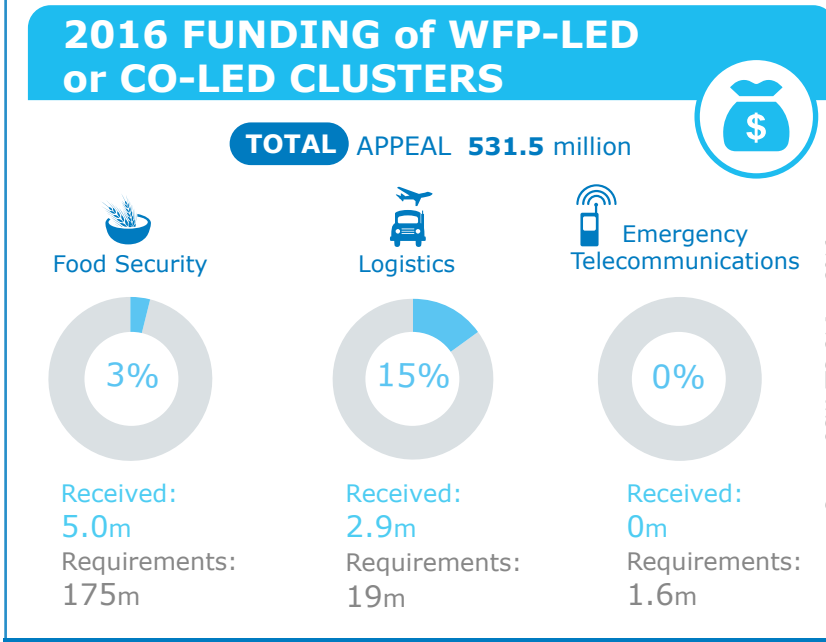
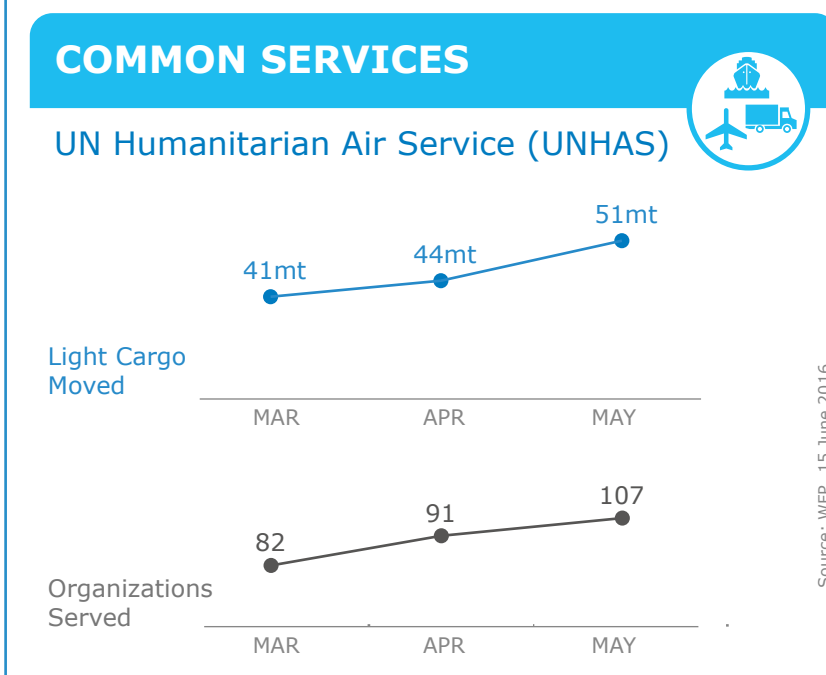
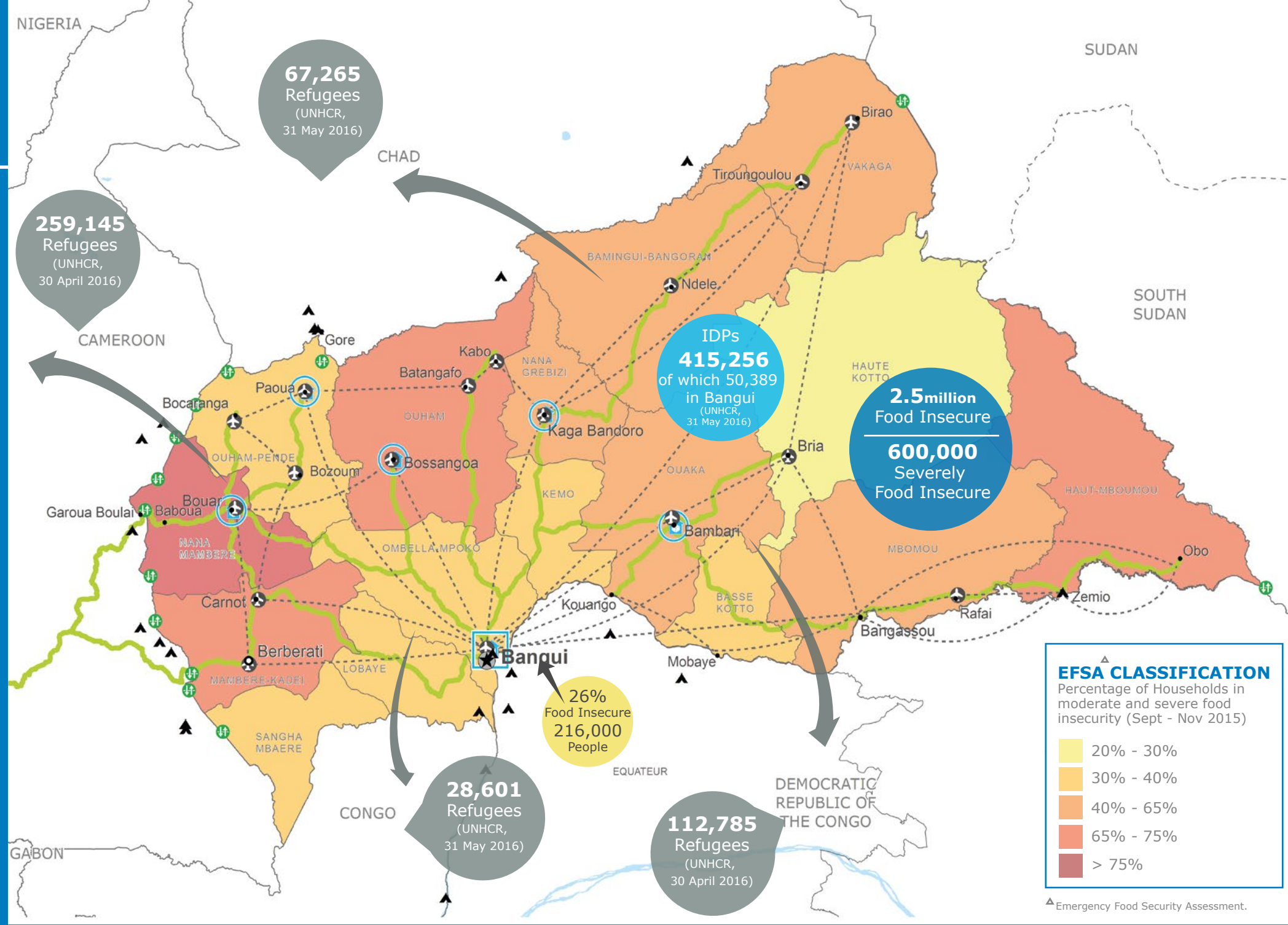
- [C.A.R. Crisis Regional Impact Situation Report #22](#) (30 April 2016)
- [C.A.R. and C.A.R. Refugees Crisis Dashboard](#), May 2016.
- [C.A.R. Country Brief](#), April 2016

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



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

- Insecurity
- Humanitarian Access
- Resources



WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 02 JUNE 2015

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

Produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)** jointly with Country Office and Regional Bureau Dakar

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

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

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR. The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. © World Food Programme 2016

L2

Activated on 12 December 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- Political instability and insecurity in neighbouring Burundi, Central African Republic and South Sudan are fuelling population movements into Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which is host to some 1.8 million IDPs and an estimated 450,000 refugees.
- WFP provides relief assistance to IDPs and refugees using cash-based transfers and food distributions; school feeding, nutrition interventions; and support to people returning to areas of origin through food assistance for assets intervention.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation remains chronic as both domestic and regional instability and insecurity fuel displacement and an increase in protracted needs. Political instability and insecurity in neighbouring Burundi, C.A.R and South Sudan also continue to fuel population movements into D.R.C., which is host to 400,000 refugees and 1.8 million IDPs. Meanwhile, the Government declared a Yellow Fever epidemic in three provinces, including the capital Kinshasa, after confirming 67 cases of the disease, with another 1000 suspected cases being monitored.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Several opposition coalitions called for nationwide marches on 26 May to protest the authorities' continued efforts to limit opposition activities, and to demand the Government respect the constitution and organize elections in November this year as planned. The US and the EU are reviewing the possibility of imposing sanctions in response to the growing patterns of intimidation, harassment, and detention of members of the opposition and civil society leaders across the DRC. The political situation remains volatile and may escalate as the election approaches.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

According to the November 2015 Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) food security assessments, 4.5 million people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity as a result of the armed conflict and displacement.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200832) WFP is working to assist 3.2 million people by providing life-saving food assistance to IDPs and refugees in crisis-affected areas, contributing to reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition through nutrition support, while facilitating rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed assets. WFP also works to increase the resilience of severely food insecure communities as well as enhancing national capacity to respond to disasters. WFP also provides food assistance to refugees from South Sudan and Burundi and an additional 70,000 refugees from the CAR under the regional EMOP 200799. Significant shortfalls are expected in August for cash based transfers and in October for food if no new contributions are received.



Regional Director

Christopher Nikoi

Country Director

Claude Jibidar

Staff:

407

Offices:

11 (1 Country Office, 10 Field Offices)

Warehouses:

16

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS




Insecurity remains the critical challenge to WFP operations; the major identified threats include election-related violence, insecurity, ethnic conflicts, and refugee spill-over as a result of violence in neighbouring countries, particularly in Burundi and South Sudan.

Armed conflicts, poor infrastructure, impassable roads and insufficient resources have hampered WFP from implementing some of its activities, particularly in the North Kivu, South Kivu, Haut-Uele, Ituri and ex-Katanga provinces.




The increasingly volatile situation in North Kivu is forcing humanitarians to halt activities in some areas. In addition to attacks on civilians, humanitarians are more frequently targeted, including abductions for ransom.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	May 2016	As of 29 June 2016	For the next 6 months Jul– Dec 2016
PRRO 200832 Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflicts and other vulnerable groups in the DRC Jan 2016 – Dec 2017	 155,710 Reached	Received: 61 m Requirements: 243 m	Net funding requirements: 21.7 m Total requirements: 63.1 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING	
	As of 29 June 2016	
SO 200789 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in DRC	Received: 41.9 m Requirements: 56.3 m	 74%
SO 200661 (Mar 2014 – Jun 2016) Strengthening Food Security Cluster Coordination in DRC	Received: 1.6 m Requirements: 3.7 m	 45%
SO 200864 (Aug 2015 – Jul 2017) Emergency Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of WFP Operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Received: 2.0 m Requirements: 22.8 m	 9%

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

 Food Security	 Logistics
Requirements: 182.3 m	Requirements: 80.3 m

INTER-AGENCY

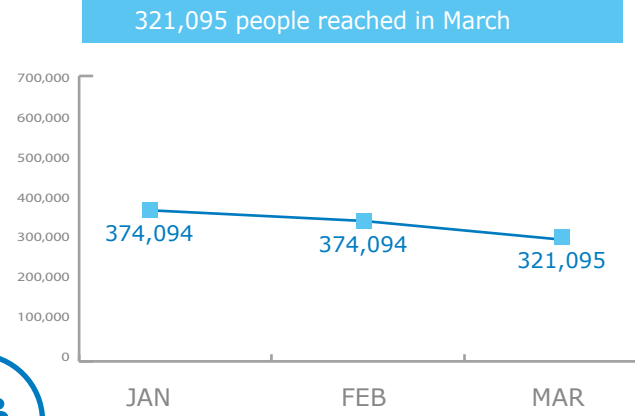
WFP works with some 90 UN, NGO and Government partners in DRC. WFP also provides support to the humanitarian community through three Special Operations focused on logistics and Food Security Cluster coordination. WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO, and actively participates in Nutrition, Protection and Education Cluster activities. WFP is partnered with UNHCR through the global WFP-UNHCR MoU governing assistance to refugees and repatriating refugees.

* Details of 2016 contributions have not yet been updated on OCHA's Financial Tracking Service. Requirements accurate as of 01 July.

LATEST REPORTS

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

BENEFICIARIES
PRRO 200832*

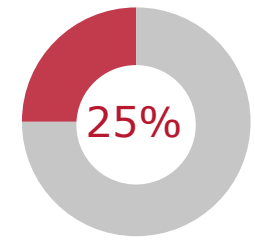


*Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200540 ended on 31 December. The consolidation of beneficiary figures for PRRO 200832 is ongoing.

FUNDING

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200832
June - November 2016

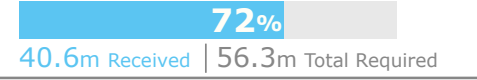


Net Funding Requirements: **15.9m**
Total Requirements: **63.7m**

Source: WFP, 23 May 2016

PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

Special Operation 200789
Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)



Special Operation 200661
Food Security Cluster Coordination, Mar 2014 - Jun 2016



Special Operation 200864
Emergency Road Infrastructure Repairs
Jul 2015 - Jul 2017



Source: WFP, 19 May 2016

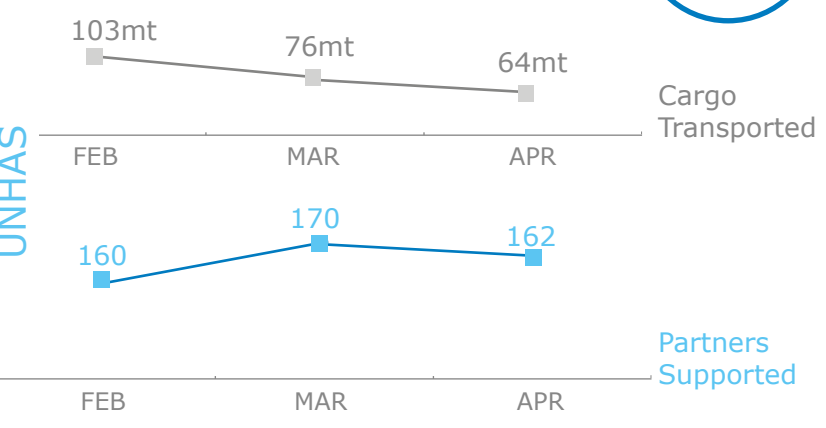
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

Humanitarian Access

Insecurity

Resources

COMMON SERVICES



Source: WFP LOGS, 11 April 2016

2016 DRC HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

WFP SHARE OF APPEAL
Not yet available

TOTAL APPEAL
USD690million

Food Security
182m Requirements

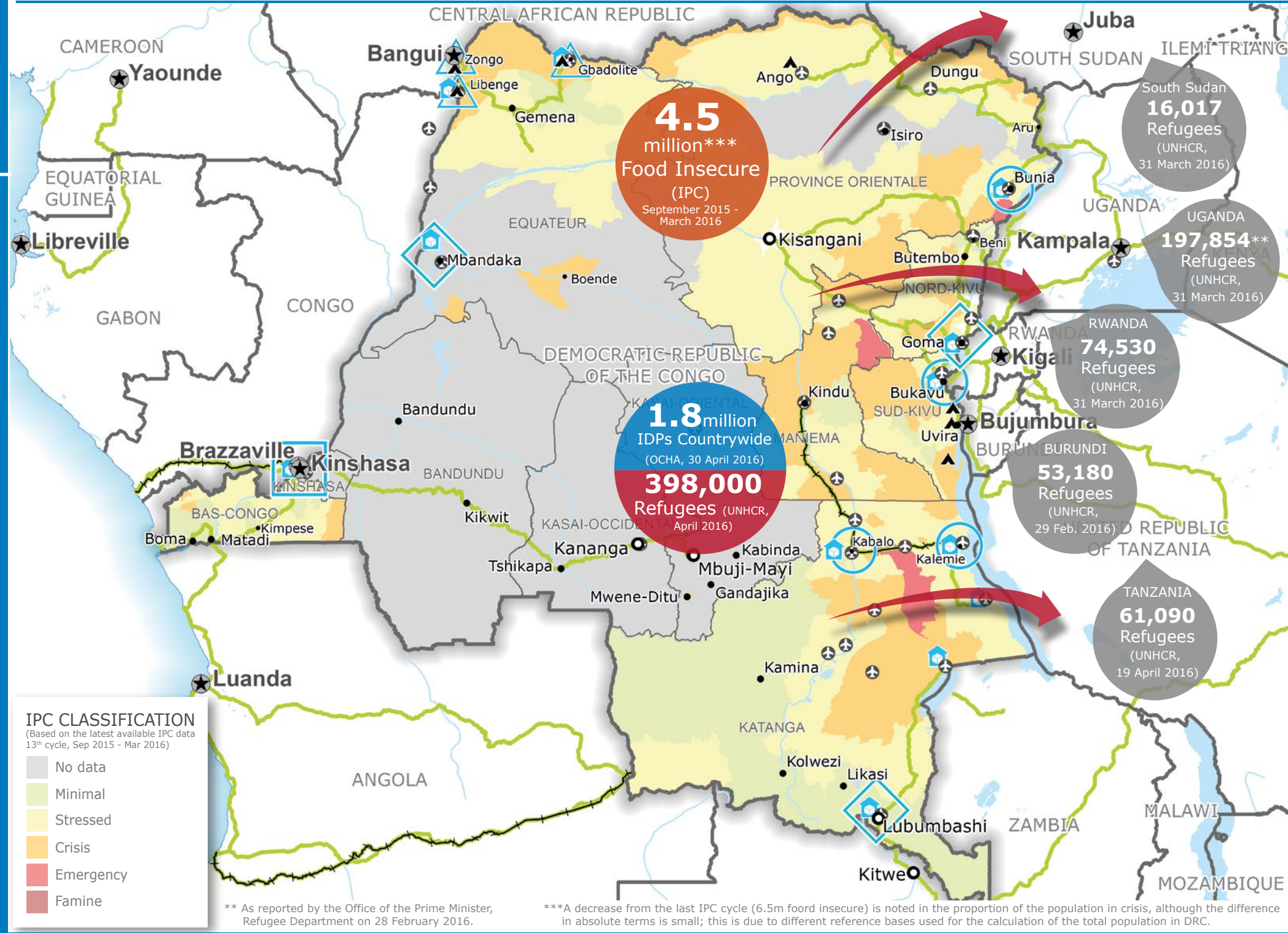
Logistics
80.3m Requirements

Source: FTS, 23 May 2016

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 12 DECEMBER 2013

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

Produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)**
This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.



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

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

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

***A decrease from the last IPC cycle (6.5m food insecure) is noted in the proportion of the population in crisis, although the difference in absolute terms is small; this is due to different reference bases used for the calculation of the total population in DRC.

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

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLSCS, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC
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L2

Activated on 20 April 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Almost three months on, Ecuador is in the process of recovering from the 7.8-magnitude earthquake that struck the coastal regions of the country on 16 April, causing enormous destruction to lives, livelihoods and infrastructure.
- WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment revealed that about 361,000 people in the worst-hit areas are food insecure, of which 31 percent are severely food insecure.
- Since April, WFP's voucher distributions have benefitted about 105,000 people while cash transfers supported almost 5,000 people.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Government reports in the aftermath of the earthquake indicate that at least 663 people were killed and over 80,000 individuals were displaced. The hardest hit area was the province of Manabí, in which a state of exception was declared together with the provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Rios, Santa Elena and Santo Domingo.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The Government of Ecuador estimated reconstruction costs to be at least USD 3.3 billion. Tax increases and asset sales were announced to help fund the recovery. The Ministry of Coordination for Social Development and the Ministry for Economic and Social Inclusion are providing monthly economic incentives of about USD 150 per family to those hosting people who lost their houses.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment indicates that in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí, 361,000 people are food insecure, with 161,000 (31 percent) severely food insecure. Results also revealed that 84 percent of households with poor or borderline food consumption levels have a low dietary diversity, raising fears of malnutrition.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WFP declared an internal Level-2 Emergency on 20 April, augmenting the response efforts of the Government. A Corporate Response Emergency Operation (CR-EMOP) valued at USD 14.3 million commenced in April to provide assistance to 161,000 people through voucher distributions and cash-based transfers until July. As of June, WFP voucher distributions have benefitted 105,710 people in shelters, communities and hospitals in Esmeraldas, Manta and Portoviejo. Leveraging the Government's social safety net platform, WFP is also providing cash-based transfers to help vulnerable households rebuild their livelihoods while boosting local economies. About 4,900 people have received their first cash-based transfers in June.

A Special Operation valued at USD 0.8 million was also launched to support logistics coordination and information management for the earthquake response. WFP set up three logistics centres in Manta, Pedernales and Quito to offer temporary warehousing services to the humanitarian community and the Government.

WFP also supports earthquake-affected populations under the ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation. At least 2,200 people received cash assistance in Esmeraldas and Santo Domingo in June.



Regional Director
Miguel Barreto

Emergency Coordinator & Country Director
Kyung-Nan Park

Staff:
78 (3 international, 54 national, 19 TDY, 2 UNHRD)

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


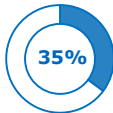
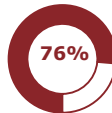

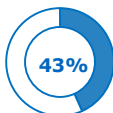

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Almost three months after the earthquake, the Emergency Operation and the Special Operation remain underfunded. If no further donor support is secured immediately, WFP will have to significantly reduce the planned number of people receiving relief assistance under the CR-EMOP.


The aftershocks posed an acute threat to already unstable physical and relief structures. Therefore, the need for WFP's emergency warehousing services continues to be high. The low funding forecast for the Special Operation has made the project financially unsustainable. Therefore, a shift from a free-to-use to a full-cost-recovery model took effect on 21 May.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
		As of 29 Jun 2016	For the next 6 months Jul 2016 – Dec 2016
CR-EMOP 200665 Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquakes in Ecuador Apr 2016 – Jul 2016	 110,610 reached in April-June	Received: 5.0 m Requirements: 14.3 m	Net Funding Requirements: 8.4 m Total Requirements: 5.8 m
		 35%	 76%
PRRO 200701* Integration of Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia Jan 2015 – Dec 2017	 18,900 reached in May 2016	Received: 8.4 m Requirements: 19.3 m	Net Funding Requirements: 0.6 m Total Requirements: 3.4 m
		 43%	 18%

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 29 Jun 2016
SO 200972 (Apr 2016 – Jul 2016) Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in Response to the Earthquake in Ecuador	Received: 0.6 m Requirements: 0.8 m
	 85%

* The PRRO targets Colombian refugees, including in earthquake-affected areas.

INTER-AGENCY

Under the coordination of the Humanitarian Country Team, WFP, other UN agencies and NGO partners continued to implement response activities in collaboration with the Government of Ecuador. Inter-agency response has been organized through thematic 'sectors', under which UN agencies and NGOs coordinate their respective response operations. WFP leads the Logistics sector and co-leads the Food Security sector with FAO.

Coordination centres were established in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manta and Pedernales to ensure humanitarian presence in cantonal and provincial meetings. Inter-sectoral meetings have also been organized in Manta, Pedernales and Quito.

A multi-sector initial rapid assessment (MIRA) organized by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination was carried out during the first two weeks after the earthquake. The assessment confirmed that all major socio-economic sectors providing income and employment, such as tourism, fishery, aquaculture, small business and the informal sector, and to a minor extent, agriculture, have been affected by the earthquake in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí. Findings of the MIRA highlighted the insufficient diversity and quantity of available food in the earthquake-affected areas.

Through its three hubs set up in Manta, Pedernales and Quito, WFP offers temporary warehousing services to the humanitarian community and the Government, as well as coordination and information management support. A transition plan has been prepared to allow for the handover of equipment and services to the Government at the end of the project as part of WFP support to government emergency preparedness and response capacities. This includes a series of capacity workshops held at field level.

LATEST REPORTS

[Ecuador Earthquake Situation Report](#), 24 June 2016

[Ecuador Earthquake Dashboard](#), April 2016

[Ecuador Country Brief](#), May 2016

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



Earthquake Epicenter	Disaster Zone	Main Port	Road Closed	Country Office	National Capital	International Boundary
Aftershock Epicenter	Restricted Airport	International Airport	Road Restricted	Sub Office	Major Town	Province Boundary
High and very high earthquake intensity impact area*	State of Emergency Declared	Domestic Airport	Accessible Road	Intermediate Town	Small Town	
6,000 - 27,750	27,750 - 49,500					
49,500 - 71,250	71,250 - 93,000					

*Source: Government of Ecuador (Secretary of Risk Management), 25 April 2016

BENEFICIARIES

Corporate Response Emergency Operation 200665 April - July 2016



65,710
beneficiaries reached
in Esmeraldas & Manabí Provinces*

260,000
beneficiaries targeted
in Esmeraldas & Manabí Provinces*

⇒

MODALITY
Cash Based Transfers/
Vouchers

*As of 28 April 2016

FUNDING



<p>Corporate Response Emergency Operation 200665* 21 April - 20 July</p> <div style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">5%</div> <p>Received: 522,000 Total Requirements: 11.4m*</p> <p><small>Source: WFP, 29 April 2016 *As per CR-EMOP protocol, USD11.4 m in total requirements was approved for the first 30 days and is subject to revision.</small></p>	<p>Special Operation - Logistic 200972* 20 April - 20 July</p> <div style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">0%</div> <p>Received: 0 Total Requirements: 2m</p> <p><small>Source: WFP 28 April 2016 *SO approved on 25 April; CR-EMOP approved on 27 April</small></p>
--	---

EARTHQUAKE IMPACT



DEAD	659	INJURED	27,732
PEOPLE IN SHELTERS		29,067	

Source: Government of Ecuador, as of 27 April 2016

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

 Coordination with Other Actors	 Resources	 Recurring Aftershocks
---	----------------------	----------------------------------

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY SINCE 20 APRIL 2016

Check the **SITUATION REPORT**
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/ecuador>

2A EMOP 200665

For explanation of the Gender Marker, please see here:
<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/node/5182>

Sources: WFP, OCHA, UNGIWG, GAUL, LC, OSM

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This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

L2

Activated on 26 November 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite some operational challenges relating to insecurity and supply routes in early 2016, WFP is gradually scaling up to reach 210,000 people a month with in-kind food assistance, reaching more than 100,000 people in May and 150,000 in June.
- WFP Libya requires USD 13.3 million to fulfil its programme requirements over the next six months (July – December), which amounts to USD 19.2 million.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Since May 2014, the political crisis and related violence in Libya has led to massive displacement, the destruction of vital infrastructure and the disruption of basic services. Some 2.44 million people, including refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants have been affected. Of these, 425,250 people are internally displaced (IDPs) in 95 locations across the country, with more than 189,000 IDPs in-and-around the eastern city of Benghazi alone.

Recently blackouts, water shortages, and the continuing lack of currency in the banks, coupled with record temperatures and Ramadan are providing a potent mix for popular discontent, which is now a major threat to the wider Libyan political process. The UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA) continues to be at odds with the House of Representatives (HoR) based in the eastern city of Tobruk, with militias across the country supporting one or the other side.

In recent weeks GNA-backed forces have made significant progress in driving the Islamic State group (IS) from their stronghold in Sirte, which could have an impact on IS's presence in North Africa in general. However, shifting loyalties and competition between the various armed groups threatens to spark major conflicts reminiscent of the conflicts in 2014.

Human smugglers are taking advantage of Libya's instability and proximity to Italy by smuggling large numbers of refugees and migrants who seek to reach Europe through the country on dangerous routes across the sea. As of the time of reporting 64,000 such refugees and migrants have taken sea routes to Italy and 2,886 have died on their journey.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Some 1.28 million people are at risk of food insecurity across Libya, particularly for IDPs who have been displaced repeatedly and/or for longer periods. A severe disruption of supply routes, damage to critical market infrastructure, limited availability of income-generating opportunities, rising prices and inflation have affected access to and availability of food.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Despite some operational challenges relating to insecurity and supply routes in early 2016, WFP is gradually scaling up to reach 210,000 people a month with in-kind food assistance, reaching more than 100,000 people in May and 150,000 in June. Beneficiaries are receiving 75 percent of the standard food basket, consisting of two parcels of assorted staple foods per household of five per month. WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP 200925) was launched in 01 January 2016 to support the food security needs of people most affected by the political crisis and violent conflict in Libya, replacing the previous EMOP (200776).



Emergency Director

Muhannad Hadi

Country Coordinator

Wagdi Othman

Staff: 11 (4 international, 7 national)

Offices: 1 (outposted in Tunis, Tunisia)

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Funding remains a limiting factor for WFP operations. As of 29 July, WFP had received only 11.5 percent of its gross needs for 2016.



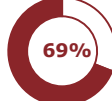
The entire UN Country Team, including WFP, continues to operate out of Tunis, Tunisia due to widespread insecurity inside Libya. This critical access challenge hinders the overall response, with access to many parts of the country cut off, and assessments on humanitarian needs difficult to carry out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

Refugees and migrants using the country as an exit point to reach Europe. Libya currently hosts an estimated 264,000 vulnerable refugees, asylum seekers and migrants from the Middle East, North and sub-Saharan Africa and boats filled with people are discovered by the Libyan and Italian coast guards on a regular basis.

There are a limited number of eligible partners for WFP to work with inside Libya. Several national NGOs are operating inside Libya, but are overloaded with addressing the humanitarian needs of all affected populations. WFP works with two Cooperating Partners inside Libya currently: STACO and LibAid.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
EMOP 200925 Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Libya Crisis Jan 2016 – Dec 2016	June 2016  142,000 Reached	As of 29 June 2016 Received: 10.8 m Requirements: 30.2 m	For the next 6 months July – December 2016 Net Funding Requirements: 13.3 m Total Requirements: 19.2 m
			

2016 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led sectors



Food Security

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



INTER-AGENCY

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

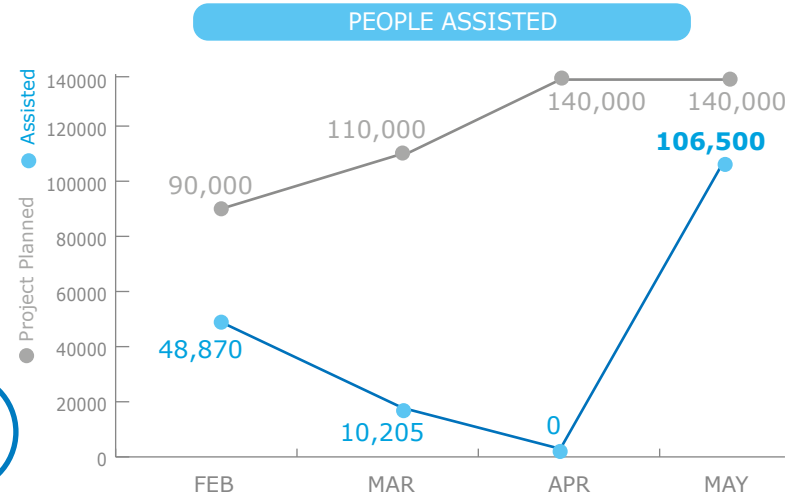
LATEST REPORTS

[WFP Libya External Dashboard](#) (June 2016); [WFP Libya External Situation Report #07](#) (05 May 2016); [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (June 2016); [IASC Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness Report](#) (June – November 2016);

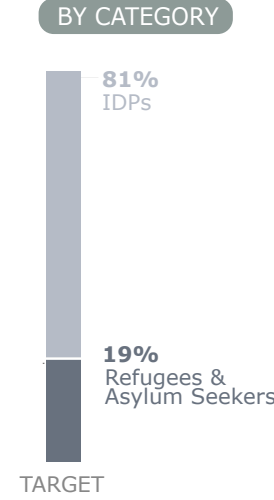
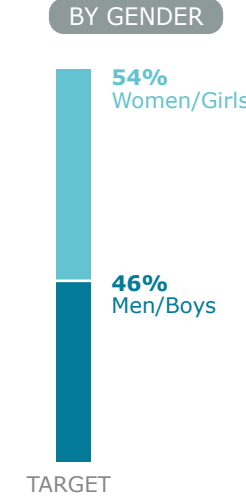
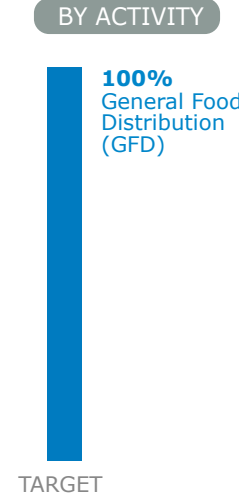
see [Libya Brief](#) (October-December 2016);
see [Libya page](#) on WFP.org

BENEFICIARIES

Emergency Operation 200925

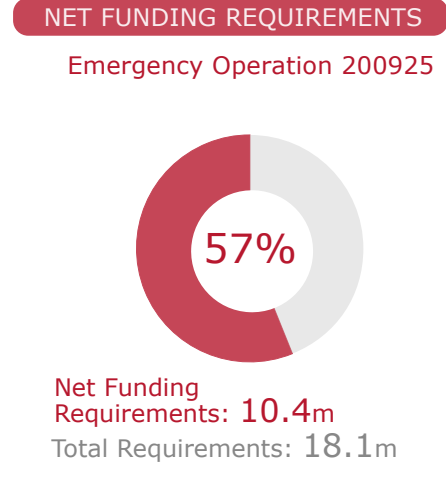


OPERATIONAL PROFILE

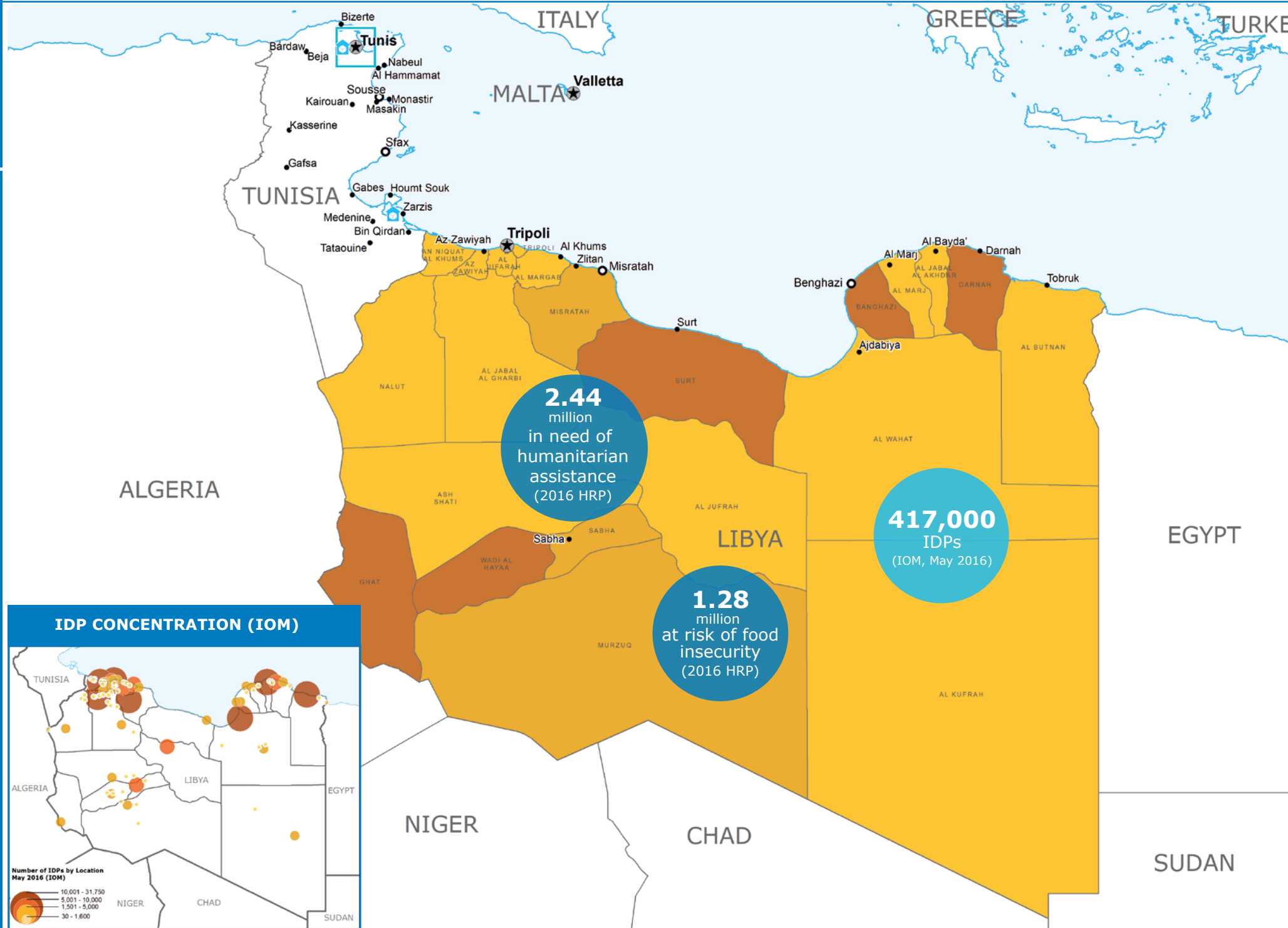


FUNDING

Six Month Outlook



Source: WFP, 17 June 2016



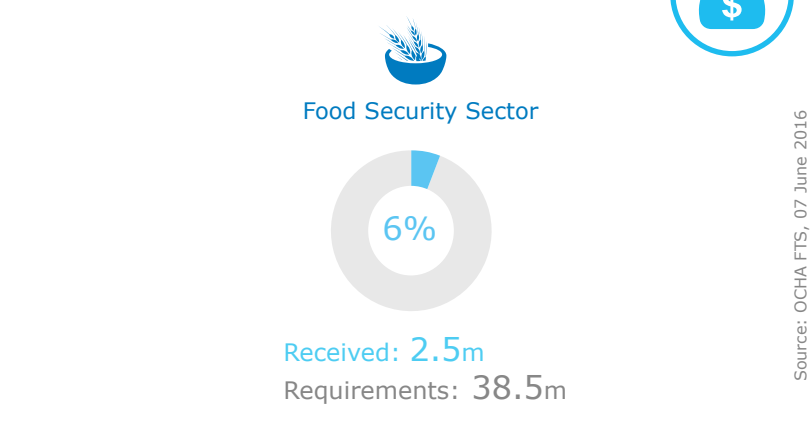
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

Insecurity	Humanitarian Access	Resources
Port Access	Operating Remotely	Economic Volatility

COOPERATING PARTNERS

- Tahir Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO)
- LibAID

2016 FUNDING of WFP-LED or CO-LED SECTOR



Source: OCHA FTS, 07 June 2016

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY

SINCE 26 NOVEMBER 2014

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

Produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)** jointly with Country Office and Regional Bureau Cairo

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.



Food Security Severity of Needs (MSNA/HNO 2015)

Country Office (blue square), Warehouse (blue house icon), National Capital (star), Major Town (circle), Intermediate Town (dot), Small Town (dot), International boundary (thick line), Province Boundary (thin line)

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, MSNA/HNO, IOM

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L2

Activated on 12 January 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

- WFP operations in Mali continue amidst persistent insecurity and increased threats against humanitarians, limiting humanitarian space and access and constraining operations.
- WFP reaches an average of 520,000 people with in-kind food assistance, cash-based transfers, nutrition programming and school feeding across Mali, and for Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger.
- WFP Operations in Mali face critical funding shortfalls, with pipeline breaks expected after the lean season (June to September) if no additional funding is received.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

WFP operations in Mali continue amidst persistent insecurity and an increased threat against humanitarians. The current deadlock in peace negotiations has resulted in increased dissatisfaction among various militias, compounding additional security risks in an already volatile environment. As the lean season gets underway across the Sahel region, WFP continues providing life-saving assistance to an average of over 527,000 people each month in Mali and in neighbouring countries, including Blanket Supplementary Feeding to 32,000 children from 6 to 23 months.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Prevailing security conditions in Mali have deteriorated in recent months despite long-standing counter-terrorism and stabilization efforts. Armed militant groups have carried out repeated attacks in northern regions, killing a total of 68 UN peacekeepers, making MINUSMA the deadliest peacekeeping mission since it was established in 2013. Peace and reconciliation efforts face considerable opposition from various parties, which in turn fuels armed violence.

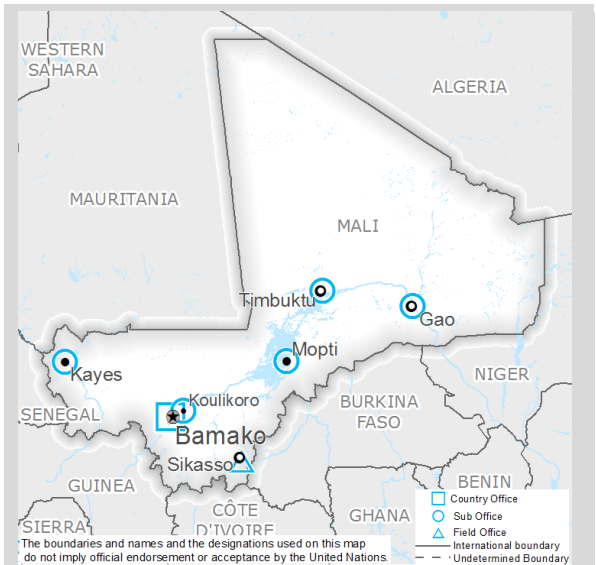
FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Mali's protracted crisis continues to exacerbate the humanitarian situation, with 36,000 IDPs in the country and 130,000 refugees in neighbouring countries. According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé food security assessment conducted in March, 241,000 people in Mali are estimated to be food insecure as the lean season gets fully underway (June to September). 134,000 Malian refugees remain scattered in the region and are assisted through country-specific PRROs.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Through the three-year Mali PRRO 200719, WFP is targeting 1.1 million people each year through school feeding, general food distributions, nutrition activities and cash-based transfers, and reached 475,000 people in May. Furthermore, WFP continues to assist Malian refugees in the region with food and nutrition assistance, reaching 121,000 people in May across Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger through country-specific PRROs.

Meanwhile, WFP continues to provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) via Special Operation 200802, providing common services to the wider humanitarian community by enabling access to otherwise inaccessible areas.



Emergency Coordinator

Abdou Dieng

Country Director

Silvia Caruso

Staff:

208 (30 international, 178 national)

Offices:

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

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Persistent insecurity and targeting of UN personnel remains a primary concern in Mali, in addition to access challenges linked to difficult terrain in northern regions.




Funding constraints continue to hinder the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, and WFP Mali faces critical funding shortfalls.

Furthermore, during the approaching rainy season (June to October), 30,000 Malians could be affected by flooding.

Humanitarian space and access continue to pose a critical challenge to WFP operations, as recent security incidents forced the temporary suspension of humanitarian activities, including the continued closure of Kidal airport after it was attacked in April.


WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	May 2016	As of 23 June 2016	For the next 6 months July – December 2016
PRRO 200719 Saving lives, reducing malnutrition and rebuilding livelihoods Jan 2015 – Dec 2017	 474,700 reached in Mali	Received: 133.7 m Requirements: 349.7 m	Net Funding Requirements: 47.7 m Total Requirements: 69.6 m
			

Starting in January 2016, WFP has been assisting Malian refugees in neighbouring countries under the Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger PRROs.

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 27 June 2016
SO 200802 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016) Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Mali	Received: 11.7 m Requirements: 14.9 m
	 79%

2016 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters



Received: **11 m**
Requirements: **116.2 m**

 **10%**

INTER-AGENCY

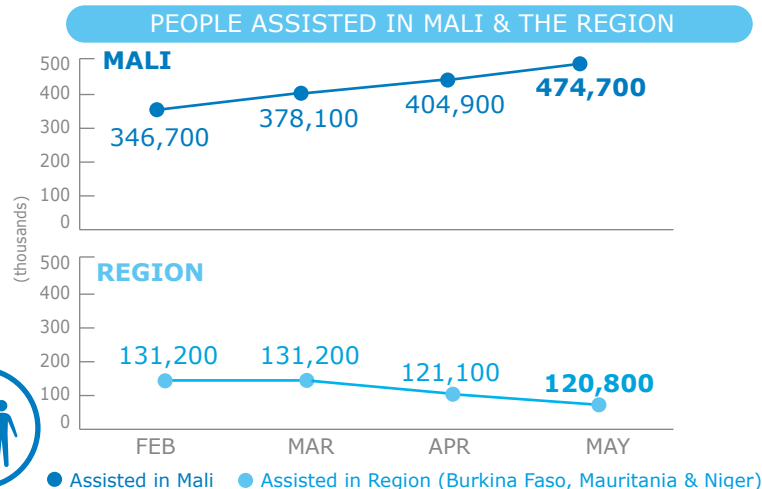
In Mali, WFP works closely with UN agencies as well as relevant Government Ministries and the Commission for Food Security (CSA). Together with FAO, WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster which plays a critical role in supporting food security monitoring and assessments, and in coordinating relief and recovery activities.

LATEST REPORTS

[Mali Country Brief](#), May 2016
[Mali Crisis Dashboard](#), May 2016.
also see [Mali page](#) on WFP.org

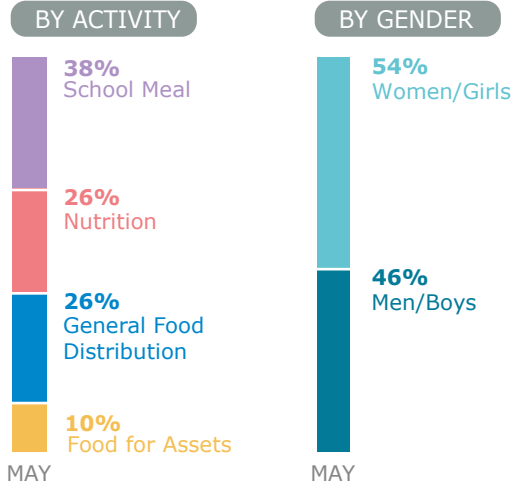
BENEFICIARIES

Mali PRRO + Regional response



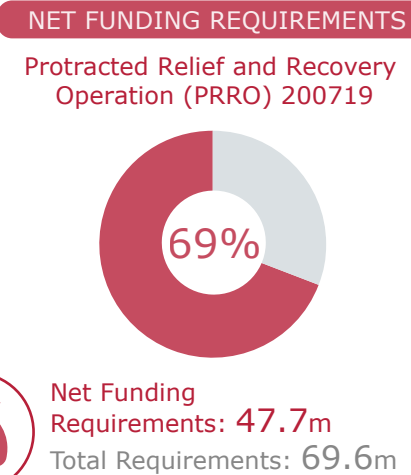
OPERATIONAL PROFILE

MALI PRRO 200719



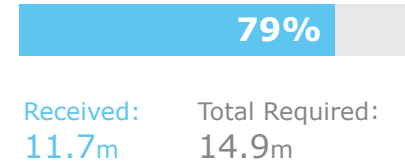
FUNDING

Six Month Outlook



PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

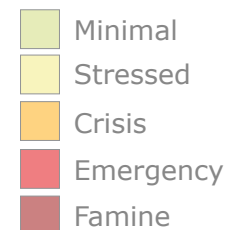
Special Operation (SO)
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) 200802
Jan 2015 - Dec 2016



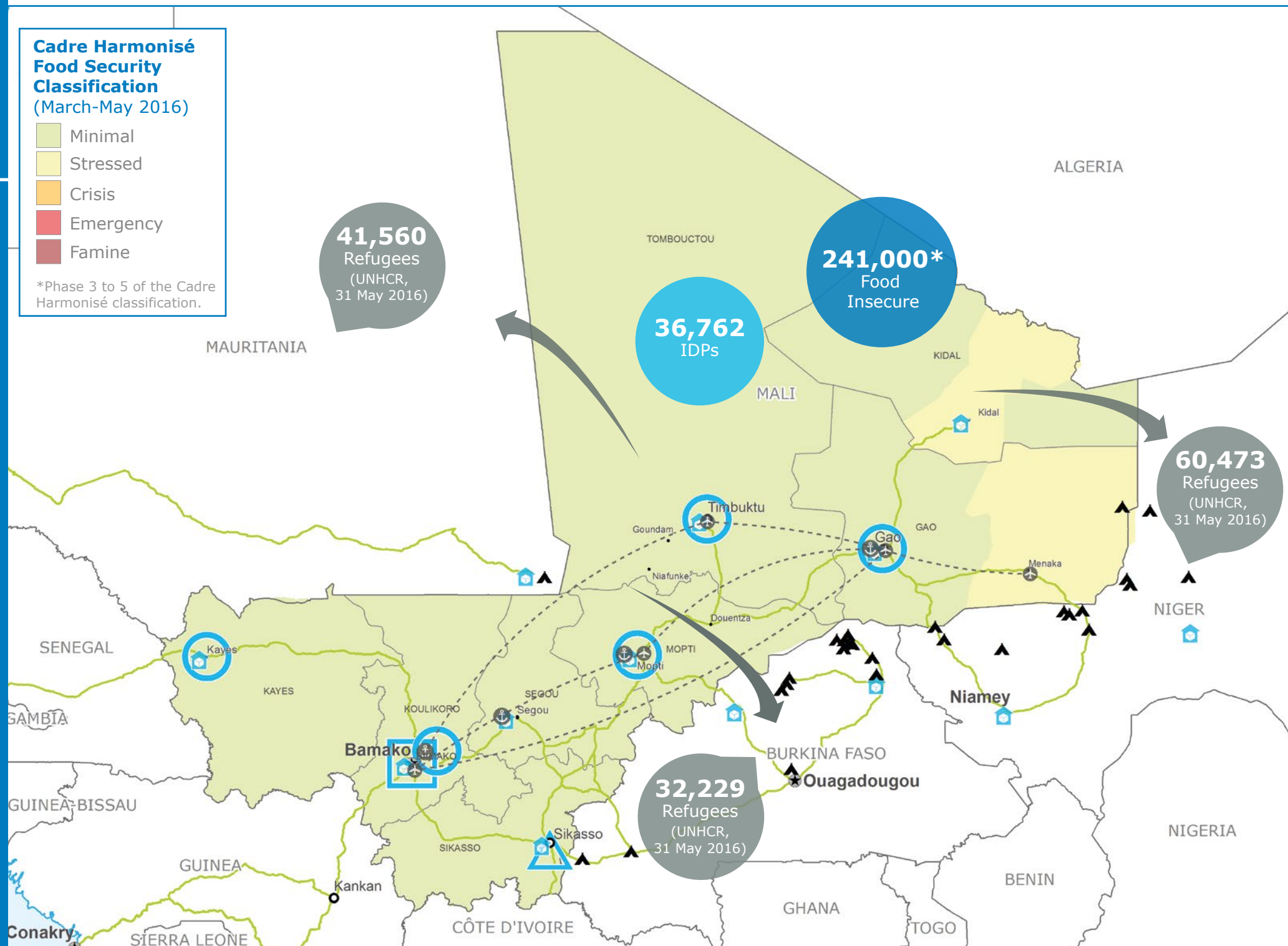
Source: WFP, 21 June 2016

Source: WFP, 19 June 2016

Cadre Harmonisé Food Security Classification (March-May 2016)



*Phase 3 to 5 of the Cadre Harmonisé classification.



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



2016 FUNDING of WFP-LED or CO-LED CLUSTERS



Source: OCHA FTS, 21 June 2016

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY

SINCE 12 JANUARY 2012

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

Produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)** jointly with Country Office and Regional Bureau Dakar

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

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

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, Cadre Harmonisé (March 2016). The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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L2

Activated on 26 November 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict in eastern Ukraine has left 3.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 1.7 million IDPs. Some 1.1 million people require food assistance.
- Humanitarian needs continue to increase, while securing sufficient resources continues to be a challenge. For the next six months, WFP requires USD 29.4 million to continue providing assistance through its emergency operation (EMOP 200765). If no additional funding is confirmed by August 2016, WFP will be forced to decrease the number of people assisted (by up to 200,000 people) and will not be able to fully implement its project plans.
- WFP provides food assistance to IDPs, returnees and residents in conflict-affected eastern Ukraine with standardised monthly food parcels, or cash-based transfers (CBTs).

SITUATION OVERVIEW

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

The security situation in Eastern Ukraine continues to be tense with regular armed clashes on and around the Contact Line that runs through both Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, and separates the different areas of control: government and non-government controlled areas (GCA and NGCA). Some 3.1 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 2.7 million have been displaced. Humanitarian access continues to be constrained.

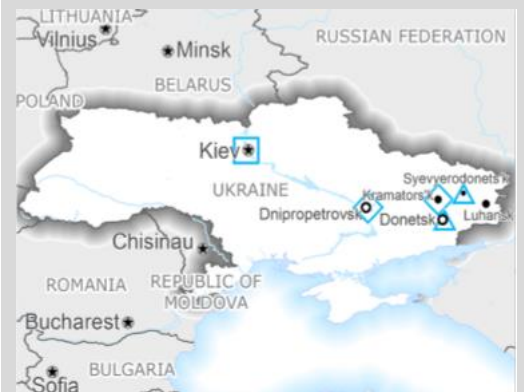
The situation in eastern Ukraine has deteriorated since February; fighting is at its worst since last September. Both sides are using heavy mortars and tanks, which were supposed to have been withdrawn from the contact line. Attacks on checkpoints have also been reported since February.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Preliminary findings from food security monitoring carried out in April-May show that the number of food insecure people has decreased from 1.5 million (November 2015) to 1.1 million. However, food insecurity has within this population worsened. The highest levels of inadequate food consumption were observed in the area along the contact line and Luhansk NGCA. This highlights the need for stronger advocacy over humanitarian access.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Under WFP's emergency operation (EMOP 200765), WFP provides food assistance to IDPs, returnees and residents in conflict-affected eastern Ukraine with standardised monthly food parcels (1,600 kcal/day), or CBTs (the equivalent of USD 20/month). In May, WFP assisted 51,600 people under EMOP 200765; 40,200 people received with in-kind food in NGCA and 11,400 people with CBTs in GCA. Of the total people assisted, 3,820 children were reached with WFP food assistance while 29,000 were women/girls and 22,600 men/boys.



Emergency Coordinator

Muhannad Hadi

Head of Office:

Dorte Ellehammer

Staff:

53 (17 international, 36 national)

Offices:

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

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS




WFP faces two main constraints: funding shortfalls and access restrictions imposed by local authorities in NGCAs.

Securing sufficient funds remains a major challenge. If no additional funding is confirmed by August 2016, WFP will be forced to reduce the number of monthly entitlements per person and decrease the number of people assisted. It is estimated that the current shortfall will leave up to 200,000 WFP targeted people unassisted if prioritization measures are implemented.


In Donetsk and Luhansk NGCA, mandatory 'registration' imposed by local authorities for all international humanitarian organisations has resulted in the suspension of operations for many humanitarian organisations whose applications were rejected or left unanswered.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
EMOP 200765 Assistance to the Civilians Affected by the Conflict in Eastern Ukraine Nov 2014 – December 2016	May 2016  51,600 people reached	As of 29 June 2016 Received: 83.5 m Requirements: 91.3 m	For the next 6 months July 2016 – December 2016 Net Funding Requirements: 29.4 m Total Requirements: 40 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
SO 200821 (Mar 2015 – December 2016) Logistics Cluster Support to the Humanitarian Response in Ukraine	As of 21 April 2016 Received: 3.14 m Requirements: 3.98 m
	

2016 FUNDING of WFP-led or co-led clusters



Food Security



Logistics

Received: **19.3 m**
Requirements: **75.4 m**

Received: **1.2 m**
Requirements: **1.2 m**

 **26%**

 **100%**

INTER-AGENCY

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

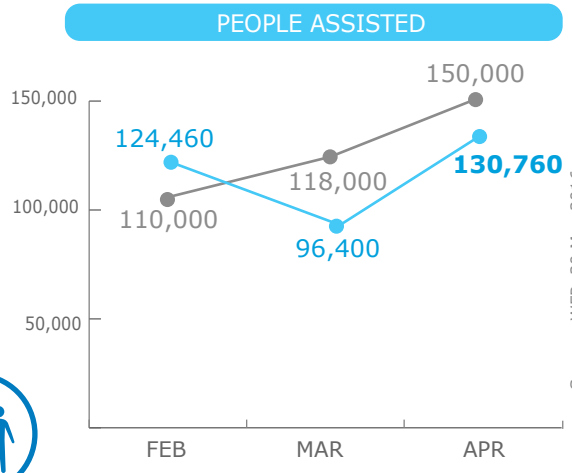
LATEST REPORTS

[WFP Ukraine Situation Report](#) (29 June 2016); [WFP Ukraine Emergency Dashboard](#) (May 2016);

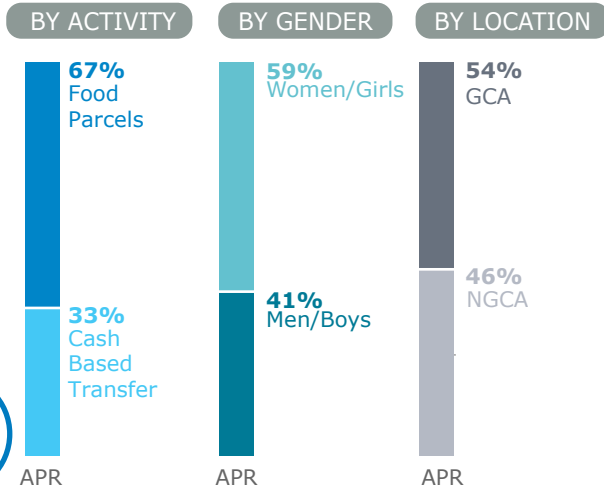
See [Ukraine Brief](#) (May) on WFP.org;
see [Ukraine page](#) on WFP.org

BENEFICIARIES

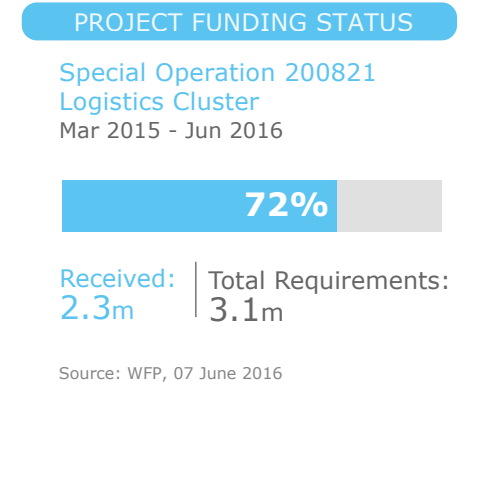
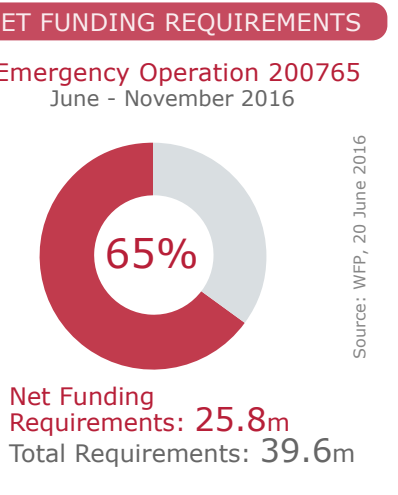
Emergency Operation 200765



OPERATIONAL PROFILE

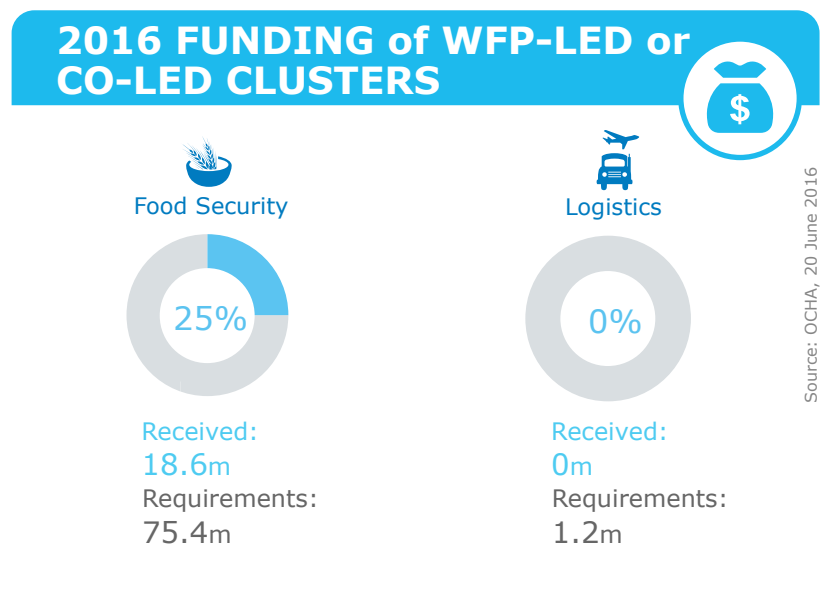
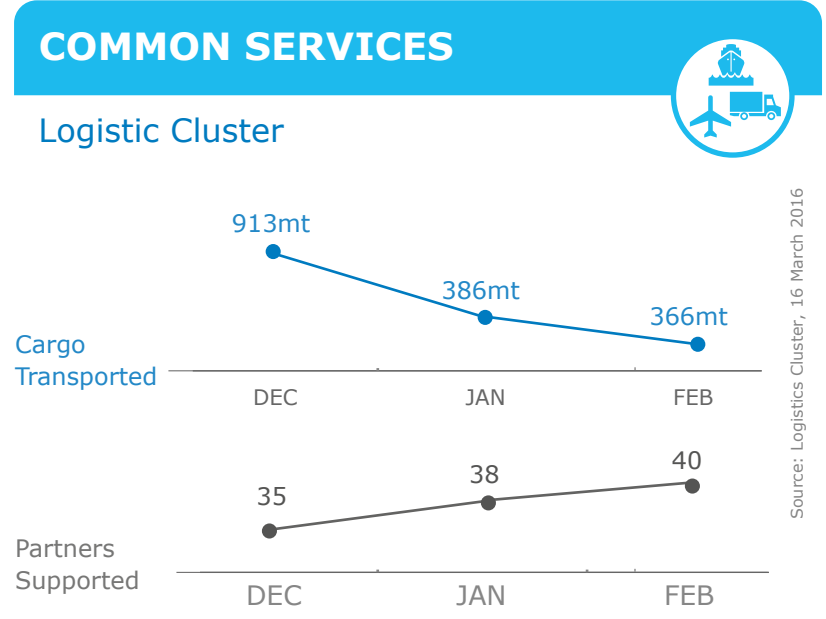
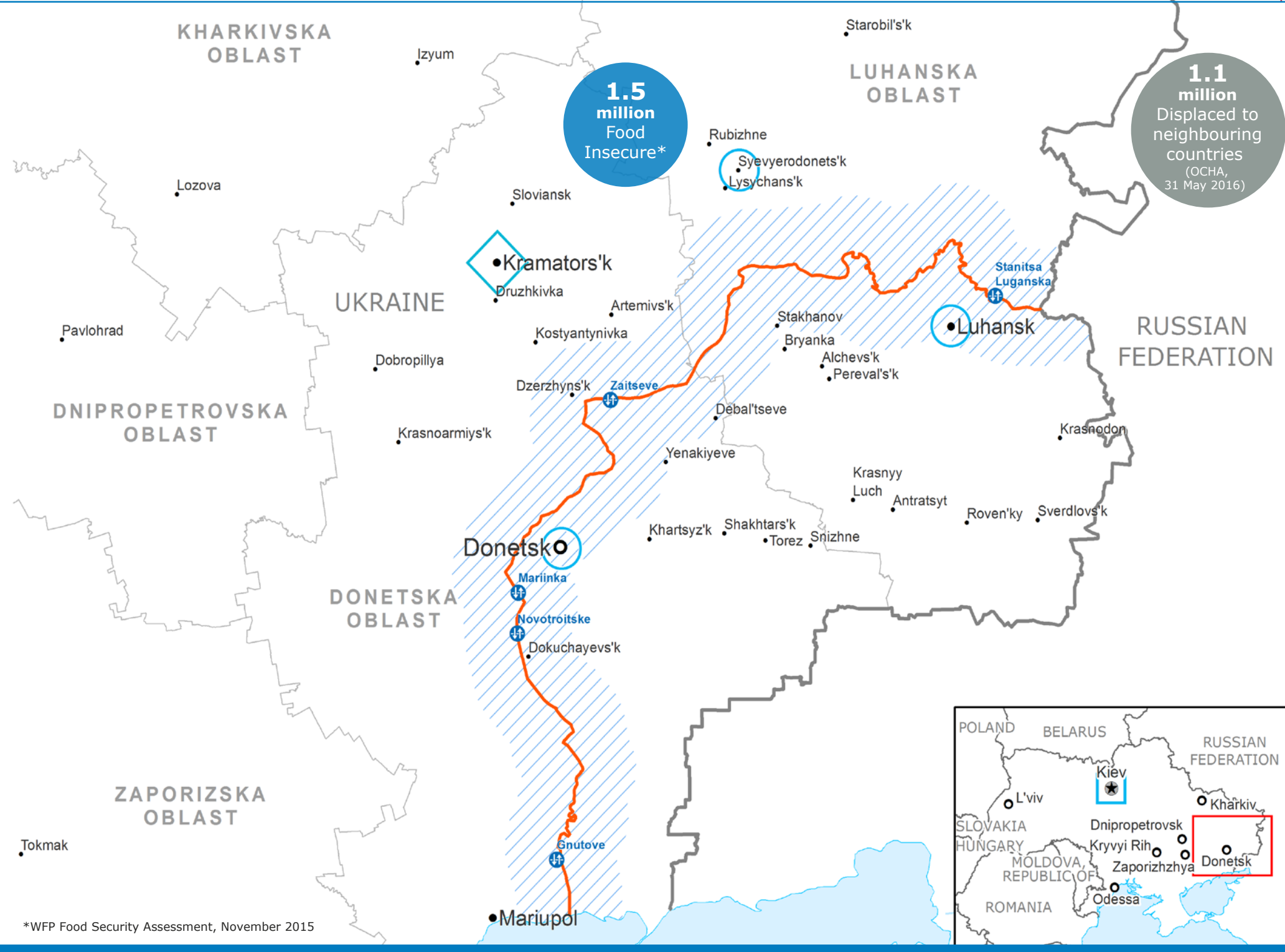


FUNDING



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

- Insecurity
- Humanitarian Access
- Resources



WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY

SINCE 26 NOVEMBER 2014

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

Country Office Contact Line National Capital International Boundary
Area Office Area along the contact line Major Town Oblast Boundary
Sub Office Intermediate Town Small Town

Sources: WFP, UNGI/WG, GAUL, OCHA, GLCSC
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite counter-insurgency efforts by governments in the region, the security situation remains critical with adverse humanitarian consequences for populations across the Lake Chad Region.
- WFP targets conflict-affected food insecure populations across Chad, Cameroon, Niger and recently Nigeria, where an operational scale-up is ongoing in close collaboration with the Nigerian Government.
- A total of five million people throughout Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon currently face food insecurity according to recent estimates, including three million people in Nigeria alone.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Security remains highly volatile across the region, with ongoing military operations and Boko Haram attacks hampering humanitarian access. According to IOM, more than 2 million people are internally displaced in Nigeria (as of 09 May), mostly in the three northern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, while UNHCR reports that more than 186,000 Nigerian refugees and 133,000 returnees are located in neighboring countries, and 355,000 IDPs in neighboring countries.

SECURITY / POLITICAL SITUATION

Recent Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria's Borno State and Niger's Diffa region have resulted in large-scale displacement, including 50,000 Nigerian IDPs following a raid on Bosso (Niger) on 03 June. Concerted regional efforts aimed at tackling Boko Haram, including through the regional Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), have led to joint operations comprising Chadian, Nigerian and Nigerian troops aimed at degrading the militant group's capabilities. However, the security situation remains volatile across much of the region as the Boko Haram insurgency and counter-insurgency continues.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

A total of five million people throughout Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon currently face food insecurity according to latest estimates. Among these, more than 3 million people remain food insecure in north-eastern Nigeria (Yobe, Borno and Adamawa states).

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WFP's Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200777), targets conflict-affected populations in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria via a combination of in-kind food donations and cash-based transfers. Principal target groups include IDPs, refugees, returnees and food insecure host populations. In May, WFP reached 474,000 people with food assistance throughout the region, including 41,400 people in Nigeria where WFP has been scaling-up operations since mid-March.

In Nigeria, WFP has expanded its presence from Abuja into Maiduguri and Damaturu (Borno and Yobe States). The severe deterioration of security and humanitarian situation prompted the launch of new IR-EMOP 200969 in Nigeria on 15 April, supplemented by a USD 51 million budget increase to EMOP 200777 approved in June to support scaling-up of WFP operations in the country. In Niger, WFP is planning to double its food and nutrition assistance to more than 250,000 people in the southern region of Diffa.



Regional Director

Abdou Dieng

Country Directors

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

Cameroon

Staff: 132 (22 int., 110 national)

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

Chad

Staff: 391 (50 int., 341 national)

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

Niger

Staff: 256 (29 int., 227 national)

Offices: 7 (1 Country office, 6 sub-offices)

Nigeria

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


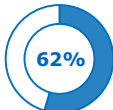

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

The key challenges to WFP's operations in the region are related to insecurity affecting humanitarian space and access, although aid agencies are now gaining renewed access following regional military operations. Advancing effective civil-military coordination within the army-run IDP camps in Nigeria remains a serious challenge.


Boko Haram attacks on humanitarian sites, including Maiduguri (Borno State) where many humanitarian organisations agencies operate, also poses a serious security threat.

WFP RESPONSE

Emergency Operations

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	OVERALL PROJECT FUNDING	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
	May 2016	As of 23 June 2016	For the next 6 months July - December 2016
Regional EMOP 200777 Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria Jan 2015 – Dec 2016	 473,697 reached	Received: 163.7 m Requirements: 264.6 m	Net Funding Requirements: 116 m Total Requirements: 148.2 m
			

Special Operations

PROJECT	PROJECT FUNDING
	As of 23 June 2016
SO 200834 (May 2015 – Jun 2016) Provision for Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Nigeria	Received: 6.5 m Requirements: 7.7 m
	 85%

INTER-AGENCY

In **Nigeria's** Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states WFP continues to reinforce coordination, taking the co-lead of the regional Food Security Cluster (FSC) working groups. WFP is coordinating with National and State Emergency Management Authorities (NEMA/SEMA) and ICRC to support the response, including the provision of food and non-food items, while MSF covers medical support. In **Chad** the FSC has been re-activated in Bol, Lac region on 15 February.

Meanwhile, WFP operates the UN's Humanitarian Air Services, providing critical access to previously-inaccessible areas of north-eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon and Southern Chad.

LATEST REPORTS

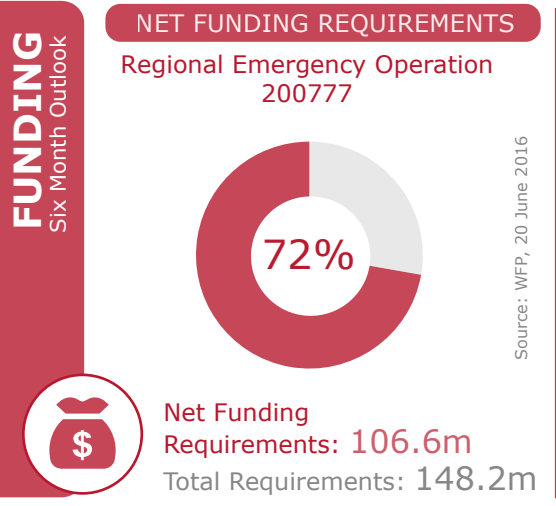
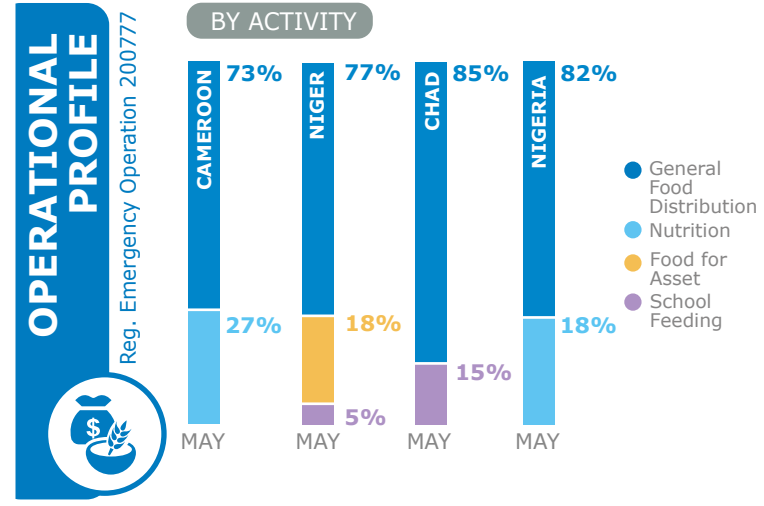
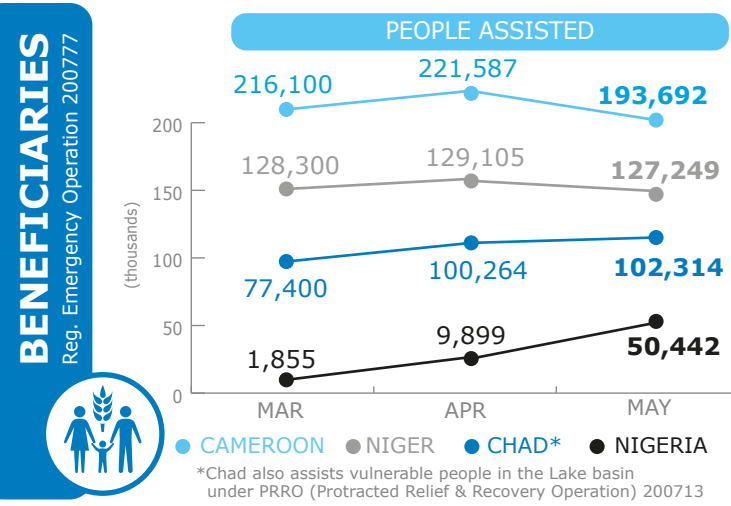
[Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin – Regional Impact, Situation Report #14](#) (20 May 2016).

[Cameroon Country Brief](#), April 2016

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

[Niger Country Brief](#), April 2016.

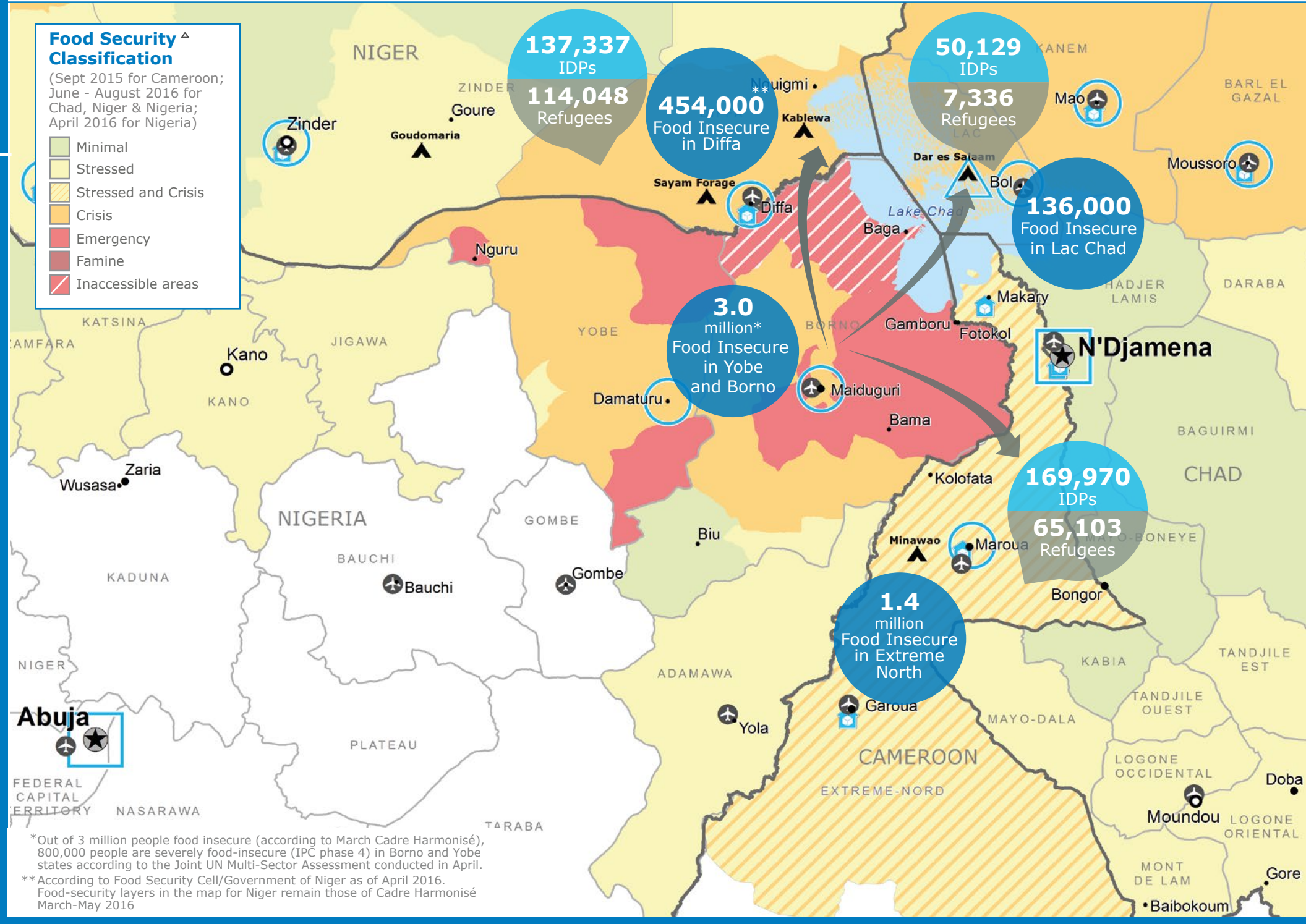
[Lake Chad Basin Crisis Dashboard](#), May 2016.



FUNDING STATUS OF COMMON SERVICES

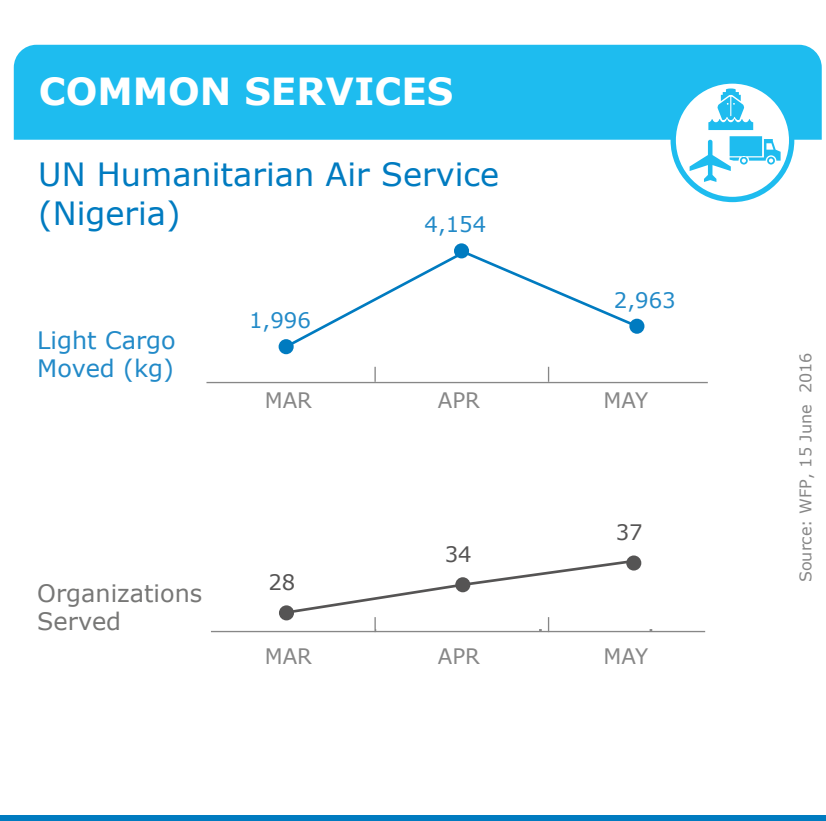
Special Operation	Received	Total Required	Percentage
Special Operation 200834 (UNHAS NIGERIA) May 2015 - June 2016	6.5m	7.7m	84%
Special Operation 200792* (UNHAS NIGER) Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	18.3m	16.3m	82%
Special Operation 200895*(UNHAS CAMEROON) Aug 2015 - Dec 2016	3m	7.1m	42%
Special Operation 200785*(UNHAS CHAD) Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	22.5m	38.7m	58%

*Covers operations in the whole country, not only in areas affected by insecurity around Lake Chad.



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

- Insecurity
- Humanitarian Access
- Resources



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

Produced by the WFP **Operations Centre (OPSCEN)** jointly with Country Office and Regional Bureau Dakar

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.



- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- Refugee Camp
- Warehouse
- UNHAS Connection
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Region Boundary

▲ Cadre Harmonise March 2016 for Chad, Niger and Nigeria; EFSA Sept 2015 for Cameroon. Joint UN Multi-Sector Assessment April 2016 for Nigeria

Sources: WFP, UNGIWI, GAUL, GLCSC, UNHCR, IOM.

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