

Global Overview

2015 Fourth Quarterly Operational Briefing to the Executive Board
08 October 2015

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Iraq (L3)

Key Points

- Iraq boasts one of the highest numbers of internally displaced persons in the world – 3.2 million people. These people have fled their homes for safety elsewhere and require urgent assistance to meet their food needs.
- Humanitarian needs in Iraq continue to increase while funding available for response operations continue to decrease. At present, WFP is providing half rations and reduced value vouchers due to limited funding. This means that it cannot fully support vulnerable and food insecure populations.
- WFP faces severe access constraints in many parts of the country due to the conflict and ongoing insecurity; a critical obstacle to reaching those most in need.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

Iraq has witnessed massive new internal displacement as a result of the ISIL offensive across multiple parts of the country; at least 3.2 million people are currently internally displaced. More than 500,000 people have been displaced from Anbar Governorate alone since April.

The humanitarian situation remains fragile, in particular in Anbar governorate where weeks of airstrikes and ground fighting continue to jeopardise the safety and security of civilians. Access routes for people seeking to leave the areas hardest hit by conflict remain limited and supply routes for basic goods for the civilian population are also impacted. Concerns persist about displaced people being prevented from crossing checkpoints into safer areas.

Food Security

According to the August mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) Food Security assessment, a record-high of 15.5 percent of all surveyed respondents in Iraq said that they did not have enough food or money to buy food in the week before the survey. Therefore, they had to resort to food-related negative coping strategies, which shows a steady increase from the survey results of May (10.6 percent) and June (13.2 percent).

Programming Situation

EMOP 200677: Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis (April 2014 – Dec 2015). WFP originally aimed to provide monthly food assistance to 2.2 million displaced and conflict-affected people across Iraq's 18 governorates. Last year, WFP reached this number, however due to funding constraints, WFP has not been able to reach this target for the past few months.

SO 200746: Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Support in Iraq (July 2014 – Dec 2015). SO 200746 provides a coordinated logistics response and augmentation of emergency telecommunications capability to ensure efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Logistics Cluster is successfully managing shared warehouses in Baghdad, Duhok and Erbil

for use by partners. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is responsible for providing emergency telecommunications support to humanitarian organizations in Iraq.

Access

Limited access in conflict-affected areas, including parts of Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din governorates, continues to hamper WFP operations. Conducting assessment missions is difficult and gathering reliable and stable information regarding the displaced population remains a challenge. In light of anticipated military action by the Iraqi army to regain areas from ISIL control, contingency planning is ongoing for all eventualities, at both the inter-agency and Country Office level.

Resourcing

Due to funding shortfalls, WFP Iraq has had to reduce the size of the monthly family food rations for displaced families living with host communities. With the exception of high-priority central governorates (Anbar, Baghdad and Salah al-Din), all IDPs living in camps will also receive reduced rations in September and October. Out of seven commodities in the food basket, all camps will receive two commodities in September, followed by three commodities in October, totalling a food parcel of five commodities across two months and covering 50 percent of daily caloric requirements.

Funding for WFP's operations in Iraq has reached critical levels; WFP Iraq has exhausted all internal funding mechanisms and faces a net funding requirement of USD66.4 million for the EMOP through December 2015. If no additional resources are received, an initial shortfall under food transfer of USD6.5 million is expected in November and a major shortfall of USD8.7 million in December. Unless additional funding is secured urgently, WFP emergency support to IDPs in Iraq will cease in December.

WFP also made additional adjustments to its voucher distribution strategy for September and October. Whilst the tiered distribution strategy adopted for August will remain in place, vouchers now have a value of USD 10 (reduced from USD 16) and cover both September and October requirements. Households with between one and five members will receive one voucher per person. Households with between six and nine members will receive five vouchers, while households with ten or more members will receive eight vouchers. Unless contributions are received urgently, WFP will be forced to make further cutbacks to food assistance in Iraq.

Capacity

WFP has 196 staff (43 international, 153 national) working out of five offices (one Country Office, one Area Office and three Sub-Offices) in Iraq.

Inter-Agency

In collaboration with UNICEF and a consortium of NGO partners, WFP takes part in a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to reach newly displaced or recently returned people in a timely way. Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) and UNICEF hygiene kits and bottled water are pre-positioned with partners, which most recently

ensured complete packages of assistance to people displaced from Ramadi. Vulnerable families who have recently arrived in camps, urban areas or living with host communities, receive portable ready-to-eat food. One IRR provides a family of five with food for three days.

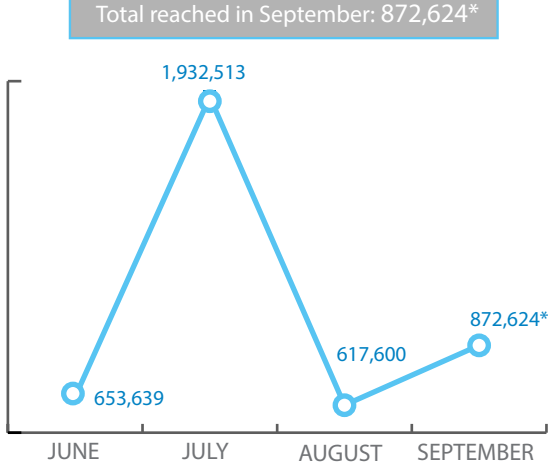
WFP is working with partners to implement the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan which appeals for nearly USD500 million to cover basic life-saving support over the next six critical months. The response will target the most vulnerable with essential, life-saving support.

Iraq Dashboard

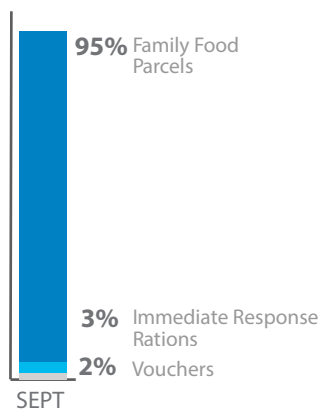
Updated: 05 October 2015

BENEFICIARIES

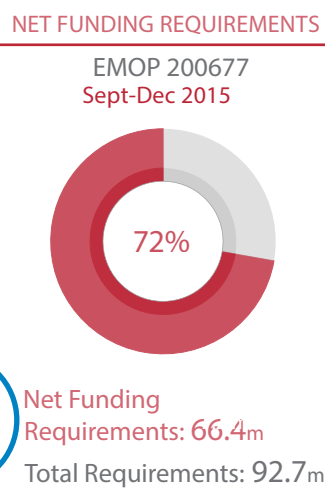
EMOP 200677



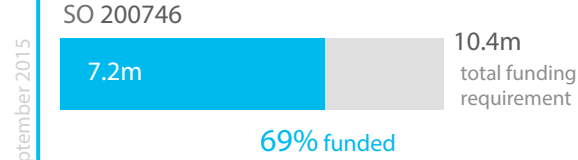
ACTIVITIES



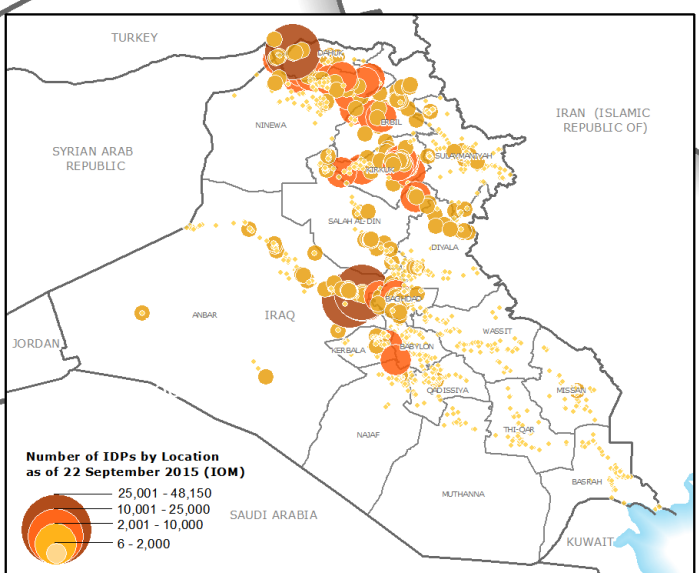
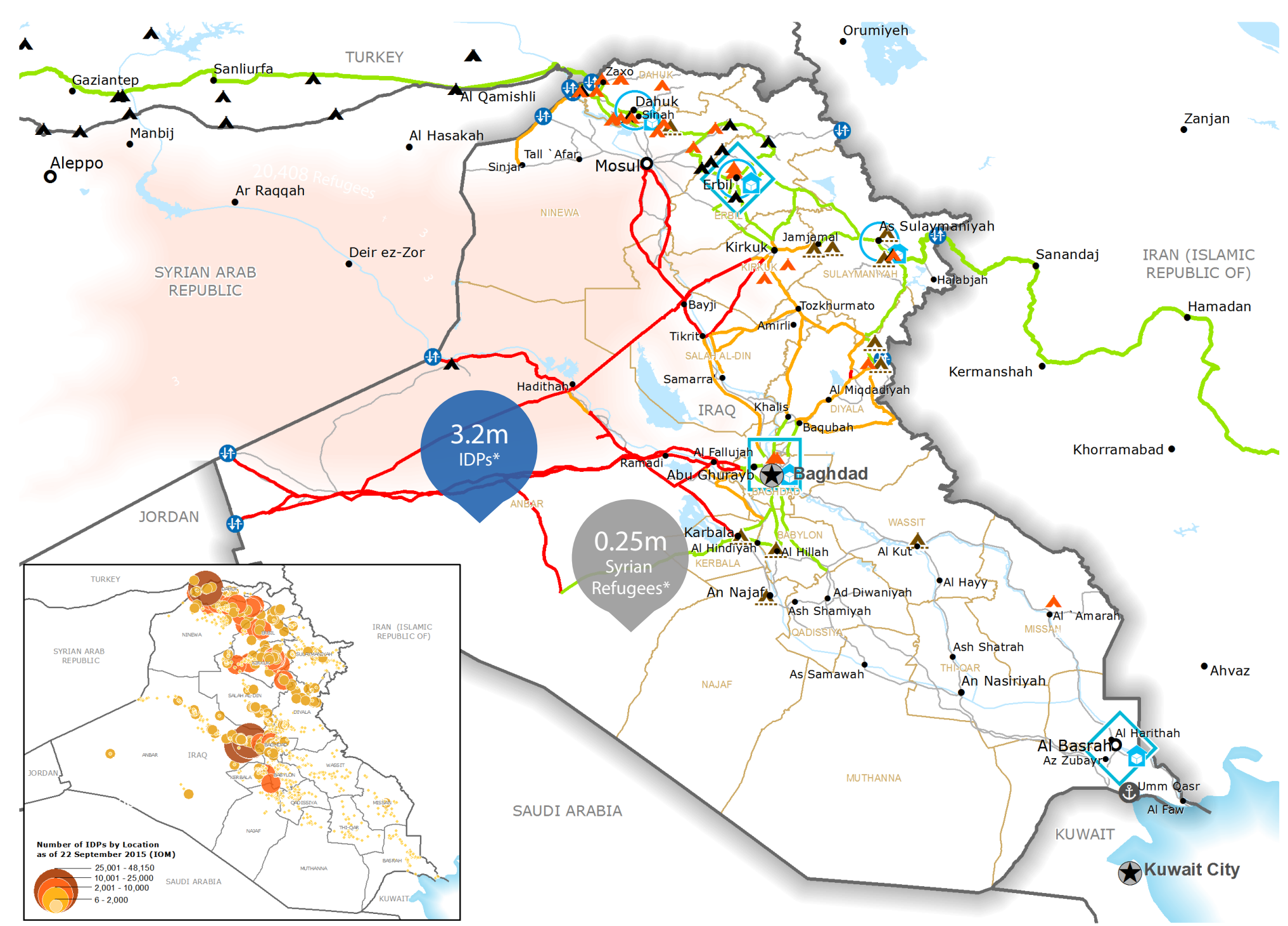
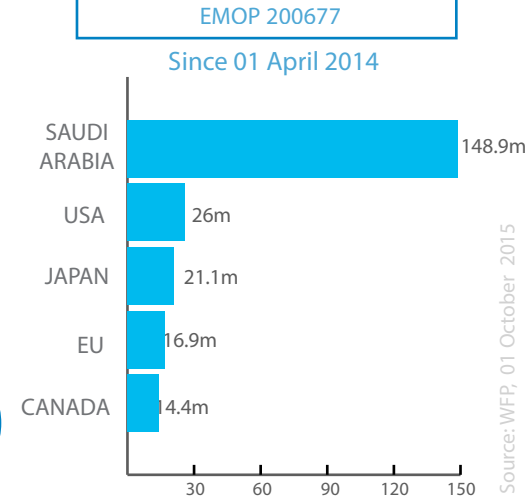
FUNDING



PROJECT FUNDING STATUS



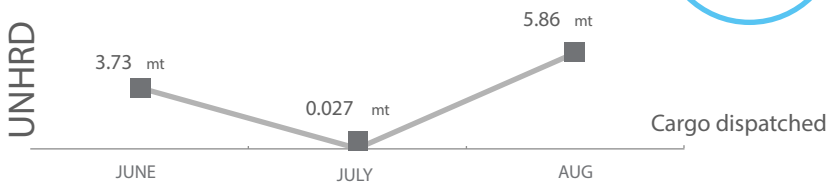
TOP 5 DONORS



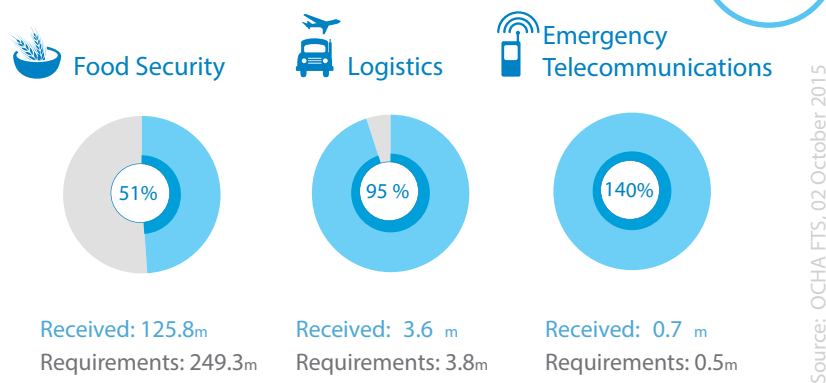
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



COMMON SERVICES



WFP-LED CLUSTERS FUNDING



- Country Office
- Warehouse
- Road Open
- IDP Camp
- National Capital
- International Boundary
- Area Office
- Border Crossing Point
- Road With Restricted Access
- Refugee Camp
- Major Town
- Governorate Boundary
- Sub Office
- Restricted Access Area
- Closed Road
- IDP Camp Under Construction
- Intermediate Town
- Main Road
- Small Town

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC
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.
* OCHA, 15 September 2015

WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY SINCE 11 AUGUST 2014
IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY SINCE 13 AUGUST 2014
www.wfp.org



Syria (L3)

Key Points

- Severe funding constraints continue to impact on WFPs ability to provide food assistance to those in need. In September, over 360,000 Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries stopped receiving food assistance due to lack of funding. Of two million refugees targeted each month, 1.5 million refugees were reached in August. Ceasing assistance to vulnerable refugees in the region does not reflect their needs, but rather the bleak reality of the funding situation.
- WFP urgently requires USD538 million through March 2016; USD263 million for Syria and USD275 million for the regional response.
- The deteriorating situation for refugee families and their increasingly desperate measures to cope will ultimately add to the strain on host countries, particularly in Lebanon and Jordan where refugees make up 25 percent and 10 percent of the population respectively.
- Further to the unprecedented movements of Syrians to Europe, a number of EU member states indicated their willingness to increase assistance levels to Syrian refugees in the region.
- Cross-border deliveries from Jordan and Turkey faced critical challenges and were suspended temporarily in early September. However, deliveries have now recommenced using these two vital supply routes. Since July 2014, cross-border missions from Jordan and Turkey have delivered food for over two million people in Syria.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

On 27 September, France launched its first airstrikes in Syria as it expands military operations against ISIL, and Russia followed suit three days later. On 28 September at the UN General Assembly in New York, Russia said it would join airstrikes against ISIL only if they were approved by the UN, while the US and France again insisted that President Assad must cede power in Syria. The Russian parliament on 30 September granted President Putin authorization to use military force in Syria, where Russian warplanes and battle tanks were deployed earlier in the month.

Intense fighting continues to fuel significant population displacement in several parts of Syria, particularly in the northern and central governorates, requiring rapid operational adjustments to redirect assistance to respond to newly emerging needs. In parallel, thousands of families remained trapped in several besieged locations, cut off from humanitarian reach, prompting continued advocacy and negotiation efforts to provide life-saving support to affected populations. Qudsaya, in Rural Damascus, continues to be inaccessible to humanitarian partners since the end of July, with an estimated 250,000 people trapped inside the area.

Programming Situation

Syria EMOP 200339: Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria (Oct 2011 – Dec 2015) aims to provide monthly life-saving

emergency food assistance to vulnerable households across all 14 Governorates in Syria, with a monthly target of 4.2 million beneficiaries.

Regional EMOP 200433: Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt Affected by Conflict in Syria (Jul 2012 – Dec 2015) aims to provide immediate food assistance to food-insecure refugees in the countries neighbouring Syria, with a monthly target of two million beneficiaries.

In August, WFP delivered food assistance for 4.2 million people in 12 of the 14 Syrian governorates, 99 percent of the monthly target. Despite facing crippling financial challenges, WFP continues to provide assistance to vulnerable Syrian refugees in the region. In August, WFP reached over 1.5 million Syrian refugees – the majority of them through cash-based transfers (CBT).

Access

Widespread insecurity continues to prevent all deliveries to Deir Ezzor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, as well as to several hard-to-reach locations in Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama and Idleb governorates. WFP continues to advocate for unrestricted humanitarian access to all civilians in need and coordinates with partners and other UN agencies to reach people in highly insecure areas through all possible means, including inter-agency convoys and emergency airlifts.

Since the passing of UN Security Council Resolution 2165 in July 2014, cross-border missions from Jordan and Turkey have delivered food for over two million people living in opposition-held areas of Daraa, Quneitra, Aleppo, Idleb and Hama.

Resourcing

The net funding requirement from October 2015 to March 2016 stands at around USD538 million (USD263 million for Syria and USD275 million for the regional response).

Capacity

WFP has 39 partners assisting in delivering food inside Syria, nine of which are partners currently facilitating cross-border deliveries, compared to five at the end of 2014. WFP also works with 15 partners to assist Syrian refugees in the region.

WFP has received only a fraction of its funding requirements for its operations inside Syria so far in 2015. This has resulted in a significant decrease of the food ration to only 74 percent of its intended size.

In September, over 360,000 Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries stopped receiving food assistance in a measure to prioritize efforts on the most extremely vulnerable families amid a bleak funding outlook. This includes 229,000 refugees in Jordan and more than 131,000 in Lebanon. Ceasing assistance to vulnerable refugees in the region does not reflect their needs, but rather the reality of the funding situation.

In Jordan, WFP has reduced the value of the food vouchers it provides to Syrian refugees living outside of camps by 50 percent. WFP currently provides USD14 per person per month to 211,000 extremely vulnerable refugees living in

communities, while all 96,000 refugees living in camps continue to receive USD28 per person to meet their food needs.

In Lebanon, WFP has reduced the value of the food vouchers it provides to Syrian refugees by 50 percent. Some 638,000 refugees in Lebanon are now receiving only USD13.50 per person per month. WFP also started using a different approach in September: exclusion of safety net cases and capping the number of household members who receive assistance to five per household.

In Iraq, WFP is currently channeling available resources to assist 48,000 refugees who cannot survive without external support: 47,000 are receiving USD10 per person per month, while nearly 1,000 extremely vulnerable refugees receive USD19 per person per month.

In Turkey, WFP assists 150,000 Syrian refugees living in 11 camps and is also providing small-scale assistance to the most vulnerable families living outside camps. The Government of Turkey contributes USD5.60 to WFP food vouchers to bring the value of the voucher to a total of USD28.8 per person. Due to a lack of resources, WFP was forced to withdraw assistance from 68,000 refugees in nine camps this year, but the Government of Turkey has generously taken over assistance in those camps.

In Egypt, WFP is currently assisting 77,000 refugees, but with reduced value of USD17 per month.

Almost all refugees report coping with the cuts by reducing portion sizes, eating cheaper food and eating less. Many have started begging or have taken high-risk employment for low wages, often exposing themselves to exploitation. Refugees in Lebanon and Egypt are increasingly selling assets to buy food, while most refugees in Jordan have already sold everything they owned.

Inter-Agency

So far in 2015, WFP has delivered food to 438,210 people living in hard-to-reach areas in Syria through inter-agency cross-line convoys.

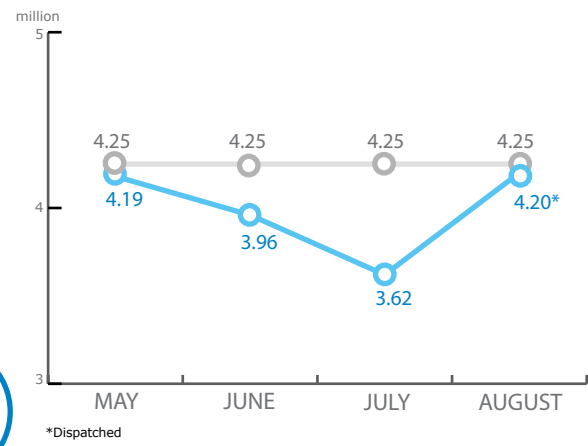
Humanitarian access to Qudsaya, Rural Damascus, continues to be blocked since the end of July, with an estimated 250,000 people trapped inside the area. Following an Access Working Group meeting held on 06 September, UN agencies initiated arrangements to conduct an inter-agency convoy to Qudsaya, with plans to deliver humanitarian assistance for an initial 35,000 people. Should this attempt be successful, additional missions will be conducted to support the remaining vulnerable families in the area.

Syria Crisis - Dashboard

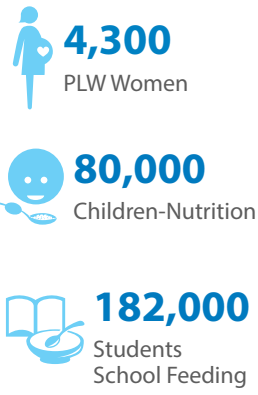
Updated: 05 October 2015

BENEFICIARIES

EMOP 200339

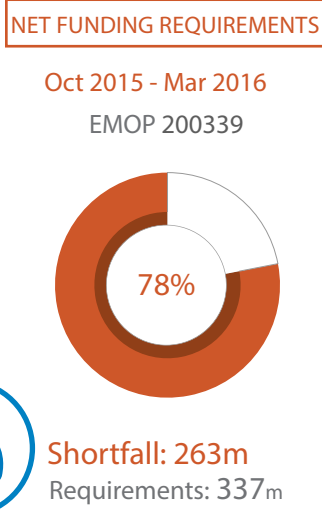


OTHER PROGRAMMES (AUGUST 2015)



FUNDING

(Source: WFP, 17 September 2015)



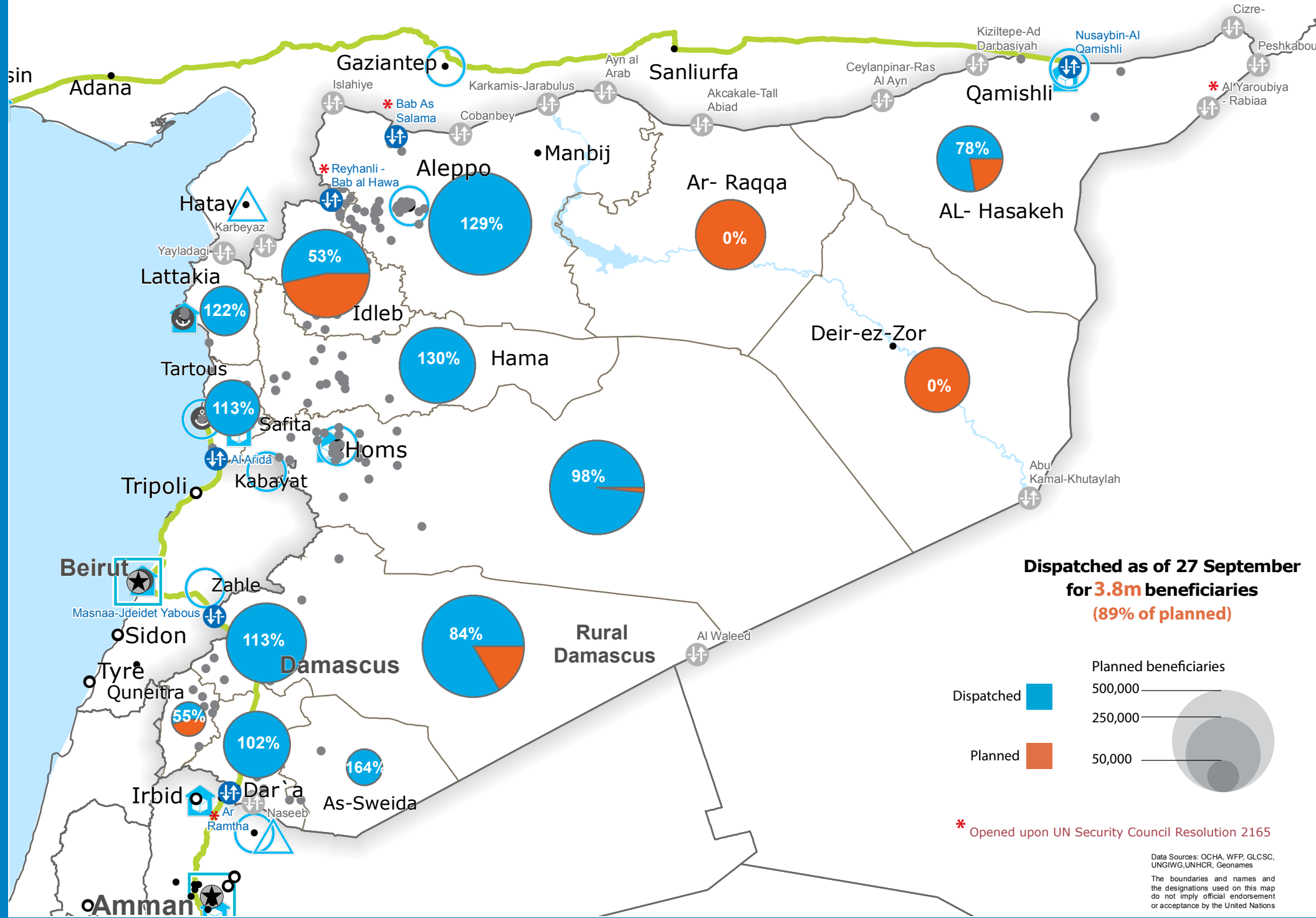
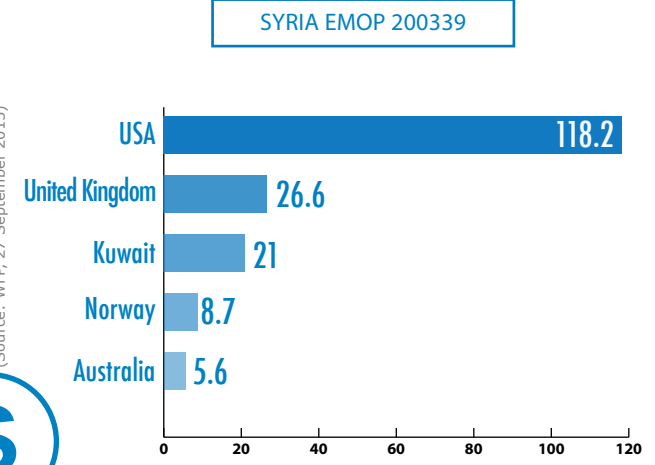
4,064,044 Refugees in the Region

9.8 million in need of Food & Livelihood Support

7.6 million IDPs

TOP DONORS IN 2015

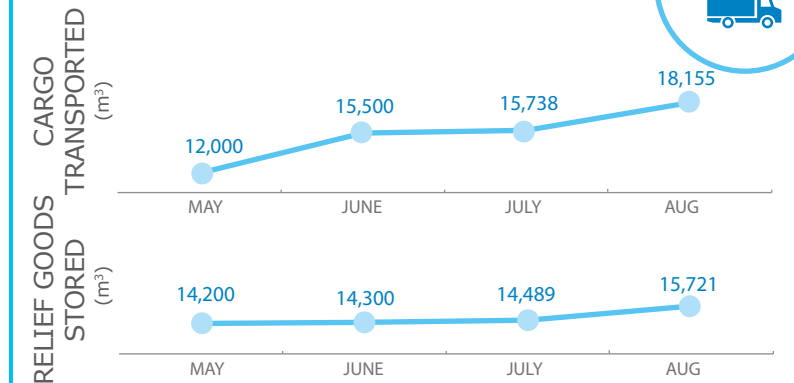
(Source: WFP, 27 September 2015)



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

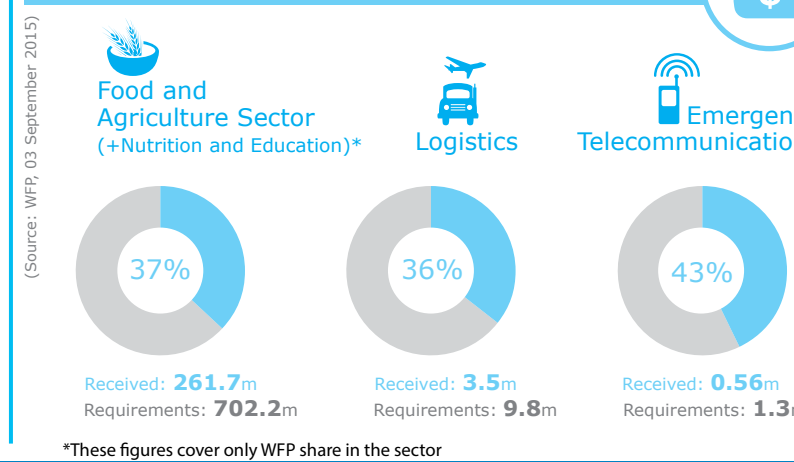


LOGISTICS CLUSTER



JOINT HUMANITARIAN CONVOYS SUPPORTED **24** PARTNERS SERVED **14**

CLUSTERS & SECTORS FUNDING



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



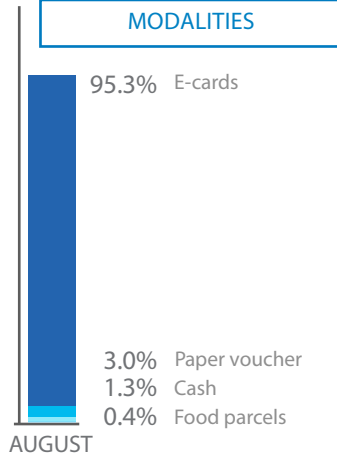
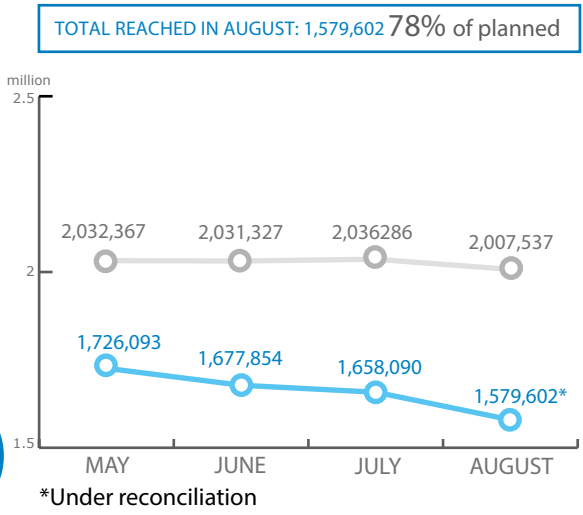
WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 14 DECEMBER 2012

IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 15 JANUARY 2013

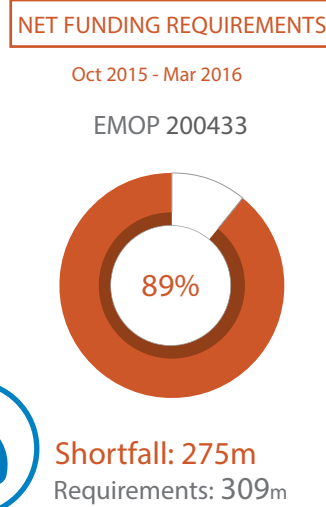
Website: www.wfp.org

BENEFICIARIES

EMOP 200433



FUNDING



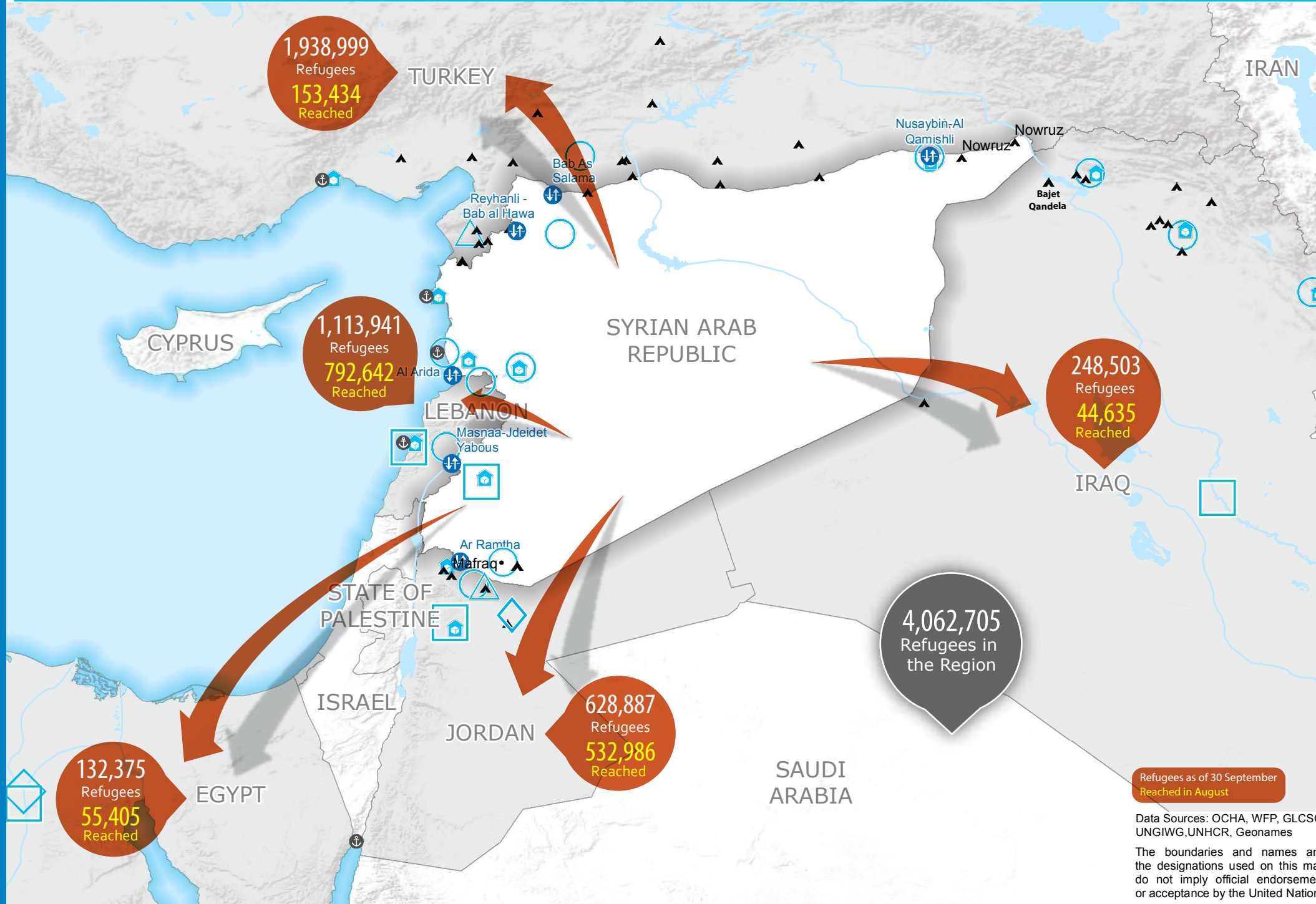
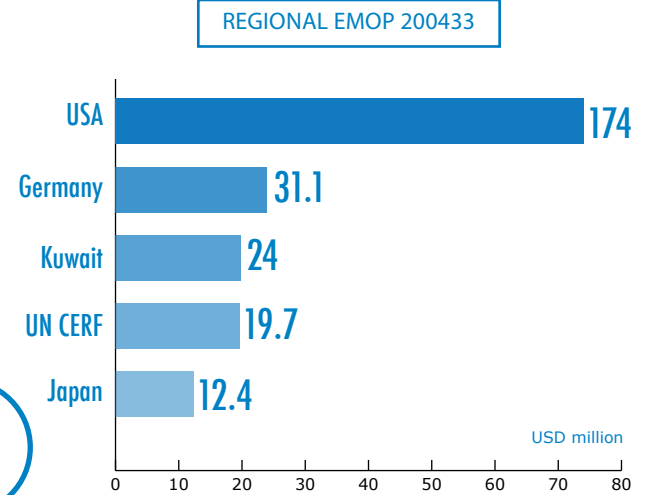
MONEY INJECTED TILL END OF AUGUST



USD 1.25 billion

Total injected in the regional economy (through voucher programme)

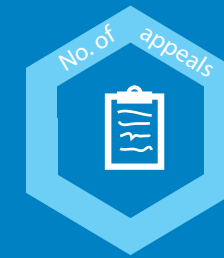
TOP DONORS IN 2015



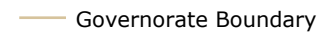
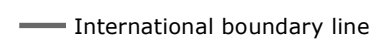
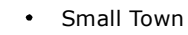
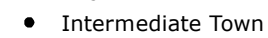
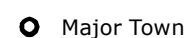
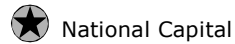
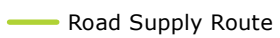
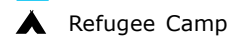
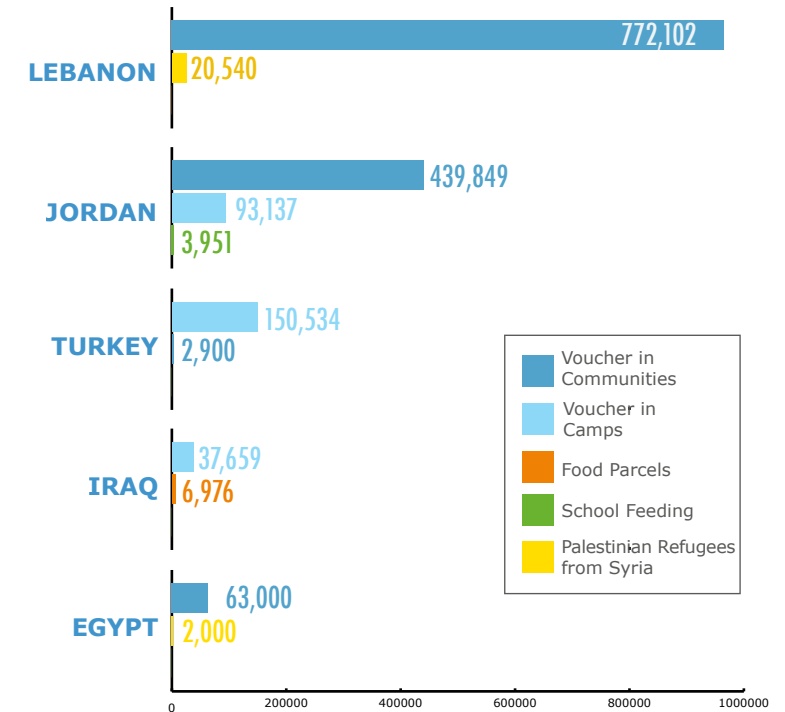
Data Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLCSC, UNGIWG, UNHCR, Geonames

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



ASSISTANCE MODALITIES (31 August 2015)



WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 14 DECEMBER 2012

IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 15 JANUARY 2013

Website: www.wfp.org

West Africa Ebola Outbreak (L3)

Key Points

- Case incidence is progressively slowing down, however there were four confirmed Ebola cases reported in the week to 27 September, all in Guinea. Weekly case incidence has remained below 10 since the end of July this year. Meanwhile, Liberia was declared Ebola-free on 03 September and entered a 90-day surveillance period; Sierra Leone began its 42-day countdown to being declared Ebola-free on 26 September.
- WFP's Level-3 Emergency classification was extended to 31 December 2015, and Budget Revision 6 to the regional EMOP extended the operation through December, in line with the L-3 extension.
- The UN's Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) phased down on 31 July and oversight of the UN-system wide response fully transitioned to WHO.
- Since August 2014, WFP has assisted more than 3.7 million people with food, cash and nutrition support under the EMOP.
- In light of the recent decrease in operational demands and logistics geographical scope, WFP plans to progressively reduce the provision of common services from October onwards, in consultation with national governments and health partners. Key logistics and supply chain management will be handed over to Governments and partners, and WFP will ensure that appropriate capacity is handed over.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

Case incidence is progressively slowing down, however there were four confirmed Ebola cases reported in the week to 27 September, all in Guinea. Weekly case incidence has remained below 10 since the end of July this year. Meanwhile, Liberia was declared Ebola-free on 03 September and entered a 90-day surveillance period; Sierra Leone began its 42-day countdown to being declared Ebola-free on 26 September. Meanwhile, WHO has announced that an experimental vaccine being tested in Guinea and in Sierra Leone appears to be highly effective and could be a "game-changer".

Food Security

According to Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) carried out in June, in Sierra Leone 43 percent of the population is food insecure (seven percent severely). In Guinea, 18 percent of the population is food insecure (one percent severely). Meanwhile in Liberia, 16 percent of the population is food insecure (two percent severely).

Programming Situation

Regional EMOP 200761: Support to Populations in Areas Affected by the Ebola Outbreak in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (Aug 2014 - Dec 2015). Almost 3.38 million people are targeted under this operation. BR6 extended the Regional EMOP through 31 December 2015, in line with the L-3 extension, and increased the budget by USD1.4 million to USD209.3 million. In August, WFP reached almost 370,000 people in Ebola-affected countries.

SO 200773: Logistics Common Services for the Humanitarian Community's Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West Africa (Oct 2014 - Dec 2015). The Logistics Common Services SO provides logistics common services to the wider humanitarian community via aviation support, inter-agency Coordination through the Logistics Cluster, telecoms infrastructure through the ETC Cluster, engineering support to health facilities as well as emergency preparedness and response measures. WFP has reviewed operational needs to support the Ebola response and is adjusting the provision of common logistics services to reflect the evolution of the outbreak. BR3 – approved on 13 August 2015 - decreased the budget requirements to USD205 million, while maintaining the timeframe up to 31 December 2015.

Access

Access to some areas represents one of the the main challenges for WFP's response, with the rainy season impacting transportation to field locations through September. In Liberia poor road conditions and commercial trucks in disrepair during the rainy season are hampering food deliveries, particularly in the counties of Sinoe, Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee. WFP is planning for longer delivery periods and is sending WFP fleet trucks to complete deliveries where needed.

Resourcing

The EMOP has USD0.1 million (October to December 2015) net funding requirements of USD 8.6 million total requirements, and is funded at 72 percent for 2015, equivalent to USD151.3 million of USD209.3 million needed. Meanwhile, the Regional SO is 93.3 percent funded of USD205 million total needs through 2015.

Capacity

WFP has an average of 900 national and international staff working on the Ebola response in the three affected countries. In addition, WFP has a Regional Bureau in Dakar, three Country Offices, six Sub-offices in Guinea, six Sub-offices in Liberia, and three Sub-offices in Sierra Leone. A wide logistics network is in place across Ebola-affected countries which includes staging areas in Accra, Dakar, Las Palmas, Cologne, Conakry, Freetown and Monrovia, as well as three main logistics hubs and 11 forward logistics bases.

Inter-Agency

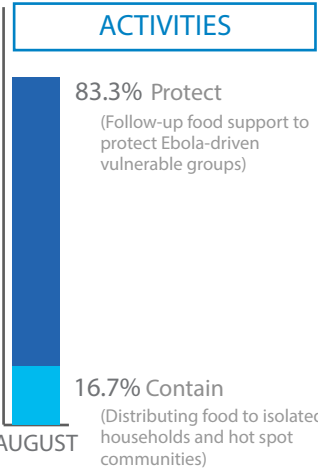
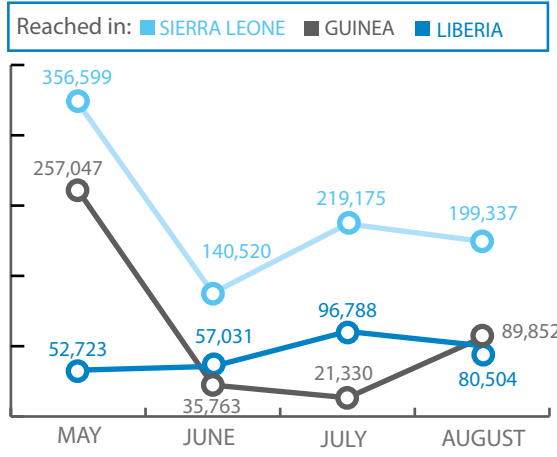
UNMEER was phased down on 31 July and oversight of UN-system wide response fully transitioned to WHO. WFP and WHO are also engaged in a Joint Collaboration under which WFP is bolstering WHO's operational capacity in Ebola-affected countries. This partnership will ensure that WHO's epidemiological expertise is able to reach further faster, while maintaining operational readiness.

West Africa Ebola Dashboard

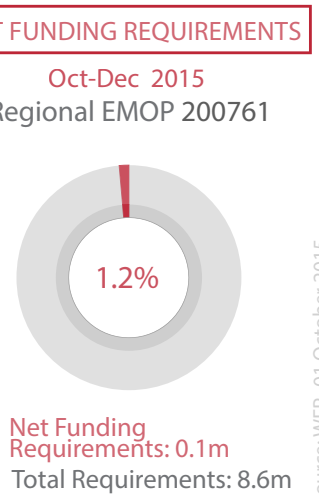
Updated: 05 October 2015

BENEFICIARIES

EMOP 200677



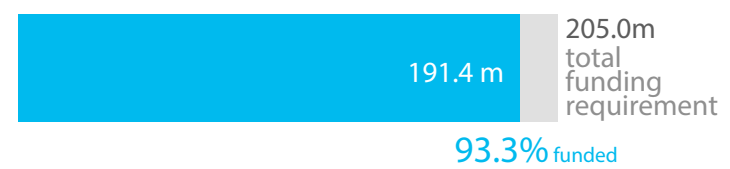
FUNDING



Source: WFP, 01 October 2015

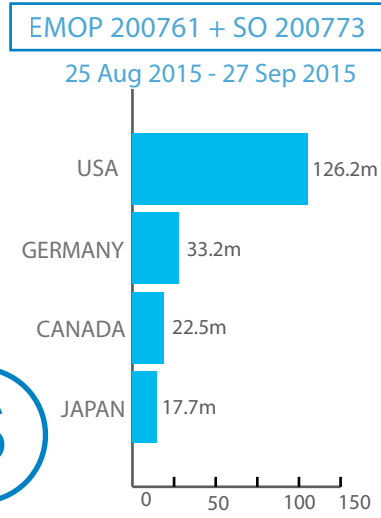
PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

Oct 2014 - Dec 2015
SO 200773 COMMON SERVICES

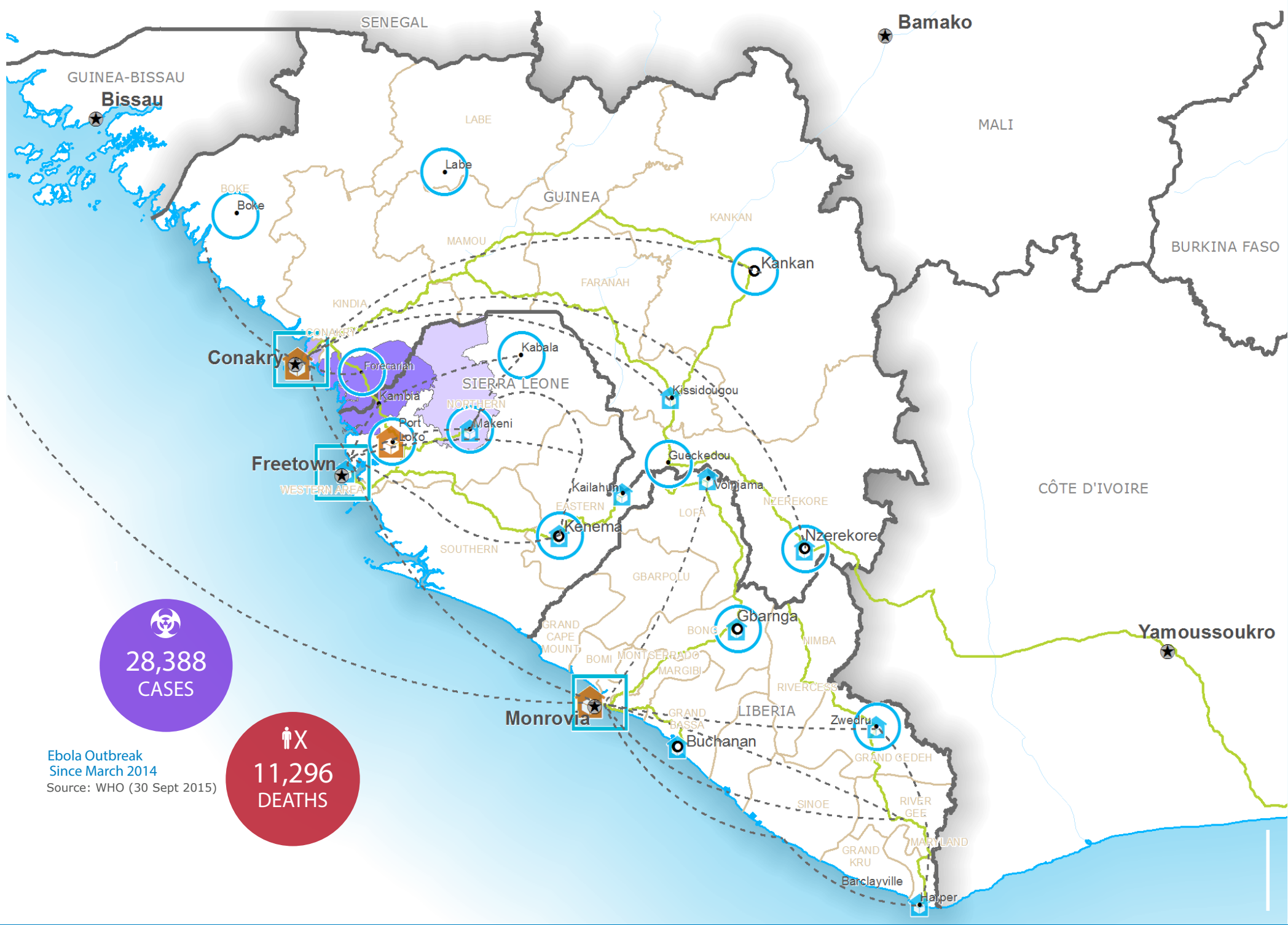


Source: WFP, 01 October 2015

TOP DONORS



Source: WFP, 01 October 2015



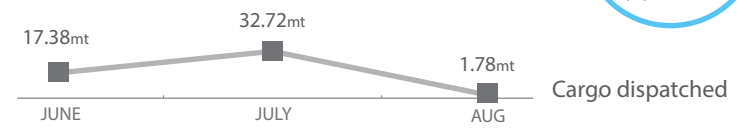
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



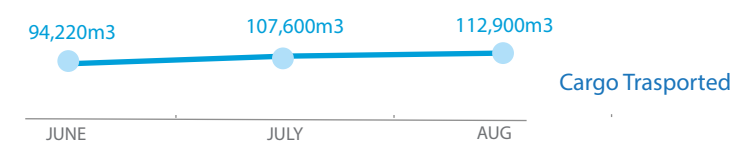
COMMON SERVICES



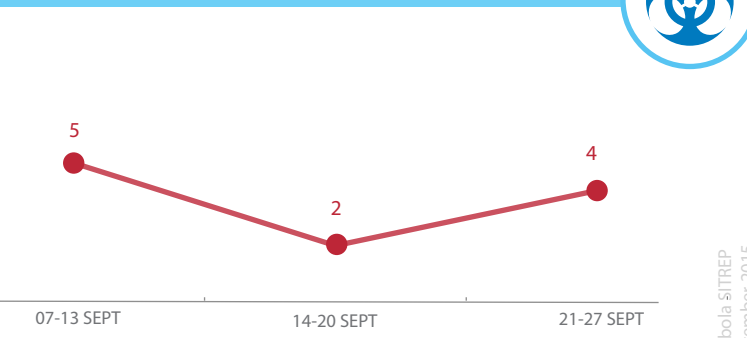
UNHRD



LOGS CLUSTER



CONFIRMED CASES IN THE LAST 21 DAYS



Source: WHO Ebola SITREP 16, 23, 30 September 2015

Confirmed new EVD cases over the past 21 days (Source: WHO)*

- 1
- 2
- 4

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Main Logistics Hub
- Forward Logistics Base
- Accessible Road
- Supply Route
- UNHAS Route
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary
- Region boundary
- River
- Surface Waterbody

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC
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WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 13 AUGUST 2014

<http://www.wfp.org/>



* As of 30 September 2015

Central African Republic (L2)

Key Points

- Persistent insecurity continues throughout the country, hindering the work of humanitarian organizations. Most recently, violent clashes erupted in Bangui on 26 September, with over 60 people estimated to have been killed. In the capital, the situation continues to be highly volatile.
- Some 1.2 million people are severely food insecure in C.A.R. according to the April 2015 IPC assessment. WFP is currently undertaking an EFSA to inform a more up to date understanding of the food security situation in the country.
- In early June, operations in C.A.R. were phased down to a Level-2 emergency at IASC and WFP levels.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The humanitarian and security situation in C.A.R. continues to be affected by the presence of armed militia groups and repeated security incidents. Most recently, violent clashes erupted in Bangui on 26 September, with over 40 people estimated to have been killed, and tens of thousands displaced. In light of this recent outbreak of violence and of the logistical and security challenges that continue to hamper the electoral process, elections scheduled for October are likely to be postponed.

According to UNHCR, more than 464,000 refugees from C.A.R. are currently in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and Republic of Congo, and 369,000 people continue to be internally displaced inside the country. In addition, OCHA estimates that 42,575 people have been displaced since the start of the recent clashes in Bangui on 26 September 2015.

Food Security

According to IPC assessments carried out in April, out of a population of 4.6 million, approximately 1.2 million people severely food insecure (in IPC Phases 3 and 4) and in urgent need of food assistance. Meanwhile, WFP is in the process of carrying out a new EFSA, which will inform a more up to date understanding of the food security situation in the country. Training has been conducted and the assessment process is ongoing. Preliminary results are expected in October.

Programming Situation

Regional EMOP 200799: Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic and its regional impact (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015). Following BR2 (approved on 22 July 2015) the regional operation targets 1.65 million people in C.A.R. and neighbouring countries in 2015, in line with revised estimates of refugee population size and need. In August, WFP reached almost 560,000 people across the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, DRC and Republic of Congo.

SO 200804: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in the Central African Republic (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015). A USD15.5 million Special Operation running from January to December 2015 provides UNHAS services to 21 destinations

across the country with three aircrafts. More than 111 humanitarian organizations depend on UNHAS to facilitate humanitarian access to otherwise inaccessible parts of the country.

Access

The key issues in C.A.R. relate to insecurity affecting humanitarian space and access, limited commercial transportation capacity, poor road networks and supply chain issues particularly affected by insecurity limiting incoming supplies but also bottlenecks caused by heavy congestion at the port of Douala.

Overall, security in C.A.R. remains volatile and unpredictable and continues to hinder humanitarian operations. From the end of July to mid August, traffic was suspended on the main supply route linking Bangui with the port of Douala in Cameroon; at the border between Garoua-Boulai in Cameroon and Bouar in C.A.R. This was due to a transporters' strike that followed several security incidents on the same road axis, some incidents resulting in the killing of truck drivers. While military escorts for truck convoys have been reinforced along the axis and traffic has resumed, insecurity persists and humanitarian access remains difficult in these areas.

Resourcing

The Regional EMOP has USD23.0 million net funding requirements. Meanwhile, the UNHAS SO received contributions to cover 71 percent of the USD15.5 million 2015 project needs.

Capacity

WFP has 165 staff in-country, of whom 37 are internationals. However, there are also more than 360 persons outsourced, and recruited by commercial companies providing services to WFP logistics, such as as drivers and mechanics for the fleet, warehouse staff and security, among other. In addition to the Country Office in Bangui, WFP has six sub-offices and six warehouses throughout the country.

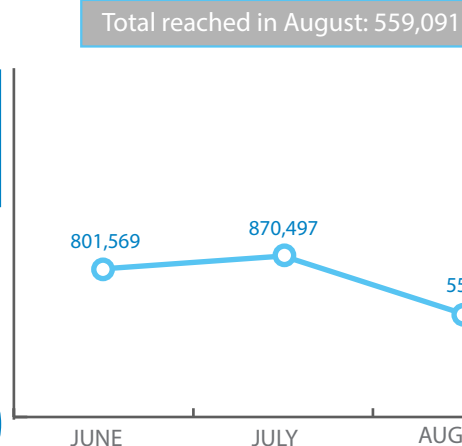
Inter-Agency

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. Large-scale coordination and geographical targeting with FAO and partners is done through the WFP/FAO co-lead food security cluster, globally in Bangui as well as regionally by the sub-offices. WFP continues its solid partnership with FAO and is carrying out a seed protection activity in parallel with FAO's distribution of agricultural inputs. Nearly 259,000 people were reached with over 1,290 mt of food under this activity in July. The seed protection activity focuses on provinces with above average national food insecurity levels and where economic and commercial activities have been particularly affected by the conflict.

Central African Republic Republic Dashboard

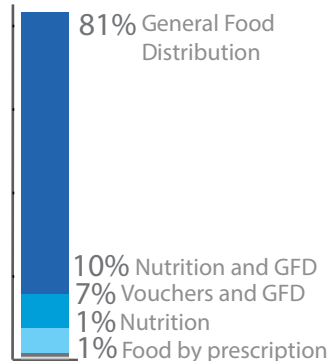
Updated: 05 October 2015

BENEFICIARIES* EMOP 200799



* In C.A.R., Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Republic of the Congo

ACTIVITIES IN C.A.R.

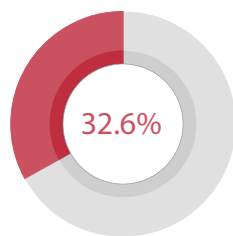


FUNDING



NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Sept-Dec 2015
EMOP 200799



Net Funding Requirements: 23.0m
Total Requirements: 70.2m

Source: WFP, 09 September 2015

PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

Jan-Dec 2015
SO UNHAS 200804

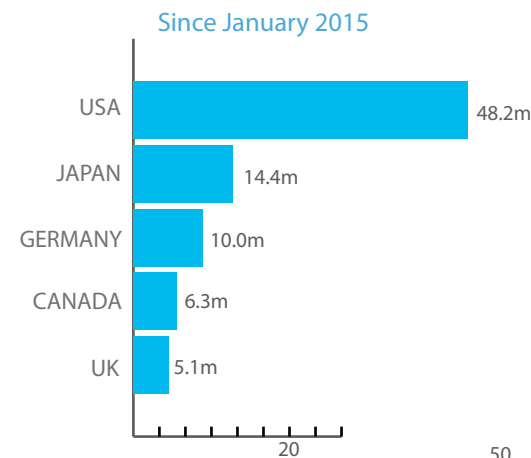


Source: WFP, 01 October 2015

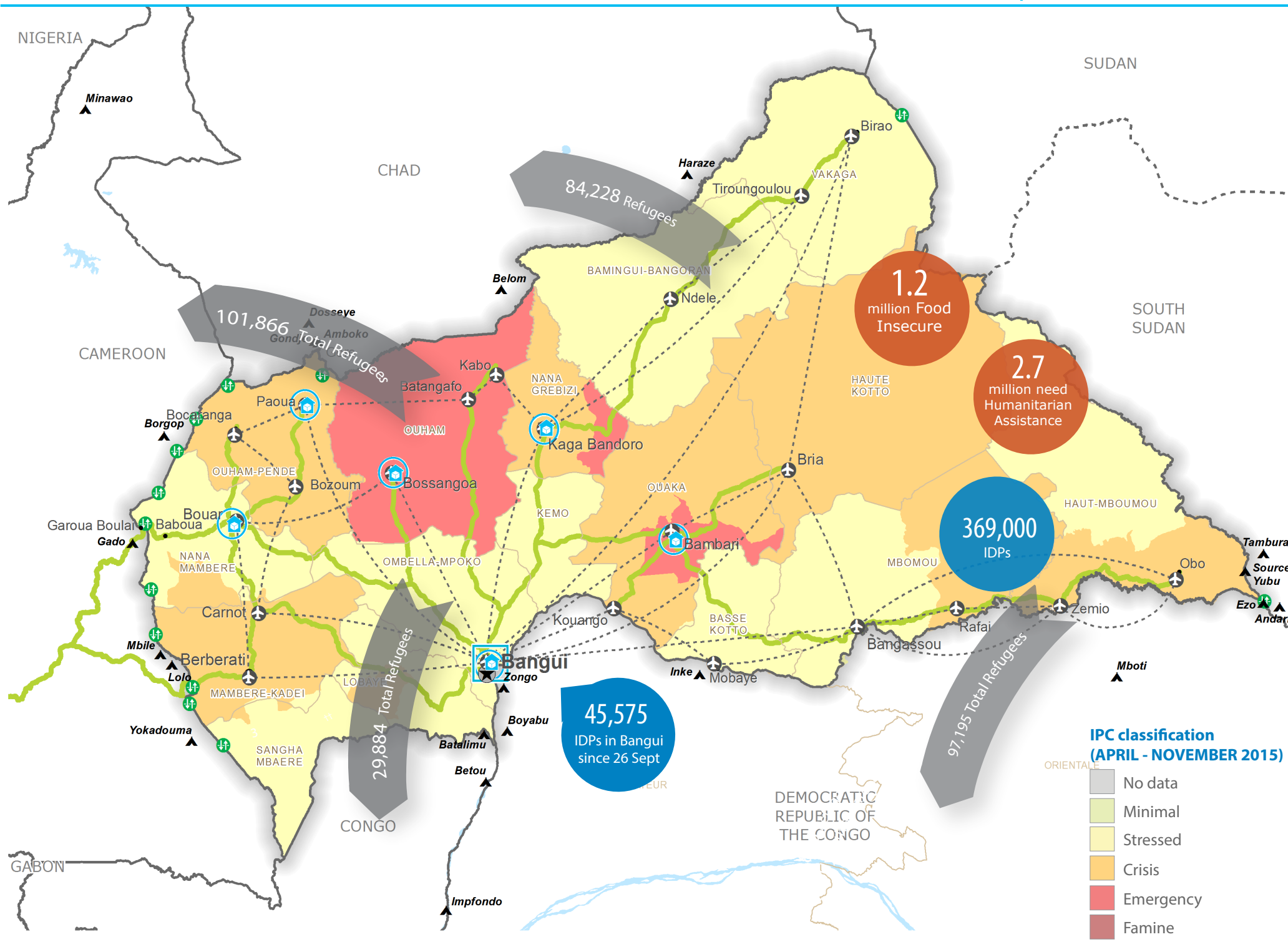
TOP 5 DONORS



EMOP 200799 + SO 200804



Source: WFP, 02 October 2015



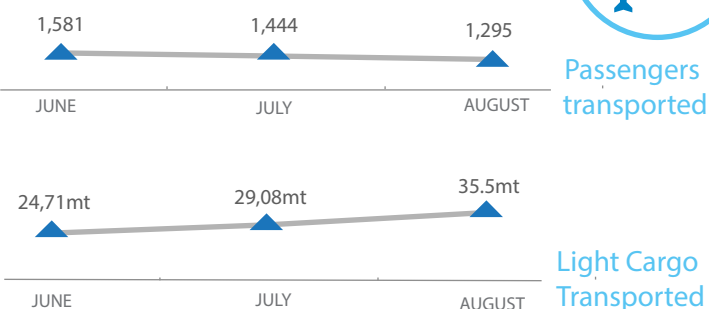
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



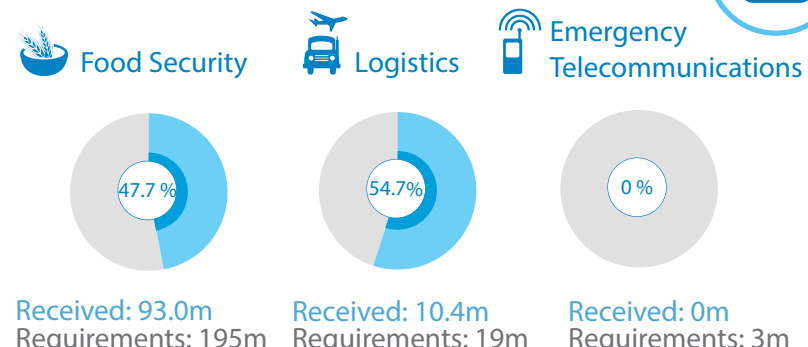
COMMON SERVICES



UNHAS



WFP-LED CLUSTERS FUNDING



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

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC
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WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 02 June 2015

<http://www.wfp.org/>

Source: OCHA FTS, 02 October 2015



Democratic Republic of Congo (L2)

Key Points

- Humanitarian needs remain highest in eastern parts of the country, where the security situation remains volatile. Ongoing violence, fueled by political tensions in DRC and in neighboring countries continues to negatively impact WFP operations.
- Significant logistical challenges continue to hinder humanitarian operations, with impassable roads, broken bridges, and unmaintained airports and airstrips continuing to hamper operations.
- Critical shortfalls are expected in the last quarter of 2015 unless urgent additional donor contributions are received, with partial pipeline breaks beginning in September and October, and a full pipeline break beginning in December.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The humanitarian situation in DRC continues to be negatively affected by a combination of continuing insecurity exacerbated by political instability, both internal and external, as well as significant logistical constraints. An increase in crime and armed conflict incidents has been witnessed, and some areas remains inaccessible to WFP due to insecurity.

Continued insecurity with associated population displacement, especially in Eastern parts of the country, combined with a significant influx of refugees crossing the border from Burundi, continues to put pressure on an already precarious food security situation.

Food Security

According to the latest IPC analysis, about 6.5 million people in DRC faced crisis (IPC phase 3) or emergency (IPC phase 4) levels of food insecurity from December 2014 through June 2015. Revised IDP figures have reached 1.5 million, and there are currently more than 120,000 refugees in the country, mainly from C.A.R., Rwanda and Burundi.

Programming Situation

PRRO 200540: Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflicts and other Vulnerable Groups (July 2013 – Dec 2015) aims to assist 3.6 million beneficiaries, providing life-saving food assistance for IDPs and refugees in crisis-affected areas.

SO 200747: Logistics Cluster Coordination and Information Management in DRC (December 2014 – November 2016) provides logistics support to the humanitarian community.

SO 200789: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in DRC (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015) provides humanitarian air services to the humanitarian response in DRC.

SO 200661: Strengthening Food Security Cluster Coordination in DR Congo (Mar 2014 – Dec 2015) aims to provide leadership and coordination in the Food Security Cluster and strengthen existing national and local humanitarian management and coordination systems.

Access

Accessing delivery sites continues to be a significant operational constraint. Impassable roads, broken bridges, and unmaintained airports and airstrips continue to hamper and delay WFP efforts to assist vulnerable and food insecure populations. Increased insecurity, especially in the eastern parts of the country continues to negatively impact operations. In Beni, Rutshuru, and Masisi territories (North Kivu), as well as in Nyunzu, Manono, and Kabalo territories (Katanga), a deteriorating security situation continues to hamper access, make humanitarian operations challenging.

Resourcing

WFP operations in DRC are facing significant funding constraints. The PRRO has a net funding requirement of USD25.9 million from September to December. The Logistics Cluster Coordination SO (200747) is 92 percent funded, of total requirements totalling USD2.1 million. The Food Security Cluster Coordination SO (200661) is 10 percent funded of requirements totalling USD2.8 million. Meanwhile, the UNHAS SO (200789) is 82 percent funded of requirements totalling USD23 million.

Capacity

WFP has 407 staff in DRC (51 of whom are international), working in 12 offices (one Country Office, three Area Offices, four Sub-Offices and four Field Offices), in addition to 16 warehouses.

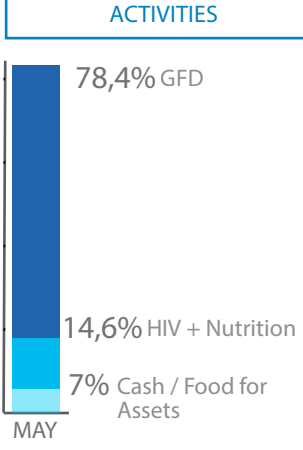
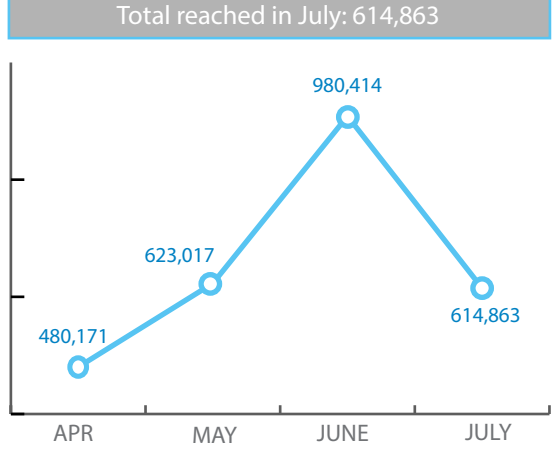
Inter-Agency

WFP provides support to the humanitarian community through three Special Operations; coordinating the Logistics Cluster with information management support; co-leading the Food Security Cluster with FAO; and providing UNHAS services across the country. WFP also actively participates in Nutrition, Protection and Education Cluster activities.

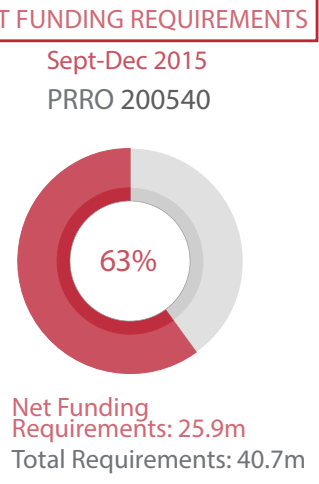
Democratic Republic of Congo Dashboard

Updated: 05 October 2015

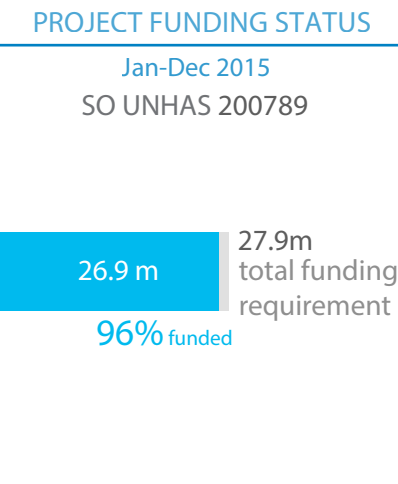
BENEFICIARIES



FUNDING

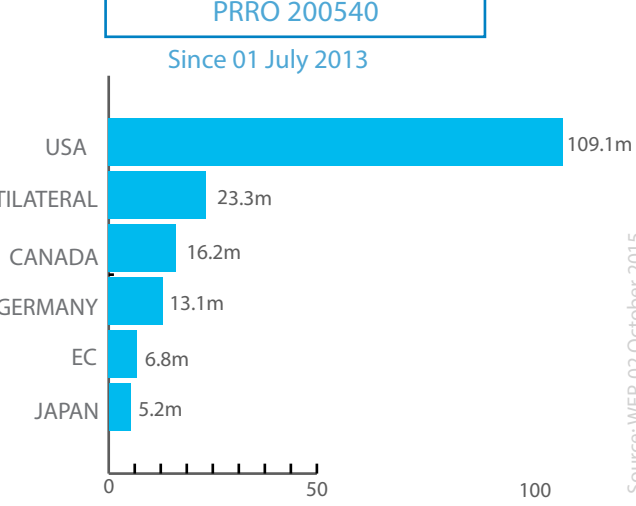


Source: WFP, 09 September 2015

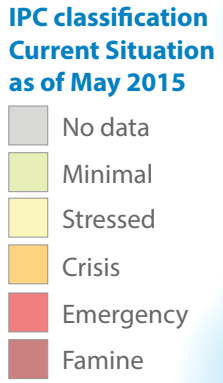
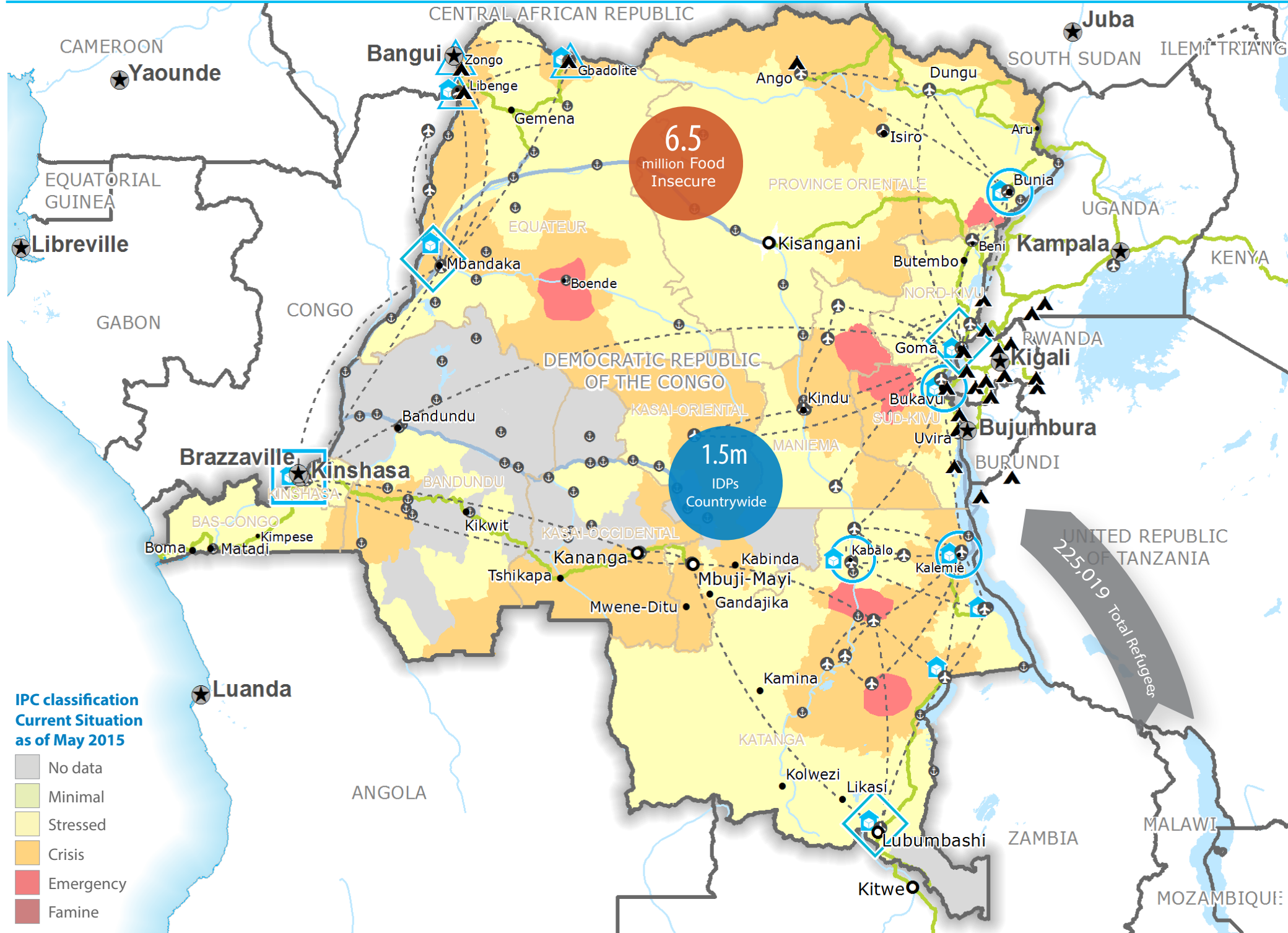


Source: WFP, 25 September 2015

TOP 5 DONORS



Source: WFP, 02 October 2015



- Country Office
- Field Office
- Warehouse
- Area Office
- Sub Office
- Waterway Supply Route
- UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route
- Port
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small town
- International Boundary
- Province boundary
- River
- Surface Waterbody

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCS, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC
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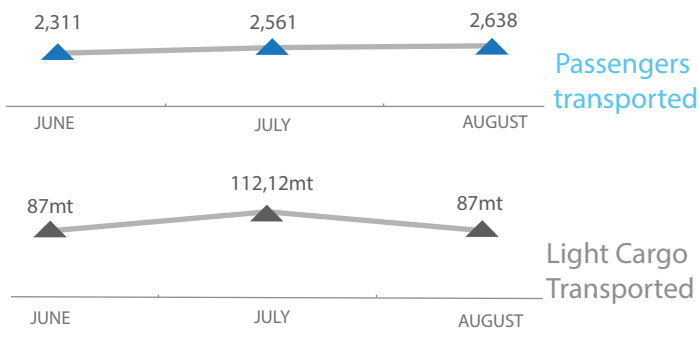
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



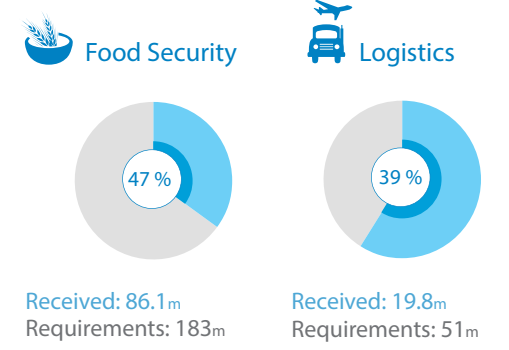
COMMON SERVICES



UNHAS



WFP-LED CLUSTERS FUNDING



Source: OCHA, 02 October 2015

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WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 12 DECEMBER 2013
www.wfp.org



Libya (L2)

Key Points

- Critical access challenges, related to insecurity in the country, continue to stand as a critical hurdle to the effective implementation of humanitarian operations in Libya.
- The entire UN Country Team (including WFP) is operating out of Tunis, Tunisia due to widespread insecurity inside the country. This hinders the overall response, with access to many parts of the country cut off, and assessments on humanitarian needs difficult to carry out effectively.
- WFP, in collaboration with local partners, is targeting an average of 115,000 people per month. The monthly rations are packaged for a household of five people in two parcels. This enables WFP and partners to distribute food quickly and safely; thus allowing people to carry their rations easily.
- Funding for the Libya EMOP continues to be a major issue. With no foreseeable financial resources, the operation is hampered by frequent pipeline breaks.
- WFP has received around USD6.8 million out of the USD23.2 million required for the programme. The lack of funding is likely to result in the reduction of the number of beneficiaries receiving WFP assistance.

Situation Analysis

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. More than three million people, including refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants have been affected. Of these, 430,000 people are internally displaced (IDPs) in 35 locations across the country, with more than 117,000 IDPs in the eastern city of Benghazi alone. The limited capacity of humanitarian partners to carry out assessments effectively means that the number of people who have fled the country remains largely unknown. The food security of IDPs is a major concern, especially for those who have been displaced repeatedly and/or for longer periods.

The ongoing fighting and general lawlessness throughout Libya has generated a significant exodus to Europe. Tens of thousands of people have tried to cross the Mediterranean this year, with many starting their perilous sea journey from Libyan ports.

The UN-brokered peace talks on Libya have been met with objections on both sides, making a much-awaited deal for a unity government in the war-torn country unlikely. The rise of ISIL and Libya's emergence as a smuggling hub for people risking their lives to cross the Mediterranean have added to the urgency of the long-running talks.

The Libyan Red Crescent and several national NGOs are still operating on the ground, but are overloaded with addressing the humanitarian needs of all affected populations.

The findings of the multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA), led by WFP on behalf of the UNCT in June 2015, show that access to food has become an increasing concern as prices continue to rise, while salaries are not paid on a regular basis and the

disruption of the banking system exacerbates the lack of cash. The coping strategies of the displaced population are being exhausted as people progressively rely on savings and host communities' hospitality to cover basic needs.

Food Security

Severe disruption of supply routes, damage to critical market infrastructure due to ongoing fighting, limited availability of cash and rising prices have affected access to food. Significant price inflation was reported for several staple food items, with over 300 percent increases in the prices of flour, rice and sugar since the upsurge of fighting erupted in May 2014. Increasing prices pose particular challenges for vulnerable households, especially IDPs that already spend a large part of their expenditure on food.

Programming Situation

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

Access

Due to the ongoing violence and highly volatile security situation, humanitarian access has been extremely limited as UN agencies, donors and INGOs have evacuated staff to neighbouring countries, primarily Tunisia and Malta. WFP has not had a presence in Libya since 2012. The Libya United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is operating remotely from Tunisia until the situation allows for the deployment of staff. WFP's emergency coordinator is based in Tunis.

It has been difficult to assess the population's needs and degree of vulnerability due to constrained access, in particular in areas controlled by militias or where fighting is ongoing. Obtaining information from cooperating partners on the ground continues to be challenging due to frequent power outages and disruptions to telecommunications networks.

Resourcing

There is little donor attention to the crisis unfolding in Libya. Only USD6.8 million out of USD23.2 million required for the EMOP have been received to date. The operation has been affected by repeated pipeline breaks, which limited WFP's ability to reach those in need. The lack of funding will result in a reduction of the number of beneficiaries receiving WFP assistance. WFP is expecting a new critical pipeline break in November and needs to urgently secure USD5 million over the next three months to avoid a halt in the assistance of IDPs in Libya. The net funding requirement from October 2015 to March 2016 for EMOP 200776 stands at USD16.5 million.

Capacity

WFP, in collaboration with local partners, is targeting an average of 115,000 people per month. The monthly rations are packaged for a household of five people in two parcels. This enables WFP and partners to distribute food quickly and safely; thus allowing people to carry their rations easily. Meanwhile, WFP's

ability to operate at Libyan ports changes frequently due to sporadic fighting and an unpredictable security situation.

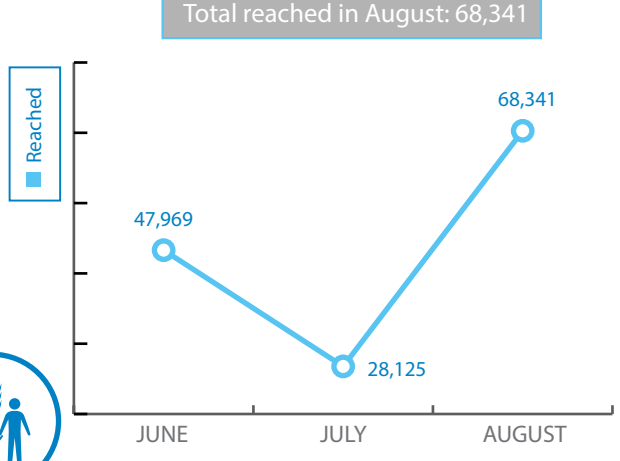
Due to access and insecurity issues, affecting WFP staff, partners as well as beneficiaries, there has been limited targeting for specific areas. A Field Level Agreement (FLA) has been signed between WFP and Shaik Taher Azzawi charity Organisation (STACO); this will see the distribution of 3,000 mt of food assistance (including couscous and rice) for approximately 234,000 displaced people, through the end of October 2015.

Inter-Agency

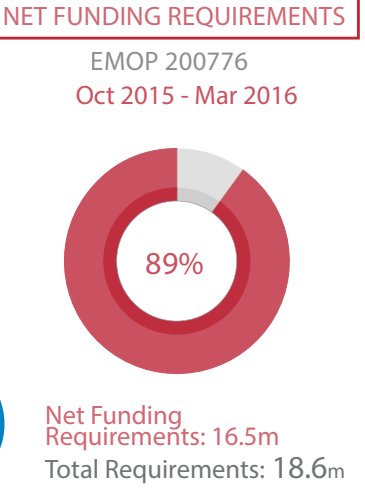
Clusters have not been officially activated. However, WFP participates in the Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sectors, which it co-leads or leads.

BENEFICIARIES

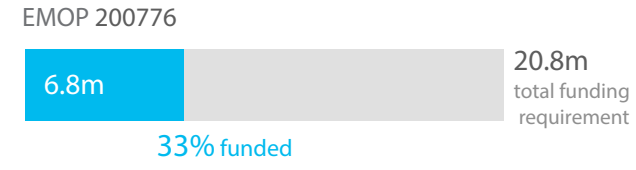
EMOP 200776



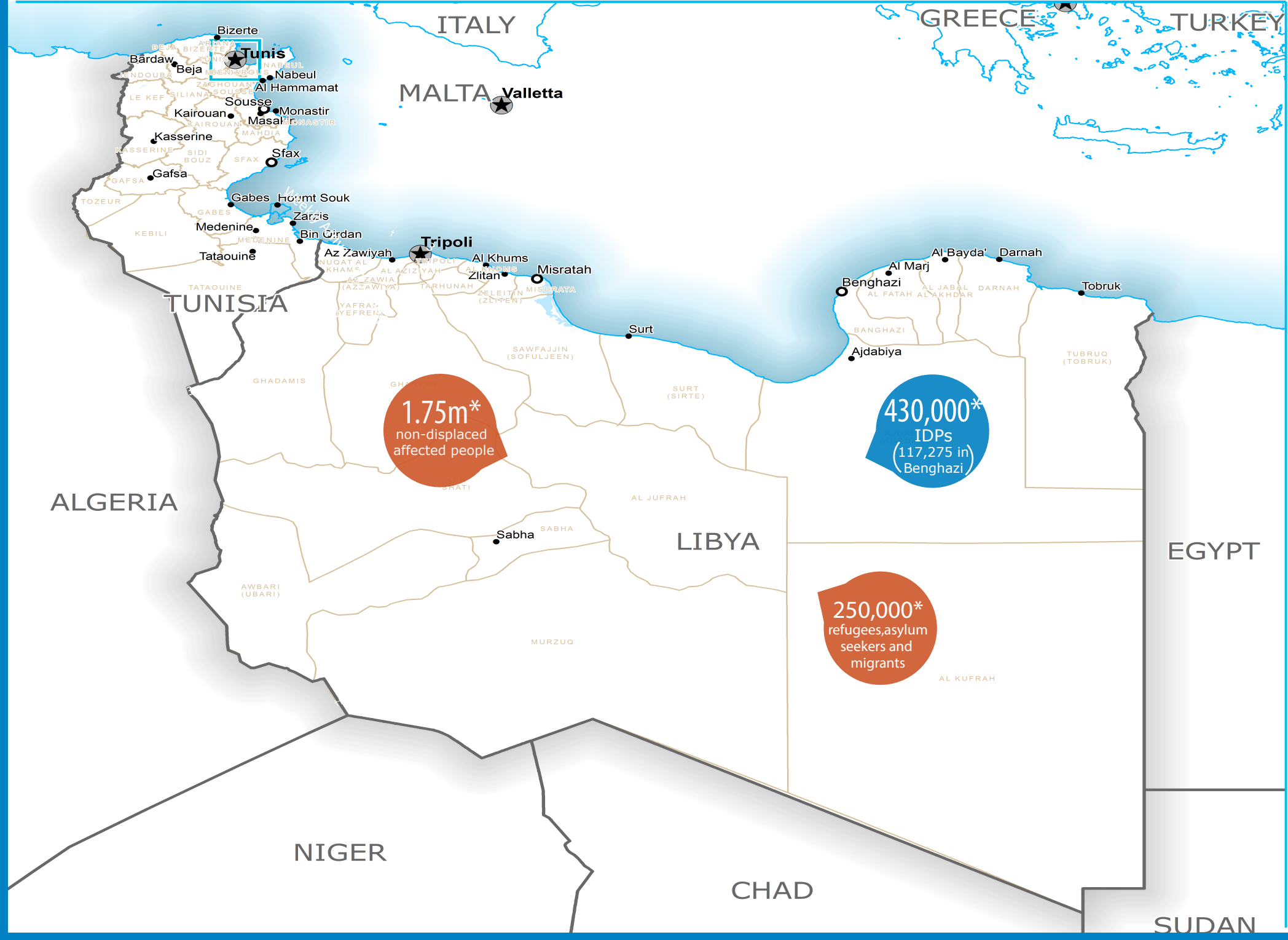
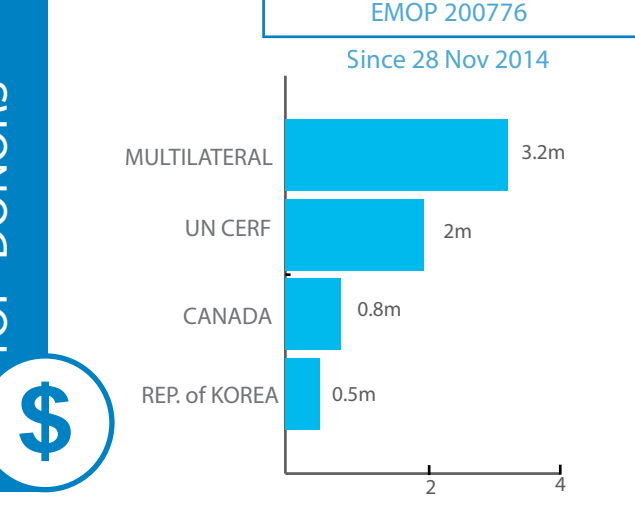
FUNDING



PROJECT FUNDING STATUS



TOP DONORS



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



LOCAL COOPERATING PARTNERS

- Tahir Azzawi Charity Organization (STACO)
- LibAid

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



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

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*Libya HNO, Sept 2015

Mali (L2)

Key Points

- The security situation continues to be volatile, with clashes between Tuareg rebels and pro-government militia, and terrorist attacks extending now from the north to the center and south of the country, including Bamako and the border with Burkina Faso.
- Important resourcing shortfalls limit WFP's response capacity while concern remains over limited access to some of the most affected populations in the north.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The security situation remains extremely volatile despite the signing of the Peace Agreement on 20 June, with recent clashes between Tuareg rebels and pro-government militias indicating the relatively ineffective nature of the agreement. Jihadist attacks, intercommunal clashes and attacks on humanitarian partners also continue. Insecurity is no longer limited to the north of the country, to where Jihadist attacks were once confined, but now extend to the centre, Bamako and the south of the country, with terrorist groups aiming to demonstrate that they can hit anywhere in the country. UNHCR reports that more than 136,000 Malian refugees remain in neighbouring countries (as of 31 August), having fled the country for safety starting in 2012.

Food Security

According to the June-August Cadre Harmonisé food security assessment, 2.7 million people face moderate levels of food insecurity in Mali (IPC phases 2 and 3), while 410,000 people face severe food insecurity (IPC phases 3 and above).

Programming Situation

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

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

SO 200802: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Mali (Jan – Dec 2015) provides UNHAS services to the wider humanitarian community in Mali.

In August, WFP reached more than 569,000 people across Mali (442,643), Burkina Faso (31,358), Mauritania (48,822) and Niger (46,282) with food assistance under the PRRO and regional EMOP operations that target conflict-affected households inside Mali as well as Malian refugees in neighbouring countries. This achievement represents more than 79 percent of overall target beneficiaries.

Access

Limited access to some of the most affected populations due to continuing insecurity in northern Mali remains a primary concern. WFP has recently faced difficulties in accessing some communes in the Gao region, particularly in the Menaka area, for both security reasons and due to heavy rains since June.

Resourcing

Mali PRRO net funding requirements (Sep 2015 – Feb 2016) stand at USD16.1 million. The Mali SO is fully funded for 2015 needs amounting to USD5.9 million. The Regional EMOP that targets refugees in neighbouring countries faces net funding requirements of USD2.6 million (Sep to Dec 2015).

Capacity

WFP has 209 staff in Mali (of whom 30 are international) and a network of six sub-offices in addition to a Country Office in Bamako.

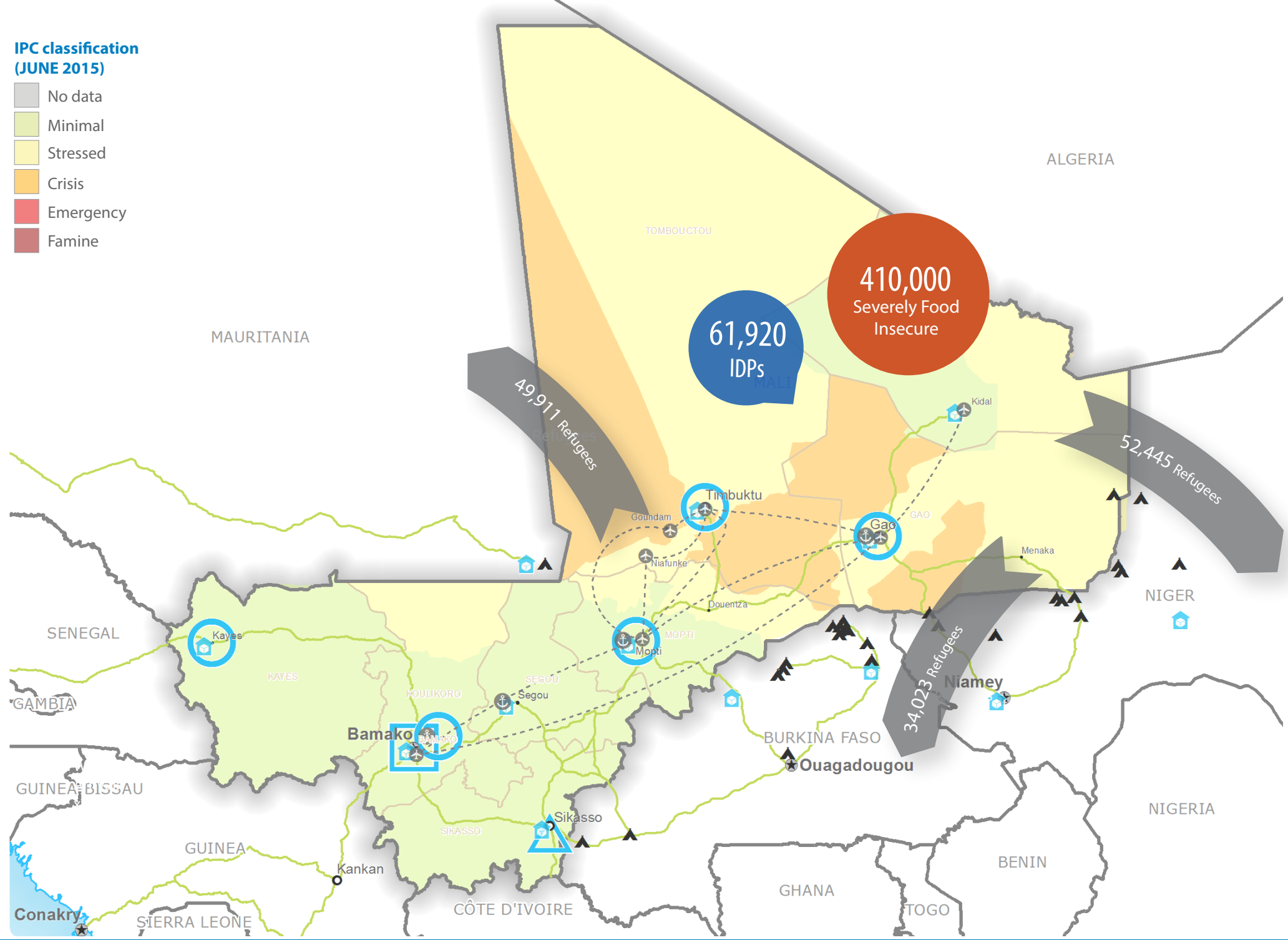
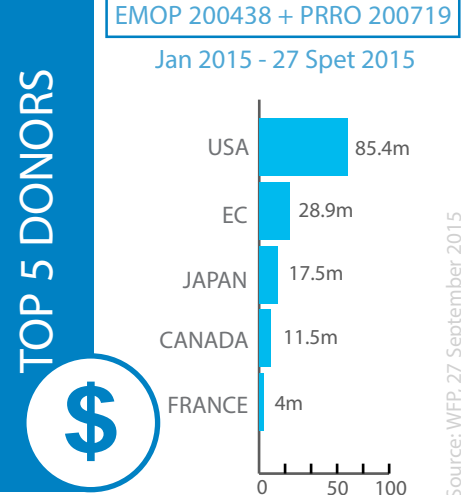
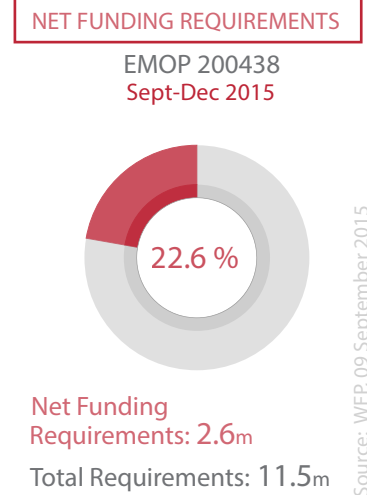
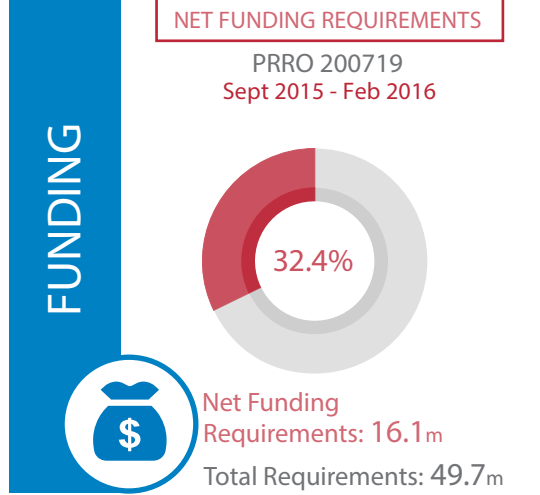
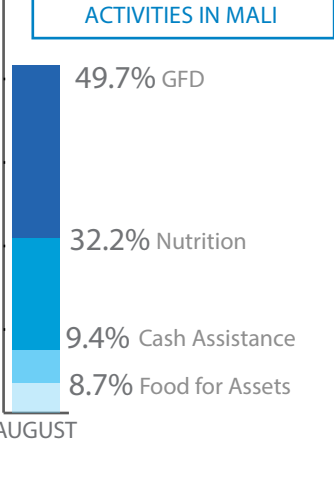
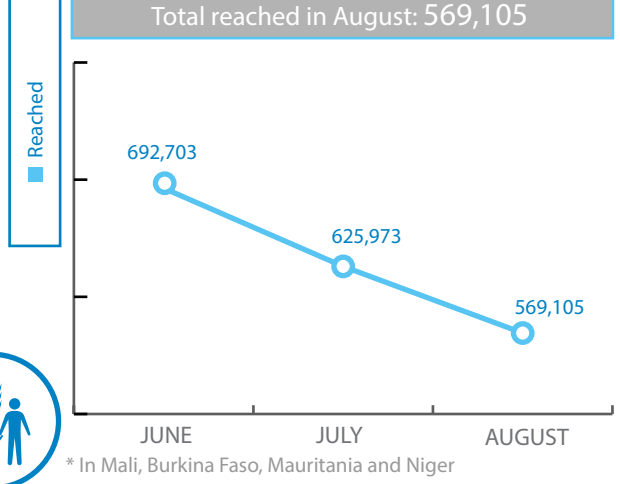
Inter-Agency

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 in Mali which plays a critical role in supporting food security surveys and in coordinating relief and recovery activities.

Under the Country Programme, WFP continues to work with Médecins Sans Frontières on a pilot study to assess the impact of the integrated health and nutrition prevention strategy using Nutributter in the Sikasso region.

BENEFICIARIES*

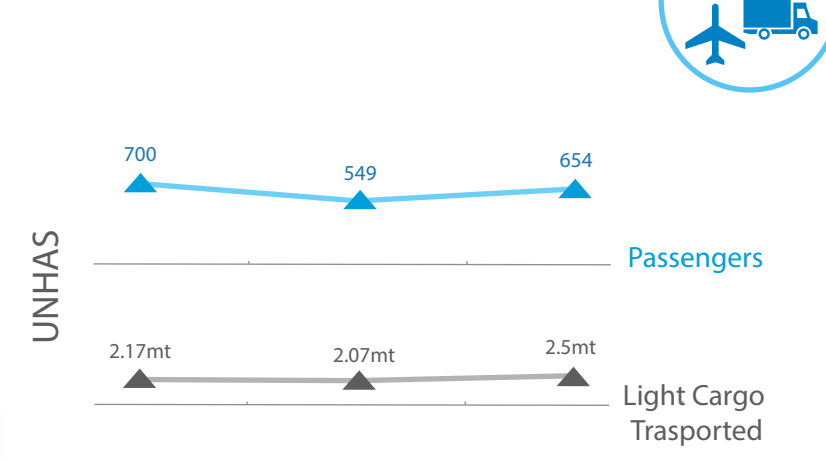
EMOP 200438 + PRRO 200719



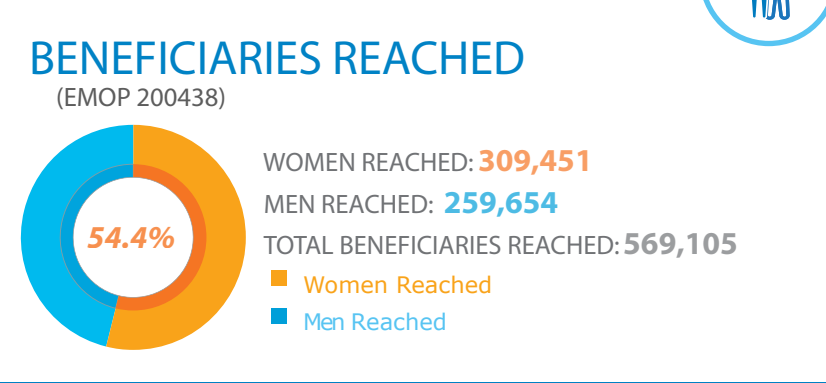
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

Insecurity, Access

COMMON SERVICES



GENDER BREAKDOWN FOR AUGUST



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

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC
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Nepal (L2)

Key Points

- WFP is currently in the third and final phase of the EMOP response, which will last until December 2015 and will target 400,000 people with food and cash support. The Government handover is imminent. With winter coming, Nepal CO is making the extra effort to pre-position stock and winterisation supplies.
- There have been security and access issues along the India-Nepal border due to continued unrest linked to the country's new constitution.
- Financing for UNHAS has shifted to partial cost recovery, with partners paying 20 percent of the cost of transporting their supplies.
- A PRRO is being prepared for January 2016 to restore food and nutrition security, support restoration of livelihoods, enhance government capacity for disasters and 'build back better' infrastructure.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

A 7.9 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 25 April with an epicenter in Gandaki District. Several aftershocks followed, including one measuring 7.3 magnitude on 12 May. The Government estimates that the total value of damages and losses caused by the earthquakes is USD7 billion. Over 8,790 people died, and 22,300 people were injured; vulnerable demographic groups have been disproportionately affected.

The World Bank predicts that the earthquakes will push at least 700,000 additional Nepalis into poverty between 2015 and 2016. Roughly 50 to 70 percent of the increase in poverty will occur in rural central hills and mountains, where overall vulnerability prior to the earthquake was already high.

Food Security

Results from a Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) on post-earthquake food security in affected areas found a three-fold reduction in people in need of immediate food assistance, a significant result made in part with WFP's food assistance.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200668: Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquake in Nepal (Apr-Dec 2015). WFP divided its operations into three phases over eight months. In the first phase, which ended in June, WFP enacted a rapid emergency response and reached over two million beneficiaries. In the second phase which started in June, WFP distributed relief packages and nutrition assistance to the most affected Village District Committees and reached over one million people. In the current and final phase, WFP is focusing on early recovery and conditional transfers targeting 400,000 with food or cash for reconstruction.

SO 200848: Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (Apr-Dec 2015) provides Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Services to the humanitarian response.

SO 200849: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Nepal (Apr-Oct 2015) provides humanitarian air services and support to the wider humanitarian response in Nepal.

Access

The Nepali Government has imposed bureaucratic restrictions and import taxes at Kathmandu International Airport. This is a recurring challenge for WFP, which provides UNHAS services and a humanitarian staging area for partners to import relief goods. Crucial supplies from other agencies including materials for temporary shelters have been stuck inside customs houses awaiting clearance.

Humanitarian access remains another challenge WFP continues to handle for the monsoon season, as heavy rains and landslides are expected to restrict road transport to remote locations. In addition, promulgation of the new constitution in Nepal has led to sporadic outbreaks of violence at the southern Indo-Nepal border. It is unsure as to whether security will improve or deteriorate or whether trade will be reduced across the border, but as of now, the food situation is unaffected.

Resourcing

With an operational requirement of USD80.4 million, the Emergency Operation is now 44 percent funded. Funding is required throughout the winter season to carry out recovery efforts through cash and food for assets activities, as well as essential nutrition interventions. The USD32.9 million Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination Special Operation is now 46 percent funded. The UNHAS Special Operation requires USD13.1 million, following a Budget Revision, and is 91 percent funded. A Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation is being set up for approval for USD68.2 million.

Capacity

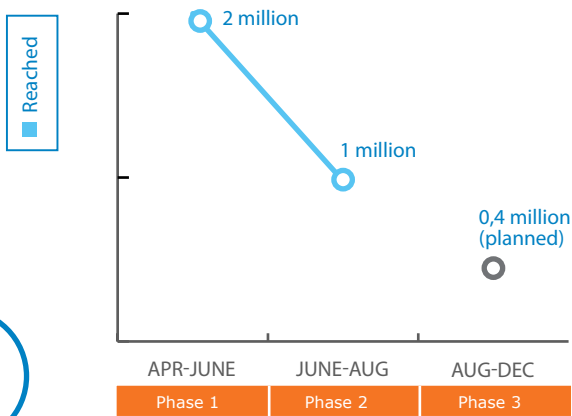
Bureaucratic restrictions and import taxes at the Kathmandu International Airport have been a recurring challenge for WFP. The monsoon season, although declining, has increased access challenges to remote areas and villages. The latest anti-Constitution protests in the south have led to delays at the Indo-Nepal Border, leading WFP to complete contingency planning for its operations. WFP has a Country Office in Kathmandu and three Sub-Offices throughout Nepal.

Inter-Agency

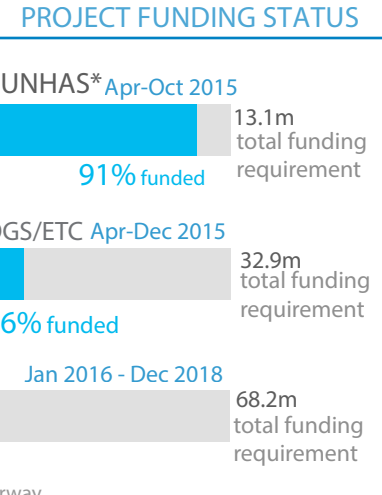
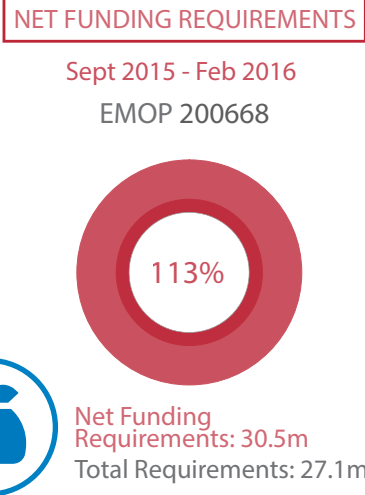
WFP-led clusters are working on phasing out their activities. The food security and logistics clusters will continue through December, while the ETC will phase out in October. Each cluster has a clear transition plan. The UN Flash Appeal ended in September 2015.

BENEFICIARIES

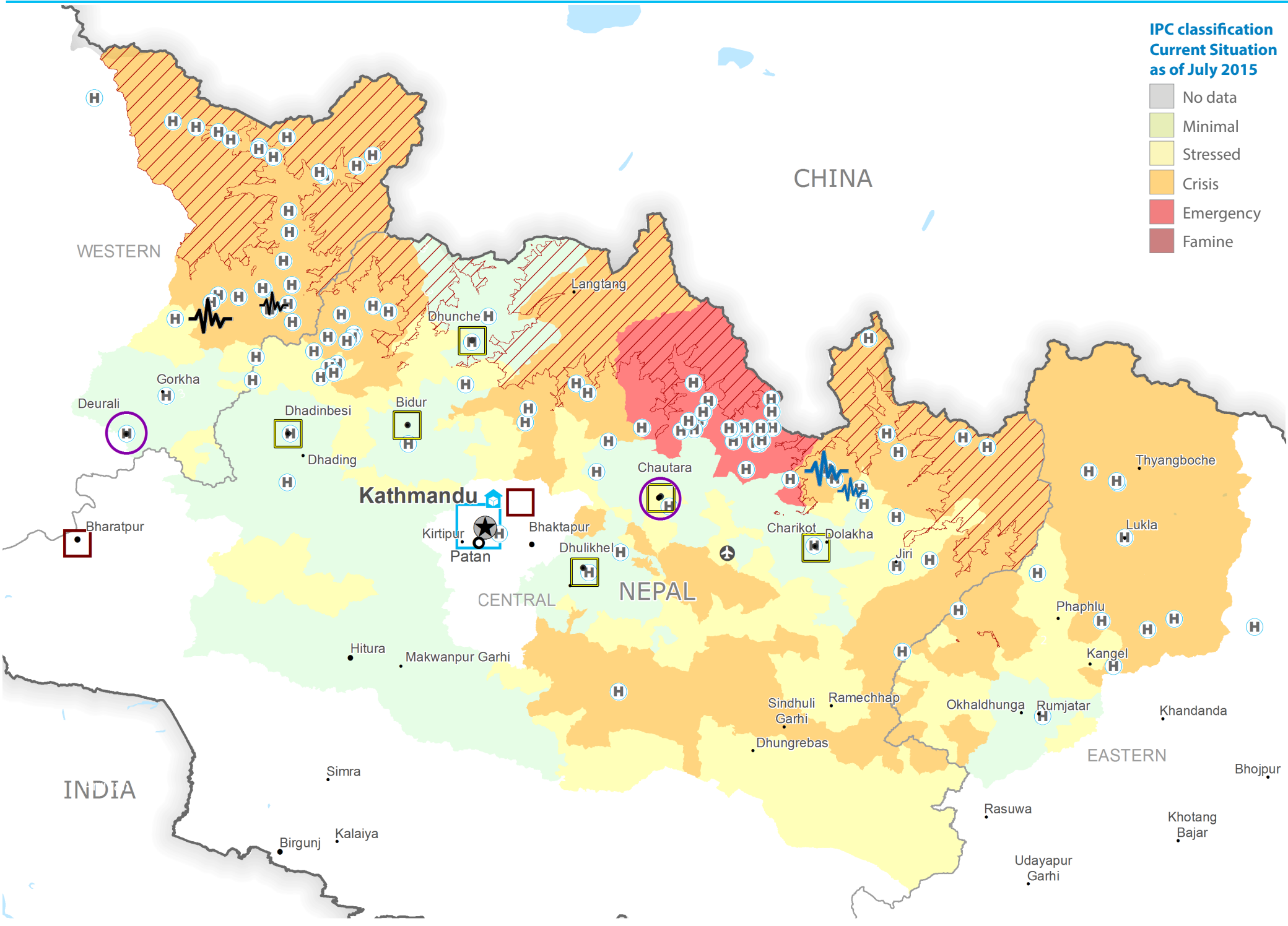
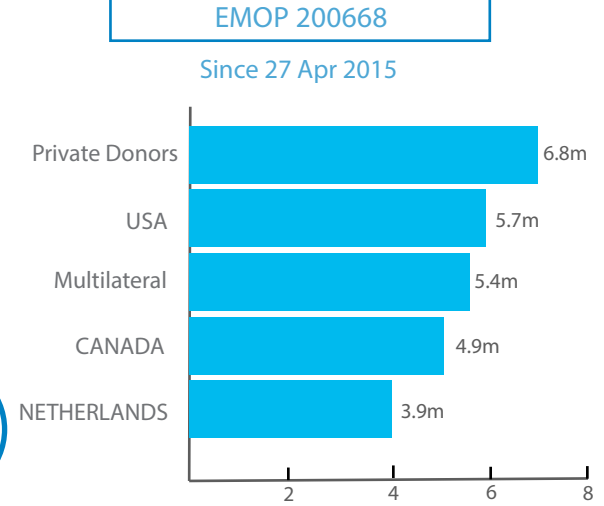
EMOP 200677



FUNDING



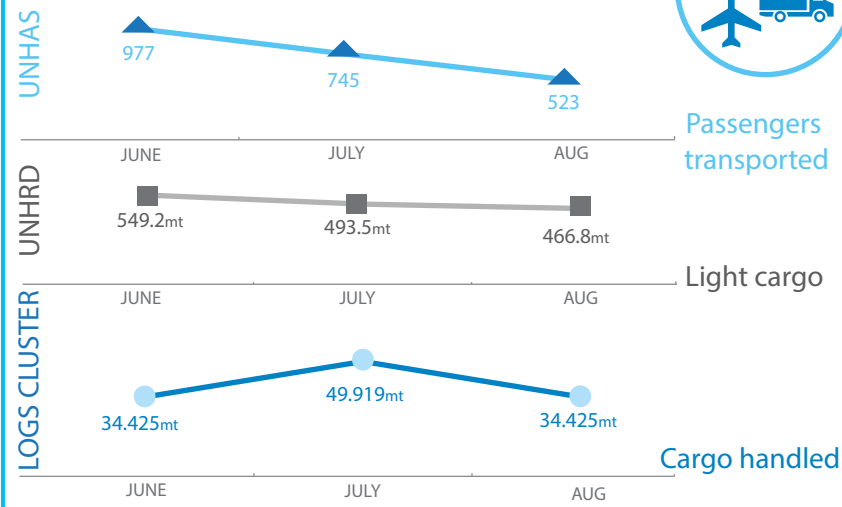
TOP 5 DONORS



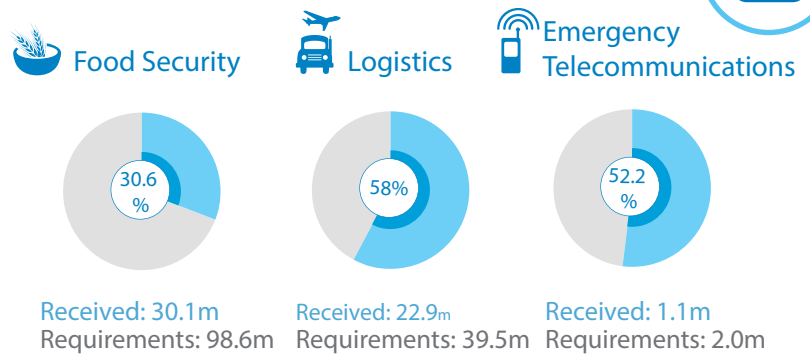
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



COMMON SERVICES



WFP-LED CLUSTERS FUNDING



- Earthquake Epicenter (7.3 Mag) - May 12
- Aftershock Epicenter (5.6 Mag) - May 12
- Earthquake Epicenter (7.8 Mag) - April 25
- Aftershock Epicenter (6.6 Mag) - April 25
- Country Office
- Warehouse
- Airport
- Areas not reachable by Helicopter
- Helicopter Landing Zone
- Humanitarian Staging Area
- Logistics Hub
- Coordination Hub - Main
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Region Boundary
- Permanent Waterbody
- River

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC, NeksAP
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WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 27 APRIL 2015
www.wfp.org



Somalia (L2)

Key Points

- The number of people in Somalia requiring urgent lifesaving food and nutrition assistance has jumped 17 percent since the beginning of the year, and thus some 855,000 people now face Crisis and Emergency (IPC phases 3 and 4) levels of food insecurity. Another 2.3 million people are in IPC phase 2 (Stressed), and remain highly vulnerable to shocks.
- El Niño could lead to dangerous flooding in the south, and drought in the north, where Somaliland is already experiencing drought. Somalia's food security is extremely fragile, and people have very limited ability to cope with natural hazards. The loss of livestock and harvests will push vulnerable families into a deeper crisis.
- WFP aims to assist 1.9 million people in Somalia this year, but a lack of resources has already forced WFP to drastically reduce levels of assistance. WFP has a net funding requirement of USD93.7 million through February. Without immediate additional resources, WFP may no longer be able to provide critical lifesaving support for up to 700,000 vulnerable people as soon as November. This comes at a time when needs are acute and the number of people facing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity is rising.
- For the first time in 20 years, with the notable exception of a brief period in 2014, WFP re-opened the Somalia Office in Mogadishu in February 2015.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The security situation in South Central Somalia continues to be characterized by 'Operation Juba Corridor' launched jointly by AMISOM and the Somali National Army (SNA) against Al-Shabaab in July. Recent AMISOM/SNA advances have forced militants out of several locations, but the group retains capabilities to stage attacks.

According to UNHCR, more than 28,000 people have arrived in Somalia from Yemen since the outbreak of the crisis in that country, 90 percent of them Somalis. WFP is providing cooked meals for all returnees at the transit centres in Bossaso and Berbera as well nutrition support for children under five, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. WFP is also providing cash-based assistance to vulnerable Yemenis, enabling them to purchase food from local traders.

In August, authorities in Somaliland declared a drought, estimating that up to 240,000 people are affected (the most affected areas are Awdal, Maroodijeeh, Gebiley, Seel and Sahil). WFP is planning to provide emergency assistance to more than 60,000 vulnerable people with e-cash transfers that will enable families in acute need to purchase food from WFP's network of retailers. WFP will continue to monitor the humanitarian situation, but our response is limited by a lack of resources.

Food Security

In August, the Food Security and Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) released an update indicating that the food security and nutrition situation in Somalia has deteriorated since January, leaving 855,000 people in acute food insecurity (IPC phases 3 and 4). The assessment found that food security had worsened due to an early end to the Gu rainfall season, a below-average cereal harvest, and population displacement as a result of the military offensive against insurgents in the south. Drought conditions in the north (Somaliland) also contributed to severe water shortages and unusual livestock deaths. This means that families have significant food consumption gaps, with higher than usual levels of acute malnutrition. Some can only provide food for their families through negative coping strategies, such as selling assets including livestock.

Programming Situation

PRRO 200443: Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience in Somalia (Jan 2013 – Dec 2015) targets 1.93 million people in 2015 (up to 2.9 million beneficiaries over the entire project period). In July 2015, 635,264 beneficiaries were reached.

PRRO 200844: Reducing Malnutrition and Strengthening Resilience to Shocks for a Food Secure Somalia (Jan 2016 – Dec 2018) [to be approved] will continue the strategic shift from relief to recovery that began under PRRO 200443. The new PRRO targets 2.45 million people over the entire project period.

SO 200507: Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia and Kenya (Jan 2013 - Dec 2015) facilitates the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and movement of humanitarian workers in Somalia and Kenya.

SO 200440: Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia (Sept 2012 - Dec 2015) enables Cluster members to move beyond seasonal-based response plans to address acute needs.

Access

Road access across much of southern Somalia remains challenging. Where possible, WFP is using road transport to deliver lifesaving food and nutrition supplies. Where that is not possible, WFP is deploying cargo flights to deliver lifesaving assistance to otherwise inaccessible locations in the south.

WFP currently has access to Puntland, Somaliland, the Central regions, and parts of southern Somalia (Kismayo, Mogadishu, Afgoye, Merka, Jowhar) as well as the Gedo region (Dolow, Luuq, El Berde, El Wak, Garbaharey) and areas in Bay and Bakool regions (Hudur, Wajid, Baidoa).

Resourcing

PRRO 200443 is facing a net funding requirement of USD93.7 million (September 2015 – February 2016). The shortfalls will affect 700,000 beneficiaries in November and more than 1.2 million beneficiaries in December and January.

UNHAS SO 200507 has received USD78.2 million out of an overall requirement of USD100.5 million (77.8 percent funded).

The Food Security Cluster SO has received USD3.7 million out of an overall requirement of USD7.1 million (52.1 percent).

Capacity

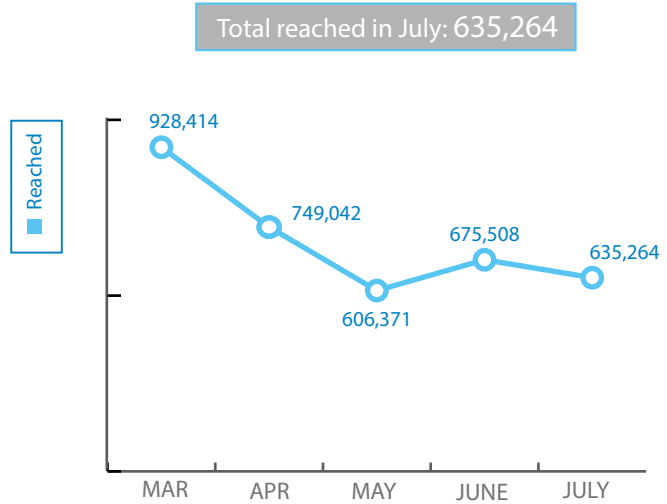
Somalia is one of the most challenging and dangerous environments where WFP works, largely because of insecurity, poor infrastructure and a widely scattered population. Nonetheless, WFP Somalia has a total staff number of 412, out of which 72 are internationals. In addition to the Country Office, WFP makes use of five area offices, two sub offices two field offices and Liaison office (Nairobi).

In response to El Niño, WFP has identified flood-prone areas and is pre-positioning emergency food stocks, such as high-energy biscuits in key strategic locations where displaced people are likely to seek shelter and food assistance. WFP will continue to monitor the situation and stands ready to assist as it evolves. Sufficient funds are however necessary for WFP to continue to be in a position to respond.

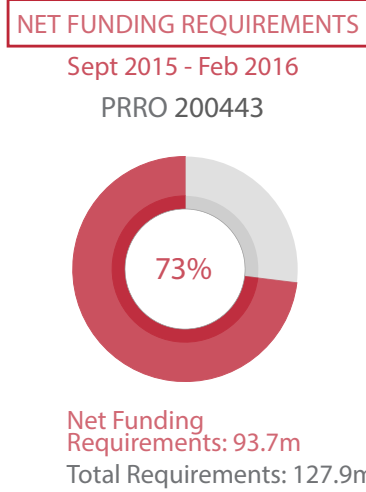
Inter-Agency

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

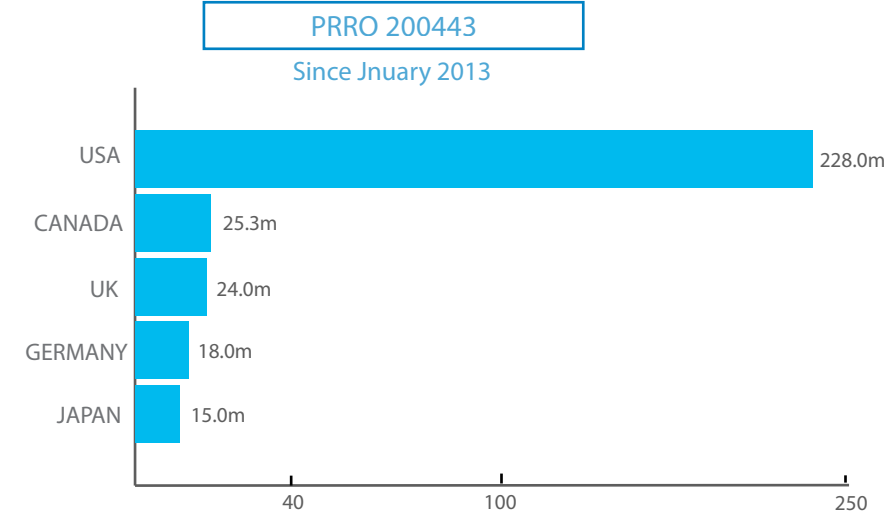
BENEFICIARIES
PRRO 200443



FUNDING



TOP 5 DONORS



IPC classification July 2015

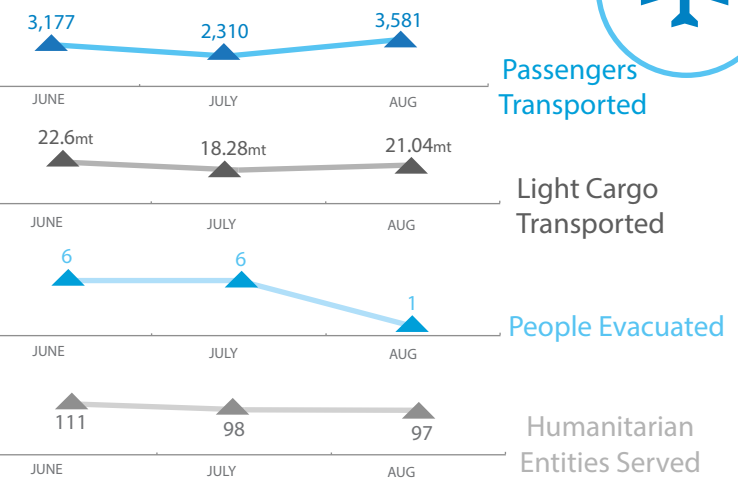
- No data
- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine



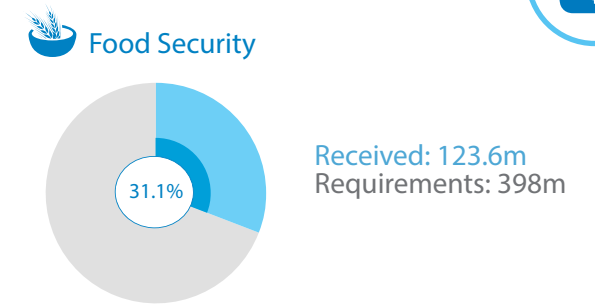
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



UNHAS



WFP-LED CLUSTERS FUNDING



- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Warehouse
- UNHAS Connection
- National Capital
- International Boundary
- Area Office
- Field Office
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Undetermined Boundary
- Port
- UNHAS Route
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- Village
- Liaison Office
- Presence Office
- Road Supply Route
- First level admin Boundary

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC
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WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 02 AUGUST 2012

<http://www.wfp.org/>

*FSNAU/FEWSNET AUG-DEC 2015

Ukraine (L2)

Key Points

- De facto authorities in the non-Government controlled area of Luhansk ordered UN agencies and INGOs to end operations and leave the area. WFP's future plans to set up a sub office in the location could be jeopardised.
- Access constraints are severely affecting the ability of humanitarian organisations to deliver aid across the contact line.
- WFP has begun cash distributions in government-controlled areas in the Luhansk and Donetsk regions for 60,000 people.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

While the political and security situation in Ukraine has stabilized somewhat recently, the humanitarian situation in the eastern non-Government controlled areas (NGCAs) has significantly deteriorated. In late July, the de facto authorities in the self-proclaimed Luhansk and Donetsk People's Republics (LPR and DPR) required that all UN agencies and INGOs register and obtain accreditation in order to continue operating in LPR and DPR. As a result, most humanitarian organizations (including WFP's cooperating partners) had to suspend their activities in NGCA while awaiting for the de facto authorities to disclose their decisions on registration applications.

Then in late September, LPR authorities ordered UN agencies and INGOs in LPR to end operations and to leave the area. This included Mercy Corps, which is the only WFP NGO partner in LPR. ICRC is the only organization allowed in LPR as of 24 September. USG/ERC Stephen O'Brien warned that this decision has a serious impact on some 3 million people as winter approaches.

These access restrictions in NGCA, combined with increasing food prices and reduced employment opportunities, will most likely increase food insecurity in NGCA, especially during the winter months. An influx of IDPs into GCA is also very likely. As of 30 September, there were 1.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and 1.1 million displaced outside of Ukraine.

Food Security

An assessment conducted by HelpAge International in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts reported that the rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is significantly above the critical threshold of 15 percent, and that the proportion of older people suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is also alarming. It also reported that in Luhansk oblast, more than half the older people surveyed were malnourished.

Programming Situation

EMOP 200765: Emergency assistance to civilians affected by the conflict in Eastern Ukraine (Nov 2014 – December 2015) aims to provide standardized monthly food parcels, vouchers or cash transfers to the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees, host families and individuals trapped in conflict hotspots. Voucher

beneficiaries receive 450 UAH per month (approximately USD 22) for a period of three months in total. In addition, WFP targets food insecure individuals in formerly state-funded social institutions with monthly rations for six months and provides infant food baskets for children (6-23 months) with monthly rations for six months.

WFP has approximately USD5 million in vouchers available to be distributed to beneficiaries through cash and vouchers modalities. This should be enough to support more than 90,000 people with three rounds of assistance until the end of 2015. In addition, WFP has more than 51,000 food parcels in warehouses, ready for delivery.

Access

Access to NGCA remains restricted and WFP is currently providing assistance in GCA only. In late July, the de facto authorities in the self-proclaimed Luhansk and Donetsk People's Republics (LPR and DPR) required that all UN agencies and INGOs to be registered in order to continue operating in LPR and DPR. As a result, most humanitarian organizations (including WFP's cooperating partners) had to suspend their activities in NGCA while awaiting for the de facto authorities to disclose their decisions on registration applications. Then in late September, LPR authorities ordered UN agencies and INGOs in LPR to end operations and to leave the area. This included Mercy Corps, which is the only WFP NGO partner in LPR. ICRC is the only organization allowed in LPR as of 24 September.

Resourcing

The net funding requirement from September 2015 to December 2015 for EMOP 200765 stands at around USD16.5 million.

Capacity

WFP has 43 staff (20 international, 23 national) in-country and is currently carrying out its operations through four offices: the Country Office in Kiev, an Area Office in Kramatorsk and two Sub Offices in Donetsk and Severodonetsk.

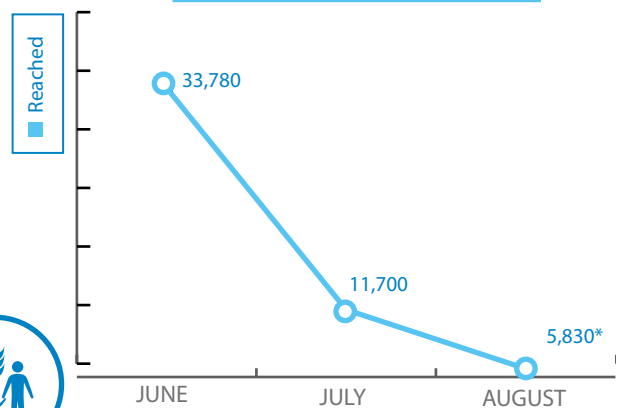
Inter-Agency

The humanitarian community led by OCHA is now negotiating with both the Ukrainian Government and de facto authorities to find a solution for the registration problem.

BENEFICIARIES

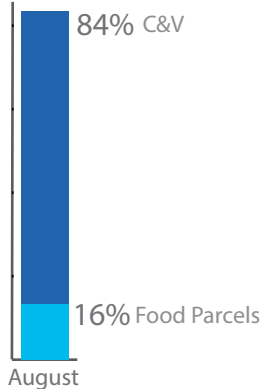
EMOP 200765

Total reached in August: 5,830*

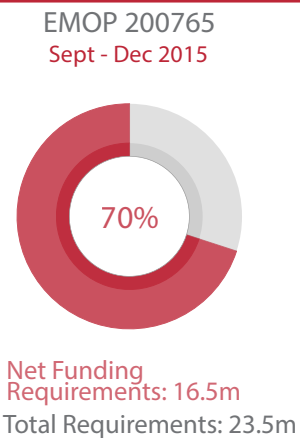


*WFP was not able to reach the number of beneficiaries planned in August due to access constraints

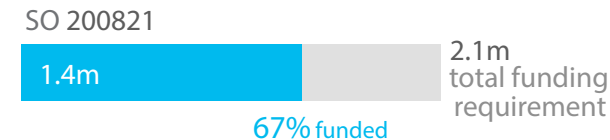
ACTIVITIES



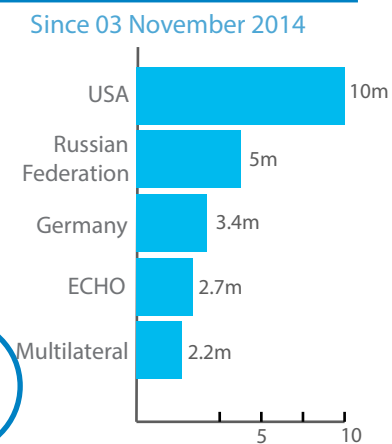
NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



PROJECT FUNDING STATUS



EMOP 200765



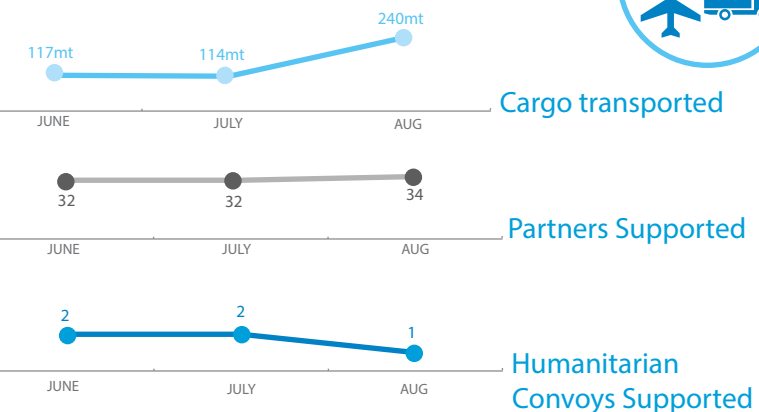
TOP 5 DONORS



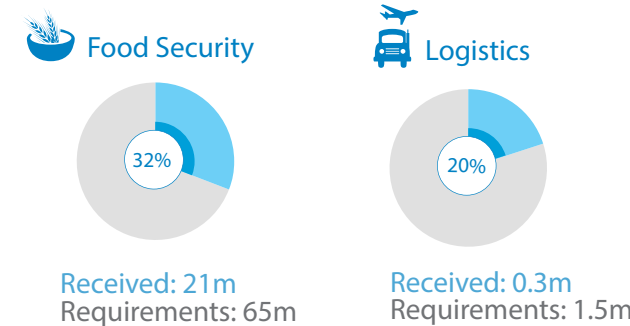
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



LOGISTICS CLUSTER



WFP-LED CLUSTERS FUNDING



- Country Office
- Area Office
- Field Office
- Road Open
- Road With Restricted Access
- Closed Road
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Oblast Boundary
- Primary Road

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WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 26 NOVEMBER 2014

*OCHA, 30 September 2015

www.wfp.org

Burundi

Key Points

- The current political crisis in Burundi has, since April, caused more than 190,000 people to flee to neighbouring countries and also affects food security and nutrition in Burundi, with more than 128,000 people identified as being in need of food assistance as of September.
- Although WFP operations have been largely unaffected by the security situation in Burundi, WFP continues to provide assistance to refugees in neighbouring countries through PRROs in DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda.
- WFP urgently requires USD 87 million for the next six months to meet the needs of operations responding to the Burundi crisis.
- Inside Burundi, in response to critical resource shortfalls, WFP has reduced the number of feeding days from 30 to 15 in the September general food distributions for vulnerable households affected by the ongoing crisis in Kirundo and Makamba provinces. Additionally, planned nutrition activities in Kirundo and Makamba provinces have not started due to resource shortfalls.
- Meanwhile, resourcing constraints have not affected food assistance for Burundi refugees in neighbouring countries.

Situation Analysis

Security / Political Situation

The political and security situation in Burundi remains volatile across the country, particularly in Bujumbura. Multiple targeted attacks and assassinations against high profile figures from the political, military and civil society arena on both sides of the political divide have taken place in recent months, amid recurring outbreaks of violence between protestors and police.

Starting in April, the ongoing political turmoil and tense situation caused more than 190,000 Burundians to flee their homes and seek refuge in neighbouring countries. Many more are believed to have fled the country, but are unregistered and therefore not counted. Figures as of 04 September show 93,566 people in Tanzania, 71,144 in Rwanda, 15,500 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, and 14,000 in Uganda.

Food Security

The food security situation is likely to worsen in coming months, with reduced food supply being compounded by diminishing purchasing and import power, as the crisis deepens the economic decline of the country. Disruptions of markets and livelihood activities will further worsen the pre-existing food and nutrition insecurity.

The nutrition situation remains worrying, and is likely to worsen further in the coming months. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is increasing, driven not just by the food security situation, but also by the reductions in service provision in the non-food sector, especially the areas of health and sanitation.

Programming Situation

PRRO 200655: Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations in Burundi (June 2014 – June 2016) targets 848,000 refugees and vulnerable food-insecure populations in Burundi through GFDs, targeted supplementary feeding programme, livelihood asset and creation programme. A budget revision is underway to include additional needs brought on by the crisis.

Access

Poor road conditions have created access issues to some distribution sites in Kirundo Province. WFP continues to closely monitor the security situation to adapt its approach as required and safeguard access.

Resourcing

WFP needs USD87 million for six months to meet the needs of existing PRROs responding to the situation in Burundi and its regional impact:

Burundi PRRO has a six months shortfall of USD8 million; DRC PRRO has a six month shortfall of USD27 million; Rwanda PRRO has a six month shortfall of USD10 million; Tanzania PRRO has a six month shortfall of USD20 million; Uganda PRRO has a six months shortfall of USD22 million.

Capacity

WFP has four offices in Burundi: one Country Office, two Area Offices and one Antena Office. There are 102 staff in Burundi, of whom seven are international.

Inter-Agency

WFP actively participates in inter-agency coordination such as the Humanitarian Country Team meetings held twice a week. WFP collaborates with IRC, Red Cross, CARITAS and UNHCR to provide food assistance to refugees, returnees and people affected by the ongoing crisis; coordinates with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health for nutrition interventions; partners with FAO, IFAD and World Vision to implement agriculture related community recovery and development activities, and cooperates with Welthungerhilfe to provide assistance to school children in the north.



Date Created: 05 October 2015
 Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ▲ Refugee Camp | ⚡ Border crossing Point | □ Country Office | ★ National Capital | — International Boundary |
| ▲ Refugee Settlement | — Road Supply Route | ○ Field Office | ● Major Town | — Province Boundary |
| ▲ Transit Camp | ▨ Potential Hotspot Provinces | △ Sub Office | ● Intermediate Town | ■ Surface Waterbody |
| | | | ● Small Town | |

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, OCHA, UNHCR
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