Global Overview on Humanitarian Needs and Operational Concerns and Priorities

February 2021
Global food security and nutrition is deteriorating

- 939 million people have insufficient food consumption.

- Over 34 million people in IPC 4+ in 41 countries with pockets of famine-like conditions (IPC 5) in South Sudan and Yemen.

- IPC 4 and 5 countries are also those where humanitarian access is challenged by security, political, economic and natural hazards – and with the lowest levels of funding.

- COVID-19 will continue to have a compounding effect on parallel shocks including conflict, currency depreciation & inflation, food insecurity, and natural disasters.

- An additional 6.7 million children are expected to suffer acute malnutrition this year due to the pandemic.

WFP urgently requires USD 5 billion to avert an imminent risk of famine in 2021.
The situation is expected to further deteriorate throughout 2021. We cannot wait for famine to be declared to act.

\(^{1}\)In 2019, 135 Million people were in acute hunger (IPC 3-5) based on GRFC, 2020; and 688 Million chronically hungry or undernourished, SOFI 2020; *Afghanistan: based on FFSR gradients; population figures; figures; S. America: numbers are preliminary and refer to IPC 3; Sudan & DRC: (peak 2020); Venezuela (2019)
Security Issues: Civil unrest, escalating national and sub-national conflicts and widespread crime are increasingly impacting WFP operations, particularly in CAR, Ethiopia, Syria, Myanmar and Somalia.

Political Issues: Volatile political landscapes and critical elections are resulting in disruption and uncertainty.

Economic Issues: COVID-19 has exacerbated economic instability worldwide. Income losses, decreased export prices, increased food prices and growing public debt will continue affecting populations worldwide.

Natural Hazards: La Niña will continue to cause extreme weather patterns through early 2021. Rainfall deficits, severe droughts and the cyclone season will hit hardest those countries already struggling to cope.

As many parts of the world are welcoming the optimism of vaccine rollouts, the majority of low- and middle-income countries are not going to be fully vaccinated for years to come.

- Ensuring populations have access to quality food and nutrition is a critical element of any pandemic response.
- The most marginalized in society are also those most at risk of being left behind in vaccination campaigns.
WFP Requirements and Funding

- 2021 Global needs based-plans requirements: USD 13.5 billion

- 2021 Global forecast: USD 7.8 billion

- 2021 Confirmed contributions: USD 1.4 billion (16% increase compared to same time frame in 2020)

- Net funding requirements for next six months: USD 4.2 billion

- Almost all regions have funding gaps above 50% of requirements

### Funding Requirements by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Funding Gap (NFRs) Feb-July 21</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RBB</td>
<td>USD 308 M (48%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBC</td>
<td>USD 1,311 M (61%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBD</td>
<td>USD 637 M (58%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBJ</td>
<td>USD 571 M (65%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBN</td>
<td>USD 1,154 M (60%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBP</td>
<td>USD 182 M (55%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>USD 4,163 M (59%)</td>
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Operations of Strategic Concern

- **High strategic Concern**
  - RBC: Syria, Yemen, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Turkey

- **Strategic Concern**
  - RBD: Burkina Faso, Nigeria, CAR, Cameroon, Niger, Mali, Chad, Sierra Leone, Guinea
  - RBP: Colombia, Haiti, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala
  - RBJ: Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Madagascar, DRC, Zambia, Lesotho, Tanzania, Angola, Namibia, Eswatini, Malawi

- **RBB**
  - Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh

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Countries of high strategic concern that fall under all categories: large population in IPC4+, large WFP needs, and challenging resourcing outlook even after forecasts.
WFP plans to assist at least **109 million people this year.**
The majority of WFP's targeted beneficiaries and budget requirements are in **crisis response.**

**Three Programmatic Pillars:**
1) Scaling-up life-saving food and nutrition assistance
2) Reinforcing integrated community-based resilience
3) Investing in long-term systems recovery and strengthening

With continued attention to:
- Cash-based Transfers
- Programming in urban areas
- Support to governments’ social protection systems
- Common service provision
- Pandemic and health emergency preparedness
WFP requires **flexible, unearmarked and front-loaded funding** for rapid response to prevent catastrophic conditions.

We must **advocate** for reliable access and assistance for those at highest risk.

WFP will support donors, governments and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to prioritize, thereby achieving optimal coverage of our global needs in all our partner countries.