



# COVID-19: Sustain & Scale-up WFP Operations

**Cross-Functional Global Analysis** to update on latest situation and inform on actions required for a successful implementation

*October 12th*

- **Executive Summary**
- **Analysis**

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



# Executive Summary - *Highlights*



## Operating Environment

- **Over one million people have died due to COVID-19.** The Americas and South East Asia report having the first and second highest number of reported cases globally, with Latin America as the third highest region.
- The World Bank has reported **increasing poverty levels** – the first time in over 20 years – 88 to 115 M additional people into extreme poverty in 2020. This figure could increase to +150M by 2021.



## Programmatic

- Latest analysis clearly shows that COVID-19 has had a compounding effect on pre-existing vulnerabilities and stressors. **The analysis shows significant increases in NFRs with 12 of the 23 CAS countries reporting over 60% NFRs for the next six months.**
- **Updated pipelines indicate that the peak of planned assistance has shifted to Q4 2020.** Interesting to note is that while Needs-Based and Implementation Plans are significantly higher in the second half of this year compared to the previous year, requirements for the first half of 2021 seem to be very similar to those of the first half of 2020.

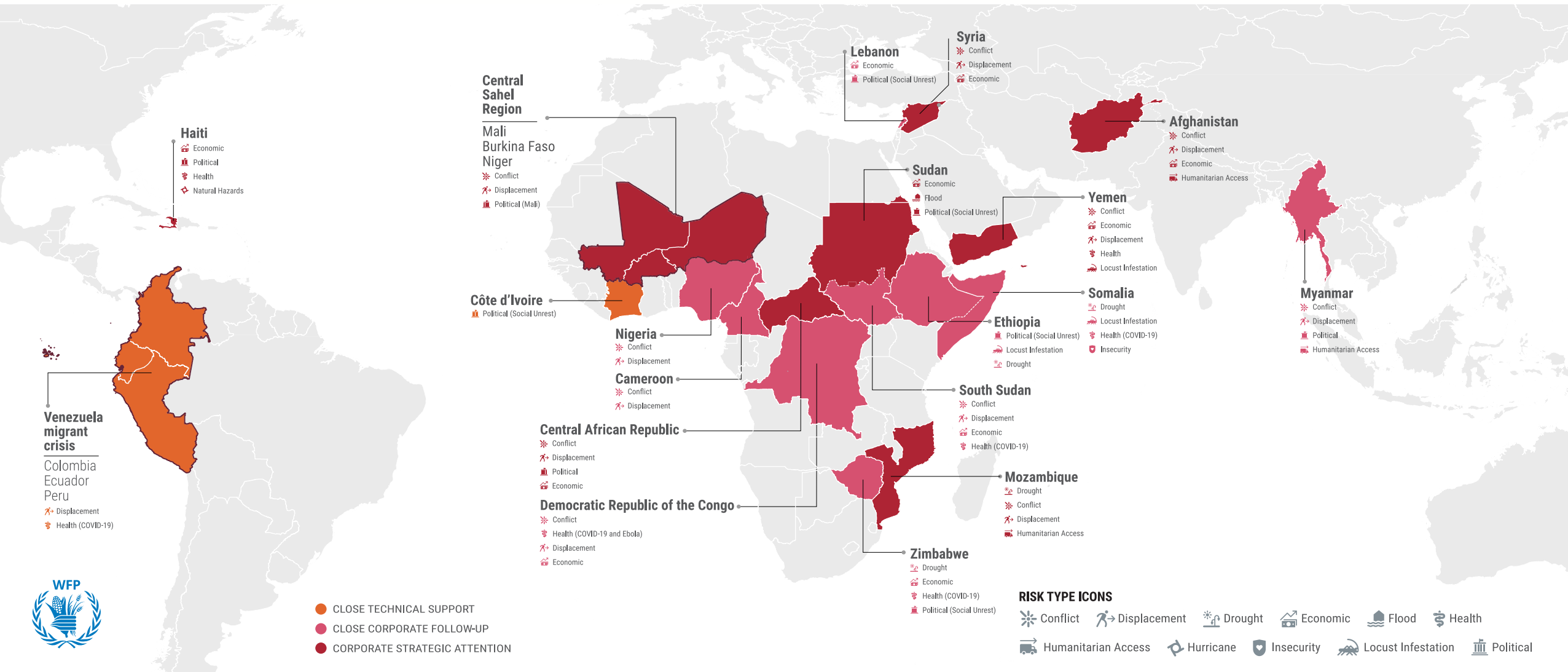


## Funding

- **USD 6.4 billion** has been confirmed to date in 2020, setting WFP USD 320 M above 2019 level by the end of Q3. **Currently, USD 4.3B (56%) are urgently required to cover next 6months requirements.**
- The **Global Forecast for 2020 has been revised upwards to USD 8.2 billion** up from the previous forecast of USD \$7.7 billion, following latest USA revised forecast. This sets the way for another record year in donations.

# Executive Summary (II)

## Top Countries of Concern as per Corporate Alert System Sept 2020



# 1. Operating Environment

## World Bank report and updated Global Report on Food Crisis indicate higher poverty and food security in times of COVID

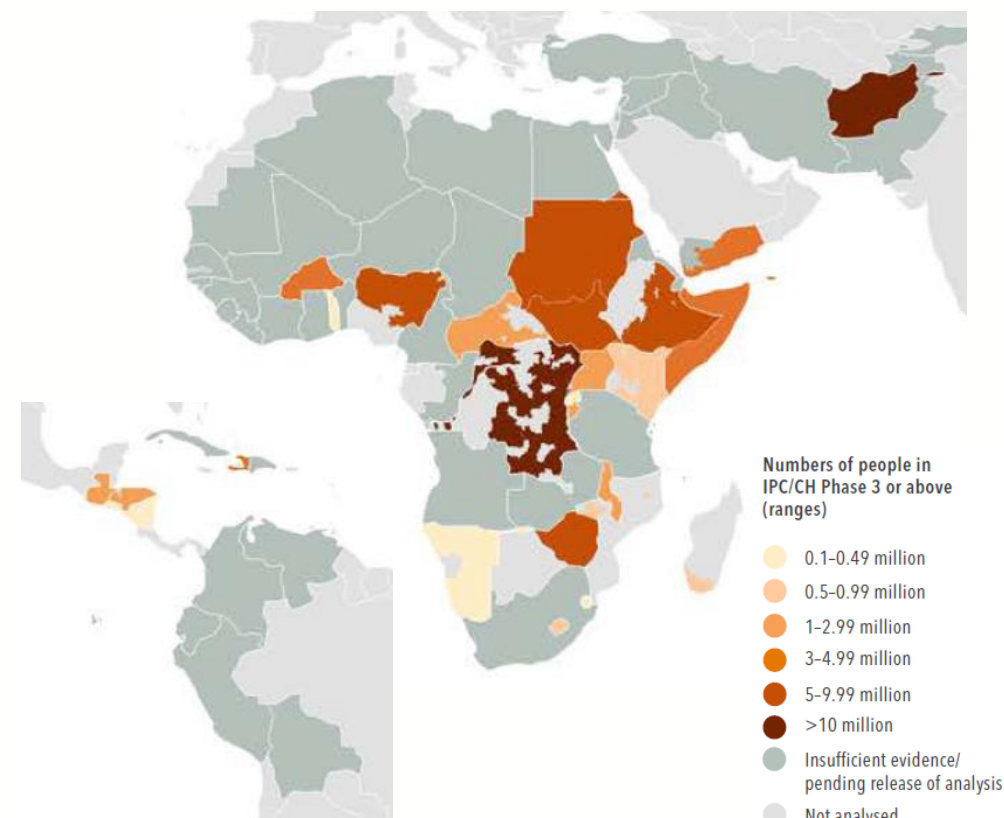
### World Bank Report

- For the first time in over 20 years **world poverty is expected to increase** (by 1.4%)
- COVID pandemic is expected to push **88-115 M additional people** into extreme poverty in 2020. This figure could increase to +150M by 2021.
- **COVID pandemic is exacerbating income inequality**: Shared prosperity (income growth of a country's poorest 40%, previously increased for most countries) expected to stagnate or contract, while income of rich increased by 27.5% between April and July.

### Global Report of Food Crisis (GRFC) Update

- 27 countries had updated IPC/CH/IPC compatible analyses in times of COVID. These are snapshots in time; some analyses were done at earlier stages of the pandemic (e.g. Afghanistan)
- Across those countries, **food insecurity has slightly increased**, but comparisons are **difficult** due to different population sizes, regions, urban/rural, methodology, or seasonality analyzed - for example, in DRC, Ethiopia, and Sudan.
- **Clear food insecurity increases** in times of COVID compared to pre-COVID 2020 estimations: **Haiti, South Sudan, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, CAR, Zimbabwe, Somalia, Uganda, Lesotho, Honduras.**
- **Main reasons for food insecurity increase** are **existing food insecurity drivers** (e.g. conflict, locusts, flooding, displacement) that were **further exacerbated** by COVID-restrictions imposed by governments causing loss of income, constraint government finances, Increasing inequalities, etc.

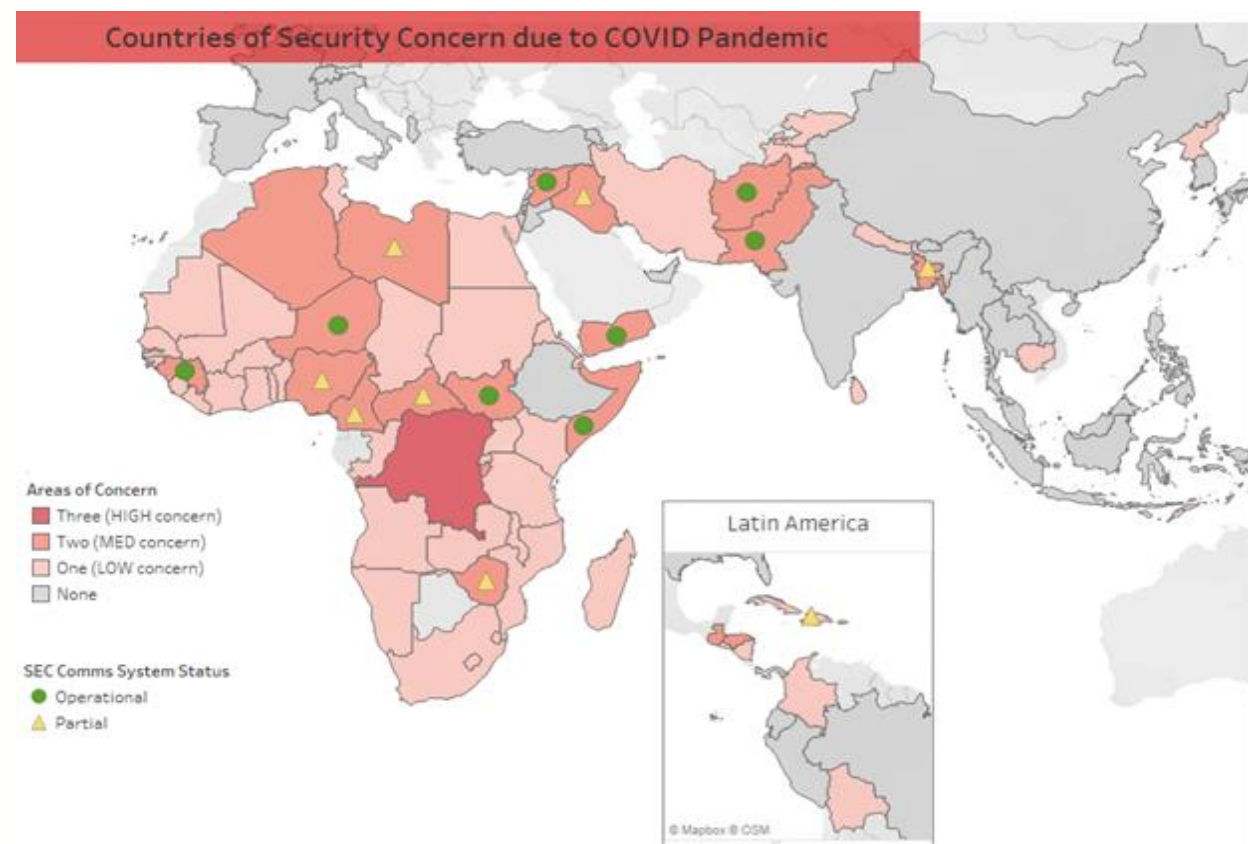
**Highest numbers of people in IPC 3+ in times of COVID-19**  
September Update; analyses available for 27 / 55 countries.





# 1.b Operating Environment

Besides already reported global economic impact, there are increasing global concerns on security and stability in different regions around the world...



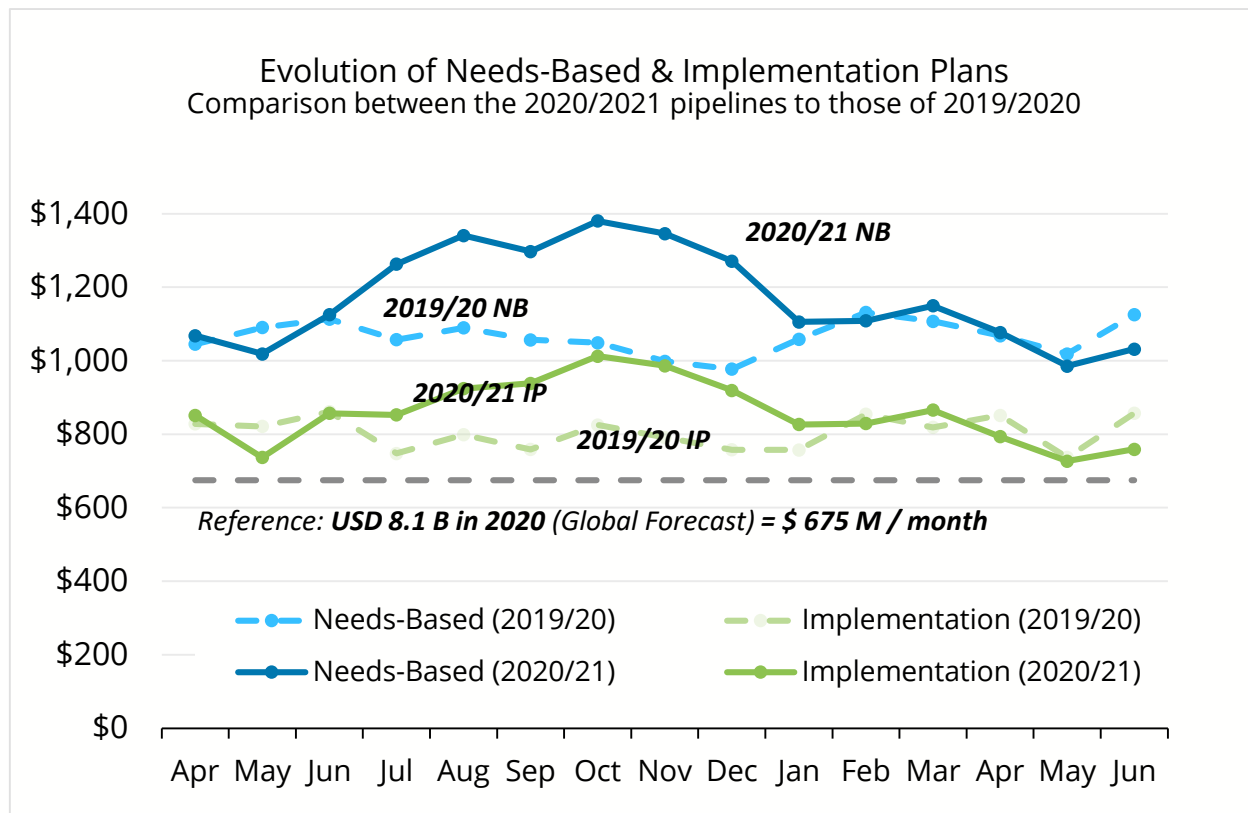
For further details and methodology, please see the latest COVID-19 Security Update produced by SEC ([available on OpWeb](#))

*The following trends are likely to affect WFP in coming months, with COVID-19 being one of aggravating factors:*

- An increase in civil unrest in second half of 2020 (disruptions/violence most likely in **Lebanon, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Bolivia, Haiti, Ethiopia, Iraq, Zimbabwe, Sudan, DRC, Colombia** but also possible in several others).
- Early signs of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) or organized crime groups turning towards humanitarians (targeting/control/access). Following recent anti-humanitarian and anti-UN statements by the Islamic State, there appears to be an elevated threat of targeting humanitarians particularly in **Central Sahel & Lake Chad Basin, Iraq, Libya, Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Mozambique**
- Escalating/shifting dynamics in national or sub-national conflicts, including increase in intercommunal or intra-NSAG violence (**Sudan, South Sudan, Libya, DRC, Mali**)
- Extremist/terrorist groups taking advantage of reduced inhibiting context leading to rise in violence and displacements (**Sahel, Lake Chad Basin, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Mozambique**)
- Leveraging of COVID-linked challenges for political gains or political instability, with potential for changes in general operating environment (**Somalia, Ethiopia, Bolivia, Israel/Palestine, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, CAR**)
- Electoral processes postponed in some countries, leading to increase in political tensions (**Bolivia, Ethiopia, Somalia**). COVID-19 adds political strains on forthcoming critical elections, increasing risk of unrest and violence (**Guinea, CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso**)

## 2. Changes in WFP Needs & Plans – *Based on Pipeline Requirements*

- While Needs-Based and Implementation Plans are **significantly higher in the second half of this year** compared to previous year, requirements for the **first half of 2021 seem to be very similar to those of the first half of 2020** → do we expect this to change?
- For the next 6 months (Oct'20-Mar'21), the **Needs-Based Plans** are 16% (USD 1 billion) higher than over the same period last year; **Implementation Plans** are 13% (USD 635 M) higher than in the same period last year.
- RBP has significantly higher needs** over the next six months than over the same period last year. RBC scale-down attributed to Yemen.
- NFRs** for the upcoming 6 months are **USD 4.3 B (56%)**. Highest concentration in RBP, RBJ, and RBN with funding gaps exceeding 60%.

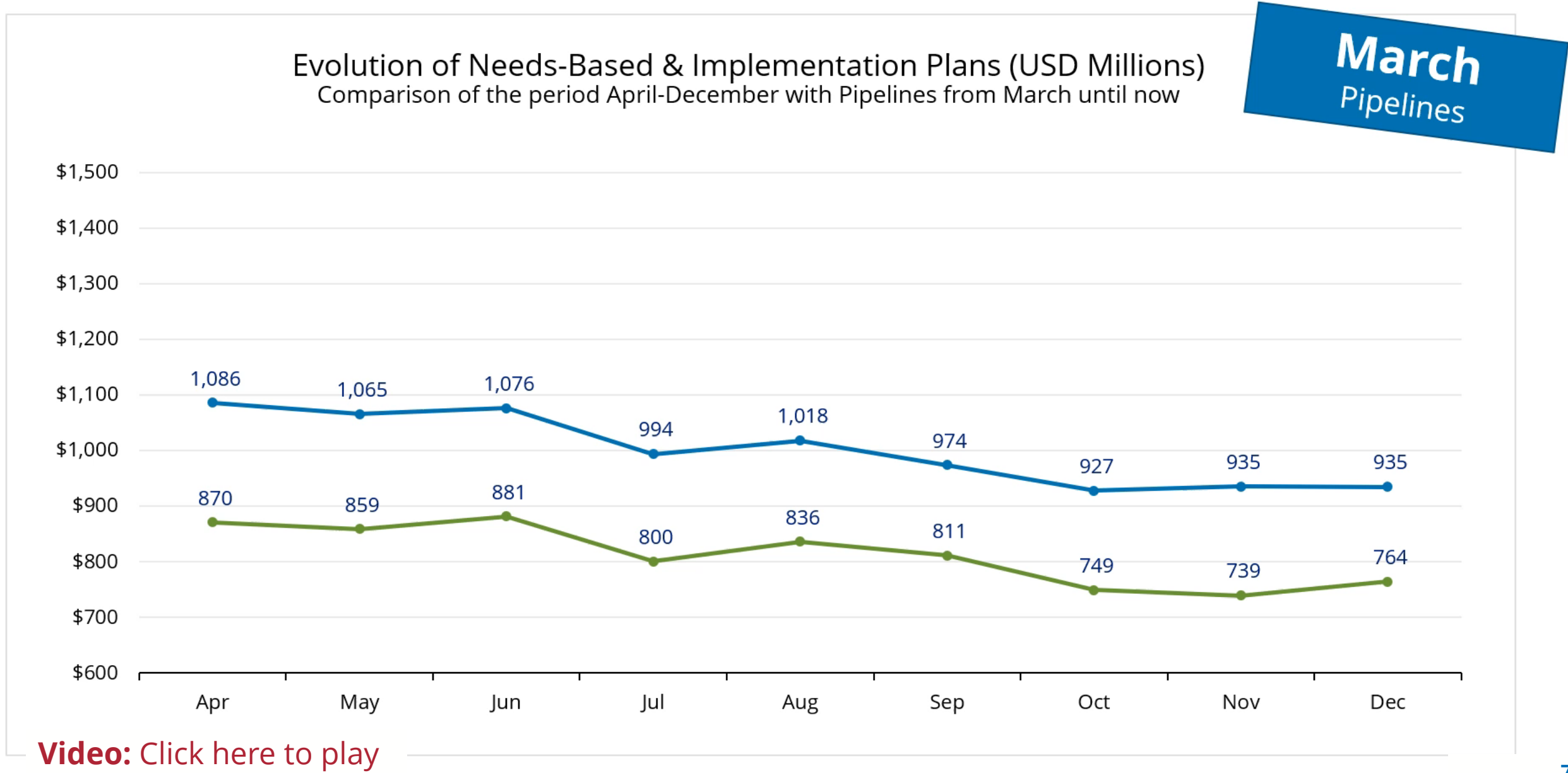


**Table:** Pipeline Comparison Oct'20 – Mar'21 Plans vs. Oct'19-Mar'20 Plans

| Region       | Change in NB Requirements | Change in Impl. Requirements | Funding Gap (NFRs next 6 months) |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| RBB          | +\$147 M (+31%)           | +\$143 M (+38%)              | \$211 M (34%)                    |
| RBC          | -\$300 M (-14%)           | -\$257 M (-9%)               | \$1,271 M (51%)                  |
| RBD          | +\$195 M (+26%)           | +\$227 M (+42%)              | \$496 M (52%)                    |
| RBJ          | +\$188 M (+20%)           | +\$88 M (+13%)               | \$728 M (66%)                    |
| RBN          | +\$392 M (+32%)           | +\$151 M (+15%)              | \$1,223 M (62%)                  |
| RBP          | +\$374 M (+229%)          | +\$328 M (+289%)             | \$351 M (66%)                    |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>+\$1,039 M (+16%)</b>  | <b>+\$635 M (+13%)</b>       | <b>\$4.3 B (56%)</b>             |

Source: CCP-RMB as of 9 October and analysis by cross-functional analytical group

# Changes in WFP Needs & Plans – *Evolution over time* Video



## 2.b Budget Revisions – *Summary*

- **89 BRs** have been submitted to-date in 2020, out of which 52 are fully or partially related to COVID\*.
- The total **Budgetary increase** of those 89 BRs is **USD 7.4 billion**, out of which the 52 BRs fully or partially related to COVID account for **USD 2.2 B (30%)**.
- The total direct **Beneficiary Increase** of those 89 BRs is **44.7 M**, out of which the 52 BRs fully or partially related to COVID account for **16.9 M beneficiaries (38%)**. Note: this includes beneficiaries that might not be targeted in 2020.
- **96%** of the budgetary increase of the 46 BRs fully or partially linked to COVID is under the **Crisis Response** focus area.
- Additionally, there 21 **additional planned/expected BRs** in the pipeline → **phased approach** adopted to stagger high number of requests in immediate, medium, & low priority.



BR Tracker

*For further details*

*\*If COVID is merely referenced (e.g. in a context analysis) in a BR, it does not classify as related to COVID.*

**N.B Figures remain indicative as CO revisions are ongoing**

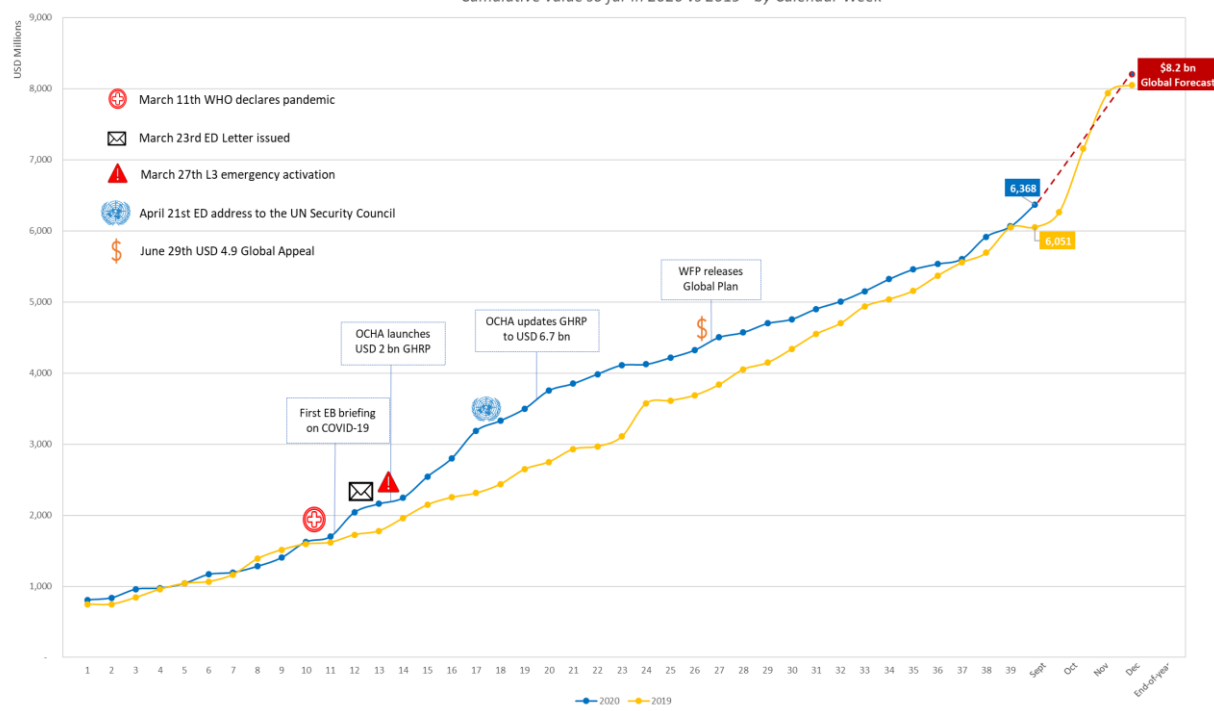


# 3. Fundraising – Overview and Progress

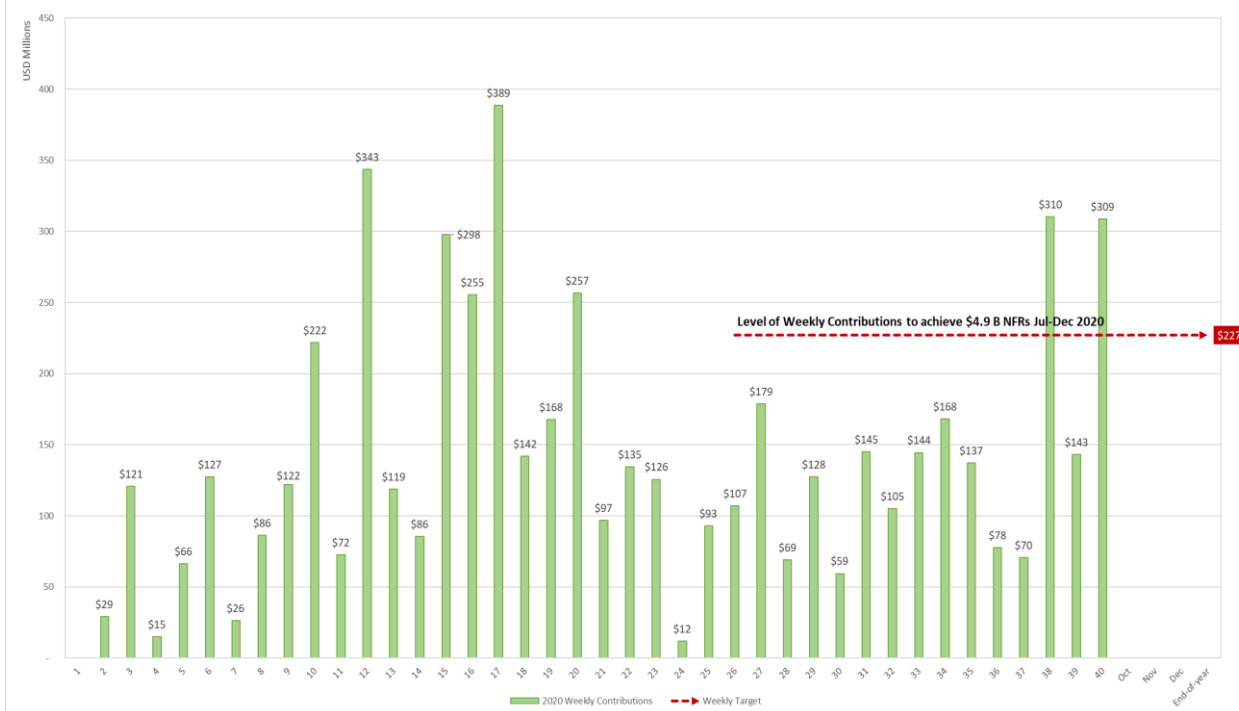
- In line with previous year trends, the pace of contributions is regaining traction in the last part of the year. **\$6.4 billion** has been confirmed to date, setting WFP \$320 M above 2019 level by the end of Q3.
- The September update of the Global Plan identified **\$5.1 billion requirements for the next 6 months** until March 2021. Against the new appeal, \$100 thousand was confirmed from the Private Sector since Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>, and **\$2.9 billion forecasts** (ECD less or equal to 31/03/2020) are under discussion. For 2020, following the latest intel from Washington the **Global Forecast** was revised upwards to **\$8.2 billion**, setting the way for another record year.
- Requirements of the **GHRP** are under revision as WFP's common services support is being phased out. To date **\$257 M** contributions have been confirmed, and further **\$30 M were allocated through flexible funding (\$21.6 M) and Internally Generated Funds\* (\$8.6 M)**. Currently, **\$7 M** are under discussion with Private Sector. [More details](#)

\* IGFs = fees applied to passengers of WFP aviation service

**Progress of Confirmed Contributions**  
Cumulative value so far in 2020 vs 2019 - by Calendar Week



**Weekly Progress of Contributions signed in 2020**  
by Calendar Week



# 4b. A more detailed analysis of funding concerns

Looking at all COs, considering shortfalls, forecasts, and recently confirmed contributions

NFRs (Oct'20-Mar'21) & Medium-term funding concerns for CAS Countries

|                               | Country       | Received over last 3 months | NFRs (\$M) | NFRs % | H/M Forecasts (for 2020) | Shortfalls after 2020 forecasts |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Corporate Strategic Attention | Yemen         | 259M                        | 427        | 48%    | 40M                      | 387M 44%                        |
|                               | Syria         | 74M                         | 364        | 61%    | 24M                      | 340M 57%                        |
|                               | Haiti         | 2M                          | 170        | 82%    | 44M                      | 126M 61%                        |
|                               | Mozambique    | 54M                         | 142        | 94%    | 69M                      | 73M 49%                         |
|                               | Afghanistan   | 68M                         | 73         | 37%    | 0M                       | 73M 37%                         |
|                               | Sudan         | 15M                         | 82         | 25%    | 69M                      | 13M 4%                          |
|                               | Burkina Faso  | 17M                         | 82         | 25%    | 18M                      | 64M 56%                         |
|                               | CAR           | 23M                         | 73         | 65%    | 0M                       | 73M 65%                         |
|                               | Niger         | 32M                         | 40         | 34%    | 31M                      | 9M 8%                           |
|                               | Mali          | 18M                         | 32         | 42%    | 27M                      | 5M 7%                           |
|                               |               |                             |            |        |                          |                                 |
| Close Corporate Follow-up     | South Sudan   | 41M                         | 596        | 70%    | 338M                     | 258M 30%                        |
|                               | Zimbabwe      | 36M                         | 276        | 84%    | 10M                      | 266M 81%                        |
|                               | Ethiopia      | 88M                         | 209        | 65%    | 99M                      | 110M 34%                        |
|                               | Somalia       | 144M                        | 191        | 47%    | 52M                      | 139M 34%                        |
|                               | DRC           | 71M                         | 145        | 43%    | 56M                      | 89M 26%                         |
|                               | Nigeria       | 48M                         | 113        | 60%    | 21M                      | 92M 51%                         |
|                               | Lebanon       | 221M                        | 78         | 28%    | 130M                     | (52)M 0%                        |
|                               | Myanmar       | 12M                         | 41         | 67%    | 2M                       | 39M 64%                         |
|                               | Cameroon      | 15M                         | 40         | 53%    | 5M                       | 35M 46%                         |
|                               |               |                             |            |        |                          |                                 |
| Close Technical Support       | Colombia      | 45M                         | 70         | 60%    | 21M                      | 49M 42%                         |
|                               | Peru          | 6M                          | 7          | 41%    | 0M                       | 7M 44%                          |
|                               | Ecuador       | 26M                         | 0          | 0%     | 4M                       | (4)M 0%                         |
|                               | Cote d'Ivoire | 0M                          | 0          | 67%    | 0M                       | 0M 0%                           |

## Key Highlights

### Overall Countries of Concern among CAS countries

- Nigeria
- Syria
- Haiti
- CAR
- Myanmar
- Zimbabwe
- Burkina Faso

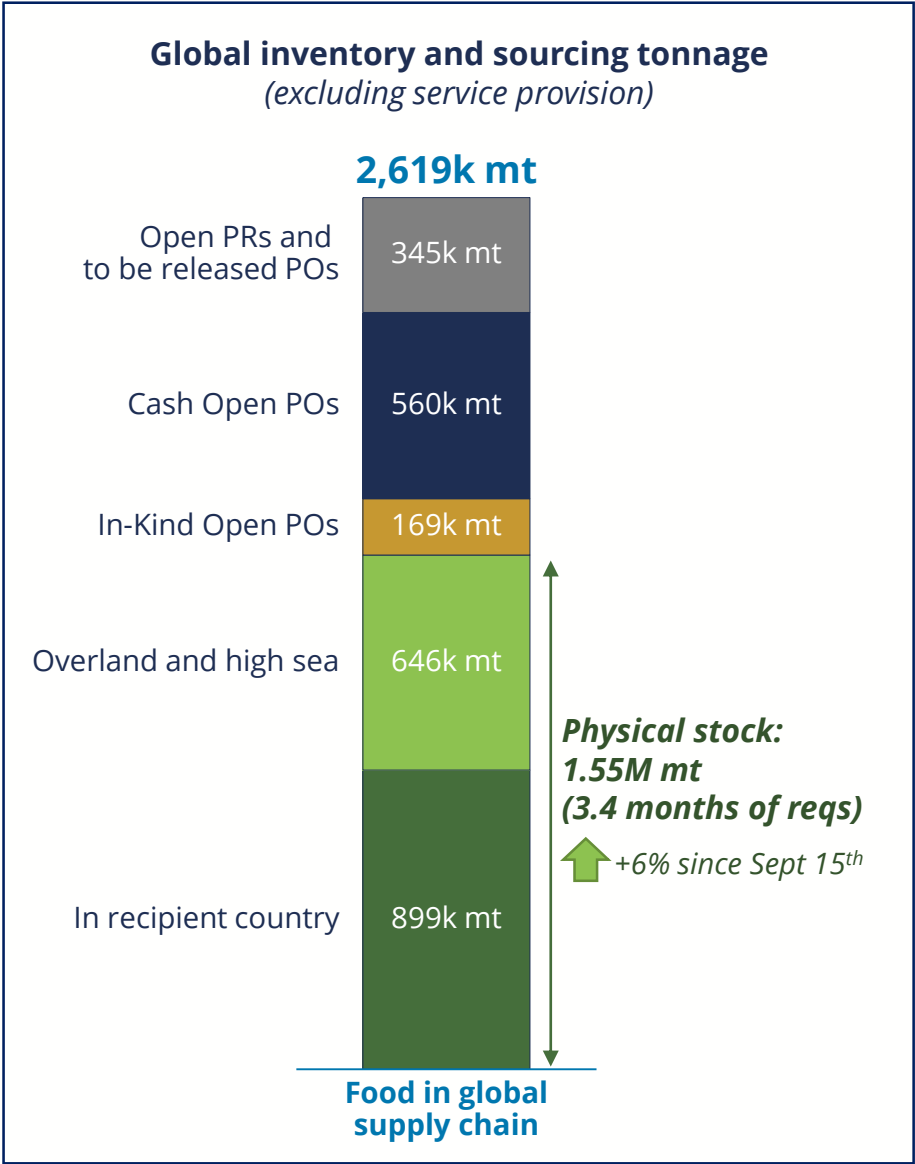
### Countries of high concern beyond those in CAS

due to high shortfalls, low forecasts, or low recent contributions

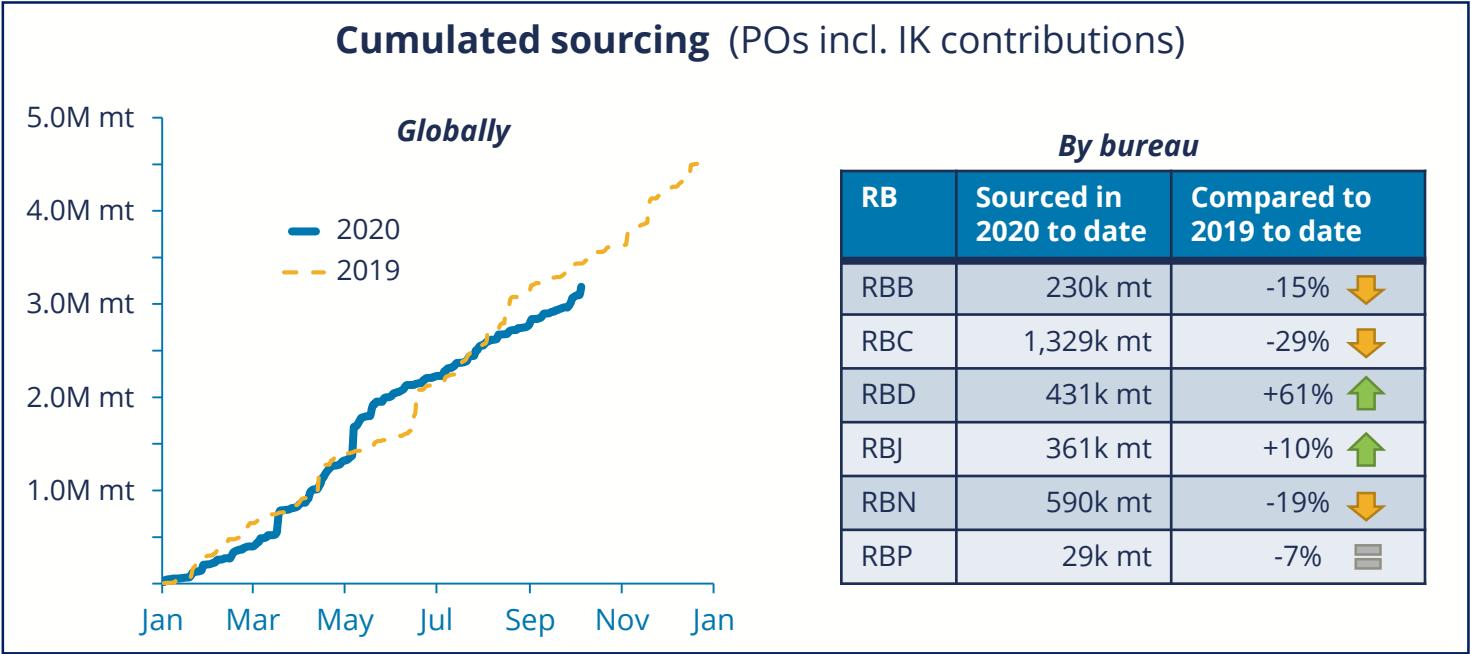
- Jordan
- Lesotho
- Pacific Isld COs
- Congo

Note: for other specific concerns (e.g. supply chain, scale-up, Security, please see annex

# 5. Supply Chain Overview



- **The amount of food in the supply chain (excl. Service Provision) has remained relatively stable since March** with approx. **2.6M mt**, including **1.55M mt** of stock in warehouses or in-transit, representing approx. **3.4 months** of global WFP requirements.
- **This inventory is not distributed evenly among regions:** East Africa and West Africa have the healthiest supply outlook compared to their requirements while other regions have less buffer, in particular Southern Africa and Latin America



## 6. Changes in Needs – Additional Beneficiaries

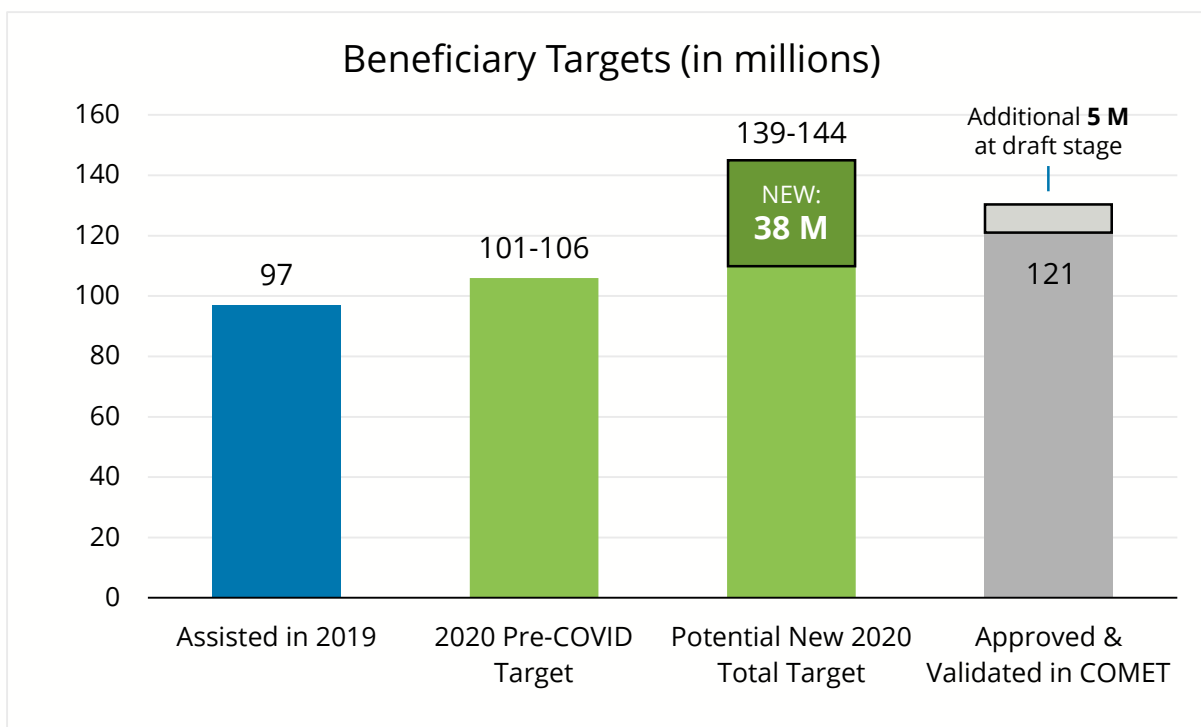


Table: Beneficiary Targets (in millions)

| RB           | Assisted in 2019 | 2020 Pre-COVID Target | NEW Beneficiaries CO submissions | NEW 2020 Total [Maximum] | Approved & Validated (COMET) |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| RBB          | 11.8             | 13.8                  | 5.2                              | 19                       | 18                           |
| RBC          | 33.7             | 30.4                  | 9.4                              | 39.8                     | 32.8                         |
| RBD          | 10.6             | 13                    | 8.9                              | 22                       | 18                           |
| RBJ          | 17               | 22.1                  | 7.2                              | 29.3                     | 23                           |
| RBN          | 19.2             | 21.6                  | 3.9                              | 25.5                     | 22.5                         |
| RBP          | 4.8              | 5.2                   | 3.5                              | 8.5                      | 6.7                          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>97.1</b>      | <b>106.1</b>          | <b>38.2</b>                      | <b>144.1</b>             | <b>121</b>                   |

- RBs and COs indicated that overall **38 Million additional beneficiaries** would receive assistance from WFP by end of 2020. This would imply that roughly a third of the **121 Million** additional people in need by end-2020 (as per VAM projections) would be targeted by WFP.
- Compared to the pre-COVID target of **101-106 Million** (over 5 M new benef's were in BRs that have been created pre-COVID but were only approved recently), this would bring the **new total 2020 target** up to **139-144 Million**.
- A more detailed data gathering was done in pipelines where is possible to see changes on existing caseload, new "confirmed" caseload, as well potential further increased caseload. That breakdown includes details on:
  - COVID-COMPOUND: **existing beneficiaries** to receive **additional assistance**.
  - COVID-COMPOUND: **additional beneficiaries** to be assisted through **existing activities**
  - COVID-FALLOUT: **additional beneficiaries** requested by **governments** to receive WFP assistance
  - COVID-FALLOUT: Potentially further beneficiaries that might be supported through **technical assistance** to governments (Tier 3 beneficiaries, not included in the 37 M)
- However, the **majority** of those additional beneficiaries **is not seen in COMET**: according to latest approved and validated BRs, the increase of additional beneficiaries in 2020 is only **10 Million** so far.

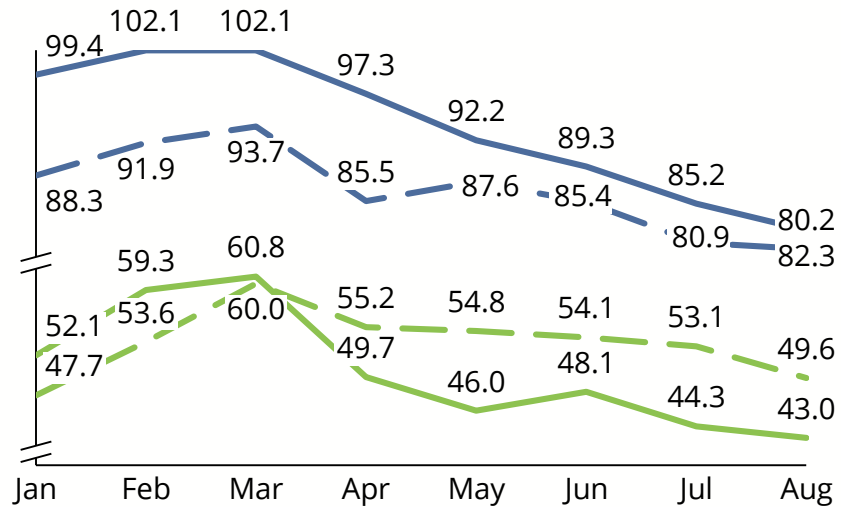
For Further details on comparison of data sets:



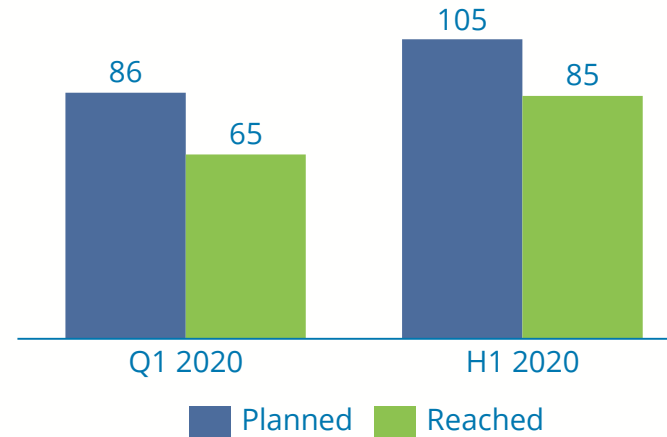
RM details

# 7. Implementation

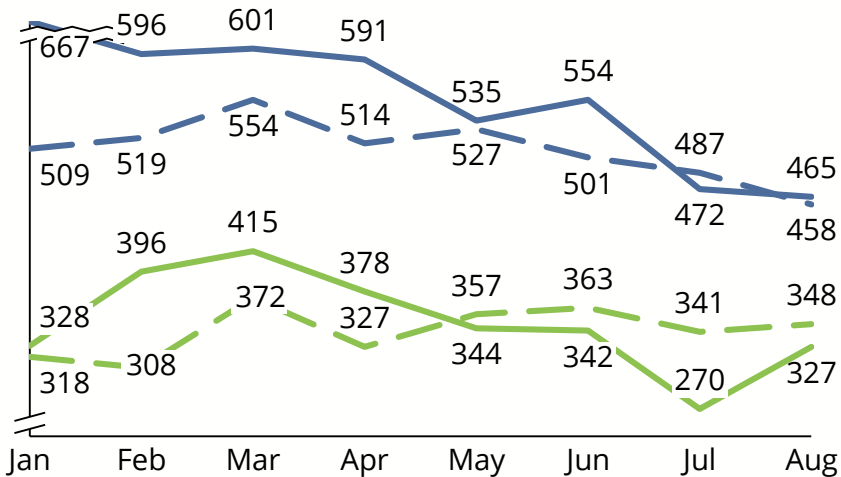
**Monthly Beneficiaries with overlaps (in M)\***



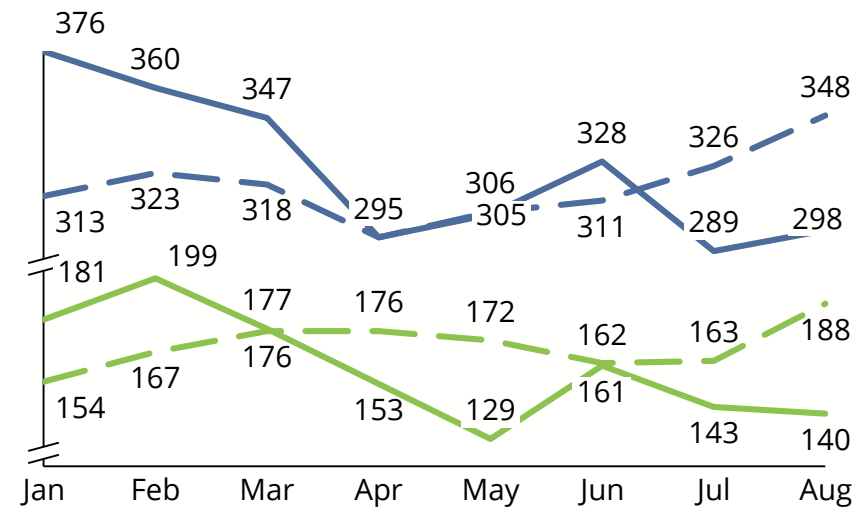
**Unique Beneficiaries without overlaps (in M)**



**Food (in K mt)**



**CBT (in M USD)**



— 2019 (Plan) — 2020 (Plan)  
— 2019 (Actual) — 2020 (Actual)

- Compared to 2019, WFP has transferred slightly more food, and a little less CBT this year.
- In the first half of 2020, WFP has reached 85 M unique beneficiaries. This is out of 105 M targeted (81%), and it is 20 M more than in Q1.
- Less beneficiaries have been reached every month since April this year – a trend similar to last year's.
- By programme area, school feeding shows the biggest decrease in monthly beneficiaries in Q2 (ca 70% of the total decrease) due to school closures.
- By country, most of the global decrease in Q2 can be attributed to Yemen and Turkey.

\* Beneficiary overlap between programme areas not deducted. Overall beneficiary numbers lower than represented. Validation of July and August figures is still being finalized.



## 8. Next Steps and ongoing work with RBs

- **Support to countries as per the various operational and strategic indicators**

*Countries globally are being monitored according to various operational and strategic indicators (food insecurity, funding, buffer stocks, security, scale-up, etc.) to ensure the right technical support is directed to the most in-need countries. Some countries require support across the board and are of concern for multiple reasons. This includes support to all countries (big and small).*

- **Focus on Implementation and operational performance**

*It's key to know internally where we stand in terms of people reached, Food and Cash transferred, as well on the utilization of funds received so far. The cross-functional group has been working together to put those figures together to allow a robust understanding of those numbers and trends. Most of these figures are included in this analysis and others are being addressed by respective subject matter experts.*

- **Gain a clear understanding of upcoming updated needs**

*Continue to monitor needs for 2021 to anticipate how pipelines are changing. When looking at needs for 2021, numbers are still similar to 2019 not yet reflecting the global food insecurity trend.*

# Annex - Further Analysis & Weekly Updates

## Reading documents to support the OTF discussion (pre-/post-OTF)

### Further Details

#### Fundraising

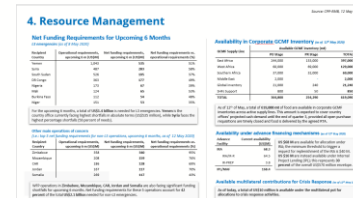
- Which COs have received money since the ED letter?
- What are the forecasts expected to be confirmed soon?
- What are the countries of highest funding concern?



Presentation

#### Resource Management

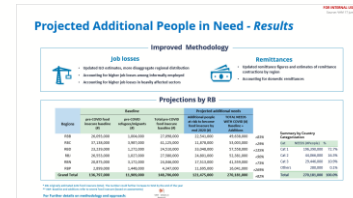
- What are the largest Net Funding Requirements?
- How much GCMF food is available?
- How much funding is available under Advance Financing Mechanisms and Multilateral Funding?



Presentation

#### VAM

- How many more people are projected to be food insecure?
- What are the drivers and what is the methodology?



VAM analysis

#### Supply Chain

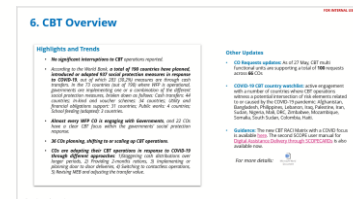
- Where do we stand on building a safe buffer stock?
- Where do we stand on ongoing sourcing?
- What are key SC concerns?



Presentation

#### CBT

- Which are the countries of highest concern (CBT perspective)?
- How is WFP adapting its CBT operations in response to COVID?
- What are government responses and how does this link with WFP's response?



Presentation

# Annex 2: Focusing on immediate and concrete operational challenges, there are countries requiring specific attention in different areas...

\* CAS Countries

## FUNDING

Top 15 by %

| COs                 | NFRs (US\$M) | NFRs(%) |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| Jordan              | 154          | 113%    |
| Mauritania          | 23           | 109%    |
| Namibia             | 9            | 101%    |
| Togo                | 9            | 101%    |
| Mozambique*         | 142          | 94%     |
| Senegal             | 20           | 91%     |
| Dominican Republic  | 14           | 89%     |
| Caribbean Community | 11           | 88%     |
| Turkey              | 38           | 87%     |
| Egypt               | 57           | 86%     |
| Zimbabwe*           | 276          | 84%     |
| Palestine           | 33           | 83%     |
| Haiti*              | 170          | 82%     |
| Congo               | 33           | 80%     |
| Burkina Faso*       | 91           | 79%     |

Top 15 by Value

| COs           | NFRs (US\$M) | NFRs (%) |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| South Sudan*  | 596          | 70%      |
| Yemen*        | 427          | 48%      |
| Syria*        | 364          | 61%      |
| Zimbabwe*     | 276          | 84%      |
| Ethiopia*     | 209          | 65%      |
| Somalia*      | 191          | 47%      |
| Haiti*        | 170          | 82%      |
| Jordan        | 154          | 113%     |
| DRC*          | 145          | 43%      |
| Mozambique*   | 142          | 94%      |
| Nigeria*      | 113          | 60%      |
| Uganda        | 98           | 78%      |
| Burkina Faso* | 91           | 79%      |
| Sudan*        | 82           | 25%      |
| Lebanon       | 78           | 28%      |

- 19 COs with NFRs over 70% for the next 6 months.
- Top 10 CO with highest NFRs account for 59% of total shortfall in the next 6 months.
- 5 COs featuring in the 2 lists (Zimbabwe, Haiti, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Jordan).

## SCALE-UP

Top 15 by %

| COs              | Difference |
|------------------|------------|
| Guatemala        | 1480%      |
| Liberia          | 625%       |
| Haiti*           | 480%       |
| El Salvador      | 430%       |
| Lesotho          | 367%       |
| Pacific Isld COs | 341%       |
| Congo            | 312%       |
| Zambia           | 299%       |
| Peru             | 293%       |
| Gambia           | 263%       |
| Turkey           | 233%       |
| Bolivia          | 223%       |
| Cuba             | 219%       |
| Guinea           | 194%       |
| Madagascar       | 140%       |

Top 15 by Value

| COs          | Difference  |
|--------------|-------------|
| Somalia*     | 183,240,513 |
| Guatemala    | 151,185,286 |
| Nigeria*     | 140,095,259 |
| South Sudan* | 124,690,834 |
| Afghanistan* | 109,283,503 |
| Haiti*       | 95,522,018  |
| Syria*       | 88,840,442  |
| Zimbabwe*    | 84,655,512  |
| DRC*         | 78,727,008  |
| Sudan*       | 66,148,554  |
| Bangladesh   | 63,844,575  |
| Kenya        | 58,382,865  |
| Jordan       | 44,601,105  |
| Mali*        | 36,955,876  |
| Tanzania     | 34,466,155  |

- Table:** Top 15 COs with biggest relative scale-ups by % and by actual value (Changes in Impl. Plans since March for Jul-Dec).
- 20 COs with doubling (or more) Food or CBT requirements.
- 15 COs doubling food, 20 COs doubling CBT.
- Guatemala appears in both lists due to service provision.

## BUFFER STOCK

| CO            | Months of Stock in-country | Months of Stock expected |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Lebanon       | -                          | -                        |
| Togo          | -                          | -                        |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.4                        | 3.1                      |
| Haiti         | 0.4                        | 0.3                      |
| Zimbabwe      | 0.5                        | 1.1                      |
| Malawi        | 0.6                        | -                        |
| Mozambique    | 0.7                        | -                        |
| Honduras      | 0.7                        | -                        |
| Nigeria       | 0.7                        | 0.5                      |
| Cameroon      | 0.9                        | 2.2                      |
| Ethiopia      | 1.1                        | 0.0                      |
| Afghanistan   | 1.0                        | 1.0                      |
| Burkina Faso  | 1.9                        | 0.3                      |
| Colombia      | 1.2                        | 1.4                      |
| Tajikistan    | 2.2                        | 0.3                      |

- Table:** Top 15 COs with weak buffer stocks.
- 10 COs with less than 1 month of stock and >1,000 MT/month; 7 of those with few expected arrivals.

## SECURITY

1 CO is of HIGH concern and 20 COs of MEDIUM concern due to COVID-19 impacts on civil unrest, crime, armed conflict

| Countries  | Security Concern Level | Factors for inclusion  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| DRC*   | HIGH                   | Elevated Security Risk Management (SRM) levels for threat categories (armed conflict, unrest, crime) that impact WFP operations  |
| Afghanistan*, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon*, CAR*, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti*, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, Niger*, Nigeria*, Pakistan, Somalia*, South Sudan*, Syria*, Yemen*, Zimbabwe* | MEDIUM                 | Changes to threat environment due to COVID-19, as reported by CO Security<br>Impacts to WFP Security Operations, as reported by CO Security, including SEC staffing shortages (<50%) |
| Lebanon*, Myanmar*, Burkina Faso*, Mozambique*   | ON WATCH               | See the latest SEC monthly report for details  |