



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2021

Update #3

November 2021

Photo Credits

Cover Photo : © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Photo page 4: © © WFP/Tsiory Andriantsoarana

Photo page 5: © WFP/Claire Nevill

Photo page 6: © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Photo page 8: © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Photo page 9: © WFP/Fredrik Lerneryd

Photo page 10: © WFP/Fredrik Lerneryd

Photo page 11: © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Photo page 13: © WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Photo page 15: © WFP/Kirstyn Allen

Photo page 17: © WFP/ Aurore Ishimwe

Photo page 21: © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Photo page 22/23: © WFP/Fredrik Lerneryd

Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	4
SECTION I: LOOKING AHEAD: FOOD INSECURITY, TRENDS AND RISKS.....	5
Record-high levels of acute food insecurity.....	5
The vicious cycle bonding conflict and food insecurity	6
Drivers of food insecurity and risks ahead	7
Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity	9
SECTION II: SAVING LIVES IN EMERGENCIES, CHANGING LIVES WORLDWIDE.....	11
Scaling up lifesaving food and nutrition assistance.....	11
Investing in human capital and prevention	15
Strengthening and revitalizing global and national partnerships	18
SECTION III: URGENT APPEAL FOR FUNDING AND SUPPORT	20
Risk of not responding.....	21
Operations of Highest concern	22
SECTION IV: WFP RESPONSE BY COUNTRY	24



In October 2020, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) was named the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, recognizing the important link between conflict and hunger and the critical role that food assistance plays in supporting peace and stability. One year later, **conflict continues to be the primary driver of an alarming rise of food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among refugees, internally displaced and most vulnerable.** Even more families are facing food insecurity as conflicts continue, natural hazards increase in frequency, and relentless waves of the COVID-19 pandemic deepen their toll on economies around the globe.

Today, **up to 283 million people are acutely food insecure or at high risk in 80 countries in 2021**, a record high and a devastating increase of 12.4 million people since the June 2021 edition of this report was published. This increase is primarily driven by new food insecurity figures from **Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Somalia.** Meanwhile, famine-like conditions remain a real possibility in 43 countries around the world, with **45 million people facing emergency levels of acute or catastrophic food insecurity** in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 4 Emergency and above, up from 41 million people in June 2021. This includes 584,000 people facing famine-like conditions in **Ethiopia, Madagascar, South Sudan, and Yemen;** the situation also remains extremely concerning in **Nigeria**, where areas in the conflict-affected northeast may be at risk of famine should the situation deteriorate further.

Faced by these ballooning problems, WFP is doing more than ever. WFP's biggest planned operation in history has grown even bigger: as of November 2021, WFP's 2021 Programme of Work has climbed to a record **US\$ 15.7 billion in requirements.** WFP is now planning to assist **140.5 million people in more than 80 countries in 2021**, and in the first half of the year, **WFP already reached 90 million people** with cash and food assistance. WFP is saving lives in emergencies, scaling up to respond to newly declared emergencies in **Haiti and Afghanistan**, while continuing to use food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability, and prosperity.

Thanks to the generous support of its partners, WFP is on pace to notch a record level of support in 2021, with current forecasts projecting **US\$ 8.6 billion** to be received by the end of this year. Yet at the same time donors are stepping up, **operational requirements continue to mount.** WFP's needs-based plan requirements are currently projected to be funded at an estimated **55 percent** for 2021, with global requirements for the next **six months standing at US\$ 5.7 billion** (November 2021 to April 2022). If this gap is not addressed, WFP will need to shift its planned programming. Already, WFP has been forced to scale back its assistance in some countries by distributing half-rations and implementing other prioritization measures.



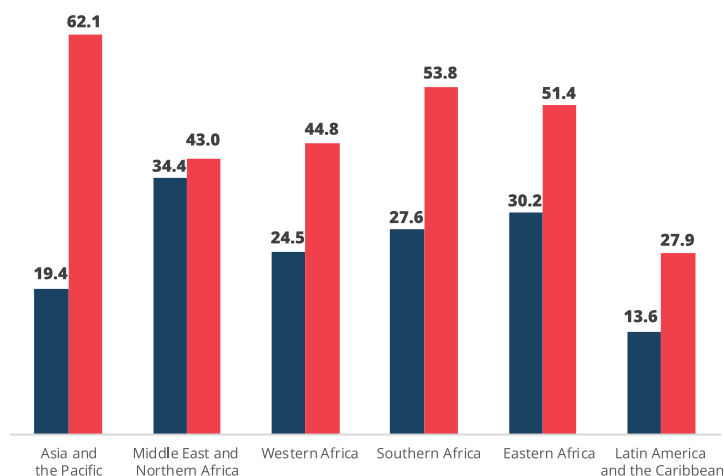
Section I: Looking Ahead: Food Insecurity, Trends and Risks

RECORD-HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

Up to 283 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure or at high risk in 2021 across 80 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available. This is a record high, and an unprecedented increase of 88.8 percent from pre-pandemic levels in early 2020: up to 133.1 million additional people are now facing food insecurity. This marks a 12.4 million increase from the earlier estimate of 270.5 million published in the last [update to WFP's Global Operational Response Plan](#) in June 2021. A combination of increasing conflict, economic downturns including remaining effects from COVID-19, and climate change are the main drivers of these constantly high numbers. Most recent increases are based on new data available for major crises such as **Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Somalia**, driven by conflict, economic crises, and erratic rainfalls.

Acute food insecurity is increasing further

- Early 2020 pre-COVID-19 (people, in millions)
- November 2021 estimate (people, in millions)¹



¹ The new November 2021 estimate is the fourth update to WFP's original estimate of COVID-19's impact on acute food security conducted in June 2020 (see methods paper). For this update, the original estimations from June 2020 were replaced with the most recent assessment data and projections for 2021 from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Cadre Harmonisé (CH), WFP CARI or comparable analyses for 56 countries, available before October 25. Only IPC/CH exercises with population coverage of above 50 percent were considered, expected peak-numbers for 2021 (or latest available) are used. The numbers are supposed to give a comprehensive estimate of people in need of food assistance for 2021, in countries where WFP operates. The analysis covers rural and urban populations and refugees.

² Newest increases are based on higher estimates in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Haiti, Kenya and Somalia.

More people at risk of falling into famine

Worryingly, the number of people at risk of facing famine-like conditions without urgent immediate life-saving action keeps increasing. It is now estimated that 45 million people could face such dire conditions in 2021 across 43 countries, based on most recently published IPC/CH or equivalent analyses.² Countries with highest numbers of people in IPC Phase 4 Emergency and above are **Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Yemen, Ethiopia, and Sudan**.

In total, 584,000 people are projected to be facing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) in 2021 and require urgent action to prevent widespread starvation, death, and total collapse of livelihoods. In **Ethiopia**, up to 401,000 people were projected to be in IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe in 2021 – the highest number since the 2011 famine in Somalia – due to the impact of conflict in the Northern Ethiopia region. In **South Sudan, Yemen, and Madagascar** people are facing famine-like conditions due to conflict and drought, and a risk of famine exists. Additionally, in **Nigeria**, populations in conflict-affected areas in the northeast may be at risk of reaching catastrophic food-insecurity levels.

People in food crisis or worse: Numbers explained



Several numbers on acute food insecurity have been published, with different purposes and coverage:

283 million people across 80 countries with WFP operational presence in 2021

This number is intended to give a complete overview of food security needs in 80 countries where WFP operates for planning purposes. This report provides the fourth update of WFP's original estimate of 270 million people, established in [June 2020](#). The continuous updates intend to reduce uncertainty of the original estimates by replacing country estimates with new assessment data where available, currently 56 countries. Updates are not intended for trend analysis, but to validate original estimates.

161 million across 42 countries in 2021

In its September update, the [Global Report on Food Crises](#)—a joint, consensus-based analysis by 16 partner organizations, focused on countries where most recent IPC/CH or equivalent data is available—estimated that 161 million people in 42 countries are facing acute food insecurity in 2021. This is a preliminary number, as not all countries covered in earlier years have updated numbers for 2021 available. Updates for some of the world's major food crises, for example **Syria**, are not yet included, as new data is expected only later this year. The final number for 2021 will be published in April 2022.

For further explanations and sources, see [People in food crisis or worse: Numbers explained](#).



THE VICIOUS CYCLE BONDING CONFLICT AND FOOD INSECURITY

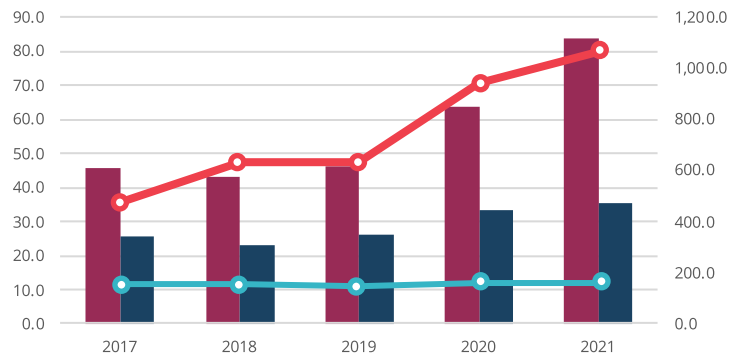
“WHERE THERE IS CONFLICT, THERE IS HUNGER. AND WHERE THERE IS HUNGER, THERE IS OFTEN CONFLICT.”

- WFP Executive Director David Beasley

In 2020, 56 armed conflicts were active around the world, the highest number recorded since the end of World War II, and fatalities caused by organized violence increased for the first time in six years.³ While data for this year is not yet available, key trends indicate that conflict levels and violence against civilians are continuing to increase in 2021.

In recent years, there has been a clear regional shift in global organized violence trends from the **Middle East to Africa**, with the number of active conflicts in Africa increasing from 19 to 30 over three years (2017-2020), while in all other regions the number decreased or remained at the same level.⁴ As conflict levels have increased in Africa, acute food insecurity levels have increased in parallel. In 2020, 54 percent of acutely insecure people (IPC/CH 3+) in Africa lived in countries where conflict was the main driver of food insecurity. This share will be even larger in 2021, increasing to almost 70 percent.

Food security and conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa⁵



- IPC 3+ in millions, countries with conflict as main driver of food insecurity
- IPC 3+ in millions, countries with other drivers of food insecurity
- Conflict related events per month, countries with conflict as main driver of food insecurity
- Conflict related events per month, countries with other main drivers of food insecurity

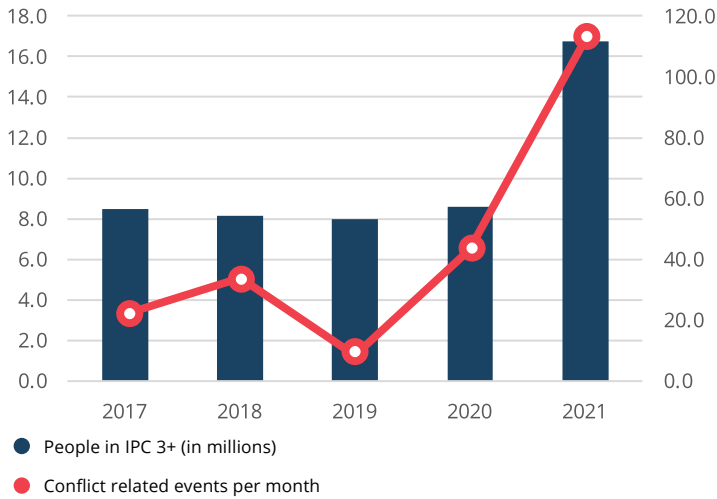
3 Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP).

4 Ibid.

5 The countries in Africa where conflict was the main driver of food insecurity in 2021, based on the Global Report on Food Crises, are Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, and South Sudan. The countries in Africa with other main drivers of food insecurity in 2021 are Angola, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Eswatini, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The number of conflict related events is based on ACLED data, and reported as average number per months, for each year. 2021 considers data until September only. Event types included are battles and violence against civilians.

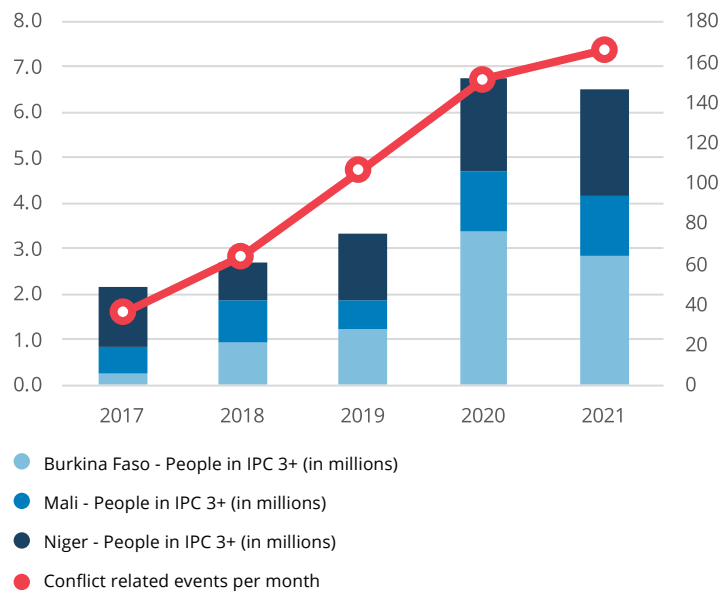
As conflict and violence have expanded in **Ethiopia**, with a ten-fold jump in the number of battles and violence against civilians since 2020, the number of people in food crisis or worse has doubled from over 8 million people at the end of 2020 to over 16 million people in 2021.⁶

Ethiopia



A record level of violence in the **Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger)** in 2020, which has been sustained throughout the first half of 2021, drove up the number of internally displaced people up from 1.8 million in September 2020 to 2.3 million in September 2021.⁷ The number of acutely food insecure people more than doubled in the three countries between 2019 and 2020, and in 2021, numbers have been further increasing in **Niger**.

Central Sahel



DRIVERS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND RISKS AHEAD



Conflict risks

In the northern region of **Ethiopia**, conflict continues to bring violence and insecurity. In **South Sudan**, growing infighting within and defections from key signatories of the 2018 peace agreement will likely lead to fresh displacements, while sporadic fighting between government forces and the National Salvation Front will continue in the Equatorias. Events in **Sudan** in October could trigger violence among signatories of the Juba agreement. In **Somalia**, long-delayed presidential elections could proceed in the coming weeks which are likely to trigger violence, especially in and around Mogadishu.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, military operations against non-state armed groups (NSAGs) will continue, with civilians caught in the midst of increased militarization and attacks. In **Yemen**, an escalation of military operations in the Ma'rib governorate is likely continue alongside those in al-Bayda and Hodeida governorates. In northern **Nigeria**, re-emerging violence signals a recent expansion by the Islamic State West Africa Province, likely to further aggravate armed conflict. In the three **Central Sahel** countries the drawdown of the French Barkhane forces brings new fears of a resurgence in violence by NSAGs. In **Niger** targeted attacks against civilians by such groups are intensifying in Tahoua and Tillabéri regions.

In **Myanmar**, military operations, especially in the central regions and across Kayah and Chin States may impact on civilian populations and assets.

⁶ ACLED dashboard, Ethiopia, events for battle and for violence against civilians.

⁷ UNHCR, Coordination Platform for Forced Displacement in the Sahel.



Economic risks

The [Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\) Food Price Index](#), a measure of price changes in international markets for a basket of food commodities, has reached the highest level in more than a decade, with levels not seen since September 2011. Increased demand in economies recovering faster from the pandemic and localized climatic shocks impacting the production of key crops are the main factors behind the current high prices, which are leaving food-import dependent countries in peril.

High food prices coincide with the COVID-19 pandemic's persistent economic impact. The pandemic has led to currency depreciation, income losses, rapid inflation, and has exacerbated pre-existing macroeconomic fragilities and debt levels in many countries, increasing the likelihood of macroeconomic crises. To make matters worse, in many low- and middle-income countries widespread COVID-19 vaccination is not expected to be achieved before 2023. This could hamper economic recovery and expose countries to further waves of the pandemic, compelling governments to impose livelihood-disrupting restrictions, with repercussions for food insecurity.

In many countries, currency depreciation has further driven up local food prices. Continuous food price increases could lead to higher food insecurity in countries with already elevated levels of food inflation, such as **Afghanistan, South Sudan, Iran, Nigeria, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Syria, Yemen, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka, Lebanon, and Venezuela.**



Natural hazard risks

La Niña conditions have developed since October 2021 and seasonal forecasts indicate a weak La Niña event will occur from December 2021 to February 2022. While impacts of La Niña events are never the same, they are generally associated with rainfall deficit and drought conditions across central Asia and western coasts of southern America, while increasing the risk of heavy rainfall and flooding in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, including **Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste.**

Forecast below average rainfall seasons and dry conditions are likely to affect agricultural production in **Afghanistan**, southern **Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq**, eastern **Kenya**, southern **Somalia**, and **Syria**. In southern **Madagascar**, an average to below-average rainfall is expected for the upcoming rainy season, risking to further deteriorate the dire humanitarian situation created by the worst drought in 40 years.

Interpreting food price signals

As of September 2021, the **FAO Food Price Index has increased by 33 percent since the same time last year, marking the most rapid price growth in a decade.** Increases in the international prices of agricultural commodities often transmit onto local food price inflation, which in turn can affect food security by hampering economic access to food. Exactly how much increases in international prices affect local food prices depends on numerous factors, such as how heavily a country depends on food imports, whether anticipatory actions are put in place by governments, such as early stocking of food, or how local demand evolves.

Local food inflation is typically interpreted as a warning sign for food insecurity: **when food prices increase, people's economic access to food is reduced, threatening their food security.** However, the reduction in demand triggered by pandemic-induced economic crises may warrant a modified understanding of price signals. Large income losses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic meant a significant reduction of purchasing power for many households in developing economies. **When incomes are hollowed out, even if food prices stay stable, people can buy less food.** This means that **even in a stable food inflation environment, economic access to food can be under threat and food security at risk.**



The southern and western provinces of **Angola** are most likely to face another season with below average rainfall and negative impact on harvests and crop losses. A moderate risk of below average rainfall is expected for **Namibia**.

The north Atlantic hurricane season is likely to end in a month, reducing the risk of flooding, landslides, crop damages and reduction of livestock in coastal areas of the Caribbean and Central American countries.

The cyclone season has started in both the Southern Indian Ocean and Southern Pacific Ocean, with peak activity expected from January to March 2022. The main cyclone threat will be for **Mozambique, Madagascar**, and the southern **Pacific Island** states. In the northern Indian Ocean, the season is still ongoing with peak cyclone activity in November, concerning **Somalia, Yemen, Bangladesh, India**, and **Myanmar**.



Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity

Jointly produced by FAO and WFP, the most recent [Hunger Hotspots](#) report provides a more detailed analysis of countries and situations where acute food insecurity is likely to deteriorate between August and November 2021. The report is an example of the intensive collaboration between FAO and WFP to address hunger issues within humanitarian crises through joint advocacy and the development of global public knowledge products.



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Food
Programme

OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS



90 MILLION

PEOPLE ASSISTED BY WFP IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 2021, OF WHICH:

63.8 MILLION

PEOPLE WERE ASSISTED WITH UNCONDITIONAL RESOURCE TRANSFERS TO SUPPORT ACCESS TO FOOD.



14.1 MILLION

SCHOOLCHILDREN IN 52 COUNTRIES WERE ASSISTED THROUGH SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMMING (82 PERCENT ON-SITE AT SCHOOL, COMPARED TO NEARLY ZERO AT THE PEAK OF COVID-19-INDUCED SCHOOL CLOSURES IN 2020).

11.8 MILLION

PEOPLE WERE ASSISTED THROUGH MALNUTRITION PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.



5.6 MILLION

PEOPLE WERE ASSISTED WITH ASSET CREATION AND LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMMING.

US\$ 1.6 BILLION

IN CASH TRANSFERS AND VOUCHERS IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 2021.

3.4 MILLION

PROCURED FOR A TOTAL VALUE OF US\$ 1.7 BILLION - 30 PERCENT OF WHICH WAS PROCURED LOCALLY.

235,000+

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN AVIATION SERVICE (UNHAS) ACROSS 23 OPERATIONS.



54,500 M³

OF RELIEF ITEMS DISPATCHED BY UNHRD ON BEHALF OF 41 PARTNERS IN 145 COUNTRIES.



Section II: Saving Lives in Emergencies, Changing Lives Worldwide

SCALING UP LIFESAVING FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE

To combat the rising tide of global hunger, WFP is racing to scale up its operations, so lifesaving food and nutrition assistance reaches the most vulnerable communities.

In **Afghanistan**, WFP is urgently working to deliver commodities to locations across the country before the winter snow cuts off access to people in need. Half of Afghanistan's population – a record 22.8 million people – will face acute food insecurity from November, requiring urgent humanitarian interventions to meet basic food needs, protect livelihoods and prevent a humanitarian catastrophe. Since the beginning of 2021, WFP has provided food, cash, and nutrition assistance to 11.7 million people, including malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes for nearly 420,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women, and 860,000 children under-five. With a network of 75 cooperating partners across the country, WFP continues to deliver across all 34 provinces despite the challenges.

In **Ethiopia**, WFP recently completed its first round of food distributions to people impacted by the spread of conflict into Afar and Amhara regions. Since 15 August, WFP has delivered food to almost 300,000 people in Amhara and Afar. The second round of food distributions has been ongoing in Tigray since 27 May and more than 2.4 million people have been reached with food assistance in the north-west and parts of southern Tigray. With delivery of humanitarian assistance still extremely constrained and insufficient and with conflict on the rise, the nutrition situation remains fragile and the risk of famine is high.

In **Haiti**, in response to the 7.2-magnitude earthquake that struck in August 2021 and left 666,000 additional people in

need of assistance in the affected area, WFP assisted 42,300 beneficiaries with cash transfers within the first 10 days of the response. Overall, over 271,000 people have been assisted in Haiti through November 2021. WFP's response in Haiti demonstrates the essential link between preparedness and rapid response, as the speed and scope of this assistance provision was in large part due to preparedness measures, including an updated Minimum Expenditure Basket, enough active and stand-by field-level agreements to have full geographic coverage for cash-based transfers (CBT), contracts with multiple Financial Service Providers allowing for multiple CBT mechanisms, and a flexible contingency fund for emergency response in place.

In **Lebanon**, WFP continues to scale up its assistance to reach 1.7 million people in the country with food parcels and cash support. As a result of the deteriorating economic situation and financial crisis, WFP is now supporting more than one in six people in the country, more than any time in its history. With soaring electricity and fuel shortages impeding the provision of essential services, WFP is implementing an emergency fuel-supply plan to maintain critical health, water and sanitation services for the most vulnerable populations and prevent the discontinuation of lifesaving activities implemented by humanitarian actors.

In the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, 2.1 million people are facing acute food insecurity, with more than 200,000 children and 100,000 pregnant and lactating women at risk of malnutrition. WFP is assisting over 600,000 people each month with in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers. Over 722,000 people are internally displaced by conflict and floods, and the displaced and the communities hosting them are the most affected by hunger. The security situation remains highly volatile, with a significant impact on food security and the livelihoods of rural populations.

WFP is maintaining its efforts in combating hunger, focused on crisis response, improving nutrition, building resilience, and creating prospects for longer-term sustainable development.

In **Venezuela**, WFP is now reaching 33,100 people every month with take-home rations, after having signed an agreement with the Government to establish WFP operations in the country focused on school-based programming in April 2021. The first distributions took place on 06 July 2021 in the State of Falcón. WFP is currently preparing to scale up the programme to other states in late 2021, aiming to provide daily meals to 1.5 million people by the end of 2022-2023. WFP will also invest in the rehabilitation of school canteens and training staff.

Understanding and overcoming access challenges

Humanitarian access constraints continue to pose a challenge to WFP operations in several countries. Escalating or shifting armed conflicts and violence continue to hinder WFP and its partners from having and maintaining safe, regular, and efficient access to population in need in several operations where food insecurity and malnutrition is significantly high. Systematic analysis of security challenges contributed to operational achievements, such as the planning and execution of the first crossline delivery to NSAG-controlled territory in North-west **Syria**, enabling the delivery of food rations from Aleppo to a warehouse in Sarmada. Furthermore, recent field missions by analysts to **Burkina Faso, DRC, Haiti, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia** have allowed WFP to closely monitor extant and evolving threats, supporting decision-making on security risk management and programme delivery.

Meanwhile, aid workers are increasingly targeted by armed actors in areas with serious access constraints leading to the departure of several humanitarian actors, such as in **Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria**. In several contexts, such as the **CAR**, humanitarian access is further aggravated by the increasing use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), heightening risks for humanitarians and the entire population.

In response, WFP is working with partners such as other UN agencies, NGOs, national and international militaries, and local communities and beneficiaries to address access constraints and maintain safe passageways for humanitarian assistance to hard-to-reach areas. While humanitarian access remains constrained in Tigray, **Ethiopia**, negotiations have facilitated five WFP convoys entering Tigray in September 2021, carrying 6,150 metric tons of food and nutrition supplies. In Palma, **Mozambique**, following the large-scale security evacuation of humanitarian workers in May 2021, WFP has worked with partners to restore safe access to those most in need, supporting the development and implementation of a new UN security plan, and constant negotiations with parties to the conflict.

In **CAR**, despite the volatile situation due to the long-running conflict and insecurity, WFP is finding ways to maintain operations and reach internally displaced the host communities in affected areas.

WFP continues to adapt to facilitate humanitarian access to hard-to-reach areas. In **Haiti**, WFP facilitated the transport of cargo to hard-to-reach areas by air and through foreign military assets after the earthquake in August 2021. WFP is now increasingly delivering assistance by sea to bypass gang violence and road blockades, carrying out 36 voyages with a 650 mt barge between Port-au-Prince and the coastal commune of Miragoane over the past month. In **Burkina Faso**, UNHAS was launched to improve access to conflict-affected areas with high access constraints such as Mansila and Tin-Akoff.

Through enhanced advocacy with the relevant authorities and improved community engagement WFP maintains consistent support and assistance provision in complex conflicts facing multiple access constraints. In **Yemen**, WFP continues to advocate for unimpeded access to Al-Jawf, Amran and Al Hajjah where there is a high concentration of people in IPC Phase 5, as well as for lifting the blockade and restrictions of the ports to expedite the movement of much-needed goods. Consistent advocacy and improved engagement with the local community has enabled WFP to continue assistance provision in famine-like areas in **South Sudan**.

In countries facing major humanitarian access challenges, WFP has been working to utilize technology and gather geospatial data to guide its operational planning and implementation. In **Mozambique** and **Burkina Faso**, WFP has established access monitoring and analysis map to enhance the understanding of the humanitarian reach and support efficient programme implementation to assist people in need. Through this tool, WFP can visualize and navigate the humanitarian access environment to inform operational decisions – in real time as part of a dynamic and strategic planning process.

Together, WFP and partners are reinforcing security risk management capacity in countries with high security incident rates affecting humanitarian workers. In southwest **Cameroon**, WFP has been working with cooperating partners to address the increasing number of security incidents affecting the safety of WFP cooperating partners and jeopardizing the continuity of WFP operations. Meanwhile, in **Haiti**, WFP has worked to build capacity with cooperating partners during the response to the August 2021 earthquake through ready-to-use *ad hoc* security protocols for partners at temporary food distribution points.



UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE (UNHAS)

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP on behalf of the humanitarian community, is a vital service enabling humanitarian responders to safely access some of the most challenging and hard-to-reach places on the planet. Operating in locations where safe and reliable commercial options aren't available, UNHAS operates a fleet of more than 100 aircraft across 23 operations in some of the largest and most complex humanitarian contexts on the planet.

For example, in **Afghanistan**, more than 100 UNHAS flights have been conducted with no security issues since flights resumed on 28 August, following the Taliban takeover on 15 August. Between the end of August and September 2021, a total of 73 UNHAS flights were conducted transporting humanitarian workers into the country to bolster the humanitarian response. Daily flights now connect Islamabad to Kabul, Bamyan, Herat, Kandahar, Kunduz, Maymana, and Mazar, serving the entire humanitarian community of 160 organizations.

Globally, more than 235,000 passengers have used UNHAS services so far in 2021, and now more than ever, humanitarian and development organizations depend on UNHAS services to carry out their life-saving work. Continued support is crucial to ensuring that humanitarian personnel and relief items continue to reach those most in need. However, 11 operations are experiencing funding shortfalls, of which five are in some of the world's biggest humanitarian crises. As humanitarian needs continue to grow, a well-funded UNHAS will be vital to ensure the ability of the humanitarian community to continue to provide timely and life-saving assistance.

Top 5 UNHAS operations with critical funding shortfalls (As of September 2021)

Afghanistan

Total requirement: US\$ 17.5 million

Yemen

Total requirement: US\$ 4.5 million

Central African Republic

Total requirement: US\$ 4.1 million

Ethiopia

Total requirement: US\$ 2.9 million

Syria

Total requirement: US\$ 1.5 million



Leveraging cash-based transfers (CBT)

WFP has transferred over US\$ 1.6 billion to vulnerable people and communities across 67 WFP country offices in the first nine months of 2021, 67 percent of which was for emergency response operations. This is an increase of 9 percent or US\$ 127 million compared with the same period in 2020, as WFP CBT programmes around the world rise to the increasing challenges stemming from the pandemic, macroeconomic crises, conflict and civil unrest, climate change, and natural disasters. Unrestricted cash transfers increased by 15 percent compared with the same period in 2020, accounting for US\$ 912 million of total value transferred this year. In line with these increasing needs, there has also been a significant increase in CBT workforce field support, with 73 experts deployed to 55 countries, and additional missions to support supply chain elements of CBT operations. Globally, 45 WFP country operations have significantly scaled up and/or added new CBT interventions to their programme portfolios.

In response to the combined impact of the macroeconomic crisis and ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in **Lebanon**, WFP is scaling up its support to the Emergency Social Safety Net project working in partnership with the Government of Lebanon to channel funding from the World Bank through its social protection system.

The project will transfer essential cash assistance to at least 147,000 extremely vulnerable Lebanese households, with additional support to 87,000 students of these households to ensure they complete schooling. It will also transfer funds directly to schools for fee coverage, helping them stay open and teaching throughout the crisis.

WFP also continues to support other governments in their response to the COVID-19 crisis. In **Malawi**, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, ILO and other partners, supported the design and rollout of the COVID-19 Urban Cash Intervention, a multi-purpose cash emergency intervention to support the livelihoods of urban poor populations, targeting over 850,000 individuals for six months. It will eventually lead to a registry in the future national social protection system in urban areas to be utilized beyond the COVID-19 crisis.

Sustainability and support to government systems, including national registrations, identification, and government payment systems, are key focus areas of WFP's CBT programmes. WFP's CBT programmes work alongside national assistance programmes and bring the joint expertise and capacity of governments and WFP together to support governments' development to operate at scale. Where there are existing government-to-person (G2P) systems in place, WFP makes all efforts to work with and through that system, avoiding setting up parallel mechanisms. In the **Caribbean**, WFP is supporting government systems, helping digitalize processes so they can feed into a central data base and using the national payments system to send out WFP payments.

In September 2021, WFP launched the Cash Assurance Framework, a set of standards and measures to strengthen CBT programmes and enhance the quality and integrity of CBT assistance provision. The Framework brings together existing guidance and learning to make it easier for country offices to do assurance in their CBT operations, including in emergencies. The Framework also sets out standards and measures to ensure that the right people are receiving the right benefits at the right time.

Through cash transfers, WFP is working to build an inclusive financial ecosystem that extends the reach of affordable digital financial products and services, while ensuring that people can use them to their advantage.

For example, with the support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WFP is analysing whether and how cash programmes can best be designed, digitized, and directed to women, to ensure their inclusion in the formal economy and to support their empowerment. While this work has global scope, the focus is in seven countries: **Haiti, Somalia, Bangladesh, Ghana, Uganda, Jordan, and Dominica**.

To enable the increased use of CBT in emergencies, WFP is also finalising new guidance to streamline CBT processes and procedures and define the CBT tools currently being implemented. As part of these efforts, WFP is piloting a CBT preparedness project in **Burkina Faso**, aiming to design preparedness tools and measures that can be rolled out globally. The project will also strengthen the Government's capacity to provide cash to a greater number of crisis-affected people during emergencies.

Included in CBT-related deployments are cash coordination specialists – as WFP currently co-leads 35 of 55 Cash Working Groups (CWGs) worldwide, co-leading with governments, local humanitarian actors, international NGOs, and other UN agencies. WFP is committed to joint efforts through CWGs and working directly with UN agencies under the UN Common Cash Statement.⁸ WFP and UNHCR continue to collaborate by sharing transfer mechanisms in 25 countries and coordinating at country, regional, and headquarter levels, particularly in challenging contexts such as the **Afghanistan** complex crisis (including **Pakistan, Iran, and Tajikistan**) **DRC** and **Ethiopia**. In **Nepal**, WFP and UNICEF are working together as part of a collective effort to enhance the quality of inter-agency cash preparedness and disaster response.

These initiatives – previously present in just a handful of countries – strengthen the use of CBT assistance globally by reducing duplication of efforts, maximizing resources, and leveraging comparative advantages of humanitarian cash actors.

⁸ The UNCCS signatories' (WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and OCHA) commitments are organized around three pillars: (i) Collaborative procurement of financial services; (ii) Data interoperability and systems development/ adjustment; and (iii) Harmonized programming for cash assistance.

Treating and preventing malnutrition in crises

WFP plans to reach 28.2 million people in 2021 with nutrition-specific activities. 82 percent of planned beneficiaries are living in countries experiencing major humanitarian crises such as **Afghanistan**, **Somalia**, and **Sudan**. Moderate acute malnutrition treatment accounts for more than half (51 percent) of the planned beneficiaries, while 34 percent will receive support to prevent acute malnutrition.

The rest of the beneficiaries will benefit from stunting prevention (9 percent), micronutrient deficiency prevention (4 percent) and HIV/TB care (1 percent).

WFP has demonstrated its ability to reach pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years in hard-to-reach areas despite operational challenges. In **Yemen**, for example, WFP has provided nearly 1.2 million people with its nutrition assistance through Blanket Supplementary Feeding in September, while in **DRC**, WFP has consistently reached over 350,000 beneficiaries monthly since July through both treatment and prevention programmes. In Tigray, **Ethiopia**, from February to September 2021, WFP reached over 850,000 women and children with life-saving nutrition support in 71 *woredas*.

INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND PREVENTION

Strengthening social protection systems

In 2021, WFP continues to collaborate with national governments to advance social protection programmes in dozens of countries, to help people manage risks, respond to shocks, and meet essential food security, nutrition, and associated needs. The expansion of social assistance programmes to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic led to an increase in WFP support to governments for technical advice on, and implementation support for, national social protection responses. In many cases, this support was carried out through contractual engagements with national governments, building on ongoing dialogue and collaboration with the World Bank and other IFIs.

WFP has scaled up its operations to six **Caribbean** countries with tailored technical assistance that strengthens and supports the expansion of national social protection systems to meet the needs of those most impacted in current and future crises, reaching 71,400 people in 2021. Meanwhile, in **Cuba**, WFP has scaled up food assistance through social protection programmes to benefit about 124,200 vulnerable people, including the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and children under two. In **Guatemala**, WFP was hired by the Government to manage a US\$ 90 million social protection programme to assist 2 million families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, leveraging its SCOPE platform to improve efficiency, security and best manage beneficiaries' information. Other examples of WFP's

support to governments through social protection responses to COVID-19 are mentioned in the *Leveraging cash-based transfers* section of this report.

WFP's new corporate social protection strategy, launched in July 2021, articulates WFP's approach to social protection and offers a framework that outlines how we will contribute systematically to collective efforts to achieve long-term national social protection goals. It is intended to guide WFP to realise the vision that by 2030 people will have substantially increased access to national social protection systems that safeguard and foster their ability to meet their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, and to manage the risks and shocks they face.

Helping governments to do more and better social protection is a key pathway to Zero Hunger, in complement to WFP's work in responding to food security-related emergencies.

A digital innovation to transform malnutrition management

CODA (Conditional On-Demand Assistance) is a multifaceted digital solution designed to simplify and streamline nutrition and health programmes through digitization of health information and beneficiary data. In 2021, CODA is working in 5 country offices (**Afghanistan**, **Democratic Republic of Congo**, **Madagascar**, **South Sudan**, and **Tajikistan**), where it is currently implemented in 160 health sites with 80,000 unique beneficiaries. It has operational potential to streamline information even in difficult context where government data systems are constrained.



Building resilience and livelihoods

WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative addresses immediate food needs through cash, voucher, or food transfers, while also promoting the building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience. FFA activities aim to create healthier natural environments, reduce the risks and impact of climate shocks, increase food productivity, and strengthen resilience to natural disasters over time.

For example, in **Syria**, a WFP FFA project has helped to improve the food security and resilience of nearly 30,000 participating households since 2017 by establishing kitchen gardens and providing training and inputs to support food processing. Now in its fourth year, the kitchen garden project will support an additional 5,500 families in 2021. Participants have reported more diverse diets as well as being able to cover part of their households' food needs with vegetables grown in their gardens; additionally, average incomes have increased by 60 percent among programme participants.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has posed unique challenge for WFP's FFA programmes. It is estimated that up to 60 percent of WFP's planned FFA beneficiary caseload for 2020 did not receive a full FFA package due to restrictions on movement and congregation due to COVID-19. In 2021, WFP and partners are continuing FFA activities in 10 countries where WFP can ensure mitigation measures, such as physical distancing, regular temperature monitoring and onsite hand washing. In countries where WFP cannot ensure social distancing and adhere to government regulations around movement restrictions, WFP is adapting to focus more on increasing household capacity for agriculture and improving access to nutritious foods. Meanwhile, in countries where government restrictions limit WFP's ability to introduce and implement community or household level activities, WFP is focusing on transitioning its FFAs to other types of relief programs.

Protecting vulnerable people from climate shocks

Faced by the growing climate crisis, WFP is helping food insecure communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate shocks and stresses. WFP is implementing climate risk management solutions in 28 countries, benefiting more than six million people. These programmes support countries and communities to anticipate climate hazards before they turn into disasters – using early warning systems to trigger financial support; restore degraded ecosystems as natural shields against climate hazards; and protect the most vulnerable with safety nets and insurance against climate extremes.

In April 2021, WFP carried out anticipatory actions in the Somali region of **Ethiopia** to prevent the worst food security and livelihood impacts of insufficient rains forecasted for the upcoming agricultural season.

Beneficiaries of this assistance were pastoralists enrolled in WFP's Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists Programme (SIPE), also supported by the national Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). Actions were activated by a system of triggers determined by an inter-agency effort under the CERF Anticipatory Action Framework. WFP provided cash transfers of about US\$ 160 to 20,000 vulnerable people and delivered early warning messages and related advice to 10,800 people. The objective of the assistance was to protect productive assets, including livestock, and ensure food and nutrition security of the targeted population.

In addition, as the poor rainy season has also led to a reduction in pasture, further 2,900 participants of the SIPE programme received insurance pay-outs totalling US\$ 93,000 to protect and maintain their livestock.

Climate impacts are evident in drought-affected **Madagascar**, where 1.1 million people are suffering from hunger. Amidst the hottest decade on record, Madagascar has seen deficits in rainfall; crops have failed year after year leaving families depleted without any means to feed themselves. In the aftermath of severe drought, WFP climate risk insurance pay-outs of US\$ 100 per household were distributed to 3,500 smallholder farmers. This amount corresponds to about five months of humanitarian food assistance provided during previous drought spells and has served as a safety net for vulnerable and food insecure farming families. Towards the end of the year, yet another pay-out totalling US\$ 128,000 will be distributed to participants of the WFP-supported crop insurance programme.

WFP purchased an ARC Replica insurance policy for **Mali** to protect the most vulnerable people against drought risk during the 2021/22 growing season. Due to poor rainfall until October, the policy triggered a payout of over US\$7.1 million. In order to strengthen affected communities' resilience and increase their ability to cope with shocks and stresses, the payout was used by WFP to support 185,000 extremely vulnerable people with three months of cash transfers, malnutrition prevention and community-based asset creation activities.

In **Malawi**, drought and pests had destroyed crops during the 2020-2021 farming season. This has led to one of the largest crop index insurance payouts ever disbursed in Africa, amounting to US\$2.4 million and benefitting nearly 65,000 farmer families, as part of the government support for insurance as a safety net for smallholder farmers.

Leveraging data for effective programming

Improved use of data is foundational to effective programming. In 2021, WFP established a data team to improve the data analytical capabilities required to promote people centred programming. The data team provided targeted support to **Nepal** and **Afghanistan** to bolster their community engagement and feedback processes involving data integration and the presentation for operational and strategic decision-making.

In Tigray, **Ethiopia**, WFP piloted an innovative rapid data collection tool to better reflect feedback captured informally, significantly increasing the number of recorded interactions and leading to improvements in distribution locations and organisation.

WFP has made progress with local and national partners in **Sri Lanka** and **Bangladesh** to improve disability-inclusive data collection and analysis to inform the humanitarian response. WFP's partnership with Trinity College of Dublin has been instrumental in implementing Washington Group questions on disability in research, assessments and analysis across country offices in the Asia and the Pacific region. Meanwhile, WFP's language research project with Translators Without Borders complemented efforts to ensure an inclusive approach to data collection and analysis in **Malawi** and **Sri Lanka**.

In 2021, WFP began to build an evidence base around protection outcomes. In **Niger**, WFP co-led an inter-agency protection and gender risk assessment to identify specific risks to women, goals in accessing education, and to measure how school meals programmes contribute to protection outcomes. In **Malawi**, a beneficiary impact survey was undertaken to better understand if complaint resolution through the community feedback mechanism is leading to positive change through reduced extortion and greater accountability and trust with community leaders. In **El Salvador**, WFP developed a monitoring tool to measure changes in social cohesion in communities targeted with resilience interventions, monitoring different people's needs, barriers and preferences.

School feeding around the globe

Around 187 million children continue to miss out on school meals around the world as a lingering impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although there is still a lot to do, schools have started progressively reopening, and in the first half of 2021, WFP provided school feeding to an estimated 14.1 million children in 52 countries, of which 82 percent received meals on site.

To achieve this scale-up of on-site school meals (from virtually zero at the peak of school closures in 2020), WFP continues supporting countries through direct implementation and capacity strengthening. In **Armenia**, WFP, jointly with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI), is piloting an innovative approach to promote sustainable school feeding programmes by expanding communities' participation in school feeding activities through investments in local businesses. Assessments of the school infrastructure are also a critical component of the reopening: In **Cambodia**, WFP is supporting a Government-led infrastructure assessment, and in **Haiti**, jointly with UNICEF, WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education in assessing the impact of the earthquake on schools' infrastructure, covering thousands of schools in affected areas.

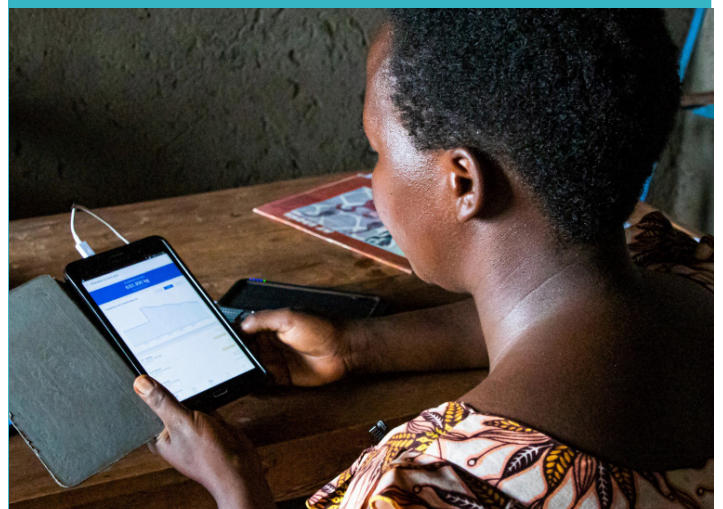
Over the past months WFP supported France and Finland to form a coalition of member States to ensure that every child can receive a healthy, nutritious meal at school by 2030. The School Meals Coalition was launched during the Food System Summit in New York with 60 nations and 47 partners from civil society who already joined the initiative.

A lot of progress has been made, but challenges continue threatening these hard-won gains. Among the most pressing are insufficient funding levels for the scale of the response needed and political instability in areas where we operate. In **Afghanistan**, with education sector partners WFP is jointly advocating for ensuring girls' access to all levels of education.

School feeding remains a unique and currently underfunded channel of support to children and their families. Major funding gaps for school feeding operations in low-income countries, and conflict and crisis settings are threatening the continuity of much needed assistance, especially in **Afghanistan, Burundi, Egypt, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Somalia, Syria, and Venezuela**. Urgent funding is needed over the next six months to avoid imminent assistance cuts.

School Connect: digitizing data entry for school feeding programmes

Building on six decades of experience working on school meals in over 100 countries, WFP is making this safety net smarter through the deployment of the School Connect app. With digital tablets, school staff can now report in real-time how many children are attending school and what they are eating, giving WFP valuable information for efficient, data-driven programme management. The solution has so far been scaled up to all 535 WFP-supported schools in **Burundi** piloted in **Niger** and **South Sudan**.



STRENGTHENING AND REVITALIZING GLOBAL AND NATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Operational partnerships in emergencies

WFP works with stand-by partners to ensure that growing operational needs are met by enhancing logistics readiness and leveraging partner resources and staff. So far in 2021, 37 countries received stand-by partner support, with 91 experts deployed to bring critical technical expertise to bolster WFP's emergency responses. The largest contingent has been to **Ethiopia**, with 16 experts deployed to support with cash, gender, livelihoods, telecommunication, information management, and supply chain.

Thanks to a partnership with the UPS Foundation, WFP has continued to respond to most urgent needs in emergencies. A total of 48 mt of high-energy biscuits were dispatched to **Uganda, Rwanda**, and the **CAR**, supporting more than 67,000 internally displaced people and refugees. Further, thanks to UPS flights, several mobile storage units arrived in **Madagascar** to increase storage capacity in the south of the country, while in **Haiti**, the dispatch of 3 mt of ready-to-eat meals was critical to ensure timely assistance to people affected by the earthquake.

The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) successfully constructed several premises critical for supporting WFP staff and partners in delivering their response over the past year. In Bria, **CAR** MSB built a new office for WFP as well as a guesthouse for the entire humanitarian community, deploying expert engineers and contributing construction material for a total contribution worth more than US\$ 3.5 million. In Kalemie and Kananga, **DRC** MSB built a warehouse site, truck workshop and a guesthouse serving the whole humanitarian community, for a total contribution of almost US\$ 1.5 million.

WFP continues to work with partners to leverage expertise and operational capacity in support of field operations. In **Armenia**, WFP continues to support the Government's capacity and ability to implement school feeding in a safe manner amidst the COVID-19 pandemic by raising donations for personal protective equipment to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sport. Amazon Disaster Relief has supported these efforts through the donations of personal protective equipment (PPE), worth an estimated US\$ 7 million, which will prevent and control the spread of COVID-19 by contributing to safe operation of the canteens, kitchens and ensuring the provision of healthy school meals to 100,000 primary school children.

Engaging with International Finance Institutions

WFP is continuing to work closely with International Financial Institution (IFIs), and to explore new opportunities to align plans and vision in support of the ambitions of national Governments and their people. For example, in **Haiti**, WFP is working closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to implement the World Bank [Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project](#), which will deliver cash transfers

to targeted households and establish the foundations for an adaptive safety net system in Haiti to respond to shocks, including COVID-19.

In **Colombia**, WFP will be delivering cash-based transfers for migrants from **Venezuela**, who have lost their ability to earn a living due to the COVID-19 lockdown.

IFIs also continues to grow its share of financing targeted to the poorest and most vulnerable fragile, conflict and violence affected countries. UN agencies, including WFP, work alongside them to support an efficient and effective implementation of programmes rooted in their decades of experience in managing operations in these high-risk environments – through reliable fiduciary standards, controls, and financial management systems. For example, in **Yemen**, WFP has begun supporting the implementation of the World Bank's Food Security Response and Resilience Project, through the distribution of cash-based transfers in support of trainings for women's rural entrepreneurship and in-kind commodities for the nutrition programmes. UNDP and FAO will implement other aspects of the project.

WFP has proved its capacity to strengthen the work around climate sensitive agriculture and resilient infrastructure at local level, which can also link to income diversification. In **Kenya**, the National Treasury and Planning and WFP have signed a new partnership to jointly implement the Government Financing Locally led Climate Action, a World Bank financed project that aims to strengthen local resilience to the impact of climate change. The project will build capacity to plan, budget, implement, monitor, and report on resilience investments in partnership with the county Governments and communities. Through this partnership, WFP will also support the scaling-up of community-led climate-sensitive actions while rebuilding the livelihoods of families that have lost their incomes. WFP strongly believe this approach has great potential for replication in other contexts, in close collaboration with partners and IFIs.

Enabling the global humanitarian supply chain

To fulfil its mandate to combat hunger, so far in 2021 WFP has procured 3.4 million mt of food for a total value of US\$ 1.7 billion. Upwards of 30 percent of the total food procured was procured locally, thereby supporting local economies. While food prices increased by 24 percent compared to pre-pandemic average, resulting in additional costs, WFP is working to adapt and revise its sourcing strategy in the most affected countries to maximize the number of people WFP can assist. In addition, WFP is mitigating the impact of food prices increase with changes in the food baskets.

WFP works closely with governments to support emergency preparedness efforts to save more lives, faster, and at significantly reduced costs. One example is the construction of Humanitarian Staging Areas (HSAs) in strategic locations throughout the world to act as logistics and training facilities, capable of being activated, augmented, and made operational at the onset of emergencies.

In September 2021, WFP broke ground on a new HSA in Mahottari, **Nepal**, a province that experiences landslides, flooding, and inundations. The HSA will serve as a hub for predictable rapid-onset seasonal disasters, while also having the potential to be used as a staging area in the event of large-scale emergencies, helping the province to respond to disasters faster and better.

In addition to supporting with the development of infrastructure, WFP also works to strengthen the logistics capacity of national actors, tailoring its approach based on the needs of the individual government and the specific context of the country. For example, in 2021, WFP conducted a four-day training with six private transport companies in **Cote D'Ivoire** to share best practices in fleet management and help optimize truck utilization. Meanwhile, in **Djibouti**, 35 young people started a two-week internship at the WFP Humanitarian Logistics Base in September 2021, teaching valuable supply chain skills such as inventory management and forklift handling as part of a regular programme. In the Latin America and Caribbean region, the Logistics Cluster Preparedness Initiative is working to build a network of government, humanitarian, and private sector logistics responders, putting WFP at the centre of national logistics coordination efforts. Through practical events such as bilateral consultations, simulation exercises and gaps analysis workshops, the project is developing community-based preparedness strategies to empower national disaster management agencies.

Cluster coordination and leadership

Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster has supported a total of 14 operations and several specific country activities - through coordination, information management and access to storage and transport services. Until September 2021, the Cluster has facilitated access for the humanitarian community to common storage of 42,400 m3 of relief items and facilitated access to transport services for nearly 20,000 mt of cargo, which was dispatched to more than 400 different locations. Through a range of training modalities, online, virtual reality, and face-to-face the Logistics Cluster has conducted 18 trainings reaching more than 400 participants from the humanitarian community.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

The ETC continues to provide vital communications services including Internet connectivity and radio communications to assist the response community in **Bangladesh, CAR, Ethiopia, Libya, Nigeria, Yemen, and Syria**. In 2021, the ETC has served over 10,500 humanitarians across 450 organizations.

In addition, the ETC supported communications needs in the response to the magnitude 7.2 earthquake that struck **Haiti** in August. Until phasing out in October, the cluster coordinated with international ICT responders who provided

essential data connectivity services to humanitarians and worked with partners to establish radio communications services in the worst affected areas.

The newly launched free-of-charge phone booth and charging services in **CAR** are providing hundreds of displaced people per week with the means to call family members and access information. Further, in response to COVID-19, the ETC launched a dedicated COVID-19 helpline in **CAR** which has taken over 26,000 calls since opening in June, and a chatbot developed by the ETC is being piloted in **Libya** and **Iraq**, used to provide automated information on COVID-19 in local languages for communities.

Common Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) established by the ETC in **Libya** and **CAR** enables affected populations to explain their needs and to request assistance. In Libya, the CFM service is offered to communities in six languages and has registered 14,051 cases in 2021. The new CFM platform launched in CAR has processed 387 cases since its launch in September.

Food Security Cluster

The Food Security Cluster (FSC), together with over 1,500 national and international partners, has been called on to coordinate food security response in an unprecedented number of crises in 2021. Between June and October 2021, the gFSC deployed multiple surge support missions and FSC partners scaled up assistance to emerging crises, such as **Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Afghanistan**.

Ad-hoc response plans targeting the most vulnerable in highly food-insecure areas were developed and implemented with partners and other sectors for emergencies, such as in **Lebanon** and **Haiti**.

In **Afghanistan**, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) supported the latest IPC analysis together with an annual Seasonal Food Security Assessment, prioritizing coordination of immediate food assistance, including for those affected by drought between September and December 2021. In Tigray, **Ethiopia**, FSC-coordinated distribution rounds reached 5.7 million people between April and September 2021, but as distribution rounds were stretched from the initial six weeks up to five months, the delivered food basket covered less caloric needs than initially planned.

With current global funding for food security only about 35 percent funded as of October 2021, response capacities are stretched and FSC teams are advocating for an urgent scale-up of resources, for instance in **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**. Given the increasing complexity of today's food security crises and the multiple causes driving them, the gFSC has strengthened its commitment to working with other global clusters to meet the rising tide of needs, aligning their response and anticipatory action, as outlined in the recently published [Joint Global Clusters' Statement on Famine](#).



Section III: Urgent appeal for Funding and Support

With thanks to the generous support of its partners, WFP is on pace to notch a record level of support in 2021, as current forecasts project US\$ 8.6 billion to be received by the organization by the end of this year. Yet at the same time donors are stepping up, operational requirements continue to mount due to ongoing insecurity across several contexts, continued socioeconomic consequences stemming from the pandemic, and a changing climate's impact on food security across the globe. Global six-month funding requirements for the next six months stand at US\$ 5.7 billion (November 2021 to April 2022).

Since the June edition of this report, WFP's 2021 Programme of Work has climbed to US\$ 15.7 billion in requirements – also a record for the organization – with key scale ups approved in recent months, most notably in **Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Myanmar, and Venezuela**. With WFP's needs-based plan requirements currently projected to be funded at an estimated 55 percent for 2021, a high degree of concern remains on the gap between needs and available resources. From large-scale winterization efforts in **Afghanistan** to earthquake emergency response in **Haiti**, in addition to alarming shortfalls across several complex emergency operations in contexts such as **Yemen, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Syria** and **Central Sahel**, many WFP operations face enormous pressure to secure timely and sustainable resources to meet the needs of people facing critical levels of food insecurity.

As an important input into the funding picture, the Immediate Response Account (IRA) remains a vital instrument in support of WFP operations during sudden onset or prolonged emergencies. WFP continues to rely heavily on this emergency funding facility, which empowers Country Offices with rapid access to resources to provide life-saving assistance. Throughout the pandemic and in the face of unprecedented food insecurity across the globe, the IRA has served as a critical component in frontline emergency

response enabling rapid scale-up assistance while averting pipeline breaks across several operations. Since June, the IRA has allocated resources to nine emergencies, including **Afghanistan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Madagascar, and Haiti**. It is critical that IRA remains well-resourced to ensure that WFP can immediately respond to and prepare for sudden or protracted emergencies.

Relatedly, and in recognition that the share of flexible funding against overall contributions has remained at a steady but modest five to six percent level over recent years – falling far from the 30 percent target set in the Funding Compact (2019) – WFP plans to convene a workshop on flexible funding this autumn. The meeting will serve as an informal platform for member states to discuss the status of flexible funding while reflecting on Grand Bargain and Funding Compact commitments; WFP efforts to increase the share of flexible resources; donor needs in terms of enhanced transparency, reporting and visibility; as well as exploring potential incentives for making more flexible funds available. WFP recently consulted with donors of flexible funding to discuss barriers and potential incentives for enhancing the flexibility of funding available. The discussion highlighted the need to give due recognition to various modalities of providing flexible funding. WFP aims at enhancing transparency in funding trends and in the allocation of flexible funding through its corporate reporting, and by ensuring visibility for the results achieved with flexible funding at a global, regional and country level.

In tandem with these efforts to mobilize support for its operations, WFP's heightened advocacy on behalf of the more than half million people facing famine-like conditions continues, most notably through the joint *Call for Action to Prevent Famine* with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Food and Agriculture Organization, along with its engagement in the 2021 Food Systems Summit.

WFP also utilizes the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) as a platform to speak to its work in climate adaptation. The Executive Director will participate in the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony in Oslo in December and deliver his Nobel lecture. In the context of the event, WFP is planning to launch a call to action to give voice to the critical role that food assistance plays in supporting steps towards peace, stability and zero hunger.

RISK OF NOT RESPONDING

Significant funding shortfalls and other challenges have left WFP with no choice but to reprioritize severely limited resources across several operations. Examining food distribution data from January-June 2021 for key WFP operations in **DRC, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Nigeria, and South Sudan** reveal the ways that WFP has been forced to prioritize between different needs to stretch remaining resources.

In **DRC**, the world's worst hunger crisis in terms of absolute numbers, WFP plans to reach 5.6 million people this year with food, nutrition and cash-based assistance. However, only a fraction of these people will receive a full basket of food, while millions will only receive partial rations. A lack of funding presents the primary challenge to WFP's operations in DRC, but the country's dearth of roads, rail connections and sound infrastructure, along with major delays at the country's main port of Matadi, all pose major challenges in getting food assistance to people who need it.

In **Ethiopia**, WFP and partners are distributing only a fraction of the number of rations to the beneficiaries that need them. Hampered humanitarian aid supply, access challenges and lack of funding have meant that only the first and second rounds of distributions for Tigray have been completed. Unless lifesaving supplies start flowing through a safe humanitarian corridor into Northern Ethiopia at the scale and pace needed, WFP and partners will be forced to drastically reduce rations and in the worst case suspend activities for millions of people in need in Tigray, Amhara and Afar.

In **Madagascar**, WFP distributed just 39 percent of its total target number of rations between January and June 2021. The island has become more cut off and isolated as a result of COVID-19 restrictions, translating to longer, 3-6-month lead times to bring food into the country. The situation is expected to deteriorate further, with malnutrition among children expected to quadruple in southern Madagascar.

In **Nigeria**, a lack of funding may limit the number of people WFP can assist or force reductions in ration size, increasing the risk that vulnerable people will suffer high mortality rates, especially among children, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and people with disabilities. The scarcity of financial resources has already caused disruptions to WFP's livelihoods and multi-sector nutrition prevention activities.

In **South Sudan**, WFP resources are stretched thin, forcing WFP to cut the number of rations it distributes to refugees and internally displaced people. These cuts are likely to lead to higher rates of malnutrition and anaemia, stunted child growth and people resorting to survival strategies. WFP requires increased financial resources as well as security and safety guarantees to reach those struggling to survive.

WFP has seen the devastation caused in other countries when funding needs are not met: in 2015, WFP ran out of funds and was forced to halve cash assistance to Syrian refugees. When they could no longer afford even basic food, refugees had little choice but to pick up and seek help elsewhere, crossing seas and land borders.

Today, funding shortfalls remain the primary challenge to WFP's ability to scale up and meet increasing needs. These funding shortages are continuing to force WFP to reduce food rations, cut the number of people it assists, scale back the duration of assistance, or use other prioritization methods – with devastating consequences for the world's most vulnerable.

OPERATIONS OF HIGHEST CONCERN

(NOVEMBER 2021)

VERY HIGH CONCERN

AFGHANISTAN

BURKINA FASO

CHAD 

ETHIOPIA

KENYA

MADAGASCAR

MOZAMBIQUE

MYANMAR

NIGER 

NIGERIA

SOMALIA 

SOUTH SUDAN

SUDAN 

SYRIA

UGANDA

YEMEN

HIGH CONCERN

ANGOLA 

BANGLADESH

BURUNDI 

CAMEROON

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

HAITI

HONDURAS

JORDAN

LEBANON

MALI

PAKISTAN



PALESTINE

VENEZUELA 

ZAMBIA 

ZIMBABWE 



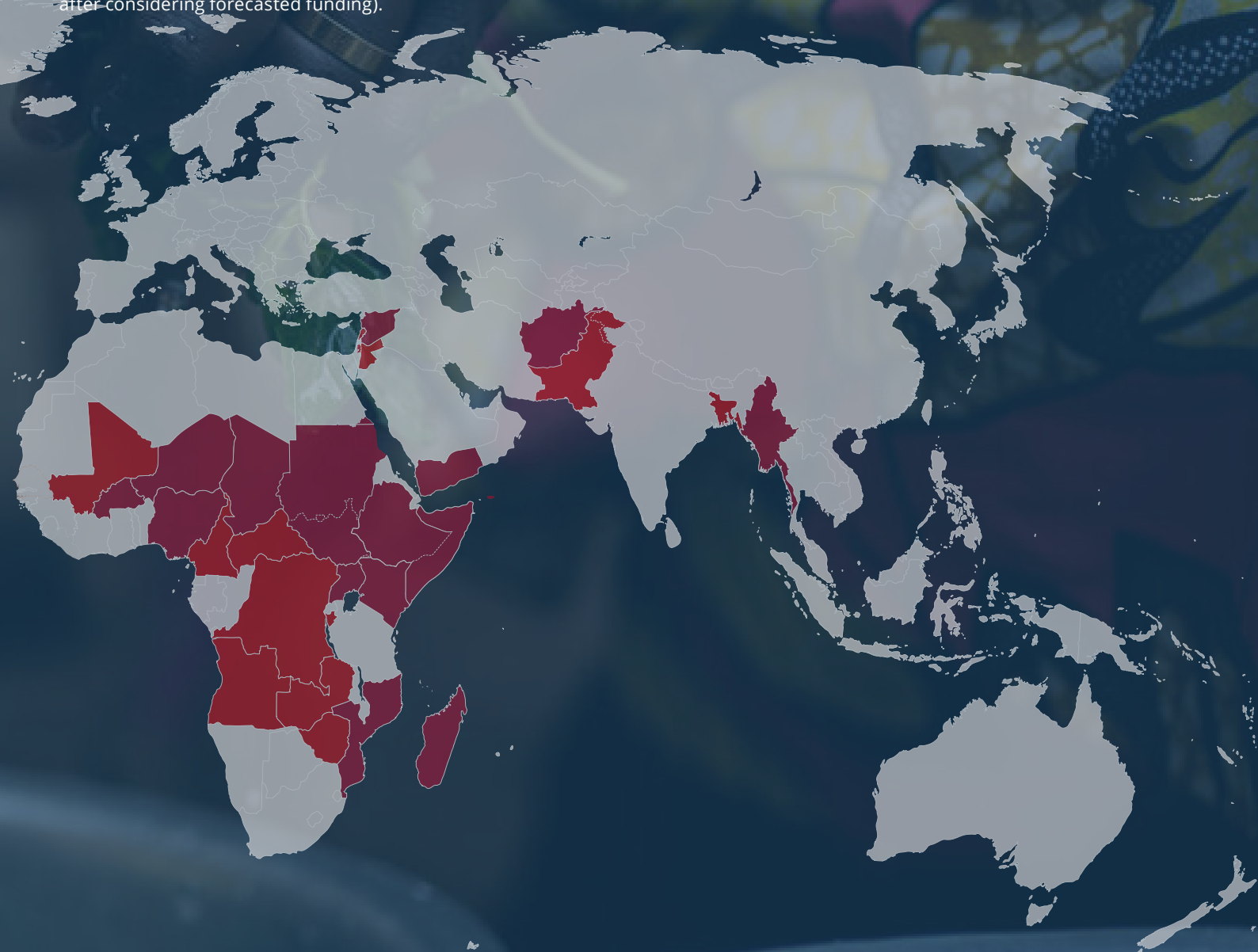
 indicates a country newly elevated as an Operation of High Concern or raised from an Operation of High Concern to an Operation of Very High Concern.  indicates a country that has been lowered from an Operation of Very High Concern to an Operation of High Concern.

WFP Operations of Highest Concern

November 2021

WFP's Operations of Highest Concern are the countries where the severity and scale of food insecurity or acute malnutrition, the scale of WFP's operational requirements and the urgency of funding gaps intersect. Operations are selected based on 1.) high requirements and number of people targeted by WFP, 2.) high level of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) or acute malnutrition in absolute number and/or share of the population, and 3.) large funding gaps (Highest Net Funding Requirements after considering forecasted funding).

Most of the WFP operations that were of critical concern when the last update to the 2021 Global Operational Response Plan was published in June 2021 remain of highest priority. Since the last update was published, Angola, Burundi, Venezuela, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have been added as WFP's Operations of Highest Concern because of increased funding shortfalls and low forecasts.



The list is not exhaustive. Across all WFP's more than 80 operations, funding gaps affect all or some part of its programme. Section IV provides additional details by country on WFP's response plan and funding requirements for the coming six months. This also includes needs across smaller WFP operations which face critical shortfalls across their Country Strategic Plans in 2021.

Section IV: WFP Response by Country



Asia and the Pacific

WFP 2021 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

24.7M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (NOVEMBER 2021-APRIL 2022)

US\$ 560M

57%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT



OPERATIONS OF HIGHEST CONCERN (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

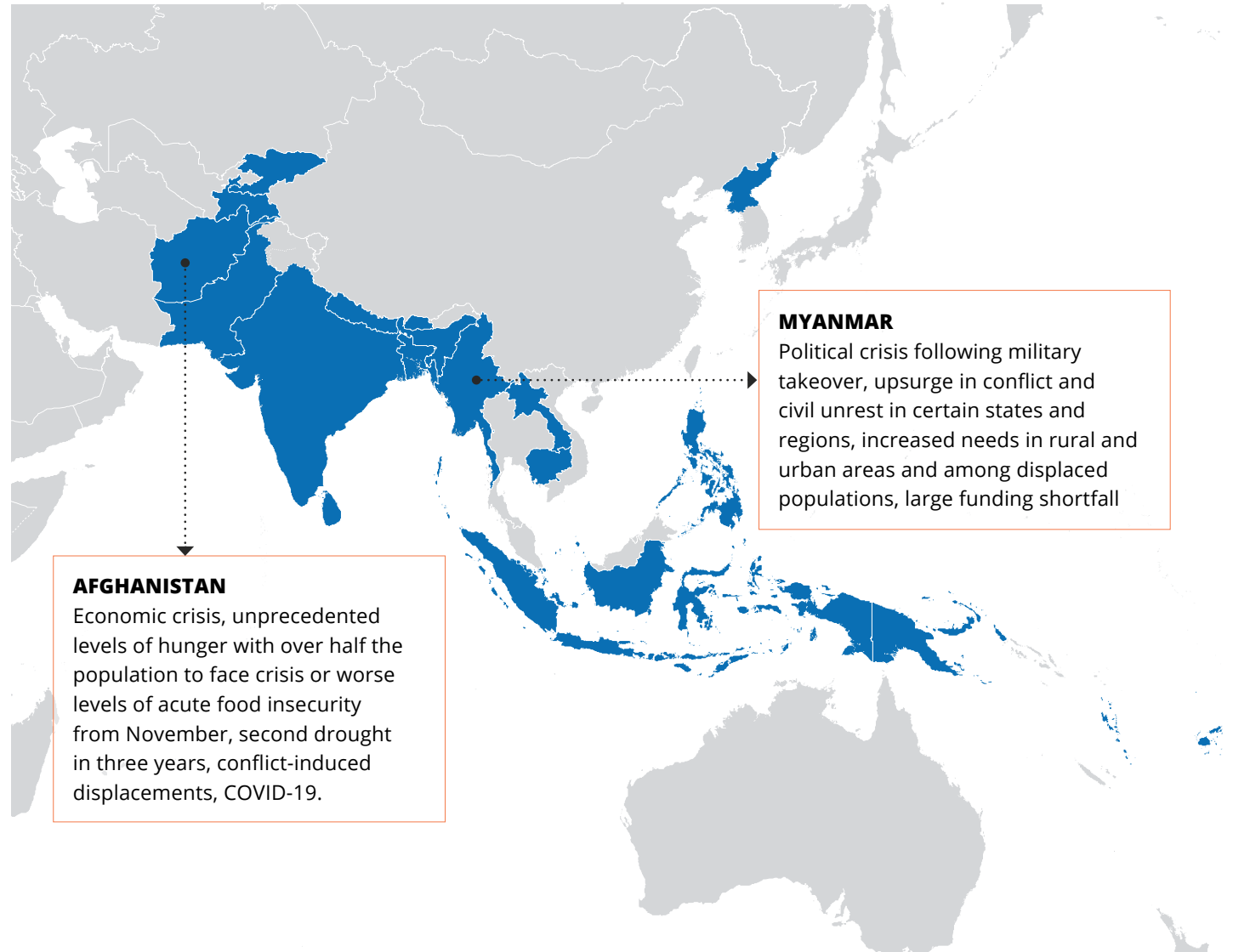
AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, MYANMAR, PAKISTAN

ACTIVE LEVEL EMERGENCIES (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

LEVEL 3: AFGHANISTAN
LEVEL 2: BANGLADESH, MYANMAR



In **Afghanistan**, the fall of the former government and subsequent freeze on foreign assets and international development assistance has led to a near economic collapse, massive unemployment and unprecedented levels of food insecurity, creating a dire humanitarian situation. While the latest COVID-19 wave is ebbing in most countries in the region, economic growth in 2021 is predicted to be below the region's long-term average, with **Afghanistan, Myanmar** and **Pacific Islands** being hardest hit. Unfavourable weather is making matters worse. La Niña drought conditions continue to hamper crop production in **Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan**, parts of **Pakistan** and **Tuvalu**, while floods and typhoons are affecting **India, Philippines, Cambodia** and **Sri Lanka**. In Myanmar, the political crisis, an upsurge in armed conflict, and other drivers have led to increased food insecurity in rural and urban areas. WFP is monitoring the situation, with particular attention to **Afghanistan** and **Myanmar**. In response to growing needs, WFP is increasing its needs-based plan for 2021, targeting 24.7 million people across the region, up from 21 million in January, and compared to 19 million targeted in 2020.



ASIA AND THE
PACIFIC

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2021

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (NOV 21-APR 22)
Afghanistan	From November, a sharp deterioration in food insecurity is expected to increase the number of people in IPC Phase 3 and above to 22.8 million. In 2021, WFP is scaling up assistance to 14 million people in need of food and nutrition support across the country. WFP's staff, partners and trucks are operational, accessing vulnerable communities from six field offices. In the first three quarters of 2021, WFP reached over 9 million people with food or nutrition assistance.	623	426	68%
Bangladesh	WFP will continue supporting 2.4 million people, including direct food assistance to over 860,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar. As of September 2021, WFP continues to reach 50,000 people in at-risk, low-income urban areas with monthly cash-based support for food. Since schools reopened in September, WFP has continued providing schools with fortified biscuits, with monthly distributions for parents with younger children not yet allowed to attend school. Following a massive fire in March, WFP provided nearly a million cooked meals to 92,000 refugees and is gearing up to respond effectively to climate-related and other emergencies in-country.	161	44	27%
Bhutan	WFP is assisting the Government's response to and recovery from COVID-19. WFP will continue to strengthen national disaster and pandemic management capacities with a focus on enhancing national governance and coordination structures, sector and district-level logistics, food security and data preparedness to earthquakes and other disasters. WFP is also helping rural communities to recover from the pandemic and improving children's diets with innovative solutions including PLUS school meals. WFP continues its food system support to boost demand for local food, increase production, link smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, and optimize supply chains.	1	0	0%
Cambodia	In 2021, WFP is providing unconditional cash transfers for poor and vulnerable people affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and climatic shocks while continuing to support national capacities for social protection, disaster risk management and food systems. WFP will continue to prioritize evidence generation and monitoring the impacts of COVID-19 and other shocks for data-driven decision making. WFP will continue to work with the Government to provide nutritious meals in schools when schools are open. During periods of school closures, WFP provides take-home rations to the poorest households participating in school feeding programmes. Direct implementation is complemented by policy support, guidance, and infrastructure enhancement to ensure a safe school environment.	11	0	2%
DPRK	WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan for the DPRK has been extended to the end of 2022. As soon as restrictions on domestic and international travel permit, WFP plans to continue its assistance to pregnant and lactating women, children in nurseries, and beneficiaries in paediatric wards, hospitals, and boarding schools.	14	1	6%
India	WFP signed a new two-year partnership with Mission Shakti in Odisha to support the empowerment of women in self-help groups and continues to work on supply chain optimization, reducing post-harvest losses, the rollout of the automated grain dispensing machine (Annapurti), rice fortification and supporting the production of fortified supplementary foods. Research and evaluation around food security, gender and inclusion, NGO capacity strengthening, disaster risk management, and South-South and triangular cooperation are also priorities.	2	0	0%
Indonesia	WFP continues its preparedness and readiness efforts to respond to simultaneous emergencies, by providing coordination support on i.) the activation of National and Provincial Logistics Clusters, ii.) information management, and iii.) facilitation of private sector involvement in the provision of common logistics services. Technical assistance is also ongoing to i) enhance the utilization of early warning systems and integration into sub-national planning and budgeting for disaster risk management, and ii) strengthen subnational government capacity for disaster contingency planning through multi-sector simulation exercises.	2	0	0%
Kyrgyzstan	WFP is scaling up cash-based transfers in 2021 in response to increased poverty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. New government structures are being formed to address the deteriorating socio-economic situation. WFP's productive safety net interventions address heightened needs by improving people's food security and nutrition; community consultations help target the response to the new poor and identify continued financial support and local ownership.	5	2	37%

Lao People's Democratic Republic	The second wave of COVID-19 and associated prevention and control measures continues to impact livelihoods, disrupt food supply chains and drive-up food prices, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2021, WFP continues to support the COVID-19 response including providing i) daily nutritious meals to 1,500 returning migrant labourers at Government-run quarantine centres; ii) nutrition and agriculture education coupled with garden and livestock grants to 10,000 smallholder farmers; iii) in-kind food assistance to 85,000 school children at 915 schools to complement the national school feeding programme; and iv) three mobile storage units provided to the Government for the storage of personal protective equipment.	9	1	10%
Myanmar	Following the military takeover in February, WFP scaled up its response to assist up to 3.4 million people affected by increasing conflict, political unrest, economic crisis, and COVID-19. As of early September 2021, 1.7 million people have received WFP food, cash, and nutrition assistance. These included 360,000 people displaced or affected in conflict-affected areas, 111,300 people newly displaced by conflict and flooding, and over 930,000 vulnerable people in urban areas. WFP-run humanitarian flights will continue to transport humanitarian and health workers into and out of the country until commercial flights resume.	72	37	52%
Nepal	WFP continues its efforts to respond to simultaneous emergencies and has undertaken extensive efforts to improve Nepal's preparedness for future disasters. It continues to monitor food security, distribute take-home rations in lieu of school meals, support the Ministry of Health and Population at the Humanitarian Staging Area in Kathmandu to receive and dispatch COVID-19 related medical supplies and provide overall technical assistance in support of the Government of Nepal.	18	3	18%
Pacific Island Countries	Travel and border restrictions remain a major challenge across the region. Nonetheless, WFP continues to strengthen the capacity of 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories and regional and national clusters to reduce disaster risk and prepare for emergencies. Collaboration continues with five governments on mVAM household food security assessments. For the regional COVID-19 humanitarian response, WFP supports governments and partners in logistics, aviation, emergency telecommunications, and food security including data preparedness, social protection, and technical assistance on cash distributions. With commercial aviation options limited, WFP's Pacific Humanitarian Air Service continues to transport essential humanitarian cargo and personnel.	3	0	9%
Pakistan	WFP has aligned its priorities in line with the development agenda of the Government; its activities are increasingly oriented towards providing technical support to the Government while focusing on crisis preparedness and response, resilience, nutrition-sensitive social protection, and education support, especially for girls. WFP has partnered with the Government to implement a nationwide stunting prevention intervention through WFP-established facilitation centres. Increased emphasis will be placed on partnering with provincial level governments, international financial institutions, and development banks to mitigate existing funding shortfalls while continuing work with existing donors and partners to address food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP is implementing preparedness measures should there be an influx of refugees from Afghanistan and to support vulnerable host communities.	53	38	72%
The Philippines	WFP continues to support the Government in emergency preparedness and response to disasters, armed conflicts, and COVID-19, while prioritizing capacity building measures that enhance food and nutrition security, including food fortification. WFP has launched a joint UN agency innovative anticipatory action pilot to support vulnerable populations with cash assistance prior to a disaster. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous region, WFP is adopting a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach to improve access to income-generating and livelihood strengthening activities for conflict-affected populations.	3	2	61%
Sri Lanka	WFP is engaging small-holder farmers, particularly women, government, development partners, and the private sector (via the SUN Business Network), towards food system transformation. WFP is also engaging with the Ministry of Education to improve the supply of nutritional supplementary food 'Thripsha' for nearly 1.1 million pregnant mothers and children through the home-grown school meals programme. WFP worked through the national social protection system to provide cash-based transfers to over 1,700 pregnant and nursing mothers to better cope with the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. In addition, WFP is supporting Disaster Management agencies on risk-sensitive planning in accordance with COVID-19 safety measures.	3	1	23%

Tajikistan	Responding to COVID-19, WFP has provided take-home rations to vulnerable schoolchildren and livelihood support to the most affected communities. WFP is preparing for a potential worsening of the pandemic and natural hazards, which could exacerbate food insecurity. This includes strengthening government capacities in early response to emergencies through the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) and improved climate services for targeted communities. WFP is supporting a national platform to monitor food security and nutrition and continues nutrition programming. Resource mobilization is prioritized to overcome funding constraints.	10	4	41%
Timor-Leste	Since the April 2021 floods, WFP has been co-leading the food security and logistics sector response, in support of the Ministry of Social Solidarity and civil protection responses to affected communities. WFP is continuing to support the Government's Economic Recovery Plan by drafting a long-term national food basket policy, food price monitoring, pilots on home-grown school feeding and rice fortification. WFP is providing technical and financial support to the Scaling Up Nutrition movement secretariat in realizing the national & sub-national meeting on Food System Summit, Nutrition for Growth & School Meals Coalition.	1	0	0%



Eastern Africa

WFP 2021 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

37M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT
(NOVEMBER 2021-APRIL 2022)

US\$ 1.9B

72%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT



OPERATIONS OF HIGHEST CONCERN
(AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

BURUNDI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN, UGANDA



ACTIVE LEVEL EMERGENCIES
(AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

LEVEL 3: SOUTH SUDAN, NORTHERN ETHIOPIA



In 2021, major hunger and malnutrition drivers continue to jeopardize people's access to food across the Eastern Africa region. Three of the world's ten largest food crises according to the July 2021 FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots report are from this region: **Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan.**

All saw their situation deteriorate through protracted conflicts, insecurity, flooding, drought, economic shocks, desert locust invasions, health pandemics, and COVID-19. In Eastern African countries, 51.4 million people are facing crisis or worse levels of food insecurity, including over 500,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in South Sudan and Ethiopia's Tigray Region.¹ In addition to life-saving food and nutrition programmes, WFP will continue boosting social protection to protect the nutrition, food security, and livelihoods of vulnerable people. Significant funding will be needed to assist more than 4.6 million refugees and 10.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs), whose assistance is marred by chronic resource shortages.

REGIONAL

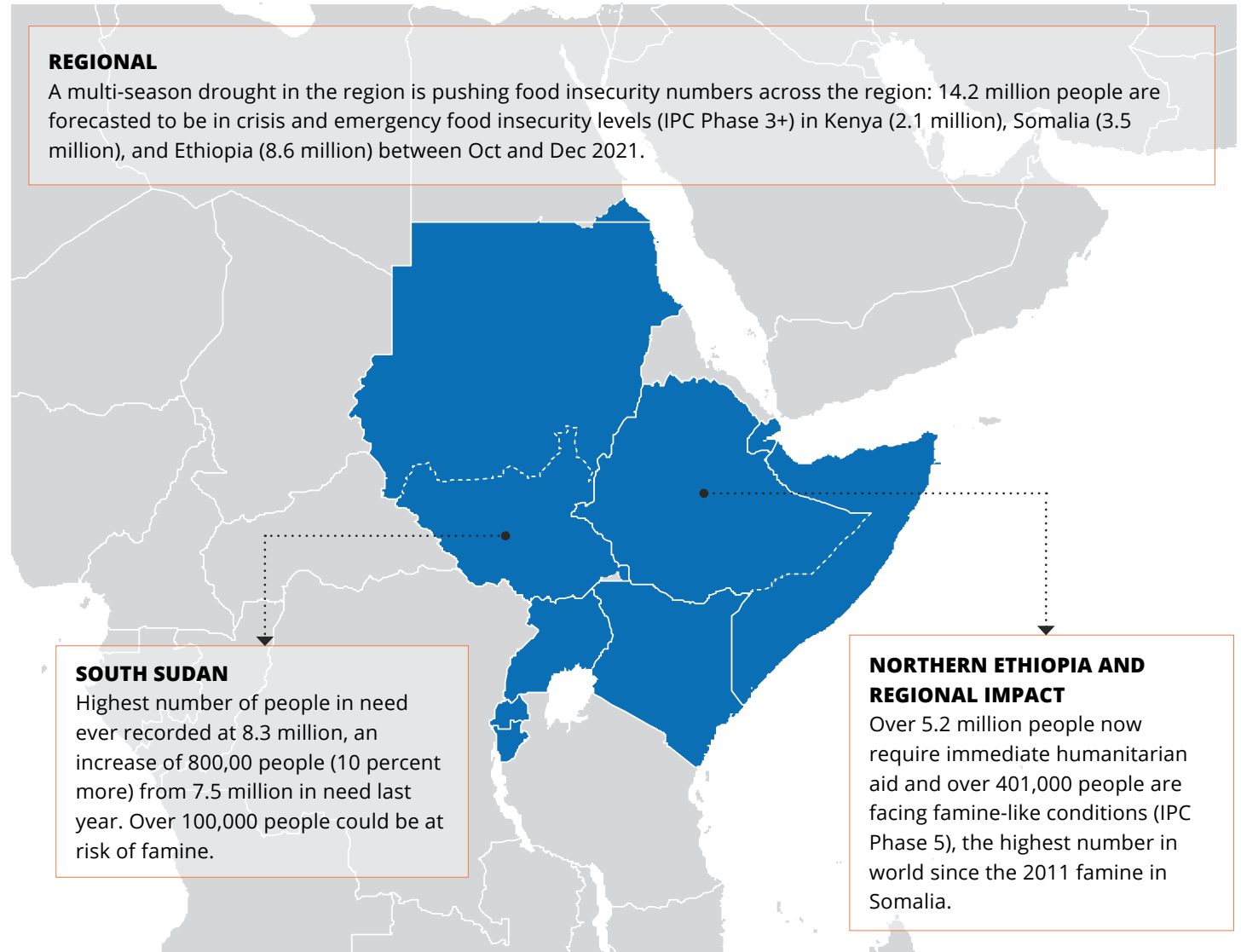
A multi-season drought in the region is pushing food insecurity numbers across the region: 14.2 million people are forecasted to be in crisis and emergency food insecurity levels (IPC Phase 3+) in Kenya (2.1 million), Somalia (3.5 million), and Ethiopia (8.6 million) between Oct and Dec 2021.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highest number of people in need ever recorded at 8.3 million, an increase of 800,00 people (10 percent more) from 7.5 million in need last year. Over 100,000 people could be at risk of famine.

NORTHERN ETHIOPIA AND REGIONAL IMPACT

Over 5.2 million people now require immediate humanitarian aid and over 401,000 people are facing famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5), the highest number in world since the 2011 famine in Somalia.



¹ Eastern Africa (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Rwanda, and Uganda)

EAST AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2021	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (NOV 21-APR 22)
Burundi	WFP will continue its support through in-kind food and CBT to refugees, Burundian returnees, and vulnerable local populations affected by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, along with the provision of emergency food assistance and repatriation packages to an increasing number of returnees from neighbouring countries. In addition to prioritizing nutrition and school meals programmes, WFP will also work with the government on a resilience building project to improve food security through cash transfers. Inadequate funding continues to negatively impact WFP's operations.	48	16	34%
Djibouti	WFP will provide assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, and vulnerable households in rural and urban areas through unconditional in-kind distributions and SCOPE cash transfers. In collaboration with the Government, WFP will also continue to reach vulnerable households registered in the social registry in Djibouti City and county towns, including mother-led households who receive WFP's nutrition assistance.	10	4	44%
Ethiopia	In 2021, WFP will support over 11.9 million vulnerable Ethiopians and refugees with emergency relief assistance (food and CBT), resilience building activities and by supporting the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). WFP has expanded its emergency assistance in Northern Ethiopia to include Tigray, Afar and Amhara. Humanitarian access, insecurity, disruption of livelihoods, and drought will remain important challenges against increased humanitarian needs due to mass displacement. In the Somali Region, WFP continues to provide in-kind food and cash-based assistance to drought and flood-affected people and IDPs, with over 2 million people already reached.	621	513	83%
Kenya	As of September 2021, WFP has provided 390,000 people affected by drought and climate shocks with seasonal food assistance, and nearly 110,600 children and 103,100 pregnant and lactating women with treatment for moderate acute malnutrition. WFP continues to complement the Government's COVID-19 response through its urban response in Nairobi and Mombasa County. WFP will continue to monitor the desert locust situation in North and Eastern Kenya; the context ahead of 2022 national elections; and recent plans to close the refugee camps of Dadaab and Kakuma. Under-resourcing has forced WFP to reduce rations by 48 percent for over 440,000 refugees.	211	167	79%
Rwanda	WFP will continue prioritizing life-saving assistance to over 120,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees, as well as support to repatriating refugees in transit centres. Due to funding shortages, WFP has shifted to vulnerability-based targeting, with the most vulnerable refugees receiving 100 percent rations and the least vulnerable ceasing to receive assistance. WFP will also continue to strengthen its collaboration with the Government of Rwanda and other partners to provide technical assistance for the expansion of social protection interventions and support to smallholder farmers.	23	12	51%
Somalia	WFP will continue to provide lifesaving assistance in 2021 through food and cash transfers to mitigate the impact of recurrent and multiple shocks, including multi-seasonal drought and flood disasters, widespread insecurity, desert locust invasion, political instability, underdeveloped infrastructure, and consecutive below-average rainfall seasons. WFP aims to reach 5.2 million people by the end of the year and has already reached 3.9 million as of September 2021. In addition, WFP will continue partnering with the Government to provide quarterly CBT mobile transfers to one million people across Somalia through rural and urban safety net programmes.	389	268	69%

South Sudan	WFP will continue to prioritize lifesaving food, nutrition, and social safety net assistance to 3.2 million people, and especially the 108,000 people in six counties at risk of falling into famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5). WFP continues to assist 380,000 beneficiaries affected by flooding across 20 counties while flood response in Upper Nile State is marred by political uncertainty and insecurity. WFP is focusing on its annual prepositioning exercise (from November 2021 to March 2022) to prevent costly air operations when roads are flooded by rain. Early confirmation of resources is key to this operation. Significant resourcing shortfall affect WFP's programmes, forcing WFP to cut rations and reduce assistance to over 100,000 IDPs.	794	568	72%
Sudan	In 2021, WFP aims to reach 9.4 million people with assistance, including life-saving food (in-kind and CBT) and nutrition in response to insecurity in the Darfur region, high inflation, and flooding. WFP will continue to support the Government's Family Support Programme, which at scale will reach around 80 percent of Sudanese families. WFP is bolstering its response capacities in eastern Sudan to assist refugees from Tigray. With support from the World Bank, WFP CBT has been expanded and improved. In the first two quarters of 2021, WFP reached 6.5 million people	512	332	65%
Uganda	Uganda hosts the largest refugee population in Africa with 1.5 million refugees and asylum seekers. WFP will continue to provide food and nutrition assistance to 1.2 million refugees in Uganda. However, due to critical funding constraints, refugees have not been receiving a full ration food-basket for over a year (a cut by 40 percent since 2020). WFP will collaborate with the Ministry of Education to provide take-home rations to school children, and together with UNHCR, continue its cash assistance to urban refugees using mobile money and over-the-counter cash.	116	68	58%



Latin America and the Caribbean

Acute food insecurity is on the rise among the urban and rural poor in the region: 27.9 million people are acutely food insecure, up from 13.6 million before the COVID-19 crisis. In **Central America**, 9.4 million people are estimated to be food insecure people in the four countries with WFP operational presence as of August 2021, 1.1 million more than reported in January 2021. Similarly, the food security situation of refugees and migrants from **Venezuela** continues to be critical: as of July 2021, 2 million Venezuelan migrants are food insecure in **Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru**. Food access and availability have also deteriorated amongst local populations in **Colombia**, with 1.8 million people in severe food insecurity.

In **Haiti**, the effects of the August 2021 earthquake and the upcoming hurricane season are likely to affect agricultural production, disrupt economic activities and worsen food insecurity in the remaining months of 2021. Recent IPC analysis estimates that 4.3 million people (44 percent of the population) are currently acutely food insecure with a projected increase to 4.6 million next year.

WFP 2021 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

8.1m



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (NOVEMBER 2021-APRIL 2022)

US\$ 241m

48%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT



OPERATIONS OF HIGHEST CONCERN (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

COLOMBIA, HAITI, HONDURAS, VENEZUELA



ACTIVE LEVEL EMERGENCIES (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

LEVEL 2: SUB-REGIONAL MIGRANT CRISIS (COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU), HAITI



CENTRAL AMERICA (EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA)
 Food insecurity on the rise in these countries because of past meteorological events such as drought and hurricanes (3.5 million food insecure people in Guatemala, 3.3 million in Honduras, 829,000 in El Salvador and 1.8 million in Nicaragua).

HAITI
 Political instability, unrest, gang-related violence, and a deepening economic, political and security crisis have been compounded by the recent effects of the August 2021 7.2 magnitude earthquake which affected more than 666,000 people.

SUB-REGIONAL MIGRANT CRISIS (COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU)
 Despite a slight improvement in income levels, 63 percent of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in these countries are still food insecure and 19 percent intend to move to another country or even return to Venezuela (17 percent).

**LATIN
AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN**

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2021

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (NOV 21-APR 22)
Bolivia	COVID-19 and the political crisis of 2019-2020 have worsened the food security situation of more than 2.8 million people categorized as Very High-High food insecure vulnerability. For the rest of 2021, WFP will continue to implement a resilience activity with emphasis on indigenous people in an area prone to natural hazards; finish a study on the double burden of malnutrition; and implement a project to produce a supplement for children based on food products produced by local smallholders. The Government has requested WFP to provide support regarding the forest fires which have consumed more than 1.6 million Ha.	1	1	70%
English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean	WFP has scaled up its operations to six Caribbean countries with tailored technical assistance that strengthens and supports the expansion of national social protection systems to meet the needs of those most impacted in current and future crises. This year, WFP has been part of nationally led response programmes to address the socio-economic impact due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the La Soufriere volcano eruption in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. WFP continues to strengthen national and Caribbean-wide systems for improved emergency logistics in times of crisis. Current efforts seek to establish a Sub-Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence for the Caribbean. Given that WFP Caribbean works with and through government systems as part of its capacity strengthening approach, programme implementation rates can be challenged by the pace and bandwidth of partners to deliver.	17	11	65%
Colombia	During the months of national strikes and civil protests, WFP assisted beneficiaries in roadblocked areas. WFP is currently arranging buffer stocks to be able to rapidly respond to future crises. Earmarked resources continue to be a limitation. The number of Venezuelan migrants with the intention to settle in Colombia is expected to increase further. Therefore, WFP will need support to raise funds for 2022 from existing and new partners. WFP is also concerned about insufficient resources to continue and scale-up the current support from 59,000 to 90,000 Venezuelan children enrolled in Colombian schools without access to school meals. Socio-economic integration activities for Venezuelan migrants are another thematic area where additional resources will be required, given the Temporary Protection Status and the need to provide income opportunities to the newly regularized migrants.	123	70	57%
Cuba	WFP has scaled up food assistance through social protection programmes to benefit about 124,200 vulnerable people, including the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and children under two. Despite WFP's multiple efforts to mobilize resources, it has not been able to secure sufficient funding, especially for COVID-19 response-related activities. Nevertheless, WFP will continue trying to mobilize resources, in particular to support national and provincial multi-hazard situation rooms. Special attention will be given to strengthening cold chain capacities to support the COVID-19 vaccination program. WFP will also continue contributing to the socio-economic recovery strategy by supporting local food systems and livelihoods.	10	3	33%
Dominican Republic	WFP estimates that there are now 4.14 million food-insecure people in the Dominican Republic, a deterioration resulting from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, WFP has supported public health and social protection programmes to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population, reaching 143,954 vulnerable individuals. WFP has also provided emergency food assistance through cash-based and in-kind transfers to those affected by COVID-19 and shocks. WFP continues its work to strengthen national governmental capacities in emergency preparedness and response, particularly in initiatives related to social protection programmes, disaster risk reduction, and the provision of supply chain services.	5	3	65%

Ecuador	Ecuador continues to face significant challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing socio-economic crisis, and the arrival of a new Government in May of this year. The contraction of the economy has resulted in 32.2 percent of the population living in poverty and 14.7 percent in extreme poverty. Those hardest hit are migrants, host communities, rural dwellers, and vulnerable Ecuadorians. In response, WFP has scaled up its operations assisting 217,000 vulnerable people with food vouchers, one-time food assistance, and support to shelters. Since June, the monthly transfer value has increased from US\$ 25 to US\$ 30, in line with a recently updated Minimum Food Basket.	33	12	37%
El Salvador	WFP continues to provide emergency response and early recovery services to vulnerable groups affected by multiple crises. WFP is targeting to reach 124,500 people in 2021, through cash-based transfers, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative activities, as well as with rural early recovery actions, such as establishing community gardens and poultry farms. WFP is currently working with the Ministry of Education to improve its school feeding program; the Ministry of Local Development to strengthen its social protection system; the Ministry of Environment to design a proposal for the UN Adaptation Fund; the Ministry of Tourism to implement its Youth Programme; and the National Civil Protection to strengthen its emergency preparedness and response capacities.	3	4	128%
Guatemala	In Guatemala, it is estimated that at least 174,000 people need emergency food assistance, and 20 percent of the population, or nearly 3.53 million people need complementary food assistance in 2021. The most vulnerable population are subsistence farming households, and agricultural day laborers affected by the compounding effects of climate-related shocks and changes in market prices. WFP is supporting food insecure people through CBT and is upscaling its emergency response operation to 17 departments. Through a comprehensive resilience-building strategy, WFP is also supporting over 35,000 smallholders. Since February, under a service provision modality, WFP transported 3,000 mt of Supercereal Plus for the Government.	19	8	43%
Haiti	Since the beginning of 2021, political instability and growing gang violence have led to a deterioration of humanitarian access, hampering efforts to assist more than 850,000 affected by the 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck southern Haiti in August. The new IPC analysis estimate that 44 percent of the population is in acute food insecurity (1.2 million severely food insecure). As of September, WFP has assisted more than 860,000 people with emergency food/cash assistance and has provided income opportunities for 32,000 people through cash-for-work interventions. By the end of the year, WFP plans to complete the emergency response to earthquake-affected populations with cash transfers to 400,000 additional people and expand school feeding for 24,000 additional children.	142	47	33%
Honduras	Honduras is still recovering from Hurricanes Eta and Iota that hit the country at the end of 2020. According to the latest IPC exercise at least 33 percent of the Honduran population is in acute food insecurity (3.3 million). WFP will focus its food assistance operations on 616,000 people that are in severe food insecurity (Phase 4), while complementary actions will be carried out for the rest of the 2,632,000 people in Phase 3, as per the food assistance, recovery, and livelihood interventions included in the ongoing Humanitarian Response Plan. Additionally, WFP will support the elaboration of municipal emergency plans in the regions most affected by tropical cyclones.	38	29	75%
Nicaragua	Nicaragua is still recovering from Hurricanes Eta and Iota that hit the country at the end of 2020. In 2021, WFP has supported affected populations through an additional school meal for 199,000 children and take-home rations for their family members. Additionally, WFP provided 12,683 kits with agricultural inputs and minor livestock to shock-affected households to restore livelihoods in the most impacted areas. WFP is scaling up its support to smallholder farmers in areas most affected by irregular rainfall and is implementing an agriculture microinsurance pilot, promoting risk management and climate resilience. Throughout the year, WFP plans to assist 416,943 beneficiaries with food assistance as well as 5,750 smallholder farmers.	11	2	18%

Peru	The impact of the second COVID-19 wave earlier this year continues to be felt across Peru, with an estimated 3.8 million people affected by severe food insecurity; likewise, 57 percent of Venezuelan migrants and refugees are also affected by food insecurity. WFP will continue to support 90,000 people from now until the end of 2021, mainly Venezuelan migrants, and refugees, through cash transfers. WFP is also providing support to government and humanitarian partners to reach 338,000 households (1,358,000 people) through community-led soup kitchens in urban areas, and logistics support across the country and will scale up its activities to support smallholder farmers.	22	2	9%
Venezuela	In April 2021, WFP and Venezuela signed an agreement to establish WFP operations in the country focused on school-based programming, targeting up to 185,000 children and school personnel in pre-primary schools by the end of 2021. The first distributions took place on 06 July 2021 in the State of Falcón, and WFP is now reaching 33,100 people/monthly with take-home rations and has moved 1,025 mt food commodities. WFP is currently preparing to scale up the programme to other states in late 2021, aiming to provide daily meals to 1.5 million people by the end of 2022-2023. WFP will also invest in the rehabilitation of school canteens and training staff.	83	49	58%



Middle East and Northern Africa

As of November 2021, 43 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure (or at risk) across WFP countries of operation in the Middle East and North Africa.¹ Overall, the situation in the region has further deteriorated in recent months. Conflict remains the major driver of food insecurity; however, economic factors are increasingly having a significant impact in the region. **Yemen** and **Syria** are experiencing a double burden of protracted armed conflict and economic crisis, including rising fuel prices and related shortages. **Lebanon** is also experiencing a major economic crisis linked to a depreciation of the local currency. All of this is compounding the ongoing socioeconomic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic which is affecting all countries in the region.

WFP 2021 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

31.6M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (NOVEMBER 2021-APRIL 2022)

US\$ 1.7B

70%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT

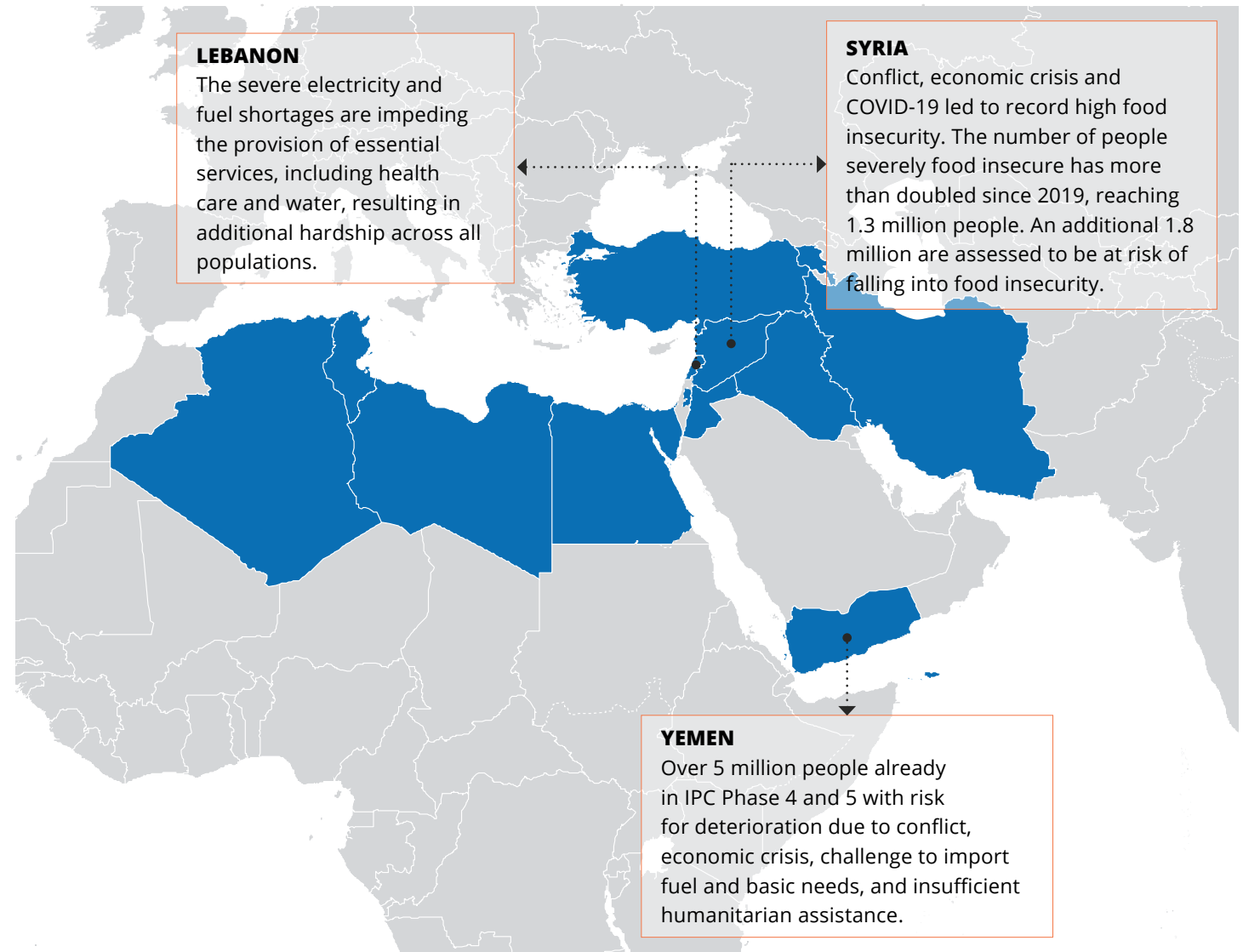


OPERATIONS OF HIGHEST CONCERN (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

JORDAN, LEBANON, PALESTINE, SYRIA, YEMEN

ACTIVE LEVEL EMERGENCIES (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

LEVEL 3: YEMEN, SYRIA
LEVEL 2: IRAQ, LIBYA, SYRIA REGIONAL REFUGEE CRISIS



¹ For the Middle East and Northern Africa, the estimate considers all countries in the region except Iran and Morocco.

**MIDDLE
EAST AND
NORTHERN
AFRICA²**
SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2021

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (NOV 21-APR 22)
Algeria	WFP will continue providing food assistance to help meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf and improve their nutrition status through activities that are nutrition sensitive and gender responsive. WFP will maintain its broader support to tackle malnutrition and the high prevalence of anaemia among pregnant and lactating women and girls, while new livelihood activities will enhance the opportunities of women and men, and young people.	11	6	59%
Armenia	The food security situation in Armenia continues to be affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and the Nagorno-Karabakh crisis-induced displacements of the last quarter of 2020. In 2021, WFP will provide cash assistance for up to 54,000 spontaneous arrivals and 20,000 host populations to support their access to food and nutrition security.	5	2	29%
Egypt	In collaboration with the Government, WFP will continue to deliver emergency support in areas of high food insecurity and/or with a high concentration of refugees, asylum seekers, and affected host communities. WFP will continue to provide assistance via cash-based transfers and complement assistance through national programmes including job creation for women and youth, vocational training, rural development support, and nutrition support for vulnerable communities, particularly in rural areas most affected by the pandemic. Through digital innovation, WFP will continue to support line ministries in data-driven decision making and analysis as well as improve access to information for vulnerable communities.	59	59	100%
Iran	WFP is planning to reach a total of 39,500 beneficiaries in 2021 comprised of: i) 31,000 refugees living inside 20 settlement across the country through unconditional resource transfer (cash and in-kind); ii) 7,500 school children and their Iranian teachers through the school feeding programme; iii) 3,300 girls through education incentives; and iv) up to 8,000 Iranian nationals in the event of any natural disaster requiring international assistance.	2	0	0%
Iraq	In Iraq, COVID-19-affected households face increasing vulnerabilities and food insecurity especially low income and daily wage earners. WFP food assistance through cash-based transfers to IDP and refugee in-camp residents will continue. Resilience activities will drive the transition from humanitarian to development efforts through the expansion of food for asset activities, urban livelihoods, and WFP's EMPACT digital skills training programme in food insecure areas. Capacity strengthening activities will be undertaken in support of the Government and partners, including school feeding activities and support to the national social protection system at both policy and operational level, including efforts to modernize data processes of the Public Distribution System. Activities will be supported by evidence collected through various mechanism that inform on the food security status of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households including supporting government institutions in undertaking household socio-economic surveys.	66	26	39%

² Not highlighted in table: In Morocco WFP supports capacity strengthening of national institutions to implement an enhanced school meal programme that improve food security, nutrition and social protection (CSP 2019-2021)

Jordan	<p>The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the situation for vulnerable populations in Jordan, especially refugees. WFP assistance is the only income for 16 percent of refugee beneficiaries and constitutes some 60 percent of household income for the average refugee beneficiary family. With the increasing vulnerability, WFP has included 40,129 newly vulnerable refugees into its unconditional food assistance programme while also providing dedicated assistance to in-camp beneficiaries in quarantine.</p> <p>For the host population, WFP continues to support the Government with the finalization of both the national food security and school feeding strategies, as well as technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk reduction and enhance the national safety nets which now support one million vulnerable Jordanian people under the Government's COVID-19 mitigation measures. WFP also continues to implement resilience and innovation activities despite COVID-19 related restrictions and is adapting the school feeding programme to the temporary school closure.</p>	131	125	96%
Lebanon	<p>In 2021, WFP has expanded unconditional cash-based assistance to reach over 1 million Syrian refugees and refugees of other nationalities per month. WFP is also significantly expanding its assistance to vulnerable Lebanese through the expansion of the National Poverty Targeting Programme and in-kind assistance provided in response to the economic crisis to reach up to 800,000 people, in addition to the implementation of the Emergency Social Safety Net programme jointly with the World Bank and the Government. In addition, WFP is exploring options and will operationalize all necessary measures to maintain (and augment) its capacity to deliver lifesaving assistance in an environment where banking services, supply chains, prices and currency stability are increasingly challenged.</p>	319	171	54%
Libya	<p>While analysing the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and the vulnerability of Libyans and non-Libyans to shocks caused by the pandemic, armed clashes, food price increases and currency devaluation, WFP is assisting 100,000 food-insecure and vulnerable people every month including crisis-affected internally displaced people, returnees, non-displaced populations, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in urban settings, and schoolchildren. Based on the success of the 2020 pilot and considering the humanitarian and development conditions at the local level, WFP is expanding its provision of unconditional commodity e-voucher assistance, which has increased by 139 percent in 2021 in comparison with December 2020. WFP also continues enabling livelihoods through food assistance for training, an agriculture value chain project with UNDP and the Agriculture Information Network composed of some 500 smallholder farmers in the south of Libya and maintains data collection to inform response efforts. UNHAS is continuing its services to ensure humanitarian actors have safe, reliable access to the country. The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Sector is scaling up its services for communities through the common feedback mechanism and internet connectivity services for refugees and persons of concern.</p>	22	16	69%
Palestine	<p>In Palestine, WFP aims to provide food assistance to 435,170 of the most vulnerable people via cash-based transfers and in-kind food rations in the form of electronic food vouchers and multi-purpose cash targeting households headed by women, with elderly people, people with disabilities, with a high ratio of dependents, or affected by shocks. WFP continues safeguarding nutrition-related initiatives and resilience gains through climate-resilient agriculture support, vocational training, social behaviour change communications activities, school-based interventions, and support to social protection registries. WFP supports partners through common services and the provision of financial platforms for assistance through electronic vouchers and cash assistance to UN sister agencies and NGOs. In September, the UN humanitarian cash assistance programme in Gaza was rolled out supporting some 100,000 people on behalf of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process.</p>	36	27	75%

Syria	<p>Following 10 years of crisis, food insecurity was significantly exacerbated since 2019 by a combination of factors including the regional economic and banking crisis, tightening of unilateral coercive measures, direct and knock-on effects of COVID-19 on food security and the agriculture sector, devastating wildfires, and other climate-induced shocks. The annual Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment shows a steady increase in the estimated food insecure population from 7.9 million people in 2019, to 12.4 million people based on latest December 2020 assessment, including 1.3 million severely food insecure. WFP is scaling up its assistance to reach 5.8 million food insecure people (from 4.8 million people) by November. The scale up comes at the expense of a slight reduction in kcals. Due to existing funding shortfalls, WFP remains unable to reach its full monthly GFA target of 7.75 million. The annual FSA/FSLA for 2021 is currently being prepared, and food insecurity numbers are expected to further increase. With a four-month lead time to import food into the country, timely and predictable contributions are critical.</p>	699	480	69%
Tunisia	<p>WFP continues to focus on strengthening Government capacity to improve the quality and sustainability of the national school meals programme as a key safety net for the most vulnerable households. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance and policy advice to the Ministry of Education and its Office of School Services, which WFP has supported since its inception in 2015.</p>	2	0	0%
Turkey	<p>WFP will maintain its e-voucher assistance to nearly 56,000 refugees living in six camps in the country's southeast to ensure in-camp residents are able to meet their basic needs. WFP, together with its partners, will strengthen its focus on livelihood programmes to equip refugees and vulnerable members of the host community with vocational skills and widen their employment prospects. WFP aims to not only expand to more provinces but also include new sectors to reach more refugees.</p>	18	7	39%
Yemen	<p>WFP continues to assist 12.9 million people with life-saving food assistance and has introduced COVID-19 measures to ensure continuity of operations. In April 2020, WFP reduced the levels of assistance in the northern areas owing to a reduced funding outlook and challenging operating environment, providing assistance every two months instead of monthly. Following the release of the IPC analysis in December 2020 coupled with continued advocacy efforts, monthly assistance with full rations restarted from February 2021 for 350,000 people in areas with IPC 5 populations. In April 2021, WFP increased levels of assistance in nine priority governorates in the northern areas and is currently reaching some ten million of the targeted 12.9 million people with monthly assistance. The remaining 2.9 million continue to receive assistance every two months owing to resource constraints while advocacy efforts continue to maintain and increase beyond current levels of assistance.</p> <p>The beneficiary retargeting and biometric registration exercise is proceeding, with 4.2 million to be registered in the South and some 9 million in the North. The 2021 Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA) is proceeding with fieldwork starting in late-September. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis is set to take place in December following completion of the FSLA. This assessment will inform the status of needs and support the design of the WFP Yemen ICSP for 2022, also feeding into the HRP.</p>	1,089	802	74%



Southern Africa

WFP 2021 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

19.9M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (NOVEMBER 2021-APRIL 2022)

US\$ 486M

59%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT



OPERATIONS OF HIGHEST CONCERN (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

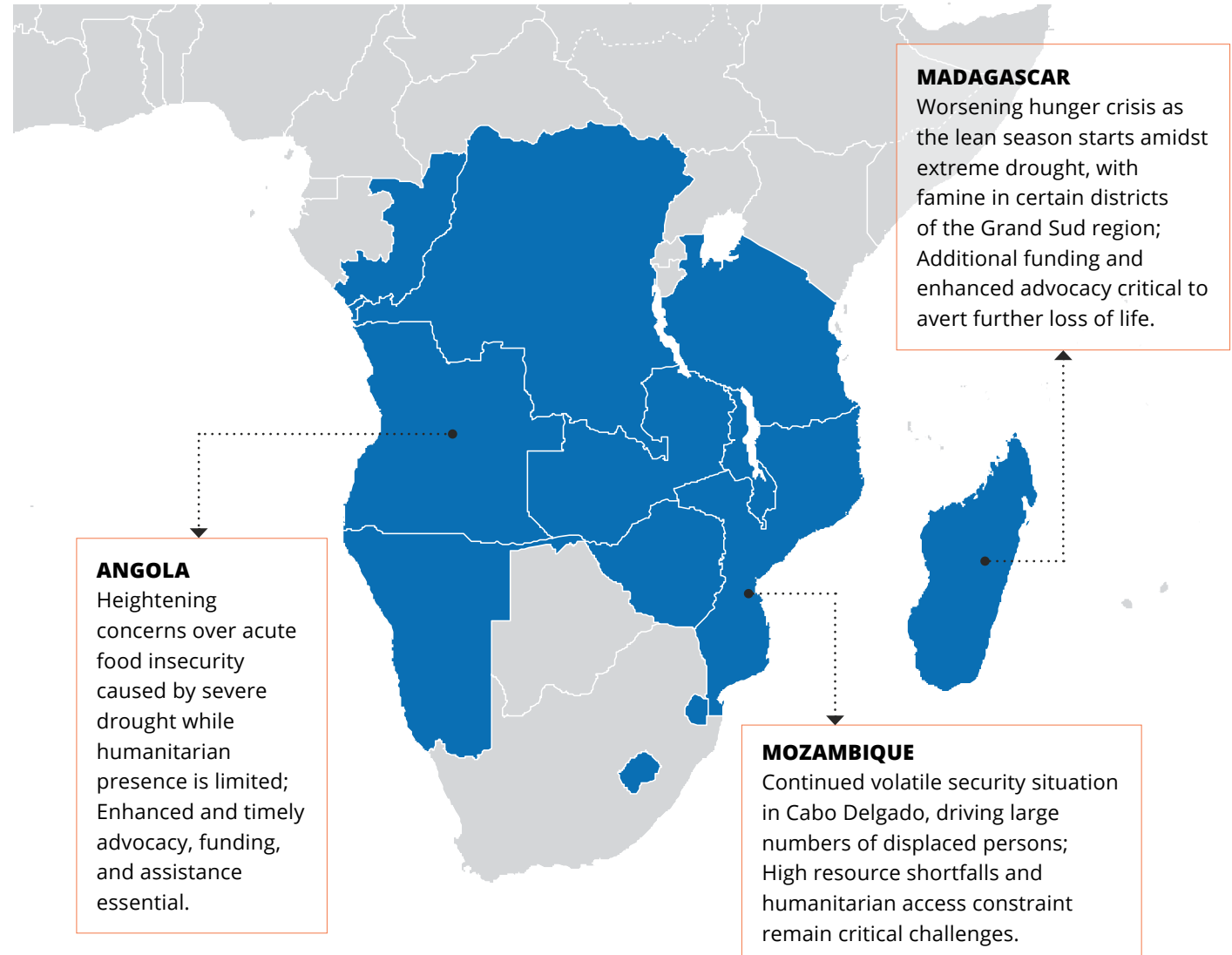
ANGOLA, DRC, MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE

ACTIVE LEVEL EMERGENCIES (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

LEVEL 3: DRC
LEVEL 2: MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE



Despite the prevalence of poverty, food security has been generally favourable in Southern Africa thanks to the availability of own-produced foods. Nonetheless, in countries like **Mozambique**, **Madagascar** and **Angola**, extreme droughts and other climatic conditions have had a significant impact on livelihoods. The security situation continues to be volatile in **Mozambique** and **DRC**, causing large-scale displacement, while humanitarian access and the protection of vulnerable people, especially women and children remain critical challenges. While COVID-19 restriction measures have been relaxed in many countries, recurrent outbreaks of diseases, including plague in **Madagascar** and Ebola in **DRC**, have further heightened vulnerabilities of populations. It is estimated that 53.8 million people are acutely food insecure or at risk due to drought, conflict, and other shocks in WFP countries of operation in this region. WFP aims to scale up its life-saving efforts in **Madagascar** and **Angola** to avert further loss of life, while strengthening emergency operations in other parts of the region and linking with longer-term resilient building portfolios to alleviate future shocks.



SOUTHERN AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2021	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (NOV 21-APR 22)
Angola	<p>Southern Angola is facing the worst drought in the last 40 years. The current economic downturn and rising food prices, as well as outbreak of African Migratory Locust, has further heightened vulnerabilities of poor households. Food insecurity situation is likely to worsen due to below average rainfall; from October 2021 and March 2022 over 1.58 million people are expected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) in Huila, Cunene and Namibe provinces, including some 416,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). In addition to the ongoing technical assistance to the Government in the areas of emergency preparedness; nutrition; school feeding; including vulnerability assessment among others, WFP recently initiated a nutrition intervention with other partners. It is also working with the Government to initiate food assistance to vulnerable populations, while planning its longer-term strategy and resilience building activities.</p>	8 ¹	6	72%
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	<p>DRC remains one of the poorest countries in the world with over 26 million people in high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or 4) between August and December 2021. Violence is intensifying in the East despite the extended state of siege in Ituri and North Kivu provinces where over 60 percent of displaced people/returnees of 7.4 million people are hosted. The country has also experienced a third wave of COVID-19 cases, as well as renewed outbreaks of Ebola, meningitis and bubonic plague. In addition to respond to short-term humanitarian needs by addressing access constraints and food security needs, WFP also supports resilience activities and government capacity building to contribute to peace and development outcomes WFP's Level 3 Emergency was recently extended to maintain the scale of ongoing operations.</p>	325	98	30%
Eswatini	<p>According to the Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment Committee (EVAC) an estimated 317,000 people or 27 percent of the population will require humanitarian support between October 2021–March 2022. Given recent shocks and other underlying factors, the actual number is expected to be even higher, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas. Due to latest pro-democracy protests and insecurity, field operations were suspended, most WFP staff worked from home, 90,000 beneficiaries were prevented from receiving WFP's food assistance in October and beneficiary registration for the lean response was put on hold. Impact is expected on the food security situation as most markets are closed and transports are limited due to fuel shortages and transporters' strikes; thus, hampering access to food by the local population. WFP will explore ways to provide in-kind and cash-based assistance, while working with the Government in improving food and nutrition security and creating safety nets for the most vulnerable people, particularly women and children and those living with HIV. WFP also works to integrate resilience building and climate adaptation into its activities to support smallholder farmers and strengthen the capacities of national institutions.</p>	10	7	67%
Lesotho	<p>Lesotho is one of the poorest countries in the world. Over 310,000 people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3 during the lean season from October 2021 and March 2022, although crop production has improved in 2021 due to the good seasonal rainfall performance. WFP continues its efforts to support the most vulnerable people affected by drought and COVID-19, while assisting in building sustainable food systems, using livelihoods and asset creation activities, as well as social protection systems, particularly school feeding and public work programmes. WFP will also focus on strengthening of national capacities.</p>	20	9	46%

¹ Angola projected operational requirements are related to refugees and nutrition programme interventions only. This amount does not include requirements for an eventual food assistance intervention to the drought affected provinces in the southern region of the country.

Madagascar	<p>Madagascar's Grand South region has been facing a hunger crisis, due to consecutive severe drought causing extreme losses in food and income access. With another poor rainfall forecasted at the start of the 2021/2022 rainfall season, between October and December 2021 some 1.31 million people are likely be acute food insecure (IPC Phase 3 +), of which 28,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Acute malnutrition is also alarming; at least half a million children are expected to be acutely malnourished until April 2022. Subject to resource availability, WFP is scaling up its response during the lean season to reach some 690,000 people in IPC Phase 3+ until November and 1 million people from December 2021 to April 2022. While further advocating for continued international support to meet critical humanitarian needs, WFP will also be emphasizing longer-term resilience building activities, including social protection systems linked to a stronger national emergency preparedness and response system, to mitigate future shocks.</p>	119	94	79%
Malawi	<p>Despite long-term positive trends, Malawi continues to face development challenges that constrain its capacity to achieve food and nutrition security. About 1.5 million people in the country, most of whom are in rural areas, are projected to be IPC Phase 3+ between October 2021 and March 2022, coinciding with the lean season. This is due in part to prolonged dry spells resulted in production shortfalls as well as the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to critical support, including assistance to refugees, nutrition prevention and school feeding take-home rations, WFP will be focusing on building resilient food systems with Government and partners, through linking humanitarian assistance, resilience, and social protection.</p>	22	2	10%
Mozambique	<p>Security situation in Cabo Delgado continues to be highly volatile, driving over 740,000 IDPs. Although recent deployment of foreign troops helped the Government forces to recapture some locations, there is a risk of the insurgent attacks spreading to wider geographical areas. The conflict, along with erratic rainfall and poor basic infrastructure, has exacerbated food security; latest IPC analysis (with limited geographical coverage) indicates over 360,000 IDPs and people from host households in the province are expected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) between October 2021 and February 2022, of which 100,000 people in IPC Phase 4. Although WFP and partners have reached some 10,000 people in Palma in September for the first time since March 2021, humanitarian access, as well as protection risks especially for women and children, remains a critical issue. WFP continues to provide life-saving assistance, while also working on long-term resilience and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.</p>	168	180	107%
Namibia	<p>Despite its status as an upper-middle-income country, Namibia remains one of the most unequal countries in the world and has a high poverty rate. During the latest IPC projection period of October 2020 to March 2021, approximately 441,000 people are expected to be in high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) or worse. While providing food/cash assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks, WFP continues to focus on supporting the Government through capacity strengthening and technical assistance to its food/nutrition programmes as well as supply chain and digital services. WFP together with partners will also work on strengthening food systems and increasing production capacity of smallholder farmers.</p>	6	7	122%
Republic of the Congo	<p>The humanitarian situation in ROC has been influenced by the recurrent conflicts in DRC and CAR often leading displacement into ROC, health risks including the COVID-19, and natural disasters including floods particularly during the rainy season from October to December. WFP continues to provide in-kind and/or cash-based food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable households affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, DRC asylum seekers, CAR refugees, and returnees. Technical support to the Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions and emergency preparedness, as well as capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers, will also be provided.</p>	28	19	69%

Tanzania	<p>Despite positive economic and social development, challenges remain including chronic malnutrition, large numbers of refugee populations, limited smallholder production and vulnerability to natural disasters. Refugee rations will be likely to maintain at 68 percent due to funding shortfalls. Prolonged low ration levels are concerning for a refugee population that is fully reliant on WFP food assistance because of the Government's strict encampment policy and restrictions on livelihoods. Whilst providing capacity strengthening and technical assistance to Government institutions for improved food and nutrition security, as well as nutritional support to vulnerable women and children, WFP aims to step up resource mobilization efforts especially towards underfunded priorities (nutrition, resilience, and social protection portfolio) with the upcoming Country Strategic Plan from 2022.</p>	33	8	23%
Zambia	<p>While the transition of power with the August election went smoothly, the country faces complex development challenges, including macroeconomy and hydro-meteorological hazards such as flooding. Poverty is prevalent; approximately 1.58 million people are estimated to be classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3+) during October 2021 and March 2022. WFP continues to assist the refugee populations, of whom the majority from the DRC, although the lack of funding may lead to ration cuts. The focus will also be put on supporting the Government capacities to provide social protection systems, including homegrown school feeding, and disaster preparedness and response.</p>	6	2	37%
Zimbabwe	<p>Food security in Zimbabwe has been reported to improve thanks to the above-average 2021 harvest. Nonetheless, beginning in October, the situation is expected to deteriorate as own-produced food crops deplete while households rely on markets with below-average purchasing power. Households have also been affected by direct and indirect impact of COVID-19 as well as volatile macroeconomic conditions. It is estimated that over 60 percent of the population are living below the poverty line. While sustaining its emergency humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, WFP will be sharpening its focus on supporting social protection and long-term resilience building agendas.</p>	82	53	65%



Western Africa

Amid spiralling levels of insecurity and violence, protracted displacement and rapidly soaring food prices, the Western Africa region is facing an unprecedented level of food insecurity. In 2021, 44.8 million people are projected to be acutely food insecure, an 82.7 percent increase since before the COVID-19 crisis. In response, WFP scaled up activities and assistance during the lean season, while sustaining year-round assistance to vulnerable food insecure communities. WFP has significantly scaled up CBT activities in the region, increasing transfers by 70 percent or US\$ 100 million between 2019 and 2020. In the first 10 months of 2021, CBT activities have increased by a further 10 percent in the region. Given the challenging operating environment, WFP is deploying expertise in key countries, enhancing access negotiation capacity, prepositioning commodities in strategic locations and making sure protection is mainstreamed. However, resources are not matching to the growing needs and an additional US\$ 708 million is urgently needed for WFP to continue its assistance in the next six months (November 2021-April 2022).

WFP 2021 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

19.4m



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (NOVEMBER 2021-APRIL 2022)

US\$ 708m

63%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT



OPERATIONS OF HIGHEST CONCERN (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CAR, CHAD, MALI, NIGER, NIGERIA



ACTIVE LEVEL EMERGENCIES (AS OF NOVEMBER 2021)

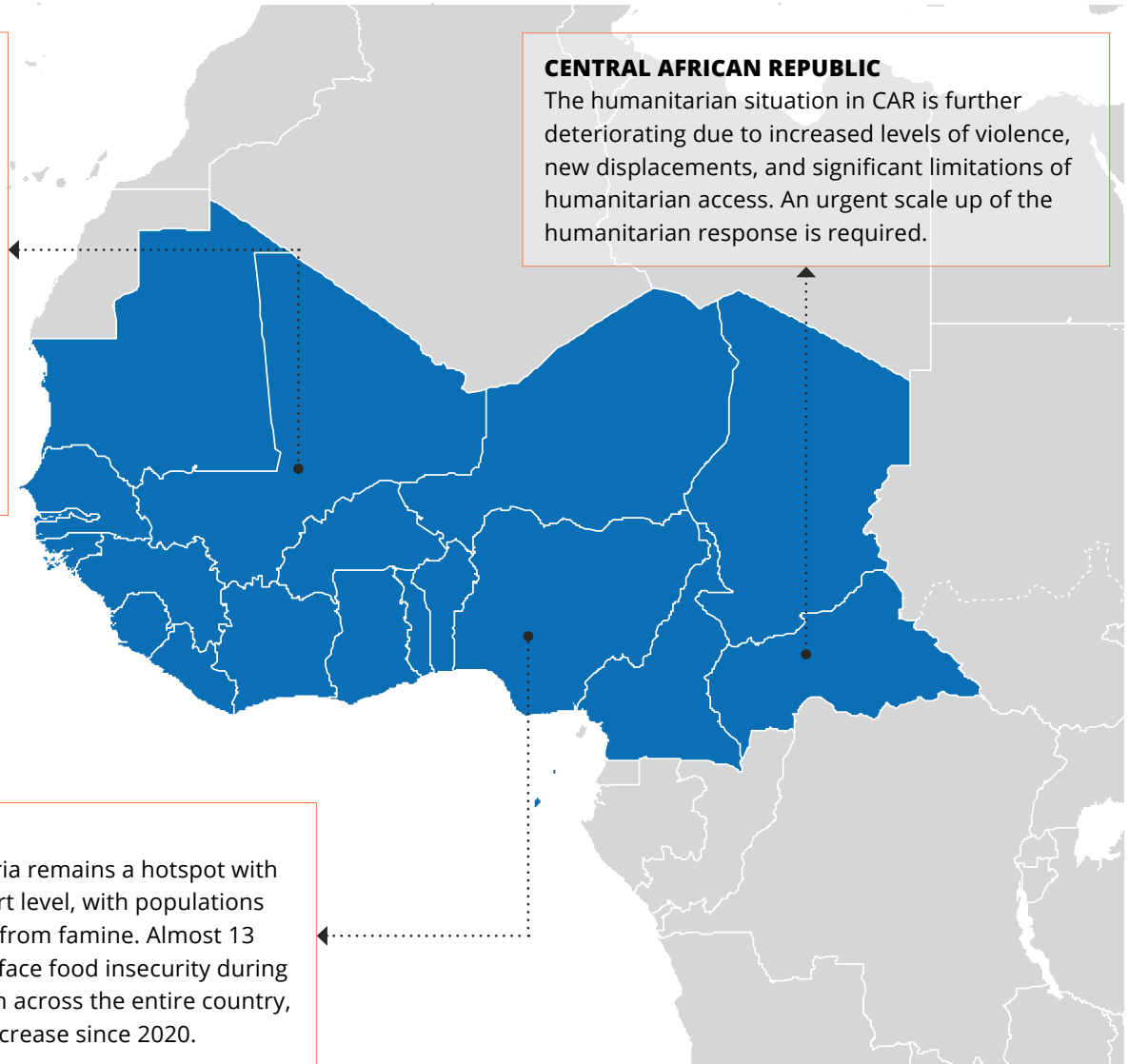
LEVEL 3: CENTRAL SAHEL, NE NIGERIA
LEVEL 2: CAMEROON, CAR



MALI
Growing insecurity, severe access constraints and an uncertain transition following two coups create an increasingly challenging operational context for WFP

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
The humanitarian situation in CAR is further deteriorating due to increased levels of violence, new displacements, and significant limitations of humanitarian access. An urgent scale up of the humanitarian response is required.

NIGERIA
Northern Nigeria remains a hotspot with the highest alert level, with populations one step away from famine. Almost 13 million people face food insecurity during the lean season across the entire country, a 48 percent increase since 2020.



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2021	PIPELINE REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 21-APR 22)	6-MONTH % OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (NOV 21-APR 22)
Benin	WFP continues to support the Government of Benin in implementing a national integrated school feeding programme as an entry point to promote education, health, and nutrition outcomes within targeted schools and communities. In addition, WFP continues to treat malnutrition and address the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations in line with national protocols. As necessary, WFP pursue the crisis response activities, while providing technical assistance and capacity-strengthening to local and national institutions in early warning food security monitoring systems.	21	3	12%
Burkina Faso	WFP operations in Burkina Faso include emergency food assistance to internally displaced persons and host families, refugees and lean season affected people; school feeding including emergency school feeding programme and support to a local yogurt production project; treatment and prevention of malnutrition; food assistance for assets for small-scale agriculture; Smallholder Agriculture Market Support, project to support food system value chain development; micro-insurance and macro-insurance; national capacity strengthening; provision of information and communication technology, logistics, UNHAS, and other support to partners. WFP's 2021 lean season response was able to assist more than 1.2 million of the 2.3 million people targeted by the Food Security Cluster.	163	120	74%
Cameroon	Cameroon is facing multiple complex emergencies in three different areas: a political crisis in the North-West and South-West regions where separatist movements emerged in 2016, the Boko Haram insurgency and regular climate hazards in the Far North region, as well as the crisis linked to incoming refugees from the CAR in the eastern regions. WFP continues to respond effectively to augmented needs, with a focus on unconditional assistance with food and cash transfers coupled with enhanced malnutrition prevention in targeted areas.	68	43	63%
Central African Republic	Given the deteriorating situation in CAR, most conflict-affected people continue to rely on WFP for food assistance. WFP maintains its efforts to combat hunger by reaching the most vulnerable people including internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and host families with food and nutrition assistance. WFP's programmes focus on crisis response, improving nutrition, building resilience, and creating prospects for longer-term sustainable development. Furthermore, WFP continues to provide critical logistics, telecommunication, and air transport services to the humanitarian and development community.	99	68	69%
Chad	In Chad, WFP provided food assistance to the refugee population, including Sudanese in the east, Central Africans in the south and Nigerians in the province of Lac, in addition to the IDPs around Lake Chad and Chadian returnees. WFP scaled up its 2021 lean season response to reach 800,000 people with seasonal emergency food and nutrition support. Children and pregnant and lactating women received nutrition assistance, while WFP continues to implement its integrated package of resilience building assistance, including the Food for Assets, access to market and school feeding programme.	190	129	68%
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP operations continued to focus on development interventions to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance education achievements. WFP activities are concentrated in northern and western rural areas of the nation, which is known to have higher concentration of food insecure and vulnerable populations. WFP's operations in the western regions, namely school feeding and livelihood activities, resumed as residents who fled due to volatile and political and security situation started returning. In addition, WFP continued to improve its readiness level on crisis response to face several emerging risks, including Ebola.	7	4	49%

The Gambia	In 2021, the WFP-supported home-grown school feeding programme continued to cover over 112,000 children as part of the country's largest social safety net – all the while providing a steady income for smallholder farmers. A combination of activities contributes to enhanced nutrition, including through treatment of malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women, and HIV+ mothers, social and behavioural change communication, and support to local rice fortification. WFP continued efforts to strengthen national capacities including in areas of emergency response and social protection, all the while supporting initiatives on forecast-based financing. During the lean season WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable populations. WFP is responding to urgent food needs of over 30,000 Gambians following devastating windstorms and floods, while building capacities with state emergency response authorities.	4	3	77%
Ghana	In Ghana, WFP continued its programmes, focusing interventions on direct food assistance using vouchers to improve the nutritional status of targeted populations. WFP aimed to ensure vulnerable communities benefit from efficient and resilient food systems which support nutritional value chains, capacity strengthening interventions to manage food security, and nutrition and social protection programmes. WFP continues to improve its readiness level for crisis response, aiming to timely re-activate emergency food assistance as necessary.	8	7	91%
Guinea	With the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease in February 2021, WFP activated an UNHAS operation that remains in place and provides logistics services to health partners and food assistance for affected populations in support of the health response. With the reopening of schools in October, WFP plans to provide hot meals to 150,000 children in over 1,200 primary and preschools throughout the new academic year. WFP will also continue to ensure food and nutrition assistance provided to people living with HIV and tuberculosis while continuing to implement its COVID-19 relief programme. At the same time, WFP is scaling-up its resilience building activities in several regions of Guinea.	19	8	45%
Guinea-Bissau	In 2021, WFP planned to assist 1,500 households through its lean season response. WFP continued its home-grown school feeding programme for 180,000 school children in over 800 schools and support smallholder farmers associations through capacity strengthening, asset creation, and purchases of fresh food for school canteens. WFP also planned to assist 1,800 children in 90-day moderate acute malnutrition treatment and 10,000 girls and boys through its stunting prevention programme and resume assistance to malnourished people living with HIV under antiretroviral treatment and their families. In parallel, WFP carried out food security surveys and the Fill the Nutrient Gap study. WFP also supports national analytical capacity and improve preparedness in the communities most vulnerable to weather shocks.	7	3	46%
Liberia	WFP continued to support severely food insecure families in Liberia's southeast with additional two-month food rations. WFP also delivered assistance for Ivorian refugees in Liberia and put in place preparedness measures following the Ebola outbreak in neighbouring Guinea. At the beginning of 2022, WFP plans to support 250,000 vulnerable Liberians with two months' food assistance to enable them to meet basic food needs and alleviate the continued impact of socioeconomic crisis. At the same time, WFP plans to scale-up its school feeding programme to cover 70,000 children with daily on-site school meals, take-home rations, and home-grown school feeding.	7	7	92%
Mali	WFP's operation in Mali focuses on emergency response, resilience building and strengthening of national capacities. WFP faces an escalation of local conflicts and insecurity hampering humanitarian access and leading to increased population displacement and vulnerability of conflict-affected communities. WFP continues its support to the Government in monitoring COVID-19 impact on food security, providing food and nutrition assistance as well as expanding safety nets to cover populations increasingly affected by the socio-economic effect of the health crisis. WFP reached over 500,000 people through its 2021 lean season response.	83	20	24%
Mauritania	WFP continued providing emergency assistance and nutrition services to Malian refugees in Mauritania supporting graduation towards self-reliance. In 2021, WFP also continued work to strengthen national social protection systems through capacity building and complementary programming. During the lean season WFP supported national response plans and assisted almost 70,000 of the most food insecure. As schools have reopened in 2021 following pandemic-induced closures, WFP restarted school feeding activities. Asset creation programmes are planned across in several zones of the country to contribute to resilience. WFP continues to provide on-demand services to humanitarian community and ensure access through the UNHAS operation.	22	10	47%

Niger	The deteriorating security situation on the border with Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria is causing large population displacements coupled with socioeconomic deteriorations. WFP's emergency response assists refugees, IDPs and host communities in Diffa, Tillabéri, Tahoua, and Maradi regions. In areas of chronic food insecurity, WFP supports resilience with an integrated package of assistance in cooperation with the Government. WFP response has prioritized lifesaving assistance, while adjusting resilience activities and interventions to comply with all COVID-19 preventive requirements. WFP's 2021 lean season response reached over 600,000 vulnerable people.	136	70	51%
Nigeria	WFP's life-saving food assistance in the Northeast will continue including support to improving the nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women. WFP's expansion in northwest Nigeria will be maintained following the pilot, with a capacity strengthening components. WFP continues to monitor the ongoing security conditions in the northeast and ensure staff security while delivering assistance on the ground. WFP will keep monitoring famine-like conditions through WFP's Famine Monitoring System. A no regrets strategy is being developed to ensure WFP exhausts all available options to reach vulnerable populations in areas currently inaccessible to humanitarian actors.	247	192	78%
São Tomé and Príncipe	WFP assistance continues to focus on strengthening capacities of the Government to implement the national sustainable home-grown school feeding programme and facilitating smallholder farmers' access to markets. In addition, WFP supports the Government in enhancing emergency preparedness as Sao Tome is prone to natural hazards such as floods and landslides, which negatively affect crop development and road access as well as destroy houses and household assets. The country is heavily dependent on food imports, while food availability is unpredictable: there is no deep-sea port, and, in bad weather, landing is difficult on the country's single short airstrip.	2	2	88%
Senegal	WFP continues to work closely with national authorities to strengthen capacities for food security assessment and analysis and actively support development of and complement national response plans for the lean season. WFP planned to assist 135,000 persons in the most food insecure departments. The WFP-supported school feeding programme seeks to support 235,000 children in over 1,260 schools. Integrated nutrition and resilience activities target the most vulnerable and food insecure departments of the country to build individual, household and community resilience.	27	15	55%
Sierra Leone	Recent assessment shows an alarming deterioration in the food security situation – more than 1.8 million were in need of food assistance from June to September. WFP aimed to scale-up assistance to support over 1 million vulnerable persons in 2021 through a combination of activities, including general food distributions for the most severely food insecure populations during the lean season. WFP school feeding programmes targeted over 329,000 children in 1,149 schools, and resilience activities and support for smallholder farmers will continue in several districts of Sierra Leone. WFP continues to invest in preparedness measures, invest in institutional support to the Government in disaster management and coordination, as well as increase WFP's capacity in emergency preparedness to respond to unforeseen disasters and flooding and landslides linked to the rainy season.	6	3	55%
Togo	WFP continues the implementation of its three main activities: emergency food and nutrition assistance, support for sustainable food systems and humanitarian services provision through the 2021 Interim Country Strategic Plan. WFP supports the Government in developing a national model for an inclusive and integrated school-feeding programme using the South-South and Triangular Cooperation. In addition, WFP's Togo country office remains a key logistic corridor for WFP Level 3 Emergency operations in the Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali).	3	2	52%

World Food Programme

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70,
00148 Rome, Italy - T +39 06 65131
[wfp.org](https://www.wfp.org) | wfpinfo@wfp.org