



World Food Programme

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LIVES

# WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2022

Update #6

November 2022

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# Executive Summary

## THE WORLD IS FACING THE LARGEST FOOD CRISIS IN MODERN HISTORY



- **Hundreds of millions are at risk of worsening hunger unless action is taken now to respond, at scale, to the drivers of this crisis: conflict, climate shocks, and rampant food, fuel, and fertilizer price inflation.** The interplay between these drivers is leading to unrest and making life harder each day for the world's most vulnerable.
- New estimates from the 79 countries where WFP has an operational presence and where data is available show the number of **acutely food insecure people will hit a record high of 349 million in 2022.**<sup>2</sup> This is an increase of 200 million people compared to pre-pandemic levels.
- **49 million people across 49 countries are in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity** in 2022.<sup>3</sup> Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at risk of falling into famine-like conditions.
- For the first time since the existence of the Integrated Phase Classification system, **almost 1 million people are in, or projected to face, Catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5) in 2022.**
- The world's children are facing an epidemic of malnutrition. **As many as 60 million children under 5 could be acutely malnourished by the end of 2022.**<sup>4</sup> New WFP estimates show that 153 million children under 18 years of age are facing acute hunger worldwide, almost half of the 349 million people projected to be food insecure by WFP.

## WFP IS SCALING UP TO RESPOND BY SAVING AND CHANGING LIVES



- **Faced with a global hunger crisis of unparalleled proportions, WFP activated a Corporate Scale-Up in June 2022 to address the worst Global Food Crisis in modern history.** To guide its response and to address the immediate impacts of the crisis WFP developed a Global Concept of Operations around 3 pillars:
  1. Stepping up direct food and nutrition assistance to save lives and prevent mortality;
  2. Providing technical assistance and services to support national social protection systems; and
  3. Leveraging partnerships, services and programmes to strengthen food systems.
- **WFP is aiming to support a record 160 million food insecure people in 2022,** a significant increase from the already record-high 128 million beneficiaries reached in 2021.
- Between January and September 2022, **WFP reached 133 million people.** WFP's single greatest priority has been to avert catastrophic situations in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen.
- WFP's use of cash-based transfers continues to grow further and faster than ever before. **WFP disbursed US\$ 2.2 billion (between January and September 2022),** a 29 percent increase compared to the same period in 2021, with operations in 71 countries.
- WFP aims to reach **35 million women and children with malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes** in 2022, a 50 percent increase from 2019.
- **WFP is working hand in hand with governments in 83 nations** to strengthen the coverage, adequacy, comprehensiveness and quality of national social protection systems and programmes.
- WFP continues to work towards increasing its local and regional procurement, with 47 percent of the food purchased so far in 2022 originating from the countries we operate in. This translates to a value of **US\$ 1.2 billion being sourced locally and regionally.**
- WFP is working with partners across a range of alliances and platforms to drive collective responses and advocate for the needs of the most food insecure. These include the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) – launched by the G7, the International Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM) – launched under the French Presidency of the European Council, The Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance – established by The United Nations Secretary-General; and the International Financial Institution Action Plan to address the Global Food Crisis. So far in 2022, **WFP has secured US\$ 806 million in contributions** and service provision from **International Financial Institutions.**

## APPEAL TO DECISION MAKERS



- **We need broad-based political action to address the drivers of hunger.** This must include ending conflicts and ensuring humanitarians can access people facing starvation, climate action that supports developing nations, and greater investments in social protection, food systems and resilience. All of this will require funding and innovation.
- **WFP has received US\$ 10.4 billion of contributions for 2022,** exceeding the total received at the same time last year by 47 percent and surpassing the total value received in all of 2021.
- **For November 2022 to April 2023, net funding requirements are at an all-time high of US\$ 9.1 billion,** 70 percent of projected operational requirements.



# Section I: The Global Food Crisis

## THE WORLD IS FACING THE LARGEST FOOD CRISIS IN MODERN HISTORY

Humanity currently faces the greatest hunger crisis in a generation, and the outlook for 2023 is alarming. Crippling climate shocks— including multi-year droughts, catastrophic hurricanes and floods —have piled on to the devastating economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and war in Ukraine. These, in turn, have led to massive income losses, record inflation, tumbling currencies, deteriorating living standards, and a mounting global debt crisis. At the same time, conflicts have taken an already strenuous situation to a new level of severity, with dramatic knock-on effects on food security and energy and fertilizer markets.

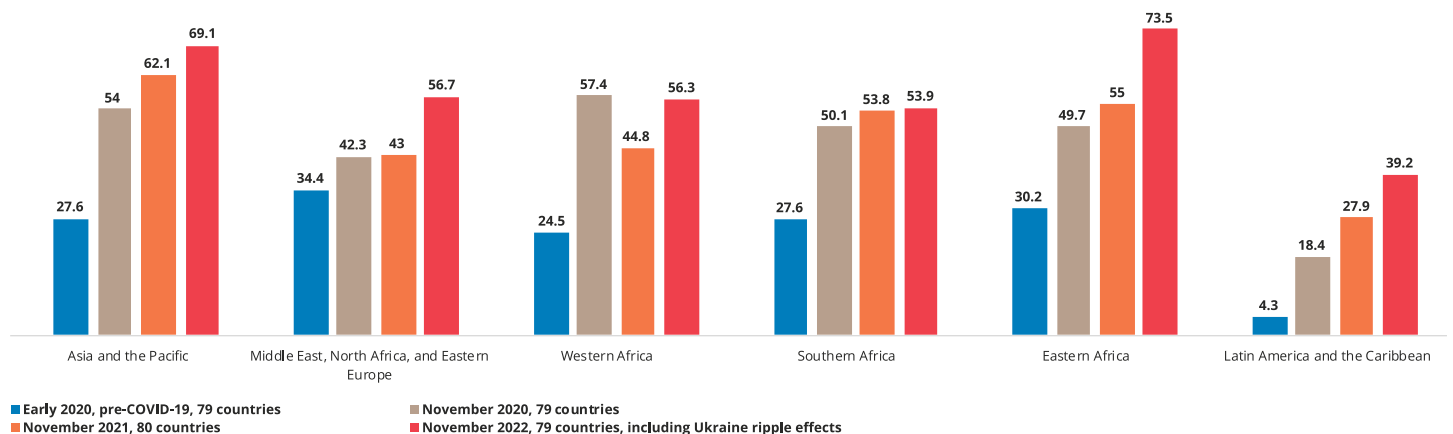
**New estimates from the 79 countries where WFP has an operational presence and where data is available show the number of acutely food insecure people will hit a record high of 349 million in 2022.<sup>5</sup> This is an increase of 200 million people compared to pre-pandemic levels.**

An estimated **49 million people across 49 countries are in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity** in 2022 (Integrated Phase Classification [IPC] / Cadre Harmonisé [CH] Phase 4+, including severely food insecure based on CARI).<sup>6</sup>

Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at risk of falling into famine<sup>7</sup> or famine-like conditions. For the first time since the existence of the Integrated Phase Classification system, **almost 1 million people are in, or projected to face, Catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5)** in 2022.

**New WFP estimates show that 153 million children under 18 years of age are facing acute hunger worldwide**, almost half of the 349 million people projected to be food insecure by WFP. In addition to this hunger calamity of historic proportions, the world’s children are facing a malnutrition epidemic. As many as 60 million children under 5 could be acutely malnourished by the end of 2022, putting them at risk of death and illness.<sup>8</sup>

Number of acutely food insecure people, in millions



## DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS: WHAT IS DRIVING THE LARGEST FOOD CRISIS IN MODERN HISTORY AND WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK FOR 2023

Millions are at risk of worsening hunger unless action is taken now to respond, at scale, to the drivers of this crisis: conflict, climate shocks, and rampant food price inflation. These drivers and their interplay are making life harder each day for the world's most vulnerable. They are also acting to reverse hard-won development gains achieved over decades. Analysis shows that acute food insecurity is likely to worsen further in 19 hunger hotspots<sup>9</sup> between the last quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023.



### Economic Shocks

The world's financial markets are undergoing their most painful adjustment since the global financial crisis, and several trusted historical indicators of global recessions are already flashing warnings.<sup>10</sup>

While food prices have fallen over the past six months, they remain at a level last seen more than a decade ago.<sup>11</sup> As of October 2022, 113 countries have year-on-year food inflation of 10 percent or more, and it exceeds 15 percent in 67 countries, including three countries with triple-digit food inflation rates.<sup>12</sup> This means worsening conditions for people in acute food insecurity and a greater threat to the millions who are just making ends meet.

### Deteriorating macro-economic conditions will push some nations and households over a fiscal cliff, driving migration, unrest and conflict

The macro-economic impacts of the pandemic are still casting a long shadow, making the poor poorer and the hungriest hungrier. Skyrocketing energy and food bills are the most painful form of inflation, as they cause immediate suffering and deprivation and, when added to pre-existing grievances, can lead to unrest. The last time the world experienced a food-price shock similar to this, it ignited the Arab Spring.<sup>13</sup> Currently, worsening economic conditions, particularly food price hikes, have contributed to civil unrest across several regions, with violent escalations in countries like **Sri Lanka** and **Haiti**, the latter of which has had a significant adverse impact on WFP operations.

Data from the Civil Unrest Index (CUI) shows that the last quarter saw more countries witness an increase in risks from civil unrest than at any time in the last seven years (101 of 198 countries experienced social unrest in the third quarter of 2022).<sup>14</sup> Food- and fuel-price inflation both have historically been good predictors of mass protests, riots and political violence.<sup>15</sup>

Many countries can expect to see an uptick in unrest as the effects of rampant inflation, the looming energy crisis and climatic shocks are set to increase poverty and hunger in several parts of the world.<sup>16</sup> The uprisings are likely to increase displacement and migration while, in turn, civil unrest will act as a further brake on global growth and humanitarian access.

Governments want to step in to counter the pain caused by this crisis, but lack the fiscal space to provide social protection buffers. Fifty-five of the world's poorest countries face debt repayments of US\$ 436 billion between 2022 and 2028,<sup>17</sup> and some 60 percent of low-income countries are at high risk of, or already in, debt distress.<sup>18</sup> Moreover, large proportions of public debt in developing economies are issued in foreign currency,<sup>19</sup> making these countries more susceptible to price and exchange rate shocks. The capacity of governments to repay foreign-currency-denominated debt has been constrained further by the latest increases in interest rates and the strong performance of the US Dollar, amplifying the risks of defaults for many countries. What makes this situation extra challenging for many developing nations is the fact that COVID-19-related expenditures have left them standing at the edge of a fiscal cliff.

According to the United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG),<sup>20</sup> some 94 countries – home to 1.6 billion people – many in Africa – face a perfect storm: economic and social fallout from the pandemic, soaring food and energy prices, crushing debt burdens, spiraling inflation, and a lack of access to finance. These cascading crises are feeding on each other, compounding inequalities, creating devastating hardship, delaying the energy transition, and threatening global financial meltdown. Social unrest is inevitable – with conflict not far behind.



### Conflict

Where conflict rages, crops are burned, planting and harvests delayed, livestock slaughtered, and farmers recruited to fight. Armed groups also grab fuel, leaving little to power farming equipment and irrigation systems. In addition, farmers are unable to sell or transport their goods due to hazards and checkpoints on roads.<sup>21</sup> This prevents markets from functioning and limits people's access to food. In other cases, food is used as a weapon of war, and the hardest hit by this abhorrent tactic are almost always civilians.

Organized violence and armed conflict remain the primary drivers of acute food insecurity across many regions and in most hunger hotspots. This reflects a global trend in which conflict continues to affect the largest share of people facing acute food insecurity.

In 2021, more than 70 percent of people facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 3 and above) were living in conflict-affected countries.<sup>22</sup> It is no coincidence that the nations with the highest numbers of people in catastrophic conditions all are currently suffering from violence or armed conflict. Since the start of 2022, the number of violent incidents globally has increased steadily month to month, with 12,430 events in September compared to 8,668 in January.<sup>23</sup> This trend is predicted to continue to drive hunger into 2023 as increased geopolitical tensions mix with rising poverty, a gloomy economic outlook and increasing levels of social unrest.

Looking ahead to 2023, there is indication that the war in **Ukraine** will continue to drive humanitarian needs. While in northern **Ethiopia**, despite some recent positive signs, the situation continues to be volatile. In **Central Sahel**, where violence is at an all-time high, conflict is expected to increase due to a recent uptick in the activities of non-state armed groups and the growing presence of private military companies. Elsewhere on the African continent, violence is expected to continue intensifying in **Nigeria, Central African Republic, Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia** due to a mix of factors, all of which are being exacerbated by economic difficulties, and inter-communal and resource-driven conflicts linked to climate change.

The **Democratic Republic of the Congo** alone is home to the largest number of food insecure people in the world,<sup>24</sup> and as clashes fuel new waves of displacement in the East of the country the situation is expected to become more severe. In **Haiti**, on the other side of the Atlantic, the security situation is likely to further worsen as criminal networks expand territorial control, affecting economic activities and humanitarian access.<sup>25</sup>



### The Climate Crisis

“The climate crisis is a hunger crisis.”

– WFP ED David Beasley

The climate crisis is driving hunger like never before. From Pakistan to Nigeria to Somalia, we see plainly the impact of the climate crisis on vulnerable communities across the globe. At the beginning of 2022, weather extremes were the main drivers of acute food insecurity in seven countries leading to 23.5 million people in Crisis levels or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above).

This trend is expected to continue into 2023 as extreme weather and climate events are becoming more recurrent in many of the most food insecure areas of the globe, with floods, droughts, and hurricanes affecting the same vulnerable areas consecutively.

For the first time in two decades, La Niña conditions have persisted for three years and are expected to continue through at least March 2023,<sup>26</sup> putting some areas in western and eastern Africa, Asia and the Caribbean at high risk of greater food insecurity.

Linked to this, the **Horn of Africa** is experiencing its longest drought in over 40 years, with a likely fifth failed rainy season. In **Afghanistan, Syria, and Iraq**, a third consecutive season of below-average rainfall is expected for the upcoming cropping period. Meanwhile, **South Sudan** has experienced four consecutive years of record flooding, and forecasts indicate a high likelihood of above-average rainfall occurring into 2023. Under this scenario, the number of food insecure people - already at an all-time high since the nation declared independence a decade ago - would escalate further. In **Madagascar**, rainfall is predicted to be below average for the sixth consecutive year, with a potentially devastating impact on the already food insecure Great South region. While another year of anticipated below-average rainfall in **Haiti** is expected to exacerbate an already alarming hunger situation in the Caribbean nation.

The Ukraine crisis must mark a shift in how we think about energy and where we get it: redoubling our collective investment in the climate agenda, including renewables, must be a component of energy security, political stability and humanitarian programming.





## The Food, Fuel, and Fertilizer Crisis Continues to Drive Needs and Evolve

“The acceleration of already high food, fertilizer and fuel prices has triggered a global crisis that could drive millions more into extreme poverty, magnifying hunger and malnutrition, while threatening to raise the global humanitarian caseload to new highs and erase hard-won development gains.”

**-United Nations Secretary-General**

Energy and food inflation have pushed families around the world into the most severe cost-of-living crisis of the twenty-first century and the situation is expected to worsen further as lack of access to fertilizer could result in a future global structural food deficit.<sup>27</sup>

**Food, Fuel, and Fertilizer Prices increased since January 2020<sup>28</sup>**

 **FOOD**

**+33%**

 **FUEL**

**+49%**

 **FERTILIZER**

**+202%**

## THE COST FOR WFP TO DELIVER REMAINS HIGH

After an agreement on the Black Sea was reached and access to Ukrainian ports was partially restored, decreasing trends in global food prices were observed, but only for a limited window and only for a few commodities (primarily wheat). The outlook for the future remains a concern, with the Ukraine harvest expected to be 30 percent lower than last year's, placing additional pressure on other producers to meet demand.

As it stands, the latest estimates show that WFP's monthly food procurement costs are now 44 percent higher than before the pandemic. Furthermore, the global shipping market remains on edge, with increased delivery lead times, demand exceeding capacity, and port congestion all impacting the price of moving commodities.

On top of this, the recent announcement by OPEC Plus to cut output will have a major impact on fuel prices, an additional upward pressure on WFP's operations. To mitigate rising costs and longer lead times, as always, WFP constantly evaluates its supply chain to adapt to changing needs and challenges. As part of these measures, WFP continues to diversify its supplier base, explore alternative food sources, revise its commodity basket (where feasible), and leverage its internal Global Commodity Management Facility to buy food at opportune moments based on market conditions and position it closer to the people it serves, mitigating transport risks. Local and regional food procurement also continues to be of high importance as part of this strategy, not only in relation to risk mitigation but because it positively impacts local and regional economies, producers and food systems.

## UKRAINE: OVER 6 MONTHS

As the conflict in Ukraine continues, the gravity of the humanitarian situation is clear. People in areas directly affected by conflict are in immediate need of life-saving support, lacking food and basic services. So far, from April to 26 October, 2022, WFP in Ukraine has been supporting close to three million war-affected people every month with cash and food, amounting to a total distribution of over US\$ 287 million cash and about 101,200 mt food cumulatively. As one of the first responders to deliver humanitarian support to the newly accessible villages and towns across the frontline regions in eastern and southern Ukraine, WFP Ukraine's focus remains on responding nimbly as the needy in those areas become reachable. Meanwhile, the food and nutritional needs of vulnerable households in Ukraine continue to increase. The number of crisis-affected and internally displaced people in need of food and livelihoods assistance in Ukraine until the end of summer was estimated to be 9.3 million. However, this number is now estimated to be 11.1 million,<sup>29</sup> indicating a significant increase due to continued hostilities compounded by harsher conditions projected during the imminent winter season.

The core aim of WFP operations in Ukraine remains to support the most directly war-affected and vulnerable people, meet food and nutritional needs through our emergency response and strengthen national systems to sustain people's essential needs paving the way for the eventual end of the need for WFP's humanitarian assistance.

# Averting Catastrophe

In **Afghanistan**, nearly 20 million people are projected to face acute levels of food insecurity between November 2022 and March 2023, according to the most recent IPC Analysis from October 2022. While this represents a slight decrease from the 23 million people in IPC Phase 3 and above during the same time last year, vulnerability levels continue to be among the highest worldwide, as 12 provinces remain on the brink of famine in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). The previous IPC Analysis in May 2022 found that the unprecedented scale-up of humanitarian food assistance provided during the 2021/22 winter lean season effectively bridged the food gap for most households and prevented the further deterioration of their food and nutrition security status. However, towards the end of the last peak lean season, more than 20,000 people experienced catastrophic levels of hunger and destitution (IPC Phase 5) in the remote province of Ghor, where humanitarian access to some vulnerable communities was limited during the winter season due to harsh weather conditions. In response to unprecedented food needs in 2022, WFP Afghanistan scaled up emergency response efforts intending to reach 23 million people with food, nutrition, and livelihoods support. Between January and September, WFP distributed 851,000 MT of food and disbursed US\$ 234 million in cash-based transfers, reaching a cumulative total of approximately 22 million people. At the peak of its scale-up in May 2022, WFP assisted 15 million people in one month, matching its total annual achievement for the whole of 2021 and surpassing its 1.5-million-person monthly reach in August 2021, when de facto authorities assumed control of the country.

As Afghanistan approaches the 2022/23 winter lean season, WFP has scaled up efforts to strategically pre-position 150,000 mt of food commodities in hard-to-reach areas across the country to ensure that life-saving assistance continues to reach those in need during the peak hunger season. WFP requires US\$ 1.44 billion to support families throughout the harsh winter and sustain operations over the next six months (November 2022 - April 2023). Between October and December 2022, WFP requires US\$ 549 million to reach approximately 15 million people each month.

In **Ethiopia**, a combination of drought and conflict continues to pose significant challenges to food security. More than 20 million people are acutely food insecure. This includes some 13 million people in conflict-affected Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions – where in Tigray, the drivers behind the warning of a Risk of Famine, issued by the Famine Review Committee in July 2021 for the period until December 2021, continue to prevail. The lack of updated IPC data remains a major concern. The latest available IPC projections were valid up to September 2021, indicating around 401,000 people in Tigray faced these conditions. Over 9.9 million people are food insecure due to the most severe drought in 40 years, and in Oromia, Somali and SNNP<sup>30</sup> regions, pastoralists and farmers have already endured multiple seasons of poor rainfall. In some areas, both conflict and drought overlap to create severe needs.

Recent nutrition assessments in the Northern and Southern regions have consistently shown that wasting levels among children exceed the 15 percent threshold for emergency. The past 12 months have seen an increase in wasting by over 50 percent, and about 2.2 million children are expected to be acutely malnourished in 2022. In the Somali region, where nearly 60 percent of the population is estimated to be acutely food insecure, over one-third of children are malnourished. WFP coordinates with the Federal Government of Ethiopia as well as a consortium of NGOs under the Joint Emergency Operation Program to provide a comprehensive response in the most vulnerable areas, in complement to a nutrition response implemented by the Government and UNICEF. Rapid assessments indicate a severe hunger situation in the most affected areas, and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates suggest acute or extreme hunger conditions are present in parts of the country. The complex operating environment is impeding the capacity of humanitarian actors to prevent the situation from further deteriorating. Funding is urgently needed to support all life-saving sectors in addition to measures to up domestic production. WFP needs US\$ 376 million for the next six months to sustain its emergency, nutrition and refugee support activities across the entire country.<sup>31</sup> In addition, humanitarians also must be allowed to safely move food, fuel and supplies into all conflict-affected areas.

In **Haiti**, criminal violence has combined with chronic poverty, a cholera epidemic, and climate shocks to push 4.7 million people – about half of the country's population into acute hunger. The latest IPC analysis shows a significant increase in Haiti's food crisis severity. Catastrophic hunger levels (IPC/CH Phase 5) were registered for the first time ever in Haiti, with some 19,200 people projected to face these conditions at least until February 2023. WFP's response in the country is being hindered by a volatile security situation that has left Haiti's main fuel terminal hard to access and made travel by road extremely dangerous. In addition, two WFP warehouses in the country have been looted, and WFP lost 2,000 mt of food, enough to feed 218,000 highly vulnerable Haitians. Despite these challenges, WFP has stepped up assistance and, between 12 September and 10 October, reached 15,500 people with emergency assistance in the North and Center Departments and the Metropolitan Area, distributing US\$ 71,000 in cash, 154 mt and 14,400 hot meals. On 16 October, WFP carried out a special distribution in IPC Phase 5 impacted Cité Soleil that reached 600 households with 20.96 mt of in-kind food commodities, a first since the crisis erupted. WFP Haiti requires US\$ 105.1 million over the next six months (October 2022 to March 2023), of which US\$ 79.6 million is needed urgently for crisis response activities. WFP also needs extra support to ensure the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) remains resourced at this critical moment, as air is the only bridge to reach people most in need. In addition to funds, actions must be taken by the international community to stabilize the security situation as the state of affairs is expected to deteriorate further.

Over 40 percent of the population of **Somalia** will face crisis-level food insecurity or worse by the end of 2022. The country has suffered four consecutive failed rainy seasons since late 2020, with an unprecedented fifth on the horizon: the last cereal harvest in southern Somalia was 50 percent below long-term averages, and more than 3 million livestock deaths have been reported. Prices in key markets have doubled or tripled compared to the long-term average, exceeding in some places the levels reached during the 2011-2012 famine – when over 260,000 people died. Severe and moderate acute malnutrition rates are at an all-time high, two million children under 5 face acute malnutrition through to July 2023, with over half a million facing severe malnutrition. Reporting shows GAM prevalence close to 30 percent and under-five death rates above emergency levels already in parts of the Bay Region. On 5 September, the Famine Review Committee warned that without urgent, collective action aligned to the scale of the hunger and nutrition crisis, some areas of the Bay region will fall into famine between October and December. The window to act to prevent increased mortality is now. While the capacity of humanitarian actors to deliver is higher than in the 2011-2012 famine, the scale of the need is nearly three times as high.

WFP is the largest humanitarian agency in the country and is working in overdrive to avert famine. With an injection of critical funding, WFP has scaled up life-saving relief to unprecedented levels. As of the end of August, WFP reached more than 4.9 million people with relief food and nutrition support – the largest number ever in Somalia – out of a total six million unique beneficiaries across all programmes. Humanitarian assistance at scale will be required beyond December 2022. Somalia's Net Funding Requirements for the next six months (November 2022 – April 2023) are US\$ 579 million.

In **South Sudan**, 6.6 million people or nearly two-thirds of the population, are estimated to be acutely food insecure and in urgent need of assistance between October and November 2022. This includes 2.2 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 61,000 people barely surviving in catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5). Needs were even higher between April and July, during the lean season, with 87,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The situation is being driven by rising levels of sub-national violence, displacement,<sup>32</sup> four years of flooding and the impact of global commodity prices on this vulnerable economy. There has already been a 36 percent increase in the incidence of acute malnutrition. An estimated 1.3 million children are acutely malnourished, and thousands are at imminent risk of dying if treatment is not received. WFP has prevented conditions of famine in South Sudan before and can again with the right support.

The operational requirements for the next six months, to ensure vital food and nutrition assistance for 4.5 million people ahead of the 2023 lean season, amount to US\$ 1.02 billion. This includes US\$ 600 million required no later than the first quarter of 2023 to allow for the pre-positioning of commodities before rains make roads impassable.

If pre-positioning cannot be secured in time, the only way to avert catastrophic conditions will be through airdrops, at a cost ten times that of overland delivery. Moreover, there is a real risk that WFP may no longer be in a position to ensure air services to the humanitarian community if existing contracts with Russian air operators are suspended. This will directly impact the safe movement of humanitarian actors in the country, as well as the air operations essential for the delivery of multisectoral humanitarian assistance.

Eight years of conflict and surges in global commodity prices have pushed **Yemen** to a breaking point. Although the food security outlook in Yemen is unlikely to be as grim as previously projected (with up to 161,000 people in Catastrophe [IPC Phase 5] in 2022), acute food insecurity remains at critical levels, and food availability is increasingly at risk. The country imports 90 percent of its cereals – of which approximately half is sourced from Russia and Ukraine. Only 50 percent of health facilities are fully functional, and almost 178,000 children are at risk of dying from malnutrition if they don't receive immediate treatment. A recent Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation found clear evidence that between 2015 and 2021, WFP's large-scale food assistance stabilized or improved the food security situation and prevented widespread famine. Today, WFP's support accounts for about 25 percent of the cereal requirement of Yemen. Last year, WFP reached 15.5 million people in Yemen with direct food, nutrition, livelihoods, and school-based support. Despite enhanced humanitarian capacity, funding shortfalls, access challenges, and a commercial sector on life support threaten the humanitarian community's ability to improve the food security situation. Over the next six months, WFP requires US\$ 766 million to fully implement targeted life-saving efforts, and urgent action is needed to stabilize the commercial sector that is buckling due to increased costs.





## Section II: WFP's Response Strategy

In June 2022, WFP activated a Corporate Scale-Up to address the worst Global Food Crisis in modern history.

To guide its response and to address the immediate impacts of the crisis, WFP developed a Global Concept of Operations around three pillars: 1) Stepping up direct food and nutrition assistance to save lives and prevent mortality; 2) Providing technical assistance and services to support national social protection systems; and 3) Leveraging partnerships, services and programmes to strengthen food systems. This section illustrates how we are delivering around these priorities and across all axes to respond to the needs of the furthest behind, saving and changing lives.

### PILLAR 1: WFP SCALES UP DIRECT FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE TO PREVENT INCREASED MORTALITY

Faced with a global hunger crisis of unparalleled proportions, WFP is stepping up its operations to prevent starvation and death. **WFP is targeting to support a record 160 million<sup>33</sup> food insecure people in 2022**, a significant increase from the already record-high 128 million beneficiaries reached in 2021. **Between January and September 2022, WFP reached 133 million people.**

Increased commodity and operational costs have led to a reduction in the average ration size over the first two quarters of 2022. Such reductions pose a significant challenge to the quality of our programming and the health and well-being of the most vulnerable. They also undermine other efforts to fight famine in the short term and to build resilience in communities impacted by frequent shocks.

In response to dramatic rises in hunger, Governments in more than one-quarter of the countries where WFP operates formally requested WFP to scale up direct assistance to vulnerable groups.

**WFP has responded to this call and contributed to avert the worst Global Food Crisis in modern history by:**



Scaling up to reach around 8.5 million drought-affected people in the Horn of Africa.<sup>34</sup> In **Somalia** alone, WFP is reaching more people than ever before.



Assisting almost 23 million people across the country in 2022 in **Afghanistan**.



Expanding its programme to reach 3.4 million people in **Sri Lanka** as the economic crisis pushes millions of people into hunger.<sup>35</sup>



Targeting 21 million people and ramping up lean season responses to reach over 7 million with resilience programmes to save livelihoods in **Western Africa**.



Supporting over 4.3 million people (January to August 2022) in **DRC**.



Reaching 1 million previously inaccessible people in conflict-impacted Northern **Mozambique**.



Targeting 37 million people across the **MENA** region with food and nutrition assistance.



Aiming to reach 20.6 million people in **Southern Africa** in 2022.



Planning to assist 8.3 million people in **Latin America and the Caribbean** this year.

# RESPONDING WITH GREATER SPEED AND AGILITY TO SAVE LIVES IN AN INCREASINGLY COMPLEX OPERATING ENVIRONMENT



## EMERGENCY ACTIVATION PROTOCOL

- Strengthened **field orientation**
- **Empowered field leadership**
- **Simplified emergency procedures**
- **Improved access** to human, financial and material resources
- Updated and rebranded **WFP's Emergency Field Operations Pocketbook**, the guide for optimal emergency response

## IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT



- Over **US\$ 350 million** allocated to date to **31 country offices**;\* on track to allocate **US\$ 400 million**
- Over US\$ 81 million direct contributions to the IRA

## OPERATIONAL ACCESS & HUMANITARIAN–MILITARY INTERACTION



- Developed an **Access Monitoring Tool**
- Established **dedicated field-level capacities**
- **Negotiated humanitarian access** and deconflicted areas
- **Catalyzed support for UN Security Council resolution 2417**

## PREPAREDNESS, EARLY WARNING & ANALYSIS



- Monthly updates of the **Early Warning Watch List**
- **FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots** early warning reports
- Revised data-driven **WFP Corporate Alert System**

## SURGE WORKFORCE



- Over **750 personnel mobilized** – three times more than 2021
- Over **US\$ 13 million** in in-kind contributions and over **150 standby partners** deployed to WFP operations
- **170 WFP staff** attended emergency response trainings
- Established a **Standby Multi-Functional Rapid Response Team** ready to deploy in 24 hours

\*Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cabo Verde, Cuba, Algeria, Gambia, Honduras, Haiti, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Mali, Myanmar, Mozambique, Mauritania, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Tajikistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen. All Allocations in 2022 as at 7 November 2022.



## The Clusters are stepping up to the crisis

### Food Security Cluster<sup>36</sup>

The Food Security Cluster (FSC), jointly with over 1,500 national and international partners, is coordinating food security response in an unprecedented number of contexts and advocating for action globally. In Pakistan, food security partners are supporting Government efforts for the ongoing flood response, while in Afghanistan, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster is coordinating with other sectors to [prepare for winter](#). In the Sahel region, during the lean season, FSC partners were called to support 38.8 million people. In the Horn of Africa, FSC partners have scaled up assistance to prevent famine. More specifically, in Somalia, the FSC team and partners have strongly contributed to the development and implementation of the [Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan](#) targeting the most vulnerable in highly food insecure areas. Following the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Principals' activation of the humanitarian system-wide Scale-Up protocols in August, the Cluster worked to expand its coordination capacity at the field level by recruiting State-level coordinators who are supporting teams on the ground in ramping up operations. Funding for the entire food security sector is needed in all contexts where the Cluster System has been activated to allow for quick scale-up to meet the needs of people impacted by this global crisis.

### Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, continues to work with approximately 500 partners to alleviate logistics constraints impeding the delivery of humanitarian assistance in contexts across the globe. This Cluster serves as a critical platform for coordination, information management, and access to common logistics services. For example, in Somalia, the Logistics Cluster is supporting the entire humanitarian response to the Global Food Crisis. In some of the most affected areas, like Bay and Bakool, the Cluster is strengthening coordination efforts at the sub-national level and facilitating access for WFP helicopters to reach the most remote locations. In Ukraine, the Cluster-developed LogE tool allows partners to share actionable warehouse and supply chain infrastructure and stock data, enabling the humanitarian community to share resources and increase efficiency.

### Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), led by WFP, is a global network of organizations that work together to provide shared communications services in humanitarian emergencies. Within 48 hours of a disaster, the ETC provides vital communications services and voice and internet connectivity to assist the response community in their life-saving operations. In 2022, across nine operations, the Cluster provided services to over 9,500 humanitarian responders across 313 organizations. For example, in Ukraine, the ETC connected over 12,000 Ukrainians with access to humanitarian assistance via its Chatbot messaging service, enabling those in need to contact the most relevant sources of support.

## Adapting and Innovating WFP's Response to Save Lives

### Cash is an essential part of the solution to the Global Food Crisis

WFP's use of cash-based transfers (CBT) continues to grow further and faster than ever before. WFP has significantly expanded the use of CBT to deliver food assistance – it now represents 35 percent of our emergency assistance.

**Between January and September 2022, WFP disbursed US\$ 2.2 billion, a 29 percent increase compared to the same period in 2021, with operations in 71 countries.**

77 percent of total CBT assistance was distributed in emergency operations, led by **Somalia** (US\$ 256 million), **Ukraine** (US\$ 245 million), and **Afghanistan** (US\$ 241 million).

As the economic crises in many countries where WFP runs cash operations are being exacerbated further by the compounded effects of war in Ukraine, cash remains an efficient and effective response option. Given the inflationary pressure and economic volatility to people in nations around the world, WFP operations are employing several measures to increase impact, maintain people's purchasing power, and ensure operational continuity.

- WFP is delivering unrestricted cash whenever possible to allow people to better overcome economic distress by giving them more choice and flexibility.
- WFP is implementing hybrid modalities where cash and food deliveries are complementary to secure cash's purchasing power.
- WFP is adjusting the transfer value, implementing top up's or lump sum payments whenever possible to restore people's purchasing power and allow households to better withstand price hikes.

- WFP is changing or diversifying delivery mechanisms to improve impact and enable other programmatic outcomes, such as financial inclusion. For example, in **Zimbabwe**,<sup>37</sup> where 5.5 million people are projected to experience food insecurity and the inflation rate is the highest in the world, when the availability of cash became a constraint due to hyperinflation and mobile money transfers faced further complications, WFP implemented e-vouchers.
- WFP is also negotiating competitive exchange rates on donor funds to ensure better value for money and to better protect the purchasing power of our beneficiaries. For example, in **Lebanon**, WFP successfully negotiated a floating preferential exchange rate with the Central Bank to allow access to competitive rates that are updated bi-weekly in line with market trends.
- By embedding community feedback mechanisms in cash-based programming in operations including **Ukraine** and **Afghanistan**, WFP is able to not only improve programming but also drive protection outcomes and increase accountability to affected populations (AAP).

WFP is using all means at its disposal, including cash, to prevent people from dying of malnutrition in areas most at risk of famine in **Somalia**. WFP is rolling out a cash for prevention pilot intervention in Baidoa Town and IDP camps in the Bay Region to respond to the nutritional crisis. To deliver more and better cash-based solutions to our beneficiaries, the WFP Cash Team has developed a cross-functional group to support all operations and Country Offices. The group has streamlined contracting processes with Financial Service Providers across multiple operations, which allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries quickly and with the right type and value of assistance in the context of the Global Food Crisis.



## Supporting humanitarian access and mitigating the impact of conflicts and destabilization

Faced with the risks that conflicts and climate change pose to the delivery of aid, WFP is continuing to strengthen its Operational Access and Humanitarian-Military Interaction capacities to facilitate operations and ensure a principled approach. At the global level, WFP humanitarian military advisors are working with UN and NGO partners to foster access and protection outcomes for affected communities.

In **West Africa**, our Regional Bureau in Dakar has stepped up support, advocacy and training around operational access and humanitarian-military interaction to reach communities impacted by conflict. The WFP team in the region has: opened access via dialogue and negotiation; supported UNHAS to ensure helicopter operations were safely able to reach areas under blockade; identified alternative and bypass routes to keep life-saving goods flowing to communities; successfully deployed access monitoring tools to support decision-making and implementation of operations; and supported our supply chain teams analysis of main roads and corridors to facilitate cross-border movements. In addition to this work, WFP supported the entire humanitarian system to reach those most in need in the region by developing and implementing access strategies for multiple Humanitarian Country Teams, aiding the collective response.

At the same time, our Regional Bureau in Cairo embarked on an ambitious journey to strengthen capacity to augment access and overcome humanitarian-military interaction challenges by supporting operations in **Syria, Lebanon, and Ukraine**. In the **Caribbean**, WFP participated in multinational military exercises on disaster response and conducted training to improve interaction during responses.

At the country level, in **Mali**, WFP initiated negotiations with the military after the government's decision to suspend humanitarian operations. To ensure continued support to impacted communities, WFP established an access cell to work with all stakeholders to maintain humanitarian access for operations. In **Burkina Faso**, WFP engaged in dialogue with the military to provide food in blockaded areas. In **DRC**, WFP invested in staff capacity and set up an access monitoring mechanism underpinned by Geographic Information Systems (GIS). In **Haiti**, access has deteriorated due to violence, fuel shortages, and demonstrations, resulting in the increased targeting of humanitarian facilities and assets and limited mobility. Despite multiple challenges, WFP continues to provide transportation services for humanitarians and cargo by air (UNHAS) and sea. In order to ensure we continue to reach those furthest behind, WFP has contracted a ship and an additional aircraft to expand its reach.

In **South Sudan**, WFP has strengthened its efforts to ensure access by adjusting delivery points, using mobile outreach to better reach people with nutrition interventions and engaging with conflict-affected communities by mapping stakeholders. WFP also stepped up its engagement with peace partners to improve accountability for the safety and security of operations. In **Yemen**, WFP continues to prioritize advocacy with donors, regional actors, and parties to the conflict to address constraints, including project approvals, needs assessments, and visas.

## Innovating to Better Target and Prioritize Needs

Given the massive surge in needs, strengthened targeting and prioritization across operations have become ever more important. WFP has stepped up to the challenge and is leveraging the newly operational Targeting Strengthening Initiative, The Joint Programme of Excellence and Targeting Hub to ensure those most in need are reached. This work, that brings together expertise from HQ teams, Regional Bureaux, and UNHCR, has so far provided support to more than twenty<sup>38</sup> operations, including the six nations at the highest risk of famine.<sup>39</sup> In addition to this support, WFP now has dedicated targeting officers onboard in all Regional Bureaux working every day, in a hands-on way, to guide, support and strengthen the capacity of Country Offices to improve targeting.

## Scaling up to Fight Malnutrition

In response to growing needs, WFP has scaled up its nutrition response in various operations to reach more people than ever. This year WFP is on pace to reach 19.2 million children under 5 and women with programmes that prevent malnutrition and another 15.8 million with treatment for malnutrition. WFP is also adapting its nutrition programmes in response to this unprecedented crisis by taking a more flexible approach in collaboration with host governments and partners and taking robust anticipatory actions to protect against further deterioration of people's nutrition. In the **Horn of Africa**, global pressure on food and commodity prices has combined with protracted conflict and the worst drought in 40 years to threaten the nutrition security and survival of millions of people. In **Somalia**, GAM prevalence increased from an average of 11.1 percent in 2021 to 15.9 percent in 2022 during the Gu season. In the Bay region, where there is a serious risk of famine, GAM prevalence is above 30 percent. To respond to this crisis, WFP scaled up its Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment programming and received a record (all-time high) number of admissions. In August 2022, 99,100 children under 5 years old and 36,800 pregnant and breastfeeding women were admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes, more than double compared to January 2022 and around a 65 percent increase if compared to June 2022.



WFP currently targets 1.07 million children under 5 and 360,000 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women for MAM treatment. However, to prevent MAM rates from skyrocketing, WFP is almost tripling its malnutrition prevention efforts and plans to target up to 3.6 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women in **Somalia**. Across **Asia**, a variety of new crises are adding to the already staggering burden of malnutrition faced by communities across the continent. In **Afghanistan**, WFP is targeting 1.6 million women and children with malnutrition treatment and 4.9 million with prevention. WFP partners with 440 mobile health and nutrition teams (up from 72 units this same time last year) to ensure that basic health services complement nutrition supplementation even in the most remote areas. In **Pakistan**, climate change related flooding has increased food insecurity, cases of malaria, and cholera, and is fueling an explosion in malnutrition and death in vulnerable children. To prevent children from dying, WFP is stepping up its blanket supplementary feeding programme and plans to assist 334,760 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 301,300 young children. **Sri Lanka** continues to grapple with its worst economic crisis since its independence in 1948. As record-high prices persist, food security remains precarious. The prevalence of acute malnutrition,<sup>40</sup> already high before the crisis, is projected to increase and is believed to be above the 15 percent emergency threshold. In response, WFP is supporting the Government in getting raw materials<sup>41</sup> to maintain and scale up the production of ready-to-use therapeutic foods.<sup>42</sup> WFP aims to reach 1 million women and children under 5 years of age to help meet their nutrition needs.

In **Western and Central Africa**, rising food insecurity has thrown an increasing number of children into a state of malnutrition. In 2022, GAM prevalence has worsened, with many regions in Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Mali, Nigeria and Mauritania having rates<sup>43</sup> above 15 percent. WFP is working hard to scale up its response but is being handcuffed by underfunding and the lack of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF).

The gap between demand and production capacity for specialized nutritious foods continues to hamper WFP's ability to reach people in need with urgent nutrition assistance in a timely manner. The projected monthly gap for 2023 currently stands at an estimated 3,800 mt per month and is likely to grow further as requirements and funding for nutrition activities increase. To reduce this gap, WFP is expanding its supply base and adopting new contracting modalities, while also increasing its work with local and regional suppliers. Similarly, the use of existing suppliers will continue to be maximized and, where feasible, commodity substitution could also contribute to reducing the gap.

## Leveraging Anticipatory and Early Action to Mitigate the Climate Crisis

The climate crisis is no longer a glimpse into the future but a daily reality for communities around the world. At the beginning of 2022, weather extremes were the main drivers of acute food insecurity in seven countries. WFP is working in some of the most fragile environments to reduce the humanitarian effects of the climate crisis by supporting people to anticipate climate hazards before they turn into disasters, restore degraded ecosystems, and protect the most vulnerable with financial safety nets and climate risk insurance. In the **Horn of Africa**, the urgently needed rains are about to fail for the fifth consecutive time, which makes the current drought the most severe in recent history. In September, based on forecasted below-average October-December 2022 rains, WFP activated anticipatory action in Somalia and Ethiopia providing 200,000 people with early warning information and 105,000 people with access to forecast-based cash transfers so they could maintain their food security, protect livelihoods, and reduce the use of negative coping strategies. In **Madagascar**, following a similar forecast, anticipatory action will deliver early warning information, water harvesting services and drought-tolerant inputs to over 60,000 people. In the drought-impacted **Sahel** region, WFP has protected 1.1 million people through sovereign insurance coverage. Following the failure of the 2021 rainy season, the ARC Replica insurance instrument has triggered a payout of US\$ 9.4 million, which has enabled an early humanitarian response to begin in the first quarter of 2022, reaching 220,000 people in **Mali**, **Burkina Faso**, and **Mauritania**. Additional resources are needed to enlarge WFP coverage to protect and anticipate the effects of climatic shocks and to reduce the humanitarian burden.





## The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service – UNHAS

Established in 2004, the WFP-managed UNHAS is a key component of the global humanitarian community, and it currently transports up to 400,000 passengers to over 400 destinations each year. This service is vital to ensure humanitarian access to areas of the world where viable air transport is not available. As humanitarian access continues to deteriorate due to growing conflicts, and the vulnerabilities of affected populations continue to increase, there is a need to ensure the continued operation of UNHAS in existing locations, as well as the expansion of services to new locations as humanitarian needs dictate. As of September 2022, WFP is managing a total of 21 UNHAS operations and a global fleet of over 100 aircraft, which provide humanitarian and development staff with access to 350 regular and ad hoc destinations, including remote and hard-to-reach locations. From January to September 2022, UNHAS transported more than 285,000 passengers and over 5,300 mt of humanitarian cargo from 700 organizations. WFP urgently requires US\$ 50 million to sustain five UNHAS operations facing closure before the end of 2022 and to enable all UNHAS operations to continue providing services until March 2023.

## CRITICAL FUNDING SHORTFALLS BY THE END OF 2022

### BURKINA FASO

**Funded until end-December 2022**  
Shortfall of US\$ 2.2 million up to end March 2023, with an **immediate shortfall of US\$ 0.2 million** up to end December 2022.

### HAITI

**Funded until mid-December 2022**  
Shortfall of US\$ 3.9 million up to end March 2023, with an **immediate shortfall of US\$ 0.6 million** up to end December 2022.

### MOZAMBIQUE

**Funded until end-November 2022**  
Shortfall of US\$ 4.1 million up to end March 2023, with an **immediate shortfall of US\$ 1.6 million** up to end December 2022.

### SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

**Funded until the beginning of December 2022**  
Shortfall of US\$ 1.9 million up to end March 2023, with an **immediate shortfall of US\$ 0.4 million** up to end December 2022.

### YEMEN

**Funded until mid-December 2022**  
Shortfall of US\$ 10.8 million up to end March 2023, with an **immediate shortfall of US\$1.9 million** up to end December 2022.

### Strengthening people-centred approaches and processes in WFP's Emergency Response

WFP is developing guidance and standards to comprehensively assess and analyse risk in a way that addresses concerns related to protection, conflict sensitivity, and humanitarian access principles, and is supporting Country Offices in developing and implementing community engagement action plans. Emerging lessons from emergency response operations, such as **Ukraine**, reinforce the central role of engaging communities in implementing accountable and effective programmes that meet commitments outlined in WFP's protection and accountability policy.

WFP is investing heavily in strengthening people-centred approaches and Accountability to Affected Populations across the programme cycle and in multiple contexts, including **Mozambique, Bangladesh, Yemen, and Sudan** and is prioritizing support to countries at the highest risk of famine. As part of the global response, WFP has significantly scaled up its protection and accountability mechanisms by adding a deployable Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) capacity to all emergency teams. WFP is also working across the organization to develop an emergency package including minimum standards, processes, and a modular set of adaptable digital solutions to deploy at the onset of emergencies.

### Enhancing Monitoring, Preparedness and Early Warning Systems

In response to the Global Food Crisis, WFP is enhancing its food security monitoring, preparedness and early warning systems to identify and mitigate emerging risks before they can escalate into emergencies. For example, WFP is using its Automatic Disaster Analysis & Mapping (ADAM) system to automate alerts in real-time, while at the same time leveraging the intelligence and analytics from WFP's Corporate Alert System (CAS), to identify countries slipping into situations of concern. On the preparedness front, WFP has boosted its support to priority countries with imminent and specific near-term risks and is working to establish preparedness measures to strengthen WFP's readiness for emergencies. This is in line with WFP's work in enhancing national emergency preparedness and response systems, as set out under Outcome 4 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2022-25).

### Strengthening Supply Chain Resilience and Flexibility

To increase the resilience and flexibility of its supply chain, WFP continues to review its current logistics network design. Strengthened sourcing and delivery planning and improved market intelligence are other key objectives to increase the resilience and flexibility of WFP's supply chain to ensure it responds as effectively as possible to changing operational needs and market contexts.

## PILLAR 2: PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES TO SUPPORT NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

While WFP must continue to lead on the delivery of direct humanitarian assistance in contexts of fragility, an important contribution to mitigating deteriorations in food security at scale will be to support national systems in both fragile and stable contexts, including social protection and school feeding programmes. This is why WFP is prioritizing social protection as the second pillar of its response to the Global Food Crisis. WFP social protection interventions aim not only to support the immediate emergency response but also to ensure that countries' national systems are strengthened and more resilient to repeated shocks compounded by this unprecedented crisis.

### Changing Lives to Save Lives by Augmenting Social Protection

COVID-19 and then the Global Food Crisis has made governments and partners rethink their social protection systems and the way they respond to new emerging vulnerabilities. WFP is working hand in hand with governments in 83<sup>44</sup> nations to strengthen the coverage, adequacy, comprehensiveness and quality of national social protection systems and programmes, particularly food- and cash-based social assistance programmes. This allows us to reach more people than we can with emergency food assistance and is another route by which we contribute to safeguarding and fostering people's ability to meet their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs and to manage the risks and shocks they face. WFP's approach to augmenting these systems is context-specific, ranging from technical assistance to analytical and programme support right through to direct delivery. WFP is also increasingly being called upon to work on improving the interface between humanitarian and development actions, especially in contexts of conflict and fragility, where governments have started to integrate large-scale emergency responses and nascent social programmes.

At the **global level**, WFP is ramping up collaboration with the World Bank and expanding technical partnerships with other multilateral and key bilateral donors and partners working in this space. For example, WFP is co-leading the Universal Social Protection 2030 inter-agency group on food systems, strengthening linkages between humanitarian assistance and national social protection systems for effective responses to forced displacement, and is supporting the UNSG's office to develop the ambitious programme of work set out by the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection. WFP is also working to boost the capacity of its global social protection workforce to support operations in countries most impacted by the global crisis and is renewing long-term agreements to provide technical advisory capacity in this area.

At the **regional level**, WFP is enhancing collaboration and providing technical advisory support on social protection in every region where it works. For example, in the **Sahel**, WFP is supporting government social protection systems to become more shock-responsive in **Mali, Mauritania** and **Niger** in partnership with UNICEF, key donors and technical partners. In **Asia**, to reinforce national systems, WFP is linking targeting and beneficiary data management processes to national databases and social registries. WFP is also expanding its social protection learning facility, which originated in **East Africa** as part of our COVID-19 response,<sup>45</sup> to all regions to provide technical backstopping and advice to WFP and governments.

At the **country level**, WFP is providing social protection-related support in dozens of nations. For example, in **South Sudan**, WFP and other partners are working hand in glove with the World Bank to roll out US\$ 620 million of social protection assistance that will support communities to fend off famine. In crisis impacted **Sri Lanka**, WFP worked with International Financial Institution partners and the Government to develop a social protection Concept of Operations that expanded its social protection responses to reach 3.2 million of the most vulnerable people, including school-age children. In **Somalia**, WFP helped create a delivery mechanism for the country's first Shock- Responsive Safety Net, which has already reached 1.2 million people. In **Mali**, WFP used the government's safety net programme to target nutrition support to children and mothers. In **Moldova**, WFP is working with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, in partnership with UNICEF and UNHCR, to develop a programme of cash assistance for vulnerable Moldovan households affected by the Global Food Crisis and the war in Ukraine, as a complement to our assistance to Ukrainian refugees and refugee-hosting households.

### Supporting Children To Withstand Waves of Crisis Through School Meals

Children are disproportionately affected by the food crisis and the lingering effects of COVID-19.<sup>46</sup> New WFP estimates show that 153 million children under 18 years of age<sup>47</sup> are facing acute hunger worldwide. School meal programmes are powerful social protection tools reaching children and their families while supporting farmers and local communities. In **Colombia**, a World Bank evaluation<sup>48</sup> found that over 70,000 children did not leave school during the pandemic because they were receiving school meals. This is mainly because most parents felt the programme supported them financially, offsetting the cost of keeping children in school. Governments are seeing school feeding as a critical part of the response to the Global Food Crisis but facing budgetary pressures which may impact the level of resources dedicated to these programmes.

WFP is stepping up its support to governments to scale up and strengthen school feeding amidst this crisis: in **Sri Lanka**, upon the Government's request, WFP is now providing meals to 1.1 million children to help sustain the national school meals programme. Similarly, in **Cabo Verde**, responding to a Government request, WFP is setting up an operation to temporarily provide school meals to 90,000 children. In **Somalia**, school feeding is seen by the Government as a key part of their famine prevention strategy.

School meals have proven to be effective in keeping schools open, reducing pressure on the poorest families, and reducing the prospects of unplanned migration. While many schools closed at the beginning of 2022 due to the severe impact of drought, all WFP-supported schools remained open, providing two meals a day. In **Honduras**, WFP is increasing its technical and operational support to the Government, aiming at reaching 1.3 million children and scaling up home-grown school feeding. While in **Ecuador**, the Government and WFP are exploring the set-up of a home-grown school feeding programme in response to the Global Food Crisis. Beyond sustaining and scaling up school-based programmes, it is key to optimise them and increase their quality, drawing linkages to local farmers, improving nutritional quality, and designing optimal menus that can also reduce the cost of feeding each child. This is particularly critical at this current time as school meals have become 15 percent more expensive on average in most countries where WFP implements school feeding programmes.

### Empowering and Supporting women and girls during the Global Food Crisis

Women and girls are disproportionately impacted by food insecurity and the unfolding Global Food Crisis. As of 2021, there are 150 million more food insecure women than men in the world.<sup>49</sup> This is due in large part to entrenched gender inequalities that affect food access and availability. The crisis has further embedded discriminatory social norms and practices such as unpaid care work, and unequal access to assets, services, and education; undermining progress towards SDG5: Gender Equality and SDG2: food and nutrition security.

In order to mitigate the impact of this monumental crisis, WFP is working to address inequalities increased by the crisis, as well as the gender inequality root causes that exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition. To ensure lasting impact, WFP works closely with governments and mandated gender actors to reduce gender inequalities and mitigate the risk of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in all contexts. For example, in **Ukraine**, WFP established a network of specialized cooperating partners and social workers, including women's organizations, as well as those representing persons with disabilities, Roma and LGBTQI+ communities to tailor assistance modalities that reached those less covered by the national social protection system.

WFP is also supporting national centres for SGBV survivors in **Ecuador, Colombia, and DRC**, providing food assistance and food safety training to women and their children.

Another major challenge is the limited empirical evidence and data that accurately captures the gender dimensions of food insecurity in real time. WFP is working on this, adapting our Hunger Map live tool to better capture intrahousehold dynamics of food distribution. Our initial pilot in eastern and southern Africa revealed that women act as ‘shock-absorbers’ during times of crisis.

### Collaborating for Impact with International Financial Institutions

COVID-19 and the global food crisis have accelerated the collaboration with developing country governments across the humanitarian-development nexus, in partnership with International Financial Institutions (IFIs). These crises have laid bare the connections between economic health, social protection and food security and have prompted the launch of the Global Alliance for Food Security and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Board’s approval of a 12-month time-bound emergency Food Shock Window to support countries particularly affected by the current food crisis.<sup>50</sup> Similarly, the Asian Development Bank has announced a US\$ 14 billion program to ease the food crisis and promote long-term food security in Asia and the Pacific.

Collaboration between WFP and IFIs has provided important platforms to support countries in meeting short-term needs as well as helping to implement sustainable programs and building more long-term resilience to shocks. WFP has responded to the rising need by intensifying its engagement with governments and putting greater strategic emphasis on pursuing partnerships with development actors and IFIs. So far, in 2022, **WFP has secured US\$ 806 million in contributions and service provision from IFIs**. In addition, the dialogue between IFIs, most notably the World Bank, and WFP is ongoing at both managerial and technical levels in most countries. WFP and its partners have shown in multiple countries how we can rapidly scale up support to countries and governments in a vast number of ways, ranging from helping nations ramp up social protection to assisting with food and fertilizer procurement and transport.

## Prioritizing Nutrition to Save Lives During Crisis

When food insecurity hits, malnourished children are the most at risk of dying. During the 2011 famine in Somalia, more than half of the people who died were children<sup>51</sup> under 5. Currently, 60 million children – almost one-tenth<sup>52</sup> of all children under 5 – are at risk of being acutely malnourished by the end of this year.<sup>53</sup> Even before the Global Food Crisis hit, 45 percent of all deaths of children under 5 were related to malnutrition.<sup>54</sup> Children suffering from acute and chronic malnutrition are up to 12 times more likely to die than healthy children.<sup>55</sup> Poorly nourished children have weaker immune systems and are much more likely to die from illness, while those who survive can face long-term health and development challenges.

In a global hunger crisis, prioritizing the nutrition of pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 5 is key to saving lives and building more resilient communities and economies. Sufficient calories alone will not be enough – diets must meet people’s nutrient needs. Where people face extreme food insecurity and have limited access to diverse, nutritious diets, SNFs play a vital role. These foods help prevent and treat malnutrition and reduce mortality among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women by improving nutrient adequacy, strengthening immune systems, and enabling proper weight gain. In addition, fortified foods help address micronutrient deficiencies among vulnerable groups like people living with HIV. With the support of our key donors, WFP aims to reach 35 million women and children with malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes in 2022, a 50 percent increase from 2019, while also striving to enhance the nutrient adequacy of our general food assistance. The demand for SNF is currently outpacing supply, and the cost of these foods has increased by over 20 percent this year due to the Ukraine Crisis. While scaling up to meet urgent needs, we need to look beyond the current crisis to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition to ensure the most vulnerable are better equipped to mitigate and cope with future shocks. Facilitating access to clean water and sanitation, health services and social safety nets for children most at risk of malnutrition while strengthening local food systems are all critical components to building resilience to food crises. Given the scope and scale of the current nutrition crisis gripping communities around the globe, WFP is integrating nutrition as a cross-cutting priority, leveraging its global footprint, including programmes, systems and workforce for improved nutrition outcomes.

## PILLAR 3: PARTNERSHIPS, SERVICES, AND PROGRAMMES TO STRENGTHEN FOOD SYSTEMS

“We need to accelerate and dramatically expand efforts to transform what we grow, how we grow it, and who benefits.”<sup>56</sup>

- **Samantha Power**

### Procuring locally to bolster food systems

To improve speed, reduce transport costs and support local and regional markets and food systems, WFP has increased the amount of food it procures in the areas where it operates.

**WFP continues to work towards increasing its local and regional procurement, with 47 percent of the food purchased so far in 2022 originating from the countries we operate in.**

**This translates to a value of US\$ 1.2 billion being sourced locally and regionally.** Through these efforts, WFP can rapidly respond to the increased humanitarian needs for its life-saving operations while promoting long-term transformation through various interventions that improve national and regional value chains. For example, in **East Africa**, WFP has been able to mitigate costs, reduce dependency on imported goods, support local economies and strengthen food systems by substituting imported commodities with locally sourced food, where possible. Since June 2022, WFP has started substituting some commodities previously imported with locally available alternatives, specifically: maize, sorghum, fortified vegetable oil, and beans. Initial analysis shows that these purchases positively impacted local and regional value chains and benefited the regional food system.

### Partnering to bolster food systems under threat

At the same time, WFP is working with governments and farmers to reduce post-harvest losses and make food systems more resilient. For example, in **Malawi**, WFP is working with the Government and smallholder farmers to train them on good agronomic practices, value addition, post-harvest handling, agribusiness, cooperative governance and providing tools and equipment to reduce food losses. Programmes like this one are able to successfully graduate female food insecure farmers from subsistence to surplus-producing livelihoods in a gender-transformative way, thereby creating well-functioning markets that support national food systems, thus building long-term resilience. In **Guinea**, WFP is combining its supply chain and programmatic expertise to support the Government in reducing post-harvest losses in the rice value chain.

WFP carried out an assessment of these value chains and is training national stakeholders around solutions that can be adopted to address post-harvest losses at different points along the targeted value chains.

### Linking climate action, natural resources management and food systems

WFP recognizes the need for a paradigm shift toward a more preventive and integrated approach that promotes food systems and strengthens resilience in communities to respond to emerging and existing climate shocks. This is why WFP is contributing<sup>57</sup> to the rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands of hectares of agricultural lands, supporting compost production in the **Sahel** drylands and promoting agroecology-based food systems in **East Africa** that are adaptive to the changing climate and environment. For example, in semi-arid and arid areas, WFP is promoting apiculture, which increases tree conservation, biodiversity, and livelihoods for local people who can both use and generate income from products such as honey and beeswax. In wetlands, WFP is scaling up to promote aquaponics (fish-farming complemented by vegetable production through recycling fishpond water to provide the plants with nutrients) and to support households to diversify their food and income sources while using water efficiently. In arid and semi-arid areas, root crops (such as cassava yam) are being promoted as they are more resistant to the impacts of a changing climate.

### Innovating for Impact

To bolster food systems to meet the needs of tomorrow, disruptive innovation is needed. Therefore, the WFP Innovation Accelerator is investing today to develop food system solutions for tomorrow. This work includes leveraging the blockchain in **Jordan** to enable smallholder farmers to produce in-demand and higher-quality crops to generate better incomes, supporting female farmers and entrepreneurs to capitalize on business opportunities within the local cassava value chain in the **Republic of Congo** and supporting the female-led Mushroom Integrated Food Production System initiative in **Zimbabwe**. Projects like these, supported by the WFP Innovation Accelerator, created a life-changing impact for 9 million people in 2021. To meet the demands of the current crisis, we are scaling up.

### Leveraging WFP's Supply Chain Strength to Deliver Food and Fertilizer for Governments

Based on WFP's operational footprint and decades of expertise providing strategic, effective and trusted supply chain services in fragile settings across a diverse range of sectors, governments and other partners have turned to WFP for support to assist them in mitigating the impacts of this unprecedented global crisis. With its unique access to public and private markets, WFP can support Government partners in addressing bottlenecks in value chains.

In 2021, service provision activities reached an unprecedentedly high level, partly driven by the global COVID-19 response and unprecedented demand from health partners. In the area of food service provision, we procured and transported around 900,000 mt of grains on behalf of the governments of **Ethiopia**, **Sudan**, and **Guatemala**. So far, in 2022, WFP services have been contracted by multiple governments to purchase food for the replenishment of national grain reserves. This year the main requests approved include: a request from **Ethiopia** (85,000 mt of wheat, valued at US\$ 45 million), a request from **Guatemala** (around 30,000 mt, valued at US\$ 33 million) and a request from **Burkina Faso** (70,000 mt, valued at US\$ 45 million, funded by the World Bank). WFP is actively working to respond to similar requests from other countries.

Recognizing the need for a global and multi-sectoral response to the ongoing crisis, WFP is leading the Solidarity pillar of the [Food & Agriculture Resilience Mission \(FARM\)](#). The mechanism will operate on the principles of global solidarity, matching countries holding surpluses of cereals with those in deficit, with priority to local and regional procurement.

In addition to supporting Member States to procure food commodities where requested, there has been a significant increase in requests from governments and humanitarian actors for WFP to act as a provider of last resort<sup>58</sup> for supply chain solutions for agricultural inputs and fuel. A number of discussions are underway, and WFP is working closely with relevant sister agencies, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization, to assess requests and determine where WFP is best placed to assist.

## Leveraging the Power of The Private Sector and Commercial Delivery Platforms for Humanitarian Assistance in Ukraine

As hostilities broke out in Ukraine, WFP and Uber signed an agreement granting WFP exclusive access and use of a custom-built version of Uber's logistics platform (Uber Direct) to coordinate the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the country. Through this platform, registered WFP fleet partners can respond to requests to pick up and deliver life-saving assistance. The customized Uber Direct platform has allowed WFP to reach affected populations in densely populated cities and in peri-urban areas with assistance through a reliable and efficient light fleet. The collaboration was launched in early June and by the end of the month had delivered over 25 MT of food commodities and specialized nutritious foods in Kyiv and Dnipro. In addition to developing the software, Uber made a US\$ 250,000 contribution in support of WFP's humanitarian efforts in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.





## Impact of the Black Sea Grain Initiative

The conflict in Ukraine hit at a time when hunger was already increasing, and this added fuel to an already dire global food security situation. With Ukraine a major agricultural producer, the inability of grain to flow out of its Black Sea ports significantly contributed to deteriorating food security, the impacts of which were felt hardest by already vulnerable nations in Africa and the Middle East who were most reliant on Ukrainian-sourced grain to feed their people. To alleviate this and bring some relief to global grain markets, the crucial Black Sea Grain Initiative was finalised on 22 July 2022 between the United Nations, Ukraine, Russia and Türkiye to allow the facilitated export of agricultural products from several Ukrainian ports.

Immediately, grain markets started to stabilize, and while global food prices fell from their peak in March, they still remain significantly higher year on year. From 1 August (when the first vessels left Ukrainian ports) to 24 October, the UN's Joint Coordination Centre has facilitated the outbound passage of over 10 million mt of grains and other food products.

Since the signing of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, WFP has transported over 220,000 metric tons of wheat grain from Ukrainian ports intended for the hungriest in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Yemen, with a further 160,000 metric tons planned for transport. At a time when food security is under threat from multiple angles it is of the utmost importance that food and agricultural commodities continue to be able to flow from the Black Sea to nations facing acute levels of hunger.



## TRIGGERING ACTION TO PREVENT NEW NEEDS IN 2023

### Advocating for the Needs of those furthest Behind and Building Coalitions to Leverage Political Action for Impact

Since the beginning of 2022, WFP has been working tirelessly to alert the globe and its leaders to the gravity of the crisis the world is currently facing. In order to do this WFP has, and continues to work with partners across a wide range of platforms to call for bold action. Around the G7, WFP worked with Germany and other G7 and NGO partners to feature the impacts of food security at the Summit in Elmau. This meeting concluded with leaders issuing a Statement on Global Food Security that reflected WFP's "G7 Manifesto", including WFP's calls to action.<sup>59</sup> At this meeting, G7 leaders also endorsed new initiatives, including the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) and the Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM), which will help to address food security challenges today while laying the groundwork for early action in the future. Under the GAFS WFP is leading Action Team 2, aimed at avoiding further hunger through supporting country-led needs assessments, humanitarian response, and expanding social safety nets.

To profile the Global Food Crisis to world leaders WFP focused on the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September, with the goal of advocating for increased global political commitments, and for urgent resources to effectively respond to the Global Food Crisis and prevent famines. Ahead of the Assembly, WFP, FAO, OCHA, NGOs, and Member State partners held a Roundtable event organized by the Global Network Against Food Crises and the High-Level Task Force on Famine Prevention to kickstart dialogue on this key topic. In parallel, NGO representatives from the WFP Famine Prevention and Mitigation Compact, the SDG2 (Zero Hunger) Advocacy Hub and ONE Campaign published an open letter signed by 238 NGOs calling for action. This was followed by Executive advocacy during the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance convened by the United Nations Secretary-General, the Global Food Security Summit co-chaired by the United States, EU, African Union, and Spain and reconfirmation of support for WFP by multiple leaders at UNGA.

On the trade side, WFP worked with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its Member States to share information on the impact of export prohibitions or restrictions on foodstuffs purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP. Rising to that challenge, and with the support of the WTO Director-General, Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Member States approved a historic decision to exempt WFP from export restrictions in June this year at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Geneva.

On the macroeconomic front, WFP allied with WTO, FAO, the World Bank and the IMF to issue a joint statement on the global food security and nutrition crisis calling for four urgent actions to address economic, trade and fiscal barriers to food security.<sup>60</sup> In order to better coordinate actions, advocacy and to build a shared understanding with our NGO partners, WFP established a Famine Mitigation and Prevention Compact with 58 partners.

At the regional level, during The African Union (AU) Summit in Equatorial Guinea, WFP responded to a clarion call from AU leaders to ramp up strategic and technical assistance in resolving the challenges of the continent's food insecurity. At the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) in November, WFP is working with humanitarian partners to highlight the linkages between climate change and the Global Food Crisis to the parties, donors and the private sector.

## Exceptional Funding Saves Lives During Crisis

USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) stepped up in an extraordinary way in 2022, providing approximately US\$ 5.32 billion to WFP (so far this year), which includes funding from supplemental appropriations, to address urgent needs in countries around the world facing extreme hunger. This life-saving assistance allowed WFP to immediately:

- Provide full rations and malnutrition treatment and prevention services to people on the brink of famine in Somalia.
- Expand life-saving programming in Ethiopia, including in the conflict-impacted north of the country.
- Reach beneficiaries at the brink of starvation with food and cash assistance in South Sudan.
- Pre-position food in hard-to-reach areas in Afghanistan ahead of winter.
- Purchase thousands of metric tons of specialized nutritious food to support life-saving malnutrition treatment and prevention.
- Cover immediate gaps in cash-based transfer requirements and increase cash transfer values to enable people to keep up with food inflation.





## Section III: Appeal to Decision Makers

### THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM IS AT BREAKING POINT

The Humanitarian System is facing a triple challenge – the number of people in need continues to increase, while funding for humanitarian operations faces immense challenges keeping pace. At the same time, the cost of delivering assistance remains at an unprecedented high.

According to the UN Secretary-General, the funding gap for the Global Humanitarian Appeal is the widest it has ever been. Simply put, needs may soon outstrip the collective ability to respond. With a recession looming, conflicts escalating and climate-related disasters intensifying, 2023 is on pace to be one of the most desperate years for humanity in modern history. Many of WFP's most steadfast supporters have increased their support at this critical moment. Contributions from many of WFP's largest donors have hit an all-time high, and the cooperation and commitment of the countries of the Global South are also growing. However, at the same time, many other countries and most of the world's largest corporations have not stepped-up their support.

### FAILING TO ACT NOW WILL COST MORE

We are at a turning point. Either we leverage the power of the multiple intersecting crises the world is facing to build a better more equitable and stable future, or we will all pay the price. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown us that in an interconnected world, suffering elsewhere is no longer somebody else's problem. We know from history that when people are in danger or are hopeless, they either flee or fight. In 2022, for the first time ever, the number of people forced to flee crossed the staggering milestone of 100 million,<sup>61</sup> this means 1 in every 78 people on earth has been forced to flee.

This is a glimpse of what is to come as the climate crisis further intensifies and millions of disenfranchised climate- and conflict-impacted young people in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East seek out a better future.<sup>62</sup>

### WHAT IT WILL TAKE

**WFP's projected operational requirements for 2022 stand at US\$ 22.2 billion as of October**, significantly higher than the 2021 requirements of US\$ 15.8 billion.

**WFP has received US\$ 10.4 Billion of contributions for 2022**, exceeding the total received at the same time last year by 47 percent and surpassing the total value received in all of 2021 by 8 percent. Out of this, WFP received US\$ 546 million in flexible funding from 29 donors. Multilateral funds enabled WFP to make strategic allocations to 86 operations across all regions, while resources directed through the Immediate Response Account allowed a total of US\$ 290 million to be transferred as critical injections to 27 operations globally.

Globally, requirements for 2022 are 40.5 percent higher than in 2021 due to increased needs and operational costs. **For November 2022 to April 2023, net funding requirements are at an all-time high of US\$ 9.1 billion**, 70 percent of projected operational requirements.<sup>63</sup>

# Recommendations

## 1. Act up and Speak Out against famine and food insecurity

We need an all-hands-on-deck approach to preventing famine in 2023. We need to leverage the full weight of the international system (including IFIs, G20, and Regional Bodies) to prioritize the world's collective commitments to SDG2 and work harder to engage the commercial sector and local actors to address a crisis of this magnitude. This includes enhanced efforts to learn from experience, heed early warnings with a greater sense of urgency and activate the humanitarian system in a timely manner.

## 2. Support political solutions, peace and facilitate humanitarian diplomacy to improve access

Urgent action is needed to improve access in nations at risk of falling into famine. Conflict resolution through State-to-State or Track One diplomacy must be reinvigorated while ensuring these efforts are more closely linked to community-level peacebuilding. WFP must fully capitalise on its access to communities, national partnerships, and investment in trust-building measures as an essential component of its principled humanitarian action.

## 3. Strengthen partnerships with governments (at all levels), partners and local actors

We must empower governments at all levels and better enable local actors and partners to deliver in their communities. WFP's response can reinforce efforts to meet immediate humanitarian needs in a way that strengthens national systems, helping to reach the increasing number of people who are food insecure and unable to afford healthy diets.

## 4. Leverage the power of markets and trade

Ensure the free flow of food, fuel, pesticides and fertilizers in addition to strengthening domestic food systems and markets in the Global South.

## 5. Invest in resilience, social protection, preparedness, and anticipatory and early action

In order to prevent the Global Food Crisis from becoming the new normal, it is essential that we invest today in local and national systems and solutions that prevent future needs. This must include actions to mitigate the impacts of the climate crisis on the most vulnerable.



## ADDRESS THE FUNDING GAP

Funds are required immediately to achieve the 5 above recommendations and prepare for an escalation in needs in 2023. WFP is advocating for the most strategic allocation of limited resources possible and is working with partners to ensure that official development assistance plays a catalytic role in leveraging other public and private resource flows. WFP is eager to work with all partners, including those from the climate financing space and the commercial sector, to better resource our work to save and change lives.





## **Section IV: WFP Operations of Corporate Concern - November 2022**

# OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

(NOVEMBER 2022)

CORPORATE SCALE-UP

**HAITI**

**SOMALIA**

**UKRAINE**

CORPORATE ATTENTION

**AFGHANISTAN**

**BURKINA FASO**

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

**ETHIOPIA**

**KENYA**

**LEBANON**

**MADAGASCAR**

**MALI**

**MOZAMBIQUE**

**MYANMAR**

**NIGER**

**NIGERIA**

**PAKISTAN**

**SOUTH SUDAN**

**SUDAN**

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

**YEMEN**

**ZIMBABWE**



# WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern November 2022

WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern are the countries where the severity and scale of food insecurity or acute malnutrition, the scale of WFP's operational requirements, the urgency of funding gaps and heightened risks intersect. Operations are selected based on: (i) high requirements and number of people targeted by WFP, (ii) high level of food insecurity or acute

malnutrition, (iii) large funding gaps, and (iv) forward-looking risk likelihood and impact.

**Haiti, Somalia, and Ukraine** are the operations undergoing Corporate Scale-up, while 19 operations are identified for Corporate Attention.



*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 2022.***

# **Section V: WFP Response by Country**



# Asia and the Pacific

Since early 2020, the number of people facing acute food insecurity in the region has tripled to 69.1 million. This is driven by various factors including armed conflict, civil unrest, the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, currency depreciation, inflation, and extreme weather events. Moreover, the crisis in Ukraine greatly undermined an already fragile food security situation, which impacted food, fuel and fertilizer prices and destabilized supply chains. In **Afghanistan**, an economic collapse, coupled with multiple earthquakes and flash floods, have driven approximately half the population into acute food insecurity. In **Sri Lanka**, millions of people are experiencing hunger as the country faces the worst economic crisis since independence. In **Pakistan**, large-scale flooding has severely impacted infrastructure and livelihoods, further exacerbating food insecurity for millions of people.

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

37M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

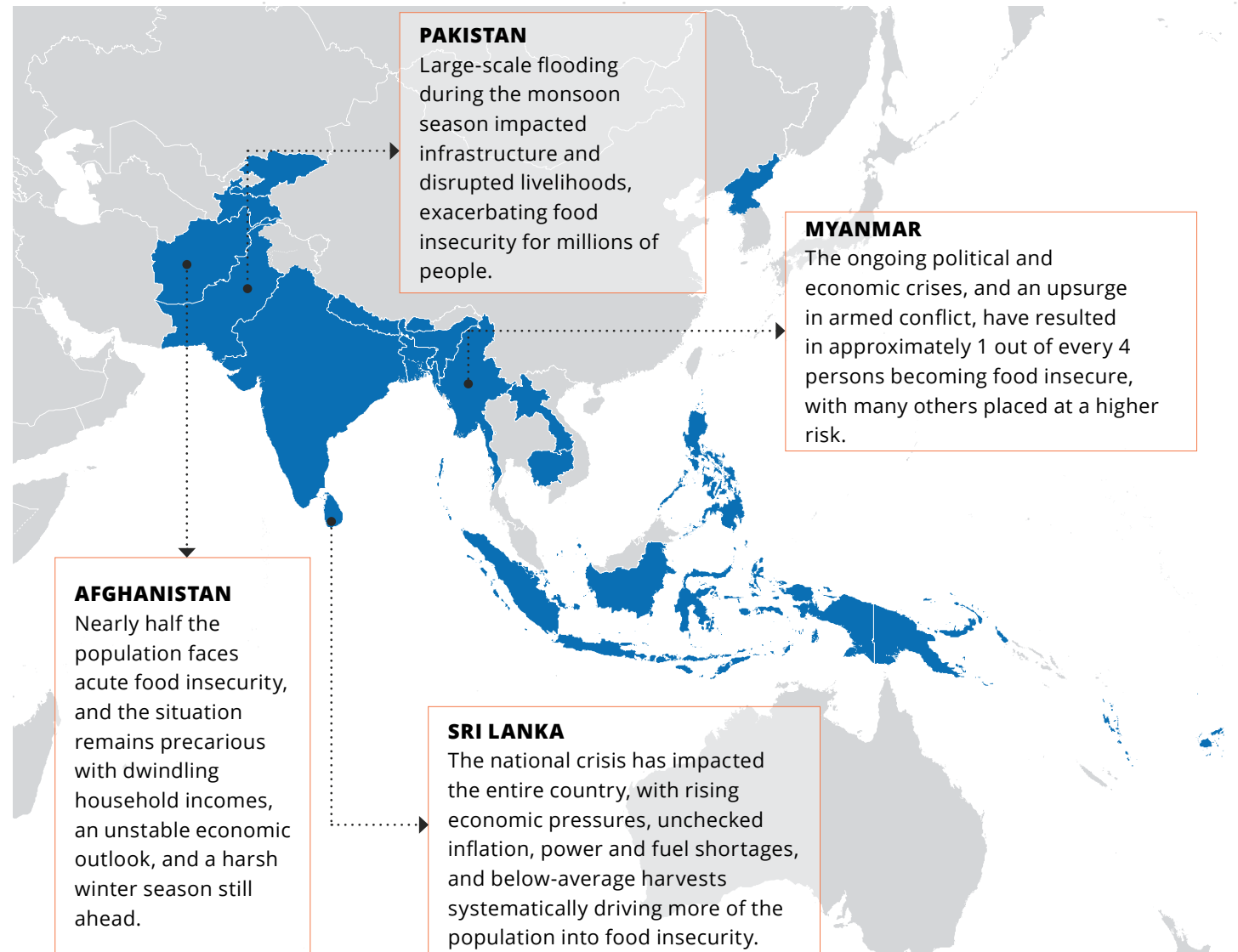
(NOVEMBER 2022 - APRIL 2023)

US\$ 1.89B



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

**CORPORATE ATTENTION:  
AFGHANISTAN, MYANMAR, PAKISTAN**



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Afghanistan remains one of the world's largest humanitarian crises with nearly half the population in need of emergency food assistance. Decades of conflict, extreme climate shocks, and severe economic decline characterized by high unemployment, cash shortages, and rising food prices have plunged millions into poverty, while the global food and fuel crisis makes it harder for already vulnerable households to meet their basic food needs. In 2022, WFP scaled-up food, nutrition, and livelihoods assistance to target 23 million individuals. Between January and September, WFP reached approximately 22 million people with 851,162 MT of food and USD 233.6 million in cash-based transfers. Ahead of the 2022-23 winter lean season, WFP is pre-positioning food in areas likely to be inaccessible during the winter months and establishing four new additional satellite offices to support early warning systems and anticipatory action in hunger hotspots.	1,651	1,436	87%
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Approximately 1.4 million individuals are receiving life-saving assistance from WFP, including monthly food distributions for 919,000 Rohingya refugees. With adequate support, WFP will launch livelihoods programming for refugees, and improve warehouse management and security telecommunications for UN agencies. Moreover, WFP is refining its urban programming for multi-hazard climate resilience, innovative food security, and nutrition. Funding is urgently needed over the next six months in Bangladesh, including support for 50,000 flood affected households in the northeast.	215	127	59%
<b>Bhutan</b>	WFP is strengthening national disaster management capacities to enhance governance and coordination structures, sector/district level logistics, food security, and emergency preparedness. Moreover, support is provided to rural communities with regards to pandemic recovery and child nutrition. Support to strengthen the food system continues, with the aim of increasing production, local demand, and reducing post-harvest losses. WFP is also assisting in the establishment of a National Supply Chain Preparedness Working Group to strengthen logistics capacities.	1	0.2	18%
<b>Cambodia</b>	WFP continues prioritizing evidence generation for programme design and advocacy purposes, while partnering with the Government to expand the scope of market monitoring to capture the impact of the global food crisis. Moreover, WFP is working with the Government to provide nutritious meals in schools, and to institutionalize the national school feeding programme through policy support, technical guidance, and infrastructure enhancement. Furthermore, WFP is strengthening national capacities for social protection, climate risk management, and improving food security and nutrition.	7.2	0.6	9%
<b>DPR Korea</b>	The Interim Country Strategic Plan for WFP in DPR Korea has been extended to the end of 2023. As soon as international borders reopen, allowing for entry of both food supplies and international personnel, WFP plans to resume operations and food assistance targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women, children in nurseries, kindergartens, boarding schools, and pediatric wards and hospitals.	22.6	3	13%
<b>India</b>	Technical support and capacity strengthening activities are aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of national food-based social protection programmes (which reach about 1 billion individuals every month). WFP continues supporting the rollout of fortified rice in these programmes, as well as supporting social and financial inclusion for women. Moreover, WFP is partnering with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and UNCT on monitoring food grain production, prices, and exports.	2.3	1.4	63%
<b>Indonesia</b>	WFP continues supporting the Government with strengthening early warning and risk information systems to improve decision making and response planning at different levels. Moreover, support is given to capacity strengthening of national and sub-national logistics clusters (as part of emergency preparedness efforts), which includes facilitating the establishment of public-private partnerships in humanitarian logistics. WFP is closely monitoring the evolving food price situation, in addition to facilitating the establishment of a technical working group on essential supply chains to develop mitigation measures.	1.57	0.2	11%

<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Operations continue to support national social protection systems, disaster management systems, developing community assets and human capital, and optimising the national school meals programme. In response to the displacements following Kyrgyz-Tajik border clashes in mid-September, WFP is providing 400 mt of food as rapid response and preparing to distribute assistance via cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP is leading the inter-agency REACT assessment mission and the Food Security and Logistics Sectors under the Disaster Response and Coordination Unit with the Government.	13.8	11	80%
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	Support to the Government with responding to the impact of the global food crisis continues, which includes rolling out a food security monitoring system and scaling up monitoring efforts (monthly market price monitoring, food security assessments). Moreover, WFP is delivering assistance via national school feeding programmes, which will be considered for further expansion along with community safety nets and livelihood grants. WFP's current rice stocks are sufficient for 25,000 individuals, in addition to a cash reserve for small-scale responses.	15	0.1	1%
<b>Myanmar</b>	Conflict, political uncertainty, and economic volatility continue to impact Myanmar, with the UN estimating that one in four people are food insecure. Increasing levels of conflict and displacement, inflation, and the surge in food and fuel prices are placing more people at risk of food insecurity. Between January and September 2022, WFP reached an estimated 2.78 million individuals with food and cash, with plans to significantly expand assistance to cover approximately 3.5 million people in 2022 (subject to security, access, and resource availability).	110	72	66%
<b>Nepal</b>	WFP's response is focused on responding to multiple emergencies and providing technical assistance to the Government on preparedness measures. WFP is currently providing on-demand CBT services to humanitarian and development partners in the country and has ramped up its market monitoring through monthly reports and rapid household surveys. Furthermore, WFP is conducting a study to assess the impact of the global food crisis on Nepal's food systems and food security, which will inform decision-making in future policies.	11.4	2.5	22%
<b>Pacific Island Countries</b>	To improve emergency preparedness and response, WFP continues capacity building in 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories through collaboration in logistics, aviation, emergency telecommunications and food security. Moreover, WFP is strengthening social protection systems, in addition to expanding a climate risk insurance project pilot in Fiji. Extensive household food security assessments are being conducted in five countries, and logistics capacity assessments in two countries. WFP stands ready to support governments during the cyclone season (November-April).	4.6	2.3	51%
<b>Pakistan</b>	Catastrophic flooding in August 2022 impacted more than 33 million people in Pakistan and led to increased food insecurity. This compounded an already concerning hunger situation driven by COVID-19, political turmoil, and rampant inflation. WFP is rapidly scaling up its response to support 1.9 million individuals from September 2022 to March 2023, in addition to supporting the augmentation of national logistics capacities on the storage, management, and dispatch of assistance. In early 2023, WFP plans to transition to recovery and resilience activities to rehabilitate climate-smart infrastructure and restore livelihoods.	229	188	82%
<b>The Philippines</b>	WFP continues to support communities affected by Super Typhoon Odette to help them rebuild the livelihoods they lost. To date, WFP assisted 330,000 people, injecting US\$ 10 million into the local economy. In parallel, WFP scaled up needs assessment activities amid the global food, fuel, and fertilizer crisis. Moreover, WFP continues to support the Government in increasing long-term food and nutrition security, enhancing disaster preparedness, and improving the livelihoods of conflict-affected populations and other vulnerable groups.	6	2.2	37%
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	As Sri Lanka faces its worst economic crisis since its independence in 1948, WFP is maintaining operations to address food insecurity and malnutrition, while scaling up to reach 3.4 million people with food and nutrition assistance in 2022 (targeted beneficiary figure includes indirect beneficiaries through WFP's support to the national nutrition programme). WFP is increasing food security analysis and market monitoring, which in turn indicated that the crisis' impact on food security has been substantial with around one-third of the population being food insecure.	55	30	55%

<b>Tajikistan</b>	WFP is actively monitoring the market situation and household food security levels, while providing support to national social protection systems through school health and nutrition programming and technical assistance. WFP's technical assistance is aligned with national development priorities on crisis preparedness and response, resilience, and nutrition-sensitive social protection. As the global crisis impacts cost of essential needs, and remittances and livelihood opportunities are at risk, WFP is expanding its partnerships to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of the global food crisis. In response to the displacements following Kyrgyz-Tajik border clashes in mid-September, WFP provided emergency food assistance to some 8,000 displaced individuals.	15	7.2	48%
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	WFP's focus on strengthening national capacities includes improving food procurement, supply chain management, and emergency preparedness and response. Government programmes were supported with food procurement services to enable the distribution of fortified rice to 8,400 flood-affected individuals, and specialized nutrition to 8,800 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), as well as short-term general food distribution for 38,000 PLW in six municipalities. In support of the national school meal programme, WFP conducted a profiling exercise of 400 schools in three municipalities.	4.3	1.4	32%



# Eastern Africa

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

37.2M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(NOVEMBER 2022 - APRIL 2023)

US\$ 2.37B



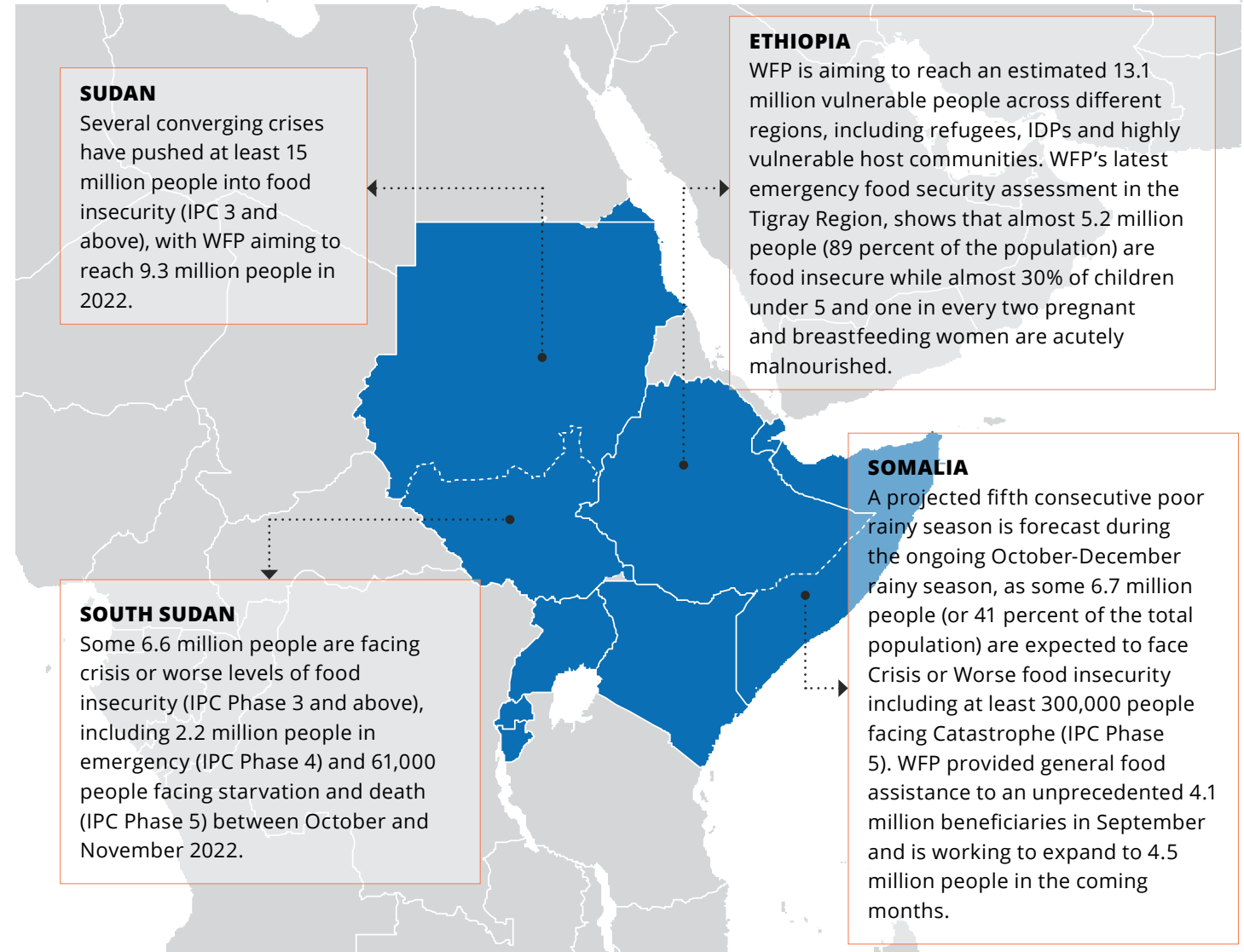
WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

**▲ CORPORATE SCALE-UP: SOMALIA**  
**▲ CORPORATE ATTENTION: ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN**

Some 73.5 million people are food insecure across Eastern Africa (nearly one-third of the population), with pockets of acute food insecurity and famine-like conditions in **Ethiopia, Somalia, and South Sudan**. Moreover, the price of the local food basket has increased by 49 percent over the past twelve months.

Conflict continues to increase the severity of food insecurity in parts of **South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia** and northern **Ethiopia**.

Macro-economic shocks continue to limit access to food in many countries in the region, most notably in **Sudan, Ethiopia, and South Sudan**. The cost of living has increased to historic levels in the last six months, worsened by the spill-over effects of the Ukraine crisis, with the increased risk of economic stagnation in 2022 continuing to erode household purchasing power.



EAST AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
<b>Burundi</b>	Climate change and natural disasters led to massive internal displacements and impacted the livelihoods of rural populations who are highly dependent on subsistence farming for their basic food needs. The inflationary effect of the crisis in Ukraine is compounded by market supply disruptions related to COVID-19 containment measures, and this has exacerbated the national economic crisis and food insecurity. WFP operations are targeting 1.3 million beneficiaries in 2022, with a focus on meeting basic food requirements of refugees, returnees, and other food insecure people, while improving the resilience of these communities.	43.9	17.9	41%
<b>Djibouti</b>	Some 192,000 people are currently facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) due to drought and increased food prices. WFP is providing unconditional food assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, mixed migrants, and vulnerable host-community households in urban and rural areas. In partnership with the Government, WFP is strengthening national social protection systems. Deliberate efforts are made to transfer as much as possible through Government systems, including the provision of emergency assistance to refugees through national safety net programmes in 2022.	10.4	5.2	49%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	In 2022, WFP will support over 13.1 million vulnerable Ethiopians and refugees with emergency food and cash assistance, malnutrition prevention and treatment, and resilience building activities. In Tigray, WFP aims to deliver humanitarian assistance to up to 2.1 million people, and an additional 1.3 million in the Afar and Amhara regions. In the heavily drought-affected Somali Region, WFP is supporting 2.4 million severely food insecure people with regular assistance. WFP estimates that in the Somali Region alone, at least 3.3 million people (59 percent of the population) are food insecure and over a third of children are malnourished.	895	568	64%
<b>Kenya</b>	Largely driven by drought conditions, some 4.4 million people are projected to face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) between October and December 2022, including 1.2 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). WFP is supporting national social protection systems to address the drought's impact on the most vulnerable segments of the population. Moreover, WFP is expanding nutrition treatment and prevention to pregnant and breastfeeding women and children in areas with high malnutrition rates, in addition to reinforcing integrated WASH interventions in coordination with health partners.	272	123	45%
<b>Rwanda</b>	Approximately 114,000 refugees living in camps are supported by WFP's food assistance, with some 6,300 host community children attending the same schools with the refugees also benefitting from the school feeding programme. Recently, WFP was able to provide a three-month package of in-kind food assistance to Rwandan returnees to support their reintegration. However, despite this new funding, WFP is still not able to provide full rations to meet the minimum food requirements for refugees.	28.5	15	53%
<b>Somalia</b>	Some 6.7 million people are expected to be in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) between October and December 2022, including at least 300,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Therefore, WFP's response is an integrated strategy aligned with national development plans. WFP has scaled up life-saving relief to unprecedented levels, and by the end of August, WFP reached more than 4.9 million people with food and nutrition support, and 6 million people overall across all programmes. Malnutrition treatment (MAM) reached record levels in August 2022, with 100,337 children under 5 years and 37,159 PLW admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes.	813	579	71%
<b>South Sudan</b>	Some 6.6 million people are facing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), including 2.2 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 61,000 people facing starvation and death (IPC Phase 5) between October and November 2022. WFP is providing food and nutrition assistance through cash, food and specialized nutritious products (SNF), while supporting resilience building activities under the food assistance for assets programme. WFP plans to reach 5.6 million people in 2022, with 4 million people assisted in the first half of 2022 alone.	1,023	712	70%

<b>Sudan</b>	The combined effects of ongoing economic and political crisis, conflict and displacement, climate shocks and poor harvests, have collectively exacerbated food insecurity in Sudan. At least 15 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC 3 and above). In 2022, WFP is aiming to reach 9.3 million people, with approximately 5.7 million people reached as of October, with assistance provided including in-kind food and cash (CBT), specialized nutrition support, school meals, and livelihood opportunities.	320	189	59%
<b>Uganda</b>	The number of people facing extreme hunger in Uganda has reached 2.87 million. Drought-like conditions in the Karamoja Region, followed by crop failure in 2020 and 2021, have compounded the humanitarian situation in the country. WFP is currently scaling up operations to support an inter-agency response to an outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease, supporting institutional feeding, logistics and other areas. In addition, WFP works to enable households to meet immediate food and nutrition needs. The home-grown school feeding programme encourages school attendance while linking smallholder farmers to markets. In 2022, WFP reached some 1.3 million people with assistance.	193	166	86%



# Latin America and the Caribbean

The prolonged economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, are exacerbating an already concerning food security situation across the region. Strained supply chains, rampant inflation, fertilizer shortages, and lower food production yields are not only creating obstacles to accessing food, but they are also jeopardizing long-term food availability. Based on the most recent estimates, 39.2 million people are acutely food insecure in the region. Of these, 10.6 million people are severely food insecure (September 2022), marking an increase of 1.9 million (or 16 percent) since January 2022. This number is projected to increase by as much as 3 million in the coming months. Moreover, as of September 2022, there are over 5.7 million refugees and migrants in the region, and their food security situation continues to be critical, with 2.1 million (42 percent of the total) people facing food insecurity in **Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.**

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

8.3M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(NOVEMBER 2022 - APRIL 2023)

US\$ 367M



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

**▲ CORPORATE SCALE-UP: HAITI**

**▲ CORPORATE ATTENTION: COLOMBIA**



### GUATEMALA

Due to increasing food prices, climate shocks, the COVID-19 impact, and the socioeconomic effect of the crisis in Ukraine, an estimated 4.6 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC 3 and above) in the period from June to September 2022.

### HAITI

IPC analysis estimates that 4.7 million individuals are moderately to severely food insecure and, for the first time ever in Haiti and the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, 19,200 people are in the Catastrophe phase (IPC 5). Food insecurity may worsen due to various factors, including natural hazards, political instability, and inflation.

### COLOMBIA

WFP aims to reach 1 million people in need, in addition to strengthening social protection systems, contributing to the new national plan to address hunger, and supporting the peace process.

\* Colombia highlighted due to the migratory crisis.



**LATIN  
AMERICA  
AND THE  
CARIBBEAN**

**SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022**

		<b>PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)</b>	<b>NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)</b>	<b>% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>
<b>Bolivia</b>	In Bolivia, WFP supported families in the drought-stricken village of Los Urus, in addition to assisting indigenous communities in the municipality of Entre Rios who were devastated by floods from river overflows. Between January and September 2022, WFP has supported more than 31,000 beneficiaries through cash-based transfers (CBT), including more than 15,500 women and 15,500 men (total assistance valued at US\$ 803,148).	2.6	2.2	<b>84%</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	In Colombia, WFP is providing critical life-saving assistance to 1 million people impacted by multiple issues such as migration, violence, internal displacement, and socio-economic crises, while also contributing to reinforcing national social protection systems and services. In 2022, critical funding gaps limited WFP's capacity to scale up its response. At the request of the new Government, WFP is now supporting the design of a nationwide emergency programme to fight the hunger crisis across the country.	123.2	72.7	<b>59%</b>
<b>Cuba</b>	The focus for WFP is on maintaining food assistance through social protection programmes to reach some 664,000 vulnerable individuals, including the elderly, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and children. Therefore, WFP is mobilizing resources to address urgent food needs, and supporting Government efforts regarding vulnerability analysis and targeting. Following Hurricane Ian's landfall in September 2022, WFP is mobilizing for the immediate needs of almost 500,000 affected individuals in 11 municipalities. Moreover, WFP will continue contributing to the socioeconomic recovery strategy, supporting local food systems, school feeding, and livelihoods.	15.9	12.8	<b>81%</b>
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Overall, the WFP response plan covers some 290,000 beneficiaries through social protection, CBT, and emergency food assistance. While the plan provides emergency food assistance through CBT and other modalities, there is also a focus on supporting public health and social protection programmes to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable. Moreover, WFP continues strengthening the Government and partners' capacities and readiness for emergency operations, especially after Hurricane Fiona's landfall in September and other hurricanes are expected in 2022, and to support Haiti.	4.4	1.8	40%
<b>English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean (Barbados)</b>	Countries continue to face the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods and food security, which is further compounded by the rising cost of food due to the Ukraine crisis. Currently, some 4.1 million people out of 7.1 million (57 percent) in the English-speaking Caribbean are food insecure. WFP's work with regional and national partners is focused on building the capacity of food systems, social protection, and disaster management to better meet the needs of vulnerable people.	9.4	7.7	<b>82%</b>
<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador continues to face significant challenges associated with recovering from the impact of COVID-19, inflation, socioeconomic pressures, and migration. Currently some 2.4 million Ecuadorians and 98,000 migrants are severely food insecure, representing an increase of 400,000 and 28,000 respectively since 2021. WFP is transitioning to a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2023, which is focused on crisis response, the reduction of malnutrition, sustainable food systems, and service provision.	24.5	15.0	<b>61%</b>

<b>El Salvador</b>	The above-average rainfall levels in recent months, combined with significant inflation, have exacerbated food insecurity among communities in remote areas. In 2022, WFP aims to reach 137,000 vulnerable individuals, including migrant returnees and at-risk youth. WFP is helping local producers with resilience-building and risk-management solutions. Moreover, WFP is continuing support to the Government in improving the quality of national school feeding programmes, promoting food/nutrition security through a vocational training programme, and capacity strengthening on emergency response during the hurricane season.	17.0	14.2	83%
<b>Guatemala</b>	Due to increasing food prices, climate shocks, the COVID 19 impact, and the socioeconomic effect of the crisis in Ukraine, some 4.6 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC3 and above) in the period June to September 2022. Guatemala has the highest chronic malnutrition rates in the region, with a notable increase in negative coping strategies. As of September 2022, WFP reached 97,000 people with emergency food assistance and 44,000 with integrated resilience assistance.	28.6	15.8	55%
<b>Haiti</b>	According to the latest IPC analysis, almost half the population, or 4.7 million people, is facing hunger (IPC 3 and above). Notably, close to 1.8 million are now in the Emergency phase (IPC 4), an increase of approximately 500,000 people since the last analysis, and an unprecedented 19,200 people are facing Catastrophic hunger (IPC 5) and need urgent humanitarian support. Furthermore, violence from armed groups and criminal networks has caused a noticeable scarcity of fuel, food, and other essential goods. In 2022, WFP aims to assist 1.8 million people by prioritizing support for crisis-affected populations, school children, and nutrition-oriented safety nets.	186	88	47%
<b>Honduras</b>	The global food crisis is severely undermining food security in Honduras, with some 2.6 million people categorized as acutely food insecure (IPC 3 and above). WFP plans to reach 439,000 at risk beneficiaries via direct assistance, in addition to implementing activities for strengthening rapid response and early recovery, including during the hurricane season's heavy rains and severe flooding. Moreover, WFP is working on implementing resilience and livelihood recovery in rural areas, and nutrition activities for vulnerable groups, while continuing the support to the largest social protection programme in the country (School Feeding Programme).	73	61	84%
<b>Nicaragua</b>	With a rural minimum wage covering only 27 percent of the basic food basket, Nicaraguan migration is reaching unprecedentedly high levels. In 2022, WFP aims to reach more than 540,000 beneficiaries through shock-responsive social and productive protection, including school feeding, livelihood recovery and market support for smallholder farmers. Moreover, WFP's assistance expands in the Dry Corridor and in response to quick onset disasters, which often lead to heavy rains and severe flooding. With a gender-based approach, WFP also supports climate change adaptation, bio-inputs production and innovative macro and micro insurance.	31	21	68%
<b>Peru</b>	Peru is experiencing a prolonged period of political instability, which is compounded by increasing food prices due to the Ukraine crisis. Food insecurity continues to reach unprecedentedly high levels, affecting 57 percent of migrants and refugees (more than 740,000 refugees/migrants) and 51 percent of Peruvians. Between January and September 2022, WFP supported some 120,000 migrants through cash-based transfers (CBT), and logistics augmentation services continue providing direct support to community-led food canteens in impoverished urban areas.	15.7	5.3	34%
<b>Venezuela</b>	In Venezuela, the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022-2023 is targeting 5.2 million people for assistance. WFP's activities are focused on providing school meals, nutrition, refurbishment of school kitchens, and coordination and information sharing through the cluster system. By the end of 2023, WFP aims to reach some 1 million people through its school-based programme assistance.	89.3	49.2	55%



# Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe

Heavily reliant on Black Sea food imports, the region is severely impacted by the Crisis in **Ukraine**. Between January and June 2022, the cost of WFP's standard reference food basket increased in several countries, most notably by 42 percent in Syria, 28 percent in **Lebanon**, and 19 percent in **Palestine**. Over 56.7 million people are estimated to be food insecure in the region. Moreover, funding constraints are severely impacting food assistance as WFP is resorting to developing prioritization plans to target only a limited number of households and the extremely vulnerable. In countries like **Yemen, Jordan, Libya, Algeria** and **Syria**, ration reductions have already been initiated to ensure continued essential support to all targeted beneficiaries. WFP adapted operations to meet rising needs, including formally opening the **Moldova** Country Office to cater for Ukrainian refugees and affected people from the host population.

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

37.2M



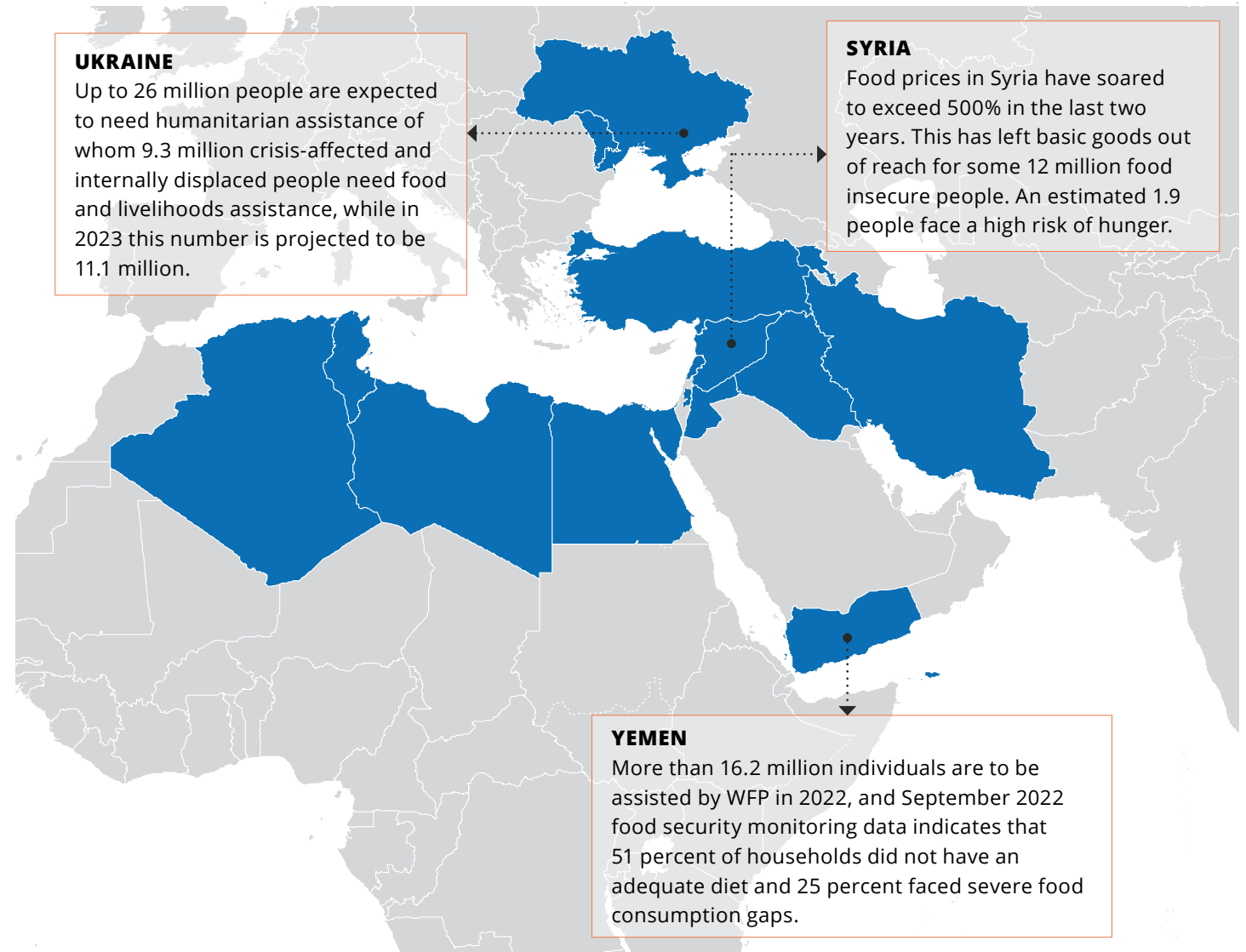
6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (NOVEMBER 2022 - APRIL 2023)

US\$ 3.31B



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

**▲ CORPORATE SCALE-UP: UKRAINE\***  
**▲ CORPORATE ATTENTION: LEBANON, SYRIA, YEMEN**



\* Includes refugee-hosting country Moldova.

**MIDDLE EAST,  
NORTHERN  
AFRICA, AND  
EASTERN  
EUROPE**

**SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022**

		<b>PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)</b>	<b>NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)</b>	<b>% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	In collaboration with the Government and stakeholders, WFP is maintaining food assistance, gender-sensitive nutrition activities, school feeding, and livelihood activities to assist food insecure households in camps near Tindouf. The increase in commodity and shipping prices in 2022, in conjunction with a high dependence on WFP assistance, has limited the food consumption of many beneficiaries. WFP addressed these challenges through scaling up partnerships, including joint appeals with UN agencies and other funding collaborations led by the UN Resident Coordinator.	18.8	12.8	<b>68%</b>
<b>Armenia</b>	The socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, and the Ukraine crisis, military hostilities along the border with Azerbaijan and in the neighbouring region of Nagorno Karabakh, and the increased food prices in Armenia, have increased food insecurity among vulnerable populations. WFP aims to address this by responding to immediate humanitarian needs, enhancing national capacities and mechanisms for building resilient social protection systems, and strengthening food security systems. This approach is aimed at supporting the country with transitioning to a higher level of self-sufficiency and with creating livelihoods for smallholder farmers.	10.8	9	<b>84%</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	Alongside the Government, WFP will continue to support food insecure refugees, asylum seekers, and affected host communities. Moreover, WFP is supporting the Government with capacity strengthening to provide food assistance via an integrated multi-sectoral approach, including targeting vulnerable households enrolled in school feeding, cash-based transfers (CBT), climate-smart agricultural techniques, and financial empowerment and skill development for women and youth. Through digital solutions, WFP will continue to support partner ministries at all levels for evidence-based decision making and analysis and to improve access to information of vulnerable communities.	62.6	36.7	<b>59%</b>
<b>Iran</b>	Approximately 31,000 Afghani and Iraqi refugees are currently supported by WFP's food and livelihood assistance programmes. In the school feeding programme, some 8,000 refugee students and their 500 teachers receive support, in addition to education incentives for 3,000 refugee girls through the same programme. Following the crisis in Afghanistan, WFP expanded food assistance to cover 1,100 new refugees and continues to support the country during emergencies as the co-lead for the Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication sectors under the UNHCR-led Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) mechanism.	3.8	1.5	<b>59%</b>
<b>Iraq</b>	In 2022, WFP is targeting some 935,000 beneficiaries and supporting the Government with reforming the Public Distribution System and reinforcing it with technological solutions to ensure better assistance provision to vulnerable families. Technical and logistical support is also being provided while WFP is transferring the School Feeding Programme to the Government. Other social protection activities include entrepreneurship trainings targeting youth and reinforcing climate adaptive farming by training or supporting smallholder farmers to withstand climate conditions. WFP is also providing food in-kind and cash assistance (CBT) to vulnerable families in IDP camps.	56	46.7	<b>83%</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	In 2022, WFP continued providing assistance to 465,000 vulnerable refugees through a CBT programme. However, due to funding shortfalls in September, WFP decreased the number of people being assisted by one-third. WFP's primary partner remains the Government, and recently the National Food Security Strategy and the National School Feeding Strategy were launched by WFP to enhance existing partnerships with national social protection systems and relevant ministries. WFP also implements resilience, innovation, and school feeding programmes reaching over 480,000 school children.	142.5	107.8	<b>76%</b>

<b>Lebanon</b>	As Lebanon continues to face a devastating inflation crisis, coupled with reduced access to basic services, WFP aims to support some 1.2 million Syrian refugees with cash assistance and 830,000 vulnerable Lebanese with food and CBT assistance every month. The school meals and livelihood programmes benefit an additional 160,000 Syrians and Lebanese individuals. WFP is increasing technical assistance to the Government for social assistance, including service provision for the implementation of the Emergency Social Safety Net to provide cash assistance to 700,000 Lebanese.	642	544	85%
<b>Libya</b>	WFP is shifting from humanitarian response to conflict-sensitive long-term recovery, while enhancing engagement with government entities. Moreover, WFP is supporting livelihood and resilience activities, enhancing food systems, and revitalizing local economies to ensure food and nutrition security. Funding shortfalls remain the biggest challenge to WFP activities, resulting in the reduction of food assistance rations for some 50,000 people since December 2021.	20.3	14.8	73%
<b>Moldova</b>	In 2022, WFP is supporting the Government with emergency cash-based transfers (CBT) to Moldovan families hosting refugees and providing hot meals at refugee accommodation centres. WFP is designing activities to provide CBT to vulnerable Moldovan families, in addition to supporting community canteens, supporting policy reform, and assisting food facilities to meet new standards. WFP is also exploring the possibility of utilizing the community canteens to distribute food assistance at refugee accommodation centres.	33.1	22.4	68%
<b>Palestine</b>	WFP is targeting 435,200 people with food assistance through CBT and in-kind modalities with a focus on reaching the most vulnerable households. WFP continues safeguarding nutrition-related initiatives and resilience activities through climate-resilient agriculture, vocational trainings, social protection and behavior change communication activities, and school-based interventions. In line with WFP's conflict-sensitive programming in Palestine, WFP supports humanitarian partners through the service provision of its CBT platform, enabling assistance to reach 650,000 people (US\$ 9 million every month). WFP is also collaborating with sister agencies to support Early Warning and Emergency Preparedness actions.	35	28.3	81%
<b>Syria</b>	In 2022, WFP's activities aim to alleviate food insecurity as socioeconomic conditions deteriorate. Approximately 5.6 million food insecure people are assisted on a monthly basis by WFP's general food distributions (GFD). However, WFP was forced to reduce food rations in all areas of Syria due to funding constraints and increasing global food prices. Moreover, without adequate resources WFP will not be able to maintain its already reduced levels of assistance, which would force the suspension of support to a significant number of beneficiaries.	900	858	95%
<b>Tunisia</b>	WFP continues to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to implement school feeding programmes, as well as inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition. Moreover, WFP is developing emergency preparedness and response capacities to address potential crises in light of the extreme pressures by the Ukraine war on Tunisia's food security. WFP also encourages local procurement of food from smallholder farmers to be used in school canteens, and advocates to support local suppliers with accessing public procurement offers. Additionally, WFP's objective will support rural women with economic empowerment through increasing access to livelihoods, resources, assets, and technologies critical for climate-resilient agriculture.	1.88	0.2	11%
<b>Türkiye</b>	The WFP E-voucher Programme is implemented in seven camps spread across southeastern Turkey. It provides around 45,000 refugees with monthly assistance to help meet their food and non-food needs. Through its Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) Programme, WFP aims to enhance the self-reliance of refugees and Turkish nationals by equipping them with new skills and facilitating their transition into the labour market. The SES is active in 15 provinces and brings together vocational and applied training.	7.4	3.3	45%

<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>In Ukraine, WFP is supporting vulnerable conflict-affected people with CBT and in-kind food assistance programmes. Cash assistance is aimed towards areas where the markets are functional, while the majority of in-kind food assistance is happening in priority areas near the conflict lines. Under the in-kind modality, WFP is reaching beneficiaries in five different ways; Bread, Rapid Response Rations, 30-day food rations, supplementary feeding (infant cereal), and institutional feeding to hospitals and collective centres. On average, WFP has been consistently reaching close to 3 million people each month with both cash and in-kind assistance, however, due to continued escalation of the war and the looming winter, the risk of a reduction of WFP support in Ukraine continues if additional resources are not mobilized.</p>	868	677	<b>78%</b>
<b>Yemen</b>	<p>WFP continues to respond to large-scale food assistance needs. In 2022, WFP plans to assist approximately 16.2 million people with general food assistance, 2.5 million children and mothers with nutrition assistance, and 1.5 million people with livelihoods and resilience projects. Moreover, school feeding is targeting some 1.9 million children. WFP is facing significant funding shortfalls and has already been forced to reduce assistance in several areas this year.</p>	1,517	950	<b>63%</b>



# Southern Africa

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

20.6M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(NOVEMBER 2022 - APRIL 2023)

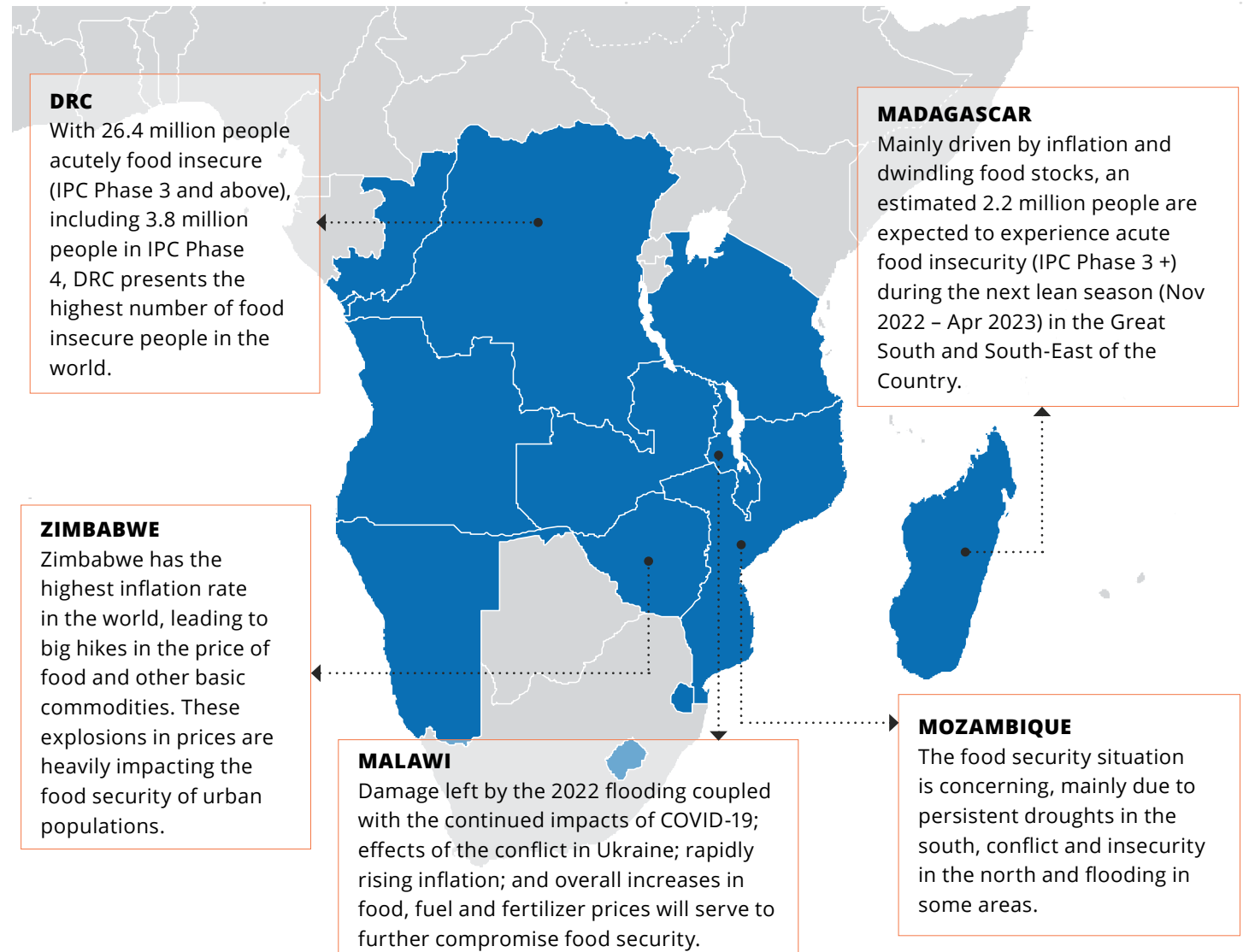
US\$ 419M



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

**CORPORATE ATTENTION:**  
**DRC, MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE**

Approximately 53.9 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure in 2022 in the region. Across Southern Africa, hunger is being exacerbated by armed conflict, climate shocks, animal and crop pests, and food, fuel and fertilizer inflation linked to the crisis in Ukraine and COVID-19. Several countries are reporting spikes in food insecurity, most notably **Malawi** (an annual increase of 231 percent), **Tanzania** (35 percent), **Zimbabwe** (30 percent), **Madagascar** (26 percent), and **Zambia** (23 percent), with constrained national capacities to respond to these concurrent crises. During the lean season, regional food production is expected to be around 37.3 million tons, which is still a 10.9 percent drop from 2021. The **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** still has the highest number of highly food insecure people in the world at 26.4 million, with 3.8 million facing emergency level of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) and 857,000 children and 468,000 women likely to face acute malnutrition. In **Zimbabwe**, some 5.5 million people are projected to experience food insecurity, with 3.8 million hungry individuals located in rural areas and 1.6 million people in urban areas. In **Madagascar**, IPC figures estimate that 1.94 million people will experience IPC Phase 3 or above in southern regions between September and November 2022. In **Malawi**, the situation is expected to deteriorate rapidly, with 3.8 million people (20 percent of the population) projected to face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), an increase by 7 percent compared to the current period.



SOUTHERN AFRICA		SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
<b>Angola</b>	Amid the fifth consecutive year of drought in the south of Angola, the needs continue to outpace the resources available to support 1.58 million individuals experiencing acute food insecurity according to IPC data. Moreover, high food prices are likely to exacerbate the vulnerability of poor households. WFP is scaling up its response to support drought affected families through commodity vouchers, nutrition services, and school feeding, in addition to working with national partners on timely assessments to inform humanitarian responses.		10.9	6.8	63%
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)</b>	With 26.4 million people acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3+), including 3.8 million people in IPC Phase 4, DRC has the highest number of food insecure people in a single country. The driving factors are armed conflict, economic decline, high food and fuel prices, and the lingering impact of COVID-19. As agricultural activity is disrupted in conflict areas, WFP continues to support the affected population through unconditional in-kind and cash assistance, school feeding, nutrition, and large resilience activities with FAO and UNICEF.		306.5	137	45%
<b>Eswatini</b>	The civil unrest in 2021 increased food insecurity as people lost livelihoods and some businesses closed due to looting and arson. Moreover, the impact of COVID-19 and the Ukraine crisis has resulted in a significant price increase for fuel and scarcity in fertilizer, wheat, and other essentials. Contingent on funding availability, WFP and the national government plan to respond to the increased needs emanating from the lean season.		8.4	4.5	54%
<b>Lesotho</b>	For 2022/2023, an estimated 521,000 people are food insecure, mainly driven by decreasing livelihood opportunities due to COVID-19 impacts, low agricultural production (insufficient rain level), and the increase in the prices of food and non-food items such as fuel. Between October 2022 and March 2023, WFP plans to assist some 115,000 people in three districts. However, faced with significant gaps, WFP can only reach approximately 25,000 people in the last three months of 2022.		26.1	20.7	79%
<b>Madagascar</b>	The latest IPC figures estimate that 2.2 million people are expected to experience acute food insecurity (IPC 3 or higher) during the next lean season between November 2022 and April 2023 in the Great South and South-East of the Country. WFP plans to gradually assist 800,000 people by November 2022, and then scale up to 1.05 million people under emergency from December 2022 to April 2023 while implementing integrated resilience activities that ensure humanitarian transition to resilience building.		130.9	105.6	81%
<b>Malawi</b>	Various factors have undermined food security, such as flooding, the prolonged impact of COVID-19, rapid inflation, and the scarcity of food, fuel and fertilizer due to the crisis in Ukraine. Approximately 3.8 million individuals are expected to be food insecure between October and March 2023, which is double the number of food insecure people in 2021. In many cases assistance will be needed more frequently when compared with the previous lean season, especially for refugees who are receiving reduced rations due to funding shortfalls. WFP's response plan seeks to support 1 million vulnerable people in 2022/2023.		46.6	27.3	59%



<b>Mozambique</b>	Currently there are 946,508 IDPs in northern Mozambique (5.5 times more than in 2020), which corresponds to a 21 percent increase in IDPs since February (IOM-DTM). Moreover, IPC projections in November 2021 estimated more than 1.4 million food insecure people (IPC Phase 3 or above), with 932,000 located in Cabo Delgado Province (60 percent residents in the province are considered severely food insecure). The situation has significantly deteriorated in 2022 due to severe storms, droughts, and the impact of the Ukraine crisis.	127.6	26.4	21%
<b>Namibia</b>	The IPC estimates 750,000 people (30 percent of population) are severely impacted from previous and current droughts. Approximately 118,000 individuals are potentially facing an Emergency food insecurity situation (IPC Phase 4), and this vulnerable segment of the population is expected to continue requiring assistance due to the prolonged impacts of COVID 19 and the impact of the Ukraine crisis on food and commodity prices. Despite considerable funding gaps, WFP aims to reach some 156,000 beneficiaries (including refugees) in 2022.	2.9	3.7	129%
<b>Republic of the Congo</b>	The WFP SMART survey conducted in 2021 estimates that 31 percent of the population was food insecure. This was consistent with the economic stagnation that began in 2015 and increased the proportion of the population living below the poverty line from 39 percent in 2015 to 54 percent in 2021. WFP is focused on supporting the Government to strengthen food systems and improve overall food and nutrition security (including local school feeding programmes, supply chains and digital transformation).	14.8	2	14%
<b>Tanzania</b>	Despite a below average harvest in 2022, a modest surplus of maize was maintained, but rising food and fuel prices are constraining overall access to food. The IPC projection for Tanzania estimates that 592,000 people in 14 districts are expected to face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) until September 2022, which is in addition to some 207,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers from neighboring countries. WFP plans to target some 1.4 million beneficiaries in 2022.	48.8	26	53%
<b>Zambia</b>	Between October 2022 and March 2023, 1.95 million people in 48 districts (10.6 percent of the population) are expected to experience acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above). Key drivers include prolonged droughts, floods, pests, disease outbreaks, and price increases during the lean season. WFP continues to respond to humanitarian needs, strengthening Government capacities, and improving the resilience of smallholder farmers with climate resilient agricultural techniques and post-harvest management.	5	0.9	19%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	During this lean season, some 5.5 million individuals in rural and urban areas will experience food insecurity. Since Zimbabwe has the highest inflation rate in the world, urban populations are severely impacted by price increases for food and basic commodities. Accordingly, WFP's response in rural areas is targeting approximately 700,000 people, and CBT in urban areas is targeting 30,000 people monthly (limited funding will only cover 40 percent of WFP's target for urban households). WFP continues enhancing resilience, climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, and social protection systems.	75	58	77%



# Western Africa

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

21M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(NOVEMBER 2022 - APRIL 2023)

US\$ 708M



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

**CORPORATE ATTENTION:  
BURKINA FASO, MALI, NIGER, NIGERIA**

In addition to the seasonal nature of food security (lean season in **Sahel** and other subregions), a multi-dimensional crisis is being driven by various mutually compounding factors. The proliferation of armed conflicts into previously stable areas, and the soaring costs of living, are reflected in political and socioeconomic fragility that limits opportunities and response capacities. Therefore, WFP plans to expand operations in the region to address underlying stressors and crisis drivers.

Through increasing investments in food systems and Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDPN) approaches, local/regional food systems will be reinforced in terms of procurement, cash-based transfers, and food distributions. Furthermore, WFP will increase systematic investments in anticipatory and early actions to support governments with building effective social protection systems. There will be a focus on interlinkages between WFP's various regional programmes, especially in the areas of local school feeding, social protection, behaviour change communication, knowledge networks, nutrition and health, and agricultural systems (especially post-harvest loss and supply chains).

## BURKINA FASO

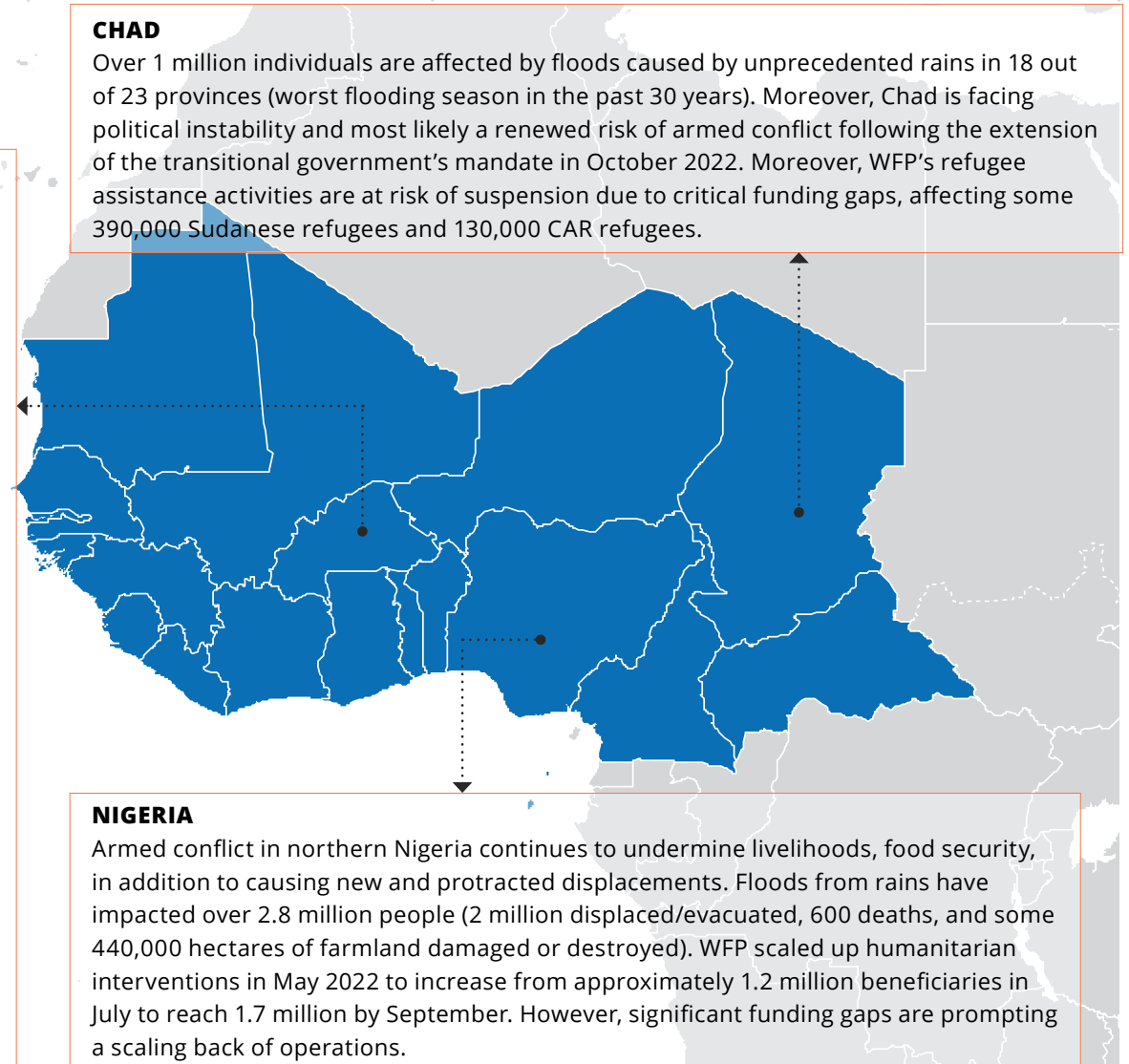
An unprecedented humanitarian and food crisis is unfolding in Burkina Faso. Some 3.45 million people are acutely food insecure (CH Phase 3 and above), including over 628,000 persons in CH Phase 4, which constitute the highest rates of food insecurity ever registered in Burkina Faso. Political instability linked to insecurity led to two coups in 2022 and violence has left 525,000 people blockaded in hard-to-reach areas. The deteriorating security situation has prompted WFP to diversify how it delivers life-saving assistance.

## CHAD

Over 1 million individuals are affected by floods caused by unprecedented rains in 18 out of 23 provinces (worst flooding season in the past 30 years). Moreover, Chad is facing political instability and most likely a renewed risk of armed conflict following the extension of the transitional government's mandate in October 2022. Moreover, WFP's refugee assistance activities are at risk of suspension due to critical funding gaps, affecting some 390,000 Sudanese refugees and 130,000 CAR refugees.

## NIGERIA

Armed conflict in northern Nigeria continues to undermine livelihoods, food security, in addition to causing new and protracted displacements. Floods from rains have impacted over 2.8 million people (2 million displaced/evacuated, 600 deaths, and some 440,000 hectares of farmland damaged or destroyed). WFP scaled up humanitarian interventions in May 2022 to increase from approximately 1.2 million beneficiaries in July to reach 1.7 million by September. However, significant funding gaps are prompting a scaling back of operations.



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PIPELINE REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (NOV 22-APR 23)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
<b>Benin</b>	WFP's school feeding programmes are implemented with local NGO partners to support community mobilization, implementation, and monitoring. In recent months, WFP supported 5,332 school canteens to reach 954,906 children, and worked with the communities to store leftover supplies for the next school year. For the 2022/2023 school year, WFP will develop and integrated roadmap to expand scope and partnerships. As smallholder farmers are essential to the sustainability of school feeding and emergency response, WFP trained approximately 500 smallholder farmers to improve local food procurement.	32.6	2.7	8%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Some 3.45 million people are acutely food insecure (CH Phase 3 and above), including some 628,000 in CH Phase 4. Despite limited healthcare capacities and insecurity, WFP continues supporting the prevention and treatment of malnutrition (GAM rates vary between 7.4 and 19.1 percent), especially among IDP children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs). Following the recent political events in the country, WFP is scaling up life-saving assistance while finalizing the lean season response.	153.3	62.5	41%
<b>Cameroon</b>	WFP will continue assisting displaced populations and host communities. In 2022, WFP distributed 1,668 mt of food, and more than US\$ 320,000 to some 237,000 beneficiaries in the northwest and southwest regions. In the far North, WFP supported 67,110 refugees with 755 mt of food. Under the CAR refugee response, assistance was provided to 93,041 beneficiaries through CBT (US\$ 360,000), in addition to 324 mt of food and special nutrition assistance to some 2500 PLWG and children under 5. The school feeding programme provided 38 mt of specialized nutritious foods to some 7,100 PLWG and children under 5, in addition to 1.5 mt of food to 625 school children.	74.5	36.4	49%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	Since June 2022, WFP activated a Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) to respond swiftly to the Government's request for assistance in procuring supplies for the government's school feeding programme given limited national food stocks. The impact of COVID 19 on household incomes persists as food prices soar. Currently, WFP is expanding the LEO to include direct assistance and capacity strengthening support to Cabo Verde's school feeding programme.	2.3	1.7	75%
<b>Central African Republic</b>	During the last quarter of 2022, WFP will continue assisting some 1.5 million people, with a focus on life-saving interventions to improve food and nutrition security. Moreover, WFP is contributing to Government capacity strengthening, supporting recovery programmes, providing support to smallholder farmers in restoring and enhancing productive assets and building resilience. Funding gaps and shortages of nutritional products continue to impact WFP's nutrition support activities.	122.4	69.7	57%
<b>Chad</b>	WFP assisted over 300K beneficiaries affected by the large floods in 2022. At the same time WFP worked to scale up other responses (including lean season assistance and support to food insecure refugees and IDPs) linked to increased needs driven by the global food crisis. WFP in Chad requires more funding, staffing and supply chain capacity to support its scaled-up flood response, while continuing other emergency operations. Moreover, and due to critical funding gaps, food assistance to refugees from Sudan and CAR (390,000 and 130,000 refugees respectively) is at risk of imminent and complete suspension in November 2022.	241.2	171.4	71%
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	During the fourth quarter of 2022, WFP is targeting some 143,000 people and will continue providing support focusing on development and humanitarian interventions to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance education achievements, and minimize gender inequalities. Activities are concentrated in northern and western rural areas. In addition, WFP will target refugee populations from Burkina Faso in the North with food assistance. WFP will continue improving its preparedness and crisis response activities given the increased risk of a spillover of insecurity from Central Sahel countries.	7.4	0.16	2%

<b>The Gambia</b>	Prolonged heavy rains have exacerbated existing floods among many communities, with about 4,000 households severely impacted (approximately 53,000 people, of which over 6,000 became IDPs). In response to the Government's request, WFP is targeting the most vulnerable flood victims through CBT (51,200 individuals in August to December), in addition to a monthly general food distribution to be provided to some affected households. This rapid assistance is aimed at avoiding a famine-like situation among severely malnourished and food insecure communities.	8.9	3.5	39%
<b>Ghana</b>	In 2022 WFP is making strides in transitioning from direct implementation towards a facilitator role, whereby less people are dependent on WFP's support and more people benefit from outreach activities and knowledge transfers (a multiplier effect). This shift is aligned with the government's national priorities for self-reliance and the HDPN approach. Discussions are ongoing with local producers and suppliers of SNF to increase production of Super-Cereal and start production of Super-Cereal Plus, which will improve the regional supply chain, especially for Sahel countries. However, these gains on addressing hunger are threatened by several factors such as rising inflation, economic imbalances aggravated by elevated international prices for fuel and food, as well as the increased humanitarian needs due to insecurity and displacements from Central Sahel (e.g., Burkina Faso).	7.4	6	80%
<b>Guinea</b>	In the last months of 2022, WFP is working to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance resilience, and contribute to improving educational achievements. More than 453,000 vulnerable people are targeted for assistance in all four regions of Guinea, particularly in rural areas. Moreover, WFP plans to assist 100,000 food insecure people, by integrating emergency food and nutrition assistance with communication activities on topics such as gender, nutrition and resilience.	11.6	7.2	62%
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	WFP continues to focus on capacity strengthening of national partners to optimize gender-transformative and integrated interventions, encompassing inclusive home-grown school feeding, rural women empowerment, social protection, resilience, stunting prevention and moderate acute malnutrition treatment, emergency preparedness and response. Moreover, the WFP supported national school feeding programme is projected to increase from 150,000 in 2022 to 195,000 in 2023.	11.4	9.3	82%
<b>Liberia</b>	Faced with major challenges such as inflation, food scarcity (70 percent of staple foods are imported), and the COVID 19 socioeconomic impact, the food security situation is further undermined by dwindling international assistance and weak national revenues. About 63 percent of the population are multidimensionally poor, with some 2.4 million people moderately to severely food insecure. About 8 percent of households have very high acute malnutrition, and over 3 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 3 percent are acutely malnourished. WFP is calling for immediate action to assist more than 400,000 people facing moderate and severe food insecurity.	6.7	5.7	86%
<b>Mali</b>	In recent months, WFP focused on scaling up to mitigate the impact of the global food crisis, a peak in the lean season, and an IDP situation in northern Mali. Supply chain disruptions prompted WFP to preemptively assist nearly 75 percent of its target (over 1 million people) with double full rations to cover July and August. Preliminary results from the recent national SMART survey revealed a concerning nutrition situation, with a GAM prevalence of 10.8 percent at the national level (14 percent in the Kayes, Tombouctou and Menaka regions, and 16 percent in the Gao region). Stunting rates are also high in 7 out of 11 regions.	108.1	27.3	25%
<b>Mauritania</b>	Around 879,000 people, or 20 percent of the population, will be food insecure during the lean season. WFP is planning to increase beneficiaries in the remainder of 2022 and in 2023 from 475,000 to 484,000 individuals, with about 267,000 to receive in-kind assistance and 270,000 by cash-transfers (CBT modality). Among the first populations to be supported by WFP in the coming year are 114,000 refugees from Mali. More than 250,000 individuals will receive nutrition support through school feeding and MAM/GAM treatment. However, a significant funding shortfall of 82 percent is expected to have an impact on the operational scale-up.	21.2	13.3	63%

<b>Niger</b>	In 2022, WFP is targeting some 4 million individuals through crisis response and resilience building interventions (HDPN approach). Overall, WFP operations are focused on scaling up to mitigate the impact of the food crisis and the lean season, while working to develop resilience. The crisis response activities include cash (CBT) and in-kind distributions (food and nutrition) for 2.2 million individuals, while the resilience component benefits 1.8 million individuals with livelihoods, school feeding, nutrition and capacity-building activities.	119.2	55.9	47%
<b>Nigeria</b>	The escalating armed conflict in northern Nigeria continues to undermine livelihoods and food security, in addition to causing protracted humanitarian situations and displacements. WFP scaled up humanitarian interventions in May 2022 and increased from approximately 1.2 million beneficiaries in July to reach 1.7 million by September. Some 1.1 million beneficiaries were provided with in-kind assistance and 1.2 million received CBT. These interventions included life-saving assistance to newly arrived IDPs from closed camps in Maiduguri. Anticipated funding constraints in October will interrupt assistance to refugees and IDPs, even while there is an increase in humanitarian needs due to the floods.	257.5	216.7	84%
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>	Since early 2022, WFP is responding to an emergency caused by torrential rains (unprecedented in the last 30 years) that caused large scale damage to the national infrastructure. WFP and the government are jointly cooperating to support some 1,500 persons. WFP will continue supporting school feeding by direct implementation, or through government capacity strengthening, and facilitating smallholder farmers' access to markets. Moreover, WFP will pursue its joint emergency preparedness plan to improve readiness to respond to crises such as floods and landslides.	2.08	2.3	111%
<b>Senegal</b>	In alignment with the Government's plan for an "Emerging Senegal 2015-2035", WFP is focusing on national capacity strengthening to enhance food security assessments and analysis, in addition to complementing the development of national response plans. During the remaining months of 2022, WFP will continue targeting some 701,700 people across 11 regions in Senegal, which includes the WFP supported school feeding programme. Moreover, Integrated nutrition and resilience activities are targeting the most vulnerable and food insecure areas to build up individual, household, and community resilience.	8.7	2	23%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Torrential and heavy rains have triggered deadly floods and landslides in Freetown and other areas. In response to the government's request, WFP is providing emergency assistance (September to November) to the most vulnerable flood victims through CBT, and with monthly food distributions to some 1,412 households. Moreover, WFP will continue its capacity Strengthening to national disaster management entities. So far in 2022, in partnership with the Government, WFP trained 198 lead mothers/secretaries of mother support groups (in various districts) on nutrition counselling and food preparation. In cooperation with OCHA and the NDMA, WFP facilitated the training of 40 government and NGO emergency response workers and 60 Red Cross volunteers.	15.2	14	92%
<b>Togo</b>	During the school year 2022-2023, WFP will support the school meals programme starting from the last quarter of 2022. In recent months, and with financial support from the Government of Togo, WFP utilized it's CBT assistance to provide government assistance to 168,360 people (33,726 households) facing acute food insecurity throughout the country. Targeting was based on the results of the Cadre Harmonisé report, coupled with additional socio-economic vulnerability criteria that was agreed upon. The cash-in-hand distributions took place throughout June 2022 in more than 200 distribution sites. Moreover, in June 2022, WFP adopted the new Togo Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which is focused on strengthening the resilience of more than 260,000 vulnerable people (total budget of US\$ 17.6 million).	2.4	0	0%

# Endnotes

- 1 <https://business-review.eu/helpinghands/wfp-collaborating-with-uber-to-facilitate-aid-delivery-in-war-stricken-ukraine-231930>
- 2 This November 2022 estimate is the seventh update of WFP's acute food insecurity estimate for its Global Operational Response Plan, starting in June 2020, covering 79 countries with WFP operational presence and data available. The inclusion criterium has been slightly revised for this edition, included are countries a) where WFP implements unrestricted resource transfers in 2022, or b) with an active CSP or LEO and acute food insecurity data available. The analysis covers displaced populations. For countries where operations only cover displaced populations (and potentially host communities), only these populations have been included. This estimate is based on most recent assessment data and projections for 2022 (or latest available) from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Cadre Harmonisé (CH), WFP CARI, rCARI, comparable analyses or estimates. Expected peak-numbers for 2022 (or latest available) are used (see also the [methods paper](#)). Numbers reported by regional offices can differ from numbers presented here due to different objectives. The Regional Bureau Nairobi uses most recent data instead of peak data for their seasonal updates, adds estimates for urban populations not covered by available assessments, and keeps estimates for the effects of the Ukraine war for countries where assessments do not cover the full population. The Regional Bureau Panama tracks food security continuously, and reports only values for the most vulnerable populations (IPC/CH Phase 4+ / CARI/rCARI severely food insecure).
- 3 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) / Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Phase 4+, including severely food insecure based on CARI.
- 4 The Standing Together for Nutrition Consortium - estimates from 2021.
- 5 This November 2022 estimate is the seventh update of WFP's acute food insecurity estimate for its Global Operational Response Plan, starting in June 2020, covering 79 countries with WFP operational presence and data available. The inclusion criterium has been slightly revised for this edition, included are countries a) where WFP implements unrestricted resource transfers in 2022, or b) with an active CSP or LEO and acute food insecurity data available. The analysis covers displaced populations. For countries where operations only cover displaced populations (and potentially host communities), only these populations have been included. This estimate is based on most recent assessment data and projections for 2022 (or latest available) from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Cadre Harmonisé (CH), WFP CARI, rCARI, comparable analyses or estimates. Expected peak-numbers for 2022 (or latest available) are used (see also the [methods paper](#)). Numbers reported by regional offices can differ from numbers presented here due to different objectives. The Regional Bureau Nairobi uses most recent data instead of peak data for their seasonal updates, adds estimates for urban populations not covered by available assessments, and keeps estimates for the effects of the Ukraine war for countries where assessments do not cover the full population. The Regional Bureau Panama tracks food security continuously, and reports only values for the most vulnerable populations (IPC/CH Phase 4+ / CARI/rCARI severely food insecure).
- 6 This includes 40.7 million people in Emergency based on IPC/CH data in 38 countries, and 8.4 million severely food insecure people (based on CARI) in 11 countries.
- 7 Famines are rare and extreme events leading to intense human suffering with lasting consequences for those affected. The projection of these conditions is an alarm bell that we are not doing enough. Even in the absence of famine, significant excess deaths can be expected.
- 8 The Standing Together for Nutrition Consortium - estimates from 2021.
- 9 Hunger Hotspots Report - Outlook October 2022 - January 2023. Available at: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/hunger-hotspots-fao-wfp-early-warnings-acute-food-insecurity-october-2022-january-2023>
- 10 Risk of Global Recession in 2023 Rises Amid Simultaneous Rate Hikes, World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/09/15/risk-of-global-recession-in-2023-rises-amid-simultaneous-rate-hikes> / <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/38019/Global-Recession.pdf>
- 11 FAO Food Price Index <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>, accessed 21/10/2022. The sentence refers to the FAO Food Price Index.
- 12 Trading Economics <https://tradingeconomics.com/country-list/food-inflation>, accessed on 04/11/2022
- 13 Council on Foreign Relations, The Arab Spring at Ten Years: What's the Legacy of the Uprisings? <https://www.cfr.org/article/arab-spring-ten-years-whats-legacy-uprisings>
- 14 Verisk, Torbjorn Soltvedt. 101 countries witness rise in civil unrest in last quarter, 1 September 2022. <https://www.maplecroft.com/insights/analysis/101-countries-witness-rise-in-civil-unrest-in-last-quarter-worst-yet-to-come-as-socioeconomic-pressures-build/>
- 15 The Economist Newspaper. Costly food and energy are fostering global unrest. June 25, 2022. <https://www.economist.com/international/2022/06/23/costly-food-and-energy-are-fostering-global-unrest>
- 16 <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-09-01/inflation-and-war-are-stoking-civil-unrest-across-globe-research-shows>
- 17 FT IMF bailouts hit record high as global economic outlook worsens <https://www.ft.com/content/eddedee3-669d-42cc-9597-33609a8b9f99>
- 18 Are we ready for the coming spate of debt crises? Marcello Estevão Global Director, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment World Bank. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/are-we-ready-coming-spate-debt-crises#:~:text=Close%20to%2060%20percent%20of,were%20rising%20across%20the%20world>.
- 19 IMF- Making Debt Work For Development and Macroeconomic Stability <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Policy-Papers/Issues/2022/04/26/Making-Debt-Work-For-Development-and-Macroeconomic-Stability-517258>
- 20 Secretary-General of the United Nations | General Assembly of the United Nations <https://gadebate.un.org/en/77/secretary-general-united-nations>
- 21 The Economist (November 3, 2022). How men with guns aggravate global hunger, The Economist Newspaper. Available at: <https://www.economist.com/>
- 22 GNAFC & FSIN. 2022. Global Report on Food Crises 2022. Rome. [www.fightfoodcrises.net/fileadmin/user\\_upload/fightfoodcrises/doc/resources/GRFC\\_2022\\_FINAL\\_REPORT.pdf](http://www.fightfoodcrises.net/fileadmin/user_upload/fightfoodcrises/doc/resources/GRFC_2022_FINAL_REPORT.pdf)
- 23 Based on data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) . <https://acleddata.com/>
- 24 Nearly 26.4 million are acutely food insecure for the period July - December 2022, according to the findings of the IPC analysis released on 18 October 2022. Out of this caseload, 3.8 million people are facing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) with large food consumption gaps; 22.6 million are

at crisis level (IPC Phase 3)

- 25 Da Rin, D. 2022. New Gang Battle Lines Scar Haiti as Political Deadlock Persists. In: International Crisis Group, 27 July 2022. Brussels. Cited 16 August 2022. [www.crisisgroup.org/latin-america-caribbean/haiti/new-gang-battle-lines-scar-haiti-political-deadlock-persists](http://www.crisisgroup.org/latin-america-caribbean/haiti/new-gang-battle-lines-scar-haiti-political-deadlock-persists)
- 26 EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO). Climate prediction center: Enso diagnostic discussion. NOAA/ National Weather Service National Centers for Environmental Prediction. Available at: [https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/enso\\_advisory/ensodisc.shtml](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/ensodisc.shtml)
- 27 Some estimates note that the projected reductions in nitrogen fertilizer applications next season could result in a loss of production of wheat, maize, soya beans and rice of up to 216 trillion calories worldwide— enough to feed hundreds of millions of people. The Economist (November 3, 2022). How men with guns aggravate global hunger, The Economist Newspaper. Available at: <https://www.economist.com/international/2022/11/02/how-men-with-guns-aggravate-global-hunger>. Using data from Gro Intelligence
- 28 Food: FAO <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>; Fuel: Trading Economics <https://tradingeconomics.com/commodity/crude-oil>; Fertilizer: World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/commodity-markets>. Accessed on 4/11/2022
- 29 HNO 2023, forthcoming
- 30 Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region Ethiopia
- 31 Of which US\$ 182 million is to meet critical food and nutrition needs in northern Ethiopia, US\$ 42 million is to carry out refugee support activities across Ethiopia and US\$ 97 million to carry out nutrition programming.
- 32 2.2 million people internally displaced
- 33 WFP Corporate Alert System October 2022
- 34 Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia
- 35 This includes the indirect beneficiaries to be reached through WFP's support to the national nutrition programme through the provision of maize and soya to the Government's Thriposha production facilities.
- 36 The Food Security Cluster is co-led by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP.
- 37 The food insecure populations in urban areas are expected to increase at an alarming rate in the coming months. WFP's response in rural areas is targeting approximately 700,000 people, and CBT in urban areas is targeting 30,000 people monthly (limited funding will only cover 40 percent of WFP's target for urban areas).
- 38 Jordan, Iraq, Libya, Lebanon, Yemen, Syria, Sudan, S. Sudan, Mozambique, Chad, Rwanda, Uganda, Haiti, Guatemala, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Turkey, Ethiopia, Somalia, Egypt, DRC, Colombia
- 39 Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan
- 40 GAM rate at 13.2%
- 41 Including soya beans and maize
- 42 Thriposha is the ready to therapeutic product recommended by the government of Sri Lanka for prevention and treatment of malnutrition.
- 43 20.2% in Sahel region of Burkina Faso, 18.3% in Diffa region of Niger, 16.5% in Barh El Gazal region of Chad, 16.1% in Gao region of Mali, 17.5% in Asaba region of Mauritania and 16% in Yobe region of Nigeria
- 44 As per the text analysis of WFP's 2021 Annual Country Reports, through which 83 country offices have reported engagements in supporting national social protection in the year 2021.
- 45 The facility is managed by the University of Wolverhampton
- 46 Children around the world are going back to school having already lost 1-2 years of schooling due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which will lead to US\$ 17 trillion lost in lifetime earnings according to the World Bank
- 47 Press release, 16 September 2022, [A generation at risk: nearly half of global food crisis hungry are children](#)
- 48 World Bank, 2022, [PAE Para Aprendizaje en Casa](#)
- 49 CARE International, Food Security & Gender Equality: A synergistic understudied symphony , 2022.
- 50 IMF Managing Director Welcomes the Creation of A New Food Shock Window to Help Countries Address Food Insecurity <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2022/09/29/pr22327-imf-managing-director-creation-new-food-shock-window-help-countries-address-food-insecurity>
- 51 133,000 out of 258,000
- 52 678,215,031 – UNICEF – population under age 5
- 53 Standing together for nutrition 2021
- 54 Black RE, Victora CG, Walker SP, Bhutta ZA, Christian P, de Onis M, Ezzati M, Grantham-McGregor S, Katz J, Martorell R, Uauy R; Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. Lancet. 2013 Aug 3;382(9890):427-451. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-X. Epub 2013 Jun 6. Erratum in: Lancet. 2013. 2013 Aug 3;382(9890):396. PMID: 23746772.
- 55 McDonald, C. M. , Olofin, I. , Flaxman, S. , Fawzi, W. W. , Spiegelman, D. , Caulfield, L. E. , Study, N. I. M. (2013). The effect of multiple anthropometric deficits on child mortality: Meta analysis of individual data in 10 prospective studies from developing countries. The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 97(4), 896–901. 10.3945/ajcn.112.047639
- 56 H.E. Samantha Power, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development. Quote from WorldFoodPrize, Borlaug Dialogue Address October 19, 2022
- 57 Almost 200,000 hectares where rehabilitated by WFP in 2021

58 This means WFP will render the service if FAO and the government are unable to and have made a specific request for it.

59 1) deliver political solutions to conflicts; 2) ensure trade is open to deliver grains, oil and fuel; 3) support global initiatives to combat hunger and food insecurity; 4) help to address WFP's funding gap; and 5) invest in development solutions to build resilience.

60 Joint Statement by the Heads of the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group, World Food Programme, and World Trade Organization on the Global Food Security Crisis: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/statement/2022/07/15/joint-statement-by-the-heads-of-the-food-and-agriculture-organization-international-monetary-fund-world-bank-group-world>

61 UNHCR Statistics <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/insights/explainers/100-million-forcibly-displaced.html>

62 Africa has the youngest population in the world, with 70% of sub-Saharan Africa under the age of 30. Of the 1.3 billion people in Africa's 54 countries, an estimated 250 million are aged 18-24.

63 WFP Corporate Alert System October 2022



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