



World Food Programme

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WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2023

Update #8

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Executive Summary



THE CRISIS IS DEEPENING ITS IMPACT

The **largest food and nutrition crisis** in history continues to **deepen its impact**. **This year, 345 million people are acutely food insecure**,¹ while hundreds of millions of people are at risk of worsening hunger.

Crises further intensify the existing inequalities: the gender gap in food insecurity continues to widen to the **detriment of women**.²

An estimated **40.4 million people**³ across **51 countries are in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity** in 2023. Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at **risk of falling into catastrophe or famine conditions**.⁴

The **numbers of children suffering from malnutrition** is overwhelming: globally, a **staggering 45 million** children under 5 years of age⁵ are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition.⁶

This year, at least **129,000 people are expected to experience famine in Burkina Faso, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan**. This is a significant decrease compared to the estimates of the February edition of this report,⁷ not least as a result of the prompt scale-up of humanitarian assistance. These **gains risk being lost this year**, due to funding gaps and consequent cuts in assistance.

Conflicts, climate change and disasters, economic instability and financial crises – all **compounded by the current funding crisis** – converge in an overwhelming *polycrisis* driving the global food crisis.



WFP CONTINUES SAVING AND CHANGING LIVES



- Between January and March 2023, WFP assisted **94 million people with food, cash and commodity vouchers**. This is 10 million more people than the same period last year.
- In many situations people have been **assisted with partial rations**, reflecting the trade-offs country offices needed to make, given unprecedented needs.
- As of 2 June, **WFP plans to reach 171.5 million people with full rations for the remainder of this year**. This is an increase of 21.9 million people as compared to the February edition of this report.
- WFP's current projected operational requirements for 2023 amount to US\$ 25.1 billion. Currently forecasted contributions are at US\$ 10 billion, representing **a staggering funding shortfall exceeding 60 percent**.
- On the ground, this gap translates into **hard prioritization calls for country offices**, forced to reduce the number of people assisted or reduce the quality of assistance – or both.
- **A hungry world is an unstable world**; most areas WFP works in are already conflict-ridden, and cutting rations and caseloads risks fuelling instability and posing security risks towards humanitarian partners.
- **The Immediate Response Account (IRA)** plays an increasing role in **enabling timely response in underfunded and sudden onset emergencies**, most recently supporting the scale up in Sudan. This year, as of June, WFP has allocated over **US\$ 206 million** from the IRA.

APPEAL TO DECISION MAKERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

- **Prioritize flexible and non-earmarked contributions to allow WFP to rapidly respond to emergencies**: country offices will increasingly need to rely on the Immediate Response Account (IRA) as the “last resort” to fund life-saving activities. The account is depleted down to a critical minimum, urgently needing additional contributions.
- **Invest in early warning and anticipatory action**: More priority needs to be given to how early warning and anticipatory action can not only protect lives and livelihoods in advance of humanitarian crises, but also reduce their duration and cost.
- **Support the strengthening of National Systems**: National governments are critical actors in any given crisis, with a reach often extending far beyond that of humanitarian actors. Investing in and supporting nationally owned emergency preparedness, local food, and social protection systems offers WFP a cost-effective means to ensure that immediate needs are met.
- **Engage to break the vicious cycle of the polycrisis**: Conflicts, climate change and disasters, economic instability and financial fallouts – compounded by the current funding crisis – these factors all converge as drivers and exacerbators of a multifaceted polycrisis. WFP calls on decision makers and stakeholders to support WFP's efforts with partners to scale-up integrated resilience programming; this will contribute to addressing structural drivers of hunger, lifting communities from recurrent cycles of food crisis - and ultimately reducing the burden of humanitarian needs.





Section I: The Global Food Crisis

THE CRISIS DEEPENS

There is no doubt that WFP faces a year like no other – needs are persistently dire, while the current funding gaps are exceeding an overwhelming 60 percent - the highest ever recorded in our 6-decade history.

The world is witnessing the largest food and nutrition crises in modern history, with deepening impacts and dire consequences for millions of people. The outlook for 2023 continues to look alarming, with the crisis spanning all regions, affecting both rural and urban populations, and resulting in high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. As many as 828 million people do not know where their next meal is coming from.⁸

2023 is being marked by very hard prioritization calls to be made across all operations. Prioritization – or having to cut rations, caseloads, and activities – will lead to an exacerbation of acute food insecurity, and also pose security and safety threats for our staff and partners on the ground.

The drivers and exacerbators of the current crisis are multifaceted, ranging from conflicts and insecurity, climate change and disasters, to economic instability and financial fallout – intensified by a funding crisis that is hampering our ability to meet humanitarian needs. These compounding factors together form a global *polycrisis* underscoring the urgent need for concerted efforts to address this protracted challenge. In both developing and developed nations, food price inflation persists, accompanied by mounting debt distress in several developing economies amid an expected slow-down of the global economy.

In this context, hundreds of millions of people are at risk of worsening hunger. The grim estimate of the 2023 Global Humanitarian Overview persists: one out of every 23 people on the planet needs humanitarian assistance, a doubling

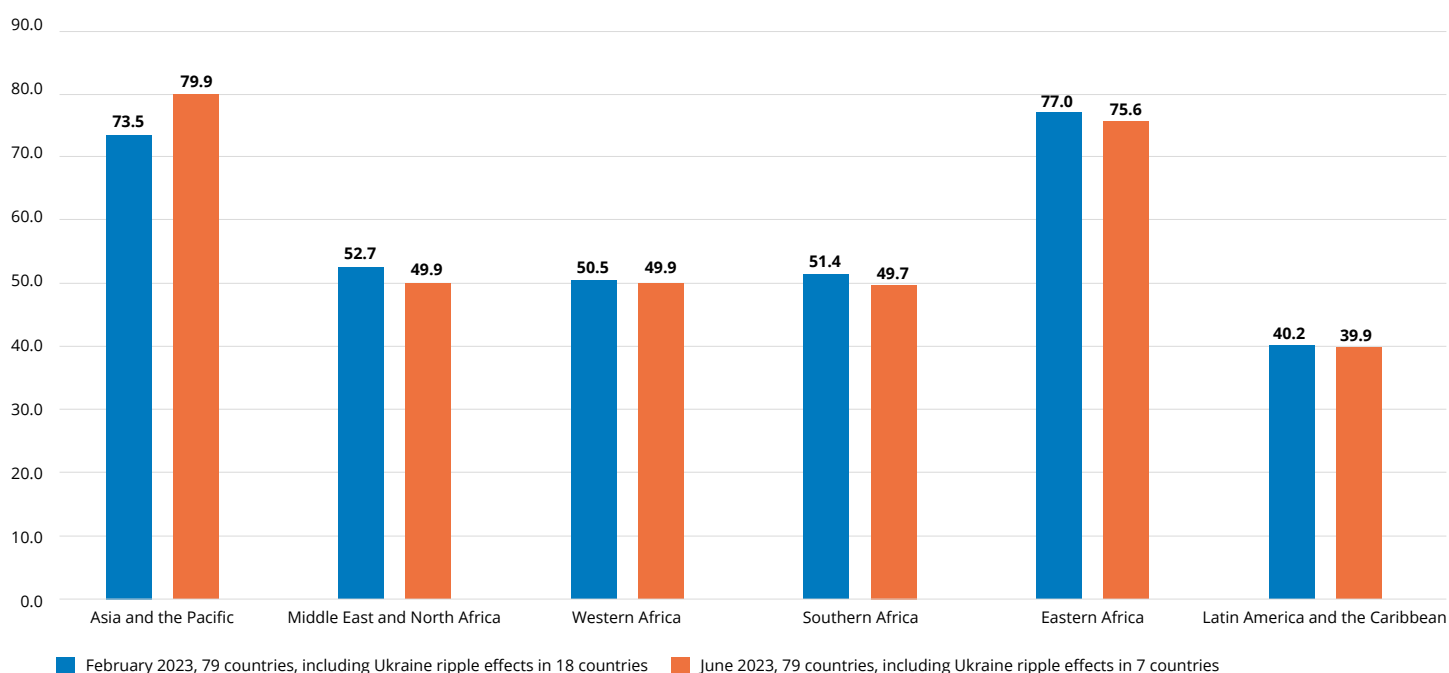
over four years.⁹ The June – November Hunger Hotspots report¹⁰ released in May warns that acute food insecurity is likely to deteriorate further in 18 hunger hotspots – comprising a total of 22 countries. The drivers and impact of this crisis are exacerbated by gender and social inequalities. Women are disproportionately affected due to the deeply entrenched structural inequalities and normative barriers that limit their resilience and ability to respond effectively.¹¹

Fresh estimates from the 79 countries where WFP has an operational presence and, where data is available, indicate that 345 million people are acutely food insecure in 2023.¹² This is an increase of almost 200 million people compared to pre-pandemic levels (early 2020). In many countries, COVID-19 and the ripple effects of the unabated conflict in Ukraine exacerbated pre-existing needs, pushing more people into food insecurity. Crises further intensify the existing inequalities: the gender gap in food insecurity continues to widen to the detriment of women.¹³

An estimated 40.4 million people across 51 countries¹⁴ are in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity in 2023.¹⁵ Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at risk of falling into famine-like conditions.¹⁶

In 2023, at least 129,000 people are expected to experience Catastrophic conditions (Integrated Food Security Phase Classifications (IPC)/Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Phase 5). They are concentrated in 4 countries: **Burkina Faso, Mali, Somalia, and South Sudan**. This is a decrease compared to the February Global Operational Response Plan (GORP), where 846,000 people were estimated to be in Catastrophic conditions in 7 countries. This reduction in people experiencing famine-like conditions has been achieved also as a result of the prompt scale-up of humanitarian assistance. These gains now risk being lost this year, due to funding gaps and consequent cuts in assistance.

Acute food insecurity remains high Number of people in acute food insecurity, in millions



THE NUTRITION CRISIS CONTINUES

The global food crisis is also a global malnutrition crisis. The needs for nutrition treatment and prevention services remain staggering as 45 million children under 5 years of age are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition¹⁷. Around 45 percent of children deaths are linked directly or indirectly to malnutrition.

In East Africa, levels of acute malnutrition are expected to remain high (above 15 percent) in different regions regardless of the performance of the ongoing rainfall season in the Horn of Africa.¹⁸ In Sudan, even before the recent conflict escalation, 10 out of the 18 states recorded global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the 15 percent emergency threshold¹⁹. The nutrition situation among Sudanese refugees arriving in Chad, South Sudan and Ethiopia is also dire with more than 20 percent of newly arrived children acutely malnourished²⁰. In the region, 11.4 million children are projected to be acutely malnourished in 2023 in only five countries (**Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan**)²¹.

In the DRC, where WFP declared a Corporate Scale-Up Emergency on 1 June, acute malnutrition is a persistent public health problem, affecting approximately 3.6 million people, including almost a million children in its most severe form.²² In West Africa, the nutrition situation continues to deteriorate as a result of increased food prices and reduced household purchasing power leading to lower access to diverse nutritious foods. In 2023, across the region, 16.5 million children under 5 years are expected to be affected by acute malnutrition, of which 4.8 million are projected to

be severely malnourished. This is an 83 percent increase in global acute malnutrition (GAM) compared to the 2015-2022 average, and an over 100 percent increase in moderately acute malnutrition (MAM) cases.

Latest data from **Afghanistan** showed that 12 out of the 34 provinces have GAM prevalence above 15 percent²³. In **Pakistan**, rapid screening showed high proportions of children affected by acute malnutrition in several flood-affected areas.²⁴ Also, recent screening in Balochistan and Sindh provinces from August 2022 to February 2023 showed very high proportions (above 30 percent) of assessed children affected by wasting. In **Yemen**, 19 out of the 35 zones assessed also have GAM above 15 percent²⁵.

In **Latin America**, there are growing concerns about increasing cases of wasted children, among refugees and migrants, but also among Indigenous populations, albeit not at levels seen in other major crisis contexts. Wasting is also expected to rise in the Central American Dry Corridor with the current El Niño phenomenon. In **Haiti**, although the national GAM prevalence is relatively low, the Ouest department and a few zones in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area reported GAM prevalence levels above 10 percent.²⁶

The global food crisis has overall worsened the undernutrition situation of adolescent girls and women whose livelihoods, income and access to nutritious food have been disproportionately affected by conflict, climate change, poverty and other economic shocks, including that of the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Countries with catastrophic/famine-like conditions (IPC 5 countries)

As of June this year, at least 129,000 people are in the grips of 'Catastrophic' conditions (IPC/CH Phase 5). These people are teetering on the brink of famine, even though no famine has been officially declared. They are concentrated in four countries: **Burkina Faso, Mali, Somalia, and South Sudan.**

In **Burkina Faso**, an estimated 3.4 million people, or 15 percent of the population, are projected to be facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season between June and August 2023. The situation is most acute in the Sahel, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord and Nord regions, where approximately 605,000 people are projected to be in Emergency (CH Phase 4), while in the Sahel region close to 43,000 people are projected to experience Catastrophe levels of hunger (CH Phase 5).

In these regions, people are driven into acute food insecurity due to rampantly high levels of violence, conflict-related displacement and siege tactics by armed groups depriving the population from access to humanitarian assistance.

The nutrition situation remains dire as 630,000 children are expected to be acutely malnourished this year, 80 percent of which live in very high levels of food insecurity and conflict-affected areas. Internally displaced persons (IDP) are particularly affected as GAM levels remain high (above 10 percent) in nine of 13 localities in the five most affected regions.

The disruption of markets and basic social services such as primary health care in addition to inflation of food prices has piled on top of this already grave situation.

In **Mali**, about 1.3 million people, or 6 percent of the population, are projected to be in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 and above) during the lean season between June and August this year, primarily due to the deterioration of security conditions, displacement, and the disruption and degradation of livelihoods in addition to high inflation. This includes more than 76,000 people in Emergency (CH Phase 4) and about 2,500 people in the Ménaka region who are projected to suffer from Catastrophe levels of hunger (CH Phase 5).

Nearly 1.48 million children under the age of 5 are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2023, a 20 percent increase compared to 2022.

In **Somalia**, where people have been on the brink of famine, WFP Somalia's life-saving food assistance reached a record-breaking 4.7 million people per month by the end of 2022, racing against time to avert famine. By the end of April this year, funding gaps had forced WFP to cut down its assistance, threatening to reverse the gains made.

Currently, nearly 6.6 million people, around 40 percent of the population, are projected to face Crisis levels of food insecurity or worse (IPC 3 and above) through June,

despite relative improvement in rainfall forecast and decline in food prices.

This includes some 40,350 people expected to face Catastrophe levels (IPC Phase 5) amid current funding levels falling short of requirements — a situation made worse by conflict and inability of humanitarian actors to reach those most in need.²⁷

This is unfolding at a time when the country is facing the impact of a three-year drought, high food and water prices, and persistent conflict. Severe and moderate acute malnutrition admissions from January to April remain higher than the average of the past three years; an all-time high, with almost 1.76 million children under 5 estimated to face acute malnutrition.

In **South Sudan**, the number of people facing acute food insecurity and in urgent need of assistance (IPC Phase 3 or above) is projected to increase to 7.8 million, or 63 percent of the population, during the lean season between April and June. This includes 2.9 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) spread across the country, and 43,000 people barely surviving in Catastrophe conditions (IPC Phase 5) in the state of Jonglei.²⁸

The situation is being driven by rising levels of sub-national violence which also disrupt humanitarian delivery, climatic shocks, low production exacerbated by drier than average conditions, and the impact of global commodity prices on the South Sudanese economy. Around 1.4 million children are expected to be acutely malnourished from July 2022 until June 2023, a 6 percent increase compared to the same period last year. Also, almost 738,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women are projected to be acutely malnourished.

Since the outbreak of the Sudan conflict, the number of South Sudanese returnees and Sudanese refugees entering South Sudan has significantly increased, reaching more than 122,021 people.²⁹ This influx is exacerbating the already severe humanitarian situation in South Sudan, placing additional strain on limited humanitarian resources and escalating food and fuel prices.

Compared to the February edition of the Global Operational Response Plan, the list of countries with people on the brink of famine excludes **Haiti, Nigeria and Yemen.**³⁰ While in Haiti and Yemen this reduction is due to a scale-up in humanitarian assistance, in Nigeria, where approximately 4,000 people were expected to fall into Catastrophic conditions in the June to August 2023 period, the Catastrophic projections cannot be confirmed due to the lack of evidence on mortality data in the most recent analysis. The situation in Nigeria remains critical showing one of the highest absolute figures, as almost 25 million people are expected to face crisis level of food insecurity or worse (IPC 3 and above) in 2023.



Preventing famine and severe food insecurity is more urgent now than ever

Humanitarian needs continue to outpace resource availability; a trend that may continue. While WFP will prioritize the most acute immediate needs in the short term, due to funding shortfalls, this approach risks contributing to broader vulnerability and growing needs in the medium term. In this context, WFP needs to make durable changes to improve the efficient use of its scarce resources. This will require investing in, and contributing to, innovative solutions to drive sustainable development and reduce overall humanitarian needs over time.

WFP must continue to save lives that are in imminent danger due to severe food insecurity and, where possible, simultaneously ensure that programmes address the structural drivers of hunger – thereby preventing potential relapse into and deterioration of food insecurity over the long term.

Such actions must leverage WFP's operational footprint and unparalleled knowledge of the most vulnerable; through complementary investments and partnerships, people's resilience to recurrent shocks and stressors will be strengthened - thereby lifting communities from continuing cycles of food crises. As articulated throughout previous editions of the Global Operational Response Plan, this approach has shaped WFP's response to recent global crises and continues to be increasingly institutionalized across its programming.

UPDATE ON THE FOOD, FUEL AND FERTILIZER CRISIS

Global food prices are starting to decline, although still elevated compared to pre-pandemic levels; the FAO Food Price Index of May 2023 stood 23 percent above that of December 2019, but 22 percent below its peak in March 2022.

Despite the overall decline in international food prices, the same effect has not been felt equally across domestic markets. Over the past year, inflation of food prices climbed 15 percent or more in 51 countries, including **Argentina, Lebanon, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe**, where prices more than doubled.³¹ Inflation has further reduced access to food for many poor households worldwide.

The crisis in **Ukraine** continues to impact global grain supplies, with Ukrainian wheat and corn projections for 2023 at half of the 2021 harvest.³² Despite strong production prospects in other regions, tighter availability of stocks leaves global commodity markets more vulnerable to shocks.



Black Sea Grain Initiative

WFP continues to work with its partners and the wider humanitarian community to ensure a steady supply of grain and other food products to consumers worldwide under the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI). Since the agreement was established in July 2022, more than 32 million mt of grain and foodstuffs have been moved to 45 countries, helping push global food prices down from their peak.³³

As of 19 June this year, WFP has successfully loaded and sent 22 vessels through the safe maritime corridor, carrying a total of 655,000 mt. So far, a total of 595,000 mt of this has been delivered or allocated to **Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen**.

On 17 May, the BSGI was continued for another two months, now to expire in July this year.



Improved outlooks for fertilizer and fuel prices

Following the 2022 price shock, pressure on fertilizer markets is easing with prices steadily decreasing. Nevertheless, Fertilizers are still expensive and in May 2023 were trading at a 138 percent premium over pre-COVID levels (December 2019).³⁴ The trend in nitrogen markets, the most important among the major fertilizers, is positive after the sector experienced significant challenges in 2022. This prospect depends on the fallen prices for natural gas, which is essential for nitrogen fertilizer production.

In parallel to the BSGI, UNCTAD-led diplomatic efforts are facilitating free movement of 260,000 mt of Russian and Ukrainian fertilizer products. While WFP was not involved in negotiation of this agreement, in late 2022 WFP was requested by the UN Secretary General to provide supply chain services to assist in unblocking fertilizers. To date, WFP has transported 20,000 mt of fertilizer to **Malawi** from the **Netherlands**, 34,000 mt of fertilizer to **Kenya** from **Latvia**, and is supporting a next shipment of 34,000 mt destined for **Nigeria** to sail from **Latvia** and **Belgium**, at the time of writing.

On a positive note, fuel prices have progressively decreased in 2023, reaching levels similar to the fourth quarter of 2021. This follows the record highs experienced in the second and third quarters of 2022.³⁵ However, energy prices are still well above pre-COVID levels. The International Monetary Fund's energy index stood 29 percent higher in May 2023 compared to December 2019.³⁶



Increasing efficiency and agility in the face of volatility

With increasing operational complexity and continued disruptions in global supply chains, it is paramount for WFP to continue delivering on its mandate, with increased focus on timeliness and efficiency. WFP is moving towards the adoption of a strategic stocks model, following best practices in supply chain management. This will increase WFP's agility and resilience to shocks, enabling faster response to emergencies, optimized use of available resources, and minimized risks of pipeline breaks. WFP aims to further reduce lead-times to less than 30 days, including in the event of unexpected surges in demand or supply disruptions.

The global food, fuel, and fertilizer crisis continues to pose challenges, and it is important to monitor these developments and their potential impact particularly on WFP's procurement operations. The market dynamics remain influenced by various factors, and volatility is expected to persist.

CASH-BASED TRANSFERS IN ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

Localized food price increases, currency fluctuations, liquidity shortages, disruptions in banking systems, and trade restrictions – all continue to threaten the soundness of cash-based transfers (CBT). In this context compounded by funding shortfalls, WFP engaged in contingency planning to increase the agility of cash operations.

An example of this is **Afghanistan**, where WFP is producing a contingency plan for economic risks with a possible impact on cash operations. Risks have been identified and analysed, and implications and mitigation or preparedness measures for each risk have been mapped. The analysis takes into account gender considerations, recognizing their criticality within the Afghan context.

In times of economic volatility, contracts with financial service providers may need to be adjusted; a cross-functional taskforce has been created and is currently supporting and accelerating critical contract amendments.



Assistance provided in less than 3 minutes

CBT has also been stepping up its use of the self-registration system first used in **Lebanon** and scaled up during **Ukraine**, now also being used to provide rapid assistance to Sudanese refugees arriving into **Egypt**. The new Identity Management in emergencies approach enables a single

process to register and distribute cash to people in less than 3 minutes, showcasing the efficiency of cash as a modality in emergency situations.³⁷

From January to April 2023, CBT accounted for 39 percent of WFP's total assistance portfolio and 37 percent of its corporate emergency operations. WFP distributed a total of US\$ 1.1 billion in 68 countries during this period, representing a 43 percent increase compared to the same timeframe in 2022. Up to 79 percent of the CBT assistance was distributed in emergency operations, with **Somalia** leading at US\$ 169 million, followed by **Ukraine**³⁸ at US\$ 149 million, and **Afghanistan** at US\$ 122 million.

RENEWED APPROACH TO EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The deepening complexity of crises and the growing gap between humanitarian needs and available resources requires a paradigm shift in how WFP anticipates, prepares for, and responds to emergencies. In response, WFP renews its commitment to implementing a tailored, proactive, and risk-informed emergency preparedness approach. Emergency preparedness and early action is a proven tool and a key strategic investment to achieve faster, more effective, and more cost-efficient emergency responses.

An inter-agency return-on-investment study conducted in 2017³⁹ concluded that every US\$ 1 invested in emergency preparedness saves US\$ 2.60 in future response costs. Investing in preparedness activities was found to result in a 14-day reduction in the time it takes to respond after a crisis occurs, resulting in the faster delivery of assistance. A USAID study in 2018⁴⁰ confirmed that these cost savings and averted losses are even greater when combined with social assistance programming. Emergency preparedness was also found to yield significant time and cost savings in subsequent emergency responses, better preserving development gains from future shocks.

As part of this renewed approach, the Preparedness Cell was established in September last year to offer coordinated and focused technical and operational support to priority country offices to strengthen WFP's readiness.

Tunisia and **Peru**, where near-term risks were identified, were the first Country Offices supported by the Preparedness Cell. In Peru, WFP's initiative contributed to national-level emergency preparedness led by the Government and triggered inter-sectoral coordination in national preparedness planning. Lessons learned are being captured for organizational learning and the renewed approach will be implemented in more countries.



THE SUDAN CRISIS

WFP is racing to support the most food insecure families whose lives have been upended by the current fighting in Sudan. WFP is scaling up to provide immediate, life-saving assistance to 5.9 million in Sudan and thousands more who have fled to neighbouring countries.

Clashes between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have been ongoing since 15 April, leading to more than 1.97 million IDPs⁴¹ as of 13 June and adding to 3.8 million already internally displaced before this conflict.⁴² UNHCR estimates that 522,707 people⁴³ have fled **Sudan** into neighbouring countries as of 19 June. To date, the most significant cross-border movements are towards **Chad, Egypt, Libya, South Sudan, Central African Republic, and Ethiopia.**

Compounding the large-scale displacement, the conflict has shattered access to food, water, cash, fuel, health care, and other essential services. As of March 2023, 14.8 million⁴⁴ households could not afford the local food basket. The cost of the basket is projected to rise by an additional 25 percent over the next three to six months.⁴⁵

Due to supply chain disruptions and the subsequent increase in food prices, WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) estimates that at least 2.5 million additional people will become acutely food insecure in the next three to six months, pushing the total to a forecasted record of 19 million.⁴⁶ With the onset of the rainy season and inability of farmers to access fields, the situation is expected to deteriorate further. The highest food insecurity levels are expected in West Darfur, West Kordofan, Blue Nile, Red Sea, and North Darfur. The recent conflict exacerbated the already dire nutrition situation in Sudan, with an estimated increase of up to 30 percent of children affected by acute malnutrition in hotspot areas such as Darfur.

The Sudan crisis cost three WFP staff their lives. During the first days of the conflict, they were killed while carrying out their duties to help provide life-saving food to millions of their countrymen. Their dedication and sacrifice will not be forgotten.

After a temporary suspension, WFP resumed operations in Sudan on 1 May and activated a Corporate Scale-Up, the organization's highest level of emergency response, for six months. WFP's response aims to meet the immediate needs of around six million people, including IDPs, host communities, and refugees in Sudan. WFP has reconfigured its presence across Sudan, operating mainly from Port Sudan to continue its support.

Immediate Response Account allocations totaling US\$ 90.9 million⁴⁷ have allowed WFP to respond rapidly in **Chad, Egypt, and Sudan.** However, WFP Sudan needs US\$ 601 million⁴⁸ to cover its net funding requirements for the next six months.





THE PREDICAMENT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

A Corporate Scale-up Response was activated for Eastern DRC (**North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri**) as of 1 June. The humanitarian crisis in the three eastern states is highly complex and multi-layered, driven by armed conflicts, displacement, chronic poverty, and natural disasters including floods, drought, volcanic activity and epidemics. The primary catalyst for the escalating humanitarian needs is the significant escalation of fighting between armed groups in recent months, corroding both security and living conditions and driving increased displacement both internally and across state borders.

Displaced people trying to return to their villages face numerous challenges in rebuilding basic livelihoods. Moreover, they are at high risk of experiencing renewed violence and subsequent displacement. In this volatile context, women and youth face heightened exposure to protection risks, with violence being a key concern.

Despite WFP's ongoing response and scale-up in eastern DRC, the gap between the people in need and those receiving food assistance continues to widen due to insufficient funding. According to the most recent IPC analysis, an estimated 6.7 million people - equivalent to 34 percent of the population - are facing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity in the three eastern provinces. This represents a 10 percent increase in food insecurity since the conflict escalated this year. Across the three provinces, 948,000 children and 96,519 pregnant and breastfeeding women are estimated to be acutely malnourished.

The increasing conflict has also triggered movement into neighboring countries with **Tanzania, Uganda** and **Rwanda** receiving thousands of refugees from **DRC** in the past year, with a peak registered since the beginning of March. The security situation is expected to deteriorate, potentially creating further large-scale displacement and increasing levels of food insecurity.





CYCLONE FREDDY'S DEVASTATING IMPACT

Devastating cyclones, storms, torrential rains, and flash floods were recorded in **Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zambia**, affecting 3.6 million people. Between February and March 2023, Tropical Cyclone Freddy – the most energetic cyclone ever recorded – battered **Malawi, Madagascar, and Mozambique**. At the same time, Zambia experienced destructive storms and torrential rains that resulted in severe flooding, affecting large swaths of inhabited and cropped lands. Critical social and economic infrastructure, livelihoods, and hundreds of thousands of hectares of crops have been lost.

In southern **Malawi**, Cyclone Freddy's second landfall caused a trail of destruction, resulting in the loss of critical infrastructure, and 1.4 million people were affected, of whom 280,000 require emergency assistance. In **Madagascar**, just weeks after Tropical Storm Cheneso wreaked havoc on local communities, Freddy made landfall, where powerful winds and heavy rainfall destroyed homes, infrastructure, and crops. This affected over 2.1 million people – of whom 1.9 million require emergency assistance as they were dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods and food security.

In **Mozambique**, the compounding effects of the protracted conflict in Cabo Delgado and the impact of Cyclone Freddy on households' assets, livelihoods and agricultural production have exacerbated food insecurity in the country.

The last IPC analysis, conducted before Cyclone Freddy, has already ascertained a ten-fold increase of population in IPC4 across the country, with the situation expected to worsen even further in the next lean season.

CYCLONE MOCHA STRIKING MILLIONS OF PEOPLE VULNERABLE TO FOOD INSECURITY

Cyclone Mocha, the strongest storm to strike the Bay of Bengal in over a decade, has wreaked havoc on millions of people vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly in **Myanmar**. It has disrupted critical assistance for thousands of people in both **Bangladesh** and **Myanmar**. Heavy rains and winds triggered flash floods and landslides, washing away thousands of homes and agricultural land, and causing widespread damage to infrastructure in Myanmar.

In **Myanmar**, 3.4 million people were living in the highest impact zone.⁴⁹ By prepositioning food stocks as a part of its cyclone preparedness measures, WFP was able to respond to Cyclone Mocha within the very first hours of landfall. More than 360,300 people across Rakhine State and Magway Region have received emergency food assistance. With the planting season starting in June, the cyclone has added significant pressure to Rakhine's precarious food security situation.

This calamity is striking amid a severe funding crisis. WFP Myanmar urgently requires US\$ 60 million to deliver emergency food and nutrition assistance to 2.1 million highly food insecure people until the end of the year throughout the country. This includes US\$ 23.5 million to support 440,000 new beneficiaries affected by the cyclone. Unless additional funding is confirmed soon, all of WFP's life-saving programmes in Myanmar will be interrupted by August 2023.

In **Bangladesh**, the cyclone severely affected 780,000 people, including 536,000 Rohingya refugees and 243,000 Bangladeshis. Before the cyclone hit, WFP activated its forecast-based financing and provided 28,000 Bangladeshis with cash, enabling families to protect their assets against the forecasted storm surge flooding.

WFP needs US\$ 56 million until the end of the year to provide life-saving food to Rohingya refugees. In June, WFP was forced to reduce its life-saving food voucher value for the Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and will have to cut assistance further unless funding is secured.





THE BURKINA FASO CRISIS' IMPACT ON THE GULF OF GUINEA

The rapid expansion of the current Sahelian crisis into Gulf of Guinea (GoG) littoral nations presents enormous challenges. The four GoG countries, **Benin**, **Togo**, **Ghana**, and **Côte d'Ivoire**, share a border with **Burkina Faso**, where the levels of insecurity have continuously increased. The conflicts have rapidly moved southwards in the past year, with the highest levels of violent attacks recorded in 2022 in the eastern regions.

Linked to the Burkina crisis, around 100,000 people have been displaced due to insecurity, including 63,000 asylum seekers and around 37,000 IDPs.⁵⁰ Furthermore, over 3.3 million people are projected to be food insecure during the lean season (June-August 2023) in the four countries,⁵¹ according to the last Cadre Harmonisé results. This marks a continued deterioration compared to the last 5 years (2019=0.13 million, 2020=0.48 million, 2021=1.5 million and 2022=2.2 million people).

The fast-evolving insecurity conditions are projected to create large-scale disruptions in the sub-region and trigger escalating needs. The capacity to host displaced persons in local communities would be insufficient, and it may jeopardize social cohesion and increase competition over resources. Governments in the GoG countries are putting in place measures to contain these threats.

WFP has developed a regional strategy to prevent, prepare and respond to the impact of the Burkina crisis in support of Government response plans. In **Togo**, WFP has started an emergency cash response for 52,000 Burkinabè refugees, IDPs and host communities, while the other GoG countries are putting measures in place to start assisting displaced people in the north. US\$ 20.6 million are required to deliver on this strategy across the four countries and assist 0.21 million people over the next six months (June to November 2023).



Section II: WFP's Global Response

BENEFICIARIES REACHED JANUARY – MARCH 2023

Thanks to the generous contributions of its partners, WFP was able to reach an estimated 94 million people with food, cash, and commodity vouchers between January and March 2023. This is 10 million more people reached than the same period last year.

In many cases people have been assisted with partial rations, reflecting the trade-offs country offices needed to make given unprecedented needs and mounting funding gaps.

LATEST TARGETING FIGURES FOR 2023

As of 2 June 2023, WFP plans to reach 171.5 million people with full rations this year. The increased needs are reflected in the additional 21.9 million people compared to the February edition of the Global Operational Response Plan.⁵² Projected operational requirements for 2023 are currently US\$ 25.1 billion with net funding requirements for the next six months (June - November 2023) standing at US\$ 8.7 billion.

PRIORITIZATION IN EFFECT

This year, WFP's projected operational requirements amount to US\$ 25.1 billion. With the current forecasted contribution expected to total at US\$ 10 billion this represents a shortfall of more than 60.3 percent. At field level, this translates into hard prioritization calls for country offices, forced to reduce the number of people assisted, or reduce the quality of assistance – or both.

WFP continues to invest to increase effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian operations and help limited resources stretch further.

WFP does so in different ways, for example:

- Leveraging Cash-Based Transfers and market-based solutions that support and stabilise markets during emergencies.
- Complementary approaches between relief and resilience interventions.
- Maximising local and regional procurement options.
- Leveraging global tools such as the Global Commodity Management Facility and the Immediate Response Account, that can provide, at scale, better efficiency in the use of corporate resources.

Still, hard choices are being made under the title of “prioritization”: who receives assistance, how much, and who does not.

To make ends meet, country offices have four main options:

- Maintaining the ration size and reducing the caseload, leaving people vulnerable to food insecurity in need without assistance,
- Reducing the ration size to keep the caseload, which reduces the effectiveness of the provided assistance,
- Reducing the duration of planned assistance before the food security situation has improved sufficiently to justify a discontinuation, or
- Prioritizing nutrition treatment programmes over prevention and nutrition sensitive activities; which risks deepening the vulnerability of some of the most at-risk groups.

None of these choices are easy, and they all imply that people needing food will go hungry.

When funds are scarce, should we focus only on IPC Phases 4 and 5?

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification system (IPC)⁵³ is an analytical framework used for informing geographic targeting of food insecure populations; it is not intended as a tool for targeting households to receive assistance.

Populations classified in IPC Phase 3 may skip meals entirely or sell what little they own to buy food; these people are still living on the margins. Without assistance, the food insecurity of populations vulnerable to food insecurity in IPC Phase 3 could exacerbate, given their weak capacity to withstand shocks. Populations disproportionately affected by malnutrition and food insecurity, such as children, the elderly, or pregnant and breastfeeding women could be left behind, and reducing assistance can perpetuate existing inequalities and further marginalize them.

Social unrest and conflict underpin food insecurity in many crisis countries. Focusing assistance to those living in IPC Phases 4 and 5, while ignoring or limiting assistance to populations vulnerable to food insecurity in IPC Phase 3, could increase frustration, in turn fueling tensions within communities. In extreme cases, this can expand and deepen conflicts or worsen access to populations in need. Moreover, the nutrition situation may deteriorate, especially among populations in IPC Phase 3 with high levels of acute malnutrition.

Most of WFP’s investments in resilience programmes are focused on people in IPC Phase 3. As such, consistent, multi-year investments are critical to their success. Halting these programmes would undermine significant progress and investments made to date.

In order to prevent communities from relapsing or deteriorating into acute food insecurity, it is important WFP continues to build on its emergency efforts to save lives with innovative programming that can help build resilience to shocks in the future. This will be crucial to ensuring that more people on the brink of acute hunger are not pushed over the edge.



Phase name and description	Priority response objectives
Phase 1 Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Action required to build resilience and for disaster risk reduction.
Phase 2 Stressed Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Action required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods.
Phase 3 Crisis Households either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or • Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies. 	<p>Urgent action required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps. Save lives and livelihoods. Prevent widespread death and revert/prevent total collapse of livelihoods.
Phase 4 Emergency Households either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or • Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation. 	
Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. (For Famine Classification, an area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)	

Hard prioritization calls

This year, the unmatched funding gap has already forced many country offices to prioritize the food assistance.

In **Afghanistan**, more than 20 million people do not know where their next meal will come from; 6 million of them are one step away from famine. In 2023, an acute funding crisis is already in effect, and WFP was forced to cut 8 million highly people vulnerable to food insecurity from its emergency programme. Such cutbacks in humanitarian food assistance will have a devastating impact especially on women, young children and the elderly.

WFP **Bangladesh** was forced to cut back its life-saving assistance to Rohingya refugees who are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance; they cannot leave the camps to earn a living or grow food.

Weeks after the cyclone, funding shortages are forcing WFP to cut food vouchers for a second time in three months. In March, vouchers were cut from US\$ 12 to US\$ 10 per person per month.

With the funding gap persisting, vouchers have been cut again to US\$ 8 since 1 June. Ration cuts mean refugees are more vulnerable to crime, extremist groups and human traffickers.

In 2023, three-quarters of the population in **Yemen** (21.6 million people) need humanitarian assistance. In 2023, WFP is targeting 15 million people with emergency food assistance as well as providing 4.3 million women and children with nutrition support to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Currently, funding shortfalls have impacted all activities, reducing general food distribution rations to 60 percent. Without new funding, WFP is considering making a 50 percent reduction of its general food assistance caseload to save resources for the most vulnerable.

WFP's critical food aid to vulnerable families in **Palestine** is also in peril due to severe funding shortages. To protect the most at-risk families, WFP cut the value of food vouchers for all recipients in May from US\$ 12.4 to US\$ 10.3. Without funding by June, over 200,000 people will lose their lifeline, and by August, WFP will be forced to cease operations entirely. Following the ration cuts, protests have been ongoing in front of WFP office Gaza for weeks.

In 2023, WFP will target 1.5 million people in **Niger** with emergency food assistance. Ration reduction, already standing at 80 percent, and caseload reduction by 30 percent will be implemented during the lean season due to funding constraints.

In **Mali**, WFP is planning to reach 1.2 million people during the lean season but will be forced to implement reduced rations because of critical funding gaps. IPC 3 populations in the North, Central and South are already only covered up to 50 percent. Without adequate funding, WFP will be forced to put in place even deeper cuts during June.

In **Syria**, 12.1 million people (55 percent of the population) are food insecure, of whom 2.6 million were severely food insecure (pre-earthquake). Currently, 98 percent of beneficiaries are receiving a reduced ration size. From July onwards, WFP will be forced to cut assistance for up to 2.5 million out of the 5.5 million food-insecure people it supports across the country each month.

In **Colombia**, against a backdrop of increasing humanitarian needs, WFP's emergency operations are severely underfunded. Unless urgent needed, new allocations are received, WFP will be compelled to significantly reduce its levels of emergency assistance, which will result in increasing numbers of vulnerable people (displaced and affected populations, migrants and other vulnerable groups) being cut off from WFP's lifesaving humanitarian support, due to a re-prioritization of scarce resources.⁵⁴

Guidance and impact assessment

WFP developed a short guide⁵⁵ to support country offices, recommending the use of a combination of methodologies and data sources, including WFP needs assessments with the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) Console of Food Security, to inform geographic- as well as household-level targeting and prioritization decisions.

To specifically monitor the impact of prioritized assistance on food security outcomes, country offices are recommended to conduct rapid assessments with samples of households who will remain assisted as well as those who will see their assistance reduced or cut. Conducting such extended outcome monitoring exercises allows WFP to stay on top of any significant deterioration of food security and provides critical evidence in support of escalation and advocacy efforts.

Alleviating the impact of de-prioritization

WFP is doing its best to alleviate the impact on de-prioritized relief caseload by leveraging key programmatic tools:

- Evidence-based monitoring and advocacy to maximize the impact of available resources.
- Prioritization of relief beneficiaries for available livelihoods and resilience programmes where possible and where appropriate.
- Making use of referral systems and informing beneficiaries on other partners / other agencies running complementary programmes.
- Conducting final multi-month transfer to provide capital to invest in livelihoods assets beyond the minimum expenditure basket allowing for resilience investments.
- Ensuring systems are in place for community engagement and feedback, to inform on re-targeting and prioritization.

Lacking the necessary funding to offer the needed assistance, the transition will ultimately be very difficult for many families. In 2023, with the projected funding gaps, many vulnerable households will not receive any assistance at all. In some areas, there may not be complementary services / national safety net programmes to close food consumption gaps.



A hungry world is an unstable world

Most areas WFP works in are already conflict-ridden and unstable. Reducing caseloads and rations risks contributing to increased regional instability and heightened security risks; cuts are likely to trigger protests directed towards WFP and humanitarian partners, and to fuel animosities between groups fighting over scarcer resources.

Examples include **Syria**, where beneficiaries held demonstrations outside a number of WFP offices requesting assistance to be reinstated following a first round of cuts. Further reductions in assistance over the next three months are likely to trigger further protests. Similarly, in May, a group of beneficiaries in **Gaza**, affected by the suspension of aid, staged a sit-in demonstration in front of the WFP office. In **Bangladesh's** Rohingya camps of Cox's Bazar, the world's largest refugee camp, WFP Security unit conducts regular assessments to timely identify any potential security threat from recent ration cuts.

Significant scale downs can create or exacerbate protection risks, conflict and social divisions. They can also amplify existing gender inequalities, discrimination and reinforce barriers to accessing assistance.

Resolution 2417⁵⁶

Conflict remains the primary driver of hunger across most of the world's food crises.

The ground-breaking United Nations Security Council resolution 2417 highlights that responding to the threat of conflict-induced famine and food insecurity in situations of armed conflict requires respect for international humanitarian law and the unimpeded passage of impartial humanitarian relief. This has not been the case in most of the conflict-ridden contexts WFP operates in.

The resolution condemns the unlawful denial of humanitarian access and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival including facilities for the production and storage of food. This continues to occur in the countries with the highest caseload of food insecure people.

Based on regular WFP and FAO updates to the Security Council⁵⁷ evidence is being placed officially on the record alongside calls for: intensified engagement of all stakeholders to ensure access; the opening of additional border crossings and corridors along blocked routes to import food; requests for regional organisations to increase efforts to stabilize security situations; and a continued plea to respect International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Human Rights Law (HRL) and the sources of food.

The successful application of this resolution and strengthened humanitarian diplomacy is critical to stemming and sustainably reducing the rising tide of hungry people across the world.





Operating in complex and hostile environments

Armed hostilities, criminality and bureaucratic impediments continue to limit access to many of the world's food insecure. WFP's Operational Access (OA) and Humanitarian-Military Interaction (HMI) teams are present in the field, using their expertise to enable WFP operations in such complex environments.

WFP's investment in civil-military coordination and humanitarian access is rendering success in reaching communities affected by conflict. This is evident in sudden onset emergencies like **Sudan** where the HMI and OA team works with the Logistics Cluster to facilitate the movement of life-saving assistance out of Port Sudan and support humanitarian negotiation efforts. In the aftermath of the Turkey-Syria earthquake, HMI and OA facilitated inter-agency and WFP's first independent mission into **North-Western Syria** and supported developing a strategy to establish long-term humanitarian presence in North-Western Syria.

In protracted and complex crises like **DRC, Yemen, South Sudan and the Central Sahel**, where famine is an evident and present risk, WFP's HMI and OA teams continue humanitarian negotiations with relevant stakeholders and develop access strategies to enable humanitarian operations. In **Cabo Delgado**, operations expanded to a district that had long been inaccessible. In **Myanmar and Afghanistan**, WFP continues to support collective humanitarian advocacy efforts to ease bureaucratic impediments and maintain a safe humanitarian space.

The gender perspective of prioritization

Food insecurity hits women and girls harder: existing evidence confirms that structural drivers of food insecurity are highly gendered, and that crises not only disproportionately impact women's assets, livelihoods, and well-being, but further intensify gender gaps⁵⁸.

Prioritization choices must recognize the widening gender gap in food insecurity, as well as the structural vulnerabilities and gender-based inequalities as risk drivers. Inclusive dialogue with diverse members of local communities, including women – rather than merely with governments or local leaders – can be an important mechanism to mitigate intentional or unintentional biases and gatekeeping, and ensuring an accurate picture of who in the community has the most acute needs.

Protecting the programmes supporting gender equality is also critical to stop the spiraling effect of hunger and inequality and prevent further widening of gender gap in food security. While the pressure to deprioritize gender is exacerbated in settings where funding for humanitarian operations is severely limited, evidence shows that that directing funding toward programming that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment pays off in fragile and conflict-affected settings⁵⁹.

Leveraging key programmatic tools

National social protection systems and food systems are a critical means through which WFP can help governments build ownership to better manage humanitarian preparedness and response while also strengthening resilience. Through these systems, WFP can help empower governments to manage humanitarian responses, limit future humanitarian needs, prevent populations from relapsing into high levels of food insecurity, and reduce the costs of humanitarian response.

Furthermore, school feeding programmes are a lifeline to millions of children in emergencies, and in more stable contexts there is a need to keep working on establishing strong safety nets that contribute to future stability and prosperity through the development of human capital.

Demand from our government partners to support the building of effective and accountable national systems has never been higher. Now is the time for WFP to step up to this challenge and prioritize investments to reduce the needs of the future.

Innovative solutions called for

Especially during the current deepening of the food and funding crisis, innovation is critical to enable WFP to deliver on its mandate to reach Zero Hunger. The need for innovative solutions and collaboration is crucial to improving the lives of people vulnerable to food insecurity.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator team and its network of innovation hubs and units together with global WFP colleagues and collaborators have different innovation programs and portfolio projects that address these challenges.

One example of an innovative activity launched in April is the successful conclusion of the WFP South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Innovation Challenge, which garnered **42 applications from 25 country offices across all regions, including Yemen, Somalia, and Afghanistan.**

Under this activity, the WFP Innovation Accelerator ran an **Innovation Challenge and will implement an agile sprint program that encompasses mentor guidance, project management support, and funding for 4 projects under the thematic areas of emergency response and preparedness, resilience building, climate adaptation & social protection.**

On average, each of these 4 projects has the potential to **positively impact around 250,000 people**, collectively amassing a potential positive impact on up to 1 million people.

Making more with less – leveraging partners' skills

Through the Standby Partnership programme, WFP liaises with NGOs, governments, and private sector partners, tapping into expertise for urgent scale-ups and meeting technical needs in prolonged crises. The experts come as in-kind contributions to the response, enabling WFP to multiply the results that can be achieved. In the first half of 2023, WFP's Standby Partnerships have deployed 48 new experts in support of emergencies. These experts deployed in support of WFP's programmes, operational needs as well as cluster coordination accountabilities.

The range of experts available is broad: WFP selected candidates for needs in Cash Based Transfers and Social Protection, Nutrition and Food Security, Emergency Coordination, Logistics, Communications with Communities, Information Management and Mapping, Construction, Medical Training, Energy and Climate Change, Telecommunications, Gender and Protection.

The deployment of experts represents an in-kind contribution to these responses of US\$ 5.47 million.

The risks we take

Conflict remains the main driver of hunger in most of the world's food crises. Zero hunger cannot be achieved without stability – this is why WFP plays a key role in building pathways to peace.

This decisive role WFP plays led to being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020; for its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict affected areas, and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a method of war and conflict.

These laudable efforts are borne by WFP's more than 23,000 employees, of whom 87 percent are field based. They often live and work under challenging circumstances in the most conflict-ridden places of the globe, working round the clock to bring food and assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure.

WFP's work is made possible by the generosity of our donors who trust WFP's ability to put their investment to good use towards achieving zero hunger and de-escalate conflicts.

Despite all possible measures in place to prevent and mitigate risks, the nature of our work and where we operate makes it impossible to avoid risks completely. When the worst imaginable tragedy hits us, all of WFP is struck. During the first days of the Sudan crisis, three WFP staff lost their lives in the conflict. Our warmest thoughts, sympathies and condolences continue with their families.

During the ongoing fighting in Sudan, several lootings of WFP warehouses and offices have taken place. One of WFP's largest logistics bases on the African continent in El Obeid, a vital lifeline for operations in Sudan and South Sudan, has been repeatedly attacked and looted – deviating food assistance for millions of conflict-affected people.

In Ethiopia, food intended for people vulnerable to food insecurity has been diverted and sold in local markets. It is being thoroughly investigated how this was possible, while WFP incessantly puts measures in place to continuously improve and optimize internal monitoring and accountability systems – also in the face of the broader contextual issues that go beyond the scope of our operations.

Though these risks are inherent to the conditions under which we operate, WFP continuously strives to make them the very rare exception.



Section III: Appeal to Decision Makers

THE IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER

The Immediate Response Account (IRA)⁶⁰ is WFP's funding source to initiate an urgent response or as a "last resort" for critical life-saving activities. Operating under the principle that it is better to act now to save lives than regret not having done so afterwards, WFP uses the IRA to quickly allocate funds for emergency assistance when donor contributions are not yet available or forecasted. It is an indispensable component of WFP's frontline role in an initial response; reinforcing key principles of timeliness, predictability, and flexibility.

As of 12 June 2023, WFP has allocated over US\$ 206 million from the IRA. This includes the release of over US\$ 70 million to our operations in Türkiye and Syria within 72 hours of the earthquakes as well as US\$ 20 million to support the recent Corporate Scale-Up in Sudan.

In 2023, there is a growing gap between needs and contributions. This will cause country offices to increasingly rely on the IRA to fund life-saving activities. Current projections are that "last resort" funding requests for IRA allocations could reach US\$ 500 million in 2023, an increase of nearly 30 percent compared to 2022.

As of 12 June 2023, the IRA has only received US\$ 18.3 million in direct contributions. This will impact the IRA's sustainability and capability as a life-line for operations.

On the margins of the 2023 Annual Session of the Executive Board in June, the Emergency Operations Division will

host a side event on the IRA to discuss its impact and the critical need for increased contributions to ensure WFP can mobilise quickly to send people food and cash assistance in an emergency.

CATASTROPHE LOOMING

The humanitarian system continues to face unprecedented challenges in a context where existing resources are too scarce to address or even significantly mitigate the deteriorating situation. Humanitarian agencies are preparing for a significant funding crisis that will gravely impact the continued, full provision of life-saving assistance to the most people vulnerable to food insecurity worldwide.

Donors are not on track to match the record funding levels of 2022, when US\$ 14.1 billion were mobilized to meet growing needs. This year, WFP anticipates an overall reduction in contributions and a significant shortfall in meeting the 2023 operational requirements of US\$ 25.1 billion, with currently forecasted contributions expected to total at US\$ 10 billion. This represents a staggering shortfall of more than 60 percent.

To date this year, WFP has only received US\$ 3.8 billion in contributions, a mere 15 percent of requirements. As a result, WFP operations worldwide are already forced to cut rations and reduce beneficiary coverage, thereby further exacerbating food insecurity and hunger. These anticipated shortfalls will severely impede WFP's potential to prevent situations from deteriorating into crisis, emergency and famine conditions, let alone allowing to build resilience and ensure sustainable solutions.

In the context of a spiraling situation, WFP seeks to ensure that it can become as efficient and impactful as possible. Accordingly, the organization will widen its range of partners to burden-share and complement the long-established support and cooperation from WFP's traditional donors. Additionally, WFP will look to build on its emergency efforts to meet immediate needs through innovative programming that helps to prevent the risk of acute food crises in the medium-term.

FOOD INSECURITY IS SPIRALING OUT OF CONTROL

In its 60-year history, WFP has never faced the prospect of a more substantial funding gap during a period of such enormous humanitarian need. As of 19 June, WFP has received US\$ 3.8 billion of confirmed contributions for 2023 from 68 funding sources (government donors, private sector, UN, IFIs, and other organisations). The total received is a staggering 26 percent below the total received at the same time last year. With total projected operational requirements for 2023 at US\$ 25.1 billion, contribution received halfway through the year represent a mere 15 percent of requirements.

WFP finds itself incapable of responding to needs and is faced with the prospect of further cutting rations and reducing caseloads and interventions. This grave situation makes clear that it is no longer sustainable to solely seek to address need as and when it arises; the needs are too great and resources too few. If WFP is to prevent food insecurity from spiraling out of control it must not only ensure that it continues to meet immediate, acute needs but that, its programmes address the structural drivers of hunger wherever possible - thereby preventing relapse into or deterioration of food insecurity over the long term.

WFP'S CALL TO DECISION MAKERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

1. Prioritize flexible and non-earmarked contributions to allow WFP to rapidly respond to emergencies

During times of amplified crisis and increased funding gaps, the opportunity to identify priority operations and respond rapidly to emergencies has become ever more important. With the growing gaps between needs and contributions, country offices will increasingly need to rely on the Immediate Response Account (IRA) as the "last resort" to fund live-saving activities. The account is depleted down to a critical minimum, urgently needing additional contributions.

2. Invest in early warning and anticipatory action

Delaying action exacerbates the crisis. Early warning offers the opportunity to act sooner, before people vulnerable to food insecurity are pushed further into more severe food insecurity needing more costly responses.

There is a critical time window for anticipatory actions to be implemented successfully to protect the most people vulnerable to food insecurity and their livelihoods from the expected impacts of hazards. More priority needs to be given to how early warning and anticipatory action can not only protect lives and livelihoods in advance of humanitarian crises, but also reduce their duration and cost.

3. Support the strengthening of National Systems

National governments are critical actors in any given crises, with a reach often extending far beyond that of humanitarian actors. Investing in and supporting nationally owned emergency preparedness, social protection and local food systems, offers WFP a cost-effective means to ensure that immediate needs are met.

WFP's unique expertise and wide operational footprint can be leveraged to help ensure that governments have the systems in place to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of their populations – thereby shifting the burden off of limited humanitarian resources where possible. Additionally, strong national systems, particularly shock responsive social protection systems - including school meals programmes - and strong local food systems help to improve countries resilience in the face of future shocks – thereby reducing need over time.

4. Engage to break the vicious cycle of the polycrisis

Conflicts, climate change and disasters, economic instability and financial crisis – compounded by the current funding crisis – these factors all converge and exacerbate one another as drivers of a multifaceted polycrisis. The interconnectedness and protracted nature of these drivers of the polycrisis and food insecurity need to be recognized and addressed. WFP calls on decision makers and stakeholders to support WFP's efforts with partners to scale-up integrated resilience programming; this will contribute to addressing structural drivers of hunger, lifting communities from recurrent cycles of food crisis - and ultimately reducing the burden of humanitarian needs.







Section IV: WFP Operations of Corporate Concern - June 2023

OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

(JUNE 2023)

EARLY
ACTION

BANGLADESH

CAMEROON

CAR

EGYPT

EL SALVADOR

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

MADAGASCAR

MALAWI

MOZAMBIQUE

NICARAGUA

NIGER

SRI LANKA

TUNISIA

UGANDA

UKRAINE

ZIMBABWE

CORPORATE
ATTENTION

AFGHANISTAN

BURKINA FASO

CHAD

COLOMBIA

ETHIOPIA

HAITI

KENYA

LEBANON

MALI

MYANMAR

NIGERIA

PAKISTAN

PALESTINE

SOMALIA

SOUTH SUDAN

SYRIA

YEMEN

CORPORATE
SCALE-UP

DRC

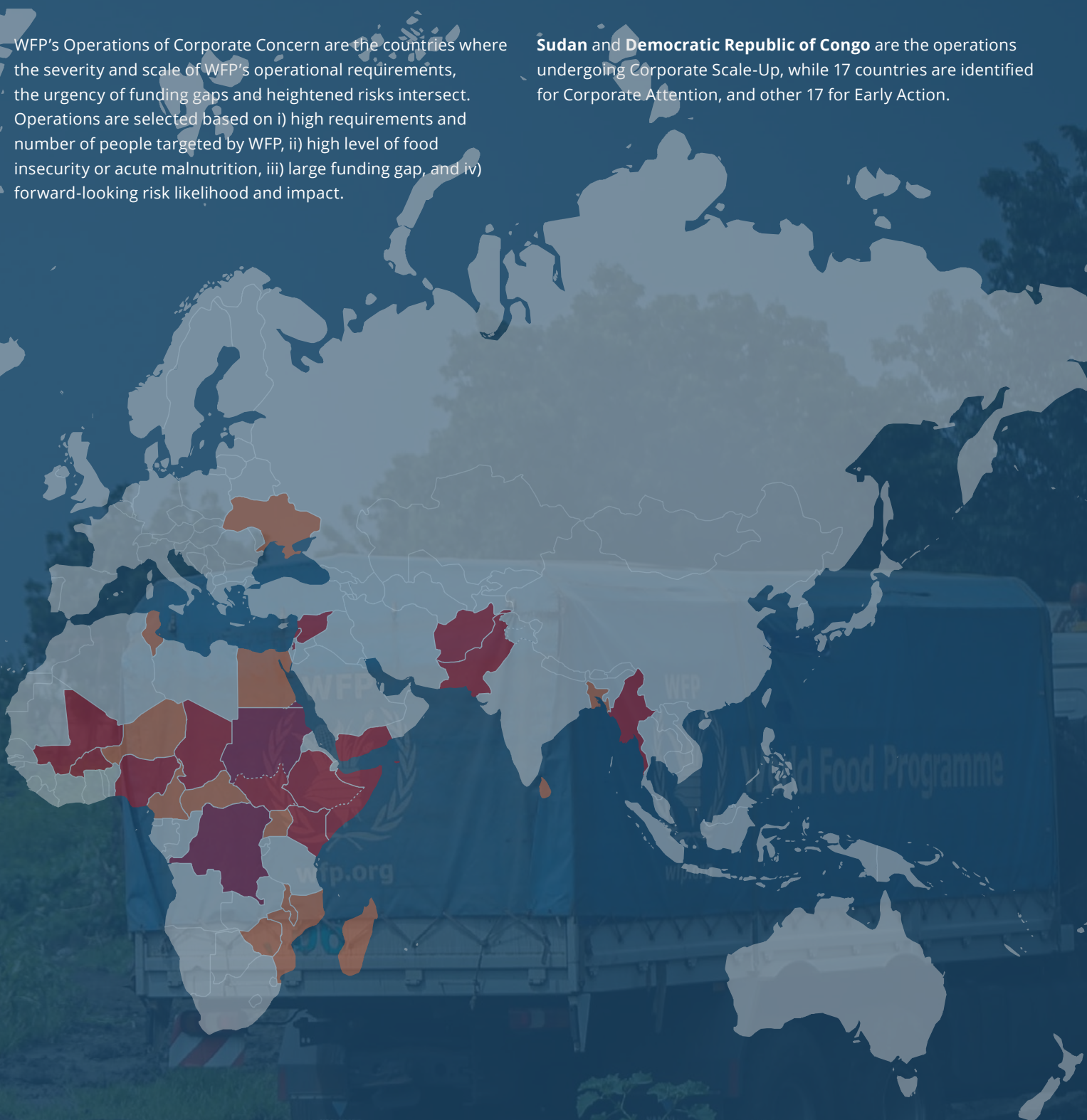
SUDAN



WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern June 2023

WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern are the countries where the severity and 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 gap, and iv) forward-looking risk likelihood and impact.

Sudan and **Democratic Republic of Congo** are the operations undergoing Corporate Scale-Up, while 17 countries are identified for Corporate Attention, and other 17 for Early Action.



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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 2023.

Section V: WFP Response by Country



Asia and the Pacific

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

33.3M

OF WHICH 9.5M NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE 2023 - NOVEMBER 2023)

US\$ 1.15B

(72 PERCENT OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)

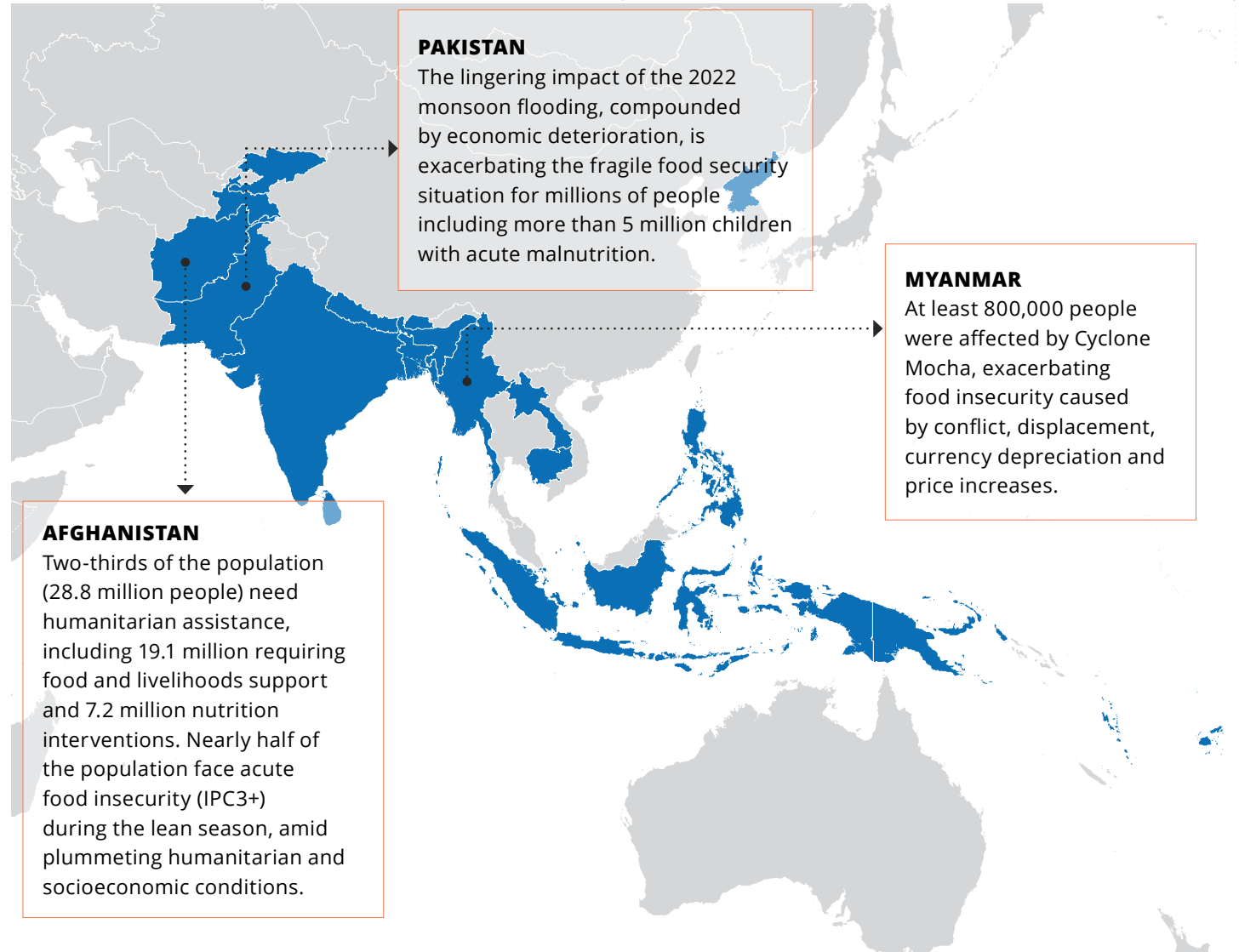


WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

🚨 CORPORATE ATTENTION: AFGHANISTAN, MYANMAR, PAKISTAN
🚨 EARLY ACTION: BANGLADESH, SRI LANKA

The region is facing unprecedented levels of acute food insecurity and mounting humanitarian needs, with 79.9 million food-insecure people and 9 million in need of nutrition assistance. Conflict, political instability and extreme weather events have collided with the socioeconomic impacts of the global food crisis to aggravate food security and nutrition. This comes amid dire funding shortages that are forcing WFP to cut its assistance for millions of people.

In **Afghanistan**, funding shortages have forced WFP to cut 8 million people from assistance since April. In **Bangladesh**, grave funding shortages are leaving WFP with no choice but to reduce the value of its life-saving food vouchers for over 900,000 Rohingya refugees. This is already inflicting serious consequences in the camps. Meanwhile, in **Myanmar**, Cyclone Mocha, conflict and political turmoil are driving up needs. In **Pakistan**, economic deterioration and rising unemployment are exacerbating political instability amid a backdrop of climate and monsoon-related threats as well as increasing security concerns.



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2023		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS ¹ IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ² IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	PERCENT OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (JUN - NOV 2023)
Afghanistan	In 2023, WFP plans to reach 21.3 million people with emergency, nutrition, and livelihoods support through more than 1 million mt of food, and US\$ 389 million in cash-based transfers. Severe funding constraints have forced WFP to cut 8 million people from emergency food assistance (a 66 percent reduction) since April, and all rations are now just 50 percent of the minimum requirements. Restrictions imposed by de facto authorities on women's education and employment compromise rights, the economy and operations	1,028	918	89%		
Bangladesh	Continued funding shortfalls have forced WFP to cut rations for 910,000 Rohingya. The monthly e-voucher for refugees in Cox's Bazar was reduced from US\$ 12 to US\$ 8 per person. WFP urgently needs US\$ 56 million to restore the full ration size until the end-2023, or sharp declines in nutrition, education, protection, and security among refugee populations are inevitable. Development programmes for Bangladeshis may also be scaled back.	171	85	50%		
Bhutan	Support to the national school feeding and nutrition programme continues. WFP supports the Government to improve agricultural value chains, food security, and smallholder farmers' production, while building up economic resilience and fostering national food self-sufficiency. Furthermore, WFP is strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacities in logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security.	1	0.1	11%		
Cambodia	WFP prioritizes evidence generation for programme design and advocacy, while partnering with the Government to monitor the impact of the global food crisis. WFP is working with the Government to transition its nutritious meals in schools and support smallholder farmers' production to full national ownership. WFP is strengthening national capacity on social protection, climate risk management, food security and nutrition.	9	0.03	0%		
DPR Korea	Upon reopening of international borders to international staff, WFP plans to resume food assistance for children in nurseries, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and people in paediatric wards and hospitals, including 770,590 persons to receive nutrition assistance (58,500 for treatment and 712,900 for prevention).	38	12	33%		
India	WFP focuses on supporting the Government to improve access to food, reduce malnutrition, support social and financial inclusion for women, and strengthen climate resilience. For example, WFP and the Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi are optimizing the national supply chain for the public distribution system which provides subsidized food grains to more than 800 million people every month. WFP is also supporting the scale-up of fortified rice in all government social protection programmes.	2	0	0%		
Indonesia	WFP continues to monitor the evolving food price situation and its impact on the country. WFP supports the Government with early warning mechanisms and data-driven decision making for emergency response planning and anticipatory action. WFP is enhancing the capacity of humanitarian logistics clusters to deliver critical services during emergencies. A scoping study is being conducted on strengthening food supply chains for national food systems and for improved access to healthy diets.	2	0.2	13%		
Kyrgyz Republic	WFP continues monitoring the food security situation focusing on strengthening social protection, disaster risk management, community asset creation, livelihood skills development, income-generating activities, climate change adaptation, national school meals programme optimization, and analysis. In parallel, WFP will provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response including logistics.	11	4	33%		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	WFP supports the Government response to the impacts of the global food crisis through food security assessments and market price monitoring. WFP assists the national school feeding programme, disadvantaged youths in ethnic boarding schools, and schools for persons with disabilities. Together with the Government, WFP plans to support an estimated 100,000 people from 16 districts across 4 provinces with in-kind food assistance, covering a 21-day ration through the upcoming lean season.	9	1	14%		

1. **Total requirements:** All direct operational costs, and direct and indirect support costs related to approved programmes and programmes that are expected to be submitted for approval.

2. **Net funding requirements:** The resources required to fully meet the requirements over the next six months, considering the operational shortfalls, contributions that have not yet been programmed, and net of outstanding advances

Myanmar	In Myanmar, 1.8 million people have been displaced by conflict. Nearly 1 in 3 households are food-insecure, resorting to eating less, selling off assets or going into debt to survive. WFP is prioritizing integrated relief and resilience assistance for 3 million people most vulnerable to food insecurity, including 800,000 people affected by the impact of Cyclone Mocha. Working with local partners, WFP is providing emergency food and cash assistance and social protection support, increasing livelihood opportunities, preventing and treating malnutrition, and supporting school feeding programmes.	133	56	42%
Nepal	WFP supports the Government on child health, nutrition and school feeding programmes and expanding rice fortification activities, while building resilience of populations vulnerable to climate change through increased livelihood activities. Technical support and capacity strengthening to the Government, as well as the Food Systems Transformation agenda together with FAO, remain a priority. With the upcoming monsoon, WFP is focusing on early warning and anticipatory action, while continuing common services. WFP continues to monitor food insecurity levels that increased in late 2022.	14	3	21%
Pacific Island Countries	WFP bolsters emergency preparedness, response capacities and coordination mechanisms in 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) and enhances the analysis of food security data to inform the design of inclusive shock-responsive social protection interventions. WFP is on standby to provide on-demand common services support to national-led crisis response efforts through assessments, coordination and service delivery in food security, logistics, and emergency telecommunications in response to sudden-onset shocks. WFP continues advocating the importance of anticipatory action across PICTs, and encourages early action and climate-sensitive preparedness approaches.	6	2	40%
Pakistan	WFP provides assistance to people affected by extreme weather and nutrition to 709,000 children and women vulnerable to food insecurity. WFP supports climate-prone communities' resiliency with asset creation and the Government to enhance food security through a strengthened food system. WFP is transitioning from providing direct support to technical assistance, through the national social safety net and the Benazir Income Support Programme, while building strategic partnerships with provincial-level governments and international financial institutions.	105	37	35%
The Philippines	WFP will scale up its support to smallholder farmers and fisherfolk in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao by strengthening their inclusion in the agricultural value chain to improve livelihoods and food security. In parallel, WFP will continue to provide direct support and technical assistance to the national Government to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation, social protection systems, school feeding, nutrition interventions, and integrated resilience including access to income-generating activities for communities vulnerable to food insecurity.	12	4	36%
Sri Lanka	The food security situation is gradually improving although economic instability continues with 17 percent of the population food-insecure. WFP activities assist communities to transition from emergency relief to early recovery, reaching: 700,000 crisis-affected people through cash, vouchers, and in-kind food assistance; 1 million children with school meals; and 700,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 5 to meet their nutrition needs. WFP is providing technical assistance to the Government on improving nutrition and resilience at the community level.	50	24	48%
Tajikistan	WFP signed a field-level agreement with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to support people affected by the global food crisis, including 165,000 people through unconditional food assistance. WFP will also assist 40,000 people through resilience-building activities; homegrown school feeding is also being launched. WFP provides technical assistance to enhance national social protection systems through school health and nutrition programming, while contributing to climate change adaptation. This is aligned with national development priorities on crisis preparedness and response, resilience, and nutrition-sensitive social protection.	12	2	20%
Timor-Leste	An IPC analysis found 260,000 people (20 percent of the population) will be acutely food-insecure May-September. WFP is advocating for humanitarian support to bridge food gaps and protect livelihoods and providing technical assistance to national institutions on enhancing quality of nutrition in school meals and social protection programmes, and strengthening disaster risk reduction and supply chain management. WFP is strengthening food systems by improving the availability, affordability, and equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.	2	0.5	25%



Eastern Africa

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

46.1m

OF WHICH 19M NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE 2023 - NOVEMBER 2023)

US\$ 2.19B

(62 PERCENT OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



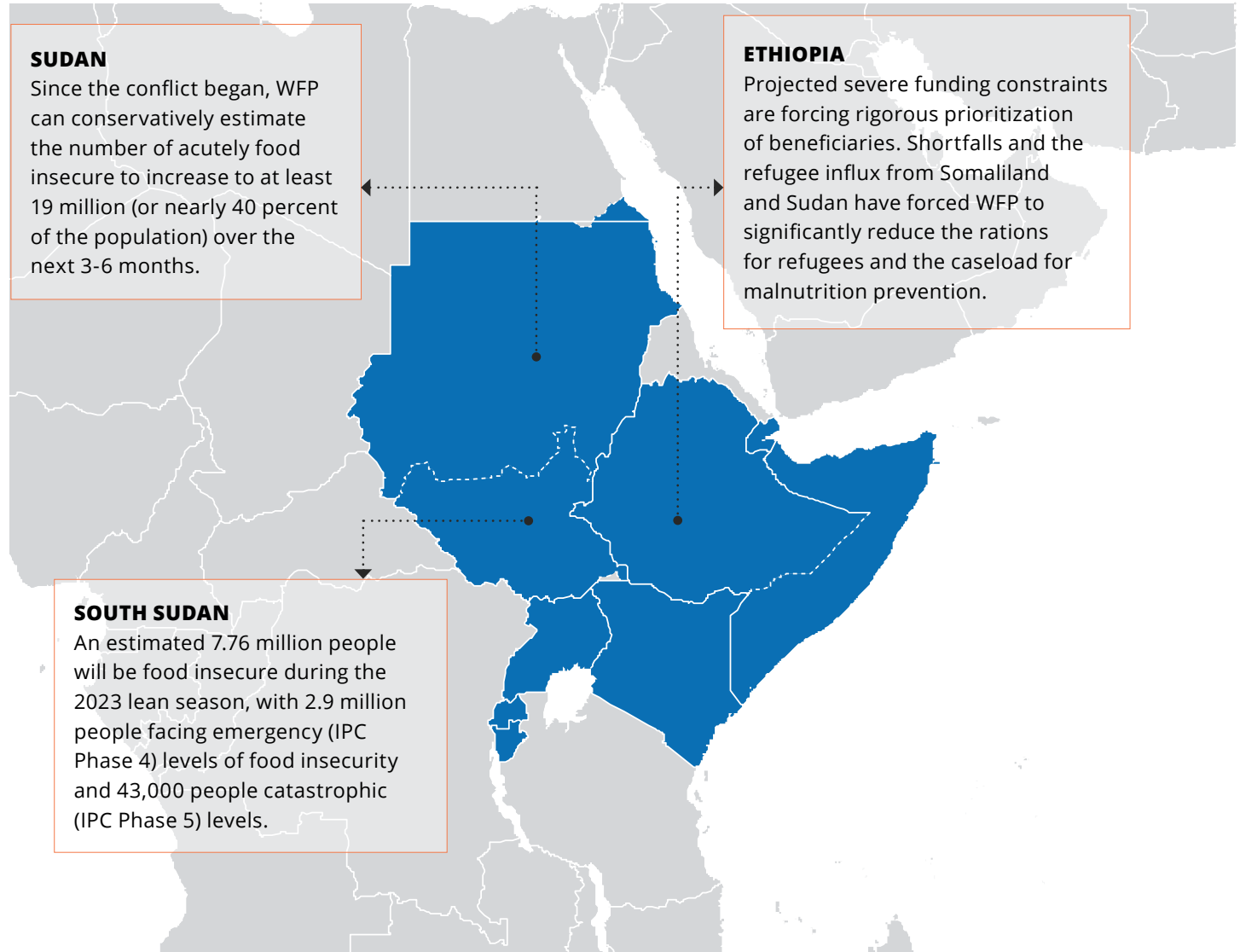
WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

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

Despite humanitarian and development interventions, the region continues to face multiple and overlapping humanitarian crises with more than 75.6 million people across nine countries estimated to be food insecure and 19.5 million estimated to be in need of nutrition assistance.

In the face of one of the worst droughts in recent history, famine has been prevented in the Horn of Africa, thanks in part to the efforts of local communities, humanitarian actors, and authorities. While improved rains are starting to ease the impacts, the devastation brought about by the 2020-2023 drought crisis will be acutely felt for years to come in **Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia**.

In **Sudan**, conflict that erupted on 15 April, has triggered the new displacements of over 1,4 million people within the country and more than 364,000 people who have crossed into the neighbouring countries. WFP estimates the number of people acutely food insecure in Sudan could reach 19.1 million in the next three to six months.



EAST AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2023	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	PERCENT OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (JUN - NOV 2023)
Burundi	Humanitarian needs persist with new aggravating factors of economic crisis and recurrent climatic hazards. From September to December, 2.3 million people are expected to be in crisis (IPC Phases 3 and 4). WFP will provide food and cash-based assistance to 516,000 people vulnerable to food insecurity, and integrated nutrition package to 196,750 beneficiaries. WFP will develop food systems by strengthening capacities of smallholder farmers and food value chains actors to provide home-grown school meals, and will also support Government of Burundi through providing on-demand services.	48	17	34%
Djibouti	With limited funding, caseloads for assistance to vulnerable and food insecure households is reduced to 36 percent and a 40 percent ration cut has been implemented. Treatment interventions are also being prioritized over prevention; for malnutrition 8,905 will be treated and only 23,736 will be enrolled in prevention of malnutrition. WFP is playing a leading role in supporting the government to design the new social protection strategy (2023-2027). WFP is supporting the government on the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme through trainings and the divulgation of best practices.	12	3	26%
Ethiopia	WFP will support over 15 million vulnerable Ethiopians and refugees with emergency food, cash assistance and resilience building activities, and treat 2,826,699 persons for malnutrition. Drought, insecurity, and economic crisis remain key drivers of increased humanitarian needs. In the severely drought-affected Somali Region, WFP is providing food assistance to 2.8 million people. Severe funding constraints are foreseen, and prioritization of districts has started, while new influx of refugees from Sudan have forced WFP to reduce rations to 60 percent and reduce the nutrition prevention caseload to only 265,000 persons.	1,087	725	67%
Kenya	4.4 million people are facing acute food insecurity and more than 1, million need nutrition assistance as a result of the longest drought in 40 years in the Horn of Africa. WFP will provide food assistance to the drought-affected population targeting 1 million people, 200,000 persons for nutrition treatment and 800,000 people with preventive nutrition interventions. Kenya continues to receive influx of refugees and asylum seekers; WFP will scale-up assistance to refugees from 545,000 in 2022 to over 600,000.	257	93	36%
Rwanda	In 2023 WFP Rwanda will continue to provide general food assistance to more than 130,000 camp-based refugees based on their vulnerability status, provide supplementary nutrition assistance to prevent and treat malnutrition, and implement Social Behaviour Change communication on nutrition related activities. WFP will support pre-primary and primary children including refugees and children from host community under the school feeding programme, and will continue to support new asylum seekers from DRC and Rwandan returnees.	38	31	83%
Somalia	Contingent on resource availability, WFP Somalia aims to support 12.4 million people vulnerable to food insecurity in 2023, and will provide relief assistance to 4.5 million crisis affected people, nutrition services to 6 million children, PBWGs, and TB/HIV patients (including treatment for 1.7 million), and school feeding in emergencies. WFP will provide food and/or CBT assistance to 1.4 million food-insecure people through social safety nets including HGsf, and assist 385,000 people through food system activities. Resource shortfalls have forced WFP to reduce and prioritizing its humanitarian food assistance.	651	398	61%
South Sudan	An estimated 7.76 million people will be food insecure during the 2023 lean season, the highest on record, including 2.9 million people facing emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity and 43,000 people facing catastrophic levels (IPC Phase 5). Severe flooding, violence, and the macroeconomic crisis have exacerbated vulnerabilities. WFP will ramp up lifesaving food, nutrition, and safety net assistance to reach 4.8 million, though Significant funding shortfalls are forcing WFP to halve rations, WFP will support 240,000 people fleeing the crisis in Sudan.	703	469	67%

Sudan	Before the current crisis, 15.8 million people were already food insecure across Sudan, and WFP was planning to reach, based on available resources, the most food insecure 11.7 million IDPs, refugees and residents with food relief. Since the conflict, WFP can conservatively estimate the number of acutely food insecure to increase to 19 million (nearly 40 percent of the population) over the next 3-6 months. WFP resumed the distribution of critical food assistance despite continued fighting and access challenges.	543	301	55%
Uganda	WFP provides food assistance to over 1.3 million refugees in Uganda's 13 settlements and to new arrivals at reception centres. Due to funding shortfalls, prioritization and selection of beneficiaries (Phase 3) is in progress. WFP will provide higher rations to most vulnerable groups (15 percent), and smaller ration to the moderately vulnerable (80 percent). The self-reliant beneficiaries (5 percent) will be graduated off food assistance. 56 percent of refugees receive CBT based food assistance. Contingency planning is underway to receive more refugees from the DRC and South Sudan.	187	153	82%



Latin America and the Caribbean

Against a backdrop of economic stagnation, structural poverty and inequality, insecurity, natural hazards and the climate crisis, the situation in the region has been exacerbated by the current inflationary trend in food and energy prices. These negative factors are projected to persist throughout 2023. The region is currently braced for the annual hurricane season in the Caribbean, as well as planning for a potential negative impact of the recently confirmed El Niño event that could trigger a drought in Central America affecting an estimated 1.4 million people.

At present, an estimated 39.9 million people in the countries where WFP has a presence are acutely food insecure.³ Of these, 10.9 million are severely food insecure (April 2023). This worrying situation is reflected in rising levels of migration, with 127,687 new arrivals registered in Darién during the first quarter of 2023 (compared to 19,925 in the same period of 2022).

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

9.9M

OF WHICH 0.5M NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT
(JUNE 2023 - NOVEMBER 2023)

US\$ 369.8M

(60 PERCENT OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

🚨 CORPORATE ATTENTION: COLOMBIA, HAITI

🚨 EARLY ACTION: EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA

GUATEMALA

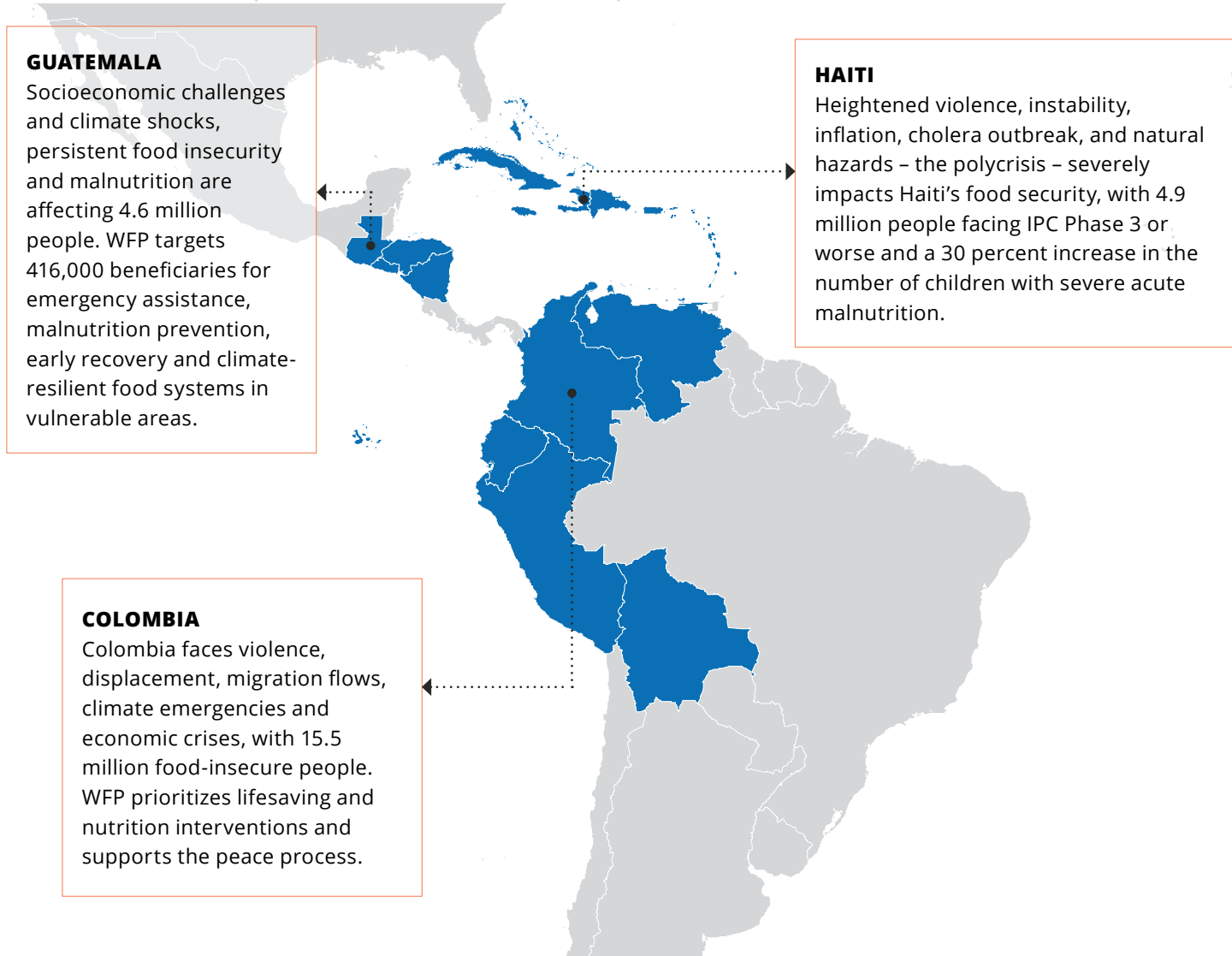
Socioeconomic challenges and climate shocks, persistent food insecurity and malnutrition are affecting 4.6 million people. WFP targets 416,000 beneficiaries for emergency assistance, malnutrition prevention, early recovery and climate-resilient food systems in vulnerable areas.

HAITI

Heightened violence, instability, inflation, cholera outbreak, and natural hazards – the polycrisis – severely impacts Haiti’s food security, with 4.9 million people facing IPC Phase 3 or worse and a 30 percent increase in the number of children with severe acute malnutrition.

COLOMBIA

Colombia faces violence, displacement, migration flows, climate emergencies and economic crises, with 15.5 million food-insecure people. WFP prioritizes lifesaving and nutrition interventions and supports the peace process.



**LATIN
AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN**
SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2023

		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	PERCENT OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (JUN - NOV 2023)
English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean (Barbados)	Caribbean states continue to face rising food insecurity, economic shocks and the impacts of the climate crisis, with 4.1 million people facing food insecurity while the region prepares for the 2023 Atlantic Hurricane season. There is an urgent need for an additional \$ 5 million to support the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub, a key component of WFP's efforts to strengthen the national emergency response capacity, which supports 1.5 million people in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean.	8	4	47%
Bolivia	Bolivia faces an economic crisis characterized by a shortage of dollars, vital for the proper functioning of the local economy, while contending also with environmental crises (droughts and floods), which have impacted and are projected to affect 500,000 people. From January to May 2023, WFP assisted 17,000 beneficiaries and aims to support another 5000 beneficiaries affected by extreme weather events in the northern Amazon region by mid-year through Immediate Response Account funding while continuing to mobilize resources for other programme activities.	3	1	38%
Colombia	Colombia is confronted with several intersecting crisis drivers, with internal violence, displacement, continued migration flows, climate emergencies and an El Niño phenomenon under development, in addition to an ongoing economic downturn. As a result, 15.5 million people are food insecure, with 2.1 million facing severe insecurity. WFP is strongly engaged in humanitarian lifesaving support, food security and nutrition interventions, support to the peace process, as well as social protection, rural development and inclusion initiatives.	130	75	58%
Cuba	The climate change effects, the embargo and the lingering COVID-19 impact exacerbate existing socioeconomic challenges. Limited foreign exchange, fuel shortages, power cuts and difficulty accessing agricultural inputs further strain the availability of goods and services. WFP prioritizes food assistance through social protection programmes to reach 721,000 beneficiaries, including the elderly, children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP aims to contribute to the socioeconomic recovery strategy by supporting local food systems, implementing school feeding and promoting livelihoods. Funding constraints need to be urgently addressed to continue activities.	15	5	31%
Dominican Republic	COVID-19, the Ukraine crisis, food scarcity and Hurricane Fiona have left 1.55 million people (15 percent of the population) facing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 and above). Urgent needs arise from increasing migrants fleeing violence in Haiti and overcrowded detention facilities due to daily mass deportations. From February to May 2023, WFP supported 4,600 migrant households (23,000 beneficiaries) not covered by the national social protection programmes. However, funding constraints may affect WFP's plan to reach 290,000 in 2023.	6	5	73%
Ecuador	Ecuador continues facing significant challenges due to political tensions, economic issues and migration. 2.4 million Ecuadorians are severely food insecure (IPC 4) while 303,000 migrants are in Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 and above). WFP focuses on crisis response, reducing malnutrition, enhancing sustainable food systems and service provision. Funding levels permitting, WFP aims to reach 151,500 beneficiaries this year. Ration cuts are anticipated, impacting the 1,000-day programme for migrants, new arrivals, in-transit migrants, and school feeding.	25	9	34%

El Salvador	The deteriorating food security situation with 907,000 people in IPC 3 and above is aggravated by sustained inflation (5.4 percent in April) and the increasing basic food basket cost resulting from the global food crisis. In 2023, WFP aims to reach 829,300 beneficiaries, including schoolchildren, at-risk youth and migrant returnees. WFP also supports local food producers with resilience and risk-management solutions. Furthermore, WFP prioritizes complementing the Government efforts in providing emergency assistance, implementing early action and early recovery activities among populations vulnerable to food insecurity.	18	01	59%
Guatemala	Food insecurity and malnutrition remain high in 2023 due to socioeconomic challenges and climate-related shocks. 4.6 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure (IPC 3 and above), with higher peaks expected during the lean, rainy and hurricane seasons. One in two children remain chronically malnourished. WFP aims to reach 416,000 beneficiaries in 2023 through emergency and early recovery assistance and climate-resilient food systems support, prioritizing the most vulnerable areas in IPC 4.	42	8	20%
Haiti	Heightened armed group violence, sociopolitical instability, soaring inflation and cholera outbreak severely impact food security. 4.9 million people, half the population, are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 and above), an increase of 200,000 since September 2022. 1.8 million people are in the Emergency phase (IPC 4). WFP aims to reach 2.3 million people with emergency food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, resilience building, social protection and logistics support to bolster operational efficiency and partnerships.	197	123	62%
Honduras	According to the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, 2.6 million people in Honduras are food insecure and require immediate assistance. Climate forecasts indicate that the El Niño phenomenon and prolonged drought will impact 64 municipalities in the Dry Corridor, with an estimated 51,200 food-insecure households. WFP plans to reach 2 million people through its emergency response, resilience, and nutritional programmes for vulnerable groups. Furthermore, WFP will continue supporting the School Feeding Programme, the country's largest social protection programme.	72	64	89%
Nicaragua	The El Niño phenomenon is forecasted to impact Nicaragua, posing particular concern for households in 33 municipalities in the Dry Corridor. WFP aims to reach 437,600 beneficiaries with emergency food assistance (including 120,000 children in the Dry Corridor), livelihood recovery, and resilience-building programmes. WFP's ability to continue school feeding and emergency school feeding for 302,000 children in 2024 is severely hampered by high commodity prices and limited funding.	11	4	36%
Peru	Amidst a protracted spell of political instability exacerbated by the aftermath of COVID-19 and the Ukraine crisis, Peru faces further challenges from the heavy rainfall. Since February, this has affected more than half a million people and disrupted strategic supply chains, threatening essential commodity trade flows. Food insecurity has reached alarming levels, with 16.8 million people in moderate or acute food insecurity. WFP aims to reach 198,000 beneficiaries through cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening and logistics services.	10	5	48%
Venezuela	WFP assists 450,000 people monthly through its school meals programme, benefiting students, their families and school personnel. At the end of April, WFP introduced hot meals in 100 schools in the state of Falcón, planning to further expand this modality. In the most vulnerable municipalities, an additional take-home basket will be maintained as a complement for families. In addition, the take-home ration modality will be maintained in special education schools.	79	57	73%



Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe

Over 49.9 million people are estimated to be food insecure in 2023, down from 56.7 million in 2022. Protracted conflicts, displacement, and compounding effects of climate extremes are triggering high levels of acute food insecurity. Volatile food and fuel prices exacerbated by the Ukraine crisis, deepening economic crises and declining livelihood opportunities are worsening people's ability to manage shocks and meet their food needs. These trends have been intensified in Türkiye and Syria since the February earthquakes, while the eruption of clashes in Sudan has triggered the displacement of tens of thousands of people vulnerable to food insecurity to neighboring countries, including Egypt and Libya. These crises are made more extreme by dwindling humanitarian funding, forcing WFP to reduce its life-saving operations in many countries. Despite the challenges, WFP continues to advocate for increased support to respond to sudden crises and maintain emergency operations, as well as scale up early recovery and resilience-building to enable the region's sustainable development.

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

39.7M

OF WHICH 5M NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE 2023 - NOVEMBER 2023)

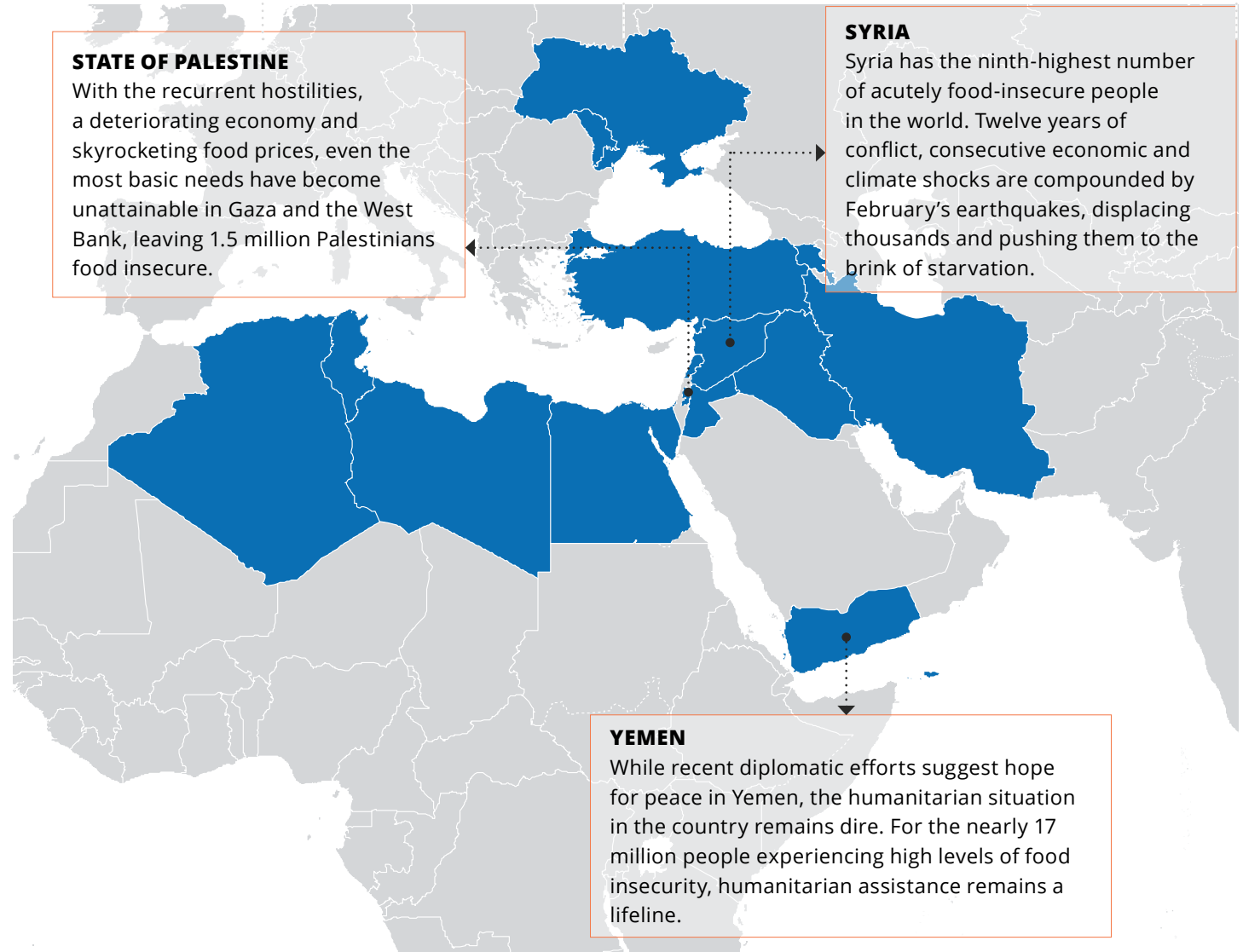
US\$ 2,952M

(76 PERCENT OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

🚨 CORPORATE ATTENTION: LEBANON, PALESTINE, SYRIA, YEMEN
⚠️ EARLY ACTION: EGYPT, TUNISIA, UKRAINE



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

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	PERCENT OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (JUN - NOV 2023)
Algeria	<p>WFP Algeria is maintaining food assistance, gender-sensitive nutrition response for 24,000, school feeding, and livelihood activities for targeted food-insecure refugee households living in camps near Tindouf.</p> <p>The increase in commodity and shipping prices since early 2022 doubled the costs of WFP operations in 2023 which is likely to result in reductions in rations, if no additional funding is received. In response, WFP is scaling up partnerships including joint appeals and programming with other UN agencies to mobilize funding to support its beneficiaries, highly dependent on humanitarian assistance.</p>	17	10	58%
Armenia	<p>To address the economic shocks in Armenia, including the increased levels of food insecurity, WFP Armenia is implementing measures to mitigate their negative impact, hereunder establishing emergency preparedness actions in border communities. Other steps aim at enhancing national capacities and mechanisms for building resilient social protection systems and providing income-generating opportunities for vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers. In 2023, WFP plans to reach 67,000 people in Armenia through these capacity strengthening initiatives.</p>	5	2	35%
Egypt	<p>Under the present CSP, WFP is supporting the Government to mitigate the effects of the global food crisis on vulnerable Egyptian and refugee communities through cash-based transfers, school feeding, climate-smart agricultural techniques, financial empowerment and skills development, and capacity strengthening. With the developing Sudan Crisis, WFP is supporting refugees arriving in Egypt by providing essential food and cash assistance, and regularly updating planning as the situation evolves. WFP Egypt will launch its new CSP (July-2023 – June-2028), presenting to the EB in June 2023.</p>	54	39	71%
Iran	<p>High food inflation, exacerbated by the Ukraine conflict, eroded the purchasing power of Afghan and Iraqi refugees, and increased the cost of WFP's operations. WFP is providing food and livelihood assistance to 52,000 refugees, including school feeding to 16,000 refugee students and their Iranian teachers. Cash incentives are provided to 6,000 female students. WFP also provides 500 refugees with disabilities monthly cash top-ups and has an emergency contingency plan in place with family food rations for 5,000 people catering for food needs in the case of natural disasters.</p>	6	4	66%
Iraq	<p>Water scarcity, desertification, and lack of agricultural prospects continue to displace people across Iraq and threaten their food security. WFP is supporting Iraq's long-term sustainable development by providing scalable solutions and reforming the country's Public Distribution System. Due to resource shortfalls WFP was forced to suspend humanitarian assistance to IDPs from March 2023. WFP continues to advocate for these needs, as well as sufficient resourcing for continuing assistance to Syrian refugees in Iraq to ensure no one is left behind.</p>	53	38	71%
Jordan	<p>Under the 2023-2027 CSP, WFP is providing food assistance to around 465,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees while also working with UNHCR to foster refugee self-reliance. WFP enhances its technical assistance for national social protection programmes through school feeding and by providing healthy meals to 500,000 Jordanian and refugee students. WFP is expanding its climate action to strengthen adaptive livelihoods and sustainable management of natural resources. WFP is also supporting the Government in the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.</p>	141	122	87%

Lebanon	In 2023, during an all-time high level of tension, WFP is supporting 1 million Syrian refugees and 700,000 Lebanese citizens with CBT or in-kind food assistance to meet their essential needs, and up to 100,000 Syrian and Lebanese schoolchildren with school meals. Livelihood activities will bring an enhanced focus on food systems, supporting up to 40,000 people, including smallholder farmers, through institutional capacity strengthening. WFP is also working with the Government to strengthen and integrate national safety nets reaching an additional 500,000 Lebanese with WFP-implemented cash transfers.	659	463	70%
Libya	The Libya CSP (2023-2025) aims to support 298,000 beneficiaries. General food assistance will be given to 171,000 individuals, gradually decreasing while contingency measures will support new conflict-affected people. This includes Sudanese refugees from the ongoing Sudan crisis. Livelihood support will be given to 126,000 people, and 84,000 will receive school feeding. The CSP includes efforts to strengthen government capacity and provide on-demand services through common service hubs for the humanitarian and development community in Libya.	19	11	56%
Moldova	WFP's response is focused on needs of Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable Moldovan households affected by several compounding crises. Under Moldova's Transitional-ICSP 2022-2023, WFP aims to sustain the provision of unconditional resource transfers through CBT and vouchers, while augmenting national social protection capacities and extending services to partners to enable a coordinated and efficient response. Moreover, WFP developed a contingency plan to support another potential large-scale influx of refugees into Moldova because of increased hostilities in neighbouring Ukraine.	24	6	23%
Palestine	In 2023, WFP aimed to provide life-saving food and cash assistance to 438,500 food insecure non-refugee Palestinians. However, shortage of funding is forcing WFP to suspend assistance to 60 percent of its beneficiaries by June and might suspend operations completely in the West Bank and Gaza by August. WFP also works with national institutions to enhance the capacity of existing social safety nets to assist the most vulnerable and offers on-demand services to the humanitarian community to enable a more efficient response.	47	37	80%
Syria	Prior to the February earthquake, an estimated 12.1 million people or 55 percent of the population were food insecure. Of these, 2.7 million were severely food insecure. WFP is targeting 9.4 million unique beneficiaries through food and nutrition assistance, and early recovery support. In 2023, WFP introduced vulnerability-based targeting, adjusting assistance to better meet beneficiary needs. Due to funding constraints, from July onwards, WFP will be forced to cut assistance for up to 2.5 million of the 5.5 million food-insecure people it supports each month.	825	761	92%
Tunisia	WFP aims to improve food security through the National School Feeding Programme, by strengthening the capacity of national institutions. WFP is also working to increase the accessibility of the school feeding market to smallholder farmers. Through the Joint Program on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, WFP supports 2,220 rural women, 780 men, and 60 professional agricultural organizations. These programmes aim to improve livelihoods by increasing women's access to resources, assets, and technologies that are essential for climate-resilient agricultural production.	2	0.2	13%
Türkiye	Following the twin earthquakes in February, WFP immediately stepped up its assistance in the affected provinces. Since then, WFP has assisted 1 million people with a combination of cooked meals, emergency food packages and multipurpose cash for three months. WFP will continue to assist Syrian refugees living in settlements, whose numbers have almost doubled as a result of losing their settlement homes. Meanwhile, WFP is reshaping its livelihood activities towards reconstructing and rebuilding livelihoods in the southeast.	14	28	209%

Ukraine	Emergency support through food and cash assistance continues to be the key activity in 2023, serving between 2 to 3 million people on average each month. WFP is closely monitoring the volatile frontline situation to tailor the support according to needs. Another focus is to strengthen the Government capacity in key thematic areas: supporting school feeding programmes in primary schools, effective transitioning of humanitarian cash to social protection, and enhancing food systems through demining and export of grains.	579	366	63%
Yemen	In 2023, WFP will continue its large-scale humanitarian operation in Yemen in response to the extensive humanitarian needs: WFP plans to assist 15 million people with general food assistance, 4.3 million children women with nutritional assistance, 3.2 million children through school feeding, and 2 million people with livelihoods and resilience projects. However, funding shortfalls mean WFP has been forced to reduce the scope and/or scale of most of its activities in Yemen, affecting millions of people.	1,428	1,065	75%



Southern Africa

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

16.9M

OF WHICH 2.8M NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(JUNE 2023 - NOVEMBER 2023)

US\$ 1,058M

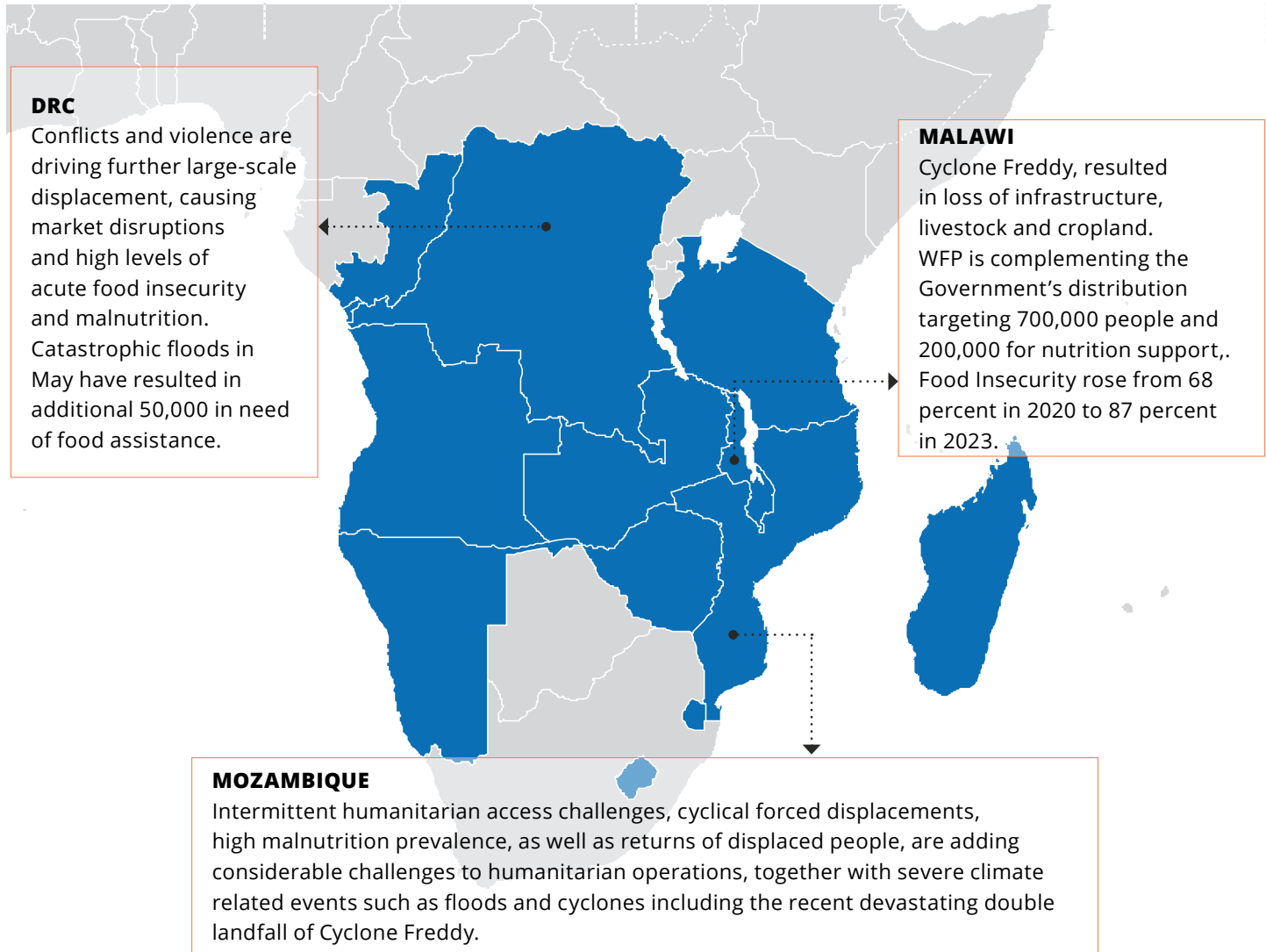
(70 PERCENT OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

▲ CORPORATE SCALE-UP: DRC
▲ EARLY ACTION: MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE

The Southern Africa region continues to be impacted by extreme weather, conflict and other economic challenges causing widespread food and nutrition insecurity. The start of the main harvest is easing food consumption gaps at household level. However, the upcoming harvest in several countries, namely Eswatini, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zambia, is expected to be negatively impacted by the heavy rains and cyclone Freddy, which caused significant destruction of cropland areas and people's livelihoods. Conflict continues to drive high food insecurity levels in Mozambique and DRC. IPC 3 also persists in southern Angola, southern Lesotho, production-deficit areas of Zimbabwe, and conflict-affected northern Mozambique. Forecasts are pointing to a return of El Niño, and the Southern Africa region is expected to face the risk of dry conditions and an early start to the 2024/2025 lean season. In Southern Africa, 49.7 million are expected to be acutely food insecure in 2023.



**SOUTHERN
AFRICA**
SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	PERCENT OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (JUN - NOV 2023)
Angola	It is estimated that more than 850,000 people are experiencing acute food insecurity. In the coming months, WFP plans to scale up its operations to support vulnerable groups. Funding shortfalls remain the biggest challenge to WFP activities. The net funding requirements for the next 6 months (June - November) is US\$ 6 million. These funds are needed to scale up refugee assistance operations in the north and drought response interventions in the south.	12	6	53%
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Based on the 2022 IPC projections, more than 24.5 million individuals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are currently experiencing severe food insecurity (IPC 3+). Among them, 2.8 million people are in an Emergency phase (IPC 4) and 1.8 million are in need of nutrition assistance (1 million for treatment and 800,000 for prevention) The escalation of violence, armed conflict, floods, and a decline in various sectors of the economy have led to an increase in forced displacements and a growing need for humanitarian assistance.	1,001	744	74%
Eswatini	Eswatini has continued to witness a triple increase in the prices of fuel, food commodities etc., which has continued to exacerbate inequality for the estimated 32 percent of the population which is living under poverty. WFP Eswatini plans to reach 42,500 through CBT assistance however so far reached 38,000 beneficiaries. The Net Funding Requirements for the next 6 months (June - November 2023) is \$ 3million.	7	3	44%
Lesotho	WFP assisted 52,000 food insecure people during the lean season (October 2022 and March 2023) out of 94,000 WFP had planned to assist. WFP could not reach the planned number of food insecure people due to limited funding. The vulnerability assessment for 2023/2024 consumption year is scheduled for June 2023. The assessment will provide information on the projected food insecure population. Based on trend analysis, WFP is estimating that 115,000 people may need support and \$5,912,184 will be required for at least 6 months.	19	13	67%
Madagascar	Estimates for the post-lean season remain a concern with over 1 million people projected to experience acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) till October 2023 and nearly 500,000 will need nutrition assistance, in the Great South and Southeast of the country. WFP is scaling down its assistance by 40 percent and has suspended post-lean season activities in the drought affected South due to resource constraints. Resilience activities continue to be implemented, aiming to build resilience by providing a system of integrated services needed for rural transformation in remote areas.	116	144	124%
Malawi	The compounding effects of the crisis in Ukraine and the devastation caused by Cyclone Freddy (1.6 million people in need of food assistance, 200,000 hectares of crops affected) have worsened the food security. WFP is providing food assistance targeting 700,000 people to be followed by early recovery activities and 200K to receive nutrition support. An upcoming drought will be affecting the agricultural livelihoods of 2.3 million people and requires an increase in funding.	56	21	37%
Mozambique	Approximately 2.8 million people are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 400,000 people in IPC Phase 4 from November 2022 to March 2023, with nearly 127,000 in need of nutrition assistance. An estimated 3.15 million people need urgent action. WFP continues to provide lifesaving assistance, while also transitioning to long-term resilience building and addressing underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. The 2023 HRP for Mozambique calls for \$ 245 million for food security and livelihood activities, and \$ 25 million for nutrition interventions.	147	64	44%

Namibia	The continued economic crisis remains a concern in Namibia, with disrupted livelihoods, staggeringly high inflation, and a significant reduction of agricultural production, hence pushing more of the population into food insecurity. About 370 000 people (15 percent) of the population (IPC Phase 3) are food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance. Through the Government, WFP will provide three months value vouchers to support access to nutritious food for those affected by the effects of the Ukraine/Russia crisis and its effects on the food prices.	4	5	117%
Republic of the Congo	As of March 2023, WFP reached 145,057 people (against 357,031 targeted). Emergency assistance to people vulnerable to food insecurity – including over 24,000 refugees – continues via food, CBT, and nutrition support. School feeding remains a major aspect of WFP’s work in RoC, with around 170,000 schoolchildren assisted. WFP also supports the Government in strengthening climate resilient food systems.	15	0.2	2%
Tanzania	Tanzania food insecurity has remained unchanged as the country remains at IPC 3, driven mainly by three consecutive seasons of insufficient rainfall among other factors. Poor agricultural performance characterized by prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall, pests, and diseases that have contributed to crop failures and livestock production decline. Also, economic shocks have seen high prices of staple foods, compounded by limited livelihoods diversifications and labor opportunities, hence further exacerbating the food security situation of poor households.	49	19	40%
Zambia	Extreme weather, floods, and dry spells drive food insecurity, with close to 2M people in IPC 3. WFP complemented the government’s response to the 2023 Floods which affected 375,000 people across the country and continues to support strengthening of national systems including the MIS used for Social Cash Transfer payments to 1.1m households.	10	6	61%
Zimbabwe	The lean season response concluded in March and 3.8 million individuals received assistance from the Government and WFP. Available data suggest a significant increase in cereal production, up to 2 579 247 MT against a national requirement of 1 837 742 MT. Despite stabilization of blended headline inflation, basic goods remain unaffordable for vulnerable households.	74	33	44%



Western Africa

Regionwide, humanitarian needs are expected to surge, with an unprecedented level of food insecurity and a heightened number of refugees (1.6 million) and IDPs (7.9 million). According to the March 2023 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, an estimated 47.2 million people are projected to be acutely food insecure (IPC/CH Phase 3+), in the region during the “lean season” (June to August), including over 3.4 million in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) and more than 45,000 people in catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) in Burkina Faso and Mali. Moreover, a recent analysis reported a worsening situation with 49.9 million people expected to be acutely food insecure (IPC/CH Phase 3+) in 2023, as a direct consequence of protracted and new crisis. Furthermore, 16.5 million children under 5 are estimated to be affected by acute malnutrition in 2023. Overall, the region faces a funding challenge, which is forcing WFP to reduce the number of people that will be receiving assistance and cut rations.

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

25.5M

OF WHICH 5.2M NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(JUNE 2023 - NOVEMBER 2023)

US\$ 950.7M

(59 PERCENT OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

🚨 CORPORATE ATTENTION: BURKINA FASO, CHAD, MALI, NIGERIA
🚨 EARLY ACTION: CAMERRON, CAR, NIGER

SUDAN CRISIS (CHAD AND CAR):

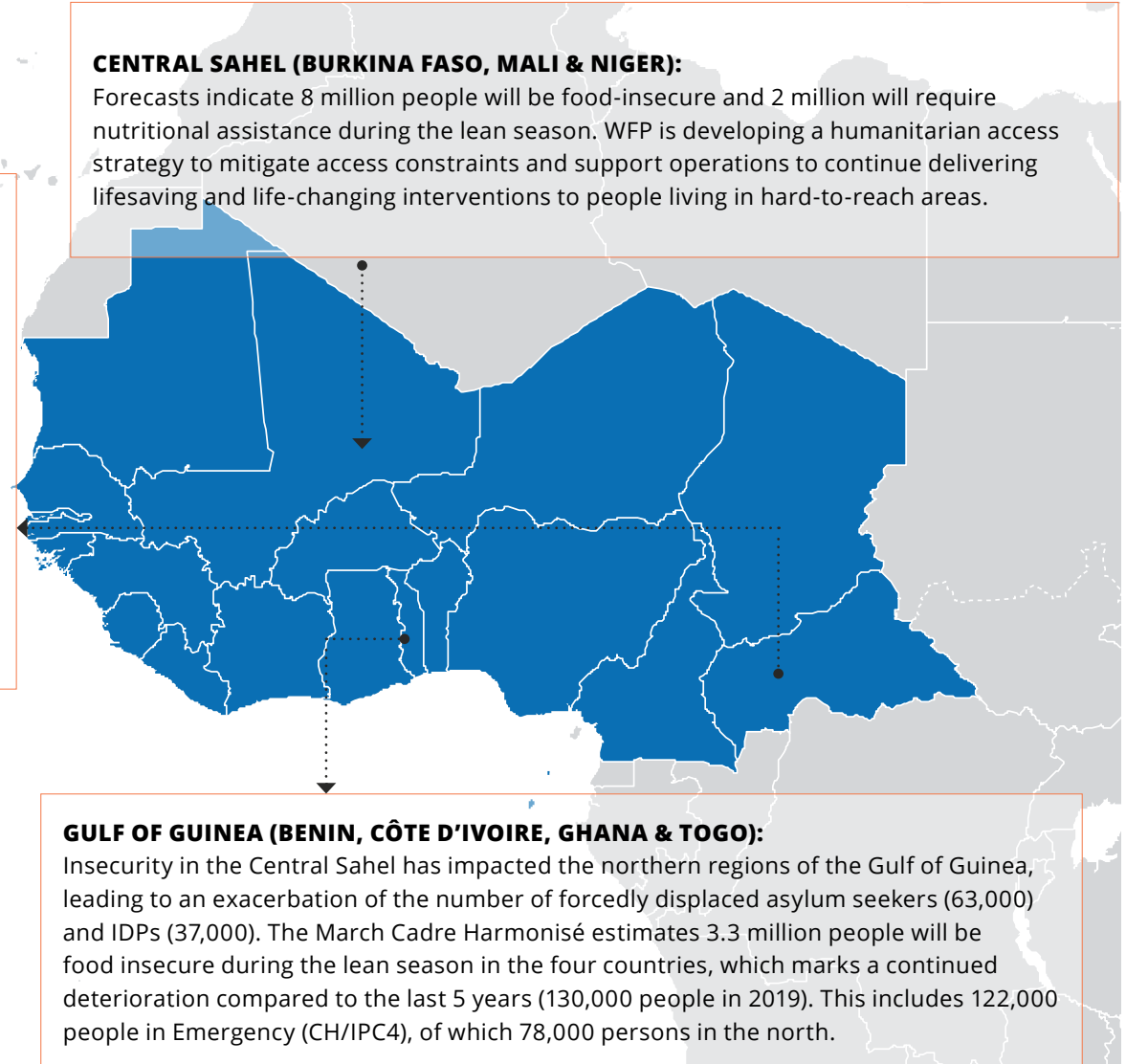
Over 120,000 persons from crisis-affected areas in Sudan have fled to Chad and Central African Republic (CAR). Projections indicate 4.9 million people will be severely food insecure and 1.3 million will require nutrition assistance during the lean season (June – August 2023).

CENTRAL SAHEL (BURKINA FASO, MALI & NIGER):

Forecasts indicate 8 million people will be food-insecure and 2 million will require nutritional assistance during the lean season. WFP is developing a humanitarian access strategy to mitigate access constraints and support operations to continue delivering lifesaving and life-changing interventions to people living in hard-to-reach areas.

GULF OF GUINEA (BENIN, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA & TOGO):

Insecurity in the Central Sahel has impacted the northern regions of the Gulf of Guinea, leading to an exacerbation of the number of forcibly displaced asylum seekers (63,000) and IDPs (37,000). The March Cadre Harmonisé estimates 3.3 million people will be food insecure during the lean season in the four countries, which marks a continued deterioration compared to the last 5 years (130,000 people in 2019). This includes 122,000 people in Emergency (CH/IPC4), of which 78,000 persons in the north.



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA		SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2023		
		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2023)	PERCENT OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (JUN - NOV 2023)
Benin	WFP is increasing its emergency response operation in the northern region to assist Burkinabe refugees fleeing increased conflict and violence. This is part of WFP's preparedness support strategy for the Gulf of Guinea countries. Furthermore, WFP will continue strengthening its school feeding operations and capacity building efforts to enhance the Benin School Feeding Model along with its Nutrition intervention in line with the findings of the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis.	17	21	124% ⁴
Burkina Faso	Conflict and violence have surged with non-state armed groups controlling almost 40 percent of the territory. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) reached over two million as of March 2023. The June-August lean season projects 3.4 million people will face acute food insecurity. WFP will prioritise people in IPC Phases 4 and 5 with full rations (640,000 people). Additional funding is required to assist people in IPC Phase 3 with 60 percent rations.	264	95	36%
Cameroon	WFP responds to multiple crises through life-saving assistance while integrating the transition to early recovery and resilience-building. WFP employs a vulnerability-phased approach to provide the most appropriate assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities. Working with the Government to address the root causes of food insecurity is crucial to WFP's operations. With a 67 percent funding gap between June and November 2023, WFP will prioritise emergency food and nutrition assistance to people at higher risk of food insecurity.	82	55	67%
Cape Verde	WFP will continue to support the Government of Cape Verde through the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) for the purchase and delivery of commodities necessary to maintain the national school feeding programme (covering 788 schools across the country). WFP partners with the Fundação Cabo-Verdana de Ação Social Escolar (FICASE) providing daily nutritious meals to 90,000 school children in Cape Verde. WFP plans to continue supporting the inspiring school feeding model implemented in Cape Verde to prevent a reversal in school enrolment and attendance rates in the country.	0.9	2	245% ⁵
Central African Republic	In 2023, WFP targets 1.5 million beneficiaries, including 57 percent under emergency response and 43 percent receiving resilience and early recovery assistance. This includes internally displaced persons, and refugees, including, more recently, those related to the Sudan crisis. Overall, WFP requires \$ 85.5 million to provide food assistance between June and November 2023 (55 percent of the total funding requirements). Funding constraints force WFP to prioritise nutritional assistance for beneficiaries in IPC Phase 4.	155	86	55%
Chad	1.9 million people are projected to be severely food insecure during the lean season as per estimations from the latest Cadre Harmonisé, while 1.36 million children suffer from acute malnutrition (SMART). In response, WFP plans to assist 2.2 million people during the lean season, including 0.6 million refugees (from Nigeria, Sudan, Cameroon, and Central Africa Republic). Funding needs for this operation reach \$ 217.6 million for the period June-November 2023.	283	218	77%
Côte d'Ivoire	WFP requires \$ 7.2 million for its crisis response operations during June through November 2023. This includes food and nutrition assistance to over 20,000 Burkinabè refugees and 15,000 host community members in northern Côte d'Ivoire. Initially, refugees will receive hybrid assistance (cash and in-kind) to then migrate to mobile money transfers, including a prevention of acute malnutrition component. Host communities will receive mobile money transfers to complement the Government's safety net project during the lean season.	12	8	69%

4. The over 100% next 6-month Net Funding Requirements (NFR) as percentage of Total requirements is linked to outstanding advance financing from WFP internal project lending envelope.

5. The over 100% next 6-month Net Funding Requirements (NFR) as percentage of Total requirements is linked to outstanding advance financing from WFP internal project lending envelope.

The Gambia	According to the March Cadre Harmonisé analysis, 320,000 people are projected to be food insecure during the lean season. Priority will be given to emergency and lean season food assistance from July to October 2023, along with efforts to sustain the progress made in reducing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) nationwide. Additional funding is required to provide malnutrition prevention support to children under two years old and pregnant and breastfeeding women.	11	9	78%
Ghana	Funding constraints and the high cost of nutritious food will limit nutrition activities to only one highly food insecure district, Karaga reducing the number of pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescents and children to be supported through value voucher interventions this year. Resilience will be built through social behaviour change communication activities to improve dietary habits, limit coping strategies and tackle high levels of malnutrition. Furthermore, Ghana has also been prioritised for emergency and cash-based transfers (CBT) preparedness support.	9	3	30%
Guinea	According to the March 2023 Cadre Harmonisé, food security has slightly improved compared to March 2022, but over 0.7 million people are projected to be in IPC 3+ during the lean season. With a recent USD 20-million contribution from the IMF, WFP works closely with the Government providing integrated response. WFP is also scaling up its flagship Zero Hunger Village initiative creating rice value chains, integrating traditional WFP's programmes into the innovative Saemaeul Korean development model while supporting the Government's zero rice importation objective.	19	4	20%
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau is a net food importer, and vulnerable households have been hard hit by food and fuel prices. The March Cadre Harmonisé projects that nearly 79,000 people will be food insecure during the lean season. WFP will support Government interventions through home-grown school feeding and resilience building, targeting over 286,000 people. Furthermore, WFP plans to assist 50,000 households with improved seeds and fertilizers for 32,000 ha, generating additional agricultural production of around 37,000 mt, including some 1,500 mt of market garden produce.	15	2	11%
Liberia	Projections from the latest Cadre Harmonisé indicate that 11 percent of the country's overall population (over 531,000 people) will be food insecure (CH Phases 3-5) during the lean season in June-August 2023. WFP will continue supporting the Government monitor food security in the country through monthly market price data collection to produce a monthly market bulletin that informs decision-making. WFP will actively engage partners to garner resources to assist the most vulnerable population and to strengthen the national social protection system through effective intervention's targeting.	11	6	56%
Mali	WFP is scaling up direct food and nutrition assistance to prevent hunger-related deaths, targeting more than 2.6 million people until the end of 2023. WFP plans to assist 1.2 million food insecure people (IPC Phases 3 to 5) during the lean season. Due to funding constraints, IPC 5 in Menaka region, and IPC 4 in the Gao & Mopti regions will be prioritized with 100% rations (2,507 and 41,457 people, respectively). Population in IPC 3 will be covered only at 30 percent with 50 percent rations. Furthermore, WFP aims to reach 1.4 million people by expanding asset creation activities.	182	105	57%
Mauritania	Overall, the latest Cadre Harmonisé projections estimate that 472,275 people will face crisis or emergency-level food insecurity (Phase 3+) during the upcoming June-September lean season. WFP plans to assist 88,000 people with cash-based transfers and will aim to leverage the government safety net's monitoring platform Taazour. In addition, WFP continues the implementation of its integrated resilience package (school meals, nutrition interventions, food assistance for assets) in Mauritania's most food-insecure regions. An estimated 67,000 people will be therefore better prepared to respond to shocks and stressors.	32	13	42%

Niger	Forced displacements, climatic shocks and high market prices continue to drive food insecurity. During the June-August 2023 lean season, 3.3 million people will be acutely food insecure, the second highest projection since the inception of the Cadre Harmonisé. WFP plans to reach 1.5 million people through crisis response food and nutritional assistance and 2.1 million people through the integrated resilience programme. However, funding constraints have forced WFP to reduce rations, assistance duration and lean season beneficiaries by 30 percent.	144	78	54%
Nigeria	The humanitarian crisis in Nigeria is further compounded by access constraints due to armed groups, the record-high floods of 2022, and increasing prices. The March Cadre Harmonisé found nearly 4.3 million people will need lifesaving food assistance during the peak of the lean season in the North East (BAY states), of which some 0.5 million in IPC/CH Phase 4, and at risk of slipping into catastrophe/ famine. In response, WFP plans nutrition-sensitive emergency and integrated resilience food assistance to reach 2.1 million people. WFP will prioritize the most vulnerable people living in hard-to-reach areas with more severe food security. WFP will also continue strengthening the capacity of national programs to provide shock-responsive social protection and emergency preparedness and response.	316	215	68%
São Tomé and Príncipe	Since 2022, food insecurity and nutrition have further exacerbated as a collateral result of the Ukraine crisis. As the country is a net food importer, soaring food and fuel prices are severely hindering access to food for vulnerable households. WFP will focus on strengthening Government capacities to implement the national home-grown school feeding programme, facilitate smallholder farmers' access to markets, and provide lifesaving assistance when needed. WFP will also continue to enhance its readiness to respond to emergencies as the country is prone to floods and landslides.	0.8	1	139% ⁶
Senegal	In response to the worrying food and nutrition situation and in full collaboration with the Government and key partners, WFP will provide one month of food assistance (June 2023) to 3,750 households (22,500 people) in the north of the country. Additional funding is required to provide food assistance to 9,000 households in 3 departments in crisis during the lean season (July - August 2023). WFP plans to assist 31,000 children aged 6-23 months (for prevention of acute malnutrition) during the lean season in most affected areas.	36	23	64%
Sierra Leone	With a funding shortfall of 43 percent and the run-up to the elections coinciding with the rice planting season, WFP will further strengthen its partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) at the chiefdom level to enhance its work with smallholder farmers and communities to have resilient livelihoods. This includes support for asset creation and climate-smart agriculture activities. Cash assistance to crisis-affected populations and onsite school meals will be prioritized along with comprehensive malnutrition prevention support provided through the strengthening of Mother Support Groups.	13	5	43%
Togo	WFP has reached 52,000 beneficiaries (internally displaced persons, Burkinabè refugees, and host communities) with in-kind and cash-based food assistance since February 2023, including more than 30,000 people in the Savanes region affected by the spillover of the conflict in the Sahel. WFP plans to scale up its emergency response to reach an additional 100,000 beneficiaries in 2023, prioritizing people in IPC Phase 3+, including 40,000 in IPC 4. WFP requires additional \$ 10.4 million to fund the scale-up of its emergency response operations in Togo until November 2023.	14	3	23%

6. The over 100% next 6-month Net Funding Requirements (NFR) as percentage of Total requirements is linked to outstanding advance financing from WFP internal project lending envelope.

Endnotes

- 1 This June 2023 estimate is the eighth update of WFP's acute food insecurity estimates for the Global Operational Response Plan, which began in June 2020 and is covering 79 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available. Included are countries: a) where WFP implemented unrestricted resource transfers in 2023, or b) with an active Country Strategic Plan (CSP) or Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) and acute food insecurity data available. The analysis covers displaced populations, and in 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 2023 (or latest available) from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Cadre Harmonisé (CH), WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), remote CARI (rCARI), comparable analyses or estimates. Expected peak-numbers for 2023 (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 in Nairobi uses most recent data instead of peak data for their seasonal updates. The Regional Bureau in Panama tracks food security continuously and reports only values for the most populations vulnerable to food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 4+ / CARI/ rCARI severely food insecure). The Regional Bureau in Johannesburg reports totals which include more countries than the ones included in the GORP regional estimates.
- 2 The gap in food insecurity between men and women widened from 1.7 percentage points in 2019 to 4.3 percentage points in 2021. FAO, [The status of women in agrifood systems](#). Rome, 2023, p. xxiii.
- 3 Also, due to scale up in food assistance, this is a slight improvement from the figures brought in the February edition of the Global Operational Response Plan (GORP), namely, 43.3 million people across 51 countries where data are available.
- 4 Famine is the most severe form of a food crisis and is declared when several specific criteria are met: 1) at least 20 percent of a population suffers from extreme food shortages, 2) more than 30 percent or children under the age of 5 are experiencing acute malnutrition, 3) the death rate in an area has doubled, or two people – or four children – out of every 10,000 people die each day due to hunger.
- 5 The figure in the February edition of the GORP of 30 million children wasted in the 15 most affected countries is not directly comparable to this figure, which covers all children globally.
- 6 [UNICEF & WHO. 2023/JME Report](#)
- 7 In the [February 2023 edition of the GORP](#), the figure for people expected to suffer famine-like conditions was 846,000 people in Somalia, Burkina Faso, Haiti, Mali, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Yemen.
- 8 [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2022](#). FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.
- 9 [2023 Global Humanitarian Overview, OCHA](#): In 2023, a record 339 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection – a significant increase from 274 million people at the beginning of 2022. The UN and partner organizations aim to assist 230 million people most in need across 68 countries, which will require US\$ 51.5 billion.
- 10 [Hunger Hotspots](#), FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity June to November 2023 Outlook.
- 11 IFPRI, [Global food policy report 2023: Rethinking food crisis responses](#), 2023, p. 12.
- 12 This June 2023 estimate is the eighth update of WFP's acute food insecurity estimates for the Global Operational Response Plan, which began in June 2020 and is covering 79 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available. Included are countries: a) where WFP implemented unrestricted resource transfers in 2023, or b) with an active Country Strategic Plan (CSP) or Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) and acute food insecurity data available. The analysis covers displaced populations, and in 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 2023 (or latest available) from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Cadre Harmonisé (CH), WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), remote CARI (rCARI), comparable analyses or estimates. Expected peak-numbers for 2023 (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 in Nairobi uses most recent data instead of peak data for their seasonal updates. The Regional Bureau in Panama tracks food security continuously and reports only values for the most populations vulnerable to food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 4+ / CARI/ rCARI severely food insecure). The Regional Bureau in Johannesburg reports totals which include more countries than the ones included in the GORP regional estimates.
- 13 The gap in food insecurity between men and women widened from 1.7 percentage points in 2019 to 4.3 percentage points in 2021. FAO, [The status of women in agrifood systems](#). Rome, 2023, p. xxiii.
- 14 This includes 31.9 million people in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity based on IPC/CH data in 39 countries, and 8.5 million severely food insecure people (based on CARI) in 12 countries.
- 15 (Integrated Phase Classification [IPC] / Cadre Harmonisé [CH] Phase 4+, including severely food insecure based on WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security [CARI])
- 16 Famine is the most severe form of a food crisis and is declared when several specific criteria are met: 1) at least 20 percent of a population suffers from extreme food shortages, 2) more than 30 percent or children under the age of 5 are experiencing acute malnutrition, 3) the death rate in an area has doubled, or two people – or four children – out of every 10,000 people die each day due to hunger.
- 17 [UNICEF & WHO. 2023](#)
- 18 [East Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group. Food Security and Nutrition March 2023 update.](#)
- 19 [OCHA. Sept 2022](#)
- 20 East Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
- 21 HNO/HRP 2023
- 22 HNO 2023
- 23 SMART 2022 Afghanistan

- 24 UNICEF. No Time to Waste: Strengthen the Prevention, Early detection and Management of wasting in 23 flood affected priority districts (Priority 1 and 15 Priority 2 districts).
- 25 SMART 2021 Yemen
- 26 SMART 2023 Haiti
- 27 [Somalia: Acute Food Insecurity Situation March 2023 and Projection for April - June 2023 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)
- 28 [South Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation October - November 2022 and Projections for December 2022 - March 2023 and April - July 2023 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)
- 29 [UNHCR Operational Data Portal Sudan](#)
- 30 Due to the absence of people in Catastrophic conditions in the most recent IPC/CH analyses.
- 31 Trading Economics. [Food Inflation](#), accessed 15 June 2023, with data for March 2023 or later considered as recent. For Cuba data from the website of the National Statistical Office is used. For Venezuela, data from the Central Bank of Venezuela is used. For DRC, Myanmar, Sudan, Syria and Yemen food inflation is estimated based on changes in the cost of WFP food baskets as official data is not available.
- 32 [United States Department of Agriculture: Foreign Agricultural Service](#)
- 33 [Black Sea Grain Initiative Vessel - movements](#)
- 34 [IMF Primary Commodity Prices](#)
- 35 [World Bank Report April 2023: Commodity Markets Outlook](#)
- 36 [IMF Primary Commodity Prices](#)
- 37 This was achieved by a first-of-its-kind unification of the data collection, validation and distribution processes. Once a person arrives, their ID is checked online for duplicates, their personal data is collected for registration, and a pre-printed electronic card is assigned and distributed. It took 72 hours to understand context needs, customize/build the solution, train the staff and go live. This is another great example of how WFP can quickly distribute cash in emergencies. [Click here](#) to read about the process. Also, click [here](#) for more details of the card solution provided by a fintech in Egypt which allows pre-printing of cards without any personal data and enables cash out/spending in supermarkets.
- 38 Including CBT transfer value of Moldova
- 39 [OCHA/UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP: Return on Investment in Emergency Preparedness](#)
- 40 [Economics of resilience to drought in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia](#)
- 41 [IOM: Regional Sudan Response Situation Update 13 June 2023](#)
- 42 [UNHCR Operational Data Portal](#)
- 43 [Total number of newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers, and returnees](#)
- 44 [Sudan: Revised 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, issued on 17 May 2023](#)
- 45 The projection considers the current conflict will continue
- 46 Ibid
- 47 US\$ 8.6 million to WFP Chad, US\$ 2.3 million to WFP Egypt, and US\$ 20 million to WFP Sudan
- 48 Funding needed to respond to new and emerging needs Sudan
- 49 Total number of people living in >120km/h wind speed zones
- 50 The overall accumulated number of IDPs in Burkina Faso is 2 million. More details in the annex p. 47-48 of this report.
- 51 Benin (412,000), Ghana (1.4 million), Togo (490,000) and Cote d'Ivoire (1 million).
- 52 [Global Operational Response Plan, February edition](#)
- 53 [The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#) (IPC) provides a common scale for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity and acute malnutrition, which improves the rigour, transparency, relevance and comparability of food security and nutrition analysis for decision-makers.
- 54 More country examples are available in the section V of this report.
- 55 [Scaling down operations; Key WFP Research, Assessment and Monitoring \(RAM\) considerations when prioritizing assistance](#)
- 56 [Monitoring food security in food crisis countries and territories with conflict situations](#)
- 57 OCHA. [Gendered drivers, risks and impacts of food insecurity in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa](#), Policy brief, March 2023, p.3.
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