



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP and Social Protection Annual Review 2022

November 2023

Contents

Overview	4
WFP strengthened the enabling environment for social protection in 81 countries in 2022	8
Social Protection Story: Cambodia Developing a Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework.....	9
WFP supported 76 countries to expand and enhance their social protection programmes in 2022	10
Nourishing the hope of future generations: WFP helps governments to strengthen school meal programmes that reach 107 million children	11
Cash transfers help people meet their essential needs and withstand shocks	12
Malnutrition treatment and prevention, and nutrition-sensitive programming	13
Supporting social protection as a contribution to emergency response and preparedness	14
WFP’s activities as a responsible complementary actor in social protection in 2022	15
WFP used, replicated and/or coordinated its own programmes with a national social protection system in 43 countries in 2022	16
WFP established and tested new ways of working in its programmes as a contribution to social protection system strengthening in 41 countries in 2022	17
2022 global and regional social protection partnerships	18
Regional partnerships.....	18
Global partnerships.....	19
Endnotes	19

Overview

Throughout 2022, the world experienced the worst food crisis in decades, driven by conflict, weather extremes, the macroeconomic repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine. Soaring global inflation compounded by supply chain disruption caused food, fuel and fertilizer prices to reach record highs. The resulting strain on global and national food systems contributed to catastrophic levels of food insecurity and unprecedented humanitarian needs.

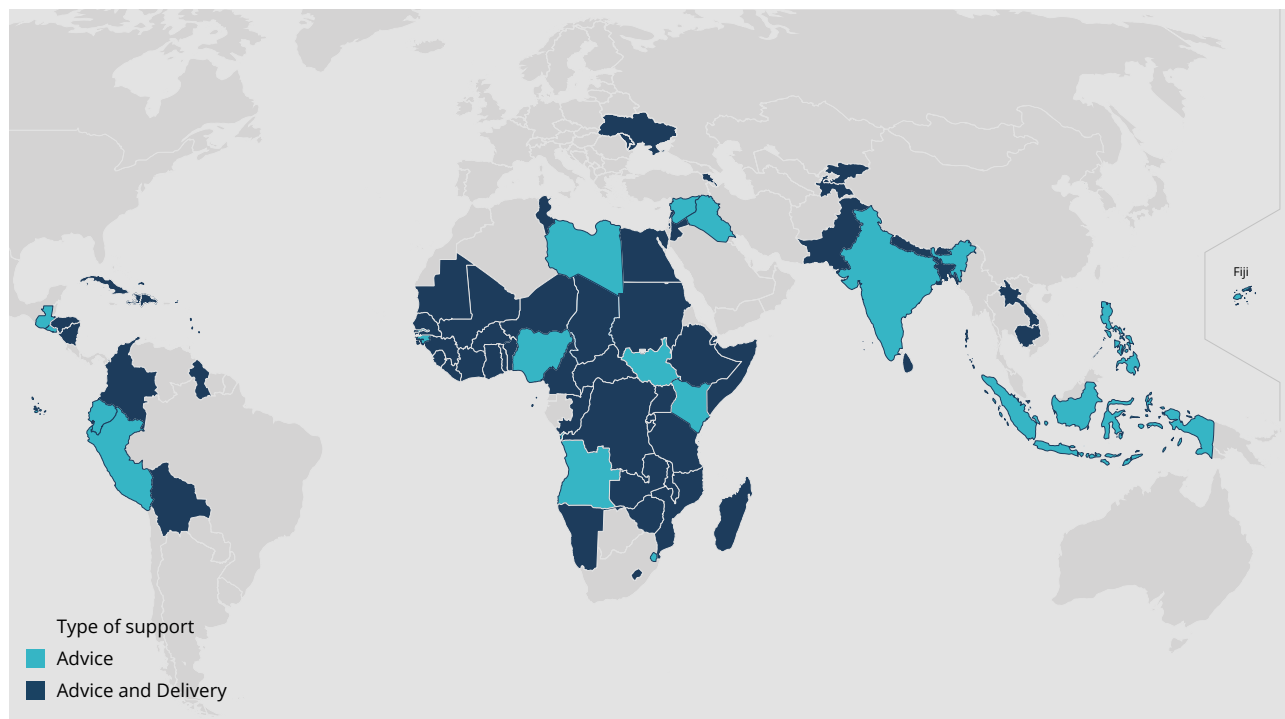
The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that, in 2022, up to 349 million people were acutely food-insecure in 79 countries where it had an operational presence. That record number represents an increase of almost 200 million people compared with pre-pandemic levels. Up to 49 million people faced emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity, while up to 828 million people – 210 million more than before the pandemic – were affected by chronic hunger, making the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on Zero Hunger an even greater challenge.

These crises have disproportionately affected those who are poor and food-insecure. Such extreme events had devastating consequences for the lives and livelihoods of people who already faced alarming levels of hunger, while further widening the gender- and education-related inequalities and aggravating social tensions.

National governments were front and centre in driving activities to curb hunger and promote development, with social protection being seen as a key instrument. Social protection systems protect people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion, and support individuals and households to manage and build resilience to shocks and stressors: they act as an accelerator for many SDG goals, including Zero Hunger. Social protection programmes can deliver prompt support in situations where a rapid response is still required, or work alongside other emergency responses in a complementary way, such as by sharing systems, platforms and infrastructure.

Demand for WFP's technical advice and guidance on social protection has been growing continuously, and the case for WFP to apply its expertise to support the strengthening of national social protection systems is clear. National social protection schemes reach billions of people worldwide—some 47 percent of the global population is covered by at least one statutory cash benefit—and they have a huge impact on enabling people to meet their essential needs, mitigating the impact of shocks when they arise.¹ Government social assistance programmes are estimated to have resulted in a remarkable 36 percent reduction in the number of people in extreme poverty worldwide.² By applying its technical expertise strategically, WFP is able to contribute to enhancements in effectiveness and efficiency of schemes that reach hundreds of millions of people, as is clear from its ongoing work in many countries, such as the example of India on page 8.

Figure 1: How WFP supported nationally led social protection systems and programmes in 2022



Source: WFP country offices' annual country reports, 2022.

In 2022, WFP supported national social protection systems in 88 countries, in line with its two key strategic priorities of assisting people to meet their food security, nutrition and other essential needs, and increasing their capacity to manage risks and shocks. WFP primarily provided technical advice to government counterparts, and also supported programme implementation in some contexts, showcasing that WFP supports national governments' social protection systems and programmes in a variety of ways, which may be blended or combined according to contextual needs (see Figure 1).

As detailed in WFP's Strategy for Support to Social Protection (2021), national social protection systems can be roughly constituted of three levels of intervention for WFP. The first level covers our support to the enabling environment that underpins the whole social protection system, such as support to policies and legislation,

coordination mechanisms, and procedures for planning and financing. The second covers our support to the social protection programmes that deliver services and assistance to the population (such as cash transfer programmes or school feeding programmes). The third level includes cross-cutting processes aimed at generating and sharing knowledge and learning.

WFP provides technical expertise to varying combinations of these components of the system in each country where it works, depending on WFP's comparative advantage, added value, the needs of the government and the activities of other partners. In 2022, we provided guidance in an average of six of these technical areas per country, representing a slight increase in the depth of our support compared with 2021 and 2020. Figure 2 illustrates, for each building block of a social protection system, the number of countries in which we engaged in that area.

Some of our key results are as follows:
WFP supports countries with upstream system strengthening and policy advisory work in more than half the countries where it contributes to social protection.

- In **74 countries**, WFP supports governance, national capacity and coordination to strengthen institutional effectiveness through training and the promotion of coordination among social protection actors as well as across sectors.

For example, in Rwanda: WFP equipped staff of the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (the national social protection implementing agency) with introductory knowledge and good practices on complaints management handling to strengthen a key national social assistance programme, the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme.

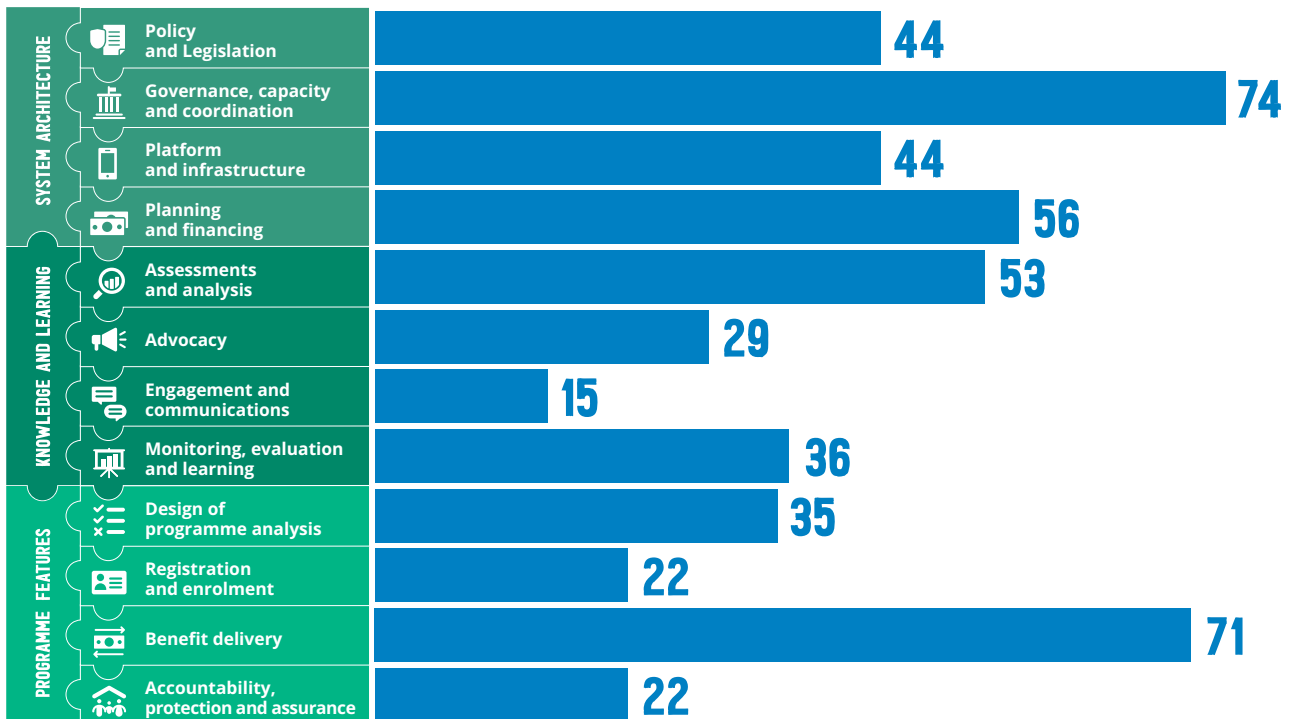


- WFP continued to deepen its programme support with technical advice and services to national actors on the design, selection and roll-out of mechanisms and payment instruments for delivering benefits in **71 countries** (see Figure 2).

For example, in Mali: In 2022, WFP supported the development of the targeting tool for the unified social registry to consider indicators that ensure better identification of people vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, as well as the deployment of the social registry in areas considered food-insecure. WFP supported the expansion of the social registry to cover an additional 154,398 people (25,733 households) in 12 communities that were not initially covered.



Figure 2: Number of countries where WFP contributed to each of the 12 building blocks, through technical advice to national actors and/or delivery on their behalf, 2022.



WFP strengthened the enabling environment for social protection in 81 countries in 2022

In almost every country where it operates, WFP continues to be a partner of governments seeking to strengthen the enabling environment of their social protection system — and increasingly so, with the number of countries where we have engaged in this system strengthening work having risen from 77 in 2020 to 81 in 2022, as shown in Figure 3. New engagements in strengthening social protection systems began in Ukraine and Moldova in 2022 as a core element of WFP’s response to the conflict in Ukraine. This included supporting the Government of Ukraine to continue to reform the information system for its social welfare services – which was already under way but became disrupted at the time of the conflict – to enable integration of previously disparate databases into the Unified Information System for the Social Sphere, enabling swifter registration for social protection entitlements by people on the move.

Figure 3: Number of countries supported by WFP at the social protection policy level (2020–2022)



Source: WFP country offices’ annual country reports, 2022.

To deliver on its commitment to help governments strengthen their social protection systems, WFP undertakes a broad range of work at a system-wide level so that people can better meet their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, and manage the risks and shocks they face. As detailed in the Overview section of this report, WFP supports countries with upstream

system strengthening and policy advisory work in more than half the countries where it contributes to social protection by supporting governments with policy formulation, building capacities, governance structures, setting up platforms, financing programmes and improving coordination across sectors. Numerous other examples illustrate the breadth of work that WFP undertakes at a systemwide level to deliver on its commitment to help governments strengthen their social protection systems so that people can better meet their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs and manage the risks and shocks they face. This ranges from supporting the development and updating of national strategies and policies to take food security into consideration, to improving institutional coordination, leading inter-agency working groups, training of government staff, advice on the integration of disaster risk financing mechanisms into social protection, as well as many others. In doing so, we work alongside partners to support governments in their efforts to achieve the SDGs and address different policy problems, drawing on WFP’s areas of expertise, such as emergency preparedness and response, climate adaptation and nutrition.

For instance, WFP’s social protection engagements in India show how we can strengthen organizational and institutional capacities and processes to enable national actors to deliver on their mandate. In 2022, WFP supported the launch of an e-learning system with the Department of Food and Public Distribution, which included training modules on the computerization of supply chain management, rice fortification, oversight monitoring and grievance handling, and the digitization of beneficiary records in the Public

Distribution System – one of India's largest food-based safety nets, that reaches more than 800 million people. The number of government staff who registered and completed courses exceeded the initial target of 10,000 users during the year. By providing technical support to the department's capacity building, WFP contributed to the scale-up of the use of fortified rice in the country's Public Distribution System, reaching 320 million people in 2022 compared with 38 million in 2021.

Another example of WFP's policy level support is its technical assistance to governments to identify financing sources and negotiate with and access funding from international financial institutions. In Lebanon, WFP acts as a conduit for the disbursement of funding for national social protection programme delivery with the aim of transitioning to full national ownership in the

long term. Since 2014, WFP has been supporting the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) – a poverty targeted social assistance programme for the poorest and most vulnerable Lebanese families – through technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity, and advocacy with donors to ensure sustainability of funding. Continued advocacy with donors on both strategic and technical levels enabled WFP to access diverse funding portfolios and strengthen its continued focus on the humanitarian-development nexus. Increased investments into the NPTP were secured from local embassies and focused more on development portfolios. Multi-year funding in the past years has enabled WFP and the Government to expand the reach of the NPTP and ensure sustainability of the programme, which reached 64,000 households (356,000 individuals) in 2022.

Social Protection Story:³ Cambodia – Developing a Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework

In Cambodia the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (compounded by impacts of climate-related shocks) resulted in the most pronounced economic contraction in the East Asia and Pacific region, with a partial reversal of some of the previous poverty reduction. In 2022 rising food prices threatened food security and nutrition (FSN) in Cambodia. These events have exposed the country's insufficient economic diversification and vulnerabilities of the near poor. Prior to 2020, Cambodia's social assistance was delivered as small, discrete programmes implemented by different ministries, with limited impact on macro poverty and vulnerability. Since 2020 there has been a dramatic expansion in the coverage of social assistance, with large scale cash transfers provided in response to COVID-19, floods and inflationary pressures, as well as the expansion of school feeding and educational scholarships.

In 2020, WFP worked on broadening the Cambodian national social protection system

to be more shock-responsive by providing technical support to the General Secretariat for National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC) in the development of a national framework on shock-responsive social protection, initiating the design process of this framework. A key counterpart in this process is the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth (MoSAVY). In 2021, WFP continued to support GS-NSPC with the process of submitting the framework draft to stakeholder consultation, which resulted in its validation. In 2022, WFP, GS-NSPC and MoSAVY finalized the framework. The institutionalized framework served as a springboard to initiate other engagements. Notably, along with MoSAVY and the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), WFP participated in a regional dialogue platform workshop on anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection in Thailand. Later, NCDM, with WFP's technical support, organized a workshop on anticipatory action to discuss its linkages to shock-responsive social protection initiatives.

WFP supported 76 countries to expand and enhance their social protection programmes in 2022

Building on its decades of expertise in delivering cash and in-kind transfers, including a history of supporting school meals programmes dating back to its foundation in the 1960s, WFP has long assisted governments with the design, delivery and assurance of a variety of their own social protection programmes.⁴ In particular, WFP demonstrates a strong and consistent focus on supporting government-owned school meals programmes (in around 70% of the countries each reporting year, 2020–22) and cash-based transfer programmes (from 50 to 55%, reaching its peak at 65% in 2021) (see Figure 5).

In 2022, country offices have reported providing support on new types of social protection programme such as vocational training (Djibouti, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan) and food distribution through social canteens where WFP supports with the logistics (Peru, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan).

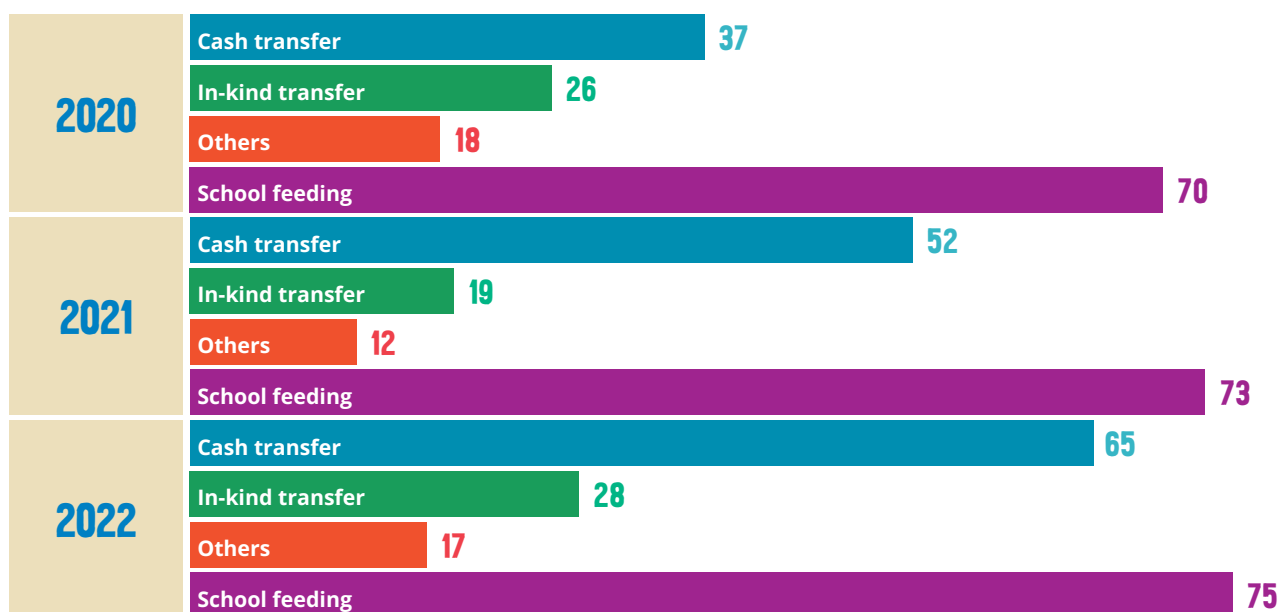
Figure 4: Number of countries with social protection programmes supported by WFP (2020–2022)



Source: WFP country offices' annual country reports, 2022.

In the following section, we offer a snapshot of some of WFP's contributions to social protection programmes around the world in 2022. These examples – ranging from school meals, cash-based transfers (CBT) and vouchers, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes – illustrate WFP's active engagement in supporting social protection programmes across various regions and programme modalities.

Figure 5: Number of countries where WFP has supported social protection programmes, by programme type (2020–2022)⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹



Source: WFP country offices' annual country reports, 2022; WFP (2022), State of School Feeding Worldwide; and WFP (2022) Snapshot of CBT (cash-based transfers).

Nourishing the hope of future generations: WFP helps governments to strengthen school meal programmes that reach 107 million children

School meal programmes remain one of the largest and most widespread social safety nets in the world, benefiting 418 million children globally in 2022, a 7 percent increase compared with 2020.¹⁰ As the lead United Nations agency for this area of work, WFP is committed to supporting governments with their school meal programmes as one of its three primary roles in the global school meals agenda. Overall, in 2022, WFP provided technical and policy support to governments that indirectly influenced the quality of life, access to education, and nutritional status of 107 million children through national school meals programmes. This work has also benefited local communities by strengthening agricultural production and improving the lives and livelihoods of smallholder farmers and partners across the food system value chain. By 2022, 32 countries supported by WFP reported the adoption of school feeding policies, laws or strategies. Between 2020 and 2022, WFP

supported six governments in approving new school feeding policies and legal frameworks. In Sierra Leone, for example, the school feeding policy developed with WFP's support ensures that children have access to nutritious, locally produced food.¹¹

WFP also supports direct implementation of national school feeding programmes such as in Honduras, where National School Feeding Programme (PNAE, for its Spanish acronym) provides a daily nutritious and diversified meal to 1.3 million preschool and primary school-aged children throughout the school year. In 2022, WFP actively engaged with the Government to advocate and position PNAE as a fundamental social protection mechanism on the path towards Zero Hunger in the country, culminating in the signing of a memorandum of understanding through which WFP assisted 1.3 million children in 20,332 schools.



Cash transfers help people meet their essential needs and withstand shocks

With WFP's direct distribution of CBTs and vouchers having reached 56 million people in 2022, with a total of US\$ 3.3 billion in payouts, WFP is a valued reference point for governments around the world seeking advice and support on cash transfer programming.¹² In 2022, WFP applied its operational know-how to support the design, delivery and assurance of national cash transfer programmes. This technical assistance takes various forms and cover every step of the process. Examples include helping national counterparts to ensure that channels for delivering cash provide regular transfers, are safe for beneficiaries and flexible enough to avoid delays in disbursement in the event of a shock, and promote financial inclusion, especially for women and smallholder farmers.

This is exemplified by WFP's work in Somalia, where WFP partners with the Federal Government's Ministry of Employment and Social

Affairs, World Bank and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) to provide predictable cash-based transfers to poor and vulnerable households with children under 5 years through the Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP/Baxnaano), a government-led and owned national safety net. The project reached a total of 1.1 million people with four successful cash transfer cycles (US\$ 182 million). In 2022, it also expanded to address the impacts of prolonged drought conditions on Somalian households. WFP leveraged Baxnaano to invest in household capacities to withstand cycles of shock, and successfully delivered US\$ 7.8 million under drought anticipatory action, providing early support to 114,936 people. This is WFP's largest anticipatory payout in the Eastern Africa Region and in the history of Somalia. It is one of the few examples globally where a social protection programme was scaled up to provide support in anticipation of a forecasted climate hazard.





Malnutrition treatment and prevention, and nutrition-sensitive programming

While supporting the delivery of social protection programmes' benefits, WFP draws on its logistical and supply chain expertise to advise on and to ensure the functionality of national and regional supply chains and improvements to food safety and quality. In Pakistan, for example, WFP supported the Government's national stunting prevention initiative, the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), part of the broader Benazir Income Support Programme – the country's flagship social protection enterprise overseen

by the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Security. This was achieved by reallocating specialized nutritious food resourced by the Government for the BNP to flood-affected communities through the blanket supplementary feeding programme for pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 in the most hard-hit districts. This led to the extension of BNP activities, boosting programme coverage by 18 percent, supporting national counterparts in achieving malnutrition treatment and prevention.

Supporting social protection as a contribution to emergency response and preparedness

Food security and nutrition outcomes can also be achieved through WFP's technical advice on identifying the type of programme best suited to respond to certain shocks and crises. The Dominican Republic provides a strong example of how WFP can positively support governments' emergency response to a climate hazard through a national nutrition-sensitive social protection programme: in 2022, to address the impact of hurricane Fiona, WFP and the social protection programme 'Supérate' reactivated the nutrition component of the programme. After successfully mobilizing multilateral funding to enable this component to be reactivated, WFP supported the implementation of distribution of specialized nutritious food to assist the population most vulnerable to malnutrition and to improve their nutritional status in the areas most impacted, as a mechanism to build resilience and accelerate recovery.

Furthermore, as part of the response plan through Supérate, WFP provided technical and logistical support to local and national authorities to implement the emergency voucher of the social protection programme. Targeting was carried out jointly with national counterparts, with a focus on the people most vulnerable to food insecurity based on their socioeconomic level and living conditions – i.e. those on levels 1 and 2 of the quality-of-life index of the National Social Registry Institution. Thus, the Dominican Republic is also a good example of WFP's support for registration of beneficiaries and formulation of eligibility criteria, including prioritization among affected groups despite capacity or resources constraints, and strategies for minimizing inclusion and exclusion errors, capitalizing on existing national social protection systems.



WFP's activities as a responsible complementary actor in social protection in 2022

Many of WFP's directly implemented activities, in crisis and non-crisis contexts alike, contain elements that mirror those of national social protection systems. This creates opportunities to explore complementarities between our interventions – such as cash and in-kind transfers, school feeding, nutrition and asset creation programmes, and the analytical tools, approaches and delivery systems that support them—and those of national partners. Figure 6 showcases interventions undertaken in 2022 that do not themselves constitute social protection but can contribute to improved national social protection.

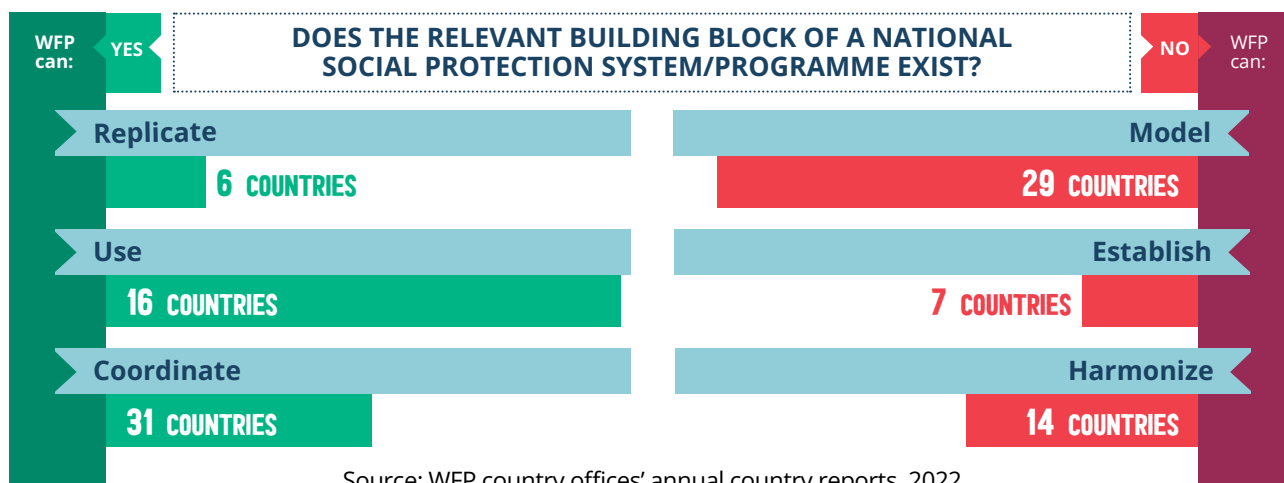
In contexts where social protection systems and programmes exist and are functioning, WFP sometimes delivers its own transfers through the national system, or **uses** elements of it, if this strengthens rather than overloads the system. Alternatively, it can **replicate** the national system as a time-bound gap-filling measure in locations that the government is unable to reach directly, or where the government has insufficient capacity to reach all those in need. In other contexts, WFP

delivers support independently of a national system, by **coordinating** with the government, but with features that reflect it or dovetail with it, or with the considered use of alternative systems where required. In 2022, WFP undertook activities falling under these categories in 31 countries (Figure 6).

Conversely, in contexts where certain elements of a social protection system are not functioning or where the government is actively seeking innovative alternatives to its current ways of working, WFP can **model** new designs and approaches in its own programmes that serve as a test or 'proof of concept' for the national system; it can **establish** systems and programmes with an agreement for their eventual incorporation into the national system; or it can **harmonize** its own interventions with those of other non-government actors, facilitating an eventual emergence of a high-quality government programme.

WFP pursued all these avenues in 2022 in its own programming.

Figure 6: Number of countries where WFP contributed to national social protection through complementary actions in its own programming in 2022¹³



Source: WFP country offices' annual country reports, 2022.

WFP used, replicated and/or coordinated its own programmes with a national social protection system in 43 countries in 2022

Some examples among these include:

- **Replicating the Government's drought response pilot in Niger:** 118,000 drought-affected people received monthly cash transfers from WFP in alignment with the national adaptive social protection programme, by expanding the drought response pilot conducted by the Cellule Filets Sociaux with monthly cash transfers for 12 months. The beneficiaries were located in eight drought-affected communes classified as extremely vulnerable. In addition to cash, complementary services such as nutrition messaging were provided to ensure that the drought social protection response remained nutrition-sensitive.
- **Delivering transfers using the national social protection system in Moldova:** WFP led the design of a joint partnership with the Government of Moldova and four UN agencies – UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR – to provide emergency cash to support 56,000 vulnerable Moldovan households for seven months. The households were selected from the public safety nets of the anti-poverty government programme targeting vulnerable Moldovans, 'Ajutor Social', and the national winter social assistance programme, 'APRA'. Under this joint initiative, working with the Moldovan Government to direct assistance to particularly vulnerable Moldovans using the social protection system – including with the involvement of community-level social workers – was paramount to both ensure that essential needs were addressed effectively, and mitigate social tensions between host communities and refugees.
- **Coordinating with national safety nets in Malawi:** For the 2021/22 lean season response, WFP supported the government-led response by mobilizing resources for the horizontal expansion (through cash top ups) of the Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) to address chronic and acute food insecurity in the food-insecure district of Chikwawa. Simultaneously, WFP worked with the Government to use the same national systems to reach non-SCTP food-insecure households. WFP led this coordinated approach with the Government by aligning registration, targeting, and e-payment systems, and leveraging the social protection systems to reach acutely food-insecure households not included in the SCTP caseload. This resulting in WFP reaching more than 75,000 beneficiaries in Chikwawa during the 2021/22 lean season response with support from humanitarian donors, leveraging the Government's social protection systems under a coordinated and coherent response.

WFP established and tested new ways of working in its programmes as a contribution to social protection system strengthening in 41 countries in 2022

- **Modelling conflict-sensitive programming in Guatemala:** To incorporate social protection initiatives in the Polochic Valley, where conflict triggered by limited land access is aggravating food insecurity, WFP partnered with the FAO, OHCHR, the Propaz Foundation and four municipal commissions on food security and nutrition to start the design phase of the two-year social protection programme (2022–2024) implemented with funds from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and framed around the humanitarian-development-peace triple nexus. In this phase, WFP and its partners conducted a conflict analysis and designed a methodology called ‘peacebuilding sensitive to gender and environment’. WFP and its partners provide food assistance, support assets and livelihood restoration and promote social cohesion among communities, benefiting 840 indigenous households.
- **Continuing delivery of a social safety net in the Democratic Republic of Congo, for eventual transition to Government:** WFP continued its ‘social safety net’ programme, providing US\$ 2.6 million in cash transfers to 85,000 people vulnerable to food insecurity in N’sele, a Kinshasa suburb, over the course of the year. This assistance mitigated the impact of the pandemic on livelihoods. The programme is intended to be transitioned to the Ministry of Social Affairs, as the social protection sector is nascent.
- **Promoting harmonization of actions by partners supporting social protection in Cameroon:** WFP and partners in the social protection development partners (WFP, UNICEF, ILO and GIZ) and the Cash Voucher Assistance and Social Protection Linkages

Working Group worked together to develop the terms of reference for the working group. They discussed harmonizing initiatives to support the national social protection system within the humanitarian-development-peace nexus framework and inter-sectoral cash coordination structure.

2022 global and regional social protection partnerships

Regional partnerships

A leading example of the coordinated efforts required to implement the nexus approach is the **Sahel resilience initiative**. Since August 2020, WFP and UNICEF have been supporting the governments in Mali, Mauritania and Niger to respond to the socioeconomic impact of Covid-19 through immediate cash assistance, using a ‘twin-track’ approach that simultaneously strengthened the national social protection systems to become more shock-responsive and nutrition- and child-sensitive. Through this project, WFP delivered cash transfers and complementary services to more than one million people and also provided support in developing national guidelines and tools, expanding national social registries to include refugees, and integrating social protection in national emergency preparedness and planning, among others.

A recent joint WFP-UNICEF [publication](#) outlines and analyses the ‘twin-track’ approach in the Sahel contexts, details the lessons learned from implementing the first two phases of the programme (2020–2022), and identifies a resulting set of principles to outline a coherent way forward to enable a more holistic delivery of shock-responsive social protection in fragile contexts. Building on these lessons learned and progress to date, an ambitious scale-up of the initiative, using a deliberate nexus approach, was developed for the period from 2023 to 2028.

Global partnerships

Partnerships and contributions to global coordination mechanisms, knowledge and learning are core to WFP's social protection activities. In 2022, WFP actively supported the development of the implementation strategy for the United Nations Secretary-General's **Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions** and continued to serve as an active member of the technical support facility, alongside ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women and FAO, who are coordinating the set-up and roll-out of this initiative to pathfinder countries, with an initial focus on Malawi and Namibia. The Accelerator is now one of the UN's [12 High Impact Initiatives](#) to lead the way in getting the world back on track to meet the SDG targets by 2030, and is quickly being adopted by additional government partners with support from WFP social protection expertise.

WFP also chaired the universal social protection initiative **USP2030's** sub-working group on social protection and food systems, and contributed to its sub-working groups on climate, finance and digital social protection, playing a key role

in the development of an implementation guide, **Good Practices for Ensuring Data Protection And Privacy in Social Protection Systems**, which sets out standards and recommendations for protecting beneficiaries' rights to privacy in all cases where social protection is supported by the United Nations.

Finally, WFP has been an active contributor to the **Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation board (SPIAC-B)**, an inter-agency mechanism aimed at enhancing coordination and advocacy on social protection issues globally. In the context of recurring crises in 2022, the board released two joint statements on '[Social protection responses to food price shocks](#)' and '[Strengthening linkages between Humanitarian Assistance and National Social Protection Systems for Effective Responses to Forced Displacements](#)'. Later, it also published the [Implementation Guide on Good Practices for Ensuring Data Protection and Privacy in Social Protection Systems](#).

Endnotes

- 1 International Labour Organization (2021), World Social Protection Report 2020–22.
- 2 [The State of Social Safety Nets 2018](#). (World Bank, 2018)
- 3 With consistent reporting from country offices on social protection activities in the Annual Country Reports (ACR), it is possible to trace social protection stories, giving some insights into the process and WFP's key achievements when supporting governments in different country contexts. The social protection stories presented in this report are composed of two parts: the context, which is extracted from social protection longitudinal studies, and the engagements, which is a synthesis of the ACR snapshots available on the [Social Protection Dashboard](#), from 2020 to 2022, and explains how WFP addressed those needs through its support to national social protection.
- 4 WFP counts as 'social protection programmes' those types of programmes captured in the Interagency Social Protection Assessment's (ISPA) inventory. See Annex B of WFP's [Strategy for Support to Social Protection](#) (2021) for the full list.
- 5 In-kind transfers programmes: includes food stamps and vouchers programmes, food distribution, and in-kind emergency support.
- 6 In-kind transfers: includes food stamps and vouchers programmes, food distribution, and in-kind emergency support.
- 7 Others: includes microinsurance, macroinsurance, public works programmes, food for work programmes, and vocational training.
- 8 Methodological note: this graph shows data sourced from 2022 ACRs except for the school feeding category. The School Based Programme division has provided data extracted from WFP's State of School Feeding Worldwide 2022 report.
- 9 Methodological note: this graph shows data sourced from 2022 ACRs except for the cash transfer programme category, which displays the cash-based transfers (CBT) division's data, published in the [CBT snapshot 2022](#) (WFP, 2023) and the [Annual Performance Report](#) (WFP, 2021)
- 10 WFP (2022), State of School Feeding Worldwide 2022.
- 11 WFP (2022), State of School Feeding Worldwide 2022.
- 12 [Snapshot of CBT \(cash-based transfers\) in 2022](#) (WFP, n.d.).
- 13 For detailed definitions of the complementary actions categories please check page 42 of WFP's [Strategy for Support to Social Protection](#) (2021).
- 14 For detailed definitions of the complementary actions categories please check page 42 of WFP's [Strategy for Support to Social Protection](#) (2021).

World Food Programme

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70,
00148 Rome, Italy - T +39 06 65131

wfp.org/social-protection

Cover Photo: WFP/Giulio d'Adamo
Photo page 6: WFP/Emily Fredenberg
Photo page 7: WFP/Richard Mbouet
Photo page 11: WFP/Micheal Duff
Photo page 12: WFP/Patrick Mwangi
Photo page 13: WFP/Marco Frattini
Photo page 14: WFP/Esteban Barrera