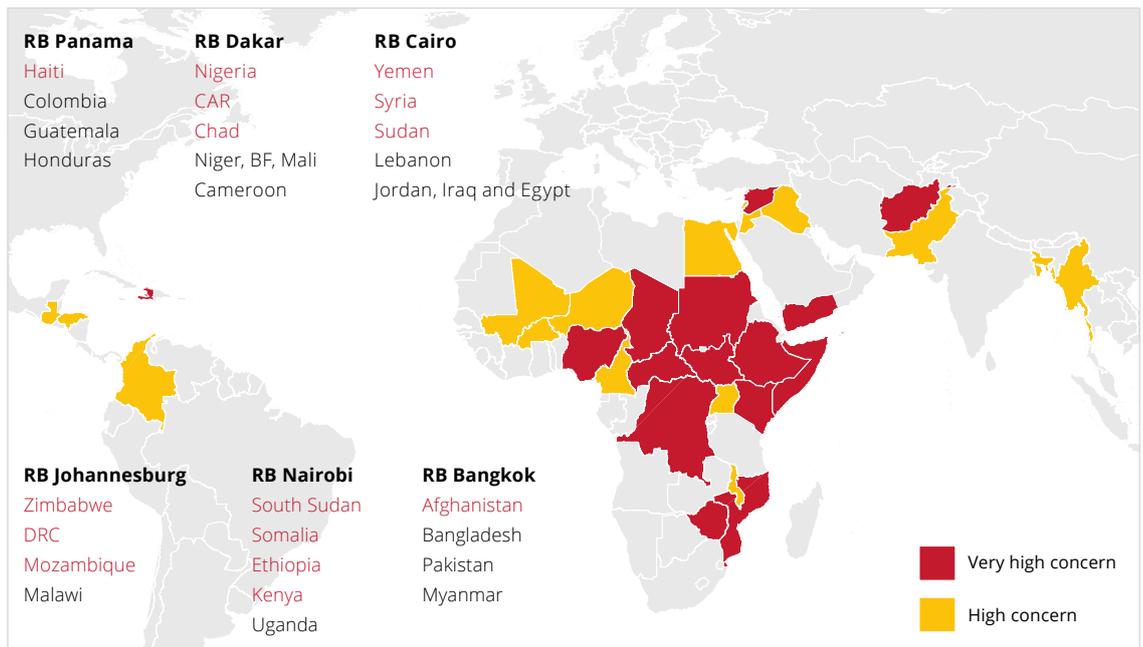


### Highlights

**The WFP family tragically lost two front line colleagues to COVID-19 over the past few weeks in Yemen and Sudan.** We express our heartfelt condolences to their respective families during this extremely difficult time, and we are doing our best to support them. WFP reconfirms its commitment to ensuring a safe environment for our staff whilst delivering the essential assistance required for those who need it most.

**There is growing evidence that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to deepen existing hunger amongst vulnerable populations.** Ongoing insecurity, the lack of resources, and constrained access to food is worsening food insecurity. COVID-19 is exacerbating pre-existent regional crises (record global food insecurity & displacement, West Africa, South Africa drought, Insecurity in Middle East, Venezuela, Desert Locust) potentially leading to unprecedented levels of hunger in 2020/2021. Globally, needs-based plans have increased by 18 percent since March for the period of June-December 2020, and are expected to increase further. A revised global plan will be available by July for discussion with stakeholders- including the donor community.

WFP's operational analytical group has identified the **primary countries of concern** which require attention based on heightened food insecurity, scale of operations and operational complexity.



During a [World Bank event](#) on 26 May, **WFP's Chief Economist highlighted how the pandemic is further exacerbating poverty.** The discussion focused on factors that can trigger food supply chain disruptions, the implications of such disruptions on poverty, and the measures that WFP is taking to help countries mitigate the potential effects of this crisis on the world's poor.

[WFP and its partners appealed for urgent funding for Yemen](#) as highlighted during the virtual pledging conference this week. Over 20 million Yemenis are food insecure, with nearly 10 million facing severe hunger and the COVID-19 pandemic risks worsening the situation significantly.

Around half of the country's health facilities have shuttered and Yemen currently lacks the means to provide life-saving support to the millions displaced by ongoing conflict. As COVID-19 ravages through Yemen at an unknown rate, the UN is appealing for US\$ 2.4 billion to help people struggling to access the most basic services – including their battle with hunger.



Photo credit: Provided by WFP partner, CARE

**WFP's Regional Bureaux, along with the Programme Division, are refining the Medium Term Programme Framework's (MTPF) implementation.** Advancing the MTPF will require investments to increase capacity, analytics, and more precise guidance for urban programming. WFP is strengthening country-level partnerships to seamlessly and comprehensively address the broad socio-economic fallout from the COVID-19 crisis.



The Executive Director, David Beasley, recently visited three of WFP's Humanitarian Response Hubs in Belgium, Ethiopia and Ghana. He met with WFP staff and saw first-hand the vital efforts on the ground as part of the global Covid-19 response on behalf of the UN community and humanitarian and health partners. The ED, alongside Ethiopian Government officials and the World Health Organization, participated in the inauguration of the Addis Humanitarian Response Hub and field hospital. ED Beasley thanked the President of Ethiopia, as well as various ministers for their support and leadership as part of the global COVID-19 response.

In Accra, while visiting the UNHRD hub - which now also serves as the Humanitarian Response Hub for West Africa – and the Accra field hospital site, he witnessed the arrival of a UAE-provided C17, carrying cargo for the field hospital. The trip also included a brief stopover in Sudan, where the ED met the president and other leaders to discuss ramping up WFP's support to the government's cash transfer program for vulnerable families.

WFP's common services, as part of the updated global Humanitarian Response Plan, continues to **provide essential cargo and passenger transport** to ensure the global COVID-19 health and humanitarian response is uninterrupted.

#### PASSENGER OPERATIONS

FLIGHTS  
CONDUCTED

99

PASSENGERS  
TRANSPORTED

1,065

ORGANIZATIONS  
REGISTERED

259

DESTINATIONS  
REACHED

24

**The UN System-Wide Task Force on MEDEVAC is setting up medical evacuation services** for UN and INGO personnel. The plan is to base these services out of five regional hubs and locations are being chosen according to the willingness of governments to receive COVID-19 patients and based on advice from the UN Medical Doctors Network.

**A 24/7 UN MEDEVAC Cell has been activated using resources/expertise principally from DOS, WHO and WFP.** WFP has fielded an aviation expert into the Strategic Aviation Operations Centre which acts as the air operations tasking and coordination team, acting upon operational requests from WHO. Six MEDEVACs have been conducted so far using WFP-contracted air ambulances.

**The overarching objective is to facilitate our commitment to the principle of “Stay and Deliver”.**

As a front-line actor, WFP embodies this principle to maintain critical food and nutrition support to communities facing many challenges, not the least the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The arrangements being put in place are intended to provide the necessary support should front line workers become ill

with COVID-19. A full range of treatment options and care, including MEDEVAC if necessary, are being established across the UN system in all duty stations. These arrangements further strengthen WFP's commitment to support those most vulnerable during this critical time.

**WFP has set up field hospital sites in Accra and Addis Ababa** which will shortly be handed over to WHO and health partners for management and staffing.

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## Resource Mobilization and Partnerships

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Following the ED letter to donors on 23 March, **WFP has received US\$ 1.62 billion against the request to expedite US\$ 1.9 billion** in existing commitments or pledges. Top five donors of the most recent contributions received include **Germany, United States, UN CERF, United Kingdom and Luxembourg**. Country offices are in the process of assessing augmented needs brought about by the pandemic and other shocks to be reflected in revised implementation plans and budget revisions. A clearer picture of the wider programmatic adjustments that encompass WFP's Country Strategic Plans is anticipated to emerge in the coming weeks. **At present, to implement its current programme of work, WFP requires US\$ 4 billion over the next six months.**

The network of Humanitarian Response Hubs located in strategic locations around the world, along with cargo and passenger flights connecting these hubs to individual destinations, is supporting the steady flow of humanitarian and health cargo and personnel into affected areas.

**Sustaining this operation through 2020 will require an estimated US\$ 965 million** as part of the updated Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP). Adequate funding is crucial to enable the global COVID-19 response in the world's most fragile settings.

**Against the updated GHRP appeal, nearly US\$ 139 million (14 percent) has been confirmed in direct and multilateral contributions.** Given that these services deliver on behalf of the wider health and humanitarian global response, WFP calls on all partners to do their part in supporting the appeal to ensure continuity of this service.

**WFP encourages all partners to allow the utmost flexibility of resources,** to ensure WFP can provide a dynamic response and prioritize the most urgent needs. Flexible multilateral resources in 2020 have been crucial to respond to the crisis, deliver essential humanitarian services and reach the most vulnerable.

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## WFP Operations

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**WFP's Needs Assessment and Targeting Unit has published a paper on 'Targeting and prioritization of impoverished and food-insecure populations affected by COVID-19'.** The paper aims enable decision-makers and practitioners make immediate adjustments and guide them on how targeting criteria may need expansion to protect populations at risk, including those affected by the socio-economic shocks from COVID-19 – covering both urban and rural settings. It also sheds light on data collection and monitoring targeting decisions and outcomes.

**WFP is currently working on producing a Conflict Sensitivity and COVID-19 tool** to support field teams in conducting rapid conflict analyses, identify potential conflict risks associated with the COVID-19 response and possible mitigation measures to be considered in designing and implementing activities.

The tool draws on consultations with all six regional bureaux and several country offices and is developed in close cooperation with FAO and UNICEF. For more information, please contact [HQ.Peace.Conflict@wfp.org](mailto:HQ.Peace.Conflict@wfp.org)

**Many of the environments where WFP operates have seen a significant deterioration of the security situation** with the onset of the pandemic. The number of COVID-19 cases and deaths continue to rise across various countries which already experience an unstable security situation and very limited government capacities such as **South Sudan, Somalia and Afghanistan**, further aggravating inter-communal conflict and affecting WFP's operating environment and humanitarian access. The destabilizing effect of the pandemic also favour an increase in the activity of armed groups and incidence of security incidents, as observed over the past weeks in the **Sahel (particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)**, with potential impacts for WFP's lean season operations. **Mozambique's** northern province of Cabo Delgado is also an area of particular concern, witnessing both a surge in COVID-19 cases and an increase in internal displacements (while the outreach of humanitarian responders remains limited due to the activity of non-state armed groups).

**Most WFP Country Offices are engaging with Governments to support national responses.** In more than 22 country offices, this support specifically relates to cash-based safety nets. Nine country offices have already delivered transfers with or on behalf of the Governments,



while others are establishing agreements for technical assistance or complementary support. WFP is providing supply chain support where requested, through both technical advice and logistics infrastructure.

**WFP Cash-Based Transfer activities in response to COVID-19 are shifting from business continuity to scaling up assistance.**

In **Zimbabwe**, under the urban social assistance programme, **WFP reached over 97,000 beneficiaries** in April and a pilot e-voucher transfer system was successfully rolled out to around 3,860 people. Markets are being affected by COVID-19: maize grain is unavailable, and movement of commodities has slowed down.

In **Honduras**, **WFP is scaling-up to reach 1.3 million new beneficiaries** in response to COVID-19, compared to 16,000 people in crisis response last year, with a combination of cash and in-kind assistance. WFP will also provide technical assistance to strengthen Government targeting activities for shock responsive social protection measures.

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## Service Provision

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All of WFP's planned eight humanitarian response hubs to support the COVID-19 response are now fully operational. **Over 60 flights have taken place as of 2 June, transporting 1788 m<sup>3</sup> of critical COVID-19 supplies to 46 destinations** throughout Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

WFP's air passenger service continues to expand its reach as government authorisations and permissions are received. **To date, a total of 99 flights have taken place, transporting 1,065 humanitarian and health workers to and from 24 destinations** throughout Africa, Asia and the Middle East, with additional destinations in these regions, as well as Latin America, expected to be added in the coming days.

**259 organizations have now registered for the service**, and the latest information, including tentative schedules, can be found on the [Humanitarian Booking Hub](#).

WFP continues to assist the humanitarian community in its COVID-19 response through its existing support mechanisms

such as UNHRD, UNHAS and Bilateral Service Provision.

**UNHRD** since January has dispatched a total of **276 COVID-19-related consignments to 108 countries** on behalf of **21 partners**.

**UNHAS** continues to operate in most countries where it's active, with mitigation measures in place to stop the spread of the disease.

However, **movement restrictions have led to the suspension of passenger operations in Ethiopia, Libya, Mauritania, Niger and Somalia**.

Through WFP's **Bilateral Service Provision**, the WFP Ethiopia Country Office supported the dispatch of the third tranche of Jack Ma Foundation, Alibaba Foundation, and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention of **critical COVID-19 items to 52 countries in Africa** within five days, delivering almost a quarter of a million kilograms, representing **more than 1,500 m<sup>3</sup> of medical supplies and equipment**.

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## Inter-Agency Coordination

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### Global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

The Global ETC team is finalizing the recruitment of a Project Manager to support the development and roll-out of its chatbot solution. The chatbot solution will enable two-way communication between affected communities and humanitarians and provide relevant and country-specific information on the COVID-19 response.

## Global Food Security Cluster (gFSC)

The gFSC continues to support the response community through joint collaborations with governments and other clusters. In Burkina Faso, the FSC, together with the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation and the city council of Ouagadougou, coordinated food distributions for forty-five households under quarantine in Ouagadougou. In Nigeria, it has been working together with the Permanent Interstate Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) on data collection to review and potentially update the March Cadre Harmonisé data. In Cameroon, the FSC is planning to conduct a series of trainings for all cluster partners with the collaboration of the WASH and Health clusters. In Ethiopia, FSC and its members have been working in coordination with the Health Cluster and health professionals, with the support of the government, to ensure that assistance to beneficiaries is provided in the safest way possible. Health authorities have been collaborating with operators during distribution processes across different activities. These include checking the temperature of beneficiaries and distribution staff, advocating for different preventive mechanisms and being available to answer beneficiaries' questions related to COVID-19.

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## Global Logistics Cluster (GLC)

In order to better serve the humanitarian community, the Logistics Cluster has developed an interactive [Cargo Entry Points Update map](#) which shows the latest cargo and movement restrictions gathered from a range of reliable sources, including WFP and key commercial sector partners. The Global Logistics Cluster held its seventh global partner call on the COVID-19 outbreak on 26 May. Minutes from the call along with other COVID-19 related information can be found on the dedicated page of the [Logistics Cluster website](#).

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## Regional Updates

### Regional Bureau Bangkok

WFP across the region is continuing to respond rapidly to the evolving situation. **Targeted COVID-19 response activities through service provision and/or relief food assistance are ongoing in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Pacific, Pakistan, Nepal and the Philippines.** Activities have all been modified to continue lifesaving relief assistance while mitigating exposure to any risk of infection. In Afghanistan, preparations for relief assistance to 420,000 COVID-19 affected people in five provinces (Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad, and Mazar) have started. In Myanmar, WFP has reached some 17,000 migrants who recently returned from abroad.

**WFP continues to deliver lifesaving food and nutrition support (for a planned 2.9 million beneficiaries in May) in a number of countries (including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Pakistan),** with various modifications, such as providing such as providing one- or two-months' worth of distributions or revising standard operating procedures. In India, in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, WFP has published a joint guidance on food donations from private sector organizations. In the Philippines, WFP is developing communications material on minimum acceptable diets for children aged 6-24 months and on minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age in the context of COVID-19, to be disseminated through a social media campaign.

**WFP managed to modify asset creation and livelihoods or resilience activities in a number of countries to align with COVID-related regulations,** including restrictions on movements and large gatherings. In Bhutan, WFP will support the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of Bhutan's COVID-19 Agriculture Stimulus Plan as part of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund grant awarded to WFP, UNICEF, and UNDP.

While school closures across the region have meant a suspension of school feeding programmes in almost all countries, **some country offices have modified their programmes to provide take-home rations (Cambodia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Laos, and Sri Lanka).**

**In Indonesia, WFP released its latest 'COVID-19 Economic and Food Security Implications'.** Some notable findings include: 1) the lowest GDP increase in the first quarter of 2020 since 2001; 2) the five most impacted sectors accounted for 41 percent of the Indonesian economy in 2019, and employed 45 percent of the country's total workforce; and 3) estimated job losses of between 2.9 and 5.2 million workers due to COVID-19 with an additional 1 million formal workers told to stay at home, either unpaid or half-paid.

**Regional Bureau Bangkok** **Remote monitoring of operations is ongoing in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Pakistan** to ensure that WFP collects beneficiaries' feedback and monitors the progress of adjusted interventions. Monitoring of take-home rations activities is being set-up in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao DPR, and Timor-Leste, and in Pakistan for conditional cash transfers in schools. In the Pacific, WFP will begin mobile food security monitoring.

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**Regional Bureau Cairo** The socio-economic effects on an already fragile region are of utmost concern. In a region where war, famine, economic collapse, and political unrest threaten to exacerbate the far-reaching impacts of COVID-19, **WFP is focusing its range of responses and efforts to maintain food assistance to more than 26.5 million people in the region.** WFP estimates that up to 8 million additional people in this region could soon require assistance due to the socio-economic impacts from COVID-19.

**Governments are increasingly adopting social protection measures in response to COVID-19** through social assistance and cash responses. WFP is providing technical, financial and operational support to planning and implementing such measures in Armenia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Turkey.

**In response to increased needs in light of COVID-19, WFP Syria signed a memorandum of understanding with UNICEF to provide Cash-based transfers (CBT) Support to Out-of-School Children (OOSC).** A component of the School meals-programme in Syria with an additional hygiene item CBT top-up of US\$ 10 per household, per month. This is in addition to their WFP voucher.

Meanwhile, to overcome potential mobility constraints due to COVID-19, WFP Jordan deployed mobile ATMs to rural areas in Irbid and Mafraq to address accessibility issues faced by refugees in redeeming their cash assistance with a focus on people with disabilities and those residing in remote areas.

**WFP is now providing altered assistance to 93 percent of the nearly 4 million children** that received support before the COVID-19 crisis through take home rations (THR) and cash-based transfers (CBT).

**Livelihoods, resilience and climate-related activities are heavily impacted.** WFP is developing a "Livelihoods Recovery Plan" to respond to the mid-term food insecurity and socio-economic impacts from COVID-19 in the region's countries, to support leveraging partnerships and the mobilization of resources for a livelihood recovery scale-up throughout 2021.

**WFP's efforts continue to intensify public awareness, promote and support appropriate life-saving assistance** and use every opportunity to disseminate appropriate hygiene messages, key messages on COVID-19 symptoms, and Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) measures. In Sudan, WFP initiated preparations for the scale-up of an emergency nutrition response to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under five as well as pregnant and lactating women. The initial scale-up is planned for Khartoum with approximately 30 health centres.

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**Regional Bureau Dakar** **WFP estimates that an additional 22 million people could struggle to feed themselves due to the socio-economic impacts from COVID-19 in the next six months** - doubling the number of food insecure to 43 million. Western and Central Africa is considered a hotspot after a corporate impact risk analysis exercise with regards to WFP's operations. Conflicts, causing more displacement, disrupting livelihoods and a weakened market flows, is a key driver in many areas, particularly in the border region of Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, Lake Chad Basin and Cameroon (Northwest and Southwest regions). However, climate factors (drought, floods) also contributed to rising food insecurity, while economic crises and high inflation are of most concern in other countries (Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau).

The situation is expected to worsen as economic activities and market flows are constrained. Although all airports, ports and land borders in the region are operational for cargo movements, it is expected that disruption of global supply chains, border closures and restrictions on commercial transport will continue to affect WFP's operations in the region and the flow of food and goods within countries. In a region highly dependent on food imports and with limited stocks in-country, food prepositioning is critical to mitigate possible supply chain disruptions. With the rainy season approaching, access to markets and roads may further be hampered. **WFP is prepositioning adequate stocks to supply remote areas before the rainy season.**

As part of the COVID-sensitive approaches that have been rolled out across all WFP operations in the region, **food distribution points are being increased, sites have been revamped to ensure social distancing, and, more notably, advanced two-three-month rations are being provided where possible.** Some activities have been temporarily suspended while others were reoriented. School closures in the West Africa region have affected 18 million schoolchildren supported through government-led national school meals programmes and 2.2 million schoolchildren in WFP-supported schools. In some country offices like Chad, Mauritania, Cameroon and Niger, the school meals programme was adapted to provide take-home rations to targeted school children.

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**Regional Bureau  
Johannesburg**

**Governments in the region continue to implement measures to curb the spread of the virus.**

The COVID-19 mitigation measures have continue to adversely affect the population in different ways and across many sectors of the economy. Some countries (Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Madagascar, Zimbabwe) have adopted a phased methodical reopening of economies with strict health and safety protocols. WFP is implementing activities while making the necessary adjustments to ensure the safety of its staff, partners and the affected people across the region.

**WFP estimates that some 42 million people could need food assistance this year in the twelve countries where it operates.** This consists of 26 million already food insecure in rural areas due to drought, flooding, conflict or economic crisis, and 16 million hit by the effects of COVID-19 (3 million in rural areas and 13 million in urban areas). While boosting its efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP continues to undertake the necessary measures to maintain its operational performance and support governments and partners.

**More frequent climate disasters have strengthened the resolve of governments in the region to enhance shock-responsive social protection.** With many governments set to be increasingly cash-strapped as the impacts of COVID-19 are felt more widely and deeply, significant increase in external funding for social protection is essential if hunger catastrophes are to be averted. WFP intends to capitalise on its decades of experience helping governments design and deliver food-based safety net programmes in crisis contexts. Its interventions in urban areas are being undertaken with a range of partners, including the World Bank, NGOs and other UN agencies.

**WFP has ramped up market and vulnerability assessment monitoring to more closely track changes that may impact already vulnerable households or create new vulnerabilities.** In addition, WFP has adapted monitoring tools to factor in the impact of COVID-19. Process monitoring tools in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) now include COVID-19 related questions, to ensure that all distributions comply with the established standard operating procedures (SOPs). Based on recent market monitoring of shops in Lesotho, the cost of a WFP food basket has increased by 6 percent in May, while in the Republic of Congo, the price of a basic food basket increased by 15 percent. The most deprived households, whose purchasing power is weakened by the loss of income, have been unable to purchase food at these high prices. However, following WFP's one-off mobile money transfer under the urban cash transfer programme launched on 13 May, 34,000 of these households in Brazzaville are now able to meet their basic food needs. Further support is needed to extend the assistance to additional vulnerable households in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

**Although food distributions are progressing well, there are challenges in crowd control around distribution sites.** In the DRC, WFP is considering options to improve distribution processes, including the preparation of food kits that can be distributed quickly, thereby minimizing human contact.

While virus-induced port and border closures have slowed the movement of humanitarian freight and workers into and around Southern Africa, **WFP continues to receive and dispatch food and other essentials** relatively freely with the support of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its governments.

**Regional Bureau  
Nairobi**

**COVID-19 is spreading across East Africa and the Horn of Africa** - where the virus has the potential for massive impact. This could devastate a region with weak economies, poor health infrastructure and other factors including flooding and locust infestations.

**Food security is likely to worsen in the coming months as the region continues to grapple with multi-layered emergencies** – locusts, flooding and the pandemic. WFP projects that the number of acutely food insecure people is likely to increase from 20 million to 34-43 million from May - July due to the socio-economic impact from the pandemic.

**Refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable communities in urban areas continue to be adversely affected by the economic impact of the crisis.** The pandemic has also disrupted supply chain regional trade and markets. Despite availability of cereal stocks in the global market, most East African countries are food deficit. In response, WFP has prioritised continued lifesaving assistance including support to the food insecure populations, refugees and treatment of malnutrition activities, while also ensuring activities are adapted to COVID-19 prevention measures.

**Country offices are also supporting national response strategies, providing technical assistance for the expansion of social protection and social safety nets programmes across East Africa.** In Ethiopia, WFP is scaling up the Urban Safety Net Programme in Addis Ababa, with plans to reach 4,000 households or 18,000 people with cash assistance by July.

**WFP will also complement the government-led COVID-19 emergency response with cash assistance aimed at providing relief to 63,300 families** facing food and nutrition shortages as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In Uganda, WFP is planning to provide a three-month cash distribution to 80,000 urban refugees in Kampala. Meanwhile, WFP Kenya is planning an urban response for 190,000 people living in informal settlements within Nairobi for a period of three months.

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**Regional Bureau  
Panama**

COVID-19 worsens a regional situation where economic shocks, an erratic climate, displacement and insecurity have already taken a heavy toll. **The socio-economic impact from COVID-19 could push an additional 10 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean into severe food insecurity this year.** This is in addition to the 3.4 million recorded in 2019. Early signs of unrest related to discontent over lack of access to food during lockdown periods and as a result of income loss, occurred in Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

**WFP continues to adapt activities across the region, in order to ensure that it continues to meet the immediate needs prompted by the crisis.** There is particular concern for Haiti, the Central American Dry Corridor and Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Some workers employed in the informal sector are not covered by any social protection programmes, further increasing their vulnerability. In response, WFP is working to expand national social protection programmes to protect the most vulnerable, such as migrants and people in the informal economy.



**Country offices continue to work closely with governments to help maintain and even scale-up social protection systems amid the crisis.** WFP has received a significant increase in requests for support, including: Intervening to complement and cover gaps in government systems by providing food assistance to vulnerable migrants not captured in national social protection systems, urban poor (Bolivia, Colombia and Haiti) and returning populations in quarantine (El Salvador, Bolivia and Ecuador). As well as to support government national preparedness and response capacities (storage, warehouse and stock management; and food procurement), engaging with governments to adapt social protection systems and supporting food security coordination and monitoring.

**Regional Bureau  
Panama**

**Some 400,000 vulnerable migrants a month in Colombia and Ecuador receive cash-based transfers or food rations to take home.** In Colombia, the country office is looking for options to reach Leticia (Amazonas department), as the area has been greatly affected by COVID-19 and has very limited health services. NGOs are conducting an assessment in Leticia with methodological support from WFP, and WFP is preparing to move cargo, as the first contribution of in-kind for affected populations. Joint nutritional assessments are also being performed with UNICEF in indigenous communities in La Guajira.

**WFP will preposition food stocks to support operations for three months through humanitarian corridors that will be opened in the Dominican Republic to support Haiti, in Honduras to support Central America, and in Colombia to support South America.** However, with no further funding confirmed, long lead times are expected for food procurement in Honduras and the hurricane threatened Caribbean. Additionally, the Costa Rican border is closed (including for cargo), which could lead to difficulties in Nicaragua, where cases have spiked last week.