



World Food  
Programme

# CAS Overview

**A Cross-Functional Global Analysis** of WFP operations and topics of corporate concern

*Operations Cross-functional Analytical Group (OCAG), June 2022*

**Executive Summary | Operating Environment | Requirements | Funding | Implementation**

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



**Operations Cross-functional Analytical Group members: RAM, CBT, EME, SC, SEC, PPR, CPP, PRO, NUT**

*For comments or questions, please contact Nina van Ettekoven*

# Executive Summary



## Operating Environment

- **Global hunger continues to rise.** Up to 345 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure or at high risk in 2022 across 82 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available. This is **an increase of 22% in comparison to end 2021, and includes 47 million additional food insecure people due to the ripple effect of the conflict in Ukraine.** An estimated **50 million people across 45 countries are in emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 4+ or equivalent).**
- **WFP and FAO warn for further deterioration of acute food insecurity in 20 hunger hotspots** over the period June to November. Six of these hotspots – **Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen** – are in the highest alert category, and humanitarian actions are critical to prevent starvation and death.
- **Ukraine, Afghanistan, Mali and Haiti are likely to see significant deteriorations in the security situation over the next months.**



## Requirements & Funding

- **Projected operational requirements for 2022 stand at \$22.2 billion as of June 1,** most notably due to the large scale-ups in Ukraine and Afghanistan. For the next 6 months, **major increases in requirements** compared to the same period last year are seen in all regions, but most notably in **Ukraine, Afghanistan, Yemen, Lebanon, and South Sudan.** **The beneficiary target for 2022 stands at 152 million people on June 1,** out of which 23 million people in Afghanistan, 16 million in Yemen, and 13 million in Ethiopia.
- **As of June 1, WFP has received \$4.8 billion in contributions in 2022, 22% above the total received at the same time last year.** However, as operational requirements have increased sharply this year, **the current funding gap is bigger than in 2021.** The global forecast of \$10.1 billion indicates that less than 50% of WFP operations will be funded this year.
- **For the next six months, net funding requirements are \$7.7 billion,** 69% of projected operational requirements. 14 countries have net funding requirements above 70% of their requirements, and **6 countries even above 80%: Yemen, Syria, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Jordan.**



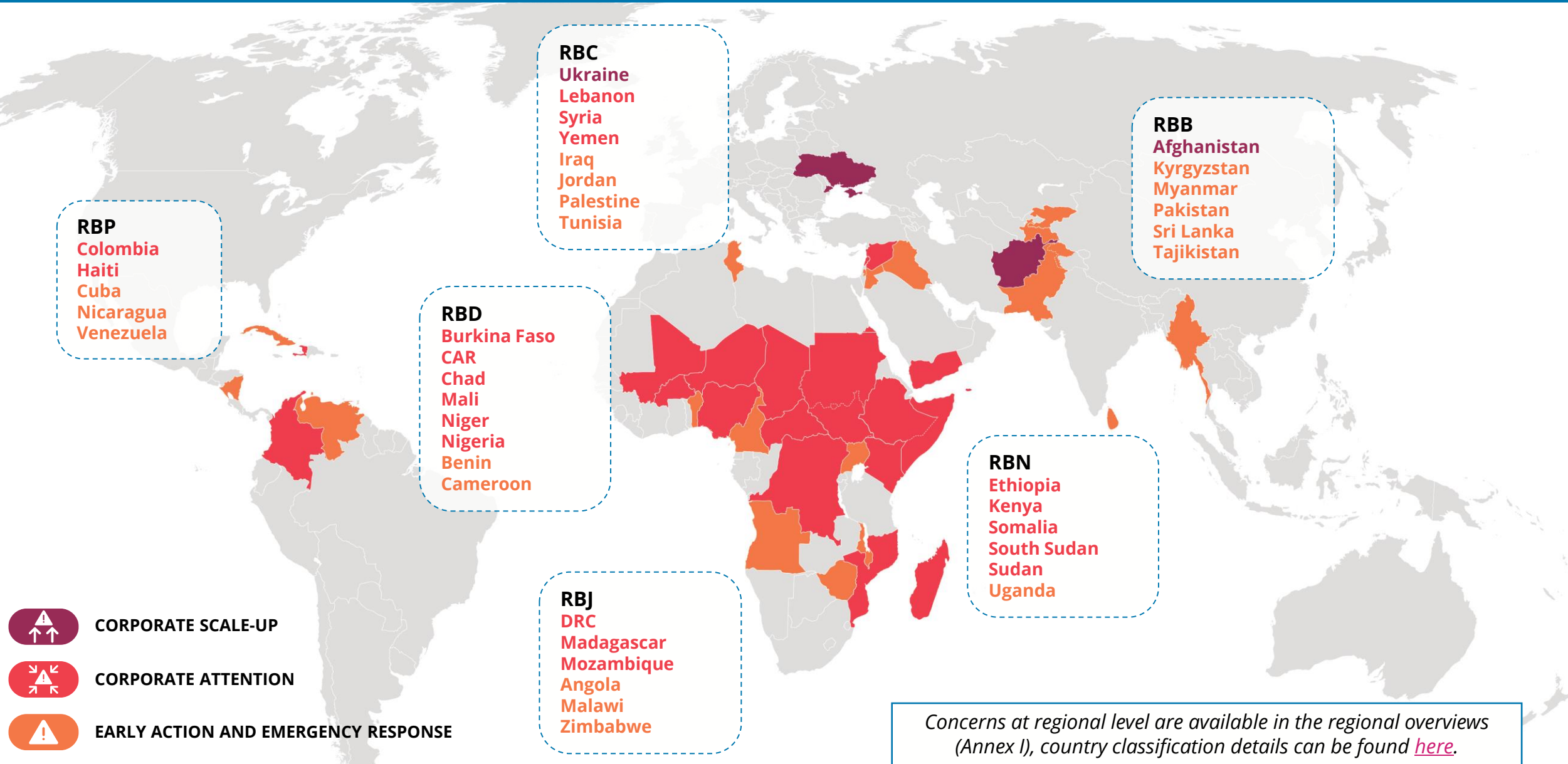
## Implementation

- **The conflict in Ukraine is resulting in global supply chain disruptions that strongly affect WFP operations.** Lead times are increasing, and prices are surging for a range of commodities, and volatile fuel prices impact shipping rates. **The total impact is estimated at \$31.6 million monthly.** This comes on top of the already witnessed increase of \$42 million per month compared to the price level before the pandemic. **Countries expected to be most affected by the cost increases are Afghanistan, Yemen, Ethiopia and Syria.**
- Preliminary figures indicate that **WFP has assisted 84.1 million beneficiaries in the first quarter of 2022.** In the full year of 2021, 128 million beneficiaries have been assisted.
- **CBT has reached \$1 billion in the period January to May,** a 14% increase compared to the same period in 2021.



# Executive Summary (II) - Countries of Corporate Concern

June 2022: 19 operations require corporate attention, 2 are recommended to stay under corporate scale-up



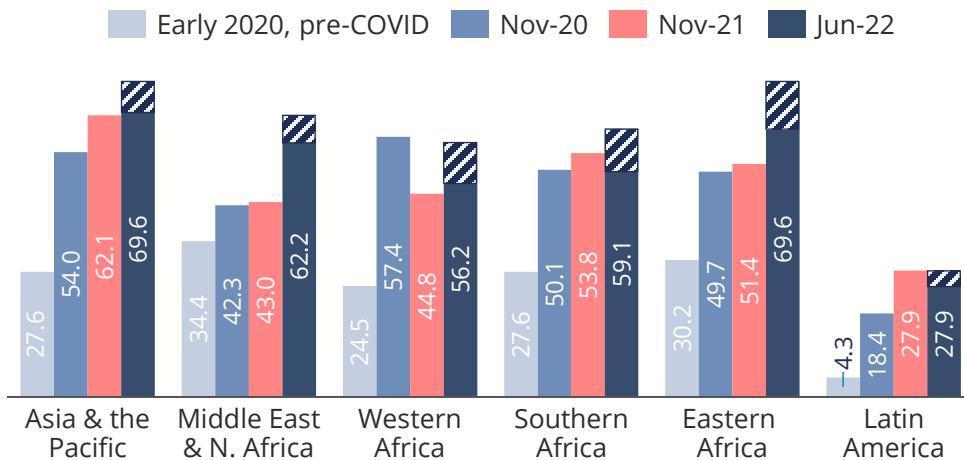
Details on the methodology can be found [here](#)

# 1. Operating Environment

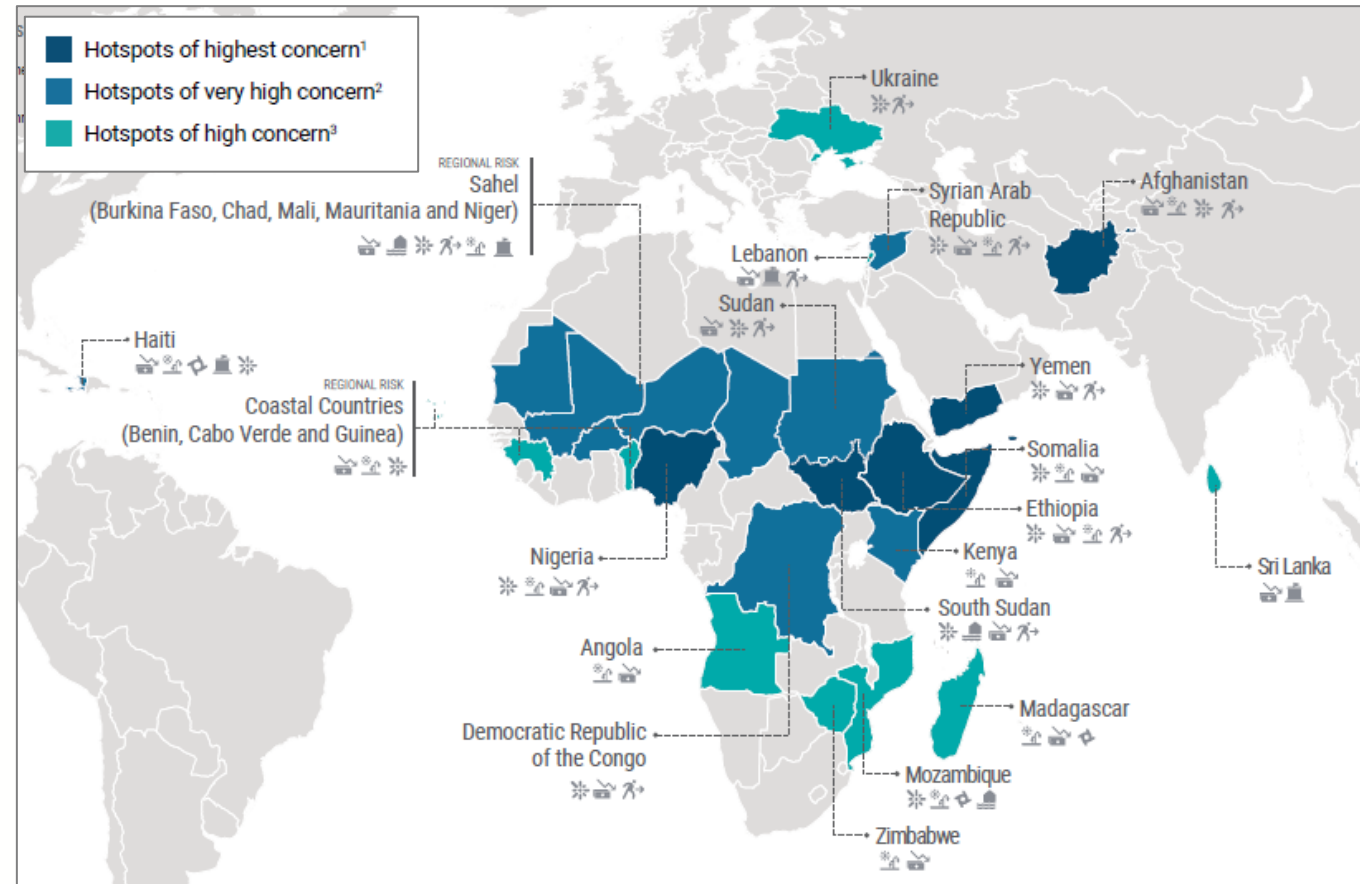
*Acute hunger continues to rise, with further deteriorations expected in 20 hunger hotspots*

- **Up to 345 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure or at high risk in 2022 across 82 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available. This is an increase of 22% in comparison to end 2021, and includes 47 million additional food insecure people due to the ripple effect of the conflict in Ukraine.**
- An estimated **50 million people across 45 countries are in emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4+)** based on recent IPC/CH or equivalent analyses\*. Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at risk of falling into famine or famine-like conditions.
- ❗ **WFP and FAO warn for further deterioration of acute food insecurity in 20 hunger hotspots** over the period June to September. Six of these hotspots – **Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen** – are in the highest alert category, and humanitarian actions are critical to prevent starvation and death.

**Acute Food Insecurity Estimates by Region (in M people)**



**Hunger Hotspots – Outlook June to September 2022**



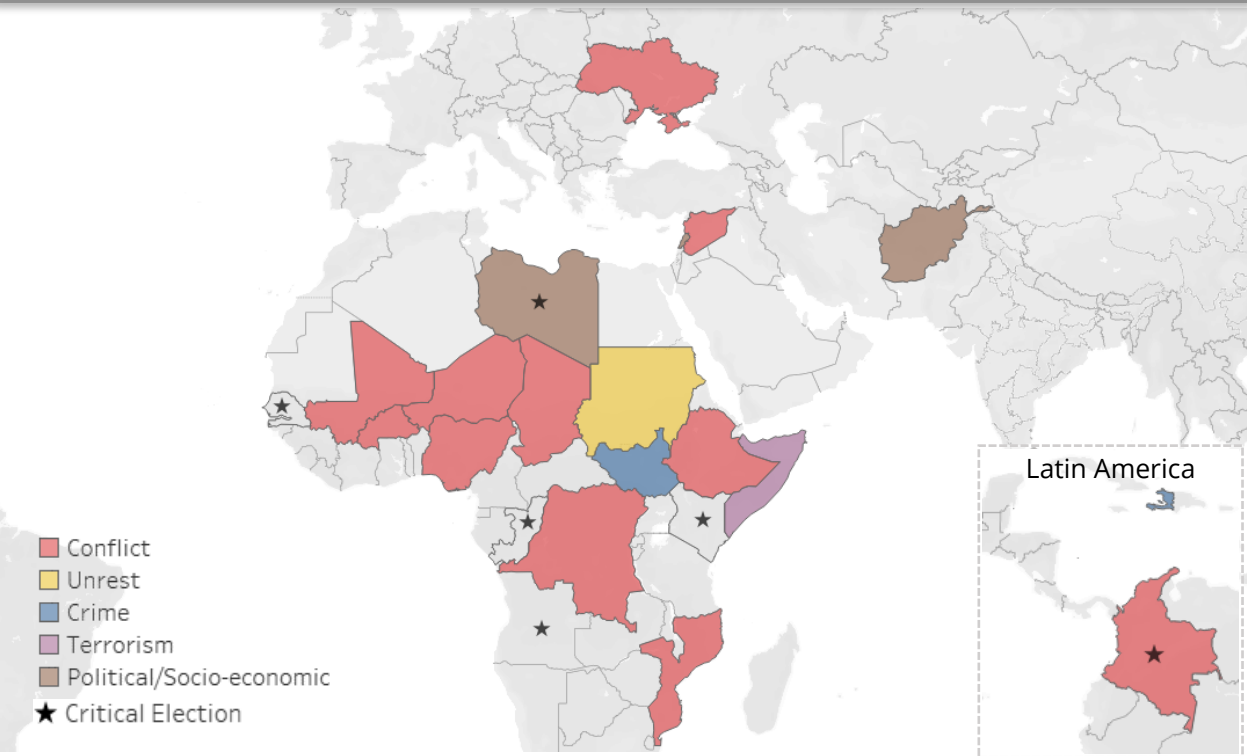
Estimated Ukraine ripple effect

\* This includes severely food insecure populations based on CARI methodology.  
Source: RAM, [WFP-FAO Hunger Hotspot Report](#), June 9

# 1b. Operating Environment

*Insecurity and instability bear the potential to negatively impact WFP operations*

Countries of concern due to insecurity & political instability over next 3 months



Over the next three months, the following dynamics are likely to impact WFP operations (see map for specific countries of concern)

- Persistent **civil unrest** (with occasional major spikes and resulting in disruptions/violence)
- Escalating/shifting **national and sub-national conflicts**, including intercommunal violence and extremist groups taking advantage of reduced inhibiting contexts to expand their operations
- Direct **terrorism**-style attacks on individuals or facilities
- Widespread **crime** resulting in movement restrictions, looting & other impacts on WFP assets
- **Volatile political landscapes** (including those related to elections) that may result in heightened risks to stability and disruption in services

Countries with a likely significant deterioration in next three months

Ukraine	With no indication of reduction in hostilities in the east and continuing airstrikes across the country, there is a likelihood of increasing access constraints. As WFP continues to scale up its response and expand areas of operations despite challenges such as a growing fuel shortage, the threat environment is likely to have greater impacts on humanitarian personnel and operations in the coming months.
Afghanistan	Intensification and expansion of clashes between the Taliban and armed opposition groups, as well as persistent IS-K attacks are likely to elevate collateral risks to humanitarian operations and increase access challenges. Crime rates are rising amid further deteriorating socio-economic and humanitarian conditions, with aid workers at risk of increasingly becoming direct targets.
Mali	Anticipated withdrawal of foreign forces, growing isolation from regional counterterrorism efforts and a heightened potential for further coup attempts amid the increasing effects of the sanctions, the operating environment is expected to become more challenging, with a likely increase in militant attacks and security incidents (including crime) affecting the humanitarian community.
Haiti	Escalating violence due to the expanding fighting between organized crime groups is further aggravating the already tenuous security situation, adversely affecting WFP’s operating environment, with increased indirect risks, access constraints, delays and suspensions of humanitarian activities.

Upcoming dates of interest	19 June	June (TBC)	10 July
	Colombia Presidential Elections	Libya Presidential Elections	Republic of Congo General Elections
	31 July	09 August	24 August
	Senegal Legislative Elections	Kenya General Elections	Angola General Elections

# 1c. Operating Environment

*Increases in humanitarian caseloads are expected in several countries due to economic, conflict and/or climate risks*



Conflict



Floods



Economic



Dry conditions

RISK SERIOUSNESS

VERY HIGH



HIGH



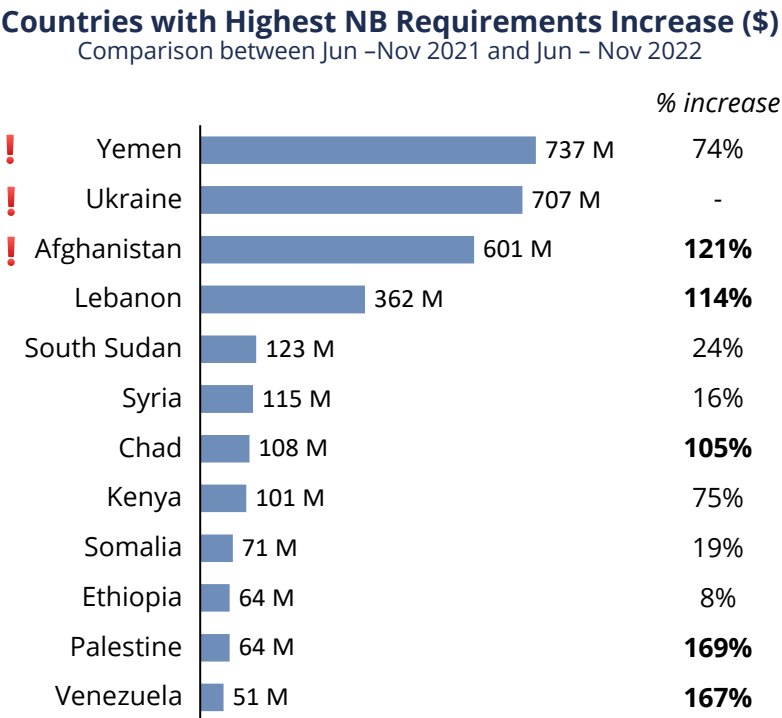
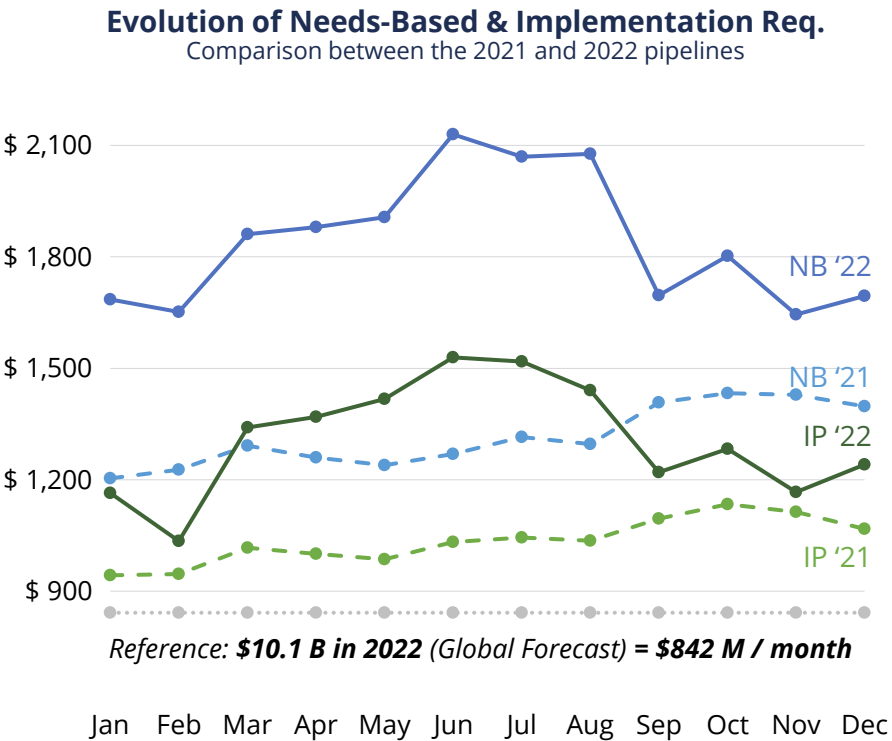
Please click on the table for a complete list of early warnings relevant for the CAS, with details on risk seriousness levels

REGION	COUNTRY	WARNING
RBP	Cuba	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Haiti	Political instability, unrest and gang violence amid economic crisis
	Multiple	Above average hurricane season affecting agriculture, rising food insecurity
RBJ	DRC & Zimbabwe	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Madagascar	Featured in Hunger Hotspots
RBD	Benin	Featured in Hunger Hotspots
	Burkina Faso	Conflict intensification and its spread to the southwest, amid political volatility resulting from military coup
	Mali	New ECOWAS sanctions likely to lead to severe impact on economy and food insecurity levels
	Nigeria	Below average rainfall expected in Middle Belt likely to result in crop losses
		Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Niger	Featured in Hunger Hotspots
RBN	Ethiopia	Escalation in northern Ethiopia to drive famine and displacement in Tigray
		Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Somalia, Kenya & Ethiopia	Fifth consecutive dry season in the Horn of Africa to impact food security
	Somalia & Sudan	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	South Sudan	Above-average rainfall leading to flooding and landslides

REGION	COUNTRY	WARNING
RBB	Afghanistan	Resource conflict driving displacement and interference in humanitarian activities
		Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Kyrgyzstan	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Myanmar	Intensified conflict amid deepening economic crisis
	Pakistan	Increasing risk of debt default and growing political instability leading to rapid deterioration of living conditions
	Sri Lanka	Debt default and political instability boosting prospects of financial collapse
	Tajikistan	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
RBC	Egypt	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Lebanon	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Syria	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Tunisia	Dramatic financial deterioration and debt default impacting living conditions
	Turkey	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)
	Ukraine	High risk of Russian military escalation in eastern Ukraine with potential for geographic spread, driving displacement
	Yemen	Global economic ripple effects of Ukraine conflict (Watch List – April 2022)

# 2. WFP Projected Operational Requirements

- **Projected operational requirements for 2022 stand at \$22.2 billion as of June 1**, significantly higher than 2021 requirements (\$15.8 B). The implementation pipeline requirements also show an increase compared to last year, and are well above the global funding forecast. Both projected operational (needs-based) and implementation requirements are expected to increase further as pipelines are updated for the second half of 2022.
- **The major driving countries for the increase are Yemen, Ukraine and Afghanistan.** These 3 operations combined contribute \$2 B to the increase in projected operational requirements for the months of June to November when compared to the same period last year, although Ukraine's reporting period only covers up to August.
- The 10 biggest operations in terms of requirements for 2022 represent 68% (\$15.1B) of the total for WFP. **Yemen, Afghanistan, Syria, Ethiopia, Lebanon and South Sudan alone contribute more than half (52%) of the \$22.2 B.**
- **The beneficiary target for 2022 stands at 152 M people**, well above the 128 M people assisted in 2021.
- For the next six months, **net funding requirements are at \$7.7 B**, 69% of the operational requirements for that period.



**NFRs and Requirements Increase by Region**  
Comparison between Jun –Nov 2021 and Jun – Nov 2022

Region	Funding Gap (NFRs)		Change in NB Requirements	
RBB	\$959 M	(57%)	\$622 M	(66%) ↑
RBC	\$3,136 M	(73%)	\$1,989 M	(84%) ↑
RBD	\$877 M	(65%)	\$160 M	(14%) ↑
RBJ	\$439 M	(61%)	\$43 M	(6%) ↑
RBN	\$1,992 M	(72%)	\$378 M	(14%) ↑
RBP	\$298 M	(65%)	\$81 M	(21%) ↑
TOTAL	\$7.7 B	(69%)	\$3,272 M	(40%) ↑

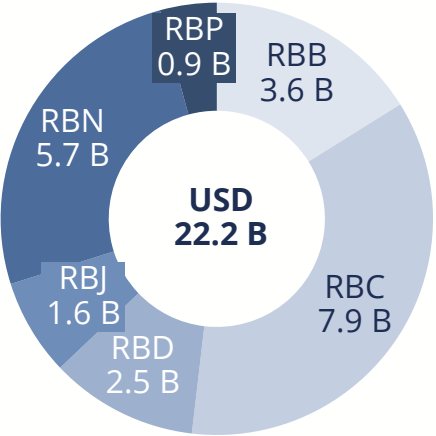
**Note:** Projected Operational Requirements and NFRs for Ukraine only cover up to August 2022.



# 2b. Breakdown of 2022 Projected Operational Requirements

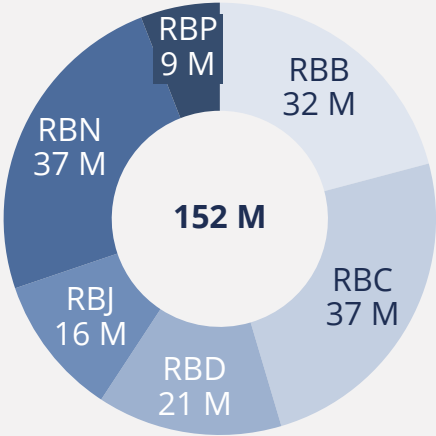
The top 10 COs account for 68% of needs-based requirements, and 62% of the planned beneficiaries

Total 2022 Needs-Based Requirements: \$22.2 B

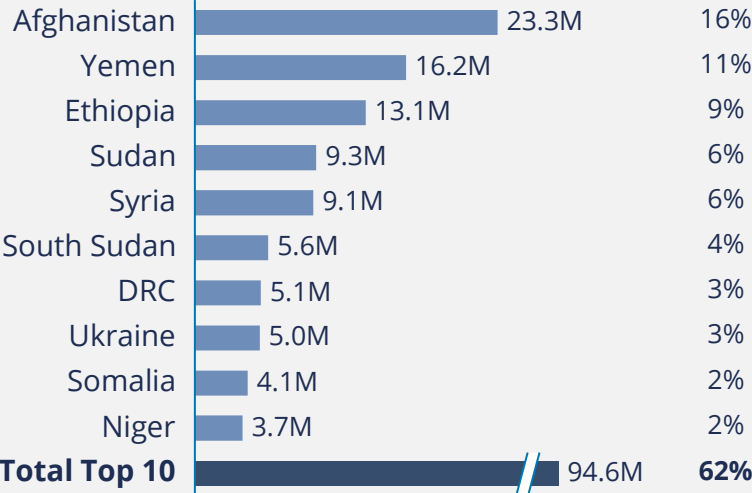


Focus area	% of total
Crisis Response	84%
Resilience Building	13%
Root Causes	3%

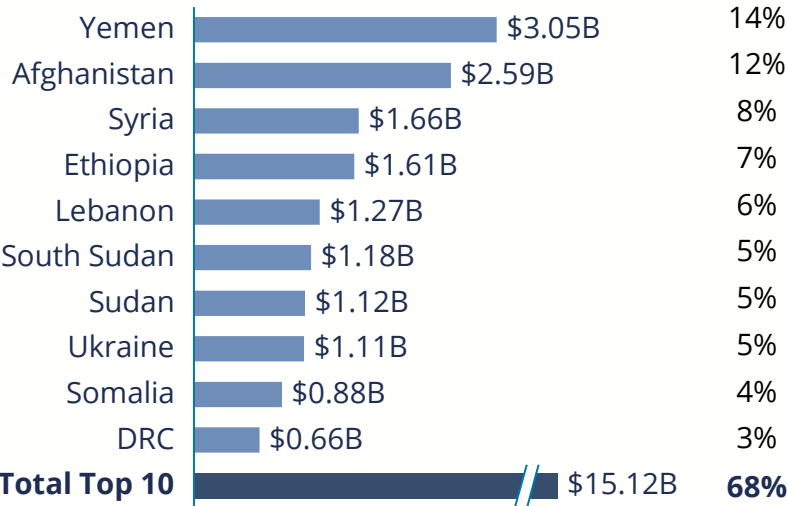
Total 2022 Planned Beneficiaries: 152 M



Top 10 COs by Planned Beneficiaries % share



Top 10 COs by Needs-Based Requirements % share



Top 10 COs by Transfer Modality – Year 2022

Technical Assistance = (Capacity Strengthening + Service Delivery)

Food			CBT			Technical Assistance		
Country	NBP (M)	% share	Country	NBP (M)	% share	Country	NBP (M)	% share
Yemen	\$2,045	17%	Lebanon	\$923	12%	Ethiopia	\$339	13%
Afghanistan	\$1,938	17%	Yemen	\$868	11%	Sudan	\$286	11%
Syria	\$1,222	10%	Ukraine	\$717	9%	Lebanon	\$213	8%
Ethiopia	\$1,156	10%	Somalia	\$555	7%	Palestine	\$137	5%
South Sudan	\$908	8%	Afghanistan	\$544	7%	Yemen	\$135	5%
Sudan	\$606	5%	Syria	\$335	4%	South Sudan	\$127	5%
Ukraine	\$366	3%	Bangladesh	\$238	3%	Afghanistan	\$104	4%
DRC	\$361	3%	DRC	\$238	3%	Syria	\$102	4%
Somalia	\$293	3%	Sudan	\$226	3%	DRC	\$60	2%
Nigeria	\$248	2%	Jordan	\$215	3%	Bangladesh	\$55	2%
<b>Total top 10</b>	<b>\$9,143</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>Total top 10</b>	<b>\$4,859</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>Total top 10</b>	<b>\$1,557</b>	<b>61%</b>

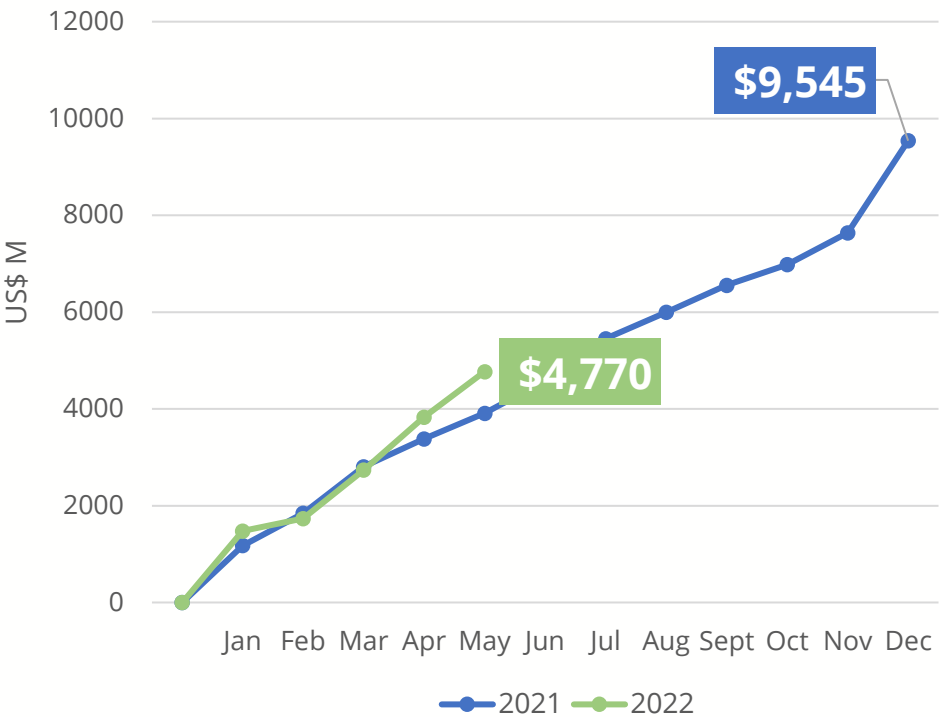


# 3. Fundraising – Overview and Progress

- **As of June 1, WFP has received \$4.8 billion of contributions for 2022. This is 22% above the total received at the same time last year**, but also merely 22% of the projected operational requirements. **Given the sharp increase in requirements this year, the current funding gap is bigger than in 2021.** Top donors are the US, Germany, Private Donors, Canada, and the European Commission (EC). The top recipients are Afghanistan, Ukraine, Yemen, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.
- **The Global Forecast for 2022 is \$10.1 B as per the June update**, 6% above total contributions in 2021. The global forecast indicates that less of 50% of WFP operations will be funded this year.
- **For the next 6 months, WFP net funding requirements are \$7.7 B.** Currently, there are \$3.8 B high and medium probability forecasts under negotiation and expected to be confirmed in the next 6 months (by end of November), from main donors the US, Germany, UK, World Bank, and EC.

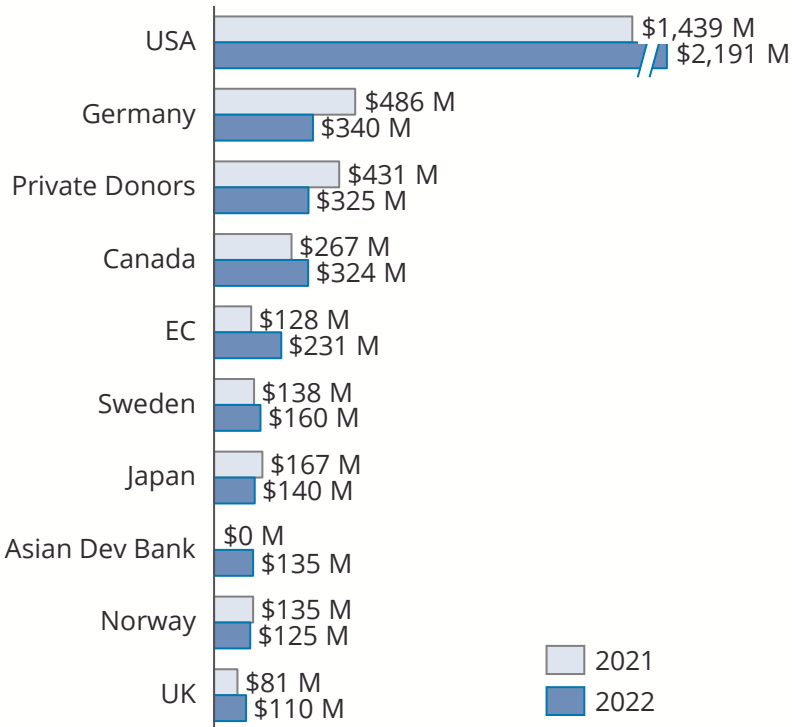
Confirmed Contributions over time

2022 vs 2021, cumulative by month



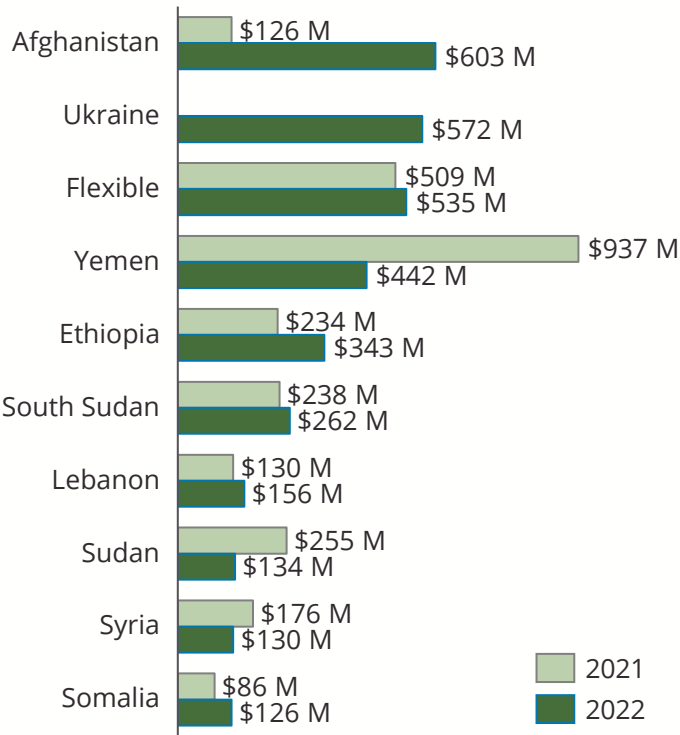
Top Donors

contributions in 2022 vs same period 2021



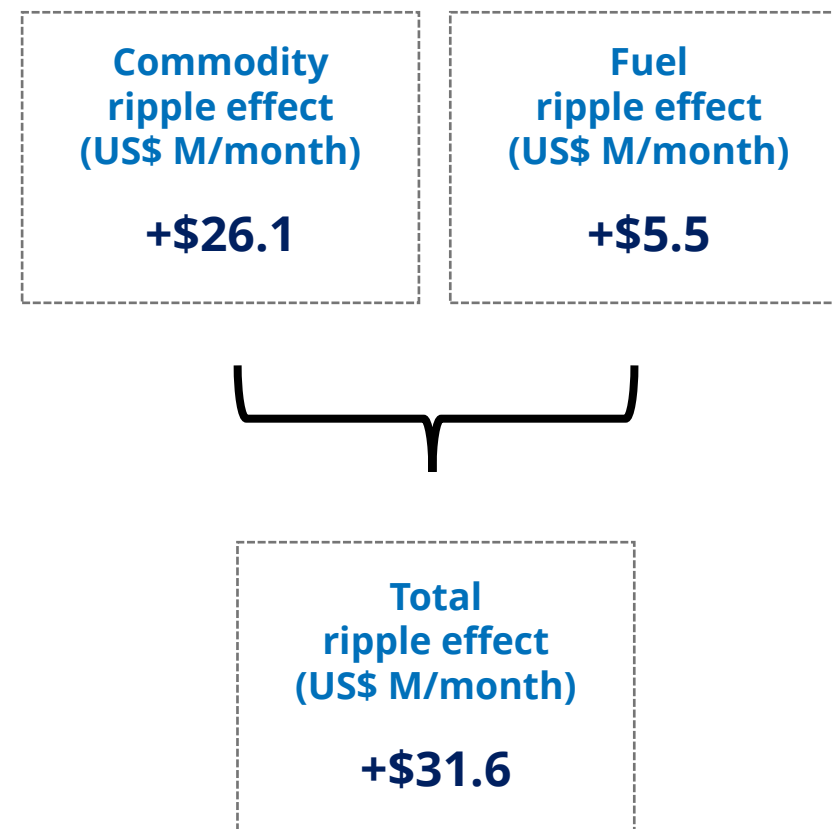
Top Recipients

contributions in 2022 vs same period 2021



## 4. Supply Chain – Impact of Ukraine crisis

- **The conflict between Ukraine and Russia has resulted in many global supply chain disruptions, affecting both WFP's operations and its beneficiaries.**
- **International food and fuel prices have increased sharply since the onset of the conflict**, impacting the cost of WFP operations\*. The commodities most affected are wheat and wheat flour, vegetable oil (sunflower and palm), peas, and Specialized Nutritious Foods. The estimated price increase for these commodities is US\$26.1 million per month. The short-term impact of the volatile fuel prices is estimated at an additional US\$5.5 million per month.
- **The severe global supply chain disruptions also impact WFP's shipping operations through longer lead times and higher costs.** Ocean freight rates are expected to remain high throughout 2022, and COs are advised to factor in 1-2 months of additional lead times, particularly for remote destinations.
- **WFP has been implementing a wide range of mitigation strategies** to avoid operational disruptions and reduce cost increases, including diversification of its supplier base, revisions of its commodity selection, and the negotiation of access and export waivers.
- **Despite the ongoing mitigations, the estimated cost increase is currently US\$31.6 M per month.** This is on top of the pandemic-related price increases (US\$42M per month) we have been seeing throughout 2020-2021. **Countries expected to be most affected by the cost increases are Afghanistan, Yemen, Ethiopia, and Syria.** 10 WFP operations account for 90% of the total cost impact.
- **Price shocks on global markets are trickling down to local markets** as well, affecting the purchasing power of beneficiaries receiving CBT assistance. **For 7 of our 10 largest CBT operations, we are already seeing early warnings of deteriorating market conditions.** As of April 2022, 70 countries have year-on-year food inflation of 10% or more and 35 currencies have significant year-on-year depreciation. COs are encouraged to review their transfer values regularly.
- **For further details**, please see [Ukraine Conflict - Ripple Effect cross-functional analysis](#).



# 5. CBT Overview

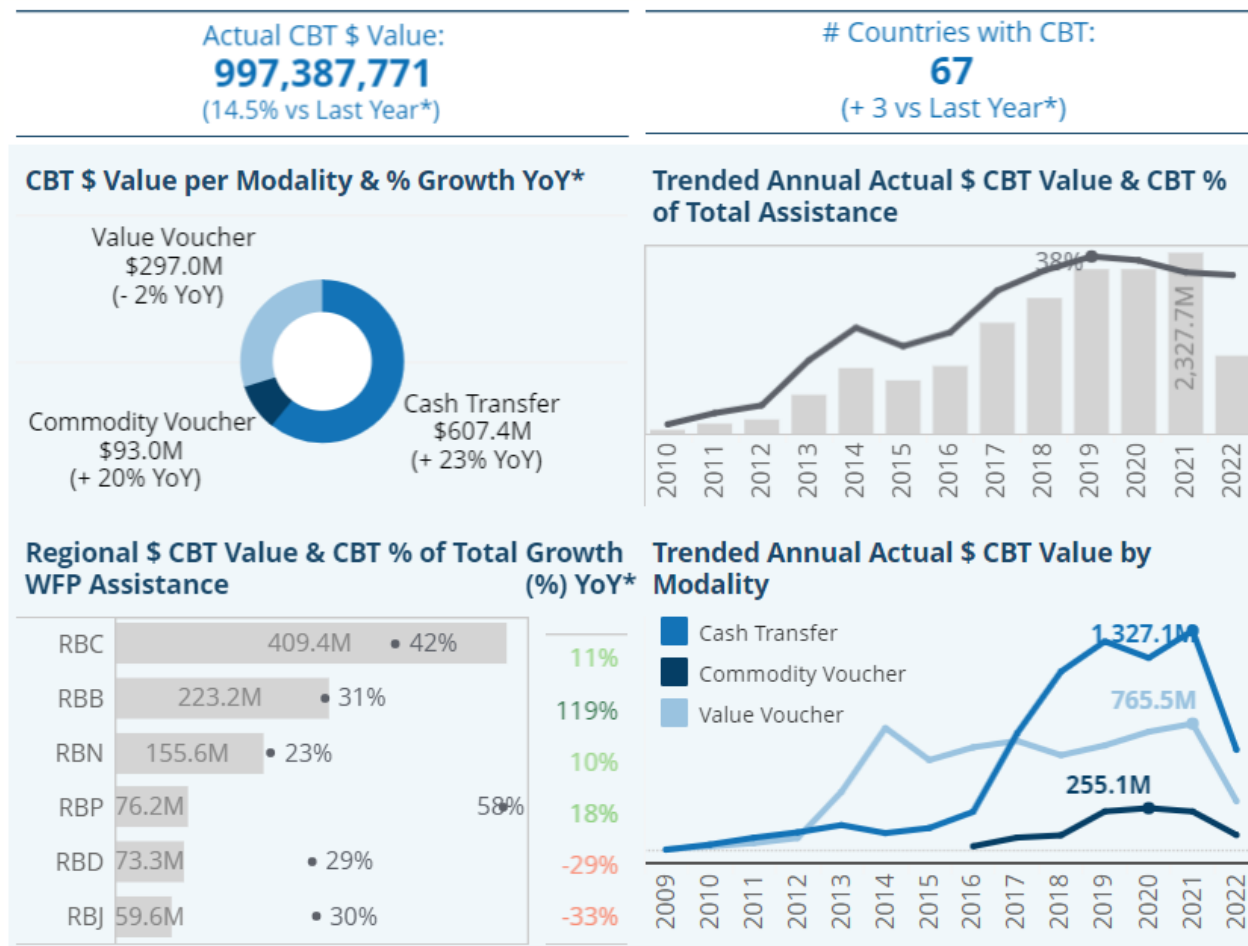
## Global Updates

- **CBT reached \$997 million in January-May 2022, a 14.5% increase** compared to the same period in 2021, with operations in 67 countries.
- **74% of total CBT assistance** was distributed in emergency operations, led by Afghanistan (\$142 M), Lebanon (\$109 M), and Yemen (\$103 M).
- **Afghanistan is the top recipient of \$ CBT support** with a total value of \$142 M. Six countries account for almost 60% of total \$ CBT assistance: Afghanistan, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Jordan and Ukraine.
- **Cash transfers were the main modality of CBT assistance**, accounting for 61% of all \$ CBT and being utilised in 61 countries. Cash transfers grew by 23%, value vouchers decreased by 2% and commodity vouchers increased by 20%.

## Regional Updates

- **RBB growth continues to accelerate, reaching 119% growth in January-May 2022** compared to the same period in 2021, with Afghanistan (+522%), Philippines (+788%) and Bangladesh (+2%).
- **RBC increased by 11%** over the previous year, led by Ukraine (new intervention), Lebanon (+11%) and Iraq (+22%).
- **RBJ decreased by 33%**, attributable to a decrease in CBT activities in Zimbabwe (-83%), Malawi (-60%) and Zambia (-63%), but partially offset by an increase in DRC (+18%) and Congo (+164%).
- **RBN's CBT activities increased by 10%**, led by Ethiopia (+536%), Somalia (+10%) and Sudan (+20%).
- **RBP also increased CBT significantly by 18%**, mainly attributable to the expansion of CBT activities in Haiti (+134%), Ecuador (+52%) and Peru (+70%).
- **RBD decreased by 29%**, mostly due to a decline in CBT operations in Burkina Faso (-41%), Mali (-43%) and Nigeria (-18%), but partially offset by an increase in Mauritania (+43%).

## Estimated Figures for Jan-May 2022



\* January – May 2022 compared to January – May 2021 figures

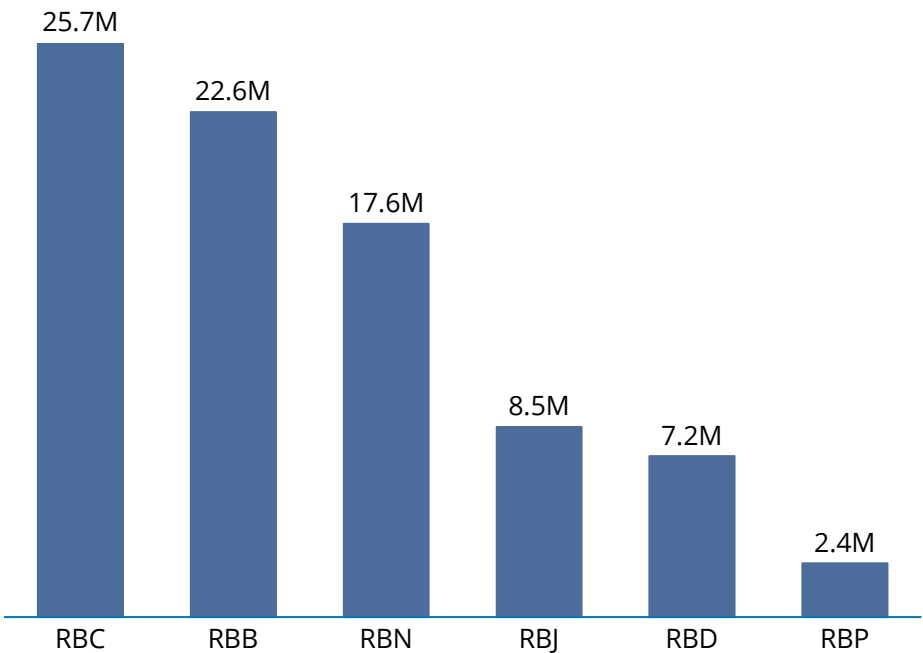


# 6. Beneficiaries Assisted *in Q1 of 2022*

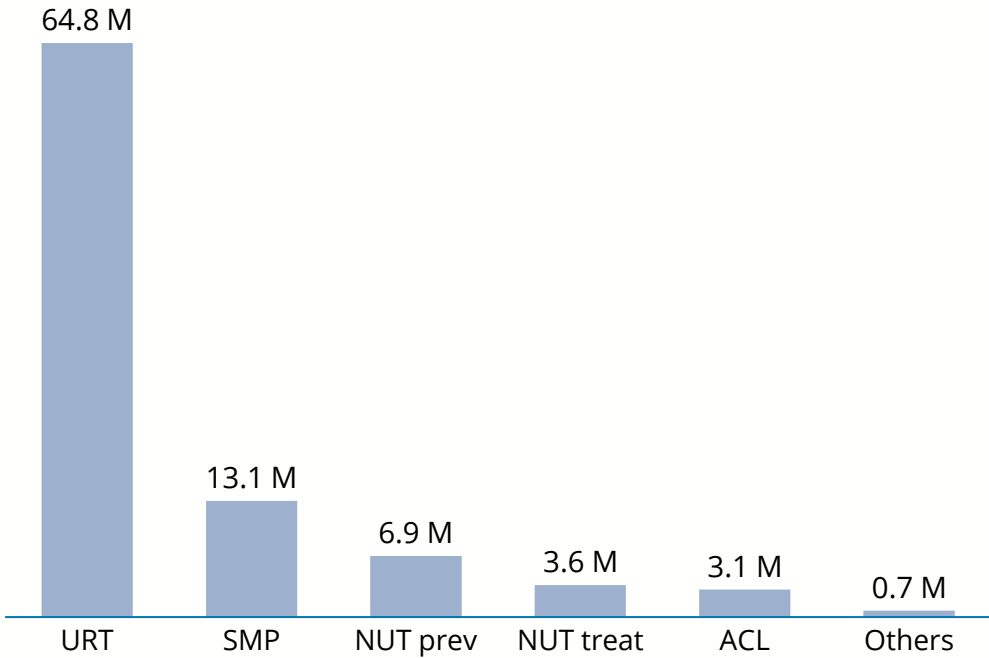


*In the full year of 2021, WFP supported 128 million beneficiaries*

*by Regional Bureau*



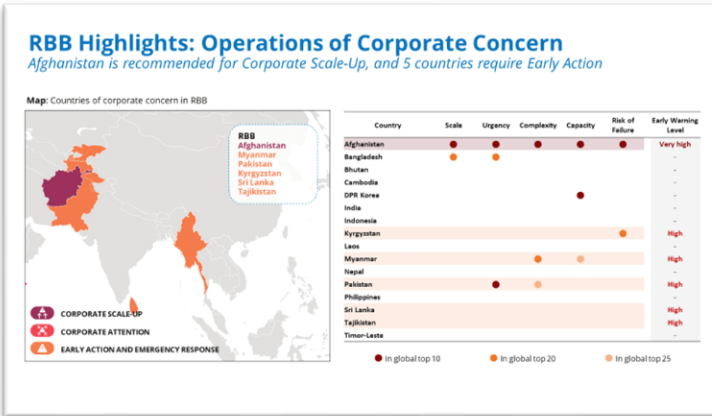
*by Programme Area*



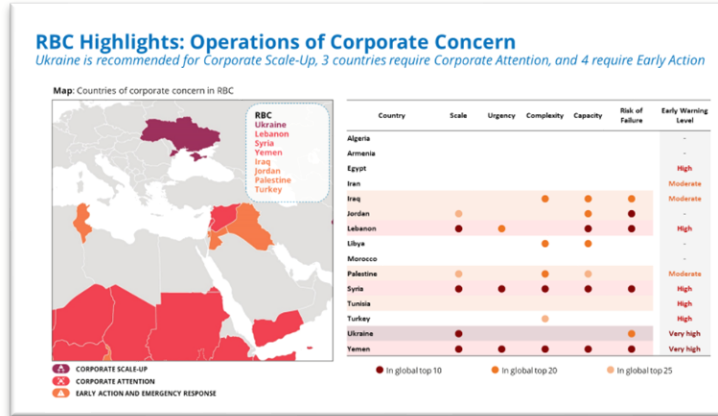
# Annex – Regional Overviews & Key Indicators

To access the Regional Overviews, please click on the links below:

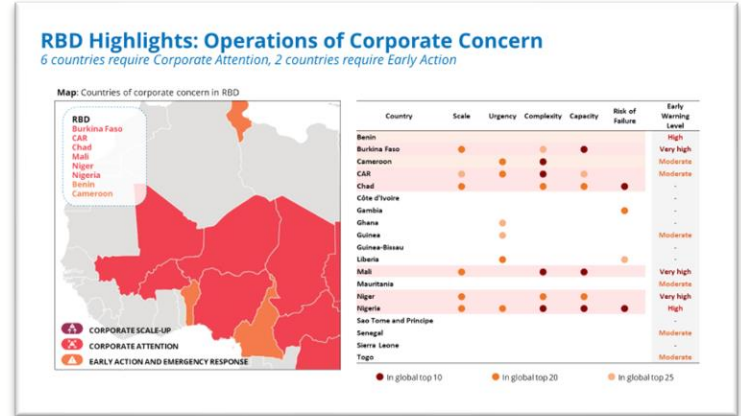
## [RBB - Regional Operations Overview](#)



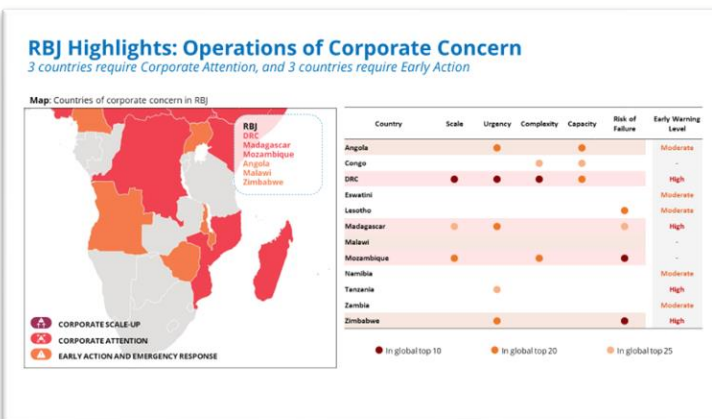
## [RBC - Regional Operations Overview](#)



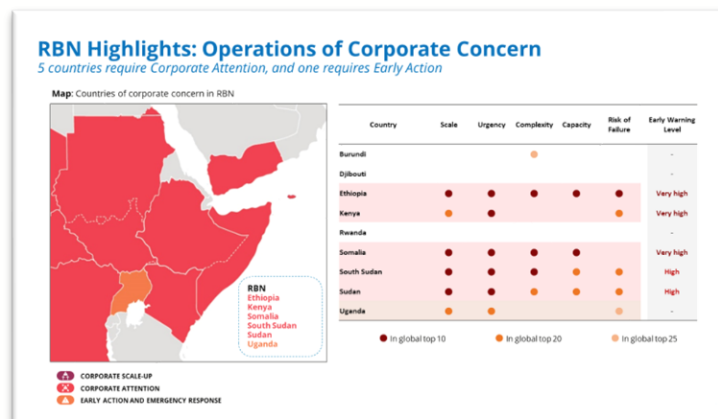
## [RBD - Regional Operations Overview](#)



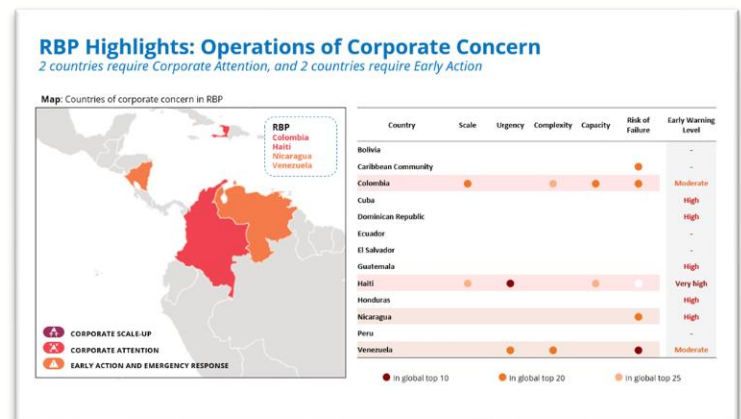
## [RBJ - Regional Operations Overview](#)



## [RBN - Regional Operations Overview](#)



## [RBP - Regional Operations Overview](#)



	Country	Scale	Urgency				Complexity	Capacity	Risk of Failure			Risk
		2022 NB Pipeline Req. (US\$M)	Population in IPC 4+ (M)	Population in IPC 3+ (%)	Refugees (k)	Nutrition Risk	Complexity of Crisis index	NBP per Employee (US\$M)	6-month NFRs (US\$M)		6-month H+M Forecasts (US\$M)	Early Warning Level
🚨	Yemen	\$3,048	7.30	60%	141	Very high	4.2	\$2.20	\$1,499	(82%)	\$554	Very high
🚨	Afghanistan	\$2,674	8.76	55%	72	Very high	4.5	\$4.53	\$828	(68%)	\$179	Very high
🚨	Syria	\$1,659	2.50	55%	24	Medium	4.7	\$1.51	\$698	(86%)	\$132	High
🚨	Ethiopia	\$1,613	4.68	30%	785	High	4.2	\$1.49	\$597	(80%)	\$214	Very high
🚨	Lebanon	\$1,267	0.05	49%	866	Medium	2.9	\$2.42	\$364	(62%)	\$95	High
🚨	South Sudan	\$1,178	2.98	63%	325	High	4.2	\$0.89	\$424	(66%)	\$185	High
🚨	Sudan	\$1,119	2.70	21%	1,093	High	4.1	\$0.80	\$366	(79%)	\$213	High
🚨	Ukraine	\$1,110	-	6%	5	Low	3.1		\$319	(43%)	\$89	Very high
🚨	Somalia	\$884	2.31	45%	25	Very high	4.2	\$1.74	\$316	(70%)	\$407	Very high
🚨	DRC	\$659	5.42	25%	536	High	4.4	\$0.93	\$109	(34%)	\$209	High
🚨	Nigeria	\$488	1.18	12%	73	Very high	4.4	\$1.32	\$171	(72%)	\$44	High
🚨	Kenya	\$456	1.10	23%	521	High	2.6	\$0.35	\$183	(78%)	\$95	Very high
🚨	Burkina Faso	\$347	0.63	16%	22	Very high	3.3	\$1.59	\$137	(74%)	\$116	Very high
🚨	Chad	\$337	0.10	13%	513	High	3.9	\$0.82	\$151	(72%)	\$37	Moderate
🚨	Niger	\$332	0.43	18%	249	Very high	3.8	\$0.88	\$97	(64%)	\$76	Very high
🚨	Mozambique	\$281	0.04	13%	28	Medium	3.9	\$0.32	\$164	(125%)	\$62	-
🚨	Mali	\$275	0.16	8%	48	High	4.3	\$1.29	\$75	(46%)	\$87	Very high
⚠️	Uganda	\$274	0.62	23%	1,498	Medium	2.7	\$0.59	\$77	(58%)	\$28	-
🚨	Colombia	\$267	0.34	55%	1,774	Medium	3.2	\$0.82	\$104	(77%)	\$36	Moderate
🚨	Madagascar	\$258	0.29	39%	0	Medium	1.9	\$0.53	\$68	(79%)	\$35	High
⚠️	Jordan	\$244	-	22%	757	Low	2	\$1.28	\$105	(90%)	\$37	-
🚨	Haiti	\$225	1.32	45%	0	Medium	3.1	\$0.72	\$39	(59%)	\$55	Very high
🚨	CAR	\$223	0.64	45%	9	Medium	4.3	\$0.68	\$70	(57%)	\$35	Moderate
⚠️	Palestine	\$204	-	31%	-	Medium	3.6	\$0.74	\$17	(48%)	\$5	Moderate
⚠️	Myanmar	\$201	-	25%	-	Medium	4	\$0.71	\$51	(46%)	\$26	High
⚠️	Cameroon	\$150	0.25	11%	452	Medium	4.5	\$0.54	\$48	(63%)	\$21	Moderate
⚠️	Iraq	\$135	0.04	10%	283	Medium	4.1	\$0.83	\$45	(66%)	\$11	Moderate
⚠️	Zimbabwe	\$133	0.77	35%	22	Medium	3	\$0.49	\$52	(97%)	\$7	High
⚠️	Venezuela	\$121	2.30	32%	69	Medium	3.6		\$55	(67%)	\$0	Moderate
⚠️	Pakistan	\$121	1.03	26%	1,449	High	3.4	\$0.49	\$13	(20%)	\$31	High
⚠️	Malawi	\$52	-	9%	51	Medium	2.3	\$0.25	\$0	(0%)	\$3	-
⚠️	Nicaragua	\$41	-	4%	0	ERR	2.9	\$0.18	\$15	(63%)	\$1	High
⚠️	Benin	\$35	0.04	9%	2	Medium		\$0.51	\$2	(11%)	\$3	High
⚠️	Tajikistan	\$33			9	Low		\$0.41	\$10	(65%)	\$10	High
⚠️	Kyrgyzstan	\$27			1	Low		\$0.15	\$9	(64%)	\$0	High
⚠️	Angola	\$19	0.42	58%	56	High	2.6	\$0.77	\$3	(35%)	\$0	Moderate
⚠️	Cuba	\$16			0	Low		\$0.41	\$5	(43%)	\$3	High
⚠️	Sri Lanka	\$10			1	Low		\$0.15	\$2	(32%)	\$2	High
⚠️	Tunisia	\$3			8	Low	1.5	\$0.08	\$1	(40%)	\$1	High
	Others	\$1,660	1.62						\$412		\$347	
	TOTAL	\$22,179	50.00						\$7,700		\$3,490	