



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2022

Update #5

June 2022

Photo Credits

Cover Photo : © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Photo page 4: © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Photo page 5: © WFP/Marco Frattini

Photo page 8: © WFP/Johnson Abraham

Photo page 9: © WFP/Eulalia Berlanga

Photo page 10: © WFP/Rein Skullerud

Photo page 12: © WFP/Fredrik Lerneryd

Photo page 13: © WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Photo page 15: © WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Photo page 18: © WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Photo page 19: © WFP/Lara Atanasijevic

Photo page 20/21: © WFP/Viktor Pesenti

Photo page 22/23: © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
SECTION I: THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS	5
A food security and malnutrition storm	5
The “Triple F” crisis: food, fuel, and fertilizer	6
Hunger risks firing conflict and unrest.....	7
WFP struggles to make ends meet	7
SECTION II: WFP’S RESPONSE STRATEGY	9
Stepping up to prevent famine and death in massive proportions	9
Adapting and optimizing WFP’s operations	11
Reinvigorating WFP’s support to governments and national social protection systems.....	14
Supporting governments to build resilient food systems	15
Advocating for an all-inclusive approach to avoid catastrophe.....	17
SECTION III: APPEAL TO DECISION MAKERS.....	19
SECTION IV: WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN – JUNE 2022.....	21
SECTION V: WFP RESPONSE BY COUNTRY	24



Executive Summary

The world is grappling with catastrophic food insecurity and unprecedented humanitarian needs, fuelled by conflict, climate shocks, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The increasing costs of food, fuel, and fertilizer have driven millions of people closer to starvation and triggered a wave of hunger. Meanwhile, the repercussions of the war in Ukraine are echoing globally, leaving many families struggling to put food on the table. **There is a very real risk that global food and nutrition needs may soon outstrip WFP's—or any organization's—ability to respond.**

In 2022, up to **345 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure or at high risk** across 82 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available, an increase of almost 200 million people compared to before the COVID-19 pandemic. Hunger has also grown more deeply entrenched, with up to 50 million people facing Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 4 and above or equivalent) across 45 countries.¹ This number includes 401,000 people facing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 5) in **Ethiopia**, 213,000 people in **Somalia**, 161,000 people in **Yemen**, 87,000 people in **South Sudan**, and 20,000 people in **Afghanistan**. Together, these figures tell an alarming story: **the world is in the midst of a global food crisis, the largest in recent history.**

In response, WFP is **activating a global corporate emergency**, scaling up its direct food and nutrition assistance to prevent famine and death. Faced by funding gaps and rising prices, WFP is leveraging data and analytics to adapt and optimize its operations, implementing mitigation measures and shifting programme modalities to prioritize those most in need.

WFP is increasing its technical assistance to support governments to manage and mitigate the impacts of the crisis, reinvigorating its support to national social protection systems, including school feeding programmes. Finally, WFP is focusing on enabling the continued functioning of food systems and related supply chains to prevent the current food access crisis from becoming an even worse food availability crisis in 2023.

WFP is targeting to support a record 151.6 million people in 2022, a significant increase from the already record-high 128 million people reached in 2021. In the first quarter of 2022 alone, WFP has already reached 83 million people. Expectedly, operational requirements are also at an all-time high: as of June 2022, **WFP's total annual operational requirement is US\$ 22.2 billion**, but the global funding forecast only provides for less than half this requirement.

WFP has a plan for 2022—its most ambitious in history—but needs a step-change to help deliver millions from disaster. WFP is facing a triple jeopardy: operational costs are going up, the numbers of the acutely hungry are rising to unprecedented levels, and yet funding for humanitarian operations is dwindling. **WFP calls for coordinated action** to address its funding gap, build an all-inclusive multi-stakeholder approach in partnership with governments and food systems actors, ensure trade is open, invest in strategic development solutions, and commit to political solutions to secure stability and peace. **We are at a critical crossroads:** either we rise to the challenge, or we will be forced to face the consequences in the future.

¹ This includes severely food insecure populations based on WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) of food security methodology.



Section I: The Global Food Crisis

A FOOD SECURITY AND MALNUTRITION STORM

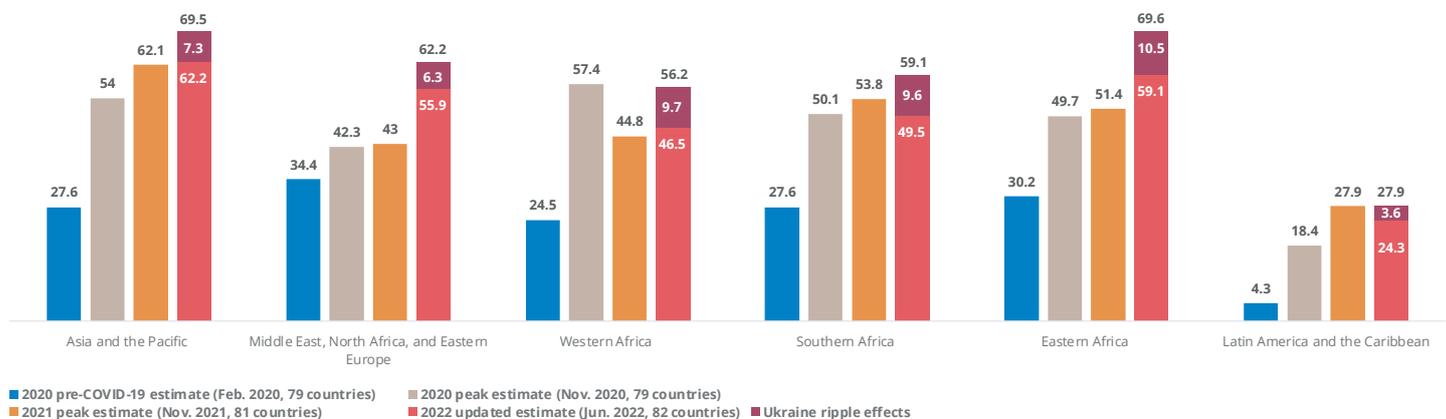
Global food security is enduring a storm of staggering proportions. Increasing climate variability and shocks—including back-to-back droughts and landscape-changing floods—have piled on to the devastating economic fallout caused by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. This has caused massive income losses, record inflation, tumbling currencies, and a global debt burden. Meanwhile, the conflicts in Ukraine and elsewhere have taken an already strenuous situation to a new level of severity, with dramatic ripple effects on food security and energy markets.

Driven by the ripple effects of the conflict in Ukraine, the number of people who are acutely food insecure or at high risk will soar to a record high of **345 million people in 2022 in 82 countries** with WFP operational presence and where data is available.

This is an increase of almost 200 million people compared to pre-pandemic levels. An estimated **50 million people across 45 countries** are in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 4+ or equivalent)² based on most recently published IPC/CH or equivalent analyses. Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at risk of falling into famine or famine-like conditions.³

The number of acutely malnourished people is also increasing, reaching record highs in some contexts. Globally, 60 million children are acutely malnourished as of 2022, compared to 47 million in 2019 before the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴ In the **Sahel**, 6.3 million children are affected by acute malnutrition in 2022, the highest figure ever recorded for the region.⁵ Meanwhile, in the **Horn of Africa**, 7 million children are acutely malnourished due to the combined effects of the drought and conflicts.⁶

Ukraine ripple effects drive record food insecurity
Number of people acutely food insecure or at high risk, in millions



2 Ibid.

3 This June 2022 estimate is the sixth update of WFP’s acute food insecurity estimate for its Global Operational Response Plan, starting in June 2020, covering 82 countries with WFP operational presence. Ukraine was added in this edition, the Pacific Islands were added in February 2022, and Venezuela was added in May 2021. This estimate is based on most recent assessment data and projections for 2022 (or latest available) from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Cadre Harmonisé (CH), WFP CARL or comparable analyses for 63 countries, available before May 31. Only IPC/CH exercises with population coverage of above 50 percent were considered, expected peak-numbers for 2022 (or latest available) are used. For countries without recent data available, it relies on estimates of COVID-19’s impact on acute food security conducted in June 2020 (see methods paper). The additional increase in acute food insecurity due to the war in Ukraine is estimated through a global model, taking into account price increases and ensuing access to food by those who could barely afford a minimal diet before (see methods paper). The numbers are supposed to give a comprehensive estimate of people in need of food assistance for 2022, in countries where WFP operates. The analysis covers rural and urban populations, and refugees.

4 Act now before Ukraine war plunges millions into malnutrition, Osendarp et al. 2022.

5 West and Central Africa Regional Working Group, March 2022.

6 WFP RBN Regional Food Security and Nutrition Update, May 2022.



Economic risks

Food prices have been on the rise since mid-2020. The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Food Price Index reached a new all-time high in February 2022 and then took another leap in March 2022 (159.7 points, around 30 percent above its value in the corresponding month last year) and has only slightly reduced since.⁷ Domestic food prices rose by 15 percent or more in 51 countries over the past year, making essential purchases unaffordable for many people.⁸ Similarly, crude oil prices have steadily increased since the spring of 2020, after recovering from a pandemic-triggered plunge and even surpassing the levels of previous years.⁹

At the same time, incomes remain depressed as labour markets are struggling to recover from pandemic-induced shocks. After large-scale losses in working hours in 2020 and 2021 (equivalent to 125 million full-time jobs) the International Labour Organization projects further working hour deficit of 52 million full-time jobs in 2022.¹⁰

Governments around the world are tightening their belts after draining their coffers and racking up debt since the beginning of the pandemic. About 60 percent of low-income countries are at high risk of or already in debt distress, compared with 30 percent in 2015.⁶ Meanwhile, high inflation is causing central banks in advanced economies to tighten their monetary policies, resulting in less cheap credit and access to financial flows. Growing credit costs are adding pressure, which is likely to be compensated by austerity policies affecting the vulnerable first and foremost.



Conflict risks

Conflict and insecurity remain the prime driver of food insecurity globally. It continues to displace populations, disrupt agricultural value chains, and drive income losses and food price hikes. In 2021, around 139 million people were facing Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phases 3 or above) across 24 countries/territories where conflict and insecurity was considered the primary driver. Major violent hotspots include the **Central Sahel, northern Nigeria, Central African Republic, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), northern Mozambique, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Yemen, Afghanistan, Myanmar**, and, most recently, **Ukraine**. In many of these contexts, conflict and insecurity continue to present severe challenges to humanitarian access resulting in operational cutoffs and delays.



Natural hazard risks

Climatic shocks impairing agricultural production globally have curbed domestic supplies in numerous countries and contributed to increasing prices. Extreme climate events are becoming the new normal in many of the most vulnerable areas of the globe, with recurring extreme climate events affecting the same spots.

Consecutive *La Niña* weather events since late 2020 have affected agricultural activities, causing crop and livestock losses in many parts of the world. Forecasts indicate a 58 percent likelihood for *La Niña* conditions to continue through August–October before slightly increasing later in the year through early 2023,¹¹ putting some countries in the Greater Horn of Africa, Asia, the Sahel, and the Caribbean at high risk of deteriorating food insecurity conditions. The desperately needed rains in the Horn of Africa have so far failed to materialize as the peninsula faces one of its most severe droughts in recent history. In Southern Africa, **Angola** has experienced a fifth consecutive year of drought conditions in southern provinces, with the 2020–21 season being the worst in the last 40 years in some areas. Forecasts also suggest a high risk of isolated flooding throughout the **Sahel**. In **South Sudan**, above-average rainfall is largely expected to continue until the end of the season, increasing the risk of consecutive flooding in south-eastern areas from July to September.

THE "TRIPLE F" CRISIS: FOOD, FUEL, AND FERTILIZER

The conflict in **Ukraine**—one of the world's major breadbaskets—is compounding what is already a year of catastrophic hunger. **Ukraine and Russia together supply 30 percent of globally traded wheat, 20 percent of maize and 70 percent of sunflower supplies.** A shortfall in export supplies is driving prices up, leaving import-dependent countries with higher food import bills—or less food to eat. Since the beginning of the crisis in Ukraine, food shipments from the Black Sea have been reduced and costs have grown significantly, with immediate impact on import-dependent economies. Military operations have further disrupted Ukrainian agricultural production, leading to lower production for the 2022–23 season. While the harvested amounts will exceed Ukrainian needs, global grain supply will remain low unless shipping from the Black Sea resumes.

⁷ FAO Food Price Index, May 2022.

⁸ WFP RAM, Prices & Currencies Monthly Update, June 2022

⁹ Trading Economic – Brent crude oil

¹⁰ World Employment and Social Outlook Trends 2022

¹¹ El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Diagnostic Discussion

In addition, **Russia** is one of the most important suppliers of the three major groups of fertilizers. Fertilizer prices are increasing to record levels, which will significantly affect countries' ability to grow food, increasing food insecurity far beyond 2022 levels. Russia is also a critical player in global energy markets; the conflict has significantly affected energy costs, which is also likely to put additional pressure on food prices, as fuel represents a key agricultural input and natural gas is an important feedstock to produce nitrogen-based fertilizers. At the same time, rising energy costs are likely to reduce households' purchasing power and slow down economic recovery from the pandemic.¹²

Finally, decreasing international supplies are already causing some producing countries to limit or ban exports with the aim to stabilize domestic prices.¹¹ **Current export restrictions affect 17 percent of globally traded calories.** A rapid drop of available supplies induced by a domino of export bans would accelerate price increases and prevent import dependent economies from securing food supplies. These bans have major implications on global economic dynamics: during the 2007–2008 financial crisis, export restrictions caused 40 percent of the price surges.¹³

In combination, **these factors threaten to transform the current crisis of food access into a future crisis of food availability.** Because of the key fertilizer issue, global food production in 2023 may not be able to meet rising demand. This will be compounded by export restrictions, which may prevent the trade needed to bring essential food supplies and fertilizers to where they are most required. Time is short to prevent an even worse global food crisis in 2023.¹⁴

HUNGER RISKS FIRING CONFLICT AND UNREST

Conflict drives hunger, and hunger can likewise be a cause of conflict. Food insecurity, especially when caused by higher food prices, heightens the risks of democratic breakdown, civil unrest, protests and riots, communal conflict, and even interstate war. This was seen in 2007–2008 and 2009–2010, when large-scale political unrest and instability or so-called “food and hunger riots,”¹⁵ coincided with big spikes in food prices. These riots left hundreds dead, triggered government reshuffles, and forced major towns to shut down. In **Syria, Libya** and **Yemen**, food price inflation even contributed to protracted armed conflicts.

The current global food crisis is significantly worse than 2008 or 2010. In those years, there were no pandemic-related shocks, no massive income losses, no record inflation, no supply chain disruptions, and no major record debt burden. There was no war in **Syria, Yemen, Nigeria, or Ethiopia.**

Furthermore, there were less frequent and less intense climate-related shocks.

Since March 2022, protests over the increase of food prices have already erupted in several countries, highlighting the pace and severity of the repercussions just months into the conflict in **Ukraine**. The overlap of price increases with existing political instability, violence, and extreme weather shocks could fuel conflict by increasing food insecurity in terms of both availability of and access to food. Food insecurity-driven unrest also raises the risk of looting and vandalism targeting WFP operations.

WFP STRUGGLES TO MAKE ENDS MEET

As the frontline fighter of global hunger, WFP has been heavily affected by increasing food prices and decreasing international attention for food security crises.¹⁴ The cost of WFP commodities such as wheat and wheat flour, vegetable oil (sunflower and palm oil), peas, and specialized nutritious foods have increased by US\$ 27.1 million per month. Fuel prices have increased WFP's operational costs by another **US\$ 5.5 million per month.**¹⁶ This is on top of the pandemic-related price increases of **US\$ 42 million** compared to the 2019 average monthly cost. The global supply chain disruptions also impact WFP's shipping operations through longer lead times (on average an additional 1–2 months) and higher ocean freights. Overall, the crisis in Ukraine has increased **WFP's monthly costs by US\$ 73.6 million above their 2019 average (an increase by 44 percent).**¹⁷

Due to the unprecedented overlap of crises, WFP's annual operational requirements are at an all-time high of US\$ 22.2 billion, with confirmed contributions at US\$ 4.8 billion (22 percent). This low percentage in secured funds threatens WFP's ability to reach its beneficiary target of **151.6 million people in 2022**, with particular concern for refugee operations and other protracted crises. Across all regions, the lack of sufficient resources is forcing WFP to take drastic measures by reducing the number of beneficiaries or the size of their rations—or both:

- In **Asia and the Pacific**, WFP is facing a US\$ 1.2 billion shortfall in **Afghanistan** through the end of the year and will be forced to choose whether to feed people in IPC Phase 3 and 4 now, or preposition food for the winter, when they will be cut off from aid altogether. Meanwhile, in **Myanmar**, funding for urban operations is expected to run out in July, while cash-based operations in crisis-affected areas will face interruptions in August, leaving internally displaced persons and other vulnerable people without food assistance.

¹² Global Food Prices Face Upward Pressure on Crude Oil Rally

¹³ From bad to worse: How Russia-Ukraine war-related export restrictions exacerbate global food insecurity

¹⁴ Global impact of the war in Ukraine: Billions of people face the greatest cost-of-living crisis in a generation

¹⁵ Food Riots: From Definition to Operationalization

¹⁶ Daily price updates are done to update these costs.

¹⁷ Food security implications of the Ukraine conflict

- In **Eastern Africa**, the Horn of Africa is experiencing its worst drought in 40 years; however, WFP is being forced to prioritise who receives assistance and who goes hungry. Elsewhere, in **South Sudan**, resourcing shortfalls have forced WFP to suspend assistance to 1.7 million people, and even populations living in IPC Phase 5 areas are only receiving 70 percent of a full ration.
- In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, weather forecasts confirm an earlier, more active, and intense hurricane season for 2022. Areas in the northern Caribbean and eastern Central America are at particular risk and critical funding is required for WFP to support emergency preparedness and response efforts at regional and country levels. WFP's net funding requirements for the region, however, stand at 65 percent for the next six months.
- In the **Middle East, North Africa and Eastern Europe**, WFP is facing significant resourcing shortfalls in **Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Syria, and Yemen**; in Yemen, WFP's assistance to 6 million people will be reduced to 55 percent of caloric needs between July and December if no additional funding is received; meanwhile, in Jordan, WFP has been forced to prioritize assistance to only target refugees in camps and extremely vulnerable refugees in communities as of June.
- In **Southern Africa**, resourcing remains insufficient to meet even the very basic needs of vulnerable households forcing WFP to implement reductions in food rations for refugee operations in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania**, as well as reductions in programme implementation in some countries including **Zimbabwe**.
- In **Western Africa**, as the **Sahel** enters the annual lean season WFP is being forced to reduce the number of people that will receive assistance, cut rations, and prioritize activities. Even before the conflict in Ukraine, WFP was forced to cut rations up to 50 percent in **Nigeria, the Central African Republic, Chad, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Niger** due to funding shortfalls. Now, WFP will be forced to take from the hungry to feed the starving.

WFP's nutrition programmes in emergency contexts are also underfunded. Significant shortfalls in SuperCereal+, which used for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, will affect **Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia, Burkina Faso, Chad, and Kenya** in the coming months. **Ethiopia, Kenya, and Burkina Faso** will also face important shortfalls in Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement, affecting treatment activities for children under five. Such disruptions combined with inadequate and incomplete food assistance rations will also likely further deteriorate the already dire nutrition situation.

Staff deployment during emergencies to ensure critical posts are filled

The growing number and complexity of emergencies has put a strain on experienced personnel and leadership available to rapidly deploy. In many cases, WFP staff are being pulled out from existing emergency operations to support sudden onset emergencies.

To tackle this challenge, WFP established a Global Surge Coordination Unit (GSCU) to build a pool of emergency responders equipped to support current and future emergency responses, working closely with stakeholders to identify and deploy staff around the world. As of the end of May, the GSCU deployed 442 personnel across multiple WFP operations in 2022. Of this figure, 416 and counting were deployed to the Ukraine emergency, building the operation from the ground up. Other deployed staff are augmenting WFP's responses in Afghanistan, Haiti, Madagascar, and Somalia. In addition, the GSCU is identifying personnel to immediately fill staffing requests from Sri Lanka.

The GSCU mobilizes a diverse pool of qualified professionals with 62 percent and 38 percent of emergency response staff coming from developed and developing countries respectively. The staff deployed so far in 2022 are 41 percent female and 59 percent male. The GSCU is expecting to deploy approximately 200 more personnel in 2022, taking into consideration the number of protracted crises today as well as foreseeable risks in the Sahel and the upcoming hurricane season. WFP also maintains agreements with NGOs and government entities to provide specialized personnel to augment WFP's response, with 122 personnel working alongside WFP in 2022 thanks to this network.





Section II: WFP's Response Strategy

STEPPING UP TO PREVENT FAMINE AND DEATH IN MASSIVE PROPORTIONS

Scaling up direct food and nutrition assistance

Faced by the unprecedented global food crisis, WFP is stepping up its operations to prevent starvation and death globally. WFP is targeting to support a record **151.6 million food insecure people in 2022, a significant increase** from the already record-high 128 million beneficiaries reached in 2021. In the first quarter of 2022, WFP has already reached 83 million people, or 55 percent of its total annual beneficiary target.

For example, in **Afghanistan's** remote Ghor province, where catastrophic food insecurity conditions (IPC Phase 5) are being experienced by 20,300 people, WFP is stepping up and currently assisting 800,000 people with emergency food assistance. WFP is also focused on scaling up its nutrition assistance, as 4.7 million people are estimated to need treatment services for acute malnutrition in 2022, including more than a million children with severe acute malnutrition, about 2.8 million children with MAM, and over 800,000 PLW with acute malnutrition.

Meanwhile, in **Ukraine**, where one third of the population is estimated to be food insecure, WFP is scaling up to assist 5 million people each month through multipurpose cash and immediate food relief. WFP has also adopted an integrated nutrition package that includes locally purchased nutritious foods alongside sensitization on optimal infant feeding, helping to address the fact that one quarter of displaced families with children under five now find it difficult to feed their children.

And in the **Central Sahel**, where more than 9.6 million people are facing food insecurity across **Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali**, WFP is scaling up operations to support

5 million people during the lean season. In addition, 6.3 million children are estimated to be affected by acute malnutrition in 2022 in the Sahel region, the highest figure ever recorded. In response, WFP is also working to improve the production, availability, and consumption of nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition among women and children. This includes activities to reduce post-harvest losses, sharpen processing and commercialisation involving smallholder farmers, women's organizations, as well as the private and public sectors.

Using cash operations to optimize WFP's response

WFP's use of cash-based transfers (CBT) continues to grow rapidly. WFP has transferred US\$ 997 million in cash-based assistance between January and May 2022, an increase of 14.5 percent compared to the same period last year. Growth is particularly apparent in Asia, where the annual growth rate of CBT represented a 119 percent increase against the same period last year.

Cash is still efficient and effective even in highly volatile economies. The economies of most countries where WFP runs cash operations are fragile, suffering from extremely high inflation and/or rapidly depreciating local currencies.

For example, in **Lebanon**, to mitigate the pressure on cash operations, WFP advocated with the Central Bank for a preferential exchange rate which ensured that WFP's operations and the people we serve are protected, while local businesses benefit from the demand. WFP responded to the volatile context of high inflation, adapting the provision of cash assistance by adjusting transfer values in the local Lebanese currency, and also disbursed in US\$.

Cash can drive a step change in impact, by prioritizing women and supporting their economic empowerment.

In the first half of 2022, WFP has continued to prioritize women as recipients of money transfers, confirming how this proves to be a game-changer for them, their communities, and the economy. When women are economically empowered, everyone benefits, not just because economies grow, but also because women tend to invest their earnings in their families and their local communities.

Expanding cash assistance can also help to stimulate markets and empower households with enhanced purchasing power.

For example, in **Myanmar**, where rising fuel prices have caused transport costs to increase, WFP is increasingly shifting to cash-based transfers where possible, such as in Yangon's peri-urban areas, where WFP is shifting 400,000 beneficiaries from receiving food to cash assistance. WFP has also identified potential activity adaptation measures such as coordinating with banks ahead of time to ensure funds for cash-based transfers are available; adjusting transport contacts; and increasing the value of cash-based transfers to cover basic necessities.

Navigating the impact of conflicts and destabilization

Faced by the risks that conflicts pose to humanitarian access and aid, WFP is continuing to **strengthen its operational access and humanitarian-military interaction capacity** to better understand and navigate conflict settings and complex emergencies.

Access to people stranded in hard-to-reach areas in **Ukraine** has proven difficult. Ongoing hostilities not only hamper the establishment of humanitarian corridors to deliver life-saving assistance, but also the safe evacuation of affected populations. WFP built its humanitarian-military interaction capacity to facilitate convoy movements and enable humanitarian notification systems, in coordination with the humanitarian community. In May, WFP delivered food to the civilians evacuated from Mariupol's Azovstal steel plant to Zaporizhzhia, through the safe passage operation coordinated by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

In **Haiti**, access challenges from Port au Prince to the south of the country and other key routes are disrupting supply chain routes and decreasing connectivity. In response, WFP resumed its maritime service at the beginning of April to facilitate access to the southern departments for trucks and light vehicles on behalf of humanitarian actors. Due to rising insecurity interrupting road movement to the north of Port-au-Prince, WFP is finalizing a port assessment in Artibonite in order to open a maritime route to the north and facilitate movement of humanitarian convoys.

Through regular engagement with the authorities, local communities, and security and military actors, WFP is continuing to reach conflict-affected populations despite rising insecurities and access constraints.

This is evident in **Ethiopia** where WFP restarted aid distribution in **Tigray**, completed 68 percent of distributions in **Afar**, and conducted one round of assistance in **Amhara**, reaching 636,000 conflict-affected people.

After the suspension of humanitarian activities in some locations in **Afghanistan**, WFP resumed its assistance following negotiations with the de facto authorities. WFP continues coordination with OCHA and other humanitarian and UN agencies to advocate with the authorities to avoid similar future suspension of humanitarian activities. In **Mozambique**, WFP's continued engagement with national and international militaries in Cabo Delgado province contributed to ensure renewed access to displaced and vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP's innovative approach to ensure that no one is left behind also manifests in novel strategies and instruments to improve access. WFP designed Operational Access Maps for **Afghanistan, Mozambique, Central Sahel, and Haiti**, which utilize Geographic Information Systems and data-visualization platforms. The tools enable WFP to collect information in real-time, document access impediments, and analyse their impact on responses. By visualizing access, security, and operational data on a shared platform, the Operational Access Maps improve timely operational decision-making, negotiation with military actors, as well as WFP's ability to prepare the ground for goods and personnel movements in a cost-efficient manner.

ADAPTING AND OPTIMIZING WFP'S OPERATIONS

Strengthening global and national food security monitoring systems

In response to the global food crisis, WFP is enhancing its food security monitoring and early warning systems to identify emerging risks and mitigate them before they can escalate into emergencies. WFP is building on solutions to collect, synthesize, and make use of knowledge towards critical and life-changing decisions for the populations it supports.

For example, WFP's **Automatic Disaster Analysis & Mapping (ADAM)** is an automated alert system that provides near real-time information on hazards to help mobilize immediate humanitarian response. ADAM generates maps and dashboards a few minutes after an earthquake hit to provide further information on the impact to the affected population.

ADAM also performs detailed analyses on tropical storms, presenting information by municipalities and risk levels. Lastly, the system also covers flood impacts to WFP operations, providing satellite imagery using sophisticated geoprocessing operations to create automatic analysis and map flood impacts from its partner organizations' data.

WFP is committed to building on its tradition of embracing technology. WFP utilizes dynamic tools, such as its **Corporate Alert System (CAS)**, to regularly analyse the status of WFP operations and identify countries and regions of highest concern. It uses quantitative and qualitative data and analysis to assist the leadership in prioritizing corporate support and resource mobilization efforts for countries that need it most. WFP is also exploring game-changing frontier innovations and new technologies such as artificial intelligence, real-time remote monitoring technology and machine learning to provide real-time insights into changes in the food security situation.

Reshaping WFP's response to prioritize the most hungry

Millions of families are falling deeper into hunger as food rations dwindle due to humanitarian resources being stretched beyond their limits. In many of its operations, **WFP is implementing needs-based prioritization schemes and reshaping responses to ensure that help is reaching the most vulnerable families first**, and mostly focusing on people in IPC/CH Phases 4 and 5. These are necessary, painful, decisions that inevitably leave some very vulnerable families and communities without support at a time where assistance is a lifeline for millions.

For example, in **Yemen**, WFP has been implementing prioritization measures since December 2021 to maximize available resources. WFP has reduced rations in its general food assistance to avoid gaps and ensure that assistance is delivered to the most food insecure people. With this measure, 5 million people in IPC Phase 4 and above are receiving slightly reduced rations, while 8 million people in IPC Phase 3 are receiving rations at 55 percent of the WFP standard minimum food basket. Meanwhile, in **Syria** and **South Sudan**, only half rations are planned for areas facing severe levels of food insecurity so that WFP has the means to provide 70 percent rations in the most extreme areas.



Faced by funding gaps, people in IPC Phases 2 and 3 will be de-prioritised until the end of the year.

In Western Africa, WFP is implementing prioritization plans based on vulnerability assessments to adapt to growing needs despite funding challenges. For example, in **Burkina Faso**, populations in hard-to-reach areas categorized as CH Phase 4 (Emergency) are being provided with 75 percent rations, while the rest of WFP's beneficiaries are being provided with half rations. Funding shortfalls and high food prices in **Niger** forced WFP to prioritize, providing 65 percent of daily caloric requirements. Meanwhile, in the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, WFP has had to prioritize 65 percent of the most vulnerable population, providing 15 days of general food distributions per month, compared to 20 days in January 2022.

For nutrition programmes, WFP has also had to optimize the available resources to respond to the needs. In **Kenya**, WFP had to focus its limited resources for acute malnutrition prevention activity to only one county with the highest level of malnutrition. In **Somalia**, a country where all emergency nutrition activities should be scaled up, malnutrition treatment activities have been prioritized over prevention due to funding constraints.

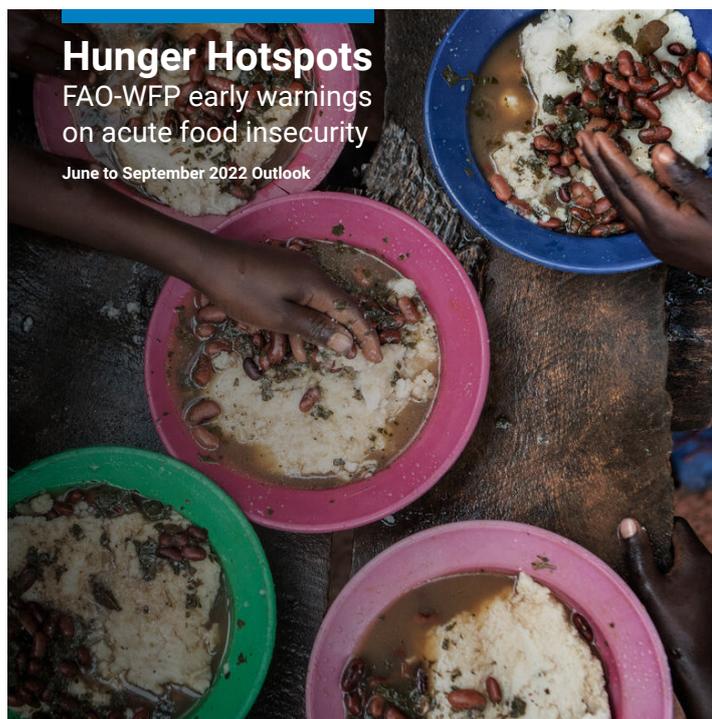
Reinforcing WFP's supply chain to withstand the impact of the war in Ukraine

Disruptions to global supply chains have impacted WFP's shipping operations through increased lead times and costs. The short-term impact of the volatile fuel prices is estimated at US\$ 5.5 million per month, and ocean freight rates are expected to increase further. Shipping lead times for international procurement have increased by one to two months.



Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity

Jointly produced by FAO and WFP, the most recent Hunger Hotspots report warns of a further deterioration of acute food insecurity in 20 hunger hotspots between June and September 2022. In six of these hotspots—**Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen**—humanitarian actions are critical to prevent starvation and death. The report is an example of the intensive collaboration between FAO and WFP to address hunger issues within humanitarian crises through joint advocacy and the development of global public knowledge products.



To avoid operational disruptions and reduce cost increases, WFP has been implementing a wide range of mitigation strategies including diversifying its supplier base, revising its commodity selection, and negotiating access and export waivers. Strategies employed by WFP have included:

- Changing the countries where WFP procures commodities to limit dependency on affected sources and reduce lead times to mitigate the impact of shipping cost increases
- Swapping to lower cost and less affected commodities—such as rice instead of wheat—while considering beneficiary preferences
- Advocating for exemptions from commodity export bans
- Creating or maintaining higher safety/buffer stocks in-country or through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) hubs closer to country offices
- Identifying new suppliers to increase specialized nutritious foods (SNF) production capacity.

WFP is also leading efforts to optimise resources through innovative digital solutions. The School Menu Planner (SMP) PLUS is being actively used in eight countries to design optimal menus that reduce the cost per meal while maximizing nutritional value and integrate more locally produced food. For example, in **Sri Lanka**, where a deep budgetary crisis is threatening the continuity of government programmes, including for school meals, new menus were developed with SMP Plus, reducing the cost by 14 percent. Thanks to the new menus, the programme can now provide food to 250,000 children who would have otherwise been excluded. Other successful examples are **Mozambique, Angola, the Dominican Republic, Bhutan**.

Focusing on local procurement to stabilize markets

The crisis in Ukraine and its global impact have reinforced the need for WFP to reduce reliance on importation and to continue to focus on increasing local and regional procurement, thereby reducing cost and lead times, benefitting local economies and reducing transport-related emissions. WFP is continuing to support the development of more sustainable food procurement pathways, diversifying commodities and regional and local sourcing to reduce dependency on imports. This helps to reduce vulnerabilities and restore commercial food markets.

In **Ghana**, WFP is enabling local producers to engage competitively through trade and investment. WFP supported Premium Foods, a local industrial agro-processor to qualify as a producer of SuperCereal, a SNF, for WFP's global operations. Since 2021, WFP has helped inject more than US\$ 2.4 million into Ghana's economy through the procurement of SuperCereal for WFP operations in **Burkina Faso**. As a result, local Ghanaian farmers and organizations have a ready market for their produce.

WFP's home-grown school feeding programmes in countries such as **Malawi, Niger, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Haiti** are also supporting local procurement by purchasing produce from local farmers. These programmes have the potential to help mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis for the poorest people by providing sizeable and stable markets for local farmers and favouring the creation of new jobs in the food sector.

WFP is also diversifying by looking at commodity substitutions where appropriate and beneficiary preferences allow. For example, in **Afghanistan**, WFP is replacing imported High Energy Biscuits (HEB) for its school feeding programmes in some areas with Bread+, made from locally produced and processed fortified wheat flour, dried fruits, and nuts. Bread+ is a more nutritious alternative to HEBs and links local agricultural production, processing, and markets across Afghanistan's national food system. The initiative currently supports 70 schools and community-based education classes (CBEs), as well as 16 partner bakers for production and will scale up to support 220 partner bakeries by September.

REINVIGORATING WFP'S SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Working with governments to strengthen and expand social protection systems

The COVID-19 pandemic gave new importance to social protection systems, highlighting their value as a crisis response tool. Today, WFP is continuing to support, align with, and complement national social protection schemes, which can protect vulnerable citizens from the impact of the global food crisis.

For example, in **Ukraine**, WFP has been supporting the social protection system already in place in the country to transfer nearly US\$ 84 million in local currency to close to 1.2 million people between April and May and is now scaling up to target half a million people per month. WFP has also deployed social protection experts to **Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary, Moldova, and Romania** to identify challenges in scaling up systems and opportunities to strengthen and leverage them to ensure the effective and equitable delivery of social protection support.

Meanwhile, in **Palestine and Jordan**, WFP facilitated the first inter-ministerial social protection exchange visit between each country's Ministry of Social Development in May 2022 to enhance the quality and effectiveness in implementing social protection systems and programmes.

WFP social protection interventions are not only aiming to support the immediate emergency response, but also to ensure that countries' national systems are strengthened and more resilient to future shocks, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas.



Better targeting and prioritization – central to programme quality and maintained impact in times of resource constraints

Robust, people-centred targeting and prioritization processes are central to the delivery of impactful programmes, particularly in times of resource constraints. Through a needs-based approach, WFP aims to reach the right people with the right assistance, at the right time. Key to any successful targeting or prioritization exercise is the meaningful engagement of affected populations. Only through consultations with groups representative of all segments of a population, combined with high quality needs assessments, can WFP and its partners generate the evidence on vulnerabilities, needs and priorities that it requires to minimise inclusion and exclusion errors, as well as potential harm.

Prioritization—the reduction of assistance duration, quantity and/or the number of assisted people because of resource shortfalls and other constraints—is particularly challenging and increasingly often required across WFP operations. WFP has significantly scaled up its capacity to plan and implement accurate and appropriate targeting and prioritization decisions in humanitarian emergency contexts. Through the Targeting Strengthening Initiative, dedicated staff capacity has been established at the Headquarters and the six regional bureaus are now equipped with Regional Targeting Officers (RTOs). The Joint UNHCR/WFP Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub in the design and implementation of targeting and prioritization strategies in some of the world's most challenging and protracted refugee crises. Significant investments are also being made to strengthen targeting and prioritization capacities across the organization through trainings, webinars, and other events.

Looking forward, WFP seeks to work with even more national governments and regional and IFIs to implement, expand, and optimize national social protection programmes and systems.

Reinvigorating support to governments on utilizing IFI loans and grants efficiently

Widened engagement with IFIs such as the World Bank, IMF, and World Trade Organization (WTO) has contributed to the diversification of WFP's funding since 2019, seeing an increase from US\$ 20 million to US\$ 530 million in 2021, including funding sourced from IFIs and channelled through national governments. WFP foresees a continuing trend with a further increase in 2022 to support vulnerable countries to weather the impact of the global food crisis.

During the pandemic, governments across the world relied on WFP's support to send money to their people efficiently and accountably. Since then, WFP has provided expertise and services to more than 50 governments for their government-to-person (G2P) payments in the form of technical assistance. WFP also supported by making the payments on behalf of the government or in lieu of an internationally recognized government. The IMF and the World Bank are both making unprecedented disbursements to countries, including in fragile contexts.

In line with this trend, WFP has partnered also with IFIs (World Bank, IMF, International Development Bank (IDB)) to help governments put G2P payment systems in place for them to transfer money easily and securely to their citizens. Supporting governments to build inclusive, agile, and assured G2P payment systems benefits both people and institutions while being more sustainable and impactful at scale than standalone humanitarian action. Channelling money using G2P systems is one of WFP's fastest growing areas of work, as it has the potential to assist many more people than WFP's reach through its direct operations, unleashing the opportunity to reach hundreds of millions. WFP continues to do this in emergency contexts too, maintaining the very high assurance standards of its cash operations stated in the recently released Cash Assurance Framework.

Sharing food security data and analyses to help inform priorities

In response to the global food crisis, WFP is continuing to leverage its expertise, capacity, and innovation to make information on food insecurity publicly available, including for national authorities and development partners.

For example, WFP's food security and nutrition data will be used by Ministries of Finance and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) during their "Article IV consultations", which inform adequate budgetary priorities and allocation for food security programmes. The World Bank and WFP have been collaborating in different countries, for example through joint High Frequency Phone Surveys in **Iraq** and **Lebanon** and nutrition assessments in **Mozambique**.

WFP is also producing more regular updates on the impact of the global food crisis on food prices, conflict, harvest outlooks, and the food security and nutrition situation. This includes providing updates on humanitarian and food security analysis to the UN system, international financial institutions (IFIs), and governments around the world to help inform decision making. WFP is also partnering with its sister UN agencies to produce joint advocacy products, including the Global Report on Food Crises and FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots reports.

SUPPORTING GOVERNMENTS TO BUILD RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

Building resilience to stabilize communities and reduce costs

In this year of catastrophic hunger, WFP's efforts in saving and changing lives need to expand on a larger scale. By investing in resilience, WFP can build self-reliance, stabilize communities, and help reduce long-term costs.

For example, in just three years, WFP and local communities turned 272,000 acres of barren fields in the **Sahel** region into productive farmland, changing the lives of over 2.5 million people and showing how investing in resilience can pay dividends in peace and stability. Meanwhile, in Central America, WFP supported 32,000 people affected by *El Niño* in the Dry Corridor of **El Salvador**, **Guatemala**, and **Honduras** to adapt to the impacts of drought and improve livelihoods through asset creation and income generation. 1,321 hectares of degraded and marginal land have been reforested, 177 tree nurseries and vegetable gardens established, 2,790 water harvesting systems constructed and 2,713 irrigation systems installed.

In **Iraq**, WFP is working with the Iraqi government and UN partners to introduce smart innovative solutions to help smallholder farmers become self-sufficient to confront and mitigate the effects of climate change. The latest cycle of WFP's livelihoods programmes directly supported nearly 104,500 people, plus 288,100 people indirectly in the communities between April 2021-April 2022.

In **Afghanistan**, WFP's resilience activities have become increasingly important as the country faces its worst drought in years and unprecedented levels of food insecurity. In 2022, WFP is focusing particular attention on fostering women's participation by adapting training and partnering with women's associations, along with improving linkages to markets and continuing food systems work on soy value chain development.

These medium- and longer-term resilience building projects stabilize communities in particularly precarious places and help them to better survive sudden shocks without losing all their assets.

Ensuring Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Emergency Response

WFP operates in the most severe, crisis-affected environments to reach millions of vulnerable people every year. Every one of these persons – most especially women and children – could be at risk of experiencing sexual exploitations and abuse (SEA). WFP addresses the prevention of and protection from SEA holistically, through a **survivor/victim-centred approach ensuring that protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) is integrated into our emergency operations**. This includes meaningfully addressing factors that contribute to SEA occurring, cultivating safer environments for staff and beneficiaries, and embedding activity-based interventions that will proactively mitigate SEA risks.

Most recently, PSEA support in the war in Ukraine included support to the emergency response team in managing beneficiary PSEA risks, as well direct support to colleagues on issues including interagency PSEA referral pathways and appointment of PSEA focal points in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. They have received onboarding training and materials in local languages to be shared with staff and partners, displayed at distribution sites, and used as a basis for staff information/awareness raising sessions. In Afghanistan, WFP has been actively engaged in the development and piloting of the “PSEA at Frontline” Project. This is an interagency project between WFP, IOM and Translators Without Borders to develop a multilingual multimedia PSEA awareness raising package to equip WFP/UN employees and partners – those who work at the frontlines directly with the people we serve – with PSEA knowledge and skills to recognize and respond to SEA in the communities we serve.



The price of not helping people to build resilience and livelihoods in their home countries is as predictable as evident: it increases the risk of poverty, leading to increased population movement and social unrest.

However, funding for resilience and development is often the first thing to be cut when resources are tight. But faced by the compounding effects of conflict, climate shocks, and economic crises, investing in resilience-building is an insurance policy against future vulnerability.

Supporting governments on food reserves and national shock response plans

WFP is also providing governments with procurement services for the purchase of staple foods, goods, and services as well as technical assistance to help establish functional and effective procurement locally and internationally. WFP aims to engage with governments on their strategic reserves, advocating for inclusion and increase of procurement from smallholder farmers where possible and providing technical support as needed.

Ongoing discussions with IFIs to provide financial support to governments for the procurement of core foods to bolster their national reserves will be critical to preserve stability and prevent civil unrest, such as in **Egypt** and **Lebanon**. Already, WFP is supporting the Government of **Burkina Faso** in replenishing its strategic food stocks ahead of the lean season using a contribution from the World Bank.

Emphasis will be given in connecting WFP and the World Bank operations more systematically, including for the recently approved large-scale regional multiphase programmatic approach projects addressing the impacts of the food crisis. Four million people in Western Africa will benefit from ongoing efforts to reduce food insecurity and improve resilience of food systems through climate-smart agriculture, promotion of intraregional value chains and trade, and strengthening of regional capacity to manage agricultural risks. The first phase of the programme includes **Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Togo**.

Standing at the crossroad of a public and private service, WFP can support Government partners in addressing bottlenecks in value chains. In 2021 alone, WFP procured and transported over 800,000 metric tons of food commodities for partners. Through on-demand service provision, WFP can support government authorities with services ranging from storage, to transport, multi-modal solutions, and procurement of food and non-food items. In 2022, WFP has already received requests for support from Governments in Western Africa and is ready to support others as needed.

Working to shape and advocate for healthy, resilient food systems

WFP has been engaging with regional, national, and local entities to shape and advocate for healthy and resilient food systems. In this phase, WFP has a unique opportunity to coordinate with national and regional entities, share first-hand information on the situation on the ground, and guide actors who are willing to support national government plans for emergency assistance, recovery and resilience building. WFP has a responsibility to support governments and populations to access food and prevent massive proportions of people dying of hunger.

Through its expertise, WFP can:

- Provide leadership in impact monitoring and priority setting based on global and national data monitoring of prices, unrest, food insecurity, conflict, and export bans
- Support countries at the macro-economic level by contributing to stabilizing markets and commercial supply chains
- Advocate for avoiding export restrictions and import subsidies, and ensure exemptions are agreed for humanitarian assistance
- Increase market transparency and timely information, including through the Agricultural Market Information System
- Facilitate dialogue and coordination with IFIs on support to large-scale national programmes
- Expand its database of local producers and commercial food traders, particularly for nutritious foods producers
- Support governments in their national and local programmes for smallholder farmers, including through home-grown school feeding, dealing with climate change related risks, managing post-harvest losses, and linking smallholder farmers with public programmes through local procurement.

ADVOCATING FOR AN ALL-INCLUSIVE APPROACH TO AVOID CATASTROPHE

Leveraging the high-level political energy around food insecurity

WFP is increasing its efforts to inform and increase the awareness of the Group of Seven (G7) in the need of placing global food security as a priority. In this endeavour, collaboration is key: WFP continues to engage with UN and NGO sectors for joint advocacy on common operational humanitarian issues. This includes providing briefings on WFP's priority narratives, securing support for our initiatives including visibility and advocacy activities and drafting key messages for cross organizational use.

Furthermore, WFP supports advocacy initiatives targeting the African Union (AU) around the unprecedented needs or food crisis, including a soon-to-be held side event on the compounding effects on the "4Cs"—conflict, climate crisis, COVID-19 and rising costs—on the margins of the AU Humanitarian Summit.

In addition, WFP is continuously seeking the support of advocacy campaign organisations and think tanks to bring greater media, political and public attention to the unprecedented needs facing the world.

WFP will work with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)—the largest global organization of national parliaments—and looks to leverage the IPU's ability to facilitate parliamentary dialogue and diplomacy. In doing so, WFP and the IPU would ensure that parliaments and individual parliamentarians pay attention to global food security and engage in efforts to promote global food security.

Engaging differently with individual giving

WFP aims to tap high-profile individuals and encourage their influential voices to draw attention to global discourse on food insecurity and in contributing to possible solutions. WFP is now embarking on an ambitious strategy to enable targeted and effective reach out to the world's billionaire community to develop new partnerships, secure step change investments and form a coalition of influential UHNWI's to achieve its mandate of reaching Zero Hunger, leveraging UHNWI philanthropic audience's problem solving and impact driven approach.

At the end of 2021, WFP issued a **one-time call to the world's billionaires to donate US\$ 6.6 billion to save 42 million people from famine**. The amount will enable WFP to allocate US\$ 3.5 billion for food and its delivery; US\$ 2 billion for cash and food vouchers; US\$ 700 million for country-specific costs to design, scale up and manage; and US\$ 400 million for global and regional operations management, administration, and accountability.

However, WFP's strategy is not limited to billionaires. WFP believes in the capacity of all individuals to contribute to the great cause of ending hunger. Through individual giving mechanisms, including its **award-winning ShareTheMeal app**, WFP has made the fight against hunger more accessible to everyone. With just a few taps from one's smartphone, individuals can support a particular operation of high concern or donate school meals around the world.

Among large international organizations and international NGOs, contributions from individuals represent nearly 60 percent¹⁸ of all the funding provided by the private sector for humanitarian and development causes. With a new private sector partnerships and fundraising strategy in 2020, WFP created a global digital individual fundraising programme.

¹⁸ International Fundraising Leadership Forum Benchmark 2020

Income from the programme has grown rapidly over the past two years, reaching over US\$ 90 million in 2021—a fourfold increase from US\$ 22 million in 2019. Of the US\$ 90 million, almost fifty per cent was received as unrestricted, flexible funds, thanks to an unprecedented level of investment committed by WFP.

WFP estimates it will raise a total of US\$ 684 million from individuals over the course of the strategy period (2020-2025), of which approximately 50 percent will be raised as unrestricted funds. To reach this target, WFP needs to focus on a sustained core budget commitment as well as a continued investment in recruiting and retaining new individual supporters around the world.

Bridging gaps through private sector funding

Joining forces with **corporations and private foundations** to explore and implement solutions to the current challenges is vital. An effective and successful cooperation requires aligning strategic interests and pooling resources, expertise, and advocacy platforms. While the private sector has contributed quickly and substantially to the crisis in Ukraine, which has been essential for WFP to respond to the needs, WFP is also working to incentivize business' investments and partnerships in the resilience and development agenda based on the identified needs in the field and at the global level, with a view to yield long term returns. WFP is therefore seeking to increase the absorption capacities of private sector savings or giving to stabilize supply chain costs and be able to work through private sector in provision of goods and services.





Refocusing and prioritizing through the Food Security Cluster

WFP and FAO, as co-leads of the global Food Security Cluster (gFSC), are committed to saving lives through the strong coordination of appropriate, efficient, and well-resourced food security responses in major emergencies. In light of the poor funding environment, with the gFSC funded at less than 7 percent across all Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) operations as of end of April 2022, and the grim food security outlook, FSC is mobilizing country cluster partners to convene on a resource optimization plan.

This plan will focus on famine prevention and response, defining priority areas and population groups, highlighting time sensitive and most efficient interventions, and emphasizing funding requirements and most critical gaps. Proposed countries of focus are the ones with extremely destitute populations at risk of starvation: Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Yemen; the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia); and the Sahel countries (Nigeria, Mali, Chad, Burkina Faso, and Niger).

The FSC is also strengthening coordination with nutrition, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), and health sectors, at country and global levels, to strengthen inter-sectorial response and advocacy initiatives. In Nigeria, the Food Security and Nutrition clusters are leading a joint operational plan aiming at defining priority hotspots to accelerate the implementation of the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan and reach a larger number of people in need during the upcoming lean season (May-August). In Yemen, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) is engaged in the Integrated Programming for Famine Risk Reduction (IFRR) framework, with Nutrition, Health and WASH clusters. The FSAC will prioritize 70 districts, with special focus on districts with pockets of people experiencing IPC 5 conditions and areas at risk of cholera in the delivery of a response package.



Section III: Appeal to Decision Makers

WFP recognizes that these global crises will only be resolved through concerted efforts at scale and with urgency of governments and systems actors. Because we are serious that **no one goes hungry on our watch, WFP will not be content with business as usual** but will advocate vigorously for a step change in global attention to these critical issues and will look for every opportunity to align WFP's work in support of national, regional, and systems actors.

The resources required to adequately fund WFP's programme of work have continued to increase as needs increase. As of June, the **projected operational requirements for the year amount to US\$ 22.2 billion**, significantly higher than WFP's requirements in 2021 (US\$ 15.8 billion).

Resource partners have generously stepped up their support this year, enabling WFP to swiftly respond and scale up assistance. However, **needs are increasingly outpacing the availability of resources**. WFP is urgently calling for funding partners to frontload assistance to allow WFP to respond to crises before it is too late.

Faced by a global food crisis, WFP requires sustained donor commitment to **flexible and predictable funding**. This will allow WFP to leverage effectiveness and cost efficiencies to the greatest extent possible by mitigating the impact of rising food costs through strategic prioritization and optimized use of assistance modalities. At the same time, flexibility allows WFP to focus on anticipatory actions and invest in transformative resilience to reduce humanitarian needs. As of June, WFP received US\$ 245 million in confirmed contributions as flexible funding, which enabled WFP to strategically allocate resources across its operations.

One example of WFP's flexible funding mechanisms is the Immediate Response Account (IRA). This is WFP's key emergency reserve for the immediate allocation of critical life-saving activities across the emergency response cycle when there is no alternative and viable funding source. The IRA serves as a vital mechanism to ensure WFP possesses the available resources for an active, needs-based and no-regrets approach to saving lives.

The time to act is now: WFP Five Calls to Action

- 1. Address the current humanitarian needs** to meet WFP's funding requirement of USD 22.2 billion in 2022 through cash or in-kind donations that will allow the organisation to feed the targeted 151.6 million people in need.
- 2. Support and join global and regional initiatives** that have been set up to coordinate the international response to the unprecedented crisis including, but not limited to, the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS), the complementary Food & Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM), the School Meals Coalition, and the IFI Action Plan to Address Food Insecurity.
- 3. Ensure trade is open** for food, fuel, pesticides and fertilizers to avoiding export restrictions and import subsidies and exempting humanitarian assistance from restrictive trade policies.
- 4. Invest in strategic development solutions** that help build resilient communities and foster climate actions, social protection, and sustainable food systems, allowing humanitarian and development organizations to change lives over the long term and plan for scale as needs increase.
- 5. Commit to political solutions** to secure stability and peace, prevent hunger as a weapon of war and ensure humanitarian access to affected populations including the immediate reopening of Black Sea ports.





Section IV: WFP Operations of Corporate Concern - June 2022

OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

(JUNE 2022)

CORPORATE SCALE-UP

AFGHANISTAN

UKRAINE

CORPORATE ATTENTION

BURKINA FASO

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CHAD

COLOMBIA*

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

ETHIOPIA

HAITI

KENYA

LEBANON

MADAGASCAR

MALI

MOZAMBIQUE

NIGER

NIGERIA

SOMALIA

SOUTH SUDAN

SUDAN

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

YEMEN



* Colombia highlighted due to the migratory crisis.

WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern June 2022

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

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

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



*The list is not exhaustive. Across all WFP's more than 80 operations, funding gaps affect all or some part of its programme. Section IV provides additional details by country on WFP's response plan and funding requirements for the coming six months. This also includes needs across **smaller WFP operations which face critical shortfalls across their Country Strategic Plans in 2022.***

Section V: WFP Response by Country



Asia and the Pacific

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

31.9M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE - NOVEMBER 2022)

US\$ 995M



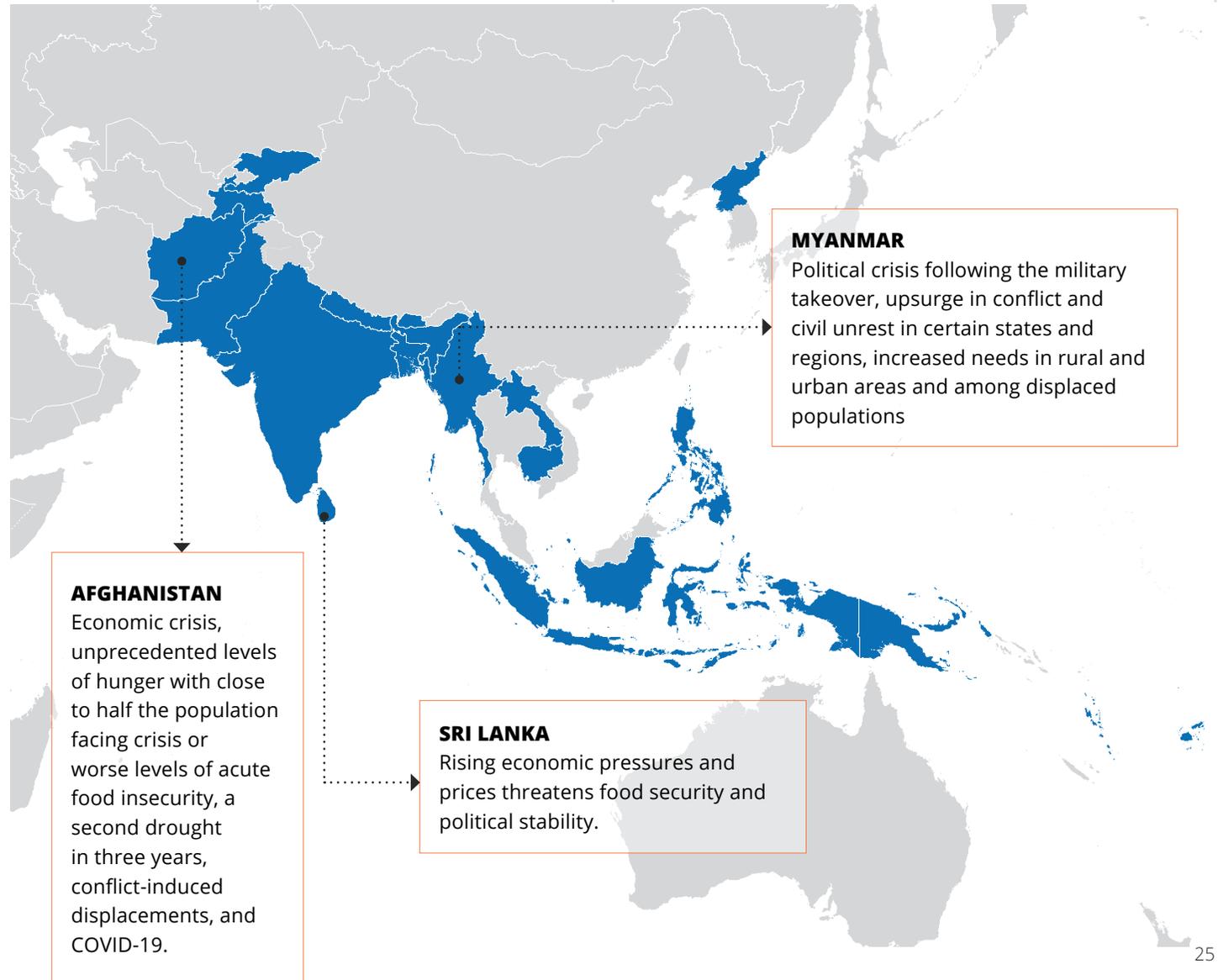
WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE SCALE-UP: AFGHANISTAN

The number of people facing acute food insecurity across Asia and the Pacific has more than doubled since early 2020, from 27.6 million to 69.6 million people, driven by political instability, the impact of COVID-19 on income, employment and prices, local currency depreciation and relentless extreme weather events. In **Afghanistan**, the economic collapse and hunger crisis are deepening, with close to half the population facing acute food insecurity despite the massive scale-up in humanitarian food assistance. In **Sri Lanka**, rising economic pressures are threatening food security and political stability.

The ripple effects of the conflict in Ukraine risk further exacerbating food insecurity in the region. Rising food and fuel prices, decreased remittances in some countries, export bans, and supply chain limitations for cereals, vegetable oils, and fertilizers out of Ukraine and Russia, could negatively impact food supply and ultimately push food even further out of reach for the most vulnerable people in many countries.

WFP aims to reach 31.9 million people across the region in 2022 – more than double the number of people targeted in 2019 before the escalation of multiple crises and COVID-19.

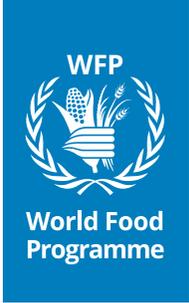


ASIA AND THE
PACIFIC

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Afghanistan	The hunger crisis is unfolding at a rapid speed, with close to half of Afghanistan's population now facing acute food insecurity—the highest numbers recorded in the country. WFP is scaling up to assist 23 million people in 2022 through the provision of emergency food and nutrition support, as well as livelihood activities to boost the resilience of households and communities through vocational skills training and communal asset creation. The scale-up will build on an extensive network and experience; in 2021, WFP reached 15 million people across 34 provinces with nearly 300,000 mt of food.	1,217.0	828.4	68%
Bangladesh	WFP will continue supporting 1.7 million people, including providing emergency food assistance to 919,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. In March 2022, WFP reached 3,100 urban poor with cash-based support. Since schools partially reopened in September 2021, WFP has resumed fortified biscuit distribution on-site. WFP distributed 50,000 hot meals to refugees following major January and March 2022 fires and remains prepared to respond effectively to emergencies. WFP is seeking funds to help reduce malnutrition among refugees in Bhasan Char.	181.5	32.5	18%
Bhutan	WFP is strengthening the Government's coordination structures, sector and district-level logistics, food security and emergency preparedness. WFP is also helping rural communities to recover from the pandemic and improving children's diets. WFP continues its food system support to boost demand for local food, increase production, link smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, and optimize supply chains.	1.1	0.0	2%
Cambodia	WFP is closely monitoring the impact of high food and fuel prices for data-driven decision making in Cambodia. WFP is working with the Government to provide nutritious meals in schools and ensure a safe school environment and institutionalizing the national school feeding programme. WFP provides unconditional cash-based transfers for poor and vulnerable people affected by socioeconomic and other shocks while supporting national capacities for social protection, climate risk management and food security/nutrition.	6.9	0.3	4%
DPR Korea	WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan for DPR Korea has been extended to the end of 2023. As soon as international borders reopen, allowing for entry of both food supplies and international personnel, WFP plans to resume operations and food assistance to pregnant and lactating women, children in nurseries and boarding schools, and beneficiaries in paediatric wards and hospitals.	10.6	2.1	20%
India	WFP is monitoring food grain production, prices, and exports in collaboration with the UN Country Team. WFP continues to provide technical support and capacity development to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of government food-based social protection systems and programmes, which reach about 1 billion people every month. WFP continues supporting the rollout of fortified rice in these social protection programmes and has begun supporting social and financial inclusion for women in self-help groups in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.	2.1	0.0	0%
Indonesia	WFP continues efforts to support the government's preparedness to respond to simultaneous emergencies, by providing coordination support on logistics. Technical assistance is also ongoing to i.) strengthen early warning mechanism and dissemination between authorities and communities, and ii.) strengthen data-driven decision making for response planning in national and subnational government.	1.8	0.0	0%
Kyrgyzstan	Political instability, high public debt and the COVID-19 related socioeconomic impacts have increased poverty, decreased remittances, and caused price spikes for main food commodities and fuel, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic. The conflict in Ukraine is likely to have a spill over effect, adversely affecting economic growth and prices. To alleviate these impacts, WFP will continue strengthening the social protection and national disaster management systems, creating community assets and human capital development, and supporting the national school meals programme.	14.4	9.2	64%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	COVID-19 has impacted livelihoods, disrupted food supply chains and driven up food prices, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2022, WFP is continuing to support the COVID-19 response including providing i) nutritious meals to 20,000 returning migrant labourers at government-run quarantine centres; ii) nutrition and agriculture education coupled with garden and livestock grants to 10,000 smallholder farmers, mostly women; iii) in-kind food assistance to 130,000 school children at 1,430 schools to complement the national school feeding programme; and iv) three mobile storage units to the Government for the storage of medical and personal protective equipment.	10.4	0.8	8%

Myanmar	Pre-existing poverty, ongoing COVID-19 and widespread conflict following the February 2021 military takeover have resulted in an unprecedented increase in humanitarian needs in Myanmar. In 2022, the UN estimates that 13.2 million people (one in four people) are food insecure. In response to this complex context, WFP quickly ramped up its support, tripling the number of beneficiaries reached in 2021 compared to the previous year. WFP plans to reach at least 4 million food insecure people in 2022, with 2.1 million people assisted in 2022 already.	108.9	50.6	46%
Nepal	WFP is now implementing a new activity, providing on-demand cash transfer services to humanitarian and development partners in the country. WFP continues to respond to simultaneous emergencies and improve Nepal's preparedness for future disasters. It continues to monitor food security and support the Ministry of Health and Population at the Humanitarian Staging Area in Kathmandu to receive and dispatch COVID-19 related medical supplies and provide overall technical assistance in support of the Government of Nepal.	15.9	4.9	31%
Pacific Island Countries	Travel and border restrictions are slowly being lifted in the region, although for some countries, access remains a challenge. WFP continues strengthening the capacity of 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories and regional and national clusters to reduce disaster risk and prepare for emergencies. Collaboration continues with five governments on mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) household food security assessments – these are more important than ever given the Pacific's reliance on imported food. WFP supports governments and partners in logistics, aviation, emergency telecommunications, and food security including data preparedness, social protection, and technical assistance on cash distributions. With commercial aviation options limited, WFP's Pacific Humanitarian Air Service continues to transport essential humanitarian cargo and personnel.	5.0	0.2	4%
Pakistan	WFP has aligned its priorities with the development agenda of the Government; focusing on nutrition-sensitive social protection, crisis preparedness and response, resilience, and education support. WFP and the Government are implementing a nationwide stunting prevention intervention through WFP-managed facilitation centres. WFP is increasingly partnering with provincial-level governments and international financial institutions to address food insecurity and malnutrition in the face of rampant inflation.	62.5	12.6	20%
The Philippines	Super Typhoon Odette was the second deadliest natural hazard globally in 2021. Under government leadership, WFP is assisting 380,000 of the most vulnerable people with emergency food/cash; supporting logistics and connectivity with innovative telecommunications mobile units. In April 2022, Tropical Storm Agaton affected around a million people across many of the same areas; WFP is supporting the government-led response with logistics support and emergency telecommunications.	16.1	5.3	33%
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka is facing its worst economic crisis since its independence in 1948. WFP is responding to the Government's request for assistance and is undertaking a substantial scale-up of support to the most vulnerable people. This will include direct in-kind food, cash and voucher assistance, prioritizing the districts with a high prevalence of food insecurity. WFP also plans to supplement the Government's national school meals programme with in-kind or voucher assistance, and support procurement and production for Thripousha, the Government's national nutrition supplementation programme.	6.3	2.0	32%
Tajikistan	WFP is supporting a national platform to monitor food security and nutrition and is continuing nutrition programming. WFP is providing technical support to the Government, focusing on crisis preparedness and response, resilience, and nutrition-sensitive social protection to address food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP has implemented measures to prepare for an influx of Afghan refugees and to support vulnerable host communities in the border areas.	15.1	9.9	65%
Timor-Leste	WFP is closely monitoring food prices in Timor, as it is heavily reliant on imports. WFP focuses on nutrition-sensitive programming, food procurement, supply chain, emergency preparedness and response, and monitoring and evaluation. In addition, WFP is preparing to provide food procurement services to government programmes, including fortified rice distribution through the national school feeding programme in 80 schools. WFP will also implement short-term general food distribution among 38,000 pregnant and lactating women in six municipalities, in addition to procuring specialized nutritious food to help the Government reach malnourished pregnant and lactating women nationwide through its malnutrition treatment programme.	4.3	0.0	0%



Eastern Africa

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

37.2M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE - NOVEMBER 2022)

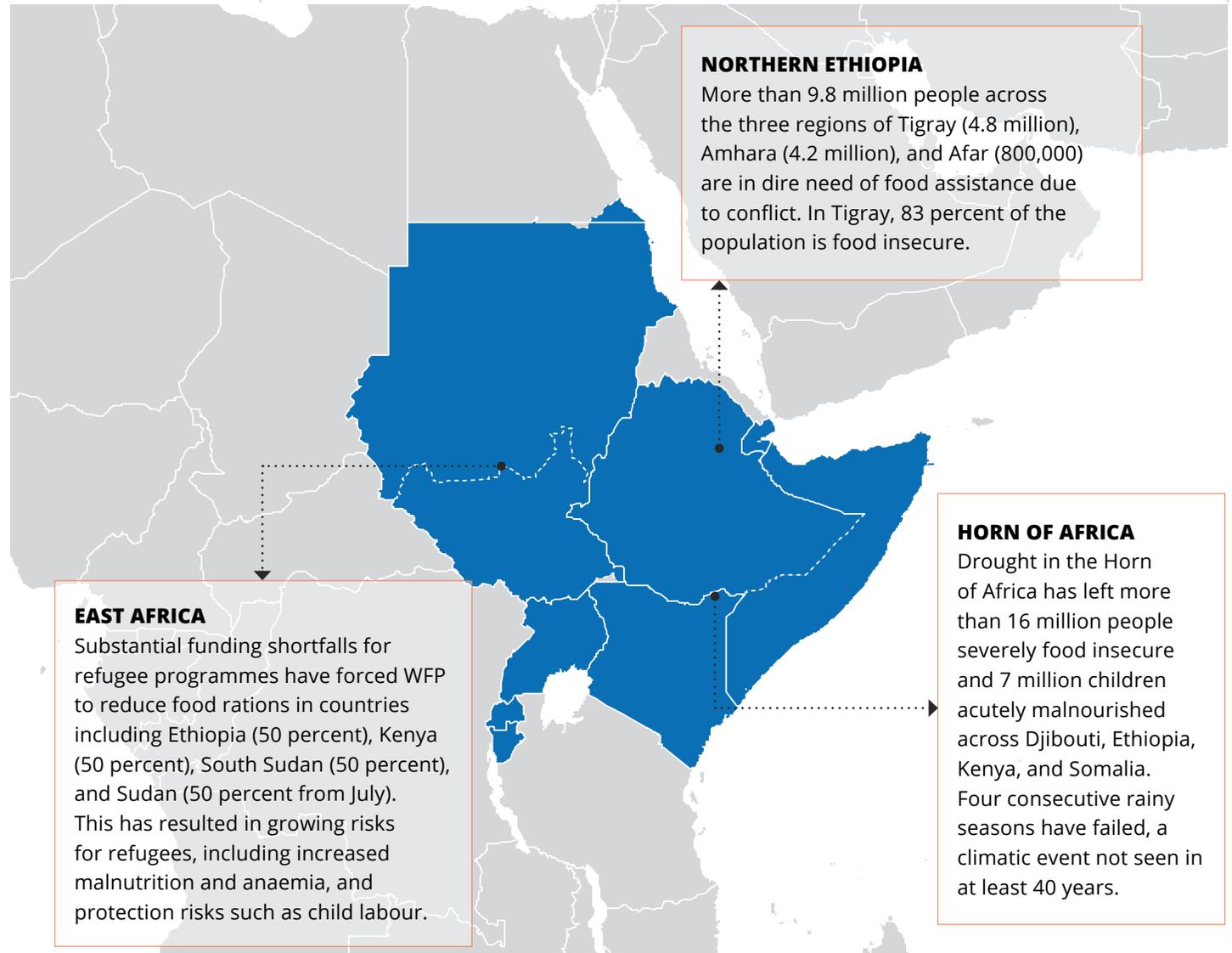
US\$ 2B



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

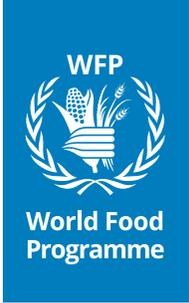
CORPORATE ATTENTION: ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN

69.6 million people are food insecure in Eastern Africa as of June 2022, up from 30.2 million people before the COVID-19 pandemic. The region continues to experience severe drought conditions, which are already leading to humanitarian crises in **Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia**. This is in addition to conflict and insecurity, including particularly severe violence in the West Darfur region of **Sudan** and continued instability in northern **Ethiopia**. Elsewhere, food insecurity in **South Sudan** has reached record levels: an already catastrophic situation is being exacerbated by recurring shocks, including three consecutive years of extensive flooding, droughts, and sub-national and localized violence. These climatic and human-induced shocks are compounded by macro-economic volatility, where countries such as Ethiopia have recorded double digit inflation for the last three years. Moreover, the disruption to imports, production and the related surge in food prices induced by the current conflict in Ukraine has the potential to worsen the food security situation in the region. In response to deteriorating food security, WFP is continuing to provide lifesaving assistance and concurrently boost social protection and resilience mechanisms to ensure sustainable responses across Eastern Africa.



EAST AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Burundi	WFP will continue providing unconditional and conditional food and cash-based assistance to refugees, IDPs, and Burundian returnees, including to 60,000 former refugees who returned voluntarily to Burundi last year. In addition, WFP will provide an integrated nutrition package to contribute to treating malnutrition and will enhance household livelihood support. Furthermore, WFP will develop food systems by strengthening smallholder farmers and food value chains actors' capacities and by providing home-grown school meals. WFP will strengthen the government's capacities and provide on-demand services.	48.7	16.6	34%
Djibouti	WFP is providing unconditional food assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, mixed migrants, and vulnerable Djiboutian households living in urban and rural areas. WFP partners with the Government to strengthen national social protection systems. Deliberate efforts are made to transfer as much as possible through Government systems, including the provision of emergency assistance to refugees through national safety net programmes in 2022. WFP is also responding to the humanitarian needs fermented by the drought, compounded by other factors including COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine.	8.4	4.3	51%
Ethiopia	In 2022, WFP will support over 8.5 million vulnerable Ethiopians and refugees with emergency food and cash assistance and resilience building activities. Humanitarian access, insecurity, disruption of livelihoods, and drought remain the key drivers of increased humanitarian needs. Since convoys restarted on 01 April 2022, 1,461 WFP trucks have arrived in the Tigray region carrying over 24,000 mt of food, enough to feed 1.4 million people for one month. In the severely drought-affected Somali Region, WFP is providing food assistance to over 2.4 million people every month. However, severe funding constraints have forced WFP to reduce the cereals distributed from 15kg to 12kg/person. Shortfalls have also left WFP with no alternative but to reduce rations for refugees to 50 percent from June.	744.4	597.1	80%
Kenya	The cumulative impact of three consecutive poor rainy seasons since 2020 has resulted in a critical food security situation across much of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands region of Kenya. An estimated 4.1 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) driven by the ongoing drought. WFP's response, targeting 960,000 people, includes seasonal food relief to the most vulnerable, prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, and climate-resilient livelihoods and capacity strengthening initiatives to help mitigate the effects of drought and other climate shocks. WFP also continues to support a large refugee population; however, under-resourcing has forced WFP to reduce rations as of May 2022.	235.2	182.6	78%
Rwanda	WFP will continue to provide general food assistance (GFA) to around 113,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees hosted in five camps, as well as Rwandan returnees. WFP provides GFA to refugees based on their vulnerability status, following transition from blanket assistance for all refugees to needs-based assistance in 2021. Under the new targeting approach, refugees who are classified as highly vulnerable continue to be eligible for full food rations; while moderately vulnerable refugees are eligible for 50 percent of the full ration. Refugees characterized as least vulnerable no longer receive GFA from WFP.	23.9	7.7	32%
Somalia	Decades of conflict, recurrent climatic shocks, disease outbreaks, and chronic poverty are devastating the people of Somalia, with millions currently affected by an extreme drought. The latest IPC analysis indicates an increase in IPC Phase 3 and above to 7.1 million including over 213,000 people likely in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). In its famine prevention approach, WFP is working to scale up lifesaving food and nutrition support, aiming to reach 4.1 million people monthly, contingent on availability of resources. In addition to this scale-up, as the gap between escalating hunger and dwindling resources widens, WFP has moved quickly to reprogram its humanitarian assistance - targeting those most food insecure and most at risk of famine, in a major operational pivot to save lives most at risk during the current food crisis.	450.7	316.0	70%

South Sudan	An estimated 7.74 million people will be food insecure during the 2022 lean season, the highest on record, including 2.9 million people facing emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity and 87,000 people facing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5). Chronic vulnerabilities have been exacerbated by shocks such as severe flooding, violence, and the effects of the ongoing macroeconomic crisis. The flooding in early 2022 is the largest observed within available records. To address these massive requirements, WFP will ramp up lifesaving food, nutrition, and safety net assistance to reach 6 million people facing severe food insecurity. Significant resourcing shortfalls are affecting WFP's response, with WFP unable to assist 1.7 million people in need at all, and half rations planned even for areas facing severe levels of food insecurity, to prioritize assistance with 70 percent rations only in the most extreme areas.	642.0	424.3	66%
Sudan	Internal displacement due to inter-communal clashes, below-average harvests, and continued macroeconomic difficulties are contributing to above average food assistance needs in Sudan. Intercommunal violence, most recently in West Darfur in April, resulted to over 150 deaths. Some 14.3 million people are expected to need humanitarian assistance in 2022. WFP aims to reach 9.3 million people with assistance, including life-saving food (in-kind and cash), nutrition, and resilience building activities. WFP also continues to provide regular support to 600,000 refugees including those most recently displaced from Ethiopia.	466.3	366.3	79%
Uganda	Uganda hosts the largest refugee population in Africa and third globally, with 1.6 million refugees and asylum seekers, including tens of thousands newly displaced in 2022 alone. A targeting exercise for refugees has been implemented allocating rations at the camp/site level, allowing rations to be linked to local market prices. Refugees living in north-west Uganda receive 70 percent rations, where the food basket costs more than in south-west settlements, whereas other camps receive 60 or 40 percent rations, depending on geography and local market prices. Concurrently, an Individual Profiling Exercise (IPE) continues whereby 'intra-settlement' targeting will begin in the south-west in May/June 2022. With the opening of schools following a two-year closure, WFP will resume its Home-Grown-School Feeding Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and local governments.	133.9	77.3	58%



Latin America and the Caribbean

The region, one of the most affected by the pandemic, is dealing with the economic impact of COVID-19, which has had long-lasting negative consequences on food security and livelihoods. The recent conflict in Ukraine is further exacerbating an already fragile situation, resulting in even higher inflation levels, production deficits, and strained government capacity to offset the effects of these combined crises.

Data show that 27.9 million people are acutely food insecure (June 2022) in the region, a number that is more than six times higher than pre-crisis level (4.3 million - early 2020). Moreover, as of March 2022, there are over 5 million refugees and migrants in the region. Their food security situation continues to be critical, with 2.1 million (42 percent of the total) people facing food insecurity in **Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru**.

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

8.5M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE - NOVEMBER 2022)

US\$ 298M



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION: COLOMBIA*, HAITI



* Colombia highlighted due to the migratory crisis.

**LATIN
AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN**
SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Bolivia	Eighty percent of Bolivians cannot cover their basic food needs by the end of the month because of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is being compounded by the price increases resulting from the conflict in Ukraine, including a 30 percent rise in the cost of wheat, Bolivia's main staple food. In response, WFP continues to implement resilience activities with emphasis on vulnerable Indigenous women in the highlands affected by climate change. WFP also carried out four emergency assessments in vulnerable regions and concluded an integrated context analysis of food security at the community level.	3.6	2.4	66%
English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean	English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries continue to face the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on livelihoods and food security. There are currently 2.75 million people (39 percent) out of 7.1 million that are food insecure. WFP works with regional and government organisations to build the capacity of food, social protection, and disaster management systems to better meet the needs of vulnerable people, particularly in times of crisis. Limited COVID-19 cash assistance programmes continue in a few countries.	11.0	8.1	74%
Colombia	WFP is a lead humanitarian actor in Colombia. In 2022, WFP faces critical funding forecasts which may hamper its ability to reach 1.6 million people in need. Beyond humanitarian response, WFP continues to work with the Government to support the socio-economic integration of migrants, strengthening of national social protection systems, reintegration of former combatants, and the peace process. In partnership with national agencies, WFP will keep leading school feeding activities for vulnerable Colombian and migrant children and promote innovative approaches to food security and nutrition.	134.8	104.1	77%
Cuba	WFP plans to maintain food assistance through social protection programmes to reach 380,000 vulnerable people, including the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and children. As Cuba is facing a serious economic crisis affecting the country's capacity to import food, WFP is placing multiple efforts to mobilize resources and address urgent food needs. Moreover, WFP continues mobilizing resources in preparation for the hurricane season and to support national and provincial multi-hazard situation rooms. WFP will also continue contributing to the socio-economic recovery strategy by supporting local food systems, school feeding and livelihoods.	12.1	5.2	43%
Dominican Republic	Food security continues to deteriorate due to the impact of the COVID-19 and the Ukrainian crises, which is significantly affecting WFP operations. WFP plans to continue supporting public health and social protection programmes to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population through school feeding programmes and health care interventions, with 230,000 planned beneficiaries. WFP also aims to provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to 60,00 shock affected beneficiaries. WFP continues strengthening the government and partners' capacities and operational readiness for emergency operations in Hispaniola.	8.0	0.9	11%
Ecuador	Ecuador continues to face significant challenges associated with COVID-19, ongoing socio-economic crises, and increasing migration. In 2021, 4.4 million (27.7 percent) Ecuadorians were impoverished, with 1.6 million (10.5 percent) in extreme poverty and two million facing severe food insecurity. Among migrants, 357,500 (65 percent) are in poverty/extreme poverty and 335,500 (61 percent) face moderate or severe food insecurity. Funding in 2022 is a significant concern as WFP Ecuador will experience a US\$ 14 million (50 percent) cut in migration response funds. WFP is redesigning future interventions as a result.	18.5	14.5	78%

El Salvador	WFP plans to reach 70,000 vulnerable people including migrant returnees and at-risk youth in the second half of 2022. WFP is helping local producers with resilience-building and risk-management solutions. WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education to improve the quality of the national school feeding programme, the Ministry of Tourism to promote food and nutrition security through a Vocational Training Programme, and the Civil Protection to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response, particularly early warning systems.	15.0	6.9	46%
Guatemala	In Guatemala, 4.6 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) and 550,000 are facing emergency levels (IPC Phase 4). Figures will increase due to high food prices, COVID-19 impact, and climate change effects. The food basket value has also increased, and 80 percent of households are food insecure. WFP is currently supporting 50,000 beneficiaries with resilience, early recovery, and capacity-building activities. During the second half of 2022, WFP will continue emergency response activities and provide technical assistance to Government to strengthen the national social protection systems, support school feeding activities, and promote innovative solutions to food security.	25.1	12.7	51%
Haiti	The latest IPC analysis estimates that 4.5 million Haitians (45 percent of the population) are projected to be in Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity. Haiti suffers a combination of deadly threats including extreme natural hazards, rising gang violence impacting economy, years of political instability and high inflation pushing an ever-growing number of vulnerable people over the edge. Haiti imports 80 percent of its rice and the Ukraine crisis may compound an already critical situation even further by negatively impacting hunger, depressing purchasing power, and increasing shipping costs. In 2022, WFP aims to assist 1.6 million people, prioritizing support for crisis-affected populations and nutrition-sensitive safety nets.	66.5	38.9	59%
Honduras	Latest analysis for the second half of 2022 project an estimate of 2.7 million Hondurans in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (30 percent of the population). Trends show a rapid aggravation of the situation due to the prices rise of basic goods, making it impossible for almost half of the population to afford the cost of the minimum food basket, especially in urban areas. WFP is scaling up its emergency response to these new needs for the last six months of the year, through a combination of emergency assistance and livelihoods restoration in crisis-affected areas, as well as social protection activities in non-productive areas to improve access to food.	33.7	24.1	72%
Nicaragua	In Nicaragua, 1.5 million people (23 percent of population) are resorting to crisis or above-crisis food-based coping strategies due to climate crises and the protracted impacts of other shocks. In 2022, WFP continues providing food assistance and livelihood recovery support in the Dry Corridor, together with recuperation programmes in hurricane-affected areas, while preparing for the third above-average forecasted hurricane season in a row. WFP will continue provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems and is working with partners to support local production, climate change adaptation, gender mainstreaming and disaster risk reduction. Additionally, WFP will continue to promote macro and micro insurance, climate services and digitalization, to improve the capacities of partners as they strive to reach zero hunger.	23.9	15.1	63%
Peru	Peru is facing a prolonged period of political instability intensified by the ripple effects of the Ukrainian crisis, which has already resulted in an increase in commodity prices. This puts additional pressure on already fragile and informal livelihoods nationwide. Food insecurity continues at unprecedented high levels affecting 57 percent of migrants and refugees and 51 percent of Peruvians. WFP will continue to support settled and in-transit migrants through cash-based transfers. Logistics augmentation services will also continue in combination with direct support to community-led soup kitchens in impoverished urban areas.	22.2	10.2	46%
Venezuela	Venezuela continues to face a challenging political and socio-economic situation, leading to hyperinflation, scarcity of food, medicine, and other basic goods, as well as a rise in poverty and malnutrition rates. The Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 study shows that 48 percent of the population is affected by food insecurity, of which 8.3 percent is severely food insecure, and 40 percent is moderately food insecure. Overall, 4.3 million people are in need of assistance. WFP is currently assisting 120,000 beneficiaries across four states through its school meals programme, while preparing to expand its operations to four additional states by June 2022.	81.9	55.1	67%



Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe

The vulnerable people in the import-dependent Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe region are among the most affected by the Ukraine crisis. **Lebanon** imported more than 85 percent of its wheat from **Russia** and **Ukraine** in 2021; **Yemen** 22 percent; **Tunisia** 42 percent; **Armenia, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Algeria, and Morocco** are also heavily reliant on grain imports from **Russia** and **Ukraine**. Due to this dependency, wheat prices have increased by 47 percent in **Lebanon** and 30 percent in **Palestine**, while cooking oil prices increased by 39 percent in **Yemen** and 36 percent in **Syria**. As of June 2022, 62.2 million people are estimated to be food insecure: in **Yemen** half of surveyed households (50 percent nationwide) reported inadequate food consumption in March, a 6 percent increase from February. In **Syria**, WFP had to reduce food rations due to funding constraints and increasing global food prices. In March, the monthly average price of WFP's standard reference food basket increased 24 percent compared to February 2022 with food prices 54 percent higher than six months before.

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

37.1m



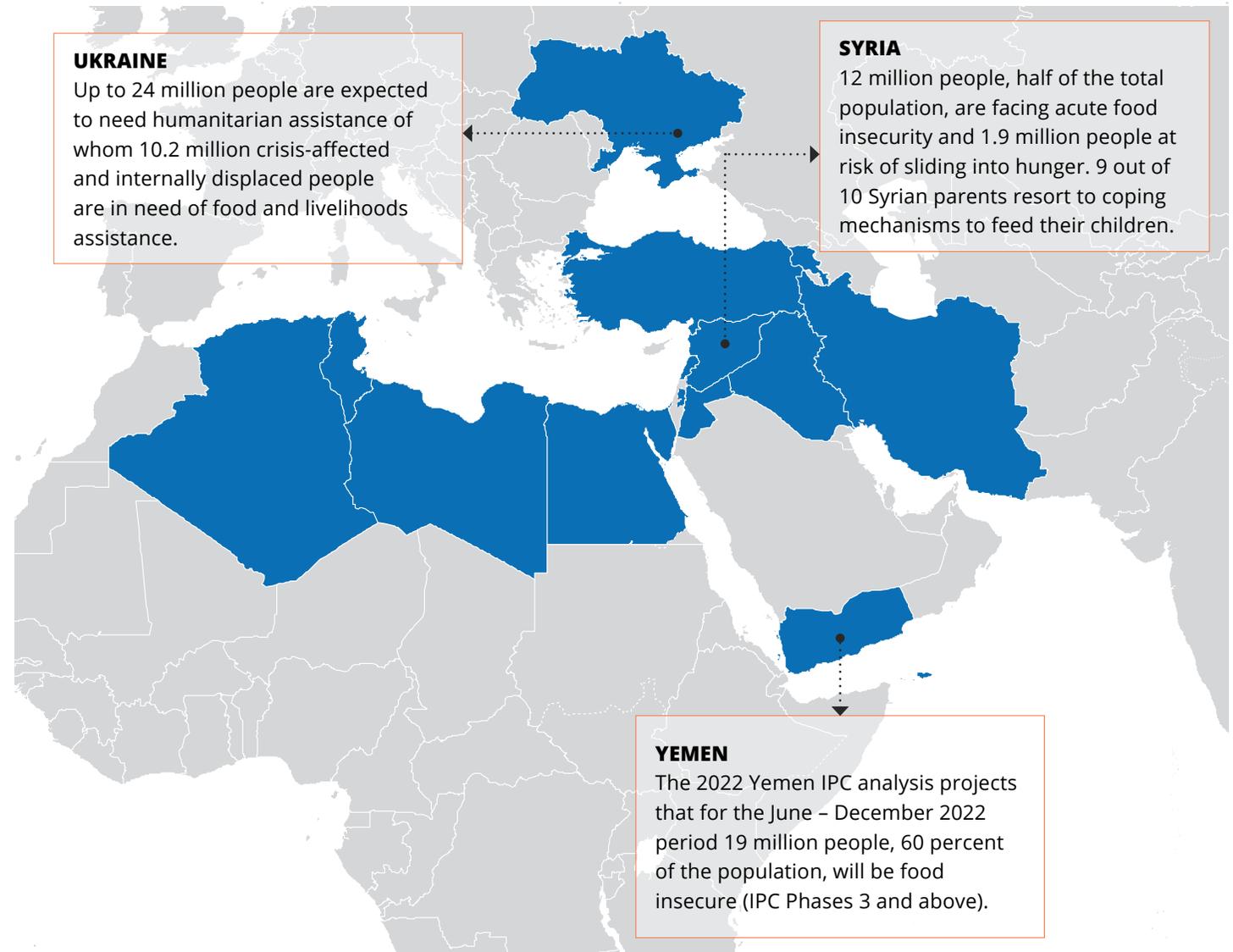
6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE - NOVEMBER 2022)

US\$ 3.1b



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

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



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

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Algeria	WFP continues its food assistance, gender-sensitive nutrition activities and school feeding to assist food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf, in collaboration with the Government of Algeria and other stakeholders. Diversified and sustainable livelihood opportunities will be scaled up through innovative approaches to enhance the self-reliance of long-term refugees and build resilience against climate threats. The increase in commodity and shipping prices with the current funding available will directly impact the caloric intake of vulnerable refugees, causing negative long-term effects.	17.3	16.6	96%
Armenia	Considering the potential implications of the Ukraine crisis on the economy and social protection system in Armenia, WFP will support more than 50,000 beneficiaries targeting individuals residing in the three most food insecure regions to avert any further deterioration of people's resilience. WFP will continue enhancing the food security of vulnerable populations through school feeding programmes as well as investing in climate-sensitive and economically sustainable food systems by increasing the availability and accessibility of nutritious, high-quality, locally produced food.	3.2	1.5	47%
Egypt	Together with the Government, WFP continues to support food-insecure refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities whose vulnerability is worsening with the impact of the conflict in Ukraine. WFP continues to assist priority villages of the "Decent Lives" Presidential Initiative via an integrated multi-sectoral rural development approach, complementing national social protection programmes with cash-based transfers, school feeding, resilience building, financial empowerment of women and youth, and climate-smart agriculture. WFP supports ministries in improving data-driven decision-making and analysis, and access to information of vulnerable communities.	57.9	46.5	80%
Iran	WFP's food and livelihood assistance supports 31,000 Afghan and Iraqi refugees. WFP also supports 8,000 refugee students and their 500 teachers through its school feeding programme. Given the crisis in Afghanistan and foreseeable population movement towards Iran, WFP prepositioned ready-to-eat food for any potential new arrivals and established food supply agreements to quickly draw upon. WFP co-leads the Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication sectors in the UNHCR-led Regional Refugee Response plan (RRRP) mechanism.	2.1	0.0	0%
Iraq	WFP supports the Government of Iraq in reforming the social protection system. This includes supporting full implementation of the school feeding project by the Government and the digitalisation of the Public Distribution System (PDS), which is key to ensuring better provision of entitlements to the most vulnerable families. WFP continues supporting climate-smart farming solutions for smallholder farmers to alleviate effects of climate-change, alongside youth training and economic empowerment interventions. Provision of monthly life-saving food assistance to vulnerable families in camps continues.	67.8	45.1	66%
Jordan	WFP continues assisting 465,000 vulnerable refugees through cash-based transfers. WFP's assistance is a lifeline to many refugees, without any assistance, 80 percent of refugees households would not meet survival needs. WFP activates the National Food Security Strategy and the National School Feeding Strategy and continues its partnership with the National Aid Fund and the ministries of Social Development, Education and Agriculture. WFP implements resilience, innovation, and school feeding programmes to reach over 260,000 schoolchildren.	115.9	104.5	90%

Lebanon	Lebanon's protracted economic crisis continues to drive more people into poverty and food insecurity, with the crisis in Ukraine exacerbating the already severe inflation. In 2022, WFP aims to assist 1.2 million Syrian refugees with monthly cash assistance and is scaling up to reach 830,000 Lebanese through its crisis response and the National Poverty Targeting Programme together with the Government. WFP is also supporting the implementation of the Emergency Social Safety Net to provide cash assistance to an additional 700,000 Lebanese.	585.5	363.6	62%
Libya	WFP continues providing vulnerable Libyans (IDPs, returnees, host communities) and non-Libyans (migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers) with food assistance, school-feeding, and livelihoods support through vocational trainings. WFP will enhance cash-based transfers, maintain in-kind assistance, strengthen social protection systems, and continue leading the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication sectors. WFP will launch "Made in Libya": an integrated resilience initiative linking the school feeding system built on Libyan produce with livelihood support. WFP will strengthen its partnerships with line ministries/governmental entities to support development and peace building.	25.1	21.0	84%
Palestine	WFP aims to provide food assistance to 435,200 people through cash-based transfers and in-kind food targeting the most vulnerable households. WFP continues safeguarding nutrition-related initiatives and resilience gains through climate-resilient agriculture support, vocational trainings, social behaviour change communications activities, school-based interventions, and support to social protection registries. WFP supports partners through common services and the provision of financial platforms for assistance; its service provision has been a stabilizing factor in avoiding subsequent escalations of conflict.	35.1	16.7	48%
Syria	WFP's activities recognize the varying needs of the Syrian population and aim to alleviate food insecurity as socio-economic conditions worsen across the country. WFP reaches 5.6 million food-insecure people a month with unconditional food assistance. WFP was forced to reduce food rations in all areas of Syria due to funding constraints and increasing global food prices. The operation needs to urgently identify new funding to maintain its already reduced levels of assistance and avoid further substantial cuts in the coming months.	815.9	698.5	86%
Tunisia	WFP will continue to support national institutions by strengthening their capacity to implement school meals and inclusive shock-responsive social protection programmes that advance food security and nutrition. It will also link smallholder farmers to school canteens. Additionally, WFP's objective will focus on supporting smallholder farmers, rural women, and unemployed youth to benefit from enhanced access to the school feeding and other markets.	2.0	0.8	40%
Türkiye	Throughout 2022, WFP will continue its assistance to refugees in camps while consolidating its role in bringing together key Government partners, donors, and the private sector to improve the employability of refugees and vulnerable Turks with the ultimate goal of self-reliance. In 2022, WFP plans to assist up to 67,000 refugees in camps with e-vouchers covering food and non-food needs and up to 11,155 vulnerable refugees and host communities through an expansion of livelihoods activities.	15.3	3.8	25%
Ukraine¹	The humanitarian situation in Ukraine continues to deteriorate as a result of ongoing hostilities. WFP plans to reach up to 4.8 million displaced and conflict-affected people with in-kind food and multipurpose cash assistance each month. Ready-to-eat, bulk food, and bread rations are being delivered to urban areas inside Ukraine by cooperating partners and the city administrations. Cash assistance is the primary modality for the IDP population and with a signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Policy, WFP is scaling cash transfers to 1.1 million people across the country.	744.5	237	32%
Yemen	In 2022, WFP plans to assist 12.9 million people with general food assistance; 3.7 million children and pregnant and lactating women with nutrition assistance; 1.5 million beneficiaries with livelihoods and resilience activities; and aims to scale up school feeding to reach 2.4 million children. As acute hunger has hit unprecedented levels, WFP is facing critical funding shortfalls, and has already reduced assistance across several activities. Further cuts to the number of beneficiaries, size of rations, or both, will be unavoidable unless additional resources are urgently mobilized.	1,824.8	1,499.0	82%

Southern Africa

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

16M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE - NOVEMBER 2022)

US\$ 439M



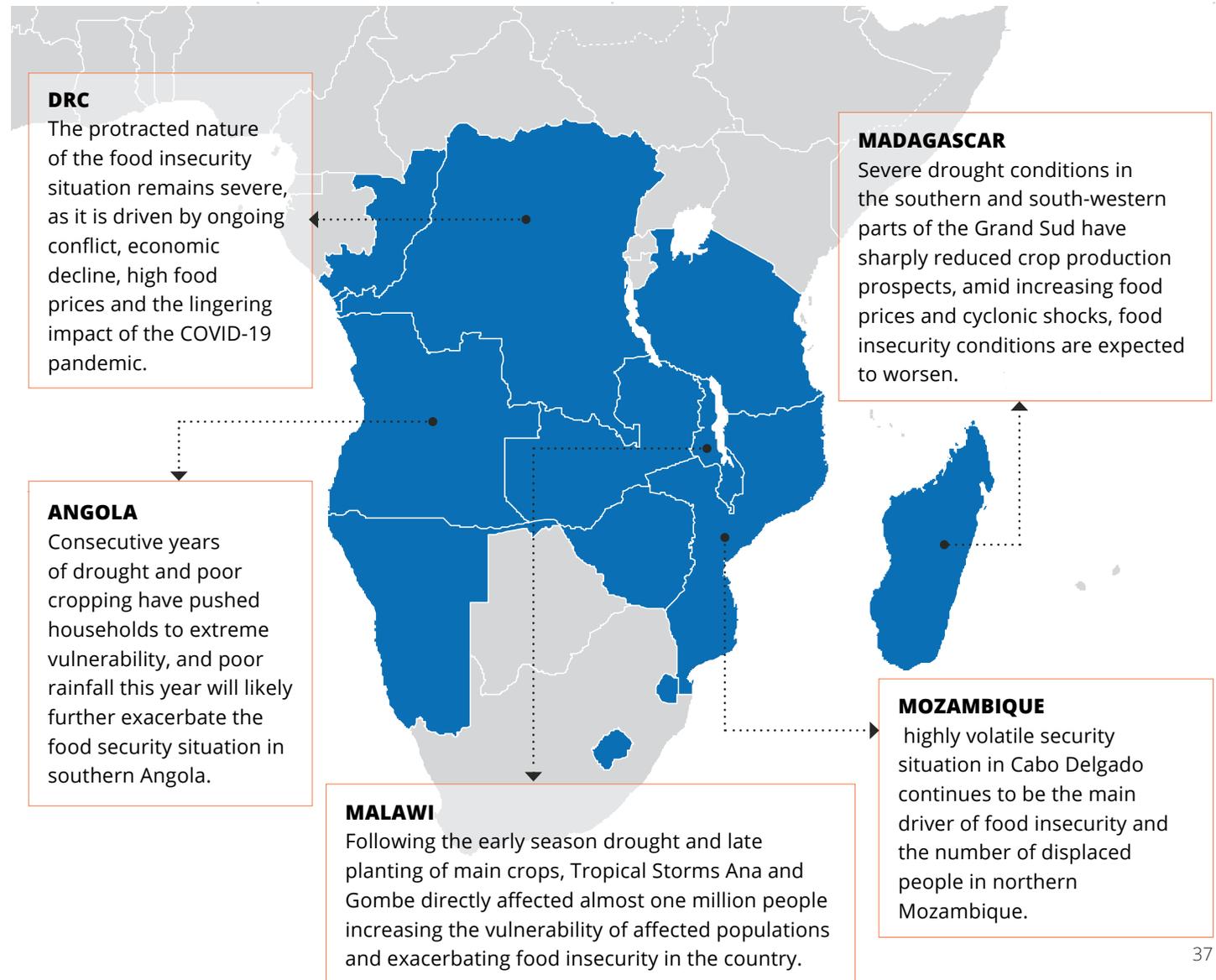
WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION: DRC, MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE

An estimated 59.1 million people are currently acutely food insecure across Southern Africa, more than double the number of people before the COVID-19 pandemic (27.6 million). The main drivers of food insecurity in the region are climatic shocks, economic instability, socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, the impact of the conflict in Ukraine resulting in increasing fuel and commodity prices, as well as conflict and displacements in **DRC** and **Mozambique**, while crop pests and livestock diseases continue to undermine agricultural production.

Many of the areas of concern also received poor rainfall very late in the first half of the 2021/2022 agricultural season and experience unusually dry conditions across much of the region. Northern **Mozambique**, southern **Tanzania**, southern and central **Malawi**, southern **Madagascar**, and the **Angola-Namibia** border experienced one of the driest October-December periods since 1981. Early prospects of the 2021/2022 agricultural season are not very optimistic and hinge on improved rainfall performance.

As of mid-March, the region has been affected by a total of three cyclones and three storms thus far, all making landfall in the same areas (i.e., eastern **Madagascar** and central-northern **Mozambique**). Between mid-February and mid-March, tropical storms brought much needed rainfall to dry areas, but also caused extensive flooding and damage in **Madagascar**, **Mozambique**, **Malawi**, **South Africa**, and **Zimbabwe**.



SOUTHERN AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Angola	Following another drought-stricken harvest along with rising food prices, Angola is facing high acute food insecurity in Cunene, Huila, and Namibe provinces, where an estimated 1.58 million people are projected to be facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). In addition to the ongoing refugee operations and technical assistance to the Government in the areas of emergency preparedness, nutrition, school feeding, and vulnerability assessment among others, WFP is assisting drought-affected populations through the distribution of commodity vouchers to 5,000 families in collaboration with the Government Civil Protection Office, as well as 10,000 families of malnourished children. Negotiations are ongoing with the Government to launch a longer-term strategy for resilience-building activities in the drought-affected areas.	8.0	2.8	35%
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	DRC is one of the world's biggest hunger emergencies, with 25.9 million people acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3+), including 5.4 million people in IPC Phase 4. This is driven by a combination of factors including conflict, economic decline, high food prices and the lingering impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Besides the clear risk to WFP staff and operations, limited humanitarian access threatens WFP's ability to deliver assistance. Agricultural activity has been disrupted in areas affected by conflict and insecurity in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, and Kasai provinces. WFP continues to support affected population through unconditional in-kind and cash assistance, home-grown school meals and other activities to prevent and treat malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women and girls. WFP also implements large-scale resilience programmes with FAO and UNICEF.	316.8	108.5	34%
Eswatini	Eswatini has observed an increase in the vulnerability of its population with around 336,000 people, 29 percent of the population, projected to be facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including 50,000 people in IPC Phase 4. WFP continues to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable groups, including children through the home-grown school feeding project. In response to the effects of the Ukraine crisis, WFP is currently working with the Government to implement a 3-month Food Assistance for Assets project which is aimed at building sustainable livelihoods. WFP continues to provide technical support, engage in capacity strengthening to improve food and nutrition security and creating safety nets for the most vulnerable people. WFP also works to integrate resilience building and climate adaptation into its activities to support smallholder farmers and strengthen the capacities of national institutions.	4.7	2.6	55%
Lesotho	Around 338,000 people, 23 percent of the population, are projected to be facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including 26,000 people in IPC Phase 4. WFP continues to aid the most vulnerable people affected by drought, COVID-19, and the recent high food prices due to the Ukraine crisis while assisting in building sustainable food systems, using livelihoods and asset creation activities, as well as social protection systems, particularly school feeding and public work programmes. WFP also works to strengthen the technical capacity of the Government in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring.	16.6	12.1	73%
Madagascar	Madagascar's Grand South region is facing a hunger crisis due to consecutive severe droughts resulting in about 1.68 million people projected to be facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including 190,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In 2022, six tropical storms and cyclones made landfall and caused considerable damage to infrastructure, affecting more than 960,000 people. WFP advocacy efforts continue to mobilize resources to address persisting critical humanitarian needs even beyond the ongoing harvest. Following the lean season response, WFP seeks to transition assistance towards recovery and resilience strengthening programmes, including support to smallholder farmers, linking schools with home-grown school feeding activities to smallholder farmers, and investing in environmental protection while contributing to food security outcomes. WFP continues to emphasise longer-term resilience building activities, including social protection systems linked to a stronger national emergency preparedness and response system, to mitigate future shocks	86.2	67.9	79%

Malawi	<p>About 1.65 million people are projected to be facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). In January 2022, Tropical Storm Ana passed through southern Malawi, causing destruction in its wake and affecting over 990,000 people. Recent flood assessments have found that 41 percent of families lost their food stocks when their homes were destroyed, damaged or flooded. Over 84 percent of crop lands have been affected, which is expected to result in an early onset and high IPC Phase 3+ caseload for the upcoming lean season. WFP urgently requires critical support to sustain the ongoing underfunded refugee operations, flood response, and early recovery activities. In addition to nutrition prevention (SBCC) and school feeding take-home rations, WFP will be focusing on building resilient food systems with the Government and partners, through linking humanitarian assistance, resilience, and social protection, by using a cash+ modality as part of the early recovery activities planned for May-June 2022.</p>	24.9	0.7	3%
Mozambique	<p>About 1.4 million people are projected to be facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including 24,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The overall humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique was further compounded by the effects of three tropical storms and cyclones affecting more than 736,000 people and devastating 91,100 hectares of croplands. WFP continues to provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations affected by armed conflict, extensive dry spells that have resulted in limited agricultural production, as well as increasing food prices, while also working on long-term resilience and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP and partners are working to strengthen advocacy for improved humanitarian access and is expanding resource mobilization to be able to continue providing conflict-sensitive life-saving assistance.</p>	131.4	164.5	125%
Namibia	<p>The number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity are projected to be 750,000, 30 percent of the population. WFP continues to provide cash assistance to the most vulnerable people in Kunene region. There is an increased focus on supporting the Government to strengthen national food systems by providing capacity strengthening and technical assistance to national programmes that promote food and nutrition security, including the home-grown school feeding programme, as well as supply chain and digital transformation services. WFP together with partners will also work on increasing the production capacity of smallholder farmers and link them to sustainable markets.</p>	6.7	6.6	99%
Republic of the Congo	<p>The country is facing high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition with 2 million people facing high acute food insecurity, including 256,400 severely food insecure and 27 percent of children reportedly affected by chronic malnutrition. WFP continues to provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks, including the urban population impacted by the economic consequences of COVID-19 and the recent high food prices, flood-affected population, refugees from CAR and asylum seekers from DRC. WFP also provides technical support to the Government with improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions and emergency preparedness, as well as capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers and recovery interventions in the Pool department (FFA).</p>	23.6	10.8	46%
Tanzania	<p>The number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity is projected to increase to about 592,000. This is due to prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall, along with crop pests and livestock diseases, contributing to failure in crop and livestock production. WFP continues to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable refugee populations, whilst providing capacity strengthening and technical assistance to Government institutions for improved food and nutrition security, as well as nutritional support to vulnerable women and children. While advocacy efforts continue to mobilize resources for critical humanitarian needs, WFP will be increasing advocacy for under-funded priorities including nutrition longer-term resilience building activities, and social protection systems.</p>	37.8	8.2	22%
Zambia	<p>Around 1.58 million people in the country are projected to be experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). The key drivers for food insecurity were flooding, dry spells, droughts, African Migratory Locusts, Fall Army Worm (FAW), and high maize prices mainly in the southern and western provinces. WFP continues to address the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations, while maintaining a focus on strengthening Government capacities and the resilience of smallholder farmers through the promotion of climate-resilient agricultural techniques and post-harvest management.</p>	4.8	1.2	25%

Zimbabwe

During this past rainfall season, Zimbabwe experienced poor distribution of rainfall, undergoing two prolonged dry spells during crucial parts of the cropping cycle. Around 2.9 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) and 5.2 million people reported insufficient food consumption in March 2022. As a consequence of limited funding, WFP has been forced to scale down priority operations, by reducing entitlements and the number of vulnerable households targeted under the cash-based assistance programme, food assistance for assets, lean season response, as well as the urban social protection programme. WFP continues to work towards sustaining its emergency humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, enhancing resilience-building and integrated climate risk management activities through the implementation of a layered strategy that promotes linkages between disaster risk finance, emergency preparedness, response, and social protection systems.

53.5

52.2

97%



Western Africa

West Africa is entering the lean season, accompanied by heavy rainfalls, floods, windstorms, and epidemics, which will be worsened by rampant inflation and high food prices for both local and imported commodities. The seasonal climate outlook indicates that the 2022 rainy season will be erratic, which might negatively affect agricultural production in 2022 and follows on from already below average rainfalls experienced in 2021. In addition, the alarming security situation and recurrent violent events become more frequent and deadly. The **Sahel** and neighbouring coastal countries face an increasingly precarious situation, with escalating violence and the expansion of non-state armed group (NSAG) activities.

These calamities are having dramatic consequences on the already critical food security situation in West Africa region. A total of 56.2 million people are acutely food insecure in the region, more than double pre-pandemic levels (24.5 million people). While governments are calling on the humanitarian community to urgently support the rising numbers of people in need, a lack of resources continues to severely hamper WFP's ability to respond effectively. WFP has already been forced to reduce the number of people that will be receiving assistance, as well as obliged to cut rations and/or prioritize activities in all countries in the region.

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

20.8M



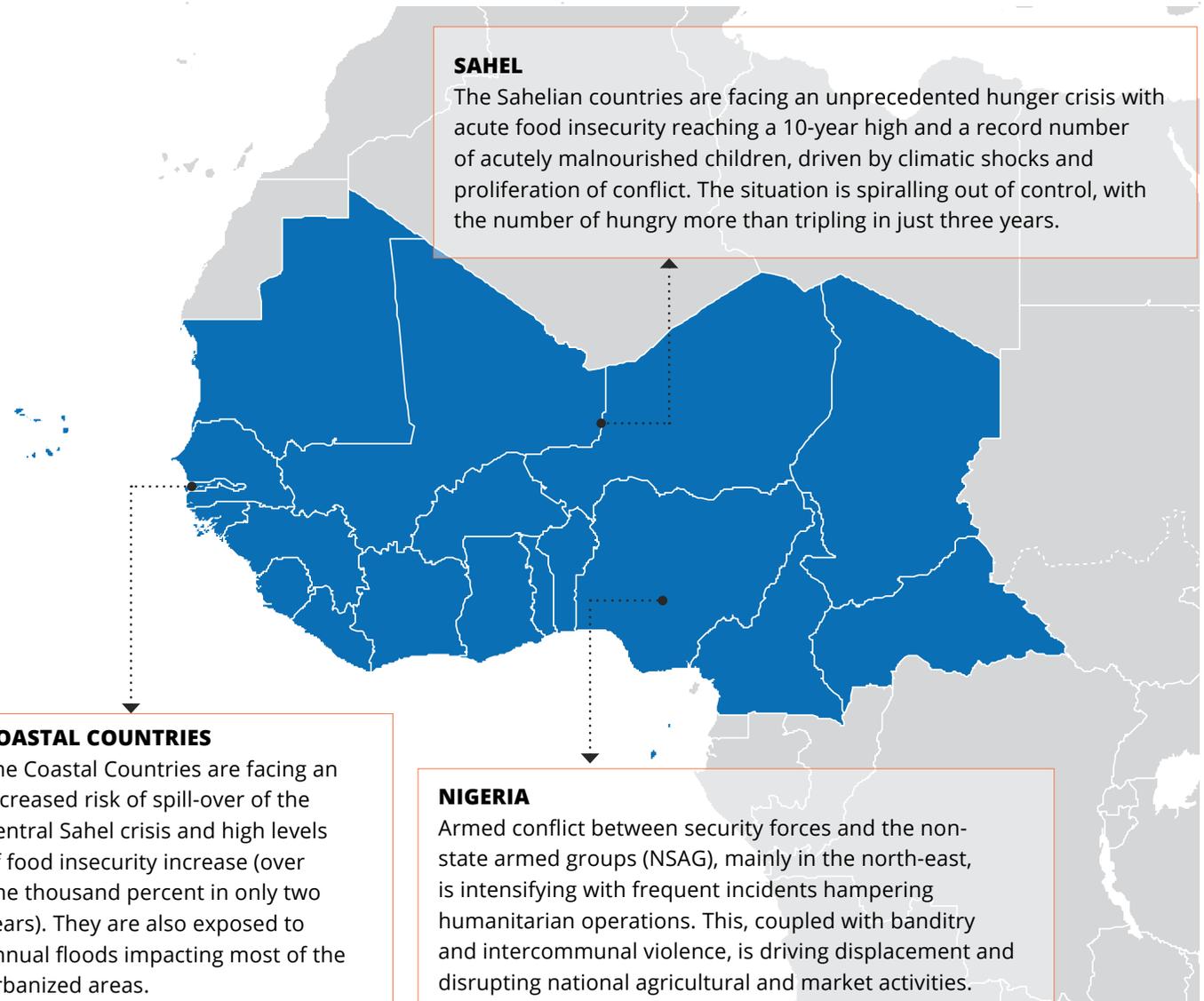
6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (JUNE - NOVEMBER 2022)

US\$ 894M



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION:
BURKINA FASO, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, MALI, NIGER, NIGERIA



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA		SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022		PIPELINE REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (JUN - NOV 2022)	6-MONTH % OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Benin	Benin is expecting a nearly 200 percent increase of food insecure people compared to the same period last year. A deterioration of security conditions is an additional compounding factor. In 2022, WFP will continue to target around 900,000 people to support the Government in implementing the national integrated school feeding programme. WFP is also developing a concept of operations addressing the risk of spill over of the Central Sahel, and will undertake emergency preparedness activities, while providing technical assistance and capacity-strengthening to local and national institutions in early warning food security monitoring systems.	19.6	2.1	11%		
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso has become the epicentre of violence in the Central Sahel, with over 1.8 million internally displaced. WFP's response in 2022 is targeting 2.3 million people through in-kind and cash-based transfers; school feeding; treatment and prevention of malnutrition; food assistance for assets (FFA), smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS), and micro-macro insurance (R4) programmes. WFP will continue to strengthen national capacity strengthening, logistics and common services, and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), to overcome access constraints and last mile delivery.	184.5	137.1	74%		
Cameroon	Cameroon remains significantly affected by three complex crises: escalating armed conflict between non-state armed groups and state forces; non-State armed groups (NSAGs) insurgency in the Lake Chad Basin and the influx of Central African Republic (CAR) refugees. These resulted in around 1 million internally displaced people and more than 477,000 refugees. For the remaining months of 2022, WFP is targeting some 1.04 million persons and will continue to carry out emergency food assistance and nutrition support in all the three crises, while building the resilience and livelihoods of host populations.	76.2	48.0	63%		
Cape Verde	Approximately 10 percent of the population in Cape Verde is projected to be food insecure during this lean season, a fourfold increase from the historical average. While WFP has no presence in Cape Verde, upon request from the Government, WFP carried out a joint Government-FAO-WFP mission to review the food security situation. Accordingly, in June 2022, thanks to internal financing from the Immediate Response Account, WFP activated a Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) to respond swiftly to the Government's request for assistance in procuring supplies for the national school feeding programme given the limited food stocks in the country.	1.6	1.6	100%		
Central African Republic	Without safe and sustained humanitarian access in CAR, already acutely food-insecure people are at risk of slipping further into hunger. During the second half of 2022, WFP is targeting around 1.5 million people and will remain focused on life-saving interventions to improve food and nutrition security. At the same time, WFP is contributing to Government capacity strengthening, supporting recovery programmes, providing support to smallholder farmers in restoring and enhancing their productive assets, as well as building resilience.	123.4	70.0	57%		
Chad	In Chad, WFP will continue to provide food assistance targeting some 2.1 million people, consisting of 3 months seasonal assistance to 1.06 million vulnerable Chadians, 51 percent of food insecure people in the lean season. Children and pregnant and lactating women will receive regular nutrition assistance. However, due to a continuous influx of refugees from neighbouring countries, WFP's capacities and resources continue to be stretched. As a result, WFP had to reduce rations for all beneficiaries under its crisis response activities and suspend its assistance to returnees in the South.	211.0	151.1	72%		

Côte d'Ivoire	During the second half of 2022, in Côte d'Ivoire, WFP is targeting some 143,000 people and will continue providing support focusing on development and humanitarian interventions to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance education achievements, and minimize gender inequalities. Activities are concentrated in northern and western rural areas. In addition, WFP will target refugee populations from Burkina Faso in the North of the country that are in need of food assistance. WFP will continue to improve its preparedness to respond with crisis response activities given the risk of spill over of insecurity from Central Sahel countries.	5.3	2.4	46%
The Gambia	In the Gambia, WFP has provided cash for food assistance to populations affected by the refugee influx/displaced people from Senegal for an initial period of three months. In addition, WFP is maintaining its regular programme targeting 361,100 people and will continue its efforts to provide lifesaving food assistance and to strengthen national capacities in areas of emergency response and social protection. Through its home-grown school feeding programme, WFP will assist over 120,000 children and provide a stable livelihood to smallholder farmers. A combination of nutrition interventions will reach 8,900 beneficiaries.	13.4	12.4	92%
Ghana	During the second half of 2022, WFP's interventions will target some 115,000 beneficiaries and will continue to focus on direct food assistance using vouchers to improve the nutritional status of targeted populations, in line with national targets. WFP also aims to ensure vulnerable communities' benefit from efficient and resilient food systems which support nutritional value chains, capacity strengthening interventions to manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and the Advocacy and coherent policy frameworks support to key cooperating partners.	11.1	7.5	68%
Guinea	In the second half of 2022, WFP will target over 453,000 vulnerable people in the four regions of Guinea, particularly in rural areas, in order to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance resilience, and contribute to improve education achievements. WFP plans to assist 100,000 food insecure people by integrating emergency food and nutrition assistance with communication activities on gender issues and resilience support.	12.1	8.4	70%
Guinea-Bissau	WFP continues to focus on capacity strengthening of national partners to optimize gender-transformative and integrated interventions, encompassing inclusive home-grown school feeding, rural women empowerment, social protection, resilience, stunting prevention and moderate acute malnutrition treatment, emergency preparedness and response. In total WFP is targeting to assist some 215,000 people in 2022. In parallel, WFP will carry out food security and essential needs assessments and integrated context analysis.	7.4	2.9	39%
Liberia	Liberia faces several shocks, driven by declining external assistance, weak domestic revenue generation, limited expenditure adjustments, and COVID-19 impact. Approximately 2.4 million people are moderately or severely food insecure (Liberia FSPHA, March 2021), 63 percent of the population are multidimensional poor (with women more affected), 30 percent of children aged 6-59 months are stunted, and 3 percent are acutely malnourished. WFP is targeting some 162,000 beneficiaries in 2022, linking food security, agriculture, nutrition, and education, with emphasis on capacity strengthening of national and local institutions to address food and nutrition insecurity.	10.4	8.6	83%
Mali	Over 1.8 million people are projected to be acutely food insecure (Phase 3 or worse) during the 2022 lean season (Cadre Harmonisé, November 2021). Amid continued insecurity and institutional instability, in 2022 WFP is targeting 3.3 million people with operations focusing on emergency response, resilience building, and strengthening of national capacities. WFP has also stepped up to support the Government in monitoring COVID-19 impact on food security, providing food and nutrition assistance, expanding safety nets to cover populations increasingly affected by associated socioeconomic impact, and providing logistical support.	162.2	74.8	46%

World Food Programme

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70,
00148 Rome, Italy - T +39 06 65131
[wfp.org](https://www.wfp.org) | wfpinfo@wfp.org