



World Food Programme

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WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2023

Update #7

February 2023

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Executive Summary



ACUTE HUNGER IS BECOMING THE NEW NORMAL: THE WORLD IS FACING THE LARGEST FOOD CRISIS IN MODERN HISTORY



- After 60 years in existence, WFP's mandate, work and raison d'être are more relevant than ever. **Hundreds of millions are at risk of worsening hunger unless action is taken now** to respond at scale to the drivers of the global crisis: conflict, shrinking humanitarian space, climate shocks and disasters, and persistent domestic food, fuel, and fertilizer price inflation. The complex interplay between these drivers is making life harder each day for the world's most vulnerable.
- **It is estimated that 70 percent of people facing crisis, or worse, levels of acute food insecurity in 2021 lived in conflict affected countries**, and all 7 countries where famine-like conditions are expected in 2023 are experiencing high levels of armed violence. 846,000 people residing in 7 countries are expected to suffer famine-like conditions during the year.
- The scale of the current global hunger and malnutrition crisis is enormous, with an expected **345.2 million people projected to be food insecure** – more than double the number in 2020.
- An estimated 43.3 million people across 51 countries are at serious risk of famine.
- The world's children are facing an epidemic of malnutrition. **More than 30 million children are wasted in the 15 most affected countries**. A five percent rise in the real price of food increases the risk of wasting by almost nine percent globally.¹¹
- **Climate shocks and disasters continue to drive food and nutrition insecurity, and in some cases, exacerbate conflicts**. Recent events in Türkiye and Syria, historic floods in Pakistan, Zambia and Mozambique, heatwaves as well as failed rains in the Horn of Africa, Iraq, Syria and Angola, and the increasing possibilities of El Niño and further global temperature rise, exemplify the need for continued disaster preparedness and response.
- **Prices remain at multi-year highs, despite the recent fall in food, fertiliser and energy prices**. Limited access to food and the inputs needed to produce it comes at a time when most low-income countries already struggle with looming or actual debt distress. An increase in interest rates in 2023 will only exacerbate this situation. A slowing global economy further adds to the challenges, leaving little reason to expect an improvement in global food security in 2023.

IT IS NO LONGER BUSINESS AS USUAL: WFP HAS SCALED-UP TO SAVE AND CHANGE LIVES IN AN UNPRECEDENTED WAY



- **WFP assisted about 158 million people in 2022, a historic high.**
- **In 2023, WFP plans to reach 149.6 million people with full rations.**
- WFP's use of cash-based transfers continues to grow further and faster than ever before. **In 2022, WFP disbursed USD 3.3 billion in 72 countries, an increase of 42% compared to 2021.**
- **In 2022, WFP had reached an estimated 19.6 million children through school feeding in 56 countries.**
- The Immediate Response Account (IRA) played a major part in timely response to sudden and underfunded emergencies in 2022 and the Türkiye-Syria earthquake in 2023. **In 2022, USD 385 million was allocated from the IRA to 36 country operations.**
- **WFP's investments and efforts to gain access in contexts of armed conflict** have seen some progress in averting the worst food security outcomes in Somalia, Haiti, Afghanistan and Burkina Faso. The **biggest breakthroughs were in Yemen and Ethiopia** where investments and efforts to gain access saw tremendous returns once conditions of widespread active armed conflict were curtailed through ceasefires.

APPEAL TO DECISION MAKERS AND STAKEHOLDERS



- **In 2022, WFP received USD 14.2 billion in contributions, of which USD 12.4 billion was from government donors.** Enhanced partnerships with other relevant stakeholders such as International Financial Institutions, private donors, and the UN and Green Climate Fund are continuing to increase.
- Despite monumental achievements and funding levels in 2022, **the gap between needs and resources available was the largest in WFP's six-decade history.**
- There is an urgent need for broad-based political action to address the drivers of hunger. This must include ending conflicts and ensuring humanitarians can access people facing starvation, climate action that supports developing nations, and greater investments in social protection, food systems and resilience. **All of this will require funding and innovation.**
- For February to July 2023, net funding requirements are at an all-time high of USD 7.7 billion. **Projected operational requirements for 2023 are USD 23.1 billion.**



Section I: The Unrelenting Crisis

THE LARGEST FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS IN MODERN HISTORY CONTINUES TO UNFOLD

In 2023, the hunger and malnutrition crisis continues to be driven by various converging factors. The proliferation of armed conflicts, insecurity, and civil unrest is greatly undermining food and nutrition security, destabilizing global markets and supply chains, while driving forced displacement and humanitarian needs around the world to historic levels. Climate shocks and disasters, including persistent droughts, floods, and intensifying weather events, are aggravating the devastating economic and financial fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. In both developing and developed nations, massive food price inflation has occurred, accompanied by a mounting global debt crisis and looming threats of global recession.

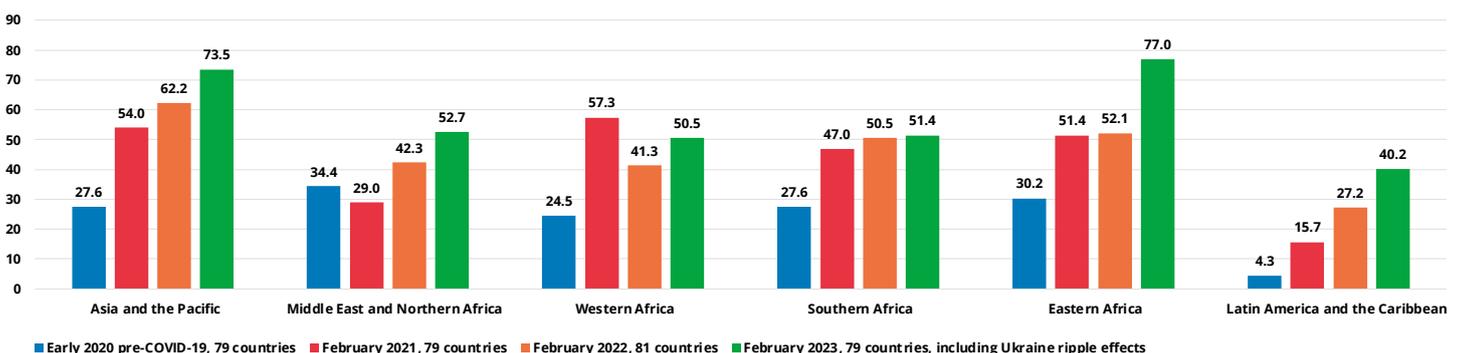
Hundreds of millions of people are at risk of worsening hunger. The 2023 Global Humanitarian Overview estimates that one out of every 23 people now need humanitarian assistance, which is more than a doubling over four years.²

OVERWHELMING NEEDS

Estimates from countries with WFP operational presence and available data indicate that 345.2 million people will be food insecure in 2023.³ This is an increase of almost 200 million people since early 2020. In many countries, COVID-19 and the ripple effects of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine exacerbated pre-existing needs, pushing more people into food insecurity.

An estimated 43.3 million people across 51 countries (where data is available) are in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity in 2023 (Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)/Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Phase 4+, including severely food insecure based on CARI).⁴ They need urgent assistance to prevent them from falling into famine⁵ or famine-like conditions. In 2023, at least 846,000 people are expected to experience Catastrophic Conditions (IPC/CH Phase 5). They are concentrated in 7 countries: Somalia, Burkina Faso, Haiti, Mali, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Yemen. This is an increase of 74,000 people compared to 2022, where 772,000 were estimated to be in Catastrophic Conditions in 6 countries.⁶ The most recent IPC analysis from October 2022 for Afghanistan found no population in Catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5), however, vulnerability levels continue to be among the highest worldwide, as 12 provinces remain on the brink of famine in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency conditions).

Acute food insecurity remains high
Number of people in acute food insecurity, in millions⁶



THE FOOD CRISIS IS ALSO A MALNUTRITION CRISIS

Even before the onset of the global food crisis, 45 percent of all children under five deaths were already related to malnutrition.⁷ However the current situation has led to an explosion in these already horrifically high rates. Globally, more than 30 million children in the 15 worst affected countries now suffer from acute malnutrition due to conflicts, climate shocks, impacts of COVID-19, and food price increases.⁸

Acute malnutrition levels are persistently high (above 10%) in several conflict-affected areas of Central Sahel, South Sudan, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In Afghanistan, over two-thirds of provinces are facing these high acute malnutrition rates. Very high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence exceeding 15% is observed in several areas of the Horn of Africa and northern Nigeria.



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

In **Afghanistan**, the latest IPC analysis from October 2022 indicates that nearly 20 million people are projected to face acute levels of food insecurity between November 2022 and March 2023. While this represents a slight decrease from the 23 million people in IPC 3 and above during the same time last year, vulnerability levels continue to be among the highest worldwide, as more than 6 million remain on the brink of famine in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).

While the unparalleled scale-up of food assistance during the 2021/22 winter lean season effectively prevented the deterioration of food and nutrition security for many vulnerable households, towards the end of the last peak lean season more than 20,000 people experienced catastrophic levels of hunger and destitution (IPC Phase 5) in the remote province of Ghor where humanitarian access was limited during the harsh winter season.

Over 4 million children and women in Afghanistan are likely suffering from acute malnutrition over the next few months and need urgent malnutrition treatment services. IPC projects that almost 900,000 children will suffer/ are likely suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and nearly 2,350,000 are suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Also, more than 800,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women are suffering from acute malnutrition.⁹

In **Haiti**, criminal violence has combined with chronic poverty, a cholera epidemic, and climate shocks, with an expectation to push 4.7 million people (about half the population) into acute hunger. The latest IPC analysis shows a significant increase in the severity of Haiti's food crisis, with catastrophic hunger levels (IPC/CH Phase 5) registered for the first time ever in Haiti in 2022. Some 19,000 people are projected to face these dire conditions over the next 6 months.

In **Somalia**, almost 50 percent of the population is projected to face crisis level food insecurity or worse (IPC 3 and above) between April and June 2023, including some populations projected to face Catastrophe levels (IPC Phase 5) amid anticipated reductions in funding for humanitarian assistance from April 2023 onwards—a situation made worse by conflict and inability of humanitarian actors to reach those most in need.

This is unfolding at a time when the country is experiencing five consecutive failed rainy seasons. The last cereal harvest in southern Somalia was 50 percent below long-term

averages, and the outlook for the January 2023 harvest is unfavourable. More than 3 million livestock deaths have been reported, and in key markets prices have doubled compared to the five-year average¹⁰, exceeding in some places the levels reached during the 2011-2012 famine¹¹ when over 260,000 people died.

Famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected for some areas of Bay and Banadir regions between April and June 2023. If humanitarian assistance remains inadequate, famine risks extending into several other areas in central and southern Somalia. On top of this, more than 1 million households have been forced to leave their homes due to the drought conditions since 2021.

Severe and moderate acute malnutrition rates are at an all-time high, with almost 2 million children under 5 estimated to face acute malnutrition through July 2023.¹²

In **South Sudan**, the number of people facing acute food insecurity and who are in urgent need of assistance (IPC Phase 3 or above) is projected to increase to 7.8 million during the lean season between April and June 2023. This includes 2.9 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 43,000 people barely surviving in catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5).

The situation is being driven by rising levels of sub-national violence, displacement, four years of flooding, and the impact of global commodity prices on this vulnerable economy. **An estimated 1.4 million children are acutely malnourished, with almost 350,000 of them severely malnourished, and thousands are at imminent risk of dying if treatment is not received.**¹³

Yemen faces the cumulative effects of 8 years of conflict and surges in global commodity prices in recent years. Although the latest projection for Yemen is less grim than previously expected, acute food insecurity remains at critical levels.

Between October and December 2022, the projection update reported estimates of 17 million people to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and above), 6 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), and no more populations in Catastrophe levels (IPC 5), even though 31,000 people were reported to be in Catastrophe between January and May 2022 (data for 2023 is not yet available). Food availability is increasingly at risk, as the country imports 90 percent of its cereals, of which approximately half is sourced from Russia and Ukraine.

In 2022, nearly 2.2 million children under the age of five and 1.3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women suffered from acute malnutrition, while a partial update on IPC analysis indicates an increase in severity of acute malnutrition for 2023.¹⁴

In **Burkina Faso**, an estimated 3.5 million people, or 16 percent of the population, are projected to be facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season between June and August 2023. The situation is most acute in the Sahel, regions of the Est, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord and Nord, where approximately 546,500 people are projected to be in Emergency (CH Phase 4), while in the Sahel region close to 20,000 people are projected to experience Catastrophe levels of hunger (CH Phase 5). In these regions, people are driven into acute food insecurity due to rampantly high levels of violence and conflict-related displacement. The disruption of markets and basic social services such as primary health care in addition to inflation of food prices has piled on top of this already grave situation.

Nearly 400,000 children under the age of five are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition between August 2022 and July 2023, and 80,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women are also expected to be acutely malnourished in this period in 31 out of 45 provinces.¹⁵ At the national level, Burkina Faso's Ministry of Health estimates that 460,000 children will suffer from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), and 170,000 from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Although data and access are limited in the conflict-affected areas, there is an overall deteriorating trend of the nutrition situation.

In **Mali**, about 1.25 million people are projected to be in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 and above) between June and August 2023, primarily due to the deterioration of security conditions, displacement, and the disruption and degradation of livelihoods in addition to high inflation. This includes close to 107,000 people in Emergency (CH Phase 4) and about 2,000 people in the Ménaka region who are projected to suffer from Catastrophe levels of hunger (CH Phase 5). **Nearly 1.5 million children under the age of five are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition from June 2022 – May 2023. This is 19% higher than indicated in earlier assessments.¹⁶**

In **Nigeria**, conflict, widespread flooding, and rising inflation of food and non-food items, as well as restricted humanitarian access to affected population in "hard-to-reach" areas, are contributing to rising food insecurity. A staggering 25.3 million people are projected to face Crisis or worse levels of hunger (CH Phase 3 and above) during the 2023 lean season, an increase of approximately 30 percent compared to 2022. This includes nearly 1.9 million people who will be in Emergency (CH Phase 4), indicating a sharp increase in the severity when compared to the 2022 lean season where 1.2 million people were in Emergency (CH Phase 4).¹⁷

Of particular concern are the Bay states, where 4.4 million people are projected to be in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 and above) in the 2023 lean season, of which 578,178 will be in Emergency (CH Phase 4) and approximately 4,000 people will be in Catastrophe (CH Phase 5). **Nearly 6 million children are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition in the period of May 2022 – April 2023 in Northwest and Northeast Nigeria. Of those, nearly 1,600,000 are affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases and 4,300,000 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In addition, more than 500,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women will be acutely malnourished and are in need of nutrition interventions.¹⁸**



THE VICIOUS SPIRAL; CONVERGING FACTORS SUSTAINING THE GLOBAL HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION CRISIS



Conflict breeding hunger

Conflict remains the main driver of hunger in most of the world's food crises. It displaces farmers, destroys agricultural assets and food stocks, disrupts markets and supply chains, drives up prices, and damages livelihoods. Armed violence severely limits the ability of people to meet their food requirements, disrupts and limits access to basic services, and limits humanitarian actors from reaching communities in need. In these contexts, humanitarians increasingly share operational space with militaries and other armed actors, which results in an erosion of humanitarian space. In addition, forced displacement is expected to continue expanding, with UNHCR projecting about 117 million people to be forcibly displaced or stateless in 2023¹⁹, further aggravating food insecurity of affected populations

Limited access severely jeopardizes WFP's ability to tackle the global hunger and malnutrition crisis. Despite multiple challenges, investments and efforts to gain access in contexts of armed conflict have seen some progress in recent months. For example, in Somalia, Haiti, Afghanistan and Burkina Faso, communities that have faced severe restrictions on their movement, sometimes for years, have been reached. The biggest breakthroughs have come in Yemen and Ethiopia, where ceasefires and truces halted widespread active armed conflict and allowed for access to assist food insecure populations.



Conflicts persist into 2023

Many conflicts around the globe persist into 2023; Yemen enters 2023 with a higher risk of returning to widescale conflict due to the non-renewal of the ceasefire. In Asia, in the run-up to potential general elections in 2023, violence is likely to escalate in Myanmar. In Africa, number of people killed in violence linked to jihadist groups jumped by 48% in 2022, according to the Africa Centre for Strategic Studies. Amidst recurring military coups and political and economic fragility, non-state armed groups in the Central Sahel are expanding into coastal countries, while in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) the resurgence of M23 and escalating conflict are likely to persist, with probable displacement into neighboring Rwanda and Uganda.

Moreover, sub-national conflicts are likely to intensify in Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, The Central African Republic (CAR), and Ethiopia. In Haiti, a deepening political vacuum coupled with escalating violence will continue to destabilize the country in 2023.

The Weaponization of Starvation

The links between hunger and insecurity have not always been officially recognized, although for WFP, the links have long been evident. In 2016, WFP together with several partners started actively advocating for the United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) recognition of this link. The evidence that WFP put on the table was pivotal in building momentum, and in May 2018, the UNSC resolution 2417 was adopted, reiterating the prohibition on use of hunger and starvation as a method of war.

Resolution 2417 calls upon parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under International Humanitarian Law to protect civilians and objects indispensable for their survival, and to ensure safe and unimpeded access of humanitarians to civilians to prevent and address hunger in conflict. It brings conflict-induced hunger and access challenges onto the global peace and security agenda, supported by a call for regular information to equip the UNSC to respond when there are indications that starvation tactics are being used by armed actors.

The persistence and entrenchment of armed conflicts perpetuate incidences and likelihood of systematic violations of International Humanitarian Law, including the use of hunger and starvation to control, contain, punish and deprive populations. Resolution 2417 provides an avenue to present evidence to the UNSC and serves as a platform for advocacy towards mitigating the use of tactics, such as siege warfare, that disproportionately affect civilian populations and drive them toward starvation.





Climate Shocks and Disasters

The impact of climate shocks and environmental change on food and nutrition security has been significant and growing in intensity. Climate extremes often have the potential of exacerbating conflicts and social tensions, not only by intensifying competition for scarce resources, and thus triggering forced displacements and irregular migration, but also by weakening coping systems and stretching already overburdened urban infrastructure.

Globally, between 30-40 percent of the land is degraded and around 3.2 billion people are affected, especially in rural communities where WFP operates. In 2022, extreme weather events caused major loss and damage to food systems and displaced a record number of people. Examples include the historic floods in Pakistan, Zambia and Mozambique, prolonged heatwaves in Europe, record flooding in South Sudan, an unprecedented sequence of failed rainfall seasons in the Horn of Africa, and below average rainfall in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Angola. Extreme climate events have hit especially hard on those who are least equipped to cope, recover and adapt. WFP is currently monitoring the possibility of an El Niño phenomenon in the second half of 2023, which would likely further increase global temperatures and greatly impact weather conditions and harvests in WFP areas of operation.

From La Niña to El Niño?

Protracted La Niña conditions since late 2020 have been causing crop and livestock losses around the globe. Latest forecasts indicate more than 50% likelihood of shifting to El Niño conditions in mid-2023. This will impact rainfall patterns and could lead to either drought or extreme rainfall in various regions.

Given the long lead time and associated uncertainty in forecasts, caution is applied in any analysis, and the situation requires continued close monitoring. In the Sahelian Belt, the forecasts for the agricultural season June to September 2023 indicate below-average rainfall. In Southeast Asia, the forecast for the upcoming rainy season from June 2023 is for below-average rainfall, with the worst impacts in eastern Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste. The Philippines is expected to have above-average rainfall with risk of flooding, while average to above-average rainfall is expected in the Pacific islands. Northern South America and Central America (including the Dry Corridor countries, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic) are expected to see average to below-average rainfall during the upcoming Primera season.

For now, these forecasts represent a heads-up and a call to keep a close eye on meteorological developments in the region – in case of El Niño developing – to enable early warning and action.





TÜRKIYE AND SYRIA EARTHQUAKE – IMMEDIATE FUNDING NEEDED

EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE:

WFP is on the ground, in some of the most difficult-to-reach areas, distributing immediate food relief to families impacted by the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria.

To meet urgent needs, WFP immediately responded with hot meals and ready-to-eat (RTE) rations, reaching 826,100 earthquake-affected people in both countries as of mid-February. In Türkiye, WFP assisted 636,600 Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees with family food packages in camps and hot meals provided through municipal community kitchens supported by WFP. In Syria, in both government and non-government-controlled areas, WFP assisted 189,500 quake-affected people with RTE rations and hot meals.

WFP has a strong presence in Syria since 1964 and Türkiye since 2012 and is scaling up advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts to reach an estimated 900,000 affected people in both countries. This is made possible through WFP's global network of partners.

Needs in response to the Türkiye – Syria Earthquake are recognized to be massive at the time of printing this report. Immediate funding is needed.

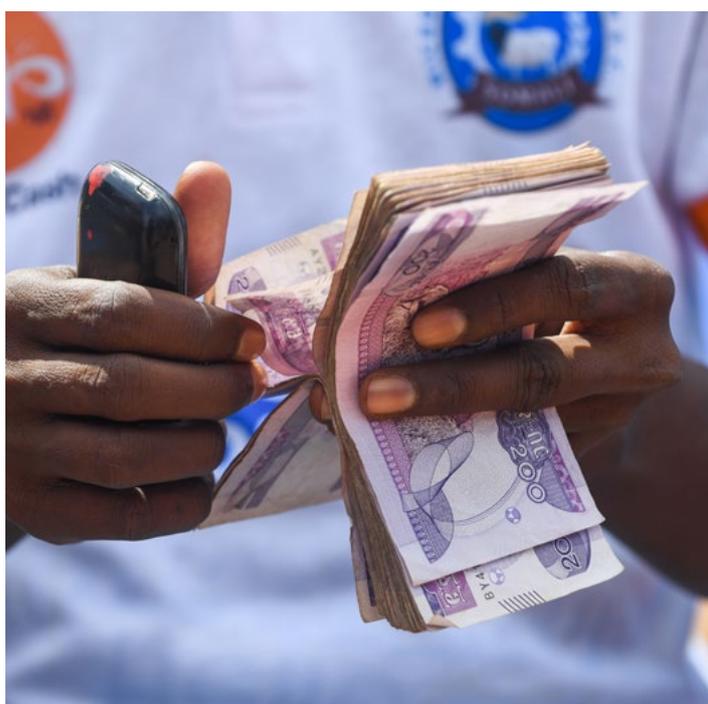


Economic and Financial Risk

The slowdown of the global economy is expected to continue in 2023 due to continued disruptions related to the conflict in Ukraine, as well as the rising cost of credit and persistently high prices of key commodities such as energy, fertilizer, and food. Small and undiversified economies that strongly depend on trade and external financing are particularly vulnerable to these turbulent commercial and financial markets.

Currently, in 68 countries, yearly food inflation exceeds 15 percent including **13 countries with food inflation rates above 50 percent**.²⁰ High domestic inflation increasingly reduces access to food for vulnerable households. In many countries, macroeconomic deterioration in recent years was coupled with unsustainable debt levels, which has restricted import of essential goods and further exacerbated food insecurity. The number of countries at risk of debt distress rose dramatically in recent years as debt loads were boosted during the COVID-19 pandemic, and interest rates increased worldwide in 2022 thus increasing debt-servicing costs. Costs of credit are expected to remain elevated for most of 2023, and economies such as Sri Lanka and Ghana have already defaulted on their debts. In Pakistan, Tunisia, Egypt, Kenya, and Laos macroeconomic conditions are already deemed fragile in early 2023.

With rising food prices, the nutrition situation is deteriorating, particularly in fragile settings where access to sufficient nutritious food is already limited. On average, a 5 percent rise in the real price of food increases the risk of wasting by almost 9 percent globally.²¹



Food, Fuel, and Fertilizer Crisis Continued

Despite an 18 percent drop since the peak in March 2022, global food prices are still at high levels only matched during previous food crises.²² As multiple risk factors prevail, global food markets are expected to remain volatile in 2023. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine is continues to add tension to the global markets, influencing availability and price of food, fuel and fertilizer. Although the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI) has contributed significantly to mitigating price increase and supporting availability since its implementation in mid-2022, the Initiative needs to be extended every four months, adding uncertainty to an already volatile global market. The next renewal date is set for March 2023; should the agreement not be extended, it is envisaged that prices will spike globally and market conditions will worsen. The current fertiliser crisis is a major contributing factor to the global food crisis. The increase in gas prices, the economic and geopolitical impacts of the conflict in Ukraine have reduced the global fertiliser supply. The global lockdown, added to prevailing sanctions imposed on Russia, the largest fertilizer exporter,²³ have contributed to market distortions, with fertilizer prices reaching their peak in 2022. Despite significant reduction, fertilizer prices are still 170% higher than in mid-2020.²⁴

A reduced use of fertilizer and lower harvest in 2023 could drive up global food prices, and lead to worsened food availability or even food deficits in countries most in need.²⁵ Developing countries are also expected to be strongly affected by the fertilizer crunch.²⁶

The International Monetary Fund estimates that the impact of higher import costs for food and fertiliser will add pressure to the countries most affected by debt distress (estimated to reach USD 9 billion in 2023), further impeding their ability to import food.

In energy markets, crude oil and other prices are expected to ease slightly in 2023, driven by a global economic slowdown.²⁷ However, a potential economic rebound in China, leading to a spike in demand, could add pressure to global energy market.²⁸ At this stage, and considering the multiple ongoing conflicts, it is still very early to predict how oil and natural gas markets will react.



CORRELATIONS BETWEEN GENDER INEQUALITIES AND HUNGER

Data from 109 countries show that higher levels of gender inequality in a country correspond to higher levels of hunger.²⁹ Gender in combination with age, (dis)ability and other factors fundamentally shape individuals' vulnerability to and experiences of food insecurity.

A recent study by Plan International (2) in 8 countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Haiti) illustrates how the current global food crisis exacerbates existing gender inequalities. The global food crisis has forced changes to livelihoods, forcing the majority of women, men, girls and boys to undertake additional income generating activities. While women and girls must undertake these activities in addition to their domestic and care responsibilities, men are also facing increasing pressure to provide as the primary income earners.³⁰ Compounded by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate shocks and stresses, the food crisis has led to a decrease in school enrolment and attendance, with girls' education consistently deprioritized.



Section II: WFP's Global Response

THE SCALE-UP IN RESPONSE TO A HISTORIC CRISIS



WFP will continue answering the call to alleviate suffering and save lives whenever and wherever it is needed and possible. The resources that were provided by WFP's partners in 2022 were dedicated to implementing the largest response in the history of the organization.



In 2022, WFP reached an estimated 158 million people with assistance, including food, cash, nutrition services and commodity vouchers.

2023 PLANNING FIGURES



In 2023, WFP plans to reach 149.6 million people with full rations.

Projected operational requirements for 2023 are

USD 23.1 BILLION

Net funding requirements (February – July 2023) are

USD 7.7 BILLION

Maintaining the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI)

The BSGI represents a vital humanitarian maritime corridor to export food commodities from Ukraine, and it is a crucial part of the global response to meeting growing needs around the world. Before the Ukraine war, the country played a critical role in providing exports of both corn and wheat to world markets. The sudden disruption of supplies sent food prices soaring all over the globe. The BSGI has provided vital relief to global markets and resulted in an easing up of the all-time high of food prices.

Since the BSGI was launched in Istanbul in July last year and the first vessel departed Odesa port on 1 August, the UN's Joint Coordination Centre has facilitated the outbound passage of around 21.9 million MT of food commodities (as of 20 February). Ensuring the continued shipments of Ukrainian grain to WFP's humanitarian operations will ensure sustaining benefits to both Ukraine's economy and to countries experiencing the hardest impacts from the global food crisis.

WFP food procurement

Since an agreement on the BSGI was reached, at time of writing WFP procured 431,000 MT of wheat, valued at USD 134 million. The recipient countries were Ethiopia (148,000 mt), Afghanistan (121,000 mt), Yemen (107,000 mt), Somalia (30,000 mt), and Kenya (25,000 mt).

Ukraine donated an additional 50,000 MT of wheat for Ethiopia and Somalia (25,000 MT each), with the associated costs covered by Germany, France, Japan, and Finland.

Cash-based assistance

For WFP, there is a growing reliance on using unrestricted cash assistance, especially for people in crisis. Evidence supports the unmatched impacts and efficiencies of cash assistance, which helps break the vicious cycle of poverty and helps boost local economies.

Cash assistance also contributes to increased resilience by giving people the opportunity to increase their access to credit and financial services.

WFP is designing contingency plans that include economic scenarios to better manage risks related to economic volatility, to ensure the continuity of cash support, and to maximize the value of contributions. As an example, in Lebanon, a contingency action plan was outlined to overcome inflation, parallel exchange rates, and limited liquidity, among other issues. This approach was formalized in an agreement with the Central Bank and the Financial Service Provider to efficiently hedge the risks by setting a humanitarian exchange rate that was on average equivalent to 98% of the parallel market rates, thus optimizing the return on exchanged funds.

Cash-based Transfers and Commodity Vouchers

- 35% is the Cash-based Transfers (CBT) share of WFP's total assistance portfolio, while 33% is the CBT share of WFP's total corporate emergency operations (Corporate scale-up and Corporate Attention)
- Between January and December 2022, WFP disbursed USD 3.3 billion in 72 countries, an increase of 42% compared to the same period in 2021.
- Up to 79% of total CBT assistance was distributed in emergency operations, led by Somalia, Ukraine, and Afghanistan.

Anticipatory action using Cash-based Transfers (CBT)

Enhancing affected population's resilience is also done through anticipatory CBT, which offers protection ahead of a disaster and faster recovery. In Somalia for example, WFP supports the Federal Government in implementing the World Bank funded "Baxnaano Shock Responsive Safety Nets" initiative, which targets 200,000 chronically poor and vulnerable households living in rural areas with children under the age of 5. These mobile money wallets have been instrumental to WFP's anticipatory action ahead of the current drought in Somalia.

By using early warning systems and emergency preparedness, WFP has been able to frontload assistance to women's mobile money accounts and bolster their digital and financial capacity during the crises. Mobile network operators issued SIM cards through WFP and cooperating partners who vouched for women without identification documents enabling them to receive mobile transfers. These same wallets were used for additional frontloaded transfers to prepare for upcoming droughts, for instance to transport livestock to pasture or the purchase of fodder and water.

The Immediate Response Account (IRA) – sudden and underfunded emergencies

Established in 1991, the Immediate Response Account (IRA) is WFP's reserve for "last resort" funding of critical life-saving activities. Operating under the principle that it is better to act now to save lives than regret not having done so afterwards, WFP can quickly allocate fully flexible funds from the IRA to emergency operations when donor contributions are not yet available or forecasted. This enables WFP to provide pre-emptive and immediate assistance when lives are at risk due to an imminent threat or in response to a shock while additional funding is sought.

In 2022, USD 385 million was allocated from the IRA to 36 country operations. This included providing "last resort" funding to life-saving activities for populations impacted by the Global Food Crisis and kick-starting WFP's Corporate Scale-Ups in response to rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situations which threatened to overwhelm WFP operations in Afghanistan, Somalia and Haiti.

In 2023, the IRA reserves were activated in response to the Türkiye and Syria earthquake. The funds made it possible to provide urgent support and establish a regional coordination team close to the earthquake areas. Given the anticipated funding gap between operational requirements and contributions in 2023, demand from emergency operations for timely IRA allocations is expected to exceed USD 450 million.

Addressing and Preventing Malnutrition

Good nutrition is a cornerstone for human capital and building resilient, prosperous communities and nations. Yet, one in three people globally are affected by some form of malnutrition. Malnutrition is not only a killer of children but also causes life-long health and development challenges. The first 1,000 days - from conception to age two - determines a child's future. Good nutrition for mothers and children during this unique window enables children's brains and bodies to develop properly, so they survive, thrive, and reach their full potential.

Acute malnutrition levels continue to be concerning, and its prevalence is persistently high (above 10 percent) in several conflict-affected areas of the central Sahel region, South Sudan, Sudan, and DRC. In Afghanistan, over two-thirds of provinces are facing similar high acute malnutrition rates. Very high General Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence exceeding 15 percent is observed in areas of the Horn of Africa and northern Nigeria.

More than 30 million children in 15 worst-affected countries³¹ suffer from acute malnutrition due to conflicts, climate shocks, impacts of COVID-19, and food price increases. **In response to the persistently high acute malnutrition levels and people affected by malnutrition, five UN agencies** including WFP have partnered on the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting³² to prevent, detect, and treat acute malnutrition.

In 2023, WFP aims to reach a record-breaking 22 million children and 10 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with nutrition programmes. WFP is scaling up Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) management, especially in fragile contexts. In response to the severe drought, WFP scaled up MAM treatment and now covers all 15 Arid and Semi-Arid counties **in Kenya**, and 64 out of the 74 districts in Somalia. **In Afghanistan and Pakistan**, WFP is maintaining its scaled-up nutrition response, and strengthening efforts to prevent wasting through Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) supplementation along with food and/or CBT assistance. Wasting prevention programmes are centred on improving access to healthy diets, strengthening social protection systems, and building more resilient food systems, with a focus on food insecure populations and contexts.

Early Warning and Emergency Preparedness

WFP follows a multi-layered approach to use early warning analysis to inform timely and appropriate emergency preparedness and early action. At the corporate level, expert analysts scan the world for emerging conflict, economic and natural hazard risks, which then inform early warning-early action platforms, such as the Corporate Alert System (CAS). This is in line with the revised Emergency Activation Protocols that determine the emergency phase classification for countries of concern, and link to related corporate support packages.

WFP also coordinates the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Early Warning, Early Action, and Readiness group, which brings together humanitarian early warning analysts from various UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGO networks and provides a platform for regular joint horizon-scanning and deep-dive analytical exchange, while also issuing regular early warning alerts to the IASC Emergency Directors Group. WFP and FAO collaborate on the Hunger Hotspots early warning report, pooling expertise to identify countries of highest concern and of a likely deterioration in acute hunger, while putting forward recommended anticipatory and emergency response actions.

WFP invests in building cutting-edge early warning tools, making them available to the wider humanitarian community. This includes WFP's real-time hunger monitoring system, [Hunger Map Live](#), and the Advanced Disaster Analysis and Mapping ([ADAM](#)), where the suite of tools has been expanded beyond earthquakes and tropical storms to also include floods.

Emergency Supplies Pre-positioned

The United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) platform is a critical component in WFP's preparedness capabilities. It creates and captures value through its unique offering and through strategic opportunities that are developed through UNHRD's community of donors and partners.

In 2022, thanks to this capability, WFP was able to reach 132 countries and territories and support operations, as well as those of Partners', through the rapid deployment of essential emergency equipment and relief items that were strategically prepositioned in Hubs .

Climate Risk Management

During 2022, 15.2 million³³ people benefited from one or more climate risk management solutions implemented by 41 country offices. Effective and scalable solutions were developed to help food insecure people prepare for, respond to and recover from climate shocks and stresses based on:

- Anticipating climate hazards before they turn into disasters (early-warning systems prepositioning stocks, and advance financing for preventative action)
- Restoring degraded ecosystems that serve as natural shields against climate impacts
- Protecting the most vulnerable with safety nets and insurance against climate impacts
- Energizing schools and communities.

Climate action at WFP prioritizes the most vulnerable and fragile contexts. It accelerates adaptation solutions at scale, and drives innovation in the intersection between humanitarian and development interventions.

WFP is giving focus to the mobilization of development, climate, and other thematic funding instruments to scale up tested solutions to avoid and minimize loss and damage in countries, communities, and food systems that are most at risk. In this context, WFP welcomes the COP27 decision to create a Loss and Damage Financing Mechanism for vulnerable countries. In line with this decision, Germany and the countries of the Vulnerable Twenty Group of Ministers of Finance of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (V20) announced the creation of a Global Shield against climate risks to support vulnerable countries with developing comprehensive climate and disaster risk financing strategies (encompassing insurance, anticipatory action, and social protection solutions). Through an initial contribution of USD 20 million, WFP will be able to expand activities of climate risk insurance coverage in several African countries.



Shrinking Humanitarian Space and restricted operational Access

Dedicated WFP capacity has been put in place to support Operational Access (OA) and Humanitarian-Military Interaction (HMI) to facilitate humanitarian access and safeguard WFP's humanitarian space, in an ever more challenging and rapidly changing operating environment. This includes engaging with civilian, armed, and military stakeholders, working on analysis and leading access negotiations to enable WFP operations in complex contexts.

Examples of WFP's actions to secure access and humanitarian space include **North Kivu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, where a new OA and HMI team was established at the end of 2022 to help overcome constraints brought about by the recent intensification of armed conflict and violence. This expansion of the conflict forced the suspension of humanitarian operations (including WFP assistance targeting 100,000 people). As a direct result of this intervention, however, WFP was the first (and currently only) UN organisation to regain access to both sides of the conflict lines.

In **Haiti**, where the rising violence led to two months of standstill, WFP's OA unit led field negotiations and contributed to assistance reaching 800,000 beneficiaries in December 2022 alone. In the Sahel, WFP continues engaging in negotiations with governments and other key stakeholders to ensure the protection of supply routes and ultimately to reach highly food insecure populations in **Burkina Faso**. In **Afghanistan**, WFP has been supporting high-level UN political bodies in their ongoing negotiations on the ban on women working for NGOs.

In **Somalia**, WFP has established 40 safe delivery points to assist populations in hard-to-reach areas, thus assisting 290,000 more people in those areas since October. During these past months, WFP has also been working on technical guidance on mine action activities and explosive ordinance disposal in areas of operation across Ukraine and Armenia. Enabling humanitarian access in Myanmar is amongst the top priorities in 2023 as well as strengthening access-enabling capabilities in Cameroon, Central African Republic and Nigeria. This is undertaken in coordination with OCHA and other humanitarian entities involved in humanitarian access and civil-military coordination.

Technical Assistance and Services to Social Protection Systems

Improving food security, nutrition, protection and educational outcomes

At least 153 million children are estimated to be among the global population currently facing food insecurity. Moreover, school enrolment rates appear to have declined in recent years, with a recent WFP study (data from Cambodia, Colombia, Ghana, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, and Zimbabwe) indicating that 6 percent of children and 12 percent of youth dropped out of school in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

School feeding remains a proven and effective method to improve food security, nutrition, protection, and education outcomes, and these programmes continue to be the largest social safety nets in the world today. Beyond supporting learning and nutritional outcomes, WFP's school feeding programmes aim at supporting the wider community and encouraging safe spaces for the protection of children, including during emergencies.

Examples include **Yemen**, where WFP assists about 2.3 million children, nutrition activities expanded from Aden to Sana'a to provide freshly cooked breakfasts to nearly 28,000 children and employing local staff (mostly women).

In **Afghanistan**, WFP greatly increased the coverage of school feeding by reaching over 700,000 children in 2022, which includes cash incentives to girls to support their enrolment where they are permitted to attend classes.

In **Haiti**, an ambitious home-grown school feeding pilot materialised in 2022, providing fresh local food to over 90,000 children, with plans to further expand. In 2023, WFP plans to implement a pilot to provide school meals in **Ukraine** to some 60,000 children, as a complement to the already existing national school feeding programme.

In 2022, WFP had reached an estimated 19.6 million children through school feeding in 56 countries

In 2023, WFP approved requirements for school meal activities are USD 1.1 billion³⁴.

Social Protection

Social protection is a key pillar in WFP's response to the Global Food Crisis. A Global Social Protection Support Facility was launched in 2022 to meet the additional requests for support to governments. This facility focuses on several critical technical areas within social protection, including supporting governments in emergencies, vulnerability and targeting analysis, food security and nutrition analysis, CBT for governments, and social protection policy. WFP's contributions to strengthening nationally led social protection systems are provided through both technical/advisory services and delivering on behalf of governments, as well as through complementary actions in WFP's own programming.

Examples of social protection activities include the shock-responsive component of the national safety net "Baxnaano" in **Somalia**, implemented in cooperation with the World Bank and mentioned above. From September 2022, over 1 million people enrolled in "Baxnaano" received top-ups to their monthly entitlements, while a horizontal expansion of the programme was also set up to protect the food security and livelihoods of 930,000 people who are outside the national safety net's coverage.

Another example is from **the Sahel countries of Mali, Niger and Mauritania**, where WFP has been working with governments on shock responsive systems, which is done through supporting governments to operationally expand social protection responses to cover the lean season.

In Pakistan, where 12 million children are stunted and 5 million are wasted, the Government has leveraged the national social safety net program - the Benazir Income Support Program - as a vehicle for reaching vulnerable women and children with nutrition services. WFP supports the Government of Pakistan in implementing the national Benazir Nashonuma Programme, a health and nutrition conditional cash transfer programme aimed at addressing stunting in children under 23 months. The programme will aim to reach 1.7 million beneficiaries over the next 3 years.

In the Dominican Republic, WFP is scaling up anticipatory and early action mechanisms and is ready with anticipatory CBT to support 10,000 people who are at risk. Support is also extended to the national social protection counterpart "Superate" to scale-up the implementation of the "Bono de Emergencia" system.

In **Lebanon**, WFP is supporting the Government with the expansion of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), which has been scaled up from 15,000 families in 2019 to 64,000 families by September 2022, in addition to supporting the Government with the introduction of a shock-responsive component to the NPTP.

Focusing on local and regional food procurement

With its large food procurement footprint, WFP is constantly leveraging its catalytic purchasing power to drive greater localization and livelihood creation for small producers, bringing economic value to local actors in the countries we operate. In 2022, WFP procured 4.2 million metric tons of food, valued at USD 3.3 billion; 58 percent of the total value was spent in countries with ongoing operations, and 2.5 percent of the tonnage (USD 80 million) was procured from smallholder farmers in 25 countries.

WFP's ability to purchase locally and regionally was further bolstered in June 2022, when the World Trade Organization (WTO) Member States approved a ministerial declaration agreeing to not impose export prohibitions or restrictions on foodstuffs purchased by WFP for non-commercial humanitarian purposes. WFP engages regularly with the WTO to monitor the implementation of this decision and will track its impact over the next two to three years.

In addition to the established practice to purchase locally, WFP continues the implementation of its Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy, approved by the Executive Board in 2019. A key element of this policy is a clause permitting the payment of a premium to purchase a commodity locally, compared to the cost of an imported purchase. The procurement action, coupled with interventions such as post-harvest loss training, aims to provide support to local farmers, and provide income for livelihood creation.

In addition to purchasing for its own operations, WFP also provides food procurement services on a cost recovery basis to local governments. Over the past two years, WFP has actioned requests for the governments of Guatemala, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and Sudan; where possible, commodities are sourced locally to support local economies.

Strengthening Food Systems

Food system assessments, analysis, and support programmes are part of WFP's work to bolster the resilience of fragile food systems. WFP is building a greater internal capacity and guidance with regards to post-harvest loss (PHL) management, especially for grains. Initially, four pilot ventures are ongoing in **South Sudan, Mozambique, Zambia, and Rwanda**, with these PHL activities complementing existing resilience projects targeting host communities and forcibly displaced populations.

In the rehabilitation of ecosystems, and to manage the price and availability issues of fertilisers globally, WFP is working to strengthen the compost production capacities of rural communities and governments. A four-year plan is under development, aiming at producing 12 million MT of compost in 20 to 40 countries to cover up to 2.4 million hectares of land. In the Sahel, 2.5 million people have benefitted from an integrated resilience programme that combines ecosystem restoration with other resilience activities such as post-harvest loss reduction. In **Niger**, the multi-year approach to resilience activities showed great results, with 80 percent of WFP’s beneficiaries graduating from the programme not needing emergency humanitarian support to face the 2021 drought.

WFP’s support to food systems includes improving local production capacities through land rehabilitation and restoration, infrastructure improvements, and natural resources management.

Rebuilding better after disasters, shocks, and stressors

Up to 3.6 billion people already live in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change – accounting for over 40% of the global population, water scarcity, disease, rapid population growth, and unplanned urbanization threaten to reverse major development gains.

Shocks and stressors such as conflict, natural hazards and political instability can have a devastating impact on populations’ livelihoods. Historically, humanitarian interventions have saved countless lives and restored the livelihoods of millions. But they have rarely tackled underlying vulnerabilities. Evidence suggests that by embedding resilience in interventions, development actors can lessen the effects of shocks and stressors, and thus more durably relieve human suffering.

Examples of resilience building in **Pakistan** include the response to the historic 2022 flooding. WFP is transitioning from emergency relief to early recovery to adapt to the evolving needs of the population. General food distributions will continue to cover residual humanitarian needs, but activities will transition to stabilization actions to prevent a further deterioration in food and nutrition security. Moreover, WFP’s climate action will focus on activities to restore livelihoods and develop resilience to future shocks, with an emphasis on gender through a participatory approach during the targeting, registration, and activity identification phases.

Another example is found in **Sri Lanka**, where in 2023, WFP will provide long-term technical assistance to ensure the financial and operational sustainability of the National School Meals Programme and the “Thripasha” (nutrition) Programme.

In September to December 2022, in collaboration with the Government, WFP provided non-contributory cash assistance to 166,000 people in seven districts through the Government’s flagship ‘Samurahi’ social protection programme (to build populations’ resilience to shocks). In complement to this effort, WFP is engaging with national partners to raise awareness and sensitize beneficiary families on good nutrition practices, cash management, and gender equality through social and behavior change communication. Moreover, WFP is collaborating with UN agencies and international financial institutions (IFIs) to advocate for inclusive social protection systems and national policy reforms.

WFP’s Approach to Partnerships

In 2022, WFP received USD 14.2 billion in contributions, of which USD 12.4 billion was from government donors. Enhanced partnerships with other relevant stakeholders such as International Financial Institutions (IFIs both as direct and source donors), private donors, and the UN and Green Climate Fund are continuing to increase.

INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2022, WFP received USD 14.2 billion in contributions, an increase of nearly 50 percent or USD 4.6 billion compared to 2021. This record level of funding came from 109 sources including government donors, the private sector, UN entities, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and other organizations and stakeholders. The funding levels are positive signs of a growing recognition that hunger is a massive predicament.



Scaling up Collaboration with national Governments and International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

In 2022, WFP signed USD 1 billion in contributions and service provision agreements from International Financial Institution (IFI) sources. This includes national governments choosing WFP to implement USD 647 million worth of agreements in their own countries. While more than 80 percent of the agreements are directly linked to crisis response, the activities themselves demonstrate WFP's ability to engage in both the lifesaving and life changing areas of work.

Demand for WFP's specialized services is expected to grow further in 2023, with a forecast of approximately USD 1.5 billion. To achieve this, WFP must meet the demand and further enhance its contribution to national development objectives and the achievement of the SDGs, including Zero Hunger. Many national governments in programme countries expanded their commitment toward SDG2, identifying WFP as a partner of choice, having directly allocated around \$88 million of their resources in 2022 through WFP. WFP used several instruments and methods to encourage domestic resource mobilization in programme countries, including the Emerging Donors Matching Fund, South-South and triangular cooperation projects and facilitating debt swap arrangements.



Partnerships and fundraising with the private sector

In 2022, WFP reached the highest annual income from private sector, over half a billion dollars secured in one year. Private Donors were WFP's fourth largest overall donor in 2022, following the United States, Germany, and the European Union. This record-breaking level reflects growth in all private sector fundraising categories. Of the USD 540 million, USD 276 million came from private foundations and charities, USD 160 million from corporates and corporate foundations, and USD 104 million from individual fundraising.

Importantly, USD 127m of the total was in support of WFP's Ukraine response, illustrating the power of the private sector in fuelling WFP's vital operations with rapid and flexible funds. Within the first four weeks of the operation, private sector committed 20% of the total funding initially available for the operation (over USD 40 million out of the total USD 200 million).

Private sector contributions for transporting wheat grain out of Ukraine

In August 2022, WFP received contributions amounting to USD 22.5 million from the Howard G. Buffett Foundation and USD 1.3 million from the Minderoo Foundation, the Australian philanthropic organisation of Andrew and Nicola Forrest. These contributions, alongside the support of the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, permitted the first maritime shipment of Ukrainian wheat grain to leave Ukraine on ships bound for humanitarian operations run by WFP in the Horn of Africa.

Jesus Christ Church of Latter-Day Saints supporting WFP in fighting the global food crisis in hunger hot spots

In early September, WFP received a USD 32 million grant from a long-standing, faith-based partner, the Jesus Christ Church of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) in support of fighting the global food crisis in nine hunger hot-spots. It will benefit 1.6 million of the most vulnerable people in **Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.**

This donation – the largest single humanitarian donation ever made to one organization by LDS – comes on top of the USD 36 million in cash for emergency response that LDS has provided WFP with since the beginning of the partnership in 2014. The partnership activities and impact have been promoted on various platforms, including social media, WFP's website and a multimedia story produced by LDS and WFP's Kenya CO.

Two of the latest partnerships signed will support WFP's resilience and food systems work in Africa: the first with Novo-Nordisk Foundation, valued at USD 4.1 million, will invest in WFP's home-grown school feeding programmes in **Uganda and Rwanda**. The second with AB InBev, valued at USD 2 million, will help small holder farmers build their capacity, and increase their productivity to access new markets in **Zambia, Tanzania, Ghana and Nigeria**. WFP's Individual Fundraising channels (the Individual Giving programme and ShareTheMeal app) contribute to supporting WFP's response to the global food crisis. Funding provided through these channels is mostly unrestricted. In 2022, WFP received USD 31.2 million in unrestricted income from private sector contributions: 86% (USD 26.8 million) came from individuals.

Throughout 2023, WFP's Private Partnerships and Fundraising Division will continue engaging the private sector for joint solutions to the global food crisis, by exploring transformative multi-year, multi-country partnerships, as well as boosting unrestricted funding through individual fundraising channels.

Partnerships to Address Malnutrition

In response to the serious impact of malnutrition around the world, five UN agencies including WFP have partnered to enhance and accelerate progress on the [Global Action Plan on Child Wasting](#) to prevent, detect, and treat acute malnutrition. The Call to Action addresses the need for a multi-sectoral approach and highlights priority actions across maternal and child nutrition through the food, health, water and sanitation, and social protection systems.

More broadly, WFP works with governments and a multitude of partners, including civil society, UN, business and academia.

For example, WFP's partnership with Royal DSM and Brighter Living Foundation drives production and consumption of fortified rice, reaching over 15 million people. WFP is also a key player in global initiatives such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and UN Nutrition.

Localization: Partnerships with Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) and National Actors

In 2021, 82 percent of WFP's 977 NGO partnerships were with local NGOs. About USD 3.1 billion of WFP resources were transferred to NGO partners, and 24 percent of WFP resources were transferred to or through national and local partners and community-based organizations. These partnerships are instrumental to achieving results and improving coordination on the ground, and this type of cooperation will continue to be critical in 2023 and beyond.

Collective Advocacy

WFP's Global Advocacy team continues to put a spotlight on the global hunger crisis through collective advocacy initiatives, calling for urgent action for member states to step-up efforts to prevent and mitigate famine. WFP and partners, signatories of the Famine Prevention and Mitigation Compact, organised a virtual roundtable event "The Road to UNGA - Preventing Famine and Fighting Food Insecurity" co-organized by the [Global Network Against Food Crises](#) and the [United Nations High Level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security](#). The event offered the opportunity to raise awareness of the shocking levels of acute food insecurity, and discuss options and solutions within collective action.



Cluster partners in action

The Food Security Cluster

Throughout 2022, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) increased its response to emergencies and protracted crises in 32 countries through 1,200 partners, half of which were national and local organizations. Co-led by WFP and FAO, by end of September 2022, the FSC partners reached over 140 million people with food and livelihood assistance, 30 percent more than in 2021. Over 127 million people received food assistance, in-kind (70 percent) or in cash/vouchers (30 percent), and 20 million people were supported with emergency agricultural inputs and/or livestock support.

In 2022 the food security funding requirements reached a record high of USD 20 billion out of USD 51.7 billion in the 2022 Global Humanitarian Overview. Although financial contributions increased from USD 6 billion to almost USD 10 billion, soaring needs rendered food security funding a mere 50 percent, with inadequate funding affecting assistance in **Central Sahel, Central America, Myanmar, Pakistan, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Ethiopia**.

The Logistics Cluster

Following the devastating earthquake that hit Türkiye and Syria, the Logistics Cluster deployed teams immediately to assist with logistics capacities and partners' logistics needs assessments, collection and dissemination of information, and coordination in support to the humanitarian community active in the response.

The Logistics Cluster provides updated maps of physical road access constraints through the [Log;IE tool](#), shares customs information from the IMPACCT Working Group and updates information on airport activity and Syria border crossing points on the [dedicated webpage](#), as well as hosting coordination meetings for partners both at local and global levels. Support continues as well in other operations where Logistics Clusters and Sectors are active, facilitating access to common logistics services such as transport and storage, and sharing information with partners relevant to their context.

In 2022, the Logistics Cluster cooperated with and supported more than 450 humanitarian logistics partners (national and international Non-Governmental Organizations, United Nations agencies, foundations, civil society organizations, and government agencies) across 16 country-level operations, providing critical coordination and information services to partners in new and protracted crises, as well as access to common logistics services where needed.

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

In 2022, the ETC – locally led by WFP - provided critical coordination and communications services to assist the response community in 10 emergencies (**Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, Syria, Tonga, Ukraine, and Yemen**) serving over 9,500 humanitarians across 313 organizations. 91% of users' satisfaction was recorded across seven operations, 11 points above the target (80%). Eight countries and regions were engaged in preparedness activities to strengthen national Information Communications and Technology (ICT) capacity and resilience to disasters in **Bhutan, the Caribbean, Ghana, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, and the Pacific**. Preparedness activities in **Mongolia and Mozambique** were concluded following a lesson learned exercise for government and humanitarian telecommunications partners. A Return on Investment (ROI) model was developed and piloted in **Madagascar and Mongolia** to quantify and qualify the benefits of investment in emergency telecommunications preparedness.

In **Ukraine**, the ETC connected over 12,000 Ukrainians with access to humanitarian assistance via its Chatbot messaging service, enabling those in need to contact the most relevant sources of support. Secure internet connectivity services were delivered in three key locations to protect humanitarians from recurrent cyberattacks so they can focus on delivering assistance. A global ETC model to implement inter-agency Common Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) was used to set up the inter-agency CFM call centre in Madagascar in December.

In 2023, the ETC plans to continue supporting its operations and new emergencies, while increasing country preparedness activities in the Latin-American region.





Section III: Appeal to Decision Makers

THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM IS OVERWHELMED

The **humanitarian system is overwhelmed** by the impact of converging crises that are driving humanitarian needs globally. While needs are increasing exponentially, **the growth in funding for critical, life-saving humanitarian assistance is not keeping pace**. This translates on the ground into a reduction in people assisted, or a reduction in the quality of assistance, or both. The [2022 ALNAP](#) report on “The State of the Humanitarian System” notes that between 2018 and 2021, the number of people in need globally (including the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), flash appeals and other UN coordinated appeals) rose by over 87 percent, along with estimates that in 2021 alone COVID-19 pushed 97 million people into extreme poverty. The Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) and WFP estimates are at **historical highs in terms of people in need and funding requirements**, not to mention the increasing operational complexity associated with the unpredictable and volatile contexts.

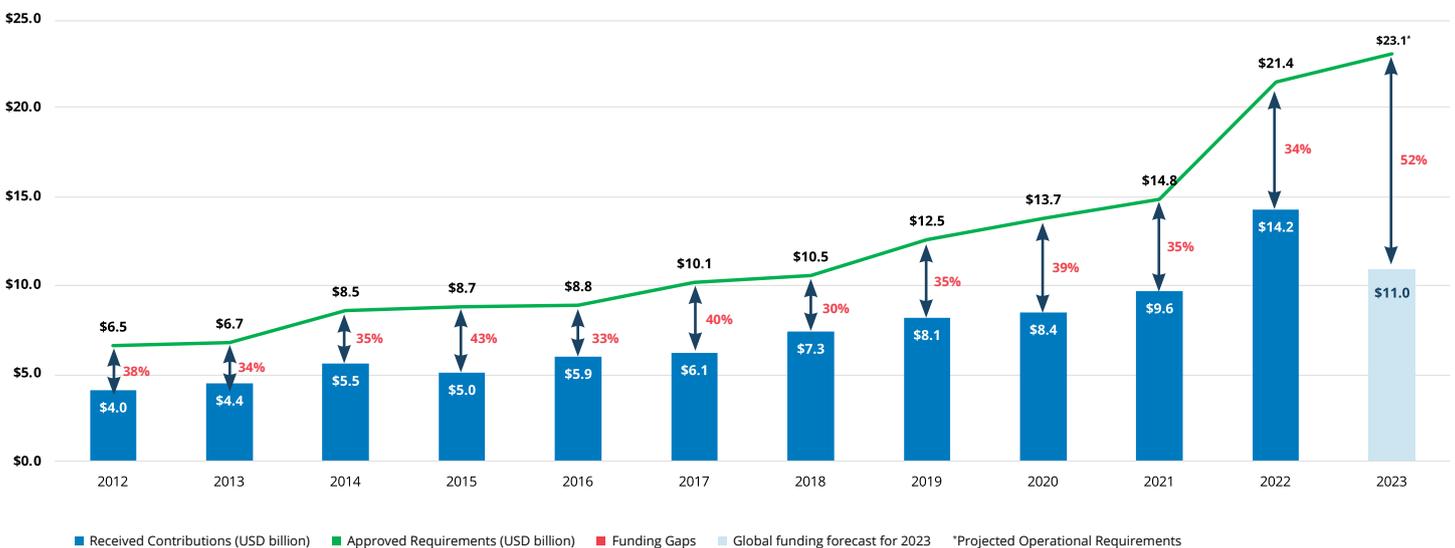
DELAYING ACTION WILL EXACERBATE THE CRISIS

Our world is increasingly interconnected. The COVID-19 pandemic and the consequences of the Ukraine war has made this very clear. Crises in another part of the globe can **quickly impact the lives of people living far from the frontlines**. Given the prevalence of conflict and other factors disrupting livelihoods, forced displacement is anticipated to continue expanding in 2023, with a projected 117 million people to be forcibly displaced or made stateless.

Avoiding the worsening of the global food crisis will require **more commitment and resources from Governments, IFIs, and private sector and individuals than ever before.**

The time to act is now - to save lives, and to bring insecurity and hunger to an end.

WFP Needs vs Funding



SOARING NEEDS AND FUNDING GAPS

Despite the record level of funding, the vast needs resulted in a 2022 funding gap against approved requirements of 34 percent, equal to USD 7.2 billion. This is **the largest funding gap registered in WFP's history in absolute terms**. All prospects confirm that **requirements will only keep increasing**.

In 2023, WFP's current projected operational requirements amount to USD 23.1 billion.

WFP's call-out to Decision Makers and Stakeholders:

1. Continue acting up and speak out against famine and food insecurity – and condemn the use of starvation as a method of war

The need for an all-hands-on-deck approach persists. The full weight of the international system, joining in the commercial sector and local actors, is needed to prioritize the world's collective commitments to achieving SDG2. Early warnings need to trigger timely action and the necessary funding to activate the humanitarian system. And where armed actors create situations of famine, hold them to account and implement UNSC resolution 2417, including when humanitarian staff and critical infrastructure are targeted.

2. Support political solutions, peace and facilitate humanitarian diplomacy to improve access and mitigate war-induced famine

Continued action is needed to expand on the positive experiences of the past year, where ceasefires allowed for communities to access critical support and recover some semblance of peace. In places where conflict and insecurity continue to prevail, find means to prevent humanitarian space from shrinking and restore respect for International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law.

3. Leverage the power of innovation and artificial intelligence in partnerships with academia and the private sector for more efficient and effective responses to complex crises

Bring the power of innovation and modern technology to bear in addressing humanitarian challenges. The pace of technology is advancing rapidly, with artificial intelligence on the horizon and machine learning allowing for unprecedented analysis and solutions. Through engagement with the private sector and academia, we can move from being data-aware to data-driven, facilitating more efficient and effective responses to complex crises.

4. Acknowledge the interlinkages between climate hazards, conflict and food insecurity, and engage to break the vicious cycle

Climate change acts as a risk multiplier, especially in parts of the world where conflict is imminent or already occurring. More recognition of and research into the complex links between climate hazards, conflict and food insecurity are called for. WFP has a vital role to play in anticipating climate hazards, engaging with early targeted action to dampen the negative impact on livelihoods and food security, and thus contributing towards averting escalation of conflict and hunger.

By embedding resilience in interventions, WFP and partners can lessen the effects of shocks and stressors, and thus more durably relieve human suffering.

- **Funds are required immediately** to achieve these recommendations and prepare for an escalation in needs in 2023.
- WFP is advocating for the **most strategic and unrestricted allocation of limited resources**.
- **WFP is eager to work with all partners**, including those from the climate financing space and the commercial sector, to better resource our work to save and change lives.
- WFP invites partners to leverage **innovative approaches to maximize the efficiency and impact** of our operations.







Section IV: WFP Operations of Corporate Concern - February 2023

OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

(FEBRUARY 2023)

CORPORATE SCALE-UP

HAITI

SOMALIA

CORPORATE ATTENTION

AFGHANISTAN

BURKINA FASO

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

ETHIOPIA

KENYA

LEBANON

MADAGASCAR

MALI

MOZAMBIQUE

MYANMAR

NIGERIA

NORTHERN ETHIOPIA

PAKISTAN

PALESTINE

SUDAN

SOUTH SUDAN

SYRIA

TÜRKIYE

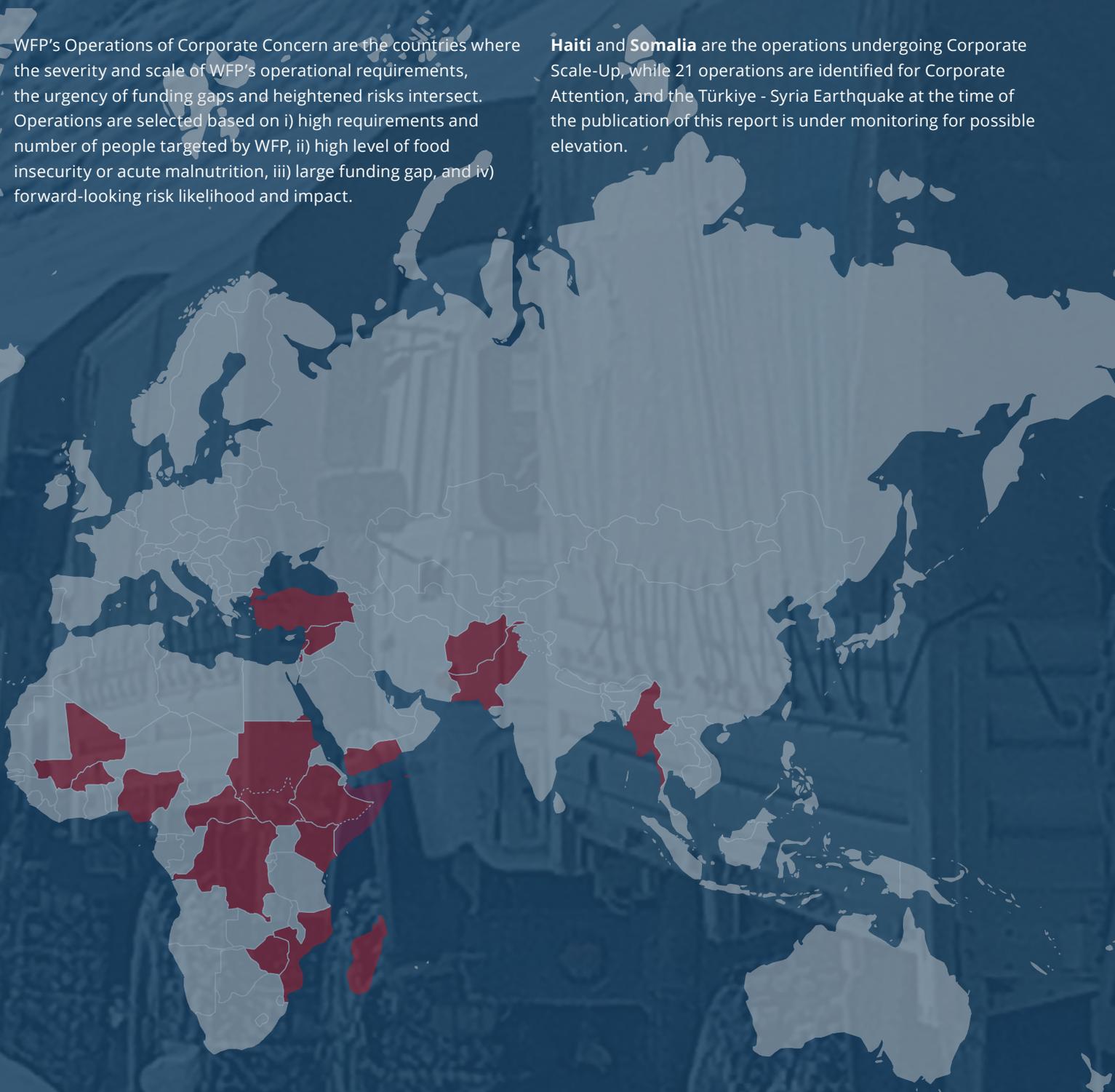
YEMEN

ZIMBABWE

WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern February 2023

WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern are the countries where the severity and scale of WFP's operational requirements, the urgency of funding gaps and heightened risks intersect. Operations are selected based on i) high requirements and number of people targeted by WFP, ii) high level of food insecurity or acute malnutrition, iii) large funding gap, and iv) forward-looking risk likelihood and impact.

Haiti and **Somalia** are the operations undergoing Corporate Scale-Up, while 21 operations are identified for Corporate Attention, and the Türkiye - Syria Earthquake at the time of the publication of this report is under monitoring for possible elevation.



Jammu & Kashmir: Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

*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.***

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

Section V: WFP Response by Country



Asia and the Pacific

The region is facing unprecedented levels of acute food insecurity and mounting humanitarian needs, with 73.4 million people experiencing food insecurity and an additional 78 million unable to afford a healthy diet. The intersecting effects of conflict, civil unrest, the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with extreme weather events, are pushing more people into food insecurity. Meanwhile, the global food crisis is further eroding the affordability of and accessibility to food, fuel, and fertilizers, with a potential deterioration in food and nutrition security in 2023. The hunger crisis in **Afghanistan** has persisted for over a year, with unparalleled levels of acute food insecurity. Conflict and political turmoil in **Myanmar** are driving up needs and exacerbating economic fragility. In **Pakistan** and **Sri Lanka**, the underlying economic and climate vulnerabilities will challenge the capacity of governments and people to cope with the global food crisis.

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

32.9M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(FEB 2023 – JUL 2023)

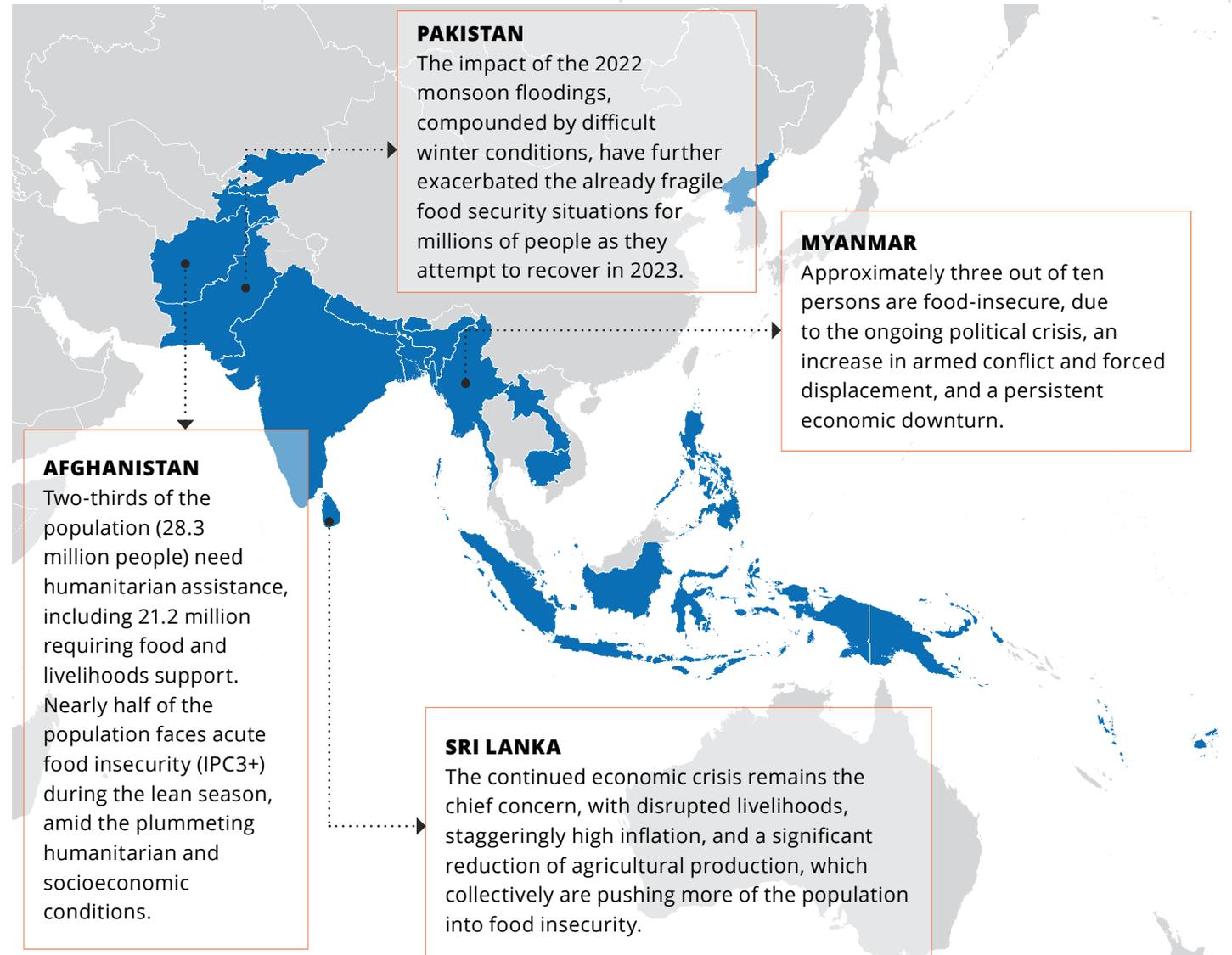
US\$ 973M

(56% OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

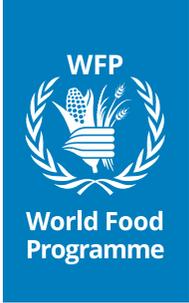
**CORPORATE ATTENTION:
AFGHANISTAN, MYANMAR, PAKISTAN**



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022/2023	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB – JUL 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB – JUL 2023)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Afghanistan	In 2023, WFP plans to reach 21.3 million people with emergency food, nutrition, and livelihoods support through the distribution of more than 1 million mt of food, and approximately USD 389 million in cash-based transfers (CBT). While the recent ban on female workers from international and national non-government organizations poses significant challenges to WFP's operation in Afghanistan, WFP remains committed to sustaining its lifesaving activities to avoid a humanitarian catastrophe as nearly 20 million people still face acute food insecurity.	1,155	763	66%
Bangladesh	WFP aims to maintain lifesaving support to 1.6 million people, including monthly food assistance for over 935,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char Island, along with malnutrition prevention and treatment. With sufficient funding, WFP will maintain its innovative food security programme in urban slums, expand its multi-hazard climate resilience package, and assist the Government to scale up the commercial availability of fortified rice. Funding is urgently needed over the next six months in Bangladesh, to avoid programme disruptions including cuts to food rations benefiting Rohingya refugees.	179	89	50%
Bhutan	Support to the national school feeding and nutrition programme continues to advance through improving school infrastructure and advocating for behavioural change in dietary habits. WFP aims to advance its food systems support to the Government to improve agricultural value chains, food security, and smallholder farmers' production, while building up economic resilience and fostering national food self-sufficiency. Furthermore, WFP is maintaining support to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response capacities through enhancing governance and coordination structures on logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security.	0	0	49%
Cambodia	WFP aims to continue prioritizing evidence generation for programme design and advocacy purposes, while partnering with the Government to monitor the impact of the global food crisis. Moreover, WFP is working with the Government to provide nutritious meals in schools and support smallholder farmers' production, while institutionalizing the national school feeding programme through policy support, technical guidance, and infrastructure enhancement (in view of a future transition to full national ownership). Furthermore, WFP is supporting national capacity strengthening on social protection, climate risk management, food security and nutrition.	8	0	0%
DPR Korea	Subject to the reopening of international borders which allows the entry of international staff and food supplies, WFP plans to resume operations and activities to provide food assistance targeting children in nurseries, pregnant and lactating women, and people in paediatric wards and hospitals.	42	13	31%
India	WFP's technical support and capacity strengthening activities aim at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of national food-based social protection programmes (which reach about 1 billion individuals every month). For example, WFP continues supporting the roll-out of fortified rice in these programmes, as well as supporting social and financial inclusion for women.	2	0	0%
Indonesia	WFP's support to the Government is planned to continue with strengthening early warning mechanisms and data-driven decision making for response planning and anticipatory actions. Furthermore, WFP focuses on emergency preparedness through enhancing the institutional capacity of national and sub-national logistics clusters, while fostering public-private partnerships in humanitarian logistics to ensure the availability and accessibility of critical services during emergencies. Moreover, a scoping study is being conducted on strengthening food supply chains for national food systems and for improved access to healthy diets. Meanwhile, WFP continues to monitor the evolving food price situation and its impact on the country.	2	0	12%

Kyrgyz Republic	WFP food security monitoring surveys are planned to continue with assessing and sharing information with stakeholders with regards to the impact of the global food crisis. Strengthening the national social protection system and the national disaster management system will continue through climate change adaptation, community assets creation, and human capital development. The new Country Strategic Plan 2023–2027 will focus on country capacity strengthening, including the national school meals programme, and national emergency preparedness and response including logistics capacities.	14	8	57%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	In 2023, WFP plans to maintain its support to the Government in responding to the impact of the global food crisis, through maintaining its regular food security assessments and scaling up monthly market price monitoring efforts. Moreover, WFP is providing assistance through the national school feeding programmes, as well as to disadvantaged youths in ethnic boarding schools and schools for persons with disabilities. Further expansion of assistance is being considered along with community safety nets, livelihood grants and unconditional CBT. Currently, WFP has sufficient rice stocks to support 25,000 individuals for a small-scale crisis response.	10	2	15%
Myanmar	In 2023, WFP aims at providing integrated relief and resilience assistance to 2.1 million among the most vulnerable people who have been severely impacted by widespread conflict and economic shocks. With more than 1.5 million people displaced and 15.2 million facing acute food insecurity across Myanmar, WFP's emergency assistance via food and CBT are continuing, along with livelihood support, prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and school feeding programmes.	103	18	18%
Nepal	Supporting the Government on school feeding programmes remains an important aspect of WFP's work in Nepal, in addition to mother and child health and nutrition programmes. Moreover, WFP is expanding rice fortification activities, while building the resilience of populations vulnerable to climate change. Technical support and capacity strengthening activities will aim at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of national programmes and systems. WFP also focuses on scaling up anticipatory action through early warning and emergency preparedness, while continuing common services support to the wider humanitarian community in Nepal. Lastly, in 2023 WFP will continue monitoring the impact of the global food crisis on households.	16	3	21%
Pacific Island Countries	As the lead of the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, and the co-lead in Food Security Cluster across the region, WFP is focusing on strengthening emergency preparedness and response in 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories. Moreover, WFP stands ready to support the Pacific Governments throughout the cyclone season, in addition to activities aiming to strengthen national capacities through training and supporting evidence-based decision making through its food security assessments in seven countries. Furthermore, WFP will continue improving shock-responsive social protection systems, with a focus on climate and anticipatory action, while ensuring gender and disability inclusion are integrated across all activities.	4	0	0%
Pakistan	In alignment with the Government's development agenda, WFP's activities are increasingly focused on providing technical support while aiming to advance nutrition-sensitive social protection, crisis preparedness and response, climate-smart resilience building, and education. WFP partners with the Government to implement a nationwide stunting prevention intervention through WFP-managed facilitation centres. Increased emphasis is placed on partnering with provincial-level governments and IFIs to mitigate funding shortfalls, while continuing the collaboration with existing donors and partners to address food insecurity and malnutrition.	143	63	44%
The Philippines	In 2023, WFP is scaling up its support to smallholder farmers and fishing households in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao to improve livelihoods and food security. In parallel, WFP is providing technical assistance to the Government to strengthen emergency preparedness, climate change adaptation, social protection systems, resilience, and access to income-generating activities for vulnerable communities, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. WFP will also continue to closely monitor the food security situation in the country amid the global food crisis.	11	6	56%

Sri Lanka	Economic instability continues to adversely impact food and nutrition security in Sri Lanka, where one-third of the population is food-insecure. WFP focuses on providing food assistance to crisis-affected people across the country, through unconditional CBT, vouchers, and in-kind food assistance. Moreover, WFP is supporting national social safety nets, whilst providing technical assistance to the Government on improving the nutrition and resilience of communities. WFP is currently implementing its new Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) with a focus on supporting communities to transition from emergency relief to early recovery.	23	4	17%
Tajikistan	WFP aims to support people affected by the global food crisis, including 165,000 people through unconditional food assistance, and 40,000 people through resilience-building activities, while continuing regular market and food security monitoring to identify the most vulnerable. WFP maintains its technical assistance on enhancing national social protection systems through school health and nutrition programming, while continuing the ongoing climate change adaptation project. Technical assistance provided by WFP is aligned with national development priorities on crisis preparedness and response, resilience, and nutrition-sensitive social protection.	13	2	18%
Timor-Leste	In 2023, WFP aims to maintain its technical assistance to national institutions on enhancing the quality of nutrition integration in school meals and social protection programmes. Moreover, WFP is strengthening the food system by improving the availability, affordability, and equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food. WFP is also providing technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk reduction and supply chain management. In the event of a crisis, and in coordination with the Government, WFP stands ready to provide emergency food assistance for affected populations.	3	1	47%



Eastern Africa

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

35.1m



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(FEB 2023 – JUL 2023)

US\$ 2.1b

(57% OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)

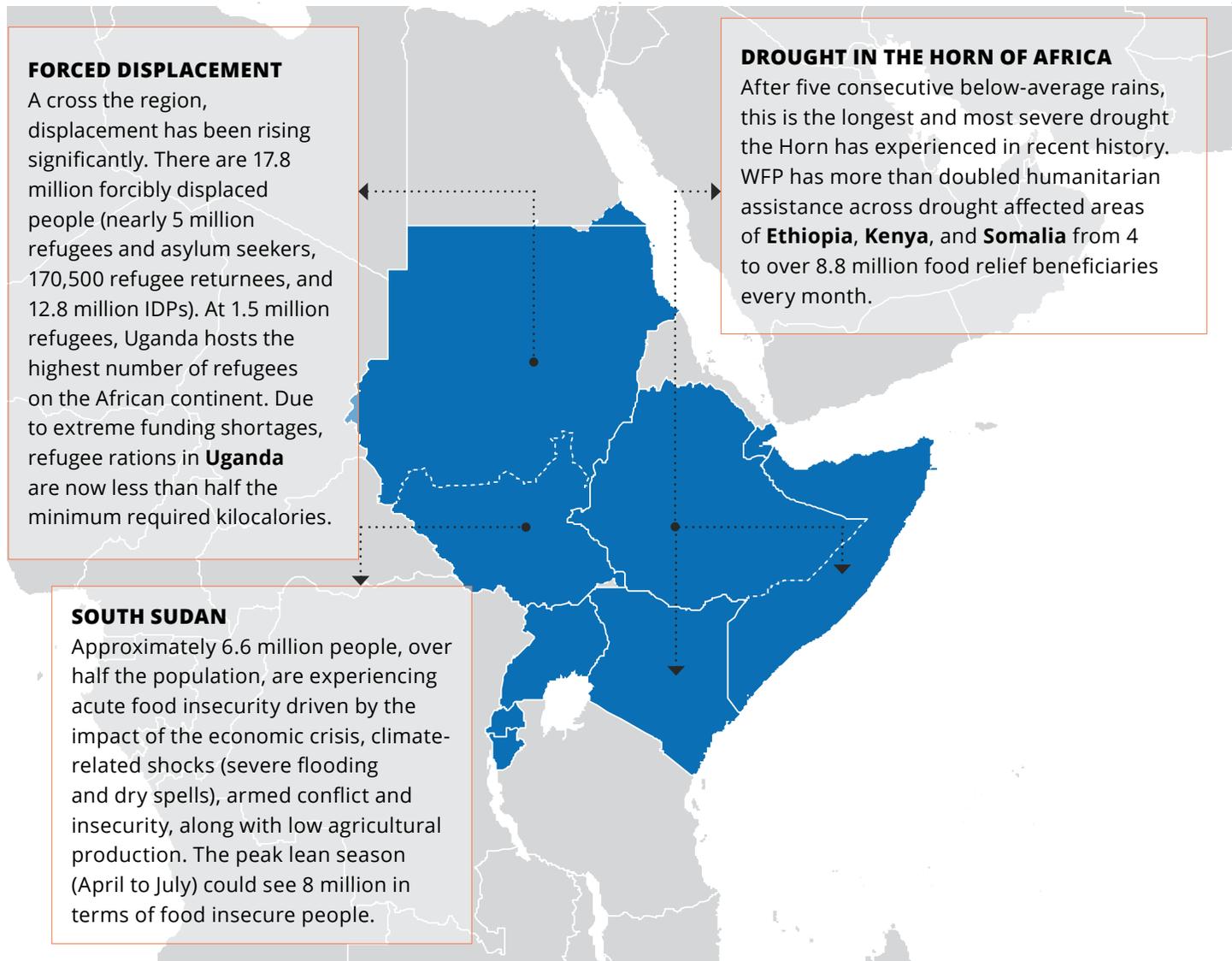


WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

- ▲ CORPORATE SCALE-UP: SOMALIA
- ▲ CORPORATE ATTENTION: ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN

Food security significantly deteriorated in Eastern Africa during 2022. An estimated 82 million people are suffering from hunger (one-third of the population), the highest regional number on record. Moreover, pockets of acute food insecurity and famine-like conditions are present in **Ethiopia**, **Somalia**, and **South Sudan**. Malnutrition levels witnessed similar and dramatic changes as well, with over 7.3 million children estimated to be acutely malnourished in **Kenya**, **Somalia**, and **Ethiopia**, including more than 5.5 million who are moderately malnourished.

The multiple shocks facing the Eastern Africa region could further exacerbate an already fragile food security situation in 2023. Sub-national conflict and insecurity are expected to continue to affect access to markets and disrupt agricultural activities in **Ethiopia**, **Somalia**, **South Sudan** and **Sudan**. Furthermore, economic concerns will linger in 2023, including inflation and high food and fuel prices, which is tied to developments in the global economy, a regional drought, the conflict in Ukraine, the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and supply chain disruptions.



EAST AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Burundi	In 2022, climate change and disasters led to large internal displacements and impacted the livelihoods of rural populations who are highly dependent on subsistence farming for their basic food needs. The inflationary effect of the crisis in Ukraine is compounded by market supply disruptions related to COVID-19 containment measures, which exacerbated the national economic crisis and food insecurity. WFP operations are targeting 1.3 million beneficiaries in 2023, with a focus on meeting basic food requirements of refugees, returnees, and other food insecure people, while improving the resilience of these communities.	48	15	30%
Djibouti	Some 200,000 people are currently facing Crisis or worse food insecurity levels (IPC 3+) due to drought and increased food prices. The recurrent and severe drought has led to a significant deterioration in food security, a scarcity of natural resources, and a depletion of assets due to the lack of sustainable livelihoods. WFP is providing unconditional food assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, mixed migrants, and vulnerable host community households in urban and rural areas. In partnership with the Government, WFP is also strengthening 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 2023.	14	4	31%
Ethiopia	In 2023, WFP will support over 6.8 million vulnerable Ethiopians and refugees with emergency in-kind food assistance, CBT, malnutrition prevention and treatment, as well as resilience building activities. WFP aims to deliver humanitarian food assistance to up to 2.1 million people in the Tigray Region, and an additional 1.3 million in the Afar and Amhara regions. In the heavily drought-affected Somali Region, WFP is supporting 2.8 million severely food insecure people with regular assistance. In this region alone, it is estimated that at least 3.9 million people are food insecure and over a third of all children are malnourished.	856	453	53%
Kenya	Largely driven by drought conditions, some 4.4 million people were projected to face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) between October and December 2022, including 1.2 million people in Emergency (IPC 4). In 2023, WFP is supporting national social protection systems to address the drought's impact on the most vulnerable communities and households. Moreover, WFP is expanding nutrition treatment and prevention to both children and pregnant and breastfeeding women in areas with high malnutrition rates, in addition to reinforcing integrated WASH interventions in coordination with health partners.	302	215	71%
Rwanda	High food price inflation and extreme climate events threaten food and nutrition security in Rwanda, especially for the most vulnerable. About 106,300 refugees who are currently living in five camps depend greatly on WFP's food assistance, and WFP is also supporting new asylum seekers from DRC. Despite some progress, stunting still affects one in three Rwandan children. In 2023, WFP will continue working with the Government and partners to strengthen capacities and systems for school feeding, shock-responsive social protection, and disaster risk management.	37	19	52%
Somalia	As Somalia faces its most severe drought in decades, 6.3 million people are expected to face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity in early 2023. Recognising substantial humanitarian needs, WFP aims to continue supporting 4.5 million of the most food insecure people with monthly lifesaving assistance and provide monthly nutrition support to over 1.2 million people, while providing integrated first line assistance and expanding coverage in hard-to-reach areas. Additionally, to strengthen institutional capacities and limit dependence on humanitarian aid, activities focusing on livelihoods, resilience, and food systems will target 2.1 million people throughout 2023.	837	480	57%

South Sudan	About 6.6 million people, over half the population of South Sudan, are acutely food insecure (IPC 3+) as multi-year flooding, conflict, and economic shocks continue to wreak havoc on the population. The peak lean season (April to July 2023) could see up to 8 million food insecure people. WFP is providing food and nutrition assistance through CBT, food, and specialized nutritious food products (SNF), while supporting resilience building activities under the food assistance for assets programme. Current plans aim to reach and assist 6.4 million people in 2023.	1,043	605	58%
Sudan	The combined effects of the ongoing economic and political crisis, conflict and displacement in Darfur and other areas, coupled with climate shocks and poor harvests, have collectively exacerbated food insecurity In Sudan. At least 15 million people are acutely food insecure (over a third of the population). In 2023, WFP is aiming to reach more than 5.85 million people with food assistance and CBT, specialized nutrition support, school meals, and livelihood opportunities.	364	199	55%
Uganda	The number of people facing hunger in Uganda has reached 2.87 million. Drought-like conditions in the Karamoja Region, followed by crop failures in 2020 and 2021, have compounded the humanitarian situation. In response, WFP is continuing to support the largest refugee caseload on the African continent, as well as families heavily affected by the recent (but now finished) outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease. In addition, WFP is working to enable households to meet immediate food and nutrition needs through various activities. For example, the home-grown school feeding programme is encouraging school attendance while linking smallholder farmers to markets. In 2022, WFP reached some 1.86 million people with assistance.	198	132	66%



Latin America and the Caribbean

Based on the most recent estimates, 40.1 million people are acutely food insecure. Of these, 10.9 million are severely food insecure (December 2022), marking an increase of 2.2 million compared to January 2022. The improvements characterizing the post-pandemic economic recovery are currently offset by the macroeconomic consequences of the Ukraine conflict on markets, the negative impact of the hurricane season in Central America and the Caribbean Islands, and the Haiti emergency. Despite recent positive signals from global markets, domestic food prices remain high, and drought has affected the largest food producers in South America (**Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil**). Furthermore, concerns persist on high fertilizer prices, which significantly hinder food production. One of the most visible consequences of food insecurity and the current economic crisis is increased regional migratory movements. As of December 2022, there are almost 6 million refugees and migrants, and their food security situation continues to be critical, with 2.3 million people (39 percent of the total) facing food insecurity in **Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru**.

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

9.2M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEB 2023 – JUL 2023)

US\$ 440M

(61% OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

- CORPORATE SCALE-UP: HAITI**
- CORPORATE ATTENTION: COLOMBIA**

GUATEMALA

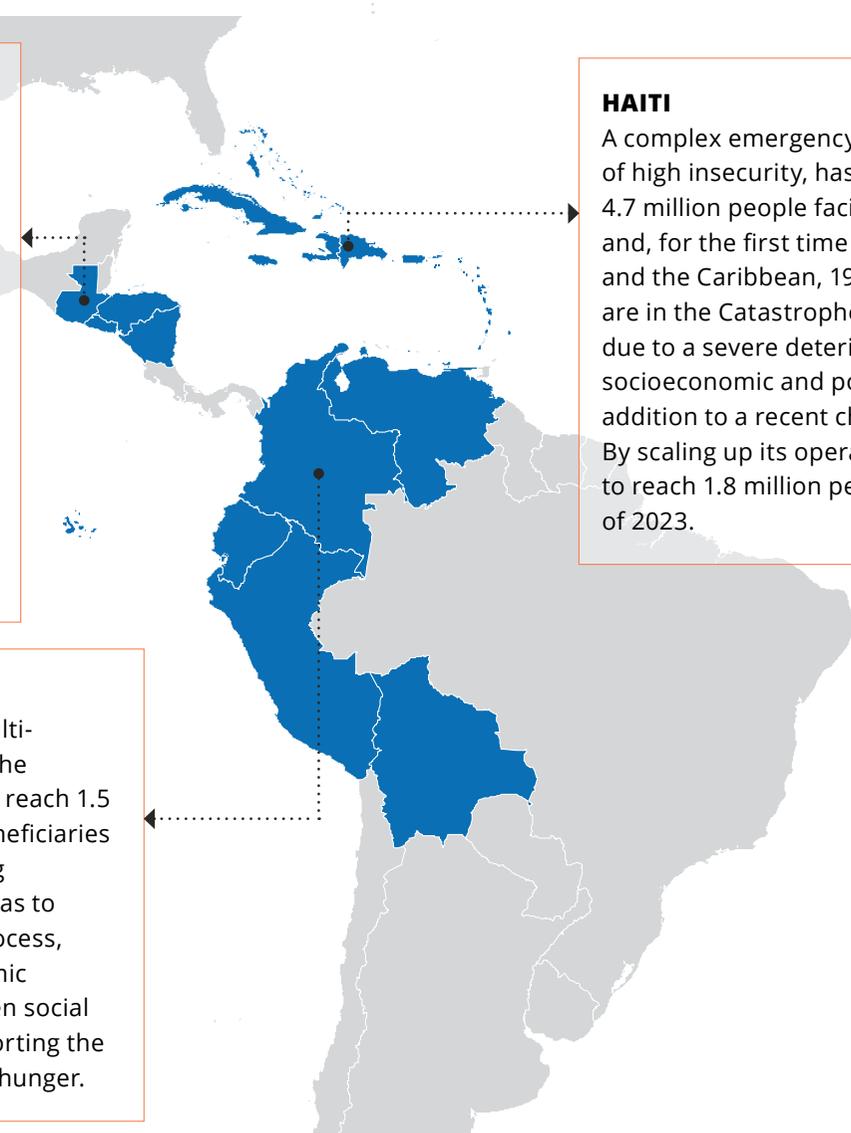
According to the latest IPC Analysis, 3.2 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC 3+). Data suggests that various factors, including inflation and a below average grain harvest, combined with the expected premature onset of the lean season in February/March 2023, are expected to continue negatively impacting the most vulnerable households.

HAITI

A complex emergency, within a context of high insecurity, has resulted in over 4.7 million people facing hunger (IPC 3+) and, for the first time in Latin America and the Caribbean, 19,200 people are in the Catastrophe phase (IPC 5) due to a severe deterioration of the socioeconomic and political contexts, in addition to a recent cholera outbreak. By scaling up its operations, WFP aims to reach 1.8 million people by the end of 2023.

COLOMBIA

In response to the multi-dimensional crisis in the country, WFP plans to reach 1.5 million vulnerable beneficiaries in 2023 with lifesaving interventions, as well as to support the peace process, promote socioeconomic integration, strengthen social protection, and supporting the National Plan to fight hunger.



* Colombia highlighted due to the migratory crisis.

**LATIN
AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN**

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Bolivia	The food security of vulnerable populations in Bolivia continues to deteriorate due to the combined factors of climate change, inflation, and social unrest. In 2023, WFP aims to support 55,000 people in need in the highlands and Chaco. The planned activities focus on community resilience (mainly women producers associations), strengthening traditional income generation activities and livelihoods, and achieving food security through improved access to markets.	2	1	61%
Colombia	Colombia faces a multidimensional crisis that is characterized by internal violence and forced displacement, the extensive presence of illegal armed groups, a migration crisis, the prolonged effects of "La Niña" and climate-induced emergencies, high inflation, and the lingering socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. The last WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) revealed a deteriorating food security situation, with 30 percent of the Colombian population and 73 percent of migrants being food insecure. In 2023, WFP plans to assist 1.5 million beneficiaries.	140	41	29%
Cuba	In 2023, WFP aims to provide food assistance through social protection programmes to reach 721,000 vulnerable individuals, including the elderly, children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women. A current funding gap for WFP in Cuba must be addressed immediately to provide food assistance, reduce food scarcity, ensure access to basic goods, and to support the Government with vulnerability analysis and targeting. Currently, WFP is attending to the immediate needs of the population affected by Hurricane Ian, and aims to contribute to the socioeconomic recovery strategy through activities supporting local food systems, school feeding, and livelihoods.	14	6	42%
Dominican Republic	According to the first IPC analysis, 1.5 million people, corresponding to about 15 percent of the population, are projected to face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) between October 2022 and February 2023. WFP plans to assist 290,000 beneficiaries through social protection and school feeding programmes, CBT, and emergency food assistance. Moreover, WFP is working with the Government on strengthening forecast-based financing and anticipatory actions within the national social protection programmes. Furthermore, WFP in the Dominican Republic is supporting the humanitarian response to the crisis in Haiti by assisting Haitian migrants and the communities at the borders between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.	7	3	37%
English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean (Barbados)	The impact of high food and fuel prices, together with a significant reliance on imported foods at high transport costs, are expected to continue disproportionately affecting the small Caribbean Island states in 2023. Currently, 4.1 million people out of 7.1 million (57 percent) in the English-speaking Caribbean are food insecure. WFP aims to continue improving social protection programmes, as well as building the capacity of disaster management and food systems, to enable enhanced national responses to food insecurity.	5	2	45%
Ecuador	Ecuador continues to face significant challenges associated with the prolonged impact of COVID-19, inflation, socioeconomic tensions, and migration. Currently, 2.4 million Ecuadorians and 302,835 migrants are estimated to be severely food insecure.. In 2023, WFP started the implementation of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), focusing on crisis response, the reduction of malnutrition, enhancing sustainable food systems, and service provision. WFP aims to reach 151,000 beneficiaries in 2023.	26	5	19%

El Salvador	The food security situation is deteriorating (907,000 people in IPC3+) due to growing inflation (7.32 percent in December 2022) and the increasing cost of the basic food basket, mainly driven by the impact of the conflict in Ukraine. In 2023, WFP aims to reach 795,000 beneficiaries, including migrant returnees and at-risk youth, while helping local food producers with resilience and risk-management solutions. Moreover, WFP supports the Government on improving school feeding programmes, promotes food security and nutrition through a vocational training programme, and provides capacity strengthening on anticipatory actions and emergency response.	20	11	57%
Guatemala	Food insecurity and malnutrition are expected to remain high in 2023 due to increasing inflation, global market uncertainties, and climate related emergencies. According to the latest IPC analysis, 3.2 million people (19 percent of the population) are facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) between October 2022 and February 2023, an increase from 2.5 million people in the same period of the previous year. WFP aims to reach 416,000 beneficiaries in 2023 through emergency and early recovery assistance, and climate-resilient food systems.	21	8	38%
Haiti	The country faces a deteriorating food security situation and a humanitarian emergency characterized by increased violence, socio-political and economic instability, and a cholera outbreak. According to the latest IPC analysis, 4.7 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC 3+), including 1.8 million in the Emergency phase (IPC 4), and 19,206 people in the Catastrophe phase (IPC 5). On 27 October 2022, WFP activated a Corporate Scale-Up to target and assist 1.8 million people (by the end of 2023) with emergency food assistance and CBT, home-grown school feeding, resilience building, social protection, and logistics support interventions.	232	155	67%
Honduras	Multiple crises are likely to worsen food insecurity in Honduras. According to the latest IPC Analysis (June – August 2022), 2.6 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC 3+). The Food Security Cluster projections estimate that 3.2 million people will experience Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity in the coming months. Funding is urgently needed to reach the planned 2 million beneficiaries, and to strengthen early recovery and implement livelihood and nutrition activities, while continuing to support the country's largest social protection programme (the School Feeding Programme).	82	77	94%
Nicaragua	The impact of Hurricane Julia in October 2022, coupled with the impact of the global food crisis, doubled the number of people with insufficient food consumption (0.7 million in January 2023 compared to 0.3 million in October 2022). Rapidly increasing food prices have tripled the costs of WFP's School Feeding Programme which supports 182,000 children, and these price increases are threatening to interrupt emergency school feeding in the Dry Corridor for another 120,000 children. In 2023, a critical funding gap limits WFP's capacity to reach 440,000 beneficiaries through emergency food assistance, livelihood recovery, and resilience-building programmes.	13	3	26%
Peru	Peru is experiencing a prolonged period of political instability, intensified by protests in various parts of the country since December 2022. Food insecurity is high, with 16.8 million people in food insecurity. In 2022, WFP supported 148,000 beneficiaries, with plans to reach 198,000 beneficiaries in 2023 and assist a larger number of indirect beneficiaries through capacity strengthening. Further, WFP supports the Municipality of Lima with logistics services to support community kitchens within the framework of the food emergency declaration in Lima.	16	5	32%
Venezuela	In 2022, WFP assisted 545,000 beneficiaries, including 519,000 through school feeding take-home rations and 26,000 through flood emergency response. In 2023, WFP plans to diversify its activities and expand geographic coverage to reach 1 million people by the end of the year. Among various targets, WFP aims to transition from the distribution of school-feeding take-home rations into a school-based programme that includes the distribution of onsite meals, school kitchen refurbishment, and nutrition-sensitive activities. Moreover, WFP plans to implement activities in the areas of emergency preparedness, livelihoods, food systems, and capacity strengthening.	147	122	83%



Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe

The ripple effects of the **Ukraine** conflict, combined with the impacts of other protracted armed conflicts, economic stagnation, currency depreciation, and food inflation, are triggering high levels of acute food insecurity across the region. Moreover, climate extremes, water scarcity, fertilizer shortages, and unsustainable agricultural practices are increasing the number of people experiencing hunger. Around 53 million people are currently food insecure across the region, marking a 50 percent increase since 2020. The cost of the basic food basket has been soaring over the period January 2020 to December 2022, most notably in **Lebanon** (1,750%), **Syria** (920%), **Yemen** (140%), and **Türkiye** (108%). In result, the cost of living has been rising drastically and eroding households' purchasing power, while incomes have been dwindling due to the lack of decent employment opportunities. In 2023, WFP will step up its humanitarian and resilience-building efforts to avert food insecurity, protect and restore livelihoods, and prevent acute malnutrition, with an emphasis on targeting the most vulnerable. The work of WFP will also focus on supporting Governments with enhancing early warning and anticipatory action against climate shocks, strengthening social protection, and improving local food systems.

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

38.5M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEB 2023 – JUL 2023)

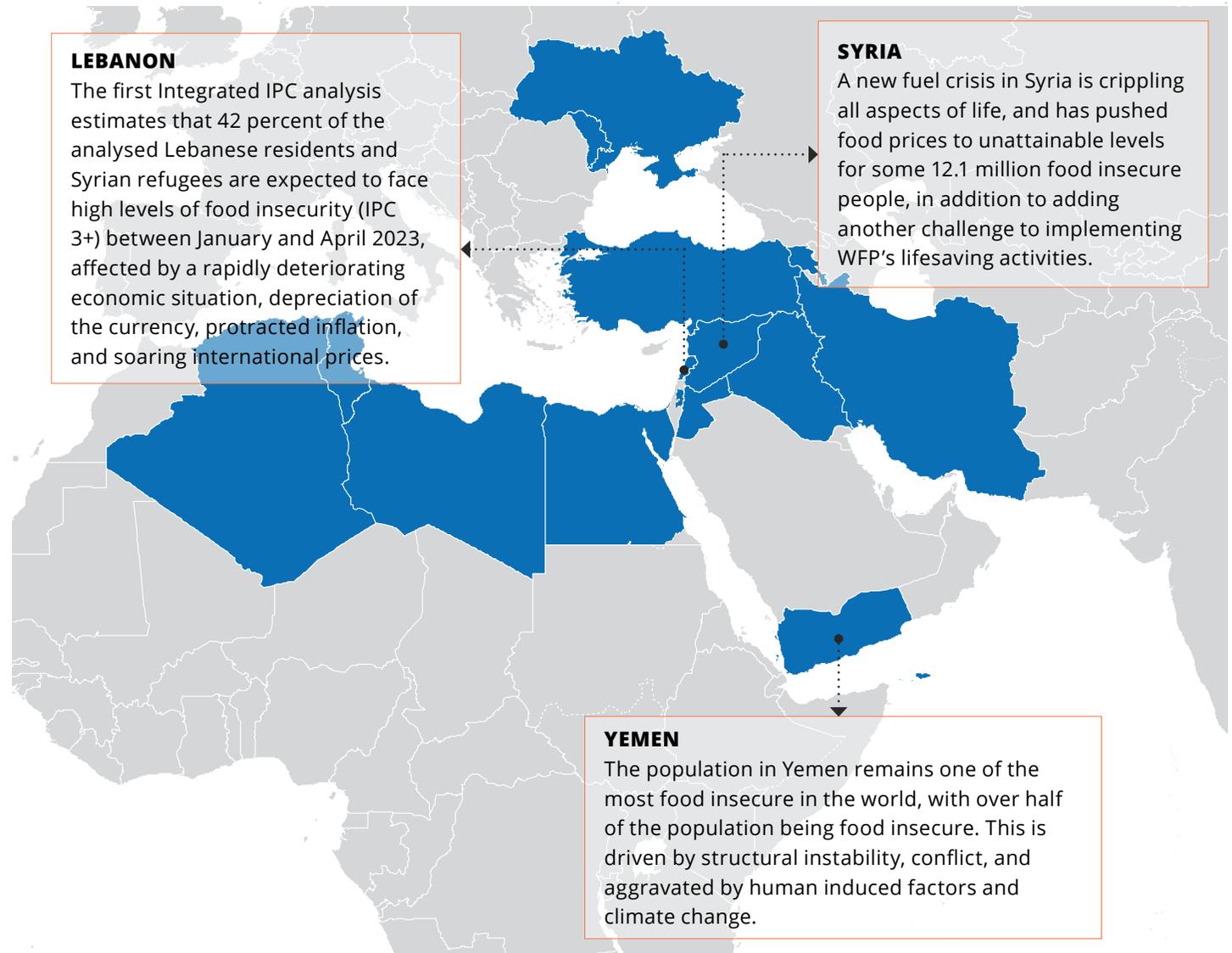
US\$ 2.82B

(72% OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION: IRAQ, LEBANON, SYRIA, UKRAINE, YEMEN



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

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Algeria	In collaboration with the Government and stakeholders, WFP is maintaining food assistance, gender-sensitive nutrition activities, school feeding, and livelihood activities to assist food insecure households in camps near Tindouf. The increase in commodity and shipping prices since early 2022, in conjunction with a high dependence on WFP assistance, has limited the food consumption of many beneficiaries. WFP addressed these challenges through scaling up partnerships, including joint appeals with UN agencies and other funding collaborations led by the UN Resident Coordinator. WFP's activities in the refugee camps are streamlined into a comprehensive programmatic approach under WFP Algeria's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2024.	18	11	62%
Armenia	As part of the UN Country Team contingency planning exercise, WFP is establishing emergency preparedness actions in Armenia. These complement the regular WFP programme, in view of a possible inflow of people into Armenia once people can move unimpeded along the Lachin corridor.	10	8	78%
Egypt	WFP and the Government aim to continue working on mitigating the effects of the global food crisis on vulnerable Egyptians and refugee communities residing in Egypt. WFP plans to assist through an integrated multi-sectoral approach, thus targeting vulnerable households with CBT, school feeding, enhanced climate-smart agricultural techniques, and financial empowerment and skills development for women and youth. Through digital solutions, WFP will continue supporting partner ministries with the establishment and operationalization of food security and nutrition-related data monitoring platforms, as well as improving access to knowledge and markets for vulnerable communities.	55	22	40%
Iran	WFP continues to support approximately 32,100 refugees with food and livelihoods assistance, including 1,100 refugees who left Afghanistan after the events of August 2021. Moreover, WFP's School Feeding Programme reaches some 8,000 refugee students and their 500 teachers, in addition to 3,000 refugee girls who receive education incentives. Moreover, WFP is co-leading the Food Security, Logistics under the UNHCR-led Regional Refugee Response Plan. As of April 2023, WFP plans to double its assistance to refugees, subject to their registration and relocation to WFP supported settlements.	7	4	62%
Iraq	In 2023, WFP plans on sustaining CBT and food assistance to Iraqi Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Syrian refugees under the Crisis Response Programme. Additionally, promoting entrepreneurship among youth and developing their skills to improve access to livelihoods is planned in 2023, with the aim of enhancing the food security of youths. WFP will also focus on addressing the impact of climate change through agricultural and forestry initiatives and activities. Support provided to the Government is planned to evolve to include the reform Iraq's social protection systems and digitizing the Public Distribution System. Lastly, WFP will work closely with the Government to ensure a smooth handover of the School Feeding Programme.	59	22	38%
Jordan	Jordan's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027 is based on the three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of humanitarian assistance, response to structural issues, and enabling services. Under the CSP, WFP aims to maintain large scale provision of unconditional food assistance for vulnerable local communities and refugees, in addition to technical assistance for national social protection programmes and systems. Moreover, WFP plans to refocus on education and nutrition activities and expand climate action to strengthen adaptive livelihoods and the sustainable management of natural resources and food systems.	141	64	45%

Lebanon	WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2023–2025 for Lebanon aims to sustain crisis response and safety nets support, while expanding school feeding, resilient livelihoods, and national capacity strengthening. Approximately 2 million men, women, and children (including refugees) will receive CBT or in-kind food assistance to meet essential food and nutrition needs. Furthermore, WFP is collaborating with the Government of Lebanon to integrate existing social protection programming and strategies, enhance food systems, and building momentum for achieving improved food security outcomes.	663	443	67%
Libya	The Country Strategic Plan 2023–2025 plans to build on the gradual transition from emergency and humanitarian response towards the promotion of peace and long-term recovery. WFP will strive to enhance national food systems, while maintaining a humanitarian response capacity for any eventuality. In 2023, WFP will focus on strengthening national capacities to address the country's food insecurity and structural inequalities. WFP's technical support will focus on enabling Libya to progressively foster and enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable through better access to sustainable livelihoods.	21	14	66%
Moldova	WFP's response is focused on the significant humanitarian needs of Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable Moldovan households affected by several compounding crises (including impacts of the conflict on supply chains, inflation, and the energy crisis). Under Moldova's Transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan 2022-2023, WFP aims to sustain the provision of unconditional resource transfers through CBT and vouchers, while augmenting national social protection capacities and extending services to partners to enable a coordinated and efficient response as and when required. Moreover, WFP developed a contingency plan to support another potential large-scale influx of refugees into Moldova because of increased hostilities in neighbouring Ukraine.	37	13	34%
Palestine	In 2023 and the years ahead, WFP is planning to sustain its efforts and activities to address humanitarian needs among Palestinians through a Humanitarian-Development-Peace-Nexus (HDPN) approach. WFP maintains its large-scale food assistance to a targeted 440,500 people through tiered assistance, in addition to the provision of its own financial platform to partners thus enabling the channelling of assistance to over 600,000 additional Palestinians. Livelihood interventions will focus on women, youth, and individuals with disabilities. Moreover, WFP will continue strengthening the capacity of national institutions for improved targeting, enhanced delivery mechanisms, emergency preparedness and shock responsive social protection programmes that are sensitive to nutrition, gender, and disability.	39	28	71%
Syria	An estimated 12.1 million people are food insecure in 2023, with 2.9 million more people facing the possibility of falling into food insecurity. WFP is targeting some 9.4 million unique beneficiaries through food and nutrition assistance, as well as through early recovery support. In 2023, WFP introduced vulnerability-based targeting, thus adjusting assistance to better match beneficiary need levels. However, current funding is insufficient and may force WFP to suspend assistance for many beneficiaries by early April 2023 as assistance levels have already been reduced during 2022. These figures are based on pre-earthquake assessment. Needs in response to the Türkiye – Syria Earthquake are at the time of printing this report recognized to be massive requiring immediate funding.	832	670	81%
Tunisia	WFP's operations are focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to implement inclusive and shock responsive social protection programs, with the aim of enhancing food security and nutrition, most notably through the National School Meals Program. Through its activities, WFP also strengthens the accessibility of the school feeding market to smallholder farmers. In 2023, through the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, WFP aims to support the economic empowerment of nearly 2,220 rural women, 780 men (small and medium farmers, farmland owners and rural transporters), and 60 professional agricultural organizations through a series of integrated actions. These rural programmes aim to improve livelihoods and basic rights through increasing the access of women to resources, assets, and technologies that are essential for climate-resilient agricultural production.	2	0	17%

Türkiye	<p>Between 2023 and 2025, WFP plans to maintain assistance to refugees living in camps through unconditional CBT to help meet food and non-food needs. Building on the transition to self-reliance programmes, WFP will scale up livelihoods activities to ensure refugees and host communities can have an enhanced access to the labour and livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, WFP plans to provide technical support to the Government in upgrading the national school meals programme by utilizing WFP's long-standing expertise in this area of social protection.</p> <p>These figures are based on pre-earthquake assessment. Needs in response to the Türkiye – Syria Earthquake are at the time of printing this report recognized to be massive requiring immediate funding.</p>	14	4	26%
Ukraine	<p>WFP Ukraine transitioned from its Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) framework into a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) for 2023-2024. As the armed conflict continues to intensify and escalate, WFP operations remain focused on supporting the most directly affected and vulnerable people with meeting basic food and nutritional needs through emergency response (food and CBT) and service provision activities (Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters). In parallel, WFP is supporting recovery of local livelihoods and the strengthening of national systems to help phase out the need for humanitarian assistance.</p>	633	265	42%
Yemen	<p>WFP's activities in Yemen for the 2023-2025 period are based on three interlinked pillars, namely life-saving assistance, recovery interventions, and an initial response to structural issues and enabling services. In 2023, WFP will continue its large-scale humanitarian operation in response to the significant humanitarian needs. In 2023, plans are to reach 14.8 million people with general food assistance, 4.1 million children and women with nutritional assistance, 3.1 million through school feeding, and 2.5 million with livelihoods and resilience projects, reaching a total of 19.2 million people.</p>	1,402	1,255	90%



Southern Africa

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

16.5M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEB 2023 – JUL 2023)

US\$ 465M

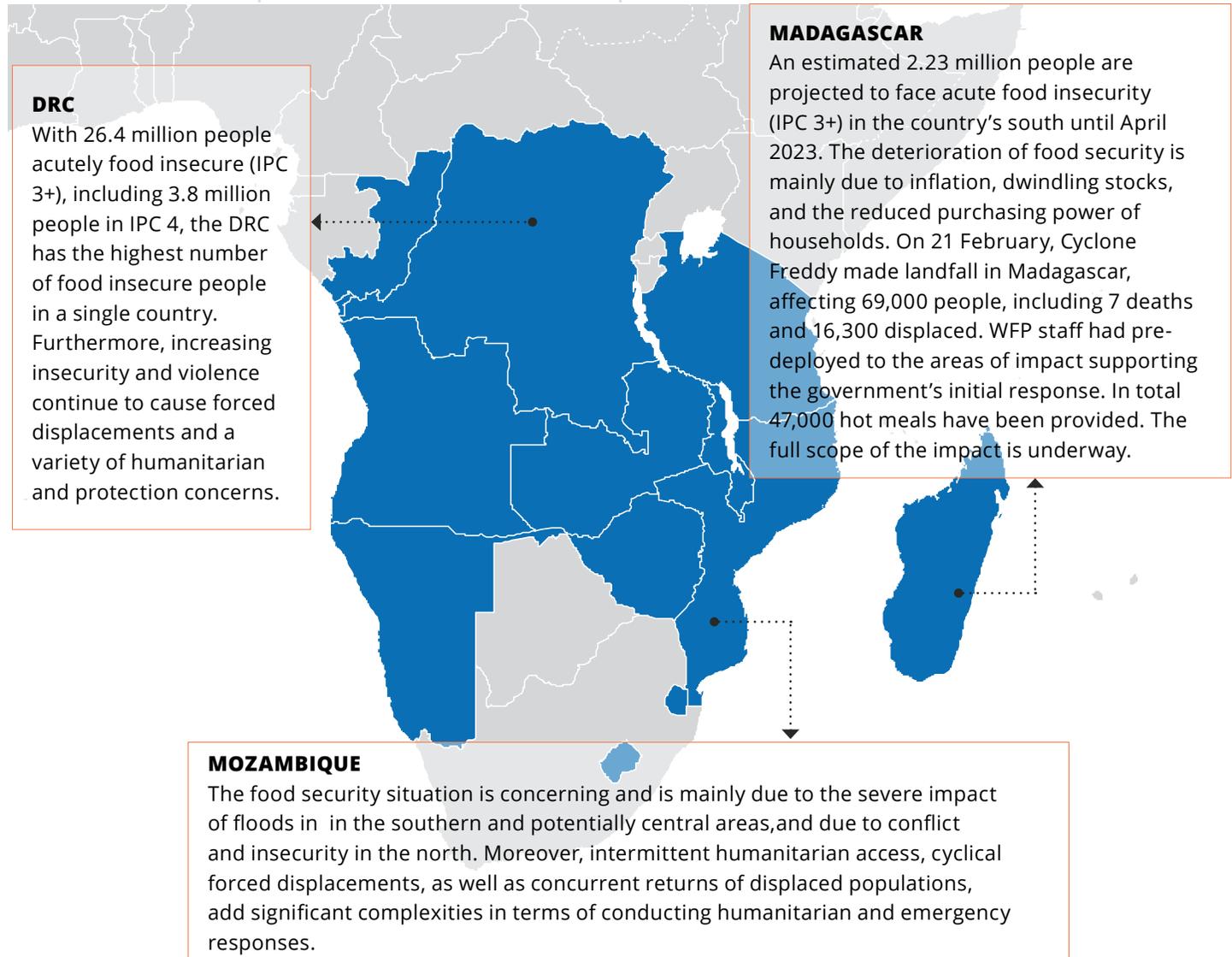
(55% OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION: DRC, MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE

According to the most recent IPC, more than 58.3 million people (up from 53.9 million in previous season) are acutely food insecure in the region, primarily due to armed conflict, extreme weather shocks, and socio-economic shocks linked to the COVID-19 lockdown and the ripple effects of the conflict in Ukraine. In 2023, WFP is planning on assisting approximately 17 million people through its crisis response, with a focus on the **DRC, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe**. Heavy and persistent rains at the start of 2023 is causing widespread flooding and will likely cause further deterioration in the food security situation in the region. Zambia and Mozambique are responding to immediate food needs caused by the floods. With the rains and cyclone strikes forecasted to continue, needs will likely increase. The region hosts over 1.1 million refugees and asylum seekers and more than 6 million IDPs due to conflict and climatic shocks. While humanitarian needs continue to greatly outpace the availability of emergency funding for interventions, only half (49 percent) of the required emergency response funding for the next 6 months has materialized for WFP’s emergency operations in the region.



SOUTHERN AFRICA SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Angola	Despite improvements in parts of the country, the food security situation continues to raise serious concerns as the population faces the cumulative effects of consecutive years of dry weather conditions, including in 2022. WFP assists vulnerable populations through nutrition programmes, commodity voucher distributions for families with malnourished children, school feeding, while working to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response capacities.	12	7	59%
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Over 26 million people in the DRC are facing acute food insecurity (IPC 3+), of which 3.8 million people are in an Emergency phase (IPC 4). Violence and armed conflict, amidst multi-sectoral economic decline, are behind an upsurge in forced displacements and mounting humanitarian needs in various parts of the country. In 2023, WFP is continuing to work with partners on providing unconditional lifesaving support to affected populations. Crisis response is also complemented by school feeding activities, the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, as well as resilience building activities.	316	104	33%
Eswatini	Faced with a triple crisis (high basic commodity prices, high poverty rates, and the prolonged impact of the COVID-19), an estimated 22 percent of the population is vulnerable to food insecurity. In 2023, WFP's crisis response activities will aim to support 42,300 beneficiaries in 10 constituencies/provinces with CBT assistance. However, data from WFP's targeting and verification exercises indicate that the current needs are triple the original planning figures (which were based on limited available resources at the time). WFP's response will also focus on resilience building through engaging vulnerable households on asset building activities.	5	1	13%
Lesotho	Lesotho recorded 521,000 food insecure people in 2022/2023, out of whom 178,000 had food consumption gaps between 33 and 46 percent. WFP is planning to provide three-months of food assistance to 43,460 people in the Thaba-Tseka, Mokhotlong, and Berea Districts, which were classified with populations in Crisis (IPC 3). Moreover, WFP will further support the Disaster Management Authority with strengthening urban emergency preparedness and response, to be accomplished through the development of standard operating procedures on the coordination of disaster risk management, establishing vulnerability frameworks, targeting, and CBT programming.	34	29	85%
Madagascar	Recent IPC figures estimate that 2.23 million people are expected to experience acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) during the next lean season between November 2022 and April 2023, mainly in the Great South and Southeast of the country. WFP scaled up to assist 1,356,000 people from January to April 2023 (peak of the lean season response). Resilience activities continue to be implemented, with the aim of lifting populations out of food insecurity and building resilience by providing a system of integrated services needed for rural transformation in remote areas. These figures are based on assessments made prior to the cyclone Freddy. Needs in response to the cyclone at the time of printing this report not yet fully assessed.	126	138	110%
Malawi	WFP Malawi is providing a lifesaving food assistance and technical support to refugees and those affected by crisis. The provision of assistance is carried out in conjunction with integrated activities on responsive hunger safety nets. Moreover, WFP provides comprehensive nutrition packages, CBT, vulnerability and food security analyses, and logistics support. The damage from floods, coupled with the compounding effects of the conflict in Ukraine, and rapidly rising inflation, have collectively compromised food security in Malawi. While funding levels increased for the ongoing 2022/2023 lean season, WFP's ability to assist the Government with responding the significantly increased needs is undermined. Additionally, WFP faced challenges with an increasing caseload of refugees and dwindling support for them, thus affecting WFP's ability to move to self-reliance approaches. Currently, WFP is providing CBT to 360,000 Malawians, 47,000 refugees, and logistics support covering 332,000 people in 2 districts, in addition to other complementary activities.	37	22	58%

Mozambique	<p>The security situation in Cabo Delgado continues to be highly volatile. Despite the presence of foreign troops, non-state armed groups continue to have capacity to carry out attacks across Cabo Delgado and Nampula in areas previously considered operationally safe. The resulting intermittent humanitarian access challenges, cyclical forced displacements, as well as concurrent returns of displaced people, are adding considerable challenges to humanitarian operations, together with severe climate related events such as floods and cyclones. This is compounded by continuing protection risks, especially for women and children, which remain a critical challenge. WFP continues to provide lifesaving assistance, while also transitioning to long-term resilience building and addressing underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP is leading the way on extending operations in previously inaccessible areas and is now able to assist in all districts of Cabo Delgado. The 2023 HRP for Mozambique calls for USD 245 million for food security and livelihood activities, and USD 25 million for nutrition interventions.</p>	174	102	58%
Namibia	<p>The IPC estimates that up to 750,000 people (30 percent of population) are severely impacted by previous and current droughts, which are compounded by other risks including price fluctuations, lingering impacts of COVID 19, and the Ukraine crisis on food and commodity prices. WFP will continue to ensure adequate capacity strengthening to the Government in shock-responsive safety net programmes, and school feeding, to support families bridge critical gaps in food consumption.</p>	0.5	1.4	276%
Republic of the Congo	<p>The 2021 WFP SMART survey estimates that some 33 percent of the population was food insecure. The proportion of the population living below the poverty line increased from 39 percent in 2015 to 52 percent in 2021. While the country had not recovered from the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, the population is experiencing prolonged food price inflation due to the conflict in Ukraine. WFP is focusing on supporting the Government with strengthening climate resilient food systems and connecting smallholder farmers with school feeding initiatives.</p>	21	7	34%
Tanzania	<p>With an estimated 1.1 million people in IPC 3 in Tanzania, food insecurity is driven mainly by prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall, pests, and diseases that have contributed to crop failures and livestock production decline, in addition to negatively affecting pastures and water availability. High prices of staple foods, compounded by limited labour opportunities, have further exacerbated the food security situation in general.</p>	43	15	34%
Zambia	<p>Some 1.95 million people (about 390,000 households) face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3), which is 23.4 percent above the 2021/22 lean season figure. The affected people receive social cash transfers (SCT), which the Government is providing to 1.1 million households countrywide. WFP continues to support the Government's response to the humanitarian needs of crisis-affected communities, through direct support to populations impacted by the 2023 floods, and through the provision of technical assistance to strengthen national capacities and systems. In addition, WFP supports the implementation of activities aimed at strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers by promoting climate resilient agricultural techniques, post-harvest loss management, and improved access to markets.</p>	15	9	59%
Zimbabwe	<p>Zimbabwe continues to experience increasingly negative macroeconomic conditions, with inflation being among the highest in the world (in December 2022, The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe indicated that annual headline inflation was 244% and food inflation was 285%). Basic food commodities remain beyond the reach of many rural and urban vulnerable households. As the peak of the lean season has started (January to March), WFP, the Government, and development partners are delivering food assistance to both rural and urban communities. WFP's response has reached 700,000 people in the rural areas, while the CBT component reached 30,000 vulnerable individuals in urban areas. Furthermore, WFP maintains its collaboration with the Government on strengthening resilience, climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, and shock responsive social protection.</p>	64	31	48%



Western Africa

WFP 2023 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

17.3M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEB 2023 - JUL 2023)

US\$ 875M

(61% OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION: BURKINA FASO, MALI, NIGER, NORTHERN NIGERIA

Regionwide, conflict and violence, forced displacement, climate change and competition over limited resources, are likely to persist and expand further in 2023. Amidst a forecasted continuation in operational access and humanitarian-military-interaction challenges to reach communities impacted by conflict, humanitarian needs are expected to surge in 2023. The number of food insecure persons is increasing in the West Africa region, nearly quadrupling over the past four years (from 12.6 million people in 2019 to a projected 48.2 million in 2023). According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis of November 2022, over 48.2 million people will be acutely food insecure (CH/IPC phases 3+) during the 2023 lean season, including over 4 million in Emergency (CH/IPC 4), and nearly 26,000 persons in Catastrophe (CH/IPC 5). This is a 12 percent increase in the number of food insecure persons compared to the June to August 2022 period. The region also hosts around 7.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), as well as some 1.6 million refugees across the region. In 2023, WFP operations in Western Africa will maintain the focus on crisis response, resilience building programmes, and social protection. WFP has engaged in conceptualizing and piloting a new strategy on the future to the lean season, in addition to prioritizing the emergency preparedness of the coastal countries at risk of spill over of insecurity from Central Sahel.

BURKINA FASO

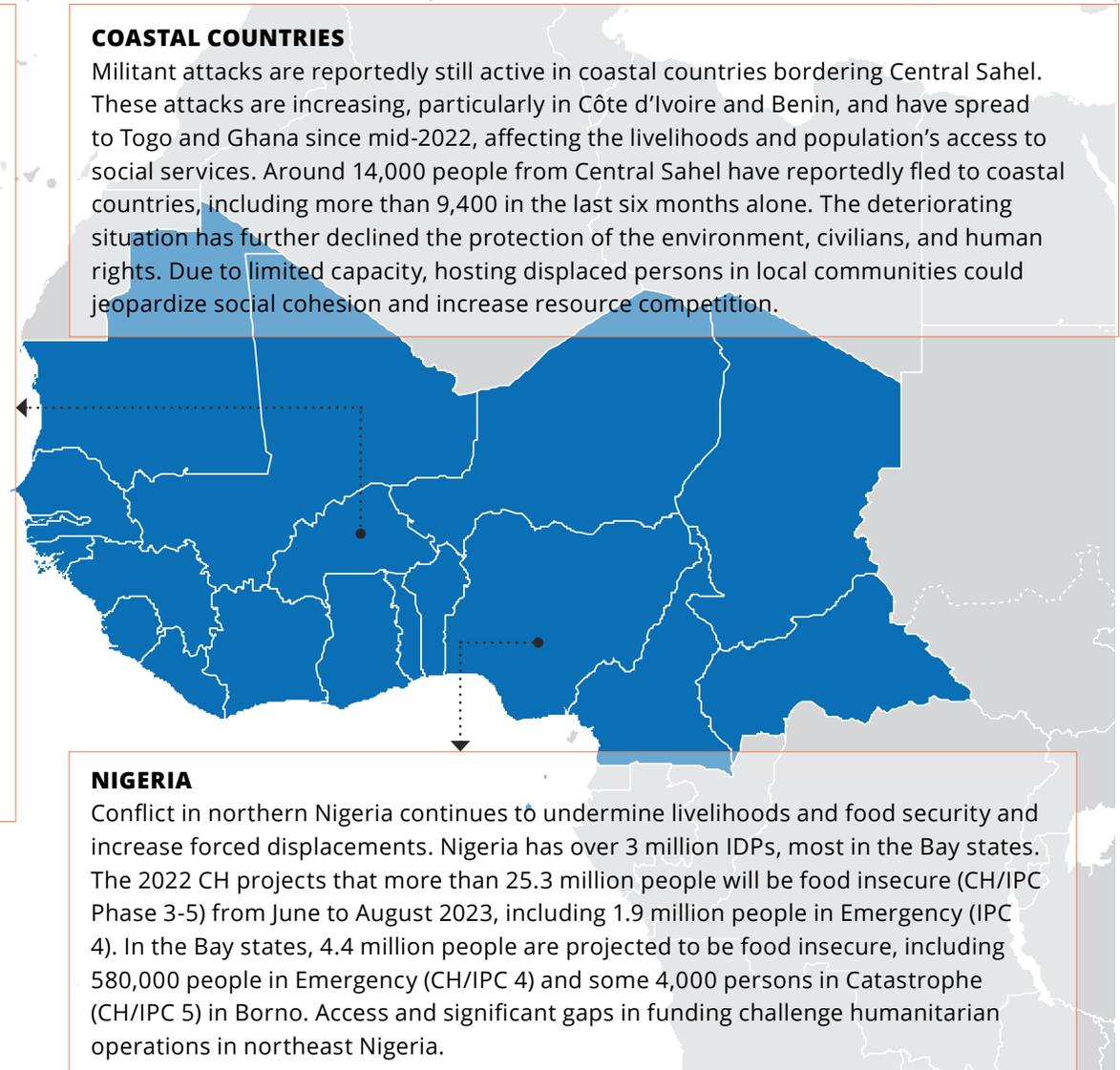
The CH analysis forecasts that the number of acutely food insecure people (IPC 3+) in June - August 2023 will increase to over 3.5 million. An estimated 2,000 people face Catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (CH/IPC 5) in Soum (Sahel region), with a projection of reaching nearly 20,000 in the upcoming lean season. IDPs have increased to 1.9 million. Humanitarian needs still need to be addressed. WFP continued its logistics-focused scale-up operations to reach affected populations in hard-to-reach areas.

COASTAL COUNTRIES

Militant attacks are reportedly still active in coastal countries bordering Central Sahel. These attacks are increasing, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire and Benin, and have spread to Togo and Ghana since mid-2022, affecting the livelihoods and population's access to social services. Around 14,000 people from Central Sahel have reportedly fled to coastal countries, including more than 9,400 in the last six months alone. The deteriorating situation has further declined the protection of the environment, civilians, and human rights. Due to limited capacity, hosting displaced persons in local communities could jeopardize social cohesion and increase resource competition.

NIGERIA

Conflict in northern Nigeria continues to undermine livelihoods and food security and increase forced displacements. Nigeria has over 3 million IDPs, most in the Bay states. The 2022 CH projects that more than 25.3 million people will be food insecure (CH/IPC Phase 3-5) from June to August 2023, including 1.9 million people in Emergency (IPC 4). In the Bay states, 4.4 million people are projected to be food insecure, including 580,000 people in Emergency (CH/IPC 4) and some 4,000 persons in Catastrophe (CH/IPC 5) in Borno. Access and significant gaps in funding challenge humanitarian operations in northeast Nigeria.



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PIPELINE REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JUL 2023)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Benin	In 2023, WFP operations will remain focused on the school feeding, targeting nearly 5,200 schools across the country. This includes pursuing the capacity building and development of the Benin School Feeding Model, in addition to supporting the drafting of national legislation on school feeding with contributions from key line ministries. Furthermore, WFP will progressively pilot CBT in five communes, in support of the National Integrated School Feeding Program (PNASI) that is geared towards attaining a 100 percent national coverage rate. In addition, WFP will continue enhancing its Nutrition intervention in line with the findings of the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. Moreover, WFP in Benin aims to increase its readiness level to respond to emergencies in the northern region, where refugees from Burkina Faso are already fleeing and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.	24	7	30%
Burkina Faso	WFP aims to align its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) with the extended United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (up to 2025), as well as with the three-year political transition period. In response to the significant food needs of populations in areas with difficult access, WFP will scale-up helicopter operations for the general distribution and nutritional activities through the blanket supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP), as well as treatment programmes for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), in order to prevent these localities from falling into IPC 5. These helicopter interventions, initially carried out for general distribution and nutrition activities, will be extended to emergency school canteens in 2023.	160	66	41%
Cameroon	As part of the North-West/South-West (NWSW) response, a total of 252,000 vulnerable people including IDPs, returnees and residents, received USD 484,000 and 3,600 MT of food commodities as unconditional resource transfers during 2022. From March to December 2022 (Country Strategic Plan, CSP 2022-2026), WFP reached only 69 percent of the planned beneficiaries due to funding shortfalls. In November and December 2022, WFP assisted 100,500 CAR refugees and residents with USD 714,000 and 747 MT of food.	74	30	40%
Cape Verde	In 2023, WFP will sustain its collaboration with the Government and national partners in the areas of capacity strengthening and advocacy, ensuring stakeholder engagement along critical supply chains, increasing emergency preparedness and response capacities within the country, and supporting the development of sustainable food systems. Moreover, WFP aims at responding to the immediate support requests from the Government, while supporting national authorities on their path towards achieving SDG 2 and SDG 17.	1	2	264%
Central African Republic	Through its new CSP 2023 – 2027, WFP will prioritize crisis response while increasingly focusing on prevention and the development of resilience mechanisms. This involves further integrating beneficiaries into early recovery activities in relatively secure areas, and strengthening national systems, in addition to maintaining service provision to the Government and partners. WFP's interventions are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF) and the Government's vision on achieving SDG 2. The new CSP aims to assist 1.9 million beneficiaries between 2023 and 2027 (including 756,900 in 2023 alone), of which 49 percent will receive crisis response and 51 percent will be involved in resilience building activities.	122	92	76%
Chad	Throughout 2023, WFP Chad aims to provide monthly emergency food assistance to 750,000 IDPs and refugees classified as most vulnerable. WFP plans to also address the underlying drivers of vulnerability, including those resulting from climate change and environmental degradation, and invest in the humanitarian-development-peace-nexus (HDPN) by adopting a social cohesion lens. Moreover, WFP aims to assist 1 million food insecure Chadians with food and nutrition assistance during the upcoming lean season. WFP plans to continue supporting the Government in coordinating the conduct of a comprehensive food security and nutrition assessment, as well as anticipatory action activities. In school-based programmes, WFP plans to scale up school feeding programmes in all refugee camps, in addition to increasing the number of children benefiting from school feeding from 250,000 to 500,000. Moreover, WFP will support the Government on national capacity evaluation of school feeding as well as on developing a 'home-grown strategy' for Chad.	237	176	74%

Côte d'Ivoire	In 2023, the ongoing conflict in Burkina Faso may have a spill over effect in northern Côte d'Ivoire. As per the November 2022 CH data, an estimated 995,994 people (3.5% of the total population) will face food insecurity during the 2023 lean season. WFP will maintain operations in the north of the country to strengthen the resilience of the populations to withstand the various shocks (climate change, high prices, crop pests, etc.), while working on smallholder farmers' capacities and supporting access to education through school feeding. To avoid further deterioration of the nutritional situation, WFP has also submitted a proposal to implement an innovative CBT based activity to give access to the most vulnerable people (PLW and children under 2) to fortified rice during the lean season.	5	2	34%
The Gambia	In 2023, WFP will continue to support and complement the Government's efforts in providing relief assistance to populations in crisis and emergency situations, which is anticipated through the provision of nutrition-sensitive social safety nets. Given the persistently high rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM), WFP plans to maintain nutrition specific support to the targeted population. Blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months is also planned for the pre-lean/lean season response from May to October 2023. Nutrition education is incorporated across all activities through community based social and behavioural change communications (SBCC). In addition, WFP is also exploring and piloting food fortification practices in collaboration with FAO and private sector partners.	7	3	35%
Ghana	In 2023, WFP's operational activities will focus largely on nutrition support to at-risk households, as well as on food systems advocacy and resilience building in consultation with internal and external partners. To combat malnutrition among at-risk groups, WFP has provided value vouchers to more than 3,000 caretakers of children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescent girls at-risk of malnutrition. In 2023, WFP continues to transition from its role as an implementor to a facilitator of transformative activities in Ghana.	10	7	73%
Guinea	In 2023, the focus will be on national development priorities, WFP's own strategic pillars, and the needs of the targeted populations in the 10 crisis prefectures listed in the recent CH analysis. WFP's planned food assistance will continue during the lean season. Moreover, MAM treatment interventions will continue in health facilities for children aged 6-59 months during the lean season, alongside the inclusive 'Zero Hunger Village' (ZHV) programme which consolidates local agri-food value chains (notably rice) to strengthen livelihoods and resilience. During the lean season (June - August 2023), WFP is planning to support the Government with assisting the food and nutritionally insecure populations affected by the Souapiti and Kaléta dams, which caused the displacement of 15,414 people in 21 districts of the prefectures of Kindia, Dubréka, Télimélé and Pita in the Kindia and Mamou administrative regions.	10	5	55%
Guinea-Bissau	The food security and nutrition situations are aggravated by the consequences of the conflict in Ukraine. As the country is a net food importer, soaring food and fuel prices are severely hindering access to food for vulnerable households. The November 2022 CH analysis projects that around 134,000 people will be food insecure during the June - August 2023 period. This represents an over 80 percent increase compared to the same period in 2022. Through the new CSP (2023-2027), WFP will support Government policies and interventions in the areas of emergency preparedness and response, stunting prevention and moderate acute malnutrition treatment and education through its home-grown school feeding, resilience building and social protection programmes, targeting over 286,000 people.	35	34	97%
Liberia	In 2023, WFP plans to maintain its support to the Government with food security monitoring nationally. Moreover, WFP will undertake monthly market price data collection and produce a monthly market bulletin starting in January 2023. Other support to the Government will include coordinating the conduct of a comprehensive food security and nutrition assessment. The results of the November 2023 CH analysis suggest that over 531,000 people (11% of the population) will be food insecure (CH 3-5) between June and August 2023. Engagement with partners and stakeholder on humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations is planned to continue as well. Lastly, WFP also plans to build on continuous efforts to strengthen national social protection systems, including the national social registry for effective targeting of the most vulnerable people.	10	6	64%

Mali	<p>The CH analysis of November 2022 projects over 1.2 million people in Phase 3+, including over 108,000 in Pphase 4+, during the lean season (June - August 2023). Among these, nearly 1,700 people are projected to be in Catastrophe (Phase 5) in Ménaka. Food insecurity is mainly attributed to armed conflict, internal population displacements, the disruption of socioeconomic activities, livelihoods and climate change. WFP plans to scale up direct food and nutrition assistance to prevent 'starvation' and the loss of lives in massive proportions. WFP's nutrition response contributes to the development of nutrition-sensitive social protection systems, the promotion of local fortified products, and the building of communities' resilience to sustainably reduce undernutrition.</p>	189	67	36%
Mauritania	<p>In 2023, WFP aims to sustain its monthly emergency food assistance to an estimated 85,100 Malian refugees who are classified as most vulnerable within the Mbera Refugee Camp, while also striving to identify more sustainable and durable solutions. In addition, WFP plans to implement a 2023 lean season response for an estimated total of 150,000 people in the most impacted areas, as per the results of the November 2022 CH and in close collaboration with the Government of Mauritania. Emergency work is planned in conjunction with the leveraging the Government's shock responsive social protection systems (including the social registry). Moreover, WFP Mauritania will also work to address the root causes of food insecurity via the continuation of its integrated resilience package, implementing resilience activities (Food for Assets, School Meals, and Nutrition Treatment) in areas where trend analyses indicate with the most food insecure populations.</p>	44	21	49%
Niger	<p>In 2023, the context is marked by persisting forced displacements and the second highest food insecurity level ever projected in Niger, with 2.9 million projected to be food insecure (IPC/ CH phase 3+) during the lean season. In response, WFP plans to deliver a combination of emergency and integrated resilience operations at scale, with plans to reach 3.6 million individuals. Moreover, WFP will place a focus on addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability, including those resulting from climate change and environmental degradation, and investing in the HDPN through programmes with a social cohesion lens. Lastly, WFP will also support national adaptive social protection systems to sustainably tackle chronic and shock-related needs, while adopting a food system approach that promotes local value chains of nutritious food.</p>	177	89	50%
Nigeria	<p>In 2023, armed conflict, widespread flooding, and rising inflation in the prices of food and non-food items, are expected to continue exacerbating food insecurity in the country. About 25.4 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity levels, with 1.9 million people in Emergency (IPC 4), and some 4,000 people facing Catastrophe levels (IPC 5) in 2023. Amid these mounting challenges, in 2023 WFP will maintain the provision of lifesaving and unconditional food assistance, targeting some 1.8 million of the most vulnerable people to prevent further deterioration of food security, reduce malnutrition, and minimize gender inequality.</p>	278	237	85%
São Tomé and Príncipe	<p>In 2023, WFP operations in Sao Tome and Principe will remain focused on strengthening capacities of the Government to implement the national home-grown school feeding programme, facilitate smallholder farmers' access to markets, and providing lifesaving assistance when needed. Additionally, WFP will continue to enhance its readiness to respond to emergencies as the country is prone to natural hazards such as floods and landslides. Furthermore, WFP is engaged with FAO and IFAD on South-South and Triangular Cooperation to harness the potential of home-grown school feeding to transform local food systems and support COVID-19 recovery efforts.</p>	2	2	108%
Senegal	<p>In response to the worrying food and nutrition situation, WFP intends to support the Government of Senegal with two months of pre-supply assistance (April - May 2023) to 365,000 people (56,200 households). This assistance will be continued during the lean season (June - August 2023) to support an additional 95,000 people (14,615 households) in another two regions in crisis, for a total of 460,000 people in six regions in 2023. Lastly, WFP plans to continue MAM treatment interventions in all the 14 regions of Senegal, including the four in crisis, with a target to assist at least 26,000 children aged 6-59 months for a period of three months.</p>	39	24	63%

Sierra Leone	<p>Torrential and heavy rains have triggered deadly floods and landslides in Freetown and other areas. In response to the government's request, WFP is providing emergency assistance (September to November) to the most vulnerable flood victims through CBT, and with monthly food distributions to some 1,412 households. Moreover, WFP will continue its capacity Strengthening to national disaster management entities. So far in 2022, in partnership with the Government, WFP trained 198 lead mothers/secretaries of mother support groups (in various districts) on nutrition counselling and food preparation. In cooperation with OCHA and the NDMA, WFP facilitated the training of 40 government and NGO emergency response workers and 60 Red Cross volunteers.</p>	12	3	25%
Togo	<p>During the school year 2022-2023, WFP will support the school meals programme starting from the last quarter of 2022. In recent months, and with financial support from the Government of Togo, WFP utilized it's CBT assistance to provide government assistance to 168,360 people (33,726 households) facing acute food insecurity throughout the country. Targeting was based on the results of the Cadre Harmonisé report, coupled with additional socio-economic vulnerability criteria that was agreed upon. The cash-in-hand distributions took place throughout June 2022 in more than 200 distribution sites. Moreover, in June 2022, WFP adopted the new Togo Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which is focused on strengthening the resilience of more than 260,000 vulnerable people (total budget of US\$ 17.6 million).</p>	4	0	0%

Endnotes

- 1 [Food Inflation and Child Undernutrition in Low and Middle-Income Countries, November 2022.](#)
- 2 2023 Global Humanitarian Overview, OCHA: In 2023, a record 339 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection – a significant increase from 274 million people at the beginning of 2022. The UN and partner organizations aim to assist 230 million people most in need across 68 countries, which will require USD 51.5 billion.
- 3 This February 2023 estimate is the seventh update of WFP’s acute food insecurity estimates for the Global Operational Response Plan, which began in June 2020 and is covering 79 countries with WFP operational presence and data available. Included are countries: a) where WFP implemented unrestricted resource transfers in 2022, or b) with an active Country Strategic Plan (CSP) or Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) and acute food insecurity data available. The analysis covers displaced populations, and in countries where operations only cover displaced populations (and potentially host communities), only these populations have been included. This estimate is based on most recent assessment data and projections for 2022/23 (or latest available) from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Cadre Harmonisé (CH), WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), remote CARI (rCARI), comparable analyses or estimates. Expected peak-numbers for 2023 (or latest available) are used ([see also the methods paper](#)). Numbers reported by regional offices can differ from numbers presented here due to different objectives. The Regional Bureau in Nairobi uses most recent data instead of peak data for their seasonal updates, adds estimates for urban populations not covered by available assessments, and keeps estimates for the effects of the Ukraine war for countries where assessments do not cover the full population. The Regional Bureau in Panama tracks food security continuously and reports only values for the most vulnerable populations are (IPC/CH Phase 4+ / CARI/ rCARI severely food insecure). The Regional Bureau in Johannesburg shows totals which include additional countries.
- 4 This includes 35.2 million people in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity based on IPC/CH data in 41 countries, and 8.1 million severely food insecure people (based on CARI) in 10 countries.
- 5 Famines are rare and extreme events leading to intense human suffering, with lasting consequences for those affected. The projection of these conditions is an alarm bell that we are not doing enough. Even in the absence of famine, significant excess deaths can be expected.
- 6 Previous estimates in 2022 indicated 903,000 people in IPC/CH 5. The reduction to 772,000 is due to an update of the Jun-Dec 2022 projection, which changed the peak estimate for 2022 from 161,000 people in IPC 5 to 31,000. While Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria were added to the list in 2023, Ethiopia has not been included in this count as no recent IPC information is available.
- 7 Black et al; Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. *Lancet*. 2013 Aug 3;382(9890):427-451. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-X. Epub 2013 Jun 6. Erratum in: *Lancet*. 2013. 2013 Aug 3;382(9890):396. PMID: 23746772
- 8 2023 projections from WFP and UNICEF, cited in the joint UN Call to Action on child wasting in January 2023.
- 9 IPC Afghanistan: Acute Malnutrition Situation for September - October 2022 and Projection for November 2022 - April 2023.
- 10 [EAST AFRICA Price Bulletin, FEWS NET, December 2022.](#)
- 11 [VAM Food Security Analysis.](#)
- 12 IPC Somalia: Acute Malnutrition Situation July - September 2022 and Projection for October - December 2022.
- 13 IPC South Sudan: Acute Malnutrition Situation July - October 2022 and Projections for November 2022 - February 2023 and March - June 2023.
- 14 IPC Yemen: Acute Malnutrition Projection Update October - December 2022 (Partial).
- 15 IPC Burkina Faso: Acute Malnutrition Situation August 2022 - January 2023 and Projections for February - April 2022 and May - July 2023.
- 16 IPC Mali: Acute Malnutrition Situation June - October 2022 and Projection for November 2022 - May 2023.
- 17 It is important to note that this increase is partly due to the increased coverage of the CH exercise.
- 18 IPC Nigeria (Northeast and Northwest): Acute Malnutrition Situation May - September 2022 and Projections for October - December 2022 and January - April 2023.
- 19 La Niña and El Niño are climate patterns in the Pacific Ocean that can affect weather worldwide.
- 20 <https://tradingeconomics.com/country-list/food-inflation>, accessed 16/02/2023, with data for November 2022 or later considered as recent. For Venezuela, October 2022 food inflation data is considered, as November 2022 data has not been published and the crisis is still ongoing. For DRC, Myanmar, Sudan and Syria food inflation is estimated based on changes in the cost of WFP food baskets as official data is not available.
- 21 [Food Inflation and Child Undernutrition in Low and Middle Income Countries, November 2022.](#)
- 22 [FAO Food Price Index 2023.](#)
- 23 [FAO Stat Fertilizers by Nutrient](#), The data used is for 2020.
- 24 [WB Commodity Markets.](#)
- 25 By modelling the impact of a reduced nitrogen-based fertilizer application on crop production, and with consideration to the situation of global fertilizer markets in 2022, Gro Intelligence estimates in a worst scenario a 2.4 percent decline in the 2022 global harvest of major staple crops - wheat, maize, soybeans and rice. As disturbances on global fertilizer markets might continue in 2023, this could as well manifest in the current production season. [Gro Intelligence Global Fertilizer Impact Monitor.](#)
- 26 Modelling the impact of the current global crisis including rising fertilizer prices in 19 African and Asian countries, a study finds that food insecurity and poverty should have been increasing. [Arndt et al. \(2022\) Russia-Ukraine War and the Global Crisis: Impacts on Poverty and Food Security in Developing Countries.](#)
- 27 [Global Economic Prospects, January 2023.](#)
- 28 [Financial Times.](#)

- 29 Care, ['Food Security and Gender Equality: A synergistic understudied symphony'](#), 2022.
- 30 Plan International, [Beyond Hunger: The Gendered Impacts of the Global Hunger Crisis](#), English-Exec-Summary.pdf (plan-international.org)
- 31 The 15 countries are: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Yemen.
- 32 [Global Action Plan on Child Wasting](#).
- 33 This figure corresponds to the number of people that benefited from Climate Risk Management Solutions in 2022 (Anticipatory Actions, Climate Risk Insurance, Climate Adaptation Assets and Practices, Climate Risk Savings and Loans, Climate Information Services and, Energy Products and Services) as reported by WFP Country Offices.
- 34 [WFP management plan \(2023–2025\)](#).

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