

World Food Programme

First workshop on the WFP Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Wednesday October 2020

WFP/Damilola Onafuwa

The World in 2016





The goal of **zero hunger seemed challenging, but possible**: The proportion of undernourished people in the developing world had dropped by almost 50 percent since 1990.



2 ZERO HUNGER

Climate change was a major driver of food insecurity, leading to unfavorable weather extremes and natural disasters – and major displacements.

But already in 2016, we had seen a **rise in conflicts** – with severe food security implications: People in conflict-affected states are up to three times more likely to be undernourished than those living in more stable developing countries.

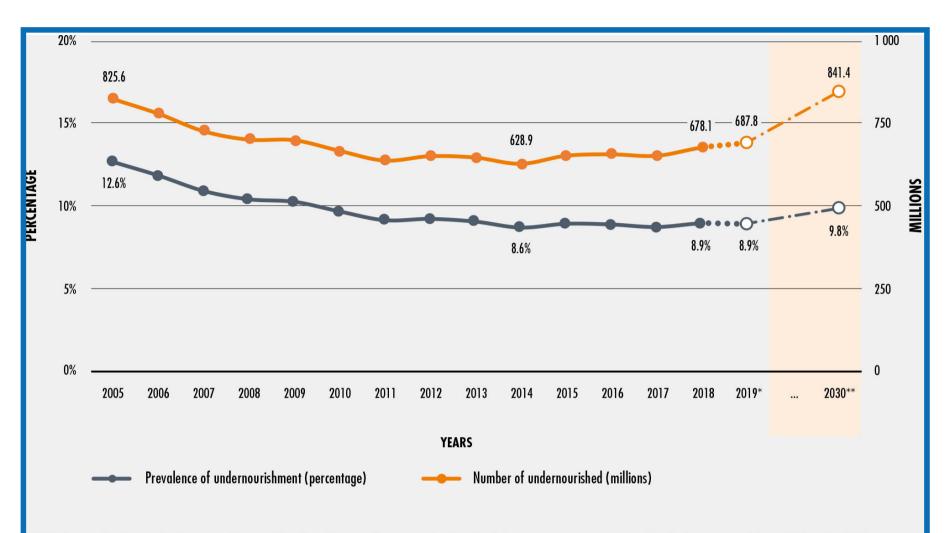
Agenda 2030 and the **Sustainable Development**

Goals were just new, setting humanitarian efforts within a broader context of human progress and development, with a strong commitment to leaving

The World Today



Hunger is on the rise again



IOTES: Projected values in the figure are illustrated by dotted lines and empty circles. The shaded area represents projections for the longer period from 2019 to the 2030 target yea he entire series was carefully revised to reflect new information made available since the publication of the last edition of the report; it replaces all series published previously. See Box 2 for a description of the projection method. ** Projections to 2030 do not consider the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. OURCE: FAO.

Number of undernourished people increases since 2015, after a long downwards trend

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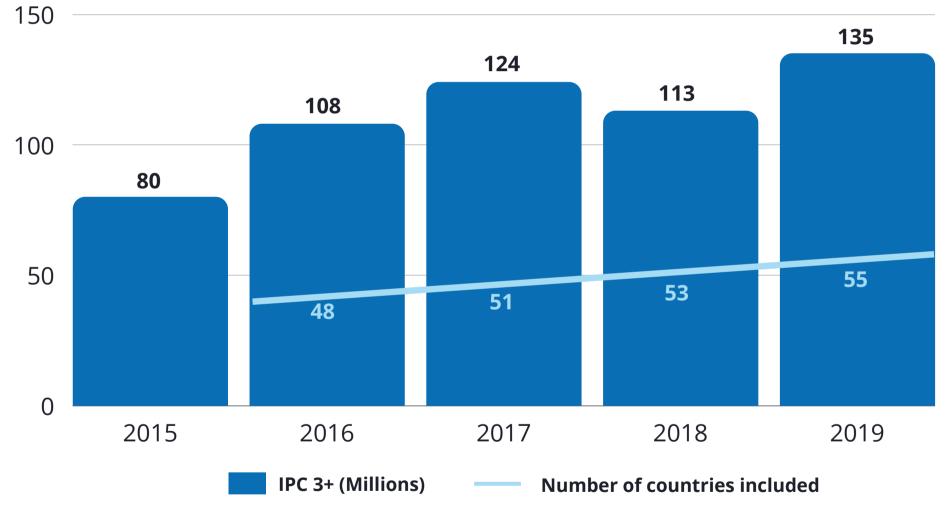
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If this trend continues, the number of hungry people will be higher in 2030 than at the beginning of the century

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COVID-19's impact not yet taken into account, with the situation like to have significantly worsened

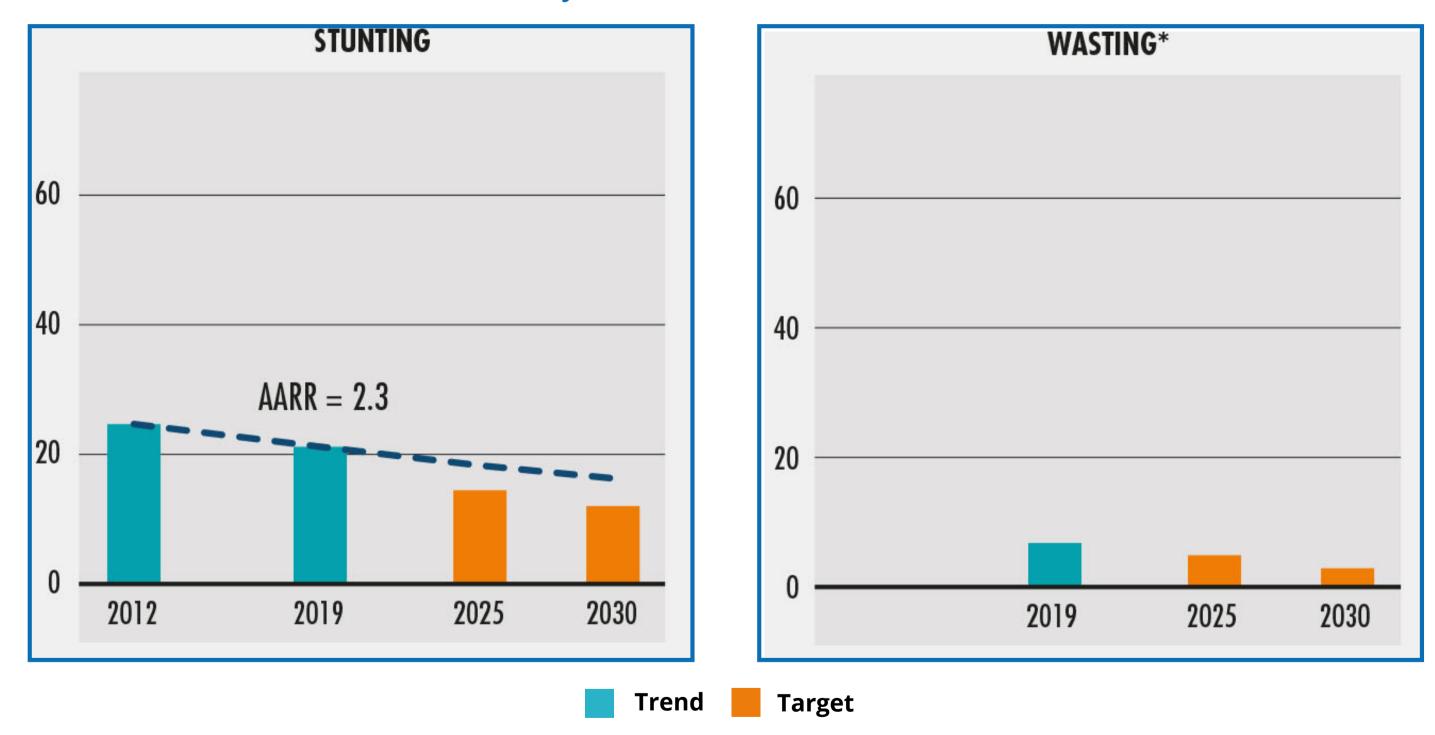
The number of people in urgent need of food assistance has been increasing



Based on GRFC 2017 - 2020



Nutrition SDG targets will not be met if the trend continues



AARR (Average Annual Rate of Reduction)

DRIVERS OF HUNGER



Conflict **I U**

forcibly displaced people worldwide at the end of 2019



Natural Disasters **U** acutely food-insecure due to climate extremes in 2019





Economic **65**/77 Slowdown

countries with increasing hunger numbers experienced economic slowdowns in 2017

United Nations

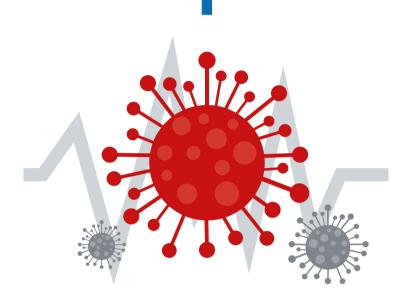


Adopting Security Council Resolution 2417 Recognizing the link between conflict and hunger

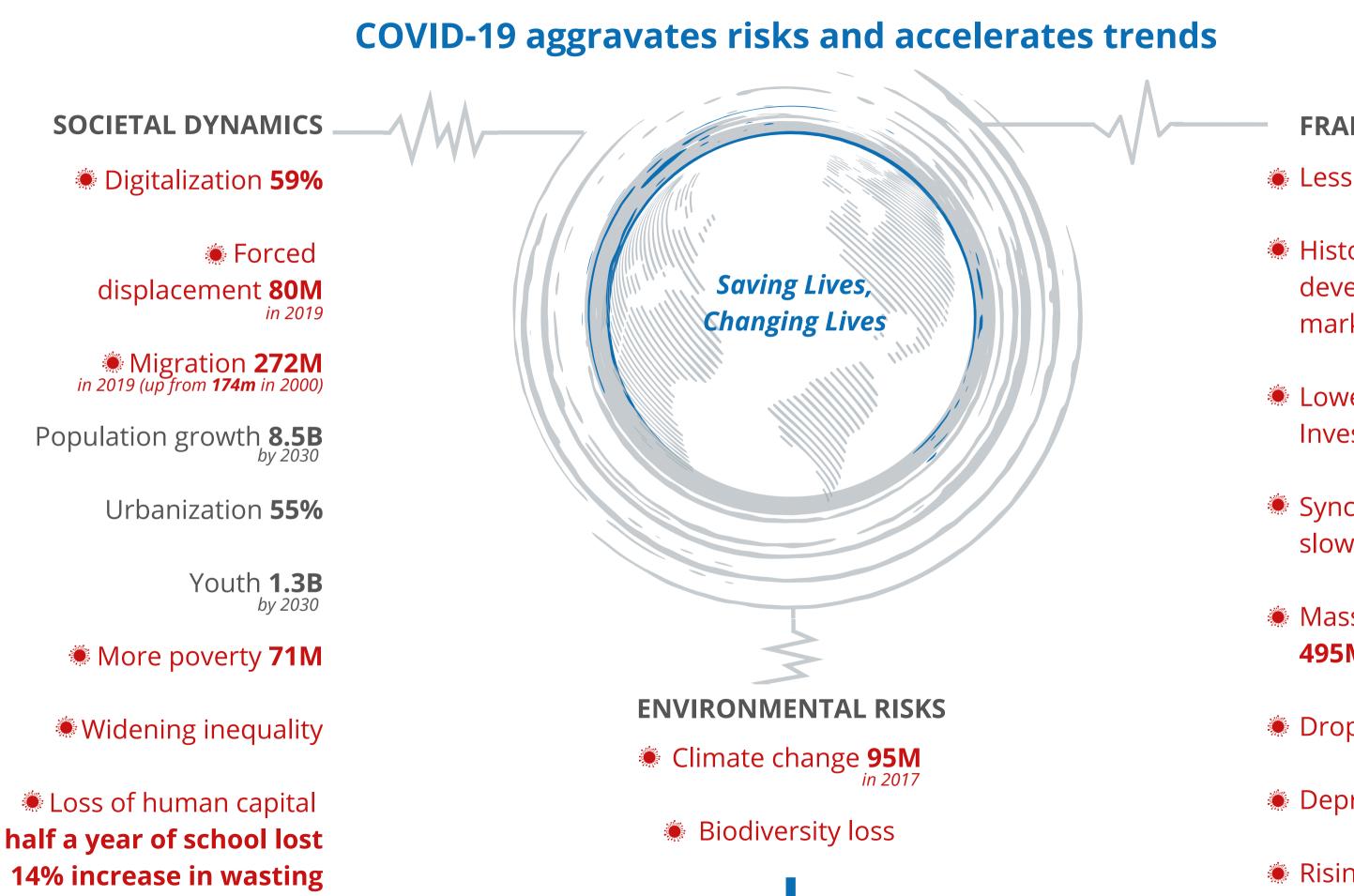


Adopting General Assembly Resolution 72/279 United Nations Reform

UN Photo



COVID-19 as a shock



14% increase in wasting



FRAIL ECONOMY

Less trade -13%

Historic peak of debt in developing and emerging markets 7%

Lower Foreign Direct Investment -40%

Synchronized economic slowdown -12.5T USD

Massive unemployment 495M

Drop in remittances -20%

Depreciating currencies

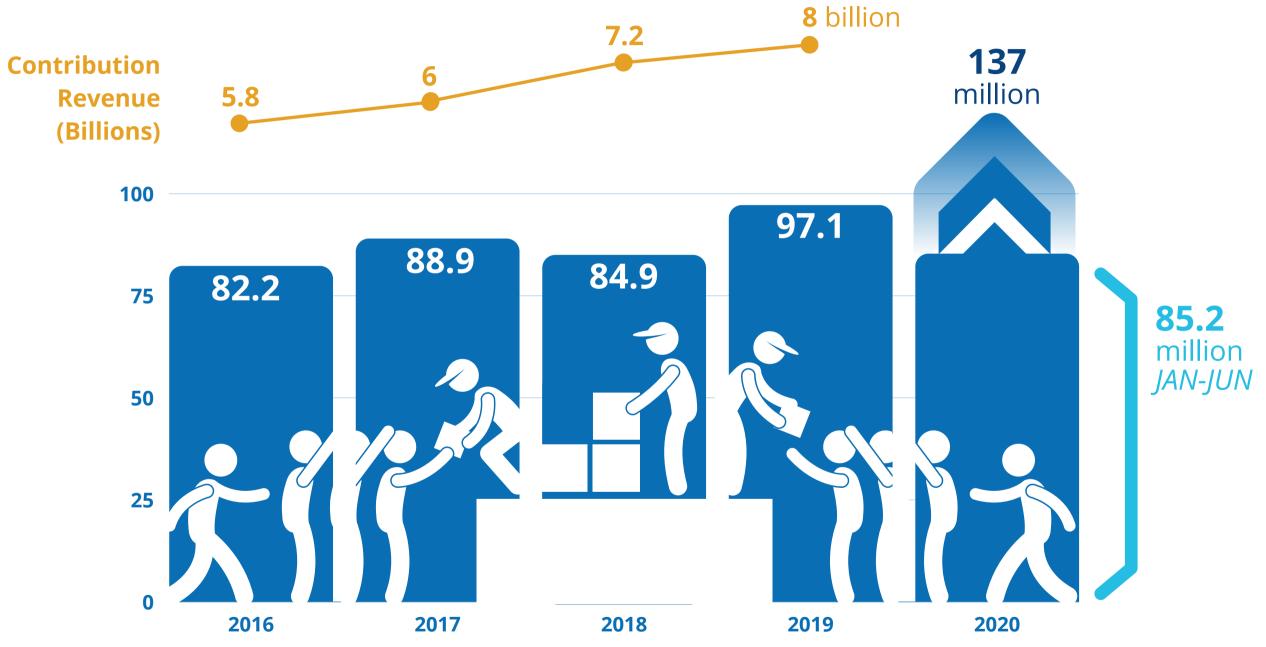
Rising inflation

WFP Since 2016



WFP has stepped up!

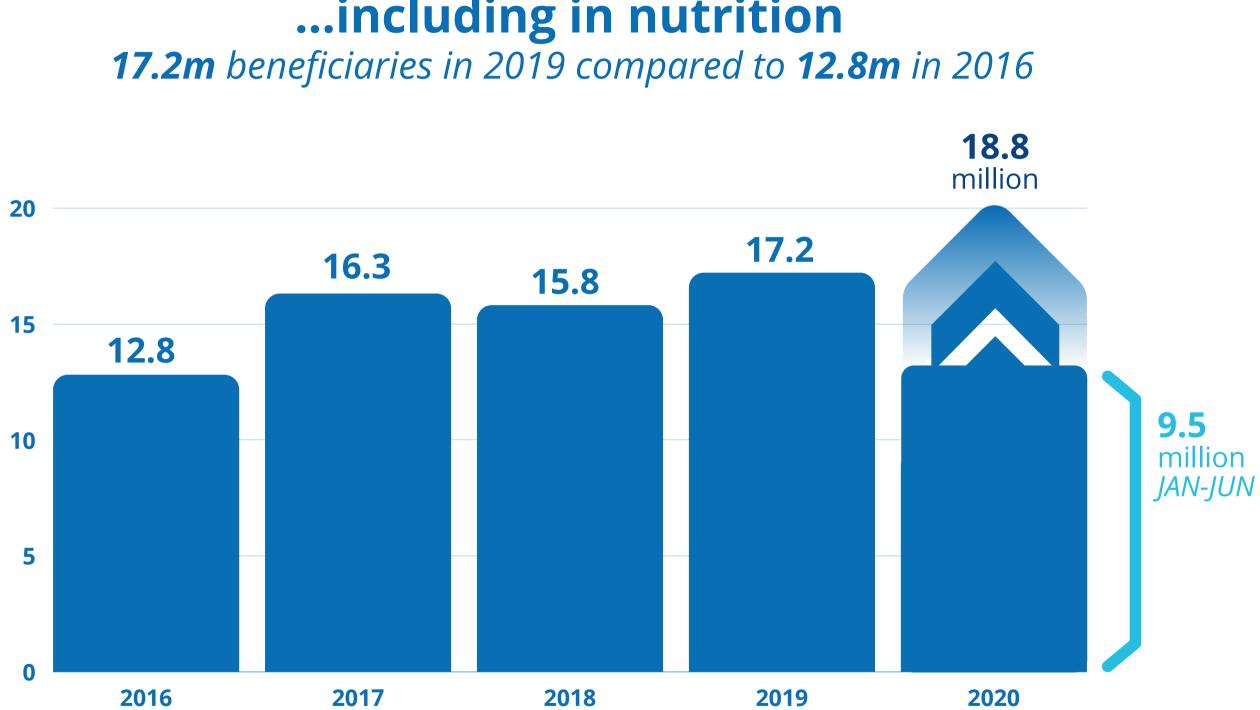
More contributions and more people reached



People assisted (Millions)

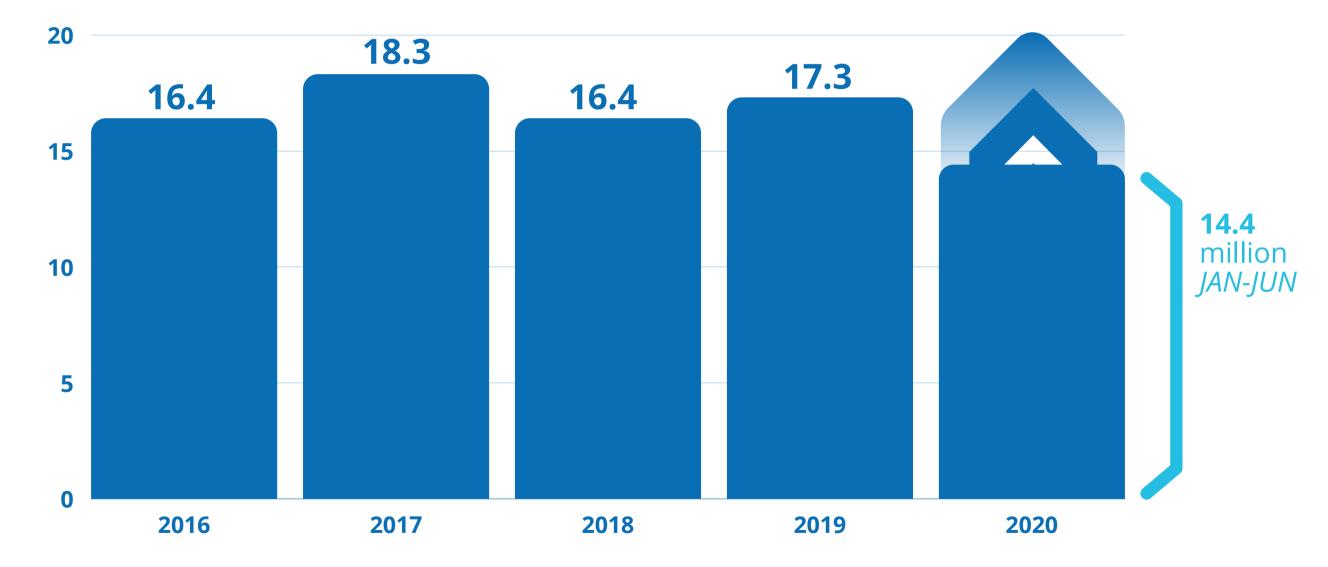


...including in nutrition



Beneficiaries reached with nutrition-specific interventions (Millions)

...and school-based programs **17.3m** beneficiaries in 2019 compared to **16.4m** in 2016



Beneficiaries reached with school-based programs (Millions)

While building livelihoods & infrastructure The numbers from 2014 - 2019



Number of rehabilitated land*

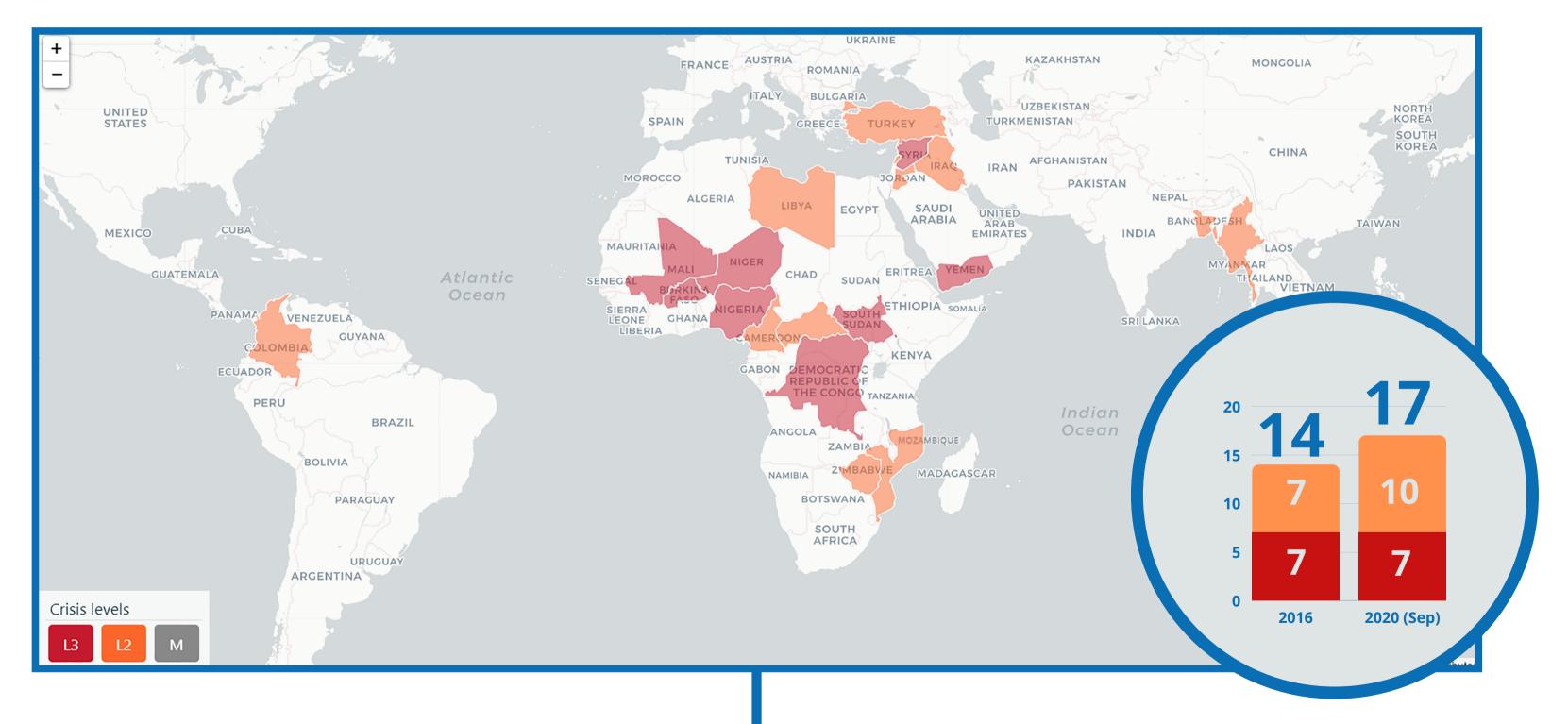
*Please note: the definition of rehabilitated land has varied across reporting years, with some including forests planted

Number of **roads** built or repaired

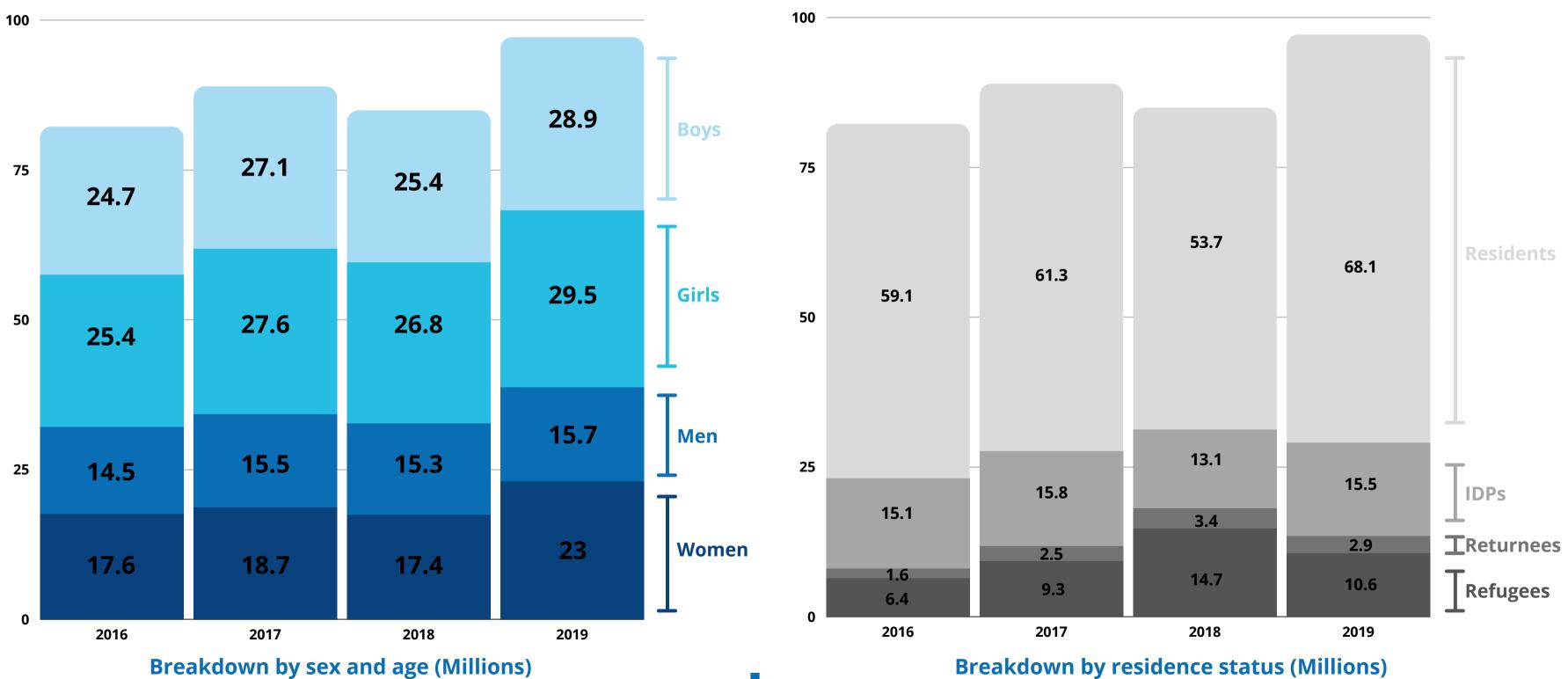


Number of **ponds**, **wells and reservoirs** built or rehabilitated

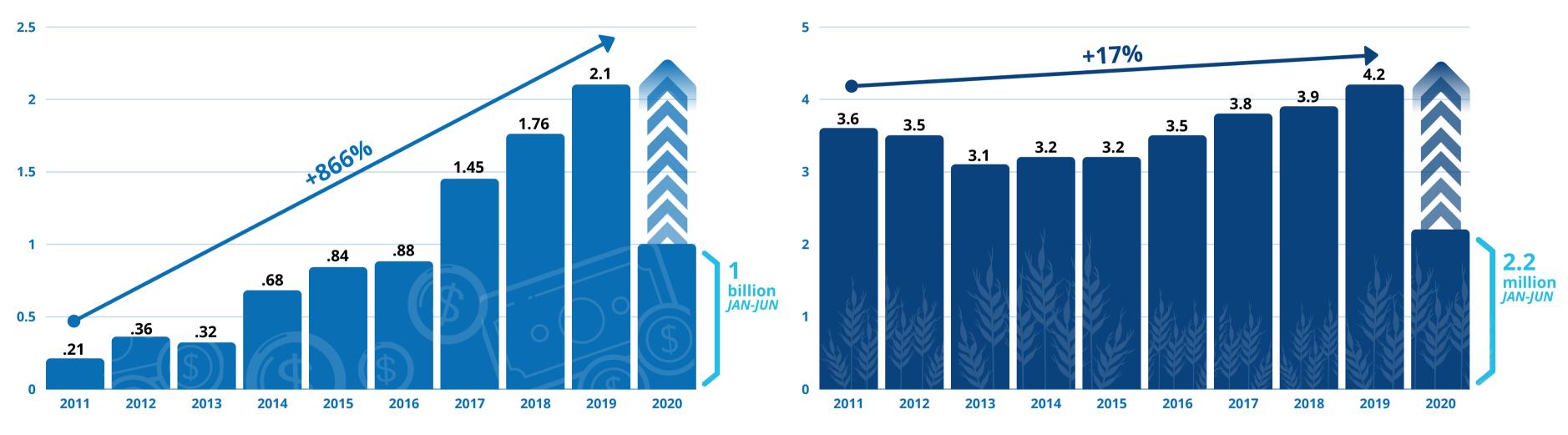
Still responding to many emergencies, if not more 17 L2/L3 in September 2020 vs.14 L2/L3 in 2016



Leaving no one behind Who we reached...



With increasingly diversified transfer modalities CBT has grown exponentially alongside food



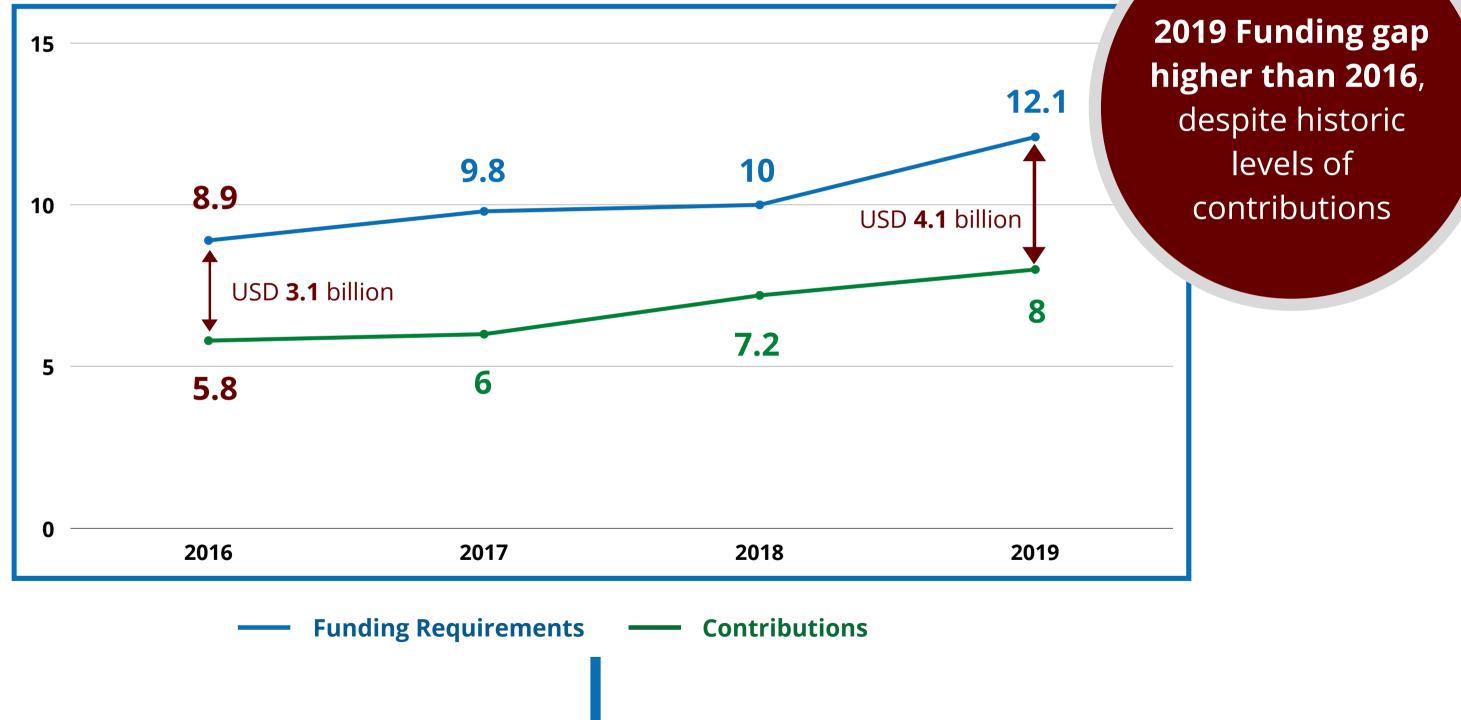
CBT Transfers (Billions)

Food Transfers (Million mt)

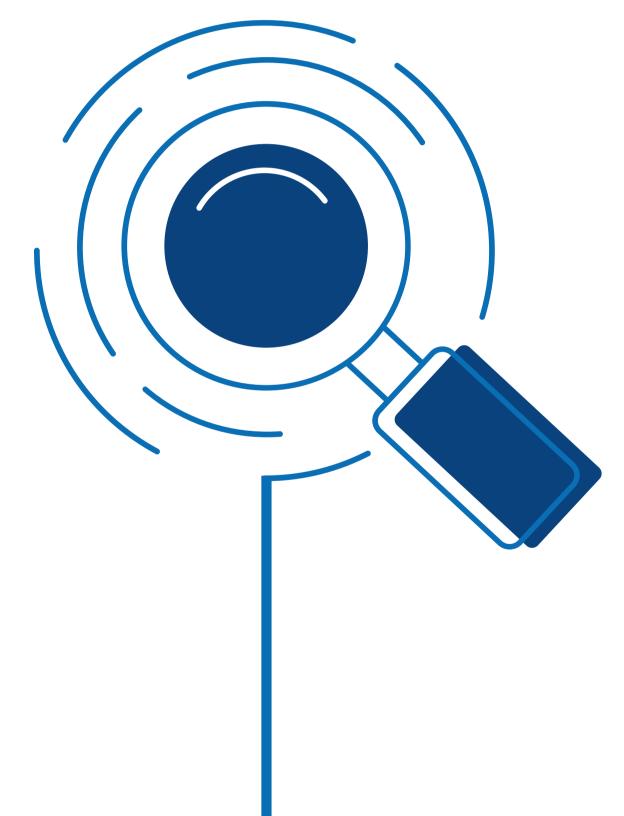
For longer periods of time

		2016	2017	2018	2019
	Equivalent daily rations	13 billion	15 billion	15 billion	23.9 billion
	Beneficiaries	82.2 million	88.9 million	84.9 million	97.1 million
C \$	Cost per ration	.34 USD	.27 USD	.46 USD	.61 USD
	Number of rations (per person/year)	158	169	177	246

But, we're still falling short Funding requirements have increased faster than contributions



Midterm Reviews



2016 Strategic Plan



Maintain focus on **SDG 2** and SDG 17 which are relevant and in line with WFP's mandate



Proactively build strategic partnerships in alignment with the United Nations Reform, and beyond



Use 'corporate result pathways' and 'theories of **change**' to underpin the next WFP Strategic Plan





Simplify and revise the **strategic results** framework, with quantified results and linkages to resources



Incentivize transformative **CSPs** towards zero hunger while responding to emergencies

Corporate Results Framework



Improve metrics related to "changing lives"



Incorporate programme areaspecific policies, strategies, **theories** of change



Simplify and enhance resources to results reporting

Stronger synergies across **performance**, monitoring and evaluation systems





Reach **broad crossfunctional support** and **consensus** amongst all technical units and field

WFP Strategic Plan: Proposed Approach





In what global context is WFP developing its next strategic plan?

What changes need to occur to address food insecurity and malnutrition globally?

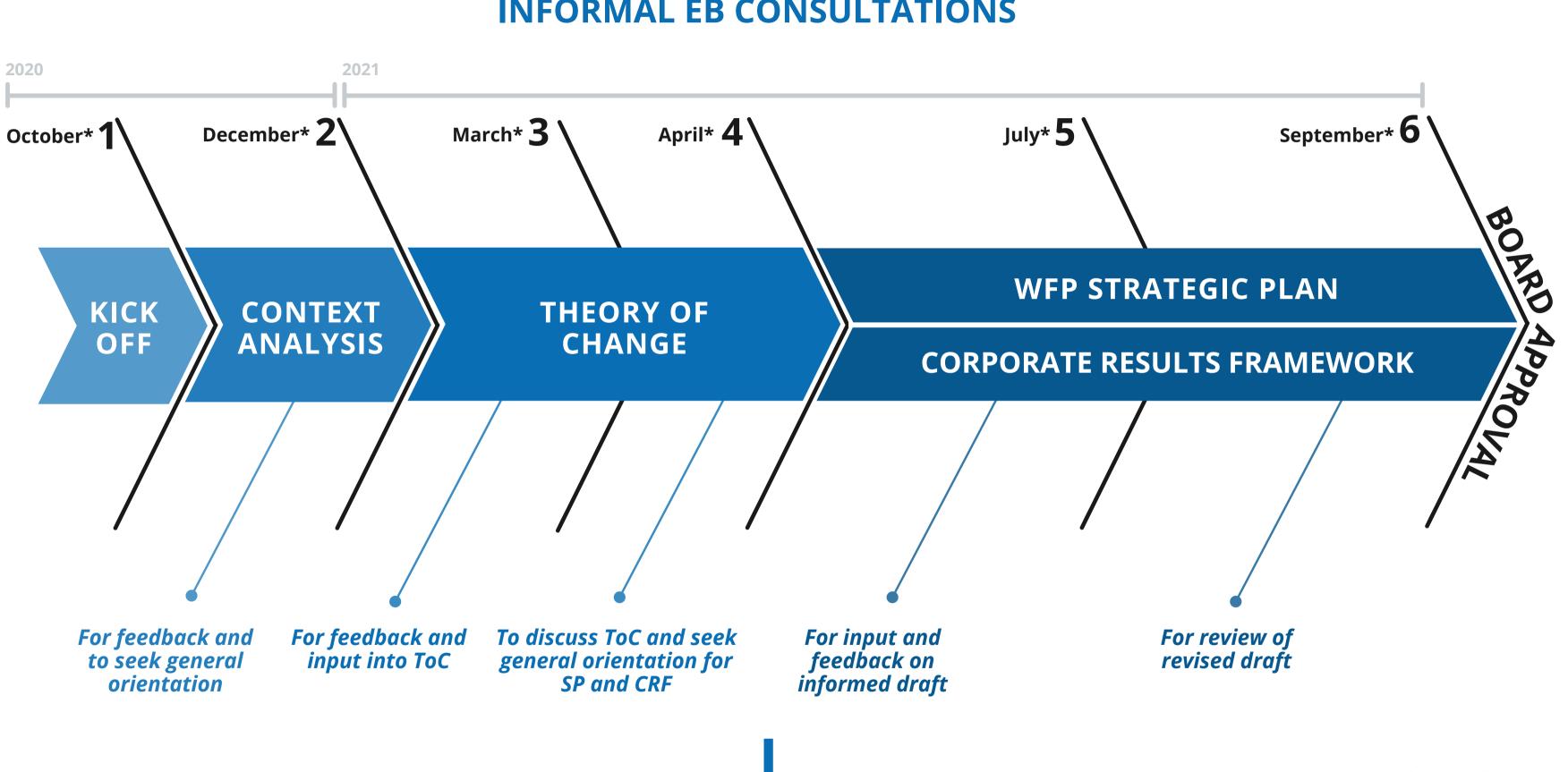
How can WFP help countries reach Zero Hunger by Saving and Changing Lives?

CORPORATE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

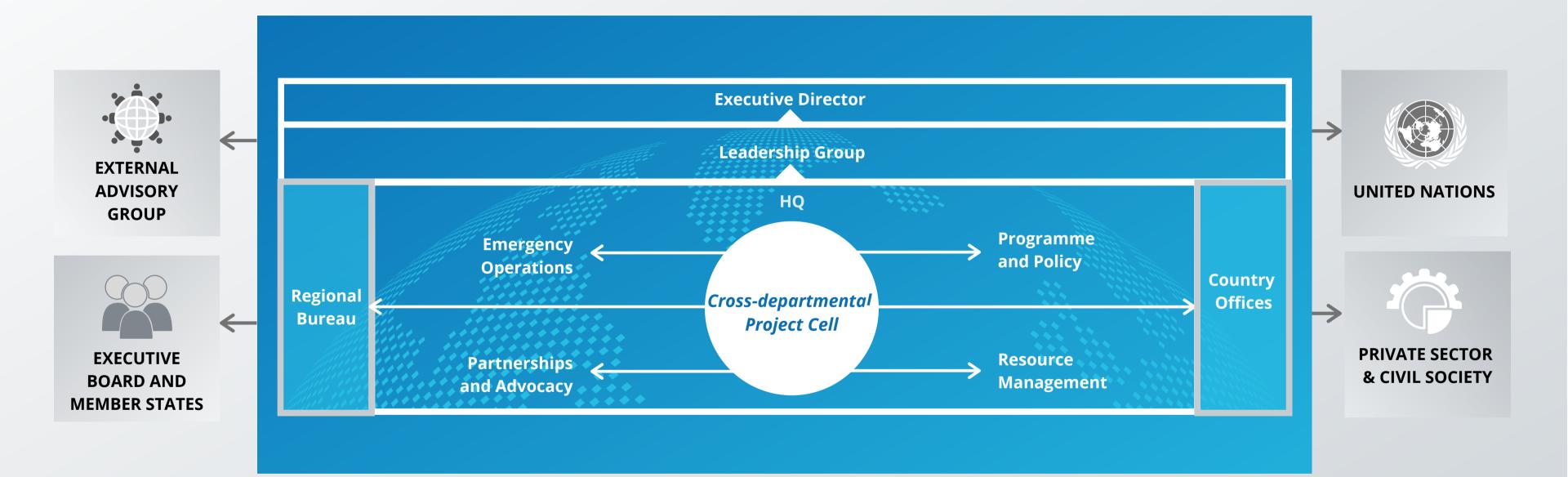


How can we measure the effectiveness and impact of WFP's **Strategic Plan?**

INFORMAL EB CONSULTATIONS



*Date subject to change





World Food Programme