Prior Russia—Ukraine, the region was already headed towards a major food and nutrition crisis.

Threefold the number of people acutely food insecure from 2018-2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 4/5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>12.7 m</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>12.6 m</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>24.5 m</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>31.1 m</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>43 m</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The region’s ability to withstand shocks is hampered by structural issues and stressors.

**Structural Vulnerabilities** (education, social protection, etc.)
- 7 countries in the bottom 10 of the World Bank Human Capital Index (2021)

**Climate Change**
- 5 countries in the top 10 most vulnerable to climate change
  - Notre Dame Global Adaptation initiative index (2019)

**Protracted Conflicts**
- 10 million are forcibly displaced (displaced, returnees and refugees)

**Institutional Fragilities**
- Fragile political transitions and institutional legitimacy crisis

*Risk of further destabilization*
The conflict in Ukraine is further aggravating the overlapping crises the region is already facing.

**Food & nutrition crisis**
- Fertilizer shortage
- Trade barriers
- Supply chain disruptions

**Economic and political crisis**
- Higher food import bills
- Energy crisis
- Growing debt
- Institutional fragilities

**Conflict/Security crisis**
- Food & nutrition crisis
- Risks of civil unrest, protests and riots, communal conflict, etc.

**Reduced production**
**Increased prices**
**Erosion of households’ purchasing power**
**Limited fiscal space for governments**
**Increased operational costs for humanitarian actors**
**Increased displacements**

**Risk of further political instability & increase in conflicts**

**Humanitarian consequences are tremendous**
WFP IS PRIORITIZING CRISIS RESPONSE IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENTS

- Early responses in Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania financed through African Risk Capacity insurance pay-outs
- Support to national response plans (provided enough resources)
- Supporting government food procurement and food reserves
- Increasing the reach of national social protection systems
Supporting national systems strengthening is critical to building long-term resilience.

National social protection systems remain underdeveloped.

12% percentage coverage on average

Source (ILO Global Social Protection report, 2022)
Evidence from our resilience-building efforts working with communities

**Beneficiaries have increased capacity to withstand shocks** and are likely to be less affected by the 2022 food crisis

- Have a comparatively **more stable food security situation** than that of the wider population
- Have **increased agricultural and/or pastoral productivity** and reduced day-to-day hardships
- Better **protected against natural disasters** (droughts, floods)
- **Distress migration is reduced** thanks to strengthened livelihoods and food security
- Have **improved ability to access markets** and **basic services** (incl. water, sanitation, education, etc.)
FUNDING REMAINS A CHALLENGE IN THE REGION

TARGET NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
~19 MILLION

TOTAL NEEDS
(next six months)
USD 1.3 BN

SHORTFALL USD 875 M
FUNDED USD 462 M
(as of May 20, 2022)

Funding gap of 65 percent
A unique opportunity for partners to come together

- Need for a **substantial response, concerted and well coordinated efforts and at scale**
- **Leadership at all levels** required
- **Building on what already exists**
  - Ongoing partnerships and joint programmes
  - Existing global, regional and national platforms
Food distribution last Saturday in Thiou, an area without assistance over the last 6 months.

Burkina Faso — in between Ouahigouya and the Malian border.