



EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Introduction

Ramiro Lopes Da Silva, Deputy Executive Director,
Supply Chain and Emergencies

23 March 2023



World Food
Programme

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SUPPLY CHAIN SERVICES PROVIDED IN 114 COUNTRIES (WITH UNHAS)*



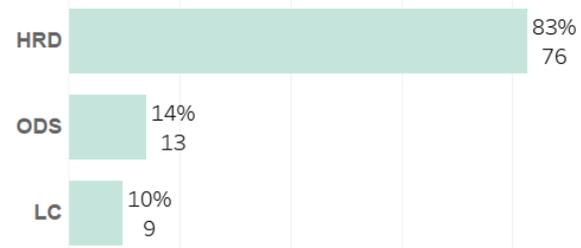
*data as of mid-2022

WHO-WFP HLS GLOBAL PRESENCE 2022



In 2022, WHO and WFP engaged in 92 countries* with a total service value of USD 27.7M of which:

- USD 26.3M (95%) from ODS
- USD 1.3M (5%) from HRD



*in some countries WHO accessed services through more than one WFP HLS mechanism, resulting in a higher count of countries by mechanism type

Top 10 countries by weight (MT)

Ethiopia	8,621
Yemen	843
Myanmar	355
Sudan	326
South Sudan	222
Ukraine	214
DRC	182
Syria	145
Haiti	142
Nigeria	119

Top 10 countries by volume (m3)

Ethiopia	49,824
Myanmar	5,516
Yemen	4,730
DRC	1,671
Ukraine	1,031
Syria	845
Congo	769
Sudan	731
South Sudan	569
Nigeria	522

Top countries for fuel provision by litres (ltr)

Yemen	8,782,819
Haiti	107,832
Sudan	30,664
Ethiopia	29,221



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Global Food Security Situation

Arif Husain, Director of Research, Assessment and Monitoring

23 March 2023



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Global prices are still at crisis level

	Today vs Pre-COVID (% change)	Today vs Pre-Ukraine (% change)	Today vs 2022/23-Peak (% change)
Indices			
Food Price Index	36%	6%	-13%
Fertilizer Index	122%	-23%	-41%
Crude Oil (petroleum) Price index	31%	15%	-30%
Natural Gas Price Index	165%	-54%	-74%
Prices			
Maize	79%	13%	-14%
Rice	22%	26%	0%
Wheat	101%	3%	-25%
Sunflower	48%	-15%	-44%
Currencies			
DXY Dollar Index	6%	8%	-7%

Source: IMF [Indices](#) and [Prices](#)

Despite decreasing global food prices, food remains very expensive in many countries



5
countries with food
inflation **larger than 100%**

14
countries with food
inflation **larger than 50%**

Out of 164 countries

75
countries with food
inflation **larger than 15%**



The **median debt level** of low-income countries **reached nearly 60 percent of GDP** in 2022



At the end of 2022, **almost 60 percent of low-income countries were already in debt distress or at high risk** of debt distress



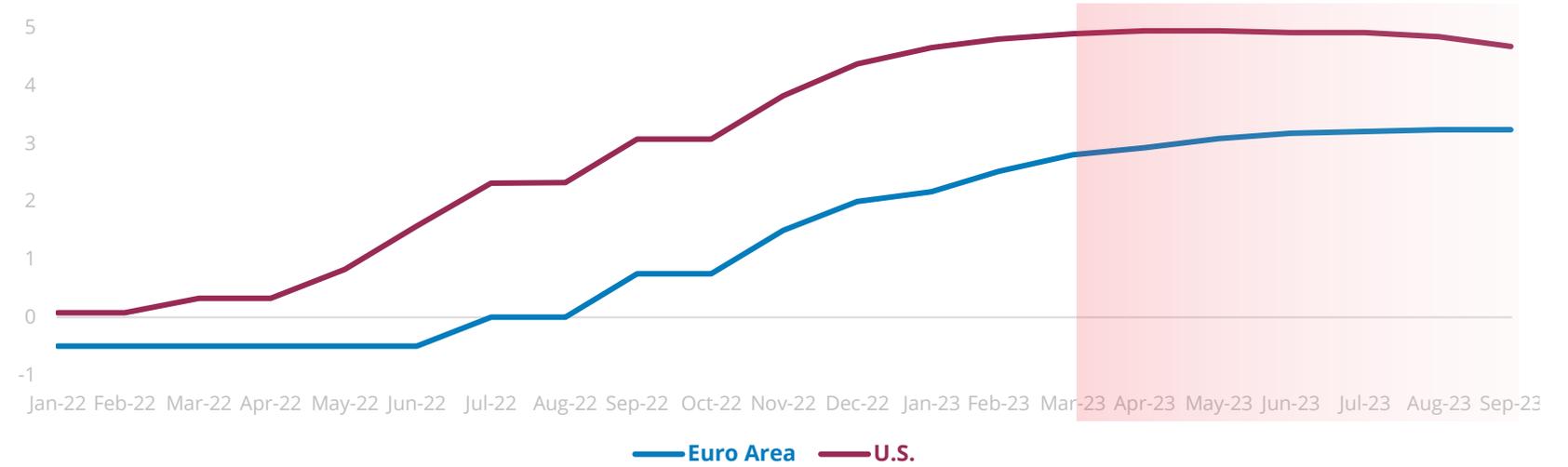


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A higher cost of debt



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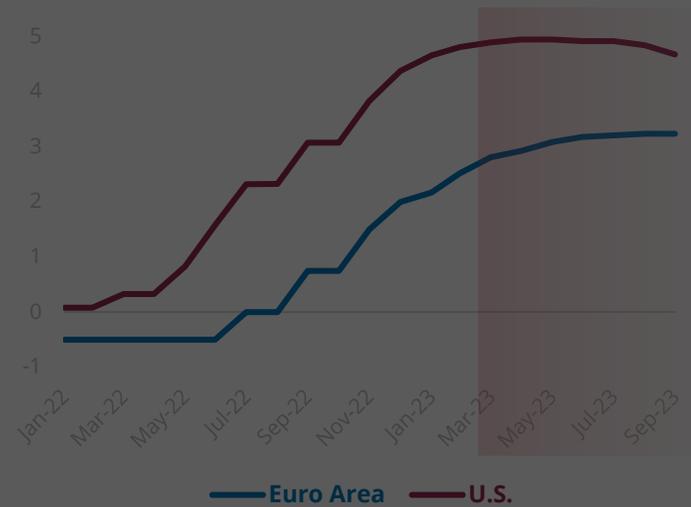


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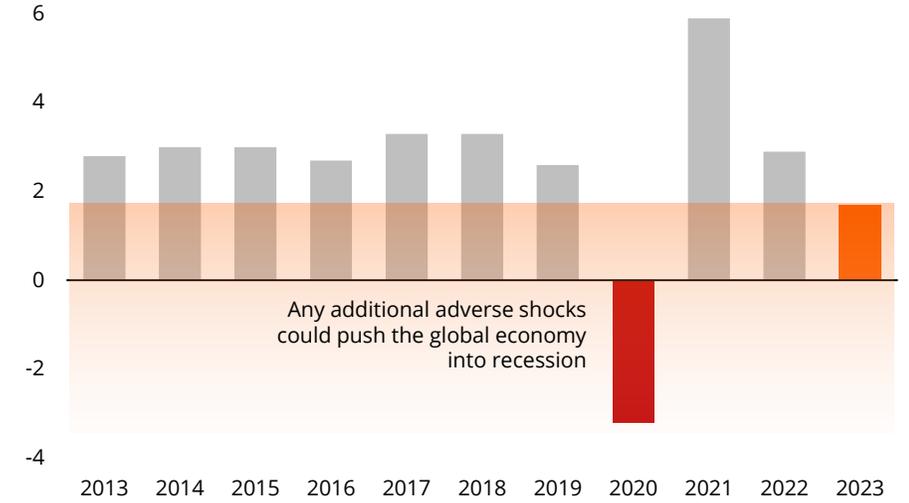


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A higher cost of debt



Smaller global growth signals a looming global recession



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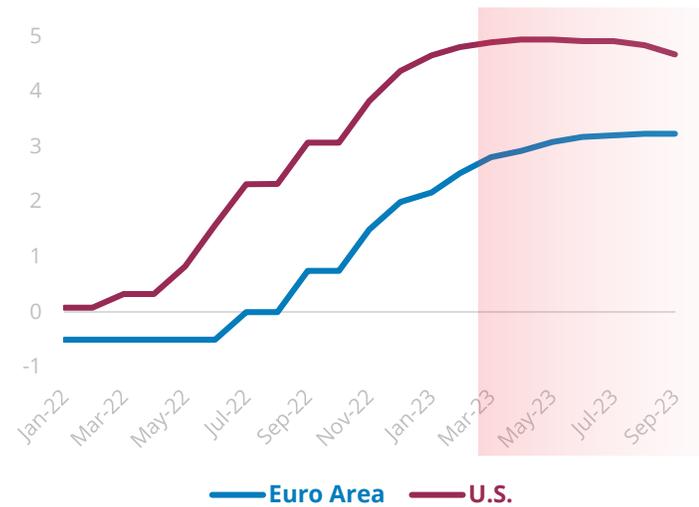


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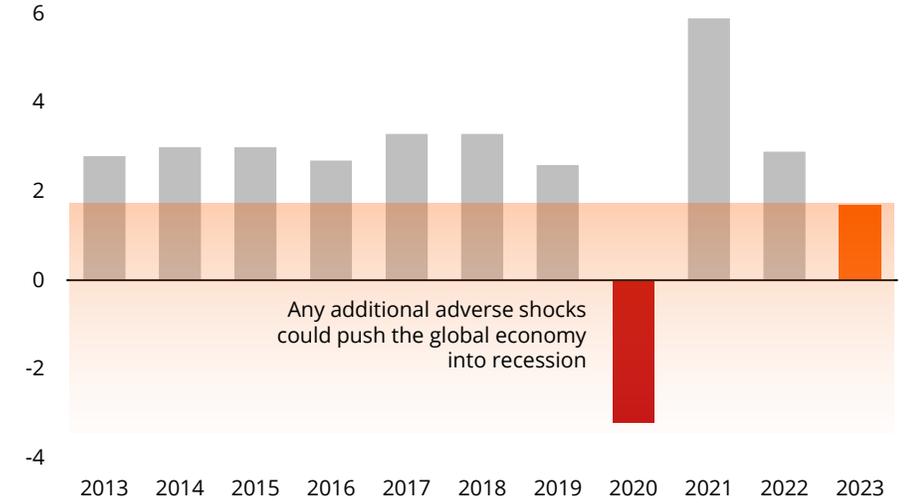


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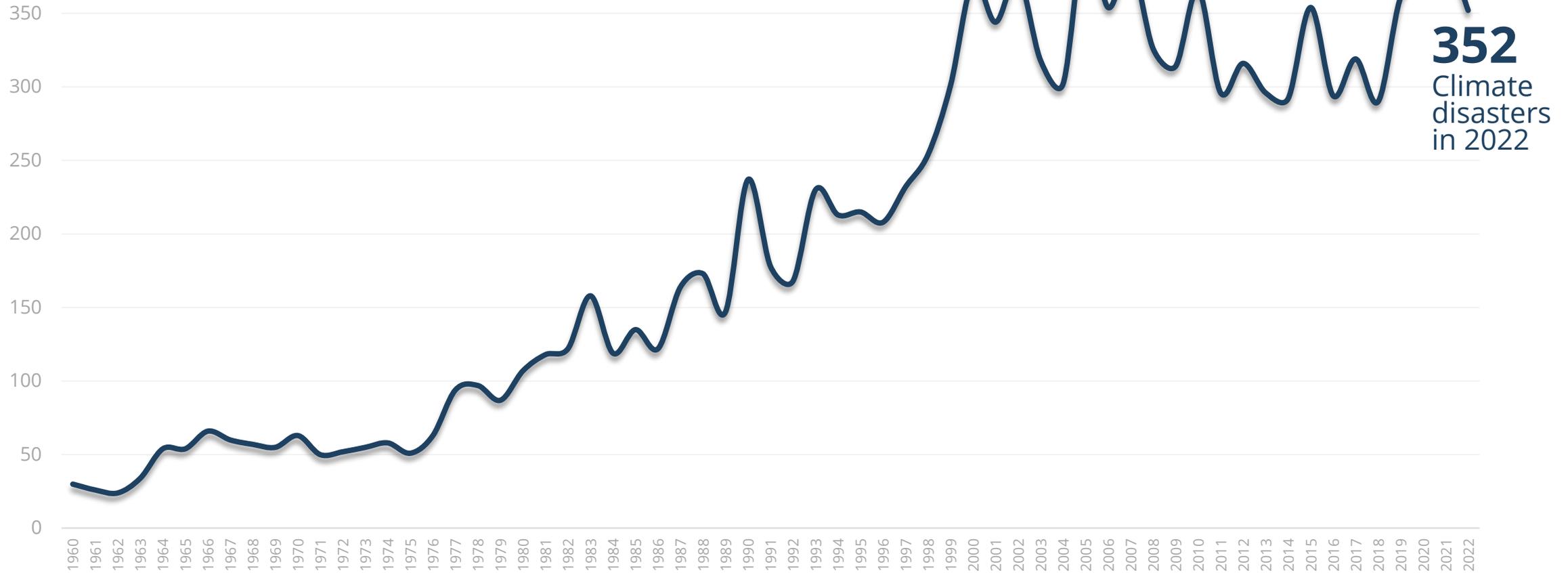


Conflict remains the main driver of food insecurity globally



Climate shocks remain a key driver of food insecurity

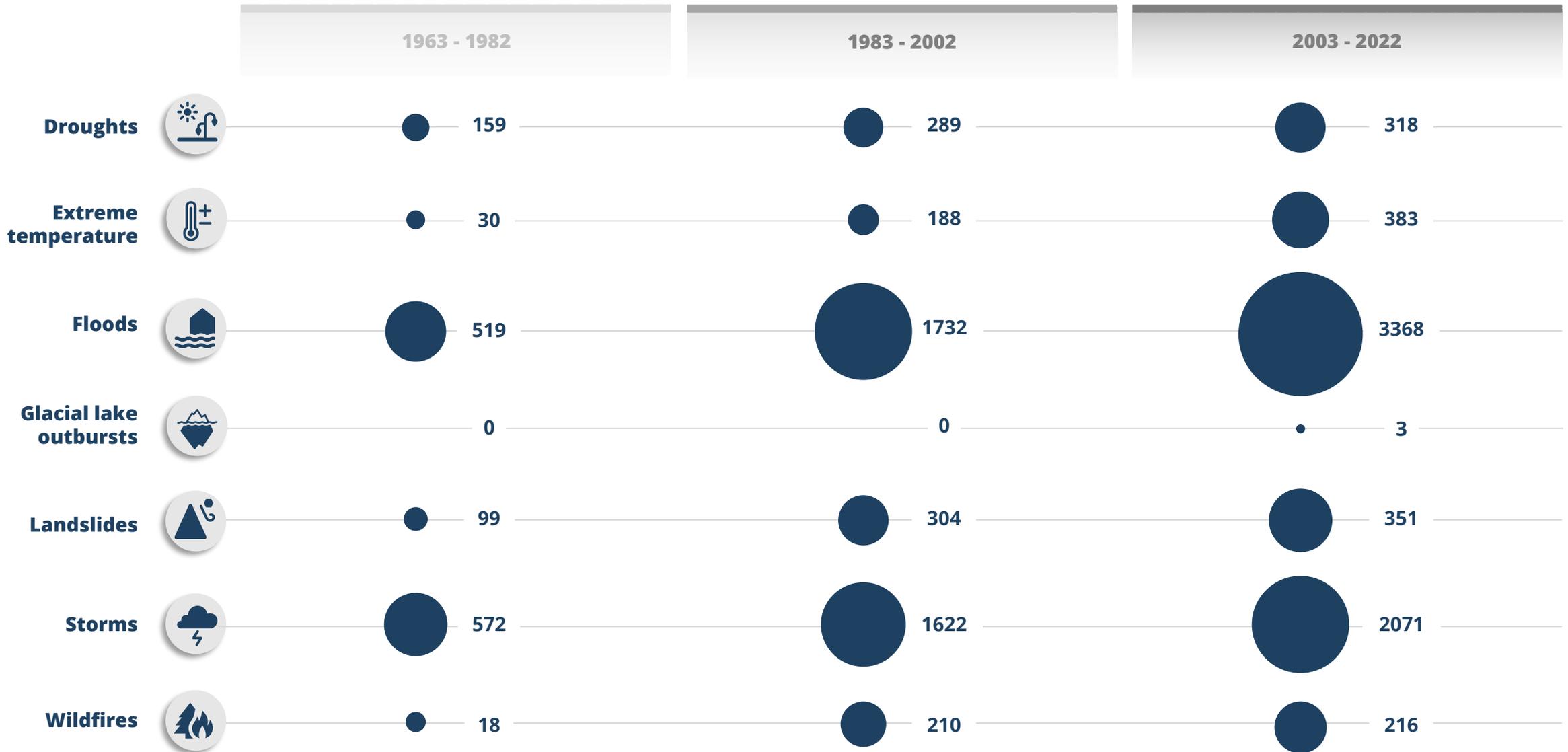
Increasing frequency of climate shocks



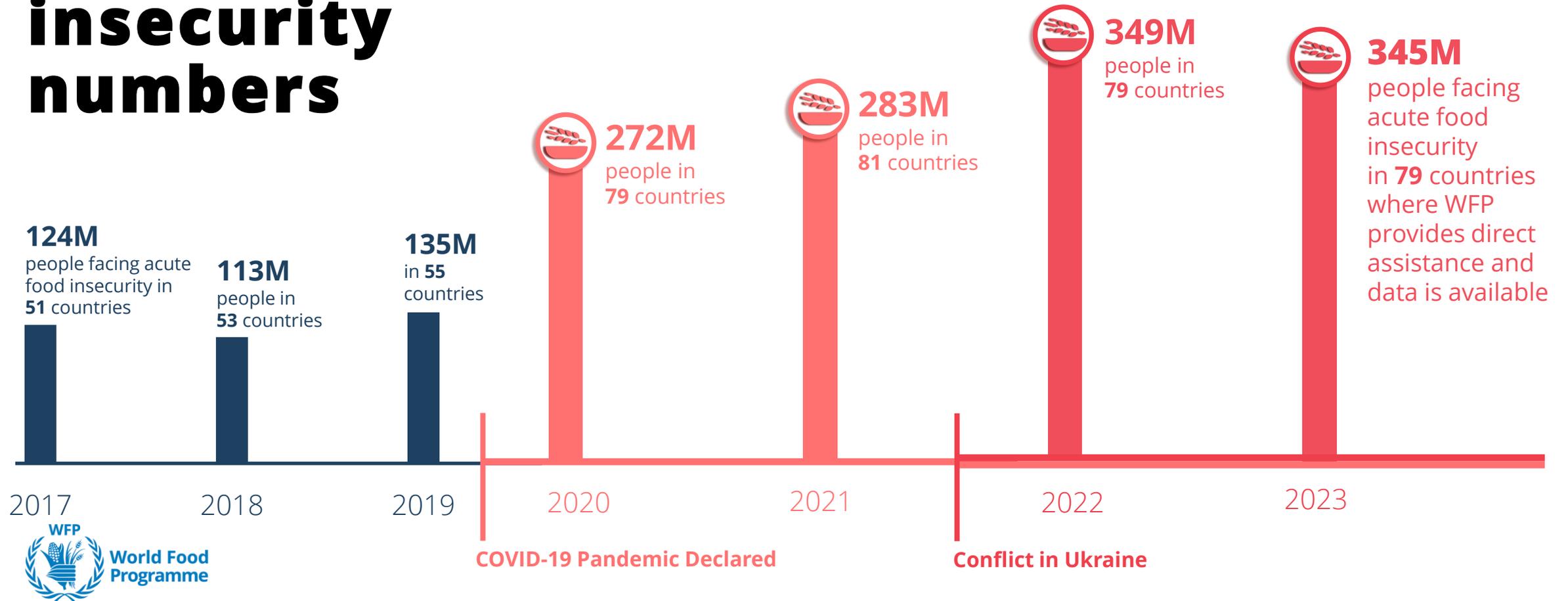
1963 - 1982

1983 - 2002

2003 - 2022

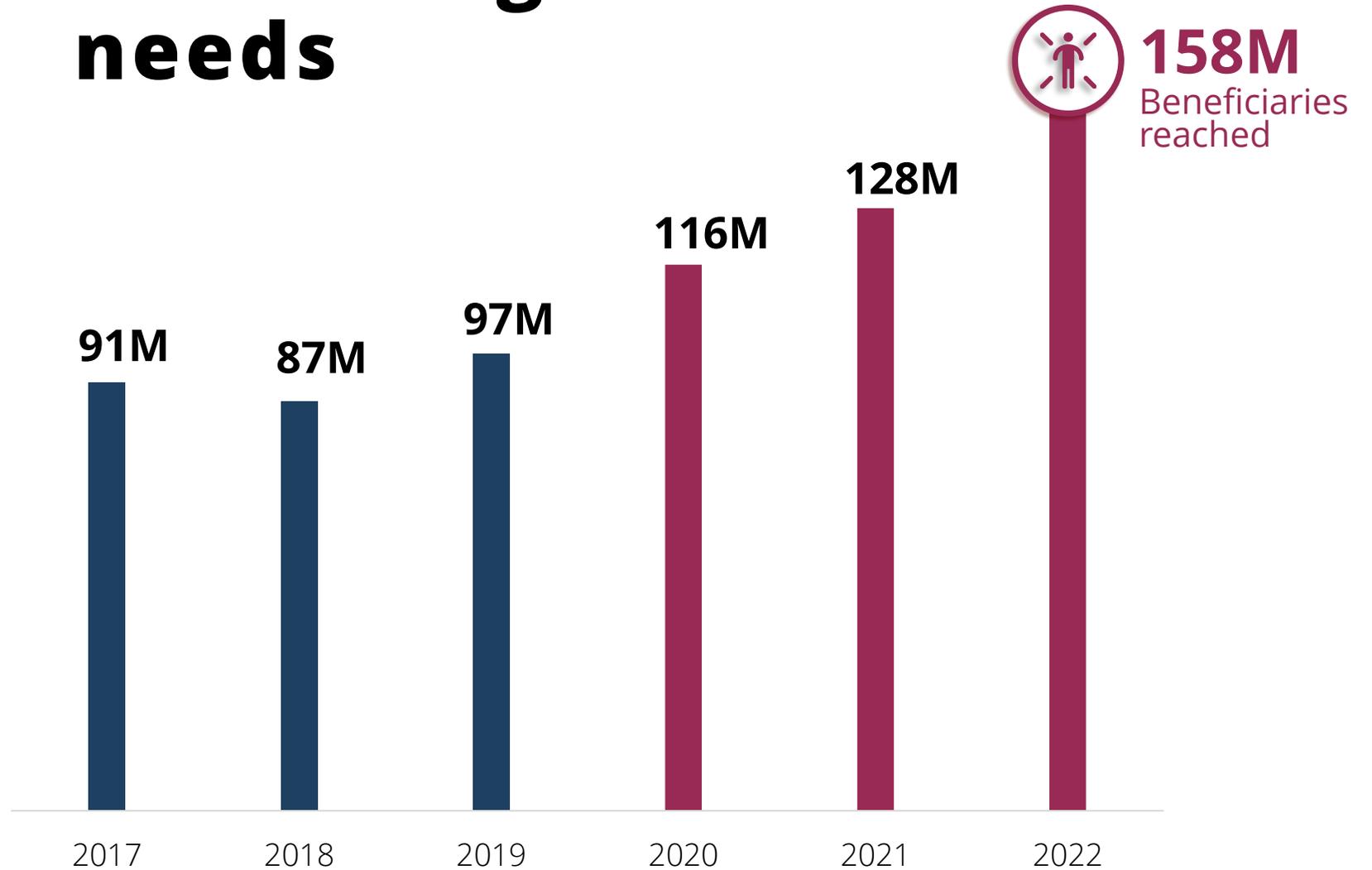


Global acute food insecurity numbers





Increasing needs





EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Much achieved, much is ahead

Kyung-nan Park, Director of Emergencies

23 March 2023



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ACHIEVEMENTS

WFP assisted about **158 million people** in 2022 – a historic high.

A record level **USD 14.2 billion** in contributions was received.

The Immediate Response Account (IRA) allocated an all-time high of **USD 385 million** to 36 country operations, 75% in response of the Global Food Crisis.

Significant results include the remarkable pivoting in **Somalia** with substantial response scale-up **keeping famine at bay**.

The IRA made possible an urgent response to the **Türkiye-Syria earthquake and** deferred difficult prioritization decisions in underfunded **Afghanistan** operations serving people in the IPC Phase 4.

In **Haiti**, **continuous humanitarian negotiations** have led to a cease-fire allowing WFP to proceed to life-saving distributions in IPC 5 area (Cité Soleil) + **improved access** to the south of the country.

ACHIEVEMENTS

WFP's investments and efforts to gain access paid dividends once conditions improve in conflict contexts. **Afghanistan** and **Ethiopia** saw a marked **increase in volume of food operations**.

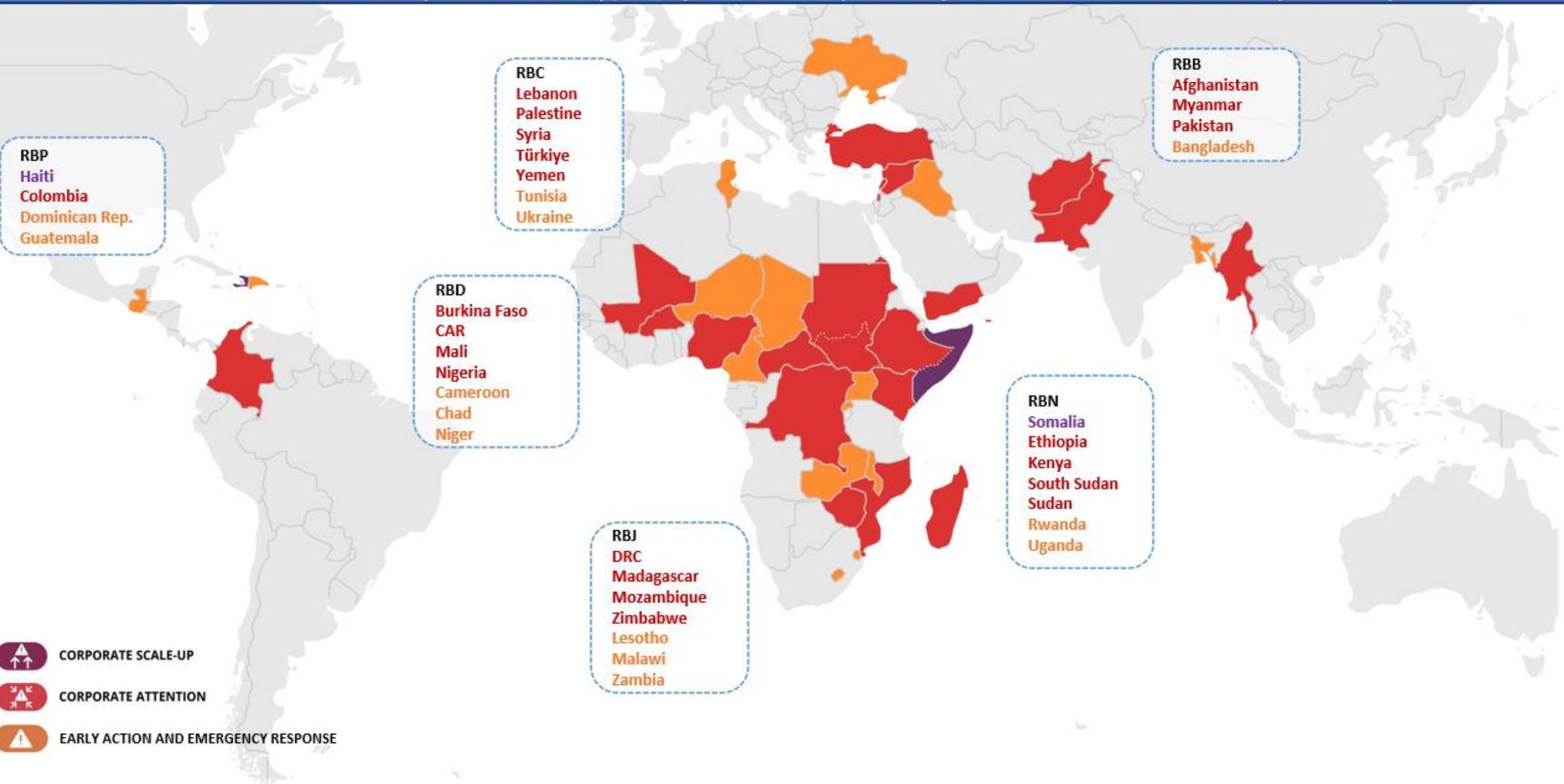
WFP's use of **cash-based transfers** continues to grow further and faster than ever before. In 2022, WFP disbursed USD 3.3 billion in 72 countries, an **increase of 42% compared to 2021**.

The anticipated funding drop in 2023 threatens to **undo the work of humanitarian investment** achieved in 2022.



Countries of Corporate Concern, latest update as per February 2023 Corporate Alert System Assessment

Haiti and Somalia under corporate scale-up, 21 operations require corporate attention and 15 require early action



POLYCRISIS

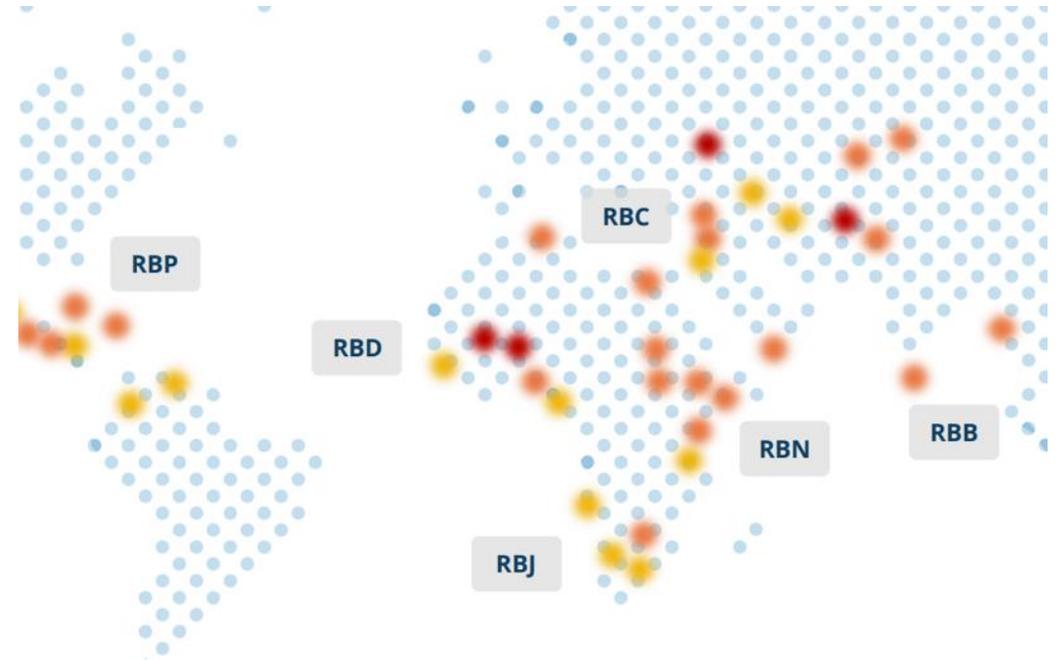
Armed conflict, economic shocks, climate extremes, and soaring fertilizer prices are disrupting food production and driving food insecurity.

In **Haiti**, economic decline driven by increasing insecurity is affecting income and livelihoods.

In **Syria**, there is a high probability of unprecedented third consecutive season of below average rainfall, compounding dire needs following 12 years of conflict and last month's earthquake.

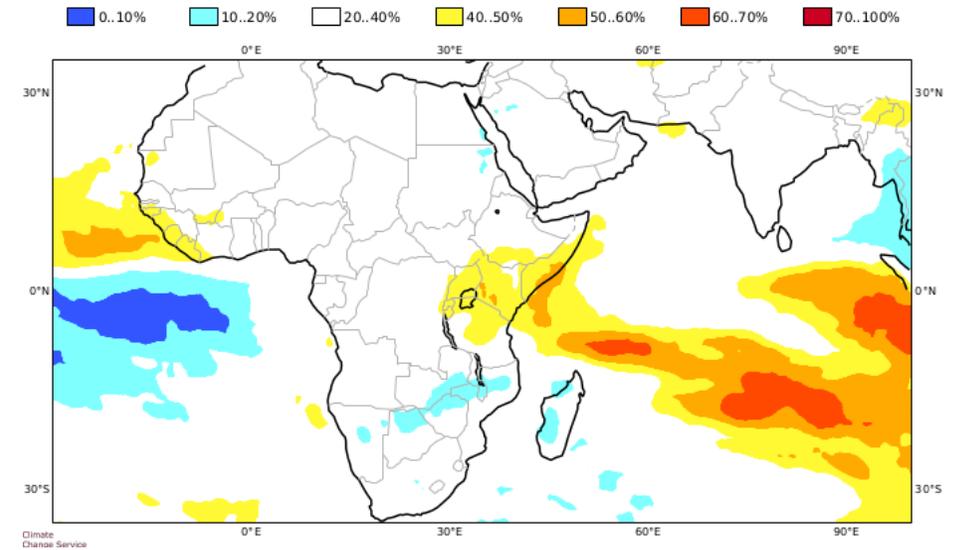
In **Afghanistan**, drop of foreign reserves from humanitarian funds and exports are likely to trigger new economic crisis, compounding effects of droughts and floods.

Experts have predicted a **drop** in major food crop production of 2.4%, a reduction enough **to feed 282 million people for one year.**



CLIMATE SHOCKS

- 2023 **March to May** season in Kenya, Somalia and southern and eastern Ethiopia is expected to have below-normal average conditions, leading to an **unprecedented 6th consecutive below-average season**
- Since 2016, **only two of the 12 rainy seasons** across the pastoral, lowland areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia have been normal.
- **Syria and Iraq's** 2023 rainy season concluded with below-average conditions, a third in a row and exacerbating food insecurity
- **Cyclone Freddy's devastating impact on Southern Malawi** will result in total disruption of harvest in the region, compounding **already dire conditions** for Madagascar, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.
- El Niño 2023 will begin in **June 2023**, reaching a probability of 61-63% in Aug-Dec and be the dominant category from July to at least December 2023
- This carries potential risks of **below-average rainfall & drought**, leading to reduced yields, crop & livestock losses



FOOD INSECURITY IN 2023

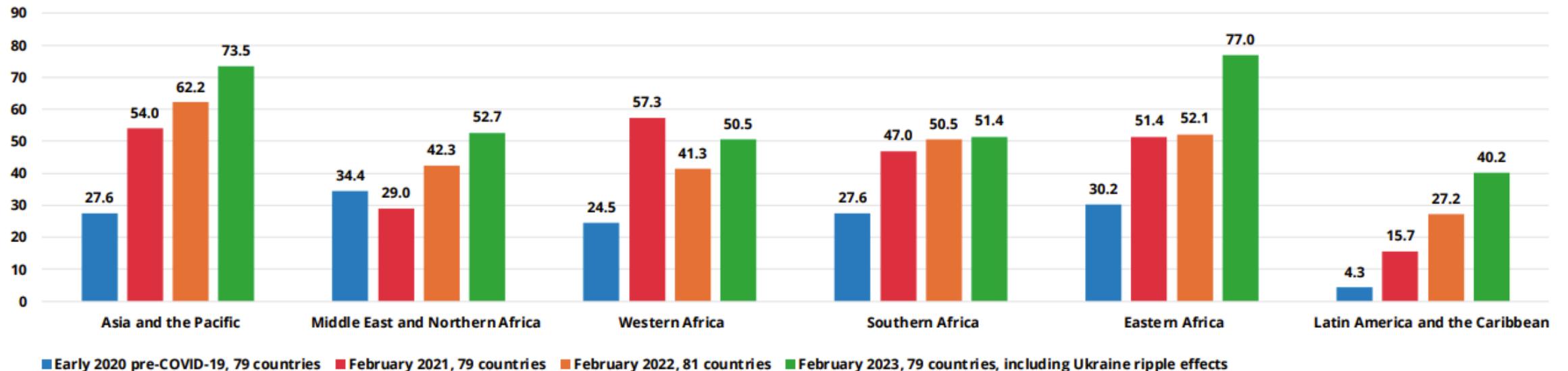
The scale of the current global hunger and malnutrition crisis is enormous.

An expected **345 million people from 79 countries are 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.**

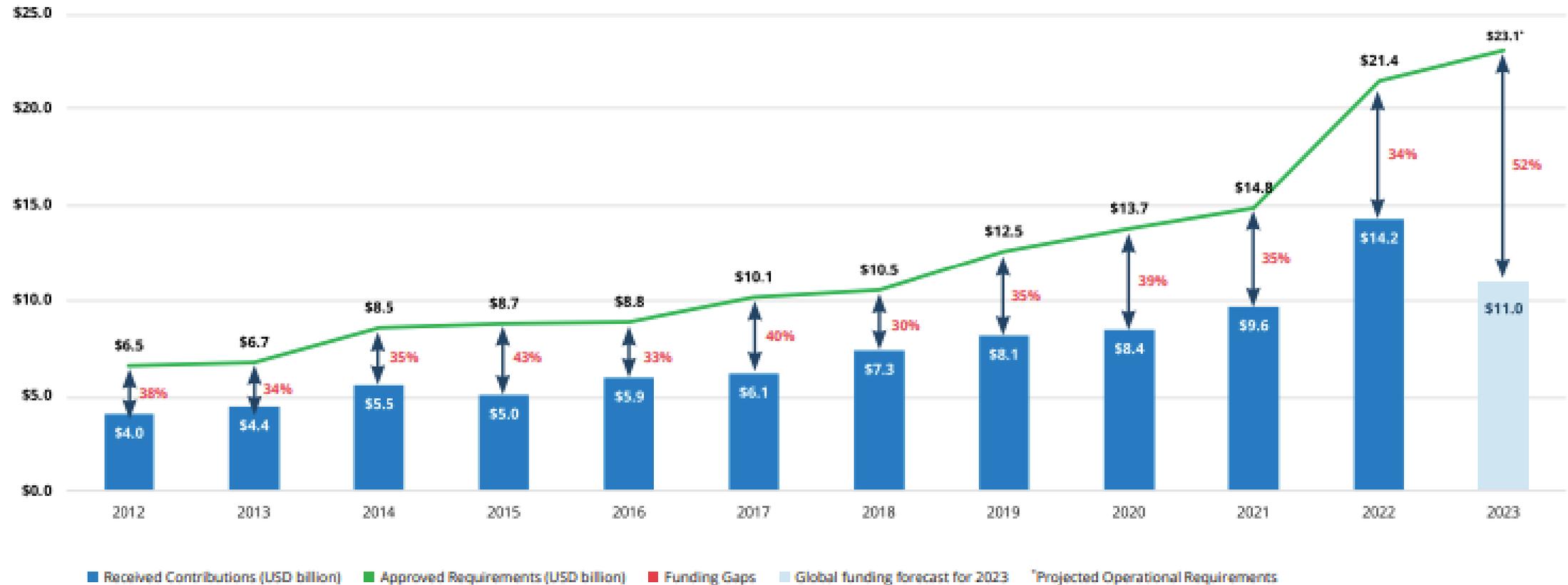
Acute food insecurity remains high, with **record levels of people in acute food insecurity.**

Number of people in acute food insecurity, in millions, per region



RECORD HIGH NEEDS AND FUNDING GAPS

WFP Needs vs Funding



Immediate Response Account

WFP's immediate, life-saving, and last-resort funding mechanism

Key Results in 2022

- **Record allocation of USD 385M** has significantly impacted WFP's response to the Global Food Crisis (75% increase)
- **Record contributions of USD 101M** (including USD 11M from individuals)
- **Record USD 220M revolved**
- **EB Target exceeded in 2022** (USD 321M)
- **EB raised IRA "target" to USD 400M for 2023** (\$200M increase)
- **Internal Transfers "kick-start" 2023** USD 180M (USD 130M from the General Fund and PSAEA + USD 50M from the MAC)

IRA 2023 Allocations

mill USD

Afghanistan	9.40
Colombia	1.69
Dem. Rep. of Congo	16.04
Madagascar	2.35
Malawi	5.07
Mozambique	2.35
Rwanda	2.34
Syria	25.35
Turkey	46.98
Zambia	0.80
Total	112.37



WORST HIT COUNTRIES

In 2023, at least **846,000 people** are expected to experience Catastrophic Conditions (IPC/CH Phase 5)

They live in 7 countries:

Burkina Faso
Haiti
Mali
Nigeria
Somalia
South Sudan
Yemen

Armed conflict, climate change, and economic stress is converging with other factors of fragility, creating a global *polycrisis*

Note: These/the above figures are based on the latest GORP (released on 24 February 2023). They may not reflect more recent assessment data. Afghanistan is not included, pending official publishing of the latest IPC report.



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HARD PRIORITIZATION CALLS

As funding will not keep pace with continued high needs, WFP is forced to make hard prioritization calls.

- Maintaining the ration size and **reducing the caseload, leaving vulnerable people** in need without assistance
- Or **reducing the ration size** to keep the caseload, which **reduces the effectiveness** of the provided assistance
- Or **discontinuing** complementary programmes (e.g. nutrition sensitive and specific interventions); which risks **deepening the vulnerability** of some of the most at-risk groups.



PRIORITIZATION IN EFFECT

In **Afghanistan**, WFP has **cut food and cash rations** from 75% to 50% for 4 million people living in IPC 4 areas. Without immediate funding (US\$ 93 million), 9 million people risk receiving nothing at all in April, including 2 million people in IPC 4.

For the first time, WFP was forced to **cut back its lifesaving assistance** (from US\$ 12 to US\$ 10 per person per month) in **Bangladesh** due to lack of funding. If WFP's food assistance does not reach women and children, the already worrying Global Acute Malnutrition rates will skyrocket.





PRIORITIZATION IN EFFECT

Across the Horn, **ration cuts are in place for all refugee hosting countries**, except Somalia and South Sudan. This has impacted over 75% of refugees in the region.

Difficult prioritization is also underway for WFP's **Somalia** famine prevention programme, where 1 million vulnerable people **could risk being left out of WFP's assistance** by April. set

In **Iraq**, WFP assistance to displaced populations and Syrian refugees will conclude by April 2023. Simultaneously, WFP has transitioned to resilience-based programming to support Iraq's development and onward transition. However, the **abrupt discontinuation of assistance to vulnerable IDPs and refugees** would jeopardize food security situation.

In **Syria**, families are receiving **reduced rations**. Continued shortfalls may lead to a cut of up to 70% of beneficiaries in July.



EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The urgency of addressing nutrition in crises

Allison Oman Lawi, Deputy Director, Nutrition Division

23 March 2023



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Agenda

- 1. Some achievements in 2022**
- 2. How does the global food crisis impact on nutrition and why does it matter**
- 3. Scale of the nutrition crisis in 2023**
- 4. WFP's response and priorities in 2023 to support countries in crises:**
 - Scale of planned nutrition response
 - Focus on malnutrition prevention alongside treatment
 - Reaching those hard to reach
 - Improving maternal nutrition programming
 - Efficiencies and flexibility of nutrition product supply chain for last mile delivery
 - Strengthened nutrition analysis, preparedness and response capacity, and partnerships

Selected achievements in 2022

- Scale of nutrition programme reach
- Deployment of emergency nutritionists to support different crises
- Linking of prevention to treatment in emergencies
- Partnership work in nutrition and HIV with UNICEF, FAO, UNAIDS, UNHCR
- Analytics to support country tracking of affordability gap
- Enable country offices to prevent malnutrition using cash
- Narrowing the gap between supply and demand of specialized nutritious foods



How is the global food crisis impacting nutrition?

The global food crisis is a **malnutrition crisis** aggravated by multiple stressors.



**INCREASING COST OF FOOD,
FUEL AND FERTILIZER**

more
than
18%

global food crisis has also affected the price of commodities used for the treatment of wasting, such as ready-to-use supplementary foods



COVID-19

70%

of people facing crisis, or worse, levels of acute food insecurity in 2021 live in conflict-affected countries



CONFLICT

345M

people across 79 countries are facing acute food insecurity



CLIMATE

In these circumstances, **diets** particularly of women and children **lack in both quantity and quality** respective to their nutritional needs.

A **5% increase** in the real price of food can increase the risk of child wasting **by 9%**.

Why acute malnutrition needs to be addressed early

Even a single episode of **acute malnutrition** can permanently harm a child's physical and mental development.

HEALTH

Children who are malnourished are **more susceptible** to long-term health issues, including chronic diseases.

EDUCATION

Children who face malnutrition in early childhood do less well at school and go on to **earn 10% less** on average as adults.

MORTALITY

Malnutrition is linked to **nearly half of deaths** of children under 5. Acutely malnourished children are **12 times more likely to die** than a well-nourished child.

HUMAN CAPITAL

The economic costs of undernutrition due to lost productivity result in an estimated **10% loss in GDP** in low-income countries.

Acute malnutrition - estimated scale of the problem in 2023

88 million people

currently food insecure, with **846,000** experiencing famine-like conditions (IPC 5)



people

18 million children under 5

In need of preventative and curative nutrition services



children under five

In Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Haiti, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen

It is critical to prioritise the nutrition of **pregnant and breastfeeding women** and **young children in crises**

16 million PBWG

In need of preventative and curative nutrition services



pregnant and breastfeeding women

WFP priorities in 2023 in support of countries in crises



Scale up **prevention** alongside **treatment** to protect women and young children



Reaching those **most vulnerable** and at highest risk of acute malnutrition



Focus on **maternal nutrition** and invest in quality improvement

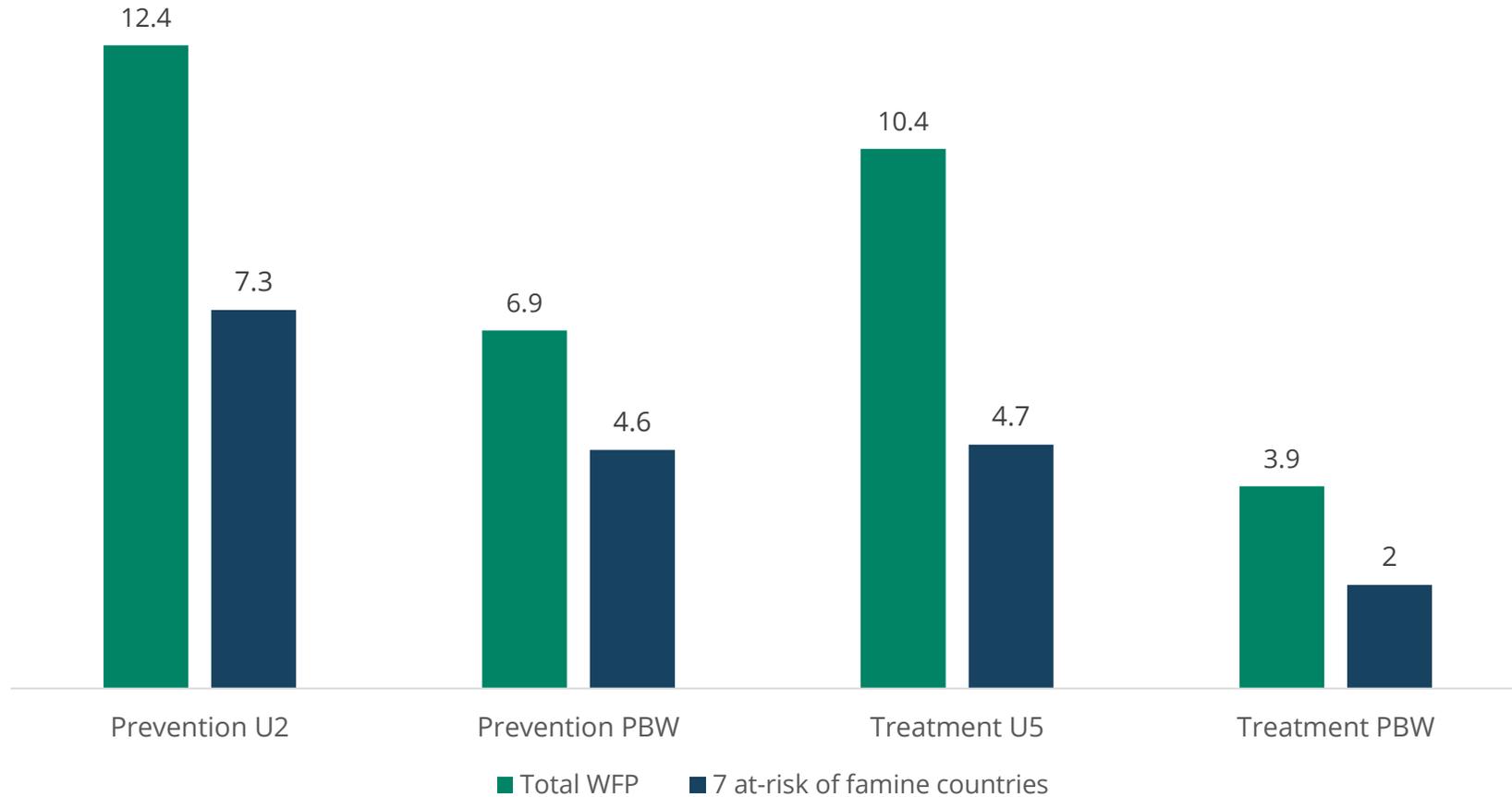


Efficiencies of nutrition product supply chain and last mile delivery



Joint analysis, **preparedness** planning and **response capacity** for nutrition

WFP's expected nutrition programme scale in 2023



Nutrition prevention and treatment programmes for young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls are a crucial part of WFP's humanitarian response to save lives.

Alongside adequate household assistance

2023 WFP planned NUT beneficiaries in millions



Investing in prevention and treatment to protect the nutrition of women and young children

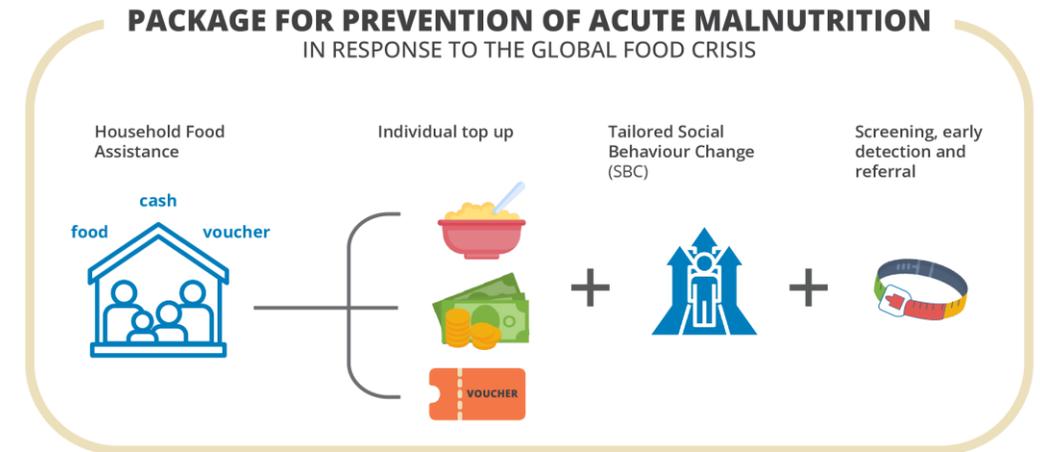
- In IPC 3,4 and 5 contexts programmes to **treat and prevent** malnutrition play a critical role in reducing mortality among young children, women and girls
- Early action on **MAM treatment** has the potential to avert a significant share of deaths

- **But:** Waiting to support women and children only once they become malnourished puts them at unacceptable levels of risk

Investing in **early prevention is crucial.**

- WFP is committed to support countries finding the approach to **wasting management** that suits best their context, in partnership with UNICEF

Our focus



- We invest in developing a **minimum package** to prevent wasting
- This will be a **building block system** based on *adequate* general food assistance as the foundation.
- Combined with targeted assistance to young children and PBWG using SNF or cash, with social and behaviour change interventions or other complementary services.

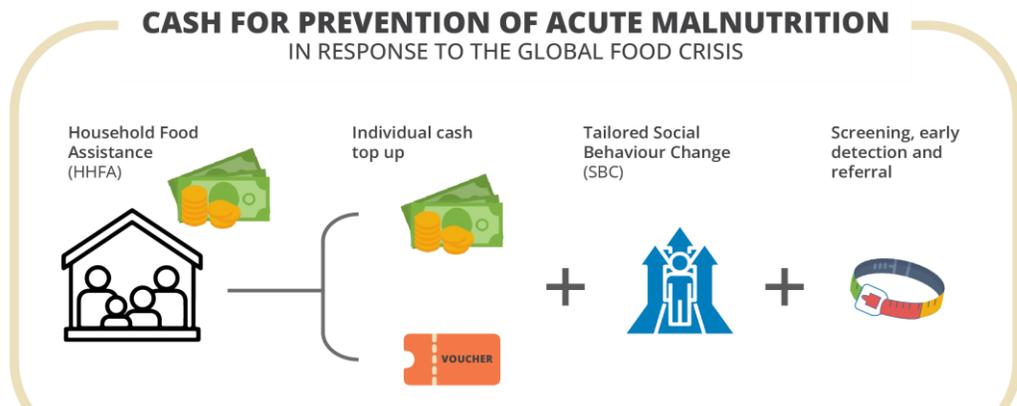
Innovation in prevention: cash for prevention of acute malnutrition

Increased need to diversifying modalities and mechanisms across platforms/system is a high priority due to the intense gaps in the prevention of malnutrition coverage.

WHY CBT? C4PX

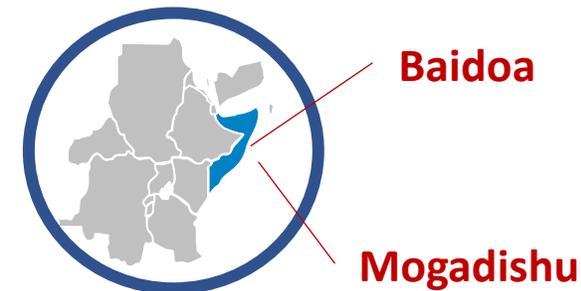
- **Increased evidence** around CBT impact on malnutrition, including wasting
- Assessment showing that **economic barriers** inhibit access to healthy foods
- **Market are functional**, to ensure availability and affordability of nutrition foods

WFP developed a **recommended package**, now tested in Somalia.



In Somalia,

6.7 M in **crisis-level food insecurity**, with over 300,000 facing catastrophic hunger



Acute malnutrition from July 2022 to June 2023 is estimated at 1.8 M of children U5

Around **13,000 households** between Baidoa and Mogadishu will benefit from the recommended package.

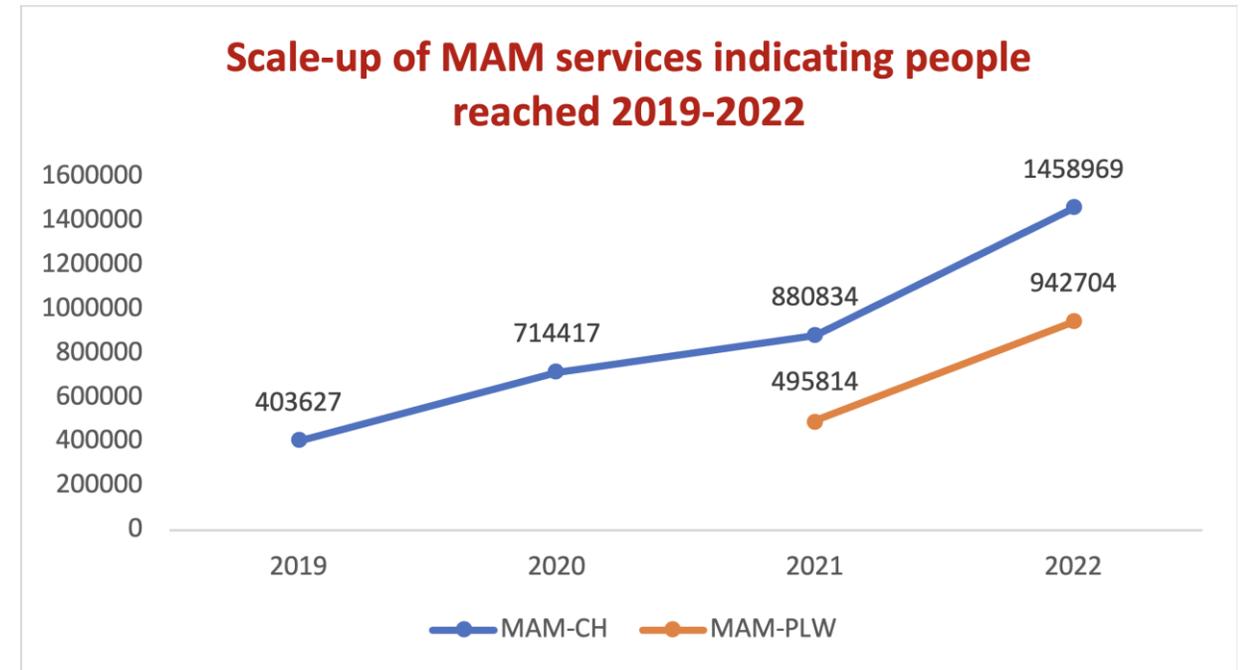
In 2023...

34 WFP Country Offices will implement activities using CBT for nutrition

📍 Finding ways to reach people in remote areas and at highest risk of acute malnutrition

In Afghanistan

- 32 of 34 provinces have rates of acute malnutrition above 10%
- 4 million children and PBWG are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition this year
- In 2023, WFP aims to reach 70% of MAM children targeted by the nutrition cluster
- WFP and UNICEF collaborate to deploy **mobile health and nutrition teams to hard-to-reach places;**
- Large scale household assistance combined with provision of SNF to women and young children serves as the basic support.



- The significant household ration cuts seriously compromise its protective role for nutrition

📍 Focus on maternal nutrition and investing in quality programming

- Ensuring women can access and afford nutritious foods – especially during pregnancy and while breastfeeding – is critical to preventing malnutrition
- **In food insecure contexts**, the provision of fortified food supplements or cash to PBWG improves the nutritional adequacy of their diet; lowers their risk of undernutrition and that of their unborn child
- Support to PBW/G is a core component of WFP's nutrition response; we reached almost 10 million PBW/G in 2022
- **Identifying and reaching** high-risk PBW/G for special nutrition assistance has been challenging; Health as a platform alone is not adequate to reach vulnerable PBW/G. WFP is looking at improved models to screen, target and support PBW/G

In 2023, WFP is investing efforts to :

- Better understand the profile of the most vulnerable PBW/G
- Identify what targeting and delivery mechanisms and platforms work best across the high-risk countries and in different humanitarian settings



Strengthen efficiencies and flexibility of SNF supply and last mile delivery

- SNFs remain essential in WFP's response to address nutrition of PBW/G and young children. They deliver the **right combination of nutrients**, when **diets are inadequate**
- In 2023, **WFP plans** to use 523,000 mt of SNF for nutrition programmes
- Concerted efforts are underway to **enhance SNF supply chain agility and operational efficiency** so that supplies reach the most vulnerable on time
- The Last Mile Delivery Project is undertaken in Chad and South Sudan in collaboration with New York University

In South Sudan, food insecurity affects over 60% of the population and high rates of acute malnutrition persist. In 2023, WFP plans to reach 1.5 mill children and women with nutrition assistance.

Service delivery modality, insecurity, poor road infrastructure and natural disasters and climate change are constant challenges.

Last Mile Delivery Project is a new approach to find solutions for the last part of the supply chain, to ensure that target populations receive the right quantity and quality of SNF on time.

Solutions are found through:

1. Analysis of the distribution chain downstream.
2. Propose new, improved, and more efficient models.
3. Pilot distribution model through groups of women or communities and evaluate performance.



📍 Strengthen joint analysis, preparedness planning and response capacity for nutrition

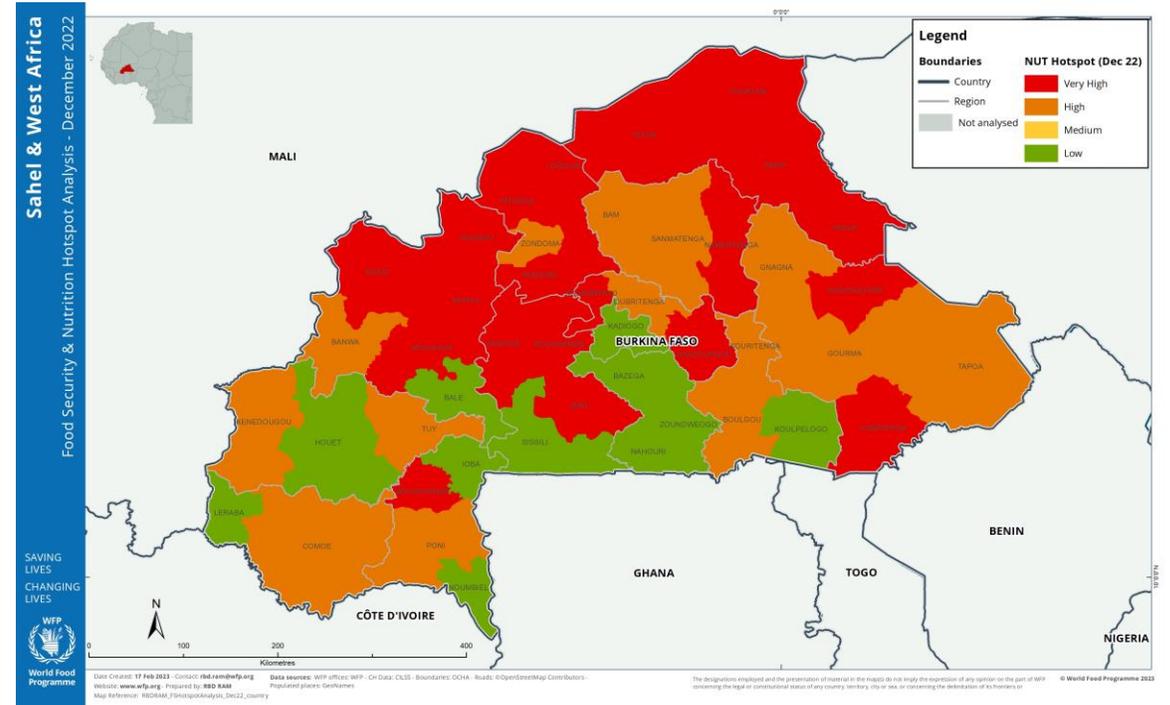
- **Analysis** to better predict needs and inform early action
- **Increased capacity:** Nutrition Rapid Response Team (as part of Global team) and the Nutrition roster



- Strong strategic **partnerships** (Global Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF) to support contextualized, shared solutions
- Nutrition integrated into WFP's and national **preparedness system and platforms**

Example : Hotspot analysis Burkina Faso

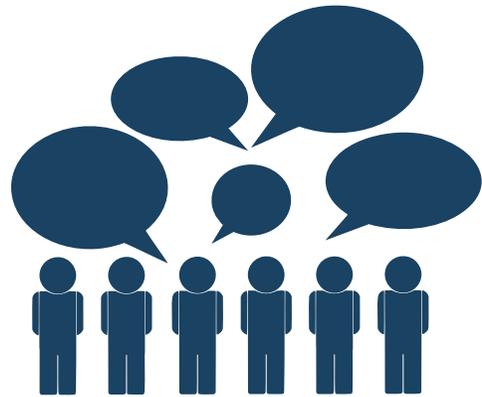
- Joint methodology with UNICEF using nutrition, social basic services, context and co-morbidities data
- **Objective:** identify areas to be prioritized for emergency response with expected number of people in need
- Food security and nutrition "hotspots"



630,298 children under 5 expected to be **malnourished** in 2023:

264,123 in **very high** priority areas
238,448 in **high** priority areas
 127,727 in low priority areas

	Food security Priority 1	Food security Priority 2	Food security Priority 3	Food security Priority 4
NUT Priority: VERY HIGH	Integrated FS & NUT package		NUT response, but integration encouraged	
NUT Priority: HIGH	Integrated FS & NUT package		NUT response, but integration encouraged	
NUT Priority: MEDIUM	FS priority, but integration encouraged		PREVENTION, RESILIENCE, DRR	
NUT Priority: LOW	FS priority, but integration encouraged		PREVENTION, RESILIENCE, DRR	





Thank you!