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## WFP Global Response to COVID-19: June 2020

29 June 2020



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# Introduction

**This June 2020 update provides a snapshot of the measures WFP has put in place to sustain its operations amidst an unprecedented COVID-19 crisis. It provides up-to-date projections of food security needs due to the economic impacts and measures taken to contain the virus, WFP's scale-up plan to address needs, and how WFP is partnering with governments in this joint effort.**

**With the declaration of the pandemic, WFP immediately put in place measures to safeguard its assistance to 100 million people.** WFP reduced congestion at distribution sites, retail shops and banks; developed health mitigation measures and alternatives to biometric verification, face-to-face assessments and malnutrition screening; adapted cooked meal programmes to take home rations, vouchers and home delivered food kits; diversified its food procurement and financial service base to mitigate supply risks; and re-purposed human resource capacities to address more than 475 surge requests required to implement WFP's response.

Amidst these country-level efforts to continue to deliver, at a global level COVID-19 was disrupting supply chains and risking operations. On 23 March WFP launched an urgent appeal of USD 1.9 billion against its pre-COVID-19 programme of work to pre-position resources and safeguard operations. **Three months later, WFP has received USD 1.7 billion against the appeal** – enabling the organization to procure an immediate buffer for critical operations. More than half these resources were earmarked to 5 operations (Yemen, Syria, Somalia, Bangladesh, South Sudan), and 26 countries received the equivalent of less than one-month of requirements. WFP also leveraged its multilateral funding and Immediate Response Account (IRA), disbursing USD 445 million as of mid-June to sustain underfunded operations and meet new, unforeseen needs such as in El Salvador where COVID-19 lockdowns and tropical storms left thousands in need of immediate food assistance in June. **With limited available balance, there is a risk the IRA – WFP's lifeline for rapid response – will reach critical levels by end July.**

The global crisis is placing significant stress on food security, especially in low- and middle-income countries and fragile states. **The UN Secretary-General has warned of an impending global food emergency that could have long term impacts** as COVID-19 challenges food systems, flattens the informal sector, and impacts economies – pushing millions more into extreme poverty and acute food and nutrition insecurity.

Early WFP projections have been refined and complemented with continuous real-time food security and market monitoring. As of end June 2020 **WFP estimates that the number of acute food insecure people in its countries of operation could increase from 149 million pre-COVID-19,<sup>1</sup> to 270 million before the end of the year.**

The timing could not be worse: countries are entering their annual lean season when access to food is most constrained; the hurricane and monsoon seasons loom; new spikes in internal conflict are displacing families; and a plague of locusts threatens livelihoods.

This June 2020 update presents a **snapshot** of WFP's response and additional requirements (July-December 2020) based on latest analysis, in line with asks from governments and in coordination with country-level food security and humanitarian partners.

**WFP is appealing for USD 4.9 billion across its 83 operations** to mitigate and respond to the immediate consequences of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable – structured around three pillars:

- a. Sustain critical assistance to WFP's 100 million** pre-COVID targeted beneficiaries through alternative means of assistance;
- b. Scale-up to support up to 38 million** additional people on the brink of acute food insecurity due to COVID-19 compounded impacts; and
- c. Support governments and partners** in their COVID-19 response through provision of technical assistance, tangible assets and services, and complementary support.

As outlined here, WFP with governments and partners has put in place the response required to meet growing food security needs and mitigate more severe impact. **Delivering on these plans is contingent upon sufficient and timely resources: initial requirements peak over the next three months (July-September).**

The evolution of COVID-19 and changing containment measures remains dynamic and unpredictable and the medium and longer-term impacts of the crisis are yet to be fully understood. WFP plans will continuously be updated over the next months in collaboration with governments and partners.

<sup>1</sup> Updated baseline: The Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) estimated 135 million people in acute food insecurity in 2019 in 55 countries; WFP's June 2020 baseline is updated with latest assessment data for up to 79 countries.



# Implications of COVID-19 on Food Security

## IMPACT CHANNELS AND RISING NEEDS

The COVID-19 crisis unfolds at a time when the number of acutely food insecure people in the world had already risen nearly 70 percent over the past four years, largely due to man-made conflicts, climate change and economic downturn. The spill-over effects of COVID-19 will further increase the number of people facing acute hunger as jobs are lost, the flow of remittances slows, and food systems are under stress or disrupted. Low and middle-income countries will be disproportionately affected by these three primary “impact channels”:

### LOSS OF JOBS

305 million jobs could be lost by mid-2020. Job losses are particularly severe in the informal economy – upon which the vast majority of WFP beneficiaries rely. The International Labor Organization estimates that **earnings for informal workers will decline by 82 percent in low and lower-middle income countries**, with Africa and Latin America to face the largest decline. Women and young people will be disproportionately affected.<sup>2</sup>

### DECLINE IN REMITTANCES

While remittances normally serve as an important informal safety net in times of hardship, they typically slow down during a global economic crisis. The World Bank estimates **remittances globally will fall by 20 percent in 2020**.<sup>3</sup>

### DISRUPTION OF FOOD SYSTEMS

Border closures and suspension of weekly open-air markets in many countries throughout Sub-Saharan Africa have led to reduced regional trade and prevented farmers selling their produce, sometimes leading to localized food scarcity and increased prices. Since the pandemic declaration, restrictions imposed by several exporting countries have put pressure on food import-dependent countries. Meanwhile, plummeting primary commodity prices, containment measures and weak economic activity have already led to depreciating currencies and contributed to domestic price increases in Nigeria as well as several countries in Southern Africa and the Middle East.

In March, WFP released initial estimates that as many as 265 million people across all low and middle income countries could be acutely food insecure by the end of 2020.<sup>4</sup> Three months later, using an adapted baseline, up-to-date country-level assessments, and latest projection modelling integrating new job loss and remittance estimates, **the number could be even higher when just considering countries where WFP has presence**.<sup>5</sup>

**If no action is taken, the number of acutely food insecure in countries with WFP presence will reach 270 million people by end of the year – an 82 percent increase compared to the number of acutely food insecure pre-COVID<sup>6</sup>.**

The following groups are expected to be among the hardest hit:

- Households already in acute food insecurity pre-COVID-19 [149 million people; updated baseline]
- Nutritionally vulnerable groups and people with chronic illness at risk of inadequate nutrition
- Households dependent on income from the informal sector – including many in urban areas
- Households with migrant workers and dependent on remittances and/or seasonal migration
- Small farmers and informal workers in rural areas affected by COVID-19 movement restrictions
- Migrants and displaced populations likely to be left out of national social protection systems and often living in densely populated conditions.

Additional groups will face punctual food security challenges, including persons in quarantine or under lockdown prevented from accessing their regular sources of income and food.

<sup>2</sup> ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. 3trd and 4th editions.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank:

<sup>4</sup> Included: 135 million people in food crisis or above in 2019 in 55 countries (GRFC, 2020), and additional 130 million at risk of becoming food insecure by the end of 2020 in all low and middle-income countries based on initial WFP projections.

<sup>5</sup> The June 2020 updated analysis included three steps: (1) Update and expand acute food insecure baselines to all countries where WFP operates (where data is available); (2) estimate additions using refined methodology; and (3) finetune with country-level assessments where data is available. Note: the situation is highly dynamic and regular updates will be required.

<sup>6</sup> The updated June analysis covers 79 countries (all countries with WFP presence, except for DPRK, India, Pacific, Iran and Morocco). The projected 270 million is comprised of 149 million people acutely food insecure pre-COVID and 121 million additional people at risk to become food insecure before the end of the year. The baseline was updated to reflect all newly available data for 2020 and expanded country coverage to all WFP countries where data on acute food insecurity was available.

## FOOD INSECURITY BY REGION

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Pockets of extreme poverty, natural hazards, conflict, and migration within and across borders are some of the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Asia and the Pacific. The spread of COVID-19 and domestic restrictions left a large share of the region's workforce under lockdown early on. The pandemic has the potential to increase the number of food insecure people by more than 80 percent as the incomes of already economically stressed populations fall further. The crisis strongly affects those who work in casual, informal labour in vulnerable sectors like tourism (e.g. Cambodia, Pacific Island Countries), the garment industry (e.g. Bangladesh), and who rely on remittances (e.g. Nepal). The increasing frequency and severity of natural hazards (monsoon floods, cyclone, drought), a new locust invasion (Pakistan, Afghanistan), and gender-based inequality exacerbate the situation.

### EAST AFRICA

Food insecurity is mainly caused by conflict, recurrent natural disasters and economic shocks. The region hosts 3.3 million refugees and asylum seekers, and 6.2 million IDPs. Access to affected populations can be a challenge. Heavy rains, floods, and the worst desert locust outbreak in decades will have devastating impacts in 2020. The region has not seen sustained lockdowns, thus leading to a more slow-onset impact; nevertheless, COVID-19 is expected to drive the number of acutely food insecure up by 73 percent. Half of the population in larger urban areas is estimated to live in slums or informal settlements. Working poverty is extremely high, nearly 45 percent, as is dependency on remittances. COVID-19 measures by some countries in the region have impacted trade; in South Sudan, the supply shock is driving up local market prices, curtailing purchasing power of the growing urban population. Refugees and IDPs in the region have limited alternative means of survival.

### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The region suffers from consecutive drought, the second largest migration crisis, and political and economic instability which prompted widespread social unrest in 2019. The intense spread of COVID-19 – outpacing the capacity of the health system – has been met with sustained confinement measures, curtailing livelihoods. Especially vulnerable are those who rely on daily wage labor, informal business, petty commerce and/or remittances. Daily workers in rural areas and smallholder farmers not yet recovered from cyclical drought in the Dry Corridor and Haiti have been unable to sell produce due to movement restrictions. The region projects the highest relative increase in food insecurity (269 percent). Compounding the situation: an above average storm season already observed in June, could drive needs further.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY IN NUMBERS

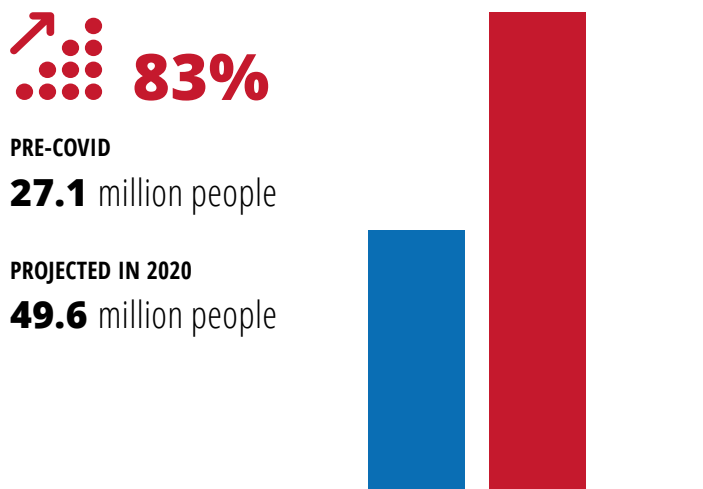
 **83%**

PRE-COVID

**27.1** million people

PROJECTED IN 2020

**49.6** million people



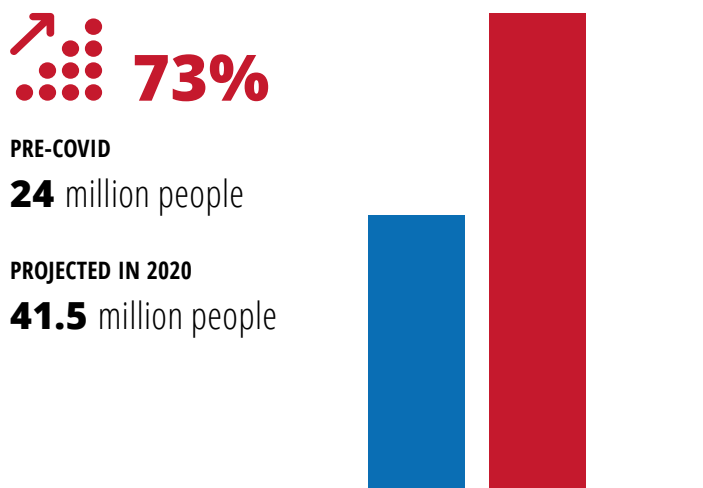
 **73%**

PRE-COVID

**24** million people

PROJECTED IN 2020

**41.5** million people



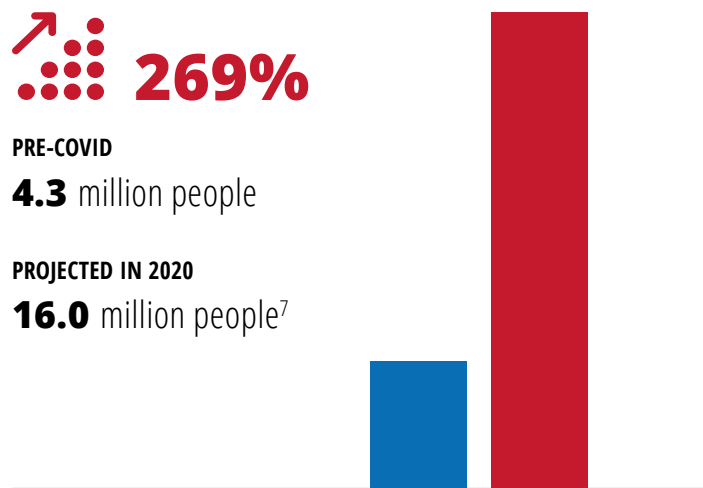
 **269%**

PRE-COVID

**4.3** million people

PROJECTED IN 2020

**16.0** million people<sup>7</sup>



<sup>7</sup> Baseline and projected numbers include moderately and severely food insecure Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

## MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

Conflict and violence are main drivers of food insecurity in the region which hosts a large number of refugees, migrants, and IDPs and the highest number of people in acute food insecurity pre-COVID. Today, movement restrictions, lockdowns, trade barriers and unusual consumer behavior are resulting in changing price levels and inflation. Loss of income is reducing households' purchasing power, affecting access to adequate diets. This combined with previous socio-economic shocks is threatening food security in all countries, with particular concerns in Lebanon, Sudan, Syria and Yemen.<sup>8</sup> The region's heavy dependence on oil and gas exports and on food imports leaves it sensitive to price fluctuations and trade restrictions. Remittance losses will be particularly pronounced in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan where remittances account for 30 percent of GDP.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

The region experienced normal rainfall only once in the last five cropping seasons. In 2019, repeated extreme climatic shocks resulted in the highest peak acute food insecurity of the past decade. The situation is aggravated by widespread poverty, chronic malnutrition and macro-economic shocks in countries like Zimbabwe, where food inflation stands at 950 percent. Conflict continues in Eastern DRC and northern Mozambique. COVID-19 will deepen and increase poverty and food insecurity. Constrained government resources could lead to a curtailment of public services and diminish response capacities. Pending the outcome of 2020 official assessment results, an initial WFP analysis at regional level projected 42 million people in 12 countries with WFP presence will be food insecure. Should a worst-case scenario materialize (widescale economic disruption, declining remittances, severe deterioration in terms of trade, health impacts) this figure could rise to as many as 52.4 million.

## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Weather and climate variabilities have historically been the main drivers of food insecurity notably in the Sahel where recurrent drought leads to chronic food production deficit and pasture failure. In coastal countries, above average rainfall causes regular flood events. In recent years, conflict in the region has escalated – disrupting livelihoods and forcing families into protracted displacement. Pre-COVID estimates of acute food insecurity already indicated an important increase from 2019 linked primarily to conflicts in Central Sahel, northern Nigeria, Central African Republic, and Cameroon. COVID-19's compounded impact could drive a further increase of 135 percent. Working poverty is high, and commodity market volatility and supply chain disruptions will impact access and availability of food. COVID-19 unfolds at the peak of the lean season when hunger and malnutrition are most severe.

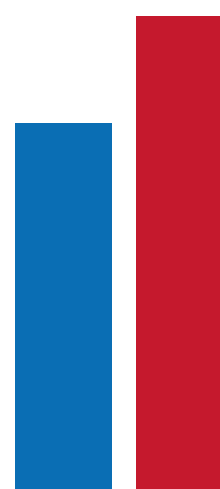
 **29%**

PRE-COVID

**41.1** million people

PROJECTED IN 2020

**53** million people



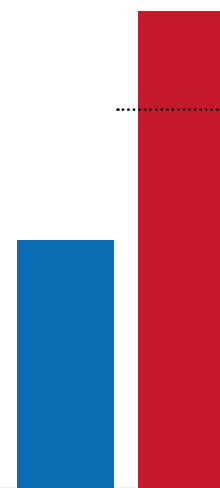
 **90%**

PRE-COVID

**27.5** million people

PROJECTED IN 2020

**42** million; up to 52.4 million people [worst case scenario]



INITIAL ESTIMATE

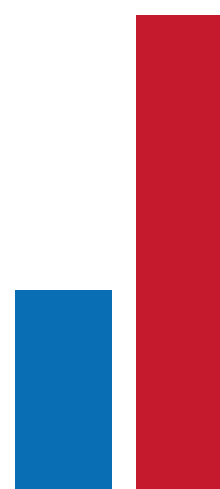
 **135%**

PRE-COVID

**24.5** million people

PROJECTED IN 2020

**57.5** million people



<sup>8</sup> At the time of writing, a nation-wide IPC is ongoing in Yemen; the increase in food insecure may be significant.



## HORIZON SCANNING

Looking six months ahead, as COVID-19 intensifies already increasing vulnerabilities and drives additional groups into acute food insecurity, the crisis and containment efforts will reinforce pre-existing economic instability (such as in Haiti, Lebanon, and Zimbabwe), aggravate risk of potential rise of political and social unrest, and risk exacerbating conflicts. The pandemic and its consequences are not the only risks facing fragile communities in the remaining months of 2020.



### Poor Rainfall

Central America and Haiti, parts of South East Asia, and West Africa coastal countries are expected to have below average rainfall through the agricultural season, resulting in reduced crop yields. For some, this will be a consecutive year(s) of reduced production.



### Locusts

The worst desert locust upsurge in decades threatens food security and livelihoods in the Greater Horn of Africa. Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya are biggest concerns but the locusts have spread throughout the region and could continue to grow in Yemen and South-West Asia. There is a risk of the pest's expansion to the Sahel belt and Southern Africa by end July.



### Wet Season: Hurricane, Monsoons, and Floods

The second half of the year are the peak of the tropical cyclone seasons and rainy seasons. The Caribbean and Central America expect an above average season (60 percent likelihood). There is a 70 percent likelihood of above-average rainfall in parts of East Africa, leading to flooding.



### Armed Conflict

COVID-19 has not slowed armed conflict – and the spread of COVID-19 and economic repercussions in conflict-affected areas could hinder peace processes and aggravate conflict. There is the risk that recruitment by non-state armed groups could increase in countries where the economic recession results in large job losses.



### Socio-economic grievances

COVID-19's impact and containment efforts triggered protests in all regions including in Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Lebanon, Sudan, Tunisia, Palestine, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Bolivia, Haiti, Colombia, Guatemala, and Ecuador. As the focus of protests shifts from discontent over lockdowns to broader socio-economic grievances, this trend is likely to continue.

# WFP's Immediate Response

The evolution of COVID-19 and containment measures remains unpredictable. Meanwhile, the medium and longer-term impacts of the crisis are yet to be understood. This June update presents a **snapshot of WFP's immediate response and additional requirements** based on continuous analysis, in line with asks from governments, and in coordination with partners.

**WFP is appealing for USD 4.9 billion to cover its 6-month shortfall.** This represents 62 percent of the total budget required through end 2020, including an **additional USD 1.7 billion**<sup>9</sup> in scale-up requirements (94 percent dedicated to crisis response).

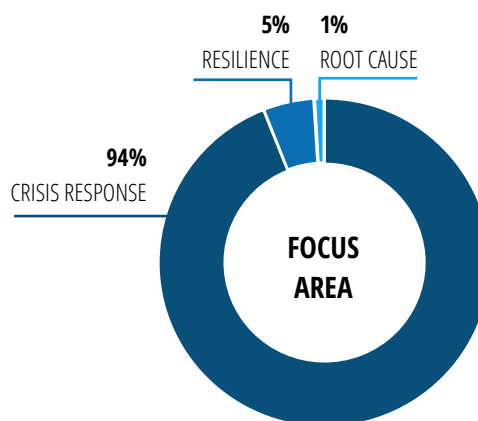
Funding is required to deliver on three immediate pillars.

- Sustain critical assistance to WFP's 100 million pre-COVID direct beneficiaries across 83 operations;<sup>10</sup>
- Scale-up to support up to 38 million additional people on the brink of acute food insecurity due to COVID-19 and its compounded impacts; and
- Support governments and partners in their COVID-19 response through provision of technical assistance, tangible assets and services, and complementary support.

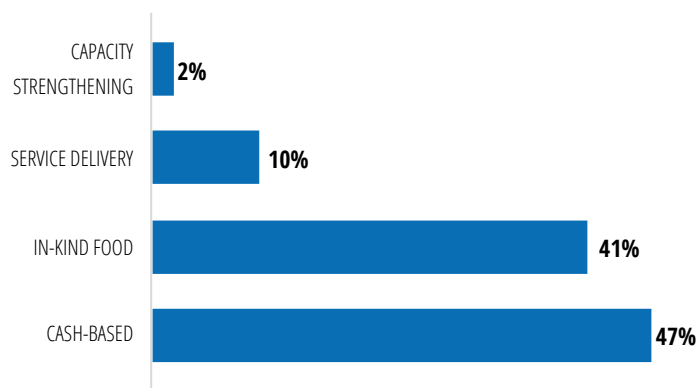
The beneficiaries targeted through this scale-up plan represent those whom WFP, with partners, has identified as the most vulnerable and **to whom WFP aims to provide direct food assistance**. In parallel, WFP is supporting governments and partners on targeting and delivery mechanisms to reach additional population groups.

**As the pandemic continues to evolve, so will these requirements:** in at least 10 countries response plans with governments and partners are still under development.

The Annex provides additional detail by country of WFP's response plan to Sustain, Scale-Up, and Support.



## TRANSFER MODALITY



Scale-Up by Focus Area and Transfer Modality

## SUSTAIN CRITICAL ASSISTANCE

**As of June, COVID-19 transmission is only at its cusp in some of the most vulnerable contexts where WFP operates.** The impact of the crisis for WFP's operations will be particularly severe in the deep field and in areas where access is already challenging.

**It is of extreme concern that cases are now reported in high-risk congested refugee and internally displaced sites such as Cox's Bazaar refugee camp in Bangladesh and protection of civilian sites** in South Sudan, and in fragile conflict countries including Central African Republic, Sudan, Yemen and northeast Nigeria already facing emergency levels of acute food insecurity. Lockdowns also present a heightened risk for refugees and IDPs who rely on markets outside of settlements, such as Syrian refugees constrained to Informal Tented Settlements.

<sup>9</sup> As the socioeconomic impacts unfold over the coming months and new non-COVID risks materialize, it will become increasingly difficult to distinguish directly COVID-induced WFP response from compounded vulnerabilities. However, as of end June the bulk of this initial WFP increased requirement can be attributed to COVID-19 induced impacts – as indicated by the types of responses and outlined in the country-specific Annex.

<sup>10</sup> Includes two multi-country operations (Caribbean and Pacific) and seven countries with a WFP technical assistance role.

**Many fragile humanitarian operations today face a triple threat:** (1) confirmed presence of COVID in sites is restricting humanitarian footprint; (2) the onset of the rainy season impedes delivery and brings additional health and nutrition risks for vulnerable groups; and (3) complex security dynamics continue to challenge access.

**The impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the most vulnerable populations requires more than ever that WFP sustains critical assistance and wherever possible continues to safeguard investments in resilience.** When social distancing measures threatened livelihood support in the Sahel, WFP developed innovative approaches to sustain Food-for-Asset programmes, safely: refocusing from community-level to individual and household-based activities; and identifying alternative working norms to reduce crowding at community-level asset development sites [demarcating the site in blocks, sequencing activities, and establishing working calendars alongside health training and materials (eg handwashing stations)].

**The exceptional measures to adapt WFP delivery modalities and ensure health mitigation measures – while crucial to safeguard operations and protect WFP beneficiaries, partners and staff – require additional time and bring additional operating costs.**

**The quarantine measures and longer turnaround time at ports as a result of COVID-19 are expected to increase the cost of sea charter and containerized cargo by as much as 30 percent;** overland transport is foreseen to increase by 10-15 percent. In South Sudan, the need to adapt food distributions for COVID-19, adjust cash-based transfer values, absorb COVID-19 compounded supply chain delays, and compensate for cost recovery losses will require an additional USD 57 million in operational requirements.

**These increasing costs to deliver exacerbate pre-existing resource shortfalls for WFP operations.** In East Africa, protracted refugee response operations reported a 60 percent shortfall against pre-COVID food assistance requirements – resulting in sustained ration cuts to the most vulnerable. Today, these populations have reduced capacity to cope with this new socioeconomic shock.

**WFP seeks to mitigate supply chain interruptions and minimize rising operational costs by:** leveraging its Global Commodity Management Facility for forward procurement at lower prices and positioning supplies nearer to operations; increasing local and regional procurement and diversifying its food supplier base; adapting supply routes where required; and providing technical assistance and assets to

governments to enable the continued, uncongested flow of humanitarian and commercial cargo.

**Timely funding is critical to be able to maximize these opportunities.**

## SCALE-UP TO MEET NEW NEEDS

**Alongside extreme efforts to safeguard and sustain existing operations, the devastating and compounded impact the COVID-19 crisis is having on populations already teetering on the brink of acute food insecurity, requires WFP to step in and respond. WFP is scaling-up provision of direct assistance and support to governments' own response capacities to mitigate and address the initial consequences of COVID-19 and its socioeconomic impacts.**

To this end, WFP has developed response plans to provide direct assistance for **up to 38 million additional beneficiaries. This direct assistance represents the majority (88 percent) of the total additional USD 1.7 billion requirements for the coming 6 months.** As of mid-June, WFP has finalized 21 COVID-19 related budget revisions to its Country or multi-Country Strategic Plans, and an estimated 28 additional budget revisions are in the pipeline.

**WFP's scale-up is reflected across all regions and categories of operations, though its scope varies** depending on: (1) the evolution of the virus and extent to which countries have put in place lockdowns – in Latin America where COVID-19 rages, the swift sustained lockdowns are a sudden severe shock and WFP is asked to significantly increase direct assistance; (2) the scale of WFP's pre-COVID-19 portfolio and ability to respond to priority hunger needs within its existing programmes, such as in Yemen where WFP already operates a large-scale programme targeting those who will be most impacted; and (3) the capacity of governments and partners to meet needs.

**While nearly all WFP operations report a scale-up, what is particular about the COVID-19 crisis is the unprecedented requests to WFP in its traditionally smaller resilience and root cause operations.** In some 30 countries WFP has more than doubled its pre-COVID crisis response requirements for the coming six months; this includes three countries where WFP has undergone budget revisions to introduce a crisis response focus area into its Country Strategic Plan (Dominican Republic, Peru, and Ghana). While WFP's traditionally larger-scale crisis response operations also scale-up (representing some 60 percent of the global budget increase) the increased budget relative to their pre-COVID programme of work will appear less pronounced: in the Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa region, WFP's relative budgetary increase is the lowest of all regions (7 percent), despite the highest increase in additional targeted beneficiaries.

*For details by country, see Annex.*





## Where projections suggest the highest relative increase in needs, is also where WFP is scaling up:

Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by West and Central Africa and Southern Africa, are the three regions with the highest proportional projected increase in food insecurity compared to pre-COVID-19 baselines and together contribute 62 percent of WFP's total additional budget requirement.

Common elements of WFP's scale-up response across regions include:



### REACH EXCLUDED GROUPS

WFP is particularly concerned for **populations already in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 3 and 4 in rural and urban areas who were not receiving assistance** due to access or resource constraints, as well as refugee and migrant populations who largely rely on the informal sector for income and are (often) excluded under national social protection schemes.

In complex fragile contexts of Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, northeast Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan, WFP seeks to extend coverage to people already in IPC 3 and 4 not yet receiving assistance, who are now at heightened risk of falling deeper into hunger due to COVID-19. In addition, in at least 14 countries WFP is asked by governments, food security and protection partners to scale-up coverage of food assistance to persons of concern – covering a gap until these groups can be transitioned to existing social programmes. This includes: extend support to Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador; and temporarily renew support to refugees in the Middle East and East Africa previously excluded.



### EXPAND IN URBAN AREAS

Given the urban dimension of COVID-19-induced vulnerability and the particular impact that lockdown and movement restrictions have on urban communities (and stability), **more than half of WFP's operations are scaling up direct assistance in urban areas – some for the first time.**

WFP is working with governments and partners, leveraging social registries where available and appropriate, to quickly identify populations – with particular attention to households with groups at higher risk of COVID-19 impacts including households relying on informal livelihoods, with nutritionally vulnerable members and elderly, and persons with disability or chronic illness. Where WFP is not yet playing a direct assistance role, it is providing technical support to the governments and partners to ensure urban food assistance needs are covered.



### PROVIDE PUNCTUAL ASSISTANCE

Governments in some countries have requested WFP support to deliver punctual one-time temporary assistance to vulnerable and at-risk groups who are unable to meet their food needs during the peak period where COVID-19 restrictions, including large-scale lockdowns, disrupt access to food. This type of request is captured in some of the larger scale-up plans in Afghanistan, Liberia, Nigeria and Sudan – and this form of assistance in these 4 countries alone represents **nearly 10 million beneficiaries.**



### SUPPORT IN QUARANTINE

In **one-quarter of its operations** WFP is providing short-term **food assistance in isolation/quarantine centers**, partnering with health actors and local catering companies. This type of request from governments is higher in countries of Asia, Latin America and East Africa where returning populations, including migrant workers who have lost income opportunities abroad, are being asked to quarantine upon return.



### RESPOND WITH CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

Since COVID-19, WFP has scaled up remote tools for market monitoring and is adapting programmes based on the evolving situation. Of WFP's additional requirements for direct food assistance, **more than half are in the form of cash-based transfers**, linked in part to the higher urban nature of the COVID-19 response. In **20 percent of operations WFP is already having to adjust its transfer value** to adapt to the market context and/or top-up to cover additional basic needs due to COVID-19. To enable the cash-based scale-up, WFP is supporting local market actors to ensure up to three months of requirements are available in stock for WFP beneficiaries, has signed contracts with at least 11 new financial service providers to diversify transfer mechanism options, and maximized WFP's digital payment system.



### LEVERAGE PLATFORMS

In all countries WFP is leveraging its food assistance platform to **disseminate COVID-19 prevention messaging**, be it through community behavioural change communication at distribution sites and retail shops or WFP-supported call centers (Afghanistan), extending WFP's cash-based transfer platform to partners (19 agreements being signed), or leveraging WFP's food distribution network to deliver hygiene items (Namibia).

Recognizing how the COVID-19 crisis is contributing to increased incidence of Gender Based Violence (GBV), WFP has further reinforced **partnerships with protection actors to scale up GBV awareness and referral systems** using WFPs retail network and its complaints and feedback mechanisms (including: Ethiopia, Republic of Congo, and Somalia).

## SUPPORT GOVERNMENTS AND PARTNERS

In addition to scaling-up direct assistance, WFP is reinforcing its enabling role. Service delivery and capacity strengthening represent some 10 percent and 2 percent respectively of the total additional six-month scale-up requirements in budgetary terms. While comparatively lower than the budget for WFP's direct assistance scale-up, they offer a disproportionate impact as they are focused on enabling the response of others including the strengthening of national systems. **Across all 83 countries where WFP has presence, including two country offices covering 37 island nations in the Caribbean and the Pacific, WFP is partnering with national governments and regional bodies to support the COVID-19 response.**



## SUPPORT SOCIAL PROTECTION AND NATIONAL SYSTEMS

As of end June, WFP is providing support through technical assistance, service provision, and complementary **support to 49 governments to develop or adapt their existing social protection measures in response to COVID-19.**

This support spans from digitization and expansion of the National Aid Fund in Jordan (395,000 households monthly), to supporting the government of Ethiopia introduce a cash top-up under the Urban Productive Safety Nets Programme. While in Colombia, WFP and the government are partnering to extend for the first time support to Venezuelan migrants in Arauca border region not previously covered under the national programme.

Similar partnerships are being put in place to strengthen basic service delivery systems, particularly nutrition and school based programmes, as well as food systems. All offer an **opportunity to leverage technology to enhance efficiency and effectiveness**, such as in the Philippines, Namibia, Guatemala and Tunisia where WFP is supporting governments with digital solutions for their national-led COVID-19 response.



## FOOD SECURITY COORDINATION

Across all countries of operation WFP with FAO leads or co-leads with governments and NGO partners the coordination of the food security response, including through active clusters/sectors in approximately 30 countries. Through these fora, WFP is disseminating best practices for safe delivery of assistance during COVID-19, coordinating joint analysis on food security and markets, and supporting the development of national COVID-19 response plans including on targeting and prioritization.

In support of these efforts, **WFP rapidly adapted its various real-time remote assessment and monitoring tools** to support governments and partners to assess and track impacts in 67 countries. Leveraging WFP's existing network of partners and call centers, WFP doubled its mVAM coverage from 15 countries in 2019 to 29 as of June (planned: 37 by July). In 44 countries (including 19 Caribbean island states) WFP has optimized internet coverage to carry out web-based surveys – reaching even displaced and migrants populations on the move. WFP is working closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Organization for Migration, World Bank and other global and regional institutions in this analysis.

Restrictions on movement, gathering and face-to-face contact to curb the spread of COVID-19, have limited physical access to affected populations at a time when **data is more critical than ever to understand impacts and adapt programmes.** Remote assessments and monitoring are allowing WFP to track in real-time on behalf of partners, how COVID-19 is impacting food security. In order to maintain and scale-up real-time assessment and monitoring beyond July, WFP requires USD 4.9 million.<sup>11</sup>



## ENABLE THE COVID-19 RESPONSE

WFP is providing logistics support to governments through technical support and advice, augmentation of logistics infrastructure, supply chain services, or a combination of these. **Across all countries of operation WFP leads or co-leads with governments the coordination of the logistics response;** since COVID-19 three formal logistics clusters have been newly activated as a result of the logistics gaps resulting from the COVID-19 crisis.

<sup>11</sup> Captured in the Inter-Agency Global Humanitarian Response Plan.



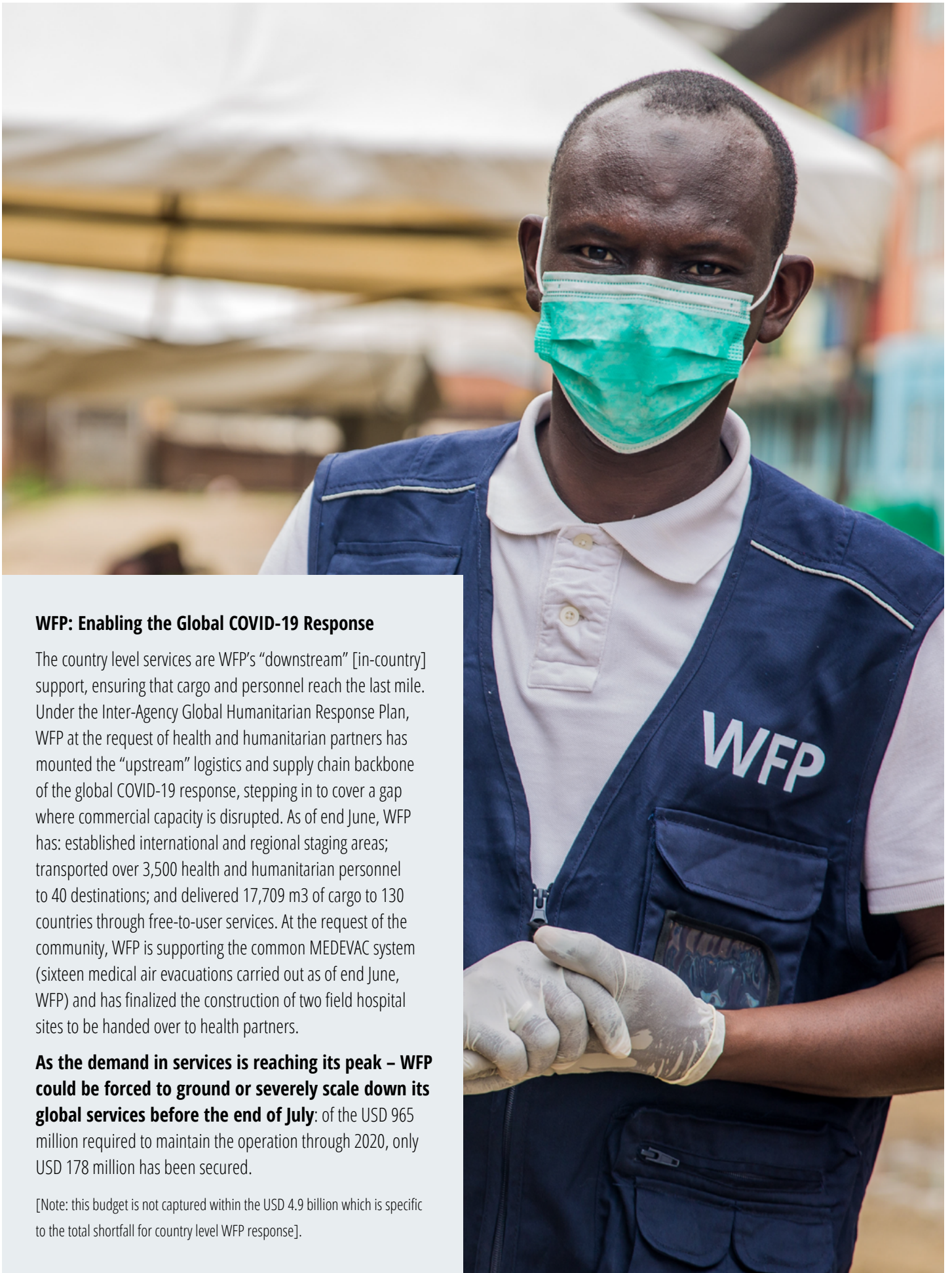
**In nearly half of WFP countries of operation, WFP is providing tangible logistics assets and services** including: the donation of mobile storage units to governments or health partners, in some cases being repurposed as isolation units for COVID-19 patients or screening areas (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, and South Sudan among others); the establishment of tracking systems for health cargo and supporting the onforwarding of critical health items; and transport services for health cargo and testing kits. Through bilateral service provision, WFP is supporting governments with the procurement of food such as in Sudan and Guatemala, and exceptionally for health items (Iran).

**In eight countries WFP has undergone budget revisions to add a service provision portfolio to its Country Strategic Plan for the first time.**

In conflict hot zones of Central African Republic, Libya and Yemen, as well as in the Pacific islands, WFP and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster are supporting health partners to **establish dedicated COVID-19 call centers, emergency hotlines and chatbots to disseminate health information**, and providing connectivity in health facilities and emergency operations centers.

Finally, WFP maintains its humanitarian air services (UNHAS) in 17 countries, with more than 103,000 passengers transported as of mid-June. **In-country air assets are being leveraged where required to provide a critical bridge for the movement of health materials** and testing kits to the deep field (eg Somalia).

COVID-19 has increased the cost of maintaining air services: the temporary suspension of flights and new health requirements limiting the number of passengers has resulted in a **loss of USD 8.1 million in expected cost recovery for WFP Aviation between January and May** [24 percent less than expected]. Funding for this critical lifeline is urgently required.



### **WFP: Enabling the Global COVID-19 Response**

The country level services are WFP's "downstream" [in-country] support, ensuring that cargo and personnel reach the last mile. Under the Inter-Agency Global Humanitarian Response Plan, WFP at the request of health and humanitarian partners has mounted the "upstream" logistics and supply chain backbone of the global COVID-19 response, stepping in to cover a gap where commercial capacity is disrupted. As of end June, WFP has: established international and regional staging areas; transported over 3,500 health and humanitarian personnel to 40 destinations; and delivered 17,709 m3 of cargo to 130 countries through free-to-user services. At the request of the community, WFP is supporting the common MEDEVAC system (sixteen medical air evacuations carried out as of end June, WFP) and has finalized the construction of two field hospital sites to be handed over to health partners.

**As the demand in services is reaching its peak – WFP could be forced to ground or severely scale down its global services before the end of July:** of the USD 965 million required to maintain the operation through 2020, only USD 178 million has been secured.

[Note: this budget is not captured within the USD 4.9 billion which is specific to the total shortfall for country level WFP response].

# Building Foundations for Medium-Term

In the midst of a global pandemic and economic crisis, between March and May WFP:

Scaled-up support to government social protection systems in

**49**

Countries



Identified local alternatives to specialized nutritious foods to mitigate a global supply gap



Shifted WFP school meals to take-home rations in

**75%**

Of countries for

**6.2**

Million children



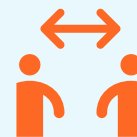
Maximized WFP digital payment systems to serve

**10 million**

unique beneficiaries – highest ever



Adapted livelihood programmes for social distancing



Procured

**441,000 mt**

Locally and from smallholders

**22% more than last year**



Disbursed

**USD 524 million**

in cash-based transfers across

**56 countries**



As outlined in Section 2, while WFP scales up to meet and mitigate the immediate consequences of the crisis in the coming months, it is also leveraging these achievements and long-term partnerships with governments and communities to not only ensure that the full range of growing acute food security needs are met in the short-term, but to put in place a foundation for addressing medium and longer-term impacts, recovery and resilience.

WFP's programmatic framework to address the medium-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic focuses on three interdependent pillars of intervention that are central to effective, efficient and equitable response and where WFP has demonstrated value as a partner. These are:

- **National social protection systems:** Provide support to adapt, design and implement social assistance interventions that respond to COVID-19 through technical expertise in analysis, assessment, programme design, in-kind and cash delivery systems, innovative digital solutions, and accountability to affected populations;
- **Basic Service Delivery:** Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to support governments to adapt and ensure essential nutrition and school-based services and build foundation for recovery and return; and
- **Food Systems:** Work with actors along the food value chain (farmers, traders, processors, distributors, and retailers) to reduce economic and food insecurity risks to communities, especially the most vulnerable.



WFP is already partnering to support these three areas within its crisis response scale-up, such as in Madagascar where WFP is partnering with UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank to support a new government-led unconditional cash transfer programme in urban areas – or in Bangladesh where WFP is providing technical assistance to the government to distribute fortified rice in Open Market Sales.

As of mid-June WFP, has agreements with governments and the World Bank in Chad, Liberia, and Armenia to jointly implement COVID-19 responses, and WFP is partnering closely with the Poverty and Equity Division of the World Bank in Yemen, Libya, Lebanon and Iraq among others.

Discussions with governments on the safe re-opening of schools and reinstating school based programmes are ongoing, such as in Laos where WFP will support the government to assess and rehabilitate schools to prepare for re-opening. Under the Multi-Partners Trust Fund, WFP is partnering with UNICEF in Guinea and Nicaragua on meals and hygiene in schools as well as community work, and with FAO in Sao Tome and Eswatini to strengthen linkages with local production through school gardens and home grown school feeding.

*For more country-level examples, see Annex.*



# Changing Requirements in Numbers

As WFP extends its direct and indirect assistance to catch populations who are at risk of falling into acute hunger due to the COVID-19 crisis and scales up its service delivery at the request of governments and partners, it is crucial that life-saving assistance to populations in acute hunger who rely on international assistance for survival is not interrupted and that resilience activities are maintained to provide a foundation for households to be able to withstand and recover from this unprecedented shock.

**As of end June, WFP's total revised budget for the next six months is USD 7.9 billion – of which USD 4.9 billion is in shortfall.** This includes a scale-up plan to reach up to 38 million additional people. The 6-month net-funding requirement (shortfall) takes into account the re-prioritization of activities and carryover generated by the temporary delay of any WFP activities.

	COVID-19 SCALE-UP BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL BUDGET IN USD MILLIONS (JUL-DEC)	SHORTFALL IN USD MILLIONS (JUL-DEC)	% SHORTFALL OF TOTAL BUDGET
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	5,168,120	598	322	54%
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	3,886,900	1,713	1,001	58%
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	3,543,600	570	328	58%
<b>Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa</b>	9,435,900	2,736	1,568	57%
<b>Southern Africa</b>	7,215,010	1,139	881	77%
<b>West and Central Africa</b>	8,934,800	1,153	770	67%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,184,330</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>62%</b>

Only one-third (28) of WFP's 83 operations are funded at 50 percent or more. There are countries of particular urgency, reporting shortfalls of **above 50 percent** (33 countries) or most critically **more than 75 percent** of their 6-month requirements (20 countries). It is of extreme concern that WFP's largest crisis response operations have shortfalls above 50 percent.

**Timing is critical: requirements peak over the next three months (July–September)**, as the immediate first consequences of the COVID-19 crisis unfold, the lean season exhausts household coping, and readiness measures ahead of the hurricane season ramp up. Securing the USD 4.9 billion shortfall early not only ensures WFP is delivering the right response at the right time, but allows WFP to maximize cost efficient procurement facilities and ensure operational readiness to meet new shocks.

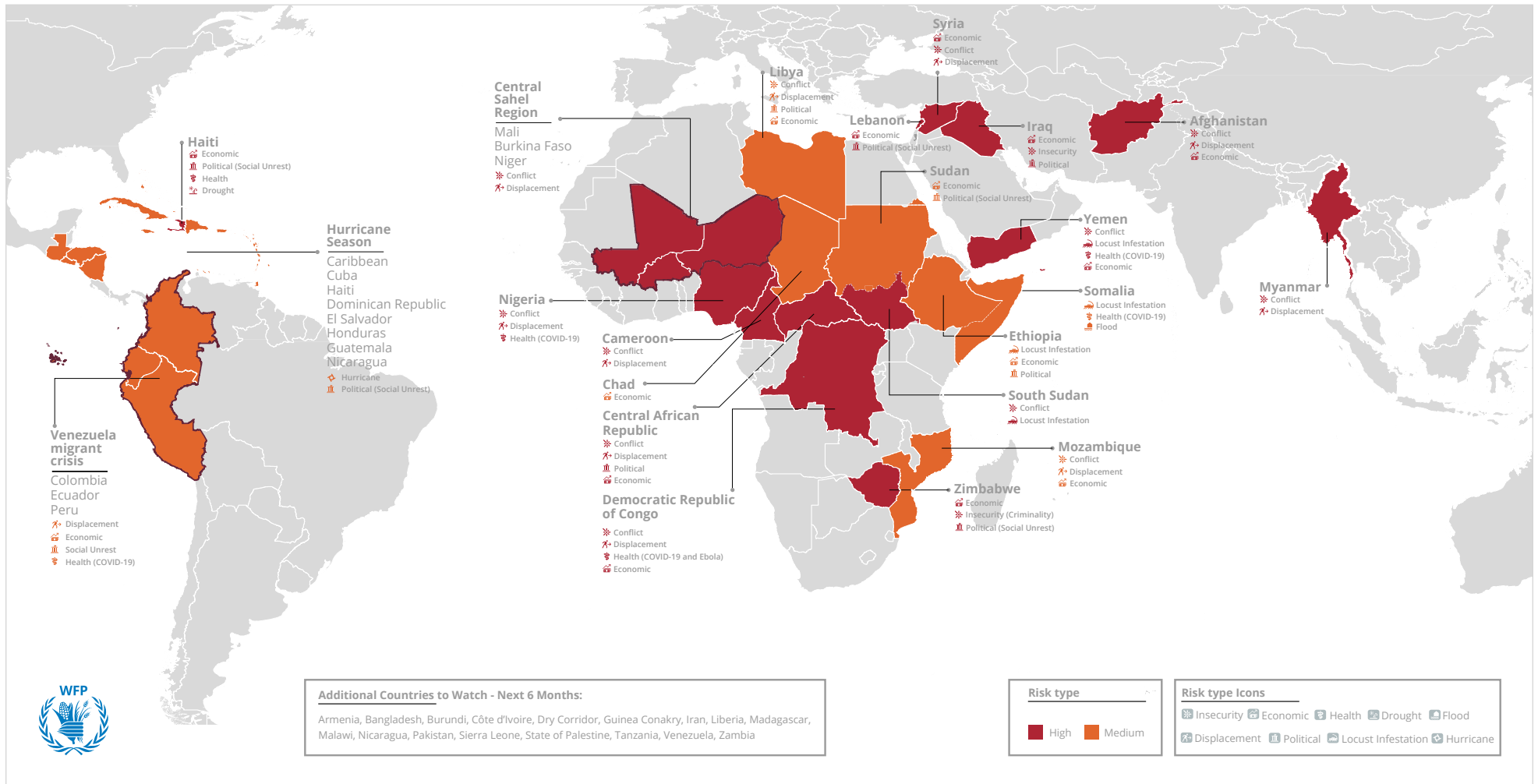


## CORPORATE ALERT SYSTEM

Countries and sub-regions where low resource levels, important life-saving needs, and COVID-19 intersect with compounding risks in the coming 6-month horizon, are highlighted by **WFP's Corporate Alert System**. These risks are identified jointly with inter-agency partners through emergency and early warning analysis and include: increased insecurity and displacement, economic crisis and political unrest, a heightened hurricane season, and/or increased likelihood of drought and locusts infestation.

WFP's Corporate Alert System identifies those where high operational impact for WFP is foreseen: either a potential further scale-up could be required where already resources are insufficient (e.g. predicted above average hurricane season), or where WFP's ability to sustain and scale-up operations could be severely challenged (e.g. large-scale unrest).

**Securing buffer resources for these operations and ensuring funds are available in WFP's Immediate Response Account, is critical to enabling WFP's operational support as well as WFP's readiness.**



## SUMMARY TABLE

COUNTRY	TOTAL BUDGET	SHORTFALL	%	COUNTRY	TOTAL BUDGET	SHORTFALL	%	COUNTRY	TOTAL BUDGET	SHORTFALL	%
Afghanistan	218.0	147.4	68%	Guatemala	159.1	25.9	16%	Pakistan	81.5	57.8	71%
Algeria	9.9	1.8	18%	Guinea	21.9	17.0	78%	Palestine	34.9	20.2	58%
Angola	0.7	-	-	G. Bissau	6.4	2.8	45%	Peru	15.8	9.9	62%
Armenia	4.6	1.2	26%	Haiti	115.4	83.2	72%	Philippines	3.1	2.3	76%
Bangladesh	168.2	68.0	40%	Honduras	57.6	48.1	84%	Rep. of Congo	14.6	12.9	89%
Benin	9.1	1.8	19%	India	2.2	-	-	Rwanda	26.0	16.1	62%
Bhutan	1.2	0.1	6%	Indonesia	1.8	0.5	27%	Sao Tome	0.1	-	3%
Bolivia	2.8	1.0	36%	Iran	4.2	-	-	Senegal	11.6	9.8	85%
Burkina Faso	101.9	73.2	72%	Iraq	91.9	78.5	85%	Sierra Leone	3.6	-	-
Burundi	59.0	35.3	60%	Jordan	162.3	148.0	91%	Somalia	445.3	270.6	61%
Cambodia	7.0	-	-	Kenya	161.7	93.0	58%	South Sudan	562.0	324.0	58%
Cameroon	78.6	49.5	63%	Kyrgyzstan	11.6	2.3	20%	Sri Lanka	6.4	1.7	27%
Caribbean	14.5	12.7	87%	Laos	7.4	1.4	18%	Sudan	275.5	61.2	22%
CAR	130.1	86.3	66%	Lebanon	238.8	113.8	48%	Syria	589.1	269.5	46%
Chad	164.4	84.7	52%	Lesotho	25.7	14.4	56%	Tajikistan	14.1	8.4	60%
Colombia	119.3	87.6	73%	Liberia	34.2	30.9	90%	Tanzania	108.1	82.4	76%
Côte d'Ivoire	7.6	3.4	44%	Libya	18.1	10.3	57%	Timor-Leste	2.1	0.9	40%
Cuba	3.6	-	-	Madagascar	48.9	37.2	76%	Togo	7.0	7.0	100%
DRC	347.4	197.1	57%	Malawi	68.9	42.4	62%	Tunisia	0.6	-	-
Djibouti	14.6	7.0	48%	Mali	123.8	77.7	63%	Turkey	46.8	38.2	82%
Dom. Rep.	17.4	16.2	93%	Mauritania	30.3	20.6	68%	Uganda	141.6	100.1	71%
DPR Korea	27.5	3.0	11%	Mozambique	222.7	206.7	93%	Yemen	1,143.1	737.1	64%
Ecuador	30.3	21.2	70%	Myanmar	49.1	31.6	64%	Zambia	26.7	23.5	88%
Egypt	90.1	77.9	87%	Namibia	3.1	4.6	149%	Zimbabwe	263.2	252.6	96%
El Salvador	24.1	21.8	91%	Nepal	13.0	1.8	14%				
Eswatini	8.7	7.1	81%	Nicaragua	9.7	-	-				
Ethiopia	303.1	155.0	51%	Niger	129.6	69.8	54%				
Gambia	21.2	18.4	87%	Nigeria	255.9	207.4	81%				
Ghana	16.2	9.1	56%	Pacific	9.5	5.5	58%				

When taking into account resources earmarked for future years, the 6-month shortfall for Cuba and Nicaragua are 1.9M and 2.6M respectively. In Namibia, the shortfalls are higher than the requirements due to an outstanding loan.



# Annex 1

## WFP Response by country

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY	WFP IMMEDIATE RESPONSE	COVID-19 SCALE-UP BENEFICIARIES	REVISED BUDGET (JUL-DEC 2020) IN USD MILLIONS	TOTAL SHORTFALL (JUL-DEC 2020) IN USD MILLIONS
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<p>Food Security remains alarmingly high with continuing conflict, widespread unemployment, and price hikes. Around 13.4 million people are estimated to be in Integrated Phase Classification 3 and 4 (April-May 2020), including an estimated nearly 1 million due to COVID-19. While food security tends to improve post-harvest, particularly in rural areas, 2 million additional people are expected to become severely food-insecure due to COVID-19. More than 75 percent of people in urban areas and 35 percent in rural areas rely on income sources that have been disrupted by COVID-19. This includes daily wage labourers affected by lockdown measures.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP's focus remains on life-saving assistance, including take-home rations and cash transfers to replace school meals, redesigned resilience building activities, and seasonal support to 1.8 million people.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> In addition to the 7.2 million people which WFP planned to reach between June to December 2020, WFP will provide a one-time unconditional assistance to 3 million people impacted by COVID-19 – nearly 80 percent of whom are in urban areas.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP will complement the Government's response through its Citizen's Charter programme.</p>	3,000,000	218.0M	147.4M
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<p>Bangladesh is the most densely settled country in the world (excluding city-states), making physical distancing a challenge. Lock-down measures and the economic consequences of COVID-19 threaten the livelihoods of millions of people and places additional strain on access to lifesaving assistance to nearly one million refugees in Cox's Bazar. The most at-risk groups include the urban poor, casual day labourers, domestic workers, small business holders, mass transport workers, and garments workers. Socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 may lead households to reduce their meals and adopt other negative coping strategies.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP will prioritize life-saving assistance for the Rohingya refugee response and support to host communities in Cox's Bazaar, and transition school meals to take-home rations for 200,000 schoolchildren.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP will support 1.1 million new beneficiaries through the development of urban safety nets in at-risk, low-income urban slums in Dhaka and Chittagong Hill Tracts, and through expansion of in-kind food and cash transfers to vulnerable host communities in Cox's Bazaar. People in quarantine facilities and isolation/treatment centers will also be supported.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> Technical assistance to the Ministry of Food (to distribute fortified rice in Open Market Sales), and to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (to provide take-home rations to 2.7 million children). Logistics services for the public health response (currently focused on Cox's Bazaar).</p>	1,100,000	168.2	68M

<p><b>Bhutan</b></p>	<p>Before COVID-19, nearly 30 percent of the population faced malnourishment and related health issues. COVID-19 has heavily impacted livelihoods, especially tourism. Rising food prices and reduced remittances will cast a shadow on the food security and livelihood of vulnerable people, notably the urban poor, people living in remote areas, migrant and informal sector workers and the elderly. With poverty in rural Bhutan (11.9 percent) much higher than in urban areas (0.8 percent), COVID-19 is also expected to affect vulnerable groups in rural areas. Bhutan is located in one of the most seismically active zones, calling for timely support to ensure resilience has not weakened due to the pandemic.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP will advance planned food systems/agriculture assistance to increase production and food security while building smallholders' economic resilience in support of the Government's 'COVID-19 Agriculture Stimulus Plan'.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> Provide support to the Government in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The transition to take-home rations and expand nutrition community outreach/ sensitization;</li> <li>• Technical assistance to develop the 'National Food Security Emergency Action Plan for COVID-19';</li> <li>• Reopening schools (in collaboration with UNICEF);</li> <li>• Food safety and quality in the national grain reserve and multi-storage units; and</li> <li>• Humanitarian staging area to store humanitarian supplies near the Indian border.</li> </ul>	-	1.2M	0.1M
<p><b>Cambodia</b></p>	<p>Despite a relatively low number of positive cases, adverse socio-economic effects of COVID-19 on livelihoods are already being experienced in Cambodia, disrupting tourism, garment manufacturing, construction, and agricultural exports. The upcoming flood season (July-October) is an additional, compounding risk for vulnerable populations. The pre-crisis social assistance registry (IDPoor) identified 2 million poor individuals. A nationwide update to identify the newly poor is underway; so far, roughly 250,000 newly poor households have been identified in rural areas. An updated estimate for urban areas is expected by end-June.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP has transitioned from school meals to take-home rations for 81,000 students.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance to support the Government's response with essential needs analytics and IDPoor data management;</li> <li>• The National Social Protection Council to strengthen platforms for shock-responsive social protection; and</li> <li>• Scale up interventions to address rural food system challenges and support agricultural livelihoods - particularly suppliers impacted by the suspension of home-grown school meals.</li> <li>• Logistics support to the public health response (in collaboration with WHO) and lead SUN network advocacy for appropriate COVID-19-related measures.</li> </ul>	-	7.0M	0M
<p><b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b></p>	<p>The country has no confirmed cases of COVID-19, following a complete shutdown in January. The Government has increased public food rations. Initial harvest of the early crop is expected soon. Agriculture has been given top priority by the Government, and preparations for the main crop are ongoing. Given the measures taken by the Government to prevent COVID-19, it is difficult to ascertain the impact on the main crop for 2020. As 85 percent of children's food intake happens in institutions, the impact of extended closures of schools and kindergartens on children's nutritional status remains to be determined.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP will resume its nutrition support to 771,000 beneficiaries as schools, nurseries and government institutions reopen in June. Livelihood support activities are currently suspended.</p>	-	27.5M	3.0M



<p><b>India</b></p>	<p>Since COVID-19, the Government has identified 813 million food-insecure people and has been providing subsidized food grains (rice/wheat/cereals) to them each month under the National Food Security Act 2013, along with additional entitlements under a special stimulus. An additional stimulus covers 80 million migrants not captured under existing food schemes.</p>	<p><b>Sustain and Support:</b> WFP continues to provide technical support to the Government's food security response at national and state levels, including technical assistance to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies on adjustments to the Targeted Public Distribution System to meet the COVID-induced increased needs of 800 million people under the programme.</p> <p><b>In addition WFP will provide support to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of NGOs to provide food packets to 20,000 vulnerable households not yet supported by government social protection schemes, while linking them to UNDP livelihood support;</li> <li>• Develop mobile apps that allow vulnerable citizens in Uttarakhand to order essential commodities for home delivery with data enabling state governments to monitor and maintain prices and prevent hoarding;</li> <li>• Enable farmers to access the Government's agriculture procurement systems to sell their harvest to government programmes; and</li> <li>• Provide mobile storage units to state governments to reduce post-harvest losses and facilitate food security responses.</li> </ul>	<p>- 2.2M 0M</p>
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<p><b>Indonesia</b></p>	<p>Prior to COVID-19, Indonesia already faced a high burden of malnutrition among children under 5 with a prevalence of stunting at 36.4 percent and of wasting at 13.5 percent. 22 million people are estimated to be undernourished. The rupiah has lost 13 percent of its value against the US dollar since March, which may lead to food price inflation, as Indonesia relies on imports for some commodities.</p> <p>Travel restrictions have impacted the food supply chain; a backlog of perishable food items at the farmgate and grains in warehouses for processing, low crop prices and higher than usual food waste may impact farmer incomes.</p> <p>The Government estimates that 1.8 to 4.8 million more people may become poor; 3 to 5.2 million people may lose their jobs, which could push vulnerable people further into food insecurity.</p>	<p><b>Sustain and Support:</b> WFP is adapting its existing support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the Food Security Agency's food security and vulnerability analysis through regular monitoring of food prices and market functionality; and</li> <li>• Coordinate emergency logistics operations with the wider humanitarian community through the National Logistics Cluster in support of the Government's public health response.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, WFP is repurposing ongoing joint programmes to support the Government's response to COVID-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN to strengthen social protection systems, focusing on data preparedness and food security/vulnerability/early warning analytics;</li> <li>• UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA on adaptive social protection to reduce the impact of and enhance resilience to disasters; and</li> <li>• Supporting the government on school feeding during school closure and reopening.</li> </ul>	<p>- 1.8M 0.5M</p>
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**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

The 2018-2019 Laos Economic and Consumption Survey estimated that 441,889 people had poor and borderline food consumption in the country. A recent CFSAM highlighted the food security challenges and additional need for food assistance during this year's lean season as a result of severe drought and floods in 2019. COVID-19 exposes already food-insecure populations to higher health risks and impacts those who rely on income from casual labour or work abroad. According to the most recent FAO/WFP joint assessment, 83 percent of the labour force is employed in the informal sector. Additionally, one in five people in the south receive remittances, mainly from Thailand, which account for 1.3 percent of the GDP.

**Sustain:** WFP is transitioning school meals to take-home rations, and repurposing nutrition, seasonal support and livelihoods/asset creation activities to mitigate the impact of COVID-19.

**Scale-Up:** WFP is initially supporting 6,620 new beneficiaries. A plan to reach an additional 100,000 people in the next 6 months is under preparation, including: hot meals to returning migrant laborers in quarantine centres, conditional support to vulnerable households in the most affected provinces, and specialized nutritious food to prevent malnutrition of 14,000 children. The cost is not yet reflected in this document.

**Support:** WFP will support the Government in conducting school WASH assessments and rehabilitation in preparation of schools reopening.

6,620  
*Broader response plan under discussion*

7.4M

1.4M

**Myanmar**

According to the Food Security Atlas 2018-2019, approximately 10 million people were estimated to have poor or borderline food consumption. Increased food insecurity in the country due to COVID-19 lockdown has been observed among people employed in casual labour who have been affected by job losses and a shrinking labour market.

According to IFPRI, economic recovery in Myanmar's agri-food system will be slow even though lockdown policies mostly exempt agricultural activities which has implications for the critical manufacturing sector and the economy more broadly.

Escalating conflicts in Rakhine and Chin states are likely to lead to further population movement, representing a compounding risk for increased food insecurity.

**Sustain:**

- WFP has adjusted its emergency relief assistance for 323,000 beneficiaries and its urban nutrition programme for HIV/TB beneficiaries to minimize exposure by distributing two-three-month rations.
- In view of extended school closure, WFP plans to distribute one-time cash-based transfers to the families of 450,000 students in lieu of school meals.
- WFP's asset creation activities are redesigned to incorporate social distancing and public health messaging.

**Scale-up:** WFP is providing food assistance to 60,000 returning migrants in government quarantine facilities, with integrated wasting prevention programmes for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in Yangon quarantine centres.

**Support:** WFP is providing common services, including passenger and cargo air services to Kuala Lumpur, and procurement of personal protective equipment and testing equipment for the Government and humanitarian community.

60,000

49.1M

31.6M

<p><b>Nepal</b></p>	<p>COVID-19 will impact food security due to income losses of households involved in daily wage labour and low-paid jobs in tourism and other sectors.</p> <p>According to the latest WFP assessment (May 2020), one in ten people have lost their job while three in ten households have lost some income. The loss of livelihood was most prevalent among daily wage labourers (25.3 percent) and migrant workers (12.8 percent). Given the high dependency of Nepal's economy on remittances (28 percent of GDP), the return of migrant workers is likely to put additional strain on vulnerable households.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP is transitioning school meals to take-home rations, maintaining nutrition programmes for pregnant and lactating women and children under 2; and redesigning resilience-building activities to incorporate physical distancing measures with conditionalities waived and double rations provided.</p> <p><b>Scale-Up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP is providing support to 10,000 new beneficiaries in quarantine/ treatment centres.</li> <li>WFP will provide nutrition support to 1,500 children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and elderly people infected by COVID-19.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance to the Government-led COVID-19 response, including food security, market functionality and vulnerability analysis;</li> <li>Food Management and Trading Company to expand fair-price shops/ sales centres in food-insecure and remote locations;</li> <li>Logistics coordination for the Government and humanitarian community; and</li> <li>Complement existing government social safety nets such as the Prime Minister's Employment Programme.</li> </ul>	11,500	13.0M	1.8M
<p><b>Pacific Island Countries</b></p>	<p>Economies of many Pacific island countries are highly vulnerable to the impact of COVID-19 due to their heavy reliance on tourism, remittances and food imports. In addition to losing remittances and tourism income, Vanuatu and Fiji are contending with the damage caused recently by Tropical Cyclone Harold. In Vanuatu, around 159,000 people (some 54 percent of the population) are estimated to have been affected. In Fiji, the storm rendered 10,000 people (around 1 percent of the population) in need of immediate assistance.</p>	<p><b>Support:</b></p> <p>The work of three regional clusters [Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications] has scaled up in support of regional COVID-19 preparations and response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In support of the regional food security cluster, WFP is initiating mVAM in eight Pacific island countries to monitor food security, livelihoods and market functionality;</li> <li>A regional air service is set up to guarantee air transport of humanitarian cargo and personnel to and across the region, given the current commercial supply chain interruptions; and</li> <li>The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster is supporting COVID-19 call centres.</li> </ul>	-	9.5M	5.5M
<p><b>Pakistan</b></p>	<p>In the provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan, an estimated 3 million people were severely food-insecure in 2019. COVID-19 is likely to exacerbate food insecurity in addition to putting more pressure on the health system and economy.</p> <p>Vulnerable populations which include households relying on agriculture and livestock and those in the poorest wealth quintile who live on farm labour and daily wage will be most impacted. In addition, farmers are suffering from the worst plague of desert locusts in the country's history.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP's focus is ensuring continuity of life-saving relief and nutrition support to the most vulnerable people (newly merged areas bordering Afghanistan, drought- and locust-impacted areas, and areas prone to natural hazards and conflict).</p> <p><b>Scale-up &amp; Support:</b> WFP is supporting the Government in implementing the Benazir Income Support Programme for stunting prevention in nine districts. WFP plans to increase cash-based relief assistance to COVID-impacted segments mostly in rural areas.</p>	990,000	81.5M	57.8M

<p><b>The Philippines</b></p>	<p>Income loss due to COVID-19 will cause additional food insecurity and social vulnerability on top of existing challenges. According to the latest statistics, unemployment stands at 17.7 percent (or 7.3 million jobs). As of May 2020, the Government estimated that about 100,000 Overseas Filipino workers were also affected by COVID-19, leading to loss of remittances.</p> <p>The Philippines is highly prone to natural hazards, in particular typhoons, which can further exacerbate food security for affected populations.</p>	<p><b>Support:</b> WFP provides digital advisory and solution services to register beneficiaries and track assistance delivered by the Government under the Social Amelioration Programme in response to COVID-19, for 630,000 households in BARMM. WFP is supporting the Department of Social Welfare and Development nationally, and the Ministry of Social Services and Development in BARMM through enhanced food security and vulnerability analysis to assess the impact of COVID-19. WFP will continue its support to DSWD on strengthening national social protection systems and provide logistics coordination in support of the National Logistics Cluster.</p> <p><i>[Not yet included in budget: A contingency to provide direct cash assistance to 630,000 households in BARMM should community quarantine be renewed in light of a second wave of COVID-19]</i></p>	-	3.1M	2.3M
<p><b>Sri Lanka</b></p>	<p>Measures to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 have reduced income for many Sri Lankan households, due to reduced remittances (return of migrant workers from abroad), export and tourism earnings. Informal sector workers and employees in small and medium-sized enterprises were the first to be hit by loss of income, with women highly represented in the worst-hit sectors. The impacts were immediately felt by those underserved by current social protection schemes, which have been put under pressure to support an increase shared of the population.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP is resuming its resilience building activities, suspended due to movement restrictions. The activity has been modified to support home gardening and local production.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> Given the extended school closure due to COVID-19, WFP is providing financial and technical support to the Ministry of Education to organize take-home rations for 80,000 primary school children under the national school meal programme. WFP continues to provide technical assistance to prepare for and respond to natural disasters with the inclusion of a specific communication campaign to manage possible displacements in the context of COVID-19.</p>	-	6.4M	1.7M

<p><b>Timor-Leste</b></p>	<p>IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Analyses (April) indicated that approximately 430,000 people of Timor-Leste's population (36 percent) were chronically food insecure.</p> <p>COVID-19 has substantially impacted activity in the country's major economic sectors: remittances, oil, construction, retail and wholesale trade. The country relies heavily on imports of food, particularly cereals, as local production levels are insufficient. This presents a high risk to food security if supply chains are disrupted. In addition, heavy rains in March caused severe floods in parts of Timor-Leste that affected thousands of people.</p>	<p><b>Sustain and Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP continues to support the Government through regular monitoring of food prices and market functionality. With UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, a national Food Security and Nutrition Survey is underway, the first since 2013.</li> <li>WFP is organizing a regional air service with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.</li> <li>In support of the Government's social protection response to COVID-19, WFP and partners are providing operational and logistics assistance to facilitate Government's cash transfers to 47,000 households.</li> <li>WFP is engaging with the Government on the planned distribution of 30,000 MT of rice to COVID-19 impacted populations.</li> </ul>	<p>2.1M</p>	<p>0.9M</p>
<p><b>TOTAL ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b></p>		<p><b>5.2M</b></p>	<p><b>598M</b></p>	<p><b>322M</b></p>



EAST AFRICA	COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY	WFP IMMEDIATE RESPONSE	COVID-19 SCALE-UP BENEFICIARIES	REVISED BUDGET (JUL-DEC 2020) IN USD MILLIONS	TOTAL SHORTFALL (JUL-DEC 2020) IN USD MILLIONS
<b>Burundi</b>	<p>While the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths remain low, limited testing rates and prevention measures suggest uncertainty for the country's fragile health system. The most vulnerable households, including some 81,000 refugees in country, will feel most the economic impacts of the pandemic, namely: higher prices, currency depreciation and loss of incomes and remittances.</p> <p>The political situation is being monitored following presidential elections and the sudden death of outgoing President.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Provision of food assistance to refugees, emergency assistance to local populations, and repatriation packages to returnees from Tanzania.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> To an additional 250,000 people impacted by COVID-19.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Government and humanitarian community to fill logistics gaps with access to transport, storage, fuel and other on-demand services</li> <li>Improve emergency logistics capacity in the country by reinforcing logistics coordination with all partners</li> </ul>	250,000	59M	35.3M
<b>Djibouti</b>	<p>As of mid-June 2020, Djibouti is among the countries which registered the highest numbers of COVID-19 cases in the Horn of Africa.</p> <p>Since the lifting of the lockdown on May 17, the Government launched a massive screening campaign in neighbourhoods and public administrations which led to an increase of registered cases.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP is adjusting operations for COVID-sensitive delivery, including health sensitization, multipurpose cash, and a new complaints and feedback mechanism.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Building on WFP's existing refugee support and urban social protection programme, WFP is scaling up to 70,165 new beneficiaries including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediate support to 35,000 people in Djibouti city and 1,300 additional urban refugees; and</li> <li>1,200 migrants in quarantine and transit centres.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide storage for medical equipment and acquire reefer containers and mobile storage units</li> <li>Support the Ministry of Education to dispatch food to 40 percent of rural schools where canteens remain open</li> </ul>	70,200	14.6M	7M

<p><b>Ethiopia</b></p>	<p>Ethiopia hosts the second largest refugee population in Africa. Political and ethnic tensions, social unrest, intercommunal violence, and natural hazards are exacerbated by COVID-19 as well as the worst locust outbreak the country has seen in 25 years. As the lean season sets in, harvests are expected to be insufficient to sustain food security in some areas of the country.</p> <p>While COVID-19 induced restrictions have eased, the economic impact continues to affect availability of vital imports as well as prices. Cases have been reported in Adi Harush camp, a risk for the 34,000 people live in the highly congested setting. Meanwhile, the influx of returnees (15,300 people since April) is raising COVID-19 concerns.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Critical assistance to 1.9 million food insecure people in Somali region and 166,000 IDPs in East/West Hararge by introducing handwashing facilities, double distributions and increased distribution days. Contingencies for mobile distributions are in place if needed.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> To an additional 517,460 beneficiaries, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meals for 200,000 returnees from the Middle East and neighbouring countries;</li> <li>• Complement the government's urban PSNP for 10,000 beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Extend moderate acute malnutrition treatment to an additional 300,000 beneficiaries</li> </ul> <p><i>[WFP has also received a request to support an additional 140,000 people – including people in quarantine centers. This is not yet captured in the additional budget requirements. ]</i></p> <p><b>Support:</b> The WFP Global Passenger flight service through Ethiopian Airlines and UNHAS is maintained in eastern Africa.</p>	517,500	303.1M	155M
<p><b>Kenya</b></p>	<p>Kenya hosts nearly half a million refugees and asylum seekers. Meanwhile, floods, desert locust invasion and COVID-19 impacts are driving increasing food insecurity.</p> <p>In 2019, 1.3 million Kenyans were identified to be severely food insecure – a number projected to increase as the economic impacts of COVID-19 unfold. Of particular concern are the refugees, who were already on reduced rations since 2017 due to insufficient funding, and populations in urban informal settlements who are most vulnerable to fluctuations in food prices and income losses.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifesaving support to refugees by providing double in-kind rations to reduce exposure, and increasing proportion of cash transfers to compensate for in-kind delays;</li> <li>• Continuity of nutrition treatment by pre-positioning specialized nutritious foods; and</li> <li>• Continue critical support under the resilience programme.</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Support an additional 844, 000 beneficiaries, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three-month urban response for 63,000 households in informal settlements in Nairobi;</li> <li>• Expand moderate acute malnutrition support to cover urban settlements in Nairobi; and</li> <li>• Expand livelihood support to cover seasonality months.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance to the Government's COVID-19 response</li> <li>• Remote market and price monitoring</li> <li>• Real-time supply chain updates</li> </ul>	844,000	161.7M	93M

<p><b>Rwanda</b></p>	<p>The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths remains low and restriction measures are being gradually lifted, allowing some activities to be resumed.</p> <p>Rwanda hosts nearly 150,000 refugees.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP is making operational adjustments to reduce the risk of COVID-19 and sustain prioritized life-saving support to refugees and to smallholder farmers</li> <li>On-site school feeding is adapted to take-home rations for 145,000 children</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> To assist 16,250 persons living with HIV/AIDS, impacted by COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverage logistics expertise to ensure that food supply chains are working effectively in the whole country</li> <li>Incorporate COVID-19 prevention measures into sensitization sessions on HIV prevention and positive life skills for adolescent girls and boys in boarding schools.</li> </ul>	16,300	26M	16.1M
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<p><b>Somalia</b></p>	<p>Protracted conflict, state fragility and climate shocks have contributed to large scale displacement. The country hosts 2.6 million IDPs and 130,300 refugee returnees and over 35,500 refugees and asylum-seekers. In 2020, a combination of flooding, locust invasion and COVID-19 risks are worsening food insecurity: 3.5 million people are projected to face a crisis situation or worse in the coming months.</p> <p>The Government projects an 11 percent decline in GDP through 2020. Somalia's food import dependency dwarfs other countries, and prices for staple food commodities continue to rise across the country due to stock outs for some key commodities and high demand. Rising prices on key imported commodities are impacting low-income earners, particularly IDPs and rural communities. Remittances, received by an estimated 40 percent of Somali households, have dropped by as much as 50 percent.</p> <p>An estimated 412,000 have been displaced in 29 districts due to the effects of floods.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> To sustain critical assistance to the most vulnerable, WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distributed two-month rations where flooding and COVID-19 restrictions risked access;</li> <li>Shifted from cash to vouchers to reduce risk of over-crowding at banks and piloted mobile money transfers; and</li> <li>Introduced a home delivery feature on the e-shop mobile app in urban areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>450,000 IDPs projected to be affected by the impact of COVID-19 (85 percent of the 520,000 IDPs estimated to become newly food vulnerable due to COVID-19); and</li> <li>COVID-19 patients (cases in clinics/isolation centres will receive cooked meals, while patients with mild or moderate symptoms referred to home quarantine will receive alternative support).</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and manage an easy-to-use tool for tracking COVID-19 donations, stocks, and dispatches</li> <li>Leverage WFP aviation to airlift essential health cargo including COVID-19 testing equipment around the country</li> </ul>	486,500	445.3M	270.6M
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<p><b>South Sudan</b></p>	<p>Conflict, locusts, and COVID-19 come together at the peak of the lean season and threaten to significantly deteriorate already high food insecurity levels. Meanwhile, intercommunal violence continues to be a major challenge leading to new displacement in recent months. COVID-19 risks stalling the implementation of the peace agreement and exacerbating political fractures. As of June, there are concerns of pockets of population in IPC 5 conditions.</p> <p>COVID-19 induced cargo movement restrictions along the supply corridor to South Sudan have challenged supply. The incidence of COVID-19 in Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites will require further mitigation measures to safely sustain support. The above average rainy season brings a risk of flooding in the south-east.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP has sustained critical assistance to more than 2.5 million people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributing double rations in PoC sites, refugee camps and as part of the Rapid Response Mechanism;</li> <li>• Prepositioning commodities; and</li> <li>• Partnering with beneficiary management committees on health mitigation measures.</li> <li>• If required, contingency is available for additional air operations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Shock-responsive assistance to an additional 1.6 million of the most vulnerable, market-dependent populations – including 1.1 million in urban/peri-urban areas and 500,000 in rural areas.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common request system for Personal Protection Equipment</li> <li>• Storage space for COVID-19 cargo</li> <li>• Upgrade and expand bed capacity of government’s infectious disease unit</li> </ul>	1,600,000	562M	324M
<p><b>Uganda</b></p>	<p>A country-wide lockdown was enforced in late March to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the country. The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases remains low compared to other countries in the region, and restriction measures are gradually being lifted. However, the effects of the pandemic and restriction measures are still affecting vulnerable households, particularly in urban areas as well as the 1.4 million refugees (82 percent women and children).</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP introduced double distributions and pre-packaged kits alongside health mitigation measures to safely sustain critical assistance to refugees. Since April, WFP is distributing reduced rations due to shortfalls.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-off food assistance (cash/mobile money) to 81,000 urban refugees in Kampala covering three-month cycle</li> <li>• Food assistance to 21,403 COVID-19 patients in isolation centres (refugee settlements and hosting districts)</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <p>Logistics services for government and partners include storage and trucks to support urban poor food distributions and construction of a screening facility at Entebbe international airport.</p>	102,400	141.6M	100.1M
<p><b>TOTAL EAST AFRICA</b></p>			3.9M	1,713M	1,001M

<p><b>Bolivia</b></p>	<p>A socio-political crisis at the end of 2019 left the population in a fragile situation. The impact of COVID-19 has been particularly felt in areas generating most of the country's GDP.</p> <p>Given that most of the workforce is informal, the continuous lockdown is increasing the risk of food insecurity for middle-income households. Social instability is growing because of quarantine measures and a rise in COVID-19 cases. This may be further be exacerbated by the election in September 2020.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP is assisting 50,000 vulnerable people (mostly depending on the informal sector) through Food Assistance for Assets in Oruro, La Paz and Cochabamba.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> As many as 22,000 additional people are expected to be assisted in the coming months. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8,100 COVID-19 patients and their families in isolation centres in La Paz and Beni for 14 days.</li> <li>4,000 vulnerable people (elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with chronic diseases) and 3,000 indigenous people affected by the lockdown and restricted access to markets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP is providing technical assistance to the Government in the COVID-19 Response.</p>	<p>22,000</p>	<p>2.8M</p>	<p>1.0M</p>
<p><b>Caribbean Community</b></p>	<p>Food insecurity in the Caribbean small island developing states (SIDS) can be best characterized by the vulnerability of SIDS to climatic and economic shocks. COVID-19 has caused widespread disruption to livelihoods, driven primarily by movement restrictions. Incomes have reduced, mainly due to job loss or reduced revenue/salary. Revenue loss and extremely limited fiscal space impact governments' capacities to address the impact of COVID-19. The 2020 hurricane and storm season is expected to be above average.</p>	<p><b>Sustain, Scale-up and Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support Governments and regional institutions to strengthen social protection and end-to-end emergency supply chain with a COVID-19 focus.</li> <li>New! Provide direct assistance through the Government social protection systems, including in St. Lucia and Dominica.</li> <li>Enable national and regional response mechanisms through logistics common services and scaled up real-time food security assessments (including web-based surveys).</li> </ul>	<p>60,000</p>	<p>14.5M</p>	<p>12.7M</p>



<p><b>Colombia</b></p>	<p>COVID-19 further complicates Colombia's humanitarian context, marked by armed violence and the deepening Venezuelan migration crisis. Food insecurity is forecasted to sharply increase from 3.3 million people pre-COVID.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> continued emergency assistance to over 300,000 migrants, conflict-affected people and other vulnerable populations. WFP has increased cash-based transfers following [temporary] closure of most community kitchens; procured contingency in-kind stocks; shifted to take home school feeding rations and extended the assistance duration from three to six months.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporarily support an additional 300,000 affected Colombians and migrants most affected</li> <li>Expand support to urban areas, including 20,000 migrants in Bogota, as well as other vulnerable people in urban centers - with UN agencies and municipalities</li> <li>Expand shock-responsive social protection to support 40,000 Colombians and migrants with the government</li> <li>School feeding for migrant children.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP leads the Logistics Working Group.</li> <li>A humanitarian flight to the Amazonas was organized to deliver health and humanitarian cargo to the remote area.</li> <li>A Government request for technical assistance on logistics, vulnerability analysis, and targeting is under discussion.</li> </ul>	<p>400,000</p>	<p>119.3M</p>	<p>87.6M</p>
<p><b>Cuba</b></p>	<p>The effects of COVID-19 are causing a sharp decrease in national and household level income sources (especially tourism), private sector and family remittances, as well as aggravating the lack of food and basic supplies in local markets.</p> <p>Pre COVID-19, Cuba had been importing 70 percent of its food needs mainly for social protection programmes. Food security is also significantly affected by climate (hurricanes and droughts), the economic and financial embargo, and the lack of fuel. Governmental rationing-measures are in place to address the population's access to basic goods.</p>	<p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP is providing food and nutrition support to 600,000 of the most vulnerable elderly Cubans that are part of the Family Support Systems across 54 municipalities of the five eastern provinces.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> In support of the Government, WFP is preparing for compounded shocks of high likelihood in the coming months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency preparedness measures are underway including the prepositioning of food and other items ahead of an anticipated above average hurricane season;</li> <li>Preparedness for an earthquake scenario is ongoing;</li> <li>Both scenarios require updated planning in a COVID-19 context.</li> </ul>	<p>599,300</p>	<p>3.6M</p>	<p>0M<sup>1</sup></p>

<sup>1</sup> When taking into account resources earmarked for future calendar years, the 6-month net funding requirement for Cuba is USD 1.9 million.

<p><b>Dominican Republic</b></p>	<p>Pre-COVID19 poverty rates already stood at 30.5 percent with persistent wealth inequality. A basic family food basket costs 2.25 times the minimum wage, yet 50 percent of the working population earn less than the minimum wage. COVID-19 related lockdowns have caused the loss of livelihoods, supply chain disruptions and an increase in food prices. Access to food has been disrupted for some 8 million people. Based on initial remote assessments an estimated 9.8 percent of the population is severely food insecure, compared to 1 percent pre-COVID-19.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> lockdowns have reduced attendance at primary health clinics. The distribution of specialized nutritious food through the Government led social protection programme PROSOLI has been adapted to include home distributions.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP will integrate new food distribution modalities, including in-kind and cash-based transfers for 282,400 people to respond to immediate food insecurity, using IFRC's platform.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance (retail supply chain, targeting, nutrition education, implementation and monitoring) to social protection programmes, covering 6 million people affected by lockdowns.</li> <li>• Provide logistics services, information management and coordination for the humanitarian community.</li> </ul>	282,400	17.4M	16.2M
<p><b>Ecuador</b></p>	<p>Preliminary needs assessments estimate that up to 4 million people are experiencing or at risk of multidimensional poverty. Over 2 million are estimated to be severely food insecure. This includes vulnerable Ecuadorians whose livelihoods are no longer viable due to movement restrictions and a general decline in economic activity; among them, women tend to bear the heaviest burden of the pandemic as they disproportionately work in precarious sectors. WFP with IOM, UNHCR and food security partners have identified some 55,000 Venezuelan migrants who will be severely food insecure and 247,000 moderately food insecure.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP has adapted its targeting mechanisms and is using mobile money transfers to ensure affected migrants have access to food.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP plans to support an additional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 228,000 pregnant and lactating women and households with children under 5 in complement with the national social protection system;</li> <li>• 6,000 beneficiaries in COVID-19 shelters; and</li> <li>• 127,500 additional migrants (ongoing and expanding).</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> To strengthen shock responsive social protection capacity, including on needs and market assessments. WFP also will provide logistics coordination and technical assistance in support of the emergency response.</p>	361,500	30.3M	21.2M
<p><b>El Salvador</b></p>	<p>The impact of COVID-19 and the tropical storms Amanda and Cristobal complicated a situation marked by chronic violence, migration and multidimensional poverty. In January 2020 WFP estimated that more than 630,000 people were severely food insecure. Both storms are estimated to have impacted at least 336,000 severely insecure people. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates large-scale damage to basic grain cultivation whilst entering to lean season.</p> <p>Because of COVID-19, job opportunities and income have been reduced and lost, particularly for those relying on daily wages/informal sector. Remittances have also reduced.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP provides cash-based assistance to 6,500 small holder farmers to create resilience to climate change and continues supporting 130 youth in urban areas through vocational and life skills. The programmes are demonstrated to contribute to prospects for peace.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP will temporarily support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80,000 people affected by COVID-19 containment measures;</li> <li>• In addition to thousands of households affected by tropical storms Amanda and Cristobal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP provides technical assistance to Government institutions on a range of areas including shock responsive social protection, logistics, assessment etc. Within this, WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leads the Food Security &amp; Nutrition, Logistics and Telecommunications Sectors;</li> <li>• Supported the set-up of quarantine centers and evacuation shelters during the June storms; and</li> <li>• Is ramping up cash-based transfers in coordination with government institutions, NGOs and UN.</li> </ul>	120,000	24.1M	21.8M

COVID-19 has aggravated an already sensitive food security situation resulting from erratic weather patterns and deeply rooted vulnerability due to poverty and limited access to basic needs.

**Guatemala**

Before the pandemic, an emergency food security assessment found 2.3 million people to be food insecure, of whom almost 0.5 million were severely food insecure. Acute malnutrition is also on the rise in a context of one of the highest prevalence of chronic malnutrition worldwide: 46.7 percent. It is estimated that the number of food insecure people has almost doubled because of the impact of COVID-19.

**Sustain:** WFP is providing emergency assistance to more than 20,000 severely food insecure families with acutely malnourished children for 60 days. A resilience building project to benefit 30,000 people is starting.

**Scale-up:** WFP plans to complement the Government's response, prioritizing interventions in areas with the highest food insecurity rates, aiming to scale up to assist 700,000 people.

**Support:** WFP is providing services to the Government to support the implementation of national programmes:

- Procurement of food commodities (with a value of US\$ 90 million) on behalf of the Government to launch the Government's "Food Programme"
- Supporting with digital platforms to strengthen the reliability and transparency of the national "Food Programme"
- Supporting with VAM capacity for remote assessment of food security during the pandemic.

700,000 159.1M 25.9M

**Haiti**

The COVID-19 crisis may further aggravate hunger in Haiti. An estimated 4.1 million Haitians (35 percent of the population) were already facing moderate to severe hunger before the pandemic; the number of severely food insecure people is now projected to be 1.25 million.

Compounding risks are a possibly severe hurricane season, continued poor rainfall and civil unrest. Gang violence is high, while unrest around the end of the current President's term is fuelling political tensions.

**Sustain and Scale-up:** As schools closed, WFP distributed take-home food rations for 90,000 schoolchildren.

- WFP is scaling up its emergency assistance from 700,000 people to 1.3 million people to be assisted over the next 12 months [approx. ½ to be reached in 2020].
- WFP is piloting mobile money transfers for 1,000 households in the Gonaives urban area, with aim to rapidly scale up.

**Support:** WFP is leading the Logistics Sector and providing common logistics services to the humanitarian community, including sea, air and land transport.

300,000 115.4M 83.2M

**Honduras**

In addition to the negative effects of climate variation, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated food insecurity. Apart from the direct threat COVID-19 poses to public health, many livelihoods are being affected by restrictions of movements in both urban and rural areas.

**Sustain:** WFP continues to implement its nutrition and resilience activities. When schools were closed, WFP transitioned its school-meal programme targeting 1.2 million children, to take-home rations - in partnership with local communities and education authorities.

**Scale-up:** WFP, in coordination with the Food Security Sector, is complementing the Government's response. Within this, WFP is targeting an initial 600,000 of the most vulnerable and food insecure. As of mid-June, 30,000 families have been assisted.

**Support:** WFP continues efforts to strengthen social protection systems and reinforce targeting systems to help build shock responsiveness and ensure transparency.

600,000 57.6M 48.1M

<p><b>Nicaragua</b></p>	<p>COVID-19 further aggravates the effects of the 2018 socio-political crisis, which increased unemployment, migration and food insecurity. The 2019 tax reforms - which increased the cost of the food basket - combined with minimum wage stagnation, high unemployment and economic uncertainty caused additional hardship.</p> <p>COVID-19 affects tourism, the service sector, remittances and food prices. Approximately 37 percent of the workers in the informal, retail and service sectors will be affected.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 182,000 children under the national school feeding programme; and</li> <li>• Vulnerable families for family gardens, shifting from in-kind to unconditional cash.</li> <li>• Scale Up: A scale up plan is under discussion with the Government.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP is providing technical support to design biosafety protocols for the entire food delivery chain, as well as provision of hygiene kits for at least 1,955 schools.</li> <li>• WFP provides technical assistance to the Government to analyse the economic impact of COVID-19 on food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable families.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Response plan under discussion</i></p>	<p>9.7M</p>	<p>0M<sup>2</sup></p>	
<p><b>Peru</b></p>	<p>72.5 percent of the employed population relies on the informal sector. The economic slowdown and movement restrictions are limiting households' access to basic needs and people are resorting to negative coping strategies. Estimates indicate that severe food insecurity will increase from 1.9 million to 3.5 million due to the impact of COVID-19.</p> <p>The situation is dire for migrants: WFP data shows that prior to COVID-19 nearly 20 percent of Venezuelans were concerned about not having enough food to cover their needs. Current estimates suggest 160,000 Venezuelan migrants will be severely food insecure and 400,000 moderately food insecure.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP continues focusing on capacity strengthening and is adjusting activities to the current context.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> At the request of the government, WFP has added a NEW crisis response to its Country Strategic Plan to support 98,400 vulnerable people not included in the national social protection schemes, mainly Venezuelan migrants.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen Government's response through continuous capacity strengthening.</li> <li>• Logistics augmentation activities in support of the National Institute of Civil Defence, mainly for the coordination of the distribution of food items and non-food items for vulnerable people in quarantine and Venezuelan migrants.</li> </ul>	<p>98,400</p>	<p>15.8M</p>	<p>9.9M</p>	
<p><b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b></p>				<p><b>3.5M</b></p>	<p><b>570M</b></p>	<p><b>328M</b></p>

<sup>2</sup> When taking into account resources earmarked for future calendar years, the 6-month net funding requirement for Nicaragua is USD 2.6 million.

**MIDDLE  
EAST,  
CENTRAL  
ASIA AND  
NORTH  
AFRICA**

**COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY**

**WFP IMMEDIATE RESPONSE**

**COVID-19  
SCALE-UP  
BENEFICIARIES**      **REVISED  
BUDGET  
(JUL-DEC 2020)  
IN USD  
MILLIONS**      **TOTAL  
SHORTFALL  
(JUL-DEC 2020)  
IN USD  
MILLIONS**

<b>Algeria</b>	<p>Algeria's economy has been impacted by the sharp fall in global oil prices.</p> <p>WFP's support focuses on refugee camps in Tindouf where economic opportunities are limited. COVID-19 mitigation measures are likely to impact refugees that rely on small businesses possibly increasing food insecurity in the camps.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP continues to distribute 133,672 rations, provide complementary activities to ensure availability of fresh foods in the camps and support treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. School Feeding will be restarted when schools reopen.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> 19,096 additional beneficiaries will receive unconditional support for three months.</p>	19,100	9.9M	1.8M
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>As of 2018, 15.3 percent of the Armenian population was food insecure and 23.5 percent of Armenians lived below the poverty line.</p> <p>Disruptions of global supply chains, increased job losses and negative impacts on national production capacities due to COVID-19 are expected to increase vulnerabilities and food insecurity.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> School feeding activities to 68,500 people.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Extend support to 130,000 people including :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-kind food/cash support to 80,000 vulnerable households (elderly, disabled, children, marginalized)</li> <li>Shock responsive school support for two months for 30,000 school children from vulnerable households through cash-based transfers</li> <li>In-kind food support for 20,000 in support of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development safety net</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP is providing technical support to the National food grain reserve and food systems</p>	130,000	4.6M	1.2M
<b>Egypt</b>	<p>COVID-19 restrictions have had a serious socio-economic impact on already vulnerable communities. The Government is expanding social protection interventions and is increasing the coverage of social safety nets: 100,000 households have been added to the 3.5 million households already supported. An estimated 1.5 million casual laborers who have no access to existing safety nets will also be supported with cash assistance as compensation for lost income.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Continued assistance to 720,000 vulnerable populations affected by the COVID-19 crisis (refugees, migrants and vulnerable Egyptians) and 150,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers living in Egypt.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> To assist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>695,000 vulnerable Egyptians registered under the national safety net with unconditional cash-based transfers;</li> <li>40,000 smallholder farmers and Bedouin communities with unconditional cash-based transfers; and</li> <li>37,100 pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 with nutrition support.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Egyptian COVID-19 Response Information Hub, an integrated GIS-based platform that consolidates data from the different Government entities</li> <li>Rapid assessments and data collection</li> <li>Training on GIS, mapping, analysis and data visualization</li> <li>Deploy enhanced technologies for beneficiary hotline</li> </ul>	772,100	90.1M	77.9M

<p><b>Iran</b></p>	<p>The Government does not foresee a severe impact on the food security situation because of COVID-19. Any impact will be addressed by Government relief packages and interventions.</p> <p>The situation of the refugees will remain precarious, as the slowdown of the economy, loss of labour opportunity and the fact that refugees do not qualify to receive any form of subsidy from the government will have a hugely negative impact on the life and livelihood of this vulnerable population.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31,000 supported refugees will receive an increased cash transfer value to mitigate the negative effects of job loss and reduced incomes among refugee households</li> <li>Conditional support to women and girl refugees to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> Government emergency preparedness and response, including the provision of emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to crisis-affected populations if required.</p>	-	4.2M	0M
<p><b>Iraq</b></p>	<p>The fall in global oil prices has dramatically impacted the economy. This may impede the Government's ability to sustain social protection activities. A new Government is being formed after months of civil unrest.</p> <p>At the start of 2020, 1.77 million people were susceptible to food insecurity. A World Bank report indicates that the impact of COVID-19 could double the national poverty, estimated at 20 percent prior to the crisis. Assessments indicate that an additional 345,000 people require immediate food assistance.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP assistance to 625,500 people including: food insecure displaced people and refugees as well as students supported through school-feeding in 11 governorates.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food assistance to 45,000 people in IDP and refugee camps.</li> <li>Quick action, emergency livelihoods projects in urban and peri-urban areas for 300,000 people</li> </ul> <p><i>[ WFP and the Ministry of Education are discussing a nationwide coverage of the School Feeding programme from October. Not yet captured in scale-up budget].</i></p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A joint WFP/FAO/World Bank assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on the food security of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Social protection including the reform of the Government's Public Distribution System</li> <li>Engagement with the World Bank on tripartite collaboration</li> </ul>	345,000	91.9M	78.5M
<p><b>Jordan</b></p>	<p>Assessments indicate a 5 percent increase in the number of refugees with poor and borderline food consumption, corresponding to 33,250 people. There is no indication yet of a change in the food consumption of vulnerable Jordanians. The National Aid Fund has planned to double its beneficiaries as a result of COVID-19.</p> <p>Already suffering from high public debt burden, economic deterioration in the aftermath of COVID-19 may result in protests if a clear bailout plan is not proposed.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP support to 467,000 people through a range of activities.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP is planning a three-phase scale-up response plan: Phase 1 – support 41,140 previously excluded vulnerable refugees; Phase 2 – support 52,304 at-risk refugees and non-Syrian refugees; Phase 3 – Increase of CBT transfer values.</p> <p>WFP also plans to support 35,625 vulnerable Jordanian individuals through the National Aid Fund in partnership with the Government.</p>	129,100	162.3M	148M



<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<p>The Ministry of Labor and Social Development estimates that about 1 million additional people will become poor due to COVID-19 related loss of jobs and other income. A total of 1.8 million people, approximately one-third of the population, will fall under the poverty line.</p> <p>The Government prioritizes food security and has requested UN support to respond to the impact of COVID-19.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP is redirecting its activities to support 60,000 people through productive safety net activities and 53,000 primary school children from rural families.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency food assistance to 3,200 people (residents of social inpatient institutions)</li> <li>Emergency food assistance for two-months to 300,000 people living in extreme poverty</li> <li>Early recovery assistance to support vulnerable smallholder farmers to restore livelihoods</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social protection support for legislation</li> <li>Weekly food price monitoring from 18 markets across the country and regular socio-economic analysis and micro simulations</li> </ul>	303,200	11.6M	2.3M
<b>Lebanon</b>	<p>High debt obligations have strained foreign currency reserves and reduced the country's capacity to finance imports thereby increasing prices of essential goods. Further deterioration of the economic situation could push up to 50 percent of the population into poverty.</p> <p>Civil unrest is on the rise even with strict COVID-19 movement restrictions in place. Lockdown measures are particularly harsh in Palestinian and Syrian refugee camps. The rising cost of living will threaten the food security of millions.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Support to 835,060 people through different activities</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-kind food assistance to 40,000 Syrian refugee households living in Informal Tented Settlements due to COVID-19 lockdown</li> <li>Short term in-kind assistance to 250,000 vulnerable Lebanese, complementing the National social protection system</li> </ul> <p>Unconditional cash-based assistance to an additional 590,000 Syrian refugees is under consideration and <i>not yet budgeted in this scale up plan.</i></p> <p><b>Support:</b> Capacity strengthening support for the national social protection system on targeting, verification, monitoring and feedback mechanisms.</p>	450,000	238.8M	113.8M
<b>Libya</b>	<p>After nine years of political, security and economic volatility, food security remains a challenge as food remains among the top needs of migrants, IDPs and returnees. COVID-19 prevention measures and curfews have severely impacted daily labour opportunities and business. Due to a lack of food or means to access food, 65 percent of migrants report resorting to negative coping strategies in the past month. Traditionally food secure families are now highly affected and are requesting humanitarian assistance as the whole economy is facing multi-dimensional impacts of COVID-19, conflict escalation, lack of cash/salaries, and the oil blockade.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> unconditional assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable people in Libya, including schoolchildren, and pilot complementary interventions that improve food security and nutrition.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> in-kind food assistance to an additional 10,000 IDPs, migrants and residents.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The design and delivery of Government social safety nets focusing on capacity strengthening support on vulnerability mapping and monitoring</li> <li>Innovative data collection among migrant populations -with IOM to assess the impact of COVID-19 on food security and socio-economic status</li> </ul>	10,000	18.1M	10.3M

<b>Palestine</b>	<p>Food security is expected to further deteriorate as COVID-19 related restrictions on movement impact income generation. Unemployment has increased from 47 to 70 percent. The commercial supply chain has been disrupted. Coping mechanisms reflect a worsening situation across all vulnerable groups. People previously considered moderately food insecure are expected to become severely food insecure due to the COVID-19 crisis.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> The value of the unconditional cash transfers to existing food insecure caseloads (404,000) has been increased.  <b>Scale-up:</b> Cash-based support to an additional 65,000 people  <b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security assessment (SEFSec 2020) and UN Rapid impact assessment</li> <li>• Essential Needs Targeting taking new needs into consideration</li> </ul>	65,000	34.9M	20.2M
<b>Sudan</b>	<p>Accelerated inflation and shortage of foreign currency to finance imports of key commodities such as food, predispose the country to high vulnerability. COVID-19 related restrictions on border closings, reduced internal movements, and reduced remittances have led to increased prices of basic commodities, further compounding the economic crisis. The currency depreciation will likely continue and drive price increases, further curtailing purchasing power and increasing food insecurity.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unconditional assistance to 2.4 million people</li> <li>• Take-home rations to 940,000 school children during school closures</li> <li>• Nutrition-sensitive programming and capacity strengthening</li> <li>• Asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> In view of the rapidly deteriorating food security situation, WFP plans an important scale-up, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unconditional assistance to an additional 1.6 million people; and to</li> <li>• Contribute food commodities for 500,000 vulnerable families in urban areas, including 300,000 families in Khartoum state.</li> </ul> <p>Expansion of the school feeding programme and an emergency nutrition response are also under consideration.</p>	4,591,300	275.5M	61.2M
<b>Syria</b>	<p>7.9 million Syrians were food insecure in 2019. Preliminary analysis suggests that an additional 1.4 million people have become food insecure. This would bring the total to 9.3 million, an estimated 46 percent of the country's population.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> critical support to 4.5 million food insecure and displaced people and returnees through unconditional general food assistance, livelihood activities, treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition, and school feeding.  <b>Scale-up:</b> support to 1.4 million newly food insecure.</p>	1,400,000	589.1M	269.5M
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<p>The economic situation is rapidly deteriorating. Currency fluctuation and reduction of remittances has resulted in reduced purchasing power of basic commodities that are imported (food and fuel). Income from remittances has reduced significantly as migrant workers are unable to travel or send money due to lockdowns. Availability of and access to wage labour has become extremely limited. In addition, local supply chain disruptions have been reported such as an increase of transport costs and partially operational food markets.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> support to 400,000 people through asset creation and livelihood activities, school feeding, and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.  <b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extend nutrition support to 97,500 children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women and girls through cash or in-kind support</li> <li>• Provide in-kind assistance to the families of 155,000 vulnerable schoolchildren in districts not reached by the government's social assistance programme</li> <li>• Scale up Food assistance For Assets to an additional 50,000 individuals</li> </ul>	302,500	14.1M	8.4M

<b>Tunisia</b>	Based on a desk review of historical food security and labour migration as well as current market and situation monitoring of prices, travel restrictions, border closures and unemployed migrants, an estimated 500,000 individuals are affected by high food insecurity, high inflation, and extremely reduced income from lack of remittances.	<p><b>Scale-up:</b> cash-based assistance to 537 families (2,685 beneficiaries) of primary school children affected by school closure because of COVID-19.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A food security and vulnerability in-depth assessment with the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Support the Ministry of Social Affairs to design an inclusive and harmonised shock responsive social protection system.</li> </ul>	2,700	0.6M	0.0M
<b>Turkey</b>	Assessments indicate that refugees in Turkey are rather homogeneously poor. Assistance currently provided to refugee households in camps is less than required to cover their food needs, especially since the devaluation of the Turkish Lira. The reduced beneficiary purchasing power is aggravated by COVID-19 as refugees' movement is restricted and they can no longer access the casual labour that allowed them to cover the gap.	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Unconditional assistance to refugees and training and livelihood activities for refugees and host community.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Cash-based support to 190,804 urban refugee households (915,860 people) who do not benefit from any social protection scheme. A contingency plan for temporary support to households placed in three-week quarantine in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak in the camps is not yet budgeted in this scale up.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> Camp management and the BIM supermarkets in the camps to ensure a robust contingency plan is in place in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak in the camps.</p>	915,900	46.8M	38.2M
<b>Yemen</b>	An estimated 69 percent of Yemen's population (20.1 million people) is already food insecure. The scale, severity and complexity of needs in Yemen are staggering, with over 230 of Yemen's 333 governorates categorized as food insecure. Conditions in these districts are the worst in the country: 103 districts are at risk of famine; 41 districts have malnutrition rates above 15 per cent; 54 districts have acute water, sanitation and hygiene deficits; and 46 districts are at high risk of cholera.	<p><b>Sustain:</b> critical support to 13 million people through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unconditional general food assistance</li> <li>• Livelihoods and resilience activities</li> <li>• Treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition</li> <li>• School feeding activities</li> </ul>	-	1,143.1M	737.1M
<b>TOTAL MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA</b>			<b>9.4M</b>	<b>2,736M</b>	<b>1,568M</b>

3 Morocco: WFP supports capacity strengthening of national institutions to implement an enhanced school meal programme that improve food security, nutrition and social protection (CSP 2019-2021).

SOUTHERN AFRICA		COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY	WFP IMMEDIATE RESPONSE	COVID-19 SCALE-UP BENEFICIARIES	REVISED BUDGET (JUL-DEC 2020) IN USD MILLIONS	TOTAL SHORTFALL (JUL-DEC 2020) IN USD MILLIONS
<b>Angola</b>	Drop in exports and low oil revenue will limit the Government's ability to provide social safety nets to protect incomes during lockdown and longer-term recovery efforts.	<b>Support:</b> WFP's focus in Angola remains the provision of technical assistance to the Government in the areas of nutrition, supply chain and vulnerability assessment and monitoring.		-	0.7M	0M
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	DRC has the second highest number of food insecure people globally (15.6M in IPC 3+, 2019). DRC continues to face multiple and large-scale complex crises (e.g. resurgence of Ebola, measles and cholera outbreaks, persistent insecurity and conflict, large-scale displacements). As a result of COVID-19-induced price inflation and job losses, households in the most affected areas have lost almost 40 percent of their purchasing power. Kinshasa remains the most affected province, followed by North Kivu and Haut Katanga. In North Kivu, restrictions disrupt access to markets for 80 percent of households.	<b>Sustain:</b> WFP provides life-saving assistance to 7.5 million people in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, and Kasai. <b>Scale-up:</b> WFP plans to support an additional 945,131 people in IPC3+ not yet supported through existing food security safety nets in the areas where WFP and its partners have presence. <b>Support:</b> WFP is reinforcing technical support to mitigate further needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customs, border management, and price monitoring/control to mitigate economic impacts;</li> <li>• Remote data collection and urban market monitoring; and</li> <li>• Technical assistance to Government &amp; partners to ensure COVID-induced urban needs are met.</li> </ul>		945,100	347.4M	197.1M
<b>Eswatini</b>	Due to sharply reduced revenues, the Government's support to vulnerable communities may not be at the required scale. School feeding programmes have been discontinued resulting in increased vulnerability of 312,000 children. Assistance needs related to COVID-19 will likely increase in the coming months, especially for daily wage earners working in the informal sector, who are directly affected by the economic impact of the containment measures. The Manzini region is regarded as the epicentre of the COVID-19 pandemic.	<b>Sustain:</b> WFP is sustaining its critical support programmes, including providing a three-month ration to community-led child-care centres/ Neighbourhood Care Points. <b>Scale-up:</b> To 65,000 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extending crisis-response assistance to more than 40,000 vulnerable persons including people living with HIV, children and pregnant and lactating women, and orphans;</li> <li>• Expanding urban cash-based safety nets to 15,000 new beneficiaries; and</li> <li>• Ensuring an increased transfer value to refugees using mobile money transfers.</li> </ul>		65,500	8.7M	7.1M
<b>Lesotho</b>	COVID-19 impacts negatively on the food availability and accessibility in markets, mostly urban. Incomes from unskilled work and remittances will also be heavily impacted. The Government's plan focuses on horizontal expansion of social protection through provision of cash-based transfers to the most vulnerable households for three months, and provision of take-home rations to school children.	<b>Sustain:</b> To mitigate impacts on WFP operations, double distributions were implemented to beneficiaries of the emergency drought response. <b>Scale-up:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complement the Governments' expansion of the social protection safety net by providing three-month assistance to households with vulnerable children, the elderly, people with disabilities and those in the informal sector in most at-risk urban councils</li> <li>• Expand WFP's food-assistance-for-assets to mitigate the impact of livelihood disruptions</li> </ul>		362,370	25.7M	14.4M

<b>Madagascar</b>	<p>Between April and July 2020, some 554,000 people in the drought-affected south will face acute food insecurity (Integrated Phase Classification 3+) and in urgent need of food assistance. This is due to the lack of rain that affected the harvest and the COVID-19 expected impact on livelihoods and market disruptions. The rise in unemployed due to job losses is expected to result in a deterioration of food security in several regions of the country.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Since April, WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained drought response in the south and flood response in the north-west, east and south-east;</li> <li>• Extended urban social protection assistance using a digital mobile platform; and</li> <li>• Transitioned school children in 800 schools to take-home rations when canteens were disrupted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP is liaising with the Government to scale-up food and nutrition support where required – including potential extension of urban mobile cash assistance to additional areas.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP is supporting the National Response Plan, through supply chain, emergency telecommunications, vulnerability analysis and information management.</p>	651,800	48.9M	37.2M
<b>Malawi</b>	<p>The Government's COVID-19 preventive efforts continue to be hampered by political pressure, linked to the prevailing instability around election's controversies. Four Government led activities have been activated: 1) emergency cash response in the four main cities targeting the most vulnerable; 2) vertical expansion of social protection cash support in rural areas; 3) horizontal expansion of social cash transfers in rural areas; and 4) emergency cash support in the other urban areas.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP is adapting to sustain and reinforce critical lifesaving support including refugee activities, nutrition prevention, school feeding take-home rations and emergency livelihood activities. Where appropriate, WFP has shifted to cash-based transfers to stimulate markets.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> As of June, WFP will target additional learners who are currently not receiving school meals with three-months assistance (mix of in-kind/ cash) in partnership with the Malawi Red Cross Society.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical guidance to the development of the Government's national response plan, in collaboration with ILO and UNICEF</li> <li>• Leverage WFP's outreach to support COVID-19 prevention through social and behavioural change communication</li> <li>• Co-lead the National Logistics Cluster including support to the health response by erecting Mobile Storage Units for screening and isolation and supporting health cargo reception and onforwarding.</li> </ul>	1,106,240	68.9M	42.4M



<b>Mozambique</b>	<p>The destruction caused by back-to-back disasters and the impact of COVID-19 is escalating an already alarming food security situation and is exhausting families' coping capacities. Prior to COVID-19, an estimated 2 million people were projected to severely food insecure. Low income urban populations and small-holder rural farmers and fisherman are particularly vulnerable to heightened food insecurity. At the same time, global disruptions in trade will affect food supply, resulting in lower production, higher import costs and increased prices of food in the markets.</p>	<p><b>Sustain and Scale-up:</b> To mitigate the impacts of COVID-19, WFP is sustaining and scaling up its operations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three-month unconditional mobile money transfers to the most vulnerable households living in urban and semi-urban areas where COVID-19 socio economic impacts compound risk of social unrest;</li> <li>• Food assistance for people in COVID-19 isolation and treatment centres;</li> <li>• Scaling up take home rations to children; and</li> <li>• Expanding nutrition support activities.</li> </ul>	1,218,500	222.7M	206.7M
<b>Namibia</b>	<p>The COVID-19 crisis exacerbates the impact of three years of economic contraction, high levels of unemployment, income inequality, public debt. Years of prolonged drought will be compounded by COVID-19, primarily due to a reduction in economic activities and associated income losses. Good rainfall in most parts of the country is likely to result to a bumper harvest reducing the burden on rural households who have exhausted their food reserves.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Food assistance is provided to communities severely affected by drought and to clients receiving anti-retroviral therapy and their family members.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP will support an additional 39,376 beneficiaries with food assistance.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare with digital solutions to enable food distributions and beneficiary data management for the National Food Bank Programme</li> <li>• Leverage WFP's storage and transportation, distribution points and partners to facilitate distribution health and hygiene materials, including dignity kits with UNFPA</li> </ul>	39,400	3.1M	4.6M <sup>4</sup>

4 In Namibia, the shortfalls are higher than the requirements due to an outstanding loan.

<p><b>Republic of Congo</b></p>	<p>The Republic of Congo is heavily dependent on food imports (70 percent). There has been a significant increase in food prices for both imported and local commodities. Increased needs of humanitarian food assistance for both poor urban and rural communities due to significant loss of incomes.</p> <p>With the fall in oil prices and economic impacts of the COVID-19, the national budget has been cut in half for 2020. The Government requested support from the UN to implement its response plan.</p>	<p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP plans to support 365,000 new beneficiaries as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An immediate one-month emergency response to urban beneficiaries in Brazzaville;</li> <li>• A short-term response phase to support fragile groups, such as nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women and children; and</li> <li>• A recovery phase in support of economic recovery through income-generating activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide on-demand logistics services to the Ministry of Health, including the dispatch of health equipment and medicine</li> <li>• Leverage WFP's retail partnerships for UNFPA sensitization activities around gender-based violence</li> </ul>	365,000	14.6M	12.9M
<p><b>Tanzania</b></p>	<p>Presidential election is scheduled for October 2020. The Government has not planned for a possible large-scale response to manage the potential socio-economic impact of COVID-19.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> WFP sustains life-saving activities through adjusted modalities, providing access to handwashing facilities, social distancing, and (where needed) kitting of commodities.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP is more than doubling its crisis response requirements for the coming 6 months, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash transfers to cover the food gap for nearly 500,000 urban food poor in the 10 highest COVID-19 risk regions; and</li> <li>• Nutrition support to 45,000 nutritionally vulnerable women and children.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilize WFP's platforms and networks (m-health, community radios, and SUN business network) to communicate messages on COVID-19 and nutrition</li> <li>• Provide supply chain, logistics and telecommunications service support to humanitarian community</li> <li>• Intensify remote household surveys, real-time food security monitoring systems, and trader surveys</li> </ul>	540,000	108.1M	82.4M
<p><b>Zambia</b></p>	<p>The Government's response plan follows a multi-sectoral approach with support from the UN. Loss of revenue from export of copper and a decline in tourism will hamper the Government's ability to respond.</p> <p>Rural populations are expected to depend on their own subsistence production in the short-term because of a good food production.</p>	<p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP is more than doubling its crisis response requirements for the coming 6 months and will provide general Food Assistance [cash-based transfers] for urban populations experiencing food insecurity due to COVID-19-induced loss of income.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP uses mVAM to scale-up food price and market functionality monitoring in urban areas.</p>	655,800	26.7M	23.5M

<p><b>Zimbabwe</b></p>	<p>Zimbabwe has endured a combination of extreme natural shocks and persistent economic challenges. These have led to a protracted and growing humanitarian and food security emergency. The number of food insecure people has increased over the years, reaching 7.7 million in the first quarter of 2020.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has increased exposure to economic shocks (mostly loss of income) especially for the most vulnerable in both rural and urban areas of Zimbabwe. It is stretching the coping capacity of vulnerable communities. The well below-average harvest of 2019 is expected to repeat in 2020.</p>	<p><b>Sustain and Scale-Up:</b> WFP is scaling up its crisis response activities in a phased manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 37 most affected rural districts WFP's lean season response will be gradually scaled up: from 1.8 million people in July to 3.5 million people by the end of 2020.</li> <li>In urban areas, 550,000 of the most vulnerable and food insecure will be supported (approximately 25 percent of those projected to be vulnerable).</li> </ul>	<p>1,265,300</p>	<p>263.2M</p>	<p>252.6M</p>
<p><b>TOTAL SOUTHERN AFRICA</b></p>			<p><b>7.2M</b></p>	<p><b>1,139M</b></p>	<p><b>881M</b></p>

**WEST AND  
CENTRAL  
AFRICA**

**COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY**

**WFP IMMEDIATE RESPONSE**

COVID-19 SCALE-UP BENEFICIARIES	REVISED BUDGET (JUL-DEC 2020) IN USD MILLIONS	TOTAL SHORTFALL (JUL-DEC 2020) IN USD MILLIONS
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<p><b>Benin</b></p>	<p>Armed groups in eastern Burkina are threatening peace and security in Benin. The country has limited natural resources and depends on regional and international trade. The COVID-19 crisis heavily affects import/export due to disruptions of supply chains. Areas with high chronic malnutrition or food insecurity will be particularly vulnerable to the impact of COVID-19. Disrupting markets and weakening the incomes of already poor populations, the pandemic is greatly reducing the availability and access to healthy, nutritious and quality food. The lean season, which is a chronic threat for poor families, will increase their vulnerability.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Food assistance is provided to the most vulnerable households in flood-affected areas (50,000) and take-home rations to school children in lieu of school meals.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Six months (July to Dec 2020) food and nutrition assistance to 100,000 new beneficiaries in urban and rural areas</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead the UN-COVID19 Taskforce group on 'Logistics and Resources Mobilization'</li> <li>• Reinforce food security analysis through new mVAM</li> </ul>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>9.1M</p>	<p>1.8M</p>
<p><b>Burkina Faso</b></p>	<p>Climate shocks and conflict remain the main drivers of food insecurity. Burkina Faso is home to 838,550 internally displaced people due to recurrent fights between armed groups.</p> <p>Restriction measures to control the spread of COVID-19, notably border and market closures, disrupt food supply in the landlocked country. Price monitoring suggests an increase of over 25 percent in May-June 2020.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical food assistance, including through cash-based transfers, continues to be provided to vulnerable conflict-affected households.</li> <li>• Though sustained, school feeding and resilience programmes have been significantly reduced due to the sanitary and security constraints.</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> COVID-affected beneficiaries will be supported within WFP's existing Country Strategic Plan.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A joint Government/partner COVID-19 assessment is planned in July</li> <li>• Monitoring and food security analysis systems are reinforced</li> </ul>	<p><i>Captured within existing programme of work</i></p>	<p>101.9M</p>	<p>73.2M</p>
<p><b>Cameroon</b></p>	<p>COVID-19 will have a significant economic impact on vulnerable groups including refugees, migrants, IDPs and host communities as it drives loss of income, reduces access to markets, and contributes to inflation and price of increase of imported commodities.</p> <p>Cameroon is affected by conflict and violence in different parts of the country which has led to massive population displacement; 949,000 internal displaced people as of June 2020. The recent increase in Boko Haram attacks, in addition to the COVID-19 crisis, is adding new challenges and exacerbating vulnerabilities.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Continue delivering life-saving assistance to populations affected by disasters (662,000 people including refugees, IDPs and host populations) to ensure they have safe access to adequate and nutritious foods during and after crises.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 76,000 new beneficiaries identified in need of food assistance</li> <li>• 10,000 people in isolation centers and/or self quarantine (at request of government)</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the efficient functioning of supply chains, WFP will monitor stock levels, support retailers to increase inventories, identify and map potential wholesalers, distributors, transporters, and supply chains that can support, maintain, or scale up food supplies.</li> <li>• WFP will reinforce food security analysis in urban and peri-urban areas in NW/SW and in urban and peri-urban areas.</li> </ul>	<p>86,000</p>	<p>78.6M</p>	<p>49.5M</p>

<p><b>Central African Republic</b></p>	<p>The security situation continues to deteriorate. Armed groups are fuelling inter-community tensions. 702,350 Central Africans have fled their homes.</p> <p>As result of COVID-19, the border closure with DRC has induced cassava shortages in Bangui – increasing prices of the local staple. Disruption in transport has increased transaction costs for imported commodities from Cameroon. In a week the wholesale price increased by 19 percent.</p> <p>The Integrated Phase Classification has been updated considering the COVID-19 impact: 2.4 million are estimated to be food insecure.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Critical food assistance to vulnerable conflict-affected households.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> 375,850 new beneficiaries in urban/peri-urban areas will be supported (70 percent cash-based / 30 percent in-kind) July-December.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide operational logistics, supply chain, emergency telecommunications (ETC) and Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and health partners to contain and respond to the COVID-19 outbreak.</li> <li>Continue strengthening food price monitoring and food security assessments in urban and peri-urban areas, especially around Bangui.</li> </ul>	375,900	130.1M	86.3M
<p><b>Chad</b></p>	<p>Insecurity in neighbouring countries and lake Chad region causes new displacements and perpetuates the displacement of populations in Lake Chad region. As of June 2020, Chad records 171,000 internally displaced people in addition to 448,000 refugees.</p> <p>Restriction measures (curfew) and the closure of markets and borders have an additional impact on people’s livelihoods and access to food.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life-saving assistance to refugees and lean season safety nets to food insecure households</li> <li>Resilience-building activities as part of the regional Integrated Resilience Programme</li> <li>Take-home rations for girls to reduce negative coping strategies such as early marriage</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP will target 433,000 COVID-19-affected people with cash-based transfers in urban areas within its existing Country Strategic Plan.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> In preparation of the urban response plan, WFP will conduct a retailer assessment in N’Djamena and identify potential partners for voucher distributions.</p>	<i>Captured within existing programme of work</i>	164.4	84.7M
<p><b>Côte d’Ivoire</b></p>	<p>Côte d’Ivoire will hold a presidential election in October 2020. Due to COVID-19, the Government is anticipating a sharp decline in economic growth, from 7.2 percent to 3.6 percent. A recent UNDP led study found that household incomes decreased by 43 percent compared to 2018. In addition, 77.8 percent of heads of households expressed concern they will lose their jobs if the pandemic continues.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Food assistance in partnership with UNAIDS targeting 1,000 households (6,000 people) in Greater Abidjan.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP’s scale-up includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three-months cash-based food assistance to 120,000 new beneficiaries (20,000 households) in poor urban and rural areas impacted by COVID-19</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> At the request of the government, WFP is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the development of a food security and nutrition response plan to provide life-saving food assistance; and</li> <li>Reinforcing food security analysis (mVAM is expected to be launched in June).</li> </ul>	300,000	7.6M	3.4M



<p><b>The Gambia</b></p>	<p>The Gambia has been in a state of emergency since 27 March to curb the spread of the virus. The crisis has disrupted supply chains, reduced remittances and private capital inflows and increased food and nutrition insecurity.</p> <p>The truncation of the tourist season, travel restrictions, a ban on agricultural weekly markets, the closure non-essential businesses, have limited both rural and urban opportunities. Market prices have increased by over 60 percent compared to the same time last year, while jobs and livelihood losses in urban areas contribute to an increase of over 40,000 vulnerable people. Declining nutrition and an early peak of the lean season will drive additional needs in rural and urban areas.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to 116,756 schoolchildren</li> <li>• Nutrition assistance to 37,600 children under five and pregnant and lactating women</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> 733,000 new beneficiaries across urban and rural areas in eight regions identified as the most vulnerable and food insecure.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP's initial response to the COVID-19 has focused on provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications assistance to the government to enhance coordination of the health emergency response. In addition, the Government has requested assistance with handling the logistics and distribution of 9,000 mt of rice.</p>	733,000	21.2M	18.4M
<p><b>Ghana</b></p>	<p>Ghana accounts for the second highest number of confirmed cases of coronavirus in the region, and the 4th highest number of cases across the WHO Africa region.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Food assistance for assets</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Three months' cash-based food assistance to 53,800 vulnerable crisis-affected people in COVID-19 prevalent areas</p> <p><b>Support:</b> Reinforce food security analysis including support the Ministry of Agriculture in Remote Food security and price monitoring.</p>	53,800	16.2M	9.1M
<p><b>Guinea-Bissau</b></p>	<p>Political impasse and instability disrupt the country's development and economic growth. 28 percent of the population is undernourished. COVID-19 and prevention measures have posed significant threats for food and nutrition security. Preliminary results from WFP's rapid emergency assessment indicate a worsening food security situation.</p> <p>Economic recession triggered by reduced demand for and the plummeting price of cashew nuts (making up 90 percent of the country's exports and 10 percent of its GDP) will translate into income losses for many households.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Provision of take-home rations for 195,000 school children, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and prevention of chronic malnutrition, and smallholder agriculture market support activities for women and youth smallholder farmers.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Extend lean season support to an additional 65,000 persons through cash-based transfers.</p> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical, financial and in-kind support to the National Health Emergency Operation Centre and newly established High Commission for Fight against COVID-19.</li> <li>• Technical and financial support to the UN Communication Task Force for COVID-19 for risk communication and community sensitization</li> </ul>	65,000	6.4M	2.8M
<p><b>Guinea</b></p>	<p>The country is still recovering from the 2013 Ebola crisis. The political situation in Guinea is unstable and marked by recurrent violence. The prospect of a third term for the outgoing president raises fears of a further deterioration. Protests against COVID-19 restrictions measures have been reported in several localities.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Nutrition activities and take-home rations.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> 300,000 new beneficiaries in urban and peri-urban areas will be supported (July - December 2020).</p> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP is leading the logistics support in the UN COVID-19 Task Force including the rehabilitation of treatment facilities.</p>	300,000	21.9M	17M

<p><b>Liberia</b></p>	<p>Liberia is a post-conflict country impacted by the Ebola crisis in 2013. The ongoing economic crisis leads to high food prices. The Consumer Price Index stood at 25.76 percent as of February 2020. COVID-19 is compounding high food prices, poor economic governance, fuel and economic vulnerability, and food insecurity.</p> <p>The COVID-19 crisis adds additional risks notably for poor urban households living in slums and informal settlements. Food insecurity projections for 2020 estimate that over 2 million people are food insecure.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Take-home rations for 90,000 girls and boys during school closures.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> In collaboration with the government, over 2 million new beneficiaries will be assisted including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two months assistance to 1,971,000 people in rural and urban areas under lockdown;</li> <li>• 4,000 people in quarantine facilities will receive assistance for 30 days;</li> <li>• 30,000 vulnerable persons and their households in communities affected by official movement restrictions will receive in-kind food rations; and</li> <li>• 60,000 vulnerable beneficiaries including at-risk groups will receive assistance for three months.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> WFP will provide on demand logistics and emergency telecommunications services. The Government requested WFP's support to deliver food assistance to vulnerable food insecure households during movement restrictions measures.</p>	2,065,000	34.2M	30.9M
<p><b>Mali</b></p>	<p>The health system in Mali is among the most fragile in the region. The increase in armed violence is forcing people to flee and depriving vulnerable communities of essential services. As of May, 208,036 internally displaced people are recorded.</p> <p>Restriction measures to control the spread of COVID-19 has led to a declined demand and supply and market activity. More than 30 percent of traders experience a shortage of imported food commodities. The availability of local products in monitored markets decreased by 29 percent compared to the same period last year. The food security cluster projects as many as 3 million people to be in need of food assistance.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Life-saving assistance to IDP and food insecure farmers and pastoralists. Resilience building activities as part of the regional Integrated Resilience Programme are also sustained.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 566,000 new beneficiaries through existing/new activities</li> <li>• 10,000 new beneficiaries at the request of the Government</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the Government to prepare for school feeding upon re-opening of schools and to finalize one-off distribution of take-home rations</li> <li>• Strengthen cooperating partners capacity in targeting and rapid assessment</li> </ul>	576,000	123.8M	77.7M
<p><b>Mauritania</b></p>	<p>COVID-19 and the ensuing lockdown measures are threatening the livelihoods of thousands of people in Mauritania as well as the trading networks they rely on for survival. The potential impact on already food-insecure people is concerning. The upcoming lean season and impact of COVID-19 are increasing local food prices. The price of livestock has decreased, and terms of trade have been less favourable since January due to the increase in cereal prices.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Integrated support for Malian refugees as well as lean season safety nets for 240,000 persons.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> 334,486 new beneficiaries will be assisted through existing/new activities, including food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic-affected households. The activity covers urban areas, including the capital.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> On-demand logistics services to Government, UN and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.</p>	334,500	30.3M	20.6M

<b>Niger</b>	<p>Food and nutrition insecurity are driven by poverty, environmental degradation, and recurring shocks. In addition, the deteriorating security situation on the border with Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria is causing large population displacements. Nearly 300,000 people are internally displaced and the country hosts refugees from Mali and Nigeria.</p>	<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life-saving assistance to refugees, IDPs and food insecure households (farmers and pastoralists)</li> <li>• Resilience-building activities as part of the regional Integrated Resilience Programme</li> <li>• Possibilities to further prioritize cash interventions for the lean season are being explored</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Scale up plans are under discussion with the Government and food security partners and will be informed by updated June/July joint impact analysis.</p>	<p><i>Captured within existing programme of work</i></p>	129.6M	69.8M	
<p>A joint analysis in April 2020 estimated that the food security and livelihoods of 5.6 million people could be affected by the impact of COVID-19 during June-August 2020, nearly doubling from the pre-COVID-19 baseline. An update of the COVID-19 impact analysis is planned for June/July 2020 and will include the findings of various assessments and analyses conducted by partners.</p>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<p>Nigeria faces multiple crises, with a protracted conflict in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, which has spread to neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Over 1.8 million people are internally displaced. According to the March Cadre Harmonisé, over 7 million people in the northeast are projected to be severely food insecure during the next lean season (June-August 2020), an increase of 2 million severely food insecure compared to 2019 lean season.</p>		<p><b>Sustain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food assistance to crisis-affected populations has been adapted to integrate safe distribution practices for COVID-19</li> <li>• Nutrition support to children and pregnant and lactating women has been sustained</li> <li>• Livelihood / asset assistance has been temporarily adjusted to unconditional support</li> </ul> <p><b>Scale-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 1.9 million beneficiaries in the northeast will be targeted with a one-off double distribution</li> <li>• At the request of the Government and with partners, 900,000 new beneficiaries will be support in urban areas of the country</li> </ul>	3,055,000	255.9M
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>	<p>COVID-19 is spreading rapidly in Nigeria with further strain on the country's health systems and economy, already impacted due to the fall in oil prices.</p>	<p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support on targeting and delivery mechanisms to adapt the national Home-Grown School Feeding during school closures</li> <li>• Expand the Cadre Harmonisé countrywide as part of the COVID-19 update</li> <li>• mVAM has been scaled up to the entire country</li> </ul>	5,000	0.1M	0M	
<p>The country is prone to natural hazards such as floods and landslides which negatively affect crop development, infrastructure, and household assets. No cereals are cultivated on the island. The country is heavily reliant on food imports. Food availability is unpredictable due to the COVID-19 crisis.</p>	<p><b>Scale-up:</b> 5,0000 new beneficiaries will be supported.</p>	<p><b>Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support to the Government home-grown school meals programme</li> <li>• Individual capacity strengthening to targeted smallholders to increase food production to supply markets during the COVID-19 crisis</li> </ul>				

<b>Senegal</b>	Food security is closely tied to rainfall patterns and the agricultural calendar. Recurrent droughts, pests, poor harvest and pasture availability drive food insecurity. The tourism sector contributes to 11.35 percent of the GDP. Because of COVID-19 annual tourism revenues are expected to decrease proportionately.	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Take-home rations for 107,000 learners until schools reopen</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> 511,656 new beneficiaries will be assisted through existing/new activities during the lean season</p> <p>WFP has been requested by the government to support 4.2 million additional people – <i>not yet captured in scale-up budget</i>.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> Logistic support for Government-led one-off distributions to eight million people in rural and urban areas</p>	511,700	11.6M	9.8M
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Economic crisis and high inflation erode incomes and livelihoods. COVID-19 is anticipated to further deteriorate livelihoods. Price monitoring data shows that prices are increasing, travel restrictions have disrupted domestic supply chains whilst fear of contracting COVID-19 is anticipated to have negatively impacted on agricultural production.	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Resilience activities while taking measures to prevent virus transmission.</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> WFP will provide temporary food assistance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 106,000 people affected by lockdowns in rural and urban areas; and</li> <li>• 15,000 persons in isolation centres.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support:</b> Construction of treatment and isolation facilities and logistics support, including transport of seeds for Ministry of Agriculture.</p>	121,400	3.6M	0M
<b>Togo</b>	Agricultural production is impacted by climatic shocks. Floods, landslides, strong winds and pests pose real threats to agricultural production and food and nutrition security. Armed groups in neighbouring countries pose a risk to the security situation in Togo.	<p><b>Sustain:</b> Technical support to the Government school feeding programme</p> <p><b>Scale-up:</b> Emergency food assistance to 252,500 crisis-affected beneficiaries in urban and rural areas (July-December 2020), including: households of school children, other vulnerable persons, and persons in quarantine.</p>	252,500	7.0	7.0 <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>			<b>8.9M</b>	<b>1,153M</b>	<b>770M</b>

<sup>2</sup> Limited Emergency Operation under development.

# Photo Credit

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Photo page 17: WFP/Damilola Onafuwa

**World Food Programme**

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70,  
00148 Rome, Italy  
T +39 06 65131 [wfp.org](http://wfp.org)

Cover Photo: WFP/Name Surname