

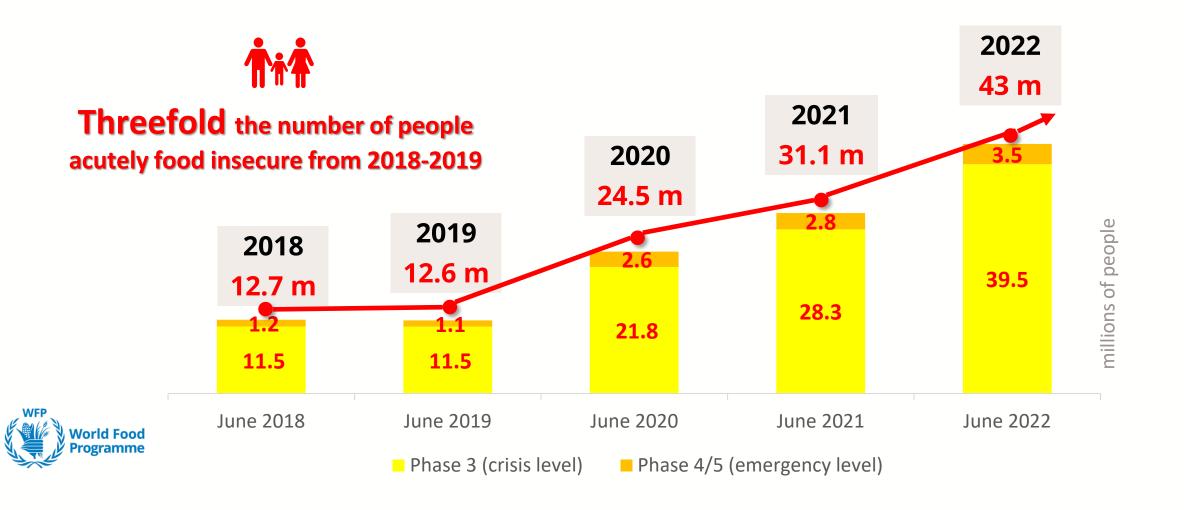


SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



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PRIOR RUSSIA-UKRAINE, THE REGION WAS ALREADY HEADED TOWARDS A MAJOR FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS



THE REGION'S ABILITY TO WITHSTAND SHOCKS IS HAMPERED BY STRUCTURAL ISSUES AND STRESSORS

STRUCTURAL VULNERABILITIES

(education, social protection, etc.)



7 countries in the bottom 10 of the World Bank Human Capital Index (2021)



CLIMATE CHANGE



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

PROTRACTED CONFLICTS





INSTITUTIONAL FRAGILITIES



Fragile political transitions and institutional legitimacy crisis

RISK OF FURTHER DESTABILIZATION

THE CONFLICT IN UKRAINE IS FURTHER AGGRAVATING THE OVERLAPPING CRISES THE REGION IS ALREADY FACING

Food & nutrition crisis

- Fertilizer shortage
- Trade barriers
- Supply chain disruptions

Economic and political crisis

- Higher food import bills
- Energy crisis
- Growing debt
- Institutional fragilities

Conflict/Security crisis

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

Reduced production

Increased prices

Erosion of households' purchasing power

Limited fiscal space for governments

Increased operational costs for humanitarian actors

Increased displacements

Risk of further political instability & increase in conflicts

HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES ARE TREMENDOUS

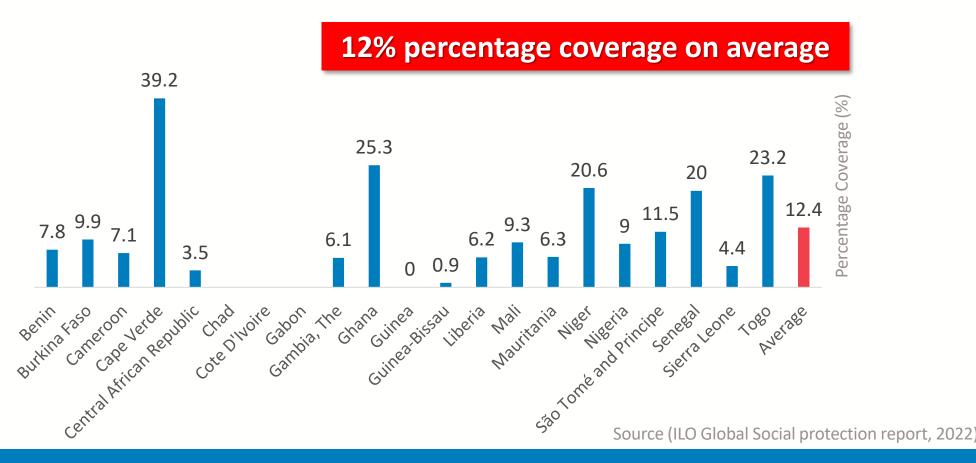
WFP IS PRIORITIZING CRISIS RESPONSE IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENTS



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



SUPPORTING NATIONAL SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING IS CRITICAL TO BUILDING LONG-TERM RESILIENCE



National social protection systems remain underdeveloped

EVIDENCE FROM OUR RESILIENCE-BUILDING EFFORTS WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES



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



Have a comparatively **more stable food security situation** than that of the wider population



Have increased agricultural and/or pastoral productivity and reduced day-to-day hardships



Better **protected against natural disasters** (droughts, floods)



Distress migration is reduced thanks to strengthened livelihoods and food security



Have **improved ability to access markets** and **basic services** (incl. water, sanitation, education, etc.)



FUNDING REMAINS A CHALLENGE IN THE REGION

Funding gap of 65 percent

TARGET NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

~19 MILLION





(next six months)

USD 1.3 BN



(as of May 20, 2022)



A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTNERS TO COME TOGETHER



- Need for a substantial response, concerted and well coordinated efforts and at scale
- Leadership at all levels required
- Building on what already exists
 - Ongoing partnerships and joint programmes
 - Existing global, regional and national platforms









ANNEXES



FOOD DISTRIBUTION LAST SATURDAY IN THIOU, AN AREA WITHOUT ASSISTANCE OVER THE LAST 6 MONTHS

BURKINA FASO — IN BETWEEN OUAHIGOUYA AND THE MALIAN BORDER



