



World Food Programme

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WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2022

Update #4

February 2022

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As we enter the third year of the COVID-19 pandemic, we find the world has profoundly changed. There is a ring of fire encircling the world where conflict and climate shocks compounded by COVID-19 and rising costs are driving millions of people to the brink of starvation. It reaches from the **Sahel** to **South Sudan** to **Yemen** and **Afghanistan**, carrying on to **Haiti** and **Central America**. Up to **276 million people are currently acutely food insecure** or at high risk in 81 countries. Meanwhile, **44 million people in 38 countries are teetering on the edge of famine**. More than 1 percent of the world's population is now displaced, about 42 percent of whom are children.

The links between hunger and conflict are complex and far-reaching. A significant challenge that is impacting WFP's reach and the ability of people to safely access life-saving assistance is the **rise in humanitarian access constraints**. These extend from bureaucratic impediments to blockades of whole populations, deliberate attacks on humanitarian staff and assets, and the forced displacement of increasing numbers of people.

Another worrying trend is **climate extremes – a consequence that is no longer a glimpse into the future, but a daily reality** for communities around the world. From **Angola, Mozambique** and **Madagascar**, to **Afghanistan**, the **Horn of Africa**, across the **Sahel** and in **Haiti**, high levels of food insecurity have been driven by conflict, climate change and back-to-back droughts are pushing millions of people into severe hunger.

In addition to driving needs to unprecedented levels, the socio-economic fallout from the pandemic makes responding to existing crises even more complex. About **97 million more people have been pushed to extreme poverty** of living on less than US\$ 1.90 a day because of the pandemic¹, ending

a two-decade downward trend and another 207 million are projected to remain unemployed this year².

COVID-19 has exposed massive inequalities within countries as well as among them. Predicted trajectory of economic recovery is likely to make these divides even starker. The economies of richer countries are expected to almost recover fully by next year.³ For countries already struggling with conflict, fragility, or climate shocks, the rebound to pre-pandemic levels seems increasingly out of reach.

In parallel, **the costs to serve have increased**. While inflation is causing reductions in purchasing power and increasing in poverty for those already in need, it also affects the cost of WFP operations due to higher procurement and shipping prices. **WFP food procurement is currently 30 percent more expensive than in 2019**, resulting in additional costs of approximately US\$ 42 million per month.

Thanks to generous contributions of its partners, **WFP was able to reach 128 million people with food, cash, and nutrition in 2021**. However, the gap between requirements for the next six months and available resources is already exceeding 60 percent. As a result, WFP had to scale back its assistance in some countries by distributing half rations or providing a meal every other day.

WFP plans to reach 137 million people in 2022. Projected operational requirements for 2022 are currently US\$ 18.9 billion with **net funding requirements for the next six months (February – July 2022) standing at US\$ 5.8 billion**, of which almost US\$ 5 billion are for emergency responses.⁴

1 World Bank. [COVID-19 leaves a legacy of rising poverty and widening inequality](#). 7 October 2021.

2 The International Labour Organization. [ILO World Employment and Social Outlook – Trends 2022](#). ILO, 18 January 2022.

3 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). [2022 World Economic Situation and Prospects](#) (WESP). UNDESA, 2022.

4 All figures are as of 22 February 2022.



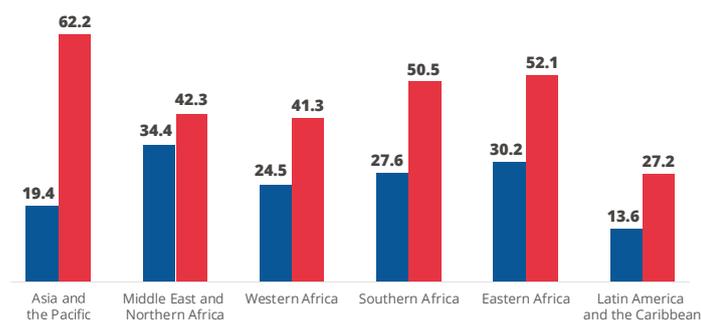
Section I: Looking Ahead: Food Insecurity, Trends and Risks

2022 FOOD INSECURITY OVERVIEW

Up to 276 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure or at high risk in 2022 across 81 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available. This is an increase of 84 percent in comparison to pre-pandemic levels in early 2020. While the number decreased slightly compared to the earlier estimate of 283 million people published in the last update to [WFP's Global Operational Response Plan in November 2021](#), numbers remain at a most worrying level. Increased food insecurity numbers for 2022 were recorded already in 12 countries⁵, and many countries are yet to update their information in the coming months.

Acute food insecurity is increasing further

- Early 2020 pre-COVID-19 (people, in millions)
- November 2021 estimate (people, in millions)⁶



An estimated 44 million people across 38 countries are in emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4+) based on most recently published IPC/CH or equivalent analyses. Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at risk of falling into famine or famine-like conditions.

In **Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan**, and **Yemen**, catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5) are already present or were projected for 570,000 people.

An estimated two thirds of the population in **South Sudan** will face severe hunger this year, more than at any other time in the country's history. This is due to combined factors of the worst floods in 60 years, conflict and the slow implementation of the peace agreement that has denied much of the country basic services.

Similarly, prolonged conflict, health pandemics and widespread hunger have long been a part of life in **Yemen**, making it easy to forget that for many people it can still get worse. Thanks to generous donor contributions in 2021, WFP increased life-saving assistance to target nearly 13 million people only to reduce rations for 8 million of them towards the end of the year due to funding shortfalls.

It is hard to remember an emergency that has been triggered so quickly by political turmoil and ensuing economic collapse as we are seeing in **Afghanistan**. It took five years of war in Syria for its economy to contract as much as Afghanistan has since August 2021⁷, when the fall of the Government was followed by the freezing of the Afghan central bank foreign-held assets. Prior to that, 11 million Afghans were already acutely food insecure due to drought, conflict, and COVID-19. Now, almost 23 million people – more than half the country – face acute hunger, with women and children being the most affected.

⁵ Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, Togo, and Zambia.

⁶ The new February 2022 estimate is the fifth update to WFP's original estimate of COVID-19's impact on acute food security conducted in June 2020 (see [methods paper](#)), covering 81 countries with WFP operational presence. The Pacific Islands Countries and Territories were added in this edition, due to new data available. For this update, the original estimations from June 2020 were replaced with the most recent assessment data and projections for 2022 (or latest available) from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH), WFP CARI or comparable analyses for 62 countries, available before 27 January. Only IPC/CH exercises with population coverage of above 50 percent were considered, expected peak-numbers for 2022 (or latest available) are used. The numbers are supposed to give a comprehensive estimate of people in need of food assistance for 2022, in countries where WFP operates. The analysis covers rural and urban populations, and refugees.

⁷ World Food Programme (WFP). "[Our Presence Is Hope.](#)" *WFP Continues to Serve the People of Afghanistan Through a Bitter Winter of Cold and Hunger*". WFP, 4 February 2022.

Reinforcing gender data in near real-time food security monitoring



In 2021, WFP set out to integrate gender data into its near real-time food security monitoring tool called **HungerMap LIVE**: a tool that monitors food security and its drivers in more than 90 countries. The aim of this initiative is to improve WFP's understanding of specific situations, needs and challenges of men, women, girls, and boys related to food security and nutrition, and provide evidence for potential scale-up.

WFP rolled out the pilot for testing in **Somalia**, where the real-time monitoring questionnaire was revised to include questions assessing intra-household differences in consumption-based coping strategies, sim card ownership, and access to health services, school, or markets. Findings showed that women were more likely to reduce the number of meals eaten in a day or limit portion sizes due to lack of food or money to buy food, as compared to men. Differences were also seen in market access or sim card ownership, with women being less likely than men to own a sim card but more likely to be the principal person going to the market.

In 2022, WFP plans to expand the questionnaire in 10 countries with the objective of a global roll-out across all WFP operations with existing real-time monitoring systems.



DRIVERS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND RISKS AHEAD



Conflict and Political Upheaval

The primary driver of acute hunger is conflict and insecurity. Whether it is the destruction of essential infrastructure, disruption of markets, razing of fields or storage facilities, the impact is catastrophic for communities and food systems targeted and impacted by fighting. The result is often the forced displacement, loss of assets and reliance on humanitarian assistance as internally displaced or refugees. The growing number of displaced people is testament to this reality.

In **Nigeria**, attacks by non-state armed groups in the north-east, coupled with banditry and intercommunal violence in the north and north-west, will continue to drive displacement and disrupt agricultural and market activities and undermine people's ability to feed themselves. Armed conflict is hampering humanitarian operations in the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. WFP has prioritized emergency food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable people in the three north-eastern states, but still aims to provide food and nutrition support to 1.7 million people every month. The situation is of highest concern in conflict-affected Borno State, where parts of the population, around 13,500 people, are projected to slide into catastrophic acute food insecurity.

Across **northern Ethiopia**, airstrikes in Tigray and clashes along the region's borders have largely subsided; however, the security situation remains fragile. Meanwhile, the number of people in need of urgent food assistance is at the highest level ever, rising to 9.4 million – an increase of 2.7 million in just four months, mostly in conflict-affected areas in Amhara and Afar. In Amhara, half of the households analysed in a recent post-distribution monitoring exercise reported having food stocks adequate for less than one month survival. In Tigray, less than a third of supplies to meet emergency food needs have entered the region to date, where 2 million people (37 percent of the region's population) are severely food insecure.

New population displacement and disrupted food and trade flows are expected to continue in northern and eastern **Burkina Faso**, western **Niger** and across northern and central **Mali**, with an expansion of attacks into previously more stable areas. As a direct result of this insecurity and climate change, it is estimated that more than 8.1 million people are facing crisis levels of hunger, including 1.1 million in emergency, across five countries - **Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania** and **Niger**. This is a more than 60 percent increase since 2019 (up from 3.6 million).

Profound political shifts in **Haiti** and **Myanmar** not only worsened already tenuous crises but will make responding to emergencies even more complex in 2022. In **Myanmar**, the political crisis has changed the situation from complex to chaotic. Since the military takeover in February 2021, the food security situation has worsened. Needs are now widespread, from conflict-affected areas in border regions to urban areas. Despite immense challenges in security, humanitarian access, funding and the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP plans to further augment the size and scope of its operations to reach 4 million people.



Poverty and Inequality

Rising unemployment, inflation and commodity prices, and freezing of foreign assets are creating the new poor, especially among urban populations and in places that have not been traditional recipients of humanitarian aid.

Inflation in **Venezuela** is soaring, and three quarters of the country's 28 million people are now in extreme poverty – a 10 percent rise from last year. Others live in places where poverty is newly widespread, like **Lebanon**, where a downward economic spiral combined with political turmoil led to dire needs reaching most corners of society.

In **Afghanistan**, WFP is scaling up life-saving operations across all 34 provinces with a goal of reaching 23 million people with food and cash support. Two-thirds of the population are resorting to drastic measures to feed their families. This is a six-fold increase from before 15 August 2021. Through a network of trucks, dozens of warehouses and over 85 cooperating partners, food and nutrition assistance is targeted to meet humanitarian needs, prevent and treat malnutrition, boost markets and community resilience, encourage school attendance and support women and girls.

Humanitarian needs continue to grow in the Republic of **Sudan** as the economic crisis and food insecurity continue to affect millions of people. About 14.3 million people (almost one in every three people) are estimated to need humanitarian assistance in 2022 – the highest in the past decade – of whom, a total of 9.8 million people is estimated to be food insecure. The deterioration of the economy, with high inflation and food prices and shortage of basic commodities are eroding families' purchasing power and ability to provide for themselves, particularly for the most vulnerable segments of the population. The cost of a local food basket in November, as monitored by WFP was 123 percent higher than November 2020. If the unstable socio-political conditions persist and the international and donor community continues to withhold funding, the situation will deteriorate further.

Inflated prices have reduced access to food including in **South Sudan** and **Somalia**, where high fuel and transportation costs are increasing food inflation in remote areas. In **Ethiopia**, the ongoing conflict and the accompanying supply chain disruptions have compounded liquidity shortages and depleted foreign-currency reserves, contributing to the highest food prices in 15 years. In **Mali**, new sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) risk exposure to significant trade and financial disruptions which would further compromise food security.





Climate Crisis

Vulnerable countries and communities are already suffering from severe losses and damages to lives, livelihoods, crops, and infrastructure caused by the impacts of climate change. Communities that are least responsible for global emissions are facing the worst impacts and do not always have the resources to cope.

A WFP analysis shows that a 2°C rise in average global temperature from pre-industrial levels will see a staggering 189 million additional people in the grips of hunger. In the meantime, climate crises are already a reality for people across the globe from **Madagascar** to **Honduras** to **Bangladesh**, fuelling food insecurity.

Tens of thousands of lives are at risk in southern **Madagascar**, one of the potentially many places in the world where hunger has been driven by climate change. Consecutive droughts have pushed nearly 1.1 million people into severe acute food insecurity. Nearly 14,000 of whom are in catastrophic conditions.

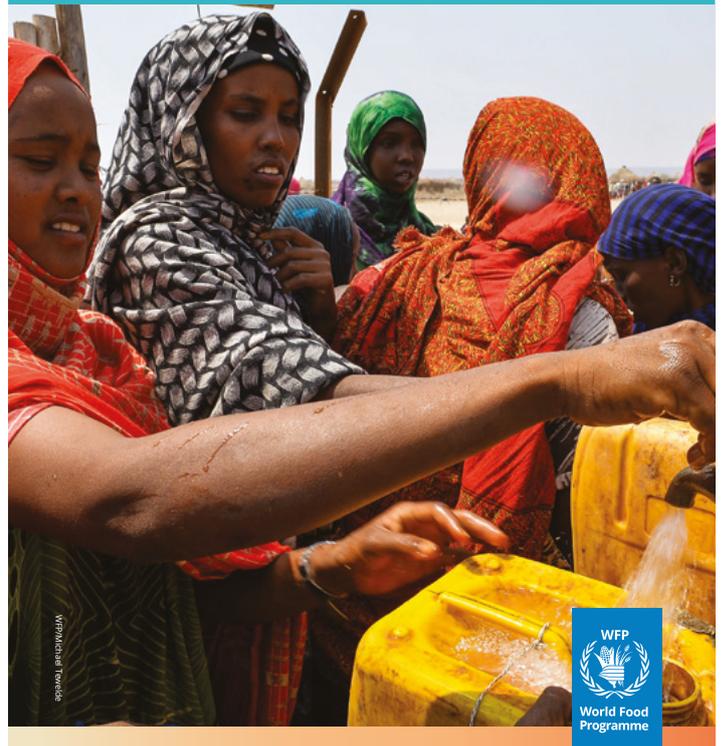
The ongoing drought in the Horn of Africa, the third consecutive season, continues to affect people across parts of southeast **Ethiopia**, **Kenya**, and southern **Somalia**. Harvests have failed or are well-below average, and widespread livestock deaths are being reported across the region. Household purchasing power is also declining due to a sharp increase in staple food prices, declining livestock prices, and low agricultural labour demand. In 2022, 13 million people are forecasted to be in crisis and emergency food insecurity levels across the three countries.

At the same time, across **Western Africa**, the rains started late and ended early. Crops are failing and harvests are compromised – an ominous sign of a dry spell with the magnitude of a crisis last seen in 2011. This is already altering pastoralists' transhumance habits, leading to increasingly earlier movements and conflict over access to resources. With conflict, market failure, extreme poverty, and institutional fragility taking a firm hold of the region ever since, the impact of the coming drought will be all the more devastating as an estimated 38 million people severely food insecure will require assistance in the lean season.

Regional Drought Response Plan for the Horn of Africa

The response plan provides an overview of WFP's regional response to the drought and accompanying financial requirements over the coming six months. WFP is urgently calling for US\$ 327 million to avert another major humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa countries (**Ethiopia**, **Kenya** and **Somalia**) and support almost 4.5 million people affected by the drought.

By front-loading relief in the first quarter of the year, more efficient use of resources can help prevent what may otherwise become a costly response in 2022. Responding now will prevent the depletion of productive assets, the dramatic worsening of food security outcomes, and escalating levels of acute malnutrition.



REGIONAL DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN For the Horn of Africa

January - June 2022



Section II: Game-Changer for Humanitarian Action

Humanitarian access to populations in need has become one of the most significant current challenges for humanitarian action.

Insecurity driven by armed conflict, militancy, civil unrest, and crime have severely constrained people's access to food, livelihoods and humanitarian assistance, and has similarly hampered the access of humanitarian workers to those populations who desperately require help. Additionally, the deliberate targeting of food systems, fields, storage facilities or food processing sites are tactics that further drive humanitarian needs. The result is often forced movement of significant number of people, which deepens their levels of vulnerability. These trends have, in turn, prevented WFP from responding at sufficient levels to halt a further widening of food insecurity among civilian populations. It has also severely constrained the ability to assess situations on the ground, making it even harder to plan, organize and deliver the necessary humanitarian response for the different contexts.

Understanding and Overcoming Access Challenges

Humanitarian access is paramount for WFP. At a time of unprecedented needs globally, the need for safe and sustained humanitarian access is greater than ever. Nonetheless, access impediments are increasingly prevalent and significantly hinder humanitarian action across several contexts, such as **Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Myanmar, and Syria**. Conflict, insecurity, politicization of assistance, lack of adherence to international humanitarian law, blockades, targeted violence against humanitarians, bureaucratic impediments, imposition of armed escorts, among others, have impacted the ability of humanitarian actors to reach populations in need of assistance.

Lack of humanitarian access has become a defining feature of the crisis in northern **Ethiopia**, where a combination of

persistent conflict, movement restrictions and fuel shortages have significantly hampered WFP operations, recurrently preventing WFP commodities from reaching conflict-affected populations at a time when more than 9 million people are in need of food assistance in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions. Similarly, in northern **Nigeria**, the activities of non-state armed groups along key supply corridors have disrupted humanitarian operations and violence prevented populations in need from reaching areas where assistance and supplies are available, translating into high levels of food insecurity in hard-to-reach areas.

In **Yemen** and **Ethiopia**, changing policies and regulations on fuel supply, telecommunications and airport facilities have further restricted the ability of WFP and partners to deploy and respond. In several countries, cumbersome registration and visa processes have impacted the capacity of humanitarian actors to timely reach populations in need.

The **Sahel** region is currently experiencing a deteriorating security environment, with multiple actors actively exploiting areas of ungoverned or contested space. A multi-stakeholder approach involving Humanitarian-Military Interaction, Security and Prevention and dedicated civil-military coordination experts have been part of efforts to grow capability at the national level with a view to expanding into a regional network to reinforce existing channels of communication and strengthen collective understanding. This aimed to overcome fragmentation between civil-military structures, humanitarian access frameworks, protection and inter-sector expertise.

In extremely hard-to-reach areas and a proliferation of armed actors such as in **Mali** – from private military security companies to military alliances – establishing dialogue with military forces and local security providers facilitates practical coordination and understanding between humanitarian and military or security actors.

This also allows WFP to be better prepared for the ramifications of security vacuums left by departing military actors or assess the impact of new armed groups by increasing WFP security risk management resources in country. The humanitarian community has based its security strategy in Mali on acceptance and on a clear implementation and respect for humanitarian principles. WFP also supports the establishment of an additional field office in Segou to ensure closer operational proximity to crisis-affected populations in central Mali.

In the **Central African Republic** and the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, armed escorts provided by the UN missions have been required and used to reach people most in need in areas that are impacted by proliferation of armed groups. This approach, for both countries, is regularly re-visited by the humanitarian communities, but has so far remained in place based on the necessary security assessments. Due to funding constraints, the United Nations Humanitarian Aviation Service (UNHAS) flights have been drastically reduced.

Meanwhile, the political impasse in **Sudan** is resulting in wide-scale demonstrations. WFP has key food stocks positioned across the country; however civil disobedience is hindering delivery efforts. International funding for economic assistance and debt relief has been placed on hold since the recent leadership crisis and ensuing political deadlock, which may derail economic gains in the country.

The fallout from the military takeover in **Myanmar** has stretched into rural communities and urban centers. As a result, humanitarian access across the country's conflict zones has shrunk due to blockades, which have severed internal supply routes, and denied travel permissions. While some assistance gets through, it is far lower than what is needed to help hundreds of thousands in increasingly dire need. WFP and the other UN agencies have a coordinated engagement approach, continuing only those activities that directly benefit the Myanmar people.

In some cases, economic sanctions are impeding access to funds and resources for the people WFP aims to reach, as witnessed in **Afghanistan**. The frozen foreign reserves coupled with a near suspension in development funding have weakened the country's economy, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. While some concessions exist to allow WFP to reach food-insecure populations in need of assistance, it is not nearly enough. Despite the difficult operating environment, WFP remains in Afghanistan to deliver assistance to 23 million people during 2022.

In response to this host of complex operating environments, WFP is further strengthening its capacity to analyze and

develop strategies and expertise to mitigate the range of challenges impacting the ability of communities to access humanitarian assistance. This includes strengthened engagement with a range of stakeholders such as other UN agencies, NGOs, authorities, national and international militaries, and local communities and beneficiaries. This strategy also includes stronger advocacy efforts, including reporting against UN Security Council resolution 2417 (2018) and raising attention on the impact of conflict on hunger in the UN Secretary-General's reporting on the Protection of Civilians.

In **Lebanon**, for instance, WFP and partners have re-established a civil-military coordination framework with the Lebanese Armed Forces, which facilitated the distribution of 7.7 million liters of fuel to 583 health facilities and water stations across all eight governorates in 2021. In **Syria**, WFP has been able to sustain access to populations in government-controlled areas while successfully conducting two crossline convoys to deliver assistance in the northwest. This humanitarian assistance had reached north-western Syria from government-held areas, reaching 42,800 people in 53 locations.

In northern **Mozambique**, WFP continues to engage with civilian and military authorities to enable assistance in an evolving conflict environment. This allowed WFP to reach more than 920,000 people with food assistance in November-December 2021, and to also provide emergency relief to newly displaced populations and those in hard-to-reach areas across Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces. Continuous efforts by WFP have resulted in the review of security levels and sustained humanitarian activities in three districts of Niassa province (Mavago, Mecula and Marrupa) where access was disrupted since mid-December 2021.

WFP has also increased the use of innovative technological solutions to address access constraints. This included implementing humanitarian access monitoring systems designed to record georeferenced data, enhance awareness, analyze constraints and better inform decision-making and advocacy in operations like **Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali** and **Mozambique**. Amid rising violence in **Haiti**, WFP is also utilizing such solutions to assess access constraints and map areas and actors, enabling WFP to work on access strategies based on humanitarian negotiations and avoidance of conflict. The objective is to roll-out this tool in all complex operating environments where a deeper and more dynamic understanding is needed to ensure that WFP and its partners can maximize opportunities to reach communities in need of humanitarian assistance.



Section III: Operational Response

Global hunger remains concerning in 2022. To respond to this ever-changing landscape, WFP is stepping up its operations to ensure lifesaving food and nutrition assistance reaches the most vulnerable communities, while investing in human capital and prevention efforts.

Stepping up food assistance and partnerships in emergencies

In **Afghanistan**, WFP is scaling up to reach 23 million people with an integrated food, cash, and nutrition response in 2022. In 2021, WFP assisted almost 15 million people, including children, and pregnant and lactating women. According to WFP's latest assessment, 66 percent of families have taken drastic measures to feed their families in January; this is a six-fold increase from before 15 August 2021. So far in 2022, WFP has already reached more than 10 million people with food and nutrition assistance. WFP is supporting 154 mobile health and nutrition teams in remote areas of 28 provinces, providing treatment for moderate acute malnutrition.

In **Yemen**, WFP had to scale back food assistance for January and February 2022 and reduce food rations for 8 million people. Families have been receiving barely half (55 percent) of the daily minimum food basket that is standard for WFP. The remaining 5 million people who are at immediate risk of slipping into famine conditions will remain on a full food ration. Malnutrition rates among women and children remain among the highest in the world, with 1.2 million mothers and 2.3 million children aged 6-59 months requiring treatments. The outlook for the next six-months is concerning. Without additional confirmed funds, further severe reductions will soon be unavoidable including activities such as malnutrition treatment and school feeding for children.

In **Madagascar**, 1.64 million people in Grand South and Grand South-East are projected to be food insecure. The situation is particularly grave in Grand South where nearly 50 percent of the population (or 1.47 million people) analysed is expected to be hungry and need emergency food assistance. This number is up from 1.14 million in April 2021. The early

start to the rainy season, which is likely to last until April 2022, has diminished hope of a good harvest this year and could impact food and income access, for the fourth year in a row. Furthermore, excessive rainfall and significant flooding brought on by consecutive storms and cyclones earlier this year has affected 300,000 people. So far, four systems have impacted Madagascar, of which two have been tropical cyclones. WFP is increasing its response, both in terms of coverage and rations, to reach 1 million people every month in southern Madagascar.

In **Syria**, 12 million people are food insecure. In November 2021, prices reached the highest levels recorded since monitoring began in 2013 with all 14 governorates seeing price increases. The continued depreciation of the Turkish Lira against the US dollar has significantly increased prices in November throughout the opposition-held areas in Northwest Syria, where more than 80 percent of the population are food insecure. Thanks to a cross-border operation from Turkey, WFP is providing food assistance every month to 1.35 million people. However, funding constraints meant that WFP had to reduce the size of the monthly food ration that families receive across Syria. Half of the Syrian population cannot afford a healthy diet. WFP, together with UNICEF, WHO, and the Ministry of Health, is stepping up its wasting and malnutrition treatment activities for children and mothers.

In **Lebanon**, the economic crisis and socio-political tensions compounded by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in high levels of poverty and food insecurity for the host population and refugees. In 2021, 54 percent of the Lebanese population (2.1 million people) was vulnerable and in need of assistance, and half of the Syrian refugee population was food insecure. In 2021, WFP assisted 2.1 million beneficiaries in Lebanon, or one in three people, to put food on the table and make ends meet in a time of severe crisis. This includes 727,000 Lebanese and 1.4 million refugees.

In **Myanmar**, an estimated 13.2 million people are at risk of moderate and severe food insecurity; of whom, over 1 million are facing severe hunger. In 2021, WFP was able to continue its malnutrition treatment and prevention activities in Magway, Naga, Rakhine, and Yangon, and maintain its stunting prevention activities in Chin, Kachin, and Shan States. WFP also supported more than 40,000 children aged 6-23 months in four peri-urban townships with nutrition assistance, through Blanket Supplementary Feeding. However, the number of people in need is likely to increase as the year gets underway. A currency crisis, plummeting banking system and high input prices will likely lead to low yields. In 2022, WFP plans to ramp up the size and scope of its programme, targeting 4 million people.

Across five countries in the Sahel (**Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger**), over 10.5 million people are facing crisis levels of hunger, including 1.1 million in emergency. The number of food insecure people will likely reach the highest number in the past eight years under the combined effects of erratic rainfall, record-high food prices and – for Central Sahel – further security deterioration. WFP is stepping up its life-saving and life-changing support in 2022 to respond to increasing needs with the highest-ever targeted beneficiaries of 3.8 million for emergency response and integrated resilience support.

After escalating gang violence made overland journeys unsafe for aid convoys in **Haiti**, WFP used seafaring barges and relied on helicopters to ship supplies to earthquake victims in the south of the country. Since the earthquake, over 171 sea voyages have been performed transporting nearly 610 mt of cargo for more than 19 partners. The United Nations Humanitarian Aviation Service (UNHAS) transported almost 4,000 passengers and over 51,000 kg of cargo across Haiti in support of 100 organizations in the Southern Department.

Efforts to improve supply chain preparedness in Latin America and the Caribbean are continuing. As part of the Logistics Cluster Field Preparedness Project, several regional and sub-regional workshops were held in the last quarter of 2021, gathering stakeholders across government, UN organizations, NGOs, and civil societies to strengthen capacity and improve planning ahead of future disasters. The Logistics Cluster also continued to coordinate access to training for humanitarian logisticians across a range of skills, including equipment maintenance and stock management in **Central African Republic**, skills development in **Bangladesh**, and a training of trainers held in Italy.

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continues to provide vital communications services including Internet connectivity and radio communications to assist the response community in **Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Libya, Nigeria, Syria, and Yemen** as well as the **Pacific region**.

The ETC successfully rolled out a Chatbot in **Iraq, Ecuador,**

and **Libya** to enable affected populations to access information on humanitarian services in addition to COVID-19 related information. The solution supports joint Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) services and is estimated to have avoided approximately US\$ 2.9 million, in a scenario in which every organization is required to establish their own CFM. In **Libya**, the Chatbot has strengthened CFM by offering an additional, automated source of information to the call centre for affected communities. Further, the CFM service is offered to communities in local languages and has registered nearly 24,300 cases in 2021. In **Central African Republic**, the CFM has registered almost 1,400 cases raised by internally displaced people since it was launched in September. CFM services enable affected populations to explain their needs and to request assistance.

Since Typhoon Odette made landfall in the **Philippines** in December 2021, WFP supported the Government's Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) – the national ETC lead – to rapidly mobilise four Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies (**MOVE**) units and deploy satellite communications equipment to provide connectivity in support of government response operations in 16 sites across seven key locations.

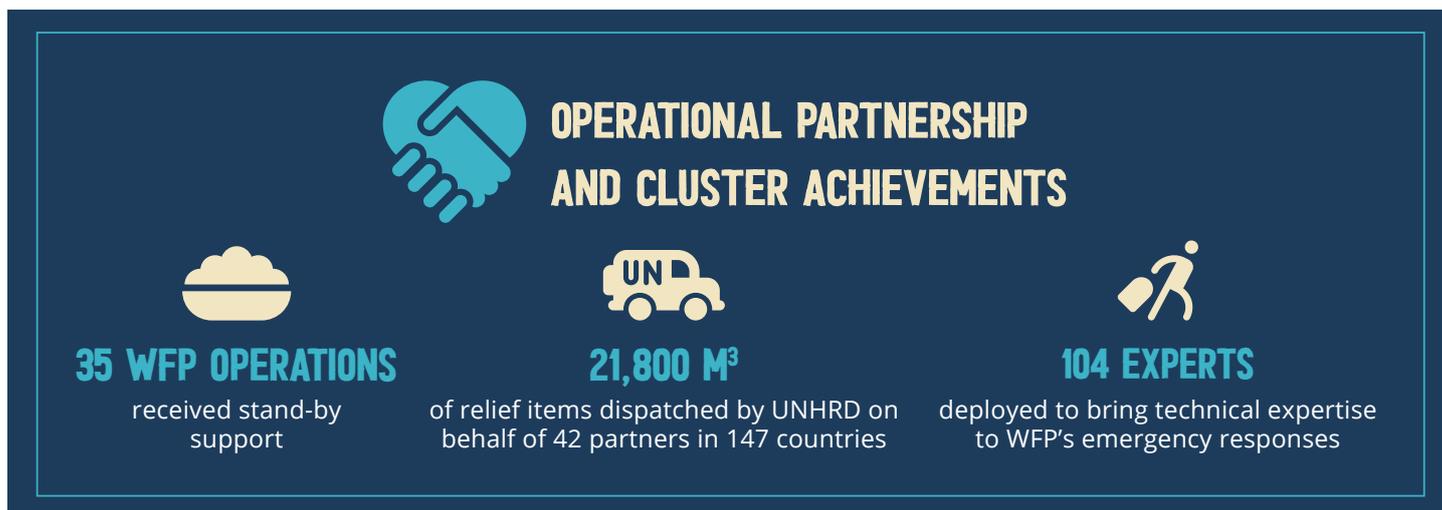
The ETC supported five countries vulnerable to natural hazards – **Bhutan, the Dominican Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, and Mozambique** – as well as the Pacific region in 2021, to build information and communications technology (ICT) preparedness and response readiness of governments and local actors. National workshops and table-top simulations were rolled out in all countries to identify gaps and actions to improve national telecommunications plans.

In the Pacific, the ETC delivered a teleconferencing system for **Vanuatu's** Ministry of Health Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to enhance remote working in the context of COVID-19. As part of capacity strengthening initiatives, a joint ETC/WFP hands-on instructional demonstration on using satellite connectivity equipment was delivered to staff in **Fiji's** National Disaster Management Office (NDMO).

In **Syria**, the ETC completed its upgrade of the humanitarian security telecommunications infrastructure across six governorates in 2021. WFP provided services to over 660 humanitarian workers from 15 UN partner organizations across eight common operational areas. It programmed 79 radio devices for four UN agencies to support the safety of humanitarian staff in the field.

In 2022, the ETC will continue to support all ongoing operations and expand country preparedness activities to additional regions.

The Food Security Cluster (FSC), together with over 1,500 national and international partners, continued to coordinate food security response in 2021. In December, the FSC was officially activated in **Madagascar** to respond to the most urgent food needs caused by the drought, while complementing national response efforts.



In **Lebanon**, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAS) provided critical coordination support as the country's compounded crises deepened. This includes working with other sectors (e.g., Basic Assistance, Livelihoods, Nutrition) to align response efforts and strengthen targeting processes, common referral systems and harmonization of transfer values. With the agriculture sector particularly hard hit, the FSAS has been working closely with the Livelihoods Sector to strengthen income-generating activities and linking small and medium sized enterprises, local producers and partners distributing in-kind food assistance. A [joint sectoral dashboard](#) highlighting these programmes and thematic working groups has been established to improve the effectiveness of interventions.

Leveraging cash-based transfers

Since its introduction in 2009, cash-based transfers (CBT) have grown from US\$ 10 million to US\$ 2.3 billion in 2021. Over a decade, WFP has become the largest provider of humanitarian cash transfers. The number of countries using CBT increased from 10 in 2009 to 69 in 2021. The number of people receiving it grew from 1 million in 2009 to an estimated 41.8 million in 2021.⁸

Due to the pandemic, the World Bank predicts global recovery deceleration from 5.5 percent in 2021 to 4.1 percent in 2022, as well as an increase in inequality.

Seventeen percent of the world's population received at least one COVID-related cash transfer between 2020 and 2021 (as of May 2021, according to the World Bank). With needs greater than ever, three years into the pandemic, humanitarian and governmental responses will continue to lean on CBT as an effective and cost-efficient means of both staving off the pandemic's economic impacts and allowing people to address their needs – food or otherwise – themselves, at their pace, in their local markets.

In 2021, WFP has transferred US\$2.3 billion to vulnerable people and communities across 69 WFP country offices, 64

percent of which was for emergency response operations. This is an increase of US\$ 194 million compared with the same period in 2020, as WFP CBT programmes around the world rise to the increasing challenges and resulting needs stemming from the ongoing pandemic, macroeconomic crises, conflict and civil unrest, climate change, and natural disasters – among many others. In line with these increasing needs, there has also been a significant increase in CBT workforce field support, with 85 experts deployed to 57 countries.

In response to the worsening economic crisis in **Afghanistan**, WFP is adapting and expanding CBT, particularly in urban areas, to help sustain the local economy and keep markets functional. WFP launched a new commodity voucher in December 2021, supporting 301,000 people in Kabul in the first month and enabling more households to purchase food from local markets. This is a complement to WFP's cash-based response which is diversifying financial service providers to include banks, remittance agents, and mobile money to ensure sufficient capacity and minimize risks. Overall, WFP reached 2.7 million people with CBT in 2021.

In **Honduras**, WFP is supporting families recovering from the effects of Hurricanes Eta and Iota and the pandemic through assorted commodity vouchers and the newly implemented modality of multi-purpose cash, which allows those affected by a crisis the flexibility and dignity to choose how to meet their needs. WFP completed Phase 1 in October 2021 and reached almost 13,800 households by providing a combination of cash transfers, commodity vouchers and a new multi-purpose cash modality. Phase 2 will be implemented in 2022. Vulnerable populations (pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-23 months) in two municipalities of La Paz will receive food assistance through a value voucher.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, WFP and UNICEF, in collaboration with partners and the government, continue to provide CBT support to urban households affected by the

⁸ Number of beneficiaries assisted in 2021 includes overlaps between CBT and Commodity Vouchers.

social-economic fallout of COVID-19. This project, launched in October 2020, is carried out in N'sele on the outskirts of Kinshasa. The first two phases of the project that took place from February – October 2021 assisted 180,000 beneficiaries in the six most vulnerable health zones. For phase three, WFP, UNICEF and FAO are working together to support the population's longer-term resilience to shocks through a combination of cash, basic services, and livelihood activities. The initiative will also strengthen government capacity to deliver social protection services by offering a sustainable and replicable model for scale-up elsewhere in DRC. So far, WFP has assisted over 21,000 households (115,000 people) with a total cash value of US\$ 13.5 million.

To respond to the Venezuelan refugee crisis in **Ecuador**, WFP assisted 280,117 beneficiaries through six-month value vouchers of US\$ 30 per person in 16 provinces. Beneficiaries were 94 percent Venezuelan, 5 percent Colombians, and 1 percent from other nationalities. Since December 2020, WFP is strengthening its food assistance with a specific approach for pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-23 months. Nearly 10,600 households were supported through e-vouchers during the first 1,000 days of a child's life. In addition, WFP assisted almost 46,100 people in transit in three border provinces and plans to supplement the e-voucher with a food kit for 2022.

In **Yemen**, out of the 12.9 million people targeted with General Food Assistance (GFA) in 2022, 2.3 million people are targeted for assistance through cash-based transfers, and 1 million people through commodity vouchers. Under the GFA programme, WFP provides cash transfers sufficient to meet 80 percent of a household's minimum dietary needs, while under the resilience and livelihoods programme, cash-based assistance works to protect and rebuild the community assets, infrastructure, and livelihoods of vulnerable population. WFP aligns the implementation of cash-based assistance with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and the Cash and Market Working Group, which proposes a minimum food expenditure basket for food needs aligned with in-kind assistance and based on market prices. As of December 2021, the cost of a minimum food basket has more than doubled (up 119 percent) since the start of 2021 in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen. In areas under the Sana'a-based authorities, the cost has risen by 41 percent. WFP will continue to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of life-saving food and nutrition assistance through technological solutions (including biometric registration) adapted to beneficiary needs and preferences in any given location.

WFP continues to work at a global level on data sharing and interoperability as part of the common cash approach. The UN Common Cash Statement was launched in December 2018 by the four principals of UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR and WFP to collaborate on cash and voucher assistance, using common cash systems wherever possible. Current focal

countries include **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Niger, and Yemen**. It continues to be significant work in joint programming, procurement, and interoperability with other agencies, including establishing UN Guidance on Collaborative Procurement for Humanitarian Cash Transfers, agreeing on a Minimum Data Set for Assistance to be collected by all actors, and a trilateral global Data Sharing Agreement (WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF).

Treating and preventing malnutrition in crises

By the end of 2022, it is estimated that an additional 9.3 million children will suffer from acute malnutrition and 2.6 million more children will be stunted⁹. In 2021, WFP was at the forefront to treat and, most importantly, prevent malnutrition.

The Horn of Africa is facing a complex crisis exacerbated by severe drought affecting food security and nutrition situation for the most vulnerable. In **Ethiopia**, more than 3.3 million children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women are in need of acute malnutrition prevention and treatment. Needs are also increasing in **Somalia** where the number of people affected by acute malnutrition increased by 25 percent compared to 2021, reaching 1.2 million children under five at risk of acute malnutrition. In **Kenya**, where the Government declared the drought a national emergency in September 2021, WFP plans to ramp up malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes for women and children in the affected areas.

In **Madagascar**, the latest IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis showed a significant improvement in nutrition, with several districts moving from Phase 4 (Critical) or 3 (Serious) to Phase 2 (Alert) between November and December 2021. This improvement is mainly attributed to prevention efforts, particularly the outcome of integrated food and nutrition assistance, which has prioritised communes with serious and critical levels of acute malnutrition, as well as all those at risk of malnutrition, such as households with malnourished children and mothers. In addition, WFP has doubled the number of malnutrition treatment sites from 413 to 827, covering eight of the ten drought-affected districts.

WFP works with governments, supply chain actors and local communities to ensure nutrition efforts, especially those living in the most fragile settings. In **Yemen**, WFP is working with its health and nutrition partners to help the Government in developing its national strategy framework of nutrition interventions for 2022–2030. The strategy focuses on rendering technical, human, and financial resources to enhance universal access to nutrition services and ensure the sustainability of interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality among Yemeni citizens. In Aden and Sana'a, WFP hosted two nutrition planning and consultative workshops in to enhance strategic planning, collaboration, understanding, and coordination of its programmes for the government

⁹ 2021 Global Nutrition Report: The state of global nutrition. Bristol, UK: Development Initiative. Available at <https://globalnutritionreport.org/reports/2021-global-nutrition-report/foreword/>

stakeholders at district, governorate, and national levels. The aim is to strengthen reporting and coordination supply chain management.

While there are low levels of wasting and stunting nationally in **Lebanon**, Syrian refugee populations face higher levels (26 percent stunting and 13 percent wasting) than the host population. Over 40 percent of women and children are affected by anaemia to varying degrees, and both the Lebanese and refugee populations were found to have sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices. In response, WFP plans to implement nutrition-sensitive programming targeting both refugees and extremely poor Lebanese communities. In addition, WFP is working with partners, including the Government, to determine how best to prevent malnutrition among all populations in Lebanon. One such initiative by the Government, supported by WFP and partners, is a nationwide Infant and Young Child Feeding campaign in 2022 which will include a hotline for outreach, referrals, and counselling services.

Enhancing resilience through integrated programmes

The complexity and increasingly protracted nature of many of these crises has been at the heart of efforts to increase collaboration between humanitarian and development actors. The aim is to meet immediate humanitarian needs, but also address their root causes, supporting longer-term sustainable solutions, to reduce the need for humanitarian response over time, and, where possible, contribute to improving the prospects for peace by reducing interhousehold and community tensions through more integrated long-term programmes to enhance resilience to shocks and stressors.

Since 2018, WFP is collaborating with other UN agencies, governments, NGOs and universities to boost resilience across the Sahel (**Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger**). For the first time, an integrated package of activities—combining Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), school feeding, nutrition, capacity strengthening and seasonal support—is implemented across the region and at scale. These efforts have so far reached over 2.5 million people across 2,000 villages, bringing degraded land back to life and strengthening food systems, getting children back to school, investing in healthy diets for mothers and children, creating jobs for the youth and building social cohesion throughout entire communities.

In response to multiple challenges in **Afghanistan**, including conflict and natural hazards, such as droughts, earthquakes and flash floods, WFP will continue to safeguard livelihoods through an expansion of FFA activities and vocational skills training. In 2021, WFP supported 214,400 food-insecure people in 19 provinces with short-term food or cash assistance coupled with asset creation activities, including constructing or rehabilitating flood protection walls, check dams, community roads and irrigation canals, reforestation and establishing kitchen gardens. In 2022 and beyond, WFP

expects to reach 1.1 million men, women and young people with support for livelihoods, skill-building and environmental asset management. It will pay particular attention to fostering women's continued participation by providing food or cash-based transfers, adapting training and spaces for training and asset creation to enable safe access for women and partnering with women's associations.

In **Somalia**, WFP and partners are supporting communities through FFA activities to increase resilience to climate shocks and to strengthen people's livelihoods. Access to water and soil erosion are major challenges to the agrarian livelihoods of most rural communities. This is due in part to climate change-related shocks. To mitigate this, WFP provided cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance to 324,900 people while they engaged in asset creation and rehabilitation activities. These included the construction of shallow wells, check dams and water ponds, water pans and rehabilitation of water catchments.

In **Kenya**, WFP supports the national government's social strategies and commitment to ending drought emergencies, with the latter representing a shift in policy from reacting to the effects of droughts as they arise, to actively reducing vulnerability and risk through sustainable development. Implemented in the drought-prone arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya, FFA projects help to improve the lives of families by enhancing access to water; increasing crop production and diversification of food sources; and boosting pasture production for livestock.

In **Yemen**, close to 500,000 beneficiaries benefitted from FFA activities in 2021. WFP focused on rehabilitating and building community assets to restore local productive capacities in 108 districts. In 2022, WFP will continue scaling up resilience and livelihoods support in Yemen, through FFA activities, food assistance for training (FFT) and smallholder livelihoods support activities, reaching up to 1.5 million people, with an average of 520,000 people assisted per month.

As part of WFP's resilience approach in **South Sudan**, WFP is working with other UN agencies including UNICEF, FAO and UNDP on a joint recovery and stabilization pilot in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, through which a more comprehensive package of assistance is provided to vulnerable communities. By implementing complementary activities in the same locations, the joint programme seeks to build community resilience by combining the delivery of life-sustaining services with activities to strengthen food production, delivery of basic services, and improved livelihoods.

Protecting vulnerable people from climate shocks

WFP and the humanitarian sector will need to transform how it responds to the climate crisis to a more risk-informed approach using pre-arranged finance to rapidly reach the poorest. WFP is developing a framework for deploying Climate and Disaster Risk Financing Instruments (CDRFI) in the countries that it operates. Increasing climate protection

through risk financing is a strategic priority of the Group of Seven (G7) countries and demanded by the Vulnerable Twenty (V20), that represents 48 of the most vulnerable countries. This framework aims at optimizing a combination of CDRFI (from Forecast-based Financing for Anticipatory Actions, climate risk insurance, contingency finance, and savings) to increase outreach, improve outcomes, efficiently and effectively utilize limited donor resources to assist more people with less money and ultimately reduce the residual needs for traditional response.

Anticipatory Actions

In 2021, 1.5 million people were covered by WFP Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs). AAPs link extreme weather forecasts to prearranged financing and the delivery of pre-defined anticipatory actions (AA) to prevent climate-related shocks from becoming humanitarian crises. WFP's Anticipatory Action programme currently supports the capacity building of early warning systems and development of AAPs in 19 countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Additionally, through innovative financing mechanisms such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) anticipatory action fund, over US\$ 30 million was prearranged to implement AAPs in case of a forecast trigger.

In **Ethiopia**, WFP triggered its AAP for drought and provided anticipatory cash transfers to 20,000 vulnerable people and delivered early warning messages and related advice to 10,800 people. Results show that early warning information was used to make decisions on how to cope with the impending drought. Cash was used within the first 30 days of receiving the transfer, mostly to cover food needs and protect assets ahead of the forecasted poor rainfall season. Assisted populations had a 28.2 percent reduction in emergency livelihood coping strategy index and a significantly higher dietary diversity score.

In **Nepal**, WFP had the quickest ever anticipatory action activation for floods, notably, outside the monsoon season. WFP alongside its partners were able to deliver cash transfers and early warning messages to 8,260 people within less than a day of the flash floods alert. Ninety-eight percent of the beneficiaries were happy and satisfied with the timeliness, communication, and entitlement. Most of the respondents spent the cash on food, tools to protect their houses and medicine. The early warning system was also found useful by respondents as it allowed them to make timely decisions to prepare for the floods, protecting their lives and livelihoods.

In **Zimbabwe**, below-average rainfall predicted for the upcoming cropping season (2021-2022) in Mudzi District triggered their drought AAP. To mitigate those potential impacts, solar mechanized boreholes were constructed to ensure adequate water supply was available during critical moments of the rainfall season in areas with the highest risk for drought. In addition, critical climate information with actionable advisories on the potential for a failed rainfall season were delivered to 32,500 people in the areas most likely to be impacted by poor rainfall. An outcome analysis

comparing the impact of anticipatory assistance on affected populations to potential later response will be conducted in April-June 2022.

In January 2022, a forecast for a fourth consecutive drought in **Ethiopia** and **Somalia** resulted in the triggering of two AAPs. WFP, together with governments and partners are now scaling-up social safety nets to support the delivery of cash, anticipatory actions, and drought-relevant information to help more than 91,000 people living in areas forecast to be impacted by drought with essential capital to protect their lives and livelihoods. In 2022, WFP has prearranged over US\$ 40 million to support the implementation of anticipatory action in case of a trigger activation in those countries with pre-approved AAPs across Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Flexible funding remains a key factor to reach scale and provide assistance ahead of climate related shocks in many more countries and to many more people. Moreover, there is an increase in countries that are being hit hard both by slow-onset (droughts) and rapid-onset hazards (floods/hurricanes) such as the recent cases in Madagascar and Mozambique. This highlights the importance of developing multi-hazard AAPs and capacities to address their respective risks before they translate into growing humanitarian needs.

Climate Risk Insurance

In **Ethiopia**, the WFP beneficiaries reached with anticipatory action assistance in 2021 were pastoralists enrolled in WFP's Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists Programme in Ethiopia (SIPE), also supported by the National Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). As the drought situation in the Horn of Africa worsened through the end of 2021, the Somali region experienced a significant reduction in pasture, leading to nearly 25,000 SIPE households receiving three consecutive insurance payouts totaling US\$ 1.9 million that enabled them to protect and maintain their livestock, triggered during June, November, and December 2021.

Through the African Union's ground-breaking risk pooling platform, African Risk Capacity (ARC), WFP purchased a "Replica" insurance policy to complement or enhance the policy purchased by **Mali**, an ARC Member State. This ARC Replica policy was designed to protect the most vulnerable people against extreme drought risk during the 2021/22 growing season. After a period of erratic rainfall, the policy triggered a record payout for WFP operations of over US\$ 7.1 million in October 2021. The payout funded an operation plan that will strengthen the resilience and ability to cope with future shocks of 200,000 extremely vulnerable people with three months of food assistance through a combination of cash-based transfers, malnutrition prevention and community-based asset creation activities. The Mali payout is WFP's third ARC Replica, following two previous small-scale responses funded in **Mauritania** and **Zimbabwe** in 2020.

In 2021, WFP took out a Replica policy in **Zimbabwe** for a USD 1.25 million premium, that is providing cover to 197,409 vulnerable communities against drought. In January 2022,

WFP, ARC Agency and the Government of **Madagascar** signed a tripartite MOU to introduce ARC Replica in the next pool, for the 2022/23 season. These sizeable payouts provide WFP with the opportunity to implement, at scale, an early response financed through sovereign climate risk financing instruments. WFP will conduct a thorough assessment of the impact of this early response when compared to the traditional lean season response.

In **Fiji**, WFP, in partnership with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), launched an insurance pilot that covered recipients of social welfare against storms and heavy winds. A total of 325 households were insured, with the potential for scaling up coverage to about 88,000 households. In **Haiti**, a pilot will be launched in two districts in March 2022, with the plan to cover around 5,000 households against climate risks such as drought, hurricanes, flood and tropical depressions and protect them from the financial losses of specific crop failures, such as corn, beans, sorghum and rice.

WFP will continue to scale up sovereign climate risk insurance in 2022 with over US\$ 6.5 million investments globally to assist 1.5 million people. The urgency for providing comprehensive and efficient financial protection in each region is clear, and WFP is well positioned to leverage its experience to achieve this at scale.

School feeding around the globe

Learning poverty could potentially reach 70 percent in low- and middle-income countries, putting children at risk of losing US\$ 17 trillion in future lifetime earnings.¹⁰ While some school systems have started to open, 66 million children continue to miss out on school meals. These losses threaten outstanding progress in school feeding during the past decade: as of 2020, it was estimated that 388 million children were receiving school feeding around the world, more than in any other time in history.

In this context, WFP has mobilized to support children and their families by working with partners and governments in an integrated response, not only to support pandemic recovery but to reach the children who were left behind even before that. In 2021, WFP implemented school feeding and other school health and nutrition activities in 75 countries.

In **Haiti**, WFP rehabilitated four schools which were badly damaged by the August 2021 earthquake, and aims at rehabilitating a total of 200. In **Afghanistan**, WFP reached over 345,000 children with school meals, including through support to community-based education classes operated by UNICEF.

To support local food systems, WFP implements home-grown school feeding in 46 countries. In **Madagascar**, a home-grown school feeding pilot was launched for two additional provinces, and in **Namibia**, WFP conducted trainings with the Ministry of Education to support the development of a national home-grown school feeding programme.

WFP is also taking strides towards increasing access to education for girls by working with UNICEF and UNFPA to implement the Breaking Barriers for Girls' Education project, supported by Canada. The project reached over 127,000 schoolchildren in **Chad** and **Niger** with an integrated package

Accountability to Affected Populations: Translating commitments into action

Since the approval of the Protection and Accountability Policy (2020), WFP has conducted extensive orientation sessions to establish a strong foundational understanding and engagement to pave the way for successful policy implementation. Field-facing thematic sessions continued throughout 2021, particularly in light of evolutions in associated strategic documents and supporting operational products. A Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected Populations (CE4AAP) Strategy has been approved for roll-out in 2022, of which the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Standardisation Initiative and efforts – already underway since 2019 – represents a substantial contribution. A Protection and Accountability Action Plan (PAAP) has been developed that aims to provide WFP with a set of tools to help track and support performance in operationalising the policy and supporting strategies.



¹⁰ World Bank. *The State of the Global Education Crisis: A Path to Recovery*. 3 December 2021.

of services. Meanwhile, in **Iraq**, WFP jointly with UNICEF is incentivising girls to stay in school by providing cash allowances to their families.

WFP's target for school feeding provision has been on the rise since 2020 and went from 17.7 million children targeted to 21.9 million in 2022, a 24 percent increase. WFP's financial operational requirements have followed the same pattern, rising from US\$ 737 million in 2020 to over US\$ 1 billion in 2022.

In 2022, requirements will grow in 33 countries according to WFP's school feeding strategy. This is largely due to the newly started operation in Venezuela, which aims at reaching 1.5 million children in the 2022-2023 school year, and an emergency scale-up in Afghanistan, where WFP plans to expand the school meals programme to reach 1 million children and cover more provinces in 2022.

In 2021, WFP continued to strengthen its engagement with International Finance Institutions (IFIs) to support governments' progress towards national development priorities. WFP received over US\$ 505 million in contributions financed by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Inter-American Development Bank, and the

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). While these figures are nearly double the contributions received in 2020, they do not yet reflect the true growth of ongoing engagement.

In **Somalia**, WFP and the World Bank built upon the partnership which emerged in 2020, doubling the scope of their mutual engagement through additional financing to expand the ongoing support to Shock Responsive Safety Nets. In other countries, the partnership emerged afresh, through proactive engagement at country level to identify needs and opportunities. In **Iraq, Libya, and Mozambique**, WFP and the World Bank partnered around data as the basis for discussion and strategy setting to prioritize needs and responses. In **Yemen**, WFP and World Bank's partnership expanded to encompass education, livelihoods, and nutrition activities under different modalities – such as implementation and capacity strengthening.

In 2022, WFP will continue to mainstream engagement with governments and IFIs to strengthen WFP's position as a partner of choice; leverage different areas of WFP expertise and thematic entry points to consistently broaden the engagement with the World Bank to additional sectors (e.g., agriculture, analytics, nutrition, supply chain); and structure



Global School Meals Coalition

Recognizing that school meals can be multisectoral platforms to support pandemic recovery and simultaneously help the education, health, agriculture, and social protection sectors, 66 governments have come together with 61 partners to form a School Meals Coalition which aims at ensuring that each child can receive a nutritious meal at school by 2030. The coalition was supported and nurtured by WFP in the context of the Food Systems Summit.

Led by Finland and France, this massive initiative is a great opportunity to focus on concrete action on the ground and change the lives of children. Some early commitments from countries include **Rwanda, Honduras, the Philippines, Guatemala**, and the **Dominican Republic** which have set ambitious targets including increasing the coverage school feeding programmes, developing school feeding policies, establishing budget lines for school feeding. One good example is **Rwanda**, which has committed to expanding the coverage of school feeding from 600,000 students to more than 3.3 million.



Section IV: Urgent Appeal for Funding and Support

engagements more proactively based on a specific and tailored country-specific value proposition.

Less than two months into the year, 2022 is shaping up to be a year of immense challenges confronting WFP's ability to resource rising food assistance needs. Much of this growing need is driven by major increases in requirements related to the emergence of additional large-scale crises, such as those in **Afghanistan** and northern **Ethiopia**, as well as the looming impact of exceptional droughts.

In **Afghanistan**, which is now the world's largest humanitarian crisis, more than half the population is acutely food insecure, and WFP requires some US\$ 220 million each month to provide urgent food and nutrition assistance for more than 23 million people. In West Africa, food security assessments show that the severity of this year's lean season will increase needs by nearly 25 percent, with 35.7 million people food insecure. To meet these increased needs, WFP is working with government partners to bring forward 2022 contributions as early as possible to ensure adequate planning and preparation to scale food assistance and integrated resilience efforts. Across many critical complex emergency operations, lack of sufficient funding has resulted in pipeline breaks, reduction of caseload or of rations, impacting **Ethiopia**, **Yemen** and **Nigeria**, as well as many additional operations across all WFP regions.

Last year, contributions to WFP surpassed the initial funding expectations for 2021, reaching the highest level of US\$ 9.4 billion and enabling record-levels of response and outreach worldwide. The scenario for 2022 remains unprecedented in scale, as conflict, climate crises, protracted economic effects of the pandemic and increasing costs to operate result in an unparalleled global hunger crisis. WFP projected operational requirements for 2022 are currently US\$ 19 billion, with net funding requirements of US\$ 5.8 billion over the next six

months until July 2022, of which almost US\$ 5 billion are for emergency responses categorized for Corporate Scale-Up and Corporate Attention. As of 20 February 2022, WFP has received US\$ 1.5 billion of confirmed contributions for 2022.

In 2022, WFP seeks that its partners continue increasing the availability of flexible and predictable resourcing. Such resourcing will enable the implementation of timely preparedness actions, such as the optimal purchasing and prepositioning of commodities, thereby maximizing the programme's efficiencies and economies of scale. Increases in the availability of flexible resources will also enable WFP to accelerate the rapid mobilization of food and cash assistance whenever acute shocks occur. Concurrently WFP will strengthen recognition for different modalities of flexibility, further enhancing transparency and reporting on the use of flexible funds, while facilitating results-based visibility efforts at global, regional, and country levels. In 2021, WFP received a record USD 563 million in flexible contribution, which was allocated to 81 WFP operations worldwide. As of 20 February, WFP received USD 196 million confirmed contributions as flexible funding.

In 2022, the Immediate Response Account (IRA) also remains a critical facility for saving lives, enabling preparatory actions ahead of acute crises and immediate response to acute crises. WFP will seek continued support for the Immediate Response Account, building on partners' highest ever level of contributions to the account in 2021, which enabled record IRA allocations of US\$ 220 million across 49 WFP operations.

More broadly, WFP will continue to ensure that donors are equipped with timely and reliable information demonstrating the impact of WFP operations in addressing complex crises. An integrated strategy to strengthen advocacy efforts will also be launched, demonstrating WFP's contribution across the humanitarian-development nexus. This approach will bring together WFP colleagues, government counterparts,





Section V: WFP Operations of Corporate Concern - February 2022

OPERATIONS OF HIGHEST CONCERN

(FEBRUARY 2022)

CORPORATE SCALE-UP

AFGHANISTAN

ETHIOPIA

CORPORATE ATTENTION

BURKINA FASO

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CHAD

COLOMBIA*

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

HAITI

KENYA

MADAGASCAR

MALI

MOZAMBIQUE

MYANMAR

NIGER

NIGERIA

PHILIPPINES

SOMALIA

SOUTH SUDAN

SUDAN

SYRIA

VENEZUELA

YEMEN

* Colombia highlighted due to the migratory crisis.

WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern February 2022

WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern are the countries where the severity and scale of food insecurity or acute malnutrition, the scale of WFP's operational requirements; the urgency of funding gaps and the heightened risks intersect. Operations are selected based on: (i) high requirements and number of people targeted by WFP, (ii) high level of food insecurity or acute

malnutrition, (iii) large funding gaps, and (iv) forward-looking risk likelihood and impact.

Afghanistan and **Ethiopia** are the operations undergoing Corporate Scale-up, while 20 operations are identified for Corporate Attention.



*The list is not exhaustive. Across all WFP's more than 80 operations, funding gaps affect all or some part of its programme. Section IV provides additional details by country on WFP's response plan and funding requirements for the coming six months. This also includes needs across **smaller WFP operations which face critical shortfalls across their Country Strategic Plans in 2022.***

Section VI: WFP Response by Country¹⁰

¹⁰ As of 6 February 2022.



Asia and the Pacific

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

30.9M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEBRUARY - JULY 2022)

US\$ 632.6M

35%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE-SCALEUP: AFGHANISTAN

CORPORATE ATTENTION: MYANMAR, PHILIPPINES

The number of people facing acute food insecurity across Asia and the Pacific has nearly tripled in the past two years, driven by political instability, the impact of COVID-19 and relentless extreme weather events. In **Afghanistan**, the economic collapse and hunger crisis are deepening, with over half the population facing acute food insecurity. Similarly, in **Myanmar**, the political crisis, an upsurge in armed conflict, increased prices and income losses have also led to increased food insecurity.

Economic growth across the region in 2022 is predicted to be weaker than in 2021, with **Afghanistan, Myanmar** and the Pacific Islands being the hardest hit. Unfavourable weather is adding pressure on crop production in the region with drier conditions in **Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan**, parts of **Pakistan** and **Tuvalu**, and increased floods and tropical cyclones events affecting **India, Philippines, Cambodia**, and **Sri Lanka**. WFP aims to reach 31 million people across the region in 2022 – more than double the number of people targeted in 2019 before the escalation of multiple crises and COVID-19.



**ASIA AND THE
PACIFIC**
SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Afghanistan	The hunger crisis is unfolding at a rapid speed, with over half of Afghanistan's population now facing acute food insecurity—the highest number the humanitarian community has ever seen in the country. WFP is scaling up assistance for 23 million people in 2022 to meet urgent food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most vulnerable families and boost the resilience of households and communities through vocational training, livelihood support and creation of communal assets. The scale-up will build on an extensive network and experience; in 2021, WFP reached 15 million people across 34 provinces with almost 300,000 mt of food.	1,320	438	33%
Bangladesh	WFP will continue supporting 1.7 million people, including emergency food assistance to over 888,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar. As of September 2021, WFP has continued to reach 50,000 people in at-risk, low-income urban areas with monthly cash-based support for food. Since schools partially reopened in September 2021, WFP has resumed fortified biscuit distribution on-site, with monthly distributions for parents with younger children not yet allowed to attend school. With over a million hot meals distributed to refugees following severe monsoon flooding and fire outbreaks between January 2021-2022, WFP is gearing up to respond effectively to climate-related and other emergencies in the camps and around Bangladesh.	183	87	48%
Bhutan	WFP is assisting the Government's response to and recovery from COVID-19, through strengthening national disaster and pandemic management capacities with a focus on enhancing governance and coordination structures, sector and district-level logistics, food security and emergency preparedness. WFP is also helping rural communities to recover from the pandemic and improving children's diets. WFP continues its food system support to boost demand for local food, increase production, link smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, and optimize supply chains.	1	0	0%
Cambodia	In 2022, WFP is providing unconditional cash transfers for poor and vulnerable people affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and climatic shocks while continuing to support national capacities for social protection, climate risk management and food security/nutrition. WFP will continue to prioritize evidence generation and monitoring of the impacts of COVID-19 and other shocks for data-driven decision making. As schools have reopened nationwide, WFP is working with the Government to provide nutritious meals in schools and ensure a safe school environment through policy support, guidance, and infrastructure enhancement. WFP also prioritizes policy framework and transition strategy to institutionalize the national school feeding programme in view of hand-over.	10	0	1%
DPR Korea	WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan for DPR Korea has been extended to the end of 2022. As soon as international borders reopen, allowing for entry of both food supplies and personnel, WFP plans to resume operations and assistance to pregnant and lactating women, children in nurseries, and beneficiaries in pediatric wards, hospitals, and boarding schools.	14	2	15%
India	WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Meghalaya where they will provide funds to strengthen the state's public distribution system. WFP is initiating the work on women's empowerment with the Mission Shakti and continues to work on supply chain optimization, reducing post-harvest losses, the rollout of the automated grain dispensing machine (Annapurta), rice fortification and supporting the production of fortified supplementary foods. Research and evaluation around food security, gender and inclusion, capacity strengthening for NGOs, building resilient food systems, and South-South and triangular cooperation are also priorities.	2	0	0%
Indonesia	WFP continues its preparedness and readiness efforts to respond to simultaneous emergencies, by providing coordination support on i) the activation of National and Provincial Logistics Clusters, ii) information management, and iii) facilitation of private sector involvement in the provision of common logistics services. Technical assistance is also ongoing to i) enhance the utilization of early warning systems and integration into sub-national planning and budgeting for disaster risk management, and ii) strengthen subnational government capacity for disaster contingency planning through multi-sector simulation exercises.	2	0	18%

Kyrgyzstan	Political instability and the COVID-19 related socioeconomic impacts have increased poverty, decreased remittances, caused price spikes for main food commodities and fuel, exacerbating the food insecurity and malnutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2022, WFP is continuing to support vulnerable people by strengthening the national social protection system, providing temporary employment and human capital development, creating meaningful assets for the local communities, as well as assisting the national school meals programme.	8	3	31%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	COVID-19 and associated prevention and control measures continue to impact livelihoods, disrupt food supply chains and drive-up food prices, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition in Lao PDR. In 2022, WFP is continuing to support the COVID-19 response including providing i) daily nutritious meals to 1,800 daily returning migrant labourers at government-run quarantine centres; ii) nutrition and agriculture education coupled with garden and livestock grants to 10,000 smallholder farmers, mostly women; iii) in-kind food assistance to 130,000 school children at 1,430 schools to complement the national school feeding programme; iv) three mobile storage units to the Government for the storage of medical and personal protective equipment; and v) regular humanitarian air services in the absence of commercial international flights.	10	1	9%
Myanmar	Following the military takeover in February 2021, WFP scaled up its response to vulnerable people affected by increasing conflict, political unrest, economic crisis, and COVID-19, reaching at least 2.9 million people with food, cash, and nutrition assistance in 2021 - more than double those reached in 2020. WFP-run humanitarian flights continue to transport humanitarian and health workers into and out of the country until commercial flights resume. In 2022, the UN estimates that 13.2 million people (one in four people) are food insecure, particularly the poorest living in urban centres. More than 1 million are facing severe hunger. In response to increased humanitarian needs, WFP is planning to further ramp up its operations to reach 4 million of the most food insecure people in 2022.	108	60	55%
Nepal	WFP continues its efforts to respond to simultaneous emergencies and has undertaken extensive efforts to improve Nepal's preparedness for future disasters. It continues to monitor food security and support the Ministry of Health and Population at the Humanitarian Staging Area in Kathmandu to receive and dispatch COVID-19 related medical supplies and provide overall technical assistance in support of the Government of Nepal. A new Activity was approved in late 2021 that will see WFP provide on-demand cash transfer services to humanitarian and development partners in the country.	19	3	18%
Pacific Island Countries	Travel and border restrictions remain a major challenge across the region. Nonetheless, WFP continues to strengthen the capacity of 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories and regional and national clusters to reduce disaster risk and prepare for emergencies. Collaboration continues with five governments on mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) household food security assessments. For the regional COVID-19 humanitarian response, WFP supports governments and partners in logistics, aviation, emergency telecommunications, and food security including data preparedness, social protection, and technical assistance on cash distributions. With commercial aviation options limited, WFP's Pacific Humanitarian Air Service continues to transport essential humanitarian cargo and personnel.	5	1	24%
Pakistan	WFP has aligned its priorities with the development agenda of the Government; its activities are increasingly oriented towards providing technical support to the Government while focusing on crisis preparedness and response, resilience, nutrition-sensitive social protection, and education support, especially for girls. WFP has partnered with the Government to implement a nationwide stunting prevention intervention through WFP-managed facilitation centers. Increased emphasis will be placed on partnering with provincial-level governments and international financial institutions to mitigate existing funding shortfalls while continuing work with existing donors and partners to address food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP is implementing measures to prepare for an influx of Afghan refugees and to support vulnerable host communities in the border areas.	82	18	22%
The Philippines	Super Typhoon Odette made nine landfalls on 16-17 December across 11 of the Philippines' 17 regions – affecting 9.9million people and marking the second deadliest natural hazard globally in 2021. Under government leadership, WFP is providing emergency food/cash, logistics, and supporting connectivity with innovative telecommunications mobile units co-designed and co-funded with the Government. Typhoon Odette is deemed as destructive as Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, though without as high of a death toll. While urgent resource mobilization is underway, assessments continue to reveal new needs on the ground.	12	8	72%

Sri Lanka	WFP is engaging smallholder farmers, particularly women, government, development partners, and the private sector (via the SUN Business Network), towards food system transformation. WFP is also engaging with the Ministry of Education to contribute to the school meals programme through distributions of canned fish. Similarly through the home-grown school meals programme, WFP will continue to strengthen capacities of school caterers and conduct a social behaviour change campaign for children. WFP will re-activate support to the Ministry of Health to strengthen capacities for rice fortification. WFP is planning resources to help vulnerable people affected by the socio-economic setback of COVID-19 or in the case of natural hazards, complemented by continuing assistance to disaster management agencies on risk-sensitive planning.	5	3	55%
Tajikistan	WFP is preparing for a potential worsening of the COVID-19 pandemic and natural hazards, which could exacerbate food insecurity. This includes strengthening government capacities in early response to emergencies through the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) and improved climate services for targeted communities. WFP is supporting a national platform to monitor food security and nutrition and continues nutrition programming. Resource mobilization is prioritized to overcome funding constraints. As the food security sector lead, WFP coordinates with partners on preparedness actions for the potential Afghan refugee influx. WFP is currently prepositioning mixed food commodities to cover up to 10,000 refugees for three months.	17	9	50%
Timor-Leste	Since the April 2021 floods, WFP has been co-leading the food security and logistics sector response, in support of the Ministry of Social Solidarity and civil protection responses to affected communities. WFP is continuing to support the Government's Economic Recovery Plan by drafting a long-term national food basket policy, food price monitoring, pilots on home-grown school feeding and rice fortification. WFP is providing technical and financial support to the Scaling Up Nutrition movement secretariat in realizing the national and sub-national meetings on Food System Summit, Nutrition for Growth and School Meals Coalition.	0.9	0	0%



Eastern Africa

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

32.1M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(FEBRUARY - JULY 2022)

US\$ 2B

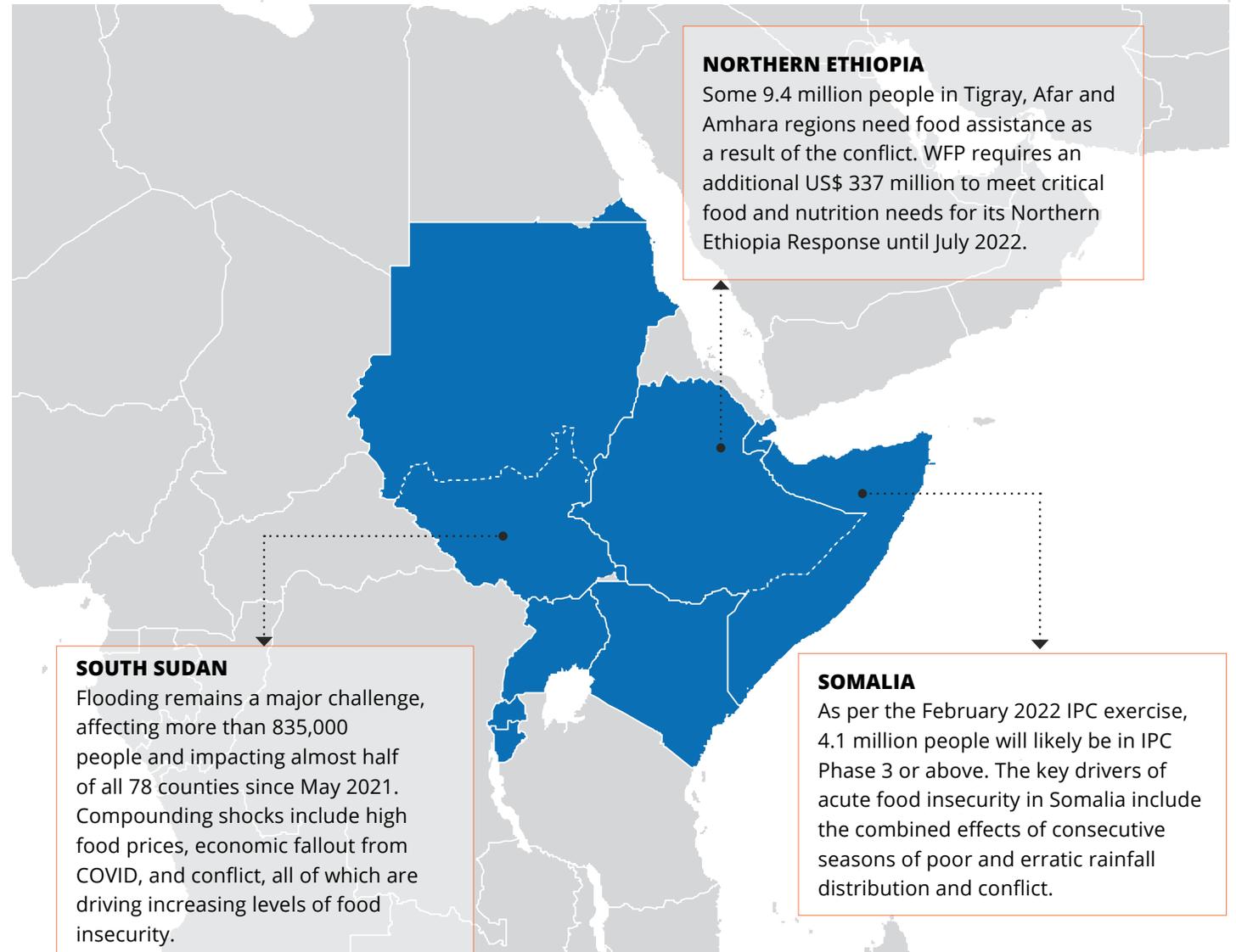
75%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT

WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

- ▲ CORPORATE–SCALEUP: ETHIOPIA
- ▲ CORPORATE ATTENTION: SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN, KENYA

The region continues to experience severe drought conditions, which are already leading to humanitarian crises in **Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia**. This is in addition to conflict or insecurity, floods, macro-economic instability, recurrent climatic shocks and the impact of COVID-19 that continues to drive high levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the region. In particular, the conflict in northern **Ethiopia** continues to drive humanitarian needs as does chronic displacement, with the region now home to 4.6 million refugees and 12.4 million internally displaced people. Accordingly, in 2022, 51.4 million people are projected to face crisis or worse levels of food insecurity in the region. In response to the worsening situation, WFP will continue to provide lifesaving assistance and concurrently boost social protection mechanisms to crisis-affected people and support resilience-building.



EAST AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Burundi	WFP will continue to provide unconditional and conditional food and cash-based assistance to refugees, internally displaced people and Burundian returnees. In addition, WFP will provide an integrated nutrition package to contribute to treat malnutrition and will enhance household livelihood support. Furthermore, WFP will develop food systems by strengthening smallholder farmers and food value chains actors' capacities and by the provision of home-grown school meals. WFP will also strengthen the government's capacities and provide on-demand services.	49	17	35%
Djibouti	WFP is providing unconditional food assistance to refugees, asylum seeker, people on the move, and vulnerable Djiboutian households living in urban and rural areas. WFP partners with the Government to build and strengthen national social protection systems to maximize the impact of its technical and operational expertise in the most cost-effective way. Deliberate efforts are made to transfer as much as possible through Government systems, including the provision of emergency assistance to refugees through national safety net programmes in 2022.	9	4	46%
Ethiopia	In 2022, WFP will support over 8.5 million vulnerable Ethiopians and refugees with emergency relief assistance (food and cash) and resilience building activities. Humanitarian access, insecurity, disruption of livelihoods, and drought remain drivers of increased humanitarian needs. In Northern Ethiopia, WFP has expanded its operation to include Afar, Amhara and Tigray, reaching almost 4 million with emergency food assistance in 2021. In the Somali Region, WFP continues to provide in-kind food and cash-based assistance to drought and flood-affected people and internally displaced people.	741	664	90%
Kenya	In 2021, WFP has reached over 1.2 million people with food assistance and continues to implement sustainable food systems and capacity strengthening. Assistance included treatment for moderate acute malnutrition, seasonal food support in arid and semi-arid lands and food assistance. Under-resourcing has forced WFP to reduce rations by 60 percent for refugees. Drought continues to drive food insecurity: an estimated 2.8 million people are acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above).	147	123	84%
Rwanda	WFP will continue to provide general food assistance (GFA) to around 113,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees hosted in five camps, as well as Rwandan returnees. WFP currently provides GFA to refugees based on their vulnerability status, having successfully transitioned from blanket assistance for all refugees to needs-based assistance in 2021. Under the new targeting approach, refugees who are classified as highly vulnerable continue to be eligible for full food rations; while moderately vulnerable refugees are eligible for 50 percent of the full ration; and refugees characterized as least vulnerable are no longer eligible to receive GFA from WFP.	23	14	61%
Somalia	Decades of conflict, recurrent climatic shocks, disease outbreaks and increasing poverty are devastating the people of Somalia, with millions currently affected by an extreme drought. As per the February 2022 IPC exercise, 4.1 million people are expected to be facing IPC 3 or worse levels of food insecurity through mid-2022. In response to the deteriorating situation, WFP is stepping up food assistance in the most drought-affected areas and supporting resilience-building. In collaboration with the Government and partners, WFP aims to reach 4.1 million people by the end of the year.	343	203	59%
South Sudan	In 2022, WFP will ramp up lifesaving food, nutrition, and safety net assistance to reach 6 million people facing severe food insecurity, with particular focus on 11 counties of extreme concern as highlighted by the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Significant resourcing shortfalls are affecting WFP's response, with half rations planned even for areas facing severe levels of food insecurity, to prioritize assistance with 70 percent rations only in the most extreme areas. Confirmation of additional resources in the next month is key to ensure food can be timely prepositioned ahead of the rainy season, minimizing the need for costly air operations.	757	608	80%

Sudan	<p>conomic decline with inflation and increased food prices, displacements due to conflict, as well as floods and droughts are devastating the people of Sudan with 9.8 million people projected to be food insecure in 2022. In 2022, WFP aims to reach 9.3 million people with assistance, which includes life-saving food (in-kind and CBT), nutrition, and resilience building activities in response to the complex security environment in the Darfur region, high inflation, and flooding. Currently, WFP's support to Government's Family Support Programme (SFSP) is on hold, following the World Bank announcement to pause disbursements to all of its Sudan operations. WFP also continues to provide support to refugees from Ethiopia's Tigray region in eastern Sudan from Tigray.</p>	422	243	58%
Uganda	<p>Uganda hosts the largest refugee population in Africa and third largest refugee population globally, with 1.6 million refugees and asylum seekers. WFP will continue to provide food and nutrition assistance to 1.2 million refugees in Uganda. However, refugees have not received a full ration food basket due to critical funding constraints for over two years (a 40 percent cut since 2020). With the opening of schools following a two-year closure, WFP will resume its Home-Grown-School Feeding Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and district local governments.</p>	134	97	73%



Latin America and the Caribbean

The region is one of the most affected by the pandemic, with long-lasting effects on food security and livelihoods. The number of severely food insecure people rose four time higher than before the COVID-19 crisis – from 3.5 million in January 2020 to 12.3 million by August 2021. In Central America, the estimated number of people food insecure is 6.6 million as of January 2022 – 2.5 million people in **Guatemala**, 2.2 million in **Honduras**, 1.3 million in **Nicaragua**, and 600,000 in **El Salvador**. In **Haiti**, the effects of the August 2021 earthquake and Tropical Storm Grace, drought conditions and the impact of the ongoing socioeconomic crisis are resulting in higher levels of food insecurity: 4.3 million people (44 percent of the population) are food insecure; of whom, 1.3 million are severely food insecure. As of January 2022, there are nearly 5 million refugees and migrants from **Venezuela** in the region. Their food security situation continues to be critical, with over 2 million (63 percent of the total) food insecure in **Colombia**, **Ecuador**, and **Peru**.

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

8.2M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEBRUARY - JULY 2022)

US\$ 322M

60%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT

WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION:
VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA*, HAITI



¹ According to the [2022 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan \(RRMRP\)](#).

* Colombia highlighted due to the migratory crisis.

**LATIN
AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN**
SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Bolivia	The COVID-19 pandemic and climate change have worsened the food security situation of around 2.4 million people acutely food insecure living in 34 percent of the country's municipalities. WFP will continue to implement resilience activities with emphasis on indigenous women in areas affected by climate change; produce an integrated context analysis of food security at the community level; and prepare four emergency assessments. The Government of Oruro has requested support to assist 19,000 families affected by drought.	5	2	44%
English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean	In 2021, WFP provided cash, voucher and food assistance reaching 83,500 people across six countries while supporting governments and regional institutions with technical assistance, benefiting 1.2 million people. WFP began developing a sub-regional logistics hub and rolled out the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency's logistics system to better manage relief supplies. In 2022, limited cash transfers will continue, with further support to regional and national partners to strengthen social protection and disaster management systems across multiple countries.	8	7	89%
Colombia	WFP is a lead humanitarian actor in Colombia. In 2022, WFP faces critical funding forecasts which may hamper its ability to reach 1 million people in need. Beyond humanitarian response, WFP continues to work with the Government to support the socio-economic integration of migrants, strengthening of national social protection systems, reintegration of former combatants, and the peace process. In partnership with national agencies, WFP will keep leading school feeding activities for vulnerable Colombian and migrant children and promote innovative approaches to food security and nutrition.	142	112	79%
Cuba	WFP plans to provide food assistance through social protection programmes to 380,000 vulnerable people, including the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and children. Considering that Cuba is facing a serious economic crisis affecting the country's capacity to import food, WFP is placing multiple efforts to mobilize resources and address urgent food needs. Together with other agencies, special attention is given to strengthening cold chain capacities to support the COVID-19 vaccination program. Moreover, WFP continues mobilizing resources to support national and provincial multi-hazard situation rooms. WFP will also continue contributing to the socio-economic recovery strategy by supporting local food systems and livelihoods.	12	3	25%
Dominican Republic	WFP is supporting the social protection and disaster risk reduction systems to improve policies in preparedness and humanitarian assistance. WFP is also working with the public health and social protection programmes to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population and is implementing an operation in support of the school feeding programme. Additionally, WFP is providing emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers and continues strengthening the Government and humanitarian partners' capacities and readiness for climate shocks and other emergencies.	5	2	34%
Ecuador	Ecuador continues facing significant challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing socio-economic crisis, and the increasing number of Venezuelan migrants in the last months. In 2021, it was estimated that 32.2 percent of the population was in poverty and 14.7 percent in extreme poverty, of which 2 million people were acutely food insecure. Some 65 percent of Venezuelan migrants are moderately to severely food insecure. The Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for 2022 identified 628,000 people in need of food assistance.	29	21	72%

El Salvador	WFP has provided cash transfers to 134,000 people affected by multiple crises. Over 23,000 people have been supported with early recovery actions, such as establishing community gardens and poultry farms and facilitating nutrition and gender sensitization activities. WFP supports the Ministry of Education to improve the quality of the national school feeding program, the Ministry of Tourism to promote food and nutrition security through a Vocational Training Programme for Youth, and the Civil Protection to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity, in particular early warning systems.	10	6	66%
Guatemala	Due to drought and hurricanes, at least 2.5 million people are expected to experience high acute food insecurity and require urgent humanitarian action in 2022. Figures are expected to increase following lean season patterns similar to 2021. In the Dry Corridor, data shows that 60 percent of households are moderately to severely food insecure, and 90 percent reported using negative coping strategies. In 2022, WFP will sustain its humanitarian response aiming to support almost 300,000 beneficiaries across the country. Through a comprehensive resilience and nutrition-building strategy, over 35,000 smallholder farmers will continue to be supported through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and risk-management solutions. Under service provision, WFP will continue to transport Corn Soya Blend for the Government and procure 15,000 mt of food commodities.	17	9	54%
Haiti	WFP aims to complete the response in earthquake-affected areas in the first quarter of 2022 for 324,000 people. Over 300,000 schoolchildren will receive meals and snacks in nearly 1,650 schools, while some damaged schools will be rehabilitated. Resilience and safety net projects will further expand in the first quarter, while capacity strengthening projects for emergency preparedness and response, and social protection will continue. The security situation is expected to remain tense; hence, keeping air, land, and sea transport options open to serve vulnerable areas will be critical.	129	52	40%
Honduras	The 2021-2022 Humanitarian Response Plan identifies 2.8 million people in need from August 2021 until December 2022. Over that period, WFP will continue to prioritize the most vulnerable populations facing emergency levels (IPC Phase 4) of hunger, while complementary actions will be carried out for the rest of the people in crisis levels (IPC Phase 3). This will be done through a combination of emergency assistance and livelihoods restoration in crisis-affected areas by promoting climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and management, as well as social protection activities in non-productive areas to improve access to food.	44	25	56%
Nicaragua	Approximately 1.4 million people are resorting to crisis or above-crisis food-based coping strategies in Nicaragua. In 2022, Nicaragua will continue supporting increased needs in the Dry Corridor and areas affected by hurricanes by providing additional school meals for 120,000 children and implementing a pilot to introduce locally produced fortified beans to the school feeding programme. WFP will continue supporting livelihood restoration in hurricane-affected areas through the provision of agricultural inputs and livestock. Additionally, WFP will support climate resilience by scaling up its agricultural microinsurance pilot to reach 400 smallholder farmers in areas affected by irregular rainfall.	9	0	6%
Peru	Despite vaccination efforts, a third wave of COVID-19 hit Peru in early 2022. The generalized economic slowdown puts additional pressure on already fragile and informal livelihoods nationwide. Food insecurity continues at unprecedented high levels affecting 57 percent of Venezuelan migrants and refugees and 52 percent of Peruvians. WFP will continue to support an estimated 144,600 people in 2022, mainly migrants, through cash transfers. Logistics augmentation services will also continue in combination with direct support to community-led soup kitchens in urban areas that assist an estimated 160,000 people.	22	12	54%

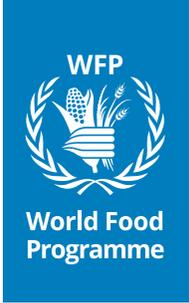
Venezuela

WFP is expanding its school meals programme in Venezuela to reach more than 110,000 students and school staff every month by early 2022. Building on a pilot programme started in July 2021 in the state of Falcón, which distributed over 156,000 monthly food rations, WFP extended its operations to the states of Barinas, Trujillo and Yaracuy, targeting 1,000 pre-primary and special education schools. The programme focuses on school children under the age of six and students with disabilities in areas most affected by food insecurity. The long-term goal is to provide school meals in 11 states, reaching up to 1.5 million people per month by the end of the 2022-2023 school year. In 2022, WFP will invest in the rehabilitation of school canteens and the training of school staff. Nutrition-sensitive actions, such as screening, deworming and sensitization will also be implemented.

101

71

58%



Middle East and Northern Africa

As of November 2021, 42.3 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure (or at risk) across WFP countries of operation in the Middle East and North Africa. The situation in the region continues to deteriorate as conflict remains the major driver of food insecurity, followed by economic turmoil and the lasting effects of COVID-19. In **Yemen**, the nationwide average rate of inadequate food consumption stands at 48 percent, above the “very high” threshold of 40 percent. In **Syria**, more than 55 percent of the population (12 million people) are now food insecure and do not know where their next meal will come from. **Libya** continues to suffer from the lasting effects of the decade-long conflict and the impact of the pandemic, with many households struggling to meet their basic needs and facing high unemployment rates.

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

31.7M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEBRUARY - JULY 2022)

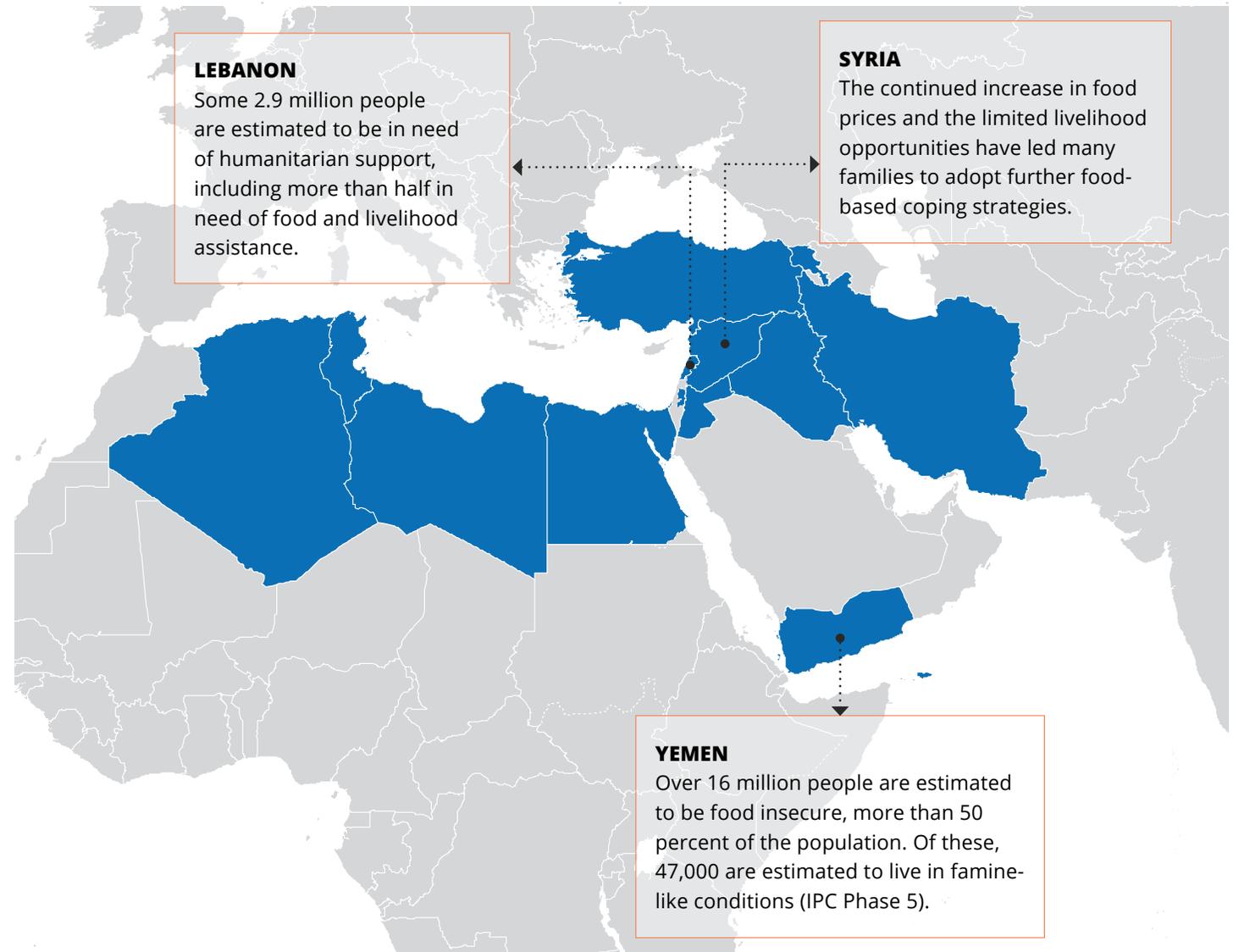
US\$ 1.5B

66%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT

WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION: SYRIA, YEMEN



**MIDDLE
EAST AND
NORTHERN
AFRICA¹**
SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Algeria	WFP continues its food assistance and gender-sensitive nutrition activities to assist food insecure Sahrawi refugees in camps near Tindouf, in collaboration with the Government of Algeria and other relevant stakeholders. Nutrition-sensitive school-feeding and Moderate Acute Malnutrition and anaemia treatment and prevention are ongoing for Sahrawi boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women. Complementary, diversified and sustainable livelihood opportunities will be scaled up through innovative approaches to enhance the self-reliance of these long-term refugees and build their resilience against climate threats.	16	11	73%
Armenia	WFP will continue the handover of the school feeding programme to the national Government until its completed in 2021. In 2021, the programme has been handed over to eight out of ten provinces. WFP will continue to invest in different aspects of the food value chain to strengthen the resilience to shocks of food insecure Armenians and displaced populations. WFP is engaged in the formulation of a new Social Protection Strategy, including integrating a shock responsive approach into the national systems. vide cash assistance for up to 54,000 spontaneous arrivals and 20,000 host populations to support their access to food and nutrition security.	5	1.5	31%
Egypt	In partnership with the Government, WFP will continue to support in priority areas of high food insecurity and/or with a high concentration of refugees, asylum seekers, and affected host communities. WFP will continue to assist through an integrated multi-sectoral approach using cash-based transfers to national social protection programmes and through financial empowerment for women and youth and climate-smart rural development. WFP will continue to support line ministries in data-driven decision making and analysis, and improve access to information for vulnerable communities.	58	28	49%
Iran	WFP food and livelihood assistance supports 31,000 Afghan refugees in 20 settlements. Following the seasonal floods in the southern parts in January, WFP was requested to support the Iranian Red Crescent Society by providing emergency food parcels to assist 15,000 affected Iranians in four southern provinces. Given the crisis in Afghanistan and foreseeable population movement towards Iran, WFP prepositioned ready-to-eat food for any potential new arrivals and established food supply agreements to quickly draw upon. WFP co-leads the Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication sectors in the UNHCR-led Regional Refugee Response plan (RRRP) mechanism.	3	0	0%
Iraq	WFP is reaching around 255,000 internally displaced people (IDP) and refugees in-camp residents monthly with food assistance through cash-based transfers. To support long-term livelihood restoration for IDPs and returnees, WFP will augment its skill development and training programmes through EMPACT innovation project and urban livelihoods activities. WFP's school feeding programme will target 450,000 children in the first quarter of 2022. WFP continues to work with the Ministry of Trade on the social protection system reform, including issuing 91,000 Public Distribution System (PDS) cards to provide entitlements to Iraqi citizens in 15 governorates.	70	44	63%
Jordan	WFP will continue assisting up to 525,000 vulnerable refugees through cash-based transfers. WFP assistance is the only income source for 11 percent of refugee beneficiaries. For the host population, WFP continues to support the Government with activating the national food security strategy and the national school feeding strategy, providing technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk reduction and enhance the national safety nets. WFP continues to implement resilience and innovation activities and its school feeding programme to reach over 400,000 schoolchildren.	116	56	48%

¹ According to the [2022 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan \(RRMRP\)](#).

Lebanon	The ongoing economic deterioration and political inaction continue to impact people's ability to afford basic necessities, including food. A priority in 2022 is to expand assistance to the national population, by scaling up WFP's crisis response and the National Targeting Poverty Targeting Programme to reach 830,000 Lebanese and by supporting the Government to start disbursement of cash assistance to another 700,000 Lebanese through the Emergency Social Safety Net. WFP also plans to reach 1.2 million Syrian refugees monthly in 2022.	287	90	31%
Libya	WFP will provide vulnerable Libyans (internally displaced, returnees and host communities) and non-Libyans (migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers) with food assistance, school-feeding, and livelihoods support. WFP will ramp up cash-based transfers, maintain in kind assistance where markets are dysfunctional or lack affordable nutritious food, and focus on strengthening social protection systems.	25	18	72%
Palestine	WFP aims to provide food assistance to 435,200 people through cash-based transfers and in-kind food targeting the most vulnerable households. WFP continues safeguarding nutrition-related initiatives and resilience gains through climate-resilient agriculture support, vocational trainings, social behaviour change communications activities, school-based interventions, and support to social protection registries. WFP supports partners through common services and the provision of financial platforms for assistance; its service provision has been a stabilizing factor in avoiding subsequent escalations of conflict.	38	13	35%
Syria	The latest assessment shows that 12 million people are food insecure, including 2.5 million severely food insecure*2. Food insecurity remains extremely high – 51 percent higher than the 2019 levels which preceded the financial crisis and the COVID-19 outbreak. WFP plans to continue its large-scale provision of unconditional food assistance to reach 5.8 million food-insecure people. WFP plans to progressively reach 280,000 people monthly with cash vouchers in complement to in-kind general food assistance by mid-2022, thereby enhancing dietary diversity.	692	445	64%
Tunisia	WFP will implement its 2022-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which was approved in November 2021. The new CSP will strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers by improving their capacities to access markets and their resilience to shocks and strengthen the capacity of relevant government institutions to improve the quality, flexibility, inclusivity, and shock responsiveness of safety nets. At the same time, WFP will continue enhancing the government-run national school meals programme to reach 260,000 children in vulnerable situations (125,000 girls and 135,000 boys).	2	0	0%
Turkey	As WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Turkey was extended to the end of 2022, WFP will continue to assist refugees in six camps across southeast Turkey, while consolidating its role in bringing together key government partners, donors and the private sector to improve the employability of refugees and vulnerable host community. Resilience-building activities will be expanded while further consultations will take place with key stakeholders to inform the design of the next CSP, which will cover the period 2023-2025.	16	10	61%
Yemen	In 2022, WFP plans to reach 12.9 million people with general food assistance, 3.7 million children and pregnant and lactating women with nutrition support, and 1.5 million beneficiaries with livelihoods and asset creation activities. WFP also aims to increase school feeding to reach 2.4 million children. Despite the significant funding received in 2021, WFP is facing severe funding shortfalls in the immediate term. In December 2021, WFP was forced to reduce rations, affecting 8 million people.	987	806	82%

* The 2.5 million composes those that have been assessed as severely food insecure as well as people residing in camp settings who are considered fully dependent on humanitarian assistance.



Southern Africa

Despite the prevalence of poverty, food security has been generally favourable in Southern Africa due to the availability of locally produced foods. Nonetheless, in countries like **Angola** and **Madagascar**, extreme droughts and other climatic conditions have had a significant impact on livelihoods and increased risk for persisting malnutrition incidence. The security situation continues to be volatile in the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** and **Mozambique** causing large-scale displacement, while humanitarian access and the protection of vulnerable people, especially women and children remain critical challenges. While COVID-19 restriction measures have been relaxed in many countries, recurrent outbreaks of diseases, including plague in **Madagascar**, have further heightened vulnerabilities of populations. It is estimated that 50.5 million people are acutely food insecure or at risk due to drought, conflict, and other shocks in this region. WFP aims to ramp up its life-saving efforts in **Angola, DRC, Madagascar, and Mozambique** to avert further loss of life, while strengthening emergency operations in other parts of the region and linking with longer-term resilient building portfolios to alleviate future shocks. Partnership with nutrition stakeholders will also continue.

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

14.5M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(FEBRUARY - JULY 2022)

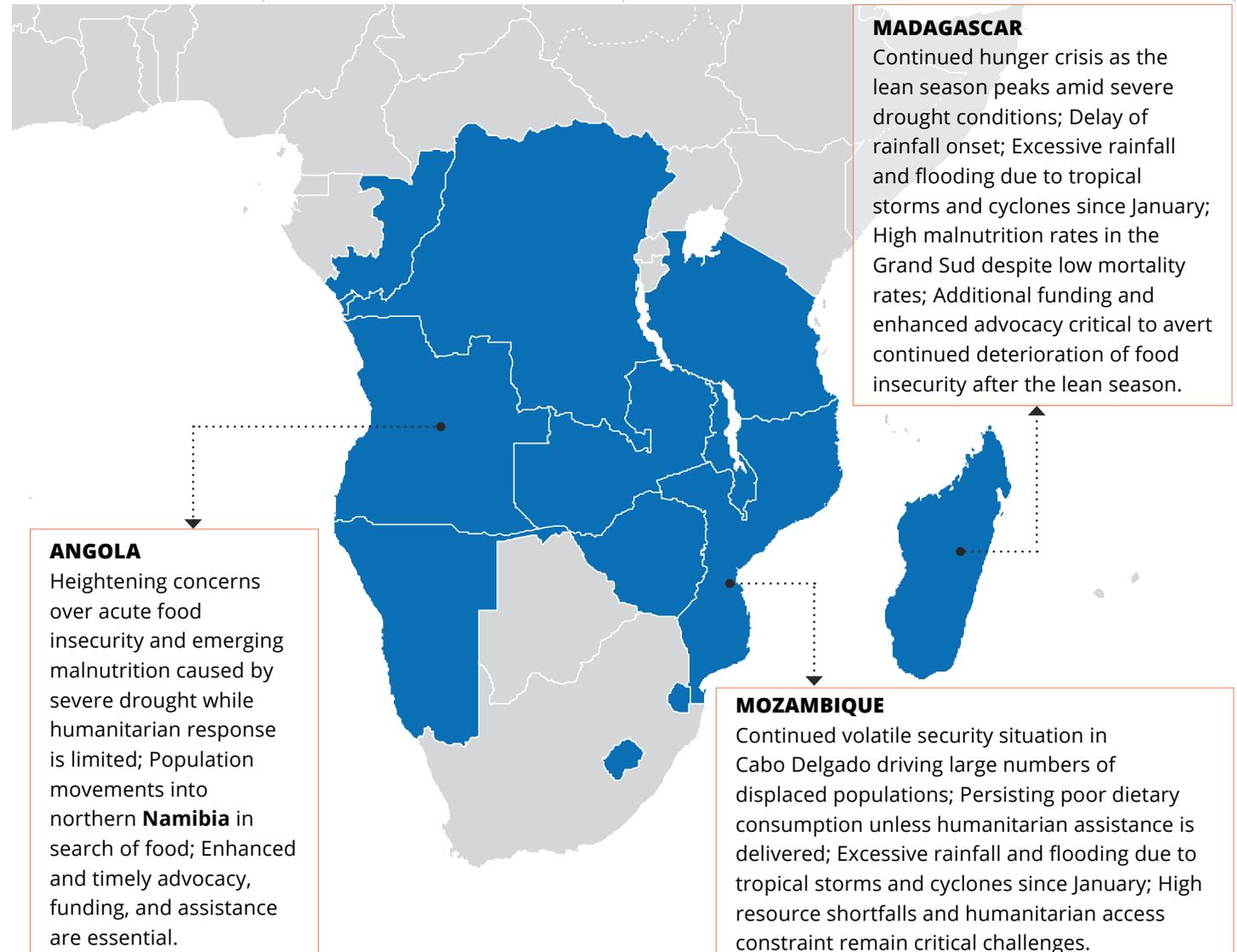
US\$ 429M

55%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT

WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

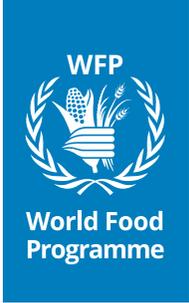
CORPORATE ATTENTION:
DRC, MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE



SOUTHERN AFRICA		SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Angola	<p>Southern Angola is facing the worst drought in the last 40 years. The current economic downturn and rising food prices, as well as outbreak of African Migratory Locust, has further heightened vulnerabilities of poor households. Food insecurity situation is likely to worsen in southern provinces due to below average rainfall in 2021/2022. From October 2021 to March 2022, it is estimated that 1.58 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) in Huila, Cunene and Namibe provinces, including 416,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In addition to the ongoing technical assistance to the Government, WFP is implementing an emergency food security and nutrition intervention with partners, while negotiating with the Government to launch a longer-term strategy for resilience building in drought-affected areas.</p>	9	6	67%		
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	<p>In January-June 2022, 25.9 million people are projected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and above) levels of acute food insecurity in the country, with 5.4 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In the absence of WFP's food assistance, crisis- and acute-level food insecurity will persist in 2022. Families unable to meet their food needs will be forced to adopt irreversible measures that undermine local production systems and economies. WFP will require US\$ 645 million in 2022 to provide lifesaving support the most vulnerable populations.</p>	339	118	35%		
Eswatini	<p>According to the Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment Committee, an estimated 336,000 people or 29 percent of the population will require humanitarian support between October 2021–March 2022. Given recent shocks and other underlying factors, the actual number is expected to be even higher, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas. Due to pro-democracy protests and insecurity, field operations were suspended, preventing 90,000 beneficiaries from receiving WFP's food assistance in October 2021. Moreover, beneficiary registration for the lean response was put on hold. WFP will explore ways to provide in-kind and cash-based assistance, while working with the Government to improve food and nutrition security and create safety nets for the most vulnerable people, particularly women and children and those living with HIV. WFP also works to integrate resilience building and climate adaptation into its activities to support smallholder farmers and strengthen the capacities of national institutions. The persisting poor dietary consumption continue to undermine the nutrition situation. Sufficient funds to facilitate preventive and treatment services continue to be elusive.</p>	6	2	39%		
Lesotho	<p>Over 338,000 people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3 during the lean season from October 2021 and March 2022; this figure has increased from 312,000 people and was projected in the same period through the June 2021 IPC analysis. WFP continues its efforts to support the most vulnerable people affected by drought and COVID-19, while assisting in building sustainable food systems, using livelihoods and asset creation activities, as well as social protection systems, particularly school feeding and public work programmes. WFP will also focus on urban preparedness and strengthening of national capacities in the context of enhancing the national food security and nutrition systems.</p>	10	7	66%		

Madagascar	<p>Madagascar's Grand South region has been facing a hunger crisis since late 2020 due to consecutive severe drought causing extreme losses in food and income access. Around 1.64 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between November and December 2021. During the lean season (January to April 2022), due to the expected increase in rations provided by humanitarian food assistance, especially in the Grand South, a slight decrease in the number of people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) is expected, while that in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) will likely remain similar. In addition to the severe drought, excessive rainfall and significant flooding brought on by consecutive storms and cyclones earlier this year has affected 300,000 people. So far, four systems have impacted Madagascar, of which two have been tropical cyclones. WFP has requested an IRA allocation to increase its preparedness to respond to upcoming weather patterns. Acute Malnutrition also remains alarming; around 309,000 children in Madagascar's Grand South are likely to be acutely malnourished through August 2022. Subject to resource availability, WFP will continue to respond during the lean season to reach 1 million people until April 2022. While advocacy continues to meet critical humanitarian needs, WFP will be working on a transition towards establishing a longer-term resilience building strategy, including social protection systems linked to a stronger national emergency preparedness and response system, to mitigate future shocks.</p>	97	63	65%
Malawi	<p>About 1.65 million people, most of whom are in rural areas, are estimated to be IPC Phase 3 until March 2022 (including the lean season). The production outlook may not be promising this year given prolonged dry spells and significantly below average rainfall in October - December 2021, followed by excessive rains and flooding in January in southern and central region due to Tropical Storm Ana that affected around 200,000 households; the impact was similar to Cyclone Idai in 2019. WFP received an Immediate Response Account (IRA) allocation of US\$ 500,000 to assist 17,000 households in the most affected areas. WFP will continue to support refugees including in livelihoods development for self-sufficiency; climate change adaptation; prevention of malnutrition and school feeding, including scaling up of home-grown school feeding). WFP is developing anticipatory actions for drought and floods and is contingency planning for a potential major influx of refugees from Mozambique. WFP's supply chain initiatives will enhance local and national capacities related to food systems, health supply chains, and emergency preparedness and response. WFP will continue to support neighbouring countries through procurement and timely delivery of locally produced nutritious food items and other food commodities. In addition, WFP is increasing digital transfers and financial inclusion. WFP will build resilient food systems with the Government and partners by linking humanitarian assistance, resilience, school feeding and social protection.</p>	18	3	18%
Mozambique	<p>The security situation in Cabo Delgado continues to be highly volatile. The conflict, along with erratic rainfall and poor basic infrastructure, has exacerbated food security. The latest IPC in December 2021 estimates that a total of 1.9 million people will suffer high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) until March 2022. Of those, 71 percent (1.32 million people) are in the four provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, and Zambézia, where many of the country's internally displaced people are concentrated. Humanitarian access, as well as protection risks, especially for women and children, remains a critical challenge. In January, Tropical Storm Ana made landfall in Nampula province affecting 180,900 people. WFP has received an Immediate Response Account allocation to support the National Disaster Management Authorities. WFP and partners are working to strengthen advocacy for improved humanitarian access and are expanding resource mobilization to be able to continue providing conflict-sensitive life-saving assistance.</p>	145	137	94%
Namibia	<p>Recurrent droughts, floods, locust and army worm invasions remain the main drivers of widespread chronic food insecurity. Over 25 percent of the population (660,000 people) are acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3+). Following the revision of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in December 2021, WFP is strengthening its national food systems; supporting the government to adopt a home-grown school feeding model by linking schools to smallholder farmers; strengthening government capacity to manage shock-responsive safety nets and social protection programmes; supporting nutritional programmes; strengthening policies and programmes on hunger; and supporting the Government to adopt market based approaches (such as cash based transfers) to address immediate needs of vulnerable communities and promoting digitization of government programmes.</p>	3	3	111%

Republic of the Congo	<p>The humanitarian situation in ROC has been influenced by the recurrent conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Central African Republic (CAR) that are fueling population displacements, health risks including COVID-19, vulnerability of the Pool department affected by the socio-political crisis, and natural disasters including floods particularly during the rainy season from October to December. WFP continues to provide food assistance through in-kind or cash based transfers and nutrition support to vulnerable households affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, DRC asylum seekers, CAR refugees, and returnees in the Pool Department. Technical support to the Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions and emergency preparedness, as well as capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers, are also provided.</p>	34	11	34%
Tanzania	<p>Crop performance and crop loss are a concern. WFP is working with farmers to help improve their incomes and livelihoods for sustainable food systems. WFP aims to step up resource mobilization efforts especially towards underfunded priorities (nutrition, resilience, and social protection portfolio) with the upcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP) from 2022. New areas under the next CSP include stepping up support to local production of nutritious/specialized foods in collaboration with the Government and private sector, the relaunch of the SUN Business Network, and supporting the Government in the roll out of the new School Feeding Guidelines, as well as stepping up support for disaster preparedness and response especially in the southern part of the country near Mozambique and Zanzibar.</p>	36	11	31%
Zambia	<p>The country faces complex development challenges despite the smooth transition of power in the August 2021 election, including macroeconomic imbalances and hydro-meteorological hazards such as flooding and prolonged dry spells. Poverty is prevalent; approximately 1.58 million people are estimated to be classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3+) during October 2021 to March 2022. WFP continues to assist the refugee populations, of whom the majority are from the Democratic Republic of Congo. However, additional funding is urgently required to avert an imminent pipeline break from March 2022. The focus will also be put on supporting the Government capacities to strengthen social protection systems, including home-grown school feeding, and disaster preparedness and response.</p>	7	4	52%
Zimbabwe	<p>Tropical Storm Ana left a trail of destruction in the eastern and northern parts of the country. Normal to above-normal rainfall received in January has caused leaching and stunted crop growth in the northern districts of Zimbabwe, particularly those affected by the Tropical Storm Ana. Food security in Zimbabwe has been reported to improve due to the above-average 2021 harvest. Nonetheless, the country is still recovering from consecutive drought years. During the lean season, the situation is expected to deteriorate as nationally produced food crops deplete while households rely on markets with below-average purchasing power. Households have also been affected by direct and indirect impact of COVID-19 as well as volatile macroeconomic conditions. It is estimated that over 60 percent of the population are living below the poverty line. While sustaining its emergency humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, WFP will be increasing its resources mobilization efforts to avoid pipeline breaks in critical activities and strengthening its preparedness and contingency measures, including in urban areas.</p>	72	63	88%



Western Africa

WFP 2022 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

17.5M



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEBRUARY - JULY 2022)

US\$ 894M

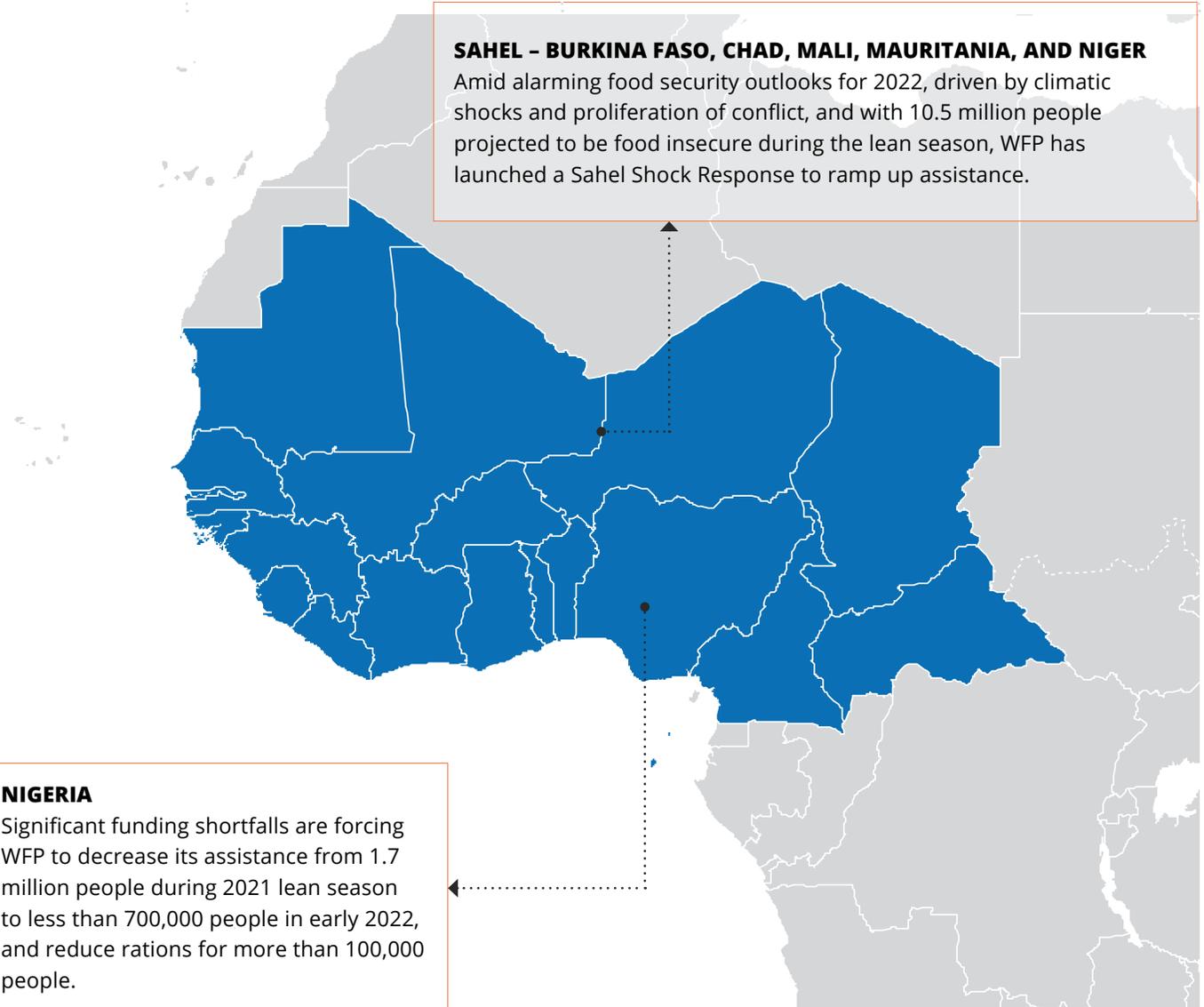
69%

OF TOTAL PIPELINE REQUIREMENT

WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

🚨 CORPORATE ATTENTION: NIGERIA, BURKINA FASO, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, MALI, NIGER

Food insecurity levels are expected to be the highest in the post-harvest period in 2022 since the launch of the **Cadre Harmonisé** in Western Africa in 2014. Production deficits, high food price and limited market functionality are compounded by a continuously deteriorating security situation. An astounding 38 million people are projected to be food insecure during the upcoming lean season, including 2.6 million experiencing emergency levels (IPC Phase 4). Limited rainfall across the region and long dry spells are comparable to the severe droughts of 1983 and 2011. Furthermore, the presence of armed groups affects the population's ability to cultivate their lands. The price of both locally produced and imported food remains abnormally high. Considering the severity of the situation, a no-regrets approach is required to enable early action and significantly scale up WFP's emergency response across the region, notably in the Sahel.



SAHEL - BURKINA FASO, CHAD, MALI, MAURITANIA, AND NIGER
 Amid alarming food security outlooks for 2022, driven by climatic shocks and proliferation of conflict, and with 10.5 million people projected to be food insecure during the lean season, WFP has launched a Sahel Shock Response to ramp up assistance.

NIGERIA
 Significant funding shortfalls are forcing WFP to decrease its assistance from 1.7 million people during 2021 lean season to less than 700,000 people in early 2022, and reduce rations for more than 100,000 people.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2022	PIPELINE REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB - JULY 2022)	6-MONTH % OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Benin	Food insecurity, which mostly affects impoverished rural households, worsens during the lean season and increases after natural disasters such as heavy floods. In 2022, WFP will continue to support the Government in implementing the national integrated school feeding programme to treat malnutrition and address the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations in line with national protocols. WFP will also implement crisis response activities when needed, while providing technical assistance and strengthen capacity of local and national institutions in early warning food security monitoring systems.	17	1	9%
Burkina Faso	WFP's response in Burkina Faso includes food assistance to internally displaced people and host families, refugees and people affected by the lean season through in-kind and cash-based transfers; school feeding; treatment and prevention of malnutrition; food assistance for assets for small-scale agriculture. WFP will continue to strengthen national social protection systems, including national food reserve and the national school feeding programme, through strategic engagement with international financial institutions. WFP will continue to support humanitarian response efforts through UNHAS to overcome access constraints and last mile delivery.	174	133	76%
Cameroon	In 2022, Cameroon remains significantly affected by three complex crises: armed conflict between non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and state forces is escalating in the Northwest and Southwest regions; NSAGs insurgency in the Lake Chad Basin resulting in an influx of refugees from Nigeria as well as internal displacements in the Far North Region and the influx of Central African Republic refugees in the East, Adamawa, and North regions. These resulted in over 1 million internally displaced people and more than 449,000 refugees. WFP will continue to carry out emergency food assistance and nutrition support in all the three crises, while building the resilience and livelihoods of host populations.	72	49	69%
Central African Republic	CAR continues to face a large-scale humanitarian crisis, due to its multifaceted challenges, and most conflict-affected people still rely on WFP for food assistance. In 2022, WFP operations will continue to focus on life-saving interventions to improve food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable crisis-affected people while simultaneously contributing to government capacity strengthening and supporting recovery programmes in relatively secure areas. WFP provides support to smallholder farmers in restoring and enhancing their productive assets, as well as building resilience to future crises.	114	96	84%
Chad	Chad is the world's most vulnerable to climate change and is also affected by internal and external population movements driven by political instability, intercommunal violence and non-state armed group activities in the region. It hosts the largest refugee population in the Sahel: around 556,000 people, including Sudanese in the East, Central Africans in the South and Nigerians in the province of Lac. Additionally, there are over 406,000 internally displaced people (IDP) around Lake Chad and 107,000 Chadian returnees in the province of Lac and the South of the country. WFP Chad will continue in 2022 to provide food assistance to the refugee and IDP. Also, children and pregnant and lactating women will receive nutrition assistance, as well as targeted beneficiaries for the Food for Assets Programme.	215	167	78%
Côte d'Ivoire	The last <i>Cadre Harmonisé</i> analysis revealed that 6 percent of the population (944,600 people) is classified in the crisis to emergency phase and will require urgent intervention. In 2022, WFP will continue providing support in alignment with the national context to focus on development and humanitarian interventions to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance education achievements, and minimize gender inequalities. WFP activities are concentrated in northern and western rural areas, which are known to have a higher concentration of food insecure and vulnerable populations. In addition, WFP will continue to improve its readiness level on crisis response to face the risk of population spillover from countries in the Central Sahel.	7	3	42%

The Gambia	WFP's second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for The Gambia enters the development phase in 2022. Meanwhile, WFP will continue its efforts to provide lifesaving food assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen national capacities in areas of emergency response and social protection. Through its home-grown school feeding programme, WFP will feed over 120,000 children with daily hot meals all the while providing a steady income for smallholder farmers. A combination of nutrition interventions will reach 8,900 children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and mothers with HIV. WFP will also enhance adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural populations through support to climate-resilient and diversified livelihoods.	8	5	58%
Ghana	Ghana continues to be impacted by the global economic disruptions causing loss of household income due to reduced economic activity, higher prices for basic goods and reduced access to social services. In 2022, WFP's interventions will continue to focus on direct food assistance using vouchers to improve the nutrition status of targeted populations, in line with national targets. WFP also aims to ensure vulnerable communities' benefit from efficient and resilient food systems which support nutritional value chains, capacity strengthening interventions to manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes, and advocacy and coherent policy frameworks support to key cooperating partners.	12	10	80%
Guinea	The results of the November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé show that 564,458 people are in a situation of acute food and nutritional insecurity (phase 3 to 5), which is expected to increase during the 2022 lean season to reach 739,385 people in a fragile socio-political, sanitary environmental situation. In response, WFP Guinea plans to help 100,000 people in food insecurity by integrating emergency food and nutrition assistance with communication activities on gender issues and support for their resilience.	15	6	37%
Guinea-Bissau	In 2022, WFP will continue its home-grown school feeding programme for 150,000 school children in over 690 schools and support smallholder farmers associations through capacity strengthening, asset creation, and purchases of fresh food for school canteens. WFP also plans to assist 2,000 children in 90-day moderate acute malnutrition treatment and 21,000 children through its stunting prevention programme and resume assistance to 200 malnourished people under antiretroviral treatment and their families. In parallel, WFP will carry out food security and essential needs assessments and integrated context analysis. WFP will also continue to support the Government on response preparedness and supply chain management.	7	2	24%
Liberia	In December 2021, WFP started the distribution of two months' worth of food assistance to 276,250 vulnerable Liberians to alleviate the continued impact of the COVID-19 socioeconomic crisis. At the beginning of 2022, WFP will also assist 40,000 severely food insecure people in Liberia's southeast with two-months' worth of food rations. In 2022, WFP seeks to ramp up its school feeding programme to cover 100,000 children. In the first quarter of 2022, WFP will support 15,000 schoolchildren with two months' worth of take-home rations through cash-based transfers.	9	7	73%
Mali	Amid a continued deterioration, insecurity and institutional instability, humanitarian needs in Mali keep increasing. In 2022, WFP is aiming to assist 600,000 food-insecure people during the pastoral lean season, including internally displaced people and vulnerable households. During the main lean season, assistance will increase to cover 1.2 million people. At the same time, WFP is implementing its integrated resilience programme, including asset creation, school feeding and nutrition prevention and treatment activities, to support households and communities to withstand shocks.	161	63	39%
Mauritania	In 2022, WFP plans to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of 63,000 Malian refugees living in Mbera refugee camp and render UNHAS flight services for partners. In addition, WFP strives to continue its resilience programming; promote and implement a long-term resilience approach; and combine Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) for 57,400 people, school feeding for 50,000 schoolchildren, nutrition for 57,342 people, and seasonal support to 200,000 people. WFP continues to support the Government in establishing an Adaptive Social Protection system and mitigate the impact of climate change.	26	8	33%

Niger	Niger is facing a deteriorating food crisis in 2022, with as many as 3.6 million people projected to be food insecure during the lean season. WFP is stepping up its crisis response operations to reach 1.8 million people through seasonal assistance, rapid response mechanism and assistance to populations in protracted crisis, including internally displaced people and refugees. At the same time, WFP is continuing the implementation its integrated resilience package, including asset creation, school feeding and nutrition services in fragile regions of Niger.	174	133	76%
Nigeria	During the 2022 lean season, WFP will target 1.4 million people with emergency food and nutrition support. As the number of people in need remains elevated, the impact of funding constraints continues to impact WFP's operations, requiring WFP to implement a prioritization plan targeting 600,000 beneficiaries in early 2022 to stretch available resources. With access becoming increasingly challenging, UNHAS operations will continue to serve as a catalyst for inter-sectoral humanitarian responses across northeast Nigeria in 2022. Beyond crisis response activities, WFP is supporting livelihoods building programmes with asset creation activities and will begin the implementation of a programme to support adaptive social protection mechanisms in partnership with UNICEF. WFP streamlines capacity strengthening support to the Government of Nigeria across all CSP activities.	255	231	90%
São Tomé and Príncipe	In 2022, WFP will continue to support school feeding activities either through direct implementation or through capacity strengthening for the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) of the Government and facilitating smallholder farmers' access to markets. In addition, WFP will pursue its emergency preparedness together with the Government to improve its readiness to respond to crisis such as floods and landslides, given that the country is prone to natural hazards.	2	2	84%
Senegal	In 2022, WFP will continue to work closely with national authorities to strengthen capacities for food security assessment and analysis and actively support development of and complement national response plans for the lean season. WFP plans to support the national response plan and assist populations in the most food insecure departments. The WFP-supported school feeding programme seeks to support school children across 11 regions of Senegal. Integrated nutrition and resilience activities target the most vulnerable and food insecure departments of the country to build individual, household and community resilience.	14	6	40%
Sierra Leone	WFP maintains an all-hazards approach in Sierra Leone and will review and update emergency plans to accommodate the ongoing risk of natural, human-induced and epidemiological hazards, as illustrated by the 2021 Ebola and Marburg threat. WFP aims to continue its strategic and operational support to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). This will see further development of NDMA's logistics capabilities, and the WFP developed all-agency Incident Management System. The WFP led and implemented inter-pillar preparedness and response group will continue to evolve to augment overall coordination.	12	6	48%
Togo	In 2022, WFP will continue to support the Government on the promotion of sustainable and inclusive food systems and the development of a home-grown school programme. Emergency assistance for flood victims and populations most affected Covid will be pursued, through Cash Based Transfer modality, during the first quarter. The Togo country office will also continue to manage WFP logistic corridor handling the transport of food from the harbour of Lomé to hinterland countries in the Sahel region. In addition, WFP will keep improving its readiness level for crisis response, enabling a timely re-activation emergency food assistance should the need arise.	2	3	127%

World Food Programme

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