



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
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LIVES

WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2024

Update #10

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Executive Summary

CONVERGING CRISES



The convergence of multiple crises – **conflict, extreme climate patterns and economic shocks** – is driving hunger, eroding livelihoods, and entrenching vulnerabilities especially in the worst hit food crisis countries.

This comes at a time when the **global demand** for urgent humanitarian and development assistance **remains significantly high**,¹ as **funding levels** of WFP and the rest of the humanitarian community have **returned to pre-pandemic levels**, following the outlier year 2022 with exceptionally generous donations. Consequently, WFP has been forced to make hard choices, scaling back operations and prioritizing assistance for those most in need of life-saving support.

Amidst these challenges, WFP is undertaking efforts to **optimize its available resources and leverage its extensive field level presence and expertise**. WFP continues to **prioritize the most vulnerable** people with lifesaving assistance in the operations of the highest concern – the **Democratic Republic of Congo, Central Sahel, Haiti, Sudan regional crisis, Palestine, Yemen** and several others at risk of becoming *'forgotten emergencies'*.

WFP has intensified cooperation, expanded and formed new partnerships and developed innovative approaches to better address the root causes of these multifaceted crises, bolstering resilience, and reducing reliance on long-term humanitarian aid. In the **Sahel**, a region grappling with recurrent shocks - political uncertainty, insecurity, climatic and economic crises - WFP and partners have adopted an integrated resilience approach, supporting communities to manage and prevent future risks, and address structural inequalities. This includes more closely coordinating humanitarian and development efforts.

Under the Sahel Integrated Resilience Programme (IRP), WFP and partners have **assisted over 4 million people** between 2018-2023 in **Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger**. The programme has also shown **tangible results** in unlocking arable land for increased production, creating job opportunities for youths, reducing food gaps and mitigating conflict over natural resources – all contributing to increased resilience and social cohesion for people and communities.

HUNGER PERSISTS

Ending world hunger is one of the greatest challenges of our times; as many as **309 million people are facing acute levels of food insecurity in 2024** in the 72 countries with WFP operations and where data is available.²

An estimated **42.3 million people across 45 countries will be in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity in 2024**.³ Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at risk of falling into catastrophe or famine conditions.⁴

Globally, **an estimated 45 million children under 5 were suffering from wasting**.⁵ In 2024, the convergence of threats may further increase the number of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women affected by acute malnutrition.⁶

This year, **577,000 people in the Gaza Strip, or 26 percent of the population**, are projected to face Catastrophic conditions (IPC/CH Phase 5). This is the highest prevalence of people facing Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) recorded by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) since their initiation in 2004, and the second largest number in total terms.⁷ The IPC Famine Review Committee further noted that famine thresholds may be breached by May 2024.⁸ In **South Sudan, 79,000 people** are projected to **face Catastrophic conditions** (IPC/CH Phase 5) in 2024.

Women and girls are bearing the brunt of the food crisis due to the social norms and structural barriers that limit their influence over the use of vital resources. Conflicts further intensify the vulnerabilities faced by women and girls, amplifying the **urgency for inclusive, participatory and gender-sensitive approaches** in addressing the climate and conflict nexus.

UNWAVERING COMMITMENT

As the world's largest humanitarian organization, WFP continues working with partners to save lives in emergencies and use food assistance to build pathways to peace, stability and prosperity. Between January and December 2023, WFP was able to reach an estimated **150 million people** with food, cash and commodity vouchers.⁹ This is around 10 million less people reached than the same period in 2022.

For 2024, WFP aims to reach 150 million people based on projected needs. WFP requires **US\$ 21.1 billion** to meet food and nutrition needs this year, and the next six-month net funding requirements (February – July 2024) are US\$ 7.5 billion.¹⁰ From January-September 2023, WFP assisted **11.3 million children under age 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and girls (PBWG)** with nutrition supplementation and **12.2 million children and PBWG** with malnutrition prevention programmes.

Where possible, WFP is working with governments to enhance their capacity for emergency preparedness and response. At country level, WFP is complementing its emergency food assistance with activities that **support livelihoods, school meals and social protection**, build the resilience of vulnerable communities facing protracted conflict and recurring climate shocks and foster gender equality and inclusion, strong examples of which can be found in WFP's support spanning from **Afghanistan to the Sahel**.

APPEAL TO DECISION MAKERS

Collective effort is needed to tackle the converging threats and their compounding effects on food security and nutrition. With high humanitarian needs and pre-pandemic funding levels, cooperation, new partnerships, and innovative approaches are needed. WFP appeals to decision makers, partners, and stakeholders to:

- **Leverage political influence to address the barriers to humanitarian access and expand humanitarian space.**
- **Pave the way for broader partnerships and innovative cooperation to find creative ways to address needs.**
- **Accelerate progress on global commitments on localization and accountability to affected people (AAP).**
- **Allocate flexible multi-year funding to meet prioritized needs.**
- **Enhance synergies between climate and humanitarian funding, and leverage WFP's presence to target and reach vulnerable people in fragile contexts.**



SECTION I

UPDATE ON THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS

NAVIGATING A CONVERGENCE OF CRISES – CLIMATE, CONFLICT AND COST OF LIVING

The convergence of the global climate crisis, the surge in armed conflict, and economic hardship is driving humanitarian needs, compounding food insecurity and eroding fragile livelihoods. Conflict-climate-economic shocks are acting on a global scale and gaining momentum off the backdrop of global economic predicaments. The UN Secretary General has warned about the consequences of food insecurity, recognizing the devastating relationship between hunger and conflict and its implications on international peace and security.¹¹

Moreover, 2024 is fraught with political uncertainties, with more than half of the world's population – 4 billion people in over 50 countries – heading to the polls, marking it as the biggest election year in recorded human history.¹² This may be the highest stakes election period in a single year, especially for the worst hit food crisis countries where the converging threats remain key drivers of hunger.¹³ Consequently, economic shocks have grown and surpassed conflict in recent years as the main driver of food insecurity in terms of number of countries and territories affected.¹⁴

This comes at a time when the global economic outlook for 2024 appears dismal, coming off sluggish economic growth from last year.¹⁵ Many low-and middle-income countries are grappling with high debts and servicing costs. National

governments are forced to make tough decisions, prioritizing public spending with limited resources. At the local level, the gap between household incomes and cost of living has yet to narrow for many people, as prices of essential commodities are still high and above pre-pandemic levels. For example, international rice prices have appreciated on the global markets recording an annual increase of 21 percent in 2023. In January this year, rice prices reached the highest level since 2008.¹⁶ These are levels not seen in over a decade and are worrying, with nearly half of the world's population (3.5 billion people) consuming rice as a staple part of their diet. In addition, fertiliser and energy prices also remain high hampering food production.¹⁷ The cost-of-living crisis is simultaneously fuelling food insecurity and curtailing people's access to vital services.

Concurrently, climatic shocks are increasing in severity, disrupting livelihoods and food systems, driving hunger and malnutrition, with the real potential to trigger or amplify insecurity and conflict. The UN Secretary General has called on the international community to address the devastating impact of climate disasters, rising temperatures and conflict on food production.¹⁸

Global warming continues to aggravate shocks in fragile and conflict-affected countries, 21 of which rank amongst the 30 most climate vulnerable countries.¹⁹ Last year was the hottest year on record, briefly surpassing the global average threshold of 2°C beyond pre-industrial levels.²⁰

As the converging threats continue to drive needs amidst a pre-pandemic funding landscape, the humanitarian community as a whole is forced to stretch every contribution to meet the most essential humanitarian needs.²¹

Unwavering, WFP is leveraging its expertise and adopting integrated approaches to address the challenges. In **Afghanistan**, WFP monthly assistance is complemented by land rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, livelihood skills, and activities related to nutrition, gender equality, and social cohesion.

In **Kenya**, WFP and partners such as the Rockefeller Foundation are pioneering innovative approaches in energy efficiency, clean cooking, and climate-smart agriculture, using school meals as a catalyst and leading the way in this area.

In the **Sahel** – WFP and partners launched the Sahel Integrated Resilience Programme (IRP) in **Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania** and **Niger** focused on achieving collective outcomes and building local capacities to manage and prevent future risks, addressing structural inequalities, and coordinating humanitarian and development efforts.

THE FOOD CRISIS PERSISTS

Global food insecurity remains higher than pre-pandemic levels, with an increase of 160 million people compared to early 2020. In the 72 countries with WFP operations and

where data is available, 309 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure in 2024.²² This is a decrease compared to the 2023 projections, where 333 million people were estimated to be acutely food insecure in 78 countries.²³ The decrease is largely attributed to a reduction in the number of countries covered by the 2024 estimate. Additionally, improvements are reported for some food crises this year, while noting that other countries are expecting to face further deterioration.

In **Ukraine**, the new Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that 7.3 million people are in need this year, 3.8 million people less than last year, as the crisis is becoming more protracted.²⁴ While, in the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) is projected to reduce by 2.4 million, from 25.8 million in 2023 to 23.4 million people in January to June 2024. This projection does however not yet take into account the escalation of the conflict, displacing an additional 850,000 so far this year. In **Lebanon**, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) food security outcomes reduced from 2.3 million people in 2023 to 1.1 million people in 2024.

Afghanistan registered some improvements, with the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) projected to decrease from 19.9 million people (November 2022 - March 2023) to 15.8 million people (November 2023 - March 2024). This is partly attributed to an improvement in agricultural conditions as well as



sustained humanitarian assistance in 2023. Although, food assistance was substantially cut back in 2023, it remained at high levels through the winter in first quarter of the year (covering more than one in four households in the country) and was instrumental in reducing needs against the original projection of 19.9 million people, which had been based on the assumption of extreme cuts. However, the situation remains dire with over one in three households still facing acute food insecurity. This is further threatened by the significant scale down of assistance in 2023, which is expected to be cut back even further in 2024.²⁵

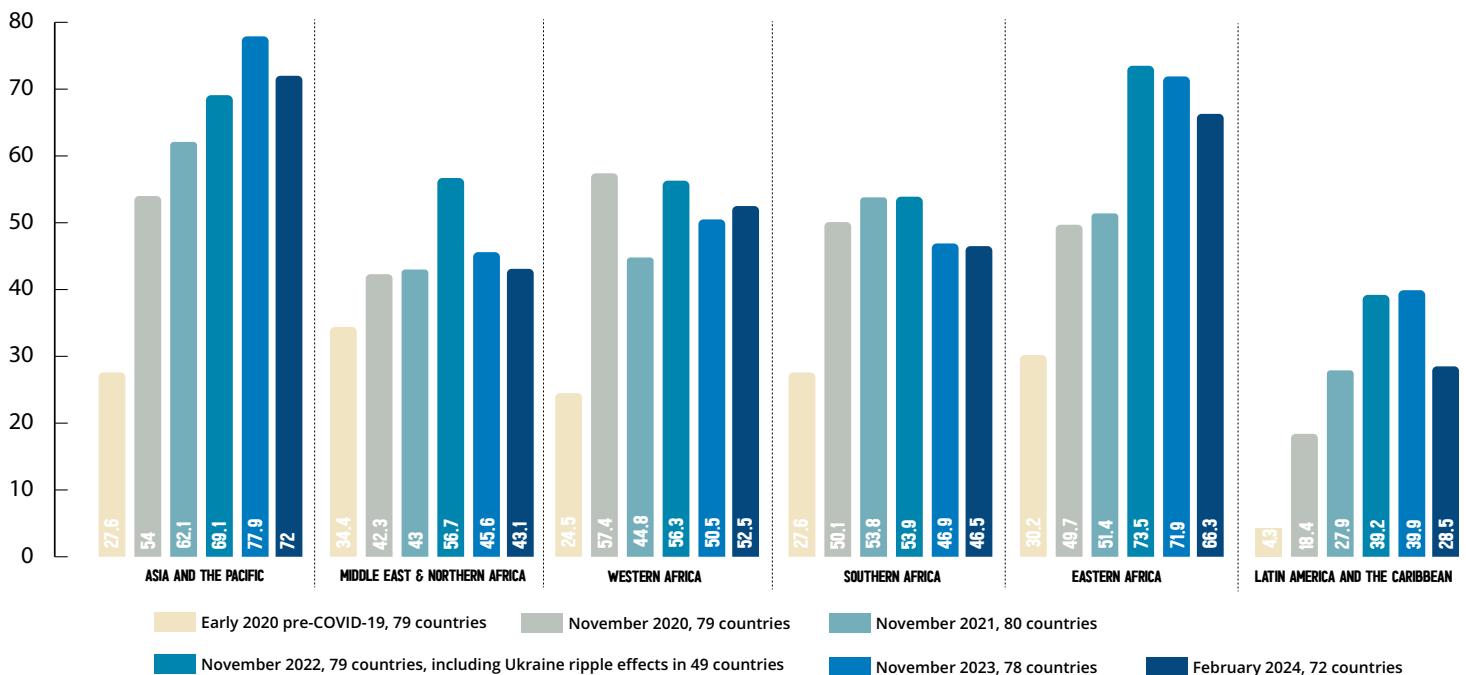
Some countries are expected to experience a deterioration in their food security situation this year compared to 2023. Acute food insecurity has increased by 1.3 million people in **Palestine** due to the conflict, an additional 780,000 people in **Syria** due to the economic crisis, and 490,000 people in **Chad** due to the influx of refugees. Some of the largest food crises do not yet have updated information for 2024 available, but remain of concern – these include **Ethiopia**,

Sudan, and Yemen. Myanmar also remains among the 10 countries with the highest number of acutely food insecure people.

An estimated 42.3 million people across 45 countries will be in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity in 2024 (IPC/CH Phase 4+, including severely food insecure based on CARI). Without urgent life-saving action, these populations will be at risk of falling into Catastrophe or Famine conditions.²⁶

In 2024, 577,000 people in the **Gaza Strip** are projected to face Catastrophic conditions (IPC/CH Phase 5). At 26 percent of the population, this is the highest prevalence of people in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) recorded by the IPC since their initiation in 2004, and the second largest number in total terms.²⁷ The IPC Famine Review Committee warned that Famine thresholds may be breached by May 2024. Additionally, in **South Sudan**, 79,000 people are projected to face Catastrophic conditions (IPC/CH Phase 5) in 2024.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY REMAINS HIGH NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY IN MILLIONS



NUTRITION CRISIS

Protecting nutrition in times of crises is a necessity. Sufficient calories alone will not be enough - the right foods are needed to save lives and prevent long-term negative consequences for current and future generations. The nutrition situation in several countries remains precarious. It threatens the survival and well-being of millions of women and children and must be urgently addressed. In **Central Sahel**, the prevalence of acute malnutrition is high, especially in conflict-affected areas. In 2023, five communes in northern **Burkina Faso**, and the Menaka and Gao regions of **Mali**,²⁸ heavily affected by conflict, reported global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence above the emergency level of 15 percent.²⁹

In **Niger**, national GAM prevalence is high at 12.2 percent, and exceeds 15 percent in Dogondoutchi.³⁰ Border closures have contributed to severe disruptions in wasting management and prevention programmes, likely to further deteriorate the nutrition situation and heighten the risk of child mortality. Since July last year, border closures have curtailed the delivery of life-saving specialized nutritious food (SNF) supplies disrupting nutrition programmes across the country.

The **Horn of Africa** continues to report high levels of acute malnutrition. In Tigray, northern **Ethiopia**, all zones have high GAM prevalence exceeding 10 percent, reaching 22.5 percent in Central zone.³¹ In Somali region, **Ethiopia**, three areas have reported GAM above 15 percent. Post-Gu assessments in **Somalia** also revealed persistently

high GAM prevalence, with a median of 12.4 percent and exceeding 15 percent in four areas.³² Floods and disease outbreak may have deteriorated the situation further.

Massive displacement, limited access to basic services, disease outbreak and food inflation are compounding food insecurity and the malnutrition of women and children. In **Sudan**, sustained hostilities are expected to lead to further deterioration and displacement,³³ and almost half of the children and a third of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls are acutely malnourished.

In northeastern **DRC**, several areas have reported GAM levels above 10 percent.³⁴ The country is facing a severe cholera and measles outbreak, with majority of cases concentrated in North Kivu and South Kivu.

In **Gaza**, over 90 percent of infants 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women face severe food poverty and 90 percent of children are affected by at least by one infectious disease such as diarrhoea, putting them at a significant risk of death. This is leading to an alarming increase in acute malnutrition among young children. In North Gaza, GAM rates exceeded 15 percent among children 6-23 months; while in Rafah, rate is lower mainly due to the humanitarian assistance being provided.³⁵

This calls for urgent action to prevent malnutrition and to help ensure children, families and communities become more resilient. WFP continues to prioritize interventions that help meet women's and children's essential nutrient needs. Without urgent preventative action, we will fail a generation of children.



THE COST-OF-LIVING CRISIS

Although, the world economy demonstrated significant resilience in 2023 amidst growing intensity in extreme climate patterns, conflict, inflation and tightened regulation on global trade and industry.³⁶ A sobering picture of the global economic landscape has been forecasted for 2024, with the hardest hit food countries on the losing end. Economic uncertainty is expected to weigh heavily on low-to-middle countries, with additional pressures on the most vulnerable countries.³⁷ Global predicaments continue to expose underlying vulnerabilities and inequalities. By the end of 2024, people in about one out of every four developing countries and about 40 percent of low-income countries will still be poorer than they were on the eve of the COVID pandemic in 2019.³⁸

Although, international food prices have continued to ease in the last quarter of 2023,³⁹ food inflation remains high in many countries. Global rice prices have recorded a 21 percent annual increase and, in January 2024, reached their highest level since 2008. The surge has been credited to concerns about the impact of El Niño on major growing areas and export restrictions.⁴⁰ Despite the general decrease in global food prices in 2023, the FAO Food Price Index still closed at 17 percent above its pre-pandemic level.⁴¹

Fertiliser and energy prices remain above pre-COVID-19 levels, although lower than 2022 peaks.⁴² At national levels, food inflation has slowed down but remains above 15 percent in 24 countries. In nine countries, food prices have risen by more than 50 percent in the last year; and in three of these countries, they have more than doubled.⁴³ Poor households, particularly in low-income countries, are struggling with the high costs of living.

This mirrors the precarious global debt situation where many low and middle-income countries are grappling with

high debt and servicing costs. Between 2023 and 2024, debt servicing costs of the 24 poorest countries are expected to rise by 39 percent.⁴⁴ Nearly, 60 percent of low-income countries are already in debt distress or at high risk of defaulting on their debt.⁴⁵ Some national governments are under pressure and forced to make difficult budgetary decisions, which may include reducing protection services for the most vulnerable citizens. Moreover, the Middle East crisis has dampened the prospects of lower debt servicing costs as concerns rise about the broader repercussions on energy prices should the conflict escalate further. Lastly, the World Bank has predicted global growth to further decelerate in 2024 with downside risks predominant, meaning that the current half decade (2020 – 2024) is to experience the slowest growth in the last 30 years.⁴⁶

This calls for urgent action to address food inflation and concerted efforts to support the most vulnerable countries navigate the current economic climate. This includes supporting these countries mitigate the impact of debt burdens on their national budgets, which constrain their governments' ability to cushion the cost-of-living crisis.

CLIMATE CRISIS

Climate extremes are disproportionately affecting fragile countries already reeling from recurrent conflict and economic shocks.⁴⁷ The interlinkages between conflict and climate change have become apparent across several WFP operations. Analysis in **Haiti** reveals multiple intersecting vulnerabilities threatened by extreme climate patterns such as precarious health conditions, economic inequality, and conflict. Meanwhile, in **Niger**, climate change and conflict continue to aggravate the food security situation. In **Pakistan**, an analysis of the climate-migration-security interconnection shows that climate change is likely to drive migration and potentially lead to the outbreak of conflict.



CLIMATE CHANGE IN SAHEL

West Africa is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate change.⁴⁸ The Index of Physical Vulnerability to Climate Change (PVCCI) ranks the **Sahelian** countries as the most vulnerable, well above other African countries and most other least-developed states in the world.

Water is the first resource impacted by climate change. This exacerbates other environmental, socio-economic challenges, conflicts, and threatens the development of economies and people's livelihoods. In most of the **Sahel** countries, water availability per capita is expected to decline. These reductions range from -41 percent in **Senegal** up to -80 percent in **Burkina Faso and Chad** (see table below). These declines are largely driven by demographic growth and underscore the necessity to consider effective water management resources.

Climate projections on per capita water availability by 2080 in Sahel Countries.⁴⁹

SAHEL COUNTRIES	PER CAPITA WATER AVAILABILITY REDUCTION BY 2080
BURKINA FASO	-80%
CAMEROON	-58%
CHAD	-80%
MALI	-77%
NIGER	-85%
SENEGAL	-41%

Climate change amplifies conflict

Climate extremes are further pushing populations in the **Sahel** to migrate within western Africa towards areas with available natural resources, including water, fertile land and biomass. Climate induced migrations are expected to sharply rise in the mid-century. More than 16 million people in **Niger** and **Nigeria**, combined, are expected to migrate within these two respective countries by 2050.⁵⁰ A common manifestation of this dynamic is the frequent communal clashes between farmers and herders over access to essential resources such as graze or water.

Women and girls bear the brunt

Women and girls bear a disproportionate burden of the impact of climate change due to the social norms and structural barriers that limit their influence over the use of vital resources. This gender disparity exacerbates the challenges faced by communities in the **Sahel**. Moreover, the resulting conflicts further intensify the vulnerabilities faced by women and girls, amplifying the urgency for inclusive, participatory and gender-sensitive approaches in addressing the climate and conflict nexus.

Restoring healthy ecosystems

Healthy ecosystems are the very foundation for people's wellbeing and livelihoods. The multifaceted challenge exacerbated by climate change demands unprecedented investments in land rehabilitation, but also in education, health and nutrition, green jobs for all, enabling social cohesion and better governance.

CLIMATE FINANCING AND FRAGILE CONTEXTS

At COP28, over 80 national governments and 45 organizations endorsed the Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery, and Peace⁵¹ acknowledging the current finance and action gaps in countries experiencing protracted crises and escalating humanitarian needs. This galvanizes political support for this agenda at the highest level of government and identifies concrete actions that can be taken by governments, climate finance providers, and actors across humanitarian, climate, development and peace communities. A US\$ 1.2 billion financial announcement was made by key climate finance providers for early warning, anticipatory actions, climate security programming, and livelihood resilience building, as an initial package of solutions.

At COP28, WFP unveiled its first-ever Climate and Resilience Announcement to support the most vulnerable communities in building resilience and protection against climate impacts. WFP has introduced an investment pipeline of climate and resilience-building programmes and projects. With this pipeline, WFP is actively seeking financial and technical support from donors and partners to implement interventions in the most fragile and conflict-affected settings to protect the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people and communities.

Poor communities from low-income countries are increasingly vulnerable to extreme climate patterns, with a disproportionate impact on women and girls. According to UNEP, 80 percent of people displaced by climate change are women.⁵² Climate hazards are also deepening gender inequalities and heightening risk, including exacerbating the risk of gender-based violence (GBV).

Moreover, these communities are facing challenges accessing resources essential to adapting and mitigating against the growing risks of climate-related disasters. In particular, deeply embedded social norms and structural barriers inhibit women and other marginalized people from accessing critical resources for survival and prosperity. There is a disconnect between the needs and eligibility for climate finance, which can only be addressed if climate donors and partners align with a consistent call for action the intentionally focuses on gender equality and social inclusion.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), people with the lowest incomes from the poorest economies are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihood which are extremely vulnerable to climatic shocks.⁵³ Globally, up to 40 percent of the land is degraded, directly affecting half of the world's population, particularly in rural

communities. Further, land degradation and biodiversity loss are contributors to global warming. Land use (e.g. deforestation, monoculture), overexploitation of natural resources, (depletion of water aquifers and soil nutrients), and pollution, are exacerbated by climate change.⁵⁴

The vulnerabilities and inequalities in global food systems have become increasingly apparent over the past couple of years. According to UNCTAD, low-income countries devote over a third of their merchandise export revenue to food imports, more than five times compared to developed economies.⁵⁵ This makes low-income countries extremely vulnerable to external shocks as seen during the COVID-19 and the Ukraine crises, and disproportionately affects food security and reverses the reduction in global hunger.

There is a growing recognition that the solution to the compounded crisis must include more sustainable, inclusive, and equitable food systems. The COP28 Presidency included food systems transformation as part of the climate agenda,⁵⁶ with endorsement by 134 world leaders of the Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action. This shows that resilience and food systems are considered powerful mechanisms to deliver climate co-benefits whilst addressing underlying drivers of food insecurity – namely the depletion of ecosystems and soil productivity, social exclusion, gender inequality, unemployment, violence, and competition over scarce resources.

With the climate change crisis accelerating, there is a need to enhance the capacity of communities to predict and prepare for the extreme climate patterns and build resilience by dismantling social norms and structural barriers affecting individual voice, agency, and meaningful participation in climate action.

CLIMATE CHANGE, FOOD SYSTEMS, AND CLIMATE FINANCING

Climate change continues to affect all components of food systems. Food systems contribute to more than a third of global emissions, representing over 70 percent of freshwater resources utilization, and 70 percent of the loss of biological diversity on land.⁵⁷ Unsustainable management of natural resources reduces the world's capacity to produce food and exacerbates the impact of climate shocks. To date, the global response to the climate crisis has been insufficient.⁵⁸

Over the past five years, UN humanitarian appeals addressing extreme weather were only 54 percent funded on average. This comes at a time when vulnerable communities are struggling to access climate resources, and whilst funding for climate adaptation continues to lag behind mitigation and crisis response allocations.

SECTION II

WFP'S RESPONSE



PEOPLE REACHED JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2023

Between January and December 2023, WFP was able to reach an estimated 150 million people with food, cash and commodity vouchers.⁵⁹ This is around 10 million less people reached than the same period in 2022.

From January to September 2023, WFP assisted 11.3 million children under age 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and girls (PBWG) with nutrition supplementation and 12.2 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and girls with malnutrition prevention programmes.

TARGETING FIGURES FOR 2024

For 2024, WFP plans to reach 150 million people based on projected needs. WFP has a projected operational requirement of US\$ 21.1 billion to meet food and nutrition needs this year. The next six-month net funding requirements (February – July 2024) are US\$ 7.5 billion.

This year, WFP is planning to assist 18.6 million children under age 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers girls and girls with malnutrition prevention activities and 18.3 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with nutrition supplementation.

MORE HARD CHOICES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

In 2023, WFP had to do better with less, while scaling back life-saving assistance and having to leave some people behind. In **Bangladesh**, WFP had to significantly reduce the value of its assistance to Rohingya refugees from US\$ 12 to US\$ 8 per person per month, disproportionately affecting children and barely able to meet the required food needs of the refugees. In **Malawi**, WFP was forced to reduce the value of its assistance from 75 percent to 50 percent of the caloric need from July 2023 onwards. In **Yemen**, due to limited funding, WFP is working to put in place a smaller and more focused food assistance programme, prioritizing the most vulnerable with limited resources. This will require both a revamped food assistance strategy and improved targeting and beneficiary identity management, both of which require agreement with government authorities.

In **Chad**, available specialized nutritious foods and supplies had to be prioritized to assist the new **Sudanese** refugees since April last year at the expense of other refugees also needing assistance. Nutritious rations were reduced by half from May onwards to accommodate the increase in refugees to prevent acute malnutrition. In **Colombia**, people were prioritized for nutrition assistance, despite a reduction of the total number of people assisted. This year,



this unfortunate trend continued in **Mozambique, Ethiopia, Yemen, Syria** and the **DRC**, as WFP was forced to make hard choices and regrettably leaving some people behind.

WFP recognizes that regardless of the chosen approach, prioritization carries unavoidable negative consequences, especially in contexts with high vulnerability and urgent humanitarian needs. Immediately after the cuts became apparent in 2023, WFP conducted various simulations to understand the potential impact at macro and micro levels. WFP piloted its pre-cut and post-cut monitoring approach in four countries – **Afghanistan, Syria, Malawi, and Bangladesh** – to specifically track the impact on households that will continue to receive assistance compared to households that will be excluded or receive less assistance.

Preliminary findings indicate the varying extent to which food consumption has decreased in these countries. Some of the affected populations are able to maintain their already low levels of food consumption in the first months after the cuts by adopting a range of unsustainable and risky coping strategies. In **Afghanistan**, these included sharing assistance with deprioritized households. Moreover, reduction in the proportion of the population receiving general food assistance (GFA) led to an increase of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admission in the following months. In **Syria**, people with reduced rations maintained their quantities of staple foods but consumed less proteins and vegetables. Initial findings from focus groups held in **Afghanistan** and **Syria** also revealed migration intentions and child labour being impacted by the cuts. In a refugee camp in **Malawi**, where the assistance cut was blanket and all households received reduced assistance, there was a significant increase in the percentage of households selling household items to meet their food needs.

Food consumption fell most in **Bangladesh** where refugees are more aid dependent and constrained by limited livelihood opportunities and coping capacities. Following two ration cuts, entitlements shrunk from US\$ 12 to US\$ 8 per person monthly. Findings reveal that 90 percent of Rohingyas have inadequate food consumption. This marks a significant deterioration from 79 percent in June. Nearly, all Rohingya households (99 percent) are vulnerable and need humanitarian assistance, according to the November 2023 Post-Distribution Monitoring – a 2 percent increase from May-June 2023 and 4 percent from 2022. Malnutrition has surged, with the Global Acute Malnutrition rate now rising to 15.1 percent, which exceeds WHO's 15 percent emergency threshold, and is the highest rate seen since the 2017 influx. Children are adversely affected by the ration cuts. Systematic monitoring indicate that they are being increasingly made to work, forced into marriage, pulled out of school, and are suffering the nutritional consequences of not eating enough healthy and diversified food.

In **Mozambique**, WFP is forced to substantially reduce its assistance during the first six months of 2024 amid growing insecurity and the withdrawal of the regional peacekeeping mission (SAMIM) forces, in the north from Cabo Delgado province. WFP is facing a partial pipeline break during the January-February distribution cycle at peak lean season and will no longer be able to provide life-saving food assistance to 215,000 people identified by the Vulnerability Based Targeting (VBT) as extremely vulnerable in the southern districts. Further, WFP will not be able to continue assistance to returnees in the northern districts, leaving over 540,00 people without food at a time when their needs are great. These cuts also contribute to a heightened risk of protection and gender-based violence issues.



SUDAN

A REGIONAL DISPLACEMENT CRISIS



The conflict in **Sudan** has created a humanitarian catastrophe that is sending shockwaves across the region. The scale of the crisis is difficult to fathom: it has driven hunger to record levels and created the world's largest displacement crisis. Over 8.1 million people have been displaced since the conflict erupted in April 2023. Over 6 million people are internally displaced and 1.8 million people have fled to neighbouring countries.⁶⁰

The latest food security analysis projected 17.7 million people in Sudan (37 percent of the population) to face high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) between October 2023 and February 2024. Of these, nearly 5 million people are projected to be in Emergency levels of hunger (IPC Phase 4), the highest number ever recorded in the country during the harvest season. More than 75 percent of the 5 million people facing Emergency hunger (IPC Phase 4) are situated in conflict hotspots in greater Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofans. Without support, there's a risk that pockets of these people could deteriorate into Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).

The crisis has further compounded the humanitarian landscape in **South Sudan** and **Chad**. Over 500,000 people have crossed into South Sudan and nearly 670,000 people have crossed into Chad. In South Sudan, more than 7.1 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) in the April-July 2024 lean season. Of the returnees fleeing conflict and hunger in Sudan, 45 percent are projected to be facing Emergency or worse levels of hunger (IPC Phase 4+). These people make up 35 percent of those facing IPC Phase 5 despite only accounting for 2 percent of the population at the time of the IPC. Meanwhile, Chad currently hosts 1.1 million registered refugees, making the country the fifth largest refugee-hosting country in the world per capita – more refugees have arrived in Chad in the last ten months than the previous 20 years.

Sudan Response: Since the onset of the crisis, WFP has provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance to 6.2 million people. WFP managed to sporadically deliver assistance to greater Khartoum, where aid convoys were unable to gain access between August and November. So far, over 250,000 people in Khartoum have received aid, representing 20 percent of the population facing Emergency levels of hunger (IPC Phase 4).

Significant progress has been achieved in establishing a humanitarian corridor between Chad and West and Central Darfur. To date, 11 aid convoys have crossed the border, with over 7,500 mt of food commodities to provide assistance to over 1 million people. Since April last year, over 616,600 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged under age 5 were assisted with MAM supplementation and emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). A significant lack of nutrition funding coupled with impeded access is preventing WFP from reaching more people; a prioritized nutrition assistance programme is underway.

South Sudan Refugee Response: WFP has assisted over 500,000 people consisting of Sudanese refugees and South Sudanese returnees, representing over 90 percent of the new arrivals to South Sudan. They have received fortified biscuits, in-kind food, or cash assistance to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs. WFP has also provided nutrition assistance to 119,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls since the crisis began.

Chad Refugee Response: Since the start of the crisis, WFP has assisted over 691,500 refugees, returnees, and the most vulnerable among the host population in the east. WFP is also providing specialized nutritious food for children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women to prevent and treat malnutrition — a lifeline for people living in extremely precarious conditions. It is expected that at least 200,000 additional people will arrive the first six months of 2024. WFP is doing everything possible to deliver emergency food and malnutrition support in Sudan and neighbouring countries, but is not able to meet the rapidly rising needs without access, the levels of funding required, ceasefire, and political solution.



CRISIS IN GAZA



The people of Gaza are suffering from a humanitarian catastrophe. With winter temperatures adding to the challenges, 2.2 million Palestinians in Gaza are facing extreme conditions. Diseases are rampant, food production has halted and famine is looming.

Virtually all Palestinians in **Gaza** are skipping meals. A quarter of Gaza's population – more than half a million people – are grappling with Catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 5). The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report confirmed that the entire population of Gaza – roughly 2.2 million people – are in Crisis or worse levels (IPC Phase 3+) of acute food insecurity.

Since 7 October last year, WFP has reached around 1.4 million people in **Gaza** and **the West Bank** with emergency food rations and hot meals. WFP is also channelling wheat flour to bakeries to resume production, and distributing special food supplements to help children fight off malnutrition. In early January 2024, WFP's first food convoys to north Gaza since the humanitarian pause delivered 200 metric tons food supplies for around 15,000 people. All areas north of Wadi Gaza have been extremely difficult to reach because of the restricted access to the area and lack of permissions to move to North Gaza.

As of December 2023, WFP distributed nutritious food to 45,467 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under age two in 18 UN shelters in Rafah, Gaza. This year, WFP will also target children aged 24-59 months, and expand assistance to other governorates. As part of the assistance, social behavior change (SBC) activities on optimal breastfeeding practices and complementary feeding were also conducted.

THE FORGOTTEN CRISIS



Eastern **DRC** is one of the world's most complex and forgotten crises. Armed conflict, climate shocks – heavy rainfall and flooding – persistent protection risks, cholera outbreak and chronic resource gaps have led to devastating consequences, driving humanitarian needs and triggering significant civilian displacement.

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, around 2.9 million people are projected to face Emergency levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) between January to June this year. Meanwhile, IPC analysis for acute malnutrition highlights malnutrition insecurity in the three scale-up provinces (North Kivu, Ituri and South Kivu) of DRC. Nearly 800,000 children below 5 years of age face acute malnutrition and require immediate humanitarian assistance across the three provinces.

Between January and February this year, over 150,000 people were newly displaced as the conflict rages around Sake, Shasha Bweremana in North Kivu, and Minova, South Kivu. Renewed hostilities have triggered a fresh wave of displacement, an estimated 100,000 people in Mweso, North Kivu. Approximately 26,000 people have also fled east of Sake towards Goma and 24,000 fled south from Shasha towards South Kivu. Since October 2023, nearly a 1 million have been displaced. This adds to the existing 2.4 million people displaced in North Kivu since the onset of the M23 crisis in late 2021. Shifting front lines continue to impede access to displaced people.

WFP reached 1.8 million people in the three scale-up provinces (Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu) with emergency food, cash, and nutrition activities since the scale-up began in June last year. So far under the scale-up, WFP has reached 577,000 people with nutrition treatment and activities to promote good nutrition practices. Approximately, 50 percent of the nutrition cluster's scale-up activities are funded.

As a result of funding constraints and prioritization decisions, populations in North Kivu remain unassisted, including around 720,000 IDPs in Rutshuru, Butembo, and Walikale territories, along with 400,000 IDPs in parts of Masisi. The Beni area faces further prioritization, leaving at least 400,000 IDPs without assistance. In South Kivu, the new wave of 160,000 IDPs from North Kivu remains unassisted. Food security projections for January - June 2024 indicate a significant increase in the number of people facing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) in Rutshuru and parts of Masisi.





COMPLEX CRISIS IN HAITI



The new year has seen a dramatic escalation of hostilities and protests across Haiti. As armed groups battle for territory, particularly in Port au Prince and Artibonite, civilians come under attack. Thousands of Haitians are forced to flee their homes and insecurity is impacting access to food, driving up levels of hunger.

Hunger persists in Haiti with 4.3 million people (44 percent of the population) facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) and 7.2 percent of children under the age of 5 suffering from malnutrition. Additionally, over 310,000 people are internally displaced. Of these, 60 percent were displaced in 2023. Cholera continues to spread following the outbreak in 2022. Food insecurity is driven by hostilities and the escalation of armed groups' violence; last year, nearly 5,000 fatalities have been recorded resulting in a 119 percent increase compared to 2022. This main driver of food insecurity is exacerbated by access constraints, market disruptions, political instability and fuel shortages. The humanitarian situation is likely to deteriorate further; armed groups control or have influence over 80 percent of the capital and are expanding to rural areas, impacting agricultural production and markets.

From January to September last year, WFP reached 2 million people in **Haiti**, distributing over 10,000 mt of food commodities and US\$ 78 million (nearly 3 times the amount distributed in 2022). WFP also provided over 1 million hot meals to internally displaced people, cholera patients, and to Haitians repatriated from the **Dominican Republic**. WFP is facing a funding gap of US\$ 104.1 million over the next six months (February – July 2024).

YEMEN



The worsening economic crisis, ongoing conflict, severe funding shortfall and substantially reduced humanitarian food assistance are all contributing to an alarming outlook for affected communities across Yemen. In northern Yemen (areas under the control of the Sana'a-based authorities, SBA), interference and bureaucratic obstacles also restrict the humanitarian space.

Hostilities in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden are causing supply chain disruption, increased shipping costs and the prospect of further food and fuel price increases. The likelihood of security incidents, including attacks against humanitarian personnel and infrastructure, remains high across the country, triggered by growing animosity against international organizations.

In SBA-controlled northern areas, general food assistance (GFA) for 9.5 million people has been paused since November 2023. The interruption is due to limited funding and ongoing negotiations with the SBA on a scaled-down and needs-based programme to target the most vulnerable households. Preliminary analyses are indicating a significant increase in food insecurity among people affected by the pause, and WFP is concerned that further delays in the resumption of assistance will lead to worsening food insecurity and malnutrition.

WFP provides GFA to 3.6 million people in southern Yemen (areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen, IRG). In these areas, GFA remains operational, and a beneficiary re-targeting and registration exercise is ongoing: Approximately 99 percent are now digitally registered and over 65 percent have updated vulnerability data recorded. WFP intends to prioritize the most vulnerable in these areas, resource constraints are hampering the roll-out of the revised targeting and WFP's ability to provide assistance beyond May. A partial Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis released in February 2024 shows deteriorating food security in IRG areas, with 4.6 million people food insecure - an 11 percent increase since May 2022. 1.3 million of these are facing Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4).

WFP has also been forced to suspend its malnutrition prevention programme since August 2023 due to funding shortfalls, impacting 2.2 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). From February 2024, WFP is also facing a pipeline break for its life-saving malnutrition treatment programme (targeting 1.9 million children and PBWG) due to shipment delays and longer delivery lead times resulting from shipping disruptions in the Red Sea.



GRAIN CORRIDORS

Grain corridors are critical to WFP's operations. Before its cessation, the Black Sea Initiative (BSI) supported global food security, facilitating export of 33 million mt of grains and products from **Ukraine** and bringing overall stability to global food markets. In the absence of the BSI, Ukraine established an alternate Black Sea corridor in August 2023, through which 450 vessels with approximately 18 million mt of agricultural and metal products have sailed from ports around Odesa, ensuring uninterrupted exports.

This corridor is now cost-competitive with the BSI, with faster transfer times as a commercial corridor. In parallel, under the Grain from **Ukraine** initiative, WFP has delivered a total of 105,000 mt of Ukrainian grain to priority country operations, with an additional 25,000 mt of wheat planned for transport to **Nigeria** as of late 2023.⁶¹

REACHING PEOPLE IN NEED

Conflict severely jeopardizes humanitarian access to those in need. In 2024, WFP faces operational constraints in several contexts, witnessing high-profile deteriorations in humanitarian access in **Palestine, Sudan, Yemen, Central Sahel, Gulf of Guinea countries** and the Lake Chad Basin. Similarly, insecurity and armed clashes continue to hamper humanitarian access in **eastern DRC**. Meanwhile in **Gaza**, restricted supply corridors, fuel shortages, communication interruptions, and lack of security for humanitarian staff and civilians at food distribution points continue to challenge WFP's operations, while renewed hostilities have further constrained aid efforts.

As a result, WFP's Operational Access Unit (OAU) and Humanitarian-Military Interaction Unit (HMI) continue to provide technical and financial support to build-up country office capacities to overcome access constraints and enable the continuation of principled humanitarian action. WFP is actively increasing its support to country offices to ensure that the organisation continues to have safe and sustainable access in highly volatile, complex emergencies, including where UN missions are drawing down, such as in **DRC** and **Mali**.

Specialized staff supporting WFP's operations in the **DRC** negotiated access enabling food distributions to over 130,000 people in the Masisi area (North Kivu) for the first time in three years. Globally, the WFP HMI team has recently taken up the Humanitarian Mine Action portfolio, and has partnered with other UN agencies, funds, and programmes to address the issue. In addition, WFP's Security Division

with its deployment of over 546 security personnel in 50 countries, monitor global risks, inform strategic decisions, and provide frontline support, to enable WFP to maintain operations and deliver.

ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY

It continues to be a top priority for WFP to ensure that the people who most need assistance are prioritized, receive assistance safely, in full, and without interference everywhere the organisation operates. This is first and foremost a matter of accountability to those WFP serves and a matter of good stewardship of the resources to which WFP has been entrusted.

In 2024, WFP is implementing a Reassurance Action Plan (RAP) in 31 countries identified as higher risk to ensure a robust assurance framework is in place, in particularly complex and challenging operating environments, from the start of assistance until it ends up in the hands of the intended recipients. The framework also ensures monitoring of how assistance has been used even after distribution. All 31 Country Offices have submitted their costed assurance implementation plans through the WFP Regional Bureaux to the high-level task force responsible for the strategic coordination.

Implementation has begun under the Critical Corporate Initiatives, approved in the WFP Management Plan (2024-2026) and in the higher risk country office specific implementation plans. WFP's Executive Board will receive a detailed update on implementation during its first regular session in late February, followed by another progress update at the Board's annual session in June.

LEVERAGING INNOVATION AND ENHANCED PARTNERSHIPS

WFP recognizes the indispensable role of innovation and partnerships in making its operations more efficient and effective. Innovations and partnerships are essential to drive new results.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator ('Accelerator') and its networks continue to mobilize significant partnerships. Highlights include:

- With US\$10 million, the Accelerator will run the Adaptation Fund's Climate Innovation Accelerator.⁶² In partnership with Germany and the European Union, the Accelerator is implementing the Digital & Green Innovation Accelerator.⁶³
- Google has provided US\$ 2.8 million for the Humanitarian Ventures Innovation Accelerator, to scale WFP technological innovations to support emergency response and smallholder farmers.⁶⁴



- The German Aerospace Center (DLR) is collaborating with WFP through the AHEAD project,⁶⁵ to design a remote-operated amphibious vehicle for aid delivery in high-risk areas and through Hunger Map Live,⁶⁶ an Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered platform for monitoring hunger. WFP and the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) signed a memorandum of cooperation.⁶⁷

In 2023, WFP also raised US\$ 270 million channelling private sector's expertise and contributions, securing US\$ 79 million towards WFP's emergency responses. Cumulatively over the last five years, the private sector has become WFP's fifth largest donor, with partners and individual supporters stepping up their commitment to new technology and business solutions. For example, WFP is strengthening its collaboration with Novo Nordisk Foundation, building on investments in home-grown school feeding and emergency response⁶⁸ and harnessing the company's innovation capacity to catalyse inclusive and sustainable food systems. With the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WFP raised US\$ 10 million in 2023 to accelerate the development of innovative solutions towards food fortification, enhanced use of data, digital financial inclusion, and agricultural development.

WFP is taking its individual fundraising programme to the next level through corporate individual giving platforms, ShareTheMeal (with a record number of over 200 million meals shared since inception), and "Friends of WFP" Organizations, reaching and retaining donors via app and web, Direct-Response TV, offline channels, and by building partnerships with technology companies (i.e., Delivery Hero). Significant income from individuals was raised through emergency appeals in 2023, such as for the responses in **Libya, Palestine, Sudan, and Türkiye/Syria**, reaching a total of more than US\$ 23 million from wfp.org and ShareTheMeal.

PREPARED AND RESILIENT

By delivering context specific integrated package of interventions, WFP aims to reverse the curb and reduce longer term humanitarian needs. WFP is working with national governments to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response, support communities to build resilience to shocks, adapt to climate change, offset humanitarian needs, contribute to improved food security and nutrition, and revitalize ecosystems.

INNOVATION WITHIN SUPPLY CHAIN

WFP's Aviation Service continues to collaborate with aviation industry leaders to adopt innovative solutions and enhance delivery capabilities such as the utilization of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) for airdrops. UAS provides a cutting-edge solution to reach inaccessible or dangerous areas, ensuring timely and accurate delivery of humanitarian assistance. Development of UAS partnerships with airship manufacturers demonstrate a commitment to more environmentally sound and efficient air transport. For example, in December 2023, WFP collaborated with the Kenyan Civil Aviation Authority on a Mini Freighter cargo drone demonstration. This will enable the transportation and airdrop delivery of 160 kg of humanitarian cargo by an unmanned aircraft.

Additionally, in 2023, WFP intensified its effort to enhance environmental sustainability in its supply chains with an initial focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving waste management, in line with the UN Sustainability Strategy. As part of these efforts, WFP established a baseline for WFP's food supply chain emissions and created CO₂ savings evidence on already existing supply chain efficiencies.

In **Djibouti**, the launch of the new railway initiative linking the Humanitarian Logistics Hub, located in Djibouti City, to Adama and Dire Dawa, **Ethiopia** resulted in saving over 80 percent in CO₂ emissions compared to road transport. Similarly in **South Sudan**, prepositioning food ahead of the flood season and investing in infrastructural developments led to a significant decrease in carbon-intensive airdrops.

PLANET FRIENDLY SCHOOL MEALS

Planet-friendly school meals play a crucial role in transforming food systems by incorporating environmental sustainability, clean cooking, and youth education, among other factors. School meals are being increasingly recognised as a platform to support a more resilient environment and society.

In 2023, the School Meals Coalition, supported by WFP, led strategic partnerships that catalysed progress in the planet-friendly school meals agenda. Through the Coalition's advocacy and evidence-building, school meals were explicitly mentioned during COP28 in the Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action as a tool to advance food systems transformation.

Kenya is leading the way in this area, with support from WFP and partners like the Rockefeller Foundation, and is pioneering innovative approaches in energy efficiency, clean cooking, and climate-smart agriculture, using school meals as a catalyst. Among other initiatives, WFP is actively supporting the integration of energy efficiency practices in school meals programs in **El Salvador, Guinea, Laos PDR, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone** and **Sri Lanka**. In 2024, WFP will focus on strengthening strategic partnerships to further expand the reach of these innovative practices.



A FLAGSHIP INITIATIVE TO CHANGE LIVES IN SOUTHERN MADAGASCAR

The Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) project quickly gained momentum and was coined as a “game-changer” to address food insecurity since its launch in January last year. WFP partnered with the **Malagasy** Government to establish solar-powered hubs in four remote villages already being visited by thousands of people, enabling vulnerable communities to access essential services such as clean energy, water and digital platforms in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

Set up in the Androy and Anosy regions which are heavily affected by the climate crisis and chronic malnutrition among children, the RRT project has resulted in tangible improvements for the communities and facilitated rural transformation through making agriculture an attractive and profitable enterprise for the youth, improving the rural infrastructure, and enabling access to financial and extension services.

With the RRT initiative, the community's livelihoods have been diversified: Smallholder farmers can access online classrooms to learn about agricultural sustainability and new farming practices, as well as business skills and financial literacy classes to manage their incomes, which brings about scope for entrepreneurial opportunities. At the same time, the regular provision of clean energy also enabled community members to access basic services like phone charging and fridges to store food. As such, the RRT has opened avenues for people to take up jobs such as barbers, hairdressers, carpenters, and welders, thus contributing to livelihood diversification and strengthening resilience.

THE SAHEL

The crisis in the **Sahel** demands a comprehensive approach aiming to provide life-saving assistance while strengthening individual and systemic resilience in the long term. The WFP Integrated Resilience Programme (IRP) in the Sahel region serving **Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania** and **Niger** focuses on achieving collective outcomes and building local capacities to manage and prevent future risks, address structural inequalities, and coordinate humanitarian and development efforts.

Under the IRP Phase 1 (2018-2023), WFP and partners have reached 4 million people in the region. In Phase 2 (2024-2028), WFP and partners have targeted 5 million people in the region. However, this is contingent on adequate funding and mitigating the significant operational challenges in the Sahel ranging from political uncertainty, access and insecurity and dwindling sources of development funding.

The transition to the IRP has shown tangible results, including unlocking arable land for increased production, creating job opportunities for youths, reducing food gaps, and mitigating security threats:

Measurable results in Kangalem, Lac region, **Chad** include:

1. Under the IRP programme, over 1,620 hectares of arable land was restored and used for production. In the first season, over 600 mt of cereal crop was produced worth US\$ 300,000.
2. Over 3,200 people (640 households) benefited from the project and no longer requiring food assistance from WFP.
3. Permanent jobs were created for 800 youths (30 percent of the people).

In **Niger**, evidence suggests that the Integrated Resilience Programme is reducing humanitarian needs over time. At the regional level, a comparative analysis of monitoring data

and vulnerability assessments shows that while general food insecurity quadrupled in the last five years, households in the resilience programme have seen their food security improve. For two consecutive years, 80 percent of villages in **Niger** where WFP operates no longer require humanitarian assistance during the lean season. This represents more than half a million people annually, leading to a total reduction of US\$ 45 million in assistance needs.

Notably, one in four targeted households has become food secure despite the context of escalating needs. Evidence on how food security in target groups has improved includes:

- The Impact Evaluation in **Niger** demonstrates positive impacts on food security two years after the start of the intervention. These impacts are dynamic and larger during the post-harvest period. The main mechanism for the increase in food security is an increase in agricultural production driven by staple crops. The resilience programme also increased food consumption, psychological well-being, and the ability to mobilize financial support.
- Despite various shocks, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) for both the USAID 2014 (654 participant households) and BMZ 2018 (598 participant households) cohorts remained stable between 2020 and 2021 (with around 16 percent of households having poor food consumption), but then started improving again in 2022 (with around 8 percent of households having poor food consumption).⁶⁹ Outcome monitoring data suggests that improvements in food security are sustained even after the phase-out of direct cash or food transfers.

WFP recognizes the achievements through its resilience work in Niger. However, WFP is concerned about the impact of the political crisis that erupted in mid-2023 and the subsequent regional sanctions and border closures may set back the consolidated gains.





A PARADIGM SHIFT TOWARDS A TRANSFORMATIVE FOOD SYSTEMS APPROACH

In **Ethiopia**, recurrent shocks have entrenched vulnerability over time and increased the scale and cost of emergency responses necessitating a shift from short-term humanitarian interventions to long-term, multidimensional approaches for a transformative change in the local food system.

Last year, a central initiative within WFP's resilience strategy was food systems-based resilience-building intervention - scale up support to 67,000 households (336,620 people including smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists). WFP collaborated with aggregators, smallholder farmer groups, and the Gambella Bureau of Agriculture to support production and increase access to markets. Over 5,000 mt was procured from 155 smallholder farmers and 12 aggregators, injecting US\$ 3.5 million into the local economy. During the second planting season June – September 2023, over 12, 000 mt surplus was harvested and intended for sale to private sector and government run programmes. Of which, 7,500 mt of the harvest was purchased by the Ethiopian Trading and Business Cooperation (ETB) Agency, a government parastatal trading in grain. This market linkage was facilitated by WFP.

In the Arid and Semi-Arid lowlands of **Ethiopia**, Somali region, WFP supported the establishment of 8 small-scale solar-driven irrigation schemes covering 500 hectares of land to produce a variety of crops including onion, tomatoes, sunflower, soya bean, maize, and fodder, and regenerated over 300 hectares of land through the establishment of community half-moons. In Amhara region, WFP contributed to the rehabilitation of over 365 hectares of land through water-shade management programmes.

To pursue sustainability, scalability, and efficiency, WFP redesigned the insurance component by adopting a strategy that integrates Area Yield Index Insurance within the Government Input Voucher Scheme and partnered with an insure-tech private company. As a result, 122,000 farmers were insured, an increase from 21,000 in 2022. To enhance financial inclusion, over 6.2 million Ethiopian Birr (approx. US\$ 110,000) was saved through 2,000 Village Economic and Savings schemes to avail micro-credit to their members to access agro-inputs and engage in income-generating activities.

WFP plans to support 3 million people with resilience-building interventions and transition 1 million people from dependence on humanitarian assistance to self-sustainability in the next two years through integrated, sequenced, and layered actions.



SECTION III

OUR APPEAL TO LEADERS AND STAKEHOLDER

FLEXIBILITY TO RESPOND WITHOUT DELAY

Flexible funding remains crucial for WFP operations; it allows WFP to prioritize according to the most critical needs and use resources more efficiently and effectively. Flexible funding includes multilateral contributions, and funding through specific facilities.

Funding that allows for longer utilization periods is linked with less earmarking and is thus eligible for advance financing to contribute to greater operational effectiveness, enabling WFP to achieve results with less funding. WFP seeks to leverage resources from host governments, including with the support of the Emerging Donor Matching Fund, International Financial Institutions, as well as provincial and local government budgets, such as in **Colombia** and **India**. Innovative twinning arrangements, for instance softly earmarked multi-donor funding under the Grain from **Ukraine** Initiative, have enabled WFP to assist more people, including in critical emergency operations, such as in **Somalia**, **Ethiopia**, **Yemen**, and **Sudan**, as well as in programme countries with strong national ownership and leadership. WFP's Immediate Response Account which allocates funds to jump-start live saving emergency activities within 72 hours of the onset of an emergency, enabled WFP to immediately procure and move lifesaving supplies to **Gaza** before additional contributions were received.

EARMARKING PERSISTS HAMPERING FLEXIBILITY

The shift embodied by the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) policy was well-aligned and appropriate to the 2016 Grand Bargain commitments by the humanitarian community to increase efficiency of humanitarian responses and to shift resources to frontline delivery. Nonetheless, the May 2023 Evaluation of WFP's Policy on Country Strategic Plans⁷⁰ found that high levels of earmarking persist, contrary to hopes and intentions, and remain a barrier to flexibility.

Donor priorities continued to be the conditioning factors for the vast majority of WFP operations with many WFP staff reporting that this has led to more granular earmarking at activity and even sub-activity levels (including modality and geography), making it much more difficult to ensure quality design of operations and shift resources (contributions or food stocks) based on emerging or changing needs. The evaluation notes the example of **Cameroon**, where with flexible funding, stocks available in the warehouse, purchased and tagged for another activity, could have been repurposed for an activity affected by pipeline breaks to avoid interruption in assistance.

FUNDING GAP

Amidst global demands for urgent humanitarian and development assistance at a time when resources are stretched to their limits, WFP, as the largest humanitarian agency is facing a considerable gap between needs and resources this year. The projected operational requirement for 2024 amount to US\$ 21.1 billion, while the forecasted contributions are at US\$ 8 billion.

As of 19 February, WFP has received US\$ 1.1 billion of confirmed contributions for 2024 from 44 funding sources (government donors, private sector, the United Nations, International Financial Institutions, and other organizations).

In 2023, WFP received US\$ 8.3 billion in confirmed contributions,⁷¹ a 41 percent decrease compared to the total funding received in 2022 (a 13 percent decrease if compared to 2021). With Operational Requirements of US\$ 22.8 billion last year, a record 64 percent shortfall was registered. Of the US\$ 8.3 billion that was received, US\$ 1.179 billion was contributed flexibly by 38 donors, including US\$ 487 million unearmarked contributions, US\$ 107 million direct contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA), and US\$ 584 million softly earmarked contributions.



ORGANIZATIONAL OPTIMIZATION

2022 was an outlier year, WFP received the highest levels of resources in its history. However, WFP's funding levels have returned to pre-pandemic levels. The significant drop from 2022 to 2023 may be followed by a further decline in funding in 2024.

As in the past, the organization adjusts according to the projected funding levels. It continues to aim for a positive funding scenario for 2024, but is already taking precautionary measures to ensure it does not overspend. WFP is closely consulting with the Executive Board to explore the best way to handle the implications of high needs and reduced funding: adjustments will be made in terms of further prioritization of activities in continuation of cuts already made in 2023, and optimization of the organization's programme of work.

Organizational optimization is an obligation to WFP's members and those the organization serves; this is part of the commitment to make the most of the resources entrusted to the organization. Within this difficult process of optimizing, WFP remains committed to fulfill its responsibilities to staff and its duty of care also in uncertain times.

The work is occurring under the guidance and in close consultation with the Executive Board, to reflect the priorities the Board set out for the organization in the 2024 Management Plan. Foci will persist on leveraging WFP's footprint and stronghold at field level to meet needs, and on further rolling out the assurance plan to ensure the people who need WFP's assistance receive it safely, in full, and without interference.

This funding scenario is shared within the humanitarian community as a whole.⁷² It is a challenge that calls for new ways of cooperating, for innovative approaches, and for continued dedication to ensuring efficiency, efficacy, and optimization within organizations. WFP cannot do more with less, but is committed to making the most of every dollar received.

KEY ASKS

Collective effort is needed to tackle the converging threats and its compounding effects on food security and nutrition. With high needs and pre-pandemic funding levels, cooperation, new partnerships and innovative approaches are called for to address these multi-layered crises. WFP appeals to decision makers, partners and stakeholders to:

LEVERAGE POLITICAL INFLUENCE TO ADDRESS THE BARRIERS TO HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND EXPAND HUMANITARIAN SPACE

Conflict remains a key barrier to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and continues to pose extreme risks to humanitarian staff, as well as to drive up costs of assisting those in need. WFP calls on all stakeholders to strengthen collaboration towards ensuring people affected by crises have safe access to assistance based on humanitarian principles. We call on all actors to uphold international humanitarian law and end the use of starvation as a method of war, in line with UN Security Council resolution 2417 (2018).

ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON GLOBAL COMMITMENTS ON LOCALIZATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

In disasters, local and national actors play an essential role in humanitarian response and strengthening resilience and are often first responders. Increased support to enable equitable partnerships, strengthen local systems and capacity and foster leadership by local and national actors and communities is needed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action. In addition to bolstering community representation through localization, AAP enables responsive and people-centred humanitarian action in support of local and national systems. Through sustained and meaningful community engagement and robust and responsive community feedback mechanisms (CFMs), WFP remains accountable and empowers communities to become active stakeholders in programme design. The international system as a whole can collectively support progress on AAP commitments through long term investments to consistently seek out, listen to, and act upon the voices, concerns, and priorities of affected people.

PAVE THE WAY FOR BROADER PARTNERSHIPS AND INNOVATIVE COOPERATION TO FIND CREATIVE WAYS TO ADDRESS NEEDS

The humanitarian community as a whole is experiencing considerable gaps between needs and available resources. The consequent prioritization and boundary setting means hungry people are left unassisted. WFP and partners will need to work in broader partnerships and prioritize innovative approaches to address this gap. WFP calls on all partners to embrace cooperation and innovation in our quest to respond to needs more efficiently, and to support each other in responding sustainably to the gap of unassisted people. Likewise, WFP calls on donor funding for continued innovation.

ALLOCATE FLEXIBLE MULTI-YEAR FUNDING TO MEET PRIORITIZED NEEDS

Multi-year and flexible funding remain more crucial than ever for WFP; untied and earmarked and reliable resourcing will enable WFP to respond effectively, adapt responses to volatile contexts, and ensure preparedness and anticipatory actions are prioritized to save both lives and resources. Flexible resources are critical for WFP to respond agilely to crises and leverage a broader scope of resources.

ENHANCE SYNERGIES BETWEEN CLIMATE AND HUMANITARIAN FUNDING, AND LEVERAGE WFP'S PRESENCE TO TARGET AND REACH VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN FRAGILE CONTEXT

WFP and partners need to expand on the joint Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery, and Peace⁷³ endorsed during COP28, acknowledging the current finance and action gaps in countries experiencing protracted crises and escalating humanitarian needs. Political support for this agenda is needed at the highest level of government and concrete actions must be identified that can be taken by governments, climate finance providers, and actors across humanitarian, climate, development and peace communities. Funding must be made available by key climate finance providers for early warning, anticipatory actions, climate security programming, and livelihood resilience building. WFP's significant presence in and contextual knowledge of local settings serves as an important local agent on the ground in the interconnection between climate focused and humanitarian action.

SECTION IV

WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN – FEBRUARY 2024



OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

(FEBRUARY 2024)

EARLY ACTION

BANGLADESH
BOLIVIA
CAR
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
EGYPT
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
JORDAN
KENYA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
PAKISTAN

CORPORATE ATTENTION

AFGHANISTAN
BURKINA
FASO
ETHIOPIA
HAITI
LEBANON
MALI
MYANMAR
NIGER
NIGERIA
SOMALIA
SYRIA
YEMEN
UKRAINE

CORPORATE SCALE-UP

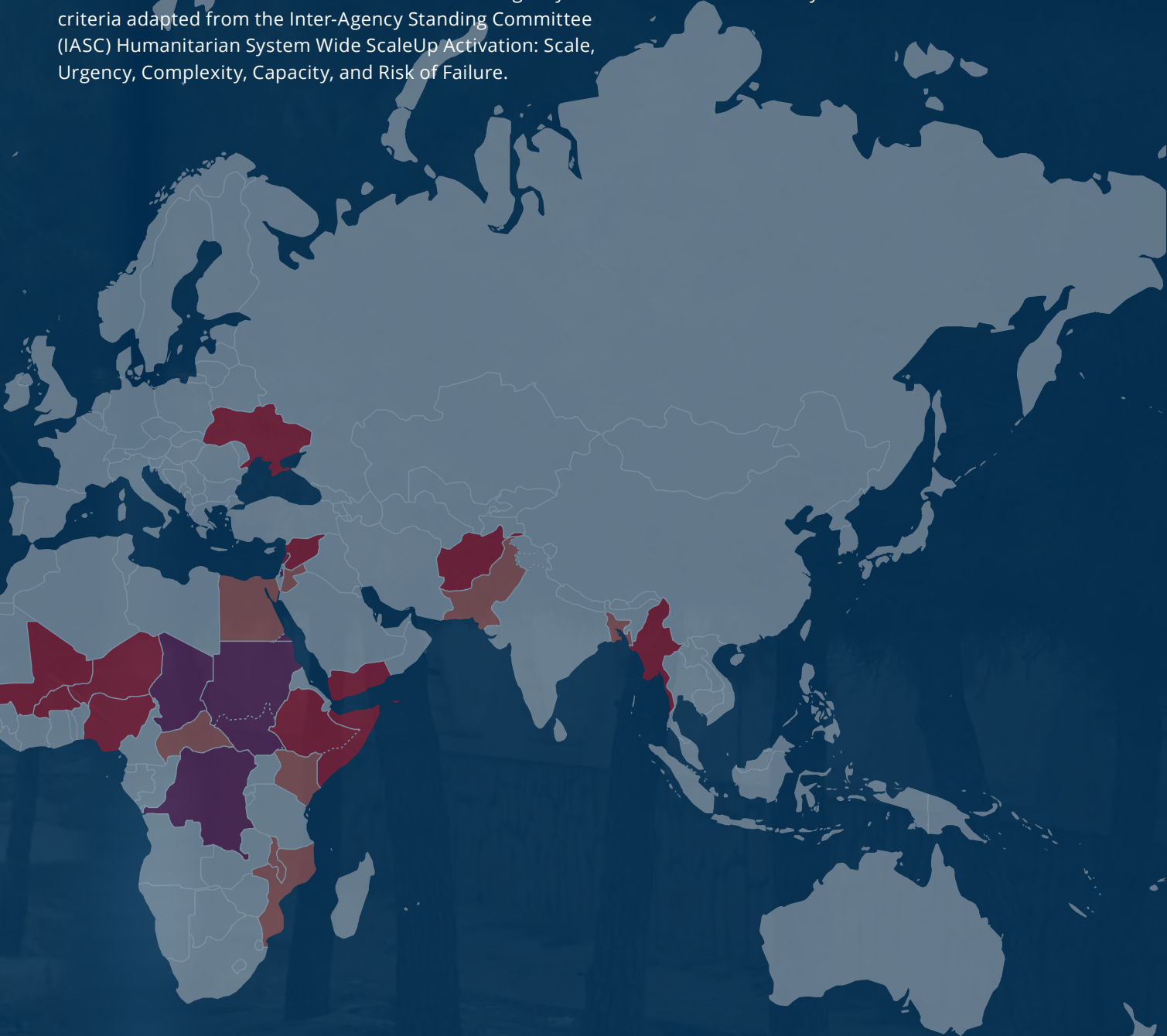
DRC
PALESTINE
SUDAN REGIONAL CRISIS
(CHAD, SOUTH SUDAN,
SUDAN)



WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern February 2024

WFP's Operations of Corporate Concern are the countries where the severity and scale of WFP's operational requirements, the urgency of funding gaps, operational complexity, and heightened risks intersect. Operations are selected based on assessment of the five emergency criteria adapted from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Humanitarian System Wide ScaleUp Activation: Scale, Urgency, Complexity, Capacity, and Risk of Failure.

The Democratic Republic of Congo, State of Palestine and the Sudan Regional Crisis (Chad, South Sudan, and Sudan) are the operations currently undergoing Corporate Scale-Up, while 13 countries are identified for Corporate Attention, and other 13 for Early Action.



To note for the maps in section V: the designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The list is not exhaustive. Across all WFP's operations, funding gaps affect all or some part of its programme and the cost of inaction are increasingly rampant. Section IV provides additional details by country on WFP's response plan and funding requirements for the coming six months.

Section V: WFP Response by Country



Asia and the Pacific

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

72M



WFP 2024 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

29M

(OF WHICH 9.52 MILLION NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES)



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEB 2024 – JUL 2024)

US\$ 872M

(61% OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT)



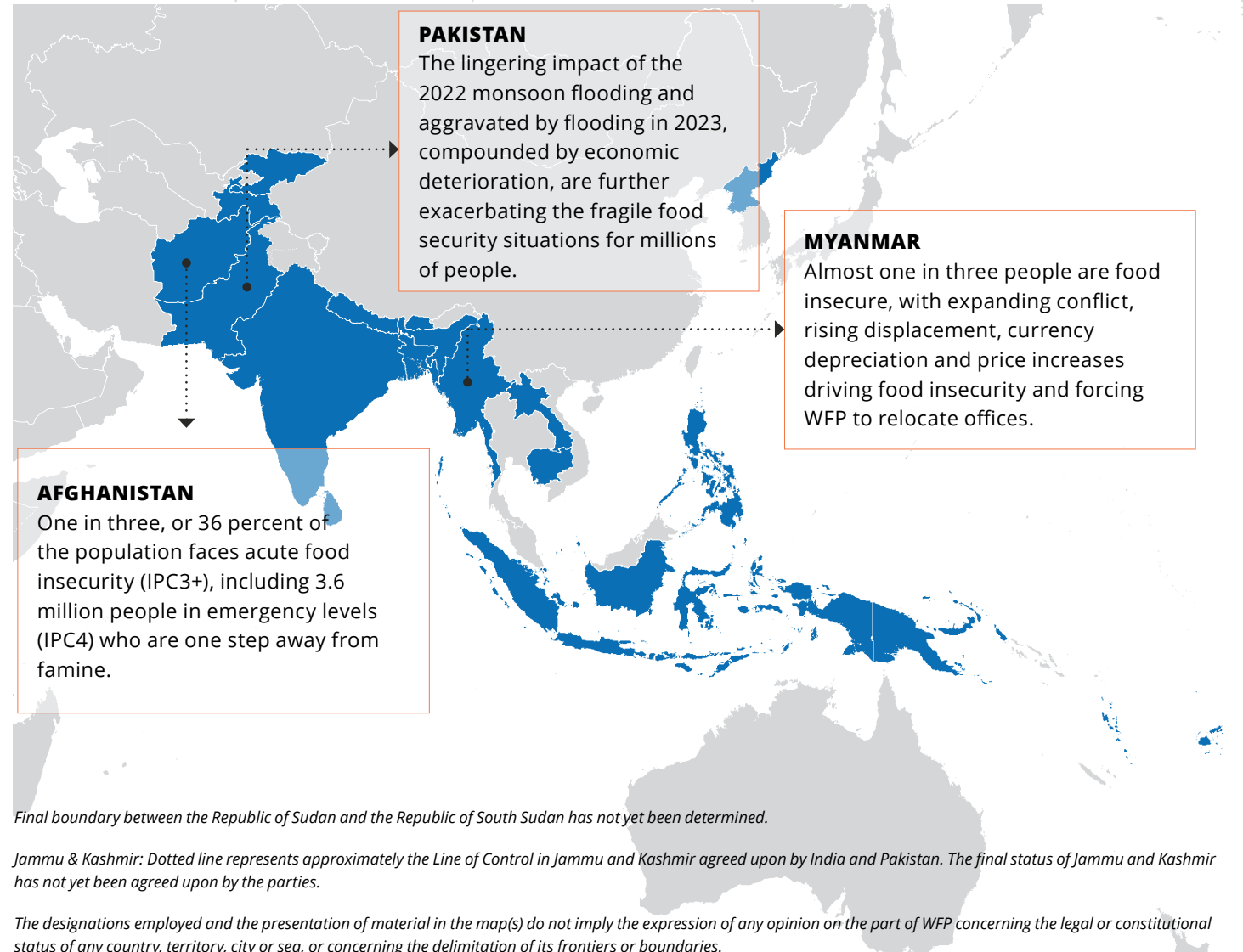
WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE ATTENTION: AFGHANISTAN, MYANMAR

EARLY ACTION: BANGLADESH, PAKISTAN

The region faces extremely high acute food insecurity and humanitarian needs, with 72 million people experiencing food insecurity, conflict, political instability, extreme weather events, and the global food crisis' socioeconomic impacts continue to threaten food security and nutrition. Meanwhile, funding struggled to keep up with rising needs, forcing WFP to reduce and/or cut its assistance for millions of people who rely on it to get by.

In **Afghanistan**, funding shortfalls forced WFP to scale back from reaching 12 million people in March to 3 million in September. In **Bangladesh**, funding shortages pushed WFP to reduce food voucher values for over 900,000 Rohingya refugees, leading to the highest acute malnutrition levels since 2017. Conflict and political turmoil persist in **Myanmar**, with over 18.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In **Pakistan**, a stagnating economy, regional instability and uncertainty around elections are slowing progress; 1.3 million people face acute food insecurity.



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2024	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (FEB -JUL 2024)
Afghanistan	The post-takeover economic contraction continues, with unemployment, reduced incomes and high food prices lowering the purchasing power of the Afghan people. Macroeconomic and political instability, precarious security, natural hazards, and displacements will put 15.8 million people in need of food security assistance in 2024. WFP aims to reach the most vulnerable with general food assistance, while also assisting refugees, pilot social safety nets, distribute school meals and continue interventions to prevent and reduce malnutrition, build resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems.	928	760	82%
Bangladesh	After 10 months, reduced rations for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar have moderately increased to US\$ 10 per person per month. 61 million is needed to restore full ration, which now stands at US\$ 12.50 with the introduction of fortified rice from January 2024. WFP will continue providing technical assistance to the government, advancing the national school feeding programme, and ensuring nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive social protection schemes. WFP's Integrated Risk Management approach aims to enhance resilience of vulnerable Bangladeshis facing climate-induced challenges.	162	33	21%
Bhutan	WFP will implement its second-generation Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028), continuing its capacity strengthening support to the government in food and nutrition security, and emergency preparedness and response. WFP's support aims to achieve climate-resilient livelihoods and increased food security and nutrition by 2030, especially for the rural population, including women smallholder farmers, youth, and persons with disabilities. This is expected to enhance Bhutan's human capital and support a food system that is resilient to climate and other crises and shocks.	2	0.52	24%
Cambodia	WFP is implementing a new five-year Country Strategic Plan, transitioning from direct implementation to technical assistance. It prioritizes evidence generation for programme design and advocacy while supporting national capacity in nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management, and food systems transformation. WFP collaborates with the Government to institutionalize national school feeding programmes and contributes to strengthening human capital development and climate change adaptation through improved access to nutritious food, reduced malnutrition, enhanced livelihoods, and empowered communities.	9	0.92	10%
DPR Korea	While DPRK's border is increasingly opening for cargo and people, and the quarantine period has been reduced, the reopening of borders to UN personnel remains uncertain and the special procedures for cargo imports persist. Once international staff can return and monitoring of activities can resume, WFP is ready to restart operations focusing on nutrition activities for children in nurseries, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children in paediatric wards and hospitals.	19	3	15%
India	WFP provides technical assistance and capacity support to the Government to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of national assistance programmes such as food-based social protection schemes. Through capacity strengthening, WFP contributes to improving access to food, reducing malnutrition, enhancing livelihoods, and promoting women's empowerment. WFP also supports vulnerable communities to effectively tackle climate-induced challenges to food security and nutrition. Further, WFP facilitates countries in the Global South to learn from India's experiences through South-South Cooperation.	3	0	0%
Indonesia	WFP will continue to enhance national capacity for generating and utilizing high-quality evidence for decision-making on food security and nutrition, early warning mechanisms, and climate change resilience-building. WFP will also continue its work with the government towards implementing anticipatory action and mechanisms for resilient, adaptable food supply chains. WFP aims to support the capacity strengthening of the National and Provincial Logistics Cluster, which provides critical services during emergencies.	2	0	0%

Kyrgyz Republic	WFP continues to enhance the national capacities and systems for responsive social protection, disaster risk management, and climate change adaptation. This commitment involves optimizing the national school meals programme, creating community assets, diversifying livelihood skills, and enhancing climate services and insurance schemes. WFP will reinforce the Government's emergency response capabilities, including improving monitoring tools, warehousing facilities, and prototyping the emergency food basket. WFP will continue to monitor various stressors, including economic and climatic factors.	10	1	11%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	The macroeconomic environment deteriorated sharply in 2023. Households struggled to meet their basic needs, and emigration is gaining pace. In 2024, WFP will enhance its support to the Government to mitigate the impact of current hardships. WFP will expand nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart agriculture initiatives, help the country transition towards a nationally owned and locally managed school meal programme, and increase its support to communities to prepare for and respond to shocks. Quarterly food security monitoring will inform trends and programming.	8	1	12%
Myanmar	Amid Myanmar's deteriorating security environment and faltering economy, 12.9 million people face food insecurity. WFP will focus on meeting the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected people. WFP will also ensure that people vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity and shocks have better nutrition, health and education outcomes. WFP will also bolster resilience to climate change and natural hazards in at-risk populations.	153	43	28%
Nepal	WFP will start the implementation of its new Country Strategic Plan for 2024-2028. WFP will continue to assist national efforts through emergency preparedness and response, school feeding, nutrition and climate change adaptation, and resilience activities, as well as analysis and evidence generation. Technical assistance, capacity strengthening support and policy advice will also be provided focusing on social protection, sustainable food systems and disaster and climate resilience to help maximize the return on the Government's investment in food security and nutrition.	10.5	2	21%
Pacific Island Countries	WFP will continue to support 14 Pacific governments and regional stakeholders in strengthening capacity, systems, and coordination, with a contingency to provide common services and platforms for supporting national disaster preparedness and response efforts. This includes strengthening national and regional logistics, food security, cash-based transfers, and emergency telecommunications architecture, capacity for food security and nutrition data collection and analysis, and the implementation of innovative approaches in social protection (anticipatory action) and climate action.	5	0.72	14%
Pakistan	WFP will continue to scale up and strengthen the child stunting prevention safety net programme while also focusing on 15 vulnerable priority districts for building climate resilience, strengthening livelihoods, and addressing high levels of acute malnutrition. WFP will also renew its focus on piloting school-based programmes with provincial governments and partners. All activities will be linked to a broader structure of food systems strengthening, including small-scale fortification, storage, and supply chain. WFP will also maintain readiness to respond to emergencies.	76	10	13%
The Philippines	WFP will transition into its new Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028 with a focus on strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities and ii) enhancing the integrated resilience of government social protection programmes. While WFP remains ready to augment government initiatives through direct support during emergencies, WFP is supporting two national priority programmes: the <i>Walang Gutom</i> (No Hunger) 2027, which aims to reach more than 1 million food-insecure households, and home-grown school feeding, to address food insecurity and malnutrition.	13	9	66%
Sri Lanka	In 2023, WFP aimed to assist 3.2 million people through cash, vouchers, food and support to national social protection programmes such as the National School Meals Programme and <i>Thripasha</i> (nutritious supplementary food) programme to support the transition from emergency to early recovery, while monitoring the food security situation in the country. WFP continues its engagement with the Government in providing technical assistance to improve nutrition and boost the resilience of communities across the country.	5	2	32%

Tajikistan	<p>In 2024, WFP will continue to support 61,500 people through cash-based transfers to help build the resilience of the vulnerable people of Tajikistan. This follows the completion of emergency food assistance to more than 200,000 people in 2023. WFP monitors the food security situation and provides technical assistance to the Government to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response capacities. WFP also provides technical assistance to enhance national social protection systems, while contributing to climate change adaptation.</p>	11	3	30%
Timor-Leste	<p>El-Niño has already started to negatively impact Timor-Leste and is projected to lead to further consequences throughout the country's lean and non-lean seasons. These factors have been incorporated into an acute IPC analysis, completed in December 2023, with preliminary results suggesting an increase in the number of people facing crisis levels of acute food insecurity or worse (IPC3+). WFP is working with the Government and donors to enhance preparedness and response capacities, along with longer-term engagement on developing human capital including in nutrition, school feeding, social protection, and climate smart food systems.</p>	4	3	70%



Eastern Africa

Conflict, insecurity, macroeconomic challenges, and weather extremes such as drought and floods continue to negatively impact the state of food security and nutrition in Eastern Africa with 66.3 million people projected to be food insecure. Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan have the highest levels of food insecurity. The conflict in Sudan has now become the biggest internal displacement crisis globally, with more than 6 million people internally displaced and more than one million displaced to other countries since conflict started in April 2023. This exacerbates the dire situation in a region that is already hosting more than 18 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and about 5 million refugees and asylum seekers. WFP’s ability to fully meet these increasing needs has been hampered by reduced funding resulting in the prioritizing of lifesaving food and nutrition assistance, ration cuts, and reduced duration of assistance. WFP is targeting to provide food and nutrition assistance to 40 million people in 2024.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

66.3M



WFP 2024 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

40M

(OF WHICH 14.26 MILLION NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES)



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT
(FEB 2024 – JUL 2024)

US\$ 1.62B

(60% OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT)

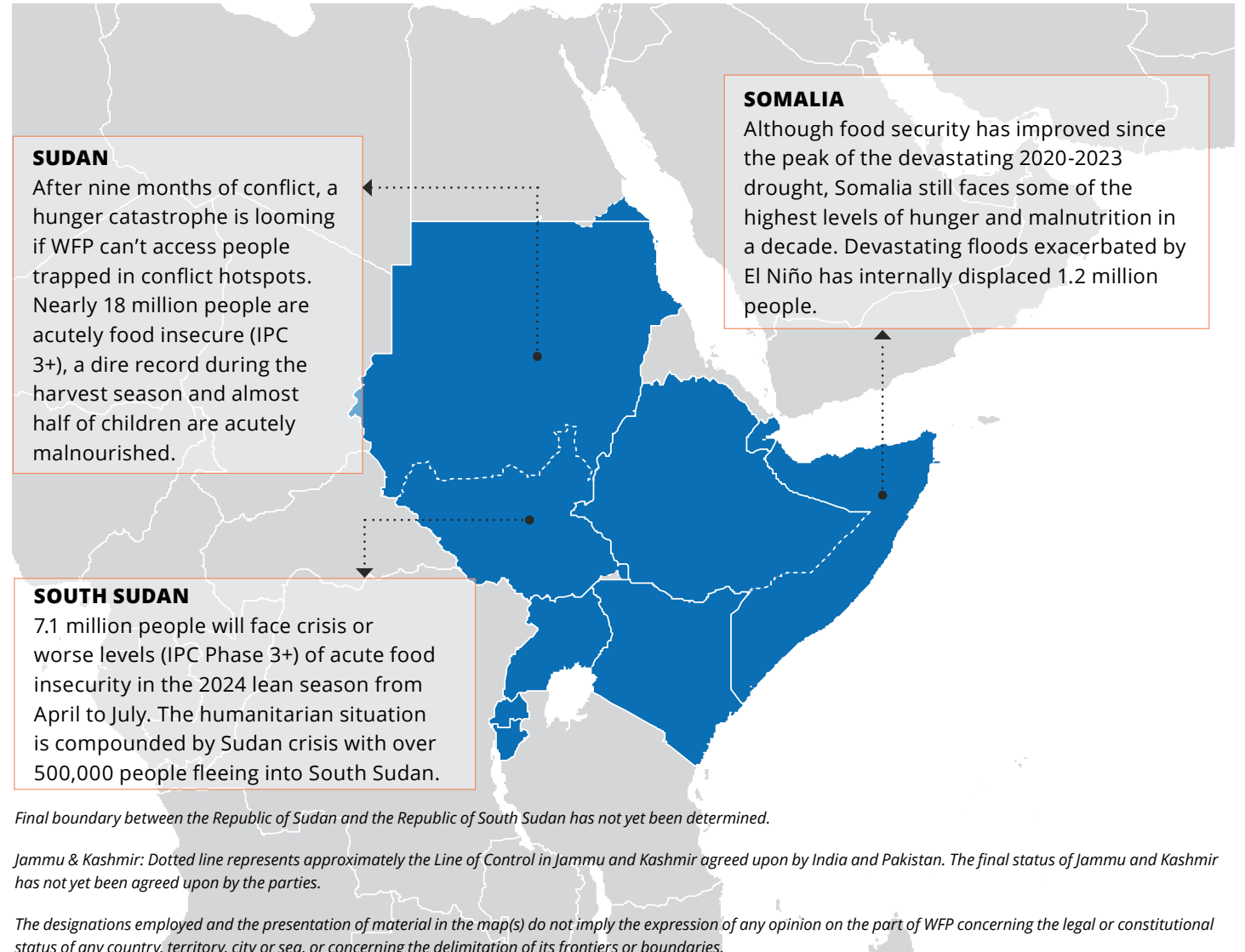


WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

↑ CORPORATE SCALE-UP: SUDAN, SOUTH SUDAN

⚠ CORPORATE ATTENTION: ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA

⚠ EARLY ACTION: KENYA



Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Jammu & Kashmir: Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

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EAST AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2024	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (FEB -JUL 2024)
Burundi	WFP Burundi Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2027, which starts in March 2024, prioritizes life-saving efforts including strengthening the capacity of the Government to implement adaptive social protection. WFP will also promote nutrition and human capital through sustainable and equitable food systems and gender-transformative resilience-building efforts. WFP will work with smallholder farmers, to enhance their market connections through home-grown school feeding, nutrition programs, and fortified food supply chains. WFP is targeting 1.3 million beneficiaries through combined humanitarian and developmental initiatives.	48	7	15%
Djibouti	In 2024, WFP is planning to reach 140,700 food insecure people with food and nutrition assistance, about half of the current food-insecure population. This includes 25,600 refugees, asylum seekers, and 68,700 vulnerable Djiboutians affected by crises, and 23,000 children under 5 years and at-risk pregnant or breastfeeding women with nutrition support. An additional 23,600 vulnerable individuals will be supported under the resilience program. Projections suggest sustained high levels of food insecurity in 2024 which may require WFP to adjust its emergency assistance in 2024.	19	12	64%
Ethiopia	WFP priorities for 2024 will focus on strengthening programme integration, mainstreaming assurance across activities and recalibrating the scale of each activity based on prioritized needs. Resilience-building initiatives will be scaled up to complement ongoing relief efforts to promote self-sufficiency. Homegrown school feeding will be promoted, and CBT modalities will also be expanded. WFP will provide food assistance to 3.2 million food-insecure people and 900,000 refugees, nutritious meals to 800,000 school-going children, nutrition support to 5 million women and children, and resilience and livelihood-building support to 1.4 million people.	460	142	31%
Kenya	WFP aims to support and complement the Government's efforts to achieve food and nutrition security, targeting 2.8 million people including refugees and asylum seekers, and crisis-affected Kenyans. The targeted people will receive food assistance and nutrition support to improve their access to immediate food needs. WFP will open pathways from relief to resilience building, linking humanitarian action to national and county development priorities and building capacity and strengthening systems that are better tailored to achieve the broadest measurable impact on the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya.	196	159	81%
Rwanda	WFP is providing general food assistance to 120,000 refugees. Due to funding constraints, WFP reduced cash transfers for refugees to 62.5% of the entitlements since November 2023. Despite maintaining school feeding and supporting smallholder farmers alongside the Government and partners, severe funding shortages hinder efforts to bolster Rwanda's national systems for social protection, disaster risk management, and nutrition. This jeopardizes progress in enhancing Rwanda's resilience against shocks and crises.	22	17	80%
Somalia	Hunger and malnutrition remain high in Somalia due to conflict and climatic shocks. This includes the impact of <i>El Niño</i> -induced floods which undermined drought recovery efforts. WFP will provide food assistance to 3.7 million people, nutrition support to 2 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and nutritious meals to 212,000 school-going children. Social safety nets, livelihoods, and food systems interventions will target 1.3 million people to strengthen resilience and develop human capital. The Government's capacity will continue to be strengthened, and programme integration and sustainability will be promoted through partnerships.	543	437	81%

South Sudan	WFP is providing food assistance to crisis-affected people including IDPs, refugees, and new arrivals from Sudan to meet their food and nutrition needs. This includes nutrition support for the supplementation and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and support to school-going children. Due to funding constraints, WFP has reduced people targeted in 2024 from 7.3 million to 4.2 million people. WFP is also assisting vulnerable food insecure people through asset creation and livelihood activities and transformative food systems intervention to support smallholder farmers through market linkages to homegrown school feeding, and post-harvest handling.	885	570	64%
Sudan	Given the unprecedented food insecurity and displacement in Sudan, WFP is targeting 7.6 million beneficiaries in 2024 across all activities. Of these, 4.6 million will specifically receive general food assistance, prioritizing populations in Emergency (IPC Phase 4+), IDPs (both protracted and recently displaced individuals), and refugees. WFP will primarily distribute aid through in-kind food transfers and will continue to expand use of CBT where feasible. Additionally, WFP is investing in access and identifying alternate routes through the Chad corridor and other entry points to reach those in need.	381	144	38%
Uganda	WFP will prioritize lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to 1.36 million refugees and food-insecure vulnerable resident populations. Use of CBT will be expanded by shifting 14 percent of general food assistance beneficiaries from in-kind assistance to CBT. WFP will provide hot meals to 216,000 learners across 315 schools and link smallholder farmers to markets in Karamoja sub-region. WFP will provide technical support to the Government to strengthen Uganda's social protection systems and disaster preparedness while also supporting other humanitarian actors through agile supply chain services.	144	128	89%



Latin America and the Caribbean

Across the region, a number of factors are of concern. Economically, the region experienced a slowdown in 2023 while projected growth in 2024 is even lower, which implications for job creation. Although inflation has eased since the peak in 2022, the price of basic commodities – including food – remains high compared to 2019. Meanwhile, the region continues to be affected by the El Niño phenomenon, which is expected to last until May. This has led to prolonged dry periods and above-average rainfall, affecting agricultural production. Many countries also have challenges related to sociopolitical instability and violence. As a result of these factors, **28.5 million** people are food insecure as of January 2024, which represents a decrease compared to 2023 due to the unavailability of updated estimated figures for several countries. This situation, in turn, has seen an increase in human mobility. Around half a million migrants crossed the Darién jungle in 2023 (double the number in 2022).

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

28.5M



WFP 2024 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

10M

(OF WHICH 0.60 MILLION NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES)



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEB 2024 – JUL 2024)

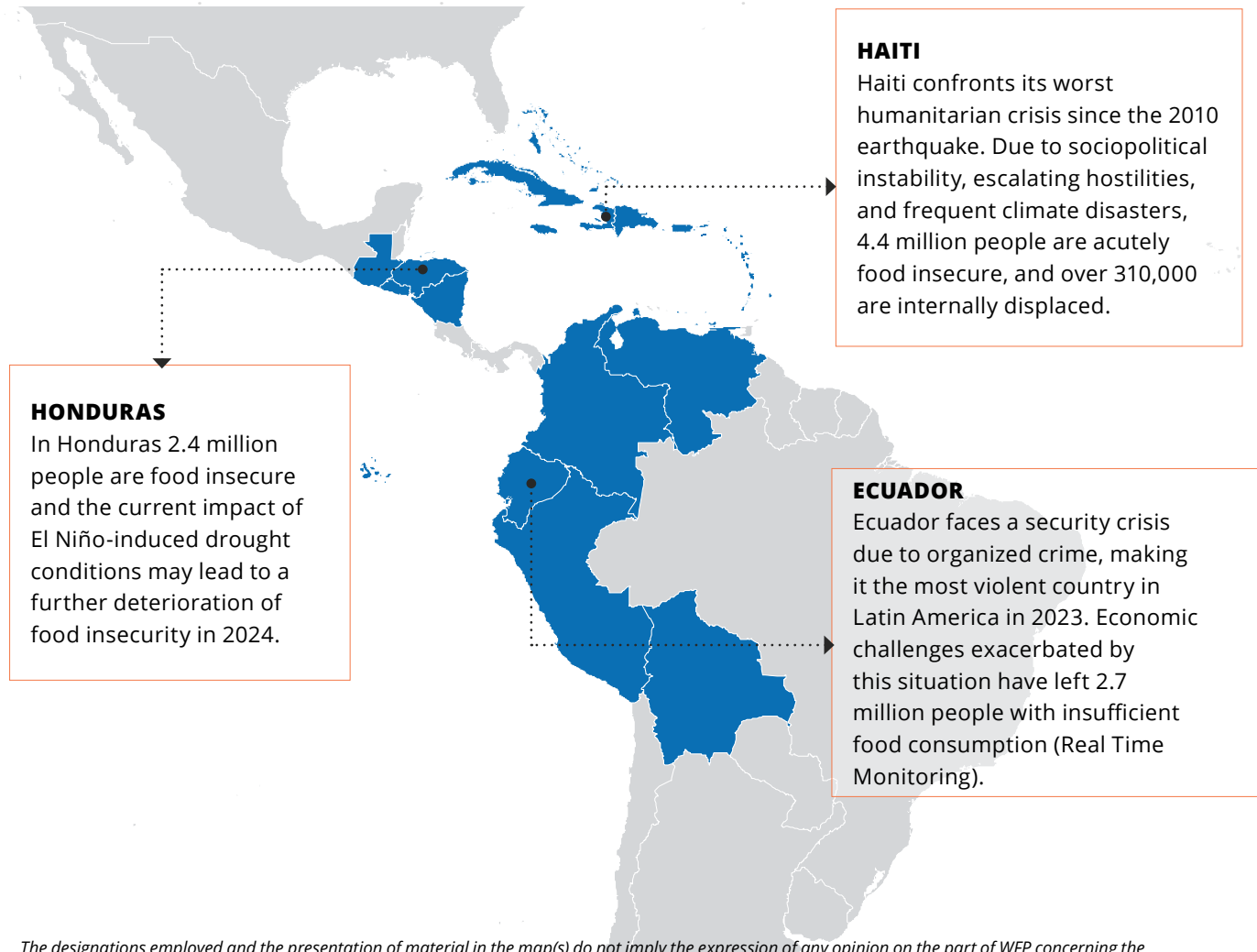
US\$ 373M

(61% OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

🚨 CORPORATE ATTENTION: HAITI
🚨 EARLY ACTION: BOLIVA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS



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**LATIN
AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN**

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2024

		PROJECTED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB -JUL 2024)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLIONS (FEB -JUL 2024)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Bolivia	In the second half of 2023 Bolivia faced extreme weather events, including drought and forest fires affecting over 600,000 families. The lack of resources prevented WFP from responding to all received requests. However, with limited funds allocated for preparedness activities, WFP supported 8 out of 178 municipalities in emergency alert by providing water harvesting systems. In early 2024, WFP plans to conduct Emergency Food Security Assessments across the country to support the Government and local authorities in strengthening their capacities to respond to emergencies.	3	1	37%
Colombia	Amid continuing internal hostilities, displacement, migration flows, and intensifying climate emergencies, WFP plans to reach 1.35 million people in 2024, many of whom are at risk of increased food insecurity exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. The provision of lifesaving food assistance for emergencies will be prioritized while supporting the Government's peace process and implementation of the social protection programme.	120	71	59%
Cuba	Cuba's socioeconomic challenges, such as limited foreign exchange, supply chain gaps, fuel shortages, power outages, and climatic events, are hindering access to food and essential goods. WFP, collaborating with partners, aims to gather additional resources to support the Government's recovery efforts. This includes transitioning to a social protection model that targets assistance to vulnerable populations. Immediate priorities include addressing the urgent food needs of 1 million people, with a focus on the elderly, children, pregnant women, and lactating women and girls.	12	3	25%
Dominican Republic	In the Dominican Republic 1.1 million people (10 percent of the population) are projected to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) at the beginning of 2024. Climate shocks, the deteriorating Haiti situation, strict immigration policies and border issues disrupted food exports and caused economic instability, representing a significant concern for vulnerable people's livelihoods. In 2024 funding constraints may affect WFP's plan to assist 145,000 people, undocumented local population and migrants excluded from national social protection.	4	1	34%
English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean (Barbados)	Caribbean Small Island Developing States are among the most exposed to acute climate events, leading to an estimated annual US\$ 12.6 billion in damage. WFP will continue to prioritize addressing climate, food and economic shocks. This will include strengthening emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions, and supporting rapid response through disaster risk financing. In 2024, WFP will also continue supporting governments in investing in livelihoods for improved resilience to shocks to benefit 1.5 million people.	11	4	38%
Ecuador	Ecuador faces escalating hostilities due to organized crime, triggering a state of emergency in January 2024. Economic challenges and El Niño compound the situation, resulting in 2.7 million with insufficient food consumption (Real Time Monitoring) and an additional 303,000 food-insecure migrants. WFP addresses this increasingly worrying food security situation through crisis response, nutritional support, food systems improvement, climate adaptation and delivery of essential services. Due to funding constraints, WFP reduced the duration of assistance to 460,000 people in 2024 from 6 to 3 months.	24	11	46%

El Salvador	The 2022 food security analysis reported 907,000 people in acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), amidst rising food prices due to low agricultural production impacted by the El Niño and the ongoing international conflicts. In 2024, WFP plans to assist 821,500 food-insecure people. Over the next six months, WFP needs US\$ 16 million to support the Government in emergency assistance, early recovery and school feeding. WFP seeks multi-year contributions to provide sustainable food assistance to support the transition to resilience.	19	13	59%
Guatemala	In Guatemala, 3.1 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) between September 2023 and February 2024. The situation is expected to deteriorate in 2024 due to the impact of the enduring El Niño phenomenon. WFP Guatemala is targeting 172,000 individuals in the first half of 2024 but can only cover 90,000 with available resources.	34	11	31%
Haiti	Due to armed groups' violence and sociopolitical instability, 45 percent of the population (4.35 million people) is acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above). Funding constraints resulted in WFP assisting 2 million people out of the targeted 2.3 million. Over the next six months, crisis response will be only 10 percent funded, with 76.6 million requirements. Funding shortfalls will force WFP to assist only 80 percent of targeted people in IPC Phase 4 and 50 percent of estimated Internally Displaced Persons in sites.	163	104	64%
Honduras	During the food shortage period (June - August 2023), 2.4 million people faced food insecurity, according to the IPC. The climate outlook for 2024 predicts a severe dry season, further impacting food security and nutrition due to drought effects on agriculture. WFP plans to reach 2.2 million people through school feeding, emergency response, anticipatory actions, nutrition, and social protection initiatives.	90	65	73%
Nicaragua	Chronic malnutrition affects 6.7 percent of Nicaraguan school-aged children, while wasting in children under 5 stands at 3.9 percent, three times higher than the regional average. The impact of El Niño on agricultural production and other factors deteriorates food security. WFP requires US\$ 15.3 million to reach 366,900 people over the next six months. Among these, WFP aims to assist 182,000 children in the Dry Corridor and surrounding areas and support a gradual transition towards a home-grown school feeding model.	17	14	80%
Peru	A protracted drought in some areas will affect the production and availability of key commodities in the first semester of 2024. WFP plans to reach 185,000 people in 2024 through cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening and logistics services, and will be ready to assist an additional 60,000 people in response to the impact of El Niño, if requested by the Government.	16	8	47%
Venezuela	In 2023 WFP assisted over 470,000 people in Venezuela through its school-based programme and 10,000 people through food assistance and livelihood interventions. For the school year 2023-2024, WFP will progressively expand hot meals in early education schools as well as continue distributing take-home rations for people with disabilities in special education schools, in hard-to-reach areas, as a livelihoods support and additional complement for the families.	101	66	66%



Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe

The region is grappling with a moment of severe socio-political and economic instability. Ripple effects of the Gaza conflict are already exacerbating critical economic and food security situations in countries across the region, amid a deeply concerning outlook. A dire funding situation is meanwhile compelling WFP to prioritize critical assistance, with potentially severe implications for affected communities in 2024.

The number of people experiencing acute food insecurity in the region has increased to 43.1 million, of which over half a million people in Gaza are projected to be facing catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5). In this context, WFP continues to make all efforts to mitigate the impacts of conflict, economic and climate shocks on the most vulnerable, responding to emergencies while building resilience through effective food systems strengthened social protection and climate action.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Jammu & Kashmir: Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

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ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

43.1M



WFP 2024 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

32M
(OF WHICH 5.04 MILLION NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES)



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT
(FEB 2024 – JUL 2024)

US\$ 2.66B
(77% OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT)

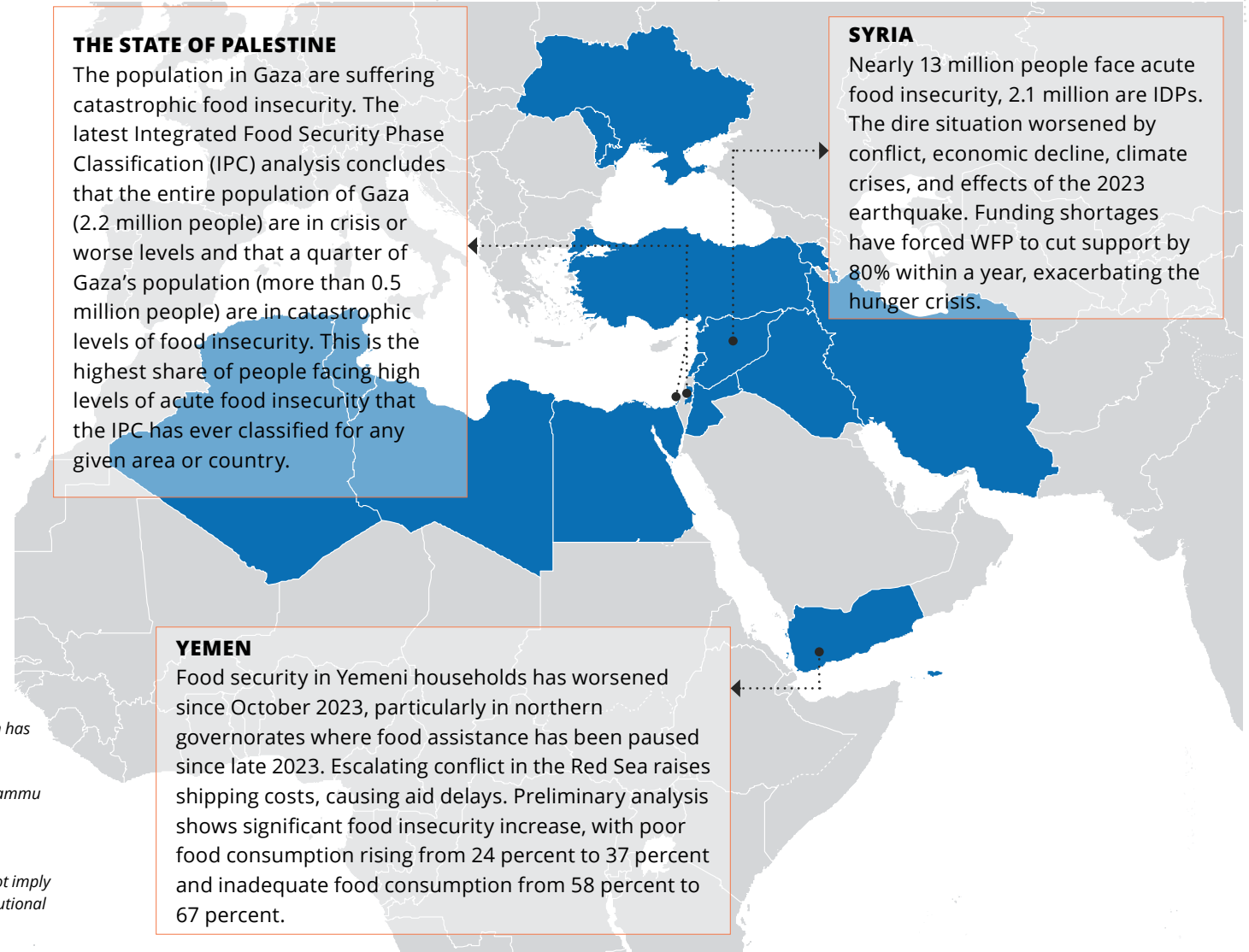


WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE SCALE-UP: STATE OF PALESTINE

CORPORATE ATTENTION: LEBANON, SYRIA, UKRAINE, YEMEN

EARLY ACTION: EGYPT, JORDAN



**MIDDLE EAST,
NORTHERN
AFRICA, AND
EASTERN
EUROPE**

SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2024

		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (FEB -JUL 2024)
Algeria	Under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024), WFP Algeria is maintaining food assistance in camps near Tindouf, complemented by gender-sensitive nutrition, school feeding, and livelihood activities. Due to funding constraints, WFP was forced to reduce food assistance by around 30 percent (providing a reduced ration of 11.17 kg/month/beneficiary) for all beneficiaries since November 2023. Reduced rations will extend at least till May 2024 as WFP intensifies its fundraising and advocacy efforts through the recent Sahrawi Refugee Response Plan 2024-2025 (SRRP).	19	16	81%
Armenia	Following the influx of 101,848 displaced people from Karabakh to Armenia in September 2023, WFP, in support to the Government, is continuing its life-saving assistance to refugees, gradually shifting from in-kind food to cash-based assistance in 2024. WFP is moving towards a nexus approach to address immediate needs while promoting mid-long-term socio-economic integration of displaced people from Karabakh. WFP is working with the Government to improve the resilience of social protection systems, strengthening food systems and enhancing income generation opportunities for vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers.	18	13	75%
Egypt	In 2024, WFP will continue to provide support to vulnerable Egyptian and refugee communities through cash-based transfers, school feeding, climate-smart agriculture, women's economic empowerment, and capacity strengthening under the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2028. WFP also supports critical logistical efforts to dispatch lifesaving food supplies to Gaza through the Rafah border.	50	10	20%
Iran	Under the current Interim Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2025, WFP provides food (in-kind and cash) and livelihood assistance to around 33,000 Afghan and Iraqi refugees. The organization's school-based programmes resumed in October (after the summer holiday) to support some 9,000 refugee students and their 650 teachers. Additionally, 3,000 refugee girls receive education incentives. Since April 2023, refugees with disabilities are also given a monthly cash top-up in addition to their regular entitlement.	7	5	70%
Iraq	Due to critical funding shortfalls, WFP extended the distribution cycle to 38,000 Syrian refugees and 3,000 vulnerable IDPs from 4 to 6 weeks to stretch food assistance, which will be forced to cease as of March 2024 if no funding is secured. WFP advocates for inclusion of IDPs in social protection systems and works with the Iraqi Government on resilience-building activities, including youth empowerment through vocational training and digital skills, as well as climate change interventions, strengthening institutional capacities, and supporting school feeding programmes.	61	41	68%
Jordan	Under its Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027), WFP provides food assistance for vulnerable refugees and technical assistance for national social protection programmes. WFP prioritizes education and nutrition activities and expands its climate action to strengthen adaptive livelihoods and sustainable natural resources management. With the level of contributions received, WFP will be able to provide food assistance to refugees in camps and communities until March 2024 at reduced levels. WFP conducted a retargeting with UNHCR, resulting in a reduction of the beneficiaries receiving assistance from 465,000 to 410,000 refugees.	129	90	70%

Lebanon	In 2024, WFP plans on supporting over 1.3 million Syrian refugees and 800,000 vulnerable Lebanese through cash and in-kind food assistance. WFP implements, as a service provision, cash transfers to an additional 400,000 Lebanese through the Government's Safety Net programme. In response to the clashes at Lebanon's southern border, WFP assisted over 137,000 affected people.	478	255	53%
Libya	In the first half of 2024, WFP plans to reach 141,750 people with cash and in-kind food assistance, mainly targeting, flood-affected people, new IDPs, Sudanese refugees and migrants. In parallel, WFP is prioritizing the development of central healthy kitchens and providing daily nutritious school snacks to more than 18,000 school children. In addition, WFP continues to link vulnerable people to social protection and livelihoods programmes, as well as supporting early recovery to address the longer-term needs of those affected by the floods in eastern Libya.	36	24	68%
Moldova	In 2024, WFP will continue to assist around 163,000 people including, Ukrainian refugees and the host communities and vulnerable Moldovans. Building on the existing strategic partnerships with the government and UN-partners, WFP will continue to address essential needs through its Interim Country Strategic Plan (2024-2026). WFP will integrate its support to government programmes for a smooth transition while maintaining its agility for emergency response capacity and strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system to promote social cohesion between refugees and host community.	18	1	8%
Palestine	The risk of famine is increasing daily amid ongoing conflict and restricted humanitarian access. WFP continues to deliver food, nutrition and cash assistance in Gaza, scaling up operations significantly to reach 1.1 million affected people. WFP has established corridors in Egypt and Jordan to deliver cargo into Gaza.	331	239	72%
Syria	In 2024, while food insecurity and acute malnutrition are rapidly increasing in Syria, WFP is forced to tighten its targeting criteria and reduce its emergency food assistance due to major funding reductions. WFP had already reduced assistance in 2023, from 5.5 to 3 million people per month. In 2024, WFP will only reach 1 million people per month with emergency food assistance, representing one-third of the severely food insecure population. School feeding, malnutrition treatment, and livelihoods assistance will continue unchanged.	514	479	93%
Tunisia	WFP is committed to advancing food security and nutrition in the country focusing on strengthening the capacity of national institutions mainly through the National School Feeding Programme enhancing the accessibility of the school feeding market to smallholder farmers. WFP also aims to improve livelihoods by increasing women's access to resources, assets, and technologies that are essential for climate-resilient agricultural production through the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment which supports 2,220 rural women, 780 men, and 60 professional agricultural organizations.	1	0	0%
Türkiye	WFP continues to support over 46,000 refugees in camps with e-vouchers, as well as 5,800 refugees in cities and vulnerable Turkish citizens with livelihood opportunities. In 2024, WFP will start a recovery programme to support food value chain actors to meet the residual needs in the earthquake-affected areas, while also strengthening its partnership with the private sector (e.g. BASF Foundation, Novo Nordisk). In addition, WFP continues to facilitate the grain movement with the latest grain from Ukraine shipment heading to Nigeria from Türkiye.	22	3	15%

Ukraine	WFP is planning on assisting 2.4 million people in 2024. Support to frontline communities is prioritized as proximity to the conflict impedes access to food. The critical needs of the conflict-affected population will continue to be addressed with in-kind as well as market-based food and cash assistance, while school feeding, various social protection programmes, and the agricultural mine-action project started in 2023 will be expanded. WFP will also continue to facilitate the procurement and movement of Ukrainian grain to meet global humanitarian needs.	397	180	45%
Yemen	In 2024, WFP plans on assisting 18.7 (over half the population) million people in Yemen. However, GFA activities in the in the north remain paused since December 2023 due to limited funding and the absence of an agreement with the authorities on a smaller programme that matches available resources to the neediest families. Other activities remain operational (at reduced levels due to funding shortfalls). 1.4 million children are not receiving school feeding this school year. More than 2 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls are no longer receiving nutrition support. As the security situation in the Red Sea continues to deteriorate, WFP is facing increased shipping costs as well as potential delivery delays.	1,378	1,304	95%



Southern Africa

As the lean season peaks before the upcoming April harvest, households grapple with dwindling food reserves and rising prices. Southern Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Malawi additionally suffered from poor harvests due to dry conditions and Cyclone Freddy's impact. Yet, the lean season assistance that takes place between October and February each year has been hampered by late and insufficient resources to bridge the food gap experienced by households in the region. Climate-related shocks as evidenced by Madagascar's recent severe storm and flooding continue to wreak havoc on already vulnerable populations, prompting urgent action by WFP for 50,000 people, amidst significant funding shortages. In the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a spike in violence at the end of 2023 when national elections were envisioned, continues to force displacement, increasing the need for emergency food assistance. However, funding shortfalls necessitate stringent prioritization. Similarly, in northern Mozambique, despite high food needs amongst displaced people, lack of funds has forced WFP to drastically reduce assistance, exacerbating the challenges in a region where WFP's operations are only funded at 20% for the next six months. This requires making difficult operational decisions, particularly impacting the DRC and Mozambique, where displaced populations rely on external assistance.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

46.5M



WFP 2024 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

15M
(OF WHICH 2.20 MILLION NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES)



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT (FEB 2024 – JUL 2024)

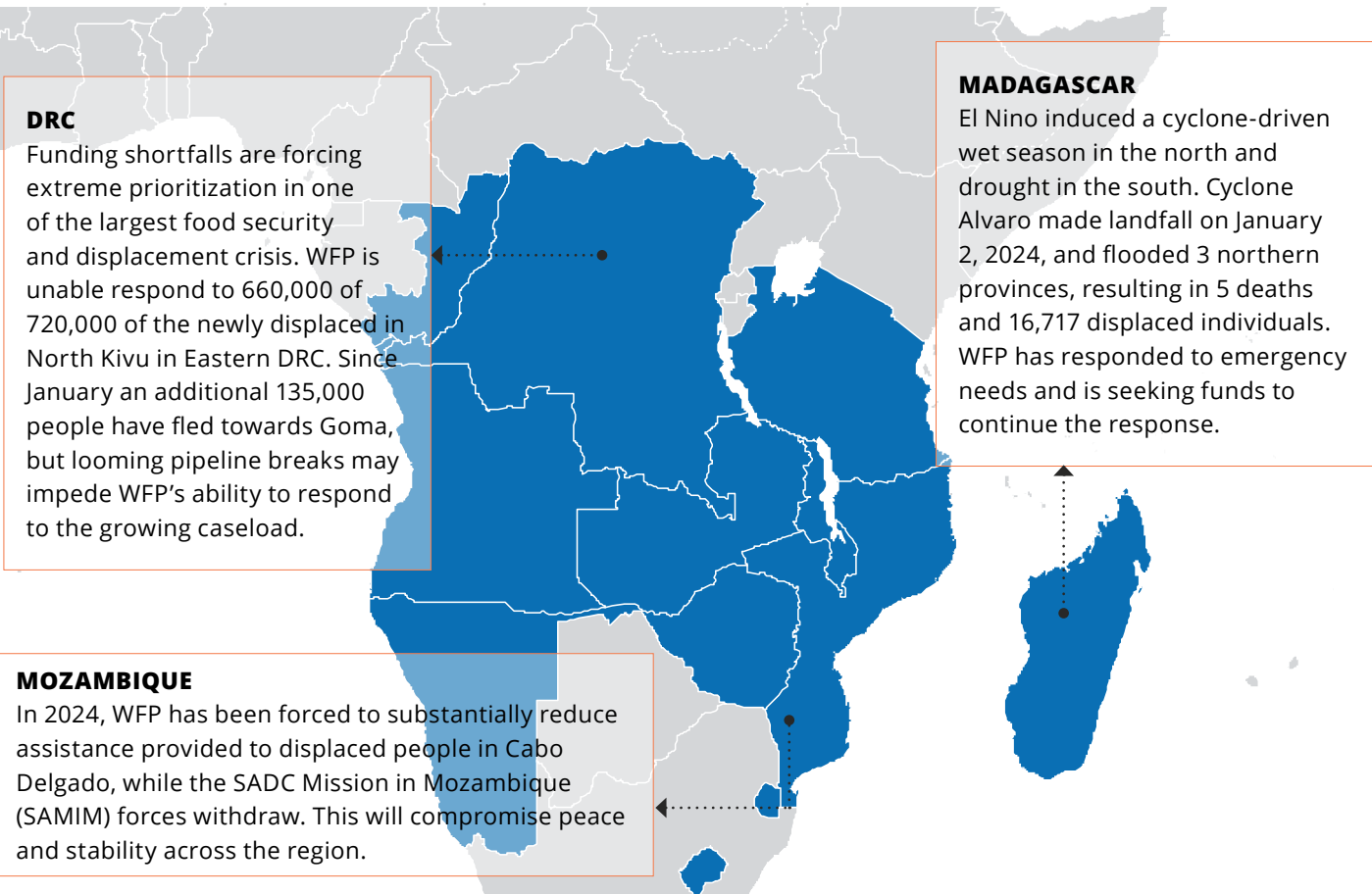
US\$ 839M
(75% OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

CORPORATE SCALE-UP: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

EARLY ACTION: MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE



Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Jammu & Kashmir: Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

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SOUTHERN AFRICA		SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2024		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	% OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (FEB -JUL 2024)
Angola	Climate and economic shocks in southwestern Angola are causing acute food insecurity for over 850k people. In 2024, WFP will maintain its technical assistance to the government and partners in enhancing emergency preparedness and response capabilities, aligning with national development priorities. Critical funding shortfalls in 2024 are anticipated, prompting WFP to intensify efforts in engaging non-traditional donors. The focus remains on supporting the government in coordinating responses to refugees and drought, ensuring crisis-affected populations can access essential food and nutrition.	5.5	3	62%		
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	By November 2023, WFP reached 5.2 million of the 8.5 million targeted for emergency and resilience efforts. Prioritizing six-month assistance periods over broader reach, WFP aims to assist 4.1 million people (GFD & Cash) and 2.2 million vulnerable individuals (through nutritional activities) in 2024. Targeting East regions, where conflict exacerbates acute food insecurity, North Kivu with 2.4 million displaced is a focal point. Flexibility in planning, based on evolving needs and resources, guides WFP's approach to maximize food security outcomes. The latest smart survey indicates high stunting and wasting rates of 51.6% and 7% respectively for N. Kivu which are of high concern.	606	546	90%		
Eswatini	Eswatini is to be affected by El Nino which will worsen the situation thus increasing inequality for the estimated 32% of the population currently living under poverty. The CO has not received sufficient funding for assistance intended for the lean season (October 2023 to March 2024), except to reach 5,000 people with in-kind food for three months starting in February.	6	2	31%		
Lesotho	WFP initially intended to provide food assistance to 115,000 food insecure people experiencing the highest food gaps during the lean season (October 2023 to March 2024). However, due to funding shortages only 10,000 were supported through Anticipatory Action from November 2023 to January 2024.	19	13	69%		
Madagascar	From January to April 2024, an estimated 1.72 million people in Madagascar will face food insecurity, an increase from 1.32 million in December 2023. WFP's emergency response targets 650,000 individuals in drought-affected areas with in-kind aid, 240,000 with cash-based transfers (CBT), and 147,000 in cyclone-prone regions. Limited resources pose challenges, with a full-scale funding break anticipated in February and a CBT pipeline break in March 2024. WFP Madagascar faces a US\$ 49.4 million operational shortfall until April 2024 (based on December pipeline submission).	131	85	75%		
Malawi	The MVAC assessment report highlighted 4.4 million individuals (IPC Phase 3 or above) in 28 districts and 4 cities needing 2 to 6 months of food assistance in the 2023/24 consumption year. WFP initially aimed to prioritize 8 districts but, due to resource constraints, is only providing both cash and in-kind support in 3 districts. Additionally, WFP offers logistical assistance to transport government maize to the affected areas.	90	45	51%		

Mozambique	IPC projects an increase in acute food insecurity from 2.6 to 3.3 million people during the peak of the lean season. This increase includes 220,000 people in IPC 4 (mostly in Cabo Delgado). Deterioration in food security will occur at the same time WFP is forced to reduce assistance from 850,000 people (Dec-23) to 500,000 (Jan-24) and subsequently to 215,000 (May-24). Prospects for peace might be jeopardized in an electoral year, hampering development, and delaying exploration of vital natural resources.	132	74	56%
Namibia	From October 2023 to March 2024, 695,000 individuals (26% of the population) grapple with food insecurity due to a dry spell, erratic rainfall, and COVID-19, prompting increased fuel and food prices. The government is aiding affected populations with food assistance vouchers, health and nutrition access, and livelihood protection. WFP is supporting government to boost smallholder farmers in addressing groundwater issues, compromised diets, yields, and input costs. CO is transitioning to systems strengthening, empowering the government for crisis response in the next 2GCSP, focusing on national drought response capacity building during this lean season.	2.5	2	88%
Republic of the Congo	Despite limited resources, WFP Congo aims to address potential challenges stemming from a possible influx of 15,000 refugees from DRC amid electoral/post-electoral crises. Aligned with UNHCR and humanitarian actors' emergency preparedness plan, WFP plans to assist 50,000 Congolese citizens affected by floods in the Likouala Region. Approximately 79,000 people, including CAR refugees, face severe impact as their crops are washed away. Assistance hinges on resource availability, emphasizing the organization's commitment to both refugee and flood-affected populations.	16	2	14%
Tanzania	The IPC update for November 2023 to April 2024 reveals about 900,000 Tanzanians facing acute food insecurity due to prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall, with a slight deterioration since October 2022. With a funding gap of US\$ 13.4 million for the refugee operation, WFP decreased rations to 60% in 2023, potentially extending into 2024 without additional funds. The 2023 Community & Household Survey (CHS) in refugee operations signals worsening food security and protection issues. El-Nino-induced floods in December 2023 caused casualties and displacement in Hanang, prompting WFP assistance.	45	17	37%
Zambia	With Zambia forecasted to receive normal to below-normal rainfall during the 2023/2024 season, an estimated 2.5million people are at risk, including more than 58,400 (IPC-4) people facing critical food insecurity. WFP, working alongside national authorities and NGOs, is preparing a coordinated response to address urgent food needs, as well as scaling up its existing crisis response activity covering over 8,500 refugees to accommodate a potential influx due to DRC's post-election unrest. Swift action is crucial to avert a humanitarian crisis.	12	5	46%
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe initiated the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS) on December 6th for lean season assistance. WFP is providing assistance to 264,000 food-insecure individuals in rural areas from January to March 2024, in addition to technical support for FDMS implementation. WFP also concurrently addresses El Nino impact in high-risk districts. December 2023 showed a slight rainfall improvement, while ongoing monitoring of El Nino persists. November's annual inflation dipped by 0.6%, but basic commodities see 2.5% monthly rise.	67	43	65%



Western Africa

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

52.5M



WFP 2024 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

24M

(OF WHICH 5.29 MILLION NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES)



6-MONTH NET FUNDING REQUIREMENT

(FEB 2024 - JUL 2024)

US\$ 1.14B

(70% OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT)



WFP OPERATIONS OF CORPORATE CONCERN

🚧 CORPORATE SCALE-UP: CHAD

🚧 CORPORATE ATTENTION: BURKINA FASO, MALI, NIGER, NIGERIA

⚠️ EARLY ACTION: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

In 2024, West Africa is expected to experience the highest number of food-insecure people since the Cadre Harmonisé was launched in 2014. Production deficits, high food prices and limited market functionality are exacerbated by a continuously deteriorating security situation. A staggering 52.5 million people are projected to be food insecure in 2024, including 2.6 million in CH Phase 4. Other challenges include the growing trend of export restrictions imposed by national governments, coupled with ECOWAS' sanctions and worsening operating conditions with access restrictions and bans on cash modalities. Additionally, Eastern Chad continues to see a large influx of refugees from Sudan, which is putting additional pressure on the resources of host communities. Moreover, prices of basic food commodities currently remain above the five-year average across the region. There is therefore an urgent need to significantly adjust and prioritise WFP's emergency response across the region, considering funding challenges.

MALI

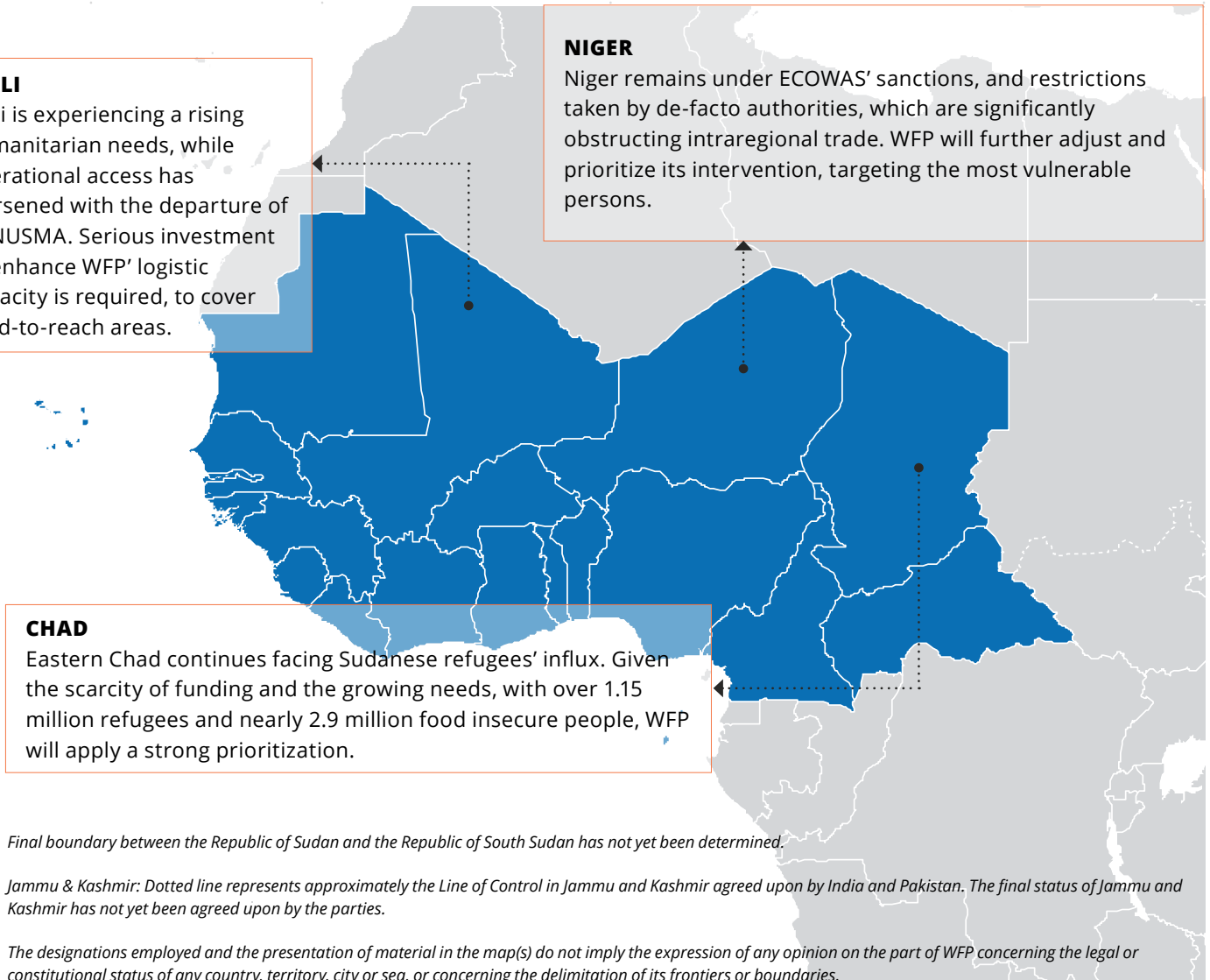
Mali is experiencing a rising humanitarian needs, while operational access has worsened with the departure of MINUSMA. Serious investment to enhance WFP' logistic capacity is required, to cover hard-to-reach areas.

NIGER

Niger remains under ECOWAS' sanctions, and restrictions taken by de-facto authorities, which are significantly obstructing intraregional trade. WFP will further adjust and prioritize its intervention, targeting the most vulnerable persons.

CHAD

Eastern Chad continues facing Sudanese refugees' influx. Given the scarcity of funding and the growing needs, with over 1.15 million refugees and nearly 2.9 million food insecure people, WFP will apply a strong prioritization.



Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Jammu & Kashmir: Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

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WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	SUMMARY OF WFP RESPONSE PLAN 2024	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN US\$ MILLION (FEB -JUL 2024)	OF NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (FEB -JUL 2024)
Benin	The number of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) continues to grow and currently stands at over 25,000 people according to UNHCR. In 2024, WFP will intensify its ONE UN joint operations for rapid response to the influx of refugees and asylum seekers. WFP is emphasizing Emergency Preparedness and Response activities such as training and simulation exercises to strengthen the Government's capacities. This includes finalizing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Civil Protection Agency.	38	6	16%
Burkina Faso	Hunger and malnutrition levels remain worrying, especially in the hardest-to-reach localities, where residents and IDPs have extremely limited access to food, markets, essential services, and agricultural activities. During the 2024 lean season, 3 million people (13 percent of the population) faced crisis or emergency levels of acute food insecurity. Anticipating funding shortfalls, WFP will continue to address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable and expand integrated resilience-building. While WFP will seek to increase overland transport, helicopters will provide airlifting of life-saving food assistance to priority areas.	260	176	67%
Cameroon	WFP will continue with emergency response in 2024 as the three crises continue to hamper development efforts. Given the reduced funding landscape, WFP will employ a food systems approach as a means of knitting-in resilience through value chain development, increased market access for local producers, and using schools as hubs of development. WFP will pursue its transition pathway through a graduation approach from humanitarian to self-reliance, with vulnerability-based targeting. WFP will focus on disaster risk management and the institution of an insurance system for smallholder farmers.	76	56	74%
Cape Verde	On 30 November 2023, WFP successfully ended the Limited Emergency Operation through which it provided technical assistance, capacity strengthening, and policy support to ensure sustainable management and implementation of the national school feeding programme by the Government of Cabo Verde. WFP used its technical and logistical know-how to help purchase and supply the food commodities needed for school meals which reached 90,715 students in 857 schools. This included vegetable oil, milk, and canned beef among other products.	0	0	0%
Central African Republic	WFP will prioritise life-saving assistance and nutrition interventions in IPC 4 sub-prefectures and hotspots with high global acute malnutrition and food insecurity rates while gradually shifting to early recovery assistance wherever possible. Home-grown school feeding will be used as an entry point to strengthen food systems in CAR. In 2024, WFP targets 1.5 million beneficiaries, through crisis, resilience building and the root causes pillar. Due to funding constraints, WFP will prioritize only 13 sub-prefectures in IPC 4. WFP requires US\$ 69.6 million for its crisis response through July 2024.	116	71	61%
Chad	Chad has one of Africa's largest and fastest-growing refugee populations. Following the eruption of the Sudan conflict, over 760,000 people have fled across the border to Chad since April 2023. WFP has included Chad as a high priority in the scale-up of its regional response to the Sudan crisis until May 2024. Moreover, the November 2023 Cadre Harmonisé projects that 2.9 million people will be severely food insecure in the 2024 lean season. In partnership with the Government of Chad, WFP plans to reach 3.6 million people in 2024.	380	333	88%

Côte d'Ivoire	Between August and December 2023, WFP provided monthly food assistance to nearly 10,635 asylum seekers relocated in two transit centers. Starting in December, assistance expanded to an additional 3,338 asylum seekers out of transit centres as well as 309 host families in the Tchologo region. In 2024, WFP intends to provide specialized nutritious food in transit centres to prevent acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. Additional funding is required to maintain assistance beyond February 2024.	10	7	70%
The Gambia	The global food crisis has further exacerbated food insecurity in The Gambia. According to the November 2023 Cadre Harmonise projections, an estimated 225,144 individuals will be in IPC3 and over 1,500 in IPC4, indicating severe food insecurity and a need for emergency assistance during the upcoming lean season. Nutrition interventions targeting children under 5 years old and pregnant and lactating mothers and the provision of school meals will be prioritised in the three next months. WFP Gambia's second generation CSP 2024-2028 will start in March 2024.	10	4	39%
Ghana	According to the November 2023 Cadre Harmonisé (CH), 2.2 million people are projected to be food insecure (IPC/CH phases 3 and 4) during the 2024 lean season, 92,000 of which are projected to be in "emergency" (IPC/CH Phase 4). In the last 6 months, WFP Ghana has been responding to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of the acute food-insecure asylum seekers reaching 5,825 people with cash assistance. For 2024 Emergency response, 11,200 vulnerable host communities and asylum seekers will be prioritized for emergency food assistance mainly through mobile cash transfers.	16	8	50%
Guinea	As part of the IMF's Food Shock Window, WFP distributed specialized nutritional foods in Kankan, Kindia, and Boké regions reaching 12,897 children aged 6 to 59 months. The "Zero Hunger Village" project exhibits a high potential for increased local productivity. Initially piloted in seven villages, it expanded to 12 villages in 2023. In July 2024, WFP will start its new CSP 2024-2029 based on the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of its current country's strategic activities.	11	1	10%
Guinea-Bissau	The CO will prioritise covering and maintaining the duration of all planned assistance to beneficiaries. Nevertheless, for school feeding and nutrition, the CO will reduce rations to meet funding gaps. WFP plans to assist 270,000 beneficiaries by: strengthening the preparedness and response capacities of local partners and crisis-affected communities; supporting children, vulnerable groups, and people at risk of malnutrition, supporting rural communities to build resilience to climate and socioeconomic shocks; and strengthening the national social protection system.	14	9	68%
Liberia	Inflation has plagued Liberia over the past year. Since April 2023, the inflation rate has risen steadily; in November 2023, the cost of the food basket was 25.7 percent higher than in the same month last year. WFP will continue to support vulnerable populations through school feeding, crisis response and livelihood and resilience building for smallholder farmers. WFP is currently reaching 70,200 school children through Home-Grown School Feeding. The country office is still facing some funding constraints to meet the programme requirements.	8	7	87%
Mali	Due to the worsening security conditions, WFP Mali anticipates a surge in its Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) activity, increasing from 40,000 to 303,000 beneficiaries during the 2024 lean season. In 2024, WFP is targeting 1.3 million beneficiaries (63 percent through its crisis response and 37 percent through resilience building). However, funding constraints are forcing WFP to prioritize IPC Phase 4+ populations with full rations and prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months, and for Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWG).	172	104	60%

Mauritania	Following an uptick in insecurity in neighbouring Mali, the Government of Mauritania and UNHCR estimate that nearly 50,000 displaced from Mali (including 41,000 Malian refugees) have arrived, most of them in the Hodh El Chargui Region, which is projected to face food insecurity during the 2024 lean season. This is likely to be further compounded by the continued refugee influx due to the withdrawal of MINUSMA. Urgent resources are needed to provide both an in and out-of-camp response to mitigate food insecurity and promote social cohesion in a fragile zone.	47	37	80%
Niger	In Niger, 2.3 million people are estimated to be severely food insecure, the second highest level ever reached during a post-harvest season. Border closures and access restrictions are severely hampering the operations of WFP, which is using Togo-Burkina Faso corridor as an alternative route. Increasing security risks, delays and additional costs are discouraging transporters from undertaking this route. In 2024, WFP is planning to reach 3.6 million people through crisis response and resilience activities. WFP requires US\$ 78.4 million to sustain crisis response operations through to July 2024.	171	122	71%
Nigeria	Conflict, economic challenges, flooding, and dry spells have intensified food insecurity across northern Nigeria. The November 2023 Cadre Harmonisé projects 4.4 million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states and 5.4 million people in Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara states will need food assistance during the 2024 lean season. In response, WFP is providing emergency food assistance and supporting technical assistance that builds resilience to shocks while enhancing social protection and nutrition systems for nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart livelihood creation initiatives.	246	171	70%
São Tomé and Príncipe	With the new CSP 2024 – 2028, WFP has prioritized enabling the Government and its stakeholders to improve emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, early warning, and shock-responsive social protection systems, with a climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable approach. In the first half of 2024, preliminary assessments and baseline will be conducted to better assess food security and potential solutions. A total of 7,500 people will be targeted, mainly smallholder farmers and their families.	0.33	0.71	212%
Senegal	WFP remains committed to supporting Senegal's 2024 national response to the escalating food and nutrition crisis. The CSP 2019-2023 has been extended to 2024. In 2024, WFP Senegal's response plan will focus on consolidating cash-based transfers for nutrition, school feeding, livelihoods programmes, and crisis response to support local food production. Crisis response will be implemented through cash transfers and vouchers while capacity strengthening initiatives will focus on technical assistance, advocacy, and collaboration with government agencies to ensure effective implementation.	27	19	70%
Sierra Leone	In 2024, WFP will provide nutritious meals to primary school children through home-grown school feeding programme and assist crisis-affected households and their recovery needs. It will also provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support, while strengthening the capacity of peripheral health units and staff on health and nutrition. Moreover, resilience-building support to smallholder farmers will include training farmer organizations and women groups in climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest crop management, group marketing and how to successfully run village savings and loans schemes.	15	8	52%
Togo	The spill-over from the crisis in the Sahel has contributed to the deterioration of food security in Northern Togo. According to an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted by WFP and partners, some 420,000 people are severely food insecure in Northern Togo. WFP plans to reach 150,000 beneficiaries, including refugees, IDPs and host-communities with General Food Distribution (GFD) for three months. WFP will also target 20,000 beneficiaries identified as most the vulnerable among GDF beneficiaries to transition to an emergency FFA programme for an additional three-month assistance.	14	3	21%

Endnotes

- [1](#) As of the end of December 2023, the 2023 [GHO required US\\$ 56.7 billion](#) to assist 245.2 million of the 363.3 million people in need. The 2023 GHO funding reached a total of US\$ 21.8 billion or 38 percent of the required amount. Despite significant efforts to address the surge in humanitarian needs, the disparity between the needs and the requirements reached an unprecedented level of US\$ 35 billion in unmet appeal requirements.
- [2](#) WFP is focusing on an already prioritized levels of need (150 million people based on projected needs requiring US\$ 21.1 billion) that it is funding raising against.
- [3](#) (IPC/CH Phase 4+, including severely food insecure based on CARI).
- [4](#) Famine is the most severe form of a food crisis and is declared when several specific criteria are met: 1) 20 percent of a population suffers from extreme food shortages; 2) 30 percent of children under the age of five are experiencing acute malnutrition; 3) the death rate in an area has doubled, or two people – or four children – out of every 10,000 people die each day.
- [5](#) Global estimates for wasting of children under 5 are not conducted regularly. This figure is the latest and most recent figure from 2022. This is an underestimated figure, as it does not account for new wasting cases or incidences nor subnational disparities in wasting prevalence.
- [6](#) [UNICEF. March 2023. Undernourished and Overlooked: A Global Nutrition Crisis in Adolescent Girls and Women](#). An underestimated figure as it does not account for new wasting cases or incidence nor subnational disparities in wasting prevalence.
- [7](#) The largest number was a projection of 700,000 people in Somalia in 2023, which did not materialize and was revised downwards later.
- [8](#) The projection is valid until February 7, a new IPC analysis is not yet available.
- [9](#) This includes the total number of people assisted including capacity strengthening support. Final 2023 beneficiaries figures will be published in the Annual Performance Report, June EB
- [10](#) Budget revisions currently in process are expected to reduce 2024 funding requirements.
- [11](#) Associated Press. 2024. [UN Chief warns climate chaos and food crises threaten global peace](#)
- [12](#) Aljazeera. 2024. [The Year of Elections – Is 2024 democracy's biggest test ever?](#)
- [13](#) Hunger Hotspots, [FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food security, June-November 2023 Outlook](#)
- [14](#) [2023 Global Report on Food Crises](#) Joint Analysis for Better Decisions.
- [15](#) World Bank. 2024. Global Economic Prospects
- [16](#) FAO World Food Situation | FAO Food Price Index | FAO Rice Price Update - January 2024
- [17](#) AMIS | Indicators | Outside markets | Energy and other indicators; IFPRI Fertilizer Market Dashboard
- [18](#) The Associated Press. 2024. [UN Chief warns climate chaos and food crises threaten global peace](#)
- [19](#) [The Global Risks Report 2023](#)
- [20](#) [Global Climate Highlights 2023](#)
- [21](#) United Nations, [UN launches US\\$ 46 billion appeal to respond to worsening crisis in 2024](#).
- [22](#) This February 2024 estimate is the 10th update of WFP's acute food insecurity estimates for the Global Operational Response Plan, which began in June 2020 and is covering 72 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available. Included are countries where WFP plans to implement unrestricted resource transfers in 2024 based on their Country Strategic Plan (CSP) or Limited Emergency Operation (LEO). The geographical coverage has been adjusted in this edition due to methodological refinements on country inclusion and the availability of updated data, not older than 2022. The analysis covers displaced populations, and in countries where WFP operations only cover displaced populations (and potentially host communities), only these populations have been included. This estimate is based on most recent assessment data and projections for 2024 (or latest available) from Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Cadre Harmonisé (CH), WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), remote CARI (rCARI) if based on CATI (computer assisted telephone interviews), or comparable analyses. No updated data based on these sources exists for Bolivia, Caribbean islands, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua and Venezuela. Expected peak-numbers for 2024 (or latest available) are used (see also the [methodology paper](#) and the paper "[Numbers explained](#)". Numbers reported by regional offices can differ from numbers presented here due to different objectives: the Regional Bureau in Nairobi uses most recent data instead of peak data for their seasonal updates. The Regional Bureau in Johannesburg reports totals which include more countries than the ones included in the Global Operational Response Plan (GORP) regional estimates.
- [23](#) Global Operational Response Plan ([GORP](#)) # 9, November 2023.
- [24](#) HNO forthcoming.
- [25](#) [Afghanistan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for October 2023 and Projection for November 2023 - March 2024](#)
- [26](#) Famine is the most severe form of a food crisis and is declared when several specific criteria are met: 1) 20 percent of a population suffers from extreme food shortages; 2) 30 percent of children under the age of five are experiencing acute malnutrition; 3) the death rate in an area has doubled, or two people – or four children – out of every 10,000 people die each day.
- [27](#) The largest number was a projection of 700,000 people in Somalia in 2023, which did not materialize and was revised downwards later.
- [28](#) SMART.2023. Mali
- [29](#) [WHO cut-off values for public health significance](#).
- [30](#) SMART.2022. Niger.
- [31](#) [SMART](#).2023. Tigray, Ethiopia.
- [32](#) [FSNAU.2023](#).

- [33](#) [Sudan Nutrition Cluster](#). Nov. 2023
- [34](#) [SMART July-Aug 2023](#). DRC
- [35](#) [Palestine Nutrition Cluster](#), Nov 2023.
- [36](#) [World Economic Situation and Prospects 2024](#)
- [37](#) [Global Risk Report 2024](#)
- [38](#) [World Bank Press Release 2024](#)
- [39](#) [FAO World Food Situation | FAO Food Price Index](#)
- [40](#) [FAO Rice Price Update - January 2024](#)
- [41](#) [FAO World Food Situation | FAO Food Price Index](#)
- [42](#) [AMIS | Indicators | Outside markets | Energy and other indicators; IFPRI Fertilizer Market Dashboard](#)
- [43](#) [Trading Economics | Food inflation, considering data no older than October 2023. Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas e Información de la República de Cuba \(National Office of Statistics and Information of the Republic of Cuba\). Estimate based on WFP food basket for DRC, Myanmar, Sudan, and Syria.](#)
- [44](#) [World Bank.2023. International Debt Report.](#)
- [45](#) [World Bank.2024. Global Economic Prospects.](#)
- [46](#) [World Bank.2024. Global Economic Prospects.](#)
- [47](#) [WFP. 2023. Climate Crisis Doesn't Have to be a Hunger Crisis.](#)
- [48](#) [In 2022, above-average rainfall and flooding across West and Central Africa affected 5 million people in 19 countries across West and Central Africa. For instance, in Chad, almost 1.3 million people were affected by flooding in December 2022. \[West and Central Africa: Flood Situation Report – 15 December 2022\]\(#\)](#)
- [49](#) [AGRI Climate Country Risks Profiles](#)
- [50](#) [GROUNDSWELL AFRIQUE. 2021. Les migrations climatiques internes dans les pays d'Afrique de l'ouest.](#)
- [51](#) [COP28 Declaration on climate, relief, recovery and peace.](#)
- [52](#) [United Nations Human Rights. 2022. \[Climate Change exacerbates violence against women and girls\]\(#\)](#)
- [53](#) [IMF. 2021. \[Linking Climate and Inequality\]\(#\)](#)
- [54](#) [UNCCD, \[Global Land Outlook\]\(#\)](#)
- [55](#) [UNCTAD. 2020. \[COVID-19 and food security in vulnerable countries\]\(#\)](#)
- [56](#) [COP28 Presidency puts food systems transformation on global climate agenda](#) as more than 130 world leaders endorse food and agriculture declaration.
- [57](#) [CarbonBrief.2022. \[UN Land Report: Five Key Takeaways for climate change, food systems and nature loss\]\(#\)](#)
- [58](#) [From 2014–2021, climate finance available per capita in non-fragile states has amounted to US\\$ 161, compared to just US\\$ 2.1 per person in extremely fragile states, UNDP Stories 2023](#)
- [59](#) [This is the total number of people assisted including capacity building. Final 2023 beneficiaries figures will be published in the Annual Performance Report, June EB](#)
- [60](#) [DTM IOM Sudan Weekly Displacement Snapshot](#)
- [61](#) [Black Sea Grain Initiative](#)
- [62](#) [Adaptation Fund's Climate Innovation Accelerator.](#)
- [63](#) [Digital & Green Innovation Accelerator,](#)
- [64](#) [Humanitarian Ventures Innovation Accelerator,](#)
- [65](#) [Project AHEAD](#)
- [66](#) [Hunger MAP](#)
- [67](#) [Memorandum of Understanding CERN and WFP](#)
- [68](#) [Totalling US\\$ 5 million in 2022-2023.](#)
- [69](#) [Preliminary Resilience Evidence from Niger, August 2023](#)
- [70](#) [Evaluation of WFP's Policy on Country Strategic Plans – May 2023](#)
- [71](#) [As per financial statement, pending audit.](#)
- [72](#) [As of the end of December 2023, the 2023 \[GHO required US\\\$ 56.7 billion\]\(#\) to assist 245.2 million of the 363.3 million people in need. The 2023 GHO funding reached a total of US\\$ 21.8 billion or 38 percent of the required amount. Despite significant efforts to address the surge in humanitarian needs, the disparity between the needs and the requirements reached an unprecedented level of US\\$ 35 billion in unmet appeal requirements.](#)
- [73](#) [COP28 Declaration on climate, relief, recovery and peace.](#)

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