



WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2024

Update #11

New Synopsis Format



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

June 2024

FOOD SECURITY

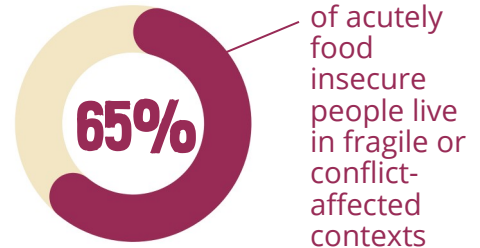
309 M PEOPLE ACUTELY FOOD INSECURE
in the **71 countries** with WFP operations and where data is available

37.2 M PEOPLE IN EMERGENCY OR WORSE LEVELS OF FOOD INSECURITY
across **47 countries**

24.5 M ACUTELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN
expected in **15 countries** with the highest burden in 2024

18 HUNGER HOTSPOTS
where food security is expected to deteriorate in the next **6 months**

CONFLICT



16 OUT OF 18 HUNGER HOTSPOT COUNTRIES
at risk of deterioration from June - November 2024 have **violence and conflict** as the primary cause

WFP RESPONSE

62 M PEOPLE REACHED WITH ASSISTANCE
from January to March 2024 with food, cash, commodity vouchers, and capacity strengthening

34%
lower than the number of people assisted during the same period last year, mainly due to reduced funding levels compounded by access constraints

3.8 M CHILDREN & PBWG REACHED WITH PROGRAMMES TO AID RECOVERY FROM MALNUTRITION
from January to March 2024

5.4 M CHILDREN UNDER 5 & PBWG REACHED WITH MALNUTRITION PREVENTION
from January to March 2024

WFP TARGETS

139 M PEOPLE TARGETED
in 2024 based on projected needs

17 M CHILDREN UNDER 5 & PBWG TARGETED WITH MALNUTRITION PREVENTION

16.3 M CHILDREN UNDER 5 & PBWG TARGETED WITH PROGRAMMES TO AID RECOVERY FROM MALNUTRITION

FUNDING OUTLOOK

US\$ 18 BILLION
projected operational requirements for 2024

US\$ 6.9 BILLION
net funding requirements for the next six months (Jun - Nov 2024)

Since February, 2024 projections have been adjusted downwards: projected operational requirements from US\$ 21.1 billion to US\$ 18 billion, and the six-month requirements from US\$7.5 billion to US\$6.9 billion.

GLOBAL UPDATE



HUNGER PERSISTS

Millions of people are teetering on the brink of starvation as conflict rages across many corners of the world.¹ This year, **309 million people are estimated to face acute levels of food insecurity** in the **71 countries** with WFP operations and where data is available.² This number does not yet account for the rapid and alarming deterioration in Sudan, as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis results are not yet available.

An estimated **37.2 million people across 47 countries** will be in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH³ Phase 4 and above, including severely food insecure based on CARI⁴) in 2024, and **require immediate emergency assistance to save lives and livelihoods.**⁵

An estimated **24.5 million children** are predicted to be **acutely malnourished** in the **15 countries** with the highest burden in 2024.⁶ The convergence of threats may further increase the number of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) affected by acute malnutrition.

COUNTRIES OF HIGHEST CONCERN

FAO and WFP have jointly warned that between June and October 2024, acute food insecurity is likely to deteriorate further in 18 hunger hotspots. Hotspots of highest concern are **Haiti, Mali, Palestine, South Sudan** and **Sudan.**⁷

In **Palestine**, based on an analysis conducted in March 2024, 1.1 million people – half of the population of the **Gaza Strip** – is expected to fall into IPC Phase 5 by mid-July.⁸ With the recent displacements in Rafah, and escalation of conflict in the entire Gaza Strip, the diets of young children, and PBWG has been worsening and remain worrying.⁹ An updated IPC analysis for the Gaza Strip is expected to be published.

For **Sudan**, an IPC alert in March this year called for urgent action to prevent famine in certain areas, as populations are at risk of facing starvation and total collapse of livelihoods, and around 3.7 million children and 1.2 million PBWG are estimated to be acutely malnourished.¹⁰ An updated IPC analysis reflecting the rapid and alarming deterioration is expected to be published in the coming weeks.

In **South Sudan**, 79,000 people¹¹ and in **Mali**, more than 2,500 people¹² are projected to face Catastrophic conditions (IPC/CH Phase 5) this year. In **Haiti**, already critical levels of acute food insecurity are likely to deteriorate in the coming months, with the risk of catastrophic conditions re-emerging.¹³

DRIVERS AGGRAVATING FOOD INSECURITY

CONFLICT DRIVING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

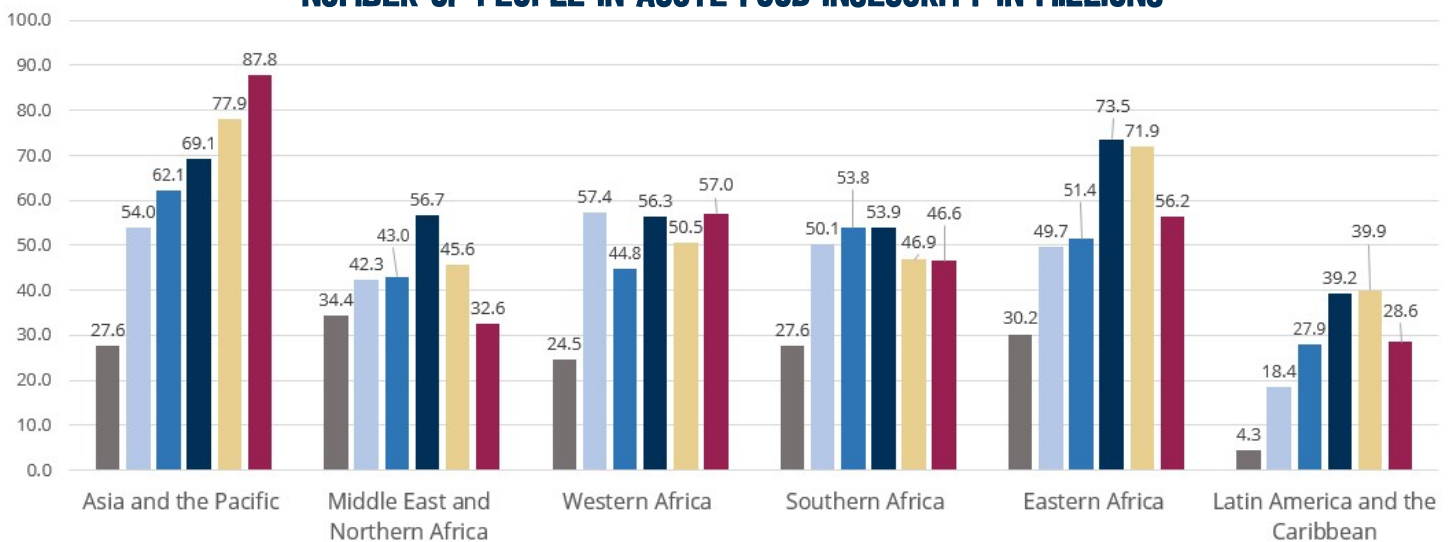
While drivers of food insecurity are interlinked, and the impact of economic shocks and natural hazards have grown in importance in recent years, 65% of acutely food insecure people live in fragile or conflict affected contexts.¹⁴ 16 out of 18 hunger hotspot countries at risk of significant deterioration from June to November 2024¹⁵ have conflict and violence as primary cause, particularly those at the highest alert level, including **Mali, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan** and **Haiti**.

Globally, armed violence continues to be on the rise: 2023 saw a 12% increase in conflict compared to 2022, and a 40% increase compared to 2020.¹⁶ The total number of internally displaced people, mainly conflict-induced, grew by over 50% over the past five years.¹⁷ The effects of conflicts are also increasingly spreading beyond borders, causing cross-border population movement and regional spill-over effects. Conflict continues severely hampering humanitarian access, hindering assistance in reaching those most in need, and often driving up operational costs.

ECONOMIC DYNAMICS HITTING FOOD INSECURITY HARD

Conflict and instability are compounded by a slowdown of economic growth in emerging markets and developing economies.¹⁸ Many countries worldwide continue struggling with high debt levels – putting at risk investments into protecting their people, especially the most vulnerable. Food inflation rates continue to be persistently high in dozens of countries, diminishing purchasing power and threatening households' access to food. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, food prices have at least doubled in 26 countries.¹⁹

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



- Early 2020 pre-COVID-19, 79 countries
- November 2020, 79 countries
- November 2021, 80 countries
- November 2022, 79 countries, including Ukraine ripple effects in 49 countries
- November 2023, 78 countries
- June 2024, 71 countries

The increase of needs in Asia and the Pacific compared to 2023 is mainly driven by extended coverage due to the inclusion of residents of Bangladesh based on IPC results, while the estimate in 2023 focused on refugees and host communities only. The decrease in the Middle East and Northern Africa reflects the exclusion of the North of Yemen, where no recent IPC data is available. The increase in Western Africa is driven by a deterioration of the economic situation in Nigeria and the influx of refugees in Chad. In Eastern Africa, drought conditions have eased in 2024. However, the estimate does not yet account for the recent rapid and alarming deterioration in Sudan, as updated IPC results are not yet available. Also, effects of the Sudan crisis on neighboring countries are not yet completely covered by the available data. For Latin America, numbers decreased in 2024 compared to 2023, mainly due to unavailability of recent data and a resulting change in country coverage.

ADVERSE CLIMATE AMPLIFYING NEEDS

Weather extremes, such as excessive rains, tropical storms, cyclones, flooding, droughts and increased climate variability remain significant drivers of acute food insecurity in some countries and regions.²⁰ **Southern Africa** is facing severe El Niño-induced droughts and floods across the region, leading to national disaster declarations in **Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Namibia**, and **Madagascar**.²¹ High rainfall and record high Lake Victoria levels will likely expand multi-year flooding in **South Sudan**'s Sudd wetlands from September, lasting until early next year, potentially causing long-term population displacements.

La Niña is expected to prevail from August this year, significantly influencing rainfall distribution and temperatures.²² If it materialises, La Niña is likely to bring back drought conditions in **Somalia**, southeastern **Ethiopia**, and northeastern **Kenya** during the growing season of October-December this year, and possibly during the season of March to May next year. La Niña also increases the likelihood of an extremely active hurricane season in the **Caribbean**, a heightened risk of flooding in the **Sahel**, and dry conditions during the next winter season in **Central Asia**.

STRIVING TO STRETCH EVERY DOLLAR



Following a peak in 2022, the current funding landscape is affecting the entire humanitarian sector, forcing WFP – and many others – to scale back assistance and refocus efforts on the most severe needs. As a consequence, nearly all of WFP's largest operations have reduced or plan to substantially reduce their operational plans.

Less funding means that WFP often has to reduce assistance to already vulnerable people, or abandon assistance to people in Crisis levels of acute food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 3). As a result, there is a real risk they may quickly fall into Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) and Catastrophe or Famine (IPC Phase 5) levels.²³



WFP ASSISTANCE: FIRST QUARTER 2024

From January to March, WFP was able to reach 62 million people with food, cash, commodity vouchers, and capacity strengthening:²⁴ During the same period, WFP assisted 5.4 million children under age 5 and PBWG with programmes to prevent malnutrition and 3.8 million children and PBWG with programmes to aid recovery from malnutrition.

FEWER PEOPLE ASSISTED AND RATIONS REDUCED

In comparison with the 62 million people assisted by WFP from January to March, 93 million people were assisted during the same period last year. This represents 34% fewer people assisted this year, mainly due to reduced funding levels compounded by access constraints.

Food and cash assistance (CBT) distributed during the same periods imply a 50% decrease in food and 43% decrease in CBT, showing an even larger drop than the drop in beneficiaries assisted:²⁵ This means that food or cash per ration have been reduced further in 2024's first quarter compared to the same time last year. WFP is forced to consider the real risk of spreading its resources too thin.

Beneficiary and Transfer Value: Q1 24 vs. Q1 23								
Beneficiaries			Food MT			CBT USD		
Q1 23	Q1 24	% Change	Q1 23	Q1 24	% Change	Q1 23	Q1 24	% Change
93.2M	62.0M	-34%	1,177.1K	593.1K	-50%	914.5M	525.5M	-43%

Preliminary data for this year suggests that the impact of the funding gap on WFP beneficiaries may be even more severe throughout the year than initially anticipated. WFP monitoring data further highlights the negative consequences of assistance cuts, with rises in malnutrition, early marriage, migration, and child labour, alongside dips in school enrolment. Families are resorting to desperate strategies to cope, such as selling off household assets which in turn drive them deeper into poverty and deprivation.

To adapt to a new global funding reality, WFP is re-budgeting and maximizing available resources, while boosting the efficiency and effectiveness of our work so that programmes get further on every donor dollar.

2024 REVISED GLOBAL BENEFICIARY TARGET

For 2024, WFP has adjusted its plan from 150 million people as shared in the February edition of this report to now 139 million people based on projected needs. The projected operational requirements has likewise been adjusted downwards from a projected US\$ 21.1 billion in February to now US\$ 18 billion, to meet food and nutrition needs this year. The next six month net funding requirements (June – November 2024) stand at US\$ 6.9 billion, down from the projection shared in February of US\$ 7.5 billion for the 6-month period February – July.

The reduced number of beneficiaries is aligned with the reduced projected operational requirements, reflecting that humanitarian appeals and plans are evidence-based, credible, and prioritized to reduce the gap between funding requirements and assistance levels at both country and aggregated levels.

This year, WFP is planning to assist 17 million children under age 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) with malnutrition prevention activities and 16.3 million children and PBWG with programmes to aid recovery from malnutrition.

WFP RESPONSE BY COUNTRY



Fortified
wheat flour

with Iron, folic acid, Vitamin B1

50 KG



wfp.org
World Food
Programme

P25-01/23 6A
19-08

PO#: _____
Origin: Republic of Yemen
Supplier: Yemen Company For Flour
Best use date: _____

Refined Vegetable Oil
Fortified with vitamin A and D



wfp.org
برنامج الأغذية
العالمي

Production date: _____
Best used before date: _____
Origin: USA
Producer: Incobrase Industries, Ltd.
Batch No: _____
P.O. No: 421000017

Not for Sale
ليس للبيع



Asia and the Pacific



BENEFICIARIES IN Q1
13.5M

2024 PROJECTED BENEFICIARIES
25.4M

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)
US\$ 1,267M

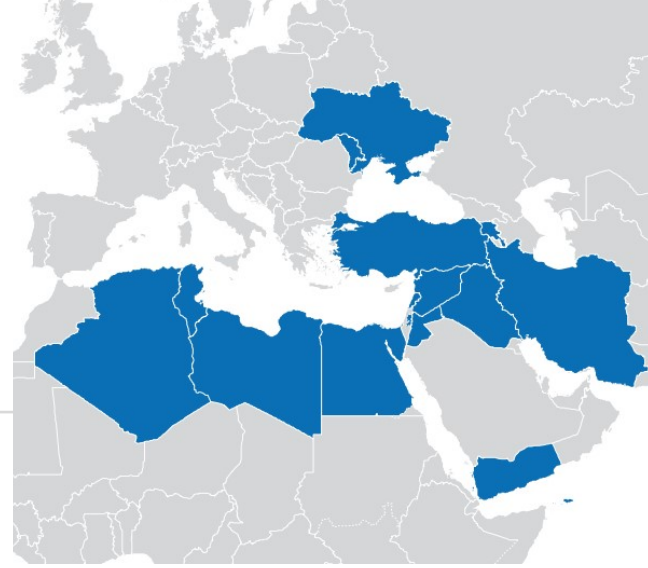
NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)
US\$ 697M

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	Actual Beneficiaries in Q1 2024*	2024 Projected Beneficiaries	Total requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	Net funding requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	% of net funding requirements (Jun - Nov 2024)
Afghanistan	8,044,317	16,308,441	745	510	68%
Bangladesh	1,045,408	1,337,056	160	50	31%
Bhutan	-	-	2.98	1.39	47%
Cambodia	152,859	154,449	10	0.34	3%
DPR Korea	-	1,238,590	14	3.44	25%
India	-	-	3.02	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	1.81	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	31,308	275,000	10	-	-
Lao PDR	96,474	150,717	7.5	0.22	3%
Myanmar	573,091	2,177,300	178	85	48%
Nepal	94,468	760,430	27	11	41%
Pacific Island Countries & Territories	-	75,000	5.09	2.73	54%
Pakistan	1,390,653	1,546,200	70	23	33%
Philippines	10,230	500,850	14	4.34	31%
Sri Lanka	1,604,122	281,080	4.96	-	-
Tajikistan	437,063	564,305	11	3.19	29%
Timor-Leste	-	45,530	3.04	0.9	30%

*Actual Q1 beneficiary numbers may be higher than 2024 projected beneficiary numbers for example in cases where the country office has increased distributions and is undergoing a budget revision. This applies to all tables.



Middle East, Northern Africa, & Eastern Europe



**BENEFICIARIES
IN Q1**
12.5M

**2024 PROJECTED
BENEFICIARIES**
27M

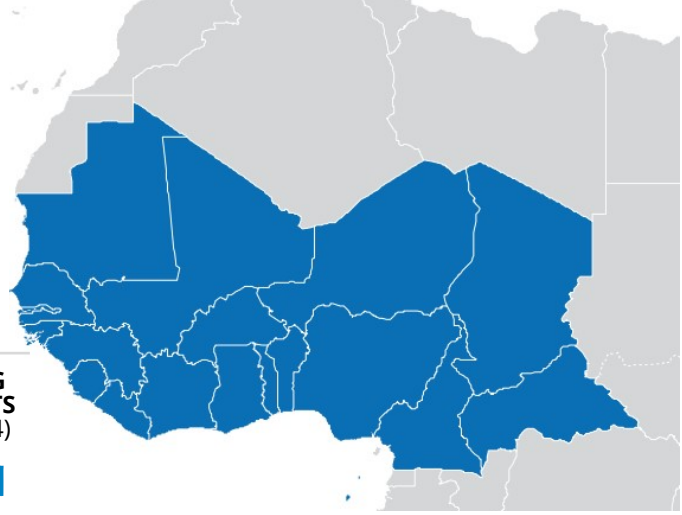
**TOTAL
REQUIREMENTS
(Jun - Nov 2024)**
US\$ 3,446M

**NET FUNDING
REQUIREMENTS
(Jun - Nov 2024)**
US\$ 2,839M

MIDDLE EAST, NORTHERN AFRICA, EASTERN EUROPE	Actual Beneficiaries in Q1 2024	2024 Projected Beneficiaries	Total requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	Net funding requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	% of net funding requirements (Jun - Nov 2024)
Algeria	133,672	133,672	19	19	100%
Armenia	61,004	118,000	7	3	42%
Egypt	697,556	840,750	47	15	32%
Iran	33,529	60,000	6	4	64%
Iraq	21,283	1,212,000	58	43	74%
Jordan	929,740	946,380	128	119	93%
Lebanon	1,574,678	1,698,954	474	290	61%
Libya	82,392	141,750	22	16	73%
Moldova	92,044	220,926	18	10	56%
State of Palestine	1,796,896	1,438,500	385	294	76%
Syria	756,542	5,257,824	472	455	96%
Tunisia	340	840	1	-	4%
Türkiye	44,554	59,097	21	8	37%
Ukraine	1,648,420	2,558,500	381	276	72%
Yemen	4,649,806	12,324,378	1,407	840	60%



Western Africa



BENEFICIARIES IN Q1

9.6M

2024 PROJECTED BENEFICIARIES

24.3M

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)

US\$ 1,545M

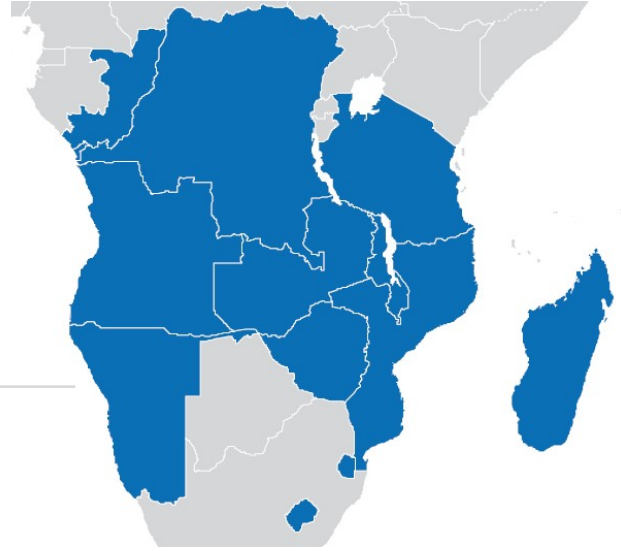
NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)

US\$ 1,101M

WESTERN AFRICA	Actual Beneficiaries in Q1 2024	2024 Projected Beneficiaries	Total requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	Net funding requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	% of net funding requirements (Jun - Nov 2024)
Benin	1,293,852	1,609,000	16	5.15	32%
Burkina Faso	1,106,044	3,077,287	220	156	71%
Cameroon	206,521	979,470	77	53	69%
Central African Republic	421,426	1,491,563	128	90	70%
Chad	1,117,258	4,353,397	405	301	74%
Côte d'Ivoire	150,260	134,250	9.36	5.24	56%
Gambia	146,994	346,383	14	8.45	60%
Ghana	4,973	144,500	16	9.08	57%
Guinea	221,746	433,500	16	12	75%
Guinea Bissau	82,434	356,888	10	1.83	18%
Liberia	82,196	140,000	17	15	88%
Mali	439,855	2,717,345	156	114	73%
Mauritania	122,811	453,895	45	21	47%
Niger	2,423,336	4,120,918	143	127	89%
Nigeria	1,327,787	2,614,682	219	152	69%
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	57,500	2.46	2.21	90%
Senegal	156,220	1,120,817	18	12	67%
Sierra Leone	240,591	47,329	19	10	53%
Togo	78,604	64,761	14	5.82	42%



Southern Africa



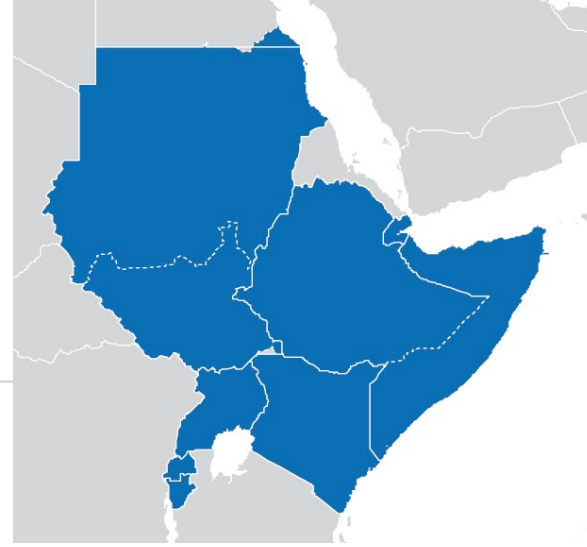
BENEFICIARIES IN Q1	2024 PROJECTED BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)	NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)
6.7M	16.7M	US\$ 1,166M	US\$ 735M

SOUTHERN AFRICA	Actual Beneficiaries in Q1 2024	2024 Projected Beneficiaries	Total requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	Net funding requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	% of net funding requirements (Jun - Nov 2024)
Angola	24,577	20,400	4.92	4.87	99%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,198,583	7,119,572	568	416	73%
Eswatini	24,324	155,252	5.67	2.84	50%
Lesotho	62,233	226,492	11	8.09	72%
Madagascar	1,368,279	1,361,898	77	22	29%
Malawi	1,176,674	3,699,647	128	44	34%
Mozambique	943,374	1,591,069	145	76	52%
Namibia	33	60,350	1.27	2.04	161%**
Republic of the Congo	175,154	251,906	12	6.96	58%
Tanzania	280,635	537,610	47	27	57%
Zambia	33,929	391,437	54	43	80%
Zimbabwe	412,955	1,260,816	112	82	73%

**In cases where the net funding requirements are higher than the total requirements due to outstanding advances, the percentage appears > 100.



Eastern Africa



BENEFICIARIES IN Q1
16.5M

2024 PROJECTED BENEFICIARIES
35.8M

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)
US\$ 2,214M

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)
US\$ 1,211M

EASTERN AFRICA	Actual Beneficiaries in Q1 2024	2024 Projected Beneficiaries	Total requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	Net funding requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	% of net funding requirements (Jun - Nov 2024)
Burundi	1,050,874	1,247,450	54	20	37%
Djibouti	90,294	140,691	29	20	69%
Ethiopia	5,317,693	6,775,277	517	218	42%
Kenya	1,903,152	2,753,200	201	140	70%
Rwanda	154,692	244,950	24	14	58%
Somalia	2,606,372	7,528,209	414	291	70%
South Sudan	1,972,680	7,307,500	452	207	46%
Sudan	1,705,690	7,669,587	381	185	49%
Uganda	1,740,054	2,083,518	142	118	83%

Latin America and the Caribbean



BENEFICIARIES IN Q1
3M

2024 PROJECTED BENEFICIARIES
10M

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)
US\$ 569M

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (Jun - Nov 2024)
US\$ 301M

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	Actual Beneficiaries in Q1 2024	2024 Projected Beneficiaries	Total requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	Net funding requirements in US\$ millions (Jun - Nov 2024)	% of net funding requirements (Jun - Nov 2024)
Bolivia	15,470	167,300	4.02	1.75	44%
Caribbean Multi-Country***	-	20,000	13	5.59	43%
Colombia	259,922	934,709	81	24	30%
Cuba	256,354	800,206	19	11	58%
Dominican Republic	12,265	208,200	5.49	3.19	58%
Ecuador	69,101	460,268	20	16	80%
El Salvador	3,548	821,500	23	15	65%
Guatemala	61,451	480,545	42	17	40%
Haiti	644,911	2,254,011	166	77	46%
Honduras	1,213,090	2,227,158	84	64	76%
Nicaragua	179,254	366,863	9.14	7.22	79%
Peru	3,440	185,048	17	8.33	49%
Venezuela	379,609	1,060,172	88	50	57%

***Countries covered by the WFP Caribbean Multi-Country Office include Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas (the), Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

ENDNOTES

1. OCHA, [G7 leaders can and must prevent manmade famine](#).
2. This June 2024 estimate is the 11th update of WFP's acute food insecurity estimates for the Global Operational Response Plan, covering 71 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available. WFP has an operational presence in over 120 countries and territories. The estimates of this report includes only countries with unconditional resource transfers and where data is available. Included are countries where WFP plans to implement unrestricted resource transfers in this year based on their Country Strategic Plan (CSP) or Limited Emergency Operation (LEO). The acute food insecurity 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 2023 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, Libya, Nicaragua, São Tomé and Príncipe**, and **Venezuela**. More information can be found in the [methods paper](#). 2022 data has been excluded in this edition, no data is therefore available for the North of **Yemen** and **Libya**. Expected peak-numbers for 2024 (or 2023 if not 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: as an example, 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.
3. Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) and Cadre Harmonisé (CH) classify acute food insecurity in five Severity Phases: (1) Minimal/None, (2) Stressed, (3) Crisis, (4) Emergency, (5) Catastrophe/Famine.
4. WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security.
5. The decrease compared to the earlier 2023 estimate of 42.3 million is driven by unavailability of data for the North of Yemen, and an improvement in Somalia and Kenya.
6. HNO 2024, IPC AMN 2024. Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen.
7. FAO-WFP. 2024. Hunger Hotspots Report June-October 2024. Rome. <https://www.fightfoodcrises.net/hunger-hotspots/en/>
8. IPC. 2024. Gaza Strip: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for 15 February - 15 March 2024 and Projection for 16 March - 15 July 2024. March 2024. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156872/?iso3=PSE>
9. Nutrition Vulnerability Analysis for Gaza, June 2024 update (to be released soon).
10. IPC. 2024. SUDAN - IPC Alert: A conflict surge threatens millions to slide into worst levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition. March 2024. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156903/?iso3=SDN>
11. IPC. 2023. South Sudan. IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Analysis September 2023 – July 2024. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_South_Sudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Sep2023_July2024_report.pdf
12. CH. 2024. Au Sahel, en Afrique de l'Ouest et au Cameroun: Résultats de l'analyse de la situation actuelle et projetée de l'insécurité alimentaire aiguë. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/FICHE_COMMUNICATION_MARS_2024_VF.pdf
13. FAO-WFP. 2024. Hunger Hotspots Report June-October 2024. Rome. <https://www.fightfoodcrises.net/hunger-hotspots/en/>
14. WFP calculations based on World Bank. 2024. FY24. List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/608a53dd83f21ef6712b5dfef050b00b-0090082023/original/FCListFY24-final.pdf>.
15. [Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity, June to October 2024 outlook | World Food Programme](#)
16. [ACLED Conflict Index - ACLED \(acleddata.com\)](#)
17. [IDMC GRID 2024](#)
18. IMF. 2024. Global recovery is steady but slow and differs by region. www.imf.org
19. Own calculation based on data from <https://tradingeconomics.com/country-list/food-inflation> as well as Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics for Gaza; Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información for Cuba; WFP DataViz for Sudan, Syria and Yemen (WFP food baskets); FAO FPMA Tool for Myanmar (rice retail prices).
20. FAO-WFP. 2024. Hunger Hotspots Report June-October 2024. Rome. <https://www.fightfoodcrises.net/hunger-hotspots/en/>
21. SADC. 2024. Regional Humanitarian Appeal Response to the El Niño Induced Drought and Floods. May 2024. <https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/sadc-regional-humanitarian-appeal-response-el-nino-induced-drought-and-floods-may-2024>
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23. On the impact of funding cuts see for example WFP.2024. Assessing the Impact of the General Food Assistance Pause in Northern Yemen. Rome. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000158545/download/>
24. This is the total number of people assisted including capacity building.
25. Food and Cash Transfer Value (CBTCV) and Transfer Cost for first Q1 2024 amount to 1.8 billion, significantly lower than the 3.1 billion spent in the same categories during the previous year. Q1 2024 Food and Cash Transfer Value (CBTCV) and Transfer Cost are still provisional (93% of food data and 98.9 % of CBT data is available in WFP internal data systems).

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