



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# WFP WESTERN AFRICA

## 2021 | Annual Achievements





An aerial photograph showing a large group of people, mostly men, working in a dry, sandy landscape. They are building semi-circular structures, known as half-moons, in the ground. The structures are made of earth and are spaced out across the terrain. The people are wearing various types of clothing, including hats and long-sleeved shirts, suggesting a hot or sunny environment. The background shows a vast, open landscape with sparse vegetation and a clear sky.

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## **NIGER. MULTIFUNCTIONAL HALF-MOONS WORK IN PROGRESS BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE FFA ACTIVITIES**

Half-moons are semi-circular structures used to harvest runoff for the growth of crop, trees and forage in moisture deficit and degraded areas. It is rainfall multiplier system that allows the growth of trees , crop and forage by intercepting runoff and reduce erosion. They help to improve soil fertility due to the addition of manure. Half-moons are multifunctional with various design: pastoral, agrosylvo-pastoral and sylvo-pastoral.

# Foreword

In 2021, the Western Africa region experienced an unprecedented rise in humanitarian needs. Already from 2019 to 2020, the estimated number of people in acute food insecurity had grown by over 94 percent from 12.6 million to 24.5 million people and this number kept rising reaching 31.1 million people in 2021 due to the continued impact of various stressors.

In most countries, food and nutrition insecurity was aggravated by the continued socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 and the impacts of climate change. Expanding conflict, which continued to drive large-scale forced displacements and humanitarian access challenges, was a compounding factor in several countries, especially the Sahel G5 countries – Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. The coastal countries also experienced an increase in food and nutrition insecurity with a number of food-insecure people that almost doubled compared to 2020, rising from 3 to over 5.3 million during the lean season.

The region's ability to withstand shocks continued to be hampered by underlying factors that prevented countries from responding, which included limited access to social services as well as fragile food systems. Partnering with various stakeholders, WFP strove to tackle these structural causes of food and nutrition insecurity while scaling up urgent assistance to address the most acute needs at the same time.

Though emergency needs continued to escalate in 2021, they would have been even higher without WFP and partners' interventions. For example, our Integrated Resilience Programme in the Sahel G5 has shown evidence that beneficiaries have an increased capacity to withstand shocks and stressors and are coping better against the current food crisis. Through this programme beneficiaries received an integrated resilience-building assistance package including asset creation support and capacity strengthening, malnutrition prevention and treatment among women and children as well as school meals. Some of the positive results include:

- more than 75 percent of those in the programme indicated that assets created had increased their agricultural potential through improved water management capacity and soil fertility,
- between 75 to 85 percent found that the creation or rehabilitation of assets have helped them be better protected against natural disasters such as droughts and floods,
- in Niger, over 40 percent of households have reported that distress migration has decreased, partly due to the improvements in their food security situation and increased livelihood opportunities.

WFP continued to invest and collaborate to strengthen national capacities in disaster risk reduction and preparedness. The three Rome-based agencies' (WFP, FAO and IFAD) Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate change (SD3C 2020-2027), and the joint UNICEF-WFP programme on adaptive social protection in Niger, Mali, and Mauritania are prime examples of multi-year inter-agency collaboration aimed at achieving long-term humanitarian and development objectives in fragile contexts.

For 2022, this type of programming and initiatives to combat the root causes of hunger and malnutrition need to be supported and prioritized by all stakeholders, particularly governments, sister UN agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations, and our donor partners. This is even more important given the current situation where the lack of funding remains one of the biggest challenges in Western Africa as most countries are left with wide budget deficits due to Covid 19-related spending and have therefore limited space to effectively respond to the growing needs. Moreover, the Russia-Ukraine crisis in 2022 is further revealing the limitations of existing national systems to cope with such shocks.

This publication, WFP Western Africa Regional Achievements in 2021, highlights WFP's and its partners' collective success in staying the course and delivering to the most vulnerable to save lives and our contributions to changing lives. I invite you to have a look at our key achievements summarised across the chapters of this publication and to gain insight into WFP's important work in the areas of emergency response and preparedness, school feeding, nutrition and HIV, climate adaptation, social protection, gender, protection, digital solutions, supply chain and common logistics services.



**Chris Nikoi**

**Regional Director for the  
Regional Bureau for Western Africa**



# 18,308,605

People reached<sup>1</sup> out of **19.2 MILLION** planned (95%)

**576,240 MT**  
of food distributed out of  
**956,538 MT** planned (60%)



**USD 1.38B**

Spent to cover all operations in the region  
(out of USD 2.2 B needs based plan)<sup>3</sup>

**USD 277.2 M**  
Cash distributed out of USD  
**625.5 Million** planned (45%)



**235**

NGO, INGO, government entity and UN partners

**1.8 B**  
total resourced against  
**2.2 B** needs based plan<sup>2</sup>



**19**

Country strategic plans (3 ICSPs and 16 CSPs)



**9**

Countries where UNHAS was operational<sup>4</sup>

## 1 Programme

Smallholder agricultural  
market support services

**177,998**

Climate change  
adaptation and risk  
management

**398,090**

Prevention of  
malnutrition

**949,301**

Treatment of  
malnutrition

**1,548,083**

Unconditional  
resources transfer

**11,657,947**

School-based  
programmes

**3,243,576**

Asset creation  
and livelihoods

**2,166,753**

## BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY:

## 2 Residence Status

Returnees

**630,965**

Refugees

**1,166,152**

IDPs

**3,610,762**

Residents

**12,900,726**

## 3 WFP Focus Area

Crisis response

**11,858,598**

Resilience building

**5,426,220**

Roots causes

**1,023,788**

## 4 Sex And Age

Female

**55%**

Male

**45%**

**1,236,200**

0-23 months

**1,089,105**

**1,007,855**

24-59 months

**997,671**

**2,461,600**

5-11 years

**2,510,132**

**1,131,774**

12-17 years

**1,085,298**

**3,843,922**

18-59 years

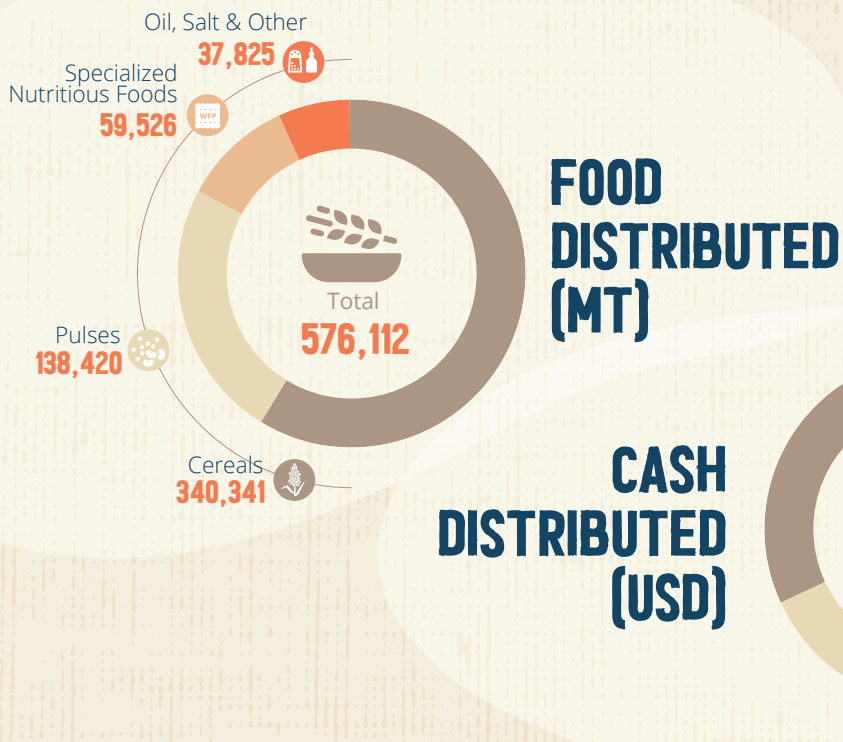
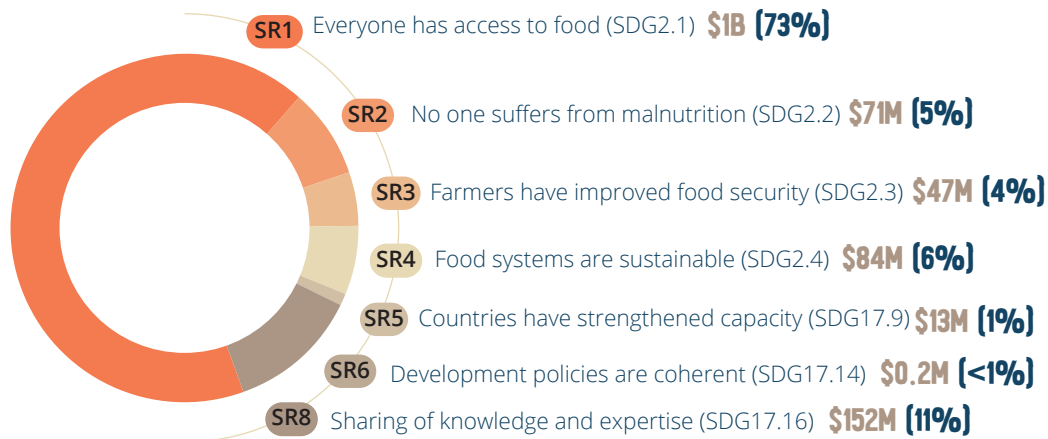
**2,355,962**

**315,982**

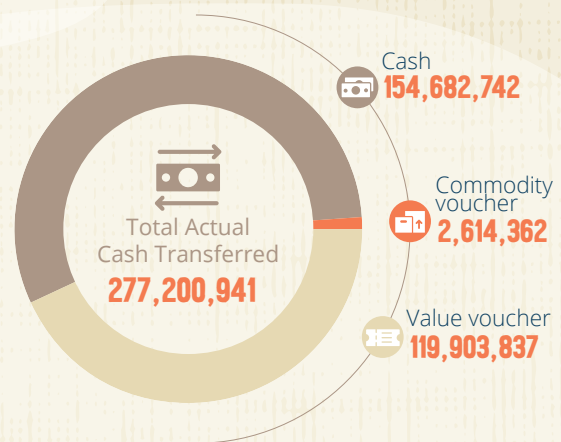
60+ years

**273,104**

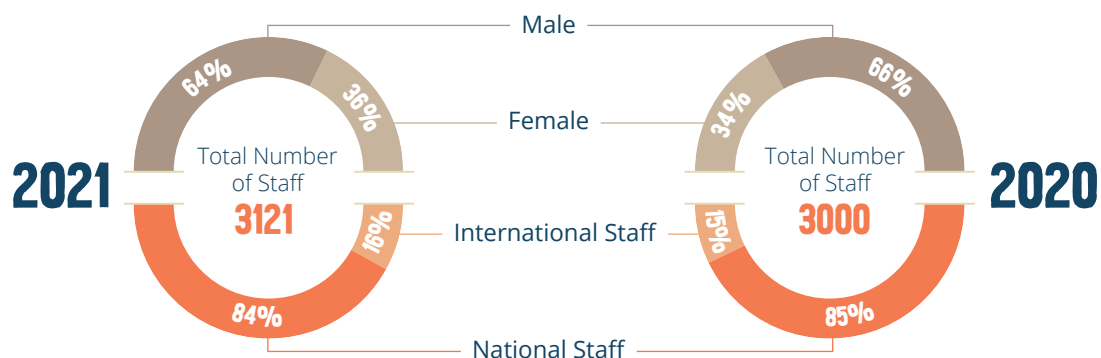
# INVESTMENT BY WFP STRATEGIC RESULT (SR)



## CASH DISTRIBUTED (USD)



## WFP WESTERN AFRICA STAFFING



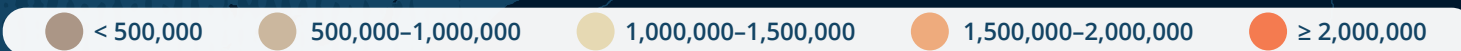
1 Figure excludes Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries, as well as beneficiary overlaps (i.e. same beneficiaries assisted under various WFP programmes).

2 3 Source: Annual country reports.

4 Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria.

# Map of Operational Overview in 2021

## Beneficiaries Reached by Country



## Strategic Outcome

- Crisis Response
- Nutrition (Prevention, Treatment)
- School Feeding
- Resilience and livelihoods
- Country Capacity Strengthening
- Common Logistics Services
- UNHAS



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_31538](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_31538)

