

Building human capital and addressing other structural vulnerabilities lay the ground for improved livelihoods.

- WFP contributes to addressing vulnerability, poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and inequality by supporting social protection programmes in rural and urban settings and the redistribution of resources that help people meet their essential needs. WFP draws on its strong field and operational experience, analytical capabilities and food security and nutrition knowledge to complement the work of governments and its partners, including UNICEF's expertise on children, families and essential services and the World Bank's capability on social protection systems reform and policy development.
- Smallholder livelihoods are increasingly exposed to economic, environmental and climate-related stressors. At the same time, poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition are an increasingly urban phenomenon, with many people relying on the informal sector for sustenance. Working closely with national counterparts and other partners, WFP's risk-informed and integrated programmes contribute to improving and adapting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable in rural and urban areas.
- The rising cost of living is deepening gender inequality and leading to increased violence against women and girls and exposing women and girls to high levels of food insecurity and poverty. To meet the essential needs of the most affected groups, WFP supports human capital investment to reduce structural vulnerabilities and create favourable conditions for improving livelihoods and building resilience to current and future shocks and stressors.

Poor people more often live in exposed areas and lose more of their total wealth to climatic hazards, receive less post-shock support from their often equally poor social networks and are often not covered by social protection schemes.

- Farmers with small plots of land have limited economic profitability, making it difficult for them to invest in drought or flood management measures. Poorer households have limited access to financial institutions and credit that they can use to implement adaptation measures. By damaging the systems by which food is produced, processed and brought to people's tables, weather extremes are projected to trigger 216 million internal displacements by 2050. The effect of weather fluctuations and extremes on income from agriculture has been identified as one of the main channels through which climate or weather influence migration.
- In addition, climate variability and climate-related stressors increase the vulnerability of people living in climate hotspots and play an increasing role in driving chronic hunger. The climate crisis also acts as a risk multiplier for

development by amplifying existing inequality in access to natural resources and intensifying conflict in situations that are already prone to social tension.

- By leveraging its supply chain systems and networks, WFP ensures service delivery in emergencies on behalf of partners and procure and deliver bulk and specialized nutritious food for third parties, including governments, for humanitarian and safety net programmes. WFP adapts its coordination, leadership, strategy and business models to ensure that service provision is fast, scalable and ready for future conflict, climate, economic and health emergencies.