

UNAIDS 2025

World Food Programme (WFP)

2024 Results Report

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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World Food Programme (WFP)

As the world's largest humanitarian agency, WFP's core mission is to end global hunger.

HIV in WFP's mandate

Food insecurity and HIV are intertwined challenges, creating significant risks for people living with HIV and undermining progress to achieve global targets. People living with HIV have higher nutritional needs, yet HIV can reduce capacity to work and elevate healthcare costs, increasing the risk of food insecurity—and driving a vicious cycle of poor health outcomes and worsening poverty. People living with HIV also experience heightened vulnerabilities—such as stigma, poverty and disrupted health services—which undermine consistent access to nutritious food, weaken immune function and jeopardize treatment success.

By embedding inclusive strategies in its broader food assistance programmes, WFP ensures that people living with HIV receive the support they need. In emergency contexts, WFP's operational presence and rapid response keeps people living with HIV supplied with nutrient-rich foods, limiting the compounding effects of crisis. Beyond immediate relief, WFP leverages its social protection expertise, offering cash-based, in-kind and voucher transfers and nutrition support that tackle both economic and health barriers, break cycles of vulnerability, strengthen community resilience and contribute to robust national systems.

Key WFP strategy for HIV

WFP's HIV policy recently underwent a strategic evaluation. Endorsed by the Executive Board in 2023, the evaluation highlighted HIV as a highly relevant issue in fulfilling WFP's mandate of reaching the most vulnerable and ensuring no one is left behind. WFP's new [Global Strategy 2025–2030, Feeding Health, the Last Mile on HIV](#) reaffirms WFP's commitment to address the unique needs of people living with or affected by HIV by alleviating hunger and by tackling the broader, intersecting challenges of global health and inequality. Through this new Strategy, WFP is focusing on integrating the HIV portfolio with other programme areas, notably work focused on emergency preparedness and response, social protection and resilience building. Under the new Strategy, steps are being taken to strengthen WFP's internal systems and support external systems and to improve analysis, targeting and programme design for people living with HIV. The skills and knowledge of WFP's workforce are also being strengthened to ensure that the needs of people living with HIV are well integrated into WFP and government programmes and systems.

Top results in 2024

Evidence on HIV and food insecurity strengthened. WFP's new regional synthesis for eastern Africa, which examines data from Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia and South Sudan, shows how overlapping forms of deprivations and structural barriers compound HIV risks and treatment challenges. The South Sudan Stigma Index found, for example, that households led by people living with HIV were 70% more likely to experience food insecurity than those without HIV. The synthesis calls for evidence-informed integrated approaches that combine nutrition, livelihoods and strong community systems.

Capacity to address HIV and food insecurity enhanced in Myanmar. WFP conducted a multi-day mission to Yangon and Bagan and convened an advocacy workshop on HIV integration with the participation of programme and policy staff, regional and global representatives and external partners. The workshop enhanced

understanding of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) across multiple sectors, identified actionable entry points for nutrition-HIV integration in WFP interventions, and spurred discussions on scaling up rice fortification as part of the broader investment case. Participants jointly developed integration action plans and advocacy strategies that are aligned with WFP's new HIV Strategy. Capacity-building sessions on infant and young child feeding, including breastfeeding in the context of HIV prevention, were also conducted in Yangon and the "Dry Zone". By engaging cooperating partners and WFP operations at both local and regional levels, the workshop laid a strong foundation for more comprehensive, resilient approaches to address HIV and malnutrition in Myanmar.

Life-saving assistance with commodities provided on behalf of the Global Fund.

WFP leveraged its extensive supply chain expertise to support the Global Fund's critical health initiatives. Through its On-demand Supply Chain Services Unit, which provides cost-recovery based services, WFP assisted diverse humanitarian and development actors by delivering integrated up- and downstream solutions, including secure storage and "last-mile" delivery. Working in close collaboration with WFP country offices and headquarter supply chain teams, the Unit has evolved since the first Memorandum of Understanding with the Global Fund in 2014, transitioning from ad-hoc transport and storage services to comprehensive, multi-year supply chain projects in challenging operating environments. In 2024, WFP's support spanned seven countries and reached 28 851 delivery points. The partnership ensured the secure storage of medications and other vital supplies while facilitating the "last-mile" delivery of life-saving commodities worth US\$ 41.3 million, mostly non-food items that are essential to HIV, TB and malaria programmes.

Integrated support provided in Malawi. WFP scaled up its integrated nutrition and HIV programming in Malawi, working closely with the Government and partners to address the heightened food and nutrition insecurity faced by people living with HIV, TB and other chronic conditions. Against the backdrop of recurrent climatic shocks—such as El Niño—WFP supported the Ministry of Health in conducting a national assessment, which revealed a marked deterioration in food security and nutrition among vulnerable groups. In Chikwawa District, where 67% of people living with HIV and TB-affected households were experiencing food insecurity, WFP reached nearly 2,500 people with integrated nutrition and HIV services, as well as training in nutrition, food production, financial literacy and livelihood skills to bolster their capacity to manage food insecurity. By the end of the project, roughly 84% of beneficiaries reported better knowledge and uptake of core nutrition and livelihood practices. Building on those efforts, WFP has extended its nutrition treatment support in 2025 to malnourished ART clients in four districts (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Blantyre, and Machinga), which is providing lifesaving "super-cereal plus" to over 2,200 individuals.

Long-term resilience of people living with HIV strengthened in Madagascar.

Following a 2024 vulnerability survey and guided by its new Country Strategic Plan, WFP Madagascar launched a targeted initiative to strengthen the long-term resilience of people living with HIV. Working with the Government, WFP supported the registration of vulnerable households in a national social registry, a process which involves ministries, community organizations and health providers. This coordinated effort encouraged individuals living with HIV to sign up for social assistance and raised awareness about how registration could help them access services and resources for building sustainable livelihoods. In addition, WFP backed the launch of income-generating initiatives designed to respond to the specific identified needs, with particular attention to communities in the south of the country. These complementary activities included capacity-building for government institutions, local care providers and peer educators, ensuring that support extended from policy formulation down to practical, on-the-ground interventions. By promoting livelihoods and advocating the

benefits of social protection, WFP's work emphasizes long-term resilience rather than short-term relief.

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