

WFP in Africa

2012 Facts, Figures
and Partners



World Food Programme

Foreword

I recently joined WFP as Assistant Executive Director of its newly established Partnership and Governance Services Department. This department focuses on both developing new partnerships and strengthening existing ones to fight global hunger. I am delighted to be joining WFP as the organization recommits itself to such strategic collaborations.

As an organization, WFP recognizes the importance of developing partnerships based on common commitments as well as mutual respect. Our partnerships with organizations within the African continent, including its regional bodies, illustrate the importance of collaborating on the basis of shared goals and objectives. Such partnerships enable us to address the challenges as we move forward to reach our goal - ending hunger in the world.

Given that WFP is active in more than 40 African countries and spends around half of its global assistance budget in Africa, the nature and effectiveness of our partnerships are critical.

In this light, I wish to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes on the 50th anniversary of the OAU/AU focusing on Pan Africanism and the African Renaissance and look forward to our continued partnering in support of the continent's development agenda.



**WFP Assistant Executive Director for
Partnership and Governance Services,
Elisabeth Rasmusson**

*WFP congratulates the African Union/Organization of
African Unity on its Golden Jubilee*



Partnerships



THE COST OF HUNGER IN AFRICA (COHA) STUDY AS AN EXEMPLARY CONTINENTAL PARTNERSHIP

By Dr. Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko

Commissioner of Social Affairs

African Union Commission

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), celebrating 50 years of promoting Pan Africanism and the dawn of an African Renaissance. Among many remarkable achievements made on the continent in the past 50 years, the African Union Commission is particularly proud of the accomplishments and partnerships that allow Africa to better address its own challenges and opportunities.

Promoting strong and effective partnerships to support the development of the continent has always been a guiding principle of the AUC. An outstanding example of joint collaboration has been the implementation of the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Study. Led by the African Union Commission, with the technical support of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the World Food Programme, the study analyses the social and economic consequences of child undernutrition in the continent, and is the result of global, continental and national partners, working together to re-position nutrition in the centre of the continent's development agenda.

At the global level, the World Food Programme (WFP) has played a key role in promoting a cross-continental partnership between Africa and Latin America. An agreement catalysed by WFP was established between the two regional UN Economic Commissions in an effort to transfer knowledge and experiences from the Cost of Hunger methodology developed in the Latin American and Caribbean region to Africa. This cooperation has allowed for state-of-the-art knowledge to be made available in an efficient, cost-effective manner, and in the true spirit of global collaboration.

At a continental level, partnerships with key regional bodies, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Task Force for Food and Nutrition Development (ATFFND), have played a key role in adapting the COHA to the African context. Their role, as conveners and experts on nutritional issues in the region, provides strong endorsement of the process and generates spaces to establish linkages with on-going continental initiatives. Their technical guidance has been a critical link in converting the global knowledge into an Africa-specific tool.

At the national level, the COHA has been made possible through the inter-sectoral partnerships created amongst national stakeholders implementing the study. Each National

Implementation Team (NIT) is composed of experts from various government institutions, academia and civil society, and is the main body responsible for collecting, analysing and presenting the data and results yielded from the study. The collaboration of NIT members has also transcended borders, as joint work and experience sharing between the countries continues to be a key element of the capacity building component of the COHA.

As a medical doctor, I understand that nutrition is both a crucial social and economic issue, and I am committed to pursuing nutrition as a priority, fulfilling the mandate provided by the Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning in 2012 to complete the study. COHA is an excellent example of how collaboration can support African governments in addressing key development challenges.

As we reflect on this year's celebration of the past, present and future African achievements, due to collaborative projects such as COHA, African governments are better positioned to address challenges and invest in human capital. The AUC remains fully committed to leading this initiative and will work to bring the results of the study to different high-level fora. I am inspired by the progress and results garnered thus far and the AUC is proud to lead this important initiative.



Dr. Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko

SOUTH-SOUTH PARTNERSHIP ADVOCATES FOR CHILD NUTRITION IN AFRICA

Expanding and facilitating South-South collaboration is a key element in WFP global partnership activities. **The Cost of Hunger in Africa** study, which highlights the burden of

childhood stunting, demonstrates the key role that WFP can play in facilitating this type of cooperation, as it works as part of a multi-stakeholder network

In 2006, WFP worked with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to develop a study that, based on the nutritional and social context in each country, would estimate the social and economic impact of child undernutrition on national economies. This study proved to be ground-breaking and was able to position the reduction of child hunger in the development agenda, as mentioned by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in the presentation of the study: "Child hunger is a moral issue. But as this study demonstrates, it is also a critical economic concern."

Based on this successful partnership, WFP worked to bring the study to Africa, and facilitated a South-South partnership between the ECLAC and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), to establish an inter-regional partnership, that could technically support this initiative, led in the continent by the African Union Commission. ECLAC and UNECA worked together in a series of joint technical activities and consultations, to transfer the knowledge and generate the adjustments for the development of the new model for Africa.

Currently the project is yielding its initial results. At national level, the results are being utilized to support the expansion of national programmes and implementation of national policy frameworks in nutrition. At regional level, the results from the first group of countries, namely Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda, have been showcased in regional ministerial conferences, and the African Union, is proposing to launch a continental initiative for the elimination of child stunting, based on the results of the study.

This experience in South-South collaboration has demonstrated how the building of best practices and lessons learnt can generate important results. As WFP continues to advocate for the prevention of child stunting, this experience can serve as a guide to replicate this effort in other regions where stunting continues to be an obstacle for social and economic development.



WFP WORKS WITH PARTNERS TO DELIVER FOOD TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN MALI

Political unrest and widespread insecurity made the northern regions of Mali inaccessible to major UN humanitarian organizations in 2012. Despite these challenges, WFP partnered with various NGOs to explore available transportation channels, from trucks to river boats, to deliver food to vulnerable populations.

In 2012, WFP provided immediate food assistance and nutritional support to more than 300,000 people in northern Mali, many of them forced to flee their homes when armed groups seized control of the area.

Deliveries to the North were made possible working with nine NGO partners: CARE, Africare, Handicap International, Islamic Relief, Solidarités International, Action Contre la Faim, OXFAM, Norwegian Church Aid and ACTED.

“WFP does not work alone. It depends on its partners, who work side by side with us, to get the job done,” said Denise Brown, Regional Director for West Africa.

The situation of the trapped population was dire. “The first time I drove to Timbuktu was with the Islamic High Council convoy. I am so grateful we didn’t run into any trouble,” said Issa Samake, a WFP-contracted truck driver. “People in Timbuktu are in desperate need of food. We work quickly so that distributions can happen on the same day that we arrive.”

WFP logistics operations used creative solutions to circumvent the unrest. NGOs organized convoys and WFP and partners were able to use the Niger River and other waterways as an avenue to deliver food.

Local boats, called *pinasses* can carry up to 20 metric tons of food depending on the depth of the river, which fluctuates with the season, and offer an alternative means of transporting food to areas otherwise inaccessible by road. Following the Niger River, the *pinasses* take 4 to 5 days to cover the 400km distance between Mopti, in central Mali, and Timbuktu.

NGO partners are a critical part of WFP operations as they have local knowledge of the area and communities. They are selected according to their geographical presence and capacity, and proven experience in delivering relief assistance in conflict-affected areas.

“Partner NGOs have played an essential role in food delivery to people displaced due to the conflict and others in need,” said Sally Haydock, WFP Country Director in Mali. “They have been WFP’s eyes and ears in the UN-inaccessible zones of northern Mali.”

WFP is not only partnering with NGOs on a close basis but also working more closely with other UN agencies. Mali is a pilot country for a UN initiative known as “Delivering as One”, whereby UN agencies coordinate assistance to capitalize on the strengths and comparative advantages of each respective agency.

People

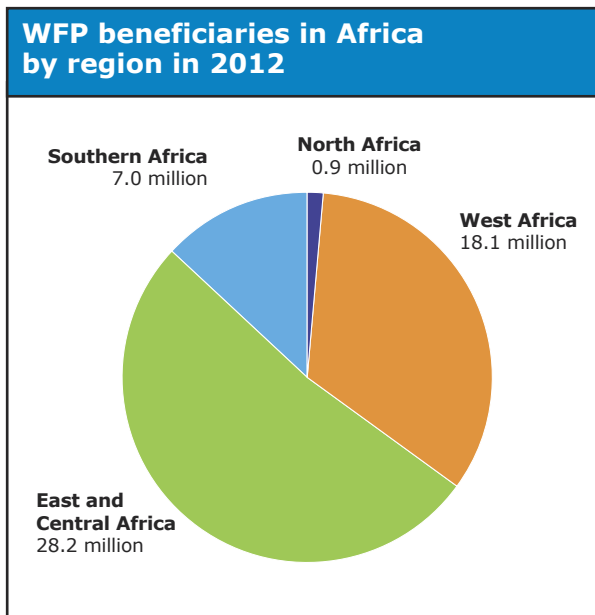
MORE THAN HALF OF THE 97 MILLION PEOPLE ASSISTED BY WFP IN 2012 WERE IN AFRICA.

These people included:

- small-scale farmers;
- refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- children in schools and pre-schools;
- malnourished women and children requiring therapeutic feeding;
- children, pregnant women and nursing mothers at risk of malnutrition;
- communities in need of socio-economic infrastructure and training;
- families affected by HIV and AIDS.

In 2012, women and girls accounted for 53 percent of all those supported by WFP in Africa.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative is working with some 690 farmers' organizations in Africa, representing more than one million smallholder farmers (more than 29 percent of whom are women).



WFP-supported refugees, IDPs and returnees in Africa (2004–2012)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Refugees	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,5	2,3	2,2
IDPs	5,8	5,1	4,6	6,3	6,1	8,7	1,2	4,9	4,7
Returnees	0,8	1	1	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,7	2,2	0,6

(in millions)

Tools to Fight Hunger - Logistics

When an emergency strikes, WFP finds a way to respond within the first few days. Delivering urgently needed food and life-saving relief by land, sea and air, WFP also sets up necessary logistics infrastructure. Logistics is therefore at the core of WFP operations.

In 2012, WFP provided assistance for around 97 million people, distributing 3.5 million metric tons of food in 80 countries. Around 1.6 million metric tons of this was shipped to Africa, to 34 ports – that’s nearly 75 percent of the total amount of food WFP transported by sea.

During the Sahel crisis, WFP mobilized logistics networks made up of sea ports, locally-contracted transporters, WFP-owned regional fleets, national train networks, airlifts and river barges to reach more than 5 million people spread across eight countries.

The supply chain management of the operation was headed up by the Logistics team. A specialized Supply Chain Working Group was piloted, which focused on using continuous analysis to develop the most effective response strategies and plans. This improved approach to supply chain management was well supported by the development of state-of-the-art information management tools, such as web-based supply chain maps and a management dashboard.

Through WFP’s advance finance mechanism, the Forward Purchase Facility (FPF), WFP was able to cut lead times and ensure an uninterrupted flow of food assistance. Out of the 1.6 million metric tons which went to Africa, a little over 400,000 metric tons of food shipped were FPF-procured commodities. Around 20 percent was shipped to five major West African ports in support of the Sahel operation. The flexibility of WFP’s shipping network allowed vessels to be diverted at a moment’s notice to cover possible food pipeline shortfalls in the region.

The United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) Network continued to be a vital tool in supporting the humanitarian community’s emergency preparedness and response. Through its depot in Accra, UNHRD dispatched medicines, supplementary food to combat malnutrition and shelter items intended for emergency interventions during the Sahel crisis in countries



such as Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso. In total last year, 80 shipments were sent from UNHRD Ghana to 17 countries in Africa, representing some 1,300 metric tons of cargo valued at over US\$6.4 million.

WFP, as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster, supported the operational activities of over 100 humanitarian organizations in Africa during 2012. Coordination and, where needed, common logistics services were provided in Somalia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR), Mali, Mauritania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Logistics Cluster facilitated storage, provided cargo tracking support, coordinated road, river and air transport, and supported infrastructure assessments, as well as road and airstrip rehabilitation.

In addition to UNHAS passenger operations (see overleaf), WFP used its aviation expertise to respond to emergencies in Africa by airlifting and airdropping food to reach cut-off communities in the Republic of South Sudan and the Central African Republic. A total of 3,144 metric tons was airdropped into the refugee settlements of Yida and Maban located in South Sudan, and 345 metric tons into northeastern CAR, where conflict sent thousands fleeing to rural areas.

As part of WFP’s efforts to strengthen its emergency response and ensure cost efficiency, a stand-by fleet of two pre-contracted helicopters was established in Entebbe, Uganda, and made

available to the entire humanitarian community. These helicopters, largely funded by ECHO, are deployable across all of continental Africa and as far as Pakistan and Madagascar.

WFP continued to build its strategic regional truck fleets, maximizing operational efficiency in emergency response. Established to make efficient use of surpluses, the fleets have significantly decreased costs for WFP country offices in need of transport capacity. Adding a new fleet in Accra, Ghana, WFP now has two strategic fleets – the other located in Kampala, Uganda. Over 30 trucks were deployed in 2012, assisting emergency operations in South Sudan and across the Sahel.

Sharing WFP's logistics expertise among local governments has also been a key priority in 2012. Across Africa, WFP has number of capacity development projects in supply chain management, commodity tracking, and other relevant areas of logistics, as well as providing training in warehouse management and port operations for government counterparts and Africa-based humanitarian partners.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TOOLS

Changes in our climate are affecting Africa disproportionately, making the lives of some of the world's poorest people even harder. So, strengthening WFP's emergency preparedness and response is essential to spot coming disasters earlier and deliver assistance rapidly. It means stopping a crisis becoming an emergency.

Throughout 2012, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch (OMEP) kept a sharp focus on Africa. It implemented the new Emergency

Preparedness and Response Package in 81 percent of WFP's Country Offices. The Package guides them in progressively stepping up their emergency preparedness and response in relation to risks they have already identified. In Mali, WFP scaled up its operational readiness as the volatile situation deteriorated so that assistance was planned and ready to go. The South Sudan Country Office relied on its Emergency Preparedness and Response Package when it was faced with a large influx of refugees from Sudan in a very challenging, remote, location. Food had been pre-positioned and a new transport corridor from Ethiopia opened up to ensure a rapid response.

South Sudan was also the pilot location for a new partnership between the Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch and the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts. Flooding had made getting help to the remote area of Yida almost impossible. But targeted forecasts created by OMEP's Analysis and Early Warning Unit with ECMWF data allowed WFP to better time costly airdrops and to minimize disruption to WFP's life-saving work. Other UN agencies also benefitted. UNOPS timed crucial construction work on building a new runway and staff from UNHCR prioritized which relief supplies to send in first, based on the upcoming weather.

Delivering reliable information which is easy to understand and put to use is the job of OMEP's Geospatial Support Unit. It produced more than 250 maps on Africa in 2012, ranging from clear and precise logistical maps to detailed risk analysis maps. These analyses – carried out for countries including Kenya, Somalia and Senegal – bring together historical trends of disasters, household food security information, vegetation cover and environmental degradation. They allow



UNHAS

WFP continued to manage the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for the entire humanitarian community. UNHAS was established by WFP at the request of the United Nations High Level Committee on Management. UNHAS responds to the need for access to remote and challenging locations, often under precarious security conditions, where no safe surface transport or viable commercial aviation options are available. In 2012, UNHAS transported more than 353,000 passengers and over 1,950 metric tons of humanitarian cargo for hundreds of agencies, local and international, providing humanitarian services in 11 countries in Africa and serving more than 1,290 organizations.

emergency assistance to be keenly targeted and for programmes to be designed for where and when they will have the maximum impact – and minimum disruption on the local economy. Mapping experts from OMEP were also deployed to several African countries to support and train national staff and to collect essential data.

Excellent Operational Information Management is essential in large-scale emergencies like those in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. WFP resources deployed effectively and efficiently, based on the comprehensive information and analysis provided by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch in its crisis-support role. OMEP's support to countries with disaster management simulations was widely praised, including by national authorities.

ANALYTICAL TOOLS VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND MAPPING

Food Security Analysis or VAM (Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping) is a cornerstone of WFP work. Endeavouring to identify the most food-insecure people and their location, it provides WFP, governments and partners with the essential information to design and plan the most appropriate type and scale of intervention whether food distributions, school feeding or cash or voucher programmes. Food security analysis also provides information for advocacy and policy decision.

Africa represents the bulk of WFP's food security analysis work. In 2012, out of 50 analyses undertaken worldwide, 31 were in Africa. In particular, VAM provided focused market analysis on the Sahel and Somalia emergencies, to reinforce early warning and preparedness and to support cash-based interventions that strengthen the resilience of the people affected. Across the continent, WFP keeps a network of more than 100 VAM officers including 30 senior food security analysts based in our regional and country offices in Africa.

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses (CFSVAs) have been undertaken in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Many of these were part of a WFP initiative aimed at conducting

CFSVAs in 16 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa between 2008 and 2013, with the financial support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. In addition to this, WFP is working closely with several partners in most sub-Saharan countries, on food security and cross-border trade monitoring reports that are produced at least quarterly.

Over the years, VAM has established itself as the core WFP food security information system, covering pre and post-emergency assessments, in-depth comprehensive households surveys, early warning, market and price trends analyses. To ensure shared understanding of the situation and leverage partners' unique expertise, studies are generally undertaken in collaboration with governments, partners such as the Famine Early-Warning System Network (FEWS-NET), UN Agencies such as FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO as well as local and international NGOs. In its studies, WFP VAM makes use of the most advanced technologies such as geographic information systems (GIS), innovative satellite applications and mobile data collection platforms (PDAs, smartphones, tablets) to collect, manage and analyse data.

THE WAY AHEAD: Strengthening Capacities at country and regional levels

Together with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Food Policy Research Institute, WFP is a member of a consortium that is providing leadership to the new Food Security Information Network (FSIN). The FSIN was officially launched in October 2012 to serve the professional needs of regional and national food and nutrition security information practitioners. Its overall objective is to strengthen information systems for Food and Nutrition Security at the national and regional levels through a global Community of Practice for sharing standards, harmonized methods and tools, as well as best practices in the collection, analysis and use of food security and nutrition information.



Cash & Vouchers: an Innovative Way to Fight Hunger

WFP increasingly uses vouchers and cash transfers to address hunger in Africa. Through mobile phones, e-vouchers delivered by text messaging, and other innovative methods, WFP is addressing hunger in new ways. Here, two women tell their stories of how cash and electronic voucher payments have helped them fight hunger.

WFP KENYA'S HOTLINE — HOW ESTHER GOT HER MONEY BACK



Esther Adui Akiru and her five children in front of their home in Turkana.

Esther Adui Akiru called WFP Kenya's hotline to report that the cash transfer she had just received from WFP had been stolen. It was bad news for Esther, a 25-year-old widow with five young children, living in a small village in Turkana. She is one of more than 15,000 food-insecure beneficiaries who receive monthly cash transfers from WFP through their mobile phones.

Esther told Susan (WFP's hotline operator) that the KES 3,800 (US\$44) that WFP had sent her to buy food for her children that month had disappeared after phone company employees had told her the network was down.

Susan immediately contacted Oxfam (WFP's Cooperating Partner in Turkana) and asked them to investigate. Within a few hours Oxfam confirmed that there had been a problem involving two phone company agents. They called in the area chief who convinced the agents to give Esther her money back.



The hotline is part of WFP Kenya's new complaints and feedback mechanism piloted in Isiolo, Turkana and Wajir. It runs in conjunction with a "mobile money" services pilot, where distributions of food were replaced by unconditional cash transfers delivered

through mobile phones. In the 3 months of the pilot, the hotline handled more than 300 calls from beneficiaries asking for information or assistance. Intensive monitoring indicated that more than 90 percent of beneficiaries were aware of the new service. When WFP called beneficiaries who had used the hotline, 85 percent said they were satisfied with how their issue had been handled. The remaining 15 percent said that WFP had taken too long to resolve their complaint.

WFP is expanding the complaints and feedback mechanism to other programmes in 2013.

INNOVATIVE WFP VOUCHER PROGRAMME IN ZIMBABWE BRINGS RELIEF TO MANY LIVING WITH HIV

Loveness and her three children, Robert, Susan and Julia, share a room at the back of a garage in Zimbabwe's second city, Bulawayo. All of them are living with HIV and Loveness struggles to make ends meet and to provide the family with enough food. In the past she would often go hungry herself to ensure that her children could eat a meal, often just three spoonfuls of plain porridge each.

However, Loveness and her family are looking towards a brighter future with the help of WFP. The UN food agency is using an innovative intervention involving electronic vouchers to provide nutritional support to chronically ill, food-insecure households, many of whom are living with HIV.

An estimated 14 percent of adults, some 1.2 million people, are living with the virus in Zimbabwe, including around 150 000 children.

Challenging malnutrition

Under the programme implemented by WFP through cooperating NGOs and the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, clients visiting local clinics and hospitals who are found to be malnourished are referred to WFP food and voucher distribution points in their vicinity. They are given Super Cereal, a fortified blend of maize meal, soy protein and micronutrients.

They also receive an electronic voucher to buy food such as oil and beans, at selected supermarkets. The e-voucher's value depends on family size. When presented with a voucher, the shop assistant contacts an electronic database to verify the ration for a month's supply.

The cash vouchers are an alternative to in-kind food assistance and WFP increasingly uses them to tackle hunger where food is available in the market place but where most people cannot afford to buy it.

A holistic approach

For those living with HIV, such as Loveness and her family, the WFP's nutritional support forms part of a holistic approach. One important element of the programme is to encourage beneficiaries to have a medical check-up once a month at a clinic or hospital in their area. The Ministry of Health and Child Welfare works closely with the WFP and provides free antiretroviral therapy (ART) when necessary. Loveness' children are all on such medication.

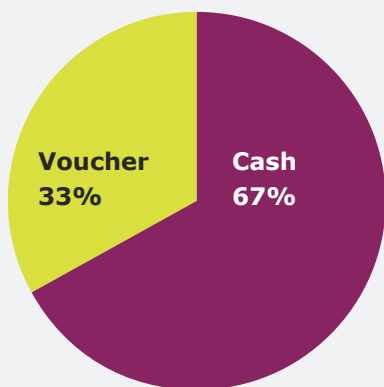
Food assistance not only increases the effectiveness of ART but also helps ensure greater adherence to treatment regimens.

Expanding the programme

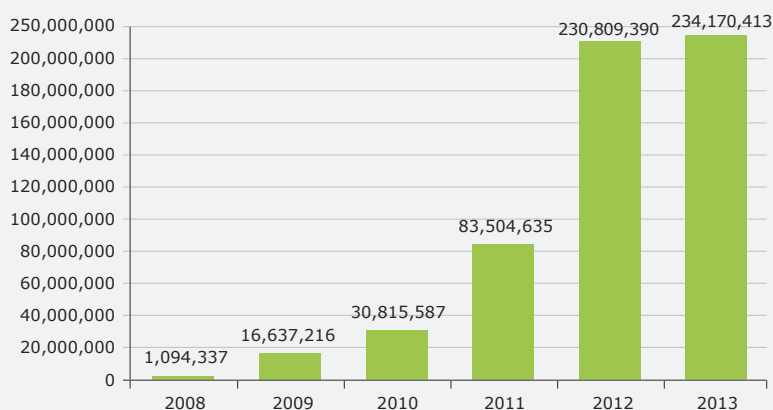
The voucher scheme supports around 8, 000 clients and their families. WFP Country Director Felix Bamezon is pleased with the success of the scheme in Harare and Bulawayo and wants others areas to reap the benefits: "WFP plans to expand the e-voucher component of the programme to other cities and towns where possible."

According to Loveness, it has made a real difference, "The food assistance helps me because the children get enough at each meal and the little money I've been spending on food I can now spend on school fees."

Proportion of Cash and Voucher Transfers in Africa in 2012



Rising Budgets for Cash and Voucher Transfers in Africa (Approved budgets in US\$)



Purchase for Progress **P4P**

WHAT IS P4P?

P4P is a five-year pilot initiative that combines WFP's significant food purchasing power with the support of partners, to help smallholder farmers connect to higher quality markets in a profitable way. The initiative brings together increased market opportunities for farmers with capacity-building in production techniques, storage and post-harvest handling, quality standards and business management.

P4P provides smallholder farmers in 20 pilot countries¹ (15 of which are in Africa) with an incentive to invest in their production, as they have the possibility to sell to a reliable buyer and receive a fair price for higher quality crops. Anecdotal evidence shows that semi-subsistence farmers of staple crops are becoming entrepreneurs and that with increased incomes, smallholder farmers are able to expand their agricultural activities, afford health services and send their children to school. P4P emphasizes learning and will share best practices identified with Governments and other partners.



P4P IN AFRICA

- WFP contracted over 236,000 metric tons of food, worth over US\$80 million, under P4P approaches in 15 African countries since the beginning of the pilot in late 2008. Compared to 2011, contracts for food purchases increased by 70 percent in 2012 from 44,000 to 75,000 metric tons.
- P4P is working with 690 farmers' organizations in Africa, representing more than one million smallholder farmers (over 29 percent of whom are women).
- P4P works with emerging trading structures such as warehouse receipt systems and commodity exchanges and develops local food processing capacities to connect smallholders to WFP as well as to public and private markets beyond WFP.
- On the ground, P4P has established partnerships with a wide range of entities including governments, international and regional organizations, UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), international and local NGOs, financial institutions, research bodies and the private sector.
- More than 122,000 smallholder farmers, agricultural technicians, small and medium traders and warehouse operators in Africa (43 percent of whom are women) have received training by WFP and partners, on different topics including agricultural production, quality specifications, post-harvest handling, contracting with WFP, group marketing and commercialization.

¹ The 20 P4P pilot countries are Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

MALAWI – FARMERS SELL THEIR MAIZE ONLINE

Connecting smallholders to markets is the main goal of P4P. One of the approaches WFP is testing is to link them with commodity exchanges. In September, six farmers' organisations from Malawi were invited to the capital Lilongwe to take part in a WFP online tender.

In 2012, P4P Malawi worked with farmers' organisations to improve their business mindset and their understanding of contract terms. Together with partners, P4P concentrated its capacity development support on training that focused on improving the ability of organisations to plan and deliver.

In August, P4P witnessed the first results of this strategy. The farmers' organisation Mwandama, based in Zomba district in southern Malawi, independently bid for a WFP tender on the Agricultural Commodity Exchange for Africa (ACE) platform - and won. The total amount of 19 metric tons of maize, valued at US\$8,361, was successfully delivered to WFP.

In September, P4P and the Malawi-based ACE took part in a "bid-volume-only" session, a kind of reverse auction, for 568 metric tons of maize with six farmers' organisations. Representatives of these farmers' organizations were invited to place their bids on the ACE internet platform. Three of the twelve representatives were women (female membership in their organizations makes up almost 40 percent).



Farmers from Bua Mtete cooperative use computers for the first time and enter their bids online.

“Connecting” farmers

A year ago nobody, least of all the farmers themselves, would have imagined that they would be able to bid online. In the past, bids would have been placed in an envelope and posted into a locked box.

For the new procedure, the farmers' representatives were trained in how to set realistic prices and profit margins. As none of the farmers present had ever used a computer, ACE rural trade facilitators assisted them.

New skills

Macdonald German, a member of the Chandawe cooperative said: “I am very happy, I am learning. This was the first time I have ever worked on a computer and I know it is going to help us make good business.”

For P4P Programme Officer Leigh Hildyard, it took belief, teamwork and a leap of faith from everyone involved. “Of all the successes we have had over the past year, watching Collins Katcherenkhwanya, a 60 year old farmer from the farmers' organisation Cheka, look on in stunned pride as his bid appeared on the main projector screen, is the most meaningful,” he said. “I truly believe that in the very near future our farmers will bid from their own districts with minimal or no support from us.”

The results of the September session were that five of the six organisations won contracts to deliver a total of 340 metric tons of maize for an average price of US\$232 per metric ton. WFP will distribute the maize as part of its school meals programme.



Collins Katcherenkhwanya, committee member from the Cheka farmers' organisation, enters his bid online.

The Power of Procurement

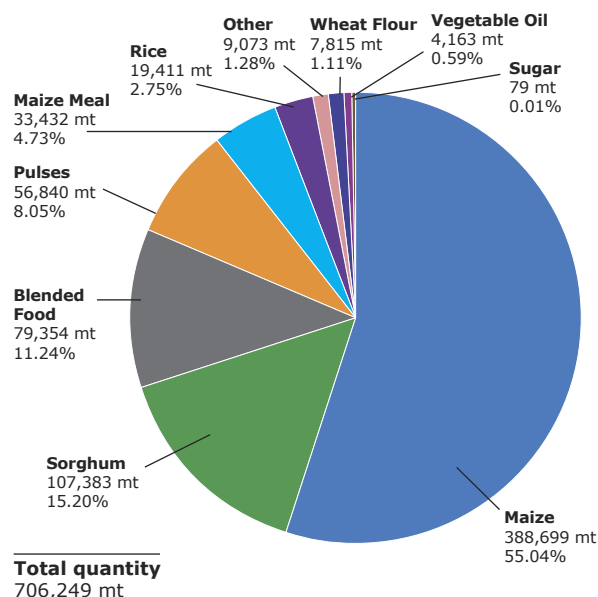
WFP is the single largest purchaser of food assistance in Africa.

For the period 2003 to 2012, total food procurement from Africa amounted to more than US\$2 billion, which was infused into local economies.

Ethiopia was the country where WFP procured the most in value terms in Africa in 2012, with purchases worth more than US\$46 million.

South Africa, Tanzania and Sudan also ranked among the top 15 countries for WFP food purchases.

WFP food purchases in Africa in 2012



WFP food purchases in 2012: Top 15 countries

Ranked by value

Country	Value US\$	%
India	104,013,917	9.43
Indonesia	91,338,353	8.28
Pakistan	69,012,194	6.25
Turkey	68,974,236	6.25
Italy	58,772,807	5.33
Belgium	56,919,404	5.16
France	53,203,479	4.82
Ethiopia	46,764,696	4.24
South Africa	38,269,388	3.47
Russian Federation	36,990,807	3.35
Yemen	25,156,463	2.28
Myanmar	24,794,177	2.25
Tanzania	23,843,372	2.16
Kazakhstan	22,249,847	2.02
Sudan	21,932,713	1.99
TOTAL:	742,235,851	67.28

Where did we purchase food in 2012?



Food procurement by Regional Economic Community in 2012

The Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)	6 563 188	Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	1 793 000
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	157 798 541	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	54 994 266
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	77 928 697	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	96 883 175
East African Community (EAC)	62 460 619	Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)	113 773 410

Note: Several countries are members of more than one REC. (in US\$)

WFP food purchases in Africa, 2010 - 2012

	2010		2011		2012	
COUNTRY	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
Algeria	8 642	3 855 233	10 228	3 456 462	8 170	3 767 317
Benin	28 692	11 224 166	6 223	2 630 849	15 971	7 250 081
Burkina Faso	20 989	8 690 652	6 856	3 347 577	11 673	6 577 309
Cameroon	7 736	3 802 561	4 828	1 946 539	3 378	1 510 324
Central Afr. Rep.	1 220	820 395			396	267 866
Chad			485	196 243		
Côte d'Ivoire	787	372 136	1 198	776 632	3 399	1 550 622
Dem.Rep.Congo	15 044	7 240 448	4 978	3 530 556	13 902	7 454 921
Egypt	7 401	4 518 743	19 493	13 782 524	6 959	5 793 054
Ethiopia	252 076	88 415 761	85 293	42 684 636	112 454	46 764 696
Gambia	113	14 733				
Ghana	12 701	5 065 934	6 710	3 672 513	7 489	4 001 134
Kenya	75 864	20 141 628	57 961	22 867 269	37 415	14 012 351
Lesotho	11 100	2 535 263	3 738	1 355 622	5 670	2 038 044
Liberia	800	504 000	150	94 500	3 213	1 870 550
Madagascar	2 951	1 324 560	3 132	915 549	3 835	1 603 218
Malawi	40 639	15 911 703	108 630	40 031 321	35 374	15 001 423
Mali	16 118	6 690 216	19 197	10 128 655	17 490	9 090 539
Morocco	1 370	1 822 068	2 519	4 251 935	1 757	2 795 871
Mozambique	20 642	7 591 434	32 408	11 574 521	12 245	5 068 962
Namibia	2 648	671 568	711	266 226	869	260 063
Niger	7 362	3 829 511	3 526	1 683 963	4 793	3 170 874
Nigeria	20 000	6 020 000			28 114	9 052 708
Republic of Congo	72	27 894	190	89 941	10	14 810
Rwanda	11 124	4 358 985	9 102	4 540 918	22 938	10 828 731
Senegal	1 884	442 136	2 719	877 640	2 646	447 689
Sierra Leone	765	436 606	213	216 864	623	432 766
South Africa	207 853	65 738 483	109 683	53 360 597	74 419	38 269 388
South Sudan			946	364 960	925	397 250
Sudan	12 983	1 689 492	61 264	21 573 616	65 336	21 932 713
Tanzania	33 923	11 586 993	64 992	20 030 782	77 119	23 843 372
Togo	5 357	1 869 794	5 512	2 493 696	24 477	11 549 993
Tunisia			4 791	3 454 476		
Uganda	126 896	33 445 419	40 690	18 538 048	34 934	13 776 164
Zambia	21 781	6 262 649	31 705	9 056 678	66 208	19 136 044
Zimbabwe	7 337	1 927 795	3 583	1 378 248	2 048	1 097 976
Grand Total	984 871	328 848 956	713 654	305 170 553	706 249	290 628 823

Note: Data taken from Food Procurement Annual Reports 2010-2012. This data represents the contracted quantities and values and includes all delivery terms, which should be taken into consideration when doing any analysis on contract values.

Resilience and Climate Risk



ENHANCING RESILIENCE IN KENYA'S ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS

A WFP operation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands represents a landmark change in the organisation's approach to tackling hunger, based on a three-pronged approach of covering relief during time of crisis, recovery once the shock passes, and building resilience to recurring crises.

Poverty and food insecurity are pervasive throughout these arid and semi-arid areas; malnutrition rates are consistently higher than in the rest of the country. People's livelihoods depend on a mix of pastoralism and marginal agriculture, yet they face recurrent food crises due to their reliance on rainfed systems in degraded environments and their vulnerability to extreme weather.

In this context, WFP shifted from responding to food crises through repeated emergency assistance towards addressing the root causes of vulnerability. This was done through a combination of social protection measures for the most vulnerable, resilience-building through Cash and/or Food-for-Assets interventions that help communities tackle water scarcity and soil

degradation and enhance the government's capacity-building in disaster preparedness.

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation assisted up to 3.5 million beneficiaries per year across 23 Districts and was completed in 2012.

Areas where food insecurity, undernutrition, recurring droughts, and land degradation converged were the geographical focus of the operation. Programme activities were identified through Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultations. This is a process that brings government, communities and partners together to align multi-sectorial programmes with livelihoods, looking at problems through a seasonal lens to maximize effectiveness. Participatory, community-based, planning processes ensured beneficiaries' involvement in the selection, implementation and management of activities.

Partnerships played a fundamental role. WFP worked in close collaboration with the Kenyan government in project design, implementation and identifying beneficiaries. Partner NGOs provided technical and implementation support, while the operation represented an opportunity to

establish a tight collaboration with FAO and IFAD, especially on pastoralist issues.

The operation achieved some impressive results. Besides bridging short-term food gaps, the assets created have reduced communities' vulnerability by decreasing walking distances to water, increasing water availability for domestic use, increasing livestock and crops, and reducing environmental degradation. Through solid investments in government-led livelihood asset

creation, WFP provided a strong foundation to help bridge the gap between traditional humanitarian aid in times of emergency and the development agenda, focussing on resilience outcomes. USAID reflected WFP's approach in its 2012 Policy and Programme Guidance on Building Resilience to Recurring Crises. This overall planning and partnered approach in bridging relief and recovery is currently being replicated in the new programming phase, through 2015.



THE RURAL RESILIENCE INITIATIVE (R4)

In 2010, WFP and Oxfam America joined forces to test an innovative approach to strengthen poor farmers' resilience to climate-related shocks. The Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) combines improved resource management (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), microcredit (prudent risk-taking), and savings (risk reserves). In 2012, R4 reached more than 19,000 small-scale farmers in 70 villages in Ethiopia with this integrated approach and began expanding to Senegal where it expects to reach 18,000 farmers by 2015.

In Ethiopia, R4 reached a major milestone in 2012 when nearly 12,000 drought-affected households received an insurance pay-out of over US\$320,000. This pay-out helped households absorb the shock, repay loans, and invest in agricultural inputs for the next season. Swiss Re acted as the reinsurer for R4's national insurance providers, covering the majority of this risk. In 2013, R4 is due to further scale up in Ethiopia and is expected to expand to two additional countries by 2015.

AFRICAN RISK CAPACITY (ARC)

The African Risk Capacity (ARC) is a groundbreaking extreme weather insurance scheme designed to help African Union member states resist and recover from the ravages of drought. At the moment, the international system for responding to natural disasters is not as timely or fair as it could be. Funding is secured on a largely ad hoc basis after disaster strikes and only then can relief be mobilized toward the people who need it most. In the meantime, lives are lost, assets are depleted, and development gains suffer major setbacks – forcing more people into destitution and food insecurity in the world's least developed countries.

Established by treaty as a specialized agency of the African Union in November 2012, ARC is an African solution to one of the continent's most pressing challenges, transferring the burden of climate risk away from governments, farmers and pastoralists, to the ARC, that is designed to handle risk better. This African-owned, AU-led financial entity will use advanced satellite weather surveillance and software – developed by the UN World Food Programme (WFP) – to estimate and trigger readily available funds to African countries hit by severe drought. Because such droughts do not happen in the same year in all parts of the continent, pan-African solidarity, in the creation

of a disaster risk pool like ARC, is financially effective. Pooling risk across the continent could save countries up to 50 percent in the cost of emergency contingency funds while decreasing reliance on external aid.

The ARC Agency will own a financial subsidiary (ARC Ltd) that will conduct the actual risk transfers, to be independently managed by risk professionals and compliant with international solvency standards. Similar to the Caribbean Islands' successful hurricane risk pool (CCRIF), the ARC will go one step further to provide the capacity-building services necessary for the application of risk management to food security in Africa. "Government capacity building is a WFP key priority. I am proud to lead our programme support to the African Union," said WFP's Executive Director Ertharin Cousin.

On 23 April 2013, the ARC Agency convened the inaugural meeting of the Governing Board in Washington, D.C. The Board will provide strategic guidance to the Secretariat, oversee the establishment of ARC Ltd, and manage the contingency planning peer review process. The Board unanimously elected as its Chairperson Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Coordinating Minister for the Economy and Minister of Finance for Nigeria, for a three-year tenure through 2016.



The inaugural Governing Board of the ARC Agency (from left to right): Peter Mwanza (Malawi) Minister of Agriculture and Food Security; Jacques Diouf (Senegal) Minister and Special Adviser to the President of Senegal, former FAO Director General; Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (Nigeria), ARC Chairperson, Coordinating Minister for the Economy and Minister of Finance for Nigeria; Diombar Thiam (Mauritania) Minister of Finance; Ouhoumoudou Mohamadou (Niger) Managing Director of the Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique BIA-Niger; Alexis Kanyankole (Rwanda) – alternate for Agnes Kalibata, Rwandan Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources; Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu (Democratic Republic of Congo) Honorary Chair of the UNFCCC African Group of Negotiators and alternate member of the Green Climate Fund; and Richard Wilcox (ARC Interim Director General).

Nourishing Bodies, Nourishing Minds

WFP supports national governments to design and implement sustainable school meals programmes, aiming to improve not only nutritional and education outcomes of school children, but also to buttress broader safety net systems, and protect and stabilize lives and livelihoods in fragile settings, especially for vulnerable young girls.



Eleven-year-old Ismatu (pictured below) used to skip breakfast – not because she was in a hurry to go to school but because there was no food in the house. Then she often used to leave her classes early because she was hungry.

Ismatu is a third grade pupil at Mollery Johnson primary school in Ngolala, southern Sierra Leone. She lives with her grandmother, auntie and cousin in a mud house, a kilometre away from the school.

"Children find it hard to stay in school and concentrate in class because most of them come from extremely poor households," says the deputy head teacher.

But now children like Ismatu in 128 schools in Moyamba district receive porridge for breakfast and a hot lunch every school day.

"Before WFP (through Plan International) started school feeding at our school, I used to go home during lunchtime because of the hunger," she says. Ismatu dreams of becoming a doctor when she grows up, and she knows she has to attend school regularly and pass her exams.

Moyamba is one of the districts with the highest rates of severe food insecurity in Sierra Leone and families struggle to put food on the table on a regular basis. School feeding in this part of country is not only feeding young minds, but bringing children like Ismatu closer to their dreams.



Takeaway Message

In 2012, 1.8 million schoolchildren, of whom close to 0.6 million were in Africa, benefited from take-home rations, which help keep children in school, especially girls in the higher grades.

WFP-supported children in school meals programmes in Africa, 2003 - 2012

Year	Boys	Girls
2003	2,9	2,4
2004	4,3	3,6
2005	5,4	4,7
2006	5,3	4,8
2007	5,4	4,6
2008	5,7	5,1
2009	5,6	4,9
2010	5,9	5,4
2011	5,7	5,4
2012	6	5,7
in millions		

Expenditure

DIRECT EXPENDITURES

WFP devotes a higher proportion of its resources to Africa than any other United Nations agency. In 2012, WFP dedicated 66 percent of all its operational expenditure to its work in Africa.

WFP direct expenses¹, 2010 - 2012 (US\$ thousand)						
Programme	2010		2011		2012	
	Total	Africa	Total	Africa	Total	Africa
Development	287 842	178 286	315 986	210 458	348 672	229 511
Relief	3 220 081	1 996 504	2 925 212	1 813 415	3 288 536	2 285 862
Emergency	1 660 195		1 367 243			
PRRO	1 559 885		1 557 969			
Special operations	221 510	131 967	217 619	159 250	216 068	169 855
Bilaterals, trust funds & others ²	270 898	133 445	310 173	69 860	294 830	51 040
Grand Total	4 000 331	2 440 202	3 768 990	2 252 983	4 148 105	2 736 268
Percentage of all regions		61%		60%		66%

1 Excludes programme support and administrative costs.
2 Operational Expenses includes General Fund, Special Accounts and Trust Funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.



2012 direct expenditure in Africa by WFP strategic objectives

Expenses (Thousand US\$)	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies	2 535 792
General food distribution (GFD)	1 823 845
School feeding: Emergencies	71 872
Special Operations	173 568
FFA: Public amenities/schools/housing	13 732
FFA: Transportation (e.g. access roads rural roads etc.)	17 467
FFA: Land or water development and improvement	37 164
FFA: Agricultural/crop production promotion	40 333
FFA: Agroforestry projects	7 532
FFA: Other	6 530
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets	7 654
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment	6 714
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	190 692
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition	138 689
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 - Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures	175 415
FFA: Public amenities/schools/housing	15 465
FFA: Transportation (e.g. access roads rural roads etc.)	17 784
FFA: Land or water development and improvement	76 372
FFA: Agricultural/crop production promotion	19 840
FFA: Agroforestry projects	10 390
FFA: Food reserves	1 306
FFA: Other	4 101
Food for training (FFT)	17 530
General food distribution (GFD)	4 794
Capacity development: Disaster/emergency preparedness	4 690
Special Operations	3 145
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 - Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict post-disaster or transition situations	514 819
FFA: Public amenities/schools/housing	11 608
FFA: Transportation (e.g. access roads rural roads etc.)	19 603
FFA: Land or water development and improvement	51 432
FFA: Agricultural/crop production promotion	60 061
FFA: Animal husbandry and pisciculture projects	902
FFA: Agroforestry projects	14 101
FFA: Food reserves	96
FFA: Other	39 477
General food distribution (GFD)	27 040
Food for training (FFT)	32 108
School feeding: Primary and secondary schools	144 081
School feeding: Nurseries and kindergartens	25 668
Settlement/resettlement	28
Special Operations	3 842
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets	35 247
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment	12 011
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	9 200
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition	12 848
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	15 467
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 - Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition	243 227
School feeding: Primary and secondary schools	173 691
School feeding: Nurseries and kindergartens	8 464
Food for training (FFT)	1 190
HIV/TB: Mitigation and Safety Nets	10 986
HIV/TB: Care and Treatment	12 278
FFA: Public amenities/schools/housing	1 096
FFA: Transportation (e.g. access roads rural roads etc.)	205
FFA: Agricultural/crop production promotion	13
FFA: Agroforestry projects	1 038
FFA: Other	240
Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition	8 727
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	25 194
Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation	105
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5 - Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger including through hand-over strategies and local purchase	48 421
Capacity development: Strengthening national capacities	25 403
Special Operations	23 018
Grand Total	3 517 674

GLOBAL FOOD AID

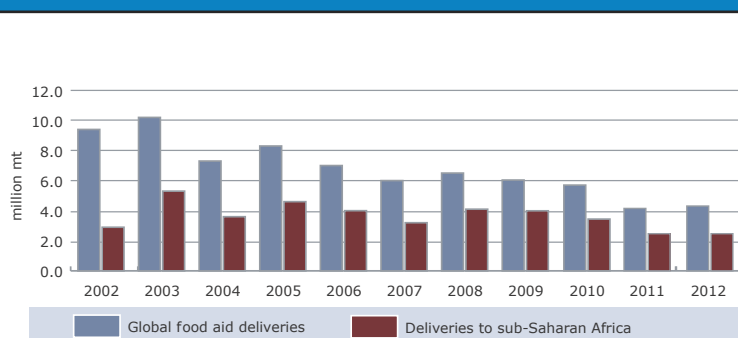


Global food aid deliveries, 2002 - 2012

Year	Global Food Aid	Percentage delivered by WFP
2002	9.4	40.1
2003	10.2	47.6
2004	7.3	50.4
2005	8.3	53.9
2006	7.0	53.9
2007	6.0	51.9
2008	6.5	61.5
2009	6.1	61.6
2010	5.9	56.5
2011	4.0	60.7
2012	4.2	52.3

Source: WFP/INTERFAIS, May 2013

Global food aid deliveries to sub-Saharan Africa, 2002 - 2012



Source: WFP/INTERFAIS, May 2013

Contributions to WFP, 2010 - 2012 (US\$ thousand)

continues on pages 21, 22 and 23

Country	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan		1	2
African Development Bank	500	2 150	2 000
African Union			450
Algeria	19 070		
Andorra	231	99	88
Angola			1 566
Armenia			178
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	280		455
Australia	83 930	143 237	121 729
Austria	1 329	733	1 082
Azerbaijan	100	100	100
Bahamas			13
Bangladesh	3 280	1 790	5 981
Belgium	37 691	36 954	14 448
Benin	32		1 991
Bhutan	5	5	5
Brazil	12 942	70 576	82 548
Burkina Faso	1		49
Burundi		2 423	2 129
Cambodia	1 187	1 227	1 227
Cameroon			992
Canada	285 529	302 300	367 149
Chile	20	20	
China	4 060	20 063	4 563

Contributions to WFP, 2010 - 2012
(US\$ thousand)

Country	2010	2011	2012
Colombia	50	117	9 824
Democratic Republic of Congo		40	324
Côte D'Ivoire			1 735
Croatia	25		40
Cuba	1 125	2 150	3 388
Cyprus	690		
Czech Republic	159	237	399
Denmark	41 112	45 751	43 510
Ecuador	248	248	896
Egypt	386	1 319	5 008
El Salvador	300	300	
Estonia	240	71	180
Ethiopia		8 900	
European Commission	289 928	258 587	386 136
Faroe Islands	163	28	35
Finland	26 643	29 902	25 999
France	20 127	38 269	30 747
Gambia			512
Georgia		20	
Germany	95 824	194 777	150 055
Greece	356	127	130
Guatemala		75	
Holy See		10	
Honduras			21 258
Hungary	65	15	85
Iceland	185	293	295
India	12 775	14 565	3 389
Indonesia	467		2 000
International Organization for Migration		10	
Iraq	18 854	14	20 131
Ireland	19 318	27 010	20 002
Israel	151	165	200
Italy	26 443	27 392	14 592
Japan	214 762	282 026	190 749
Jordan	46	66	47
Kazakhstan	20	20	20
Kenya	5 571	3 407	2 559
Kuwait		250	255
Latvia	37		
Lesotho	330	601	1 330
Liberia			2 500
Liechtenstein	191	438	385
Luxembourg	12 789	11 575	9 920
Madagascar	449		
Malawi	1 967		16 261

Contributions to WFP, 2010 - 2012
(US\$ thousand)

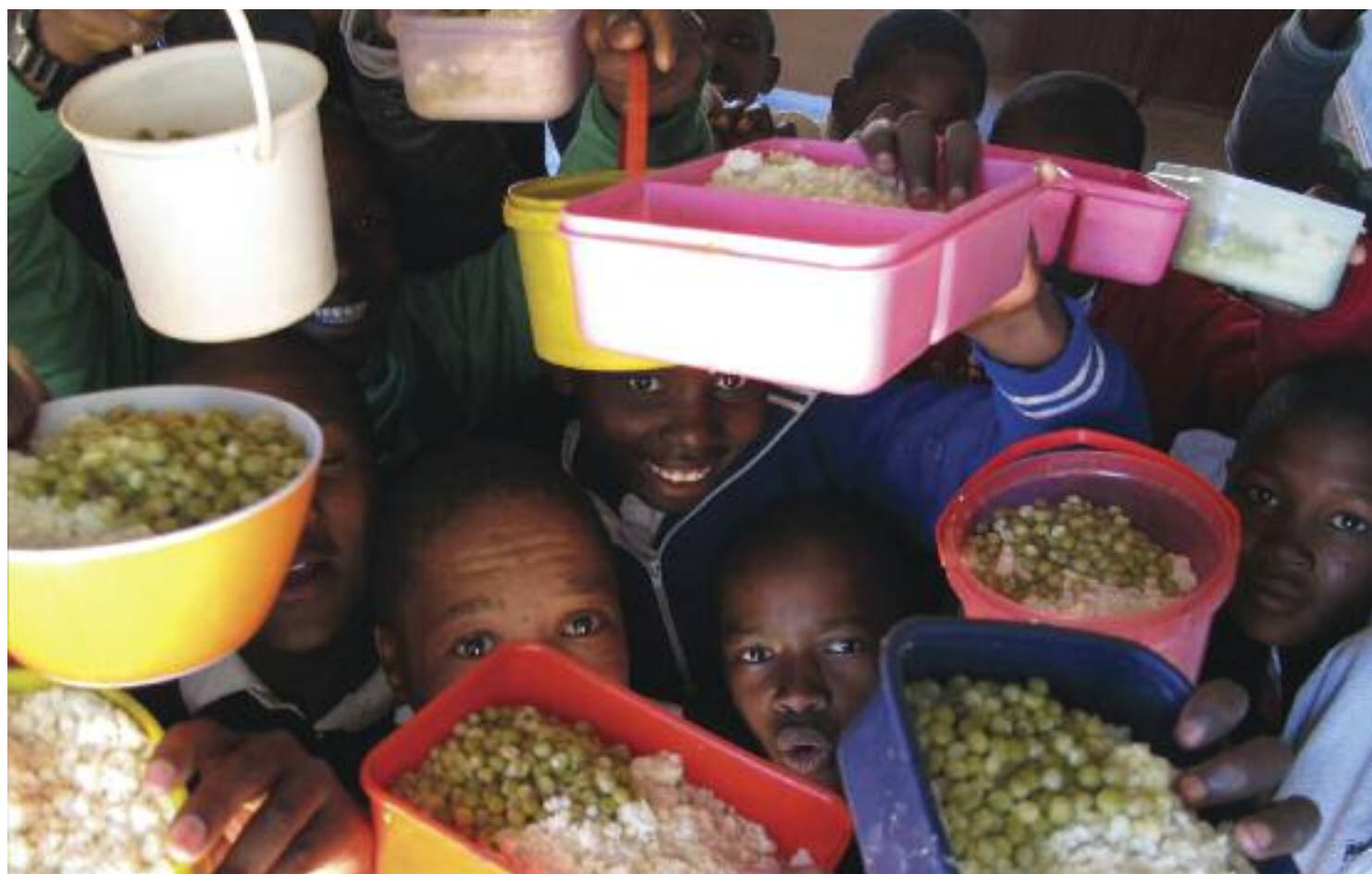
Country	2010	2011	2012
Malaysia	1 000	1 000	1 000
Mauritania	2	2 078	
Mexico		1 000	274
Monaco	29	202	98
Morocco		633	
Mozambique			108
Namibia		1 727	786
Nepal	35 801		
Netherlands	74 424	72 802	75 255
New Zealand	6 855	8 474	6 940
Nicaragua	18	19	15
Norway	43 939	49 032	57 562
Oman	26 361		
OPEC Fund for International Development	513	1 250	
Pakistan	27	2 360	22 162
Panama	68	68	68
Peru		483	2 010
Philippines		3 548	8 909
Poland	691	465	744
Portugal			99
Private Donors*	141 552	85 298	64 068
Qatar	266	277	267
Republic of Congo		2 002	4 615
Republic of Korea	5 148	5 400	5 788
Republic of Zambia		3 420	651
Romania	72	0	40
Russian Federation	32 000	37 676	38 000
San Marino	13		
São Tomé and Príncipe		72	
Saudi Arabia	38 829	67 669	9 042
Senegal		70	5 304
Singapore		50	
Slovakia	15	15	18
Slovenia	119	196	
South Africa	334	643	2 786
South Sudan	13 017	614	
Spain	82 635	68 024	13 168
Sri Lanka		2 720	1 561
Sudan	2 675	3 750	
Swaziland		360	9 206
Sweden	90 660	97 832	95 181
Switzerland	42 949	46 316	60 828
Syria	1 994	1 047	884
Tanzania		105	339
Thailand	11 626	188	123

Contributions to WFP, 2010 - 2012
(US\$ thousand)

Country	2010	2011	2012
The Cooperative Republic Of Guyana			10
Timor Leste			1 700
Tunisia			400
Turkey	2 000		
Uganda	120		756
Ukraine		123	
UN CERF	120 285	126 152	136 788
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl CERF)	81 851	68 055	81 738
Union of South American Nations			1 000
United Arab Emirates	10	6 228	2 926
United Kingdom	157 127	143 877	202 145
United States	1 552 259	1 239 577	1 457 471
Venezuela	300	275	
World Bank	6 093		710
Zimbabwe			9 966
Grand Total	3 815 662	3 683 623	3 957 146

* Private contributions do not include extraordinary gifts in kind such as advertising.

The numbers displayed for previous years reflect actual contributions made for that year and are subject to retroactive adjustments.



WFP total beneficiaries in Africa, 2011 - 2012

	2011			2012		
Country	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Algeria	75 806	49 154	124 960	75 806	49 154	124 960
Benin	180 448	189 244	369 692	52 339	62 379	114 718
Burkina Faso	459 689	317 678	777 367	1 296 870	1 173 475	2 470 345
Burundi	397 099	387 067	784 166	385 630	357 747	743 377
Cameroon	248 996	132 853	381 849	181 634	122 372	304 006
Cen.African Rep	206 008	231 672	437 680	165 098	168 402	333 500
Chad	1 476 975	1 309 957	2 786 932	1 467 488	1 363 349	2 830 837
Congo (Brazzav)	145 044	76 982	222 026	90 270	83 847	174 117
Côte d'Ivoire	510 395	536 021	1 046 416	456 685	514 766	971 451
Dem. Rep. Congo	2 094 853	1 444 131	3 538 984	1 996 939	1 657 816	3 654 755
Djibouti	74 201	71 353	145 554	70 496	65 891	136 387
Egypt	372 484	415 633	788 117	210 064	205 426	415 490
Ethiopia	3 784 049	3 518 545	7 302 594	3 169 500	3 040 400	6 209 900
Gambia	87 724	83 293	171 017	271 711	264 931	536 642
Ghana	183 623	140 399	324 022	243 726	166 048	409 774
Guinea	193 513	197 651	391 164	70 860	86 800	157 660
Guinea-Bissau	141 578	162 651	304 229	104 316	101 878	206 194
Kenya	2 133 390	1 917 420	4 050 810	2 751 467	2 314 855	5 066 322
Lesotho	107 820	76 248	184 068	159 627	129 367	288 994
Liberia	284 181	298 993	583 174	186 128	195 436	381 564
Libya	677 924	707 266	1 385 190	186 659	162 889	349 548
Madagascar	489 051	407 001	896 052	444 914	398 321	843 235
Malawi	620 652	558 385	1 179 037	1 150 305	1 041 200	2 191 505
Mali	257 607	201 854	459 461	661 025	513 733	1 174 758
Mauritania	164 455	158 619	323 074	400 855	363 871	764 726
Mozambique	359 018	323 418	682 436	325 681	305 822	631 503
Namibia	2 722	3 267	5 989	2 835	2 766	5 601
Niger	1 432 338	1 475 269	2 907 607	2 836 087	2 289 155	5 125 242
Rwanda	233 463	214 840	448 303	225 058	216 091	441 149
S.Tome,Principe	21 523	21 244	42 767	24 308	25 103	49 411
Senegal	794 028	807 715	1 601 743	931 192	895 294	1 826 486
Sierra Leone	296 145	272 548	568 693	235 595	220 315	455 910
Somalia	653 604	688 561	1 342 165	1 886 983	1 735 770	3 622 753
South Sudan	0	0	0	1 333 587	1 388 019	2 721 606
Sudan	4 116 747	3 432 479	7 549 226	2 007 731	1 628 643	3 636 374
Swaziland	21 773	19 640	41 413	186 339	140 352	326 691
Tanzania	597 822	570 531	1 168 353	458 930	467 304	926 234
Togo	28 658	24 087	52 745	0	0	0
Tunisia	89 814	149 913	239 727	2 422	2 555	4 977
Uganda	390 751	370 291	761 042	479 246	399 809	879 055
Zambia	417 018	428 812	845 830	416 342	423 930	840 272
Zimbabwe	991 914	841 214	1 833 128	990 981	877 039	1 868 020
Grand Total	25 814 903	23 233 899	49 048 802	28 593 729	25 622 320	54 216 049

WFP beneficiaries in Africa, 2011 - 2012: IDPs, refugees and returnees


Country	2011			2012		
	IDPs	Refugees	Returnees	IDPs	Refugees	Returnees
Algeria		124 960				
Benin	14 225	2 256				
Burkina Faso					64 826	
Burundi		20 349	6 790		25 723	35 000
Cameroon		93 410			23851	
Gen.African Rep	59 276	25 118				
Chad	157 052	373 146			343 534	
Congo (Brazzav)		114 594		17 866	83 081	
Cote d'Ivoire	238 319		364 801	11 950		215 000
Dem. Rep. Congo	865 935		775 330	1 023 507	21 922	145 079
Djibouti		13 745			18639	
Egypt			61 399			
Ethiopia		142 446			339 400	
Gambia		5 759				
Guinea		3 258	1 964			
Guinea-Bissau						
Kenya		382 724			578995	
Liberia					37 000	
Libya	288 000		306 999	30 000	9 704	
Malawi		11 600			15 253	
Mozambique					9 091	
Namibia		6 228			5 601	
Niger					60 909	1 922
Rwanda		53 004	7 323		72 384	10 778
Senegal			232			2 570
Somalia	780 894			1 253 058		
South Sudan				516 560	225 097	143 579
Sudan	2 475 582	91 384	534 300	1 855 318	44 112	9 909
Tanzania		101 207			105572	
Togo	3 275	5 280				
Tunisia			125 905			
Uganda		93 332			142 967	12 179
Zambia		14 721			3 093	915
Zimbabwe	24 797		23 306	2 742		44 233
Grand Total	4 907 355	1 678 521	2 208 349	4 711 001	2 230 754	621 164

WFP contributions to Africa programmes, 2010 - 2012 (US\$)

Country	2010	2011	2012
Algeria	26 750 236	15 767 536	17 102 992
Benin	1 260 703	9 070 396	3 658 736
Burkina Faso	16 307 269	11 120 374	48 465 086
Burundi	13 750 383	19 662 329	30 931 845
Cameroon	16 967 143	14 082 175	19 729 285
Cape Verde	-4 533	1 417 750	-
Central African Republic	22 861 121	23 148 106	32 323 572
Chad	134 253 204	109 074 969	251 675 179
Congo	20 999 772	5 654 692	17 545 349
Côte d'Ivoire	7 941 292	47 569 680	33 549 753
Democratic Republic of Congo	128 038 268	105 279 831	190 525 830
Djibouti	9 199 418	25 940 691	9 956 132
Egypt	1 544 834	15 617 594	7 684 156
Ethiopia	198 085 271	382 497 621	442 792 042
Gambia	5 558 730	2 622 068	11 697 308
Ghana	24 117 943	3 107 852	8 798 545
Guinea	15 912 368	6 229 091	2 862 334
Guinea-Bissau	5 681 867	2 368 290	2 830 163
Kenya	183 223 680	359 218 471	181 441 288
Lesotho	5 250 930	9 099 123	10 286 235
Liberia	14 186 032	48 384 161	24 086 350
Libya		5 996 292	
Madagascar	12 323 807	12 693 016	12 102 661
Malawi	27 876 758	11 560 816	76 883 259
Mali	16 110 136	16 257 926	106 845 189
Mauritania	11 875 698	9 296 772	44 907 534
Mozambique	30 691 460	22 035 898	20 433 782
Namibia	1 539 504	569 507	321 000
Niger	230 205 810	64 543 779	243 507 164
Rwanda	18 129 322	12 442 223	19 728 425
São Tomé and Príncipe	714 841	563 919	1 187 149
Senegal	8 611 684	10 899 815	60 945 256
Sierra Leone	13 907 948	21 621 273	-1 413 278
Somalia	93 429 373	284 741 879	85 868 546
South Sudan		22 960 620	350 678 351
Sudan	646 108 380	432 330 435	264 839 706
Swaziland	2 201 673	1 107 234	5 630 206
Tanzania	44 155 250	21 601 729	38 437 108
Togo	903 022	499 449	576 009
Tunisia		430 576	935 000
Uganda	63 492 656	44 729 885	43 424 591
West Africa Bureau	1 864 800	8 896 744	69 960 449
Zambia	9 423 595	7 003 736	3 246 744
Zimbabwe	72 824 986	68 435 805	88 444 991
Grand Total	2 158 276 636	2 298 152 131	2 885 432 021

Acronyms

AERC	African Economic Research Consortium	HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ART	antiretroviral therapy	IDP	internally displaced person
AU	African Union	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
CAR	Central African Republic	IOM	International Organization for Migration
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	NGO	non-governmental organization
CEN-SAD	Community fo Sahel-Saharan States	OMEP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch
CFSVA	comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis	P4P	Purchase for Progress
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	PDA	personal digital assistants
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	REC	Regional Economic Community
EAC	East African Community	SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	TB	tuberculosis
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States	UMA	the Arab Maghreb Union
ECHO	The Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commision	UN CERF	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
FEWS-NET	Famine Early-Warning System Network	UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
FFA	food for assets	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
FFT	food for training	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
FPF	Forward Purchase Facility	VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
GFD	general food distribution	WHO	World Health Organization
GIS	geographic information system		



An Ilyushin 76 airlift as it approaches the drop zone and prepares to unload its cargo of life-saving food assistance over Yida in South Sudan

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Cover Photo:
Villagers North-east of Niamey in the Maradi region of Niger are benefitting from a WFP project for which they receive food and cash for working on landscaping, including construction of half-moon ponds that enable water conservation for fruit trees and crop production.

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