

WFP in Africa

2013 Facts, Figures and Partners



World Food Programme

Foreword

Africa is home to some of the world's fastest growing economies, which have been realizing a decade of unprecedented and impressive growth. "Since its remarkable growth at the turn of the century, the continent has been hailed as the next frontier for opportunity and a potential global growth pole." Furthermore, Africa's medium-term growth prospects remain strong, at around 4.8 percent in 2013 and projected at 5.1 percent in 2014.¹

This impressive growth story, has however, not seen commensurate poverty reduction nor been translated into inclusive growth — as benefits from this growth are yet to be shared. The continent continues to suffer extreme poverty, deeper than elsewhere in the world, furthermore, reports indicate that one in four people — 214 million — are chronically malnourished.²

Indeed, it is estimated that there are 56 million stunted children in Africa, an increase of more than 24 percent from the estimated 45 million in 1990. Unfortunately, the continent is the only region in the world where the number of stunted children has increased over the past 20 years.

This reaffirms the need for increasing our focus on this particular aspect of social development, and, specifically, the need to sustain long-term and inclusive growth that improves the lives and prospects of all its people.

WFP has established an effective and extensive presence in Africa, working with many governments to address food and nutrition security challenges. In 2013 alone, WFP working in over 40 countries in Africa, reached and impacted the lives of 45 million people, spanning from emergency response, to building and improving livelihoods and the asset base of communities.

WFP, in addition to having country presence, also has a dedicated office working with the African Union Commission and the Economic Commission to Africa. Among its flagship projects with the two institutions has been the African Union-led Cost of Hunger in Africa study (COHA).

The COHA study, showcases continental efforts to build a body of evidence that is being used to inform decisions on financing nutrition programming and policy formulation.

The COHA study, an African Union-led initiative helps to demonstrate the high economic costs of exclusion.

WFP provides national level support through its country offices presence, while also leading global advocacy efforts.

WFP pledges its continued commitment to consolidate these partnerships with the pan-African institutions to improve the lives of the people in Africa, especially at a time when the continent is crafting its 50 years vision and development agenda — Agenda 2063.



Amir Abdulla
WFP Deputy Executive Director

¹ Economic Commission for Africa and African Union: Economic Report on Africa 2013.

² FAO. The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014.

2013 at a Glance, on COHA

In Africa, WFP in partnership with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), supported the African Union Commission (AUC) and the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) to implement the ground-breaking study which enables African nations to quantify the human and economic costs of malnutrition within their borders. The Cost of Hunger in Africa Study (COHA) is hence a continental initiative that estimates the social and economic impacts of child undernutrition, using a model adopted from a similar study that was successfully implemented in Latin America in 2004 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC). The model is adapted to the context of Africa with the support of experts from the region and with the endorsement of the African Task Force for Food and Nutrition Development (ATFFND).

In 2013, the study, led by National Implementation Teams, was implemented in the four countries - Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda and results of the studies were launched in 2013 in the respective countries. WFP's role has been resource mobilisation to cover all costs of implementing the study. Furthermore, using its national presence WFP coordinated the implementation of the study at national level. WFP also backstopped UNECA by providing technical support to the implementation teams.

In addition, WFP facilitated the dissemination of the results at national and continental level platforms and joined forces with the African Union Commission to advocate for the elimination of child stunting in Africa.

The study contributes to raising awareness of the dire consequences of child undernutrition as well as demonstrates that undernutrition is not only a health concern but one with an alarming economic impact too. The results from the Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda studies revealed that the associated economic cost of undernutrition every year ranges between 1.9 - 16.5 percent of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The prospective dimension of the analysis of the study further demonstrated the potential social and economic returns, should the countries take aggressive actions to reduce child undernutrition by as much as 50 percent from the existing prevalence rates.

Other key results from the study are:

- 1) Most of the health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child turns 1 year old.
- 2) 40 to 67 percent of working-age populations suffered from stunting as children.
- 3) 69 to 82 percent of all cases of child undernutrition are not properly treated.
- 4) Between 7 and 16 percent of repetitions in school are associated with stunting.
- 5) Stunted children achieve 0.2 to 1.2 years less in school education.

WFP will also continue to play an active role in generating evidence that helps to position nutrition at the centre of Africa's development agenda.

As such WFP will be working to support countries in the pipeline for 2014, which include Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, and Kenya.

Below are the reports for the first phase countries:



Link to access the reports:

www.costofhungerafrica.com

People

WFP PROVIDED SUPPORT TO 45 MILLION PEOPLE IN AFRICA, SLIGHTLY OVER 50 PERCENT OF THE GLOBAL SUPPORT

There are 842 million hungry people in the world and 227 million (27 percent) live in the African continent.

In Sub-Saharan Africa over 70 percent of these food insecure people rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, mostly practicing smallholder farming.

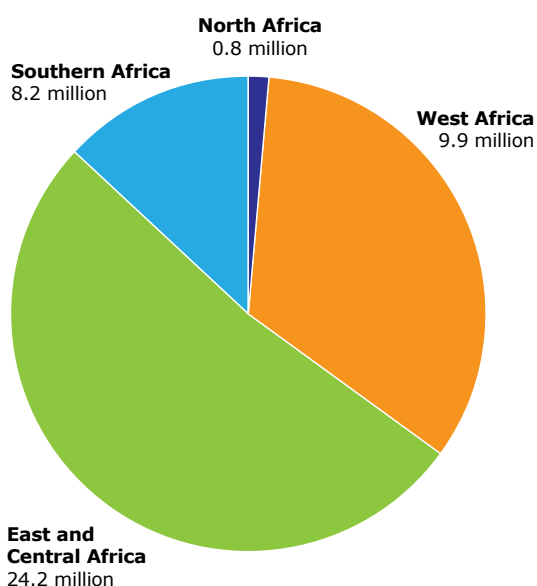
Smallholders feed 80 percent of the population in Africa, despite widespread poverty and chronic food insecurity.

In 2013, WFP provided assistance for around 81 million people globally, 45 million of those who received WFP's support are from Africa.

Targeted beneficiaries include:

- Refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- Malnourished women and nursing mothers at risk of malnutrition;
- Children in schools and pre-schools;
- Families affected by HIV and AIDS;
- Recovery activities including Food for Assets interventions, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children under five and pregnant and lactating women

WFP beneficiaries in Africa by region in 2013



In 2013, women and girls accounted for more than 51 percent of all those supported by WFP in Africa.



Foulan Koira Health Clinic in Niamey, Niger: emergency response with a special focus on children under age two.

WFP-supported refugees, IDPs and returnees in Africa (2004–2013)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Refugees	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,5	2,3	2,9	2,8
IDPs	5,8	5,1	4,6	6,3	6,1	8,7	1,2	4,9	4,8	5,1
Returnees	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,7	2,2	0,6	0,4

(in millions)

Cash Transfers and Vouchers: Innovative Ways to Fight Hunger

WFP increasingly used 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. Below find three stories that demonstrates how cash and electronic voucher payments have helped families fight hunger in Mali, Somalia and South Sudan.

A. NEW HOPE FOR DISPLACED PEOPLE AND HOST FAMILIES



Kadidja is one of the 330,000 displaced people in Mali. WFP is providing them with food and financial assistance.

Kadidja Traore, 42, and Amadou Djitteye, 37, are among the thousands of displaced people from northern Mali and now living in Bamako, the Malian capital. They are beneficiaries of the World Food Programme (WFP) cash transfer programme, financed by Germany and implemented by WFP's NGO partner ACTED. This programme financially supports displaced people and their host families over a six-month period, to help them cover their food needs. A parallel ACTED programme provides a further contribution for other basic needs.

Kadidja fled her home in Gao when the crisis started. She sold the few animals she owned and took the long road towards Bamako, along with 15 members of her family. She found a host family in the capital, but after a while this family started requesting rent. Kadidja's family could not afford to pay, so they moved to a smaller mud house where they could live for free.

Lacking money was not her only problem, Kadidja was not always able to bring home the food from the WFP distribution, located 12 kilometres away.

“ACTED and WFP gave us enough food to survive,” said Kadidja. “Now, with the cash transfers, we will be able to purchase and prepare our own food, and eventually start thinking about going back home.”

Amadou is from Menaka, located in the north of Mali, an area that has been occupied by armed groups for almost a year.

“We came under attack on the 17th of January 2013,” he said. “With my five children, we found a small place in an overcrowded truck going to Bamako. I left everything I had behind me, my home, and my vehicle spare parts business.”

Life is more difficult for Amadou in Bamako because of the high cost of living. For him, financial assistance is vital, and the first step towards a brighter future.

“If security allows, I will go back to Menaka, to restart my business, and rebuild my life,” he says.

“Their situation remains extremely precarious,” explains Nicolas Robe, ACTED Country Director. “Financially speaking, some people are slightly falling under the emergency threshold. The crisis is slow and invisible.”

The cash transfer programme was launched in Bamako in June 2013 and has now been extended to Mopti. WFP, with its implementing partner for the region CARE Mali, is assisting over 20,000 IDPs and host families.

Later in the year, WFP hopes to assist people returning home to Timbuktu and Gao.

“This programme should enable families to purchase 2000 kilocalories per day,” said Sally Haydock, WFP Country Director in Mali. “In the meantime, it will allow them to protect their own revenues while giving them access to food and boosting the local markets.”

Story by Alexandre Brecher, WFP



A Somali beneficiary shows her voucher.

B. VOUCHERS FOR ASSETS EMPOWER SOMALIS AND CREATE OWNERSHIP

In the semi-arid town of Dolow, people are queuing in front of two WFP counters, but they are not waiting to receive food rations. They are here to collect vouchers as payment for work they undertook during the previous month.

“I have been working on clearing the road that connects the fields to the market,” says Shamso Mowlid Hussein, a young woman who was one of the first people to sign up for WFP’s Vouchers for Assets project. “Clearing the road was important. Before we started working on it, the road was filled with bushes; it was narrow and treacherous. Two donkeys could not pass side by side, but now even cars can pass. The [50km] road has made it easier [to reach the market].”

The Vouchers for Assets project is changing the face of WFP’s food assistance in Somalia. It was introduced in the southern town of Dolow in August as part of WFP’s innovative three-year strategy, which aims to strengthen the livelihoods of agropastoralists by linking them to markets, wherever possible. WFP also wants to increase resilience to droughts and floods, which are

common in this region. Members of the local community work on assigned projects and are then paid with vouchers. They can use the vouchers to buy food from selected traders in the town.

“I like getting vouchers... I enjoy going to the shop to choose and buy what my family needs,” says Hussein, with a shy smile. “It’s good that WFP does this, it’s also good to work for our community. We feel proud when the work is finished.”

Story by Laila Ali, WFP Somalia

C. CASH TRANSFERS IN SOUTH SUDAN OFFER RETURNEES DIGNITY AND CHOICE

Since South Sudan gained independence in 2011, thousands of its people have returned from Sudan to their homeland. The World Food Programme is easing these families’ reintegration by providing food assistance and cash transfers.

When Asunta Achok Madut returned from Sudan to her native Northern Bahr el Ghazal state with her husband and eight children, the family had no home and no means of earning a living. Madut’s brother-in-law, who works as a casual labourer,

welcomed the family into his home in the village of Maper Akot, about kilometers west of Aweil, the state capital. However, the arrival of 10 people put a huge strain on his meagre resources.

Vital help came from a WFP programme to provide food assistance and cash transfers to families struggling to reintegrate into their communities in South Sudan. Families who came back to South Sudan through government-organized returns are eligible for WFP's Cash Reintegration Package, which provides food for one month and a lump-sum cash transfer to cover the cost of two months' worth of food. Returnees are issued with special identity cards, which they can use to withdraw the cash at branches of Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB). The cash transfers allow returnees to purchase their preferred food commodities, including items which are not part of the WFP food basket. They also enable them to pay for other needs, such as medicines. For 39-year-old Madut, both components of the WFP package were critical.

"I do not know what we would have done if we did not get the food from WFP because the demands for food had increased upon the arrival of our family of 10 people," Madut said.

Boosting the economy

Her family also received 1,610 South Sudanese Pounds (approximately USD 525) as the cash component of the reintegration package.

"We used the money to buy maize, onions, laundry and bathing soaps and medicine for our children. This money was a real help because we had nothing, and it would have taken my brother-in-law three months to earn such an amount," Madut said.

Returnees say the cash transfers allow them to choose what to buy, giving them a sense of dignity and providing them with the means to start rebuilding their lives. Since the cash reintegration package was launched in February this year, WFP has assisted nearly 3,000 people at a cost of around USD 250,000. The programme is being implemented in Juba, Wau and Aweil – towns where food is available in functioning markets and where banks are present.

"This enables us to use local markets in WFP's efforts to enhance food and nutrition security and boost the local economy, which is important for the growth and development of South Sudan," said WFP's South Sudan Deputy Country Director Eddie Rowe.

"When returnees buy from local traders, they participate in the local economy, which also facilitates their reintegration," he added.

When Arol Akech Kiir, his wife and their eight children returned to South Sudan from Sudan, they were taken in by Kiir's nephew in the village of Hai Salam on the outskirts of Aweil. "We were sharing one room, all of us with children and no privacy," Kiir said.

He noted that the crowded conditions led to tension between his nephew and the nephew's wife, however, the cash reintegration package that Kiir's family received allowed them to contribute to the household, reducing the strain on the family and restoring harmony.

Story by Francis Wani and George Fominyen, WFP South Sudan

D. ETHIOPIA

Sadia Mohammed is no stranger to hardship. Two years ago, she fled Sudan's conflict-torn Blue Nile State with her husband and six children.

"Houses were burning and there was shooting," 33-year-old Sadia recalls of the fighting in her hometown of Geissen. "We had to leave."

Like many of the half-a-million refugees WFP supports in Ethiopia, Sadia's survival depends on monthly humanitarian assistance, along with the vegetables she grows in a small garden. Until recently, WFP's support in Ethiopia consisted entirely of food rations and nutritional supplements for the malnourished.

But today, Sadia is part of a groundbreaking shift in WFP's refugee operations here, as the agency moves from traditional food distributions to a mix of food and cash where appropriate.

Now, WFP is expanding this initiative, thanks to a EUR 2.5 million (USD 3.4 million) grant from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO).

Story by Kiyori Ueno, WFP Ethiopia

Purchase for Progress

WHAT IS PURCHASE FOR PROGRESS?

Purchase for Progress (P4P) is a five-year WFP pilot initiative (2008-2013) that has allowed for food to be increasingly purchased from small-scale farmers. Over the past 5 years, the pilot has experimented with smallholder-friendly procurement models in 20 countries, 15 of them in Africa. By addressing the many challenges smallholders face in accessing formal markets, P4P has enabled WFP to buy food in a way that promotes agricultural and market development.

The rationale behind P4P is to link WFP's demand for staple food commodities, such as cereals, pulses and blended foods, with the technical expertise of a wide range of partners. This collaboration provides smallholders with the skills and knowledge to improve their agricultural production, and an incentive to do so, as they have an assured market in which to sell their surplus crops.

By boosting smallholder farmers' agricultural production and increasing their access to markets, P4P is contributing to poverty reduction and addressing the root causes of hunger in Africa.

In Africa alone, WFP has bought more than 378,000 metric tons of food, worth over USD 136 million under P4P, since the beginning of the pilot in late 2008. Over 580,000 farmers have been trained in Africa, (about 30 percent of whom were women) on different topics including agricultural production, quality specifications, post-harvest handling, contracting with WFP, group marketing and commercialization. P4P-supported smallholder farmers have also sold commodities to markets beyond WFP, with an estimated value of USD 39 million.

P4P IN AFRICA:

- During the P4P pilot (2008-2013), WFP has bought 378,000 metric tons (mt) of food from P4P-supported smallholders, with a value of USD 136 million.
- P4P supports farmers' organizations with a membership of over 1.5 million farmers.
- Over 585,000 farmers have been trained in Africa, 30 percent of whom were women.
- P4P supported smallholder farmers have sold some 105,000 mt of commodities to markets beyond WFP, with an estimated value of USD 39 million.



P4P supports smallholder farmers in Uganda.

MOVING FORWARD

P4P continues to drive WFP's shift from food aid to food assistance. Though the pilot treatment period concluded in December 2013, efforts to support smallholders will continue as WFP mainstreams key innovations and best practices. In the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan, WFP has committed to further increasing the amount of food it buys from smallholder farmers, as well as to working with governments and other buyers to support smallholders to access sustainable markets beyond WFP.

LEARNING AND SHARING

After five years of testing various approaches on the ground, WFP has gathered significant knowledge about what works (and what doesn't) when linking smallholder farmers to formal markets. Key lessons from the P4P pilot countries are being compiled, and lessons learned will be made available to the national governments as well as other public and private-sector actors.

PARTNERSHIPS

One of P4P's most significant achievements has been bringing together over 300 partners to support smallholder farmers in Africa. These include host and donor governments, NGOs, UN agencies, academic institutions, research bodies and private sector partners.

Together partners assist smallholder farmers to market their crops and produce larger quantities of high quality food. Partners are also facilitating smallholders' access to finance, equipment and agricultural inputs (such as high yielding seeds and fertilizers).

The P4P pilot has further strengthened WFP's partnerships with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), both key strategic partners of the P4P initiative.

EMPOWERING WOMEN SMALLHOLDERS

The P4P pilot specifically targeted women farmers in order to address the particular difficulties they face. As a result, P4P has seen them gain greater control over their lives and enhanced their voice at community and household level.

While P4P succeeded in tripling women's participation in P4P-supported farmers' organizations from 100,000 to 300,000 during the pilot period, the experience has demonstrated that mere numerical participation in a project does not directly translate into a positive impact on the lives of women farmers, nor provide them with the same financial gains as their male counterparts. Nuanced examinations will inform new methods to more effectively facilitate the empowerment of women farmers.

P4P IN BURKINA FASO

Mazouma Sanou is a 43-year old woman farmer from Burkina Faso. She is married and the mother of three children. Mazouma is a member of a P4P-supported cooperative union called UPPA- Houet. Today, the union has 20,500 members, 11,000 of whom are women. Mazouma contributes maize, sorghum, and *niébé* (cowpeas) to her union's sales to WFP.

Mazouma also works as a field monitor paid by WFP and OXFAM to coach 25 rural women's groups affiliated to her union, assisting them to produce and earn more.

She works as an intermediary between groups and partners, and assists women to better organize their groups. She also supports them throughout the production process, making sure their products meet standards and working with them to improve their marketing and gain access to credit.

When asked about the future of her cooperative, Mazouma says, "from the very start P4P has been a school where we have learned how to improve our work, how to improve quality. I think we need more training, so women can help women train each other and develop their work."

One such lesson learned for WFP was the importance of emphasizing the procurement of traditional "women's crops", such as *niébé*, in order to best increase women's participation in sales.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

P4P has presented governments with an innovative tool to support smallholder farmers, which African governments are already bringing forward. For example, the Government of Rwanda is now implementing a programme called Common P4P (CP4P), which is inspired by the P4P experience. Between 2011 and 2013, the government purchased more than 6,000 mt of commodities from cooperative unions under CP4P.

P4P and partners continue supporting these efforts by providing training on post-harvest handling and storage to smallholders registered with the CP4P programme. In 2013, 20 representatives from farmers' organizations, WFP and government officials from Ghana and Kenya visited Rwanda in an exchange visit to learn from the government's successful public procurement programme.

P4P has also helped link smallholders to other private and public sector markets, including government-run school feeding programmes, national food reserves, small and medium traders, processing units, milling enterprises and commodity exchanges. In Uganda, cleaning and drying facilities have been leased by private sector companies, which will provide value added services to smallholder farmers in rural areas.

SUPPORTING SMALLHOLDER FARMERS TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO MARKETS

In Tanzania, some 85 percent of the country's maize is produced by smallholder farmers. Low productivity, long distance from markets, a lack of credit and inadequate storage limit smallholder farmers' capacity to sell their produce.

In 2008, WFP initiated P4P to help smallholder farmers sell their crops at a fair price and increase production to boost their income, creating a more secure future. P4P and partners' activities have built the capacity of some 5,000 farmers in 28 farmers' organizations to sell food to WFP and other markets. Since 2009, P4P-supported farmers' organizations have supplied WFP with 13,000 metric tons of maize and beans valued at USD 5.4 million.

Thanks to an agreement between WFP and Tanzania's National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), smallholder farmers have gained access to a sustainable market for their crops. By building small holder farmers' capacity and connecting them to the NFRA, P4P continues to boost sales and incomes for the farmers and their families, while contributing to the long-term food security of the country.

PURCHASE FROM AFRICANS FOR AFRICA

Drawing from the expertise of Brazil's widely acclaimed national local procurement programme, five African countries are piloting their own indigenous models. This small-scale pilot project, known as Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA Africa), is implemented by FAO, WFP, local governments, and the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since its inception in 2012, PAA Africa has developed a complementary approach to P4P, promoting the use of food items purchased from local smallholder farmers in WFP and government-run home grown school feeding programmes (HGSF).

PAA aims at promoting food and nutrition security of school children and access to institutional markets for family farmers through the implementation of initiatives of local food purchase for food assistance jointly designed and implemented by governments, UN agencies and civil society. PAA Africa represents an effort to foster development by joining the strengthening of the productive capacities of family agriculture with the realization of adequate food.



P4P supports Government to address agricultural development in surplus-producing regions.

Ethiopia, Malawi, Senegal, Niger and Mozambique are PAA pilot countries, with the learning period expected to close at the end of 2015.

HOME GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING

There is a growing excitement around the idea that school feeding programmes that use food produced and purchased within the boundaries of a country can generate additional benefits not only for the children at school, but also for local farmers, local communities and economies. They can ensure more diversified meals to children, therefore improving children's nutrition, increase smallholder farmers' income and offer employment opportunities in processing and preparation of the food, thereby boosting the local economy and empowering farmers.

An increasing number of governments are interested in implementing Home Grown School Feeding and recognise it as an important step in taking over the ownership of school meals programmes. Depending on the country and policy environment, WFP can either adapt its school feeding programmes to include local purchase or advise governments on strategies to link national programmes to local agricultural production.



WFP school meals at Seno Bousso Primary School, Boghe, Mauritania.

In 2013, 23 WFP countries linked school feeding to local production, 16 of which were African countries.

There is no “one-size-fits all” HGSF model. Every country has its own model, adapted to its specific context. In some cases, it is WFP that purchases the food from local smallholder farmers.

In others, HGSF involves putting in place a decentralized procurement model, where the local authorities or the schools receive funds from the central government to buy food from local markets. There are countries that have linked HGSF to the P4P initiative in order to adjust the school feeding procurement procedures through the P4P acquired expertise.

For instance, HGSF in Kenya is an example on how this type of programme might help to smooth the

transition from WFP-led nationally owned school feeding programmes. In 2009, in addition to the WFP-supported programme, the Government of Kenya started a national HGSFP, whereby funds are transferred directly to schools to buy food from local markets. Since then, the programme has reached 760,000 schoolchildren. WFP is now trying to help the government to increase the coverage of the programme, by putting in place a similar cash transfer programme in the Isiolo County, in the north of Kenya.

The cash transfer pilot aims to prepare the schools to move into the national HGSF from an in-kind to a cash-based programme and to support in their first experience of local food procurement.

WFP-Supported Children in School feeding Programmes in Africa, 2003-2013 (in millions)

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	6.0	5.7
2013	6.57	6.60



School meals served at the elementary School, Butajira, Ethiopia.

Takeaway Message

In 2013, 23.3 million school children, of whom close to 13.7 million were in Africa, benefited from school feeding, which help keep children in school, especially girls — 6.6 million.

WFP's Nutrition Support in Africa

Most recent estimates from the SOFI report 2013, indicate that, globally over 840 million people (12 percent) of the global population were unable to meet their dietary energy requirements.

Around one in eight people in the world are likely to have suffered from chronic (persistent) hunger, not having enough food for an active and healthy life. The vast majority of hungry people – 827 million – live in developing regions. Of these, 226.4 million live in Africa.

Increasingly volatile food prices, the uncertainties and effects of climate change and natural hazards are some of the existing challenges that contribute to the increasing number of hungry people in the continent.

WFP is working on food and nutrition security with a broad objective to reduce world hunger through different national, continental and global programs. A significant proportion of WFP's activities focus on improving nutrition.

Similarly a large part of the nutritional work is directed at mothers and young children, especially in Africa. Why? – partly because they are usually the most vulnerable from a nutritional point of view and partly because it's where WFP can really make a difference.

WFP-supported pregnant women and nursing mothers receiving additional nutrition support in Africa	
Year	Total
2009	1,506,084
2010	1,358,811
2011	1,614,473
2012	2,454,221
2013	2,036,906

Source: WFP Combined Report of Contributions and Forecasts Statistics

WFP interventions cover the first 1000 days of life for all children under these programmes.

This is because pregnant women have special nutritional needs, and after delivery, have a greater need for energy and nutrients that keep breast milk nourishing for the child.

In food-insecure areas, this is critical, as women are already malnourished before pregnancy and do not receive certain vitamins or minerals.

WFP promotes messaging to mothers to ensure 6 months exclusive breastfeeding. Furthermore, in food insecure communities WFP provides nutritious foods to malnourished children below 5 years of age.

Where the situation is coupled with significantly high stunting rates, WFP provides blanket feeding to children below 2 years of age.

Wherever possible WFP supports African governments in providing Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) services.

MCHN initiatives aim to provide a range of basic health and nutrition services to mothers and children.

WFP provides nutritious food, while the government, supported by other partners, provide health and nutrition services such as vaccinations, growth monitoring, pre- and post-natal care, vitamin A and iron supplements and deworming.

WFP-supported under-fives in Africa (2009–2013*)			
Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2009	1,824,007	1,985,959	3,809,966
2010	2,457,218	2,592,302	5,049,520
2011	2,806,576	3,004,139	5,810,715
2012	3,878,256	3,834,851	7,713,107
2013	2,645,842	2, 713,840	5,359,682

*Children given supplementary and therapeutic feeding treatment for prevention of moderate, acute and severe malnutrition.

Nutritious foods are provided to pregnant women from the third trimester and during the period when she is nursing the child.

To prevent children from becoming malnourished and to give them the opportunity to reach their full developmental potential, health and nutrition support needs to start during pregnancy and continue during the first years of life. WFP's MCHN initiatives in Africa aim to do this.

African Children need good nutrition because without it their physical and mental development can be compromised forever.

In 2013, more than **7.8 million** malnourished children (of whom almost **5.4 million** were in Africa) received specialized nutritional support from supplementary and therapeutic feeding including **2.7 million girls**.

WFP'S RESPONSE TO HIV/AIDS AND TUBERCULOSIS IN AFRICA

The HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) epidemics are most prevalent in areas of widespread poverty and food insecurity, affecting populations with limited access to a healthy diet. Today, it is widely recognized that HIV, TB, food insecurity and malnutrition are closely interlinked, forming a vicious cycle:

People living with HIV and/or (active) TB need more calories and nutrients in their diet, but they may also have lower appetites and be less able to absorb the nutrients in their food. The HIV and TB epidemics are most prevalent in areas of widespread poverty and food insecurity, affecting populations with limited access to a healthy diet.

In 2013, WFP reached 1.1 million people in Africa through its HIV and TB programmes.

WFP-supported HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries in Africa, 2002-2013

Year	Female	Male	Total
2009	1,162,360	927,251	2,089,611
2010	1,112,395	895,814	2,008,209
2011	900,830	739,601	1,640,431
2012	677,437	582,168	1,259,605
2013	628,216	487,332	1,115,548

It is an essential and cost-effective means of enabling treatment, reducing mortality, increasing adherence and promoting nutritional recovery. Food support also acts as a social safety net for food-insecure populations that have felt the negative socio-economic effects of HIV and/or TB.

In light of the existing challenges in the fight against HIV and/or TB, WFP is committed to maximizing the overall effectiveness of the global response.

WFP acknowledges the unique challenge of providing assistance in areas where communities are suffering from high HIV and/or TB prevalence, deep-rooted poverty & food insecurity and weakened governance systems.

Proper nutrition is an essential means of protecting the lives and livelihoods of people living with HIV and/or TB. Improved food security also plays a critical role in helping to stop the spread of the epidemic



Fortified vegetable oil distribution.

WFP's food and nutrition support plays a vital role in reducing the harmful effects of HIV, TB, food insecurity and malnutrition in Africa.

Resilience and Climate Risk



Planting seedlings on stone bunds in Libokemken, Ethiopia

R4 RURAL INITIATIVE

Many countries in Africa are vulnerable to natural disasters which are a constant threat to their food security. Climate change has exacerbated this challenge by increasing the frequency and intensity of climate hazards.

To address this challenge, WFP and Oxfam America launched the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) in 2011 to help food insecure rural households build their resilience and manage weather vulnerability through a comprehensive risk management approach that can be integrated into national social protection systems. The initiative builds on the Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation (HARITA) initiative pioneered in Ethiopia by Oxfam America, the Relief and Emergency Society of Tigray (REST) and Swiss Re.

R4 enables vulnerable farmers to strengthen their food security through an integrated approach combining four components: improved resource management through asset creation (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves).

Building assets that both improve productivity and reduce the impact of climate shocks when they do occur is at the core of R4's approach. R4 goes beyond this by extending insurance protection against drought to the people who need it the most, safeguarding their livelihoods, and providing confidence that their investment will not be lost when a drought occurs. Improved access to credit and promotion of savings at the individual and village level create another layer of protection against shocks, and provide additional capital for investments and livelihoods diversification.

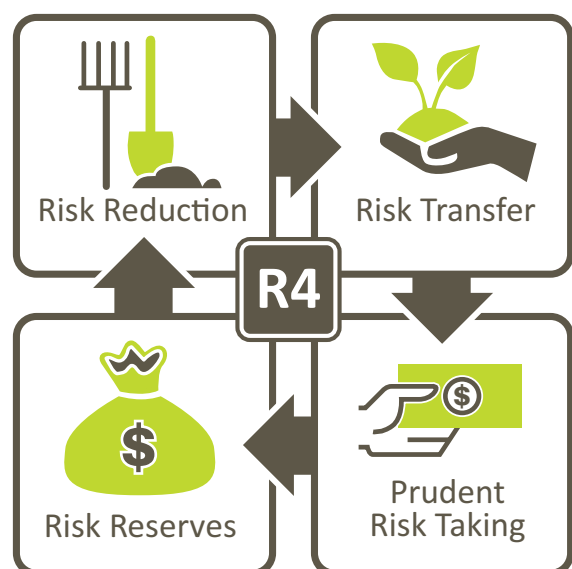
Ethiopia and Senegal are two examples in terms of implementing the R4 risk management model to improve farmers' resilience

IMPACT: R4 IS HELPING IMPROVE RESILIENCE

Ethiopia

R4 has broken new ground in the field of rural risk management by enabling Ethiopia's poorest farmers to pay for crop insurance with their own labour.

R4 Model



During the 2009-2013 period, HARITA/R4 expanded from 200 farmers in one pilot village to more than 20,000 across 80 villages. A major milestone was reached in 2012 when more than 12,000 drought-affected households received an insurance pay-out of over USD 320,000.

This was the first time that a weather index insurance programme in Ethiopia directly delivered pay-outs to smallholder farmers on such a large scale.

The 2013 Impact Evaluation conducted on HARITA/R4 in Ethiopia shows that the initiative is helping improve farmers' resilience. The study found that, on average, insured farmers increased their savings by 123 percent more than the uninsured, as well as their investment in productive assets, such as the number of plough oxen, the most valuable animal for Ethiopian smallholders.

In one district, farmers increased their reserves of grain by 254 percent more than uninsured farmers. In another district, insured farmers were able to increase the number and amount of loans they took. Women, often heading the poorest households, are the ones achieving the largest gains in productivity, through increased investments in hired labour and hired oxen, compost and improved seeds. They also increased the number and amount of loans more than the uninsured.

Senegal

In 2012, R4 expanded to Senegal where WFP and Oxfam America plan to reach 18,000 farmers by 2015. In 2013, the R4 approach was piloted in Koussanar (Tambacounda) targeting 500 households (3,000 participants). Activities carried out included the construction of soil and water conservation assets, planting of trees and distribution of seeds. A prototype insurance index for weather insurance was created, and 53 savings groups with a total of 1,260 members (42 female and 11 male groups) were established.

Next steps

In 2014, the initiative will expand to Malawi and Zambia with initial assessments and ground work, and scale up in Ethiopia and Senegal reaching 27,000 participants.

AFRICAN RISK CAPACITY

In November 2012, the African Union Commission's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, with technical assistance from the UN World Food Programme (WFP), initiated the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Project to design and establish a pan-African risk pool called the ARC. ARC is an African-owned, stand alone financial entity that provides African governments with timely, reliable and cost-effective contingency funding in the event of a severe drought by pooling risk across the continent.

The design and establishment phase of the ARC was managed by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). WFP provided a software application, Africa Risk View (ARV), which translates satellite-based rainfall information into near real-time response cost estimates.

ARV serves as the technical engine for ARC providing guidance to governments on risk transfer level options, risk assessments to facilitate contingency planning and identifying based on objective criteria and once ARC risk transfer parameters are set, when payouts are due to a country.

ARC helps member states improve their capacities to better plan, prepare and respond to extreme weather events and disasters and to assist food insecure populations. Operating under the privileges and immunities of the AU, the ARC Agency, through its Secretariat, provides member states with capacity building services for early warning, contingency planning and risk finance.

In late 2013 the Agency established a financial affiliate called ARC Insurance Company Limited (ARC Ltd). ARC Ltd is a specialist hybrid mutual insurance company that issues policies to governments, and which aggregates and transfers risk to the international market.

In 2013 an additional 4 Countries (Kenya, Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire and Comoros) signed the ARC treaty, bringing the number to 25.

In 2013 the first and second Conference of Parties (COP), were hosted by Senegal (February) and Kenya (November) respectively. The first COP appointed Dr. Richard Wilcox as the interim Director General for a period not exceeding 18 months or until such time as a regular Director General was elected.

Donors of the ARC who so far funded the conception and design of the ARC model and Africa RiskView software are: Rockefeller Foundation, Department for International Development (DFID) of the Government of the United Kingdom, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Other ARC Countries: *Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, The Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Senegal and Togo.*

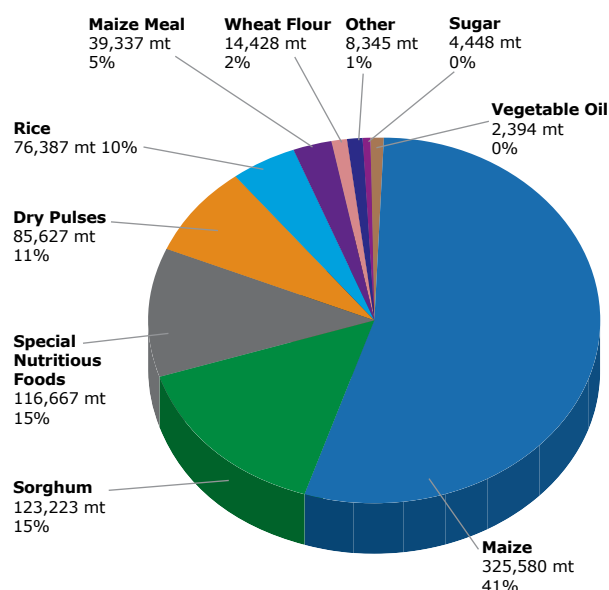
The Power of Procurement

With the shift from food aid to food assistance, WFP Procurement aims to purchase its food within the countries / regions where it operates. In 2013, WFP purchased 2.1 million MT of assorted commodities valued at USD 1.16 billion globally. Between 2012 and 2013, WFP increased its purchases of African origin food by over 10 percent to nearly 800,000 MT - valued at approximately USD 367 million.

WFP purchased over USD 67 million of Ethiopian origin food in 2013, primarily beans, maize and fuffa. WFP also purchased significant amounts of food from Egypt, South Africa, Sudan and Malawi, including pulses, rice and sorghum. WFP remains one of the largest buyers of staple crops across Africa.

2013 WFP food purchases in Africa

Percentage of Total quantity 796,437 mt



WFP food purchases in 2013: Top 15 countries

Ranked by value

Country	Value US\$	%
India	127,677,846	11
Turkey	126,038,856	10.86
Ethiopia	67,175,488	5.79
Indonesia	55,896,811	4.82
Russian Federation	54,528,711	4.7
Pakistan	47,776,397	4.12
Egypt	47,217,192	4.07
South Africa	45,685,777	3.94
France	44,459,420	3.83
Belgium	33,480,476	2.88
Sudan	30,297,593	2.61
Italy	29,453,711	2.54
Malawi	27,293,264	2.35
Zambia	27,112,506	2.34
Myanmar	25,560,811	2.2
TOTAL	1,160,769,057	68.03

Where did we purchase food in 2013?



Food procurement by Regional Economic Community in 2013 *

The Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)	127,677,846	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	52,282,418
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	126,038,856	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	119,815,075
East African Community (EAC)	67,175,488	Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) **	132,276,416
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	55,896,811	Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	125,894,199

Note: Several countries are members of more than one REC.

* Based on the 2011 list of Countries by Regional Economic Community

** Includes USD 1,740,129 for Madagascar

WFP Food Purchase in Africa, 2010-2013

COUNTRY	2011		2012		2013	
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
Algeria	10,228	3,456,462	8,170	3,767,317	13,479	4,462,940
Benin	6,223	2,630,849	15,971	7,250,081	7,919	3,310,440
Burkina Faso	6,856	3,347,577	11,673	6,577,309	14,001	7,352,052
Burundi	-	-	-	-	1,206	534,154
Cameroon	4,828	1,946,539	3,378	1,510,324	1,618	716,246
Central African Republic	-	-	396	267,866	200	131,565
Chad	485	196,243	-	-	1,347	631,762
Côte d'Ivoire	1,198	776,632	3,399	1,550,622	1,078	1,917,272
Democratic Rep. Congo	4,978	3,530,556	13,902	7,454,921	5,965	3,573,111
Egypt	19,463	13,782,524	6,959	5,793,054	67,123	47,217,192
Ethiopia	85,293	42,684,636	112,454	46,764,696	154,431	67,175,488
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,710	3,672,513	7,489	4,001,134	5,451	2,001,331
Kenya	57,961	22,867,269	37,425	14,012,351	27,368	10,990,337
Lesotho	3,738	1,355,622	5,670	2,038,044	-	-
Liberia	150	94,500	3,213	1,870,550	887	410,591
Madagascar	3,132	915,549	3,835	1,603,218	3,732	1,740,129
Malawi	108,630	40,031,321	35,374	15,001,423	56,616	27,293,264
Mali	19,197	10,128,655	17,490	9,090,539	35,146	18,380,186
Morocco	2,519	4,251,935	1,757	2,795,871	53	86,481
Mozambique	32,408	11,574,521	12,245	5,068,962	9,722	4,525,578
Namibia	711	266,226	869	260,063	440	31,502
Niger	3,526	1,683,963	4,793	3,170,874	16,395	10,171,423
Nigeria	-	-	28,114	9,052,708	-	-
Republic of Congo	190	89,941	10	14,810	-	-
Rwanda	9,102	4,540,918	22,938	10,828,731	16,767	8,430,976
Senegal	2,719	877,640	2,646	447,689	10,640	6,103,659
Sierra Leone	213	216,864	623	432,766	638	423,618
South Africa	109,683	53,360,597	74,419	38,269,388	96,651	45,685,777
South Sudan	946	364,960	925	397,250	610	273,220
Sudan	61,264	21,573,616	65,336	21,932,713	87,588	30,297,593
Tanzania	64,992	20,030,782	77,119	23,843,372	51,286	21,202,799
Togo	5,512	2,493,696	24,477	11,549,993	4,838	2,211,846
Tunisia	4,791	3,454,476	-	-	-	-
Uganda	40,690	18,538,048	34,934	13,776,164	22,601	11,078,438
Zambia	31,705	9,056,678	66,208	19,136,044	77,639	27,112,506
Zimbabwe	3,583	1,378,248	2,048	1,097,976	3,005	1,111,750
Grand Total	713,654	305,170,553	706,249	290,628,823	796,437	366,585,226

Note: Data taken from Food Procurement Annual Reports 2012-2014.
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.



WFP



World Food Programme

Tools to Fight Hunger

WFP employs numerous tools to fight hunger in Africa and globally, through its vulnerability analysis, early warning and logistical capacity, and using its expertise in air operations – UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS).

LOGISTICS

WFP focused its attention on supply chain management. WFP managed regional fleets, national train systems, airlifts and river barges,

In 2013, WFP managed four simultaneous Level-3 emergencies, (highest level of emergency), two of which were on the African continent, namely in the Central African Republic and South Sudan. The Sahel crisis was also operationally unique, in that it spanned eight countries, requiring a massive logistical exercise to reach 10 million people across vast distances. Utilizing dozens of sea ports and mobilizing logistics networks of locally -contracted transporters.

To respond to these challenges, the Supply Chain Management Working Group was activated, which was supported by the Logistics Development Unit of the Logistics Division. This unit developed detailed planning tools and systems, such as the Supply Chain Dashboard, a tool, which ensures visibility into the key aspects of the operation's supply chain: needs, funding and advance financing options, including Forward Purchase Facility and updated sourcing, delivery and distribution status and options.

Thanks to WFP's advance finance mechanism and Forward Purchase Facility (FPF), operations have benefited from advance planning, ensuring an uninterrupted flow of food assistance to Africa. Nearly 280,000 metric tonnes of food were transported using the FPF, with around 60 percent shipped to five main West African ports in support of the Sahel crisis. 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 activities. In 2013, its depot in Accra dispatched vital supplies worth USD 4.6 million to 17 countries,

including the Central African Republic (C.A.R), Chad, Mali, Niger and Mauritania. The top items dispatched include prefabricated units, tents, medical supplies, tarpaulins and blankets. In total last year, 47 shipments were sent from UNHRD Ghana on behalf of eight humanitarian partners: WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, Irish Aid, JICA and Shelter Box.

WFP, as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster, supported the operational activities of over 200 local and international humanitarian organizations in Africa during 2013.

In accordance with their mandate; to 'ensure the humanitarian community has the ability to save lives through timely and reliable logistical service support and information', the Logistics Cluster has been responsible for providing coordination, information management, and, where needed, common logistics services in South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Mali and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Logistics Cluster facilitated storage, coordinated road, river and air transport, provided cargo tracking support and supported infrastructure assessments, as well as road and airstrip rehabilitation.

A dedicated time-charter vessel, escorted by the naval vessels of EUNAVFOR Operation Atalanta, was procured to bring vital assistance to the Horn of Africa, most notably between Mombasa, Kenya and various Somali ports. Humanitarian actors also benefited from common transport services and were provided with safe and reliable onward connections from port of entry to final delivery points.

In addition to managing the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), WFP Aviation provides airlifts and airdrops of food and relief items in support of humanitarian interventions; airfreight; bilateral passenger services (excl. UNHAS); and dedicated air services to support third party organizations on a cost recovery basis. In 2013, WFP Aviation performed airlifts and airfreights to respond to emergencies across the world and transported food and non-food items to countries such as Ethiopia, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Libya and Tanzania.

Following the escalation of the crises in C.A.R. and South Sudan, in December, 65 mt of humanitarian cargo were airlifted to Bangui, C.A.R., and 37 mt

of highly nutritious foods to Juba, South Sudan, on behalf of the respective Country Offices. Furthermore, in October and December 2013, WFP Aviation deployed five helicopters on behalf of UNDP to assist the National Electoral Commission in transporting ballot boxes from remote polling stations by air.

The helicopter stand-by fleet consisting of two ECHO – funded MI-8 helicopters based in Entebbe, Uganda, was established in 2011 to enable WFP Aviation to quickly respond to humanitarian emergencies as far afield as Madagascar and Pakistan. During 2013, both helicopters were used for vital emergency operations: one provided dedicated services for ECHO partner agencies in eastern DRC and the second was used by UNHCR programmes in eastern Chad.

WFP continued to build its strategic regional truck fleets, one located in Kampala/Uganda and the other one located in Accra/Ghana. Established to make efficient use of surpluses, the fleets have again decreased costs for WFP country offices in need of transport capacity. The fleet in Accra is composed of 30 trucks received from neighbouring countries, of which most deployed to the CAR emergency in late 2013.

In addition to these regional fleets, WFP deploys hundreds of its own trucks in Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, DRC, Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Burundi, supported by the centrally managed Fleet Management System (Fleet Wave), that enables managers to optimize utilization of trucks and fuel use as well as implement a ‘just-in-time’ supply chain for thousands of spare parts and thereby saving millions of dollars annually.

Sharing WFP’s logistics expertise with governments continued to be a key priority in 2013.

Across Africa, WFP Logistics works closely with governments to enhance their supply chains – through the construction of the Humanitarian Logistics Base in Djibouti, the development of feeder roads in South Sudan and elsewhere, as well as through the ground breaking institutional capacity development ‘Food Management Improvement Project’ in Ethiopia, where WFP is assisting the Government in changing the way they manage logistics. By working with governments to improve their management of Strategic Grain Reserves, WFP ensures that food staple commodities can reach beneficiaries in a timely and cost-efficient manner.



WFP trucks in Darfur, Sudan.

FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

The Food Security Analysis unit also known as VAM (Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping) provides all the analytical support for WFP. By identifying the most food-insecure people, their location and the causes of their food insecurity, VAM provides WFP, governments and partners with the necessary information to design and implement the most appropriate interventions whether food, vouchers or cash.

VAM also assists countries by providing technical support and capacity development on food security and nutrition-related policies, programmes, projects and activities.

Africa represents the bulk of WFP's food security analysis work that covers in-depth comprehensive households' surveys, pre and post-emergency assessments, food security monitoring and market and price trends analyses. In 2013, special focus studies were undertaken in countries experiencing particularly severe food security crises. More specifically, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses (CFSVAs) were initiated in Benin, Senegal, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Conakry, Burundi, and the Republic of Congo.

CFSVAs have increasingly been aligned with existing national surveys and implemented in collaboration with national bureaus of statistics, paving the way for future food security analyses to be conducted by governments themselves, while also harmonising surveys.

Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions (CFSAM) were carried out jointly with FAO in Madagascar and South Sudan.

Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) were also conducted in Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Mali, Madagascar, Mozambique and South Sudan.

WFP continued to support food security monitoring systems in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and southern Africa and participated in a majority of IPC acute analysis exercises.

Innovative Analytic Tools Using Technology

WFP is constantly looking for innovative and cost-effective alternative ways to improve collection and transmission of data from households, market prices, agriculture and nutrition or cross-border trade information.

The system makes use of the most advanced technologies such as geographic information systems (GIS), innovative satellite applications or mobile data collection platforms such as personal digital assistants (PDAs), smartphones or tablets. While VAM has been collecting data using these methods since 2006, by deploying teams to the field, in 2013, WFP launched mVAM (mobile, vulnerability analysis and mapping), a pilot project to collect food security data from households in a quick and cost-effective way without deploying teams but collecting information from households from wherever they are. This has reduced time and costly deployment of data collection teams.

mVAM prototype has been developed and will use automatic calls and SMS, with initial piloting expected to commence in Somalia and DR Congo in 2014.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TOOLS 2010-13

Investing in emergency preparedness and response is an insurance policy against both manmade and natural disasters which can mitigate the effect they have on people's lives and livelihoods. It means having the information, strategies, skills and stocks in place to react as effectively and efficiently as possible to save lives and livelihoods.

Throughout 2010-2013, Africa was a sharp focus for the Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch (OMEP). And the OMEP Branch provided daily monitoring and expert analysis.

The Mapping/Geographic Information Systems team created more than 320 specialized maps ranging from clear and precise logistical maps to detailed risk analysis maps. These analyses – carried out for African countries and regions including CAR, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan and the Sahel, bring together emergencies, historical trends of disasters and risk, Seasonal and Hazards Calendars, household food security information, map infrastructure and population density, vegetation cover and environmental degradation.

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 to countries in Africa.

FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION NETWORK

A global effort to strengthen information systems for food and nutrition security and promote evidence-based analysis and decision making.

The Food Security Information Network (FSIN) was launched by FAO, IFPRI and WFP in October 2012 to enable developing countries to build sustainable food and nutrition security (FNS) information systems. It consists of a global Community of Practice linking 700+ representatives of national, regional and global institutions as well as individual food security professionals with the aim of addressing the food security information needs of developing countries and regions.

A key achievement of the FSIN is the establishment of a Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group to promote adoption of best practice in resilience

measurement, and to assist in developing resilience measurement and analysis capacities in West and East African countries.

In South Sudan, at the request of relevant authorities, FSIN sponsored missions to assist in developing a coordinated plan of action for capacity development of the country's food and nutrition security information network.

Through FSIN's website, members share their knowledge, lessons learned, and innovative methods and tools. To find out more, please visit www.fsincop.net.



WFP food-for-asset programme, Turkana, Kenya.

Expenditure

DIRECT EXPENDITURES

WFP devotes a higher proportion of its resources to Africa than any other United Nations agency.

In 2013, WFP dedicated 60 percent of all its operational expenditures to its work in Africa.

WFP Direct Expenses¹, 2010-2013 (USD thousands)

Programme	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Total	Africa	Total	Africa	Total	Africa	Total	Africa
Development	287,842	178,286	315,986	210,458	348,672	229,511	492,971	446,792
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				1,911,823	747,692
PRRO	1,559,885		1,557,969				1,996,062	1,411,022
Special Operation	221,510	131,967	217,619	159,250	216,068	169,855	256,870	206,821
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	4,657,725	2,812,326
Percentage of all Regions		61%		60%		66%		60%

1.Excludes programme support and administrative costs

2.Operational Expenses includes General Fund, Special Accounts and Trust Funds that can not be apportioned by project / operation



A WFP warehouse in Adama, Ethiopia.

Contribution to WFP, 2010-2013 (USD thousands)				Continues on pages 23,24
Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
Afghanistan		1	2	-
African Development Bank	500	2,150	2,000	1,000
African Union			450	-
Algeria	19,070			-
Andorra	231	99	88	90
Angola			1,566	
Armenia			178	
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	280		455	
Australia	83,930	143,237	121,729	95,118
Austria	1,329	733	1,082	1,264
Azerbaijan	100	100	100	-
Bahamas			13	-
Bangladesh	3,280	1,790	5,981	-
Belgium	37,691	36,954	14,448	37,006
Benin	32		1,991	
Bhutan	5	5	5	
Bolivia				322
Brazil	12,942	70,576	82,548	7,092
Bulgaria				208
Burkina Faso	1		49	
Burundi		2,423	2,129	2,501
Cambodia	1,187	1,227	1,227	1,227
Cameroon			992	-
Canada	285,529	302,300	367,149	366,661
Chad				411
Chile	20	20		20
China	4,060	20,063	4,563	6,565
Colombia	50	117	9,824	13,562
Democratic Republic of Congo		40	324	881
Côte d'Ivoire			1,735	231
Croatia	25		40	-
Cuba	1,125	2,150	3,388	-
Cyprus	690			3
Czech Republic	159	237	399	200
Denmark	41,112	45,751	43,510	60,716
Dominican Republic				1,576
ECOWAS				500
Ecuador	248	248	896	248
Egypt	386	1,319	5,008	773
El Salvador	300	300		
Estonia	240	71	180	243
Ethiopia		8,900		
European Commission	289,928	258,587	386,136	336,569
Faroe Islands	163	28	35	55
Finland	26,643	29,902	25,999	30,884
France	20,127	38,269	30,747	24,159
Gambia			512	
Georgia		20		
Germany	95,824	194,777	150,055	229,921
Greece	356	127	130	41
Guatemala		75		2,478

Contribution to WFP, 2010-2013 (USD thousands)				
Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
Guinea Bissau				484
Holy See		10		
Honduras			21,258	24,996
Hungary	65	15	85	37
Iceland	185	293	295	611
India	12,775	14,565	3,389	1,896
Indonesia	467		2,000	2,820
International Committee of The Red Cross				220
Int Conference on the Great Lakes Region				60
International Organization for Migration		10		
Iraq	18,854	14	20,131	34,000
Ireland	19,318	27,010	20,002	23,251
Israel	151	165	200	20
Italy	26,443	27,392	14,592	22,767
Japan	214,762	282,026	190,749	238,434
Jordan	46	66	47	47
Kazakhstan	20	20	20	20
Kenya	5,571	3,407	2,559	580
Kuwait		250	255	42,000
Latvia	37			27
Lesotho	330	601	1,330	
Liberia			2,500	160
Liechtenstein	191	438	385	434
Lithuania				48
Luxembourg	12,792	11,575	9,920	12,649
Madagascar	449			825
Malawi	1,967		16,261	3,860
Malaysia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000
Mauritania	2	2,078		
Mexico		1,000	274	
Monaco	29	202	98	183
Morocco		633		
Mozambique			108	2
Namibia		1,727	786	
Nepal	35,801			64
Netherlands	74,424	72,802	75,255	66,635
New Zealand	6,855	8,474	6,940	7,838
Nicaragua	18	19	15	3,015
Norway	43,939	49,032	57,562	68,145
Oman	26,361			
OPEC Fund for International Development	513	1,250		800
Pakistan	27	2,360	22,162	40,075
Panama	68	68	68	22
Peru		483	2,010	319
Philippines		3,548	8,909	1,180
Poland	691	465	744	233
Portugal			99	10
Private Donors*	141,552	85,298	64,068	82,495
Qatar	266	277	267	435

Contribution to WFP, 2010-2013 (USD thousands)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
Republic of Congo		2,002	4,615	2,790
Republic of Korea	5,148	5,400	5,788	15,451
Republic of Zambia		3,420	651	4,141
Romania	72	0	40	
Russian Federation	32,000	37,676	38,000	50,000
San Marino	13			
São Tomé and Príncipe		72		153
Saudi Arabia	38,829	67,669	9,042	21,306
Senegal		70	5,304	
Sierra Leone, The Republic of				4,547
Singapore		50		
Slovakia	15	15	18	15
Slovenia	119	196		39
South Africa	334	643	2,786	20,150
South Sudan	13,017	614		3,728
Spain	82,635	68,024	13,168	3,914
Sri Lanka		2,720	1,561	9
Sudan	2,675	3,750		0
Swaziland		360	9,206	195
Sweden	90,660	97,832	95,181	106,349
Switzerland	42,949	46,316	60,323	81,124
Syria	1,994	1,047	884	40
Tanzania		105	339	105
Thailand	11,626	188	123	121
The Cooperative Republic of Guyana			10	
Timor Leste			1,700	600
Tunisia			400	
Turkey	2,000			1,000
Uganda	120		756	
Ukraine		123		
UN CERF	120,285	126,152	136,788	143,323
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl CERF)	81,851	68,055	81,738	77,960
Union of South American Nations			1,000	1,250
United Arab Emirates	10	6,228	2,926	50
United Kingdom	157,127	143,877	202,145	452,354
United States of America (USA)	1,552,259	1,239,577	1,457,471	1,489,656
Venezuela	300	275		250
World Bank	6,093		710	607
Zimbabwe			8,389	
Grand Total	3,815,631	3,683,625	3,955,059	4,380,124

- The 2013 result is based on the updated figure in April 2014.
- Private contributions do not include extraordinary gifts in kind such as advertising.

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

WFP total beneficiaries in Africa, 2012-2013						
	2012			2013		
Country	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Algeria	75,806	49,154	124,960	75,806	49,154	124,960
Benin	52,339	62,379	114,718	66,971	78,670	145,641
Burkina Faso	1,296,870	1,173,475	2,470,345	564,520	480,499	1,045,019
Burundi	385,630	357,747	743,377	361,085	342,446	703,531
Cameroon	181,634	122,372	304,006	246,060	128,788	374,848
Cent. African Rep.	165,098	168,402	333,500	325,588	342,569	668,157
Chad	1,467,488	1,363,349	2,830,837	675,760	599,259	1,275,019
Congo	90,270	83,847	174,117	95,407	79,972	175,379
Côte d'Ivoire	456,685	514,766	971,451	450,111	476,449	926,560
Dem. Rep. Congo	1,996,939	1,657,816	3,654,755	2,032,658	1,046,298	3,078,956
Djibouti	70,496	65,891	136,387	81,995	84,046	166,041
Egypt	210,064	205,426	415,490	357,350	341,042	698,392
Ethiopia	3,169,500	3,040,400	6,209,900	2,621,361	2,382,677	5,004,038
Gambia	271,711	264,931	536,642	85,326	83,119	168,445
Ghana	243,726	166,048	409,774	197,146	153,757	350,903
Guinea	70,860	86,800	157,660	87,648	87,672	175,320
Guinea-Bissau	104,316	101,878	206,194	128,094	86,964	215,058
Kenya	2,751,467	2,314,855	5,066,322	1,438,137	1,737,659	3,175,796
Lesotho	159,627	129,367	288,994	234,057	197,100	431,157
Liberia	186,128	195,436	381,564	144,340	139,035	283,375
Libya	186,659	162,889	349,548			
Madagascar	444,914	398,321	843,235	421,492	381,857	803,349
Malawi	1,150,305	1,041,200	2,191,505	2,089,174	1,870,002	3,959,176
Mali	661,025	513,733	1,174,758	844,804	939,155	1,783,959
Mauritania	400,855	363,871	764,726	284,873	256,523	541,396
Mozambique	325,681	305,822	631,503	296,690	265,584	562,274
Namibia	2,835	2,766	5,601			
Niger	2,836,087	2,289,155	5,125,242	1,634,747	1,215,689	2,850,436
Rwanda	225,058	216,091	441,149	94,855	83,206	178,061
São Tomé and Príncipe	24,308	25,103	49,411	20,456	20,610	41,066
Senegal	931,192	895,294	1,826,486	536,187	505,735	1,041,922
Sierra Leone	235,595	220,315	455,910	183,979	168,345	352,324
Somalia	1,886,983	1,735,770	3,622,753	967,571	801,474	1,769,045
South Sudan	1,333,587	1,388,019	2,721,606	1,157,539	1,254,000	2,411,539
Sudan	2,007,731	1,628,643	3,636,374	1,994,532	1,699,045	3,693,577
Swaziland	186,339	140,352	326,691	102,108	92,318	194,426
Tanzania	458,930	467,304	926,234	414,151	386,835	800,986
Togo	0	0	0	3,332	1,640	4,972
Tunisia	2,422	2,555	4,977	2,524	2,474	4,998
Uganda	479,246	399,809	879,055	507,290	431,374	938,664
Zambia	416,342	423,930	840,272	435,202	437,454	872,656
Zimbabwe	990,981	877,039	1,868,020	1,168,657	993,399	2,162,056
Grand total	28,593,729	25,622,320	54,216,049	23,429,583	20,723,894	44,153,477

Source: Combined Report of WFP contributions and forecasts statistics

WFP beneficiaries in Africa, 2012-2013: IDPs, Refugees and Returnees						
Country	2012			2013		
	IDPs	Refugees	Returnees	IDPs	Refugees	Returnees
Algeria		124,960			124,960	
Burkina Faso		64,826			45,202	
Burundi		25,723	35,000		27,919	55,787
Cameroon		23,851			45,887	
Cent. African Rep.	42,988	14,505		275,304	10,813	
Chad		343,534			378,858	
Congo	17,866	83,081			85,360	
Côte d'Ivoire	11,950		215,000			102,506
Dem. Rep. Congo	1,023,507	21,922	145,079	1,988,242	62,362	119,321
Djibouti		18,639			17,837	
Egypt					81,985	
Ethiopia		339,400			385,094	
Ghana		7,580			7,778	
Guinea		5,209			5,238	
Kenya		578,995			588,636	
Liberia		37,000			91,563	
Libya	30,000	9,704				
Malawi		15,253			33,031	
Mali	110,461					
Mauritania		163,216			85,379	
Mozambique		9,091			8,027	
Namibia		5,601			1,942	
Niger		60,909	1,922		49,179	10,610
Rwanda		72,384	10,778		73,537	22,266
Senegal			2,570			533
Somalia	1,253,058			124,489		
South Sudan	516,560	225,097	143,579	642,018	223,067	76,387
Sudan	1,855,318	44,112	9,909	2,096,687	41,973	6,849
Tanzania		105,572			68,978	
Togo					4,972	
Uganda		142,967	12,179		200,041	
Zambia		3,093	915		3,705	
Zimbabwe	2,742		44,233	2,632		47,545
Grand Total	4,864,450	2,546,224	621,164	5,129,372	2,753,323	441,804

Source: Combined Report of WFP contributions and forecasts statistics



Displaced Communities, Katanga Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

WFP Contributions to Africa Programmes, 2010-2013 (USD)				
Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
Algeria	26,750,236	15,767,536	17,102,992	15,922,172
Benin	1,260,703	9,070,396	3,658,736	1,903,940
Burkina Faso	16,307,269	11,120,374	48,465,086	20,513,259
Burundi	13,750,383	19,662,329	30,931,845	16,978,334
Cameroon	16,967,143	14,082,175	19,729,285	6,572,868
Cape Verde	4,533	1,417,750		
Central African Republic	22,861,121	23,148,106	32,323,572	33,139,535
Chad	134,253,204	109,074,969	251,675,179	120,021,941
Congo	20,999,772	5,654,692	17,545,349	8,334,104
Côte d'Ivoire	7,941,292	47,569,680	33,549,753	14,692,177
Dem. Rep. Congo	128,038,268	105,279,831	190,525,830	71,977,809
Djibouti	9,199,418	25,940,691	9,956,132	8,948,995
Egypt	1,544,834	15,617,594	7,684,156	34,841,839
Ethiopia	198,085,271	382,497,621	442,792,042	273,877,340
Gambia	5,558,730	2,622,068	11,697,308	7,924,913
Ghana	24,117,943	3,107,852	8,798,545	3,565,642
Guinea	15,912,368	6,229,091	2,862,334	5,692,123
Guinea-Bissau	5,681,867	2,368,290	2,830,163	5,889,758
Kenya	183,223,680	359,218,471	181,441,288	192,734,298
Lesotho	5,250,930	9,099,123	10,286,235	27,608,446
Liberia	14,186,032	48,384,161	24,086,350	10,989,748
Libya		5,996,292		
Madagascar	12,323,807	12,693,016	12,102,661	12,447,661
Malawi	27,876,758	11,560,816	76,883,259	95,786,271
Mali	16,110,136	16,257,926	106,845,189	130,867,098
Mauritania	11,875,698	9,269,772	44,907,534	32,832,435
Morocco				1,500,000
Mozambique	30,691,460	22,035,898	20,433,782	29,786,992
Namibia	1,539,504	569,507	321,000	
Niger	230,205,810	64,543,779	243,507,164	99,053,786
Rwanda	18,129,322	12,442,223	19,728,425	15,338,610
São Tomé and Príncipe	714,841	563,919	1,187,149	238,632
Senegal	8,611,684	10,899,815	60,945,256	28,675,951
Sierra Leone	13,907,948	21,621,273	1,413,278	5,616,604
Somalia	93,429,373	284,741,879	85,868,546	108,028,159
South Sudan		22,960,620	350,678,351	273,222,264
South Africa Bureau				1,118,681
Sudan	646,108,380	432,330,435	264,839,706	263,147,354
Swaziland	2,201,673	1,107,234	5,630,206	900,758
Tanzania	44,155,250	21,601,729	38,437,108	24,042,832
Togo	903,022	499,449	576,009	848,157
Tunisia		430,576	935,000	1,500,000
Uganda	63,492,656	44,729,885	43,424,591	52,308,807
West Africa Bureau	1,864,800	8,896,744	69,960,449	11,289,515
Zambia	9,423,595	7,003,736	3,246,744	5,844,766
Zimbabwe	72,824,986	68,435,805	88,444,991	57,034,393
Grand Total	2,158,285,700	2,298,125,128	2,888,258,578	2,133,558,967

Source: Combined Report of WFP contributions and forecasts statistics

Acronyms

ATFFND	African Task Force for Food and Nutrition Development	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
AUC	African Union Commission	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
C.A.R	Central African Republic	KCB	Kenyan Commercial Bank
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States	MT	metric tons
COHA	Cost of Hunger in Africa	mVAM	mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
CFSAM	Comprehensive Food Security Assessment Mission	NGO	non-governmental organization
CFSVAs	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis	OMEP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch (WFP)
EAC	East African Community	OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States	PAA	Purchase from Africans for Africa
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department	P4P	Purchase for Progress
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	PDA's	personal digital assistants
EUNAVFOR	European Union Naval Force	PRROs	protracted relief and recovery operations
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment	REST	Relief and Emergency Society of Tigray
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
FFA	Food for assets	TB	Tuberculosis
FFT	Food for training	UN	United Nations
FPF	Forward Purchase Facility	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
GFD	general food distribution	UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FNS	food and nutrition security	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
FSIN	Food Security Information Network	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
GDP	gross domestic product	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GIS	Geographic Information System	UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
HARITA	Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HGSF	Home Grown School Feeding	UMA	The Arab Maghreb Union
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
IDP	internally displaced persons	WFP	World Food Programme
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	WHO	World Health Organization
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute		

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Aerial view of Darfur.

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