



WFP in Africa

2009 Facts and Figures



World Food Programme



WFP in Africa 2009 Facts and Figures

Africa is at the heart of the World Food Programme's operations.

WFP assists African governments and communities to implement comprehensive country-led hunger solution programmes. WFP spends more than 50 percent of its global assistance in Africa. In 2009, out of the total US\$4 billion expenditure, US\$2.5 billion was allocated to Africa. WFP is the world's biggest buyer of food for humanitarian operations and it is the largest single purchaser of food assistance in Africa.

Many African people continue to face tremendous difficulties in providing food for themselves and their families. In 2008 and 2009, a combination of high food and fuel prices compounded by the global economic crisis pushed the number of hungry people worldwide to a historic high of 1.02 billion, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Of that billion, some 265 million live in sub-Saharan Africa.

WFP partners governments in using food assistance as a productive investment to help break the cycle of hunger at its roots. There is a growing trend of support for country-led food security strategies. The African Union (AU) is working to promote African investment in comprehensive food security and adaptation programmes through the New Partnership for Africa's Development

(NEPAD) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Presence in Africa: WFP is active in 40 countries in Africa. In 2009, it assisted more than 53 million people to survive food crises, rebuild their communities after disasters, attain food security and an education. WFP has a trusted toolbox of proven hunger solutions such as maximizing the impact of nutritional interventions, making sure children get the right food at the right time. And it is developing innovative, new approaches such as Purchase for Progress (P4P), which connects small-scale farmers — many of them women — to markets and stimulates production. P4P is already operating, or planning to operate, pilot projects in 15 African countries.

People

HALF OF THE 108 MILLION PEOPLE ASSISTED BY WFP IN 2009 WERE IN AFRICA.

These people included:

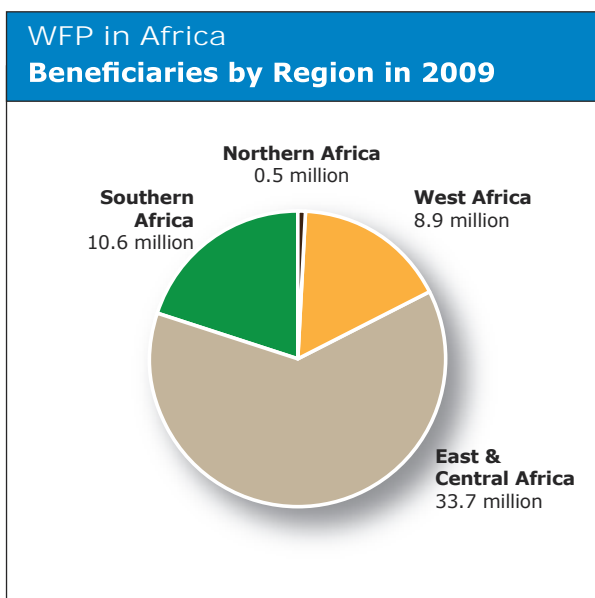
- small-scale farmers;
- refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- children in schools and pre-schools;
- malnourished women and children requiring therapeutic feeding;
- children, pregnant women and nursing mothers at risk of malnutrition;
- communities in need of socio-economic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

In 2009, 71 percent of globally assisted victims of displacement were in Africa. Women and girls accounted for 55 percent of all refugees, 57 percent of all IDPs and 54 percent of all returnees supported by WFP in Africa.

WFP'S Purchase for Progress pilot projects in 15 countries are aiming to assist more than 400,000 small farmers over a 5-year period.

Around the same number of people benefit from Ethiopia's Managing Environmental Resources Better to Enable Transitions to Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) project, a joint venture between the Government and WFP which helps improve livelihoods and build resilience to climate change.

WFP-supported refugees, IDPs and returnees in Africa (2004–2009)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Refugees	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,7
IDPs	5,8	5,1	4,6	6,3	6,1	8,7
Returnees	0,8	1	1	0,9	0,7	0,4
(in millions)						



Programmes

WFP extended its Strategic Plan for 2008–2011 to 2013. The Strategic Plan provides a general framework for WFP interventions and articulates WFP's shift from a food aid to a food assistance agency aiming to reduce dependency and support governments' and global efforts to ensure long-term solutions to hunger.

Emergency operations: To save the lives and protect the livelihoods of the people most at risk of malnutrition.

Emergencies are usually the result of natural catastrophes such as floods, droughts and tsunamis, or man-made disasters, such as war, conflict or economic collapse. Emergencies demand rapid interventions that are efficient, coordinated and effective. As well as providing food assistance, WFP has been designated to lead and coordinate logistics and emergency telecommunications provision for the whole humanitarian community during emergencies, under the UN cluster system.

Recovery: Programmes to assist communities in preventing acute hunger, regaining lost livelihoods and achieving resilience to disasters, self-reliance and dignity.

Post-disaster recovery usually occurs in parallel with humanitarian assistance. Programmes are community-based, attending to priority areas selected by the communities themselves: safety

nets such as food for work and food for training help rebuild assets and skills. Rebuilding lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations includes providing food assistance to victims of displacement and to demobilized troops.

Development: Sustainable programmes to reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition in Africa by investing in human capital, especially women and children, and consolidating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

When marginalized communities overcome hunger, they can start to participate in the economic and social development of their countries. The latest scientific research shows that malnutrition in the first two years of life can lead to irreversible damage to children's mind and bodies. Our approach is to maximize our nutritional interventions by providing the right food at the right time.

Building partnerships — with national governments, other United Nations agencies, regional institutions such as the African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector — is an essential element of WFP's Strategic Plan.

Planting a mango tree in a vegetable patch in Moroto: In Uganda, WFP launched an innovative Productive Assets Programme for the drought-prone region of Karamoja, focussing on transition and recovery activities rather than traditional relief.

Participants engage in building community assets and acquire skills through food/cash-for-work schemes.

Projects include encouraging the cultivation of cassava and production of cash crops such as gum arabic and onions.



Tools to Fight Hunger

OPERATIONAL TOOLS — LOGISTICS

When an emergency strikes, WFP finds a way to respond within hours, delivering urgently needed food and life-saving relief by land, sea and air. Logistics is therefore at the core of WFP operations.

In 2009, WFP distributed 3.6 million metric tons of food in 41 countries in Africa. On any given day, there will be more than 40 ships, 60 aircraft, and 5,000 trucks serving WFP's cause somewhere in the world. Two million tons of food was shipped through 20 ports in Africa.

WFP's work in Africa goes beyond providing food assistance to vulnerable populations. WFP's logistics activities bring lasting economic benefits. They offer employment and income-generating opportunities. In 2009 alone, the agency paid approximately US\$518 million to local trucking companies and US\$52 million was spent leasing aircraft from African-based air operators. To deliver humanitarian assistance to people in need, WFP does not own assets but is one of the largest transport, storage and handling contractors.

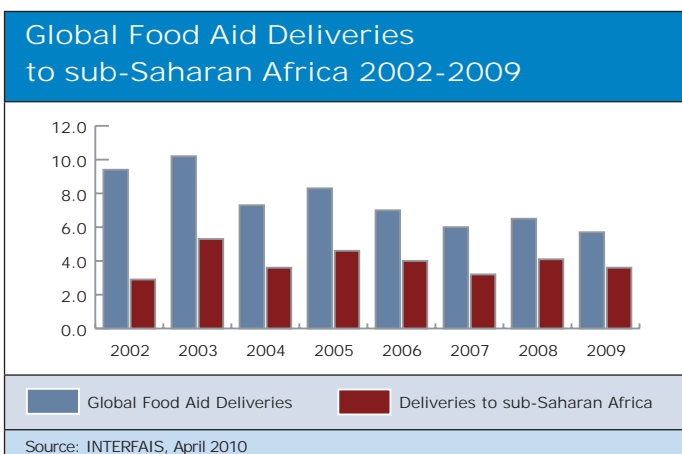
WFP rehabilitated transport infrastructure in several African countries, and also provided training and capacity-building opportunities in some important sectors. The infrastructure rehabilitation activities were crucial in improving access to populations in need of

humanitarian assistance in several countries including DRC, Somalia and Sudan.

In Somalia, WFP has invested in the rehabilitation of the port of Mogadishu, as well as in the rehabilitation of a number of key roads.

In DRC, WFP has constructed boats, repaired bridges and dredged a river to make it navigable. In 2009, 2,682 km of road were reopened allowing access to 1.5 million beneficiaries. In Southern Sudan, 2,732 km of roads have been rehabilitated and 1,400 km of roads have been maintained over the past five years in partnership with the Government of South Sudan. In addition, ten bridges have been constructed and 367,284 m² of mined area have been cleared. WFP also rehabilitated five airstrips in South Sudan.

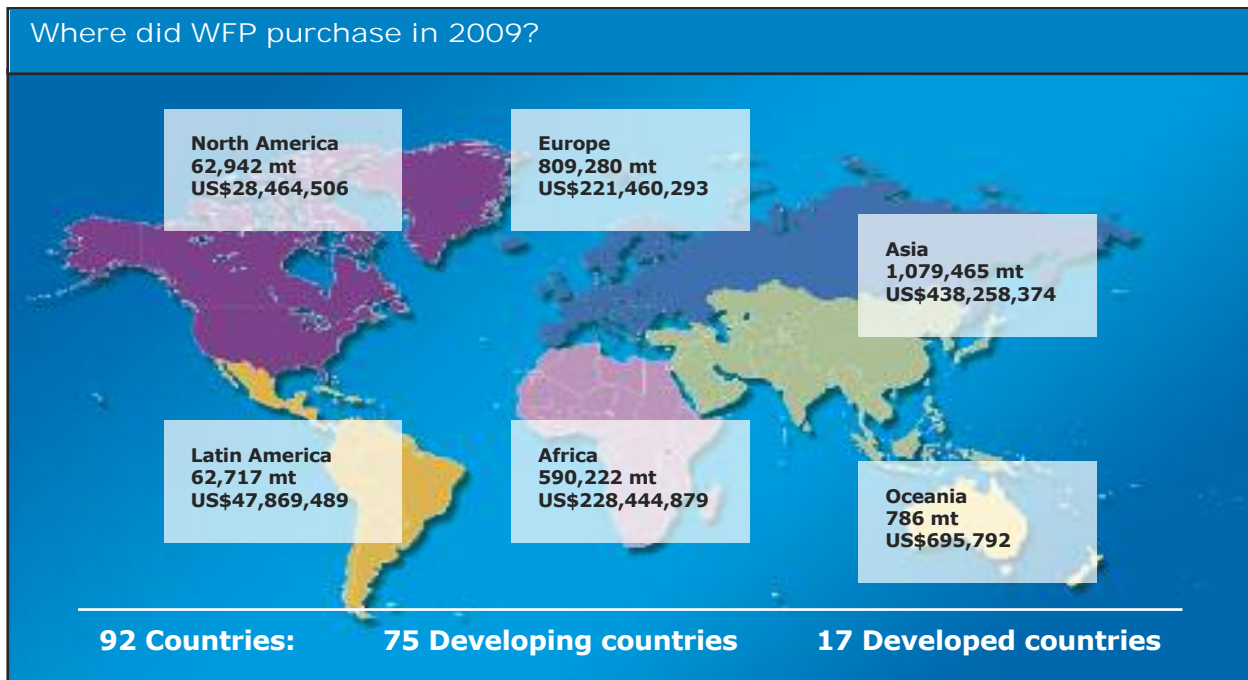
WFP continued to manage and operate the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** for the entire humanitarian community. UNHAS transported over 323,000 passengers and over 12,000 mt of humanitarian cargo for hundreds of agencies — local and international — providing humanitarian services in Africa. In partnership with the École Régionale de la Navigation Aérienne et du Management of Senegal, WFP organized a Flight Dispatcher course, the first internationally approved course of its kind to be held Africa.



The Power of Procurement

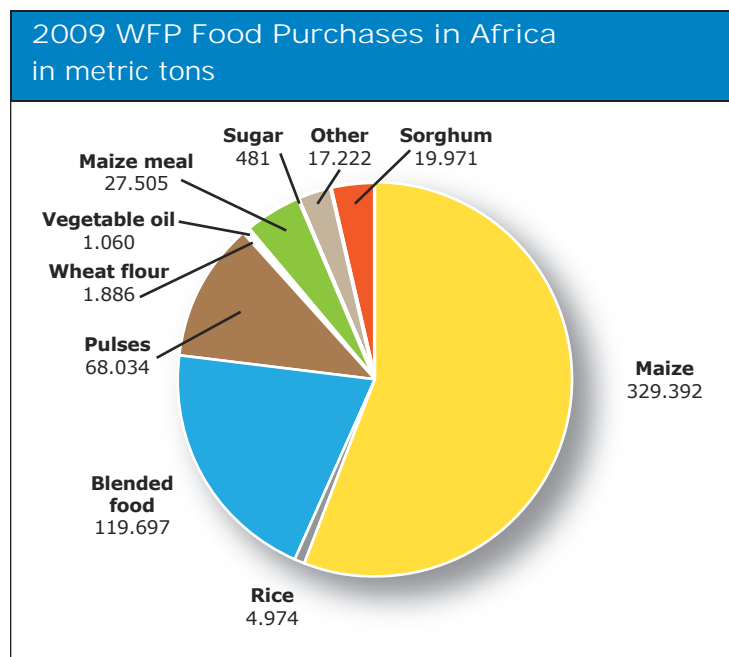
Food: WFP is the single largest purchaser of food assistance in Africa. For the period 2003 to 2009, total food procurement from Africa amounted to more than US\$1.6 billion, which was infused into local economies to spur on agricultural production by enhancing market access for local producers. Although in 2009

WFP made the majority of its food purchases in Asia, between 2005 and 2008 most food purchases were made in Africa. South Africa was the country where WFP procured the most in value terms in Africa in 2009. Ethiopia and Uganda also ranked among the top 15 countries for WFP food purchases.

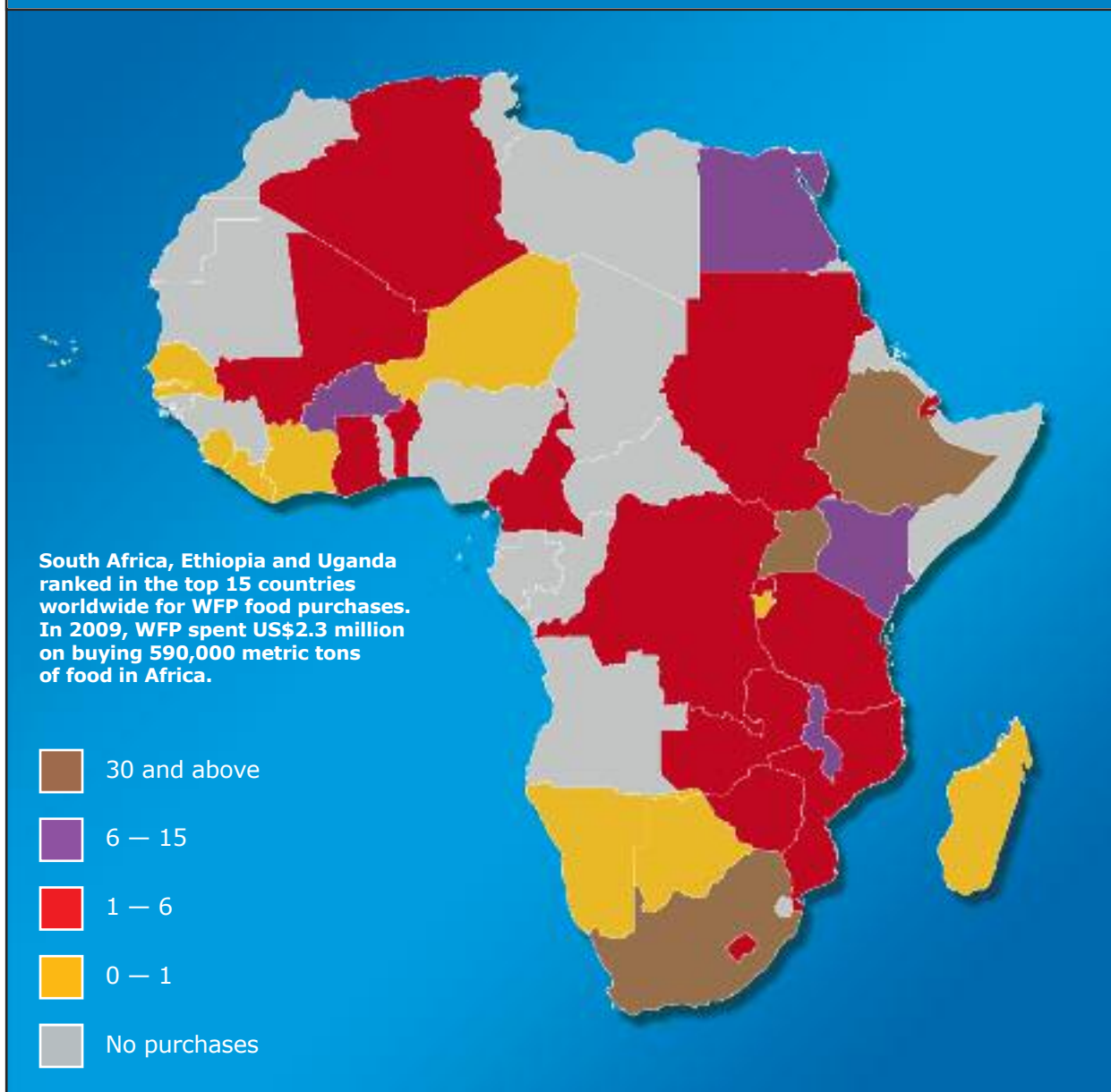


In 2009, WFP purchased more than 2.6 million metric tons of food, valued at US\$965.2 million, of which 80 percent, or US\$771.7 million, was procured from 75 developing countries.

2009 WFP Food Purchases Top 15 Countries		
1	Pakistan	91,4
2	Ukraine	82,6
3	India	61,6
4	South Africa	60,8
5	Turkey	50,8
6	Uganda	49,8
7	Malaysia	41,6
8	Ethiopia	40,4
9	Belgium	39,1
10	Indonesia	33,8
11	France	29,4
12	Italy	28,6
13	Canada	23,4
14	Japan	21,6
15	Bangladesh	21,3
(in million US\$)		



WFP Purchases in Africa by Value in 2009
(US\$ million)



Food Procurement by Regional Economic Community in 2009

Community of Sahel-Saharan States	US\$ 26.1	Economic Community of West African States	US\$ 15.3
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	US\$ 135.6	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	US\$ 105.4
East African Community	US\$ 71.6	Southern Africa Development Community	US\$ 93.0
Economic Community of Central African States	US\$ 10.7	Arab Maghreb Union	US\$ 1.2

(in million US\$)

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

WFP Food Purchases in Africa 2007-2009

Country	2007		2008		2009	
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
South Africa	49 007	17 360 057	472 492	163 713 077	210 295	60 796 438
Uganda	210 223	54 769 771	109 689	53 006 581	117 195	49 778 310
Ethiopia	53 412	18 288 516	49 209	30 212 540	73 591	40 431 278
Kenya	82 013	24 404 307	57 538	29 595 282	27 126	10 770 600
Malawi	90 549	20 619 635	30 597	15 334 167	19 633	8 574 055
Burkina Faso	15 963	5 271 430	12 381	4 271 550	16 736	6 575 163
Egypt	12 825	4 615 553	6 451	6 381 456	8 741	6 413 471
United Rep. of Tanzania	51 248	11 976 839	22 413	9 652 995	17 783	5 907 167
Mozambique	44 636	12 381 038	35 407	14 149 827	16 429	5 819 024
Zambia	95 282	21 412 392	29 846	10 571 215	14 404	5 083 604
Rwanda	9 109	3 040 810	23 875	13 213 079	9 524	4 727 261
DRC	5 651	2 641 971	7 824	4 561 315	6 404	3 529 970
Ghana	9 315	3 901 499	10 828	7 093 493	4 950	2 691 441
Sudan	93 935	24 771 678	104 876	42 723 736	9 668	2 650 819
Benin	5 907	1 476 436	3 543	1 733 617	4 627	2 174 608
Cameroon	25 287	8 713 942	8 861	4 156 115	4 525	2 115 577
Mali	8 223	2 519 569	5 177	1 839 935	5 126	1 763 119
Djibouti					3 400	1 751 000
Lesotho	10 428	3 659 195	11 808	3 800 474	4 963	1 397 338
Zimbabwe	5 497	2 147 077	6 191	3 666 314	4 067	1 310 904
Algeria	7 631	3 140 568	1 973	2 309 226	2 496	1 201 166
Senegal	1 751	248 787	3 631	1 259 855	1 909	782 118
Sierra Leone					1 232	677 253
Namibia	11 235	4 632 205	4 685	1 113 526	3 077	385 546
Burundi	75	86 250	2 615	1 275 709	811	370 290
Niger	602	162 584	1 046	560 192	474	267 412
Madagascar					490	173 301
Liberia					236	157 968
Côte d'Ivoire	151	165 382	126	97 797	223	155 397
Gambia	60	10 488	57	11 371	67	8 233
Botswana					15	4 136
Cape Verde			78	129 095	6	911
Morocco			79	115 579		
Somalia	120	56 700	761	485 265		
Togo	2 165	829 741	200	74 850		
TOTAL AFRICA	902 300	253 304 420	1 024 257	427 109 233	590 223	228 444 878

Purchase for Progress — P4P

WHAT IS P4P?

WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot programme uses WFP's considerable purchasing power to help develop agricultural markets and support small farmers. It links WFP's demand for staple food commodities (cereals, pulses and blended foods) with the technical expertise of a wide range of partners, enabling smallholders to boost agricultural production, sell their surpluses and increase their incomes. The goal is to ensure that WFP's significant local procurement of food assistance contributes to a long-term hunger solution by benefiting smallholders and low-income farmers, especially women, more directly.

Through P4P, WFP is testing, over a five-year period and in 21 pilot countries¹ (15 of which are, or will be, in Africa), alternative ways of buying locally the staple food commodities it needs for its food assistance programmes.

In Africa, P4P is working with over 290 Farmers' Organizations with more than 600,000 members (over 40 percent of whom are women), ranging from grass roots level organizations in Kenya and DRC, to higher level organizations — unions and federations — in Ethiopia and Mozambique. Through P4P, WFP is also purchasing through emerging trading platforms including Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in Malawi and Zambia, and warehouse receipt systems in Tanzania and Uganda.

FOOD PURCHASES AND FARMERS' CAPACITY BUILDING IN AFRICA IN 2009

As of 31 December 2009, more than 33,000 mt of food was contracted using the P4P model in 10 African countries² (80 percent was maize and maize meal purchased in East & Southern Africa, followed by sorghum, millet and rice in West Africa, and by different types of beans in Eastern and Southern Africa).

Almost half was procured directly from farmers' organizations, while 45 percent was procured through "pro-smallholder competitive tenders" from farmers' organizations and small and medium traders, and through the Commodity Exchange in Zambia.

The share of P4P purchases out of total local purchases in each country ranges from a minimum of 7 percent of total local purchases in Kenya and Uganda (where WFP procures large amounts for WFP regional operations), to 33 percent and 72 percent of total local purchases in Mozambique and Zambia respectively. In Liberia and Sierra Leone (two countries where WFP had never before purchased locally), P4P purchases represent 100 percent of local purchases.



¹ The 21 P4P pilot countries are Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Laos.

More than 6,000 smallholder farmers, small and medium traders and warehouse operators have been trained in eleven African pilot countries by WFP and partners, on different topics including contracting with WFP, agricultural production, quality specifications, post-harvest handling, group marketing and commercialization.

On the ground, P4P has established operational and strategic partnerships with a wide range of entities including governments, international and regional organizations including the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), international and local NGOs, financial institutions (including Ecobank in Liberia and Opportunity International Bank in Malawi), research entities and the private sector.



P4P Challenges and emerging lessons in Africa

A number of challenges have emerged in the first year of implementation, including:

- *Funding for food purchases:* challenges remain in securing timely cash contributions for commodity purchases, especially for non-emergency countries in West Africa. The need for timely and flexible cash contributions to WFP regular programmes is a pre-condition for the smooth implementation of any local procurement, including P4P purchases.
- *Credit:* farmer organisations face significant challenges in accessing credit which limits their capacity to aggregate commodities from their members, as farmers prefer to sell to traders where they can access immediate cash payments, even if they receive a lower price for their commodities. Limited access to credit explains most side-selling, together with the lack of storage facilities and cleaning equipment.
- *Food quality, infrastructure and post-harvest handling equipment:* lack of storage facilities and post-harvest handling equipment is the other major challenge facing farmers' organizations in many African P4P countries, leading to high post-harvest losses.
- *Capacity* of farmers' organizations varies widely across countries, often requiring support across the value chain: weak business management and organizational skills, and lack of experience on how to handle and market their produce in most P4P pilot countries in Africa, are major limitations.
- *Gender:* P4P pilot countries have struggled to translate WFP's gender targets into concrete actions for the advancement of women farmers within targeted farmers' organizations. There is a need to strengthen efforts and find partners working specifically to enhance female farmers' positions within Farmers' Organizations.

² P4P modalities include pro-smallholder competitive tenders, direct and forward contracts with Farmers' Organizations, and fostering pro-smallholder processing options. The 10 African countries from which P4P purchases have started in 2009 include Burkina Faso, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Emergency Tools

Cereal banks like this one in Niger are part of WFP's response to the food crisis in the Eastern Sahel caused by drought and erratic rainfall.

Small-scale farmers can borrow grain at low interest rates when food supplies run low and pay back the "loan" when their harvest comes in.

In 2010, WFP more than doubled the number of hungry people it reached in Niger, aiming to provide assistance to some 2.3 million people.



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TOOLS

Being prepared means having the information in hand to raise a warning flag that a disaster is on its way. WFP's **Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch** provides daily monitoring and analysis of natural hazards, such as droughts and floods, alongside social, political and economic ones.

In 2009, WFP created more than 250 **specialized maps** of African countries, including Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo and Uganda. They showed the extent of flooding, drought and other crises and were a major operational and planning tool.

In 2009, WFP's emergency preparedness and response capability was strengthened by **specialist staff** based in WFP's Regional Bureaux in Dakar and Kampala. When the Horn of Africa drought was declared an emergency, this was used to forecast and plan WFP's operations and to secure flexible funding to ensure there were no shortfalls in the food pipeline.

WFP established the **United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)** network to provide flexible response and the deployment of emergency items and services within 24 to 48 hours. The five depots serve the entire humanitarian community and are located in Ghana, Italy, Malaysia, Panama and the United Arab Emirates.

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), Irish Aid, SWISS Red Cross, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP and WHO are some of the current users of the 12,500 metric ton depot in Accra. In 2009, the **Accra depot** dispatched urgently needed relief items to victims of the floods that hit West Africa. Tarpaulins, sleeping mats and mosquito nets were sent to Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria, on behalf of the IFRC.

Since operations began in 2007, the Accra depot has dispatched critically needed items to 42 emergencies in 17 African countries including Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Liberia, Niger and Zimbabwe.

Contingency Planning for Possible Public Health Crises

When the first global influenza pandemic for over 40 years was declared in April 2009, WFP's Pandemic Response Unit had been planning ahead for nearly five years. In 2009, it carried out regional health and safety staff training in Dakar, Johannesburg and Nairobi and WFP's Country Offices were helped in creating Operational Action Plans. In October, WFP took part in a table-top exercise hosted by the Ugandan Government and the United States Africa Command to further develop national and regional capacity in disaster response, focusing on a severe pandemic. The AU, the East African Community and the UN's humanitarian agencies, joined senior civilian and military authorities from Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania there.

ANALYTICAL TOOLS — VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND MAPPING

WFP has developed world-class expertise in vulnerability analysis and mapping. This involves analysing the situation to identify the people who are in need, their numbers and location, and the reasons for their food insecurity. WFP tracks key food security and market indicators to identify potential threats to vulnerable members of the community. Its Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping unit (VAM) uses advanced technologies including Geographical Information Systems (GIS),

innovative satellite applications and small, handheld computers, to collect, manage and analyse data. In 2009, WFP undertook 137 food security analysis assessments, 74 of which were carried out in Africa.

With financial support from the Gates Foundation, WFP is conducting Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses (CFSVAs) in 16 countries of sub-Saharan Africa during 2008 to 2013 (Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia). The results of a CFSVA form the basis for WFP's strategy and programming in a country, including the integration of food security issues into poverty reduction strategies and other national frameworks. Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMs) are currently implemented in Burundi, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In Africa, WFP has about 70 food security specialists spread in WFP country offices, seven senior analysts at the regional bureaux in Cairo, Dakar and Johannesburg, and market analysis specialists. VAM analysts are supporting the development of the AU's climate disaster risk management capacity. The Rockefeller Foundation is financing a climate and disaster Risk Solutions project, aiming to assist African countries in managing climate change risks.

WFP is always looking for innovative ways to deliver help to the needy and in Zambia, scratch cards and mobile phones help cut the costs of food distribution and streamline the flow of rations. Instead of queuing for supplies at a special centre on a certain day and carrying the food a long way home, Zambians who are part of the pilot project are issued with a scratch card. A shopkeeper participating in the scheme enters the code from the card into his or her mobile phone, and WFP automatically transfers the money to the store. In 2009 the scheme started in two towns, Kafue and Livingstone, and it was planned to scale it up nationwide. The system reduces the overheads of food delivery and gives local markets and businesses a central role in providing assistance to the needy. In Zambia, it is mostly benefitting poor communities and people living with HIV and AIDS.

Climate Change and Hunger

“Every day we at WFP see the effects of the ravages of weather-related hunger on the people we assist. Every day we see people suffer from droughts and floods. Every year the situation gets worse.”

WFP Executive Director, Josette Sheeran,
September 2009

ENSURING ACCESS AND PROTECTION

Climate change is a multiplier of existing threats to food security, hunger and malnutrition. It will make natural disasters more frequent and intense, land and water more scarce and difficult to access, and increases in productivity even harder to achieve. WFP recognized the direct correlation between climate change and hunger issues in its Strategic Plan.

At the Copenhagen COP15 Conference, in December 2009, Ethiopia's MERET programme was highlighted as an example of best practice in community resilience and climate adaptation. WFP's Executive Director attended a special event with Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, representatives from the AU and the President of the World Bank. Copenhagen also saw the launch, with the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and Danish Minister for Development cooperation Connie

Hedegaard, of the SAFE stoves initiative, with initial focus on Sudan and Uganda.

Key entry points for fighting climate-related hunger and malnutrition include disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness; responding to climate-related hunger crises and disasters; fostering community-based adaptation and livelihood resilience building; supporting mitigation efforts when related to food security objectives; promoting social protection and safety nets to protect and support livelihoods; advocating on behalf of the most vulnerable, regarding the hunger and nutrition impact of a changing climate.

As Africa adapts to the challenges of a changing climate, developments in science and technology to forecast and analyse the impact of severe weather are particularly important.

Important steps have been taken to enhance collaboration with the Rome based agencies - FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - and a range of other actors including the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) among others.

Collaboration frameworks with national governments and regional institutions are being consolidated at regional and country office level, through an analysis of WFP's areas of comparative advantage and potential contribution. New initiatives are being studied and launched with the African Development Bank, the AU and others.

In Awassa, Ethiopia, small stone walls help collect rainwater to make the landscape green. In the MERET programme, a joint venture between the Ethiopian Government and WFP, communities participate in environmental rehabilitation and income generating activities to build resilience to environmental shocks such as drought.



School Feeding: New Directions



WFP has successfully implemented school meals programmes for over 45 years and in 2009, 22 million children in 63 countries benefited from school feeding. These included 10.5 million children in 37 African countries. Still, an estimated 66 million children continue to attend school hungry – about 40 percent of them are in Africa – and an additional 72 million children in this age group do not attend school at all.

WFP's long-term vision is to reduce hunger among school children so that it is not an obstacle to their development. School meals programmes are increasingly being recognized as a social safety net as well as a long-term investment in human capital by achieving nutrition, education, gender equality and wider socio-economic benefits. It has been confirmed as a proven safety net and strategy to fight global hunger in a number of international

fora: the G8 Summit in L'Aquila in July 2009; the high-level meeting on safety nets the same month in Bellagio, Italy; the World Food Summit in November 2009 in Rome and during the UNESCO Education for All meeting in Addis Ababa in February 2010. To make the vision a reality, there is a global need to work with all school feeding partners to support governments to increase the coverage and the quality of school meals programmes and secure sustainability.

The WFP School Feeding Policy, approved in November 2009, re-affirms this vision and highlights eight aspirational quality standards for sustainable and nationally owned school feeding programmes. These include: sustainability; sound alignment with national policy frameworks; strategy for local production and sourcing; strong community participation and ownership.

Strong partnerships between WFP, NEPAD, the World Bank and Partnership for Child Development are enabling sustainable national school meals programmes in a number of countries, including **Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique**, where the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) framework is being increasingly adopted. HGSF links school feeding to agricultural production by providing a reliable and ongoing market for local small-scale farmers.

WFP-supported children in school meals programmes in Africa

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
(in millions)		

The **Ghana** school meals programme is a pioneer of Home Grown School Feeding in Africa and an example of government commitment to national school feeding programmes. The Ghana HGSF, established in 2005, currently reaches 656,600 children (approximately 25 percent of all school-going children in Ghana). During a Partners' Conference, held in December 2009, a review of Ghana HGSF highlighted some challenges in the areas of targeting, programme implementation and strengthening links to local agricultural production. Through its new approach to school meals, WFP continues to support the Government of Ghana to achieve a cost-effective and sustainable national school feeding programme to reach a larger number of children.

In **Kenya**, HGSF was successfully launched in 2009 following a decentralised model with cash transfers from the Ministry of Education to targeted schools for the purchase of food on the local market for school feeding. HGSF provides a mid-day meal to 538,000 children, which, added to the 1.3 million children reached by the WFP programme, means that a total of 1.8 million hungry schoolchildren now benefit.

In 2009, WFP facilitated several exchange visits between countries to foster the sharing of best approaches towards sustainability and improving the quality of school feeding programmes. Exchange visits to **Côte d'Ivoire** from **Benin, Mali** and **Rwanda**, and to **Egypt** from **Ethiopia**,

presented learning opportunities for replicating the school feeding experience in participating countries.

Alongside supporting governments to achieve sustainable national school feeding programmes, WFP continues to work with national governments towards reaching the educational Millennium Development Goals. For instance, in **Tanzania**, WFP has been providing school meals to more than 200,000 children in chronically food insecure areas since 2000 with the aim of reducing hunger and improving access to education.

In **Somalia**, the provision of take-home rations to girls, as an incentive to families to send their girls to schools, is contributing to improved participation of girls in primary education. Statistics show that the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools has increased by 16 percent from 2007 to 2009.

WFP and the World Bank are partnering closely to support school feeding in 2010 in six pilot countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali and Mozambique.

Takeaway Message

In 2009, 4.8 million schoolchildren, of whom more than 594,000 were in Africa, benefited from take-home rations, which support the retention of children in school, especially of girls in higher grades.

Partnerships

IMPLEMENTING COUNTRY-LED PRIORITIES

WFP's current Strategic Plan emphasises supporting the implementation of country-led food and nutrition security programmes through capacity development and partnerships. The L'Aquila G8 Summit refocused global attention on agriculture and food security, with increased funding to support nationally owned agriculture and food security programmes. WFP is committed to aligning and expanding its programmes to put countries at centre stage. To ensure WFP's efforts are internally coordinated and provide coherent and effective support to governments, the organization has established a dedicated office — the Office of Hunger Solutions. Through extensive dialogue with governments and partners it has been possible to build partnerships with regional economic communities such as the AU, NEPAD, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) as well as other UN agencies.

PARTNERING WITH THE AU, NEPAD AND RECS

NEPAD and WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2003. This MoU was revised in 2009 to enhance the collaboration between the two agencies in supporting country level implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. Through the CAADP implementation (and in particular Pillar III), African governments have committed to protect and sustain the livelihoods of vulnerable populations by creating the opportunity to contribute to — and benefit from — agricultural growth. The new MoU strengthens WFP's support to the CAADP implementation process, including the preparation of national CAADP round tables.

WFP has also signed MoUs with IGAD and ECOWAS. A common characteristic of these MoUs is proactive collaboration at country level to ensure that sustainable hunger solutions — including social safety nets, P4P, cash and food vouchers, home grown school feeding, VAM, emergency preparedness and response — are structured into national COMPACT documents.

UNDERTAKING A JOINT STUDY ON THE COST OF HUNGER IN AFRICA

In partnership with WFP, the AUC, NEPAD, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) are jointly coordinating a study entitled “**The Cost of Hunger in Africa: The Economic and Social Impact of Child Undernutrition.**” The main purpose of the study is to raise awareness, build consensus and catalyse action towards reducing child undernutrition in Africa. Some of the specific objectives of the study include: (i) Increased understanding among key national and regional policy makers of the depth and breadth of child undernutrition on the continent, and of its economic and social consequences; (ii) Greater awareness, dialogue and consensus among key national and regional policy makers on policy and programme priorities and opportunities for action toward reduced child undernutrition in different contexts; (iii) Encouraging coordinated national action to break the cycle of child undernutrition; and (iv) Raising awareness of the extent to which countries can save in economic terms if appropriate nutrition-oriented policies and programmes are implemented.

The study is based on a model that has been successfully developed and applied in Latin America by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) with support from WFP.

The model will be adapted to the African context. This is a good example of South-South experience exchange and collaboration. This study will be led by the AUC and NEPAD in strong partnership with the ECA, WFP, the African Task Force on Food and Nutrition Development, REACH (Partnership among governments , the UN,

civil society and private sector on Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition), the UN Regional Coordination Mechanism: Cluster on Social and Human Development and other relevant academic institutions. The AUC and NEPAD will ensure the full participation of the Regional Economic Communities.



Expenditure

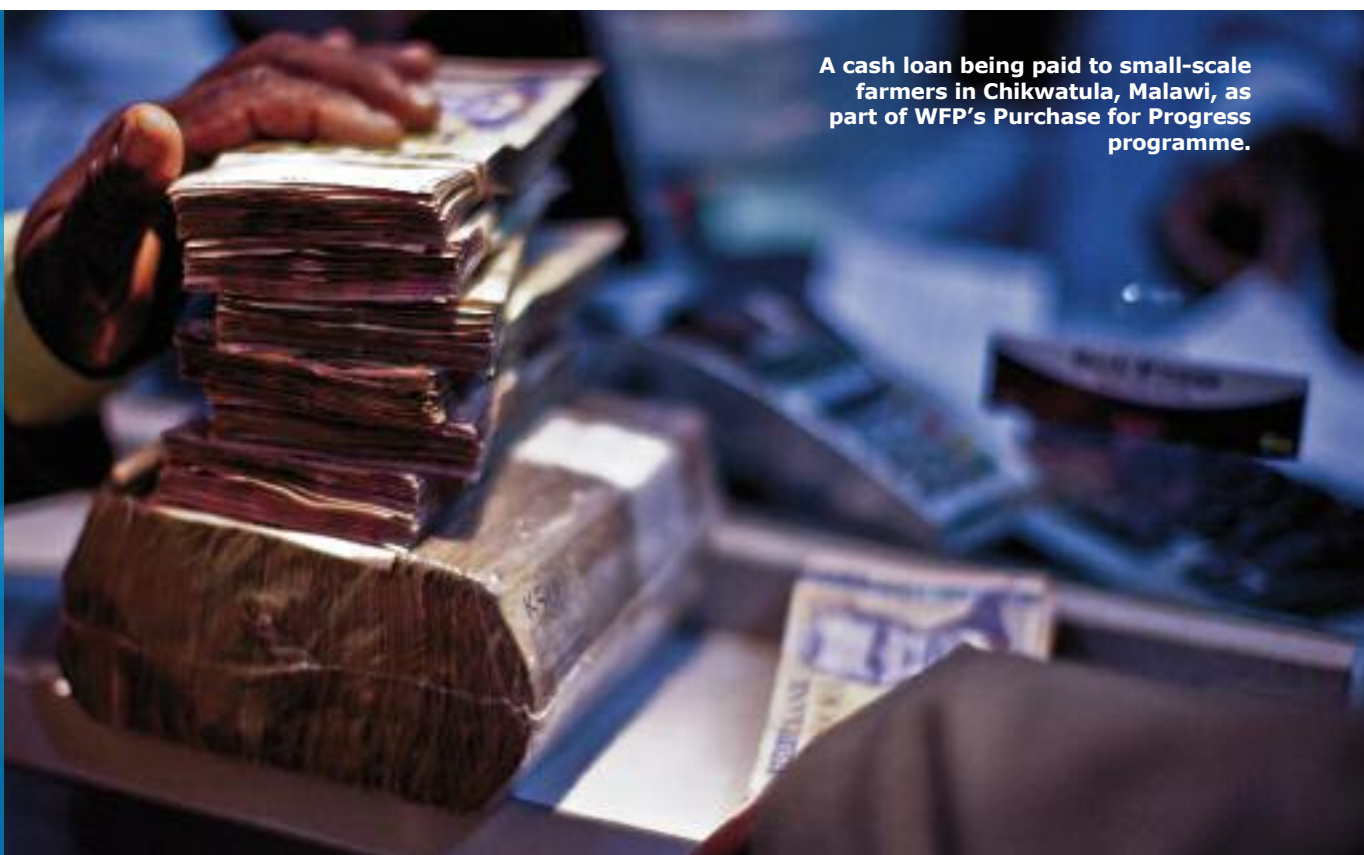
DIRECT EXPENDITURES

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

Nations agency. In 2009, WFP dedicated 63 percent of all its operational expenditure to sub-Saharan Africa, more than to any other region or continent.

Direct Expenses 2007-2009 (in thousand US\$)						
Programme	Year 2007		Year 2008		Year 2009	
	Total	Sub-Saharan Africa	Total	Sub-Saharan Africa	Total	Sub-Saharan Africa
DEVELOPMENT	309 318	154 001	292 112	165 351	268 159	180 113
RELIEF	2 005 656	1 513 588	2 733 744	1 892 447	3 239 727	2 172 988
Emergency	716 411	645 048	944 581	719 838	1 418 295	927 054
PRO/PRRO	1 289 245	868 540	1 789 163	1 172 609	1 821 432	1 245 934
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	166 244	134 782	200 252	141 532	176 364	130 703
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS	272 090	29 269	309 639	14 916	293 457	28 958
TOTAL	2 753 308	1 831 640	3 535 747	2 214 246	3 977 707	2 512 762
(% from the total expenditures)		67		63		63

Direct expenses exclude programme support and administrative costs.
 Note: 2008 and 2009 expenses presented according to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) are not compatible with those of 2007, when WFP applied United Nations System Accounting Standards.



A cash loan being paid to small-scale farmers in Chikwatula, Malawi, as part of WFP's Purchase for Progress programme.

2009 Direct Expenditure in Africa by WFP Strategic Objectives	
	Expenses (Thousands US\$)
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies	1.496.409,43
Cash transfers and/or vouchers	9.814,81
Emergency school feeding	6.871,49
General food distribution	1.354.296,12
Special Operations	35.671,99
Supplementary feeding	89.755,02
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures	140.270,31
Capacity development (disaster/emergency preparedness)	630,05
FFA/FFW: Agricultural/crop production promotion	25.416,32
FFA/FFW: Agroforestry projects	2.486,78
FFA/FFW: Animal husbandry and pisciculture projects	4.212,18
FFA/FFW: Food reserves	175,77
FFA/FFW: Land or water development and improvement	62.111,03
FFA/FFW: Other	11.481,50
FFA/FFW: Public amenities/schools/housing	9.332,27
FFA/FFW: Transportation (e.g. access roads, rural roads, etc.)	16.079,12
Food for training (FFT)	2.755,80
General food distribution	5.589,48
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations	64.587,78
Cash transfers and/or vouchers	889,33
FFA/FFW: Agricultural/crop production promotion	4.954,81
FFA/FFW: Agroforestry projects	89,09
FFA/FFW: Land or water development and improvement	7.265,79
FFA/FFW: Other	486,14
FFA/FFW: Public amenities/schools/housing	37,66
FFA/FFW: Transportation (e.g. access roads, rural roads, etc.)	3.338,86
Food for training (FFT)	7.699,73
School feeding: Nurseries and kindergartens	168,93
School feeding: Primary and secondary schools	22.382,73
Special Operations	17.274,71
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition	374.942,88
Care and Treatment (ART, TB and PMTCT)	53.086,98
Cash transfers and/or vouchers	444,66
FFA/FFW: Agricultural/crop production promotion	326,56
FFA/FFW: Agroforestry projects	1.316,07
FFA/FFW: Land or water development and improvement	1.538,17
FFA/FFW: Other	199,32
FFA/FFW: Public amenities/schools/housing	308,09
FFA/FFW: Transportation (e.g. access roads, rural roads, etc.)	63,01
Food for training (FFT)	1.958,96
Micronutrient supplementation	1.026,06
Mitigation/Safety nets (AIDS-affected households & OVC)	79.298,68
Mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN)	42.989,24
School feeding: Nurseries and kindergartens	9.502,00
School feeding: Primary and secondary schools	182.885,07
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase	86.551,45
Capacity development (local procurement/hand-over/advocacy)	14.363,61
Special Operations	72.187,83
Grand Total	2.162.761,85

GLOBAL FOOD AID

In 2009, global food aid deliveries amounted to 5.6 million mt, of which cereals represented 87 percent and non-cereals 13 percent. In 2009, sub-Saharan Africa received 65 percent of total global food aid deliveries, amounting to 3.6 million mt, of which more than 87.3 percent were cereals. About 71 percent of global food aid delivered to sub-Saharan Africa in 2009 was channelled through WFP.

DONATIONS

African countries are also significant donors to WFP. Between 2006 and 2009, WFP received more than US\$176 million in donations from AU member states and African organizations, including the African Development Bank, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Republic of Congo, Egypt, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi and South Africa.

Contributions to WFP 2007-2009
(in thousands US\$)

Donor		2007	2008	2009
1	ANDORRA	130	58	40
2	ARGENTINA		100	3
3	AUSTRALIA	61 769	109 495	81 395
4	AUSTRIA	3 794	3 935	1 722
5	AZERBAIJAN	2 397		
6	BANGLADESH	10 655	7 187	5 194
7	BELGIUM	17 642	24 784	39 111
8	BHUTAN	5	5	5
9	BOLIVIA	232	233	211
10	BOTSWANA		151	
11	BRAZIL	1 096	1 441	15 761
12	BULGARIA	10	15	
13	BURKINA FASO		1 857	250
14	BURUNDI		2 431	4 878
15	CAMBODIA	503	2 164	4 371
16	CAMEROON	164		
17	CANADA	161 377	275 392	225 343
18	CAPE VERDE	248		
19	CHILE	50		50
20	CHINA	2 566	9 576	3 059
21	COLOMBIA	17	1 103	20
22	CONGO, REPUBLIC OF		800	329
23	CROATIA	10	62	64
24	CUBA	975	74	1 199
25	CYPRUS	656	200	814
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	561	817	309
27	DENMARK	44 399	56 544	41 885
28	ECUADOR	248	248	248
29	EGYPT	461	1 211	4 175
30	EL SALVADOR	160	200	
31	ESTONIA	42	242	
32	EUR. COMMISSION	250 437	355 435	343 830
33	FAROE ISLANDS	133	30	132
34	FINLAND	25 403	28 257	28 524
35	FRANCE	32 065	40 878	19 804
36	GERMANY	65 700	100 479	132 069
37	GHANA		4 550	
38	GREECE	5 081	8 540	6 028

Contributions to WFP 2007-2009 (cont.)
(in thousands US\$)

Donor		2007	2008	2009
39	GUATEMALA	258		172
40	GUINEA		59	118
41	HAITI		975	
42	HOLY SEE		10	
43	HONDURAS	6	453	
44	HUNGARY	65	65	65
45	ICELAND	1 887	2 104	150
46	INDIA	8 856	17 130	17 098
47	INDONESIA	3 100	2 000	1 000
48	IRAQ		40 000	
49	IRELAND	34 122	39 820	22 549
50	ISRAEL	31	30	30
51	ITALY	31 469	101 733	30 000
52	JAPAN	118 740	177 899	202 684
53	JORDAN	93	89	706
54	KAZAKHSTAN			40
55	KENYA	2 454	6 036	14 577
56	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	20 850	5 601	5 400
57	LESOTHO	950		
58	LIECHTENSTEIN	43	303	333
59	LITHUANIA	306	27	
60	LUXEMBOURG	11 951	14 276	13 625
61	MADAGASCAR	1 497	2 411	1 919
62	MALAWI	1 846	539	1 957
63	MALAYSIA		4	
64	MALI		176	
65	MAURITANIA	800	1 237	
66	MEXICO		50	50
67	MONACO		157	
68	MOZAMBIQUE	148	105	
69	NEPAL	4	16 200	
70	NETHERLANDS	75 630	117 435	77 594
71	NEW ZEALAND	4 963	14 069	3 735
72	NICARAGUA	24	25	24
73	NORWAY	40 412	53 466	40 410
74	OMAN			100
75	PAKISTAN	3 422	1 925	28 994
76	PANAMA	1	22	68
77	PERU	530	317	
78	PHILIPPINES			102
79	POLAND	755	1 164	535
80	PORTUGAL	111	111	112
81	PRIVATE DONORS*	49 188	144 745	104 412
82	QATAR			10 217
83	ROMANIA	147	301	75
84	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	15 000	15 000	26 800
85	SAUDI ARABIA	6 537	503 753	23 341
86	SINGAPORE	50	2	30
87	SLOVAKIA	44	72	
88	SLOVENIA	107	135	108
89	SOUTH AFRICA	384	315	672
90	SPAIN	29 641	116 944	213 852
91	SRI LANKA	31	11	

Contributions to WFP 2007-2009 (cont.)
(in thousands US\$)

Donor		2007	2008	2009
92	SUDAN (GOV'T OF SOUTH SUDAN)	55 379		
93	SWAZI LAND	460		
94	SWEDEN	64 693	81 673	72 487
95	SWITZERLAND	31 949	45 668	39 089
96	SYRIA		63	67
97	THAILAND	112	138	97
98	TIMOR-LESTE		350	
99	TUNISIA	100		
100	TURKEY	3 050	4 100	2 432
101	UKRAINE			580
102	UN CERF COMMON FUNDS AND AGENCIES	143 621	217 580	217 449
103	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2 100	50	
104	UNITED KINGDOM	66 851	168 961	127 624
105	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		94	
106	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1 183 456	2 075 178	1 757 330
107	VENEZUELA		750	
108	ZAMBIA	2 500	2030	
GRAND TOTAL		2 712 460	5 047 054	4 022 285

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



WFP Beneficiaries in Africa in 2009

Country	2008			2009		
	Total male	Total female	Total beneficiaries	Total male	Total female	Total beneficiaries
Algeria	49 154	75 806	124 960	49 154	75 806	124 960
Angola	71 895	109 575	181 470	2 335	20 787	23 122
Benin	86 000	81 705	167 705	127 086	133 351	260 437
Burkina Faso	206 623	474 304	680 927	300 930	558 857	859 787
Burundi	562 432	595 362	1 157 794	536 456	567 362	1 103 818
Cameroon	288 480	472 460	760 940	95 210	132 445	227 655
Cape Verde	39 057	36 403	75 460	37 182	36 068	73 250
Central African Rep.	324 867	336 458	661 325	316 241	296 423	612 664
Chad	360 494	431 008	791 502	385 604	499 102	884 706
Congo, Republic of	29 804	41 711	71 515	31 463	39 941	71 404
Côte d'Ivoire	430 952	357 119	788 071	392 538	411 957	804 495
Djibouti	52 773	55 499	108 272	76 625	83 797	160 422
DRC	1 107 718	1 982 582	3 090 300	1 409 385	2 959 323	4 368 708
Egypt	91 974	93 190	185 164	180 958	187 262	368 220
Ethiopia	6 166 258	6 167 667	12 333 925	4 506 345	4 558 707	9 065 052
Gambia	59 521	63 943	123 464	56 789	61 034	117 823
Ghana	215 003	252 474	467 477	135 861	216 320	352 181
Guinea	424 183	495 204	919 387	353 211	350 441	703 652
Guinea Bissau	187 632	213 397	401 029	200 949	208 900	409 849
Kenya	1 256 063	1 290 372	2 546 435	2 048 729	2 092 538	4 141 267
Lesotho	218 002	251 318	469 320	107 134	125 676	232 810
Liberia	385 267	356 894	742 161	360 225	363 116	723 341
Madagascar	231 687	248 808	480 495	627 965	730 248	1 358 213
Malawi	503 206	542 404	1 045 610	511 771	557 012	1 068 783
Mali	151 353	217 529	368 882	189 352	313 764	503 116
Mauritania	481 469	505 537	987 006	224 734	241 379	466 113
Mozambique	549 100	549 100	1 098 200	404 979	447 766	852 745
Namibia	34 916	37 032	71 948	3 507	2 909	6 416
Niger	671 583	720 765	1 392 348	599 000	613 438	1 212 438
Rwanda	252 100	276 115	528 215	222 425	231 292	453 717
São Tomé and Príncipe	18 862	20 859	39 721	19 664	21 450	41 114
Senegal	444 440	432 218	876 658	873 880	841 225	1 715 105
Sierra Leone	227 020	246 813	473 833	250 740	411 383	662 123
Somalia	1 267 815	1 516 715	2 784 530	1 570 410	1 634 510	3 204 920
Sudan	2 975 275	3 150 701	6 125 976	3 322 789	3 555 725	6 878 514
Swaziland	160 037	184 477	344 514	103 679	113 618	217 297
United Rep. of Tanzania	259 714	266 050	525 764	253 346	265 309	518 655
Togo	31 339	42 527	73 866			
Uganda	1 289 981	1 537 025	2 827 006	1 168 012	1 325 682	2 493 694
Zambia	553 268	625 403	1 178 671	476 789	521 970	998 759
Zimbabwe	2 394 085	2 600 877	4 994 962	2 540 204	2 751 888	5 292 092
Total in Africa	25 111 402	27 955 406	52 812 955	25 073 656	28 559 781	53 633 437
Global beneficiaries	49 138 241	52 921 923	102 060 164	52 035 330	56 718 527	108 753 857
% in Africa	51	53	52	48	50	49

WFP Beneficiaries in Africa in 2009: Refugees, IDPs and Returnees

Country	2008			2009		
	Total refugees	Total IDPs	Total returnees	Total refugees	Total IDPs	Total returnees
Algeria	124 960			124 960		
Burundi	21 724		98 537	19 661		31 620
Cameroon	141 859			77 712		
Central African Rep.	3 094	129 098		6 879	109 317	
Chad	302 467	180 124		317 181	183 688	
Cote d'Ivoire		46 120			7 885	
Djibouti	8 920			10 292		
DRC	29 500	959 000	442 900		2 441 106	22 664
Ethiopia	89 534			114 539		
Gambia	5 841			4 009		
Ghana	10 337			8 036		
Guinea	3 093			3 068		
Kenya	290 207	326 515	88 300	335 974	89 084	59 392
Liberia	1 396			1 294		
Malawi	14 071		660	14 531		
Mauritania			7 036			14 094
Mozambique	4 700					
Namibia	6 686			6 416		
Niger					19 829	
Rwanda	51 803		8 284	53 719		16 988
Senegal		28 502			22 830	237
Somalia		724 760	530		731 274	
Sudan	92 688	2 679 472	67 763	268 806	3 910 624	203 144
United Rep. of Tanzania	211 499			126 238		
Uganda	155 774	988 895		130 506	1 120 747	
Zambia	45 408			29 553		
Zimbabwe		40 054	20 846		85 205	15 150
Total in Africa	1 615 561	6 102 540	734 856	1 653 374	8 721 589	363 289

Acronyms

AU	African Union	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
AUC	African Union Commission	MCHN	Mother-and-child health and nutrition
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	MERET	Managing Environmental Resources Better to Enable Transitions to Sustainable Livelihoods
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States	NGO	non-governmental organization
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	OVC	orphans and vulnerable children
FFA	food for assets	P4P	Purchase for Progress
FFT	food for training	PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
FFW	food for work	REC	Regional Economic Community
FSM	Food Security Monitoring System	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GFD	general food distribution	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
GIS	Geographical Information Systems	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
HGSF	Home Grown School Feeding	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IDP	internally displaced person	UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Dept
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross	VAM	Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping unit
		WHO	World Health Organization
		WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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WFP Liaison Office to the AU & ECA
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Abnezer Ngowi
Director

Telephone: +251 115 15 5151
Email: Abnezer.Ngowi@wfp.org

Menghestab Haile
Policy Advisor

Telephone: +251 115 51 5188 ext 2255
Email: Menghestab.Haile@wfp.org



World Food Programme