

A young girl with a bright smile is the central focus, wearing a grey dress and a red scarf. She holds a red cup filled with a yellowish porridge. The background is a vast, dry, sandy landscape with a few people and structures in the distance under a clear sky.

WFP in Africa

2008 Facts, Figures and Partners



World Food
Programme

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

The continent and its people represent WFP's largest investment in terms of beneficiaries, expenditure and partners. WFP assists more people and spends more money in Africa than in any other continent – at least US\$2.21 billion out of the total direct expenditure of US\$3.54 billion in 2008.



Much of this focus is driven by the tremendous difficulties many African people face in providing food for themselves and their families. In 2008 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reported that 26 percent of the world's 907 million undernourished people live in sub-Saharan Africa. Worldwide, the number of undernourished people has increased over the past two years owing to high food prices, and Africa is greatly affected by a high prevalence of hunger and food insecurity. WFP partners governments in using food assistance as a productive investment to help break the cycle of hunger at its roots.

Presence in Africa: WFP is active in 40 countries in Africa. In 2008 it assisted more than 53 million people to survive food crises, rebuild their communities after disasters, and attain food security, an education and improved nutritional status.

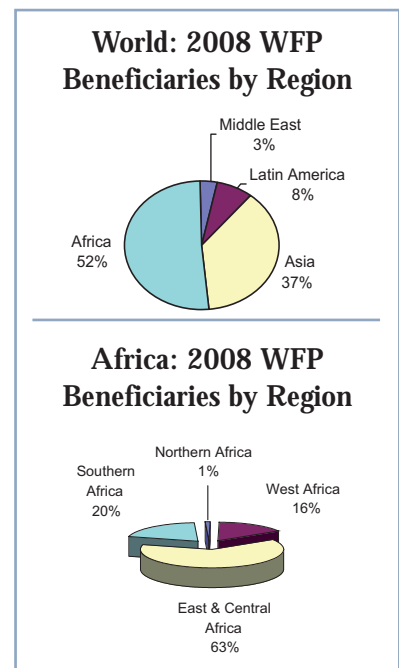
People

More than 50 percent of the 102 million people assisted by WFP in 2008 were in Africa.

These people included:

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

Northern Africa	0.3 million
West Africa	8.6 million
East & Central Africa	33.8 million
Southern Africa	10.4 million



Number of people in Africa receiving WFP food assistance over the past decade

Year	Total beneficiaries	Year	Total beneficiaries
1997	20.5 million	2003	41.0 million
1998	20.6 million	2004	40.6 million
1999	22.0 million	2005	49.3 million
2000	34.9 million	2006	54.5 million
2001	24.1 million	2007	44.6 million
2002	34.3 million	2008	53.1 million

2008: People reached by WFP in each Regional Economic Community (RECs)

	Total* Beneficiaries	IDPs, Refugees & Returnees
COMESA	37.2	6.5
SADC	13.5	1.8
IGAD	26.7	5.5
EAC	7.6	2.2
CEN-SAD	17.2	4.3
ECOWAS	8.5	0.1
ECCAS	7.3	2.4
UMA	1.1	0.1

(in millions)

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

WFP Beneficiaries in Africa

Country	2007			2008		
	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	114 092	143 179	257 271	71 895	109 575	181 470
Benin	54 184	51 463	105 647	86 000	81 705	167 705
Burkina Faso	174 093	314 165	488 258	206 623	474 304	680 927
Burundi	923 709	976 927	1 900 636	562 432	595 362	1 157 794
Cameroon	84 928	93 582	178 510	288 480	472 460	760 940
Cape Verde	41 958	40 522	82 480	39 057	36 403	75 460
Central African Rep.	240 740	253 692	494 432	324 867	336 458	661 325
Chad	267 517	341 094	608 611	360 494	431 008	791 502
Congo (Rep)	30 884	38 636	69 520	29 804	41 711	71 515
Côte d'Ivoire	586 882	523 750	1 110 632	430 952	357 119	788 071
Djibouti	40 425	42 453	82 878	52 773	55 499	108 272
DRC	673 051	1 407 649	2 080 700	1 107 718	1 982 582	3 090 300
Egypt	64 934	81 897	146 831	91 974	93 190	185 164
Ethiopia	3 141 592	3 331 878	6 473 470	6 166 258	6 167 667	12 333 925
Gambia	67 002	68 423	135 425	59 521	63 943	123 464
Ghana	196 667	266 797	463 464	215 003	252 474	467 477
Guinea	235 655	326 106	561 761	424 183	495 204	919 387
Guinea-Bissau	98 900	113 659	212 559	187 632	213 397	401 029
Kenya	2 042 107	2 159 062	4 201 169	1 256 063	1 290 372	2 546 435
Lesotho	169 691	192 811	362 502	218 002	251 318	469 320
Liberia	426 183	404 969	831 152	385 267	356 894	742 161
Madagascar	275 900	281 964	557 864	231 687	248 808	480 495
Malawi	675 047	769 467	1 444 514	503 206	542 404	1 045 610
Mali	485 753	504 050	989 803	151 353	217 529	368 882
Mauritania	485 801	542 626	1 028 427	481 469	505 537	987 006
Mozambique	532 840	505 110	1 037 950	549 100	549 100	1 098 200
Namibia	44 632	46 154	90 786	34 916	37 032	71 948
Niger	715 388	724 952	1 440 340	671 583	720 765	1 392 348
Rwanda	237 880	271 860	509 740	252 100	276 115	528 215
São Tomé and Príncipe	19 250	20 805	40 055	18 862	20 859	39 721
Senegal	328 696	326 812	655 508	444 440	432 218	876 658
Sierra Leone	273 362	299 685	573 047	227 020	246 813	473 833
Somalia	724 850	801 150	1 526 000	1 267 815	1 516 715	2 784 530
Sudan	2 648 986	3 151 474	5 800 460	2 975 275	3 150 701	6 125 976
Swaziland	118 545	139 790	258 335	160 037	184 477	344 514
Togo	26 601	34 261	60 862	31 339	42 527	73 866
Uganda	1 622 846	1 752 562	3 375 408	1 289 981	1 537 025	2 827 006
United Rep. of Tanzania	325 433	332 871	658 304	259 714	266 050	525 764
Zambia	398 884	459 335	858 219	553 268	625 403	1 178 671
Zimbabwe	1 368 452	1 501 750	2 870 202	2 394 085	2 600 877	4 994 962
Total in Africa	20 984 333	23 650 474	44 634 807	25 111 402	27 955 406	52 812 955
Global beneficiaries	41 157 975	44 946 434	86 104 409	49 138 241	52 921 923	102 060 164
% in Africa	51	53	52	51	53	52

In 2008, 69 percent of globally assisted victims of displacement were in Africa. Women and girls accounted for 53 percent of all refugees, 55 percent of all IDPs and 63 percent of all returnees supported by WFP in Africa.

WFP-supported refugees, returnees and IDPs in Africa (2003-2008)

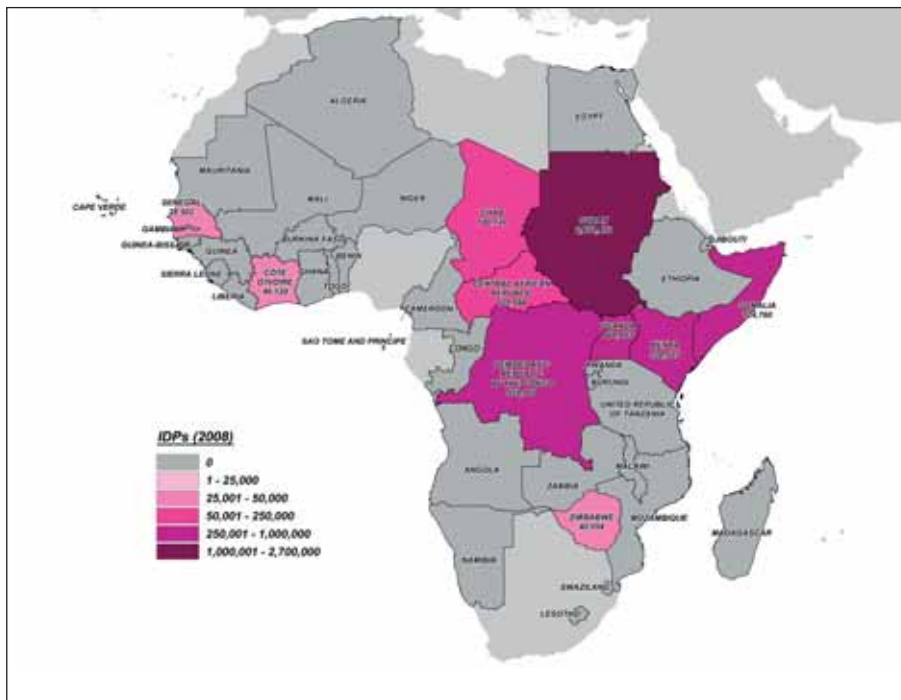
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Refugees	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Returnees	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
IDPs	4.7	5.8	5.1	4.6	6.3	6.1

(in millions)

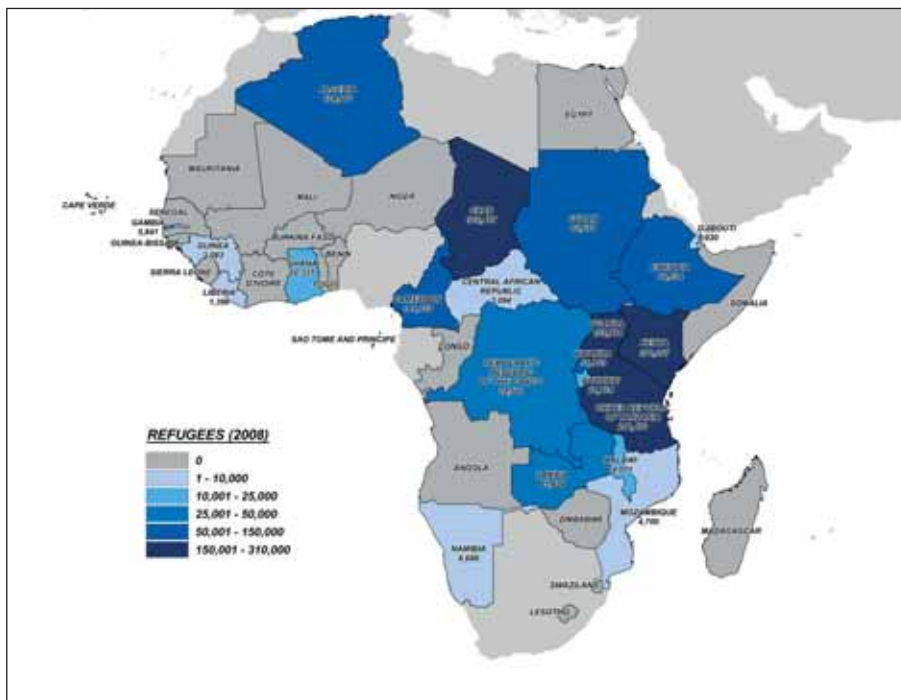
WFP Beneficiaries – Refugees, IDPs, Returnees

Country	2007			2008		
	Total refugees	Total IDPs	Total returnees	Total refugees	Total IDPs	Total returnees
Algeria	124 960			124 960		
Angola			72 036			
Benin	3 909					
Burkina Faso			36 294			
Burundi	19 000		20 000	21 724		98 537
Cameroon	40 532			141 859		
Central African Rep.	2 794	220 059		3 094	129 098	
Chad	262 569	164 087		302 467	180 124	
Côte d'Ivoire	2 092	43 591			46 120	
Djibouti	6 376		1 853	8 920		
DRC		1 224 000	37 300	29 500	959 000	442 900
Ethiopia	115 987			89 534		
Gambia	5 032			5 841		
Ghana	24 309	49 326		10 337		
Guinea	17 900			3 093		
Kenya	260 568			290 207	326 515	88 300
Liberia	1 302	1 327	54 671	1 396		
Malawi	8 620			14 071		660
Mauritania						7 036
Mozambique	4 910			4 700		
Namibia	6 596			6 686		
Rwanda	50 981		5 981	51 803		8 284
Senegal		18 963			28 502	
Sierra Leone	21 599					
Somalia		286 000	2 400		724 760	530
Sudan	118 277	2 274 483	535 579	92 688	2 679 472	67 763
Togo			4 000			
Uganda	202 432	1 963 094	177 035	155 774	988 895	
United Rep. of Tanzania	284 285			211 499		
Zambia	65 690			45 408		
Zimbabwe		76 393			40 054	20 846
Total in Africa	1 650 720	6 321 323	947 149	1 615 561	6 102 540	734 856

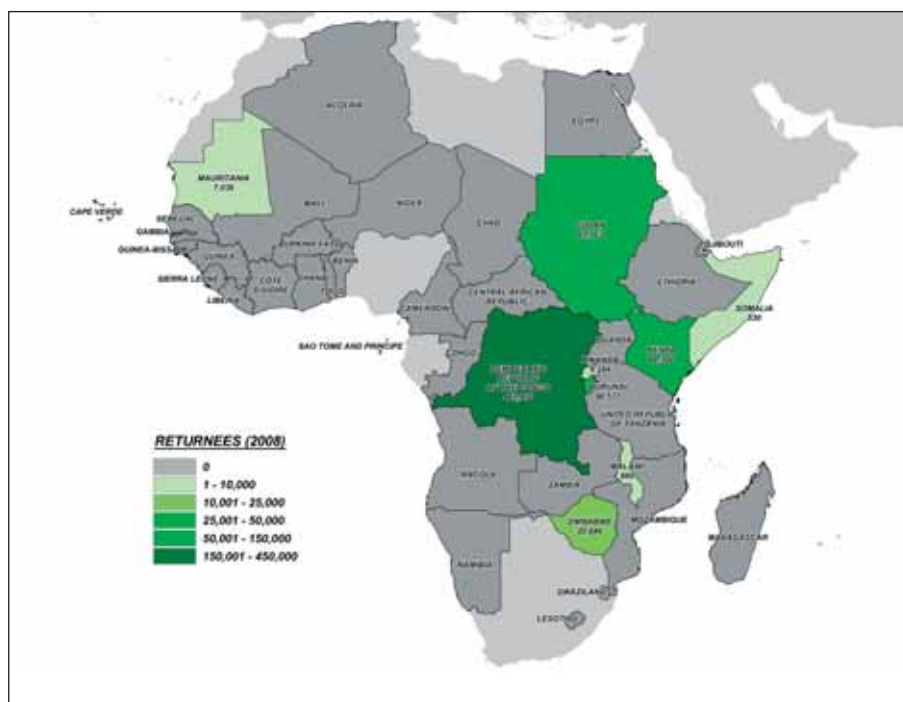
Refugees Assisted by WFP in 2008



IDPs Assisted by WFP in 2008



Returnees Assisted by WFP in 2008



Maps compiled by WFP Emergency Preparedness Branch (OMEP)

Programmes

In 2008 WFP adopted a new Strategic Plan for 2008–2011, which provides a general framework for WFP programmes. The Strategic Plan 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 through a set of tools responding to critical needs.

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 disasters** such as floods, droughts and tsunamis, **or human-incurred disasters**, such as war, conflict or economic collapse. Although **food is an essential component** of any relief effort, **other elements** such as shelter, medicine and sanitation are also necessary; WFP partners other organizations that can provide these critical services.

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 is an essential part of many of these programmes, and 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 for 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.

Building partnerships – with national governments, other United Nations agencies, regional institutions such as the African Union Commission (AUC), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the RECs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector – is an essential element of the new WFP Strategic Plan.

Core Functions

LOGISTICS

As the number of emergencies increases, WFP faces the challenge of developing a faster and more efficient response to potential crises and emergencies worldwide. Logistics is therefore at the core of WFP operations.

To strengthen the response of WFP and the humanitarian community, WFP Logistics managed **34 special operations (SOs) in 19 African countries in 2008**. The main objectives of these SOs were to rehabilitate and enhance transport and logistics infrastructure to allow the timely and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to enhance coordination within the United Nations system and with other partners.

SO activities in Somalia were central to augmenting vital security requirements for providing continued relief assistance in the country. Activities in Somalia, which will cease in 2009, include the leasing of dedicated aircraft, the purchase of security infrastructure and personal safety equipment, and the establishment of medical stabilization centres stocked with emergency relief and medical supplies, where United Nations staff and humanitarian workers operating in south and central Somalia can obtain immediate treatment for injuries before receiving advanced medical care.

The responsibilities of WFP Logistics as the global cluster lead enable a more coordinated overall humanitarian response and increased ability to identify and address gaps in services in new and ongoing emergencies. In 2008, logistics clusters were active in Mozambique, Kenya, Chad/Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, Central African Republic and Zimbabwe.

The logistics cluster in Zimbabwe was activated in November 2008 to provide support during a major cholera outbreak that claimed the lives of thousands of people in the country. Main activities included consolidating humanitarian cargo at five logistics hubs in Harare, Mutare, Gweru, Bulawayo and Beitbridge; providing free transport services to district hospitals and cholera treatment centres; and providing information management services.

WFP provides air transport services to the entire humanitarian community. In 2008, **WFP provided passenger and cargo services in 16 countries**, including Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the Congo, DRC, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Sudan.

WFP's air operations increased significantly in 2008. WFP chartered aircraft to carry a total of 361,000 passengers and 15,200 mt of cargo, flying for more than 47,000 hours. Compared with 2007, the number of passengers and the tonnage of cargo increased by 12 and 35 percent respectively. To carry out missions, 58 aircraft were chartered for long-term operations to 200 destinations, and 73 strategic airlifts were performed worldwide.

The passenger breakdown of WFP Aviation is 60 percent United Nations agencies, 30 percent NGOs and 10 percent donors and media. WFP Aviation is the global humanitarian community's service provider of choice, working on behalf of more than 200 United Nations agencies and NGO partners.

One-off flights were executed to transport 2,100 mt of food and non-food items, such as blankets, shelters and medical kits, working closely with other United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health Organization (WHO) and FAO, and international NGO partners, such as Irish Aid and World Vision as well as governments and donor embassies.

Special air operations for emergency response were launched in Mozambique and Madagascar, among other countries. WFP chartered 18 helicopters to transport more than 22,000 passengers and 6,800 mt of immediate assistance for the most affected people. A total of 380 medical and security evacuation flights were executed in Chad, Somalia and the Sudan.

WFP Aviation continued to collaborate with TNT, providing aviation training to 290 participants from WFP, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and national civil aviation authorities in 2008. WFP enhanced its cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross in field operations and air safety. WFP's Aviation Safety Unit played an active role in enhancing the capacity of civil aviation authorities in Africa and Asia, mainstreaming initiatives such as safety audits and occurrence monitoring, and conducting safety management system courses, in liaison with the International Civil Aviation Authority.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

WFP's preparedness capacity encompasses all organizational levels from Headquarters to field offices, and includes such activities as **early warning, contingency planning and early impact analysis**. The aim is to enable WFP to respond more rapidly and effectively to emergencies triggered by natural and/or human-induced disasters. WFP's early warning monitoring service delivers timely information on situations of concern to decision-makers both at WFP and among its partners. Contingency planning uses hazard evaluation and risk analysis to identify preparedness actions that support



WFP and its local counterparts in responding to potential crises.

To enhance its capacity to anticipate and respond to sudden-onset natural disasters, WFP uses applied technology, such as satellite imagery and remote sensing, and supports its operations by establishing partnerships with specialized scientific and academic research institutions.

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

The UNHRD network is stocked with standardized relief material and centrally managed. It played a major role in WFP's emergency response capacity in 2008, when UNHRDs were utilized in response to natural disasters, shipping essential relief items within 24 to 48 hours of the onset of an emergency. The UNHRD network also proved instrumental in supporting ongoing emergencies, when country offices' requirements were significantly scaled up in response to sudden deterioration of the humanitarian situation. The establishment of UNHRDs in Accra and Panama City expanded WFP's global reach, adding flexibility to its operational response by interlinking the two new facilities with existing UNHRDs in Brindisi, Italy and Dubai.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND MAPPING

The Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit was established as a WFP information tool to provide up-to-date food security and vulnerability information for the effective design and management of humanitarian responses. VAM provides timely information to enable WFP and partners to plan according to existing needs. The VAM Unit undertakes in-depth analysis – identifying the people who are food-insecure, their numbers and location, and the reasons for their food insecurity – to build understanding of the nature of food insecurity and the risks to livelihoods. VAM also monitors emerging food security problems. This information is crucial for targeting the poorest and most food-insecure people in the world and defining appropriate and proportionate responses.

WFP food security analysis informs the preparation of not only WFP programmes but also governments' policies and programmes, and planning, programming and fund-raising for the wider United Nations community. WFP conducts **rapid assessments** when emergencies arise, and **large household surveys** to provide an in-depth understanding of food security situations; it has the ability to **monitor evolving situations** in countries with recurrent crises. WFP undertakes food security analysis in **close collaboration with partners worldwide**, including governments, the Famine Early-Warning System Network (FEWS-NET), United Nations agencies such as FAO, UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNHCR, and local and international NGOs. These partnerships ensure a shared understanding of food security problems and common priorities for action.

In 2008, WFP undertook 146 food security analysis assessments, 50 of which were in Africa, and 13 of which assessed the impact of higher food prices on households. Over the next ten years, with support from the Gates Foundation, WFP is conducting 16 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analyses (CFSVAs) in sub-Saharan Africa. CFSVAs provide an in-depth picture of the food security situation in a country, and are valid for up to five years. The results of a CFSVA form the basis for WFP's strategy and programming in a country. In 2007–2009, CFSVAs were conducted in Burundi, Cameroon, Sao Tome, Mali, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Ghana, DRC and Benin. They are currently ongoing in Malawi, Senegal, Rwanda and Zambia.

In Africa, the VAM Unit has about 40 food security analysts in WFP country offices, seven senior analysts at the regional bureaux in Cairo, Dakar and Johannesburg, and market analysis specialists.

Climate change has been identified as a defining challenge of the times. Its impact and implications are global, far-reaching and, to a large extent, irreversible. In response to this and to the United Nations Secretary-General's call for increased engagement by the United Nations system, WFP is enhancing its strategic and operational focus on climate change issues with a view to leveraging its unique capacities, expertise and comparative advantages as part of coordinated efforts.

WFP focuses on the expected impacts of climate change on livelihoods, vulnerability and hunger. The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlights the following main projected impacts:

- increases in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters and extreme weather events, including droughts, floods and hurricanes, leading to an upsurge in humanitarian crises and situations;
- rising sea levels, leading to contamination and/or salinization of both water and agricultural land;
- changes in agricultural productivity and rainfall patterns, with an expected reduction of productivity in already fragile areas of Africa and elsewhere;

- decreased water quality and availability in arid and semi-arid regions, leading to escalating population movements and displacement;
- increased health and sanitation problems, linked to decreasing water availability, and affecting malnutrition trends and rates.

All of these factors are expected to increase significantly the number of people at risk of hunger worldwide, owing to a combination of surging natural disasters, growing production and/or access problems, and increasing health and sanitation risks and concerns. Additional food security and nutrition problems are expected from the exacerbating social tensions and increasing conflicts that may arise over scarce resources, potentially leading to widespread humanitarian crises and massive population displacements and migrations.

Against this complex and very challenging background, WFP is working to strengthen its ability to anticipate and approach the expected impacts of climate change, in partnership with national governments and other institutions, and in support of the poorest nations and the most vulnerable communities around the globe. As the world's largest humanitarian agency, WFP has long experience of working with governments, national and regional institutions and other partner organizations, to foster environmental conservation, disaster risk reduction, and adaptation and mitigation objectives. WFP's contribution to climate change issues seems to be especially important in three main areas:

- preparing for and responding to climate-related emergencies, through leveraging WFP's large experience in anticipating and responding to complex disaster events that affect the poor and most vulnerable;
- providing "smart" global public goods that take into account the risks of climate change for the most vulnerable, including advanced disaster early warning and food security monitoring systems, VAM capacities, needs assessments and innovative risk transfer mechanisms;
- scaling up community-based projects to enhance community resilience and reduce vulnerability; WFP has an extraordinary ability to deliver at the community level.¹

FEEDING MINDS, CHANGING LIVES

School feeding is a well-recognized versatile safety net that alleviates hunger while supporting education, health and community development. Studies show that school feeding, combined with deworming and malaria prevention, has significant impacts on attendance rates and education outcomes. WFP has traditionally supported school feeding to reach poor and hungry children, particularly girls, enabling them to attend school and learn. However, the emergence of new global challenges, and the burden of the combined food, energy and financial crisis have stimulated WFP to rethink the scope of its school feeding programmes and to devise a WFP vision – that no child will go to school hungry by 2015.

The refocusing of school feeding efforts as an effective social protection instrument usually delivered by the education sector provides an important new opportunity for assisting poor families and feeding hungry schoolchildren. School feeding has the potential to provide resource transfers, tackle hunger and support nutrition. It can provide poor families with an incentive to send their children to school and keep them there, as well as enhancing children's educational achievements. In some countries, in-school meals are combined with take-home rations for particularly vulnerable students, including girls and children affected by HIV, to generate greater impacts on school enrolment and retention rates, and to reduce gender or social gaps.

National governments and donors are increasingly recognizing school feeding as a valuable social safety net mechanism, and an exceptional community-based platform.

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
(in millions)		

¹ In 2007, WFP devoted several hundred million United States dollars globally to programmes and operations aimed at reducing social and environmental vulnerabilities among poor and at-risk communities. An inventory of these activities was presented during the 2008 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznan, Poland (available at <http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/items/3595.php#beg>).



Throughout the developing world, about 59 million primary school-age children go to school hungry – 23 million of them are in 45 African countries. Poor nutrition and health among schoolchildren undermine the education system. Children with diminished cognitive abilities and sensory impairments perform less well and are more likely to repeat grades and drop out of school. Poor households are obliged to choose between sending their children to school or to the fields, to work for food.

It is estimated that US\$1.2 billion per year would allow WFP to reach the 23 million undernourished children attending school in Africa.

Sustainability and ownership

WFP-supported school feeding programmes contribute directly to meeting MDGs 1 hunger and poverty, 2 education, and 3 gender equality, and indirectly to all the other MDGs. They also contribute to all the six Education for All goals in the Dakar Framework for Action, and to the overall goals of the Second African Decade for Education (2006–2015), adopted in 2006 by the African Union (AU) Assembly and endorsed by the 2007 Africa-European Union Summit.

School feeding programmes are increasingly becoming an integral element of government policies and strategies to alleviate hunger and poverty. A hand-over or exit strategy is an essential part of WFP's school feeding safety net programmes, and WFP is mapping out tools for developing and strengthening governments' capacity to design, finance and manage the programmes over time.

An important tool for supporting the hand-over process is local purchases to supply school feeding programmes, such as through the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. Linking school feeding to locally produced food, and to local milling and fortification capacity, represents a win-win situation as it benefits children, smallholder farmers and the development of local economies. The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme was reaffirmed by African Heads of State at the Abuja Food Security Summit in 2006, which resolved to expand the initiative to reach 20 percent of member States by 2008 and 25 percent of needy children by 2015.

BOX 1: ACHIEVING RESULTS

In the **Sudan**, WFP provided meals to 297,880 students. At a total of 1,326 schools, one meal a day was provided to 287,340 children in preschools and primary schools, and two meals were given to 10,540 girl secondary school students. Reports from teachers confirmed that hot meals have encouraged children to attend school regularly and have enhanced their ability to learn, through increased attentiveness and participation in class.

In **Somalia**, school enrolment rates are among the lowest in the world, with only 28 percent of primary school-age children enrolled. Despite ongoing conflict in the country, WFP has continued implementing targeted school feeding, including take-home rations for female students. In 2008, school feeding provided two cooked meals a day to 88,800 schoolchildren, of whom 40 percent were girls. A take-home monthly ration of fortified oil was provided to more than 35,000 girls. Despite the challenging operating environment, WFP managed to reach more than the planned number of beneficiaries.

In **Benin**, WFP's school feeding programme is currently assisting 70,000 pupils, at a total of 400 public primary schools in 35 out of 77 districts. Many pupils in rural areas walk several kilometres a day to reach their schools, and the presence of a canteen helps to keep them in school. Over the past two years, the primary school average enrolment rate increased by 36 percent, with an increase of almost 23 percent for girls.

In **Kenya**, WFP provided school meals to 1.2 million children in about 3,900 schools. The school feeding programme contributed to considerably improved enrolment and attendance rates in targeted areas. Since 2004, girls' enrolment has increased by 34 percent. Recent surveys by the government and WFP observed that school meals greatly motivated children's school attendance. Teachers reported that pupils' attentiveness, attention span and cognitive and learning abilities had increased. There was little doubt that if the programme was withdrawn in the most food-insecure areas, the positive trend would be reversed.

Deworming was implemented in 29 percent of WFP-assisted school feeding projects, and reached 12 million children. In September 2008, the Clinton Global Initiative and Feed the Children announced their commitment to deworming more than 2 million children in five countries: Central African Republic, DRC, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

As a response to high food price crisis, in 2008, WFP scaled up its school feeding projects for 5 million children and their families in ten African countries: Benin, Central African Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

*Given the need to accelerate progress immediately in countries ...
we resolve to urgently identify and implement country-led initiatives ...
that promise immediate and durable improvements in the lives of people ...*

*In this regard, we will take such actions as ...,
the expansion of local school meal programmes, using home grown food where possible ...*

2005 UN World Summit Outcome document

Children Enrolled in WFP School Feeding Programmes

Country	2007			2008		
	Girls receiving school meals	Boys receiving school meals	Total receiving school meals	Girls receiving school meals	Boys receiving school meals	Total receiving school meals
Algeria	13 548	13 719	27 267	12 500	12 500	25 000
Angola	71 973	63 953	135 926	82 513	70 865	153 378
Benin	28 349	39 534	67 883	30 985	42 399	73 384
Burkina Faso	30 269	36 485	66 754	35 416	40 846	76 262
Burundi	110 334	134 853	245 187	126 763	135 687	262 450
Cameroon	10 200	40 800	51 000	21 472	32 209	53 681
Cape Verde	40 522	41 958	82 480	36 403	39 057	75 460
Central African Rep.	52 592	71 124	123 716	50 740	115 674	166 414
Chad	33 517	33 691	67 208	62 623	78 404	141 027
Congo (Rep)	10 250	14 750	25 000	13 538	15 318	28 856
Côte d'Ivoire	329 023	398 952	727 975	288 005	373 082	661 087
Djibouti	4 654	6 006	10 660	3 909	5 398	9 307
DRC	129 195	105 705	234 900	183 575	183 575	367 150
Egypt	36 346	28 556	64 902	44 458	39 427	83 885
Ethiopia	294 253	364 022	658 275	194 539	232 636	427 175
Gambia	60 650	62 985	123 635	57 965	54 661	112 626
Ghana	54 802	16 829	71 631	20 093	21 231	41 324
Guinea	99 318	102 440	201 758	111 034	128 356	239 390
Guinea-Bissau	48 561	48 282	96 843	55 015	55 687	110 702
Kenya	877 443	972 900	1 850 343	591 636	666 677	1 258 313
Lesotho	66 060	61 625	127 685	42 964	38 045	81 009
Liberia	255 185	328 151	583 336	253 941	310 000	563 941
Madagascar	34 264	31 903	66 167	86 764	74 732	161 496
Malawi	37 413	260 023	297 436	327 541	314 568	642 109
Mali	7 923	56 492	64 415	53 119	56 633	109 752
Mauritania	70 560	73 440	144 000	73 585	76 589	150 174
Mozambique	150 990	193 960	344 950	101 900	128 400	230 300
Niger	42 942	56 987	99 929	47 264	60 643	107 907
Rwanda	164 599	157 507	322 106	164 599	157 507	322 106
São Tomé and Príncipe	15 879	16 265	32 144	15 829	15 985	31 814
Senegal	142 706	161 234	303 940	155 353	175 226	330 579
Sierra Leone	172 595	188 254	360 849	140 056	133 327	273 383
Somalia	25 119	38 896	64 015	35 520	53 280	88 800
Sudan	329 387	479 495	808 882	531 327	702 070	1 233 397
Swaziland	37 126	37 437	74 563	76 507	77 831	154 338
Uganda	264 566	291 185	555 751	500 117	544 107	1 044 224
United Rep. of Tanzania	98 207	106 750	204 957	100 179	107 274	207 453
Zambia	113 715	111 266	224 981	181 284	184 098	365 382
Zimbabwe	186 492	186 058	372 550	149 299	145 604	294 903
Total in Africa	4 551 527	5 434 472	9 985 999	5 060 330	5 699 608	10 759 938
Global beneficiaries	8 206 792	9 466 970	17 673 762	10 467 439	11 288 838	21 756 277
% in Africa	55	57	57	48	50	49

In 2008, 3.7 million schoolchildren, of whom 570,000 were in Africa, benefited from take-home rations, which support the retention of children in school, especially of girls in higher grades.



Partnerships

AFRICAN UNION

WFP signed a cooperation agreement with AUC in April 2007, outlining the following areas of cooperation:

- Humanitarian affairs, emergency preparedness and response, post-conflict recovery
- Education and training
- Health, hygiene, nutrition and HIV/AIDS
- Economic, social and cultural development
- Statistical, economic and legal information
- Co-financing of projects
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure and economic and social recovery
- Gender and development, family and child protection
- Population and development
- Environment and sanitation
- Food security and agriculture
- Employment and social affairs
- Fight against poverty and hunger

NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

WFP and NEPAD signed a Memorandum of Understanding in November 2003, identifying the following priority areas for cooperation: (i) food security and livelihood protection; (ii) basic education; (iii) vulnerability analyses, emergency needs assessments and contingency planning; (iv) capacity building; and (v) joint advocacy and public awareness efforts to mobilize resources and ensure that food aid programmes and activities are adequately reflected in the poverty reduction strategies and policies of African countries. NEPAD is a programme of AU.

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Pursuant to United Nations General Assembly resolutions supporting capacity building of AU/NEPAD, United Nations agencies working in Africa identified thematic areas, based on priorities set by AU/NEPAD, for enhancing synergy and coordination of the United Nations system through annual regional consultation meetings. Nine clusters were established: (i) **infrastructure development, water and sanitation, energy, transport and information and communications technology (ICT)**; (ii) **governance**; (iii) **peace and security**, including the sub-cluster on humanitarian response and post-conflict recovery; (iv) **agriculture, food security and rural development**; (v) **environment, population and urbanization**; (vi) **social and human development**, including the sub-clusters on education and HIV/AIDS; (vii) **science and technology**; (viii) **industry, trade and market access**; and (ix) **advocacy and communication**.

WFP participates in the humanitarian response and post-conflict recovery sub-cluster, and in clusters on: agriculture, food security and rural development; social and human development; and peace and security. It follows closely the activities of other clusters.

The 2007 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review (TCPR) gave further impetus to the United Nations reform.

Delivering as One pilots: In 2008, WFP increased its involvement in five of the eight Delivering as One pilot countries, particularly in aligning joint programmes (JPs) with national priorities.

Common services: Experience with Delivering as One in pilot countries has encouraged the United Nations to review common activities that could be streamlined. WFP chairs the One United Nations ICT team, which provides policy and operational support for the Delivering as One countries. The One Network launched in Mozambique in August 2008 is an example of efficiency savings in which WFP is implementing a United Nations telecommunications network that links the 20 United Nations agencies in Mozambique. The network's private automatic branch exchange, very small aperture terminals and potential for common databases and mailing lists are expected to enable savings that can be allocated to programmes. The

same process is ongoing in the United Republic of Tanzania, and Rwanda is considering a similar initiative.

JPs: In 2008, WFP participated in 87 JPs in 32 countries, of which 33 JPs were in Delivering as One pilot countries. The main areas of cooperation were education, health and nutrition, HIV and AIDS, food security, disaster management, capacity building and the environment.

In **education**, WFP, FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF are implementing two JPs in **Burkina Faso** focusing on the minimum package, increasing access to schools in rural areas and enhancing the quality of education.

In **health and nutrition**, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and FAO are implementing a JP on nutrition and food security for the well-being of children under 5 in **Mauritania**. In **Rwanda**, WFP is working with WHO and UNICEF in a JP on the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the health system. With UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA it has a JP in health care, nutrition and hygiene practices.

In **HIV/AIDS**, WFP, UNAIDS, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNFPA initiated wellness centres in the Northern Corridor in **Kenya**.

Concerning **food security**, in **Liberia**, WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WHO and the World Bank are cooperating on food security and nutrition.

In **Zambia**, WFP, FAO, UNICEF and the World Bank are cooperating in the rising food prices initiative.

In the **environment** sector, in **Mozambique**, WFP is participating in environmental mainstreaming and adaptation to climate change with FAO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UN-Habitat, UNDP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In **Cape Verde**, WFP worked with FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO and WHO in environment, energy and disaster prevention.

In **Mauritania**, JPs focused on **gender, sustainable growth, the MDGs and communications**. WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO are developing Mauritania's United Nations information and documentation centre.

The 2008 MDG Africa Initiative: The Secretary-General's MDG Africa Steering Group², in which the Rome-based agencies – WFP, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – are active, identified WFP as a major agency for implementing its recommendation for significant increases in school feeding and micronutrient-fortification programmes. The group endorsed an agriculture and food security business plan and, following advocacy by the Rome-based agencies, called on governments to support the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), which provides a framework for national agriculture and food security strategies.

Inter-agency collaboration

Within the context of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative, which is a partnership that grew out of the Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative, WFP was involved in launching a pilot in Mauritania to demonstrate that an immediate impact on undernutrition is possible.

WFP launched the groundbreaking Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative at the 63rd United Nations General Assembly with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Howard

BOX 2: DELIVERING AS ONE PILOTS

In **Mozambique**, WFP is in its second year of Delivering as One, and is involved in six of the 11 JPs.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, WFP participates in six of the seven JPs and two joint initiatives on change management and communication. The government takes the lead in many of the JPs, which has strengthened its ownership; WFP has helped the government to develop national guidelines for nutrition in HIV and AIDS programmes. The One Programme in Rwanda is identical to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and includes five thematic areas in which WFP is active, co-chairing education with UNICEF and sustainable growth and social protection with FAO.

In **Malawi**, an ambitious United Nations Business Plan for Delivering as One (2008–2011) is aligned with MDG development priorities and establishes a One Programme for all 12 United Nations agencies. The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) recognizes Malawi as an Enhanced United Nations Coherence Country. Malawi also established the One Fund and received a donor contribution. WFP is engaged in the Support for Strengthening the National Monitoring and Evaluation System in Malawi JP with UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), FAO, WHO and the World Bank.

In **Cape Verde**, the government and the United Nations signed a One Programme document on 1 July 2008, to address the implications of Cape Verde's graduation from the group of least-developed countries and its attainment of the MDGs by 2015. WFP-supported school feeding is integrated into the new budgetary framework and is being handed over to the government.

WFP supported a review of the outcomes of a stocktaking exercise completed at the end of 2007 and the "evaluability" studies of the pilots carried out by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) during 2008. Findings included: (i) increased government leadership and ownership of the One United Nations programme, and greater alignment of United Nations priorities with national development priorities; (ii) increased joint programming among United Nations agencies; and (iii) progress in developing One Programme, One Budget and One Leader initiatives, and agreement on the division of labour among agencies. Implementation challenges included: (i) lack of predictability and timeliness of funding; (ii) lack of harmonized and simplified practices among United Nations agencies; and (iii) high transaction costs for agencies, especially in reporting.

² The MDG Africa Steering Group is chaired by the Secretary-General and comprises the heads of: African Development Bank, African Union Commission, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Islamic Development Bank, OECD, World Bank and the Chair of the UN Development Group.



G. Buffett Foundation and the Government of Belgium. P4P helps poor farmers in developing countries to obtain access to reliable markets for selling surplus crops at competitive prices, thereby supporting fragile local economies. (See Box 3 on page 20 for further details on P4P.)

In June 2008, the Rome-based agencies signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) to improve food production, food security and rural incomes, particularly in the context of P4P, by creating opportunities for small farmers. AGRA and the Rome-based agencies will focus initially on **Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.**

Joint missions by the Rome-based agencies, the World Bank and NEPAD identified country-specific responses to the food crisis in **Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zambia.** Nineteen countries attended the AU and NEPAD workshop on Accelerating Investment in Response to High Food Prices and Food Insecurity, to which WFP provided support in disaster management, safety nets, nutrition, and improved food access through economic opportunities.

In many African countries, the Rome-based agencies participated in and promoted food security theme groups, which are important elements of responses to food insecurity at the country level. The Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on Food Security and the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) underlined the need for coordination among stakeholders; the Rome-based agencies were prominent in promoting the twin-track approach of food and nutrition security. To address the impact of food and fuel prices, the World Bank and the Rome-based agencies recommended measures for mitigating the effects on poverty and hunger, including discouraging cross-border aid restrictions. At the country level, WFP partnered the World Bank as it rolled out its US\$1.2 billion Global Food Crisis Response Programme; some of the funds were channelled to WFP, directly in the **Central African Republic, Guinea Bissau and Liberia**, and through the government in **Burundi.** An essential element of such interventions was the use of school feeding as a safety net. The planned expansion of the World Bank's annual investment in agriculture from US\$4 billion to US\$6 billion is aligned with these interventions, and will enhance partnerships in agriculture in the transition from emergency to recovery, complemented by ongoing collaboration in mother-and-child health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, market analysis, vulnerability analysis and disaster risk reduction. WFP and the World Bank collaborated in **Ethiopia** on upgrading the drought index and establishing a livelihood risk management framework.

The United Nations MDG Africa Initiative and AU: Africa's political commitment to meeting the MDGs was reaffirmed in January 2008 by the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa, through the adoption of a decision in support of the MDG Africa Steering Group's work.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

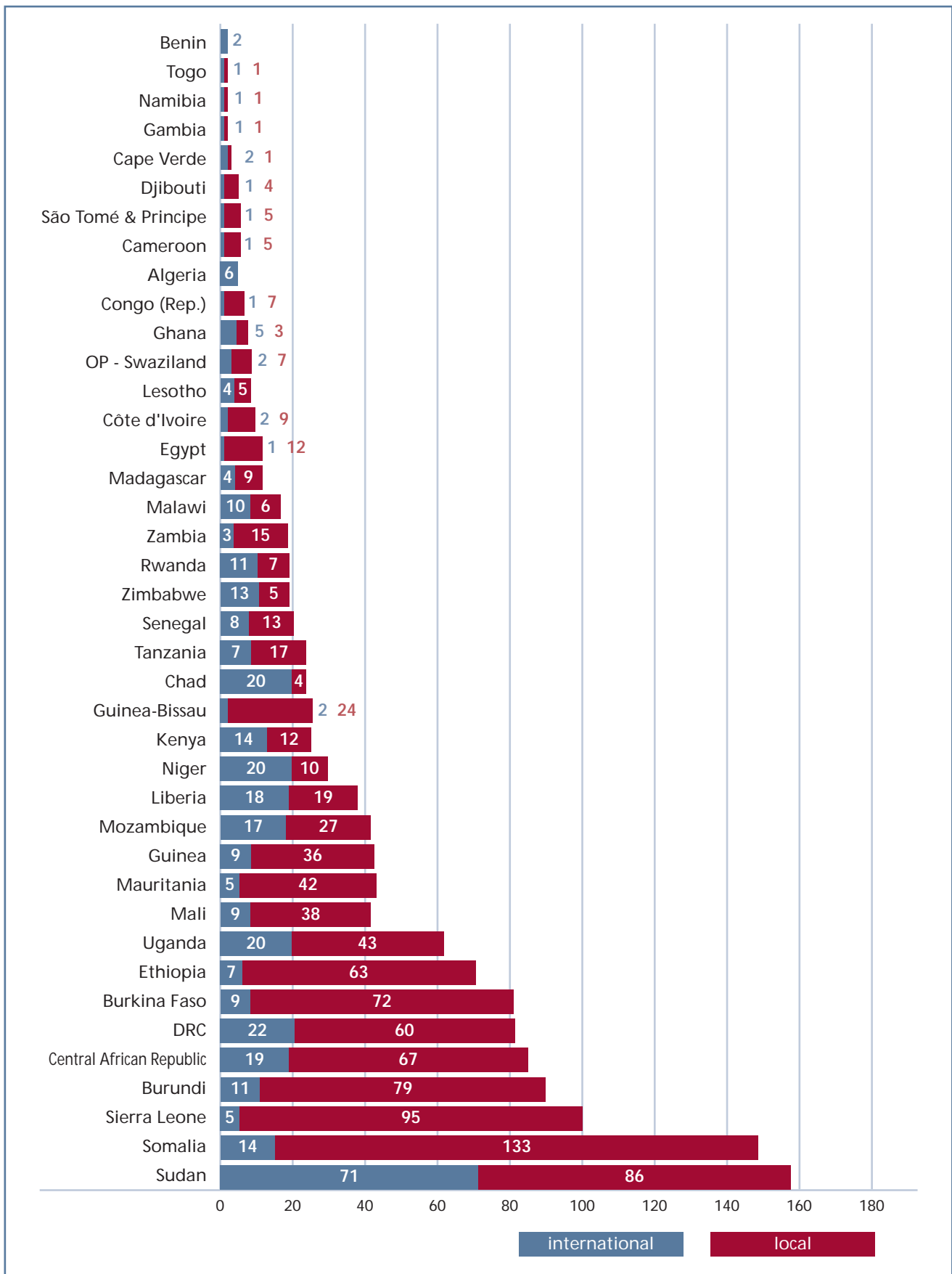
In 2008, WFP partnered with **2,837 NGOs** – 2,607 local³ and 230 international – in 69 countries worldwide. In Africa, WFP collaborated with 1,215 NGOs – 1,044 local and 171 international – in 40 countries, most in sub-Saharan Africa: 38 countries, 1,199 NGO partners, of which 1,032 were local and 167 international. The African countries where WFP had the most NGO partners were the Sudan with 157, and Somalia with 147.

Globally, the main areas of collaboration between WFP and NGOs were education and health, particularly in the primary schools sector, which involved 901 NGOs in 50 countries. Food for training and general food distribution each involved more than 500 NGOs worldwide, the latter also being the main sector of collaboration by number of projects – 50 percent of all projects with NGO collaboration. In Africa, the main sector of collaboration was HIV/AIDS with 337 NGOs, followed by general food distribution with 300, and food for training with 267.

WFP distributed 53 percent of its food to beneficiaries in Africa through NGO partners, a slightly higher percentage than the global figure of 48 percent. In West Africa, 54 percent of WFP food was handled by NGOs, and 86 percent of its projects were carried out in collaboration with NGOs. In East, Central and Southern Africa, 49 percent of WFP food aid was handled by NGOs, and 72 percent of projects had NGO partners. In the Sudan, 68 percent of WFP food aid was handled by NGOs, and two out of three projects had NGO partners.

³ Local NGOs include community-based organizations (CBOs) and national NGOs.

WFP-NGO Partnerships in 2008



Expenditure

DIRECT EXPENDITURES

WFP devotes a higher proportion of its resources to Africa than any other United Nations agency. In 2008, WFP dedicated 63 percent of all its operational expenditure to sub-Saharan Africa, more than to any other region or continent.

Programme	Year 2006		Year 2007		Year 2008	
	Total	Sub-Saharan Africa	Total	Sub-Saharan Africa	Total	Sub-Saharan Africa
DEVELOPMENT	268 210	130 139	309 318	154 001	292 112	165 351
RELIEF	1 962 307	1 517 868	2 005 656	1 513 588	2 733 744	1 892 447
Emergency	729 025	635 785	716 411	645 048	944 581	719 838
PRRO	1 233 282	882 083	1 289 245	868 540	1 789 163	1 172 609
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	236 336	112 399	166 244	134 782	200 252	141 532
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS	11 764	1 501	272 090	29 269	309 639	14 916
OTHER	186 376					
TOTAL	2 664 994	1 761 907	2 753 308	1 831 640	3 535 746	2 214 246
(% from the total expenditures)		66%		67%		63%

(in thousand US\$)

Note: 2008 expenses presented according to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) are not comparable with those of 2007 and previous years, when WFP applied United Nations System Accounting Standards.

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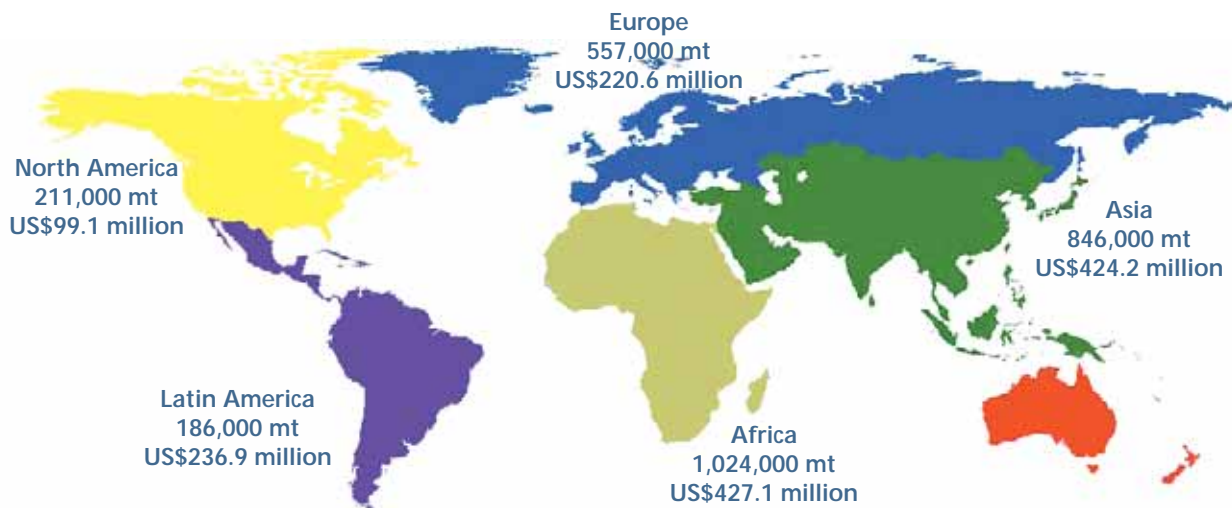


Procurement of Food, Logistics Services and Non-Food Items

Food: WFP is the single largest purchaser of food aid in Africa. For the period 2003 to 2008, total food procurement from Africa amounted to more than US\$1.4 billion, which was infused into local economies to spur agricultural production by enhancing market access for local producers. In 2008, as in the previous three years, WFP made the most food purchases in Africa, followed by Asia. South Africa was the country where WFP procured the most in value terms in 2008. Uganda, the Sudan and Ethiopia also ranked among the top 15 countries for WFP food purchases.

2008 WFP Food Procurement Map

In 2008, WFP purchased more than 2.8 million mt of food, valued at US\$1,407.9 million, of which 78 percent, or US\$1,092.9 million, was procured from 73 developing countries.



2008 WFP Food Purchases - Top 15 Countries

1. South Africa	163.7	6. Turkey	54.5	11. France	41.8
2. Ecuador	99.9	7. Uganda	53.0	12. Indonesia	36.8
3. India	98.2	8. Malaysia	44.7	13. Italy	35.2
4. Canada	89.2	9. Belgium	44.2	14. Bulgaria	32.9
5. Peru	62.8	10. Sudan	42.7	15. Ethiopia	30.2

(in million US\$)

2008 Food Procurement by REC*

COMESA	US\$ 210.5	IGAD	US\$ 156.0	CEN-SAD	US\$ 66.6
SADC	US\$ 226.6	EAC	US\$ 106.7	ECOWAS	US\$ 17.1
ECCAS	US\$ 23.2	UMA	US\$ 2.4	Africa:	Total US\$ 427.1

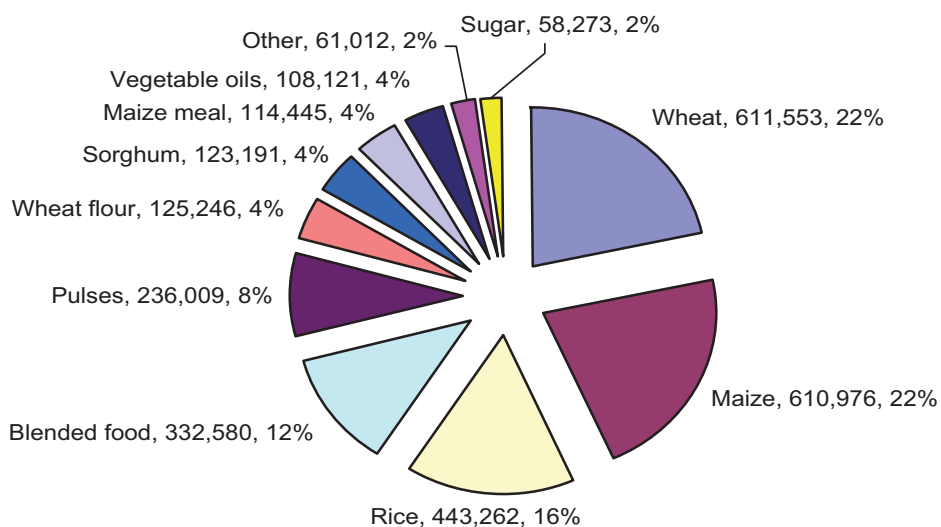
(in millions US\$)

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

2008 WFP Food Purchases by Commodity

Commodity	Metric Tons (Worldwide)	Metric Tons (Africa)
Wheat	611 553	0
Maize	610 976	566 066
Rice	443 262	3 205
Blended food	332 580	130 649
Pulses	236 009	90 201
Wheat flour	125 246	762
Sorghum	123 191	99 750
Maize meal	114 445	101 702
Vegetable oils	108 121	6 722
Other	61 012	22 663
Sugar	58 273	2 536
Grand total	2 824 667	1 024 255
% in Africa		36 percent

Commodity Type as a percentage of Africa Total



WFP Food Purchases in Africa 2006–2008

Country	2006		2007		2008	
	Quantity (mtn)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mtn)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mtn)	Value (US\$)
Algeria			7 631	3 140 568	1 973	2 309 226
Benin	6 101	1 708 353	5 907	1 476 436	3 543	1 733 617
Botswana	40	12 400				
Burkina Faso	19 506	5 648 425	15 963	5 271 430	12 381	4 271 550
Burundi			75	86 250	2 615	1 275 709
Cameroon	4 442	1 676 503	25 287	8 713 942	8 861	4 156 115
Cape Verde					78	129 095
Central African Republic	150	58 188				
Chad	366	322 792				
Côte d'Ivoire	3 556	1 619 044	151	165 382	126	97 797
DRC	2 300	925 042	5 651	2 641 971	7 824	4 561 315
Egypt	10 556	2 927 298	12 825	4 615 553	6 451	6 381 456
Ethiopia	158 214	37 011 737	53 412	18 288 516	49 209	30 212 540
Gambia	96	7 838	60	10 488	57	11 371
Ghana	5 324	1 733 919	9 315	3 901 499	10 828	7 093 493
Kenya	113 959	29 661 206	82 013	24 404 307	57 538	29 595 282
Lesotho	5 334	1 256 434	10 428	3 659 195	11 808	3 800 474
Malawi	37 272	9 446 430	90 549	20 619 635	30 597	15 334 167
Mali	8 543	2 448 406	8 223	2 519 569	5 177	1 839 935
Mauritania	59	6 186				
Morocco	658	555 892			79	115 579
Mozambique	31 143	7 439 410	44 636	12 381 038	35 407	14 149 827
Namibia	5 969	1 868 993	11 235	4 632 205	4 685	1 113 526
Niger	217	154 624	602	162 584	1 046	560 192
Rwanda	10 675	4 095 722	9 109	3 040 810	23 875	13 213 079
Senegal	1 594	217 355	1 751	248 787	3 631	1 259 855
Somalia	25	15 550	120	56 700	761	485 265
South Africa	109 217	28 580 576	49 007	17 360 057	472 492	163 713 077
Sudan	33 187	8 693 784	93 935	24 771 678	104 876	42 723 736
Togo	129	49 252	2 165	829 741	200	74 850
Uganda	162 281	41 202 876	210 223	54 769 771	109 689	53 006 581
United Rep. of Tanzania	30 298	8 583 806	51 248	11 976 839	22 413	9 652 995
Zambia	18 425	4 719 288	95 282	21 412 392	29 846	10 571 215
Zimbabwe			5 497	2 147 077	6 191	3 666 314
TOTAL AFRICA	779 636	202 647 329	902 300	253 304 420	1 024 255	427 109 233

BOX 3: PURCHASE FOR PROGRESS – P4P

What is P4P?

P4P is a pilot programme that combines WFP's food purchasing power with technical contributions from partners to help connect smallholders and low-income farmers to markets and to raise their incomes through participation in agricultural markets. 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 more directly.

The three pillars of P4P are:

- (i) **innovative procurement modalities** bringing demand closer to producers: using WFP's important local procurement and purchasing power as a tool for development;
- (ii) **partnerships** with supply-side partners; WFP's procurement of food assistance is a platform for converging supply-side efforts and enhancing the impact of supply-side interventions;
- (iii) **learning and sharing experiences** through monitoring and evaluation, reporting and disseminating lessons learned. WFP's standard practice is procurement through competitive tendering, generally with large-scale buyers. However, P4P focuses on small-scale/low-income farmers through:
 - (i) adjusted competitive tendering practices, such as reduced tender sizes, the waiving of bag marking or performance bond requirements, and purchasing ex-warehouse;
 - (ii) direct purchasing, through farmers' organizations and local traders, to help stimulate the livelihoods of producers;
 - (iii) forward contracting to reduce risk and provide farmers with greater market certainties, and developing partnerships with microcredit and insurance schemes;
 - (iv) processing options, with smallholders producing maize meal or cassava blend themselves.

Pilot countries in Africa

Over the next five years, P4P will be piloted in 21 countries, 15 of which are in Africa: Burkina Faso, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Achievements and activities in Africa in 2008

During 2008, assessments were conducted in 14 African pilot countries – all the above except Ghana. Of these, 11 had a country implementation plan in its final or draft stage before the end of the year. The Mozambique country implementation plan was the first to be approved by the Executive Director in October 2008.

During 2008, several African countries conducted small P4P trial purchases through direct contracting from farmers' organizations for 60 mt of cowpeas in Mozambique, and through innovative procurement platforms, such as warehouse receipt systems for 48 mt of maize in Uganda and commodity exchange for 192 mt of maize in Zambia.

Partnerships in Africa

At the **global level**, AGRA, FAO, IFAD and WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding in June 2008 to develop a strategic alliance for supporting African countries' efforts to achieve a green revolution to eradicate hunger and poverty. Six focus countries have been selected for collaboration: Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

At the **regional level**, through P4P, regional bodies have been supported, especially the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) in developing the framework for the Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA), which is the primary agency for achieving the COMESA vision of increased regional integration and improved competitiveness of staple food markets.

At the **country level**, P4P partners governments and key stakeholders and actors in agricultural and market development for P4P implementation. Main partners at the country level include Afrique Verte in Mali, the Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA), the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and World Vision in Mozambique. In Mozambique, P4P is being implemented through a WFP, FAO and IFAD JP under the Delivering as One United Nations reform process, entitled Building Commodity Value Chains and Market Linkages for Farmers' Associations.

Logistics services: To deliver humanitarian assistance to people in need, WFP has become one of the largest transport, storage and handling contractors – spending, during 2008 alone, approximately **US\$477 million in freight costs for transport providers in African countries**. This represented 86 percent of global expenditure for logistics services.

Non-food items: WFP buys non-food items from Africa to support its operations. In 2008, **US\$112.7 million** of goods and services were procured from Africa – 29 percent of the total.

2008 Procurement of Non-Food Items and Logistics Services in Africa

Country	Non-food items and non-logistics services US\$	Logistics services US\$	Total US\$
Algeria	468 367	2 317 435	2 785 802
Angola	144 110	569 041	713 151
Benin	633 197	1 001 783	1 634 980
Burkina Faso	2 067 122	984 768	3 051 891
Burundi	2 020 514	2 776 232	4 796 747
Cameroon	1 685 458	19 189 659	20 875 117
Central African Rep	4 817 883	3 921 269	8 739 152
Chad	9 100 428	15 608 945	24 709 373
Congo (Rep.)	323 427	609 938	933 365
Côte D'Ivoire	1 300 374	1 930 152	3 230 527
Djibouti	1 055 098	3 077 910	4 133 008
DRC	4 935 044	9 516 537	14 451 581
Egypt	2 265 914	1 602	2 267 516
Eritrea	85 459		85 459
Ethiopia	10 165 382	37 364 035	47 529 417
Gambia	346 461	312 944	659 405
Ghana	313 395		313 395
Guinea	2 513 664	2 340 896	4 854 560
Guinea-Bissau	637 585	147 532	785 117
Kenya	9 254 148	57 699 097	66 953 245
Lesotho	471 468	1 510 301	1 981 770
Liberia	2 797 648	1 794 563	4 592 211
Libya		7 857 896	7 857 896
Madagascar	1 541 813	2 068 007	3 609 820
Malawi	2 440 310	1 744 505	4 184 814
Mali	2 802 317	2 492 717	5 295 034
Mauritania	2 125 648	4 601 666	6 727 314
Mozambique	2 268 366	8 196 018	10 464 384
Namibia		11 034	11 034
Niger	2 077 782	6 950 555	9 028 337
Rwanda	2 007 128	992 640	2 999 768
Senegal	2 047 492	1 308 530	3 356 022
Sierra Leone	2 288 833	920 921	3 209 754
Somalia	14 026 608	35 894 998	49 921 606
South Africa	2 550 243	6 123 669	8 673 912
Sudan		156 826 675	156 826 675
Swaziland	612 226	444 193	1 056 419
Togo		1 630 907	1 630 907
Uganda	11 906 238	19 976 256	31 882 494
United Rep. of Tanzania	1 763 970	12 589 229	14 353 198
Zambia	1 664 451	5 851 771	7 516 222
Zimbabwe	3 150 976	24 881 720	28 032 697
AFRICA TOTAL	112 676 546	464 038 547	576 401 699

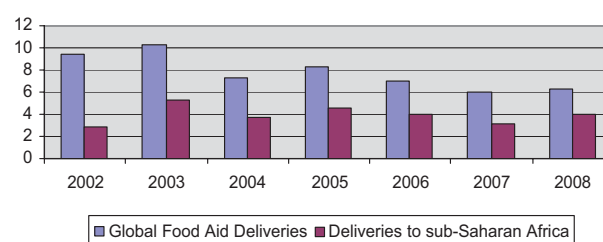
Global Food Aid

In 2008, global food aid deliveries amounted to 6.3 million mt, of which cereals represented 86 percent and non-cereals 14 percent. In 2008, sub-Saharan Africa received 64 percent of total global food aid deliveries, amounting to 4 million mt, of which more than 86 percent were cereals. About 64 percent of global food aid in 2008 was delivered by WFP. Of the 4 million mt of global food aid delivered to sub-Saharan Africa, 67 percent was channelled through WFP.

Global Food Aid Deliveries in 2008

Year	Global food aid (million mt)	Percentage delivered by WFP
2002	9.5	47.8
2003	10.2	47.1
2004	7.3	50.7
2005	8.3	52.9
2006	7.0	53.8
2007	6.0	51.7
2008	6.3	64.2

Total Food Aid Deliveries to sub-Saharan Africa



Donations

African countries are also becoming 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 Kenya, Burkina Faso, the Government of South Sudan, Malawi, South Africa, Madagascar, Ghana, Zambia, Mauritania, Egypt, Burundi, Swaziland, the Congo, Lesotho, Cameroon, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Mali, Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Guinea and the African Development Bank.

Contributions to WFP 2007-2009

Donor	2007 (US\$)	2008 (US\$)	2009 (US\$)
1 United States of America	1 183 455 510	2 075 178 362	366 530 920
2 Japan	118 739 880	177 898 747	130 200 000
3 Private donors	49 187 776	144 745 059	65 366 148
4 Canada	161 376 610	275 392 315	62 857 109
5 Sweden	64 693 102	81 673 457	58 153 477
6 Germany	65 700 307	100 478 897	54 811 556
7 UN CERF common funds and agencies	143 620 676	217 580 402	53 171 659
8 United Kingdom	66 850 922	168 960 902	48 136 387
9 European Commission	250 437 204	355 434 578	48 026 887
10 Netherlands	75 630 032	117 435 477	35 268 135
11 Denmark	44 398 649	56 543 698	34 470 568
12 Norway	40 412 081	53 466 460	20 984 081
13 Italy	31 469 357	101 732 716	19 987 538
14 Switzerland	31 948 529	45 667 965	19 273 578
15 Ireland	34 122 435	39 819 740	15 983 544
16 Brazil	1 095 575	1 440 694	15 100 000
17 Russian Federation	15 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000
18 Spain	29 641 196	116 943 829	13 003 595
19 India	8 856 429	17 130 140	11 680 904
20 Luxemburg	11 951 471	14 275 773	10 238 946
21 Saudi Arabia	6 536 959	503 752 713	10 099 998
22 Qatar			10 000 000
23 Bangladesh	10 654 579	7 186 983	5 194 019
24 Greece	5 081 080	8 539 968	4 808 284
25 Australia	61 768 771	109 495 325	4 124 944
26 Pakistan	3 421 555	1 925 185	3 436 130
27 New Zealand	4 963 144	14 069 125	3 297 677
28 Kenya	2 453 500	6 035 767	3 224 520
29 France	32 064 867	40 878 014	2 624 672
30 Turkey	3 050 000	4 100 000	2 250 000
31 Cuba	975 000	74 400	1 199 400
32 Austria	3 794 418	3 935 285	1 130 187
33 Finland	25 403 234	28 256 633	859 443
34 Jordan	93 352	88 728	706 000
35 World Bank		11 142 763	652 972
36 Ukraine			580 000

Contributions to WFP 2007-2009 (cont.)

Donor	2006 (US\$)	2007 (US\$)	2008 (US\$)
37 Burkina Faso		1 857 363	230 000
38 Faroe Islands	133 408	30 425	52 128
39 Liechtenstein	43 103	302 770	43 066
40 Thailand	112 385	137 864	33 946
41 Czech Republic	561 033	816 725	27 007
42 Kazakhstan			20 000
43 Israel	30 531	30 000	15 000
44 Singapore	50 000	2 126	10 000
45 Bhutan	4 899	5 014	5 179
46 Panama	1 000	21 565	1 000
47 Poland	754 633	1 163 668	264
48 Sudan (Govt of Southern Sudan)	55 379 400		
49 Belgium	17 641 848	24 784 250	
50 Republic of Korea	20 850 000	2 601 010	
51 Iraq		40 000 000	
52 Malawi	1 845 758	539 460	
53 China	2 566 382	9 575 850	
54 Nepal	3 949	16 200 000	
55 South Africa	383 671	315 364	
56 Indonesia	3 100 243	2 000 000	
57 African Development Bank	1 000 000	2 000 000	
58 United Arab Emirates	2 100 000	50 000	
59 Colombia	16 663	1 103 369	
60 OPEC Fund	1 450 000	2 436 829	
61 Madagascar	1 496 950	2 410 773	
62 Venezuela		750 000	
63 Azerbaijan	2 396 830		
64 Iceland	1 886 623	2 104 166	
65 Ghana		4 550 000	
66 Zambia	2 500 000	2 030 052	
67 Honduras	5 793	453 304	
68 Syria		62 630	
69 Mauritania	800 000	1 237 445	
70 Cambodia	503 400	2 164 000	
71 Egypt	461 368	1 211 145	
72 Burundi		2 431 050	
73 Portugal	111 073	110 891	
74 Malaysia		4 213	
75 Haiti		975 000	
76 Nicaragua	24 000	25 000	
77 Cyprus	656 154	200 000	
78 Ecuador	247 780	247 780	
79 Swaziland	460 000		
80 Republic of Congo		800 000	
81 Lesotho	950 000		
82 Peru	530 446	316 652	
83 El Salvador	160 000	200 000	
84 Cameroon	163 525		
85 Guatemala	258 375		
86 Andorra	129 601	57 807	
87 Bolivia	232 152	232 750	
88 Romania	147 493	300 532	
89 Lithuania	306 243	27 052	
90 Hungary	65 000	65 000	
91 Slovenia	106 515	135 407	
92 Timor-Leste		350 000	
93 Organization of Islamic Conference	300 000		
94 Estonia	42 326	241 999	
95 Sri Lanka	31 255	11 163	
96 Monaco		157 232	
97 Mozambique	147 600	105 048	
98 Cape Verde	248 005		
99 Slovakia	43 964	71 995	
100 Mali		176 000	
101 Botswana		151 200	
102 Argentina		100 000	
103 Tunisia	100 000		
104 United Republic of Tanzania		94 042	
105 Croatia	10 000	62 000	
106 Guinea		59 148	
107 Chile	50 000		
108 Mexico		50 000	
109 IOM		42 626	
110 Bulgaria	10 000	15 000	
111 Holy See		10 000	
GRAND TOTAL	2 712 459 577	5 047 053 854	1 152 870 868

Data for 2009 refer to contributions by 5 May 2009.

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