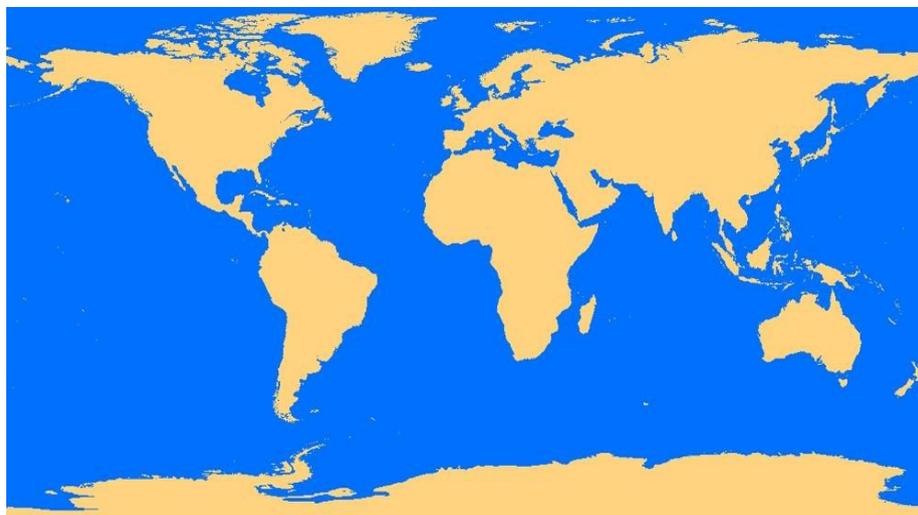


2012 Food Aid Flows



INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID INFORMATION SYSTEM
DECEMBER 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
<i>Explanatory Notes</i>	4
<i>Acronyms</i>	6
2012 GLOBAL FOOD AID DELIVERIES	7
GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE	8
1. OVERVIEW	9
2. FOOD AID DONORS	11
3. FOOD AID CHANNELS	14
3.1 Food aid deliveries by channel	14
3.2 Multilateral food aid	15
3.3 Bilateral food aid	15
3.4 Food aid channelled through non-governmental organizations	16
4. FOOD AID PRODUCTS	17
5. FOOD AID DELIVERY	19
5.1 Delivery modes	19
5.2 Terms of delivery	21
5.3 Food aid sales	21
6. FOOD AID CATEGORIES	22
6.1 Global perspective	22
6.2 Emergency food aid	24
6.3 Project food aid	25
6.4 Programme food aid	27
7. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES	29
7.1 Sub-Saharan Africa	30
7.2 Asia	32
7.3 Latin America and the Caribbean	33
7.4 Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	35
7.5 Middle East and North Africa	37
7.6 Food aid recipient countries	39

TABLES

Table 1	Global Food Aid Deliveries (2001–2012) in million mt	9
Table 2	Global Food Aid Profile of Main Donors in 2012 (percentage).....	13
Table 3	2011–2012 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Food Type	18
Table 4	2011–2012 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Delivery Mode and Category	20
Table 5	2011–2012 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Category and Delivery Mode	23
Table 6	2011–2012 Emergency Food Aid Deliveries by Region	24
Table 7	2011–2012 Major Recipients of Emergency Food Aid	24
Table 8	2011–2012 Project Food Aid Deliveries by Region	25
Table 9	2011–2012 Major Recipients of Project Food Aid	26
Table 10	2011–2012 Programme Food Aid Deliveries by Region	27
Table 11	2011–2012 Major Recipients of Programme Food Aid	28
Table 12	2011–2012 Global Food Aid Deliveries: Regional Perspectives	29
Table 13	2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa	31
Table 14	2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Asia	33
Table 15	2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean	35
Table 16	2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS	36
Table 17	2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa	38
Table 18	Global Food Aid Profile of Main Recipients in 2012 (percentage)	39

FIGURES

Figure 1	Global Food Aid Deliveries (2001–2012)	9
Figure 2	Donor Governments and their Food Aid Deliveries (2001–2012)	11
Figure 3	Breakdown by Donor Contributions in 2012.....	11
Figure 4	United States of America–Japan Food Aid Deliveries (2001–2012)	12
Figure 5	Brazil, Canada, China, United Nations: Food Aid Deliveries (2001–2012).....	12
Figure 6	Food Aid Deliveries by Channel (2001–2012)	14
Figure 7	2012 Food Aid Deliveries by Channel	14
Figure 8	2012 Multilateral Food Aid by Region	15
Figure 9	2012 Bilateral Food Aid by Region	16
Figure 10	2012 Food Aid Delivered through NGOs by Region	16
Figure 11	Food Aid Composition by Product (2001–2012).....	17
Figure 12	2012 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Food Type	17
Figure 13	Food Aid by Delivery Mode (2001–2012)	19
Figure 14	2012 Local and Triangular Purchases by Region	20
Figure 15	Food Aid Deliveries by Terms of Delivery (2001–2012)	21
Figure 16	Food Aid Deliveries by Market Sales (2001–2012)	21
Figure 17	2012 Food Aid Deliveries by Category	22
Figure 18	Food Aid Deliveries by Category (2001–2012)	22
Figure 19	2012 Emergency Food Aid by Major Donor	25
Figure 20	2012 Project Food Aid by Major Donor	26
Figure 21	Breakdown of 2011 and 2012 Food Aid Deliveries by Region	29
Figure 22	Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa (2001–2012)	30
Figure 23	Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa by Category (2001–2012)	30
Figure 24	Food Aid Deliveries to Asia (2001–2012)	32
Figure 25	Food Aid Deliveries to Asia by Category (2001–2012)	32
Figure 26	Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean (2001–2012)	34
Figure 27	Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean by Category (2001–2012)	34
Figure 28	Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS (2001–2012)	35
Figure 29	Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS by Category (2001–2012)	36
Figure 30	Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa (2001–2012)	37
Figure 31	Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa by Category (2001–2012)	37

FOREWORD

The annual Food Aid Flows Report is an important part of WFP's commitment to providing decision-makers with evidence-based analysis that will inform policy making, programming and advocacy. It helps to mobilize collective knowledge in order that the right choices can be made to end hunger.

Food aid deliveries in 2012 increased slightly, stabilizing at around 5 million mt in comparison with 2011. WFP was the primary means of delivery for 58 percent of food aid. The priority of donors during the reporting period was to meet emergency needs: almost 70 percent of food aid was used for this purpose.

The annual Food Aid Flows Report for 2012 provides an overview of trends in food aid deliveries by donor governments, non-governmental organizations and WFP. I would like to express my particular appreciation to all partners of the International Food Aid Information System for providing the information on which this report is based. Without their collaboration the International Food Aid Information System would be unable to function.

This report can be found on the [International Food Aid Information System](#) website. For any requests for additional information or for recommendations on improvements you would like to see in the future, please contact Mr. Luca Olivieri (Information & Knowledge Management Officer, tel: +39 06 6513 2701) directly, or send an e-mail to: hq.interfais@wfp.org

Norbert Brömme

Chief

Performance and Accountability Management Division (RMP)

Explanatory Notes

The International Food Aid Information System

The International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS) was developed by WFP for the purpose of improving food aid management, coordination, reporting and analysis. Information on global food aid deliveries is used by donor governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), recipient countries and WFP field offices. The information dates back to 1988 and is cross-checked prior to publication.

CONCEPTS

Food aid categories

- o **Emergency food aid:** The food that is provided on a short-term basis for victims of natural disasters or political instability. It is freely distributed and is usually provided on a grant basis. Emergency food aid may be channelled bilaterally, multilaterally or through NGOs.
- o **Project food aid:** This kind of food aid supports projects such as agricultural, nutritional or developmental interventions and may be freely distributed or sold on the market. Project food aid is provided on a grant basis and is channelled bilaterally, multilaterally, or through NGOs.
- o **Programme food aid:** The food that is supplied on a government-to-government basis. Rather than being distributed to targeted beneficiary groups, it is sold on the market and may be provided as a grant or as a loan.
- o **Food aid delivery:** The amount of food that actually reaches a recipient country in a given period. It should not be confused with shipment data or with food aid distributed to beneficiaries. In this publication, food aid deliveries are reported by calendar year and may include quantities of food that were earmarked, shipped or purchased in the previous calendar year.

Modes of Delivery

Food aid is delivered to recipient countries through the following modalities:

- o **Local purchases:** Transactions whereby food aid is purchased, distributed and utilized in the recipient country.
- o **Triangular purchases:** Food that donors purchase in a third country for use as food aid in a recipient country.
- o **Direct transfers:** Transactions whereby food aid is delivered from donors to recipient countries.

Sale of food items

Food aid may be distributed directly to beneficiaries or sold on the market. Food delivered as programme food aid – which is often provided as balance of payments support – is usually sold on the market. Programme food aid is not the same as monetized project food aid or emergency food aid; in many cases food aid sales in recipient countries have been used to finance the transport of food, or other related activities.

Terms of delivery

The different types of transactions comprise of assistance, such as: government-to-government grants for free food aid distribution, grants for sale on the market, concessional assistance and monetary grants. The underlying principle is that the conditions of such transactions must be favourable to recipient countries. The Food Aid Convention of 1999¹ set a ceiling on any donor's contribution in the form of concessional sales or loans: the ceiling was fixed at 20 percent of the total commitment of each Food Aid Convention member.

¹ Now, as of 1 January 2013, the [Food Assistance Convention](#).

VARIABLES

- **Calendar Year:** The food aid delivery period: January to December.
- **Donor:** A primary provider of food aid from its own resources.
- **Recipient:** A country that receives food aid.
- **Food type:** Foods delivered from abroad as food aid or purchased locally.

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

- **Actual tons:** The actual weight in metric tons (mt) of food delivered: 1 mt = 1,000 kg.
- **Grain equivalent:** The tonnage of grain needed to obtain a given amount of cereal-derived product. The tonnage of cereals is expressed in grain equivalents whereas the tonnage of non-cereal foods and products are actual tons and not expressed in grain equivalents.
- **Nutritional indicators:** Nutritional indicators are based on the nutritional requirements for energy (protein and fat) and 11 macro and micro-nutrients (or j-nutrients): iron, iodine, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin C, vitamin B6, vitamin B9 (folic acid), vitamin B12, vitamin A and zinc. Additional details can be found under the [Nutritional Reporting](#) section of the International Food Aid Information System website.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

All recipients are grouped by geographical area, details of which can be found under [Recipient Groups](#) on the FAIS website.

Totals reported in this document may not add up exactly as a result of rounding.

Zero (“0”) tonnages in tables and graphs denote a negligible amount.

INTERFAIS data is based on voluntary reporting from food aid providers (donors), food aid recipient countries and channelling or implementing organizations. As such, the database is being constantly updated and therefore all data is to be considered as provisional.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Recent findings show that actual quantities of non-cereals were higher than previously published figures. WFP has revised the information in the Food Aid Flows reports from 2009 to 2011 to reflect these new figures. The conclusions given in this report were considered appropriate at the time of its preparation. They may be modified further in the light of knowledge gained at subsequent stages.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme concerning the legal status of any territory, country, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

Acronyms

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EU	European Union
INTERFAIS	International Food Aid Information System
NGO	non-governmental organization

2012 GLOBAL FOOD AID DELIVERIES²*million mt*

Global food aid		5.0
By category	Emergency	3.4
	Project	1.4
	Programme	0.2
By food type	Cereals	4.3
	Non-cereals	0.7
By mode	Local purchase	1.0
	Triangular purchase	0.9
	Direct transfer	3.1
By sale	Sold	0.6
	Distributed	4.4
By channel	Multilateral	3.0
	Bilateral	0.5
	NGOs	1.5
By recipient region	Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1
	Asia	1.1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.2
	Middle East and North Africa	0.6
	Eastern Europe and CIS*	0.0
By donor	United States of America	2.2
	EC** and Member States (EU***)	0.6
	United Nations agencies	0.6
	Japan	0.4
	Brazil	0.3
	Canada	0.3
	China	0.2
	Other donors	0.4

* Commonwealth of Independent States

** European Commission

*** European Union

² Global food aid deliveries encompass food aid from all sources, including WFP.

GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Food aid deliveries (million mt)					
Global food aid deliveries	6.5	6.3	6.9	5.0	5.0
WFP share of total	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.3	2.9
Food aid delivered by type					
Cereals	5.6	5.3	5.9	4.1	4.3
Non-cereals	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
Global food aid deliveries (%)					
Deliveries by channel					
Bilateral	11	6	5	6	11
Multilateral	63	65	63	69	60
NGOs	26	29	32	25	29
Food aid deliveries by category					
Emergency	76	75	76	71	70
Project	19	21	20	26	27
Programme	5	4	4	3	3
Food aid deliveries by region					
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	64	60	62	63
Asia	24	23	27	21	22
Eastern Europe and CIS	2	2	1	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	5	8	7	4
Middle East and North Africa	6	6	4	10	11

1. OVERVIEW

Estimates in 2012 indicate that global food aid deliveries totalled more than 5 million mt, with a 1 percent increase over 2011 (see Figure 1 and Table 1), thus interrupting the declining trend that began in 2010. WFP remains the primary means for delivering food assistance: 58 percent of global food aid in 2012 was provided through WFP.

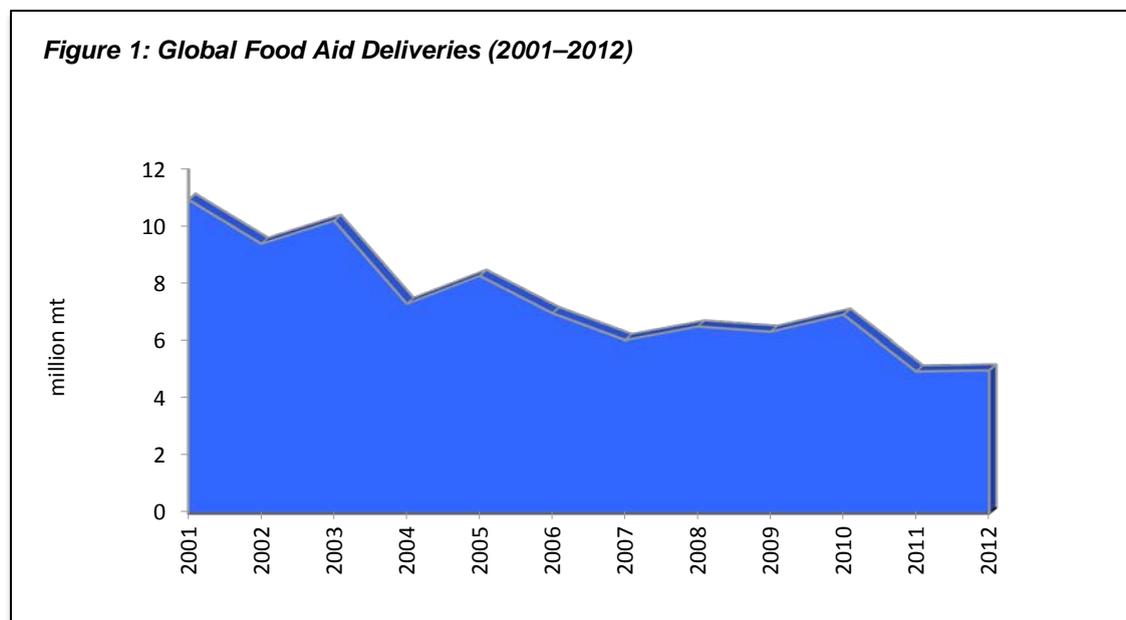


Table 1: Global Food Aid Deliveries (2001–2012) in million mt

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
10.9	9.4	10.2	7.3	8.3	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.9	5.0	5.0

Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa were the main recipients of food aid in 2012, with deliveries marginally (67,000 mt) higher than the previous year. As in 2011, decreases in food aid deliveries were also reported in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and in Latin America and the Caribbean. An overall regional increase was registered in the Middle East and North Africa, where food aid deliveries grew by 17 percent or 81,000 mt as well as in Asia, with an increase of 6 percent compared with 2011.

The top 8 recipient countries accounting for 49 percent of food aid deliveries were: Ethiopia (16 percent), the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (8 percent), Yemen (5 percent) and Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan, Somalia and Sudan (each 4 percent).

In 2012, the United States of America, Japan, Brazil, Canada and China provided 70 percent of food aid deliveries. The amount of “non-monetized” food aid distributed directly to targeted beneficiaries was 3 percent less than in 2011 and accounted for 89 percent of deliveries.

As in the previous 4 years (that is, since 2008), in 2012 all food aid deliveries were provided on a full grant basis as opposed to loans.

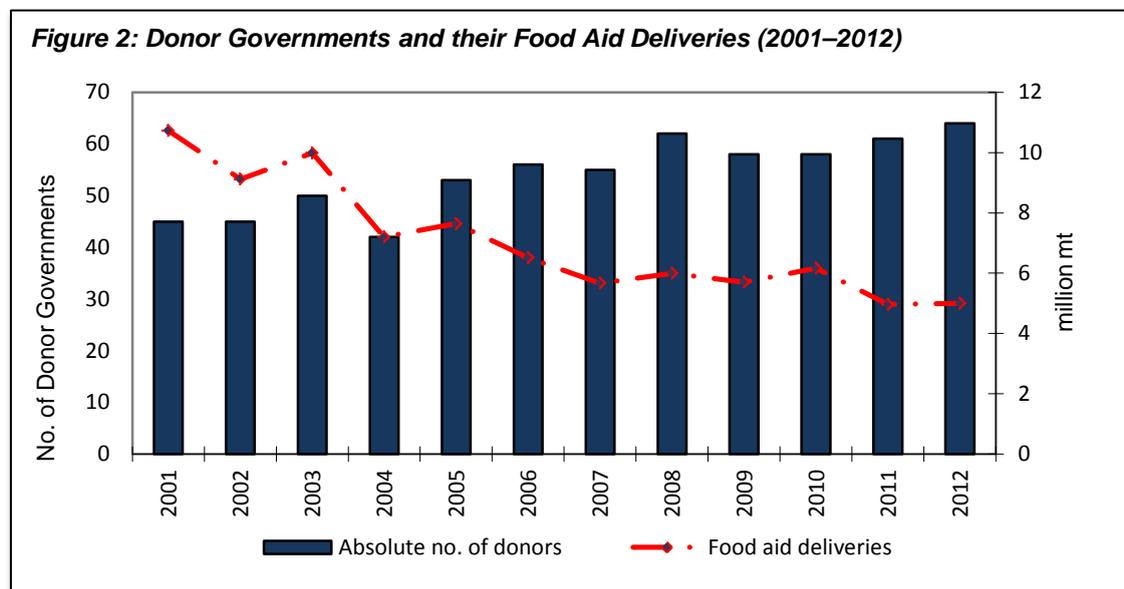
Although local purchases fell by 353,000 mt and triangular purchases by 243,000 mt, direct transfers rose by 637,000 mt and overall there was an increase of 41,000 mt in the total number of deliveries made.

Apart from very slight decreases in both emergency food aid (down 36,000 mt) and programme food aid (down 4,000 mt) deliveries remained similar to those of 2011. Emergency aid remained by far the most predominant category (accounting for 3,489,000 mt of deliveries) and programme aid the smallest, (accounting only for 154,000 mt of deliveries). Compared with 2011, the share of project food aid increased by 6 percent (81,000 mt) while programme food aid decreased by 2 percent.

With regard to the food aid channels, in 2012 multilateral food aid represented 60 percent, falling by 394,000 mt compared with 2011. In contrast, there was growth in food aid distributed both through bilateral channels, representing 11 percent of the total (up 255,000 mt) and NGO channels, representing 29 percent (with an increase of 180,000 mt).

2. FOOD AID DONORS

Despite a generally stagnant global economy, the number of donor governments rose from 61 (2011) to 64 in 2012 (see Figure 2).



In 2012, the contributions of the top five donor governments – the United States of America, Japan, Canada, Brazil and China – accounted for 70 percent of food aid deliveries (see Figure 3).

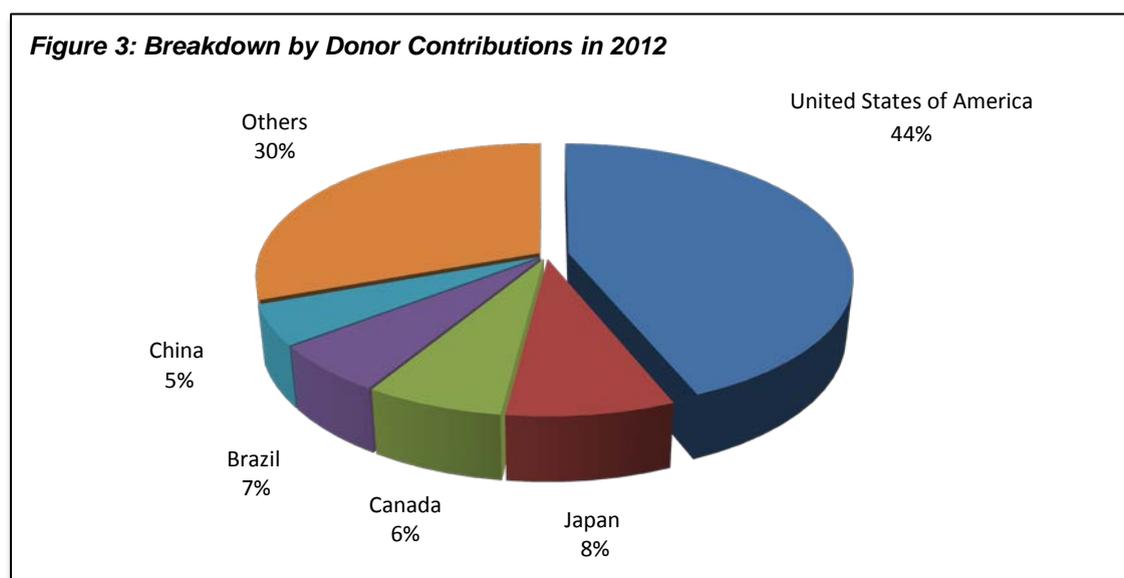


Figure 4 shows the trend of food aid deliveries between 2001 and 2012 from the top two major donors: the United States of America (2,195,000 mt in 2012, representing a decrease of 9 percent over 2011) and Japan (407,000 mt, with an increase of 6 percent compared with 2011).

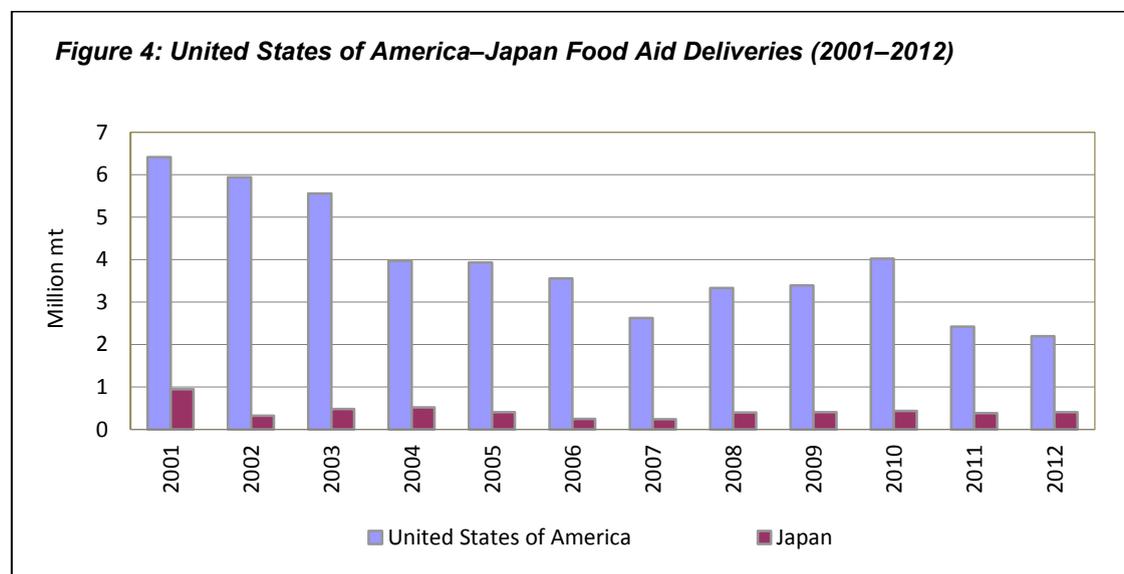
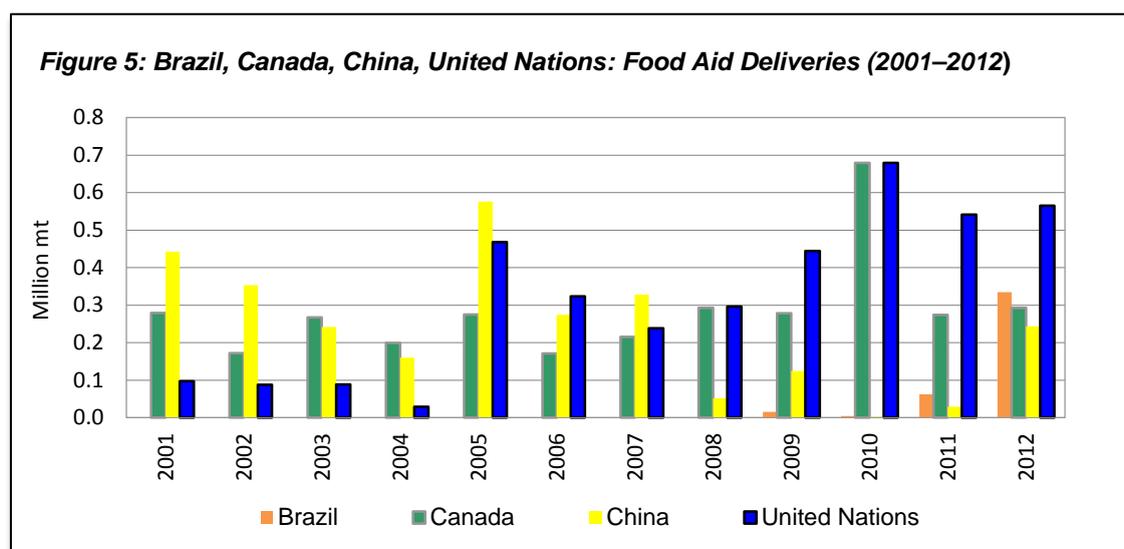


Figure 5 shows the contributions to food aid deliveries of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth major donors since 2001: Canada (293,000 mt; a 7 percent increase), Brazil (334,000 mt; an increase of over 100 percent), China (243,000 mt; also up by over 100 percent) and the United Nations (565,000 mt; a 4 percent increase). In 2012, Brazil became a major multilateral donor for the first time, providing opportunities for flexible in-kind contributions and leveraging cash contributions with twinning arrangements. The overall fall in multilateral contributions in 2012 can be attributed to fiscal changes in some donor countries.



The top six donors (see Table 2 for details) contributed 80 percent of food aid in 2012.

Table 2: Global Food Aid Profile of Main Donors in 2012 (percentage)

	Brazil	Canada	China	Japan	United Nations	United States of America
FOOD AID CATEGORY						
Emergency	95	76	100	44	92	54
Project	5	24	0	18	8	46
Programme	–	–	–	38	–	–
FOOD TYPE						
Cereals	96	78	99	93	89	84
Non-cereals	4	22	1	7	11	16
SALE						
Distributed	100	100	100	57	100	82
Sold	–	–	–	43	–	18
RECIPIENT REGION						
Sub-Saharan Africa	85	70	1	58	71	72
Asia	11	16	99	25	14	15
Eastern Europe & CIS	–	–	–	–	0	0
Middle East & North Africa	–	7	–	17	14	7
Latin America & the Caribbean	4	7	–	0	1	6
TERMS OF DELIVERY						
Grant	100	100	100	100	100	100
Concessional-sales	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOOD AID CHANNELS						
Bilateral	–	–	99	43	–	3
Multilateral	100	88	1	57	70	48
NGOs	–	12	–	–	30	49
DELIVERY MODES						
Direct transfer	100	0	99	44	31	94
Local purchase	0	33	0	30	30	5
Triangular purchase	–	67	1	26	39	1

Of the top six donors, Japan provided the greatest share of programme food aid. Of the remaining donors, all – except for the United States of America and Canada – contributed primarily to emergencies with reduced contributions to projects. The multilateral channel was used increasingly by most donors, although the United States of America continued to channel approximately half of its deliveries through NGOs (see Table 2).

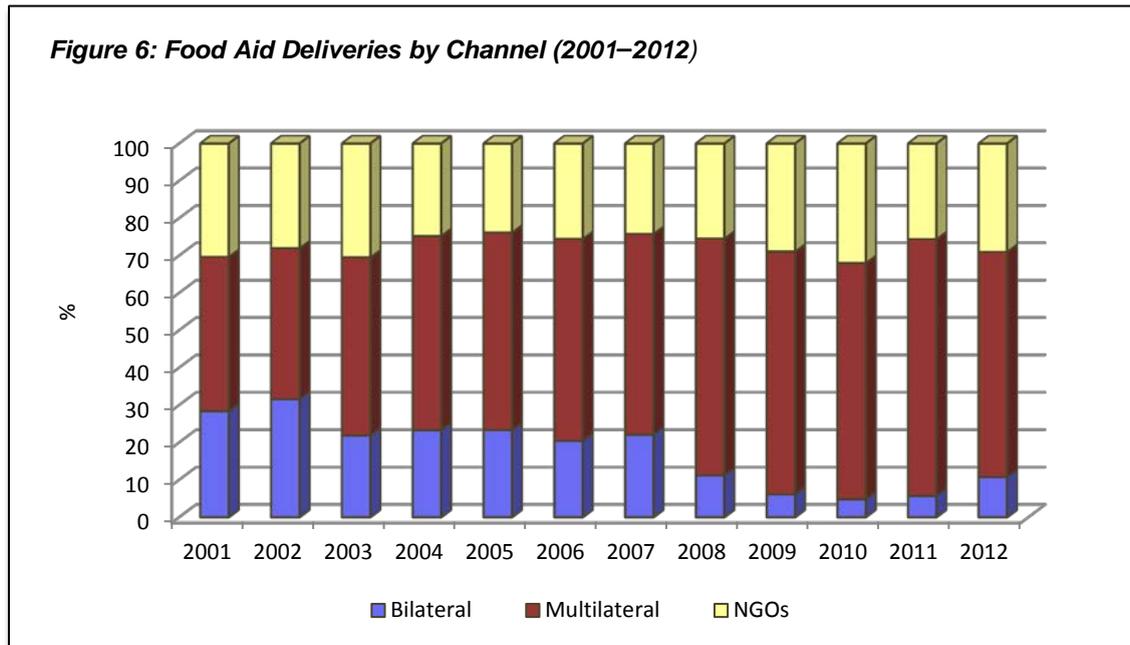
Cereals remained the main food type: on average, 90 percent of cereals and 10 percent of non-cereals were freely distributed to beneficiaries.

Often, donors preferred direct transfers as transfer modes: Brazil and China used direct transfers for almost 100 percent of their deliveries and the United States of America for 94 percent of deliveries. Other donors varied in their choice of delivery modes.

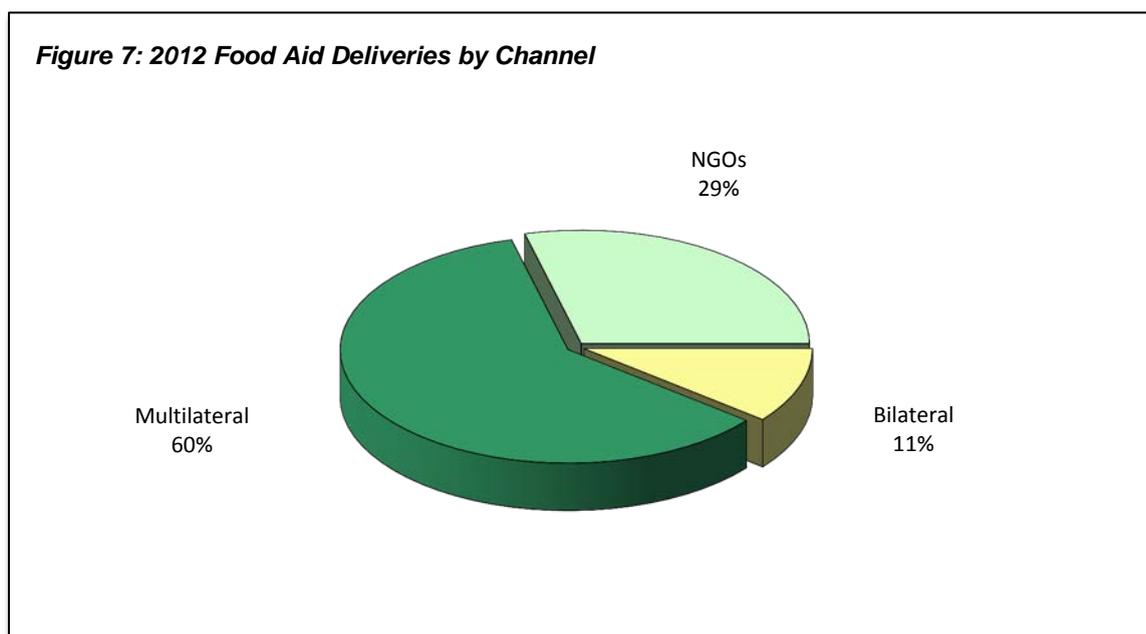
3. FOOD AID CHANNELS

3.1 Food aid deliveries by channel

Compared with 2011, bilateral food aid rose by almost 90 percent in 2012, accounting for 11 percent of total deliveries. Food aid channelled through NGOs – accounting for 29 percent of all deliveries – rose by 13 percent, and multilateral food aid – accounting for 60 percent of deliveries – decreased by 12 percent.



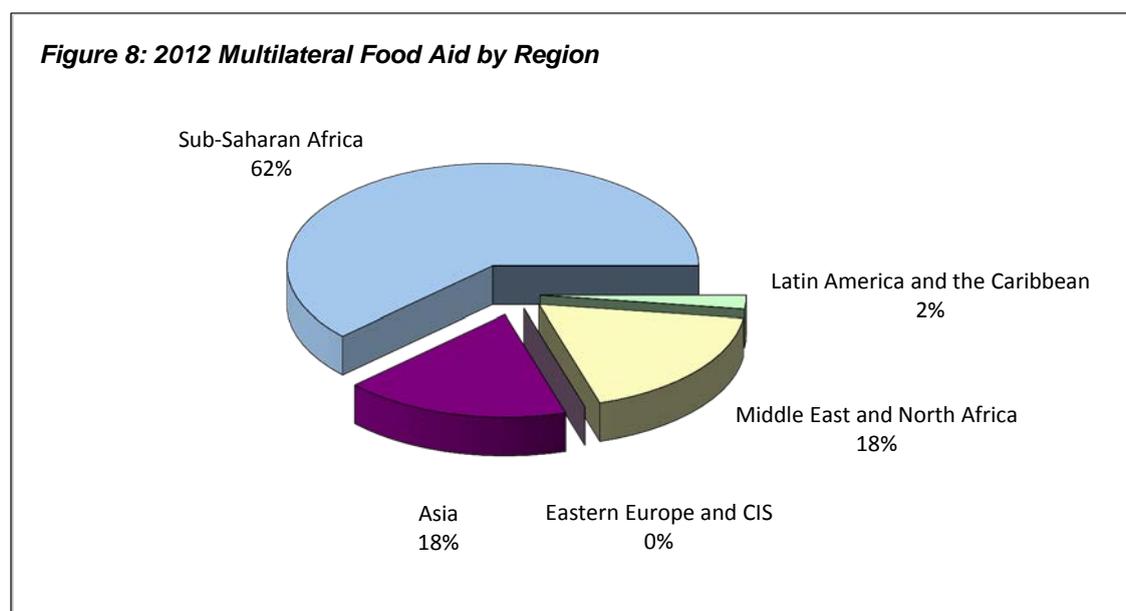
The tonnage tied to multilateral food aid currently is at its lowest since 2001.



3.2 Multilateral food aid

Global food aid distributed through multilateral channels reached 60 percent of the total in 2012, the lowest amount since 2001 (3 million mt).

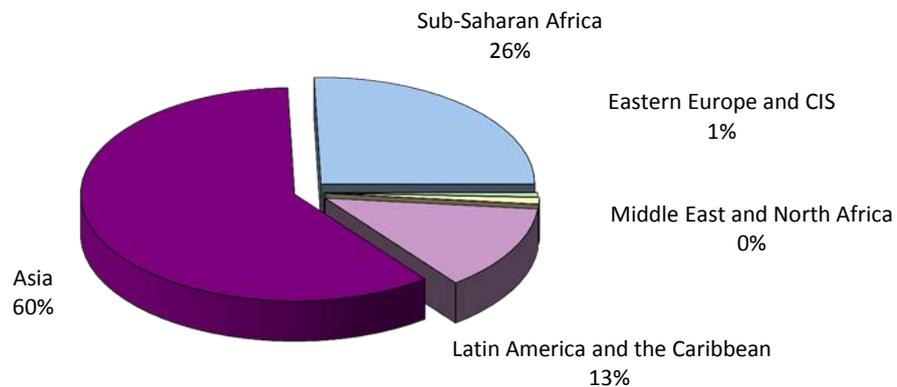
In 2012, 62 percent of multilateral food aid was delivered to Sub-Saharan Africa, 18 percent each to both Asia and the Middle East and North Africa, 2 percent to Latin America and the Caribbean, and negligible amounts to Eastern Europe and CIS (see Figure 8).



3.3 Bilateral food aid

In 2012, bilateral food aid accounted for 11 percent of deliveries: the quantity of 537,000 mt delivered was almost twice the amount delivered in 2011.

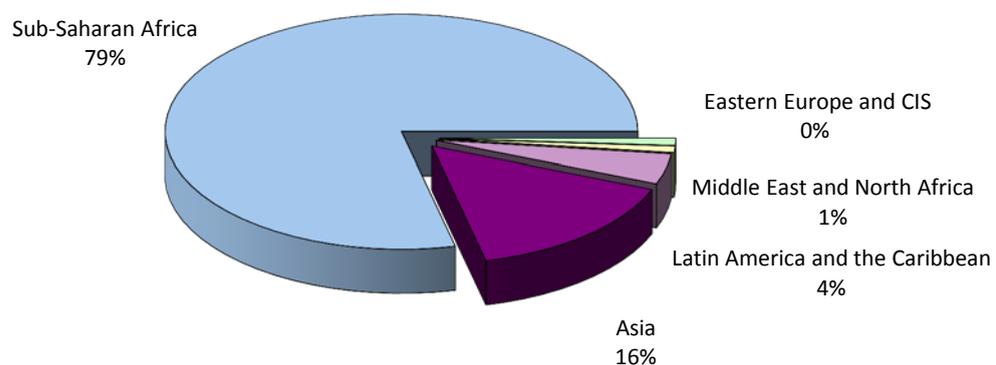
Looking at bilateral food aid, 26 percent was delivered to Sub-Saharan Africa, 60 percent to Asia, 13 percent to Latin America and the Caribbean, 1 percent to Eastern Europe and CIS and negligible amounts to the Middle East and North Africa (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: 2012 Bilateral Food Aid by Region

3.4 Food aid channelled through non-governmental organizations

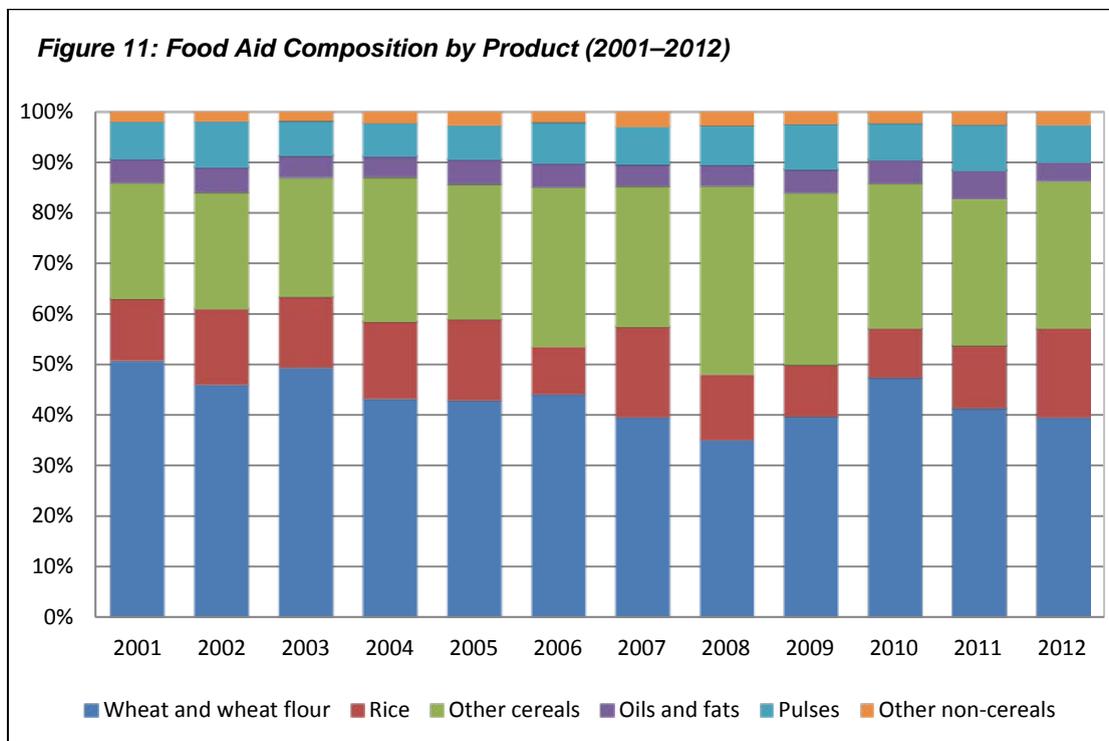
In 2012, 1.45 million mt of food aid was channelled through NGOs, 13 percent more than in 2011.

Sub-Saharan Africa received 79 percent of the food aid delivered through NGOs. Asia received 16 percent, Latin America and the Caribbean 4 percent, and the Middle East and North Africa 1 percent with negligible amounts going to Eastern Europe and CIS (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: 2012 Food Aid Delivered through NGOs by Region

4. FOOD AID PRODUCTS

The annual composition of food aid donations has varied during the past 10 years. The most significant decrease was in wheat and wheat flour while the main increase was in rice (see Figure 11).



Cereals accounted for 86 percent of deliveries (a slight increase compared with 2011) and non-cereals for the remaining 14 percent (representing a significant decrease compared with 2011).

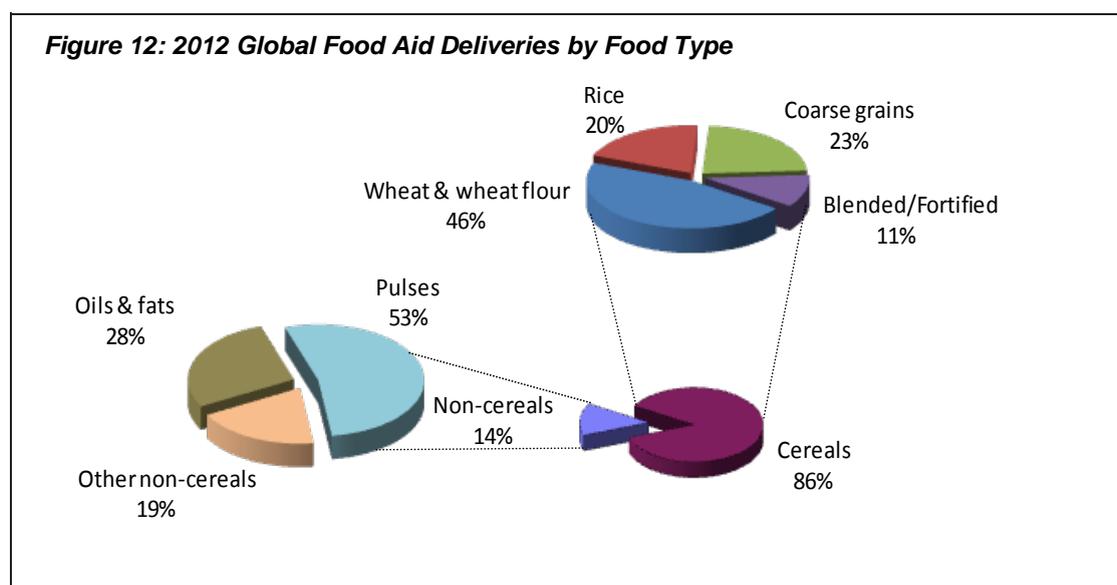


Table 3 shows that among cereal food aid deliveries, rice increased by 44 percent and blended and fortified foods rose by 13 percent. Non-cereals declined significantly from 2011 levels: i) meat and fish fell by 35 percent; ii) pulses declined by 18 percent; and iii) oils and fats dropped by 32 percent.

COMMODITY	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Cereals	4 113	82	4 322	86	5
Wheat and wheat flour	2 054	41	1 980	39	- 4
Rice	617	12	885	18	44
Coarse grains	1 026	21	985	20	- 4
Blended/Fortified	416	8	472	9	13
Non-cereals	849	17	681	14	- 20
Dairy products	8	0	8	0	- 1
Meat and fish	10	0	7	0	- 35
Oils and fats	285	6	193	4	- 32
Pulses	441	9	361	8	- 18
Other non-cereals	105	2	112	2	7

5. FOOD AID DELIVERY

5.1 Delivery modes

Most food aid continues to be provided in-kind. The share of cash and voucher transfers to support local and triangular purchases is increasing, although the amount remains small in relation to food-based transfers.

The most common delivery mode continued to be direct transfer of food purchased by donors in their home country. Direct transfers accounted for 3 million mt with a 26 percent increase over 2011. The proportion of food aid purchased both locally, or in a third country (triangular purchases), decreased: it declined by 26 percent for local purchases and by 21 percent for triangular purchases (see Figure 13).

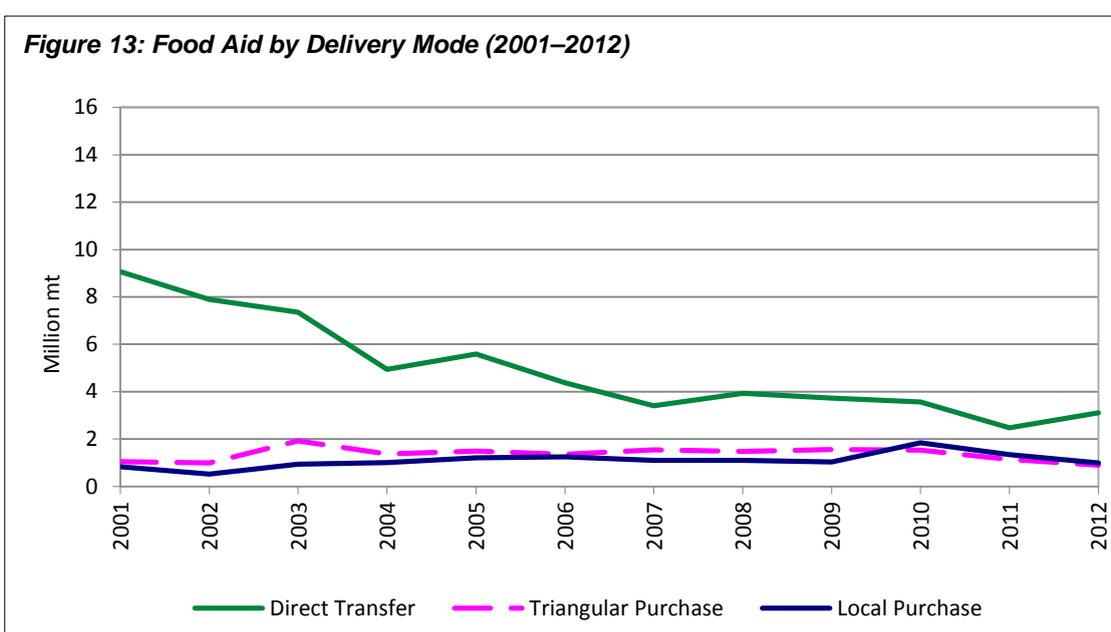
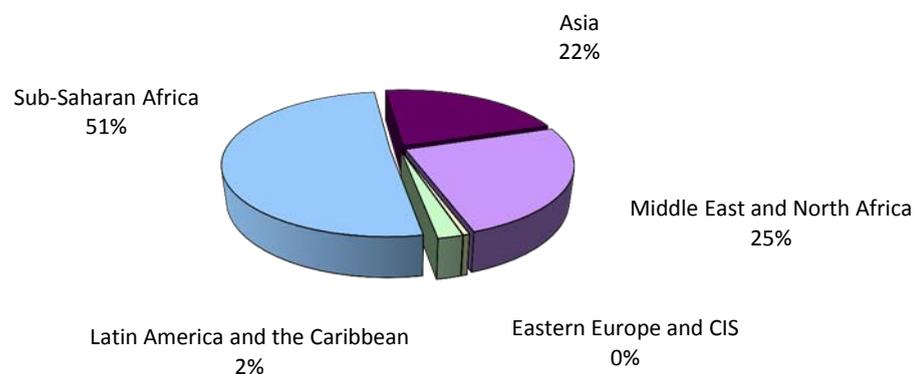


Figure 14 shows that 51 percent of local and triangular purchases were made in Sub-Saharan Africa, 22 percent in Asia, 25 percent in the Middle East and North Africa, 2 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean and negligible amounts in Eastern Europe and CIS.

Figure 14: 2012 Local and Triangular Purchases by Region

Direct transfers accounted for 62 percent of food aid deliveries in 2012, with an increase of 26 percent compared with 2011. Of the remaining 38 percent, local purchases fell by 353,000 mt (26 percent), and triangular transactions were down by 243,000 mt (21 percent). See Table 4.

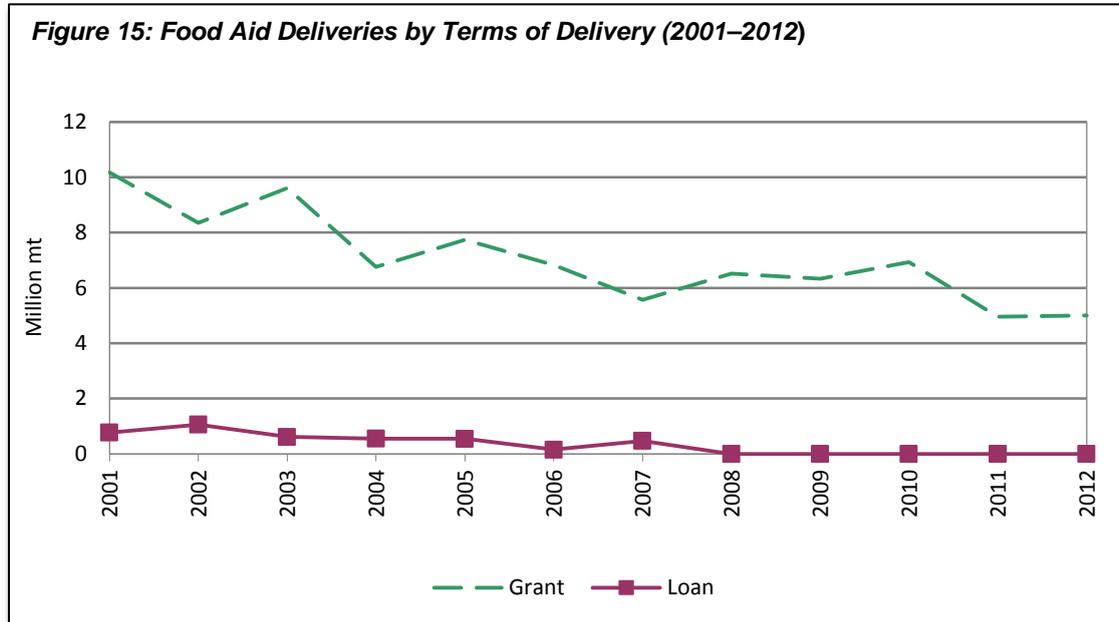
Table 4: 2011–2012 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Delivery Mode and Category

DELIVERY MODE	CATEGORY	2011		2012		Change
		Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	2012 vs 2011
Direct transfer		2 475	100	3 112	100	26
	Emergency	1 365	55	1 885	61	38
	Project	956	39	1 073	34	12
	Programme	154	6	154	5	0
Triangular purchase		1 141	100	898	100	-21
	Emergency	1 012	89	789	89	-22
	Project	125	11	108	11	-13
	Programme	4	0	–	–	–
Local purchase		1 346	100	993	100	-26
	Emergency	1 148	85	815	82	-29
	Project	198	15	178	18	-10
	Programme	–	–	–	–	–

Of food aid for emergencies, 23 percent was delivered through triangular purchases, 23 percent through local purchases and 54 percent through direct transfers.

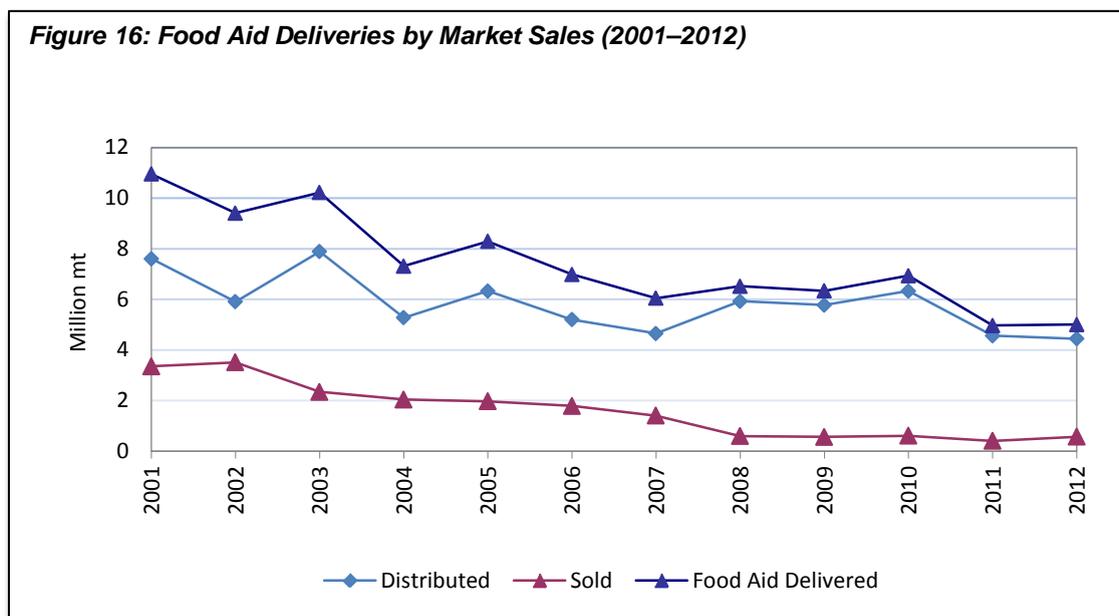
5.2 Terms of delivery

Since 2008, all food aid deliveries have been provided on a grant basis as opposed to loans.



5.3 Food aid sales

In 2012, food aid sales of 567,000 mt accounted for 11 percent of total deliveries. The remaining 89 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries (see Figure 16). The comparison with 2011 shows a slight decrease in the food aid distributed as well as a slight increase in food aid market sales.

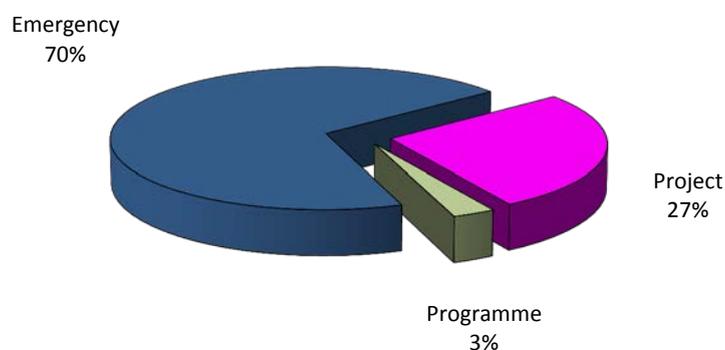


6. FOOD AID CATEGORIES

6.1 Global perspective

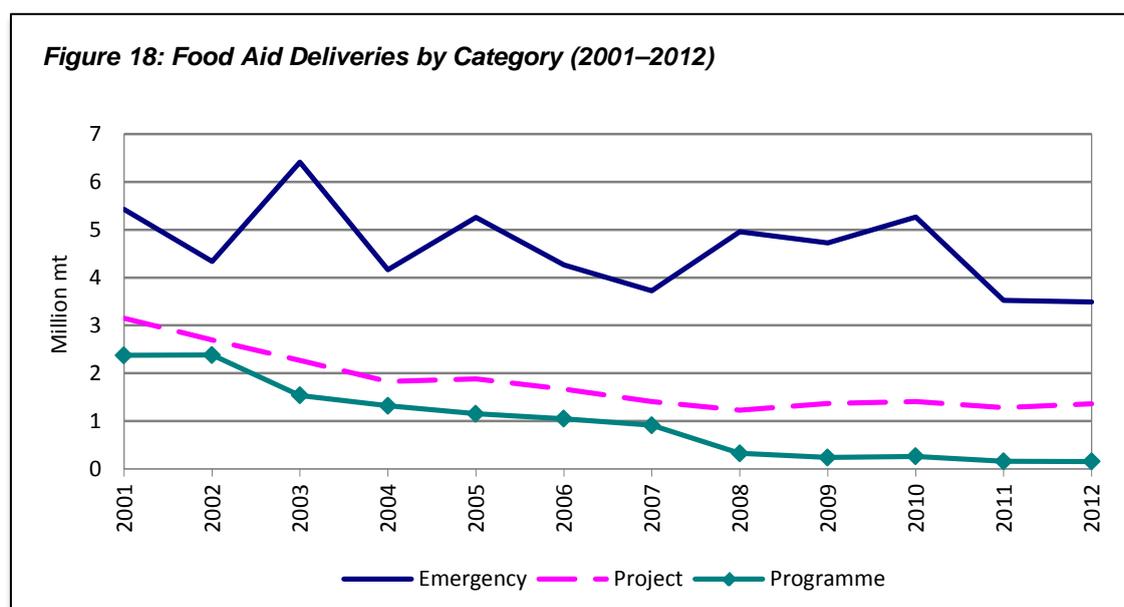
Food aid is categorized according to how it is provided by donors and used by recipient countries. In 2012, 70 percent of the food aid delivered was for emergency operations. The same year, project food aid accounted for 27 percent and the remaining 3 percent was for programme food aid (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: 2012 Food Aid Deliveries by Category



In contrast to the decline registered from 2010 to 2011 (from 5.26 million mt to 3.52 million mt), emergency food aid stabilized at around 3.5 million mt in 2012 (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Food Aid Deliveries by Category (2001–2012)



Programme food aid decreased slightly by 4,000 mt (2 percent) and project food aid rose by 81,000 mt (6 percent) during 2012 (see Table 5).

Table 5: 2011–2012 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Category and Delivery Mode

CATEGORY	DELIVERY MODE	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
		Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency		3 525	100	3 489	100	-1
	Direct transfer	1 365	39	1 885	54	38
	Triangular purchase	1 012	29	789	23	-22
	Local purchase	1 148	32	815	23	-29
Project		1 279	100	1 360	100	6
	Direct transfer	956	75	1 074	79	12
	Triangular purchase	125	10	108	8	-13
	Local purchase	198	15	178	13	-10
Programme		158	100	154	100	-2
	Direct transfer	154	97	154	100	0
	Triangular purchase	4	3	–	–	–
	Local purchase	–	–	–	–	–

6.2 Emergency food aid

Emergency food aid for Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa accounted for 99 percent of deliveries worldwide (with an increase from the 96 percent in 2011). Latin America and the Caribbean received 1 percent of deliveries (with a decrease from the 4 percent in 2011), and Eastern Europe and CIS received negligible quantities (see Table 6).

Table 6: 2011–2012 Emergency Food Aid Deliveries by Region

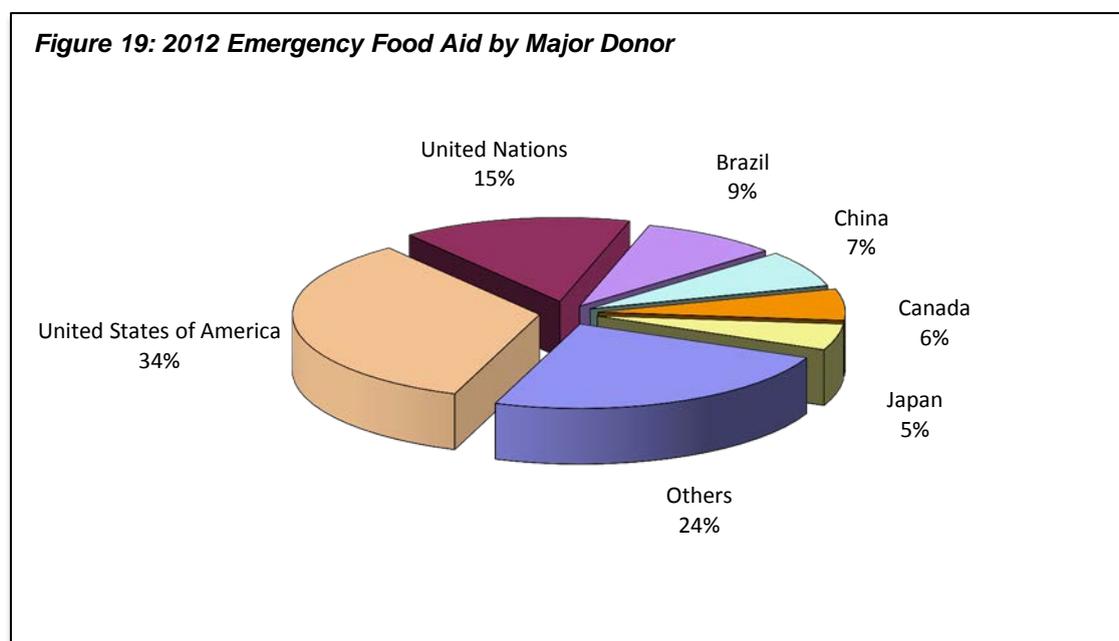
REGION	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 137	61	2 133	61	0
Asia	825	23	788	23	-4
Middle East & North Africa	408	12	524	15	28
Latin America & the Caribbean	143	4	41	1	-72
Eastern Europe & CIS	12	0	3	0	-72

Table 7 shows the top ten recipient countries of emergency food aid.

Table 7: 2011–2012 Major Recipients of Emergency Food Aid

RECIPIENT	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Ethiopia	681	19	677	19	-1
Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	63	2	375	11	>100
Yemen	89	3	262	8	>100
Somalia	232	7	207	6	-11
Pakistan	456	13	207	6	-55
Sudan	280	8	202	6	-28
Kenya	343	10	182	5	-47
Occupied Palestinian Territory	173	5	142	4	-18
Niger	49	1	139	4	>100
South Sudan	22	1	109	3	397

The United States of America, the United Nations, Brazil, China, Canada and Japan were the main providers of emergency food aid in 2012 (see Figure 19).



6.3 Project food aid

Projects in Sub-Saharan Africa received 66 percent of global food aid while 20 percent of the total was delivered in Asia. In 2012, Eastern Europe and CIS received the lowest amount of tonnage, 1,000 mt (see Table 8).

Table 8: 2011–2012 Project Food Aid Deliveries by Region

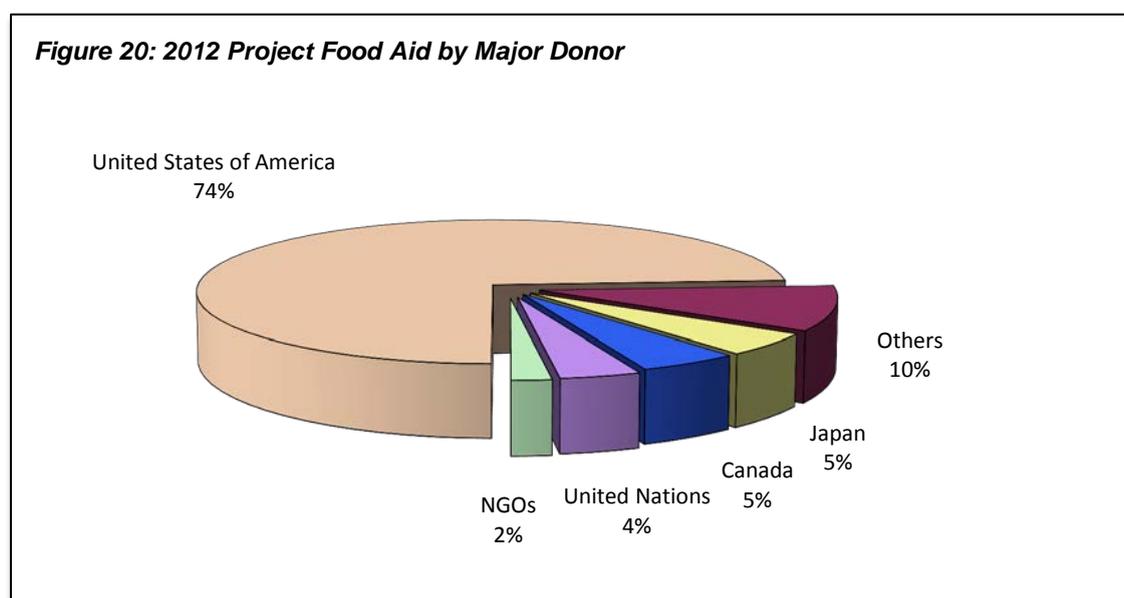
REGION	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	797	62	893	66	12
Asia	195	15	269	20	38
Middle East & North Africa	76	6	42	3	-45
Latin America & the Caribbean	205	16	155	11	-24
Eastern Europe & CIS	6	1	1	0	-82

The main recipient countries of project food aid in 2012 were in Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (see Table 9).

Table 9: 2011–2012 Major Recipients of Project Food Aid

RECIPIENT	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Bangladesh	94	7	183	13	95
Ethiopia	165	13	136	10	-18
Mozambique	92	7	105	8	15
Angola	4	0	91	7	> 100
Liberia	25	2	75	6	> 100
Chad	11	1	68	5	> 100
DRC	37	3	67	5	83
Dominican Republic	12	1	50	4	> 100
Malawi	55	4	49	4	-10
Kenya	52	4	42	3	-19

The United States of America contributed 74 percent of project food aid (see Figure 20). Japan and Canada were the second largest donors, followed by the United Nations and NGOs.



6.4 Programme food aid

Deliveries of programme food aid in Sub-Saharan Africa fell by 17 percent in 2012 compared with 2011, while in Asia programme food aid rose by more than 100 percent. No programme food aid deliveries were reported in the Middle East and North Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Eastern Europe and CIS reported negligible amounts of such deliveries (see Table 10).

Table 10: 2011–2012 Programme Food Aid Deliveries by Region

REGION	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	143	90	119	77	-17
Asia	15	10	35	23	> 100
Middle East & North Africa	–	–	–	–	–
Latin America & the Caribbean	–	–	–	–	–
Eastern Europe & CIS	–	–	0	0	–

The main recipients of programme food aid in each region are shown in Table 11. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the main recipients were Mozambique and Ghana: they received, respectively, 20,000 and 19,000 mt. In Asia, Nepal was the principal recipient with 12 percent of total deliveries.

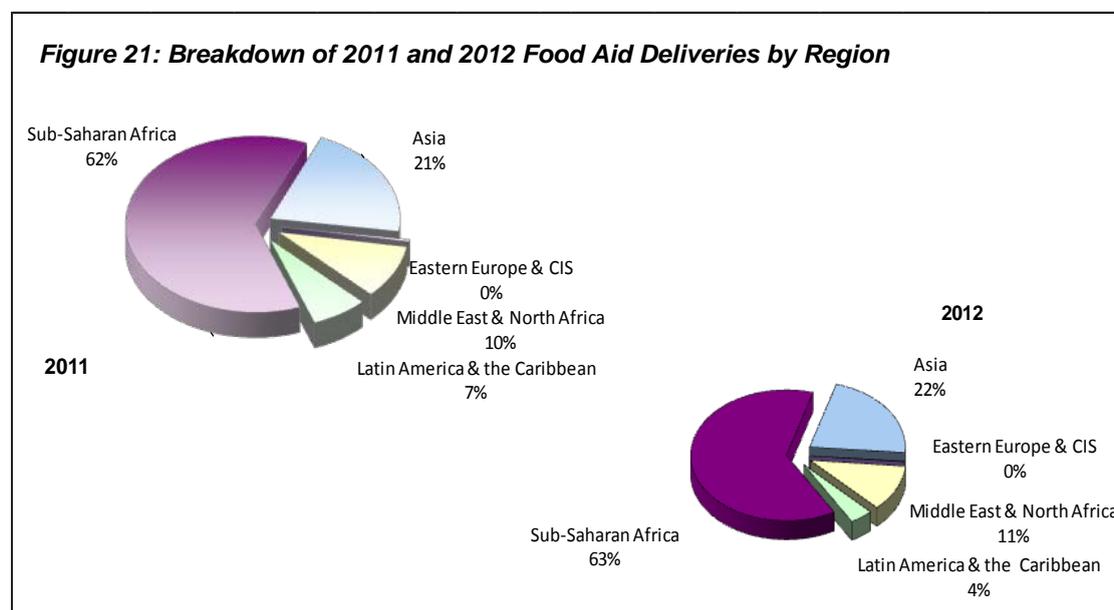
Table 11: 2011–2012 Major Recipients of Programme Food Aid

RECIPIENT	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Mozambique	17	11	20	13	16
Ghana	16	10	19	12	20
Nepal	–	–	19	12	–
Senegal	–	–	18	11	–
DRC	0	0	17	11	> 100
Mongolia	–	–	16	10	–
Gambia	–	–	13	8	–
Burkina Faso	–	–	12	8	–
Mauritania	0	0	11	7	> 100
Cape Verde	4	3	6	4	57

Japan, the largest single contributor in 2012, provided 99 percent of programme food aid.

7. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

There was an increase in food aid deliveries in all regions with the exception of both Eastern Europe and CIS and Latin America and the Caribbean (see Figure 21). The former registered a decrease of 12,000 mt (72 percent) and the latter of 152,000 mt (44 percent).



Sub-Saharan Africa again received the highest share of food aid deliveries (63 percent).

As a result of political instability in the Middle East and North Africa in 2012, food aid deliveries in that area increased compared with 2011 (see Table 12).

Table 12 : 2011 – 2012 Global Food Aid Deliveries: Regional Perspectives

REGION	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3 077	62	3 144	63	2
Asia	1 035	21	1 092	22	6
Middle East & North Africa	485	10	566	11	17
Latin America & the Caribbean	348	7	196	4	-44
Eastern Europe & CIS	17	0	5	0	-72

Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 85 percent of the food aid deliveries made during the reporting period.

7.1 Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa received 3,144,000 mt of food aid in 2012, an increase of 2 percent compared with food aid deliveries in 2011 (see Figure 22).

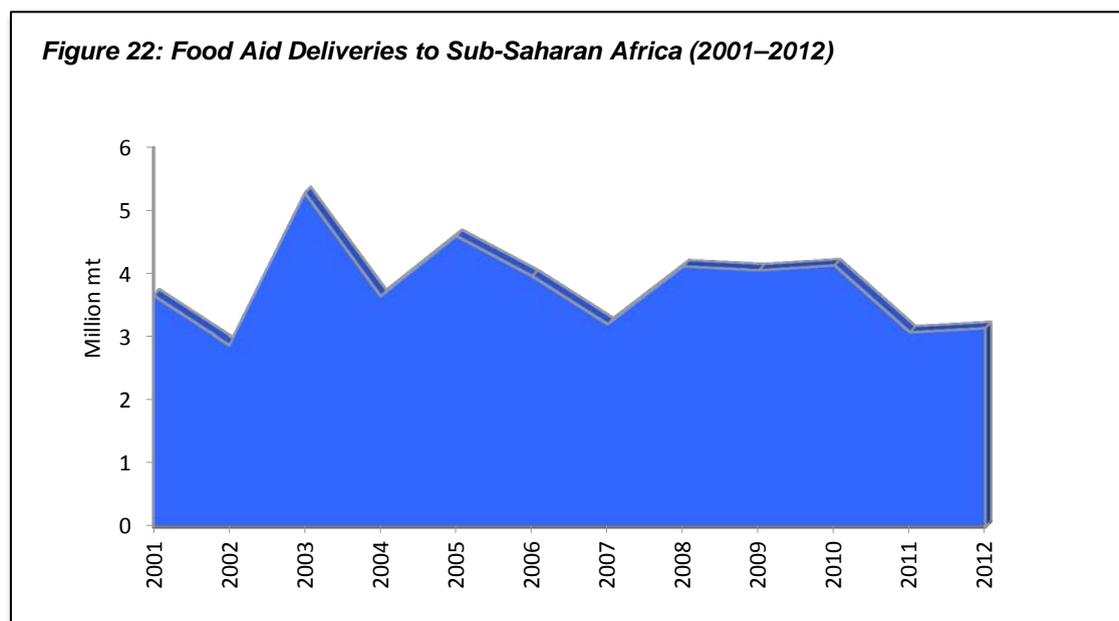
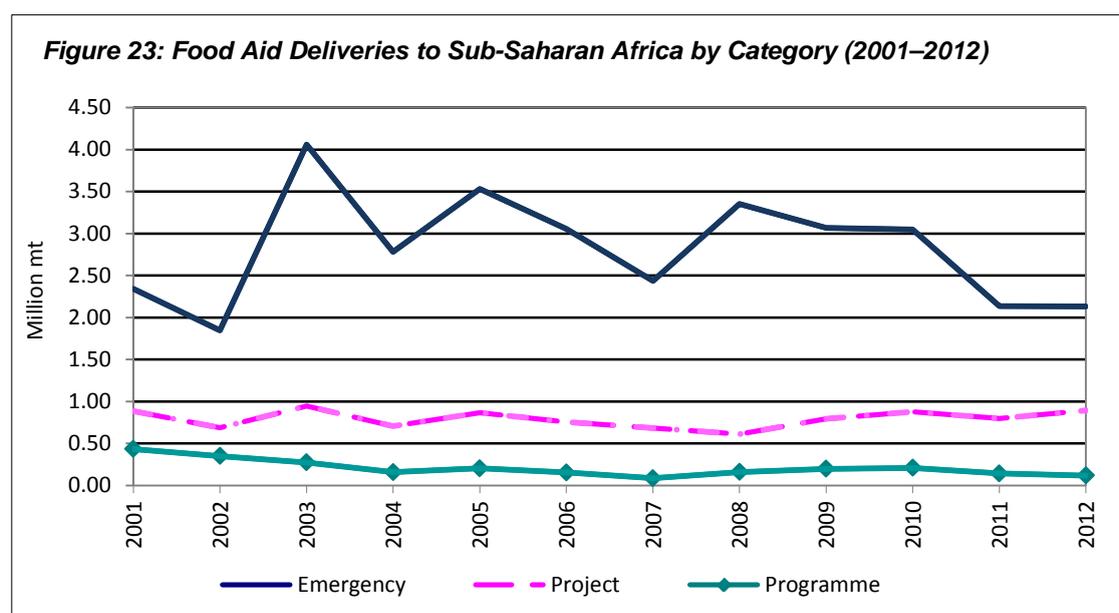


Figure 23 shows that the distributions were directed primarily to emergencies, which accounted for 2,133,000 mt (68 percent) of the total. Project food aid accounted for 893,000 mt (28 percent), and programme food aid for 119,000 mt (4 percent).



Of the total food aid delivered in 2012 to that region, 87 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries while the remainder was sold on the market (see Table 13).

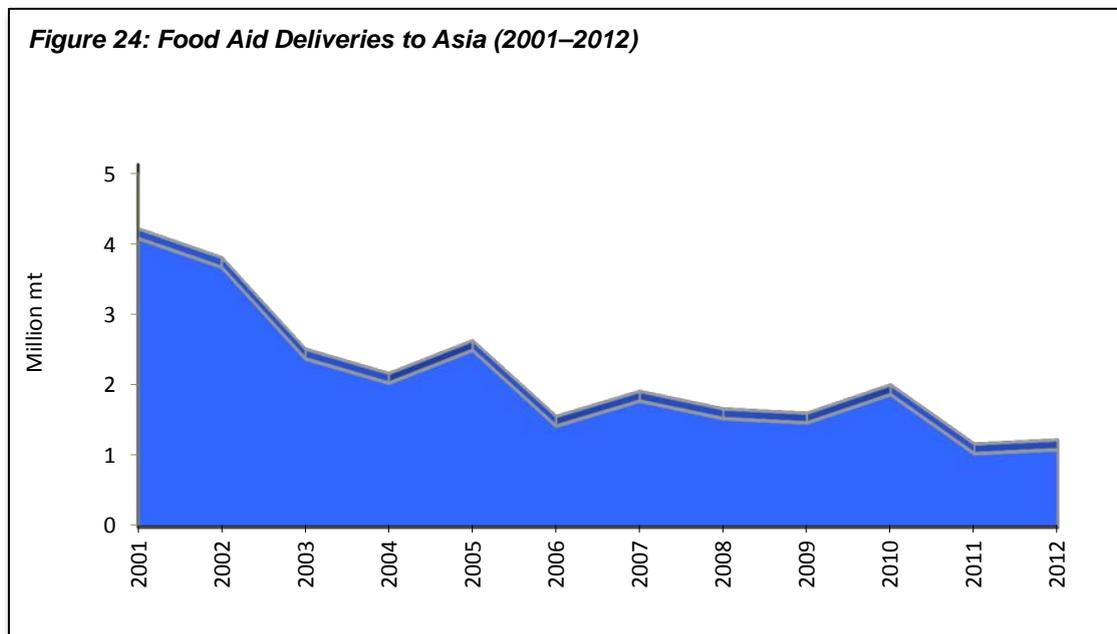
Table 13: 2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	2 137	69	2 133	68	0
Project	797	26	893	28	12
Programme	143	5	119	4	-17
Sold	328	11	407	13	24
Distributed	2 749	89	2 738	87	0
Multilateral	2 043	66	1 854	59	-9
Bilateral	149	5	138	4	-7
NGOs	886	29	1 152	37	30
Direct transfer	1 709	55	2 169	69	27
Triangular purchase	762	25	599	19	-21
Local purchase	606	20	376	12	-38

7.2 Asia

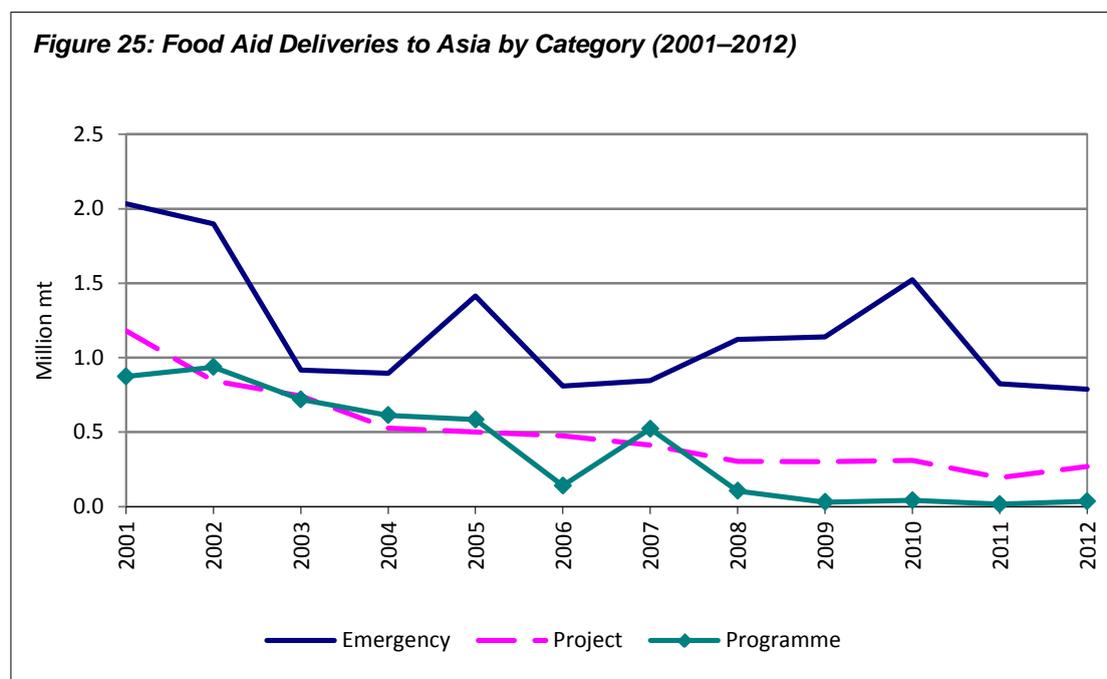
Asia remained the second largest recipient of food aid. Deliveries in 2012 amounted to 1,092,000 mt, an increase of 6 percent from 2011 (see Figure 24).

Figure 24: Food Aid Deliveries to Asia (2001–2012)



Emergency food aid accounted for 72 percent (788,000 mt) of deliveries to the region, a decrease of 4 percent from 2011. Programme food aid (equal to 35,000 mt, or 3 percent of the total) increased by more than 100 percent while project food aid (at 269,000 mt, 25 percent of the total received) rose by 38 percent (see Figure 25).

Figure 25: Food Aid Deliveries to Asia by Category (2001–2012)



Multilateral food aid accounted for 50 percent of deliveries, a decline of 34 percent when compared with 2011. In contrast, in 2012 food aid contributed by bilateral donors increased by more than 100 percent and contributions from NGOs rose by 13 percent. Food aid distributed directly to beneficiaries accounted for 88 percent of the total while 12 percent was sold on the market. With reference to the delivery mode, 14 percent was used for triangular purchases, 62 percent for direct transfers and 24 percent for local purchases (see Table 14).

Table 14: 2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Asia

ASIA	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	825	80	788	72	-4
Project	195	19	269	25	38
Programme	15	1	35	3	> 100
Sold	46	4	130	12	> 100
Distributed	989	96	962	88	-3
Multilateral	817	79	542	50	-34
Bilateral	20	2	325	30	> 100
NGOs	198	19	225	20	13
Direct transfer	390	38	676	62	73
Triangular purchase	182	17	157	14	-14
Local purchase	463	45	259	24	-44

7.3 Latin America and the Caribbean

Food aid deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean amounted to 196,000 mt (4 percent of the total). This represented a drop of 44 percent compared with 2011 (see Figure 26).

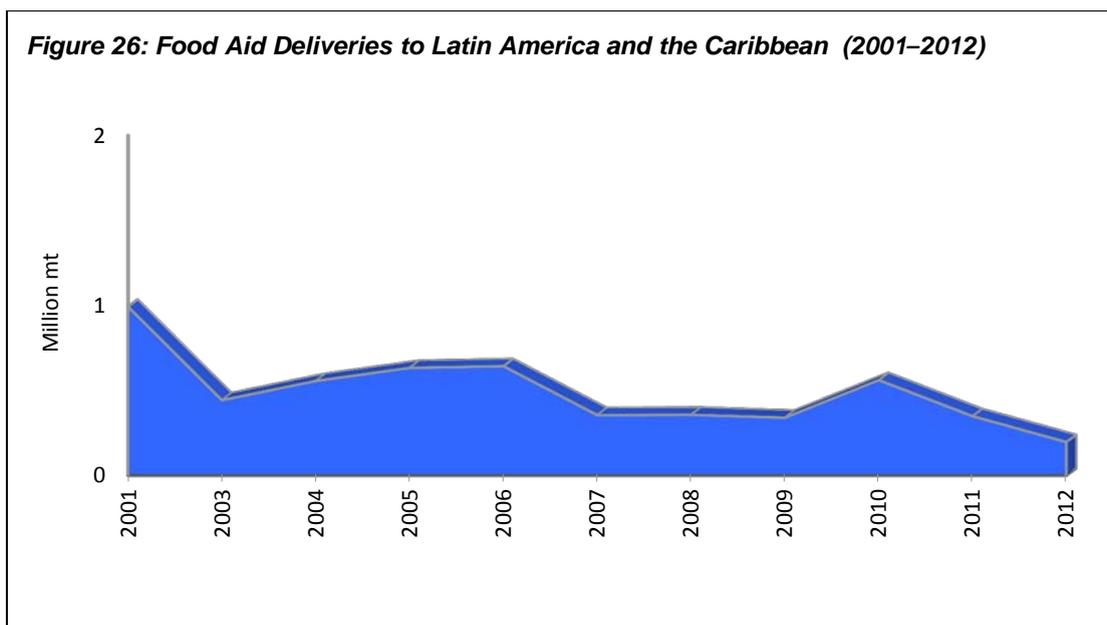
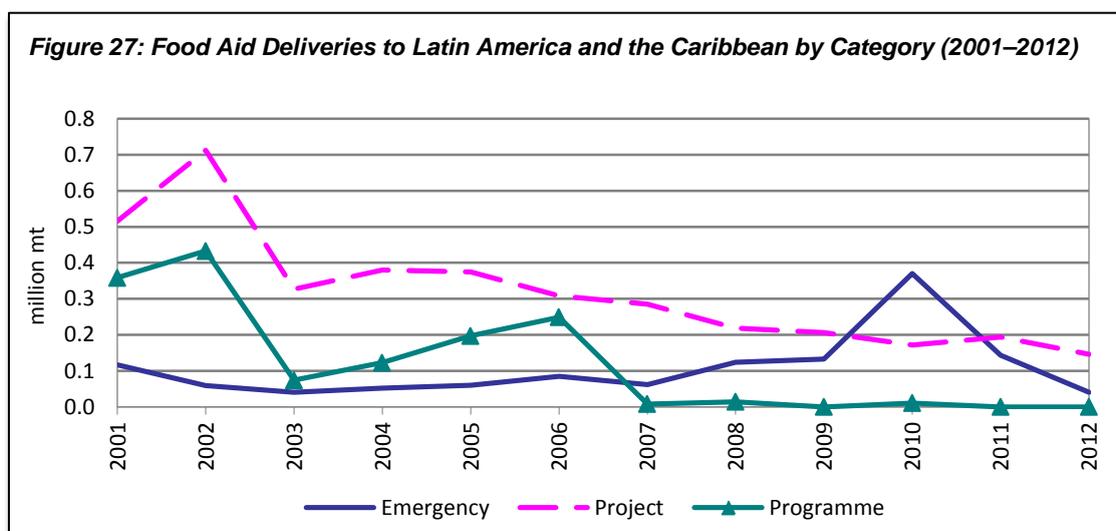


Figure 27 shows the regional distribution of food aid by categories: 41,000 mt (21 percent) was allocated to emergencies and 155,000 mt (79 percent) to projects.



Multilateral food aid accounted for 33 percent of deliveries to the region; a 54 percent decrease from 2011. Compared with 2011, food aid contributed by bilateral donors increased by 11 percent; and food aid provided through NGOs decreased by 58 percent.

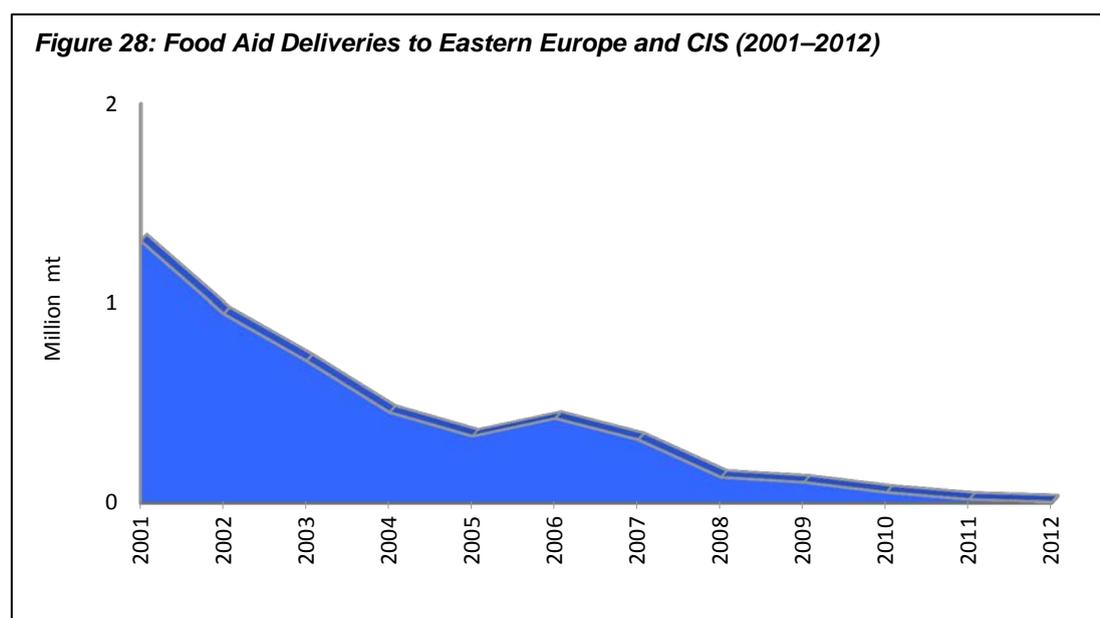
Food aid distributed directly to beneficiaries accounted for 84 percent of deliveries while 16 percent was sold on the market. With reference to the delivery mode, 8 percent was used for triangular purchases, 78 percent for direct transfers and 14 percent for local purchases (see Table 15).

Table 15: 2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean

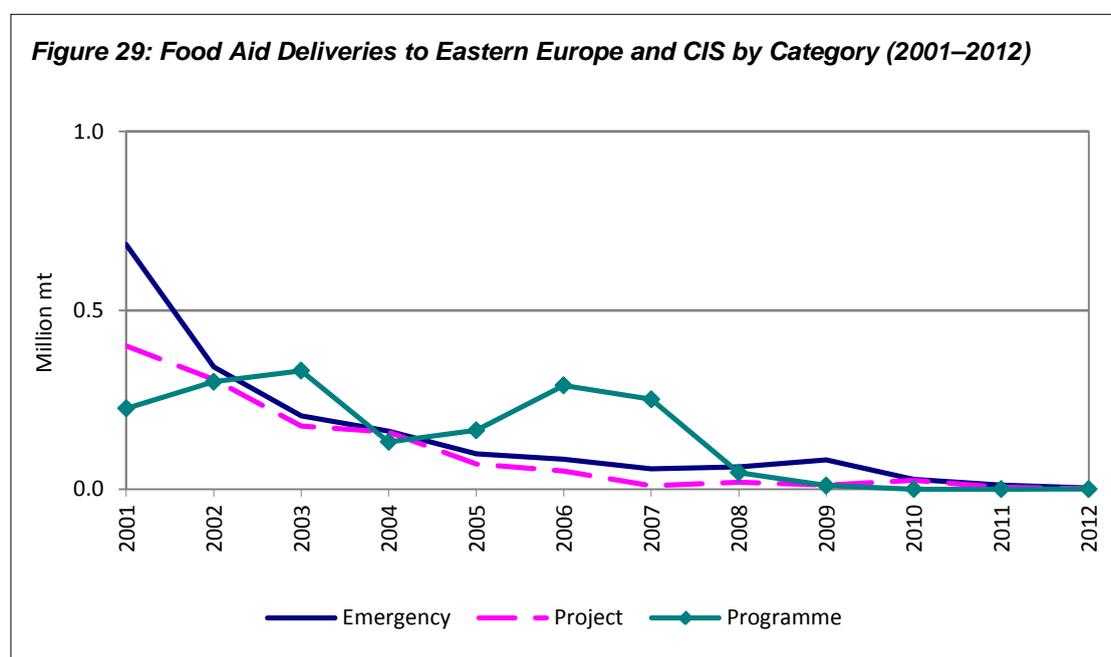
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	143	41	41	21	-72
Project	205	59	155	79	-24
Programme	–	–	–	–	–
Sold	30	8	31	16	2
Distributed	318	92	165	84	-48
Multilateral	142	41	66	33	-54
Bilateral	63	18	70	36	11
NGOs	143	41	60	31	-58
Direct transfer	248	71	154	78	-38
Triangular purchase	45	13	16	8	-64
Local purchase	55	16	26	14	-52

7.4 Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Food aid delivered to Eastern Europe and CIS continued to decline in 2012: during that year, total deliveries amounted to only 5,000 mt (see Figure 28).



Of the food aid deliveries to the region, 67 percent was earmarked for emergencies, 22 percent for project and the remaining 11 percent for programme aid (see Figure 29 for the trend).



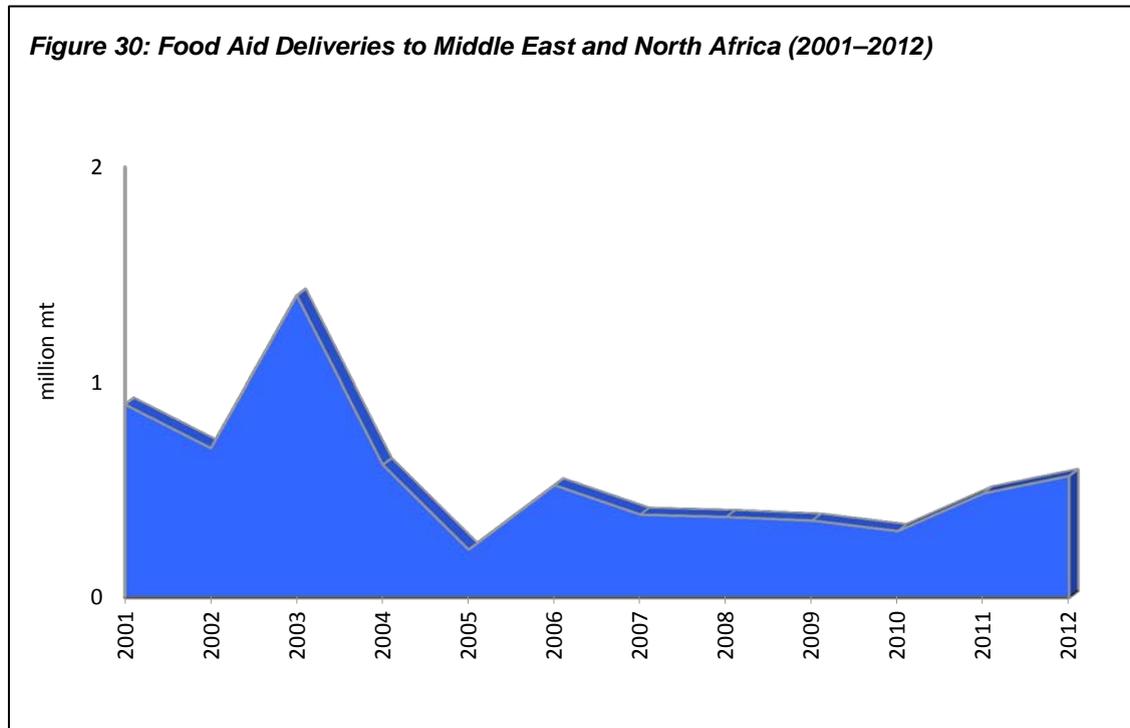
The food aid delivered to the region was distributed directly to beneficiaries: 72 percent came from bilateral contributions, 21 percent was multilateral in origin, and 7 percent came through NGOs (see Table 16).

Table 16: 2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS

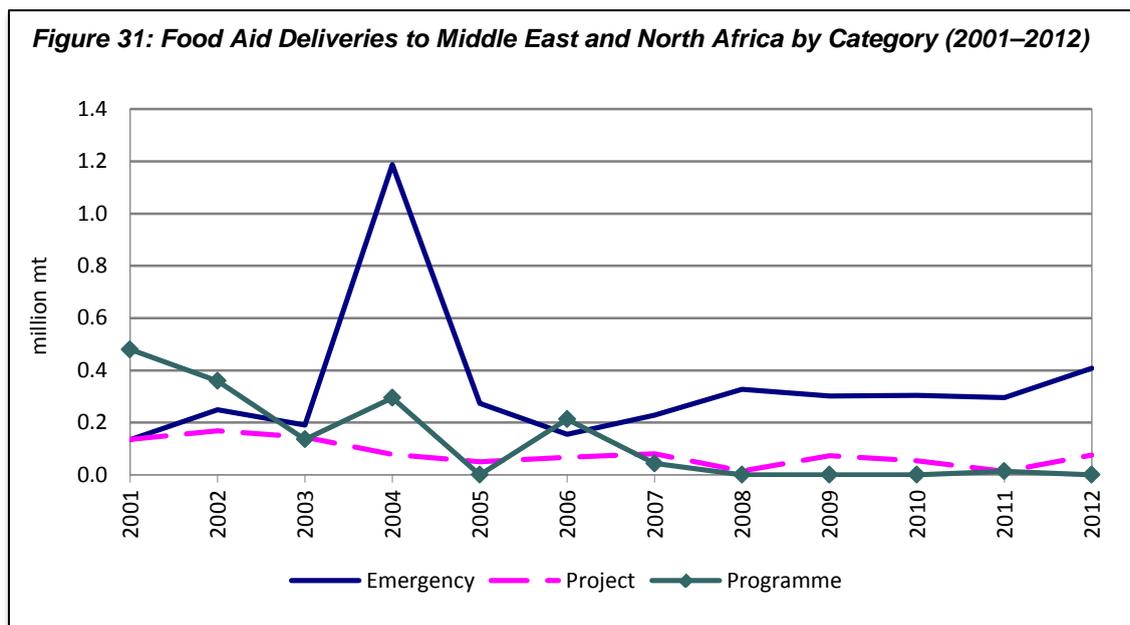
	2011		2012		Change
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	2012 vs 2011
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS					
Emergency	12	68	3	67	-72
Project	5	32	1	22	-81
Programme	–	–	1	11	–
Sold	–	–	–	–	–
Distributed	17	100	5	100	-72
Multilateral	12	73	1	21	-92
Bilateral	–	–	4	72	–
NGOs	5	27	0	7	-93
Direct transfer	4	26	4	77	-16
Triangular purchase	2	11	1	16	-58
Local purchase	11	63	0	7	-97

7.5 Middle East and North Africa

Food aid provided for the region in 2012 amounted to 566,000 mt: this represented 11 percent of all deliveries, an increase of 17 percent compared with 2011 (see Figure 30).



Emergency food aid (524,000 mt) accounted for 93 percent of deliveries to the region while project food aid (42,000 mt) accounted for 7 percent (see Figure 31). In both instances, the food aid was distributed directly to beneficiaries.



Of the total deliveries to the region, 98 percent was channelled multilaterally and 2 percent through NGOs. With reference to the delivery mode, 22 percent was used for triangular purchases, 19 percent for direct transfers and 59 percent for local purchases (see Table 17).

Table 17: 2011–2012 Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	2011		2012		Change 2012 vs 2011
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	409	84	524	93	28
Project	76	16	42	7	-45
Programme	–	–	–	–	–
Sold	–	–	–	–	–
Distributed	485	100	566	100	17
Multilateral	395	82	553	98	40
Bilateral	50	10	0	0	-100
NGOs	40	8	13	2	-68
Direct transfer	124	26	110	19	-11
Triangular purchase	150	31	125	22	-17
Local purchase	211	43	331	59	57

7.6 Food aid recipient countries

In 2012, 5 million mt of food aid was distributed to 84 recipient countries. Of these, 40 were in Sub-Saharan Africa, 16 in Asia, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 11 in the Middle East and North Africa and 6 in Eastern Europe and the CIS.

The average tonnage of food distributed per country was 60,000 mt. Eight countries received 49 percent of the food aid deliveries: Ethiopia (16 percent), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (8 percent), Yemen (5 percent), and Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan, Somalia and Sudan 4 percent each (see Table 18).

Table 18: Global Food Aid Profile of Main Recipients in 2012 (percentage)

	Bangladesh	DPRK	Ethiopia	Kenya	Pakistan	Somalia	Sudan	Yemen
FOOD AID CATEGORY								
Emergency	3	100	83	81	99	100	100	99
Project	97	0	17	19	1	0	0	1
Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOOD TYPE								
Cereals	96	95	95	87	80	82	84	93
Non-cereals	4	5	5	13	20	18	16	7
SALE								
Distributed	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sold	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DONOR								
Australia	1	0	0	3	2	–	–	5
Brazil	4	6	3	5	–	57	–	–
Canada	1	3	5	6	6	2	17	2
China	–	64	0	–	0	1	–	–
European Commission	2	1	2	2	0	1	6	8
Germany	0	–	3	6	4	–	1	33
Japan	9	–	2	6	12	0	8	17
Russian Federation	–	11	1	1	–	1	–	–
United Nations	3	5	24	8	9	0	7	2
United States of America	80	–	54	57	43	23	52	21
TERM								
Grant	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Concessional sales	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHANNEL								
Bilateral	–	77	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multilateral	26	23	41	87	79	84	96	99
NGOs	74	0	59	13	21	16	4	1
MODE								
Direct transfer	84	85	77	59	30	88	53	22
Local purchase	7	–	8	16	63	4	8	72
Triangular transaction	9	15	15	25	7	8	39	6