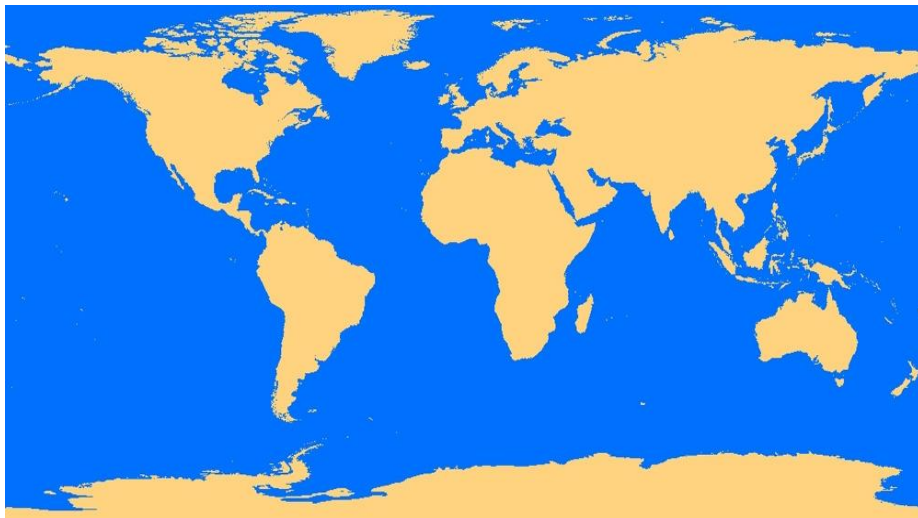


# 2010 Food Aid Flows

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INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID INFORMATION SYSTEM  
JULY 2011

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## FOREWORD

Over the past decade, global food aid has continued a declining trend. In 2010, the amount of food aid provided globally reached a record low of 5.7 million mt. This decline comes at a time when global challenges of hunger and food price volatility are imposing unprecedented pressure on household family incomes. Meeting immediate food emergency needs continued to be the main priority of donors during the reporting period with 73 percent of total food aid used for that purpose.

Estimates of global hunger suggest that 925 million people were undernourished in 2010 – a 9.6 percent decline from 2009.

While the provision of physical food aid declined during the year, funding arrangements to provide food assistance have become more flexible. Many donors are opting to provide cash resources to facilitate local purchases and to support triangular transactions, as well as for agricultural inputs. The World Food Programme continued to be an important channel for delivering food aid and is playing an expanding role in providing food assistance.

Reviewing the statistics for total deliveries of food aid: countries in sub-Saharan Africa suffered the largest decline in food aid, receiving 12 percent or 450,000 mt less than in 2009; while in Asia, food aid deliveries increased by 7 percent and Latin America and the Caribbean by 31 percent – primarily as a result of the unprecedented emergencies in Pakistan and Haiti. In the Middle East and North Africa and in Europe and Commonwealth Independent States, food aid declined by 27 percent and 24 percent respectively.

In the new global reality, the importance of the Food Aid Convention and its negotiation to better meet its objectives has resulted formal negotiations by the Food Aid Committee. Within these negotiations, humanitarian food assistance is increasingly seen as an integral part of efforts to address the structural causes of chronic food insecurity.

I am pleased to present this Annual Food Aid Flows Report as a comprehensive overview of trends in global food aid deliveries by governments, non-governmental organizations and WFP. In doing so, I would like to express my particular appreciation to all partners of the International Food Aid Information System for making this report possible. Without their collaboration, particularly the exchange of information on food aid allocations, utilization, shipments and deliveries, the International Food Aid Information System would be unable to function.

I would draw attention to the fact that this report and additional tables can be found on the International Food Aid Information System website (<http://www.wfp.org/content/food-aid-flows-2010-report>). Any updates or additional information requests should be directed to Ms Angela D'Ascenzi (tel. +39 06 6513 3709) and Ms Kartini Oppusunggu (tel. +39 06 6513 3068); e-mail: [hq.interfais@wfp.org](mailto:hq.interfais@wfp.org)

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Director  
Performance and Accountability Management Division

## *Explanatory Notes*

### INTERFAIS

Information on global food aid deliveries in metric tons is drawn from the comprehensive and integrated database of the International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS). It was developed by WFP for the purpose of improving food aid management, coordination, reporting and statistical analysis. INTERFAIS users are donor governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), recipient countries and WFP field offices. The shared information goes back to 1988 and is cross-checked before being disseminated.

### CONCEPTS

- **Food aid categories**

- **Emergency food aid** is provided to victims of natural or man-made disasters on a short-term basis. It is freely distributed to targeted beneficiary groups and is usually provided on a grant basis. It is channelled multilaterally, through NGOs or, sometimes, bilaterally.
- **Project food aid** supports various type of projects such as agricultural, nutritional and development. It can freely be distributed to targeted beneficiary groups or sold on the open market. Project food aid is provided on a grant basis and is channelled bilaterally, multilaterally or through NGOs.
- **Programme food aid** is supplied on a government-to-government basis. It is not targeted at specific beneficiary groups. It is sold on the open market and can be provided either as a grant or as a loan.
- **Food aid delivery** refers to the amount of food that actually reaches a recipient country in a given period. It is not the same as shipment data and food aid distributed to beneficiaries. In this publication, deliveries are reported by calendar year which may include quantities of food earmarked, shipped or purchased in the previous calendar year.

- **Priority country groups**

- Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include net cereal-importing countries with per capita income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association assistance and for 20-year International Bank for Reconstruction and Development terms. In 2010, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) classified 77 countries as LIFDCs (see [www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.asp?lang=en](http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.asp?lang=en))
- Least-developed countries (LDCs) are identified as low income as measured by gross domestic product per capita, weak human resources and low level of economic diversification. In 2010, 50 countries were classified as LDCs, as reviewed every three years by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC).

- **Delivery modes**

The mode through which food aid commodities are delivered to the recipient country.

- **Local purchases** refer to transactions by which food aid is purchased and distributed/utilised in the recipient country.
- **Triangular purchases** refer to food that donors purchase in a third country for use as food aid in a recipient country.
- **Direct transfers** refer to transactions by which food aid is delivered from donor to recipient countries.

- **Sale of food items**

Food items provided as food aid may be distributed directly to targeted 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 but is not the same as monetized project or emergency food aid. In many cases, food-aid sales transactions within the recipient country have, in their own right, been an important development tool to finance transport of food or activities.

- **Terms of delivery**

The different types of transactions comprise of assistance such as government-to-government grants for free distribution, grants for sale in the market, concessional assistance and monetary grants. The underlying principle is that these transactions must be favourable to the recipient countries. The 1999 Food Aid Convention set a ceiling on any donor's contribution fixed at 20 percent of each Food Aid Convention member's total commitment.

### VARIABLES

- **Calendar Year**

The period from January to December in which food aid is delivered to a recipient country.

- **Donor**

A primary provider of food aid from its own resources

- **Recipient**

A country that receives food aid

- **Food type**

The foods delivered as food aid or purchased locally.

### UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

- **Actual tons**

The actual weight in metric tons of food commodities delivered. One metric ton is 1,000 kg.

- **Grain equivalent**

The equivalent tonnage of grains necessary to get the given amount of cereal-derived product. Non-cereal commodities and products are not derived in grain equivalents.

- **Nutritional indicators**

These are indicators based on the nutritional requirements for energy and 13 macro- and micro-nutrients, or j-nutrients: protein, fat, iron, iodine, zinc, thiamine, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin B6, vitamin B9 (folic acid), vitamin B12 and niacin (see [www.wfp.org/fais/nutritional-reporting](http://www.wfp.org/fais/nutritional-reporting))

### ADDITIONAL NOTES

Geographical regions defined in the statistical tables are available at <http://www.wfp.org/content/food-aid-flows-2010-report>).

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

Data for 2010 are provisional.

**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 country, territory, city or area, or of their 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
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
INTERFAIS	International Food Aid Information System
IRMA	individual requirements met on average
LDCs	least developed countries
LIFDCs	low-income, food-deficit countries
NGO	non-governmental organization
USA	United States of America

2010 GLOBAL FOOD AID DELIVERIES<sup>1</sup>*million mt*

<b>Global food aid</b>		<b>5.7</b>
By category	Emergency	4.1
	Project	1.3
	Programme	0.3
By food type	Cereals	5.3
	Non-cereals	0.4
By mode	Local purchase	1.3
	Triangular purchase	2.5
	Direct transfer	1.9
By sale	Sold	0.5
	Distributed	5.2
By channel	Multilateral	4.0
	Bilateral	0.3
	NGOs	1.8
By recipient region	Sub-Saharan Africa	3.5
	Asia	1.5
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.4
	Middle East and North Africa	0.2
	Eastern Europe and CIS	0.1
By donor	United States of America	3.2
	EC and Member States (EU)	1.0
	United Nations agencies	0.5
	Japan	0.4
	Canada	0.2
	Australia	0.1
	Other donors	0.3

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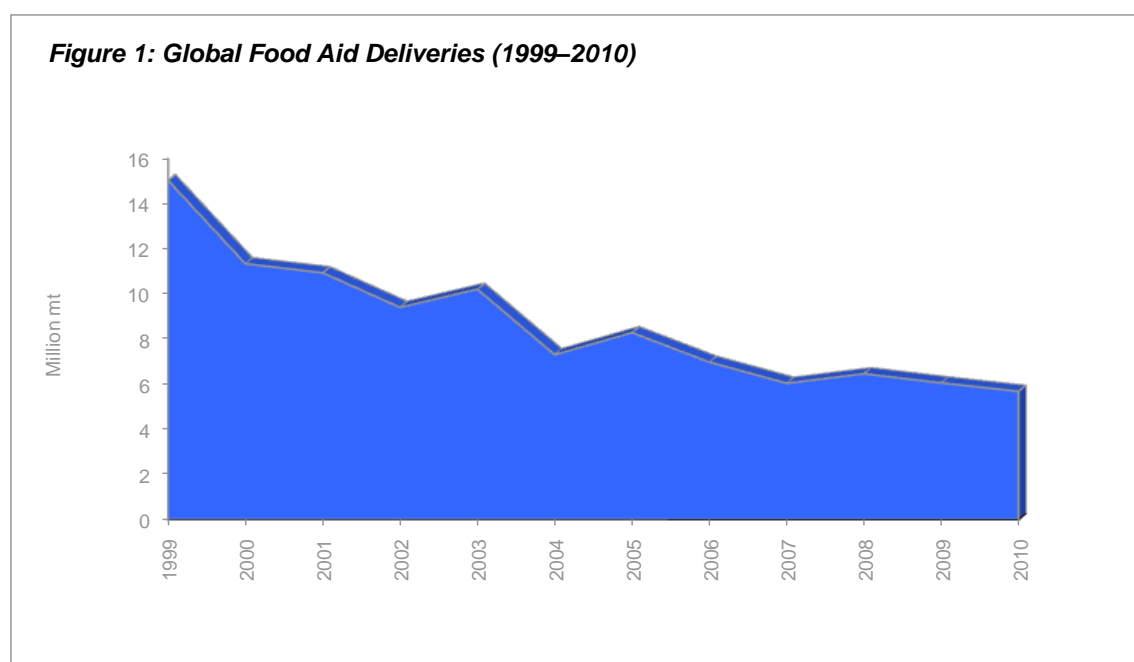
<sup>1</sup> Global food aid deliveries encompass all food commodities.



GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
<b>Food aid deliveries (million mt)</b>					
<b>Global food aid deliveries</b>	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.7
WFP share of total	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.6
<b>Food aid delivered by type</b>					
Cereals	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.3
Non-cereals	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4
<b>Global food aid deliveries (%)</b>					
<b>Procurement in developing countries</b>	35	39	32	31	36
<b>Deliveries by channel</b>					
Bilateral	21	22	10	6	6
Multilateral	54	54	64	66	64
NGOs	25	24	26	28	30
<b>Food aid deliveries by category</b>					
Emergency	61	62	76	75	73
Project	24	23	19	21	22
Programme	15	15	5	4	5
<b>Food aid deliveries by region</b>					
Sub-Saharan Africa	57	53	64	65	61
Asia	20	29	23	23	26
Eastern Europe and CIS	6	5	2	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	6	5	5	7
Middle East and North Africa	7	6	6	5	4
<b>Deliveries to</b>					
Developing countries	99.4	97.7	98.3	97.9	99.6
LDCs	58.3	56.5	68.8	66.9	64.0
LIFDCs	89.1	92.0	91.9	92.0	94.3
<b>Total cereal food aid deliveries as % of</b>					
World cereal production	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
World cereal imports	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>Cereals food aid deliveries to LIFDC as % of</b>					
LIFDCs cereal production	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
LIFDCs cereal imports	5.8	5.2	6.3	6.0	6.2

## 1. OVERVIEW

Recent estimates suggest that global food aid deliveries in 2010 reached 5.7 million mt, a 9 percent decline from 2009. The annual tonnage delivered has fallen steadily since 1999 (see Figure 1 and Table 1). Nonetheless, the world continues to rely on WFP to deliver food assistance to those in need: 63 percent of global food aid was provided through WFP in 2010.



**Table 1: Global Food Aid Deliveries (1999–2010) in million mt**

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
15.0	11.3	10.9	9.4	10.2	7.3	8.3	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.7

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa were the main recipients of global food aid in 2010, although deliveries were 12 percent down on the previous year. A decline was also reported in food aid deliveries in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Middle East and North Africa. The regional shares of Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean increased.

The top eight recipient countries accounted for 65 percent of total food aid deliveries: Ethiopia (25 percent); Pakistan (13 percent); the Sudan (8 percent); Haiti and Kenya (5 percent each); Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Niger (3 percent each).

In 2010, five major donor governments provided 74 percent of food aid deliveries – the United States of America, Japan, the European Commission (EC), Canada and the United Kingdom. The amount of ‘non-monetized’ food aid distributed directly to targeted beneficiaries was 1 percent less than in 2009, accounting for 91 percent of total deliveries.

In 2010, as in previous years, food aid was provided as a full grant. Food aid purchased from developing countries accounted for 2 million mt (36 percent), an 11 percent increase on 2009. Since the Purchase for Progress modalities were introduced in 2009, 150,000 mt of food has been contracted for local procurement, which is a clear indication of the potential for WFP and other market actors to buy food from smallholder farmers.

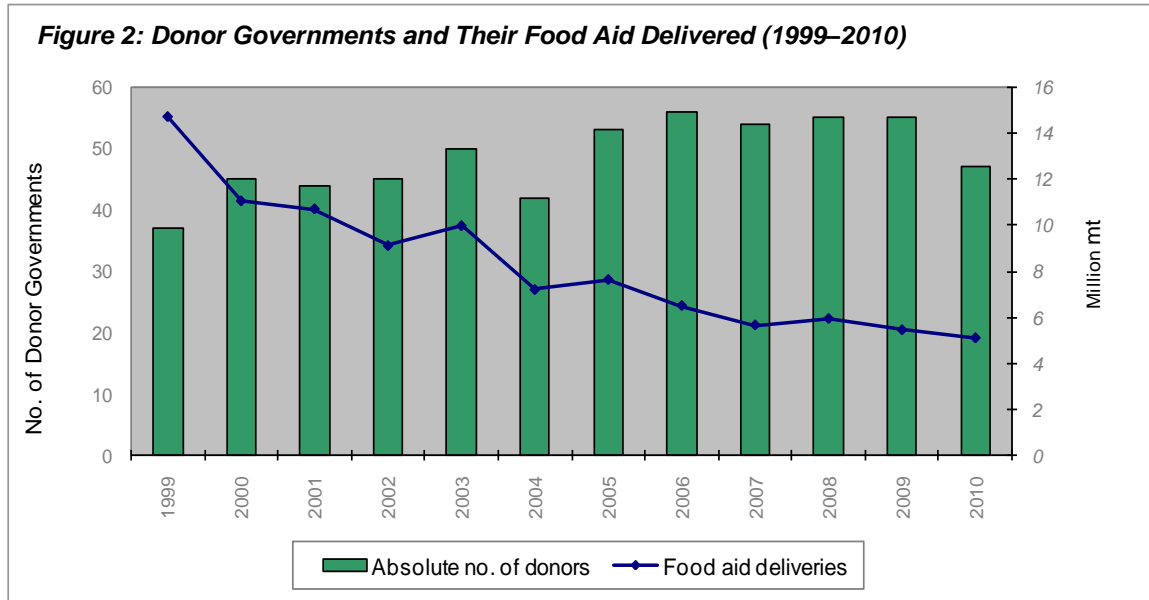
Emergency food aid remained the predominant category, accounting for 73 percent of total deliveries, of which WFP provided 81 percent; the total tonnage decreased by 400,000 mt (9 percent) compared with 2009. Project food aid remained stable at 22 percent, of which WFP delivered 20 percent, and programme food aid increased by 11 percent. All programme food aid was provided through bilateral donations.

Multilateral food aid constituted a 64 percent share of global food aid deliveries in 2010. Bilateral food aid accounted for 6 percent of total deliveries and food aid channelled through NGOs reached 30 percent, a 2 percent increase on the previous year.

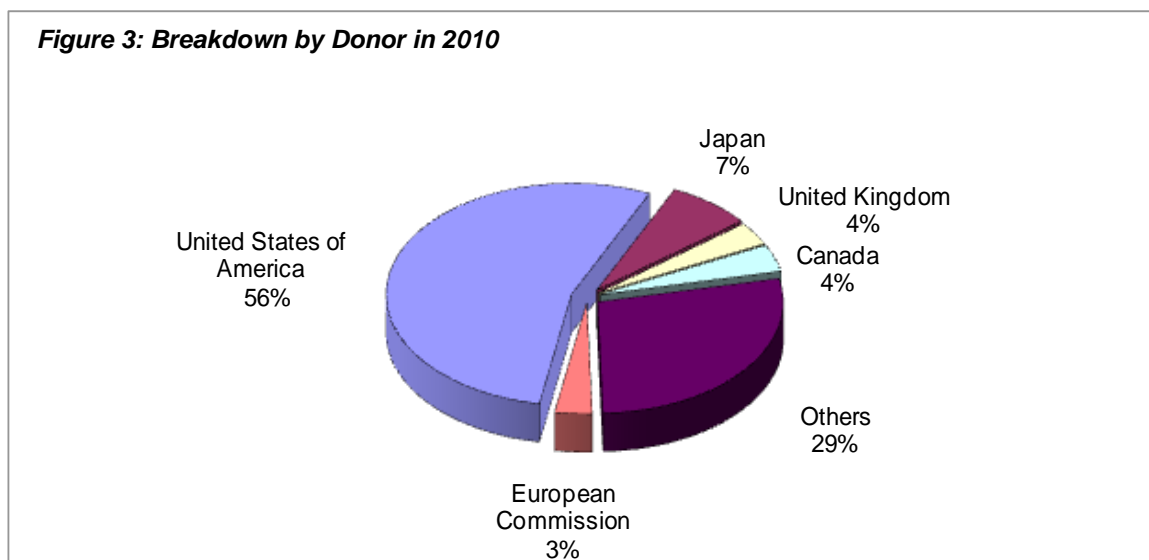
Based on the established indicators for measuring the number of people whose nutritional requirements potentially could be met through global food aid deliveries, food aid delivered in 2010 provided sufficient calories to feed 26 million people, protein for 32.6 million and fat 24.8 million, but would meet the iodine requirements of only 375,000 people and vitamin B12 requirements of 866,000 people.

## 2. FOOD AID DONORS

Food aid donations have fallen sharply since 1999 while the number of donor governments continued its gradual decline, dropping from 55 in 2009 to 47 in 2010 (see Figure 2). In 2010, 90 percent of global food aid was funded by donor governments, of which 50 percent donated less than 10,000 mt each.



In 2010, the top five donor governments were, in order, the United States of America, Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom and the EC; these five donors accounted for 74 percent of all food aid deliveries (see Figure 3).



The decline in deliveries was particularly evident in the reduced donations from Denmark, the EC, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia. Other donors such as Australia, Germany, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United Nations agencies contributed more than in the previous year.

The combined share of the United States of America and the European Union (EU) decreased by 2 percent compared with 2009 despite a rise of 2 percentage points in the share of contributions from the United States of America. The aggregated decline in deliveries by the EU from 990,000 mt in 2009 to 950,000 mt in 2010 (see Figure 4) was partly a result of the reduced share from the EC. Other governments contributed 27 percent of global food aid deliveries, which constituted a decline of 15 percent compared 2009.

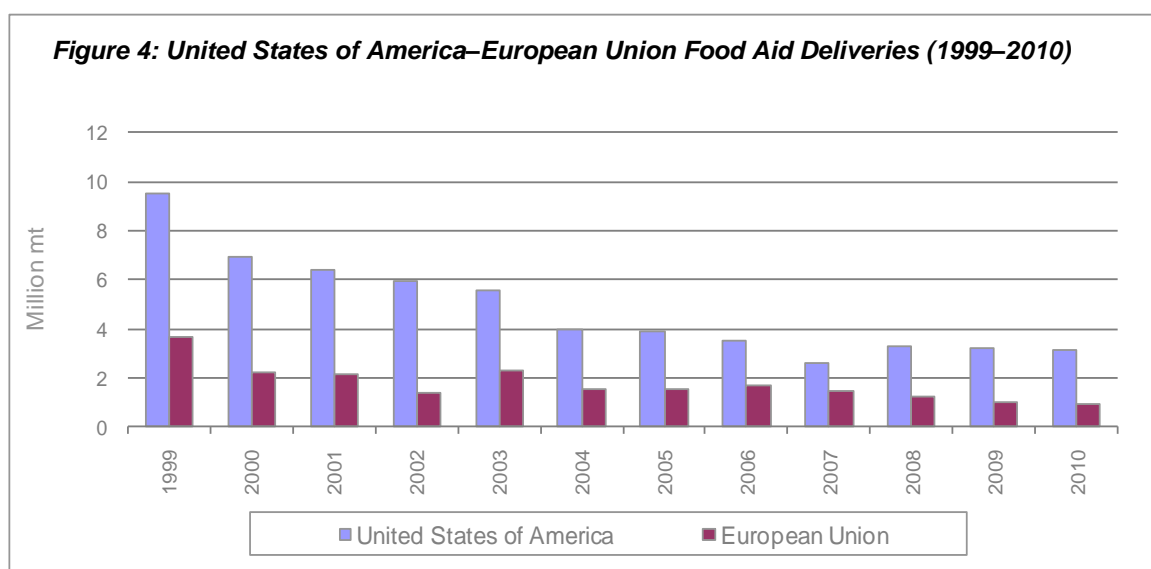
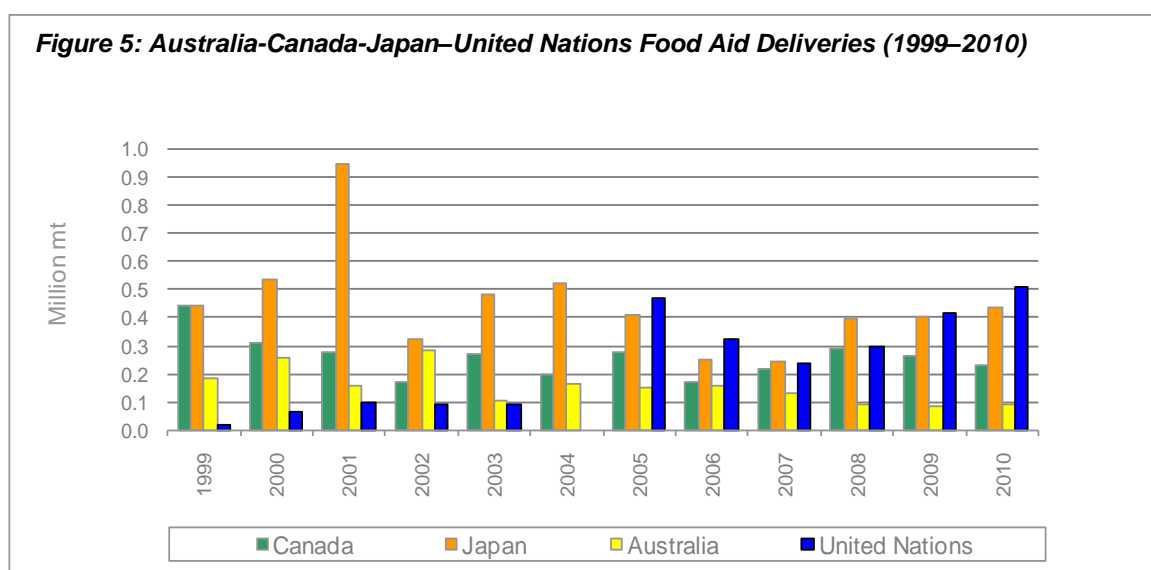


Figure 5 shows that Australia, Canada, Japan and the United Nations agencies increased food aid deliveries in 2010 by between 2 percent and 9 percent.



The six main donors in 2009 (see Table 2) continued to fund 83.4 percent of food aid deliveries. United Nations agencies provided 500,000 mt (9 percent) of food aid, which constituted a 22 percent increase on 2009 that was supported by the growth of the United Nations pooled funding facilities.

**Table 2: Global Food Aid Profile of Main Donors in 2010 (percentage)**

	Canada	European Commission	Japan	United Kingdom	United Nations	United States of America
<b>FOOD AID CATEGORY</b>						
Emergency	86	95	32	100	95	68
Project	14	5	13	0	5	32
Programme	–	–	55	0	–	0
<b>FOOD TYPE</b>						
Cereals	96	99	100	100	100	92
Non-cereals	4	1	–	0	0	8
<b>SALE</b>						
Distributed	100	100	55	100	100	91
Sold	–	–	45	–	–	9
<b>RECIPIENT REGION</b>						
Sub-Saharan Africa	76	58	63	92	51	66
Asia	17	30	23	8	39	21
Eastern Europe & CIS	0	1	2	–	2	0
Middle East & North Africa	3	7	7	0	6	2
Latin America & the Caribbean	4	4	5	–	3	10
<b>TERMS OF DELIVERY</b>						
Grant	100	100	100	100	100	100
Concessional-sales	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>FOOD AID CHANNELS</b>						
Bilateral	–	0	55	–	–	2
Multilateral	92	98	45	100	100	50
NGOs	8	2	–	0	–	48
<b>DELIVERY MODES</b>						
Direct transfer	1	2	59	–	0	50
Local purchase	31	52	12	12	50	11
Triangular purchase	68	47	30	88	50	40

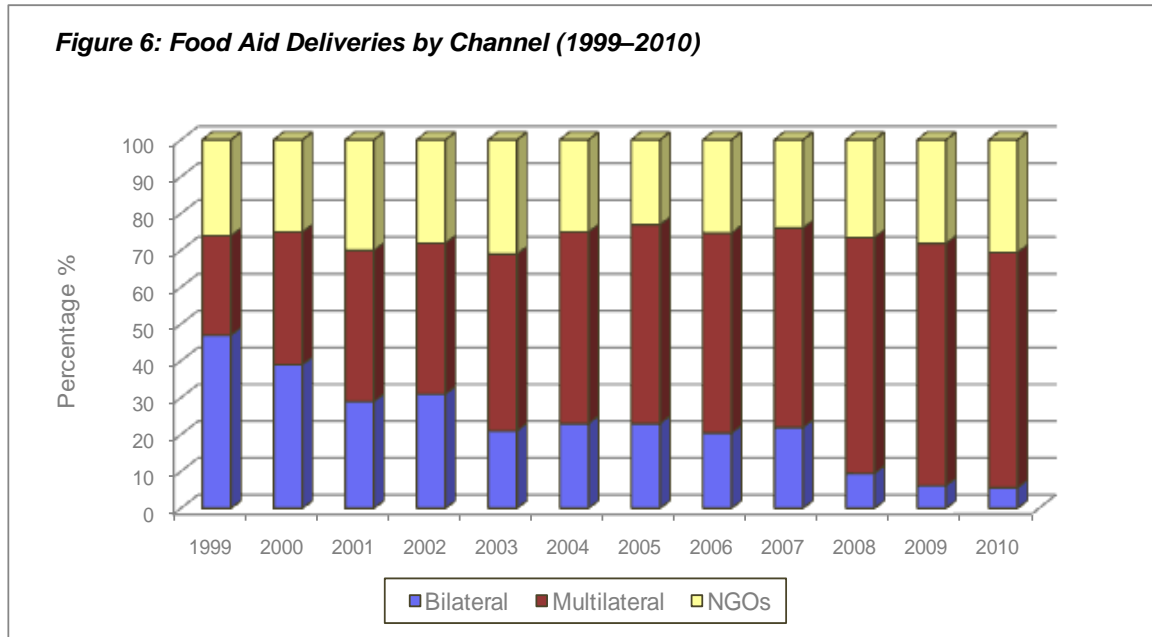
Japan provided 55 percent of its food aid directly to government recipients, of which 45 percent was monetized; the remaining 45 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries through multilateral channels. Twelve percent of total deliveries was purchased locally and 30 percent in a third country for use in a recipient country (triangular purchase); 59 percent of food aid was directly delivered from donor countries to recipient countries.

The United Kingdom provided its targeted emergency food aid multilaterally to countries facing temporary food crises, sudden natural disasters and conflicts in 2010. The United Nations agencies delivered equal quantities of food aid through local and triangular purchases.

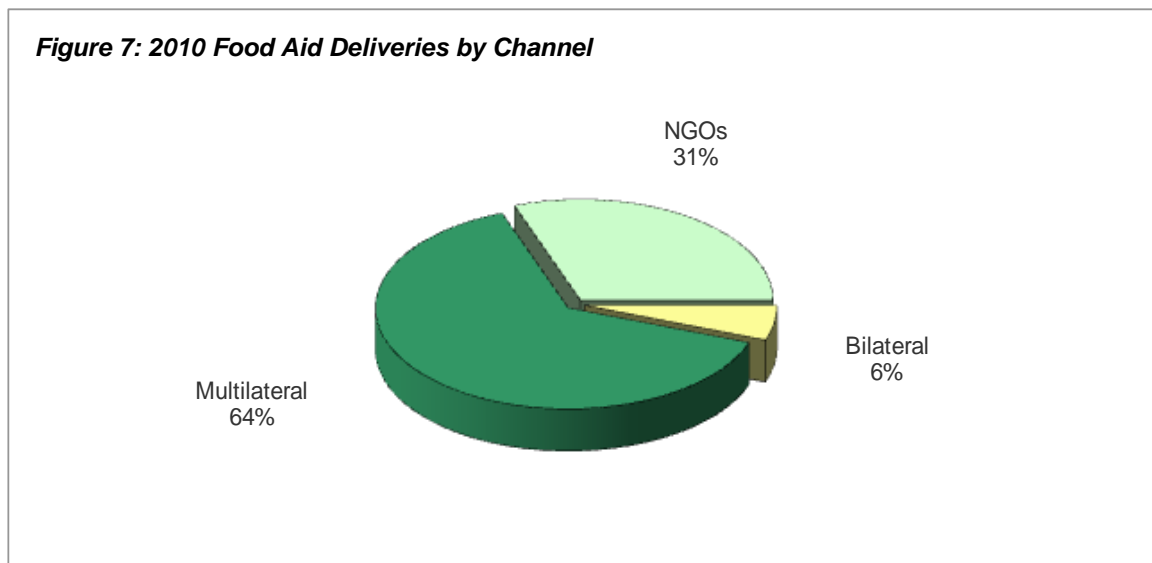
### 3. FOOD AID CHANNELS

#### 3.1 Food aid deliveries by channel

The decline in total deliveries was evident in both bilateral and multilateral food aid. Compared with 2009, bilateral food aid, which accounted for 6 percent of total deliveries, fell by 15 percent; multilateral food aid (64 percent of total deliveries) fell by 9 percent. Food aid channelled through NGOs increased by 2 percent and accounted for 30 percent of global food aid.



Since 2003, donor commitment to multilateral food aid has increased by more than two thirds in response to the growing challenges of food security. The percentage of bilateral food aid was at its lowest reported level in 2010 (see Figures 6 and 7).

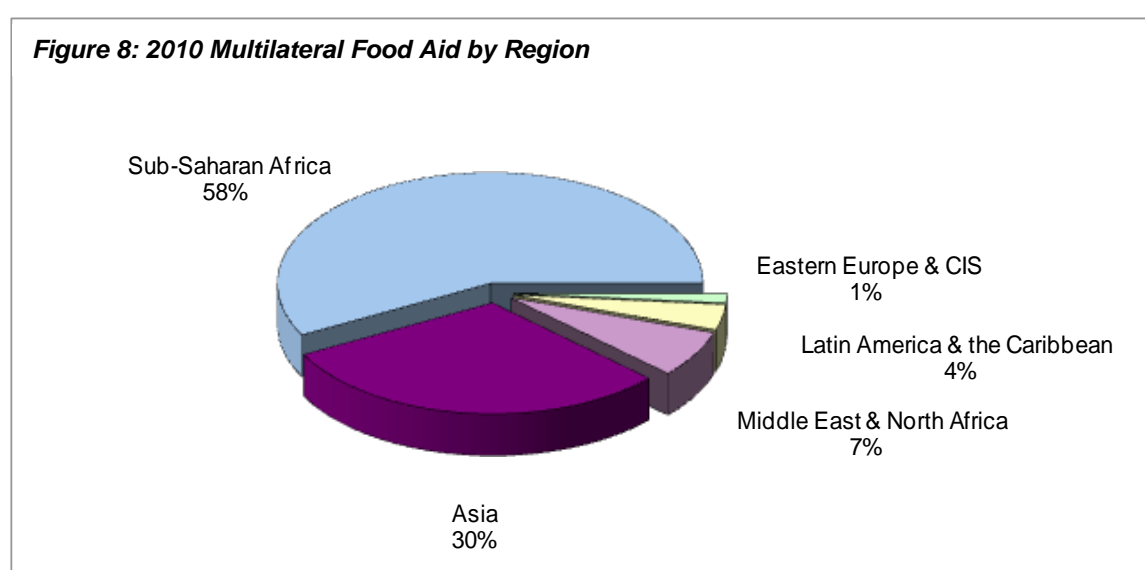


### 3.2 Multilateral food aid

Food aid channelled multilaterally reached 3.6 million mt, of which 99 percent was delivered through WFP and 1 percent through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Emergency food aid accounted for 93 percent of multilateral food aid deliveries. The remaining 7 percent was distributed as project food aid.

Figure 8 shows that in 2010 58 percent of multilateral food aid was delivered to sub-Saharan Africa, 30 percent to Asia, 7 percent to the Middle East and North Africa, 4 percent to Latin America and the Caribbean and 1 percent to Eastern Europe and CIS.



The United States of America contributed to 44 percent of multilateral food aid, the EU 22 percent, United Nations agencies 14 percent, Canada 6 percent and Japan 5 percent.

The five major recipients of multilateral food aid in 2010 were Ethiopia and Pakistan (both 18 percent), the Sudan (13 percent), Kenya (7 percent) and Niger (3 percent).

The percentage of food aid deliveries to Ethiopia remained the same as in 2009. Pakistan received more than double the amount delivered in 2009 following the widespread flooding in July and August 2010 that resulted in the heaviest loss of life, property and livelihoods caused by floods in 80 years. Niger also benefited from an 88,000 mt increase in multilateral food aid compared with the previous year; it became clear that there was not enough food available to meet the nutritional needs of the population.

Sixty-nine percent of total deliveries derived from triangular purchases, 31 percent local purchases and 0.5 percent direct transfers from the donor countries to recipient countries.

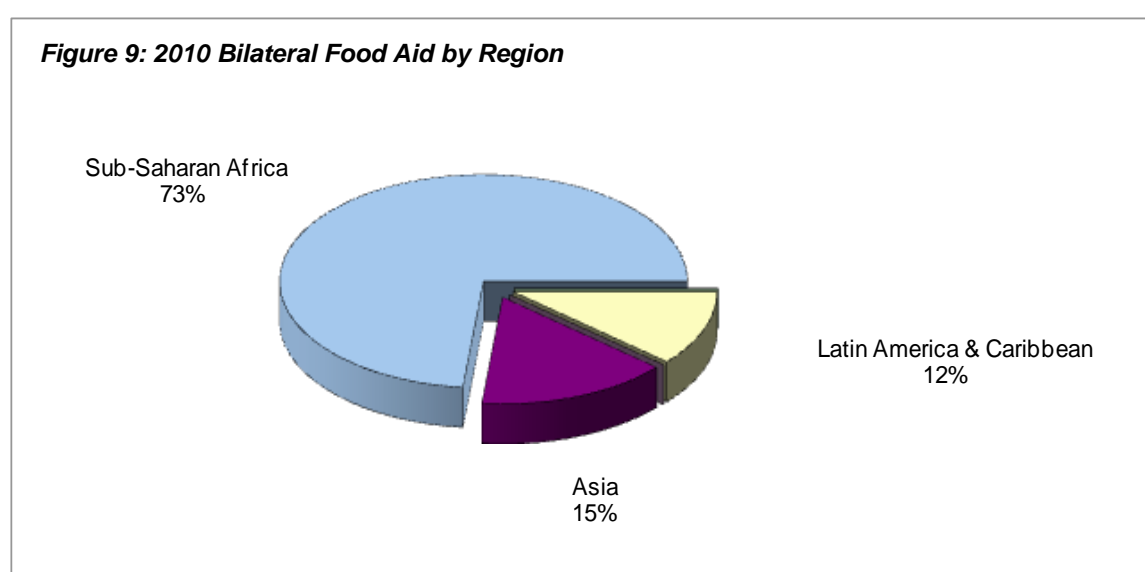


### 3.3 Bilateral food aid

In 2010 bilateral food aid accounted for 6 percent of global food aid deliveries and amounted to 318,000 mt, which was 55,000 mt less than in 2009. The total tonnage was provided as a grant.<sup>2</sup>

Bilateral food aid is supplied on a government-to-government basis, mainly as programme food aid.<sup>3</sup> In 2010, 83 percent of bilateral food aid was earmarked for programme food aid, 15 percent project food aid and 2 percent emergency food aid.

Bilateral food aid was largely directed to sub-Saharan Africa (73 percent), followed by Asia (15 percent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (12 percent) (see Figure 9).



DRC was the largest beneficiary of bilateral food aid, receiving 13 percent. Other major recipients were, in order, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Dominican Republic and Mauritania. Bilateral food aid was channelled to 29 countries, two more than in 2009.

Japan contributed 75 percent of global bilateral food aid in 2010, the United States of America 17 percent and the EU 8 percent. Ninety-eight percent of food aid channelled bilaterally resulted from direct transfers from donors to recipient countries. The share of bilateral food aid procured locally remained at 2 percent and that procured under triangular transactions decreased by 4 percentage points to 0.6 percent in 2010.

Bilateral food aid continued to be primarily sold on the market; 68 percent of total deliveries was monetized and the remaining 32 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries.

<sup>2</sup> For terminology, see Explanatory Notes.

<sup>3</sup> For details of food aid categories, see Explanatory Notes.

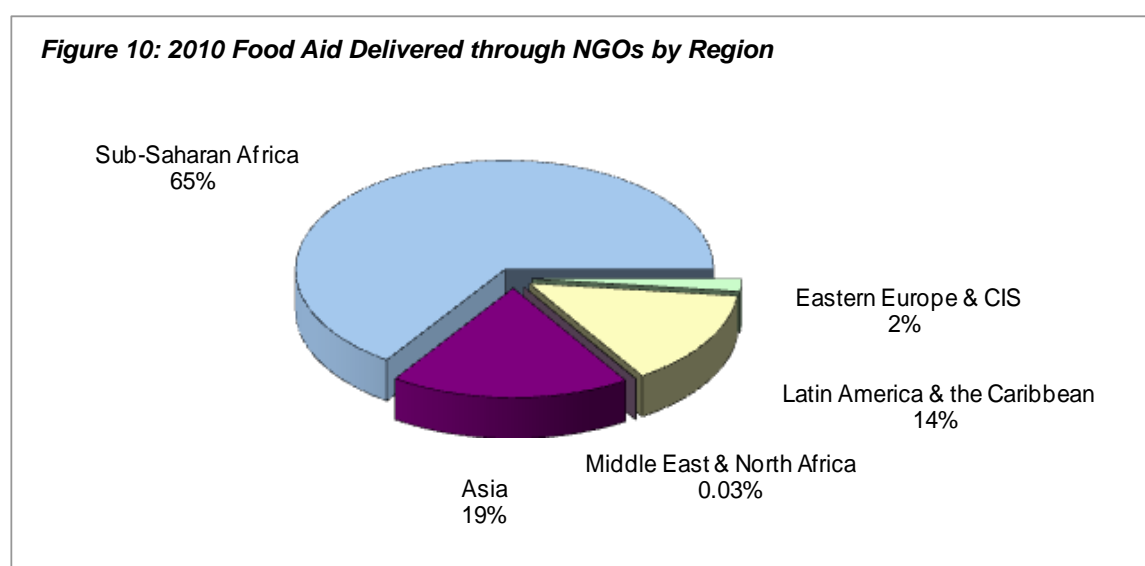
### 3.4 Food aid channelled through NGOs

In 2010, 1.7 million mt of food aid was channelled through NGOs, 35,000 mt (2 percent) more than in 2009.

Emergency food aid accounted for 44 percent of global food aid channelled through NGOs. The share of project food aid reached 56 percent and programme food aid accounted for a relatively small share of 0.01 percent (116 mt).

Eighty-three percent of food aid channelled through NGOs was distributed free to targeted beneficiaries. The remaining 17 percent, made up of project food aid, was sold on the market.

Sub-Saharan Africa received 65 percent of the food aid delivered through NGOs, 6 percent less than in the previous year. Asia received 19 percent (20 percent in 2009), Latin America and the Caribbean 14 percent (12 percent in 2009) and Eastern Europe and CIS 2 percent (1 percent in 2009). The Middle East and North Africa received a lower tonnage of 502 mt (see Figure 10).

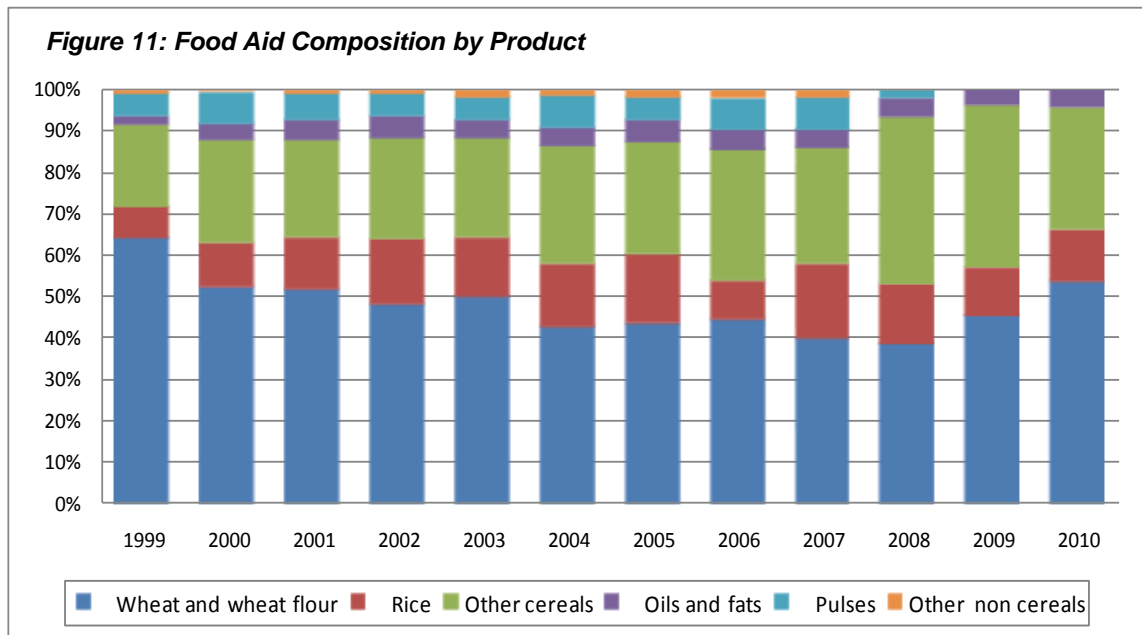


In 2010, NGOs channelled food aid in 63 countries, 11 fewer than in 2009. The main recipient countries were Ethiopia (738,000 mt), Haiti (162,000 mt), Pakistan (112,000 mt), Bangladesh (109,000 mt) and DRC (66,000 mt). These countries accounted for 68 percent of total deliveries.

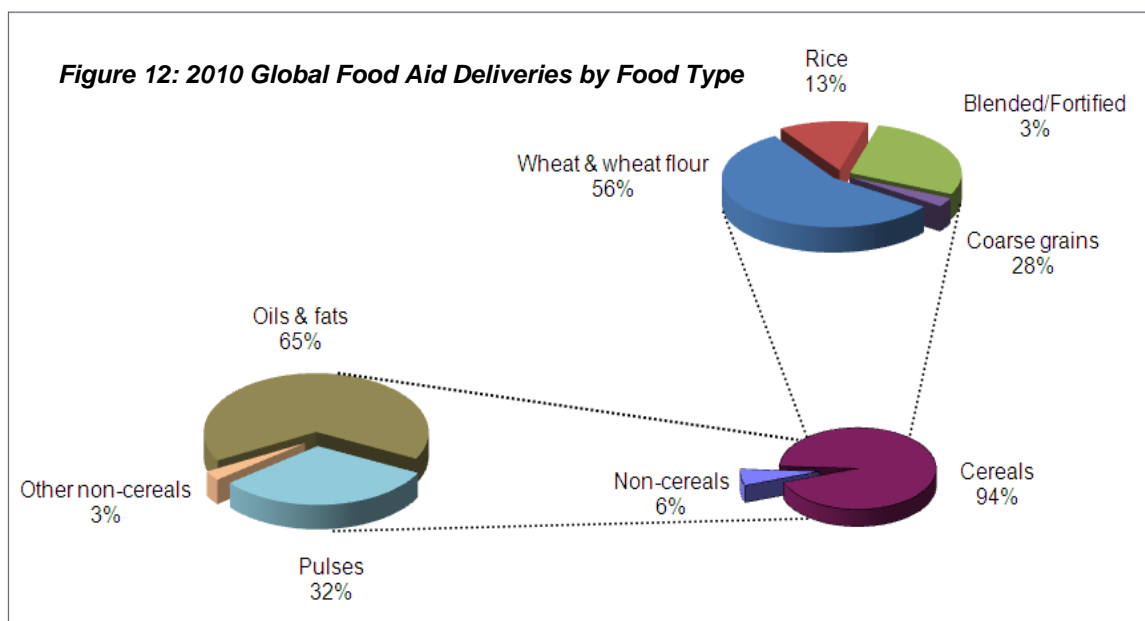
Of the food aid channelled through NGOs, 88 percent was provided by the United States of America. Other donors were the EU (8 percent) and Canada (2 percent, of which 56 percent was channelled through the Canadian Foodgrains Bank).

#### 4. FOOD AID PRODUCTS

The composition of food aid donations has changed significantly over the years, with increasing shares of non-cereals, pulses and seeds. In 2010, the combined share of cereals expanded significantly while the share of other products provided by donors decreased (see Figure 11). Sizeable donations of micronutrients and iodized salts were also received.



Cereals accounted for 94 percent of total deliveries, 10 percentage points higher than in 2009 (see Figure 12).



The same pattern of food types is evident in all regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia, percentage shares of cereals were lower than in 2009 despite there being an increase in each region. Latin America and the Caribbean had a 50 percent increase and Asia an 8 percent increase: as a result of emergencies, Haiti received 68 percent and Pakistan 51 percent of total cereal deliveries in their regions.

Table 3 shows that wheat and its derivatives were the principal commodities delivered as food aid (53 percent), a 20 percent increase compared with 2009. The share of rice rose by 2 percentage points; coarse grains decreased by 13 percent and blended/fortified food by 62 percent.

Among the non-cereals, oils and fats accounted for a significant proportion of donations, amounting to 4 percent of total deliveries. The decrease in the share of other non-cereals varies from 75 percent to 95 percent.

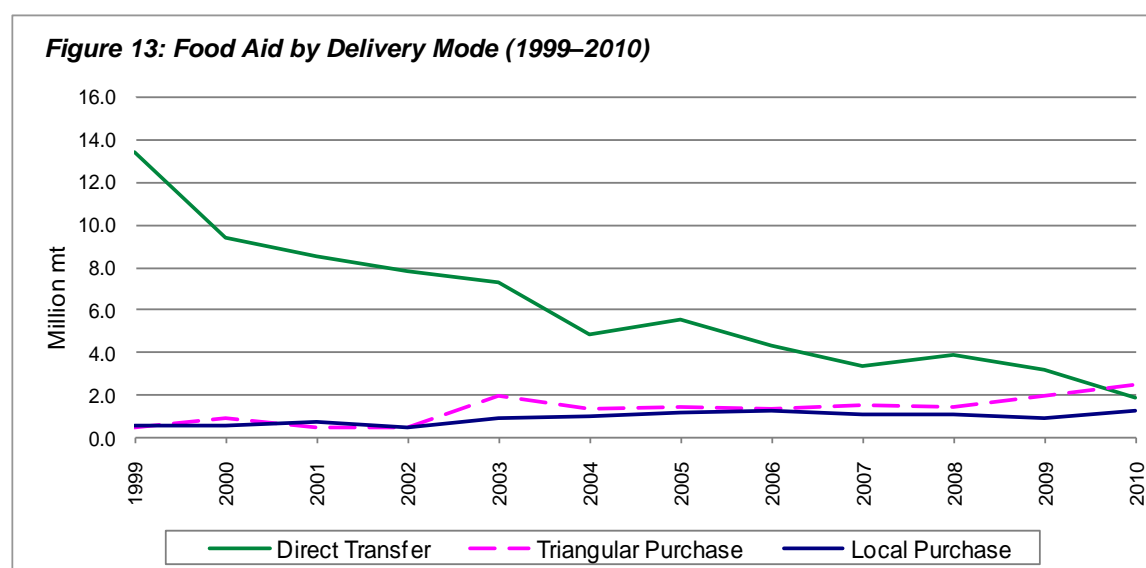
**Table 3: 2009–2010 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Food Type**

COMMODITY	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>5 226</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5 315</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>
Wheat and wheat flour	2 483	41	2 986	53	20
Rice	632	10	688	12	9
Coarse grains	1 700	28	1 483	26	- 13
Blended/Fortified	411	7	158	3	- 62
<b>Non-cereals</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>- 56</b>
Dairy products	10	0	2	0	- 83
Meat and fish	9	0	0	0	- 95
Oils and fats	241	4	239	4	- 1
Pulses	472	8	116	2	- 75
Other non-cereals	100	2	10	0	- 90

## 5. FOOD AID DELIVERY

### 5.1 Delivery modes

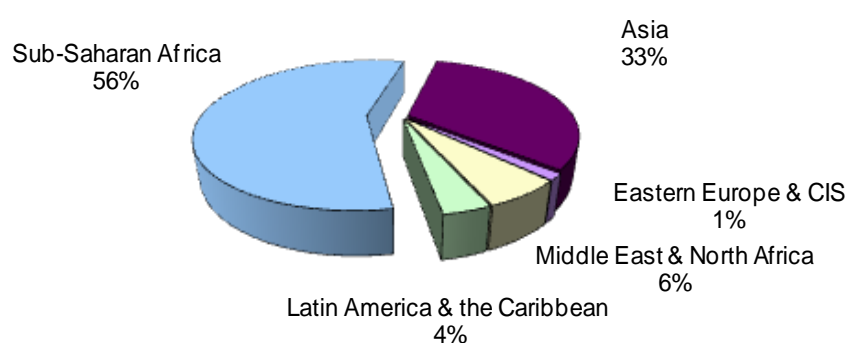
An important trend in the provision of food aid has become evident in the delivery mode chosen by donor governments. While most food aid continues to be provided in kind, there is a welcome increase in the share of cash resources used to support local and triangular purchases (see Figure 13).



Direct transfers accounted for 33 percent of the food aid donors provided in 2010, a 40 percent decrease compared with 2009. The remaining 67 percent of total deliveries consisted of local purchases (38 percent), which increased by 357,000 mt, and triangular transactions (29 percent), which amounted to 558,000 mt.

While in-kind food aid continues to be a critical food assistance tool, local and regional procurement and mechanisms such as cash transfers and vouchers, which reduce distances and transportation costs, are increasingly preferred by donors. When emergency food needs are localized and adequate food supplies exist in the country or region, the ability to purchase food assistance or provide vouchers to households so that they can purchase and produce their own food is a recognized advantage. For example, 150,000 mt of food has been contracted through the WFP Purchase for Progress modalities, reflecting the growing potential for WFP and other market actors to buy food from smallholder farmers.

Figure 14 shows that 56 percent of local and triangular purchases took place in sub-Saharan Africa and 33 percent in Asia; compared with 2009, this constitutes a 28 percent increase in sub-Saharan Africa and a 66 percent increase in Asia.

**Figure 14: 2010 Local and Triangular Purchases by Region**

United Nations agencies continued to be the main providers of food aid through local purchases; compared with 2009, a 55 percent increase has been recorded in this share. The United States of America provided 27 percent and the EC 8 percent of local purchases.

The largest share of direct transfers was donated by the United States of America and increased to 83 percent from the 82 percent of 2009; Japan followed with 13 percent (compared with 9 percent in 2009). The United States of America delivered 50 percent of its total food aid through direct transfers and Japan 59 percent.

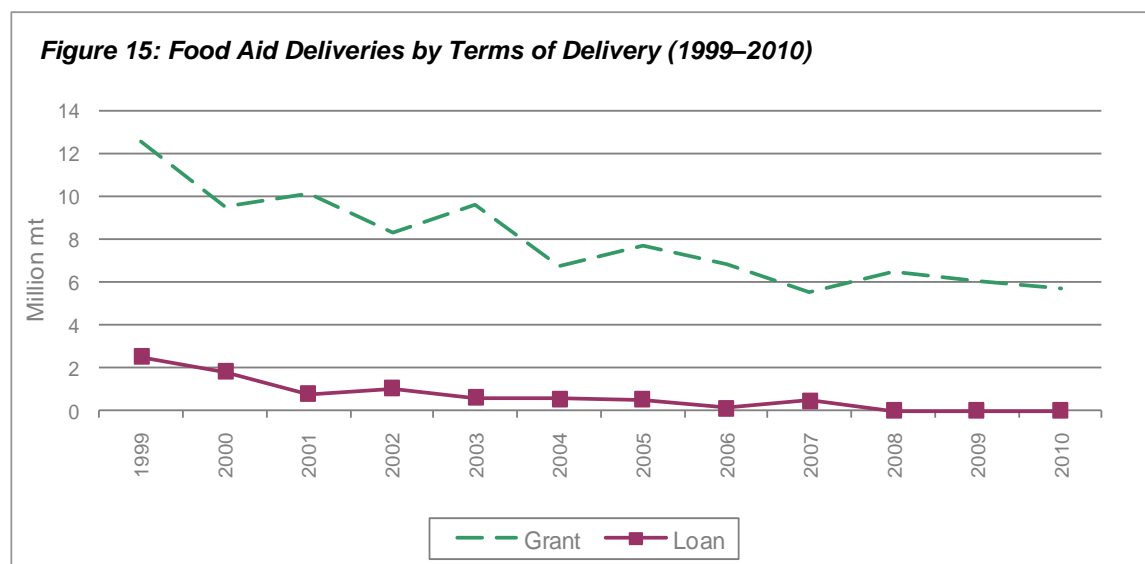
Ninety-four percent of total food aid delivered through triangular purchases, 90 percent of local purchases and 34 percent of direct transfers was for emergencies (see Table 4).

Table 4: 2009–2010 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Delivery Mode and Category

DELIVERY MODE	CATEGORY	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
		Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
<b>Direct transfer</b>		<b>3 182</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 892</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-41</b>
	Emergency	2 029	64	643	34	-68
	Project	927	29	983	52	6
	Programme	226	7	265	14	17
<b>Triangular purchase</b>		<b>1 944</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 501</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>
	Emergency	1 765	91	2 345	94	33
	Project	167	9	156	6	-6
	Programme	12	1	–	–	–
<b>Local purchase</b>		<b>932</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>
	Emergency	758	81	1 158	90	53
	Project	174	19	131	10	-25
	Programme	0	0	0	0	–

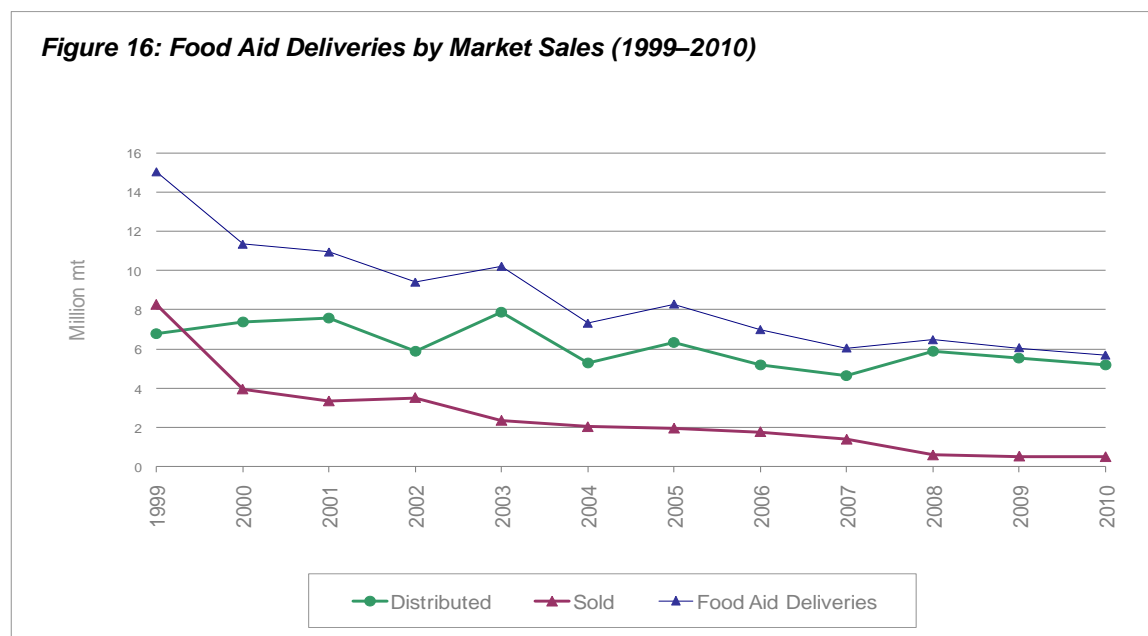
## 5.2 Terms of delivery

All food aid has been provided as a grant since 2008 (see Figure 15). Food aid was last provided on concessional terms – as a loan – in 2007, when it represented 8 percent of global food aid.



### 5.3 Food aid sales

In 2010, food aid sales accounted for 9 percent of total deliveries and amounted to 507,000 mt; improved targeting effectiveness of food assistance resulted in the remaining 91 percent being distributed directly to beneficiaries (see Figure 16).



Food aid sold in markets was donated by the United States of America (59 percent), Japan (39 percent) and Luxembourg (2 percent); 19 percent of total deliveries was directed to Bangladesh, 14 percent to DRC and 7 percent to Burkina Faso.

In 2010, the percentage of food aid sold in markets remained at the level of 2009. Forty-three percent was provided as bilateral programme food aid and 57 percent as project food aid through NGOs.

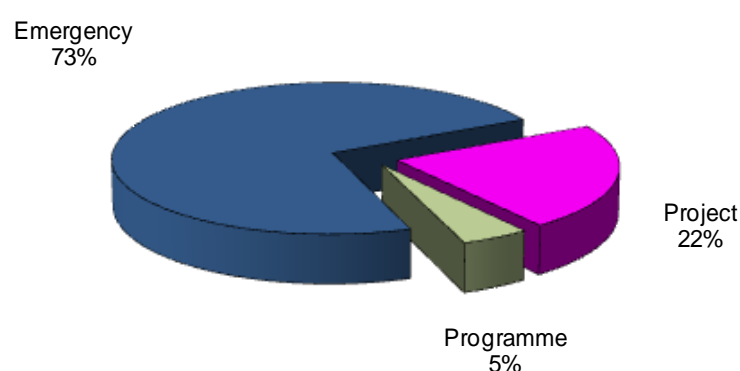


## 6. FOOD AID CATEGORIES

### 6.1 Global perspective

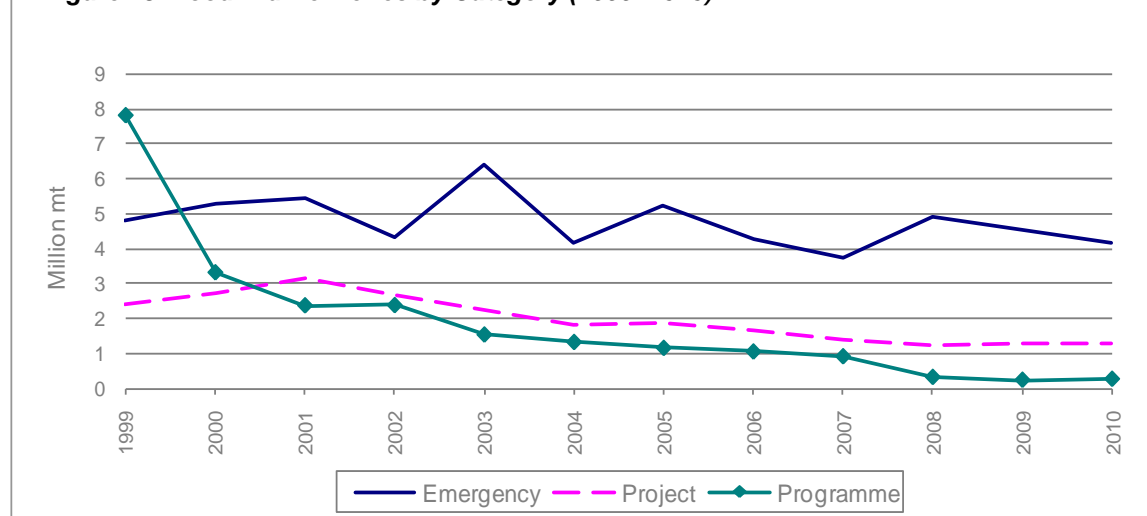
Food aid is categorized according to the way it is provided by donors and the use made of it by the recipient countries. In 2010 the share of food aid going to emergency operations amounted to 73 percent as a result of the rapid increase in humanitarian relief and crisis-related needs; project food aid accounted for 22 percent and programme food aid 5 percent of total deliveries (see Figure 17).

**Figure 17: 2010 Food Aid Deliveries by Category**



Emergency food aid dropped by 406,000 mt, which constituted a decrease of 9 percentage points when compared with the tonnage of the previous year (see Figure 18).

**Figure 18: Food Aid Deliveries by Category (1999–2010)**



Programme food aid increased by 11 percent and project food aid remained stable. The reduction in emergency food aid was mainly the result of a 68 percent decrease in direct transfers (see Table 5).

**Table 5: 2009–2010 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Category and Delivery mode**

CATEGORY	DELIVERY MODE	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
		Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
<b>Emergency</b>		<b>4 552</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-9</b>
	Direct transfer	2 029	45	643	16	-68
	Triangular purchase	1 765	39	2 345	57	33
	Local purchase	758	17	1 158	28	53
<b>Project</b>		<b>1 267</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
	Direct transfer	927	73	983	77	6
	Triangular purchase	167	13	156	12	-6
	Local purchase	174	14	131	10	-25
<b>Programme</b>		<b>238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>
	Direct transfer	226	95	265	100	17
	Triangular purchase	12	5	–	–	–
	Local purchase	0	0	0	0	>100

In 2010, 93 percent of all deliveries channelled through WFP was used for emergencies; the remaining 7 percent (or 248,000 mt) was for project use.

## 6.2 Emergency food aid

While the number of countries affected by natural disasters has declined over time, there has been a substantial increase in those needing humanitarian relief and crisis-related emergency assistance, particularly in the last decade. Africa has consistently been the region with the highest number of emergencies.

Emergency food aid to the sub-Saharan Africa and Asia regions accounted for 88 percent of total worldwide deliveries. The Middle East and North Africa received 6 percent, Latin America and the Caribbean 5 percent and Eastern Europe and CIS 1 percent (see Table 6).

Table 6: 2009–2010 Emergency Food Aid Deliveries by Region

REGION	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 995	66	2 484	60	-17
Asia	1 061	23	1 158	28	9
Middle East & North Africa	297	7	237	6	-20
Latin America & the Caribbean	112	2	210	5	87
Eastern Europe & CIS	87	2	58	1	-33

The recipient countries in sub-Saharan Africa were: Ghana, Guinea, Rwanda, Somalia and Togo. The tonnage directed to each country ranged from 75 percent to 91 percent of total emergency food aid.

In the Middle East and North Africa region, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Iraq received respectively 53 percent and 55 percent less than in 2009. Recipient countries affected by decreases in Eastern Europe and CIS include Tajikistan with a 46 percent drop and Georgia with a 95 percent drop. Resource constraints also led to no deliveries in Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Russian Federation and Serbia in 2010.

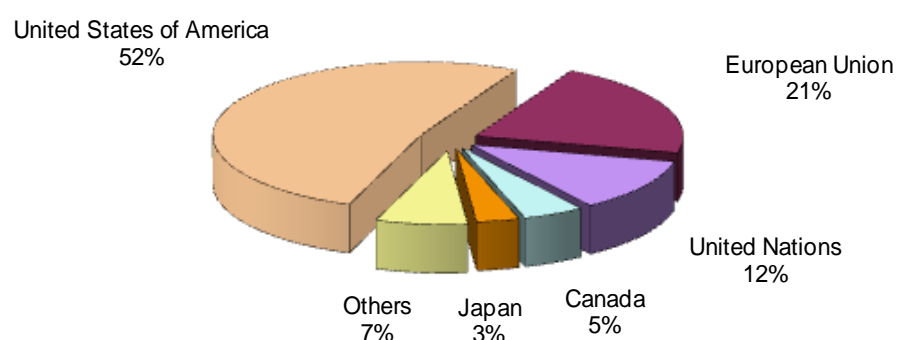
In 2010, Ethiopia (27 percent) and Pakistan (18 percent) were the two main recipients of emergency food aid. Compared with 2009, Ethiopia's share increased by 15 percent and Pakistan's by more than 100 percent (see Table 7). Emergency food aid received by Haiti and Niger increased by more than 100 percentage points. Other recipient countries also trapped in a cycle of transitory and structural food insecurity include Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and DRC, all of which faced a substantial decrease in their share of emergency food aid.

Table 7: 2009–2010 Major Recipients of Emergency Food Aid

RECIPIENT	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Ethiopia	985	22	1,131	27	15
Pakistan	241	5	757	18	>100
Sudan	509	11	474	11	-7
Kenya	256	6	238	6	-7
Haiti	75	2	168	4	>100
Niger	14	0	109	3	>100
Chad	97	2	104	3	7
Afghanistan	185	4	97	2	-48
DRC	148	3	88	2	-40
DPRK	304	7	79	2	-74

The United States of America, the EU, the United Nations agencies, Canada and Japan were the main providers of emergency food aid (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: 2010 Emergency Food Aid by Major Donor



### 6.3 Project food aid

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean received significantly larger shares of project food aid in 2010 than those in the regions of Eastern Europe and CIS and the Middle East and North Africa (see Table 8). The Middle East and North Africa received 9,000 mt – the lowest tonnage ever. On the other hand, the

Eastern Europe and CIS region had a substantial increase of 96 percent, which was delivered to assist displaced people in Kyrgyzstan in coping with the aftermath of civil unrest.

**Table 8: 2009–2010 Project Food Aid Deliveries by Region**

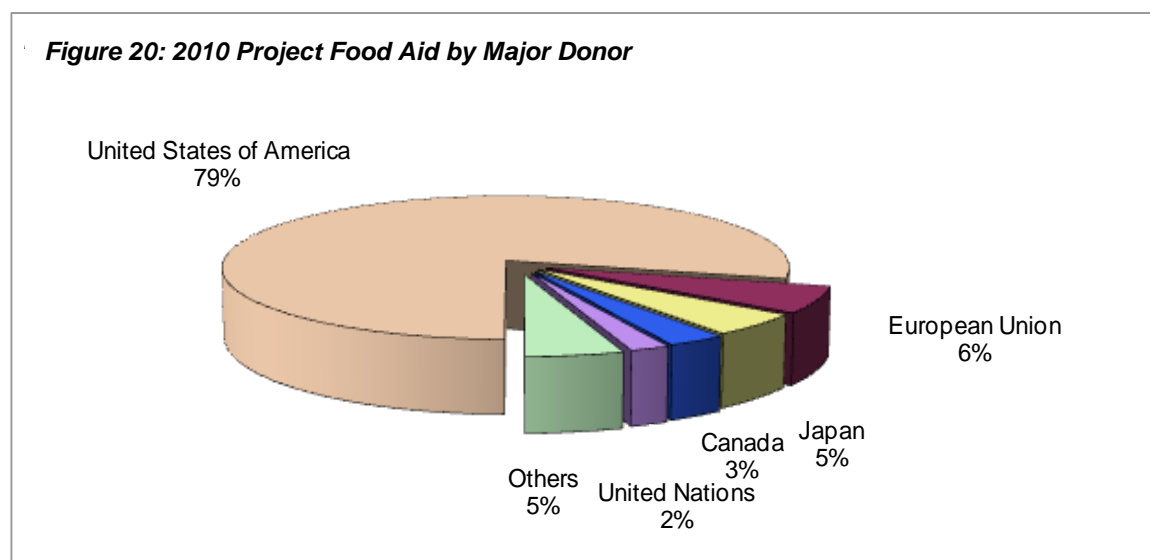
REGION	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	723	57	767	60	6
Asia	288	23	275	22	-5
Middle East & North Africa	40	3	9	1	-77
Latin America & the Caribbean	206	16	196	15	-5
Eastern Europe & CIS	10	1	24	2	>100

In 2010, the 10 major recipients of project food aid included five countries in sub-Saharan Africa, three in Asia and two in Latin America and the Caribbean (see Table 9). Ethiopia benefited from a 74 percent increase in project food aid and Niger a 70 percent increase. The share received by DRC doubled, reaching 64,000 mt (5 percent of all project food aid). Haiti and Guatemala saw a slight percentage decrease in 2010 and the shares received by Mozambique and Uganda were almost half those of 2009.

**Table 9: 2009–2010 Major Recipients of Project Food Aid**

RECIPIENT	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Ethiopia	148	12	258	20	74
Bangladesh	122	10	180	14	48
Haiti	108	9	88	7	-19
DRC	32	3	64	5	100
Mozambique	110	9	58	5	-47
Guatemala	61	5	51	4	-17
Dominican Republic	3	0	50	4	>100
Niger	24	2	41	3	70
Afghanistan	28	2	39	3	40
Uganda	50	4	36	3	-28

The United States of America continued to be the main provider of project food aid, with a 10 percent increase in 2010. However the EU contribution was 50 percent less than the previous year. Together the two donors accounted for 85 percent of total deliveries of project food aid (see Figure 20).



#### 6.4 Programme food aid

In 2010, sub-Saharan Africa continued to be the prime recipient of programme food aid with an 80 percent share of total deliveries, which constituted an 8 percent increase on the previous year. Distributions in Asia reached 16 percent and in Latin America and the Caribbean 4 percent. The Eastern Europe and CIS and Middle East and North Africa regions received no programme food aid (see Table 10).

**Table 10: 2009–2010 Programme Food Aid Deliveries by Region**

REGION	2009		2010		Change
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	2010 vs 2009
Sub-Saharan Africa	198	83	214	80	8
Asia	30	13	41	16	37
Middle East & North Africa	–	–	–	–	–
Latin America & the Caribbean	–	–	11	4	–
Eastern Europe & CIS	10	4	–	–	-100

All major recipients of programme food aid were in sub-Saharan Africa, with the exception of Maldives, which received 12,000 mt (see Table 11). Total deliveries to

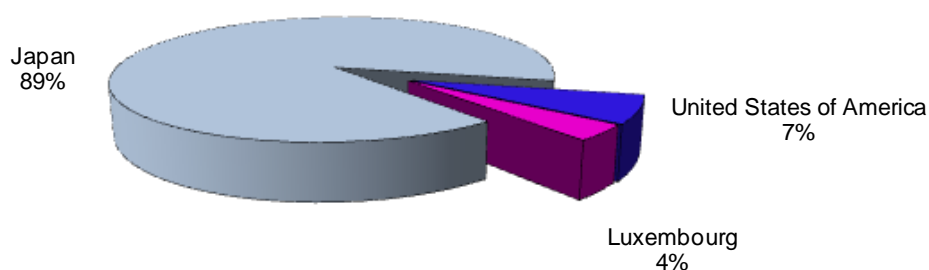
DRC increased by 70 percent compared with 2009; Japan was the single largest provider of this share.

**Table 11: 2009–2010 Major Recipients of Programme Food Aid**

RECIPIENT	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
DRC	24	10	41	15	70
Burkina Faso	–	–	32	12	–
Ethiopia	–	–	27	10	–
Côte d' Ivoire	16	7	17	7	11
Gambia	–	–	15	6	–
Cape Verde	18	7	15	6	-12
Senegal	–	–	14	5	–
Maldives	20	9	12	5	-39
Benin	12	5	12	5	5
Swaziland	–	–	12	5	–

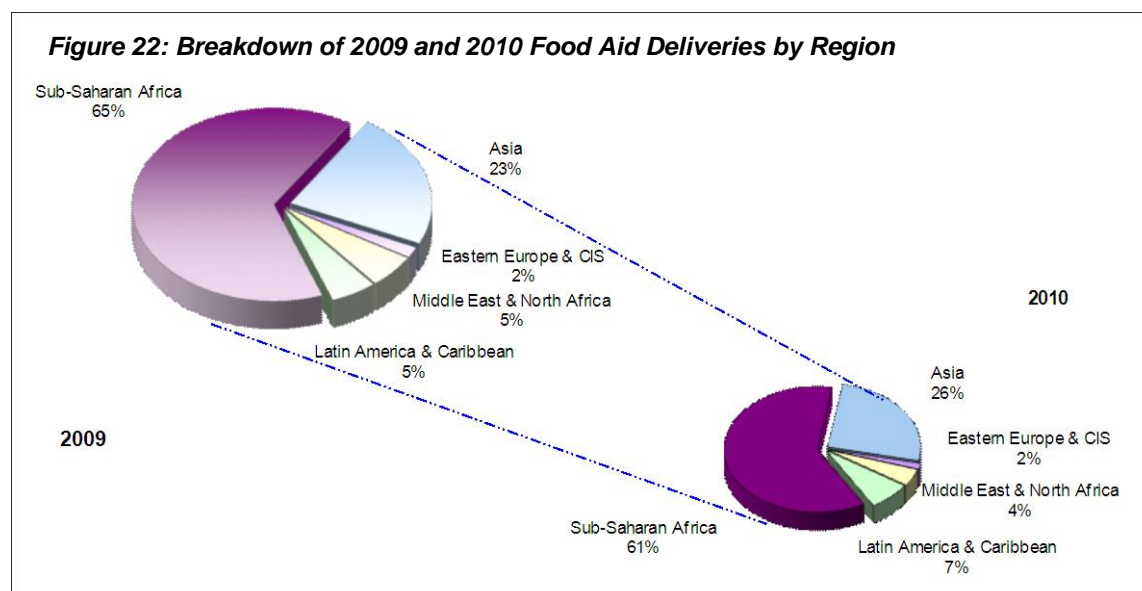
Japan contributed 89 percent of programme food aid in 2010; the United States of America 7 percent and Luxembourg 4 percent (see Figure 21).

**Figure 21: 2010 Programme Food Aid by Major Donor**



## 7. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

The reduction in the tonnage and share of global food aid deliveries affected operations in the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and CIS and sub-Saharan Africa regions (see Figure 22).



Sub-Saharan Africa suffered the largest decline in food aid deliveries, receiving 12 percent or 450,000 mt less than in 2009.

In the Middle East and North Africa food aid decreased by 27 percent and in Eastern Europe and CIS by 24 percent. In Asia, food aid deliveries increased by 7 percent and in Latin America and the Caribbean by 31 percent; these increases can be attributed primarily to the emergencies in Pakistan and Haiti (see Table 12).

**Table 12: 2009–2010 Global Food Aid Deliveries: Regional Perspectives**

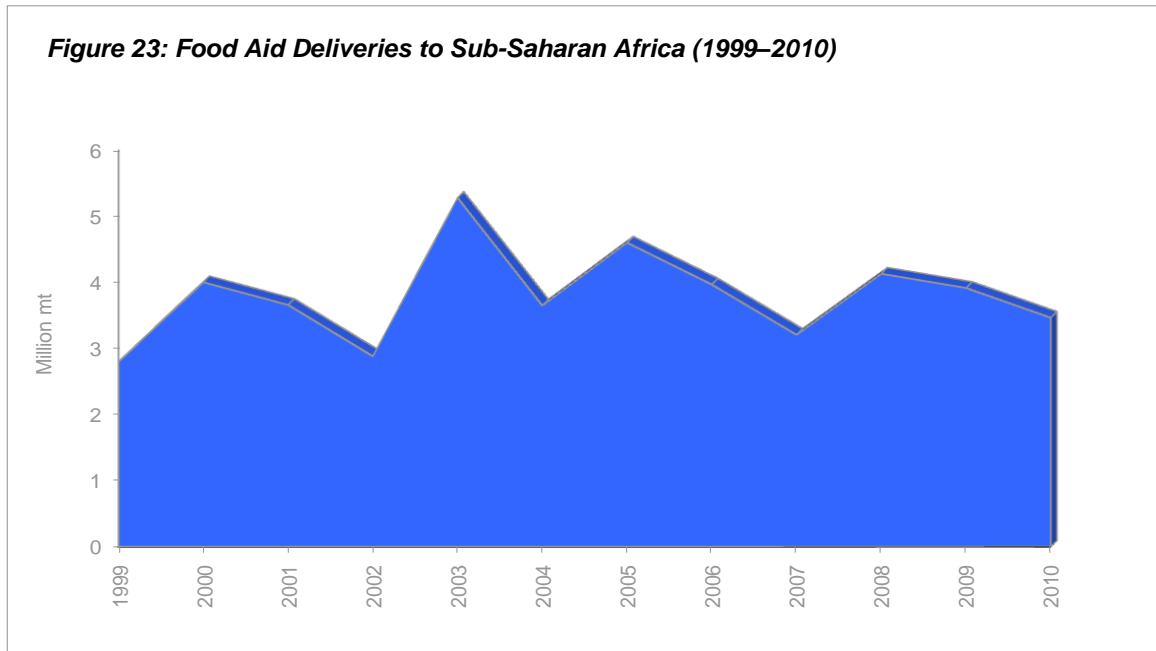
REGION	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3 915	65	3 464	61	-12
Asia	1 380	23	1 474	26	7
Middle East & North Africa	337	6	246	4	-27
Latin America & the Caribbean	319	5	416	7	31
Eastern Europe & CIS	108	2	82	1	-24

In 2010, food aid to Asia and sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 87 percent of the total. WFP channelled 63 percent of these deliveries worldwide.



### 7.1 Sub-Saharan Africa

In 2010, 3.5 million mt of food aid was delivered to sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 23).



While distributions were primarily to emergencies, overall, the percentage of food aid deliveries declined by 2 percent since 2009 (see Figure 24).

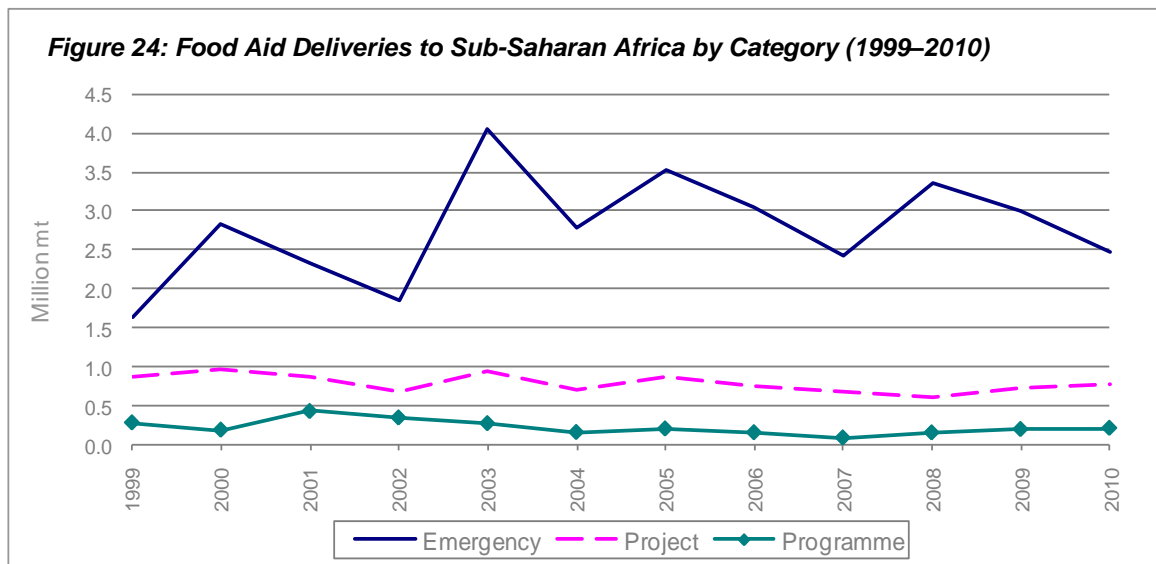


Table 13: 2009–2010 Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	2 995	76	2 484	72	-17
Project	723	18	767	22	6
Programme	198	5	214	6	8
Sold	378	10	318	9	-16
Distributed	3 537	90	3 146	91	-11
Multilateral	2 577	66	2 093	60	-19
Bilateral	206	5	233	7	13
NGOs	1 132	29	1 138	33	0
Direct transfer	2 241	57	1 324	38	-41
Triangular purchase	1 352	35	1 755	51	30
Local purchase	322	8	385	11	20

In 2010, the reduction of multilateral food aid deliveries had a direct impact on the amount of food available for emergencies; compared with 2009, there was an overall decrease of 17 percent.

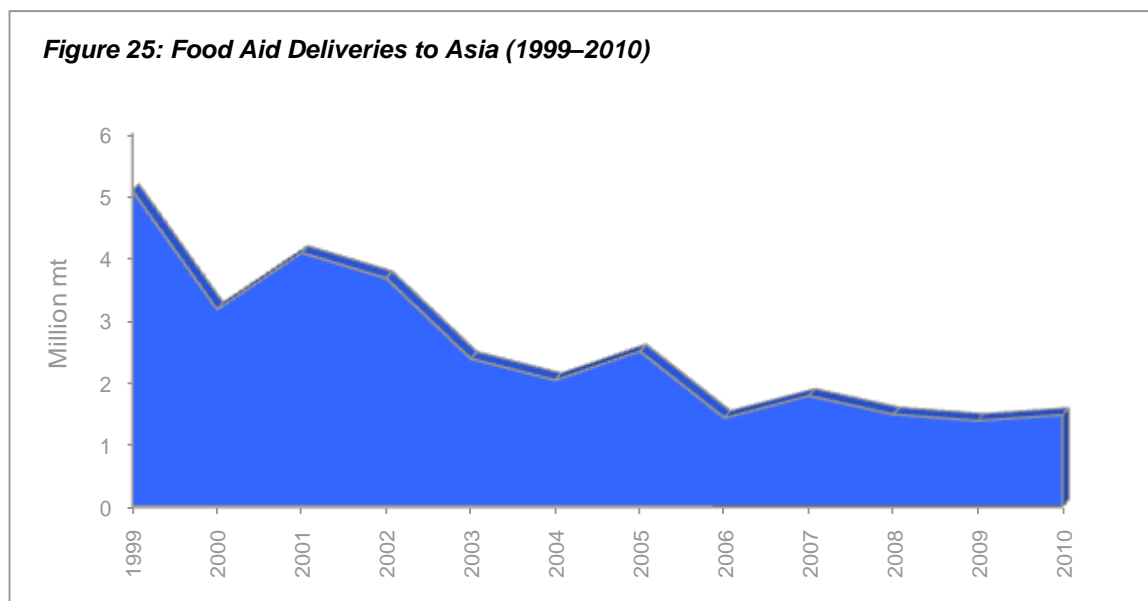
The major recipient countries were Ethiopia (1.4 million mt), the Sudan (476,000 mt) and Kenya (258,000 mt); these countries accounted for 37 percent of global food aid flows and 68 percent of deliveries to the region.

Food aid was primarily provided by the United States of America (56 percent), the United Nations agencies (9 percent), Japan (8 percent) and Canada (4 percent).

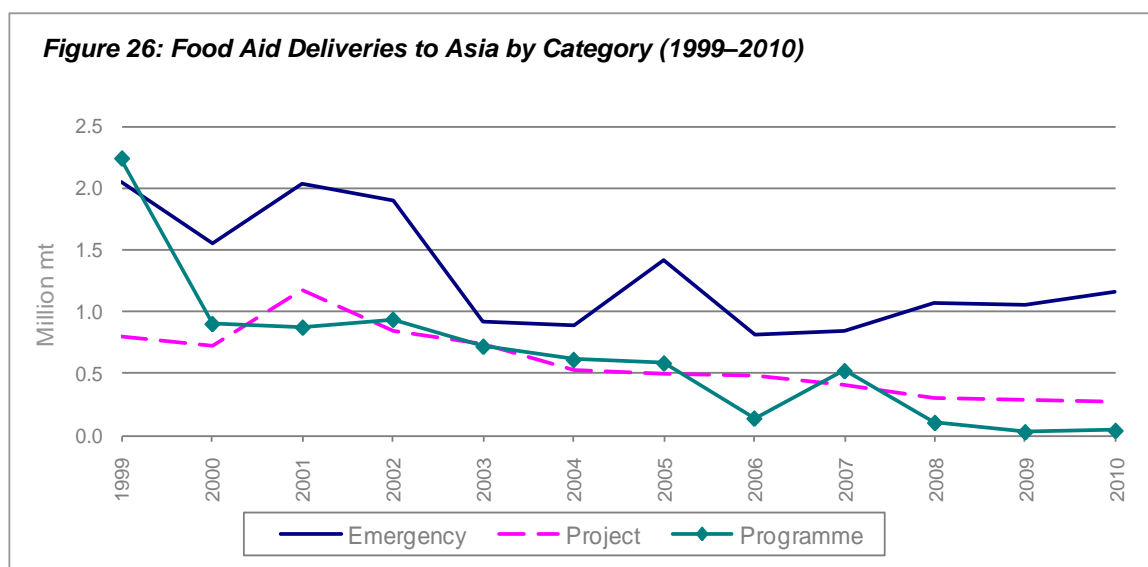
In 2010 WFP channelled 60 percent of food aid deliveries to sub-Saharan Africa.

## 7.2 Asia

The region continued to be the second largest recipient of food aid. Compared with 2009, deliveries increased by 26 percent, amounting to 1.5 million mt (see Figure 25).



Emergency food aid accounted for 79 percent of total food aid to the region, an increase of 9 percent compared with 2009. Programme food aid increased by 37 percent while project food aid decreased by 5 percent (see Figure 26).



Multilateral food aid represented 75 percent of total deliveries, while food aid contributed by bilateral donors and NGOs decreased by 69 percent and 6 percent respectively. Food aid sold on markets increased by 47 percent and direct distribution to beneficiaries by 4 percent (see Table 14).

Table 14: 2009–2010 Food Aid Deliveries to Asia

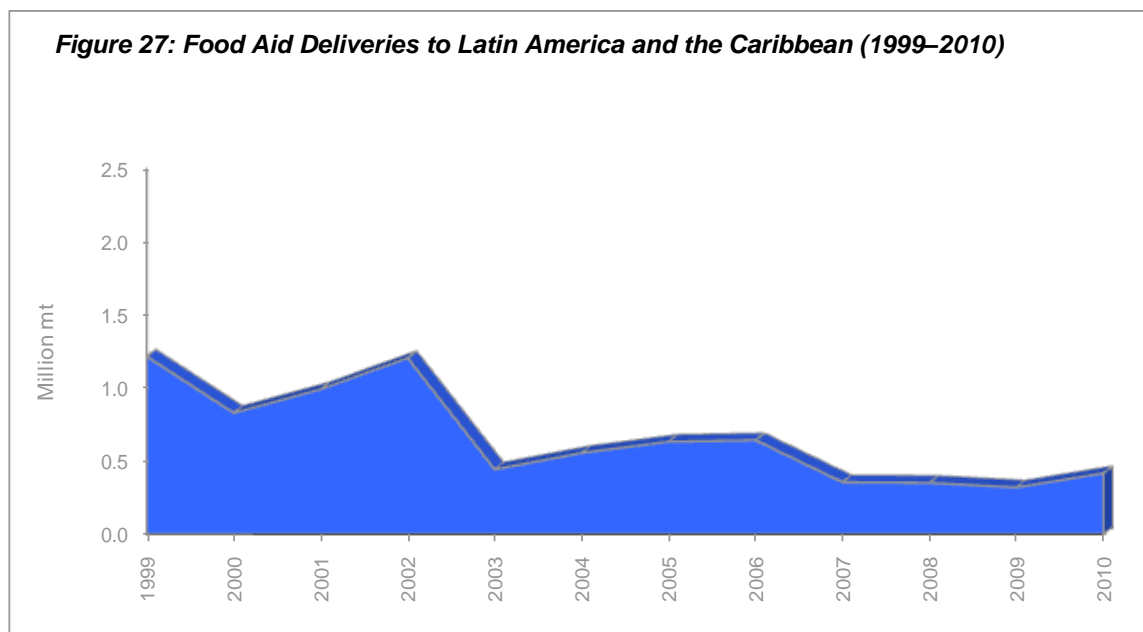
ASIA	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	1 061	77	1 158	79	9
Project	288	21	275	19	-5
Programme	30	2	41	3	37
Sold	90	7	133	9	47
Distributed	1 289	93	1 341	91	4
Multilateral	885	64	1 103	75	25
Bilateral	154	11	48	3	-69
NGOs	341	25	322	22	-6
Direct transfer	634	46	239	16	-62
Triangular purchase	312	23	483	33	55
Local purchase	433	31	752	51	73

The main recipient countries in Asia were Pakistan with 52 percent, Bangladesh 13 percent and Afghanistan 9 percent; together they accounted for 74 percent of total deliveries to the region. The United States of America accounted for 46 percent of donations, the United Nations agencies 13 percent and Japan 7 percent.

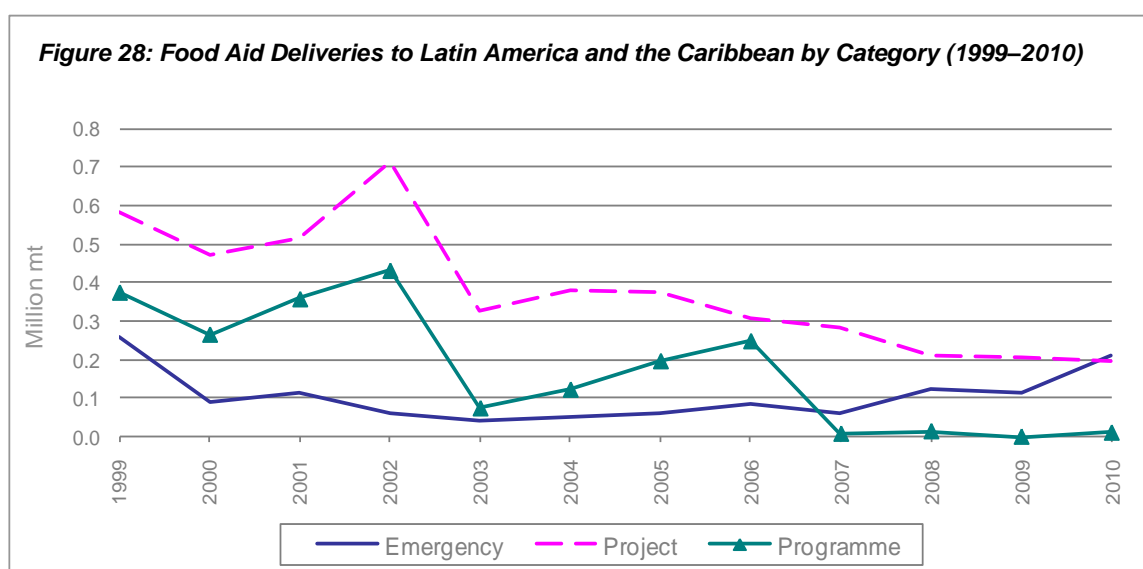
Thirty-one percent of WFP global food aid was directed to Asia, of which 93 percent was emergency food aid and 7 percent project food aid.

### 7.3 Latin America and the Caribbean

Food aid deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean increased by nearly 31 percent in 2010 mainly because of the Haiti emergency (see Figure 27). Excluding deliveries related to the Haiti emergency, overall deliveries to the region declined.



The distribution of food aid to Latin America and the Caribbean was almost evenly split, with emergencies accounting for 50 percent, funded by multilateral donors, and projects 47 percent, funded by bilateral donors. Programme food aid represented 3 percent of the region's total deliveries and this from bilateral donors (see Figure 28).



Of all food aid delivered in the region, 87 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries while 13 percent was sold on the market. Fifty-nine percent of all food aid distributed

was channelled through NGOs. The largest shares of food aid (67 percent) came from direct transfers and triangular purchases (23 percent) (see Table 15).

**Table 15: 2009–2010 Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean**

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	112	35	210	50	87
Project	206	65	196	47	-5
Programme	–	–	11	3	–
Sold	59	19	55	13	-6
Distributed	259	81	361	87	39
Multilateral	117	37	134	32	15
Bilateral	–	–	36	9	–
NGOs	202	63	245	59	21
Direct transfer	236	74	280	67	18
Triangular purchase	48	15	97	23	>100
Local purchase	34	11	39	9	15

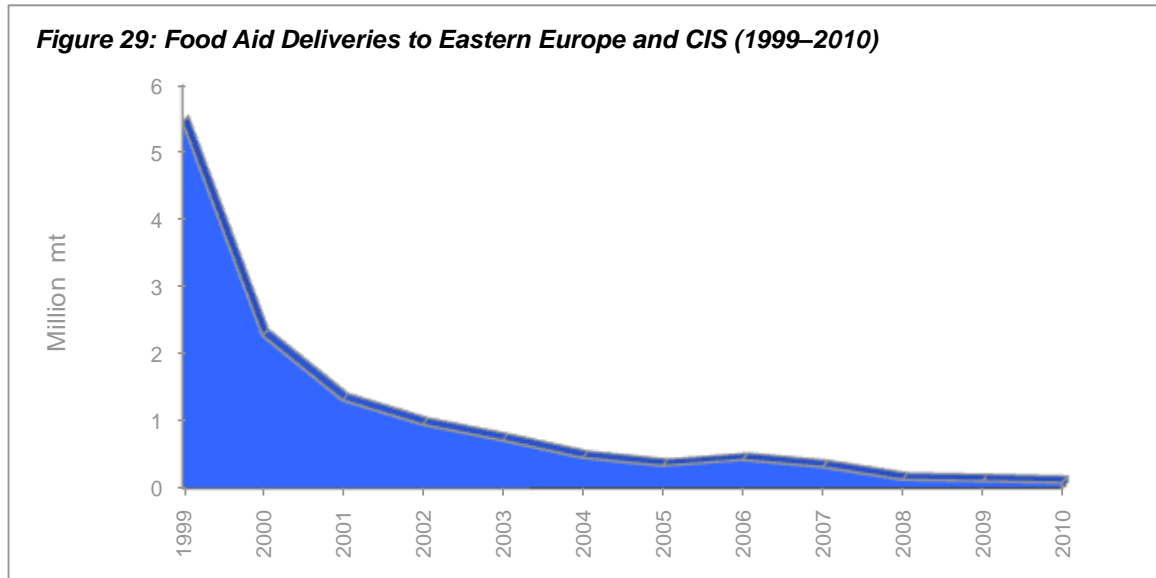
In 2010, the main recipients of food aid deliveries to the region were Haiti (64 percent), Guatemala (17 percent) and the Dominican Republic (12 percent).

The United States of America contributed 78 percent of food aid in the region, Japan 5 percent and the United Nations agencies 3.5 percent. Food aid deliveries through NGOs increased from 160 mt to 11,000 mt, amounting to more than 28 percent of all food aid in the region.

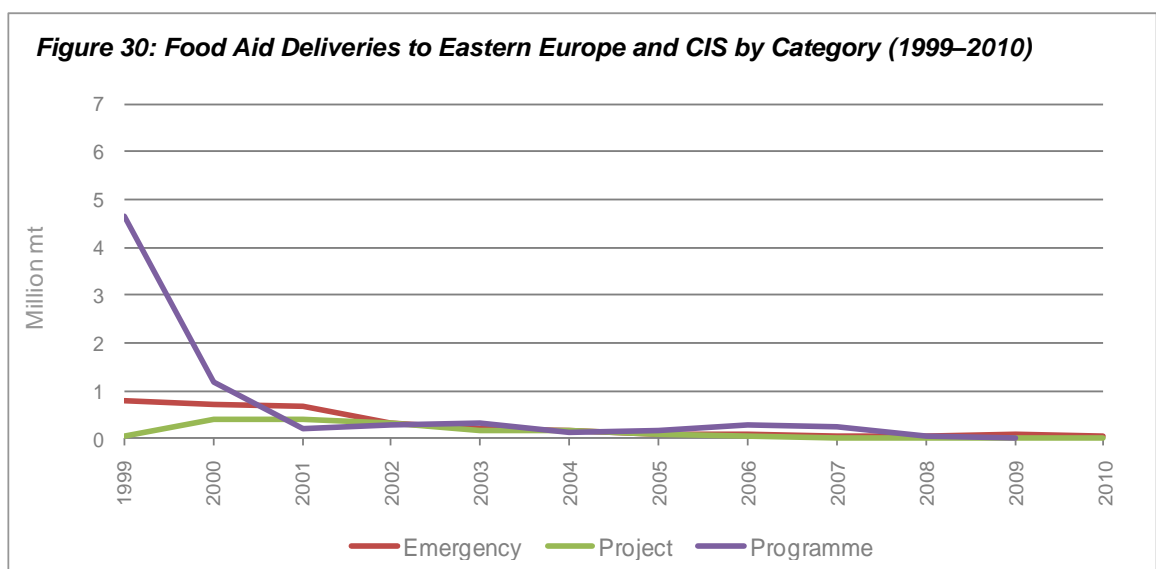
Thirty-two percent of WFP deliveries were directed to Latin America and the Caribbean, of which 93 percent was emergency food aid. This represented an increase of 26 percent compared with 2009.

## 7.4 Eastern Europe and CIS

Food aid delivered to Eastern Europe and CIS reached its lowest level ever in 2010 (see Figure 29). Six countries benefited from 82,000 mt of food aid.



Seventy-one percent of food aid to the region was for emergencies. The main recipients were Kyrgyzstan with 61 percent, Tajikistan 30 percent and Armenia 8 percent. The remaining 29 percent was for project use (see Figure 30).



The overall quantity of food aid was directly distributed to beneficiaries. The main channels were multilateral at 61 percent and NGOs 39 percent (see Table 16).

Table 16: 2009–2010 Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS

EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	87	81	58	71	-33
Project	10	9	24	29	>100
Programme	10	10	–	–	-100
Sold	10	10	–	–	-100
Distributed	97	90	82	100	-15
Multilateral	75	70	50	61	-33
Bilateral	11	10	–	–	-100
NGOs	21	20	32	39	49
Direct transfer	42	39	32	38	-25
Triangular purchase	50	46	46	55	-8
Local purchase	16	15	5	6	-68

The significant increase in project food aid is due to a series of financial projects launched in Kyrgyzstan to rebuild microenterprises. Kyrgyzstan received 96 percent of project food aid.

The lack of bilateral food aid support led to a decrease in direct transfers. The highest share of food aid (55 percent) was for triangular purchases mainly by multilateral donors and NGOs.

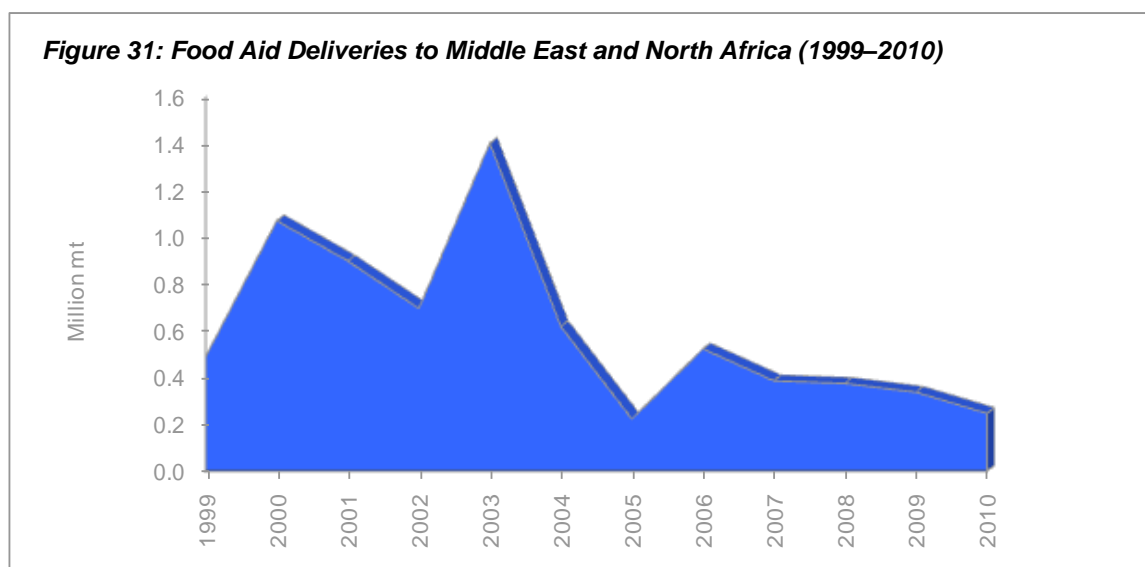
The Russian Federation provided 26 percent of total food aid to the region. Kazakhstan provided 17 percent and the United States of America 13 percent.

In 2010, 61 percent of food aid deliveries to the region were through WFP.

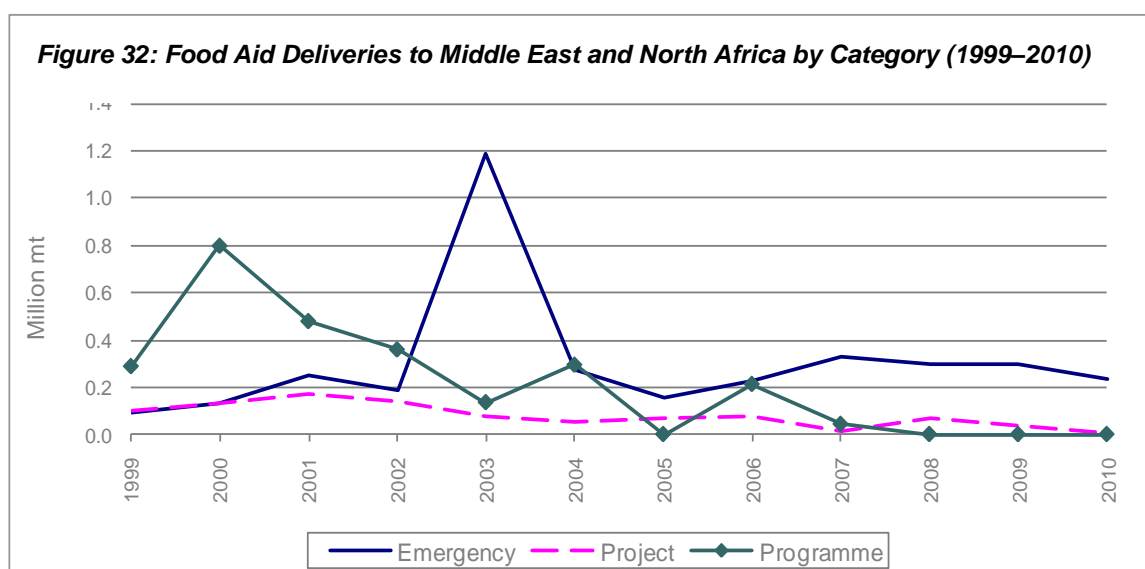


## 7.5 Middle East and North Africa

Food aid provided to the Middle East and North Africa in 2010 represented 4 percent of global deliveries and amounted to 250,000 mt, close to the historic low of 220,000 mt in 2005 (see Figure 31).



Emergency food aid accounted for 96 percent of total deliveries to the region. For the third consecutive year, food aid was freely distributed to beneficiaries. Emergencies accounted for 96 percent and projects 4 percent (see Figure 32).



All food aid delivered to the region was channelled multilaterally. The main delivery mode was triangular purchases, accounting for 49 percent; local purchases constituted 44 percent and direct transfers 7 percent of food aid (see Table 17).

Table 17: 2009–2010 Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	2009		2010		Change 2010 vs 2009
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	297	88	237	96	-20
Project	40	12	9	4	-77
Programme	–	–	–	–	–
Sold	–	–	–	–	–
Distributed	337	100	246	100	-27
Multilateral	329	98	246	100	-25
Bilateral	2	0	–	–	-100
NGOs	6	2	1	0	-91
Direct transfer	29	8	18	7	-38
Triangular purchase	181	54	121	49	-33
Local purchase	127	38	108	44	-15

The major recipients were the Occupied Palestinian Territory with 36 percent, Yemen 34 percent and the Syrian Arab Republic 19 percent.

Food aid to the Middle East and North Africa was provided by 27 donors (compared with 28 in 2009). The main donors were: the United States of America, 26 percent; the United Nations agencies, 13 percent; Japan, 13 percent; the Russian Federation, 6 percent; and the EC, 5 percent. All provided more food aid than in 2009.

WFP channelled 92 percent of food aid deliveries to the region, of which 96 percent was for emergencies; the balance was for project use.

## **7.6 Food aid recipient countries**

In 2010, 5.7 million mt of food aid was distributed to 80 recipient countries – 10 fewer than in 2009. Of these recipient countries, 39 were located in sub-Saharan Africa, 17 in Asia, 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 in the Middle East and North Africa and 6 in Eastern Europe and CIS.

The number of recipient countries has steadily declined since the early 1990s, when 120 countries received food assistance. Botswana, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Estonia, Lithuania and South Africa are among the countries that are no longer food aid recipients.

Compared with 1990 the average tonnage of food aid distributed to each recipient country decreased from 120,000 mt to 74,000 mt. The tonnage delivered in 2010 varied greatly: for example, 1.4 million mt was delivered to Ethiopia and 1 mt to Albania.

During 2010 five countries received 56 percent of total food aid deliveries: Ethiopia accounted for 25 percent, Pakistan 13 percent, the Sudan 8 percent, Haiti 5 percent and Kenya 5 percent (see Table 18).

Table 18: Global Food Aid Profile of Main Recipients in 2010 (percentage)

	Ethiopia	Pakistan	Sudan	Haiti	Kenya	Bangladesh	DRC	Niger
<b>FOOD AID CATEGORY</b>								
Emergency	80	99	100	63	92	7	46	69
Project	18	0	0	33	8	93	33	26
Programme	2	1	–	4	–	–	21	5
<b>FOOD TYPE</b>								
Cereals	97	86	99	88	99	92	99	99
Non-cereals	3	14	1	12	1	8	1	1
<b>SALE</b>								
Distributed	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sold	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>DONOR</b>								
United States of America	75	51	66	87	35	66	65	59
United Nations	2	16	12	4	23	5	2	26
Japan	4	2	3	7	3	15	24	6
Canada	6	2	6	2	10	1	3	3
United Kingdom	9	2	8	–	0	0	–	4
European Commission	2	5	4	–	11	4	4	–
Germany	1	15	0	0	2	7	1	2
Spain	1	2	–	–	10	1	–	–
Australia	0	4	1	–	3	0	1	–
Sweden	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	–
<b>TERM</b>								
Grant	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Concessional sales	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>CHANNEL</b>								
Bilateral	2	1	0	4	–	–	21	9
Multilateral	46	84	98	35	98	44	45	67
NGOs	52	15	2	61	2	56	34	24
<b>MODE</b>								
Direct transfer	54	1	2	65	0	56	54	30
Local purchase	4	83	4	3	35	7	8	7
Triangular transaction	42	16	94	32	65	37	38	63