

# World Food Programme 2007



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# Table of Contents

**2 PREFACE BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

**4 2007 IN REVIEW**

**5 Extreme weather patterns and natural disasters**

**7 Soaring food and fuel prices**

**8 WFP by numbers**

**10 FOCUS - THE BANGLADESH CYCLONE**

**11 The cyclone strikes**

**WFP's immediate response**

**Preparedness saved lives**

**13 An emergency operation for the worst affected**

**14 Looking ahead to the second phase**

**16 EMERGENCIES: REACHING THE HUNGRY**

**17 Hurricanes and floods in Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Nicaragua battered by Hurricane Felix**

**18 Tropical Storm Noel hits the Dominican Republic**

**18 Flooding in Mexico**

**Peru earthquake**

**20 Weather-related challenges in Africa**

**Uganda floods**

**21 Meeting the challenges of climate change in the Sahel**

**22 POST-EMERGENCY OPERATIONS – THE IMPORTANCE OF SCHOOL FEEDING**







23 Adapting to climate change  
in Mozambique

24 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR IN MALI

25 Sustaining livelihoods in Nepal

26 BUYING FOOD IN DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES

27 Meeting traders at the Addis Grain  
Exchange - The Power of Local  
Purchase

28 Purchasing in Sudan

29 SALT IODIZATION IN SENEGAL

30 SECURITY CHALLENGES

32 Somalia

33 Kenya

34 BOMB ATTACK ON UN PREMISES IN ALGERIA

35 Sudan

36 FUNDING AND RESOURCES

37 Uneven funding and global food aid

38 UNITED NATIONS REFORM PROCESS

39 Joint Programming

40 ANNEXES

# Preface by the Executive Director

The year 2007 was marked by the increasingly familiar cycles of natural disasters, but also by a new and very different emergency, one with no single cause. By the end of the year, rising food and fuel prices threatened to push millions more people into hunger, driving up the cost of providing life-saving food assistance.

These price pressures converged with other challenges including increased frequency and scope of natural disasters, tightening commodity markets, declining levels of food aid in a post-food surplus era and skyrocketing energy costs.

WFP stepped up, providing 86.1 million people in 80 countries with life-saving food assistance, helping hundreds of communities gain access to food and thus re-establish food security.

We provided food to people caught in emergencies including conflicts and crises such as in Sudan, where WFP assisted up to 3 million beneficiaries in Darfur alone, the cyclone that struck Bangladesh, the earthquake in Peru, the flooding across Africa and the destruction left by hurricanes and flooding throughout Latin America.

In 44 emergency operations and 69 protracted relief and recovery operations, WFP's preparedness, logistics and rapid response capabilities were crucial.

In 2007 – and during my first nine months at WFP – I travelled deep into the field, where I witnessed the destruction caused by both humans and nature, and the effect on the lives and livelihoods of men, women and children. The good news is that I also witnessed how WFP – the world's largest humanitarian organization – uses its comparative advantages to respond. Throughout those travels, I was struck by four areas of strength.



First, we do whatever it takes to get the job done. We will use planes, trucks, bicycles, camels, yaks or elephants to get food to the hungry. I like to say that nothing gets between WFP and a hungry person.

Second, the power of local purchase. In 2007, WFP spent a record US\$612 million buying food in 69 developing countries – 30 percent more than we spent the year before. In addition to investing in developing country economies, local purchases also provided much-needed income for farmers, encouraged the development of local markets and saved WFP money on transportation and associated costs. We are now trying to take our procurement practices a step further, using our expertise to replicate what contributes most to small farmers.

Third, I have been struck by the power of school feeding. As I have travelled around the world to some of the most remote villages, I have seen how a humble cup of porridge brings smiles to the faces of more children than I can count. Rewarding to be sure, but the benefit goes well beyond those smiles – to the education, health and future of those children who will one day head their





own families and maybe their own communities. In 2007, WFP reached 19.3 million children through school feeding for a total cost of US\$318 million. With food prices rising, we see these programmes as an ever more critical part of the safety net.

Last but certainly not least of these strengths is the commitment and dedication of WFP's battle-hardened staff of more than 9,000 individuals who work on the front lines in some of the most remote and inaccessible areas of the world. Events in 2007 served as a reminder of the dangerous security conditions confronting WFP. The tragic deaths of WFP staff in Algiers and Sudan, and the arrests and detentions in Somalia recall the incredible commitment and sacrifice staff members make each day; they and their families give so much to ensure life-saving assistance reaches the world's most vulnerable.

But doing so naturally requires resources and contributions which were considerable in 2007, exceeding US\$2.7 billion, allowing us to meet more than 91 percent of budgeted need.

However, globally high food and transportation costs stretched WFP's resources, widening the hunger gap, as we provided 17.5 percent less food to 2 percent fewer people in 2007 than in the previous year.

Though the challenges will no doubt continue in 2008, our goal is to reverse this trend. The world cannot afford to lose ground on the successes achieved thus far on the first Millennium Development Goal – to cut the proportion of hungry in half by 2015.

As WFP renews its strategic priorities for the coming years, it also recommit itself to fighting against hunger and assisting those most in need, because ending hunger is perhaps the greatest challenge and opportunity of our time.

**Josette Sheeran**

Executive Director

A photograph showing a flooded area. On the left, there is a small, rectangular building with a thick, thatched roof and a dark doorway. The ground is mostly submerged in brown, muddy water. In the foreground, the muddy ground is covered with numerous footprints, suggesting a path through the water. The background shows a flat, open landscape under a clear sky.

# 2007 in Review





WFP's work throughout 2007 was influenced by a fast evolving external environment that escalated food insecurity throughout the world. Contributing factors included disrupted weather patterns and related frequent natural disasters, soaring food and transport costs, declining food stocks and reduced global levels of food assistance.

Internally, WFP began positioning itself for the next decade, embarking upon an extensive consultation process to strengthen its role as a prime actor in both humanitarian response and in eradicating global hunger. Crucial to accelerating progress in fighting hunger is reducing the humanitarian assistance gap between crises and long-term solutions. Within this context, WFP's work was squarely framed within the United Nations reform process.

New areas and incidents of food insecurity, owing to rising prices and more frequent natural disasters, emerged as a major risk with local, national and global consequences and a disproportionate impact on poor communities and countries. Global grain stocks were at a 25-year low, making the world food supply vulnerable to crises and natural disasters.

### **EXTREME WEATHER PATTERNS AND NATURAL DISASTERS**

In 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) documented, in its fourth and final report, that temperatures were rising across the globe, threatening ecosystems and poor people's capacity to adapt to escalating threats. The IPCC forecasts significant losses in Africa's gross domestic product, higher levels of malnutrition, increased stress on water resources, and reductions in crop yields. According to the IPCC, the warming planet is already altering long-established weather patterns and producing an increase in extreme events.

# 2007 in Review



Natural disasters have been increasing in frequency and intensity for more than a decade, according to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). While there was a dip in 2007, the longer-term trend has been sharply upward since the 1990s and most of the indicators suggest that this trend is likely to continue. The number of natural disasters rose from 200-250 per year in the mid-1990s to 400-450 a year in 2000-2005. In 2006, CRED recorded 483 disasters. The figure for 2007 was down slightly to 441.

For WFP, the changing climate is not an abstract concept but an ongoing reality. WFP responded to natural disasters in 19 countries in 2007. The organisation launched 23 single country and regional emergency operations (EMOPs) and five special operations (SOs) to come to the aid of nearly 7 million victims of floods, wind storms, earthquakes and droughts. Total approved budgets for all of these operations were more than US\$109 million.

WFP's largest response in 2007 was for the cyclone and subsequent flooding that struck Bangladesh in November. Other disasters that required a WFP emergency response in 2007 included Hurricane Felix in Nicaragua, Hurricane Dean in the Caribbean, Tropical Storms Noel and Olga in the Dominican Republic, Typhoon Durian in the Philippines, cyclones in Pakistan and Mozambique, earthquakes in Peru and widespread flooding that cut a destructive swathe across West, Central and East Africa.

WFP also helped vulnerable communities build resilience and adaptive capacity to extreme weather events. During the year, WFP stepped up ongoing efforts to help the poor adapt to the impacts of severe weather with asset creation activities aimed to protect and ensure that fragile food-security systems remained intact.





## SOARING FOOD AND FUEL PRICES

In June 2007, WFP Executive Director Josette Sheeran warned that we were facing a perfect storm for the world's most vulnerable. By the end of 2007, the storm was brewing and WFP, like a canary in a coalmine, was one of the first to see the effects on its pipeline.

Increasing global demand for food hit WFP hard – in two basic ways.

First, rising demand sent prices skyward, which naturally meant that it was more expensive for WFP to reach the hungry. After decades of food prices in a virtual free fall, the year saw a sharp rise for those crops that supply half of the world's calories. The price of wheat doubled, reaching a record high US\$400/mt. Maize soared as well, also attaining record highs, along with a host of other food commodities, including rice, barley, soya, peas, lentils, sunflowers and dairy products. Second, the

US dollar simply did not go as far, resulting in less food in the pipeline for hungry people around the world.

For WFP, the overall cost of reaching a hungry person was 50 percent higher on average in 2007 than it was in 2002. Over the five-year period, wheat rose by 63 percent, rice 61 percent and maize 45 percent. The price of maize was 50 percent higher in late 2007 than during the previous 12 months. Higher commodity prices and tight grain markets carried some benefits but considerable drawbacks for the poorest. Farmers in the poorest countries, lacking the capacity to reach markets, were hit hard by higher food prices, as were the urban poor.

High prices presented what Sheeran dubbed the 'new face of hunger' – people who could afford enough bread at 30 US cents per loaf, but not at 60 US cents. These people might live in areas where food on the shelves in their local market was abundant, but beyond their means. In short, whole swathes of the world's population were beginning to be priced out of the market.

Transport costs also increased rapidly during the same five-year period, with the price of oil rising by 165 percent and freight rates by 40 percent. The confluence of both high oil prices and high world prices for grains made the operating environment for WFP – with its significant logistical apparatus and large purchases on the open market – much more challenging. In 2007, WFP transported nearly 2 million tons of food assistance by sea at a cost of US\$235 million. WFP's Shipping Unit has made inroads in obtaining competitive rates in a volatile industry affected by fuel prices and an imbalance in supply and demand. The imbalance in cargo flows has, in some cases, been successfully leveraged by WFP, for example, moving rice at US\$1 per ton from Karachi to Bangkok.

# WFP by Numbers

2006	2007	KEY NUMBERS
<b>MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>		
<b>BENEFICIARIES</b>		
<b>87.8</b>	<b>86.1</b>	million hungry people in 80 countries (78 in 2006)
<b>24.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	million in development projects (DEVs)
<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	million in emergency operations (EMOPs)
<b>(7.7)</b>	<b>(8.1)</b>	- million in conflict situations
<b>(7.9)</b>	<b>(7.2)</b>	- million in natural disasters
<b>47.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	million in protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)
<b>72.9</b>	<b>71.6</b>	million women and children
<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	million refugees
<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	million internally displaced people (IDPs)
<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	million returnees
<b>QUANTITY OF FOOD AID</b>		
<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	million mt of food distributed
<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	million mt of food procured
<b>APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2007<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	country programmes (CPs) valued at <b>US\$116 million</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	DEVs, valued at <b>US\$105 million</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	EMOPs/Immediate Response Account (IRA), valued at <b>US\$880 million</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>	PRROs, valued at <b>US\$2.1 billion</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	special operations (SOs) valued at <b>US\$59 million</b>
<b>INCOME AND EXPENDITURES (US\$ billion)</b>		
<b>2.705</b>	<b>2.705</b>	in contributions received
<b>2.932</b>	<b>3.029</b>	in income
<b>2.664</b>	<b>2.753</b>	in direct expenditures
<b>2.876</b>	<b>2.966</b>	in total expenditures
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND WFP ASSISTANCE</b>		
<b>90.6</b>	<b>88.5</b>	percent of allocated development multilateral resources meeting country concentration criteria
<b>68.8</b>	<b>74.0</b>	percent of allocated development resources reached LDCs
<b>77.0</b>	<b>79.4</b>	percent of food procured, by tonnage, in developing countries
<b>73.9</b>	<b>72.0</b>	percent of WFP's assistance invested in sub-Saharan African countries

<b>ACTIVE PROJECTS IN 2007</b>	
CPs	35
DEVs	19
EMOPs	44
PRROs	69
SOs	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>

<sup>1</sup>ISC are not included.



2006	2007	KEY NUMBERS
<b>MDG 2 Achieve universal primary education</b>		
<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	million schoolchildren received school meals/take-home rations
<b>47.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	% were girls
<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	% increase rate of change in absolute enrolment for children in schools with WFP school feeding programmes
<b>90.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>	% of days children attended school throughout the year with school feeding programmes
<b>MDG 3 Promote gender equality and empower women</b>		
<b>51.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>	% of beneficiaries were women or girls
<b>375</b>	<b>240</b>	thousand women were in leadership positions on food management committees
<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	million women received household food rations at distribution points in general food distributions
<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	million household food entitlements were issued in women's names for general food distributions
<b>MDG 4 Reduce child mortality</b>		
<b>55.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>	million children were assisted in WFP operations
<b>9.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	million malnourished children received special nutritional support
<b>MDG 5 Improve maternal health</b>		
<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	million vulnerable women received additional nutritional support
<b>89</b>	<b>98</b>	% of pregnant and lactating mothers surveyed received WFP micronutrient-fortified food (ECW I.1) <sup>2</sup>
<b>MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>		
<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	of the <b>25</b> highest HIV and AIDS prevalence countries received WFP assistance
<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	million people affected by HIV and AIDS received WFP food assistance
<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	countries received assistance for TB and HIV and AIDS prevention activities
<b>MDG 7 Ensure environmental sustainability</b>		
<b>28.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	million people received WFP food as an incentive to build assets, attend training, build resilience to shocks and preserve livelihoods
<b>MDG 8 Develop a global partnership for development</b>		
<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	stand-by partners
<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions conducted
<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Missions conducted
<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	corporate and private entities provided support donating cash and in-kind gifts worth US\$94.5 million
<b>3,264</b>	<b>2,816</b>	NGOs worked with WFP

<sup>2</sup> Enhanced Commitments to Women Baseline Survey.

Focus

# The Bangladesh Cyclone





## THE CYCLONE STRIKES

On the evening of 15 November, after whipping itself into a Category 4 tropical storm over the Bay of Bengal, Cyclone Sidr hit the coast of Bangladesh, bringing floods, destruction and devastation in its wake. Winds of up to 240 km per hour lashed the shore, flattening houses and businesses, wrecking bridges and bringing a torrent of floodwater that laid waste to crops and washed away roads.

Some 3,800 people were killed, along with thousands of heads of livestock, while some 4.7 million more people lost property, homes or livelihoods. The Government of Bangladesh estimated the total cost of the damage at more than US\$2.2 billion.

## WFP'S IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Thanks to strengthened Government measures to prepare for disasters, WFP was able to immediately swing into action with emergency interventions. Pre-positioning of stocks close to vulnerable areas and stand-by agreements with partners enabled WFP to reach the first beneficiaries within six hours of the disaster striking with 416 metric tonnes of high-energy biscuits (HEBs) and 750 metric tonnes of rice to 100,000 people in the worst-affected areas.

Within 48 hours, WFP, with its NGO partners, had reached 654,000 people.

## PREPAREDNESS SAVED LIVES

The key to this quick response was being ready. When a cyclone of approximately the same magnitude last hit Bangladesh in 1991, loss of life totalled 80,000. Back then, preparedness measures were minimal and the disaster took the country by surprise.

This time, WFP's disaster preparedness and response team in Bangladesh had been tracking the cyclone's path for a week before it struck. WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit had prepared vulnerability maps which could be used to assess the numbers of people in the cyclone's path. This information, along with the Government's own early warning system, meant that some 3.2 million people were evacuated from the danger zone.

These and other longer-term preparedness measures, including the construction – with the help of WFP – of dykes, embankments and emergency shelters and a radio alert system, all helped save tens of thousands of lives. Last but not least, many thousands of volunteers were immediately on hand to assist with evacuation and relief supply.



*“There is no doubt that the steps taken to prepare for and mitigate against a disaster of this kind saved tens of thousands of lives.”*

Tony Banbury, Asia Regional Director



# Focus - The Bangladesh Cyclone







## **AN EMERGENCY OPERATION FOR THE WORST AFFECTED**

Eleven days after the disaster, WFP and FAO headquarters approved an EMOP valued at US\$51.8 million to supply 2.3 million of the worst affected people of Bangladesh with food for six months. Previous surveys in Bangladesh had showed consistent malnutrition spikes occurring some months after a disaster.

Surveys also showed that in the wake of a cyclone, there was likely to be a “double peak” in the affected areas, with a first surge two to three months after the disaster, largely due to diarrhoea and infectious diseases, and a second surge due to food insecurity before the harvest.

The UN’s two emergency response funds, the IRA and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), supplied the initial financing for the operation (US\$18.5 million) and the response from government donors was generous at the outset. By 31 December, 80 percent of total needs had been obtained with the result that the emergency operation was fully covered for the first phase and beyond.

By the end of the year, WFP had provided more than 12,000 tons of food, including HEBs, rice, pulses, oil and salt. While most of the deliveries had been by road, Bangladesh Air Force helicopters and naval vessels had also been deployed to reach areas inaccessible by land.





# Focus - The Bangladesh Cyclone

## LOOKING AHEAD TO THE SECOND PHASE

In mid-December, WFP and its partners carried out an Emergency Food Security Assessment among more than 600 households, 200 traders and more than 60 community leaders to examine the effectiveness of relief operations and to help plan the second phase.

The survey uncovered a number of factors, particularly rising food prices and alarmingly high rates of acute malnutrition, which strongly suggested that food distributions should continue through May, when the next rice harvest (Boro crop) was due. Such assistance could help to secure the food needs of the worst affected and most food-insecure families in the cyclone-affected area, and thus help could prevent suffering associated with hunger, malnutrition and the further deterioration of livelihoods.









Emergencies:

# Reaching the Hungry





## HURRICANES AND FLOODS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In contrast to the year before, weather-related emergencies in Latin America and the Caribbean increased significantly in 2007. This represented another warning that WFP and the region as a whole will have to come to grips with natural disasters as a result of climate change.

At the same time, the renewed disaster activity underscored the importance and benefits of ensuring effective levels of preparedness both within WFP Country Offices as well as within national and regional disaster response mechanisms. For the past few years, WFP has been steadily building and refining its response capacity throughout the region and in 2007 was able to benefit from this.

By fostering partnerships, engaging in preparedness activities, and building a network of sub-regional emergency hubs in Ecuador, El Salvador and Barbados, WFP was able to effectively respond to weather-related disasters, even in countries where it had no presence.

On August 22, when Hurricane Dean had grown into a massive Category 5 storm, it cut a destructive path through the Caribbean and affected over 170,000 people, mainly in Jamaica and Belize. WFP was able to rush close to 9 tons of HEBs to Jamaica from its Barbados hub and to assist over 22,000 needy victims.

At roughly the same time, two-month rations for 5,000 people, consisting of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and HEBs, were quickly transported to Belize from the nearby hub in El Salvador.

## NICARAGUA BATTERED BY HURRICANE FELIX

On September 4, Hurricane Felix unleashed destructive 270 km-per-hour winds on the northern Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, virtually flattening the area and uprooting most vegetation including fruit trees and crops. A total of 185,000 inhabitants were affected by the Category 5 hurricane which destroyed almost 10,000 homes.

Floodwaters damaged parts of key roads and swept away the ferry and barge at a major river crossing leaving most of the region cut off. WFP was able to respond the first day within six hours of the “all clear” because it was able to borrow from existing food-stocks and had pre-positioned fortified food in the coastal community of Puerto Cabezas.

WFP had previously carried out emergency capacity development exercises for civil defence and relevant government personnel in the Central American region including Nicaragua under its Latin America and Caribbean Emergency Response Network (LACERN) project which was funded primarily by the United States and Spain. To overcome damaged roads, the Country Office began a series of airlifts to deliver food along the coast and to river communities. In the coming days, WFP launched a nine-month emergency operation to assist as many as 80,000 people, particularly vulnerable groups as they began to rebuild their shattered lives.



# Emergencies: Reaching the Hungry

## **TROPICAL STORM NOEL HITS THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

At the end of October, record rainfall as a result of Tropical Storm Noel caused widespread flooding, loss of life, damage to homes and infrastructure as well as destruction of crops in 26 of the country's 32 provinces. More than 100,000 people were affected with 55,000 of them identified as needing assistance.

As a first step, WFP brought in emergency food supplies from neighbouring countries, including the Barbados sub-regional humanitarian hub. WFP was able to transport the urgently needed supplies to the affected areas by working closely with the Government and the local Red Cross, as well as with logistical support from the US Coast Guard, the United Kingdom's Royal Navy and the armed forces of the Dominican Republic.

WFP also launched an emergency operation to assist the affected population for six months with special attention to pregnant and nursing women as well as children under five years of age. The EMOP included food-for-work and training activities to enable victims to restore lost livelihoods. Equally important, the EMOP aimed to assist the Government and local communities to strengthen emergency response for future disasters. Among other things, WFP supported the strengthening of a national contingency plan through logistics training of local counterparts as well as capacity development in mitigation techniques.

However, in December, even before the training could get fully underway, heavy rainfall from tropical storm Olga caused widespread flooding, forcing more than 60,000 people to evacuate their homes. Once again, WFP responded with emergency food assistance. This time, thanks to the availability of more plentiful supplies, the Government was able to meet the bulk of the needs while WFP launched a two-month operation to feed as many as 22,000 people.

## **FLOODING IN MEXICO**

Massive flooding in the Mexican state of Tabasco in early November generated world-wide news coverage when as many as one million inhabitants in the capital city of Villahermosa suddenly found their homes partly or entirely underwater.

In some cases, the floodwaters were as high as five meters, with whole families huddled on the top floors of buildings along with chickens, pigs, dogs and cats.

An emergency assessment and logistics team flew to the area and a five-truck caravan carrying 100 tons of HEBs was dispatched from the sub-regional hub in El Salvador.

Although WFP had long ago closed its office in Mexico, the decision to assist was motivated by the urgency of the situation as well as by Mexico's history of generous involvement in emergencies affecting other countries in the region. It was also a sign of the growing trend towards increased mutual support among countries in the hemisphere, a trend that WFP has been nurturing through LACERN.

## **PERU EARTHQUAKE**

WFP also had to respond to a non-weather-related natural disaster – the massive earthquake which hit the southern coastal city of Pisco on 16 August, killing over 500 people and injuring more than 1,000.

The intense quake which measured 7.9 on the Richter scale, destroyed large swathes of the city and surrounding communities, leaving over 200,000 people homeless and affecting some 450,000.

Because of its ongoing development operations in Peru, the WFP Country Office, through its local counterpart *Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria* (PRONAA), was able to rush emergency





food to the affected area within the first 12 hours, an advantage that helped to avert much unnecessary suffering.

Despite blocked roads, WFP was able to establish effective supply routes and laid the groundwork for its US\$6.9 million emergency operation to assist 80,000 of the neediest victims for nine months.

The operation had two main objectives: first, to prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of the affected population with a special attention to children under five and lactating women; second, to restore livelihoods of the affected population through food-for-work projects, rebuilding houses and agricultural infrastructure.

Once again, WFP's network of sub-regional emergency hubs played an important support role, most notably by the dispatch of emergency food supplies from Ecuador aboard aircraft generously provided by the Government.

One noteworthy aspect of this operation was the decision by the Government of Peru to draw on WFP's expertise in procurement. Just 48 hours after the disaster, the WFP Country Office was requested to purchase food to cover the needs of the entire affected population. WFP immediately procured 16,600 tons in local markets for a cost of US\$16.5 million and sent it to the communities most in need.



# Emergencies: Reaching the Hungry

## **WEATHER-RELATED CHALLENGES IN AFRICA**

In 2006, many parts of eastern Africa battled through a drought. In October 2007, the water tables were turned, and this time it was catastrophic floods which swept livelihoods away across a huge part of the continent.

### **UGANDA FLOODS**

Uganda was particularly badly hit, with tens of thousands forced from their homes – at least 300,000 people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance.

For the first time in the country, WFP was forced to launch a food airdrop operation to reach people cut off by the flooding. Most acutely in need were some 250,000 people living in camps in northern Uganda, dependent on WFP for their daily food requirements, but marooned by the rising waters.

In some cases, Ugandans displaced by the war in the North who had returned to their homes after years in camps, were forced to leave their land once again as their crops were submerged and their mud houses crumbled under the advancing waters.

With roads and bridges severed, access to some areas became an exercise in ingenuity and practicality. In many instances, WFP was forced to move small boats up country to assist with ferrying food and other vital supplies across swollen rivers and floodplains. A special operation valued at US\$5 million was swiftly drafted to operate trucks, boats and aircraft on behalf of the entire humanitarian community responding to the floods – a first rate example of WFP assuming its UN Logistics Cluster lead role.

Distributions to some of those worst affected by the floods continued into 2008 as people struggled to rebuild their lives. The situation is only expected to improve with the July 2008 harvest.





## **MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SAHEL**

More young children die in the northern Sahel countries of Niger, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mali and Chad than almost anywhere else on earth. Every year in these countries about 600,000 children die before their fifth birthday. That's more than 1,600 child deaths every day; nearly 70 every hour. For more than half of them, the underlying cause of death is malnutrition.

In 2007, the northern Sahel was in the grip of an almost unseen emergency. Ironically, the absence of conflict, with the exception of Chad, has worked against these countries when it comes to assistance from the international community. Experience has shown that people respond more instinctively to victims of violence than they do to those who just happen to live in poverty.

A widespread lack of health services and information on nutrition, the low status of women and their limited decision-making power, and the high prevalence of

low birth-weight babies also play an important role in malnutrition.

WFP joined forces with government authorities, UNICEF, other UN agencies and NGOs to implement a package of low-cost, high-impact programmes addressing household food security, but also health, nutrition and hygiene education, micronutrient supplementation, water treatment and parasite control. Across the northern Sahel, WFP programmes were expanded and given a stronger nutrition focus.

WFP worked first to treat children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, while UNICEF was charged with handling the severe cases. Preventative measures were then reinforced through improved child feeding, maternal health and household food security.

At the heart of WFP policy is treatment and prevention within the community, allowing the greatest possible reach and the best possible results.



# Emergencies: Reaching the Hungry

And progress has been made. Niger's acute malnutrition rates fell from 15.3 percent in 2005 to 10.3 percent a year later, underlining the fact that malnutrition is treatable and can be beaten.

In the 1970s, 400,000 square kilometres of arable land disappeared in the Sahel, devoured by the Sahara. Ever since, the desert has kept advancing.

Thirty years ago in Mali, entire families moved away from land that had disappeared under the sand to resettle near the Niger River. Today they are involved in WFP irrigation and reforestation projects that are part of a vast government development scheme.

WFP has helped people to irrigate land, grow rice, replant trees to prevent soil erosion, check dune

movements into river areas and build small dams. In Burkina Faso, WFP undertook a household study which demonstrated the impact of these activities on the livelihoods of small farmers living in agriculturally marginal areas affected by desertification. Improved water and soil conditions resulted in a longer production season, increased yields, and development of horticulture as a cash crop rather than cotton.

Climate change is shaping up to be one of WFP's biggest challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. But the fight to protect the poor from its worst ravages is already under way.

## Post-emergency operations – the importance of school feeding

WFP school feeding programmes are also being rolled out in nomadic schools, at the gateway to the desert. For hundreds of thousands of children in the Sahel, these programmes provide a gateway to literacy and education and can help them choose new options in a rapidly changing world, at a time when traditional livelihoods are proving to be no longer sustainable.

In 2008, WFP plans to expand its school feeding programmes to reach more than one million school children in the Sahel.

Globally, WFP provided 19.3 million children with school meals and/or take-home rations in 70 countries in 2007. The support to school feeding encompasses a range of activities including meals in classrooms, take-home rations, provision of micronutrients and support to families.



Preparations were made in 2007 for the launch in early 2008 of the **Fill the Cup** campaign, aimed at raising funds to provide school feeding to the estimated 59 million children who are currently enrolled in school but lacking adequate nutritional support. WFP is urging governments, donors and other humanitarian actors to combine efforts to meet this need.





## ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN MOZAMBIQUE

In 2007, Mozambique was hit by a drought, a flood and a cyclone, substantially contributing to the number of natural disasters worldwide. For the Zifuva community, 50 km from Maputo in southern Mozambique, the only solution was to adapt to these life-threatening changes.

Thanks to a WFP food-for-work programme, Zifuva now has a deep spring-fed well supplying the community's fields. A spring provides a water source for the reservoir all year round. The water spills down the hand-hewn dirt canal, to supplement whatever rain water accumulates. Hand and foot pumps direct the water from the new reservoir to the surrounding fields.

Just a short while ago, all these fields were dusty and dry and the community had to struggle to find food every day. Now green maize leaves are flourishing in the field. The leaves are a symbol of hope and sustenance. According to a saying in Mozambique: 'If you haven't eaten maize, you haven't eaten at all.'

The new irrigation techniques mean the community can now eat maize all year. And just behind the green maize plants, pineapples are flourishing.

Thanks to WFP support over the past two years, residents of Zifuva can stay in the area where they have lived for decades. They don't have to follow in the steps of millions of other people who have abandoned their land, leaving behind ghost villages and empty fields, to find a better future in the big cities.

Once the community's harvest produces enough to meet everyone's needs, they could even earn some income selling any extra produce. In support of this, WFP and other UN partners have developed a project from 2008 onwards to build the capacity of small-scale farmers to promote and market any food left over from their harvest. This, in turn, will help supply WFP's other programmes in Mozambique. Zifuva might soon be supplying food to others still suffering from hunger.

Not only have the residents of Zifuva mastered the skills to produce food in times of unpredictable weather and great uncertainty, but they now intend to reap some benefits from global warming by growing crops that can be used for biofuels. They are a living example of the one important rule of tackling climate change: adaptation is the key.

# Emergencies: Reaching the Hungry



## Executive Director in Mali

WFP works in many ways and for many reasons to fight hunger, but at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century there is a growing focus on providing a helping hand to the victims of climate change. So it was in early November that Executive Director Josette Sheeran travelled to Timbuktu in Mali, the gateway to the Sahara desert.

It's a little-known fact even within WFP that food-for-work programmes over the past decades have been responsible for planting some five billion trees in developing countries around the world. At least a million of those have been planted around Timbuktu as year by year, the Sahara moves further south, threatening vital aquifers and devouring agricultural land.

Trees not only prevent the advance of the desert, but their root systems hold vital nutrients in place and protect farming land. As Sheeran visited projects supported by WFP, she witnessed the vital role they play in holding rural communities together.

"We've reached a stage we never thought possible," explained Maiga Zeinabu Cissé, President of the



Kabara Women's Cooperative, which is both planting trees and creating new rice paddies with WFP's help. "We have seen a great change. Before these projects, we didn't even leave our homes – we just waited for our men to come back from working in the cities. Now our men stay at home, which is good for our families. The lives of our whole family have changed for the better."

Sheeran said it was rewarding to see for herself how WFP is helping the poorest of the poor live their lives with some faith in the future.

"This is ground zero in the fight against climate change," she said as she took in the daily reality of life in one of the most marginal regions in the world. "The people of Timbuktu are not experiencing climate change as some kind of scientific theory, but as a fact. They have to adapt now – today – and WFP is here to help them."



## **SUSTAINING LIVELIHOODS IN NEPAL**

Nepal was swept by floods and devastated by drought in 2007. It was a lethal combination that inflicted widespread damage on the country. The flooding in August, provoked by heavy monsoon rains, was the worst in decades. In less than two weeks, 44 of Nepal's 75 districts were inundated. The rising waters and accompanying landslides killed 130 people and destroyed 70,000 homes.

Even before the rains struck, Nepal was already suffering serious damage as a result of three consecutive years of drought. Crops failed completely in many communities, especially in the middle and far western regions.

To survive in this desperate situation, families were often forced to sell land, animals, household goods and consume seed stocks. Clearly this put their future livelihoods at risk. In order to protect those livelihoods, WFP ploughed a large part of its food assistance into food-for-work activities.

These activities, in which workers are paid with food to build vital new infrastructure, created more than 1,200 small-scale community assets in 10 drought-affected regions of middle and far-western Nepal. They

also meant that 477 hectares of cropland were irrigated, increasing yields, and 500 new trails were constructed, improving communications and opening up new possibilities for trading.

In the wake of these efforts, rice production rose by 10 percent and 30 percent of beneficiaries gained access to new or improved trails. In another key indication of improved prospects, there was a slight decrease in the number of people leaving their households in search of food or economic opportunities.

Meanwhile, WFP was also assisting the inhabitants of the southern border districts of the Terai, the area hit hardest by the flooding. To these people, WFP distributed general rations which ensured basic nutrition and therefore freed up family resources for rebuilding damaged homes and livelihoods.

By the end of 2007, WFP's emergency operation in Nepal had provided 543,000 people with more than 8,700 tons of food. Some 70 percent of this food was used to support work projects which gave flood and drought victims the chance to take the first steps towards a more secure future.



# Buying Food in Developing Countries





In a continuing effort to help build sustainable farm economies in developing countries, while at the same time helping to offset increasing commodity, fuel and transport costs, WFP also focussed its efforts to buy more food on local and regional markets.

A group of 20 farmers in Lesotho last year sold WFP what was left of their production after they had fed themselves and their families. It amounted to eight tons of maize and earned them US\$2,800, a sizeable sum in a country where more than a third of the population lives on less than US\$1 a day.

As a result of the sale, 52-year-old Maleetoane Khali now has enough money to send her older children to school and to buy previously unaffordable necessities like soap and salt. "I am hoping to grow even more crops in the future so that we never have to worry about being hungry again and to get more money to improve our lives," said Khali, who lives with her husband and eight children in a tiny village high in the mountains.

WFP has been procuring food locally for decades and has spent more than US\$1 billion on food purchases in Africa alone since 2001. Purchasing remained strong over the year with 80 percent of WFP's food purchases emanating from 69 developing countries – 1.6 million tons at a value of more than US\$612 million.

WFP has documented that purchasing food locally or regionally stimulates and supports markets, boosting local economies and providing farmers with an incentive to produce more. WFP often can purchase more cheaply and tailor food baskets to local tastes.

For example, in the West Africa region, local prices were sheltered from the international spike. In Burkina Faso, prices for locally produced commodities decreased over the last two years, in part due to a strong

agricultural campaign that generated surpluses. However, cereal prices did fluctuate, increasing at the end of 2007 after the last harvest. Nevertheless, the resilience of cereal and bean prices indicates the advantages of local and regional purchases.

WFP advanced the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative to assist small-scale farmers with innovations in food procurement and market development. Under the plan, which is to be implemented from 2008, WFP will buy food directly from farmers' associations and local traders to help stimulate producer livelihoods with improved incomes, thereby increasing incentives for greater production.

### **MEETING TRADERS AT THE ADDIS GRAIN EXCHANGE - THE POWER OF LOCAL PURCHASE**

In her first field visit since taking over as WFP Executive Director, Josette Sheeran flew to the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa in April and headed to Ehil Berenda grain market – the country's largest, where up to 600 people do business every day.

Questioning grain sellers and stall holders, Sheeran sampled bags of maize, wheat and teff – a greyish grain, familiar to every Ethiopian as the staple ingredient in the national dish *injera*.

*“Procurement of locally produced food is an exciting and untapped potential for economic and human advancement and can have a positive impact on development initiatives in many countries.”*

WFP Executive Director Josette Sheeran

# Buying Food in Developing Countries

Grain is the key to life in Ethiopia. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, where 85 percent of the country's 77 million people live in rural areas and work at some form of farming. Ethiopia produces more maize than Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania combined.

The constraints of logistics, access and purchasing power mean that food is not always available to those who need it most. Just one-third of the food produced in Ethiopia reaches a market. Partly because most are subsistence growers, access to markets by the vast majority of farmers is cut off by poor roads, public transport and infrastructure.

Local purchase – buying food from surplus areas and traders and using it to assist people who have no access to it – could help solve an age-old problem.

And WFP is increasingly one of the major buyers of food in Ethiopia. In total, WFP bought 53,400 metric tons of food in Ethiopia valued at US\$18.3 million in 2007 for its operations in the country compared to 4,653 metric tons worth US\$2.2 million in 1989. In addition, it has also bought food in Ethiopia for export to other WFP operations in the region.

Local procurement isn't easy. Through market analysis and appropriate timing, WFP local purchases must avoid causing price rises that hit local consumers. Defaults by contractors and donor funding constraints are just a few of the other issues. So before leaving, Sheeran issued a challenge: "Can we develop better models for local purchase?"

## **PURCHASING IN SUDAN**

WFP procured a total of 93,935 tons of food in Sudan in 2007 as part of its policy of supporting national grain markets. The bulk of the local purchase was sorghum and millet, while beans were also bought in Sudan. WFP purchased almost all of the salt for its Sudan projects locally, in Red Sea state.

The challenge is to work with cash donors to ensure that the contributions arrive at the best time to make the purchase, during the post-harvest season when prices are low and food quality is high.







### Salt iodization in Senegal

Everyone knows about salt. It's a basic commodity in every household as it enhances flavours and compliments other spices. But what many may not realize is the importance of salt in a nutritious diet. For years, iodized salt has been the simplest way for individuals to receive a sufficient level of iodine, fighting health risks such as goitre, mental retardation in infants, and other iodine deficiency disorders (IDD).

Senegal is one of the most important salt producers in West Africa, with about 60 percent of national production in the hands of large, private companies which export salt to neighbouring countries. The local market, on the other hand, is mainly supplied by small-scale producers with a limited capacity to adequately iodize salt. The result? A 17 percent goitre rate in Senegal, and 85,000 infants born each year unprotected against brain damage. These serious health risks caused by IDD leave many Senegalese infants and adults facing a life of little opportunity and continued underdevelopment.

While salt iodization has been mandatory since 2000 through a Presidential Decree, 36 percent of Senegalese households still lacked access to iodized salt. WFP decided to act. In 2006, a number of humanitarian agencies including WFP, Micronutrient Initiative and UNICEF joined forces to promote the production and consumption of iodized salt under the coordination of the National Committee against Malnutrition. This initiative sought to ensure that at least 90 percent of households in Senegal consume adequately iodized salt in order to minimize IDD.

By the end of 2007, some 7,000 small-scale producers had iodized at least 28,500 tons of salt. This was only made possible by the efforts of WFP and its partners to provide equipment, potassium

iodate, and technical training to 14 Economic Interest Groups. Three quarters of these small-scale producers are women, located in five major salt producing areas.

The producer group of Taanomak-Ndiémou, in Fatick region and composed entirely of women, has changed the entire community. Through WFP's effort to build the capacity of the women producers, the local group was selected to supply WFP with 22 tons of quality iodized salt. This salt was further distributed to 9,000 pregnant and nursing women receiving assistance in Kaolack and Fatick.

As the number of women actively participating in the salt iodization initiative increases, it remains evident that this project does not merely prevent IDD. It installs in communities a sense of optimism and a yearning for knowledge. WFP, with the support of its partners, hopes that this good practice will continue in neighbouring communities like Ndiémou. And as this initiative grows, the communities it reaches will grow more healthy and hopeful.



A Senegalese woman carrying a salt bucket that has just been harvested from *Lac Rose*.

# Security Challenges





As an organisation working in conflict zones and the deep field, security has always been a major issue for WFP, with the highest priority given to ensuring the safety of staff at all times, while continuing to fulfil its mandate to provide food to the poorest and most vulnerable, wherever they may be. Unfortunately, in light of increasing levels of threats, 2007 was marked by disturbing trends regarding the security of WFP staff and operations. Security incidents involving staff or assets rose by 31 percent during the year compared with 2006, reaching a total of 484 separate cases.

#### Security and safety of staff in WFP operational areas in 2007

Total staff injured	5
Total staff detained	18
Total staff killed	3

Work-related incidents increased by 50 percent. Three staff members were killed in the line of duty, two more died in traffic accidents and another was stabbed to death by thieves. Ten staff died due to natural causes. Eight staff suffered injuries, five while on the job. There were 26 cases of staff members detained by various national authorities, of which 46 percent were work-related. Harassment of staff members by external actors soared by 60 percent over the previous year, with 88 percent of incidents occurring in one country – Sudan.

Staff relocations/evacuations were conducted successfully in 18 cases, 72 percent of which were caused by civil unrest. Five relocations occurred in Sudan, two evacuations and one relocation took place in Guinea, three relocations happened in Somalia, two in Nepal, two in Timor-Leste and one each in Sri Lanka, Lebanon and DR Congo.

Africa recorded the highest number of security incidents – 370 in total. Most occurred in three countries: 119 in

Sudan, 91 in Liberia and 46 in Somalia. In Asia, there were 47 security incidents in Afghanistan, 20 in Timor-Leste and 16 in Nepal. During the year, armed men attacked or stopped 66 commercial trucks contracted by WFP. Most attacks – 42 percent – occurred in Afghanistan, followed by Sudan – 36 percent. Six drivers were shot and killed; three in South Darfur, one each in north-western Kenya, Chad and Afghanistan. Drivers suffered personal injuries in three attacks and were taken hostage in five incidents. In 73 percent of attacks on trucks, WFP assets were lost or damaged. There were also four trucking incidents involving WFP partners, including one that left a GTZ worker dead after an ambush in South Sudan. There were 12 attacks on WFP warehouses during the year, all resulting in loss or damage to WFP property.

WFP was able to continue operating in these complex security environments as a result of close cooperation with partners and continuous efforts to integrate security functions in all areas of the WFP business process, especially in programme and logistics. In Somalia and Chad, security teams worked closely with programme and logistics to establish, where possible, good relationships with the local population and authorities, increasing the level of WFP acceptance and encouraging a safer environment. Security Officers were often the only international WFP staff on the ground in particularly risky environments. In Sri Lanka and oPt, Security Officers were instrumental in negotiating access to WFP teams and commodities. They were also extensively used by Country Offices to address national staff problems with national authorities.

In the second quarter of 2007, a deeply troubling trend emerged in a number of countries with staff members being often abducted as their vehicles were stolen. To counter the threat, WFP implemented a satellite based, round-the-clock GPS tracking system, which monitored vehicles on operations. To date, all WFP staff members have been released and most vehicles have been located.

# Security Challenges

Agencies participating in the UN security management system assume collective responsibility for the safety and security of UN personnel. Field costs are apportioned under a cost-sharing formula, with central management costs assumed by the UN. WFP's share for 2008-2009 is projected at US\$26.6 million, roughly double what it was in 2004-2005.

## SOMALIA

Even by the harsh standards of the previous 16 years of civil war, 2007 was a terrible year for the people of Somalia. Fighting in Mogadishu forced more than 700,000 people – half the capital's population – to flee their homes. By November, the United Nations called Somalia the worst current humanitarian crisis in Africa.

Conditions for most people deteriorated steadily throughout the year, but the provision of humanitarian assistance helped prevent a catastrophe from unfolding.

With the exodus from Mogadishu and crop failure in some areas, WFP was forced to increase its original target from feeding 925,000 people to 1.2 million. Despite a long list of constantly changing security challenges, WFP more than met its targets, feeding 1.53 million people in Somalia in 2007 with 82,000 metric tons of food assistance – thanks to generous donors who refused to abandon the Somali people.

The biggest lesson of the year? For WFP it was to always be ready to respond to fast-changing events such as violence and the movement of people that follows. And in what is one of the worst operating environments in the world for humanitarian agencies, WFP succeeded in increasing the number of its experienced national and international staff in Somalia to improve contact with authorities at all levels and improve security at distributions.



It was perhaps the worst year ever for piracy off the Somali coast with the International Maritime Bureau reporting a total of 31 piracy incidents in 2007 – up from 10 in 2006. The highest number of kidnappings in the world were recorded on ships in Somali waters in 2007, with pirates holding 154 crew hostage in 11 hijackings.

WFP reacted swiftly to three attacks on ships delivering WFP food and the killing by pirates of a security guard contracted by a shipping agent. In May, WFP Executive Director Josette Sheeran called for international action to protect shipments. This led to greater surveillance and intervention by an international naval coalition off Somalia, and in November to the start of an effective system where a French frigate escorted ships carrying WFP food from the Kenyan port of Mombasa to ports in Somalia and back – the first time WFP ships had received a naval escort.

In October, WFP's Officer-in-Charge in Mogadishu, Idriss Osman, was detained for nearly a week for questioning by the Somali National Security Service. He was





released unharmed and no charges were laid against him. During his detention, WFP suspended its activities in Mogadishu.

## **KENYA**

Following fiercely contested elections, and an even more hotly disputed counting of the votes, Kenya – for so long East Africa’s beacon of stability and economic progress – plunged almost overnight into chaos.

The worst of the violence was in the northern Rift Valley, an area with a history of ethnic tensions. Clashes had followed previous elections, but never on this scale. Very quickly, it became clear that thousands of people were fleeing in fear of their lives, seeking refuge in police stations, schools and churches and camping out under clear, chilly night skies. Most had left with nothing at all.

“There is no food left – it has all been burnt,” Grace Omaribo, a 26-year-old mother of two young boys told WFP. “There are no blankets, no pots and pans. I am

dressed the way I came – I have nothing else. We are sleeping in the open. We need our country to have peace.”

WFP led the first UN mission into the area, escorted by the Kenyan military from downtown Nairobi. The signs of destruction littered the roadside – burnt-out shops and marketplaces, cars and minibus taxis, homes and businesses. Roadblocks manned by angry youths brandishing machetes and bows and arrows barred the way at several points, but were negotiated without too much difficulty.

Eldoret, at the heart of the affected area, was comparatively calm, and initial instructions from security to stay overnight at the local military barracks were soon softened in favour of a centrally-located hotel.

Given that the region is Kenya’s breadbasket, WFP has only a sub-office in Eldoret, normally servicing a small programme of school feeding and people affected by HIV/AIDS. But the post-election violence had turned normal life on its head.

Existing supplies in WFP’s local warehouse were quickly uploaded onto Kenya Red Cross trucks for

# Security Challenges



immediate distribution, the Government providing the bulk of the cereals and WFP the pulses.

Getting other commodities into Eldoret was a massive challenge. Two trucks of HEBs made it through roads closed by insecurity from Lodwar in the north. Another truck packed with corn-soya blend joined a Red Cross convoy from Nairobi. And a truck piled with cooking oil which had been stranded by the mayhem some way south of Eldoret was located by the logistics team and set on its way again. In a remarkably short time, and despite enormous obstacles, WFP had enough to provide a full food basket.

The full extent of the crisis was difficult to assess. Many people were fleeing the area entirely, and heading south to relatives closer to Nakuru and Nairobi. In a time of such flux, a two-week ration was decided upon – enough time to meet immediate needs, but also to understand what scale and type of assistance would be necessary in the future.

## **Bomb Attack on UN Premises in Algeria**

The suicide car-bombing of the main UN offices in Algiers on 11 December resulted in the death of 17 UN staff, injury to others and the reduction of offices to rubble. The attack was a terrible reminder of the vulnerability of UN staff in areas where the UN has become a target of radical groups.

The irreplaceable loss of WFP's International Finance Officer, Gene Luna and the severe injuries incurred by Programme Officer Lynda Matougui are deeply deplored by WFP. The event was one of those rare occasions when WFP had to focus its emergency response on itself.







## SUDAN

After four years, the Darfur conflict remains the largest humanitarian emergency on WFP's operational agenda. Despite the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in May 2006, the region remains a patchwork of volatile areas prone to both armed conflict and banditry.

Security risks in Sudan meant that between January and November 2007, 114,000 beneficiaries per month could not be reached. The 2007 figures were much lower than the previous year, when a monthly average of 225,000 beneficiaries was not reached, despite the dramatic increase in the security threat. This is a significant achievement, enabled by security teams continuously conducting threat and risk assessments, developing operational continuity plans and integrating all activities of the programme, logistics

and security divisions. In a new development in 2007, WFP Field Security started to keep records of incidents involving non-WFP workers, essentially contractors, cooperating and stand-by partners.

Despite these challenges, WFP provided monthly food rations to an average 2.5 million Darfurians per month.

Insecurity was also a factor in southern Sudan, where the implementation of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the North and South remains slow and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants has yet to be completed. A WFP driver was killed in January 2007 when the vehicle he was riding in as a passenger was shot at by unidentified assailants. Three more drivers of WFP-contracted trucks were killed in Darfur in October.



# Funding and Resources





## UNEVEN FUNDING AND GLOBAL FOOD AID

Throughout 2007, evidence suggested that the era of global food surpluses has ended. In the continuation of a longer-term trend, global food aid fell by 16 percent in 2007, dropping from 7.0 million mt in 2006 to 5.9 million mt. Between 2003 and 2007 global food aid deliveries fell by more than 42 percent. WFP's share of global food aid remained just over 52 percent in 2007, but the tonnage decreased from 3.7 million mt in 2006 to 3.1 in 2007.

In early May 2007, a conference was held in Berlin against the backdrop of a possible new Food Aid Convention. What emerged is known as the "Berlin Consensus" – common thoughts on how to attack world hunger from 100 participants representing national governments, the European Community, United Nations agencies and NGOs. The conference's main conclusions are of significant importance to WFP, offering guidelines to gauge how well the organization's approach matches current needs. Among the conference's chief findings: a need to maintain a sustained level of global food aid; and a need to shift from food aid, often narrowly associated with commodities, to food assistance, which can include in-kind food aid, cash to facilitate food transfers and micronutrients.

In view of this challenging external environment, common funding mechanisms provided a welcome and complementary source of support. These include: CERF, country-level common humanitarian funds in DR Congo and Sudan, and other multi-donor trust funds such as the UN Central Fund for Influenza Action and the UN Peace Fund for Nepal. In 2007, WFP received contributions of over US\$143 million from donors through common funding and joint programming activities, making

them WFP's fourth highest contributor. The Programme expects that this type of support to humanitarian and transitional activities will continue to be a significant component of its income in years to come.

Overall, 91 percent of planned beneficiary needs were met in 2007. WFP's large, well publicized relief operations were adequately funded, but many smaller operations suffered from significant funding shortfalls or pipeline breaks. If all programme categories are considered, excluding SOs, of 167 active projects 35 percent were fully funded with no shortfalls.

But 17 percent of food operations experienced shortfalls of over 50 percent of planned needs: for example, Cambodia and Ethiopia suffered both from shortfalls and timing difficulties; however these problems affected countries differently.

Most countries tried to maintain beneficiary numbers by cutting rations to accommodate food shortfalls during periods with pipeline breaks. Some countries were in the position to borrow commodities from other in-country operations or neighbouring countries or made use of WFP's internal advance finance mechanisms.

WFP tried to work more closely with donors to ensure contributions were provided in a timely and predictable manner. Funds were still frequently unavailable in some countries to enable purchases at optimal periods. Greater savings would have been achieved, for example, in Pakistan if funds had been available during the harvest season, when prices were lower. There were other cases where purchase requests had to be raised as soon as funds were received, irrespective of prevailing market conditions.

# United Nations Reform Process





## JOINT PROGRAMMING

In 2007, WFP significantly increased its participation in Joint Programming, the collective effort through which UN organizations and national partners work together to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate activities aimed at achieving the MDGs.

During the year, WFP took part in 84 joint programmes (JPs), an 82 percent increase over the previous year when the organization participated in 46 JPs. The number of countries involved also increased from 27 in 2006 to 36 last year. Most of these collective endeavours involved three programme areas: HIV/AIDS (14 JPs), education (13 JPs) and MDGs (11 JPs). Many were connected with the UN's "Delivering As One" reform initiative, particularly in the four pilot countries where WFP has Country Offices – Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Pakistan.

In Mozambique, WFP has been participating in six of the 11 JPs comprising the "One UN" initiative in the country. WFP is the lead organization in the JP *Building Commodity Value Chains and Market Linkages for Farmers' Associations* in cooperation with IFAD and FAO. The other JPs involving WFP deal with emergency preparedness, HIV/AIDS, climate change, social safety nets and mother-and-child health. In Tanzania, WFP is engaged in six JPs, five with FAO and the remaining with, among others, IFAD.

Beyond the "One UN" programme pilots, WFP is involved in two educational JPs in Afghanistan together with UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM and WHO. Education is also the focus of a JP in Egypt, where WFP is collaborating with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO and the World Bank. On HIV/AIDS, joint projects are underway with multi-agency teams in Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia and Zambia. WFP is cooperating on JPs in the field of health and nutrition in Guatemala, Guinea and Colombia; on disaster risk management JPs in China and Peru; food security in Lesotho, the environment in Armenia and Mauritania, poverty reduction in Bhutan and human rights in Burkina Faso.

Since its introduction in 2005, the cluster approach, which aims to increase the coherence and effectiveness of humanitarian response, has developed. Milestones during 2007 were: the endorsement of the "Logistics Cluster Concept and Guidelines", the formation of Logistics Response Teams (LRTs) and the diversification of Support Cell members who have shifted from functioning as "fire-fighters" to working strategically in capacity-building and preparedness. Issues under discussion include "provider of last resort", the UNJLC and service provision at field level.

WFP continued to co-lead (with UNICEF and OCHA) the emergency telecommunications cluster, becoming active in three new emergencies: Ghana, Mozambique and Pakistan.



# Annexes







	2004				2005				2006				2007							
	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals, Trust Funds and Others <sup>3</sup> Total				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>256 458</b>	<b>1 670 055</b>	<b>60 628</b>	<b>794 372</b>	<b>258 884</b>	<b>2 282 892</b>	<b>196 724</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2 892 401</b>	<b>268 210</b>	<b>1 962 307</b>	<b>236 336</b>	<b>11 764</b>	<b>2 664 994</b>	<b>309 318</b>	<b>2 005 656</b>	<b>166 244</b>	<b>272 090</b>	<b>2 753 308</b>	
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>																				
Angola	-	73 486	5 903	-11	50 777	-	43 986	6 793	-2	50 777	-	21 210	6 844	-	28 054	-	3 457	839	-	4 296
Benin	2 346	-	-	2 346	2 124	942	-	3 067	3 067	2 266	875	-	3 141	-	3 141	2 336	528	-	-	2 864
Burkina Faso	5 614	1 248	-	14	2 766	833	-	3 699	100	5 199	605	-	394	6 199	4 027	6 864	-	855	-	11 747
Burundi	-6	41 422	960	1 419	-	37 603	1 096	40 818	2 119	-	46 029	876	65	46 970	-	38 257	0	456	-	38 713
Cameroon	2 757	282	-	3 039	1 050	951	-	2 001	-	1 625	1 115	-	0	2 740	1 953	1 402	-	1	-	3 356
Cape Verde	3 649	46	-	3 695	557	-	-	557	-	932	-	-	-	932	789	-	-	-	-	789
Central African Republic	1 154	3 436	-	4 590	1 698	2 004	-	3 702	-	2 675	4 345	209	-	7 228	2 147	19 768	3 104	-	-	25 019
Chad	3 110	31 454	2 317	36 881	2 460	41 806	5 987	50 254	4 271	46 270	4 767	-	-	55 308	4 669	62 028	5 615	-	-	72 312
Congo	-	4 868	-	4 868	-	3 983	-	3 983	-	-	2 748	-	-	2 748	-	2 808	-	-	-	2 808
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	-	42 613	43	42 656	-	59 007	3 016	62 023	-	-	43 464	4 409	-	47 874	-	71 776	4 459	-	-	76 234
Côte d'Ivoire	46	19 908	1 059	2 740	-	21 892	1 795	24 306	619	-	21 058	2 466	267	23 791	-	23 289	270	288	-	23 847
Djibouti	671	2 229	-	2 900	1 103	3 943	-	5 046	-	1 089	4 208	-	-	5 297	1 488	3 125	-	-	-	4 613
Eritrea	0	44 917	-	44 917	-	64 364	-	64 364	-	-	-9 904	-	-	-9 904	-	241	-	-	-	241
Ethiopia	11 887	147 931	-	1 298	25 031	311 209	-	336 239	-	19 037	174 461	882	-	194 380	17 836	148 862	164	2 040	-	168 902
Gambia	1 429	56	-	1 485	2 138	10	-	2 148	-	2 037	92	-	-	2 129	1 919	896	-	-	-	2 815
Ghana	2 477	396	-	2 873	2 818	2 099	-	4 918	-	1 892	1 369	-	-	3 261	2 275	1 838	316	-	-	4 430
Guinea	2 190	9 493	557	12 240	3 242	9 005	208	12 455	-	3 004	7 493	165	-	10 662	4 149	6 848	929	14	-	11 940
Guinea-Bissau	-	3 745	-	3 745	-	3 110	-	3 110	-	-	3 844	-	-	3 844	-	5 078	-	-	-	5 078
Kenya	15 534	56 574	-	72 107	16 417	63 551	-	79 968	-	17 180	134 400	1 553	-	153 134	28 532	153 561	8 205	-	-	190 298
Lesotho	3 483	21 892	-	25 375	2 630	19 458	-	22 088	-	2 876	7 761	-	-	10 638	1 331	10 199	-	128	-	11 658
Liberia	583	35 438	1 780	37 801	-1	35 141	150	35 290	-	-	33 832	450	-	34 282	-	31 477	3 166	206	-	34 850
Madagascar	1 773	5 981	-	7 754	4 472	1 796	-	6 960	693	3 425	525	-	64	4 014	3 966	9 327	598	0	-	13 891
Malawi	6 090	19 915	1 051	27 057	6 004	54 996	-99	61 261	360	6 743	41 785	-	136	48 664	12 809	30 402	-	1	-	43 212
Mali	6 205	1 443	-	7 648	6 834	9 934	-	17 025	257	3 662	12 662	-	572	16 897	3 544	8 360	-	1 237	-	13 142
Mauritania	1 210	6 946	-	8 156	3 888	14 973	-	18 861	-	3 753	9 768	-	-	13 521	4 519	14 693	-	-	-	19 212
Mozambique	10 710	20 568	-	31 278	13 855	31 615	-	45 470	-	7 504	29 365	-	2	36 871	12 832	22 206	2 509	95	-	37 643
Namibia	-	2 971	-	2 971	-	791	-	791	-	-	2 488	-	-	2 488	-	6 369	-	-	-	6 369
Niger	6 457	0	-	6 457	6 595	37 290	184	44 069	-	6 602	31 519	35	-	38 157	5 813	16 853	-	-	-	22 666
Rwanda	7 352	8 412	0	15 764	5 445	13 323	-	18 768	-	5 196	17 396	-	-	22 592	6 794	8 711	-	-	-	15 505
Sao Tome and Principe	446	-	-	446	768	-	-	768	-	816	-	-	-	816	956	0	0	0	-	956



	2004				2005				2006				2007								
	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	
Senegal	4 900	1 885	-	-	6 785	3 361	2 860	-	-	6 221	3 464	2 703	-	-	6 167	2 853	3 557	-	-	8	6 418
Sierra Leone	4 471	9 279	37	-	13 788	4 127	9 128	75	-	13 330	4 275	5 753	90	-	10 118	4 885	7 335	123	7	-	12 350
Somalia	-	18 147	-	-	18 147	-	22 761	-	-	22 761	-	53 465	-	-	53 465	-	64 508	3 169	-	-	67 678
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	480	893	-	-	-	893	894	-	-	-	-	894
Sudan	4 819	354 338	30 133	-	389 290	4 400	569 691	110 879	-	684 970	3 191	465 543	88 897	-	557 631	3 340	463 199	98 693	23 653	-	588 886
Swaziland	-	7 999	-	817	8 816	-	10 779	-	-5	10 774	-	8 136	-	-	8 136	-	11 155	-	-	-	11 155
Tanzania	5 231	27 535	-	-	32 766	6 092	37 556	-	-	43 649	5 409	33 199	-	-	38 608	8 683	31 004	-	33	-	39 719
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	289	-	465	-	-	465	-	1 836	59	-	-	1 896
Uganda	4 714	83 027	-	-	87 741	6 791	103 952	-	-	110 744	4 557	98 696	-	-	103 253	3 437	107 029	2 440	234	-	113 140
Zambia	4 886	18 168	-	-	23 054	8 147	43 863	-	-	52 010	6 501	53 634	-	-	60 135	5 205	13 654	-	-	-	18 859
Zimbabwe	-	70 599	-	2 418	73 017	-	67 450	-	548	67 998	-	98 870	-	-	98 870	-	97 913	-	25	-	97 938
Other Regional Expenditure	178	4 062	136	-	4 376	409	4 346	106	0	4 861	66	6 621	757	-	7 444	20	3 173	123	-14	-	3 302
<b>TOTAL REGION</b>	<b>126 364</b>	<b>1 202 709</b>	<b>43 975</b>	<b>8 695</b>	<b>1 381 743</b>	<b>145 704</b>	<b>1 762 296</b>	<b>130 188</b>	<b>4 688</b>	<b>2 042 876</b>	<b>130 139</b>	<b>1 517 868</b>	<b>112 399</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 761 907</b>	<b>154 001</b>	<b>1 513 588</b>	<b>134 782</b>	<b>29 269</b>	<b>29 269</b>	<b>1 831 640</b>
<b>ASIA</b>																					
Afghanistan	-	119 073	11 603	-	130 676	-	92 260	1 779	-	94 040	-	81 938	12 934	-	94 872	-	118 893	14 821	6	-	133 719
Bangladesh	28 184	19 502	-	3 136	50 821	16 629	18 247	-	1 061	35 938	42 113	4 125	-	3 283	49 521	65 185	12 387	-	1 858	-	79 430
Bhutan	3 138	-	-	-	3 138	2 287	-	-	-	2 287	1 694	-	-	-	1 694	3 711	-	-	-	-	3 711
Cambodia	1 264	11 221	-	2 719	15 205	1 641	7 159	-	358	9 158	1 943	11 238	-	759	13 940	2 028	13 459	-	2 883	-	18 371
China	9 296	-	-	165	9 462	9 933	-	-	-	9 933	181	-	-	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	8 690	-	-	-	8 690	12 721	266	-	-	12 986	14 990	-	-	-	14 990	14 879	-	-	6 403	-	21 282
Indonesia	-	20 911	-	-	20 911	-	103 392	29 008	1 375	133 775	-	63 145	27 047	1 835	92 026	-	36 876	5 171	2 989	-	45 036
Islamabad Cluster	-	-136	-2 667	-	-2 803	-	-66	-0	-	-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	49
Korea D.P.R. of	-	121 416	54	-	121 470	-	55 402	8	0	55 410	-	9 964	-	-	9 964	-	33 699	-	-	-	33 699
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of	2 568	1 723	-	-	4 291	3 849	815	-	-	4 664	3 092	1 305	-	-	4 397	4 356	2 965	-	-	-	7 321
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 096	2 623	-	4 719	-	366	2 943	-	3 309	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	4 611	-	-	4 611	-	9 119	-	-	9 119	-	9 527	-	-	9 527	-	11 307	-	-	-	11 307
Nepal	12 633	7 867	-	-	20 500	10 919	5 762	228	-	16 909	15 215	9 599	531	-	25 345	15 703	21 463	152	-	-	37 318
Pakistan	8 059	9 251	-	-	17 310	12 748	19 511	17 517	-	49 776	14 497	45 346	53 438	-	113 281	14 368	11 187	4 171	85	-	29 812
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 551	-	-	4 551	-	11 588	-	-	-	11 588

DIRECT EXPENDITURES<sup>1</sup> BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2004-2007 (thousand

	2004				2005				2006				2007								
	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	
Sri Lanka	2 319	8 505	-	-	10 824	278	53 482	7 041	-	60 801	592	22 175	824	-	23 591	1 376	38 070	3 329	213	42 988	
Thailand	-	10	-	-	10	-	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Timor-Leste	-	2 310	-	-	2 310	-	1 331	-	-	1 331	-	7 275	-	-	7 275	-	8 576	-	-	8 576	
Other Regional Expenditure	73	-	23	-	96	43	9 893	5 138	-	15 074	-	4 091	1 568	-	5 659	-	-	451	-	451	
<b>TOTAL REGION</b>	<b>76 226</b>	<b>326 263</b>	<b>9 012</b>	<b>6 020</b>	<b>417 521</b>	<b>71 047</b>	<b>379 069</b>	<b>63 343</b>	<b>2 794</b>	<b>516 254</b>	<b>94 317</b>	<b>274 646</b>	<b>99 285</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>474 125</b>	<b>121 606</b>	<b>320 518</b>	<b>28 096</b>	<b>14 436</b>	<b>484 657</b>	
<b>EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS</b>																					
Albania	-	3 176	-	-	3 176	-	2 103	-	-	2 103	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Armenia	-	3 455	-	-	3 455	-	2 345	-	-	2 345	-	2 725	-	-	2 725	-	5 388	-	-	5 388	
Azerbaijan	-	3 940	-	-	3 940	-	5 548	-	-	5 548	-	5 084	-	-	5 084	-	7 836	-	-	7 836	
Georgia	-	4 720	-	-	4 720	-	4 622	-	-	4 622	-	4 589	-	-	4 589	-	4 381	-	6	4 387	
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Russian Federation	2 319	12 515	-	-	12 515	-	8 019	-	-	8 019	-	5 931	-	-	5 931	-	8 212	-	-	8 212	
Serbia and Montenegro**	-	201	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-	-	-3	-	-	-	-	-	
Tajikistan	-	12 436	-	-	12 436	-	13 234	-	-	13 234	-	13 709	-	-	13 709	-	7 780	-	-	7 780	
Other Regional Expenditure	-	-33	-	-	-33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL REGION</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40 411</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40 411</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35 874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35 874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32 044</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32 044</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33 597</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33 603</b>	
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>																					
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	18	-	184	-	28	36	-	64	
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	145	
Bolivia	3 865	398	-	-	4 262	3 632	646	-	-	4 279	3 500	1 452	-	-	4 952	3 325	3 968	-	306	7 599	
Colombia	15	6 712	-	-	6 727	-	11 041	-	-	11 041	0	12 544	-	-	12 544	-	15 480	-	3 858	19 338	
Cuba	3 457	181	-	-	3 638	5 750	1 840	-	-	7 590	4 245	862	-	-	5 106	2 036	265	-	-	2 301	
Dominican Republic	185	-3	-	-	182	19	-0	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	2	-	569	-	-	569	
Ecuador	93	-1	-	-	92	-	204	-	-	204	-	1 146	-	-	1 146	-	890	144	63 433	64 467	
El Salvador	1 395	644	-	-	2 039	705	1 403	-	-	2 107	422	1 871	1	-	2 293	1 226	1 431	77	-	2 734	
Guatemala	1 349	2 679	-	-	4 028	2 164	6 819	-	-	8 983	879	14 169	-	-	15 048	2 423	4 132	-	-	6 555	
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



	2004				2005				2006				2007								
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals, Trust Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	
Haiti	6 356	10 364	2 906	-	19 626	7 651	13 520	302	-	21 473	4 748	9 938	-	-	14 687	11 200	10 542	-	-	-	21 742
Honduras	5 234	2 859	-	-	8 093	1 530	2 112	-	-	3 643	788	1 134	-	-	1 922	4 269	1 445	-	-	17 262	22 976
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	32
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	112
Nicaragua	6 274	2 189	-	-	8 462	6 828	2 255	-	-	9 082	7 639	2 777	-	-	10 416	2 371	5 226	-	-	-	7 597
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	575	-	856	-	17	17	-	-	34
Peru	1 958	187	-	-	2 145	3 207	1 103	-	-	4 309	1 351	0	-	-	1 352	1 816	4 474	-	-	13 934	20 223
Other Regional Expenditure	30	-	-	-	30	345	-	159	-	504	869	-	608	-	1 478	1 511	20	198	-	-	1 729
<b>TOTAL REGION</b>	<b>30 212</b>	<b>26 208</b>	<b>2 906</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59 326</b>	<b>31 831</b>	<b>41 188</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73 480</b>	<b>24 442</b>	<b>46 339</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71 984</b>	<b>30 177</b>	<b>48 776</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>98 793</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178 219</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>																					
Algeria	-	13 920	-	-	13 920	-	11 330	-	-	11 330	-	10 411	-	-	10 411	-	13 278	-	-	6	13 285
Egypt	4 202	-	-	-	4 202	4 452	-	-	-	4 452	1 389	112	-	-	1 501	1 568	-	-	-	2 684	4 251
Iran	-	1 831	-	-	1 831	-	763	-	-	763	-	384	-	-	384	-	826	-	-	-	826
Iraq *	-	32 419	5 898	762 490	800 807	-	18 553	374	10 013	28 940	-	5 851	-	1 420	7 271	-	12 915	-	-	59	12 974
Jordan	2 238	-514	-	-	1 725	402	8	-	-	409	500	-	-	-	500	516	-	-	-	-	516
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 930	14 519	2 890	24 339	-	470	1 239	-0	-	1 709
Lybia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 326	-	2 326	-	-	1 265	-	1 265	-	-	497	-	-	497
Morocco	-	191	-	-	191	-0	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestinian Territory	-	28 771	-	-	28 771	-	24 432	-	-	24 432	-	36 625	-	-	36 625	-	69 993	-	-	0	69 993
Syrian Arab Republic	3 102	-199	-	-	2 903	3 900	-	-	-	3 900	926	110	-	-	1 036	3 544	2 868	-	-	69	6 481
Yemen	7 021	500	-	-	7 521	6 988	527	-	-	7 514	7 241	649	-	-	7 891	4 499	2 033	-	-	-	6 532
Other Regional Expenditure	70	-3 806	-1 163	-	-4 898	34	-	-	-	34	33	78	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL REGION</b>	<b>16 633</b>	<b>73 114</b>	<b>4 735</b>	<b>762 490</b>	<b>856 973</b>	<b>15 774</b>	<b>55 629</b>	<b>2 699</b>	<b>10 013</b>	<b>84 116</b>	<b>10 090</b>	<b>61 150</b>	<b>15 783</b>	<b>4 310</b>	<b>91 333</b>	<b>10 128</b>	<b>102 383</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>2 818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>117 065</b>
<b>OTHER<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7 022</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>17 166</b>	<b>143 654</b>	<b>-5 472</b>	<b>8 836</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-17 472</b>	<b>139 801</b>	<b>9 223</b>	<b>30 261</b>	<b>7 666</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>233 601</b>	<b>-6 594</b>	<b>-13 207</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>126 769</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108 124</b>

1 Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

2 Operational Expenditures includes General Fund, Special Accounts and Trust Funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, which are cumulated under the column 'Total' (2004-2006).

3 Includes all Expenditures for Bilaterals, Trust Funds, General Fund & Special Accounts.

Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

(\*) Including funds from the United Nations Security Council Resolution 986, "Oil-for-food" Agreement.

(\*\*) As of June 2006, Serbia and Montenegro are separate countries.

## Annex 2

## TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2007 (thousand dollars)

Donor	Total	Development	Emergency	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others*
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	1 000				1 000		
ANDORRA	130		40		47		43
AUSTRALIA	61 629	13 069	14 561		14 795	6 214	12 990
AUSTRIA	3 794	1 015	144		2 636		
AZERBAIJAN	2 397				2 397		
BANGLADESH	10 655	10 655					
BELGIUM	17 644		2 052	1 000	12 688	1 167	737
BHUTAN	5						5
BOLIVIA	232						232
BRAZIL	1 096		100				996
BULGARIA	10						10
CAMBODIA	503				503		
CAMEROON	164						164
CANADA	160 758	46 185	45 556	6 569	58 790	1 408	2 251
CAPE VERDE	248	248					
CHILE	50	50					
CHINA	2 567	2 000		14	500		53
COLOMBIA	17						17
CROATIA	10						10
CUBA	975				975		
CYPRUS	656	650			6		
CZECH REP	561		265		62		234
DENMARK	44 339	28 901	140		10 198	3 292	1 808
ECUADOR	248						248
EGYPT	461		44		231		186
EL SALVADOR	160						160
ESTONIA	42		42				
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	250 437	9 304	107 131		113 770	14 744	5 488
FAROE ISLANDS	133	79	54				
FINLAND	25 403	8 000	5 896	105	10 491	267	645
FRANCE	33 762	2 450	5 542	596	20 132	683	4 359
GERMANY	65 680	29 969	7 789	1 475	24 613		1 835
GREECE	5 081	44	1 814	19	2 452	752	
GUATEMALA	258						258
HONDURAS	6						6
HUNGARY	65						65
ICELAND	1 887	1 603	179	4	100		
INDIA	8 856	4 497	1 395		2 897		68
INDONESIA	3 100			0.2	3 000		100
IRELAND	34 244	14	7 450	1 808	19 550	3 533	1 889
ISRAEL	31			1			30
ITALY	31 265	7 446	2 469		9 984	2 419	8 947
JAPAN	118 713	9 180	29 498	400	64 653	13 091	1 891
JORDAN	93						93
KENYA	2 454	1 410	1 044				
KOREA REP. OF	20 850		800		19 950		100
LESOTHO, THE KINGDOM OF	950				950		



Donor	Total	Development	Emergency	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others*
LIECHTENSTEIN	43			43			
LITHUANIA	306				306		
LUXEMBOURG	11 951	3 425	830		7 317	133	247
MADAGASCAR	1 497	1 496			0.1		1
MALAWI	1 846				1 846		
MAURITANIA	800	800					
MOZAMBIQUE	148				102	46	
NEPAL	4				4		
NETHERLANDS	75 630	5 464	14 173	5 336	46 682	3 225	750
NEW ZEALAND	4 963	2 190	1 084		1 689		
NICARAGUA	24						24
NORWAY	40 209	13 340	1 562	4 850	17 246	1 684	1 526
OPEC FUND	1 450	1 450					
ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE	300	50			250		
PAKISTAN	3 278				3 255		23
PANAMA	1						1
PERU	550	40			20		490
POLAND	755	200			546		9
PORTUGAL	111						111
PRIVATE DONORS**	49 205	17 109	1 893		10 822	1 949	17 432
ROMANIA	147				147		
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	15 000	1 000			14 000		
SAUDI ARABIA	6 537	2 022	442		4 073		
SINGAPORE	50				50		
SLOVAKIA	44		29				15
SLOVENIA	101				101		
SOUTH AFRICA	384				384		
SPAIN	29 631	6 610	2 532		17 536		2 952
SRI LANKA	31						31
SUDAN (GOVT OF SOUTH SUDAN)	55 379					55 379	
SWAZILAND	460				460		
SWEDEN	64 863		15 803	3 001	41 754	773	3 532
SWITZERLAND	31 823	2 687	3 064	1 640	20 727	2 730	977
THAILAND	112						112
TUNISIA	100		100				
TURKEY	3 050		900		2 150		
U.K.	66 851		11 185		43 099	2 577	9 990
U.S.A.	1 176 257	36 842	504 233		620 034	12 825	2 324
UN CERF, COMMON FUNDS AND AGENCIES	143 265	4 459	35 944	40	68 996	33 308	518
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2 100	1 000			1 100		
ZAMBIA, THE REPUBLIC OF	2 500				2 500		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2 705 376</b>	<b>276 952</b>	<b>827 776</b>	<b>26 901</b>	<b>1 324 566</b>	<b>162 199</b>	<b>86 981</b>
Bilateral Contributions							40 778

\* Others: contributions to Trust Funds, Special Accounts, and General Fund.

\*\* Private contributions do not include US\$45.2 million of extraordinary gifts-in-kind such as advertising.

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## Acronyms used:

CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	LDC	least-developed country
CP	country programme	LIFDC	low-income food-deficit country
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters	LRT	Logistics Response Team
DEV	development project	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women	NGO	non-governmental organisation
EMOP	emergency operation	P4P	Purchase for Progress
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PRONAA	Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria (Peru)
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
HEB	high-energy biscuit	SO	special operation
IDD	iodine deficiency disorder	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IDP	internally displaced person	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IRA	Immediate Response Account	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
JP	joint programme	UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
LACERN	Latin America and Caribbean Emergency Response Network	WHO	World Health Organization

## General notes:

One billion equals 1,000 million.

All quantities of food commodities are in metric tonnes, unless otherwise specified.

Direct expenditures include food, landside transport, storage and handling, direct support costs, external transport and other direct support costs components, but exclude indirect support costs and Programme Support and Administrative budget costs.

In some tables, totals do not exactly add up because of rounding.

Low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita income below the historical ceiling used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance and for 20-year International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) terms; the designation LIFDC is applied to countries included in World Bank categories I and II. The historical ceiling of per capita gross national product (GNP) for 2005, based on the World Bank Atlas method, is US\$1,675. In 2007, 82 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least-developed countries (LDCs) includes "those low-income countries (LICs) that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses". In 2007, 50 countries were classified as LDCs by UN-OHRLS, the United Nations Office of the High Representative for LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

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