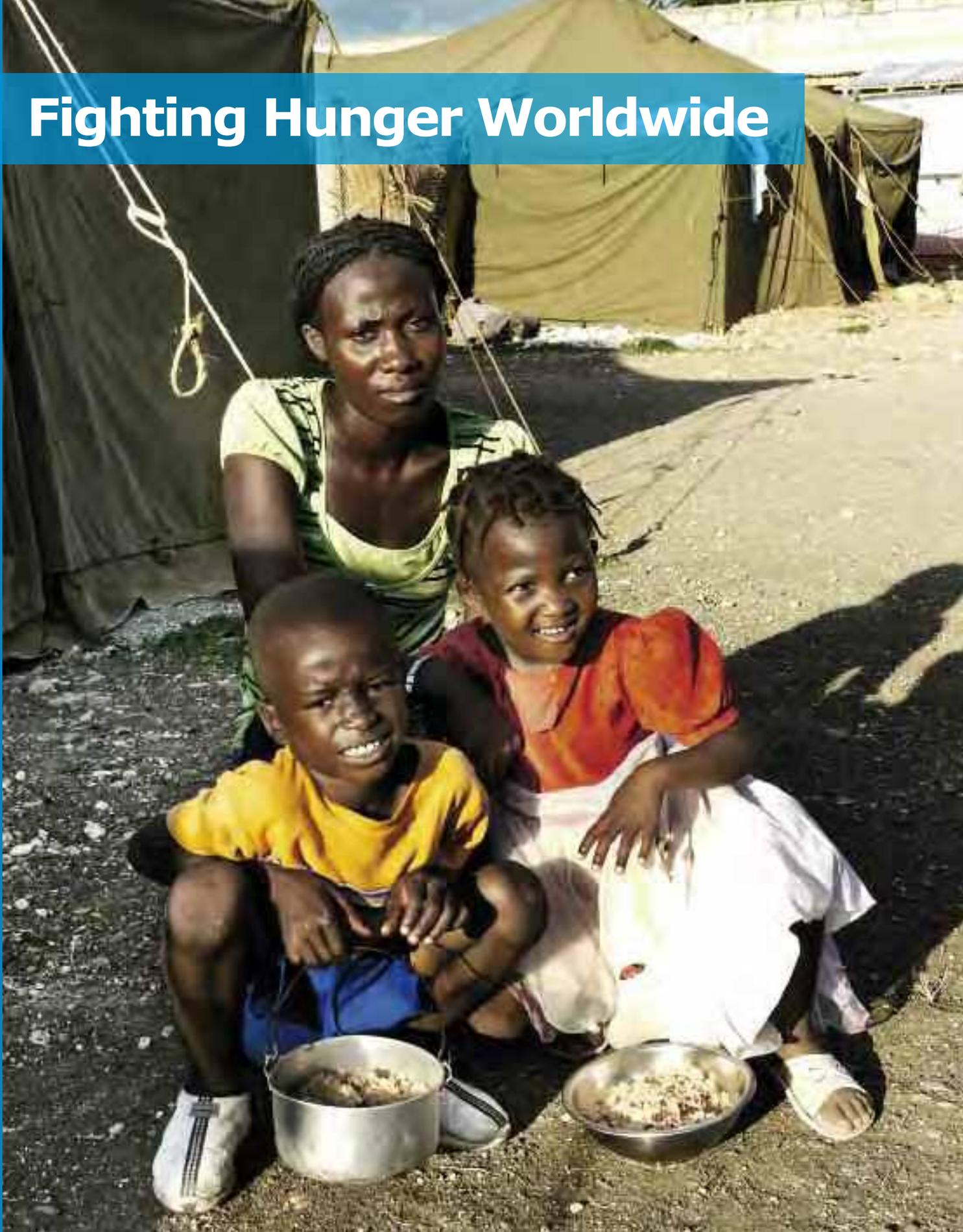


# Fighting Hunger Worldwide



**World Food Programme**

On a Monday in March 2010, WFP pulled 130 mules and horses into service to quickly bring an aerial delivery of rice into Haiti's Moussambe District.

Cover: WFP provides food for the once-a-day hot meal served in Pinchinat, Port-au-Prince's largest tent city. Children line up first; this young girl waited in her Sunday best, then rejoined her mother and brother at their tent to eat. Pinchinat had been the city's soccer field before the January 2010 earthquake.



The World Food Programme's 2010 Annual Report uses data, photos and stories from the prior year to chronicle WFP's operations during calendar year 2009.

# Annual Report 2010

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Executive Director Josette Sheeran distributes high energy biscuits to residents of typhoon-ravaged Candaba in the Philippines in October 2009.

## Foreword by the Executive Director

**2009** proved to be another challenging year for WFP. Just as the number of hungry people worldwide grew to more than 1 billion – the highest number on record – we also faced shrinking humanitarian safe space to reach people, with unprecedented attacks on WFP staff and other humanitarian workers.

Despite these challenges, WFP was able to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance for 101.8 million people affected by conflict, storms, droughts, displacement, financial crises and other shocks that left them without food; 84 million of these beneficiaries were women and children. WFP could not have reached these hungry

and vulnerable people without the generous support of nations, private donors and individuals who gave \$4 billion during a time of economic hardship.

The explosion in hunger needs over the past few years has made it clear that we are living in a world where risk is the new normal: The food, fuel and financial crises show how vulnerable many nations are to outside shocks that can cast millions of people into dire hunger and put an entire generation at risk of stunting. And stunting – the failure to grow – leads to irreversible developmental damage that affects children’s health, cognitive ability and future economic productivity.



meals and 20 million people with food in exchange for asset creation such as improved community infrastructure and reclaimed land, while also helping to meet household food needs. WFP continues to focus on getting better at providing “the right food to the right people at the right time” so that we generate maximum effectiveness nutritional impact for those we serve.

There is growing support for comprehensive, country-led food security strategies: the African Union is working to promote African investment in comprehensive food security and adaptation programmes through the New Partnership for Africa’s Development and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. In L’Aquila in the summer of 2009, leaders of the G8 nations pledged to support country-led food security strategies, and we are seeing many new regional and national initiatives. Moreover, 2009 saw unprecedented strategic cooperation between the Rome-based food agencies, including agreement on a joint Secretariat to support the revitalized Committee on Food Security.

Our response to this risk is to meet urgent needs and to help nations build resilience. In Pakistan, for example, we are providing 5.5 million people affected by high food prices with assistance. When violence broke out last year, within weeks we scaled up to reach an additional 2.6 million people affected by the conflict. In the Philippines, when a series of devastating storms hit, we quickly scaled up the provision of food in support of the peace treaty in Mindanao from 1 million people to an additional 1.1 million people affected by flooding. This ability to quickly scale up to reach vulnerable people is essential to reaching people affected by disasters.

We in WFP must continue our work with nations to ensure that our emerging interventions are deployed more effectively and efficiently to support the recovery of population and economies. In 2009, WFP supported 21 million children with school

WFP’s Strategic Plan positions us to respond to hunger shocks in ways that support country-led food security strategies. WFP has a trusted toolbox of proven hunger solutions from the Purchase for Progress initiative that connects smallholder farmers with markets to the focus on nutrition.

This year’s report shows the impressive scope and scale of WFP’s hunger solutions. The continued support from donors reflects the trust so many nations place in our ability to reach hungry and vulnerable people.

**Josette Sheeran**  
Executive Director

# 2009 in Review

**WFP** confronted a succession of challenges in 2009, each one demanding new approaches in the struggle to bring a measure of relief to the world's hungry poor.

Chief among these was the changing face of hunger itself, which continued to evolve over the course of the year as the numbers of hungry people in the world climbed to record highs, exceeding one billion. Their ranks were swelled by entirely new sectors of society, including millions of unskilled urban workers driven into poverty and hunger by the twin afflictions of a global economic crisis and persistently high food prices.

For WFP, the sharp increase in the scale and nature of worldwide hunger posed a double-edged dilemma. Not only did it include people beyond the agency's traditional beneficiaries among the rural poorest of the poor, but it also occurred at a time when international food supplies were available. The message, in brief, was stark: Many people were unable to feed themselves in 2009 not because they could not find food, but rather because they could no longer afford it.

WFP responded by delivering more food with less money. The agency reached 101.8 million people — 84 million of them women and children — in 75 countries in 2009. An unprecedented 4.6 million metric tons were delivered, higher than the 3.9 million metric tons distributed in 2008, when slightly more people — 102 million — were reached.

But WFP managed to achieve this feat with fewer resources. Donors were generous in 2009, contributing \$4.2 billion, well above WFP's \$3.7 billion target but below the record sum of more than \$5 billion

contributed in 2008. Mobilizing such massive levels of funding, particularly against the backdrop of an economic downturn, proved to be one of WFP's more complex challenges during the year.

If funding posed problems in 2009, other difficulties arose as a result of the deteriorating security climate for WFP staff and installations around the world.

The agency, along with the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations, was targeted during the year by various armed groups and disenfranchised elements. The situation was further exacerbated by a disinformation campaign waged by militants urging violence against humanitarian organizations in general and against UN agencies in particular.

More than 600 security incidents involving WFP staff or installations were reported during the year, including intimidation, harassment, detention, theft, abduction and violent death. The most serious occurred in October, when a suicide bomber killed himself and five WFP staff at WFP's office in Islamabad, Pakistan. In all, 15 people lost their lives while working for WFP in 2009, and another 35 were injured.

For WFP, staff security remained paramount, then and now. At the same time, WFP also recognized its mandate as a front-line humanitarian agency with responsibility for the lives of millions of victims of war and civil unrest. In response to these two competing concerns, the agency chose to adopt, as far as practicable, a "how to stay" security culture to ensure that WFP could continue to address the critical hunger needs of affected populations anywhere in the world.



**A resident of Santa Cruz in the Philippines' Laguna province wades through floodwaters that displaced more than half a million people.**

While man-made disasters occupied WFP in 2009, the agency also coped with the effects of catastrophes provoked by nature. The UN's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction recorded 245 natural disasters during the year, of which 224 were weather-related and accounted for 7,000 deaths.

For WFP, the greatest challenge occurred as 2009 drew to a close and the new year dawned. Early in January 2010, Haiti was struck by a 7.0 magnitude earthquake, which devastated the island country's capital city and surrounding regions. In seconds, Port-au-Prince lay in ruins, creating the conditions for the most complex emergency operation WFP had ever mounted.

Never before had the agency been called upon to deliver relief in an urban environment that had been so damaged — shorn almost completely of infrastructure, with operations further hampered by the government's severely restricted capacity to respond. Despite the difficulties, WFP managed to reach more than two million beneficiaries with more than 9,000 metric tons of rice within the first two weeks.

The Haiti quake came on the heels of a multiple disaster on the other side of the world. In late September and throughout October, the Philippines was pummeled by a string of typhoons, which submerged 80 percent of the capital city of Manila in fetid floodwaters and laid waste to the country's rice bowl in northern Luzon.



Staff and volunteers distribute high-energy biscuits in Port-au-Prince in January 2010 while MINUSTAH peacekeepers ensure a safe environment.

WFP responded with an extensive relief operation that would eventually reach more than 1 million people and cost almost \$57 million by the time the initiative ended in June, 2010.

The typhoons that hammered the Philippines highlighted yet another challenge WFP faced in 2009, one that it shares with the rest of the planet. Erratic weather conditions are global and require harmonized and concerted efforts worldwide. To this end, WFP enhanced cooperation throughout the year with a host of UN, government, non-governmental and private organizations to prepare for and respond to the increasing number of weather-related disasters on our work.

These included following up the successful weather-index based insurance pilots WFP has operated in China and Ethiopia, as well as undertaking country-level feasibility assessments in China, Ethiopia, Kenya and Mali. With support from the Rockefeller Foundation, WFP continued to develop *RiskView*, a software platform that quantifies weather-related food security risk in operational cost terms.

To strengthen the information pool about climate and weather-related disasters, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the World Meteorological Organization and as 2009 ended was working on a similar arrangement with the UN Environment Programme.

WFP also drew on its partnerships in the scientific community, both public and private, to introduce a range of innovative new technologies designed to ensure that the agency is better prepared for emergencies and able to respond faster and more effectively when they occur.

Recent advances in satellite and other remote sensing technologies proved particularly effective, equipping WFP with “eyes in the sky” to forecast, monitor and deliver early



**In Uganda, mothers with young babies receive food assistance from WFP at a medical centre.**

warnings of climate-related hazards throughout the year.

But not even cutting-edge technology could mask the fact that WFP faced an unusual set of challenges in 2009. And those experiences clearly demonstrated that a “business as usual” approach was not enough in the search for solutions to global hunger.

Accordingly, WFP began one new initiative in 2009 and accelerated another that had been launched the previous year.

The new initiative tackled chronic malnutrition. Rather than focusing on only the caloric content of generalized food rations, WFP began to design individual programmes for the specific nutritional needs of separate groups of vulnerable people, particularly young children and mothers. At the same time, new nutritionally enhanced food products were developed and deliveries to targeted groups expedited.

Purchase for Progress, or P4P, first launched late in 2008, uses WFP’s ability to buy food as a tool to both stimulate production and link small farmers to agricultural markets. In 2009, P4P began to gather pace. By the end of the year, the project had started implementation in 19 of 21 selected pilot countries, with 39,000 metric tons of staple crops purchased from 80 farmers’ organizations in 13 countries.

Both of these initiatives underlined the new approach WFP embarked upon in 2010 in the search for the most appropriate — and effective — measures to deal with the changing face of global hunger.

**In the midst of WFP's vast emergency response to Typhoon Ketsana, Filipinos use boats and other floatation devices to move around a village in Laguna province.**





# WFP and the Millennium Development Goals

2007	2008	2009	2007-2009 Change	KEY FIGURES
<b>MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>				
<b>BENEFICIARIES</b>				
86.1	102.1	101.8	▲	million hungry people in 75 countries (77 countries in 2008, 80 countries in 2007)
71.0	83.9	84.1	▲	million women and children
1.9	1.9	2.0	▲	million refugees
8.8	9.5	14.1	▲	million internally displaced people
0.8	0.9	2.1	▲	million returnees
<b>QUANTITY OF FOOD AID</b>				
3.3	3.9	4.6	▲	million metric tons of food distributed
2.1	2.8	2.6	▲	million metric tons of food procured
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND WFP ASSISTANCE</b>				
88.5	87.7	89.7	▲	percent of development multilateral resources reaching concentration criteria countries
74.0	66.0	70.0	▼	percent of development resources reaching least-developed countries
79.4	75.6	82.0	▲	percent of food procured by tonnage in developing countries
72.0	68.0	67.1	▼	percent of WFP's resources reaching sub-Saharan African countries
<b>MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>				
19.3	20.5	20.7	▲	million schoolchildren receiving school meals/take-home rations
46.6	49.3	46.7	▲	percent who were girls

- ▲ Increase
- No change
- ▼ Decrease

2007	2008	2009	2007-2009 Change	KEY FIGURES
<b>MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b>				
52.2	51.9	52.2	—	percent of beneficiaries who were women or girls
240	266	342	▲	thousand women were in leadership positions on food management committees
5.1	6.7	6.5	▲	million women receiving household food rations at distribution points in general food distributions
4.2	5.1	5.2	▲	million household food entitlements were issued in women's names for general food distributions
<b>MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality</b>				
53.6	62.2	62.1	▲	million children were assisted in WFP operations
5.7	6.3	5.9	▲	million children diagnosed with malnutrition received special nutritional support
<b>MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health</b>				
2.0	2.8	2.8	▲	million vulnerable women receiving additional nutritional support through maternal child health interventions
<b>MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</b>				
20	17	15	▼	of the 25 highest HIV and AIDS prevalence countries receiving WFP assistance
1.8	2.4	2.6	▲	million people affected by HIV and AIDS receiving WFP food assistance
50	47	43	▼	countries receiving assistance under tuberculosis and HIV and AIDS prevention activities
<b>MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>				
17.1	21.3	20.4	▲	million people receiving 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>				
15	15	18	▲	stand-by partners
12	10	9	▼	FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment missions conducted
8	14	13	▲	UNHCR/WFP joint assessment missions conducted
84	150	115	▲	corporate and private entities donating cash and in-kind gifts worth \$145 million in 2009
2 815	2 837	2 398	▼	non-governmental organizations working with WFP



The local non-profit organization Proshika demonstrates how to use micronutrient powder distributed by WFP in Bangladesh's cyclone-affected areas in 2008.

# Nutrition

## THE RIGHT FOODS

WFP embarked on a new and improved approach to nutrition in 2009, launching initiatives aimed at delivering the right food at the right time to the right groups of people.

These take WFP a step beyond mass deliveries of food in bulk towards a more finely tuned provision of assistance that tailors interventions to the specific nutritional needs of highly vulnerable groups, with special emphasis on young mothers and children.

To reach that goal, WFP continued to spur development of new food products during the year and expanded its food basket to include a range of nutritionally enhanced

commodities, all fortified with essential vitamins, minerals, proteins and fatty acids.

At the same time, WFP accelerated distribution of enhanced products to vulnerable groups. The number of children under five, nursing mothers and pregnant women receiving fortified food rations doubled, rising to 290,000 in 2009 from 125,000 in 2008. Deliveries of specialized food products to children under two increased nearly eight-fold in the same period, climbing to 115,000 from 15,000.

Driving WFP's effort were some grim statistics. Nearly 200 million children under five in the developing world are stunted or

chronically under-nourished, while close to 130 million are underweight. Some 3.5 million children under five die every year, largely as a result of under-nutrition.

The malady permanently robs millions of children of a bright future, adversely affecting their mental and physical development, often with lifelong consequences. Chronic under-nutrition in the first two years of life can reduce cognitive development, diminish school performance, and lower income potential in adulthood.

WFP is uniquely placed to combat this scourge as food is the primary source of nutrition. Last year, the agency delivered 4.5 million metric tons of food to more than 101 million hungry people. By ensuring that the best possible nutrition is in every food intervention, and by carefully developing those interventions for maximum impact, WFP can furnish the next generation with a better future as it fights hunger and malnutrition worldwide.

WFP's ability to deliver the optimum food/nutrition balance has, until recently, been limited to enhancing basic commodities such as cereal flour and vegetable oil with micronutrients, as well as fortifying specialized food products like corn soya blend with vitamins, minerals and proteins. But recent advances in science and technology have allowed WFP, in cooperation with public- and private-sector partners, to not only improve existing food products but to begin introducing new ones.

In the past year, WFP has been developing formulas for micronutrient powders, which are sprinkled on cooked food to ensure recommended daily doses of vitamins and minerals. It has been upgrading the quality of its blended fortified foods; exploring how to fortify staple foods such as rice; piloting the use of ready-to-use foods for preventing or treating malnutrition; and researching complementary food supplements.

The Missionnaires de la Charité institution, home to 81 children, is a beneficiary of WFP's hot meals programme, which served 8,400 hot meals daily in Jacmel, Haiti, in January 2010.



When Haiti was devastated by the earthquake, WFP targeted 53,000 children under five and 16,000 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers with special food to prevent malnutrition. WFP distributed micronutrient-enriched, high-energy biscuits and *Supplementary Plumpy*, a peanut-based paste fortified with minerals, vitamins and fatty acids that speeds the recovery of malnourished children.

WFP used micronutrient powders in Bangladesh, Kenya and Nepal in 2009, with subsequent evaluations finding anaemia prevalence falling by between 15 and 50 percent. Following the distribution of micronutrient-fortified food in Colombia last year, levels of anaemia among children under five dropped from 48 percent to 29 percent.

In Egypt, WFP supported a flour fortification programme to ensure that all flour used to make the *baladi* bread staple is fortified with iron and folic acid to prevent micronutrient deficiencies. By 2009, the programme had fortified more than 70 percent of wheat flour in the country. More than 500 millers from 106 mills have been trained in fortification techniques, quality control and nutrition awareness.

## REACH

A groundbreaking example of effective country-level coordination is the REACH partnership, which WFP hosts at its Rome headquarters. Jointly established by FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF in 2008, REACH facilitates a country-led process for comprehensive needs assessments, advocacy, action planning, and coordination with the goal of delivering an integrated, multi-intervention approach to childhood under-nutrition.

## PROJECT LASER BEAM

This five-year, \$50 million initiative in Bangladesh and Indonesia will combat under-nutrition through changes in food, hygiene and behaviour. Launched in 2009, it is a WFP-led initiative working with Fortune 500 companies and others in the private sector as well as three United Nations agencies — WFP, UNICEF and WHO. The aim is to harness the power of global, regional and local businesses. WFP's founding partners are Unilever, Kraft

Foods, DSM and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition.

As an initial step, the Boston Consulting Group conducted a gap analysis in Bangladesh to determine the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country and potential solutions. Heinz also provided funding to allow WFP to conduct nutrition mapping in Bangladesh to assist WFP in developing its country specific nutrition strategy.

Project Laser Beam (PLB) will employ the many nutritional solutions already available in the marketplace, ensuring they are accessible to those in need. When gaps in products and services are identified, PLB will call on partners to step into the breach to develop new ones for the fight against child hunger in other countries. Special nutritious foods for children under two are desperately needed, yet there is a lack of products or services on the market. PLB aims to systematically employ current tools while creating a stimulating environment in which innovations become real.

## PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

Private partnerships continue to be a factor in WFP's drive to improve its nutrition strategy, bringing the expertise of the private sector to the service of the agency's nutrition unit. Two specialists from the life science company DSM worked with WFP in 2009, one on a rice fortification project in Egypt and the other engaged in research on the design and delivery of micronutrient powders in Kenya. Six nutritionists were added to WFP's roster during the year, all paid for by private partners. Kemin Industries continued to provide access to world class food specialists and laboratories to help extend the shelf life of the food.

WFP provides food rations to Bhutanese refugees across eastern Nepal, including supplemental feeding for the elderly, malnourished children, and pregnant and lactating women.



In Chimaltenango, Guatemala, WFP distributes Vitacereal, a corn and soy porridge designed to feed malnourished mothers and children.





**Most buildings in downtown Port-au-Prince were almost completely destroyed by the earthquake, making WFP's quick response essential.**

# Emergencies: Saving Lives

## HAITI

At 16:53 on the afternoon of 12 January, Haiti was convulsed by a 7.0 magnitude earthquake. Its epicentre was less than 20 kilometres south-west of the capital, Port-au-Prince. It took only 35 seconds for much of the city to be reduced to ruins and 20 minutes for the huge plume of dust that rose above it to clear.

The scale of the devastation was immense: 230,000 people dead in the capital and in the surrounding towns and countryside; 300,000 injured, among them 4,000 who would lose limbs; close to one million left homeless. Whole buildings collapsed, killing nearly everyone inside. The National Palace — official residence of the Haitian president — was almost completely destroyed and overnight became a symbol of Haiti's plight.

When the government of Haiti appealed for international assistance, WFP responded with an emergency operation to bring assistance to some two million people in the quake zone.

As the lead agency for both logistics and emergency telecommunications, the agency quickly established clusters in both sectors. Within 48 hours, basic telecommunications, including email, were up and running. Not long after, the telecommunications cluster established wireless internet connectivity, two radio networks, round-the-clock radio rooms and an IT help desk to provide technical assistance to the entire humanitarian community.

Logistics support for the humanitarian community was ramped up, providing vital civil-military cooperation, common service transport within Haiti and from the neighbouring Dominican Republic, transit hubs in both Haiti and the Dominican Republic for consolidating of cargo, air cargo

handling, border crossing facilitation and support to cargo flights of the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service. Three heavy-lift helicopters were deployed to deliver relief to inaccessible areas and two fixed-wing aircraft chartered to ferry passengers.

At the same time, WFP rolled out food- and cash-for-work projects to bring immediate relief and began working with the Haitian government and other agencies to implement longer-term recovery programmes, including cash vouchers and nutritional projects.



The quake hit WFP staff hard. The personal assistant to the country director was killed in her home, while two drivers each lost a child. Others lost friends and relatives or had family members injured. Close to 90 percent of staff saw their homes damaged or destroyed.

Staff from the sub-office in Jacmel — the badly-hit town on the southern coast — were out distributing high-energy biscuits to survivors at the airfield within hours of the quake, as were Port-au-Prince staff, many of them local employees with pressing demands at home.

Those efforts marked the beginning of WFP's emergency operation, which would soon become the single largest humanitarian intervention of the relief operation. The main focus was on the capital, home to more than 2.5 million people. The quake's survivors, forced from their homes, took refuge in some 300 spontaneous settlements around the city.

In the initial phase of WFP's response, emergency rations — mainly high-energy biscuits in stock for hurricane relief or flown in from the region — were delivered to people in camps, some with hundreds, others, such as the Champ de Mars in central Port-au-Prince, brimming with thousands of people.

Within days of the quake, WFP started delivering dry rations — rice, beans, oil, sugar and salt — to hospitals and children's homes around the capital. One such home was Notre Dame de la Nativité, where more than 50 children had been crushed to death, though nearly 80 survived and were moved to a neighbouring property.

Scores of aid flights were soon arriving daily at Port-au-Prince's international airport, where WFP and most other UN and humanitarian organisations had relocated. Other supplies were trucked in by road from the neighbouring Dominican Republic, where WFP established a regional logistics hub.

**In Carrefour, Haiti, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency helped distribute food delivered by WFP.**



By the end of January, five aid corridors — over land, sea and air — were in use. By the end of March, close to 2,500 metric tons of relief items had been delivered inside Haiti to Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas. In the same period, a fleet of 855 trucks carried in goods from Santo Domingo, transporting more than 3,200 metric tons of food and 23,000 square metres of non-food items for 75 different humanitarian organizations, including seeds for the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

WFP Executive Director Josette Sheeran arrived in the stricken capital on 21 January. During her two-day visit, she held talks with

government dignitaries, US military top brass, diplomats, donors and relief officials.

She also heard first-hand accounts from local WFP staff and offered them comfort as well as assurances that they would have support in rebuilding their damaged homes.

The next phase saw a massive scale-up of WFP's relief operation with the implementation of general distributions of two-week rice rations from 16 sites around the capital. The coupon-based initiative was created in partnership with the government, municipal authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),



**These children received a hot meal daily from WFP at Camp Pechinat, a camp for displaced persons in Jacmel, Haiti.**

as well as US Army and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) security contingents, stabilizing the price of imported rice locally. It reached some 2.2 million beneficiaries with rice in its first two weeks of operation.

In February, WFP and its partners launched a nutrition drive in camps for pregnant and breast-feeding women and children under five, distributing three-week rations of high-energy biscuits and sachets of *Plumpy'Doz*, a ready-to-use nutritious food supplement.

One month after the quake, marked by a national day of mourning, WFP announced a long-term food-and-cash-based recovery strategy to help quake victims rebuild their lives. Efforts included the re-launch and expansion of food-for-work projects and the reactivation of hot meals delivery for school children.

While continuing to provide lifeline support for those who had suffered in Haiti's worst recorded disaster, WFP's focus for the months ahead would be on laying the nutritional foundation for the country's long-term rehabilitation and recovery. In February, WFP hosted a High-Level Meeting in Rome on behalf of Haiti, Brazil and the United States to kick off a global partnership on medium- and long-term development plans for Haiti, designed to help Haiti build a food security plan as part of larger reconstruction efforts.

## **THE PHILIPPINES**

In early autumn, a major tropical storm and two typhoons swept out of the Pacific Ocean in rapid succession to batter the northern island of Luzon in the Philippines. The three storms killed more than 1,000 people in just over a month, rendered tens of thousands homeless and destroyed hundreds of thousands of hectares of prime rice lands.

Tropical Storm Ketsana struck Metro Manila on 26 September at the height of the seasonal monsoon rains. In 24 hours, 455 millimetres of rain fell on the capital, the heaviest downpour in more than 40 years. It submerged 80 percent of Manila and surrounding regions in floodwaters in some places six metres deep, prompting a massive flight of the urban population.

Eight days later, Typhoon Parma struck the highlands of northern Luzon, generating 175 kilometre-per-hour winds. The storm hovered and reversed track twice as it ravaged the country's main rice-producing areas, where more than half of the Philippines' crop is grown. By the time Parma finally left, 500,000 farmers had lost their rice crops. The high winds and heavy rains also provoked landslides, cutting roads and isolating scores of mountain towns and villages. On 31 October, the area was hit again when Typhoon Mirinae barreled in from the Pacific to dump torrential rains on the already inundated city and its suburbs.

In all, close to 10 million people, half of whom were children, were affected by the succession of storms. More than four million of those needed help of some kind, either relief or early recovery assistance or both. Weeks after the storms passed, 1.7 million people were still living in, or dispersed from, areas semi-submerged in fetid floodwaters.

When the Philippines government requested international humanitarian assistance, WFP responded three days later with an emergency operation to provide food relief to severely affected people for an initial three-month period. Rice, canned fish and vegetable oil were supplied to those most in need, while the extremely vulnerable — young mothers and children under five years of age — were given supplementary nutritional support in the form of high energy biscuits fortified with vitamins, minerals and other micronutrients. Private-sector partner TNT supported this effort by sending two of its 747 aircrafts full of biscuits.



**Philippe Martou of WFP's aviation service (left), Jan Steinvick of the Norwegian Refugee Council (on loan to WFP, in vest) and Natacha Cauchois of UNHAS (in pink) confer with a local guide on using helicopters in difficult-to-reach areas of Tanay, Philippines.**

When the full magnitude of the damage wrought by the three storms had unfolded, estimates of the amount of help needed were revised upward. WFP's costs in delivering relief to more than one million people eventually reached an overall budget of \$56.8 million, and the timeline to provide assistance was extended to June 2010.

When the new year dawned, the focus of WFP's emergency operation shifted, with increasing emphasis on complementary food-for-work activities to offer assistance over the medium term to families who lost their livelihoods.

In line with WFP's new focus on nutrition improvement, supplementary feeding programmes for children and young mothers were also phased down early in 2010 in favour of targeting 50,000 children between the ages of six months and two years. WFP also launched a pilot project using micronutrient powder to cover the nutritional requirements of 16,000 children for six months. The ultimate goal: to help the women and children regain their footing and protect them from malnutrition as they recover from the devastation.

# Logistics: Solving Problems

## TEAMWORK: LOGISTICS CLUSTER

Logistics is the core of WFP's operations. When emergency strikes, WFP finds a way to respond within hours, delivering urgently needed food and life-saving relief by land, sea and air. But an effective response requires teamwork, and WFP, as the designated lead agency of the global Logistics Cluster, also coordinates services and staff for the wider humanitarian community's efforts to deliver relief to victims of disaster.

During 2009, WFP continued to play a role in leading the global humanitarian team. Under the agency's direction, the Logistics Cluster maintained operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Somalia and

Sri Lanka while mounting relief efforts for new emergencies in Indonesia, Pakistan, the occupied Palestinian territories, the Philippines, Samoa and Zimbabwe. Completed operations were phased out in the Central Africa Republic and Chad.

Cluster operations during the year varied in scope and scale, ranging from a simple sharing of information to pooling common air, ocean and overland transport. The aim throughout was to improve the speed and effectiveness of the humanitarian response by wringing the maximum benefit from the combined logistics assets, expertise and experience of participating organizations.



WFP trucks en route to Masisi from Goma to deliver food assistance

To organize the effort, WFP hosts the Global Logistics Cluster Support Cell at its Rome headquarters. Designed to mobilize surge capacity in emergencies, the Cell's members are drawn from Action contre la Faim, Care International, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and World Vision International.

The Cell's first emergency in 2009 occurred at the very beginning of the year when the Israeli military launched Operation Cast Lead in the Gaza Strip. As the 23-day conflict unfolded, increasing numbers of humanitarian organizations responded with emergency relief supplies for those caught in the midst of the fighting.

But unlike other emergencies, the major logistical constraint in Gaza was not the destruction or loss of infrastructure; rather, it was restrictions on access to assistance imposed by the Israeli authorities. In response, WFP established a common transport service for the humanitarian community that dedicated a civil-military officer to consolidate daily requests to deliver different types of assistance to the Gaza Strip. Five transit hubs and three logistics corridors were established, through which nearly 7,000 metric tons of relief supplies were moved into the Strip by 31 UN agencies and local and international NGOs.

Later in 2009, the Logistics Cluster was called to respond to an emergency of a different sort when a tropical storm and two typhoons hit the Philippines in rapid succession, causing widespread flooding and population displacement.

WFP immediately shipped four generators to donate to hospitals and provided inflatable boats to assist with cargo delivery to areas inaccessible by road. A UN Humanitarian Air Service was set up, composed of two MI-171 helicopters. By the end of the operation, the helicopters had conducted 389 rotations carrying 410 metric tons of food and relief items for the government and humanitarian

community and transported 3,392 passengers, including medical and assessment teams.

WFP's private sector partners Agility, TNT and UPS supplied five trucks, which conducted 152 trips and carried more than 1,000 metric tons of humanitarian cargo.

## **ETHIOPIA: BYPASSING BOTTLENECKS**

Getting food into landlocked Ethiopia has always posed problems for WFP, largely because seaborne assistance must be channeled through a single port in neighbouring Djibouti and then hauled 500 miles over land to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

For the past two years, the pressure on the Djibouti port and the overland corridor has grown even more intense, steadily mounting along with the continuing rise in Ethiopia's humanitarian needs. WFP competes for time and space with both commercial as well as government cargoes, many of which are often designated as high priority by the authorities. Severe shortages of long-haul trucks have exacerbated the problem, hampering food dispatches and resulting in long delays in reaching beneficiaries.

WFP responded in May 2009 by opening two alternative corridors into Ethiopia, bypassing the Djibouti bottleneck. In the north, WFP reactivated the use of Port Sudan on Sudan's Red Sea coast, a route that has been used in the past to deliver relief supplies to northwestern Ethiopia. In the south, WFP established an entirely new route, utilizing the port of Berbera on the coast of Somalia on the Gulf of Aden.

Both corridors required protracted negotiations with the various governments and authorities involved. Initial improvements were also required at Berbera port, where



Ethiopian customs authorities inspecting Somaliland trucks

bagging machines were installed and warehouse capacity enhanced with the erection of 20 mobile storage units, capable of handling 8,000 metric tons of wheat.

Soon, both the Port Sudan and Berbera corridors were in operation, alleviating the pressure on overburdened Djibouti. By the end of 2009, three vessels had docked at Port Sudan, offloading 65,000 metric tons of cereals — mostly wheat — which was then trucked to the border town of Gedarif and delivered to beneficiary communities in Gonder and Wereta in northern Ethiopia.

In the south, the Berbera corridor quickly developed into a cost-effective, time-saving alternative to Djibouti, particularly for Ethiopia's troubled Somali Region, right on Somalia's doorstep. As distances are much shorter, transport costs were drastically reduced and are likely to fall further once ongoing road reconstruction is complete.

The first WFP grain ship arrived at Berbera port at the beginning of June. Three more vessels followed, the last departing Berbera at the end of December. In all, 100,000 metric tons of food assistance passed through the Somali port in 2009.

But the road system requires an upgrade. Transporters often take several days to make the 300-kilometre journey from Berbera to Jijiga, usually travelling in convoys of 30 and more trucks. Most of the road is either gravel or broken tarmac. Breakdowns are constant and accidents, some fatal, are common.

The Ethiopian government, with the support of several donor countries, is working to improve the roads. When the rehabilitation is complete, it will enhance safety and further reduce transport time. It will also likely aid commercial imports.

The Berbera corridor has the potential to develop into a regular supply link for importing humanitarian commodities. The 100,000 metric tons shipped through the port in 2009 amounted to 16 percent of WFP's total cereal imports to Ethiopia. Those numbers could double in 2010, depending on Ethiopian requirements and further development of the corridor. The need is great: Successive droughts, persistent high food prices and the global financial meltdown combined to push as many as six million Ethiopians to the brink of hunger.

## **SRI LANKA: DELIVERING UNDER SIEGE**

As the long conflict in Sri Lanka moved towards its bloody climax in May 2009, the challenges mounted for WFP's effort to deliver food to those caught in the midst of the escalating hostilities.

Road access to the Vanni area of northeastern Sri Lanka, scene of the previous battles between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, steadily diminished until roads were finally shut down completely late in January. WFP's last convoy to the Vanni, which departed on 16 January, itself came under fire and remained trapped in the conflict zone for almost a week, stranding national and international staff.

In February, the Sri Lankan authorities declared a 'no-fire zone' along the eastern coastline of the Mullaitivu district, a 12-kilometre strip of land where up to 100,000 people displaced by the fighting had gathered. To reach those people, the government and WFP opened a sea route to deliver food assistance and other relief supplies. But with no port facilities on Mullaitivu's coast, vessels were forced to remain hundreds of metres offshore, where food was off-loaded into local fishing boats for transport to the shore.

"We would send off the ferries filled with food, and they would often return with the sick and wounded," recalled WFP Logistics Officer Belay Atlaw. "It was hectic, always a race against time. You had to be ready at all times to take quick action, and start loading food onto whatever boats were available in Trincomalee port."

Food was delivered under cover of night, arriving in Mullaitivu by morning. WFP's partners on the scene — the government and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) — were themselves caught in the war zone. Deliveries had to be coordinated by satellite telephones, the

partners' only link to the rest of the world. Between 19 February and 13 May, WFP sent 2,800 metric tons of food on ICRC-flagged vessels.

"The logistics team worked around the clock to obtain the necessary clearances from the government and the military to deliver assistance to the conflict zone, ensuring that no lives were lost because of insufficient food," said Adnan Khan, WFP's Sri Lanka country director.

The number of people in flight from the conflict steadily rose as the fighting intensified. By April, the displaced population had swollen to 130,000 and WFP distributions were reaching 54,000 a day on average. As 2009 drew to a close, seven months after hostilities ceased, 300,000 displaced people were being resettled in the Vanni.

To help Sri Lankans, WFP established a \$7.7 million special operation aimed at facilitating inter-agency cooperation in the conflict zones in northeastern Sri Lanka. Under the special operation, WFP managed common user hubs in Colombo, Jaffna and Vavuniya, as well as a logistics base in Trincomalee. Additional storage sites, including one at the largest IDP camp at Menik Farm, were set up in the Vanni.

With the end of armed hostilities, WFP is now helping to resettle those displaced by the fighting. Many are living in remote areas and are in need of food assistance. Few roads have been cleared of mines and many remain severely deteriorated. WFP, together with government, military forces and mine action agencies, is working to reach these remote settlements. Trailers and small trucks have been employed to deliver food assistance that will support the rebuilding of the country.

# New Tools to Fight Hunger

## EYES IN THE SKY

They are WFP's eyes in the sky: a constantly orbiting array of satellites and remote sensors. As they wheel around the planet, they are rapidly changing the way WFP works, introducing a range of innovative technologies that allows WFP to be better prepared for emergencies — and to respond faster and more effectively when they occur.

Information is paramount when disaster strikes. To plan relief operations, WFP needs a clear picture of events unfolding on the ground. And to speed help to those in need, the organization requires accurate data about, among other factors, how many people are living in affected areas, where they are located, and which roads and bridges are still passable.

Until very recently, getting that type of information has been a time-consuming, sometimes costly affair. Conventional printed maps are often out of date. Manned staff assessment missions can be slow and cumbersome if overland, or hugely expensive when carried out by helicopter.

Many of these practices are giving way to recent advances in satellite and analytical mapping technology. To fully exploit these technological developments, WFP has enlisted the help of an extensive network of academic and scientific partners, and is more often using analytical maps and ones created from satellite imagery, in both its initial emergency response and in planning the next phases of an operation.

Satellite images are now easier to acquire and analyse, not least because governments and space agencies have recently opened up their satellites to more civilian use, which in turn has permitted commercial companies to step into the picture. There are also new

international protocols to facilitate the gathering and sharing of more imagery, more quickly. Humanitarian agencies like WFP can now even ask for specific satellites to be activated, or turned in a certain direction.

This can happen not only after a disaster, such as an earthquake, has struck; but also when one may be in the making. WFP can track the course of a tropical storm, strengthening the organization's ability to forecast and prepare. When three tropical storms hit the Philippines in little over a month in 2009, WFP used broader satellite images to look down from the sky at rural areas with low populations, and turned to closely focused images for more urbanised areas. In effect, appropriate technology helped WFP target its assistance.

The typhoons' tracks were also scrutinized by satellites, which had been activated under the international protocols. Information from satellites and other remote sensing devices about where the typhoons could make landfall, and where soils were already so waterlogged that flooding would be inevitable, was of immense help in preparing WFP's response.

The skills and resources that WFP has acquired proved essential when the Haiti earthquake struck. Within hours of the disaster, the first WFP analytical maps were produced by the headquarters mapping team at the Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch. The maps showed the epicentres and how many people were likely to be affected, providing the initial broad picture necessary to begin work immediately. WFP then turned to one of its academic and scientific partners, ITHACA (Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation and Action), and quickly got

hold of the best satellite imagery available to analyse the impact of the earthquake.

While other images were of limited use due to cloud cover, the images ITHACA acquired were crystal clear and of such high resolution (one pixel to half a metre on the ground) that each collapsed or damaged building and blocked street could easily be seen. A Rapid Impact Analysis was then carried out on the capital, Port-au-Prince. This high-tech process involves the computerised mapping of key information on top of the satellite imagery of the damage to create an immediate picture of the situation on the ground.

The maps could easily be updated with new information, such as where displaced people were spontaneously gathering, or where a food distribution site had been established. When security around distributions became a concern, the maps showed safe and passable alternative routes. They responded to concrete operational needs and allowed WFP to get food to those who needed it most.

## **BURKINA FASO: CASH/VOUCHERS**

Abdullah's shop has not been this crowded for as long as he can remember. Making his way through the bags of maize and cans of oil, he struggles to serve his new customers lining up inside and outside the tiny dark store on the outskirts of the Burkina Faso capital, Ouagadougou.

His new customers are the first WFP vouchers beneficiaries in Africa. They are just back from a nearby voucher distribution, and with a voucher worth about \$3, they can buy maize, cooking oil, sugar, salt and soap.

“We realized that high food prices had created serious vulnerability in urban areas,” said Annalisa Conte, WFP country director in Burkina Faso. “People’s purchasing power had been so eroded that they would buy soap on credit in the very same shops that are now part of the voucher scheme.”



**WFP's first food voucher operation in Africa appeared in Burkina Faso, where the price of staples had risen dramatically. Families receive vouchers they can use for maize, cooking oil, sugar, salt and soap in shops that have contracted with WFP.**

WFP aims to use vouchers more often, especially in urban areas, where markets are functioning but some people are too poor to buy food. Vouchers and cash transfer programmes inject money into local economies where there is a functioning infrastructure of markets and shops. For WFP, they are also a flexible form of food assistance which reduces the cost of transporting and storing bulky food stocks.

Between February and December 2009, almost 200,000 people received vouchers in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina's second largest city. An impact analysis undertaken in June 2009 showed that the food security of those targeted had improved, and that they had increased their meals per day from one to two. It also showed that the programme freed some of their own resources to meet other basic needs, mostly healthcare and clothing.

Although the cash transfers, usually dispensed every six months, roughly represent less than half of the targeted households' income, it came as a particular relief for women, since most women earn a living collecting sand and stones for 50 US cents per day.

For Sylvie Dipama of Ougadoudou, one of the first voucher beneficiaries, not having to struggle for food for the next six months was liberating. "I have four children but I had to send our youngest daughter to my parents as I could not afford to feed everybody anymore," she said on the eve of the launch of the scheme in early 2009. With food now more easily available in the household, her children have been free to attend school rather than help her in the daily effort to raise money to buy it.

But more must be done to help voucher beneficiaries find income-generating opportunities when they are no longer enrolled in the programme. A women's association in Ouagadougou called "Solidarités et action sociale" supported by WFP, makes soap bars and sells them in the shops that are part of the scheme, giving them a regular market for their products.

## VOUCHERS FOR *PLUMPY'DOZ*

WFP delivered *Plumpy'Doz* to children in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso through an innovative voucher system. In 2009, 360 metric tons of the ready-to-use, nutritious food supplement were distributed to more than 40,000 children under two — 20,237 girls and 20,089 boys. Health centres in these locations report better nutrition among children who have received the specialised product, a paste supplement made from vegetable fat, peanut butter, sugar and milk. Burkinabe children, who have grown fond of the supplement, have nicknamed it "chocolate".



WFP uses ready-to-use supplementary foods in emergency operations and to help prevent or treat moderate malnutrition. They are to be used in addition to breast milk and other food for young children at high risk of malnutrition.  
*Plumpy'Doz* ingredients: peanut paste, vegetable fat, skimmed milk powder, whey, maltodextrins, sugar.

## SYRIA: TELEPHONE VOUCHERS

Samar, an Iraqi refugee, lives in the Jarmana neighbourhood of Damascus, where she is raising three young children on her own. Her family's survival depends on a package of WFP food assistance that arrives every two months. Since last September, WFP has helped to ease Samar's burden by delivering food in a novel way — via her mobile telephone.

This single mother is part of an innovative WFP pilot project in which families receive an SMS text message on their mobile phones with a code that acts as a kind of “virtual voucher” at selected government grocery stores. Beneficiaries can spend all or part of the voucher on items such as rice, flour, lentils, vegetable oil or canned tuna. They are not obliged to spend it all at once, but can pick and choose, and also buy fresh, perishable products such as eggs or cheese that are not included in conventional rations.

For Samar, the programme has multiple benefits, not least that she no longer has to cart home unwieldy sacks of food from distribution centres. “It’s only me and my three children at home, so it is hard for me to travel a long distance and leave the children alone for too long,” she said. “Now I can just walk to the store and be back home soon.” Samar is also delighted with the choices now available to her.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees are living in Syrian cities, having fled the conflict in neighbouring Iraq. While humanitarian agencies have used phone messages and smart cards in the past to transfer cash to those in need, WFP’s pilot is believed to be the first time mobile phones have been used to help people access food.

Daly Belgasmi, WFP’s regional director for the Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, noted that “the smiles of mothers as they pick up milk and eggs at a shop close to home is what keeps us working hard toward finding ways that inject some normalcy into the lives of refugees who are struggling to make a life in a new place.”

The first stage of WFP’s pilot project ran from September to December 2009 and reached more than 3,000 people, who spent some 6 million Syrian pounds (\$130,000) on food. The project was extended for another four months, aiming to double the number of families reached.

**A project in Damascus distributes WFP food vouchers in the form of mobile phone text messages to Iraqi refugees, who exchange these vouchers for rice, flour, lentils, chickpeas, canned fish – and even cheese and eggs.**



During the initial phase, participating families were selected at random from among the 130,000 Iraqis currently receiving regular food assistance. They attended information sessions, where they were given SIM cards, provided free by mobile phone service provider MTN Syria. Every two months, each family received one voucher per person, worth \$22 (approximately SYP 1,000). After each transaction, families received an updated balance, also sent by SMS to their mobile numbers.

WFP developed the pilot project in collaboration with the General Establishment for Storing and Marketing Agriculture and Animal Products (GESMAAP), part of the Syrian Ministry of Economy and Trade. GESMAAP provide food items through its stores in the Damascus neighbourhoods where the majority of Iraqi refugees live.

The Syrian government estimates that there are more than one million Iraqi refugees in Syria, mostly living in apartments and other private accommodation. Many had money when they arrived and already owned and used mobile phones. But their savings have dwindled and, as they cannot legally work, the food assistance is helpful.

# Purchase For Progress: Building Capacity

**A**dilio de Jesus' passion has never been very profitable. The 26-year-old tenant farmer loves working the land in his native El Salvador but rarely earns enough from his maize and beans crops to more than break even. But in 2009, Adilio finally turned a profit, thanks largely to WFP's Purchase for Progress project, better known as P4P.

"I made a net profit of \$500 by selling to WFP," he said. "If I had sold my crops to the coyotes [local traders], I would have made just enough to cover my costs. This project makes it worth doing what I like to do. We work hard but we are rewarded."

Increasing incomes of small farmers is at the core of P4P, which uses WFP's ability to buy food commodities as a tool to stimulate and improve agricultural production among smallholder farmers, helping them link to agricultural markets.

Launched in September 2008, the project was underway in 19 of 21 selected pilot countries by the end of the 2009. During that period, 39,000 metric tons of staple crops had been purchased under P4P contracts with 80 farmers' organizations in 13 countries. To date, 356 farming groups, representing close to 630,000 farmers, have been identified for participation in the project.



**A grinding mill in Kapchorwa, Uganda, prepares maize for local consumption or to sell.**

Adilio's local association in El Salvador, El Pesote, is one such organization. Under the project, the 64 members of El Pesote have received technical assistance provided by WFP's partners to improve their farming techniques. Members have also gained access to seed capital to establish a revolving credit fund that allowed them to buy good quality seeds and fertilizers. And they have been trained in post-harvest handling, standards of quality and organizational management.

As a result, El Pesote members were able to contract with WFP to sell 97 metric tons of maize. Adilio sold 80 quintals of maize, or 3.6 metric tons, which allowed him to rent additional land for the following season. His farmers' association is negotiating a loan to fund the expansion of the organization's warehouse facilities and infrastructure.

P4P combines WFP's demand for staple crops with the technical expertise of supply-side partners to build the capacity of farmers' organizations, helping them access credit and improving their ability to deliver a quality product to profitable markets.

More than 50 partners, including governments, UN agencies, local and international organizations and NGOs, and the private sector, are working with WFP to implement P4P. More than 10,000 farmers have acquired new skills in organizational management, farming techniques, quality control and post harvest handling.

The effort is beginning to show results. In Mali, smallholding farmers had never participated in WFP's regular tenders to buy food commodities in the country, largely because of widespread feeling that they lacked the capacity to sell their crops to WFP. Then Faso Jigi, a federation of farmers' associations, collaborated with P4P and soon was able to demonstrate that smallholders could win tenders, providing that the quantities required were on a scale they could produce. In 2009, Faso Jigi won a tender to

sell 600 metric tons of cereals to WFP. "The sale was quick, they paid us promptly and we made a good profit," said Mamadou Traoré, 60, a longtime member of Faso Jigi.

P4P works at various levels along the agricultural chain to help farmers sell more and at better prices. In Uganda, the project is promoting warehouse construction, which Joselyn Mangusho, a farmer in Kapchorwa and a mother of six, views as an important development.

"Currently there are few threshing areas, there are no adequate storage facilities, and there is a limited market," she said. "Typically, we harvest maize and heap it in small premises, where it often gets rotten before we can find buyers. If we do manage to dry it, we have to take it to Mbale to find a market. This warehouse is going to solve a lot of problems."



**Mbayin Jackson, 30, a maize farmer in Kapchorwa, Uganda, inspects his new harvest.**

WFP must sometimes delay food deliveries or field missions because of threats to safety and security. Any convoys carrying food require security clearance, which serves as a final safety check before they depart.



# Security and Safety

## PAKISTAN

The security challenges facing WFP grew tragically clear shortly after noon on 5 October 2009, when a suicide bomber, later identified as a member of the Taliban, walked into the agency's office in Islamabad and blew himself up.

Five WFP staff members died in the blast: Information and Communication Technology Officer Botan Ahmed Ali Al-Hayawi; Finance Assistant Mohamed Wahab; Senior Finance Assistant Abid Rehman; Receptionist Gul Rukh Tahir; and Office Assistant Farzana Barkat. Four more WFP staff suffered serious injuries — Syed Tahir, Atif Sheikh and Muhammed Muneer, all members of the finance unit, and Adam Motiwala, who was working in logistics.

The building housing WFP's offices was seriously damaged, resulting in the total loss of electricity, telephone and internet connections.

Outcomes would have been even worse had WFP not recently completed a \$300,000 security upgrade at the site in response to the growing threat from the Taliban. Security barriers were erected, walls reinforced and blast resistant glass installed. As a result, only one window blew out in the explosion, and not a single person was injured by flying shards of glass.

Still, the incident profoundly shocked WFP, as well as the entire humanitarian community in Pakistan. It was the first assault on WFP since the agency arrived in the country in 1968. It was also the first attack on a UN office by a “person-borne improvised explosive device”, security jargon for a suicide bomber. Prior to the attack, WFP's main security emphasis had focused on measures to protect buildings

from vehicle bombs. The assault by a suicide bomber underscored the need to rethink security strategies.

Temporary offices were set up at an Islamabad hotel, where rigorous security systems were in place after a prior terrorist attack on the hotel. New permanent quarters, scheduled for occupation in May 2010, were identified within Islamabad's high-security diplomatic enclave.

Remarkably, WFP's programmes in Pakistan continued with only minimal interruption. The agency provided vital food assistance to close to 10 million people in the country in 2009, including 350,000 metric tons of emergency relief to nearly 3 million civilians displaced by conflict that erupted in the Swat Valley earlier in the year.

## AFGHANISTAN

A split second later and WFP driver Ghulam Hassan would likely have died. But the remote-controlled roadside bomb exploded just in front of his white Land Cruiser, leaving the car's engine block to absorb the blast.

The bomb reduced the front end of the Land Cruiser to a twisted mass of metal and left Hassan unconscious, with severe leg and pelvic injuries. After months of medical treatment and physical therapy in four hospitals in two countries, Hassan returned to work on light duty by the end of the year.

But the attack he suffered while leading a WFP convoy through normally peaceful Parwan province in central Afghanistan was a sign of the deteriorating security that would

pose one of 2009's greatest challenges in the country, not just to WFP but to the entire humanitarian community. Sadly, things would get worse before year's end.

Four months later, just after dawn on 28 October, international staff in Kabul scrambled into their bunkers as they learned that men armed with assault rifles and explosives were laying siege to a private guest house used by UN staff. Some were close enough to hear explosions and gunfire. Over the next several hours, updates trickled in by text message and the internet, and anxiety grew as it became clear that several sites were under attack. Twelve people died, including five UN colleagues from other agencies.

More regions of Afghanistan were declared off-limits to UN staff in 2009 due to insecurity, posing more challenges in delivering food and implementing programmes. Despite the security environment, WFP fed some 9 million Afghans in all 34 provinces.

Thanks to important investments made in enhancing security at WFP facilities in 2009, WFP was able to continue working at full capacity, without the staff reductions imposed on other UN agencies due to inadequate staff accommodation. WFP also changed some procedures for protecting commercial trucks in "UN No-Go" areas, working closely with local communities in some places and arranging escorts from Afghan National Police in others, when the transporters requested it. As a result of these changes, attacks on WFP commercial convoys dropped by a third from the previous year, and the amount of food looted dropped by 80 percent, even as the overall number of security incidents rose.

WFP Afghanistan also took concrete steps to strengthen its field monitoring in 2009, and developed a strategy to strengthen it further in the coming years. In some areas of Afghanistan inaccessible to UN staff due to security restrictions, WFP expanded the use

of outsourced food monitors for needs assessment, monitoring and reporting.

Under the arrangement, locally contracted employees not restricted by UN security rules conduct project assessment and intensive monitoring of WFP-supported programmes. The monitors use the same standard assessment, monitoring and reporting toolkits used by WFP staff field monitors. And like WFP staff, the outsourced monitors work closely with local communities.

## **SOMALIA**

Since the start of Somalia's civil war in 1991, security has continued to deteriorate. With each passing year, the situation has grown worse, both for the long-suffering people of the country and for the humanitarian agencies trying to assist them. The year 2009 proved to be no exception.

It opened with the killing of two WFP staff in three days in January during food distributions in southern Somalia and closed on 31 December with all WFP staff relocating from parts of the South controlled by the Al-Shabab movement. In between, there was real progress in what is probably the most dangerous and fluid environment in the world for humanitarian agencies.

Following the killings, WFP secured support from communities, armed groups and administrations across most of the south and was able to resume feeding people. With the support of donors and the dedication of brave staff, WFP — the biggest humanitarian agency working in Somalia — proved that delivering assistance was still possible, though often difficult. In total, WFP fed 3.3 million people in Somalia in 2009 with more than 440,000 metric tons of food.

In health and nutrition, WFP doubled its capacity to assist moderately malnourished people with nearly 150,000 women and



In Bakool province, Somalia, women wait for food from WFP under a guard's protective watch.

children treated in supplementary feeding programmes. WFP also pilot-tested ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to treat moderate malnutrition. By December, some 18,000 children were receiving RUSF in Mogadishu, Puntland and Somaliland.

In the capital, WFP provided basic food for hot meals for 80,000 people daily at 16 centres run by the NGO SAACID, and with partners and donors including the Danish Refugee Council, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department, the US Agency for International Development, and the governments of Denmark, France, Norway and Sweden. This brought the number of meals provided to more than 40 million since November 2007.

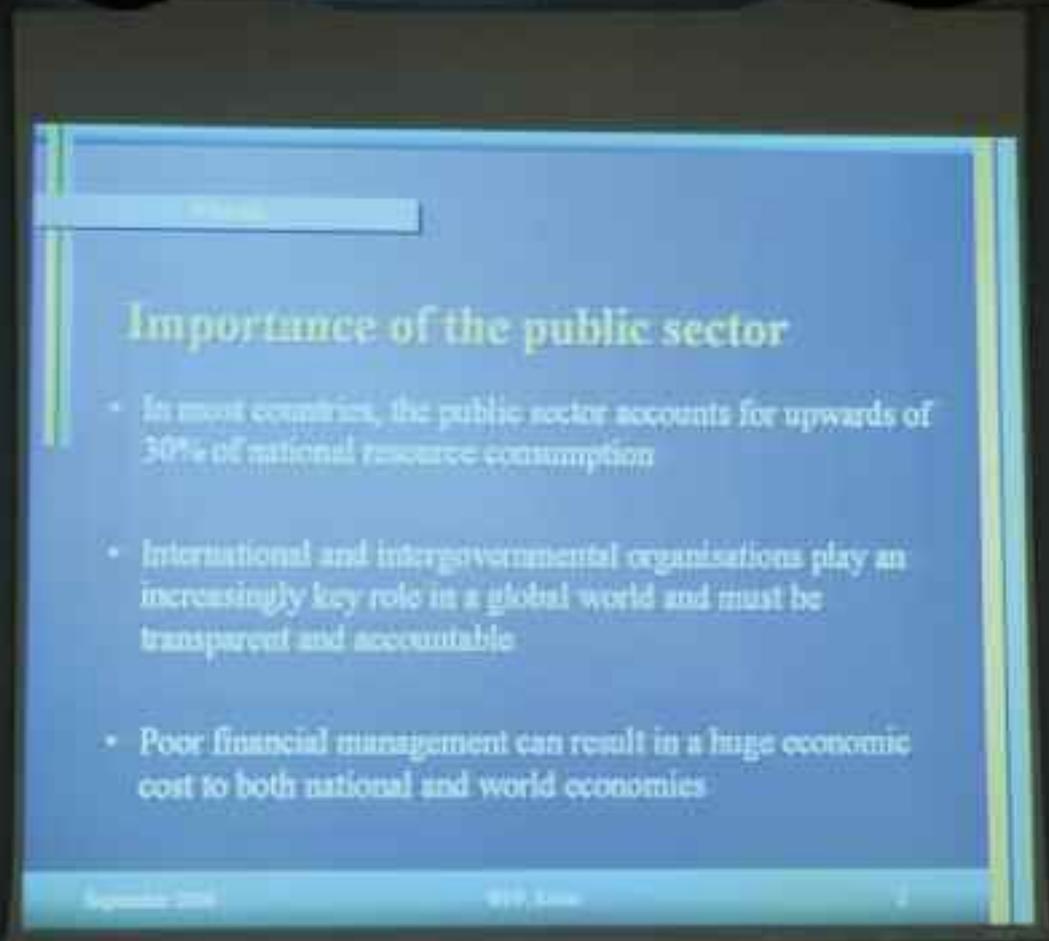
WFP continued rehabilitating the Mogadishu port despite area conflict. Debris, such as sunken tugboats, was removed from the seabed, and berths were dredged to a depth of 10 metres from the original two, allowing larger ships to dock. A backup generator and 14 heavy duty fenders were installed and a 64,000-litre elevated fresh water tank was built. The UN Humanitarian Air Service managed by WFP flew 15,000 passengers and 176 metric tons

of cargo between Kenya and Somalia and within Somalia in 2009.

To fend off pirates, naval escorts provided by the European Union and NATO protected ships loaded with 263,000 tons of WFP food – enough to feed 1.3 million people for a year. More than 500,000 tons of WFP food have been safely escorted to ports in Somalia since the naval escort system began in 2007.

Following allegations of food diversions in Somalia, WFP conducted an internal investigation, which found no evidence of WFP staff selling food and no evidence of transporters selling WFP food to businessmen. WFP nevertheless tightened its checks and controls and welcomed any independent enquiries that might arise.

In contrast to assurances of cooperation that WFP received early in 2009, a harsher approach emerged from armed groups in the south toward the end of the year, including demands for payments for security and other unacceptable conditions. With its staff the objects of threats and intimidation, WFP pulled its last 45 employees out of most of southern Somalia. WFP is determined they should return as soon as possible.



# Ensuring Transparency: IPSAS

In June 2009, WFP completed its implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), cementing the agency's position as a leader within the United Nations system on matters of financial management, accountability and transparency.

IPSAS is a series of 26 rigorous financial reporting and accounting standards developed for the public sector by experts at the International Federation of Accountants. The standards enhance accountability, transparency and harmonization of financial reporting in support of better governance and internal financial management.

The UN's High-Level Committee on Management approved the adoption of IPSAS by UN agencies and organizations in 2005, with an implementation target set for January 2010. WFP's Executive Board

advanced the implementation date to January 2008. Accordingly, the first IPSAS compliant financial statements were produced by WFP on schedule in January 2008, and the agency became the first within the UN system to adopt the standards.

The 2008 statements have since received a clean audit opinion by WFP's external auditors. Under IPSAS guidelines, WFP annually produces five financial statements on the agency's financial position, financial performance, changes in net assets/equity, cash flow, and comparison of budget and actual amounts.

WFP's IPSAS team developed an implementation manual and a short brochure to explain the main concepts, created a dedicated website, and trained more than 3,200 staff on using the standards.

The image shows a screenshot of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) website. The header includes the title 'International Public Sector Accounting Standards' and the 'IPSAS' logo with a globe. The main content area is titled 'Training' and lists objectives and a workshop agenda. The agenda includes: I. Introduction- IPSAS overview, II. Accounting & Finance Basics, III. Main Areas Affected by IPSAS, IV. Specific Examples and exercises, and V. Q&A session. A sidebar on the left contains navigation links such as 'Home', 'About IPSAS', 'Resources and Tools', 'IPSAS Communication', 'FAQs', and 'Contact Information'. A photograph of a training session is visible at the bottom. Overlaid on the right is a brochure titled 'WFP Leads the Way' with a green and blue design.

# Reaching Out: wfp.org

In January 2009, WFP rebuilt its public website, making wfp.org the central anchor of the organization's communications work. The goal was to transform the site into the premiere information source on global hunger and a vibrant meeting place for engaging the general public, journalists, teachers, students and aid professionals.

This required two things: a strong, versatile technological platform and a plentiful supply of sophisticated content. The new wfp.org provided both. Almost three times as many stories were published in 2009 as in the previous year and they came from 58 authors around the world.

Bolstered by multimedia features and featuring the day's most relevant hunger

news, the site now keeps WFP's growing community of readers engaged and educated about hunger and about what the organization does to fight it. The make-over and improved content have helped boost traffic by 60 percent and online fundraising by 75 percent year-on-year.

WFP's 2009 online engagement campaign, Billion for a Billion, generated WFP's first significant buzz on social networks. The accompanying video, viewed more than 600,000 times on YouTube, demonstrated that a primarily online campaign can succeed in engaging people in the fight against hunger.

Total funds raised online in 2009 reached just over \$2 million. Online supporters grew to more than 90,000 from 72,000.



WFP provides school meals to 22 million children in 60 countries, encouraging poor households to send children to school regularly. This young boy is one of 500 pupils to receive food from WFP at the Communauté Sainte Marie school in Haiti on 12 April 2010, the three-month anniversary of the earthquake.



# Annexes



The US military forces offload military rations for distribution by WFP staff in Haiti.



# Annex 1 Direct Expenses<sup>1</sup> by Country, Region and Programme Category,

	2006					2007					2008 <sup>4</sup>					2009 <sup>4</sup>					
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust, Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust, Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust, Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</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>292 112</b>	<b>2 733 744</b>	<b>200 252</b>	<b>309 639</b>	<b>3 535 746</b>	<b>275 906</b>	<b>3 239 887</b>	<b>176 364</b>	<b>293 457</b>	<b>3 985 613</b>	
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>																					
Angola	-	21 210	6 844	-	<b>28 054</b>	-	3 457	839	-	<b>4 296</b>	-	3 503	-	<b>3 503</b>	-	1 015	-	-	-	<b>1 015</b>	
Benin	2 266	875	-	-	<b>3 141</b>	2 336	528	-	-	<b>2 864</b>	4 333	294	-	<b>4 627</b>	2 959	2 283	-	38	-	<b>5 280</b>	
Burkina Faso	5 199	605	-	394	<b>6 199</b>	4 027	6 864	-	855	<b>11 747</b>	4 668	8 531	-	<b>14 182</b>	8 689	18 351	-	884	-	<b>27 924</b>	
Burundi	-	46 029	876	65	<b>46 970</b>	-	38 257	0	456	<b>38 713</b>	-	31 738	-	<b>31 845</b>	-	44 512	-	462	-	<b>44 973</b>	
Cameroon	1 625	1 115	-	0	<b>2 740</b>	1 953	1 402	-	1	<b>3 356</b>	2 057	5 997	698	<b>8 752</b>	3 447	7 735	-	44	-	<b>11 226</b>	
Cape Verde	932	-	-	-	<b>932</b>	789	-	-	-	<b>789</b>	673	-	-	<b>673</b>	385	-	-	-	-	<b>385</b>	
Central African Republic	2 675	4 345	209	-	<b>7 228</b>	2 147	19 768	3 104	-	<b>25 019</b>	2 641	28 948	4 570	<b>36 160</b>	4 270	28 860	3 281	-	-	<b>36 411</b>	
Chad	4 271	46 270	4 767	-	<b>55 308</b>	4 669	62 028	5 615	-	<b>72 312</b>	3 815	78 844	12 056	<b>94 714</b>	9 986	107 412	11 817	343	-	<b>129 558</b>	
Congo	-	2 748	-	-	<b>2 748</b>	-	2 808	-	-	<b>2 808</b>	-	3 411	-	<b>3 411</b>	-	4 568	-	4	-	<b>4 571</b>	
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	-	43 464	4 409	-	<b>47 874</b>	-	71 776	4 459	-	<b>76 234</b>	-	93 902	7 422	<b>101 323</b>	-	165 448	11 932	38	-	<b>177 418</b>	
Côte d'Ivoire	-	21 058	2 466	267	<b>23 791</b>	-	23 289	270	288	<b>23 847</b>	-	16 286	257	<b>16 543</b>	916	14 905	151	-	-	<b>15 971</b>	
Djibouti	1 089	4 208	-	-	<b>5 297</b>	1 488	3 125	-	-	<b>4 613</b>	701	7 526	-	<b>8 227</b>	552	6 609	-	39	-	<b>7 200</b>	
Eritrea	-	-9 904	-	-	<b>-9 904</b>	-	241	-	-	<b>241</b>	-	137	-	<b>137</b>	-	285	-	-	-	<b>285</b>	
Ethiopia	19 037	174 461	882	-	<b>194 380</b>	17 836	148 862	164	2 040	<b>168 902</b>	19 658	261 831	2 578	<b>287 404</b>	26 414	354 215	4 041	15 178	-	<b>399 847</b>	
Gambia	2 037	92	-	-	<b>2 129</b>	1 919	896	-	-	<b>2 815</b>	2 933	916	-	<b>3 849</b>	2 201	556	-	8	-	<b>2 764</b>	
Ghana	1 892	1 369	-	-	<b>3 261</b>	2 275	1 838	316	-	<b>4 430</b>	2 779	6 218	284	<b>9 209</b>	2 956	10 387	-	114	-	<b>13 457</b>	
Guinea	3 004	7 493	165	-	<b>10 662</b>	4 149	6 848	929	14	<b>11 940</b>	5 895	13 209	621	<b>19 733</b>	6 312	8 949	332	61	-	<b>15 653</b>	
Guinea-Bissau	-	3 844	-	-	<b>3 844</b>	-	5 078	-	-	<b>5 078</b>	-	3 316	-	<b>3 316</b>	-	4 096	-	249	-	<b>4 344</b>	
Kenya	17 180	134 400	1 553	-	<b>153 134</b>	28 532	153 561	8 205	-	<b>190 298</b>	25 022	136 528	681	<b>162 293</b>	23 722	222 834	-	449	-	<b>247 005</b>	
Lesotho	2 876	7 761	-	-	<b>10 638</b>	1 331	10 199	-	128	<b>11 658</b>	1 368	9 355	-	<b>10 927</b>	1 439	6 257	-	1 133	-	<b>8 829</b>	
Liberia	-	33 832	450	-	<b>34 282</b>	-	31 477	3 166	206	<b>34 850</b>	969	27 277	3 727	<b>31 980</b>	1 985	12 990	2 451	188	-	<b>17 614</b>	
Madagascar	3 425	525	-	64	<b>4 014</b>	3 966	9 327	598	0	<b>13 891</b>	4 554	7 891	675	<b>13 120</b>	8 706	7 068	24	138	-	<b>15 936</b>	
Malawi	6 743	41 785	-	136	<b>48 664</b>	12 809	30 402	-	1	<b>43 212</b>	12 823	15 961	74	<b>28 858</b>	16 303	21 186	-	2 123	-	<b>39 613</b>	
Mali	3 662	12 662	-	572	<b>16 897</b>	3 544	8 360	-	1 237	<b>13 142</b>	4 565	6 880	-	<b>11 447</b>	6 179	3 185	-	1 297	-	<b>10 661</b>	
Mauritania	3 753	9 768	-	-	<b>13 521</b>	4 519	14 693	-	-	<b>19 212</b>	6 993	20 666	-	<b>27 659</b>	3 454	9 317	-	-	-	<b>12 771</b>	
Mozambique	7 504	29 365	-	2	<b>36 871</b>	12 832	22 206	2 509	95	<b>37 643</b>	9 231	29 813	2 909	<b>42 055</b>	5 298	22 508	169	638	-	<b>28 612</b>	
Namibia	-	2 488	-	-	<b>2 488</b>	-	6 369	-	-	<b>6 369</b>	-	3 313	-	<b>3 313</b>	-	485	-	-	15	<b>500</b>	
Niger	6 602	31 519	35	-	<b>38 157</b>	5 813	16 853	-	-	<b>22 666</b>	10 997	18 394	1 990	<b>31 382</b>	6 206	17 514	1 304	-	36	<b>25 060</b>	
Rwanda	5 196	17 396	-	-	<b>22 592</b>	6 794	8 711	-	-	<b>15 505</b>	7 477	11 586	-	<b>19 343</b>	11 363	10 075	-0	504	-	<b>21 943</b>	
Sao Tome and Principe	816	-	-	-	<b>816</b>	956	-	-	-	<b>956</b>	635	-	-	<b>635</b>	1 030	-	-	-	82	<b>1 112</b>	

# 2006-2009 (Thousand Dollars)

	2006					2007					2008 <sup>4</sup>					2009 <sup>4</sup>					
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust, Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust, Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust, Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	
Senegal	3 464	2 703	-	-	<b>6 167</b>	2 853	3 557	-	8	<b>6 418</b>	3 458	5 101	-	-	<b>8 559</b>	2 201	8 449	-	217	<b>10 867</b>	
Sierra Leone	4 275	5 753	90	-	<b>10 118</b>	4 885	7 335	123	7	<b>12 350</b>	3 392	11 169	242	-	<b>14 803</b>	2 657	9 462	171	467	<b>12 756</b>	
Somalia	-	53 465	-	-	<b>53 465</b>	-	64 508	3 169	-	<b>67 678</b>	-	168 086	10 696	-	<b>178 781</b>	-	247 236	20 057	596	<b>267 889</b>	
South Africa	893	-	-	-	<b>893</b>	894	-	-	-	<b>894</b>	-10	77	-	-	<b>67</b>	-	7	-	-	<b>7</b>	
Sudan	3 191	465 543	88 897	-	<b>557 631</b>	3 340	463 199	98 693	23 653	<b>588 886</b>	5 375	531 255	91 546	7 141	<b>635 316</b>	5 231	527 724	74 197	-225	<b>606 927</b>	
Swaziland	-	8 136	-	-	<b>8 136</b>	-	11 155	-	-	<b>11 155</b>	-	9 432	-	-	<b>9 432</b>	-	3 811	-	-	<b>3 811</b>	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	5 409	33 199	-	-	<b>38 608</b>	8 683	31 004	-	33	<b>39 719</b>	6 684	22 345	-	205	<b>29 233</b>	6 907	17 645	399	781	<b>25 733</b>	
Togo	-	465	-	-	<b>465</b>	-	1 836	59	-	<b>1 896</b>	-	3 817	217	-	<b>4 034</b>	-	1 766	-	1	<b>1 767</b>	
Uganda	4 557	98 696	-	-	<b>103 253</b>	3 437	107 029	2 440	234	<b>113 140</b>	4 228	113 236	363	-	<b>117 827</b>	9 969	80 669	-9	205	<b>90 834</b>	
Zambia	6 501	53 634	-	-	<b>60 135</b>	5 205	13 654	-	-	<b>18 859</b>	7 438	19 090	0	0	<b>26 529</b>	6 217	9 425	-	375	<b>16 018</b>	
Zimbabwe	-	98 870	-	-	<b>98 870</b>	-	97 913	-	25	<b>97 938</b>	-	155 610	-	-	<b>155 610</b>	-	153 769	386	270	<b>154 425</b>	
Other regional expenditure	66	6 621	757	-	<b>7 444</b>	20	3 173	123	-14	<b>3 302</b>	0	958	0	349	<b>1 307</b>	-6	-1 742	-0	2 207	<b>459</b>	
<b>TOTAL REGION</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>1 831 640</b>	<b>165 351</b>	<b>1 892 447</b>	<b>141 532</b>	<b>14 916</b>	<b>2 214 246</b>	<b>187 950</b>	<b>2 171 822</b>	<b>130 703</b>	<b>28 958</b>	<b>2 519 433</b>	
<b>ASIA</b>																					
Afghanistan	-	81 938	12 934	-	<b>94 872</b>	-	118 893	14 821	6	<b>133 719</b>	-	189 836	14 636	369	<b>204 841</b>	-	189 089	16 457	1 075	<b>206 621</b>	
Bangladesh	42 113	4 125	-	3 283	<b>49 521</b>	65 185	12 387	-	1 858	<b>79 430</b>	33 119	62 476	-	-658	<b>94 938</b>	39 299	27 778	-	164	<b>67 241</b>	
Bhutan	1 694	-	-	-	<b>1 694</b>	3 711	-	-	-	<b>3 711</b>	2 210	-	-	-	<b>2 210</b>	1 831	-	-	5	<b>1 836</b>	
Cambodia	1 943	11 238	-	759	<b>13 940</b>	2 028	13 459	-	2 883	<b>18 371</b>	1 777	18 059	-	351	<b>20 187</b>	2 254	11 861	-	59	<b>14 175</b>	
China	181	-	-	-	<b>181</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	402	-	-	<b>402</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	
India	14 990	-	-	-	<b>14 990</b>	14 879	-	-	6 403	<b>21 282</b>	8 855	577	-	9 696	<b>19 128</b>	5 773	6	-	3 941	<b>9 720</b>	
Indonesia	-	63 145	27 047	1 835	<b>92 026</b>	-	36 876	5 171	2 989	<b>45 036</b>	-	24 290	1 007	728	<b>26 025</b>	-	15 495	2 300	539	<b>18 334</b>	
Islamabad Cluster	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	49	-	-	<b>49</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	
Korea DPR	-	9 964	-	-	<b>9 964</b>	-	33 699	-	-	<b>33 699</b>	-	73 026	-	-	<b>73 026</b>	-	37 225	-	785	<b>38 010</b>	
Lao PDR	3 092	1 305	-	-	<b>4 397</b>	4 356	2 965	-	-	<b>7 321</b>	5 788	3 648	-	-	<b>9 436</b>	7 815	7 496	-	101	<b>15 411</b>	
Maldives	-	366	2 943	-	<b>3 309</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	
Myanmar	-	9 527	-	-	<b>9 527</b>	-	11 307	-	-	<b>11 307</b>	-	54 559	26 606	-	<b>81 165</b>	-	35 086	3 139	54	<b>38 279</b>	
Nepal	15 215	9 599	531	-	<b>25 345</b>	15 703	21 463	152	-	<b>37 318</b>	6 238	38 150	-	-	<b>44 388</b>	1 296	51 825	-	154	<b>53 274</b>	
Pakistan	14 497	45 346	53 438	-	<b>113 281</b>	14 368	11 187	4 171	85	<b>29 812</b>	24 623	21 829	260	79	<b>46 792</b>	18 890	201 826	763	195	<b>221 674</b>	
Philippines	-	4 551	-	-	<b>4 551</b>	-	11 588	-	-	<b>11 588</b>	-	8 327	-	-	<b>8 327</b>	-	24 105	2 656	75	<b>26 836</b>	
Sri Lanka	592	22 175	824	-	<b>23 591</b>	1 376	38 070	3 329	213	<b>42 988</b>	1 021	48 528	1 958	195	<b>51 702</b>	97	38 615	1 501	188	<b>40 401</b>	
Timor-Leste	-	7 275	-	-	<b>7 275</b>	-	8 576	-	-	<b>8 576</b>	-	7 838	-	285	<b>8 123</b>	-	10 388	221	220	<b>10 829</b>	
Other regional expenditure	-	4 091	1 568	-	<b>5 659</b>	-	-	451	-	<b>451</b>	-	-	55	-	<b>55</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>793</b>	
<b>TOTAL REGION</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>83 631</b>	<b>551 548</b>	<b>44 522</b>	<b>11 046</b>	<b>690 747</b>	<b>77 256</b>	<b>650 793</b>	<b>27 036</b>	<b>8 349</b>	<b>763 435</b>	

# Annex 1 (cont.) Direct Expenses<sup>1</sup> by Country, Region and Programme Category,

	2006					2007					2008 <sup>4</sup>					2009 <sup>4</sup>					
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals Trust Funds and Others <sup>3</sup>	Total	
<b>EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS</b>																					
Albania	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	2 725	-	-	2 725	-	5 388	-	-	5 388	-	3 824	-	-	3 824	-	449	-	-	30	479
Azerbaijan	-	5 084	-	-	5 084	-	7 836	-	-	7 836	-	1 473	-	-	1 473	-	213	-	-	-	213
Georgia	-	4 589	-	-	4 589	-	4 381	-	6	4 387	-	8 956	555	-	9 510	-	15 226	413	-	-4	15 635
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	69	-	8 663	-	-	-	8 663
Russian Federation	-	5 931	-	-	5 931	-	8 212	-	-	8 212	-	6 185	-	-	6 185	-	371	-	-	-	371
Serbia/Montenegro	-	-3	-	-	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	13 709	-	-	13 709	-	7 780	-	-	7 780	-	16 685	-	-	16 685	-	25 070	-	-	-	25 070
Other regional expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL REGION</b>	-	<b>32 044</b>	-	-	<b>32 044</b>	-	<b>33 597</b>	-	<b>6</b>	<b>33 603</b>	-	<b>37 192</b>	<b>555</b>	-	<b>37 747</b>	-	<b>49 992</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>50 432</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>																					
Barbados	-	166	18	-	184	-	28	36	-	64	-	84	2	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	145	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (The Plurinational State of)	3 500	1 452	-	-	4 952	3 325	3 968	-	306	7 599	3 434	6 773	-	1 184	11 391	1 588	2 973	-	778	-	5 339
Colombia	0	12 544	-	-	12 544	-	15 480	-	3 858	19 338	-	17 071	-	2 587	19 658	-0	20 581	-	6 104	-	26 685
Cuba	4 245	862	-	-	5 106	2 036	265	-	-	2 301	2 332	1 802	-	-	4 134	634	3 701	-	-	-	4 335
Dominican Republic	2	-	-	-	2	-	569	-	-	569	-	3 057	-	-	3 057	-	564	-	-	-	564
Ecuador	-	1 146	-	-	1 146	-	890	144	63 433	64 467	-	2 186	9	77 090	79 284	-9	1 745	-	37 739	-	39 475
El Salvador	422	1 871	1	-	2 293	1 226	1 431	77	-	2 734	2	300	51	3 483	3 837	2	876	-	15 397	-	16 274
Guatemala	879	14 169	-	-	15 048	2 423	4 132	-	-	6 555	2 874	5 291	-	-	8 165	1 105	7 786	-	486	-	9 377
Haiti	4 748	9 938	-	-	14 687	11 200	10 542	-	-	21 742	1 649	50 455	7 419	-	59 523	2 482	65 808	4 232	71	-	72 593
Honduras	788	1 134	-	-	1 922	4 269	1 445	-	17 262	22 976	1 894	966	-	-3 844	-983	7 320	5 939	-	14 756	-	28 014
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	112	-	314	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	7 639	2 777	-	-	10 416	2 371	5 226	-	-	7 597	8 658	7 236	-	-	15 893	5 474	3 211	-	489	-	9 174
Panama	-	281	575	-	856	-	17	17	-	34	-	53	2	-	55	-	50	-	-	-	50
Peru	1 351	0	-	-	1 351	1 816	4 474	-	13 934	20 223	4 191	4 945	-	43 239	52 375	604	512	-	26 241	-	27 358
Other regional expenditure	869	-	608	-	1 478	1 511	20	198	-	1 729	1 737	113	1	-	1 851	3 154	223	-	366	-	3 743
<b>TOTAL REGION</b>	<b>24 442</b>	<b>46 339</b>	<b>1 202</b>	-	<b>71 984</b>	<b>30 177</b>	<b>48 776</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>98 793</b>	<b>178 219</b>	<b>26 771</b>	<b>100 697</b>	<b>7 485</b>	<b>123 759</b>	<b>258 692</b>	<b>22 353</b>	<b>113 970</b>	<b>4 232</b>	<b>102 427</b>	<b>4 232</b>	<b>242 982</b>

# 2006–2009 (Thousand Dollars)

	2006				2007				2008 <sup>4</sup>				2009 <sup>4</sup>				Total
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	
				Total				Total				Total				Total	
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>																	
Algeria	-	10 411	-	10 411	-	13 278	-	6	13 285	-	22 776	-	-	17 477	-	1 120	18 596
Egypt	1 389	112	-	1 501	1 568	-	2 684	4 251	4 536	-	-	-	4 536	-	-	109	5 627
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	384	-	384	-	826	-	826	-	1 238	-	-	-	2 551	-	-	2 551
Iraq	-	5 851	-	5 851	-	12 915	-	59	12 974	-	37 144	-	8 244	36 384	-	-	36 384
Jordan	500	-	-	500	516	-	-	516	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	6 930	14 519	21 449	-	470	1 239	-	1 709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lybia	-	-	1 265	1 265	-	-	497	497	497	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied Palestinian Territory	-	36 625	-	36 625	-	69 993	-	0	69 993	-	52 244	-	-	60 726	1 576	16	62 317
Syrian Arab Republic	926	110	-	1 036	3 544	2 868	-	69	6 481	639	19 069	-	45	21 499	-	22	22 778
Yemen	7 241	649	-	7 891	4 499	2 033	-	-	6 532	7 045	5 797	-	-	22 903	-	-1	26 568
Other regional expenditure	33	78	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	187	-	174	361
<b>TOTAL REGION</b>	<b>10 090</b>	<b>61 150</b>	<b>15 783</b>	<b>91 333</b>	<b>10 128</b>	<b>102 383</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>2 818</b>	<b>117 065</b>	<b>12 358</b>	<b>138 288</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>8 289</b>	<b>161 727</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>175 183</b>
OTHER <sup>2</sup>	9 223	30 261	7 666	47 150	-6 594	-13 207	1 157	126 769	108 124	4 001	13 571	5 964	151 649	90 257	12 404	152 256	232 913

<sup>1</sup> Excludes PSA costs.

<sup>2</sup> Operational expenses from the General Fund, special accounts and trust funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation are accumulated under 'Total' for 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all expenses for bilaterals, trust funds, the General Fund and special accounts.

<sup>4</sup> 2008 and 2009 expenses presented are according to IPSAS and not comparable to 2007 and previous years' values based on UNSAS.

Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

## Annex 2

### Total Confirmed Contributions<sup>1</sup> in 2009 (Thousand Dollars)

DONOR	TOTAL	DEV	EMOP	IRA	PRRO	SO	OTHERS*
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	1			1			
ANDORRA	40						40
ARGENTINA	3						3
AUSTRALIA	81 395	392	16 956		28 976	2 223	32 848
AUSTRIA	1 722		1 130		592		
BANGLADESH	5 194	5 194					
BELGIUM	39 111		6 115	1 361	27 203	3 072	1 361
BHUTAN	5						5
BOLIVIA (THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)	211	211					
BRAZIL	15 761	4 320	118		11 323		
BURKINA FASO	250	250					
BURUNDI	4 878				4 878		
CAMBODIA	4 371				4 371		
CANADA	225 343	47 995	60 255	8 678	100 265	4 835	3 316
CHILE	50						50
CHINA	3 059	2 500		0	467		91
COLOMBIA	20						20
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF	329				329		
CROATIA	64				50		14
CUBA	1 199		765		360		74
CYPRUS	814	200	200		414		
CZECH REPUBLIC	309			1	308		
DENMARK	41 885	14 605	10 530	282	15 200	256	1 012
ECUADOR	248						248
EGYPT	4 175	3 938	49				188
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	343 830	6 019	133 548		150 080	33 598	20 585
FAROE ISLANDS	132	132					
FINLAND	28 524	8 368	7 922	1 062	8 858		2 313
FRANCE	19 804	697	5 926	83	11 513		1 585
GERMANY	132 069	28 811	38 281	5 723	52 769	3 593	2 892
GREECE	6 028	262	2 038	4	3 715	9	
GUATEMALA	172						172
GUINEA	118	118					
HUNGARY	65						65
ICELAND	150				150		
INDIA	17 098	3 556			12 241		1 301
INDONESIA	1 000				1 000		
IRELAND	22 549	740	8 859	1 883	6 606	3 673	790
ISRAEL	30						30
ITALY	30 000	2 755	5 092	383	2 029	231	19 509
JAPAN	202 684	28 194	54 180	400	106 547	11 500	1 862
JORDAN	706		706				
KAZAKHSTAN	40		20		20		
KENYA	14 577				14 577		

DONOR	TOTAL	DEV	EMOP	IRA	PRRO	SO	OTHERS*
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	5 400	1 000	2 900		1 400		100
LIECHTENSTEIN	333			90	243		
LUXEMBOURG	13 625	1 526	2 141	659	4 134	132	5 033
MADAGASCAR	1 919	1 919					
MALAWI	1 957				1 957		
MEXICO	50		50				
NETHERLANDS	77 594	1 935	13 230	456	41 044	2 979	17 949
NEW ZEALAND	3 735	3 297		1	437		
NICARAGUA	24						24
NORWAY	40 410	1 073	10 164	12 222	8 360	1 673	6 916
OMAN	100						100
PAKISTAN	28 994		25 542		3 436		16
PANAMA	68						68
PHILIPPINES	102		102				
POLAND	535		30	5	500		
PORTUGAL	112	11					101
PRIVATE DONORS**	104 412	20 726	52 520		13 899	1 794	15 473
QATAR	10 217	217	10 000				
ROMANIA	75				75		
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	26 800	818	5 707		20 276		
SAUDI ARABIA	23 341	5 452	12 666	3	5 220		
SINGAPORE	30		20				10
SLOVENIA	108				108		
SOUTH AFRICA	672		327		345		
SPAIN	213 852	1 132	18 566	4 159	27 866	2 166	159 964
SWEDEN	72 487	50	26 012	3 930	37 389	4 889	217
SWITZERLAND	39 089	1 573	13 545	2 091	20 140	509	1 232
SYRIA	67	67					
THAILAND	97						97
TURKEY	2 432		1 200	7	1 225		
UKRAINE	580				580		
UNITED NATIONS CERF COMMON FUNDS AND AGENCIES	217 449	2 210	90 983		69 626	39 630	15 001
UNITED KINGDOM	127 624	128	23 435	488	97 801	5 772	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1 757 330	35 859	822 623		856 413	29 316	13 119
WORLD BANK	653					332	321
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4 022 285</b>	<b>238 250</b>	<b>1 484 451</b>	<b>43 970</b>	<b>1 777 317</b>	<b>152 181</b>	<b>326 116</b>

Bilateral contributions

50 000

\* Others: contributions to trust funds, special accounts and the General Fund.

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

Member States 2009	Member States 2010
Angola	Angola
Australia	Australia
Belgium	Brazil
Brazil	Burkina Faso
Burundi	Burundi
Canada	Canada
Cape Verde	China
China	Colombia
Colombia	Cuba
Cuba	Czech Republic
Czech Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Denmark
Denmark	Egypt
Egypt	France
Germany	Germany
Guatemala	Guatemala
Guinea	Guinea
Haiti	Haiti
India	India
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Iran, Islamic Republic of
Japan	Japan
Kuwait	Jordan
Netherlands	Kenya
Norway	Kuwait
Pakistan	Luxembourg
Peru	Mexico
Philippines	Netherlands (the)
Russian Federation	Norway
Slovenia	Philippines
Sudan	Russian Federation
Sweden	Slovenia
Switzerland	Sudan
Thailand	Switzerland
United Kingdom	Thailand
United States of America	United Kingdom
Zambia	United States of America

Executive Board Bureau Members 2009	Executive Board Bureau Members 2010
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<b>H.E. James Alexander Harvey</b> United Kingdom	<b>Jiří Muchka</b> Czech Republic

## Acronyms Used

DEV	development project	P4P	Purchase for Progress
EMOP	emergency operation	PSA	Programme Support and Administrative [budget]
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PLB	Project Laser Beam
GESMAAP	General Establishment for Storing and Marketing Agriculture and Animal Products	PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	RUSF	ready-to-use supplementary food
IRA	Immediate Response Account	SO	special operation
ITHACA	Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation and Action	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NGO	non-governmental organization	WHO	World Health Organization

## General Notes

Monetary values are in United States dollars (US\$), unless otherwise stated.

One billion equals 1,000 million.

Quantities of food are in metric tons (mt), unless otherwise specified.

Direct expenditures include food, external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), direct support costs (DSC) and other direct operational costs (ODOC) components, but exclude indirect support costs (ISC) and programme support and administrative (PSA) costs.

Totals reported in this document are rounded and so may not add up exactly.

The acronym LIFDC refers to low-income, food-deficit (net food-importing) countries with per capita income below the World Bank eligibility threshold for International Development Association (IDA) assistance and for 20-year International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) terms and to countries included in the World Bank categories I and II. The historical ceiling of per capita gross national income (GNI) for 2005, based on the World Bank Atlas method, is \$1,675. In 2009, 82 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

Three criteria, reviewed every three years, are used by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) to identify least developed countries (LDCs): i) low income as measured by gross domestic product (GDP) per capita – under \$745 for inclusion, above \$900 for graduation; ii) weak human resources as measured by the Augmented Physical Quality of Life Index (APQLI) – life expectancy at birth, per capita calorie supply, combined primary and secondary school enrolment ratio and adult literacy rate; and iii) a low level of economic diversification as measured by the Economic Diversification Index (EDI) – share of manufacturing in GDP, share of the labour force in industry, annual per capita commercial energy consumption and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) merchandise export concentration index. In 2009, 49 countries were categorized as LDCs.

From 2007, WFP must meet the requirement of WFP's Executive Board to allocate at least 90 percent of development multilateral funds to concentration countries, which are: i) least developed or have equally low income;<sup>1</sup> and ii) facing a problem of chronic malnutrition measured as greater than 25 percent stunting among children under 5.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Per capita GNI less than US\$975

<sup>2</sup> Statistics on nutrition in: UNICEF, 2009. *The State of the World's Children 2009*. New York

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