

WFP-EU Partnership 2011 & 2012

Facts and figures

The EU (European Commission and Member States) provided over a quarter of WFP's overall contributions in both 2011 and 2012



2011

EU Member States total contribution



€806.7 million

European Commission contributions

€185.4 million

The European Commission was the **#1** donor of cash contributions to WFP in 2011

30 Countries of collaboration

Portion of funding to respond to emergencies



€96.3 million

Funding to protracted crises

€58.7 million

Funding for development projects

€5 million

2011 | In Brief

The European Commission also provided funding for global projects for Logistics Enhancement, Cash and Voucher Capacity Building, and Visibility

2012

EU Member States total contribution



€829.2 million

European Commission contributions

€301.2 million

HIGHEST EVER
61% increase
over 2011

The European Commission was the **#1** donor of cash contributions to WFP in 2012

32 Countries of collaboration

Portion of funding to respond to emergencies



€144.2 million

Funding to protracted crises

€87.8 million

Funding for development projects

€16 million

50%
increase
over 2011

219%
increase
over 2011

2012 | In Brief

In the world's newest country, South Sudan, WFP (with EU support) supplied supplementary nutrition products to nearly half a million children and pregnant/breastfeeding women at risk of malnutrition

Foreword



WFP/Liz Loh Taylor



WFP/Rein Skullerud



WFP/Rein Skullerud

From top: unloading wheat flour in Pakistan; bags of corn-soya blend +, a fortified food, awaiting distribution in Chad; children in Mali with supplementary foods that stave off severe malnutrition.

In 2011 and 2012, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the European Union (EU) re-invigorated an already strong partnership, turning hunger into hope for tens of millions of people in more than 30 countries. In 2012, the European Commission made its highest level of contributions to WFP - more than €300 million.

Decades of successful cooperation, particularly with the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), are behind WFP's innovative solutions to help the world's most vulnerable, including specialised food aid, cash distributions when appropriate, and social safety nets.

WFP translates the European citizen's generosity into action— helping before, during and after a crisis hits, as well as making sure that those affected by chronic hunger find long-term solutions to feed their families.

Although we are making progress in solving hunger, more remains to be done for the 870 million undernourished people in the world today. We have a moral imperative to act, as disasters, either natural or human-related, impact on communities who are least able to cope.

Better integration of humanitarian and development efforts is crucial to building the resilience of the most vulnerable, helping them break out of the cycle of hunger.

WFP's global presence supports the Commission's focus on resilience: an objective that links humanitarian imperatives to preparedness, reduced risk of disasters and preventive measures for sustainable development. The strong partnership between WFP and the EU is guaranteeing continuing assistance to those who need it most - in 2013 and beyond.

Introduction

Disasters are prime causes of hunger, affecting people's economic and physical access to food, as well as their nutritional status.

While we cannot prevent all disasters, we can prepare for them. Sharing this view, WFP and the European Commission help communities cope and mitigate the effects of shocks.

An estimated eight out of ten WFP beneficiaries live in degraded, fragile and disaster-prone environments. Holding alarmingly few assets,

their exposure to shocks is high; levels of vulnerability and food insecurity are increasingly complex.

Building resilience means placing people at the centre of planning and decision-making: a type of empowerment that offers access to new opportunities for growth and development.

WFP's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy follows the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) definition of resilience as **"the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to, and recover from, the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions."**

The European Commission's 2012 Communication on Resilience: **"Resilience is the ability of an individual, a household, a community, a country or a region to withstand, to adapt, and to quickly recover from stresses and shocks."**

Below Planting for resilience in Chad



Resilience: Defining the Challenge



WFP/Rein Skullerud

Building resilience to food crises means strengthening the capacities, livelihoods and opportunities of the most vulnerable and food-insecure people. This is central to successful humanitarian and development policies.

In disaster-prone areas, a drought can turn chronic undernutrition into an acute crisis. Structural factors such as low levels of education, lack of access to basic health services and lack of support for small-scale agriculture, need attention. While a resilient community is not immune to disasters, it is better able to respond and reduce the impact, with increasing self-reliance.

To achieve these goals, WFP focuses on improving food security analyses, supporting community participatory planning and engaging with local partners to improve the quality of the assets supported by food assistance.

For WFP, resilience is founded upon:

- reducing childhood malnutrition
- investing in social protection and safety nets
- reducing the impact of high food prices
- improving access to markets through infrastructure and local procurement from smallholder farmers
- focusing on disaster risk reduction
- strengthening links between humanitarian and development programmes

The European Commission and WFP are tackling the root causes of recurrent crises, rather than simply responding to their consequences.

Above Ramissa enrolled in an EU-funded project enabling her to build a successful business selling snacks. She and her husband now lease land to produce rice. "I am so grateful to the 12 stars (the EU flag) for helping me ensure my family is always well-fed."

Focus on Partnerships

Wherever food insecurity, malnutrition, poverty and disaster risk intersect, WFP is an important partner for governments, NGOs and UN partners. Over time, WFP's relationships strengthen local capacities and build systems to support resilience efforts of scale.

WFP welcomes the European Commission's October 2012 Communication, *The EU Approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises*, and acknowledges the EU as the driving force behind two important regional initiatives: SHARE (Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience) and AGIR (Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative – Sahel). These initiatives aim to link short and long-term responses to emergencies, break the cycle of humanitarian crises and help people survive and regain their livelihoods.

With the backing of the European Commission, WFP is also actively engaged with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in a systematic and comprehensive approach to integrate responses for better resilience outcomes. In Somalia, FAO, UNICEF and WFP are implementing a Joint Resilience Strategy that has identified the core building blocks needed to improve communities' resilience and their overall ability to withstand shocks.

The Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection directorate, ECHO, and its development and cooperation directorate, EuropeAid, are in agreement with WFP that resilience aims to help individuals, communities and regions avoid hunger. This involves helping populations develop the tools not only for rapid recovery, but also to withstand shocks. In future, communities should be able to focus on dealing with chronic issues rather than having them escalate into acute disasters.



In 2005, through the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the international community made disaster risk reduction a priority.

WFP's current Strategic Plan aligns WFP's activities with this framework.

Left A food distribution point in Zabon Mouchi, Niger.

WFP/Rein Skullerud

Building Resilience on Policy Foundations



WFP’s Mission Statement says WFP will “assist in the continuum from emergency relief to development by giving priority to supporting disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation”.

The European Commission’s 2012 Communication, *Social Protection in EU Development Cooperation* aims for greater social protection and safety net programmes through sustainable financing, in ways that promote equality and a strengthening of nationally-owned programmes. This coincides with WFP’s support for food security and nutrition-related social protection mechanisms, which, if correctly designed, can protect and significantly boost the livelihoods of the poor.

Also in 2012, the Commission’s Communication, *The EU Approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises* underscores many WFP policies including:

- **focus on risk and vulnerability assessments**
- **prevention and preparedness activities**
- **addressing undernutrition in children**
- **scaling up successful programmes.**

Other WFP activities, such as purchasing locally and from smallholder farmers, also contribute towards resilience.

Timely responses to looming crises save lives and improve preparedness. WFP’s presence on the ground, focus on vulnerable contexts, ability to identify gaps in coverage and missing links in partnerships enables us to place field staff, tools and resources at the centre of partnership efforts.

Above Local production of a maize drink for the Sustainable School Meals Programme - in Potosi, Bolivia.

The project, supported by WFP and ECHO, encourages local production and keeps the local authorities as main providers of school meals.

Resilience and Malnutrition

Nutrition cuts across all programmes in which WFP and the EU collaborate. Even before birth, providing proper nutrition to pregnant women is essential to ensure that children are properly nourished throughout their first 1000 days. Undernutrition at birth has a long-term impact on physical and mental development. Malnourished children cannot fight off common diseases such as respiratory infections; their weakened bodies are unable to resist and recover.

WFP addresses acute malnutrition at the peak of a crisis but also increasingly focuses on chronic malnutrition. This means providing parents with the food their children need to gain weight and avoid malnutrition, and hence underdevelopment - both physical and intellectual.

Prioritising children under the age of two and pregnant women is central to supporting and

preserving gains made in resilience building efforts, in particular human and social capital. This was put into practice during the Sahel crisis of 2012: with €30 million from ECHO, WFP implemented blanket feeding programmes for one million infants and 500,000 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.

Purchasing food for these programmes from local smallholder farmers adds value for vulnerable communities and economies. For example, in the Sahel in 2012 one of the specialized nutrition products which help infants gain weight and reverse stunting, was Plumpy'Nut, a peanut paste high in protein and energy. Designed by a European company, Plumpy'Nut was produced locally in Niger. In Pakistan, EU funds helped WFP source ready-to-use foods made from protein-rich chickpea paste, using local produce.



Somali refugees in the Dolo Ado camp in Ethiopia; WFP has provided emergency food assistance to drought-affected Ethiopians as well.

Where Resilience Building is a Common Priority for WFP and the EU

Countries such as Bangladesh that are highly exposed to floods and cyclones underline the importance of building resilience for survival. Other countries, like Ethiopia, Kenya and Niger, which face recurrent droughts, have placed resilience and disaster risk management high on their strategic agendas for food security and economic growth.

Haiti, the Philippines, and some countries in Central America are typically affected by tropical storms and cyclones that compound risks to already fragile and degraded ecosystems. These countries have developed robust early warning and rapid emergency response mechanisms but need investments in building community resilience.

Below left In Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya, WFP introduced fresh food vouchers to households with pregnant and nursing women and/or children under the age of two in order to help meet nutritional requirements. As households access a wider variety of

During a 20-year period in Kenya, every €1 spent on disaster resilience resulted in €2.90 saved in the form of reduced humanitarian spending, losses avoided, and humanitarian gains.

- UK Department for International Development (DfID)

foods including meat, dairy, and fresh vegetables, their nutritional status and health can improve. Cash and voucher programmes, run by WFP with EU support, provide a more diverse diet, where markets function.



A child's weight and nutritional status are assessed in a government maternal and child healthcare centre in Niamey, Niger.

European Commission Funding to World Food Programme 2011-2012

Atlantic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Colombia

Bolivia

Algeria

Libya

Mauritania

Gambia

Senegal

Sierra Leone

Liberia

Côte d'Ivoire

Burkina Faso

Benin

Cameroon

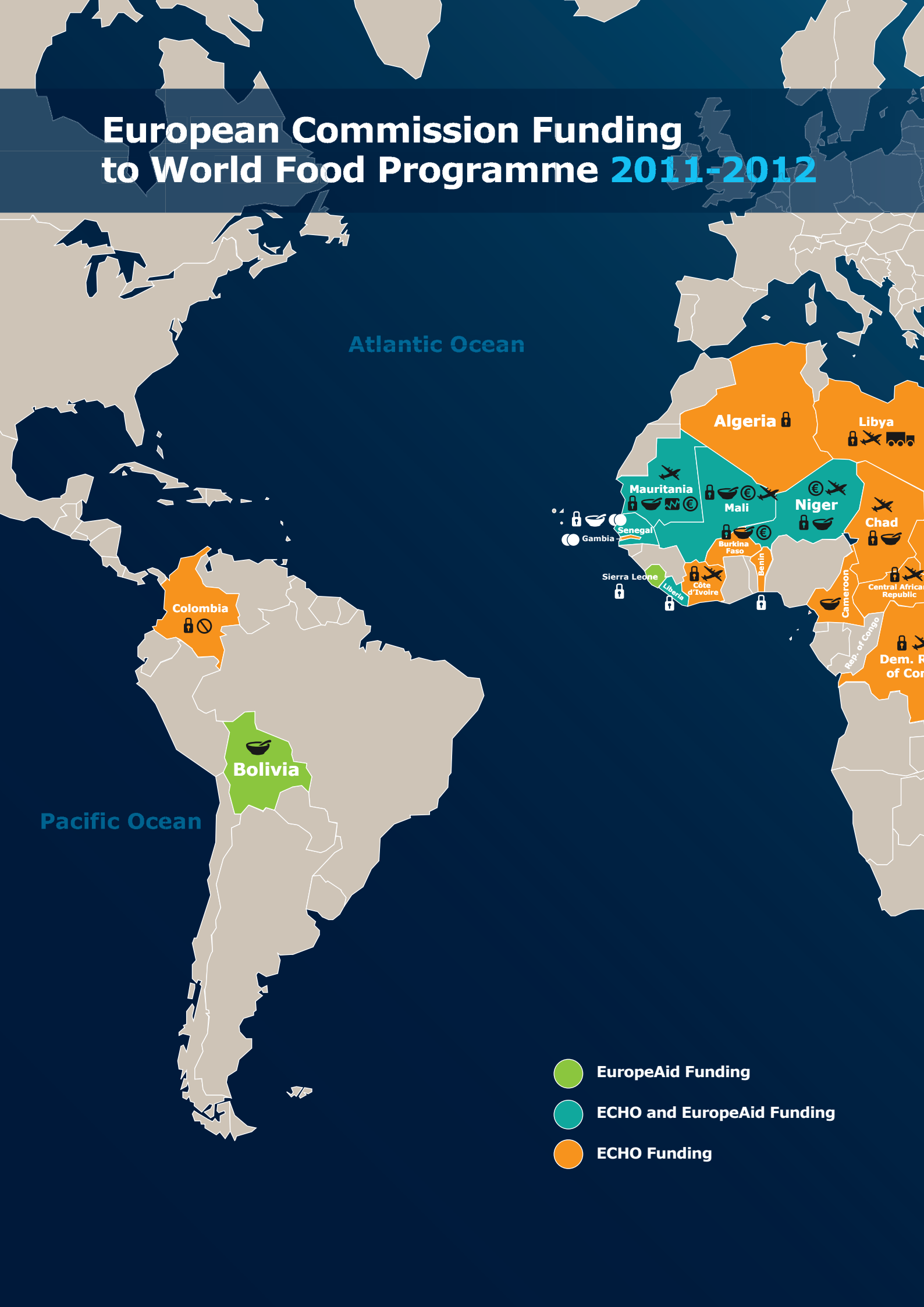
Central African Republic

Dem. R. of Congo

EuropeAid Funding

ECHO and EuropeAid Funding

ECHO Funding





Project Categories

	Food Security		UNHAS/Aviation
	Nutrition		Logistics and Telecommunications/Clusters
	Vulnerability, Market Assessments and Mapping		Disaster Prevention/Early recovery
	Cash/Voucher Programmes		Twinning

Where Resilience Building is a Joint Goal

The Horn of Africa

A vicious cycle of drought, followed by emergency response, has persisted for decades across Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. While the famine declared in 2011 in Somalia is over, the situation remains precarious. WFP and the European Commission are focusing on building resilience to potential “shocks” such as drought or high food prices.



WFP/Rein Skallerud

Having reached millions with life-saving food assistance across the Horn during the crisis, WFP is continuing to support refugees and other people who remain food-insecure, alongside UNICEF and FAO.

The European Commission’s €250 million SHARE initiative in 2012, together with other programmes, are a roadmap to avoid famine when the next drought hits the Horn of Africa.

Through a long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture in Ethiopia, WFP supports a community-based land rehabilitation programme, MERET - ‘Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods’.

Various tools and lessons learned from MERET have helped develop the wider government-led Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). With other donors, the European Commission has provided €240 million to the PSNP since 2005. Up to 11 million people at risk of hunger receive a predictable income in return for their labour on rural infrastructure (road maintenance, anti-erosion work etc).

The PSNP is also a cushion against major shocks, and expands in a crisis. For example, the Government’s Livelihoods Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) project receives technical assistance from WFP with support from the EU, World Bank and other donors.

It has developed a drought early warning system that can trigger the release of funding from a Risk Financing Mechanism that enables a rapid and targeted scale up of the PSNP in time to protect people’s livelihoods. During the 2011 food crisis, this significantly helped reduce the impact of the drought on the most vulnerable.

Left Food for work in Songot, Kenya: WFP and EU-supported programmes increase the community’s ability to cope with drought.



WFP/Rein Skullerud

The Sahel

As in the Horn of Africa, drought has become a frequent visitor across the Sahel region – 2012 brought the third drought in seven years. With each successive dry spell, the poorest households are less able to recover, leaving many with nothing to face the latest crisis. On top of this, instability in northern Mali prompted hundreds of thousands to flee their homes for neighbouring countries, which were also suffering from a lack of food.

One important lesson from the Horn of Africa crisis was that early warnings must be followed by early action. The European Commission was the first donor to respond to WFP's alert about the Sahel's food and nutrition crisis and provided

€30 million in February 2012. This funding helped WFP set up feeding programmes, in which all children from 6–23 months of age, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers received specialized nutrition products to boost their diet. This early commitment, together with WFP's rapid response, helped prevent the situation from becoming a full-blown famine.

To stop the cycle of crises, the European Commission has led efforts to forge AGIR-Sahel, the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative in the Sahel, linking West-African governments and regional organizations, the donor community, development and humanitarian stakeholders, and civil society around a goal of achieving 'Zero Hunger' in the Sahel in the next 20 years.

Above Tolkobey, Niger: Some 3,500 mothers with young children received WFP Super Cereal, a special nutritional porridge, in a Blanket Supplementary Feeding project.

The Sahel, *continued*

In line with the long-term goals of AGIR-Sahel, EU-funded WFP programmes in 2012 ranged from food distributions to cash-for-work schemes. The drought-prone Sahel is a difficult place to live, but with the stability of social safety nets, local procurement and efforts to connect smallholder farmers to markets, drought need not be life-threatening.

WFP aims to use additional risk analyses related to resilience: the recurrence of shocks over time, aspects of land degradation, roads and access to markets, livelihood zones, and exposure to specific risks. There are new programming tools to select and design interventions and identify shared objectives among all partners.

Working in the Sahel with both ECHO and EuropeAid, WFP has distributed cash transfers or vouchers to 1.7 million people. Food-for-work irrigation schemes and innovative agriculture, help combat future droughts.

Below Niger: Building “half-moons” to contain water and improve the soil. Trees and grass planted inside the semi-circles stop erosion. Farmers get seeds from the Government or FAO; WFP provides cash and food while they work.



Cash and Vouchers

Moving from food aid to various food assistance mechanisms, including cash and vouchers, has proved successful in fighting hunger - if markets function and food is available.

Cash and vouchers offer new opportunities for beneficiaries, WFP and the European Commission, making a significant and diverse impact on recipients' lives. They boost the local economy when people shop in local stores and purchase locally-grown foods. More varied diets, including fresh food, make people healthier.

Cash and vouchers cut the cost of transporting and storing food, as well as helping to avoid people migrating in times of hardship; the poor can remain in their homes, keep children in school, and have a safety net during lean times.

The choice and variety offered through cash and vouchers is popular and technology has allowed WFP to deliver assistance through scratch cards and e-vouchers, sent to beneficiaries' mobile phones via text message.

Together with the European Commission, WFP's biggest donor in cash and vouchers, new standards are being set at field and policy level across the globe.

Niger

WFP broke new ground in Tillaberi, Niger, with its first cash programme in an urban area, and its first distribution of money using mobile banking technology. Each beneficiary family received the equivalent of €50 per month on a mobile phone, with the assistance of partners Orange and Oxfam.

Though there is food in the markets in Tillaberi, many people struggle to afford it. With the supplement to their monthly income, families can buy more food and vary their diet.



WFP/Rein Skullerud

WFP/Marta Anguera de Sojo

"If it weren't for this assistance, we would be begging on the streets. It's more than food, it gives us dignity. I used to run my own store, now I only have money when I get work, otherwise I'm broke. But now I know I can put food on the table for my kids."

A Syrian refugee in Lebanon (pictured above).

Cash & Vouchers: Bangladesh

From 2009-2012, WFP ran a four-year project in Bangladesh: “Food Security for the Ultra Poor” (FSUP), funded by the European Commission’s Directorate General for Development, EuropeAid. The aim was to improve the food security and nutritional well-being of 30,000 ultra-poor women and their families in disaster-prone areas, through building sustainable livelihoods.

WFP provided ultra-poor women enrolled in the project with a cash grant of 14,000 taka (€140) to invest – along with basic business and skills training, support through regular follow-up visits, and a 500 taka (€5) per month subsistence allowance. This enabled them to buy livestock, lease land or set up a small business. As these assets grew, they could be sold off and the profits reinvested.

Surveys have shown that participants increased the diversity of their diet and the quantity of food eaten in their households. After the first two years,

monthly incomes doubled, and ownership of assets such as agricultural land and livestock is now possible for some participants who once rented and mortgaged. In 2010, only 39 percent of the participants had any savings, whereas by 2011, they all did.

The FSUP programme provided the participants with more knowledge, skills, and opportunities. They are now more resilient and will hopefully no longer have to resort to selling assets and begging in order to cope in a natural disaster.

Perhaps most significantly, engagement in the project has brought women out of the home and into the community, where they discuss disaster preparedness, the importance of birth and marriage registration, and stopping child marriages. Their husbands and neighbours respect them as equals, even leaders: several women were elected into local government during the project.



Participants in the FSUP project had:

350%
average increase in productive assets

59%
increase in monthly average per capita income in one year

32%
growth in monthly per capita expenditures on food

Above Rita sends her child to school and has purchased a rickshaw for business, thanks to FSUP.



Facing the monsoon in Tongaradha village, northern Bangladesh. These women rebuilt a 12 km embankment and a 5 km road, saving 2,000 ha of land and 500 households from flooding.

WFP/Rain Skullerud

Huge Potential for Engaging in Resilience Building

The most vulnerable and food insecure people on earth—the bottom 100 million - urgently need improved access to food and their ability to withstand and recover from shocks reinforced.

The solution is concerted action focusing on:

- **Strong community participation**
- **Quality interventions**
- **Greater collaboration among agencies working to reduce hunger and increase food security**

At the same time, the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable, especially children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, must be met. WFP's focus on the first 1,000 days of life and the development of new ready-to-use therapeutic foods is helping to address those needs.

The European Commission is increasingly directing funding to fill remaining gaps by helping WFP scale-up good initiatives, especially through strengthening government and local institutional capacity.

Building resilience is an opportunity to build back better - not only vulnerable communities and households but also the relationship between various UN agencies and key partners engaged in tackling vulnerability and food insecurity. For example, the three Rome-based Agencies (FAO, WFP and IFAD), with UNICEF and others, in partnership with the European Commission, are making efforts to plan and work together, enabling WFP – alongside partners and government institutions – to offer assistance to people living on the edge of crisis.

Emergency Response

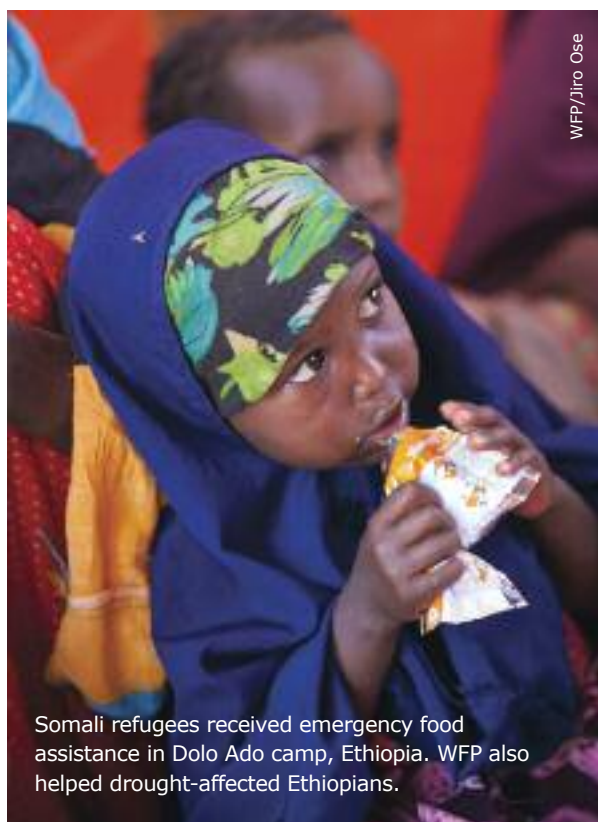
Politicians across the European Union recognise that rapid emergency assistance not only saves lives, but also helps to protect resilience investments and reduce any reversal of development gains. This partially explains why 2012 was a record year for contributions to WFP from the European Commission. In 2011 and 2012, the EU supported many WFP operations, among them: droughts in the Sahel and Horn of Africa; flooding in Pakistan and Benin; conflict in Mali, Yemen and Syria; emergency food aid in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; high food prices.

The European Union helped initiate the Food Security Cluster, a coordination and partnership mechanism for emergencies. As WFP Aviation's number one donor in 2011, support from the European Commission (ECHO) enabled the UN Humanitarian Air Service to ferry humanitarian cargo and aid workers quickly to isolated communities in the most inaccessible places. ECHO funding for two helicopters in Uganda

provided strategic responses to emergencies all across Africa, and even as far away as Pakistan. These helicopters also facilitated WFP's life-saving assistance in border regions of South Sudan, after renewed fighting there in 2012.

Since one of ECHO's priorities is to build emergency response capacity, it strongly backs WFP as the sector's lead agency in logistics and telecommunications. This led to the creation of the UN Humanitarian Response Depots (HRD) in Accra, Dubai, Panama City and Sebang.

The European Commission has also funded WFP assistance to people trapped in 'forgotten crises', including the Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, the most food insecure and malnourished in Yemen, and households living in extreme poverty in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh.

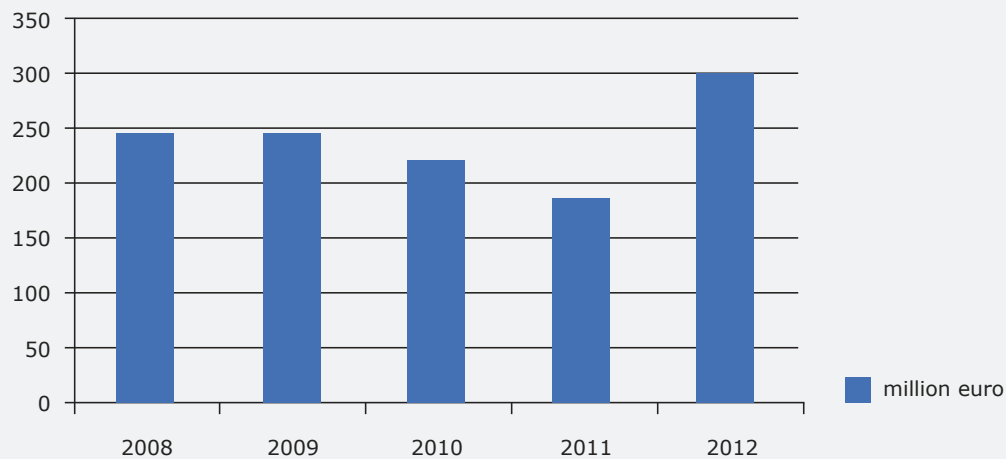


In Burkina Faso, supplies are transported by boat.

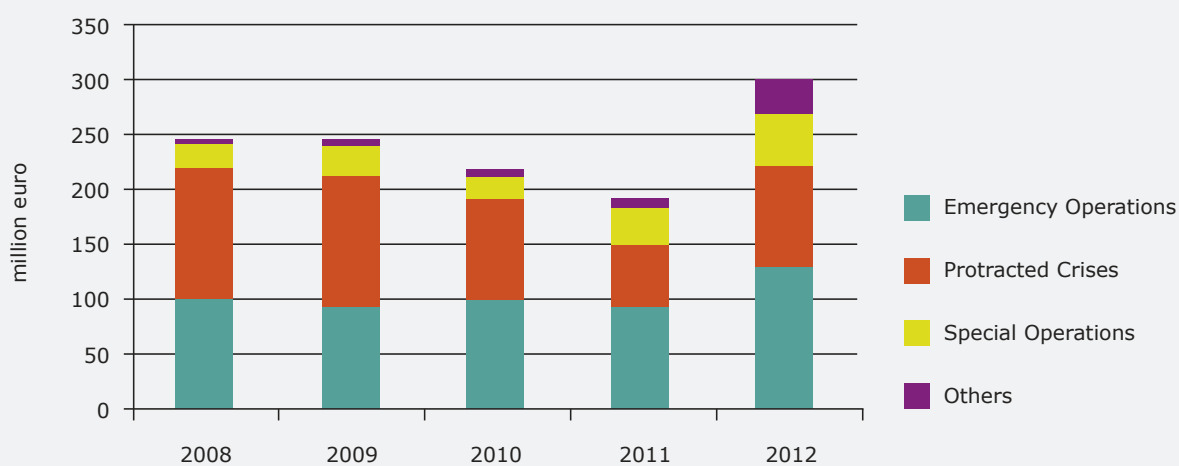



A young Syrian refugee receives a hot meal at a refugee camp in Jordan.

Trends of EC Contributions to WFP



Trends of ECHO Contributions to WFP by Project Category





“We are at a tipping point in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. We can move from a world where every shock increases hunger and malnutrition to one where the world’s most vulnerable can feed their families – even during times of uncertainty.”

WFP Executive Director, Ertharin Cousin

“Humanitarian assistance is like a dressing on a deep wound – it can offer relief, but it cannot cure the disease. To prevent future famines we need to combine the short-term humanitarian response with long-term support for resilience to future droughts.”

European Commissioner, Kristalina Georgieva