

WFP-EU Partnership 2013 in Review



World Food Programme



2013 Facts and Figures

The EU (European Commission and Member States) provided **over one third** of WFP's overall contributions in 2011, 2012 and 2013



2011

2012

2013

**EU Member States
total contribution**

€806.7 million

€829.2 million

€807.8 million

**European
Commission
contributions**

€185.4 million

€301.2 million

€254.4 million

**Countries of
collaboration**

30

32

40

**Funding
to respond to
emergencies**

€96.3 million

€144.2 million

€140.9 million

**Funding to
protracted
crises**

€58.7 million

€87.8 million

€77.1 million

**Funding for
development
projects**

€5 million

€16 million

€19.25 million



HUNGER CAN BE ELIMINATED IN OUR LIFETIMES

Foreword

In 2013, the humanitarian community faced emergencies in all corners of the world. From the Central African Republic to the Philippines and South Sudan to Syria, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) and the European Union (EU) combined their strengths to save the lives and livelihoods of those in desperate need.

Thanks to contributions of more than €1 billion from the EU (24 percent from the European Commission, 76 percent from Member States), WFP provided assistance to tens of millions of the world's most vulnerable people in more than 50 countries.

WFP strives to provide food assistance that will reduce the need for food aid in the future. This means addressing urgent needs today that lay the foundations for sustainable development and self reliance.

The good news in 2013 was that the number of hungry in the world fell by 28 million. However, there are still 842 million people worldwide who lack access to sufficient nutritious food; our work is far from finished. In order to bring that number down to zero, WFP strives to provide food assistance in a way that reduces the need for food aid in the future. This means that as we address urgent humanitarian needs today we must create innovative solutions that lay the foundations for sustainable and resilient development. The use of cash and vouchers is a good example of this.

With the support of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), WFP launched its first ever cash distribution project inside refugee camps in Ethiopia giving beneficiaries the opportunity to buy fresh food items, and make their own choices.

In 2013 the conflict in Syria worsened, making it the most complex operation for WFP worldwide. In response, ECHO provided its biggest contribution to WFP to date: € 61 million. This money is helping WFP get food to four million people inside Syria and expand cash and voucher programmes for more than one million refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Iraq.

For Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries, 'cash' assistance not only provides them with a chance to diversify their diet, it allows them to regain a sense of normality, while at the same time boosting the host countries' economies. In 2013, WFP's cash and voucher programmes injected a total of €220 million into the local economies of Syria's neighbours.



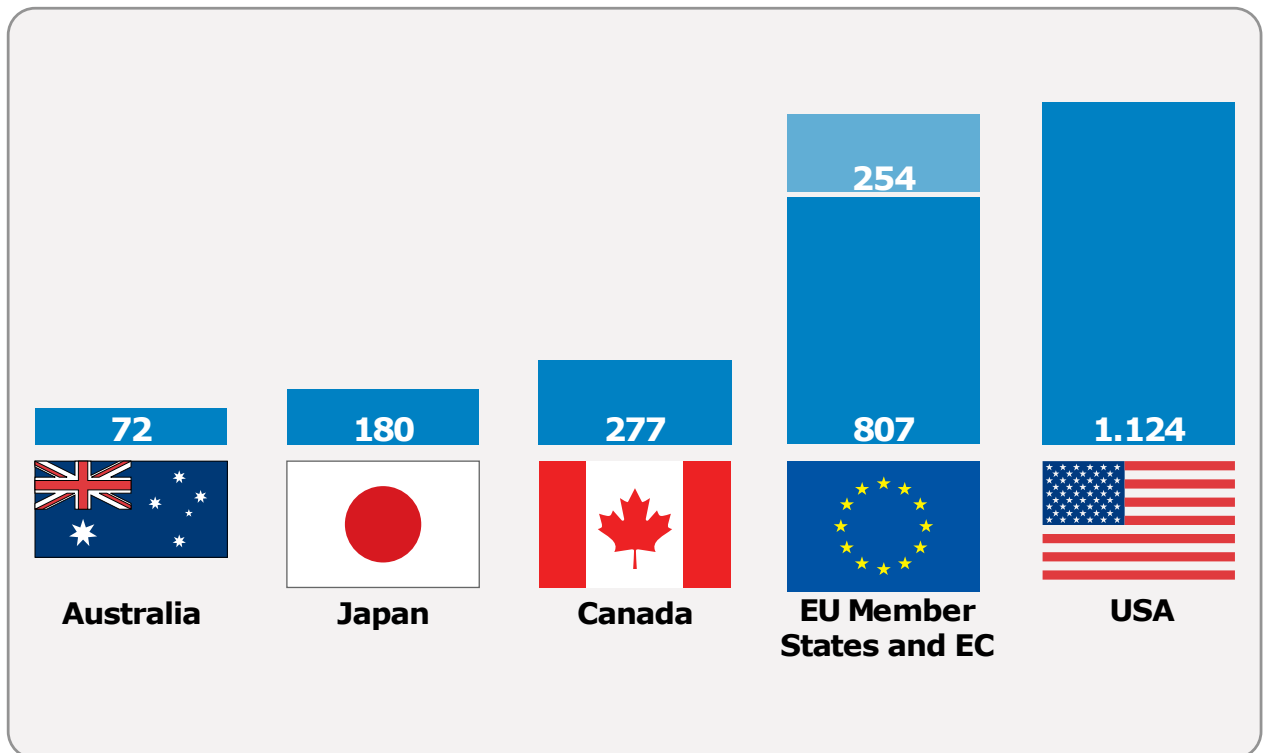
A young woman in Sheddad refugee camp near the border with Somalia receives 100 Ethiopian birr (approx. € 3.77) for each member of her family. This replaces 6 kg of wheat grain in their usual monthly ration, which refugees often traded for less than its market value. This is the first time WFP has distributed cash to refugees living in camps.

We can't predict what 2014 will bring, however, with partners like the EU, WFP remains committed to fighting hunger and to achieving a world of zero hunger. Our ambition is founded in the hopes and beliefs of the hundreds of millions of people who suffer food insecurity, who work every day towards a better future for themselves and their children. It is their vision that is our greatest inspiration and impetus to act.

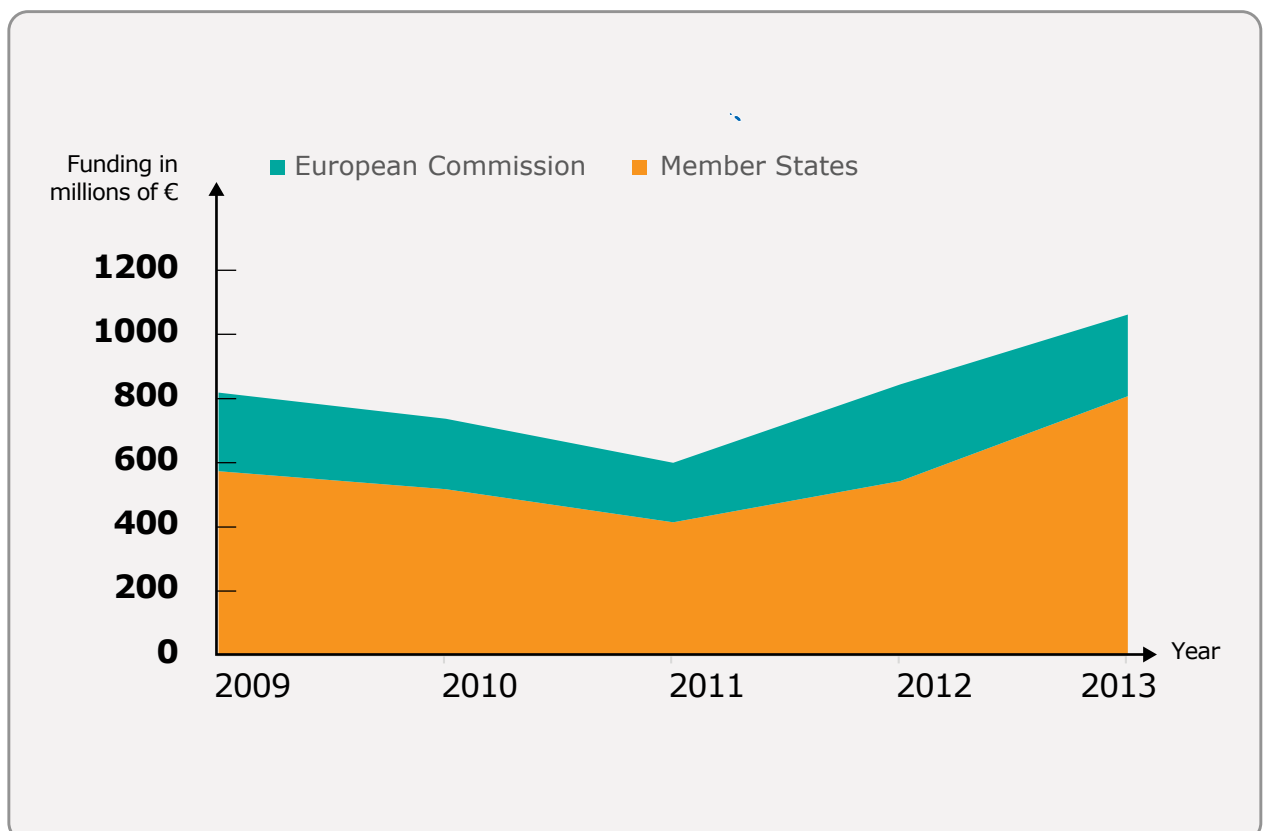


WFP and ECHO are working together to help Syrian refugees in Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan, providing them with a combination of food rations and vouchers.

WFP's Top Donors in 2013 (in millions of €)



European Commission and EU Member States funding to WFP 2009-2013 (in millions of €)

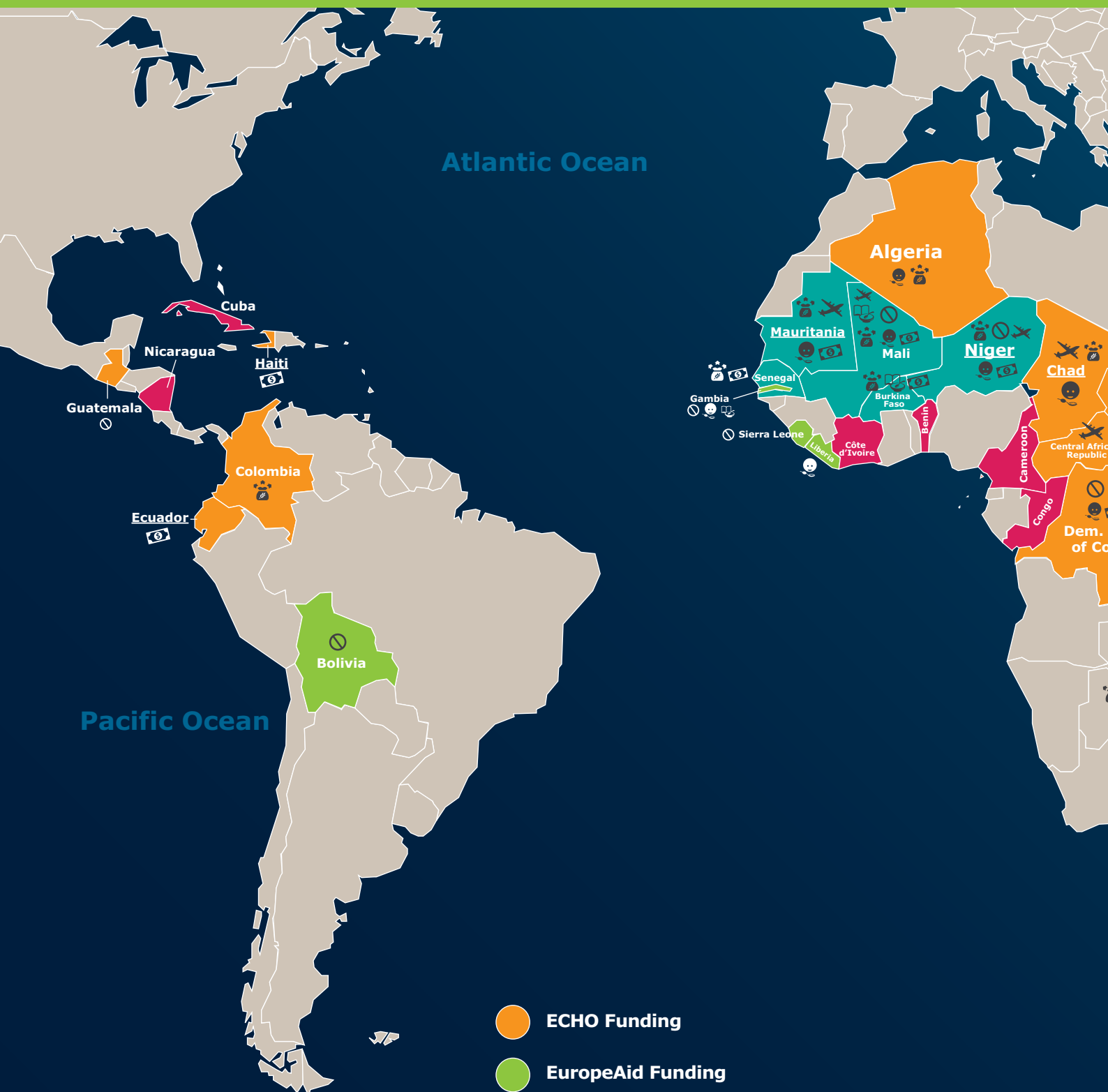


Top 10 EU Member States Funding to WFP in 2013

1	United Kingdom
2	Germany
3	Sweden
4	Netherlands
5	Denmark
6	Belgium
7	Finland
8	France
9	Ireland
10	Italy

2013 Top recipient countries of EU funding through WFP

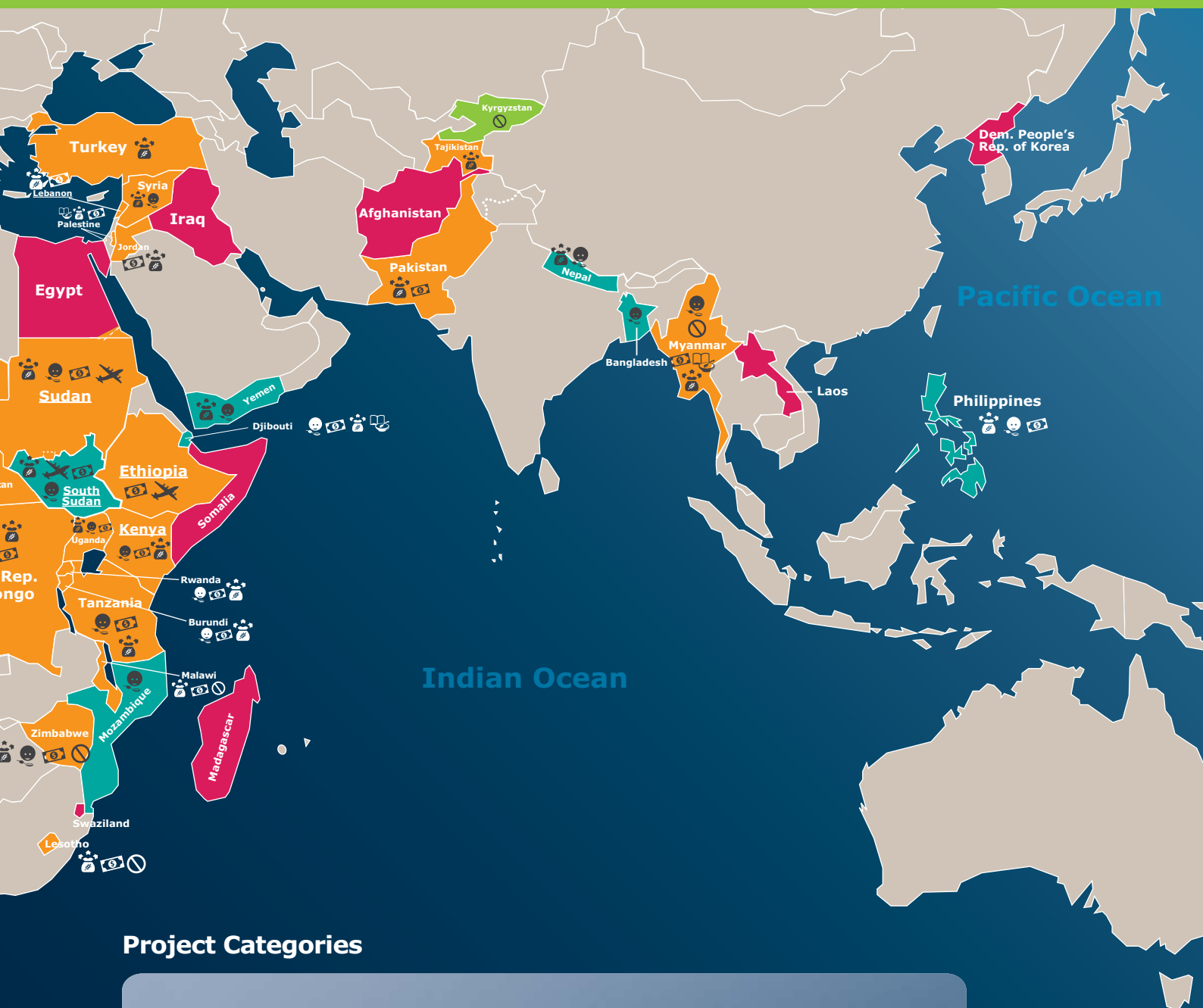
Recipient Country	Amount (in millions of €)		Percentage		
	European Commission & Member States	Funding of WFP operation	EU Member States	European Commission	European Commission & Member States
Syria Crisis Operation (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey)	167.9	488.8	17,3	16,8	34,1
Ethiopia	63.6	206.8	27,4	3,3	30,7
South Sudan	47.4	212.8	11,8	9,8	16.1
Lebanon	41.9	49	85,4	0	85,4
Yemen	37.7	112.7	26,8	6,6	33,4
Jordan	36.9	57.1	64,6	0	64,6
Sudan	35.7	198.6	6,4	11,4	17,9
Mali	32.9	94.8	21,3	13,3	34,7
Niger	32.7	74.8	21,8	22,0	43,8
Malawi	31.9	72.4	39,1	5,2	44,3
Egypt	25.3	27.6	91,5	0	91,5
Chad	24.9	90.5	15,5	11,7	27,2
Kenya	24.3	145.3	13,0	3,6	16,6
Philippines	20.8	77.1	21,8	5,2	27,0
Afghanistan	20.7	95.3	21,7	0	21,7
Uganda	16.2	39.5	36,0	4,9	40,9
Mozambique	15.1	22.5	11,6	53,6	65,2
Turkey	13.9	15.8	87,9	0	87,9
Mauritania	13.7	24.8	40,1	15,2	55,3
Zimbabwe	13.6	43	21,2	10,6	31,8



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Project Categories



Nutrition



School Feeding



Food Distributions



Cash/Voucher Programmes



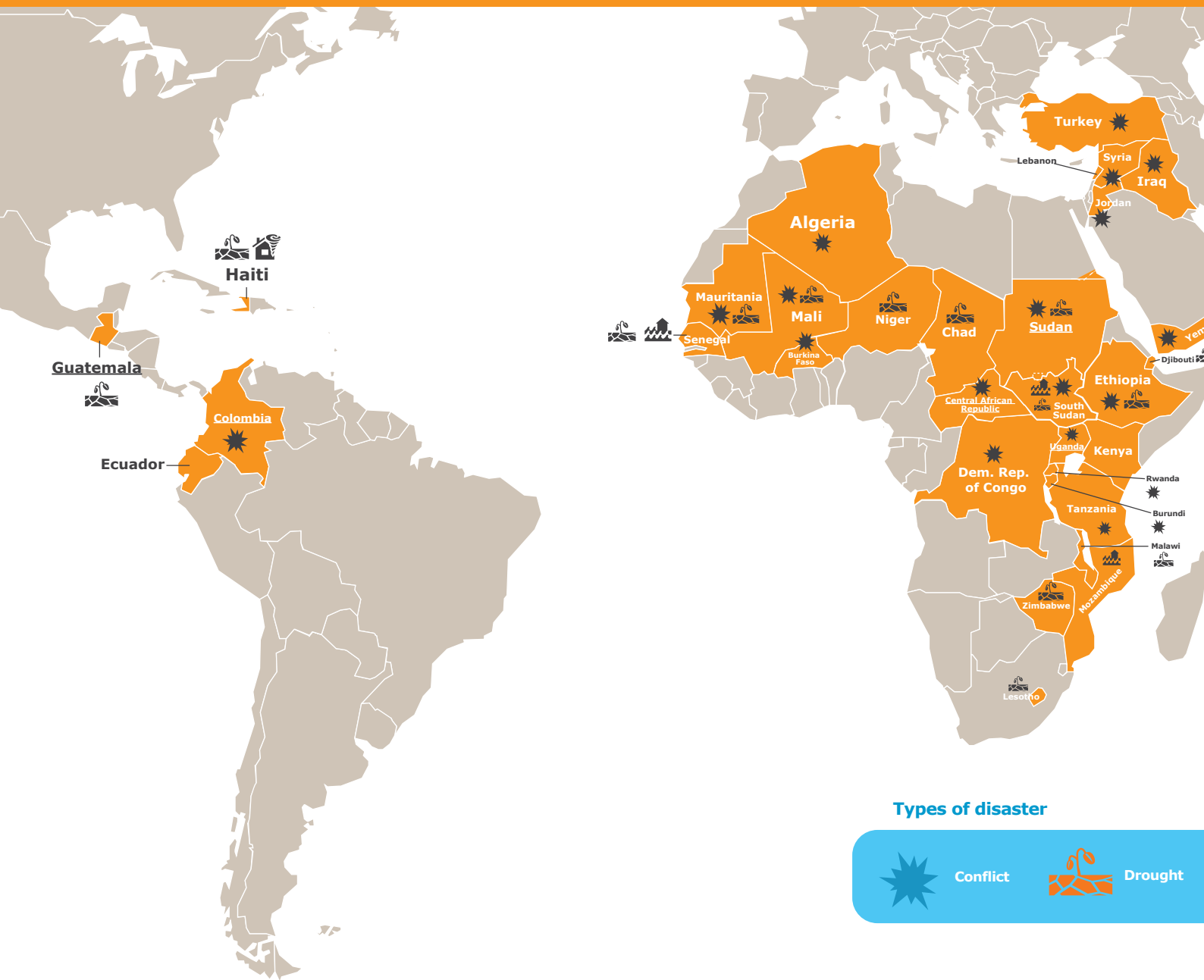
Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction



United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

Conflict and Natural Disasters

WFP's response supported by the European Commission in



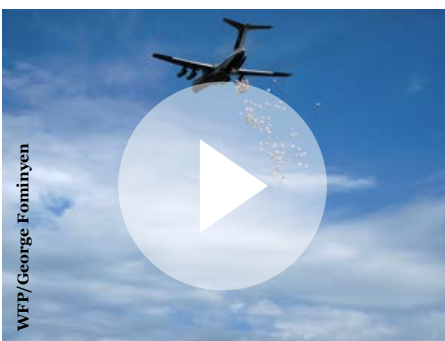
Types of disaster



Conflict



Drought



To reach remote areas, WFP uses a combination of airdrops and airlifts to replenish stocks and ensure a regular supply of life-saving food and nutritional assistance.

South Sudan

In December 2013, violence erupted in the world's youngest country, leading to more than one million people being displaced and in urgent need of food assistance inside South Sudan. In addition, more than 350,000 refugees have crossed into neighbouring countries seeking shelter and food. Since the conflict began, the EU has supported WFP in its provision of food assistance to more than one million people inside the country, but continuing conflict makes it difficult to reach all people in need. WFP is also distributing food rations to South Sudanese refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries in camps and at border crossings, along with special nutrient-packed foods for the most vulnerable.



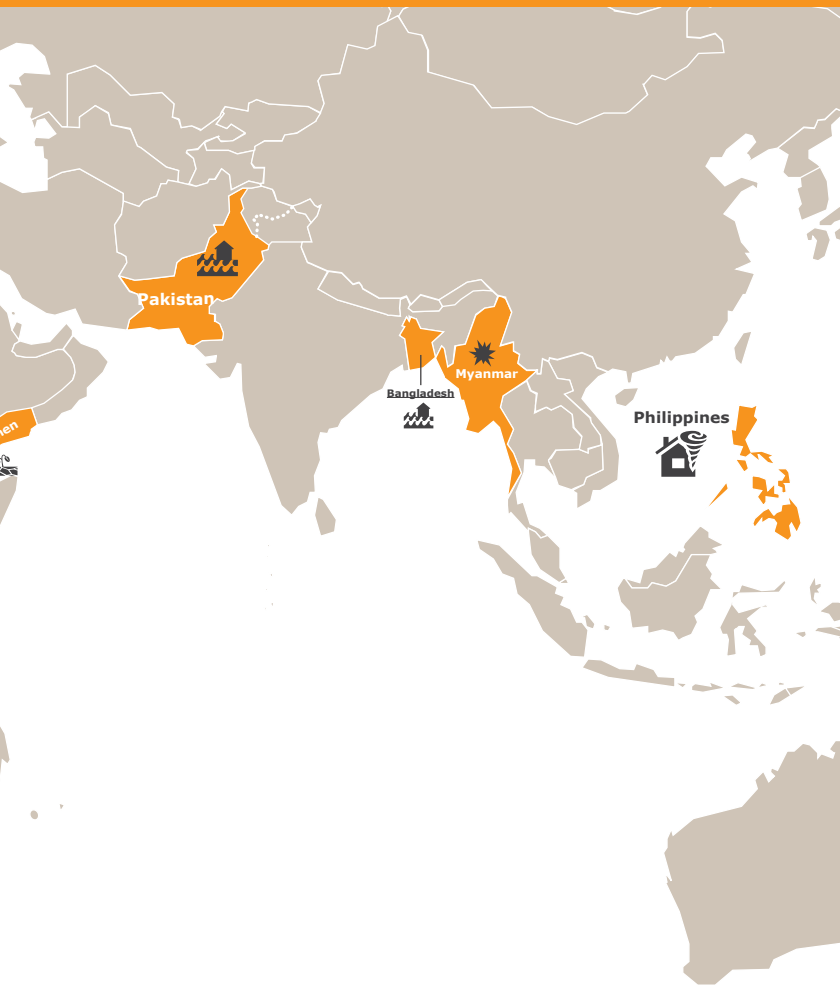
Fingerprinting to receive food vouchers redeemed against a list of specific fresh products. The vouchers are sold, boosting the local economy.

2013



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Floods



Hurricane



WFP/Laure Chadraoui

ch. These can be items, including spent in local shops,

Syria

The bloodshed and misery of the Syrian civil war continued in 2013, resulting in more than two million people fleeing the conflict and taking refuge in neighbouring Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt. The continuing fighting has made it almost impossible for Syrians inside and outside the country to access adequate food, electricity or medical supplies. In 2013, with funding from the EU and other donors, WFP reached nearly five million people inside Syria and in neighbouring countries. More than 90 percent of beneficiaries in the neighbouring countries have received [food vouchers](#), making the WFP voucher programme the largest of its kind, globally.

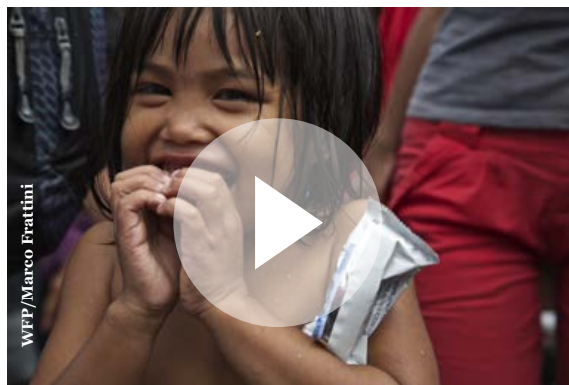


WFP/Alexis Masciarelli

In CAR, women's priority needs are protection and food. Due to the heavy fighting, farmers have not been able to harvest their crops and many other people have lost their livelihoods.

Central African Republic

The Central African Republic is currently facing its worst humanitarian crisis since gaining independence. After a regime change in March 2013, the country struggled to restore stability and fell into persistent conflict, with widespread killings of civilians. Since fighting recommenced, nearly one million people have been forced to flee their homes and abandon their livelihoods. This has brought CAR's economy to its knees and created a situation where almost the entire population is in desperate need of food. In 2013, the EU continued its vital support to the UN humanitarian air service in the country, thereby ensuring transportation of humanitarian supplies and workers.



WFP/Marco Fratini

A girl eating WFP biscuits at Tacloban airport in the Philippines, while waiting to be evacuated from the disaster zone.

Philippines

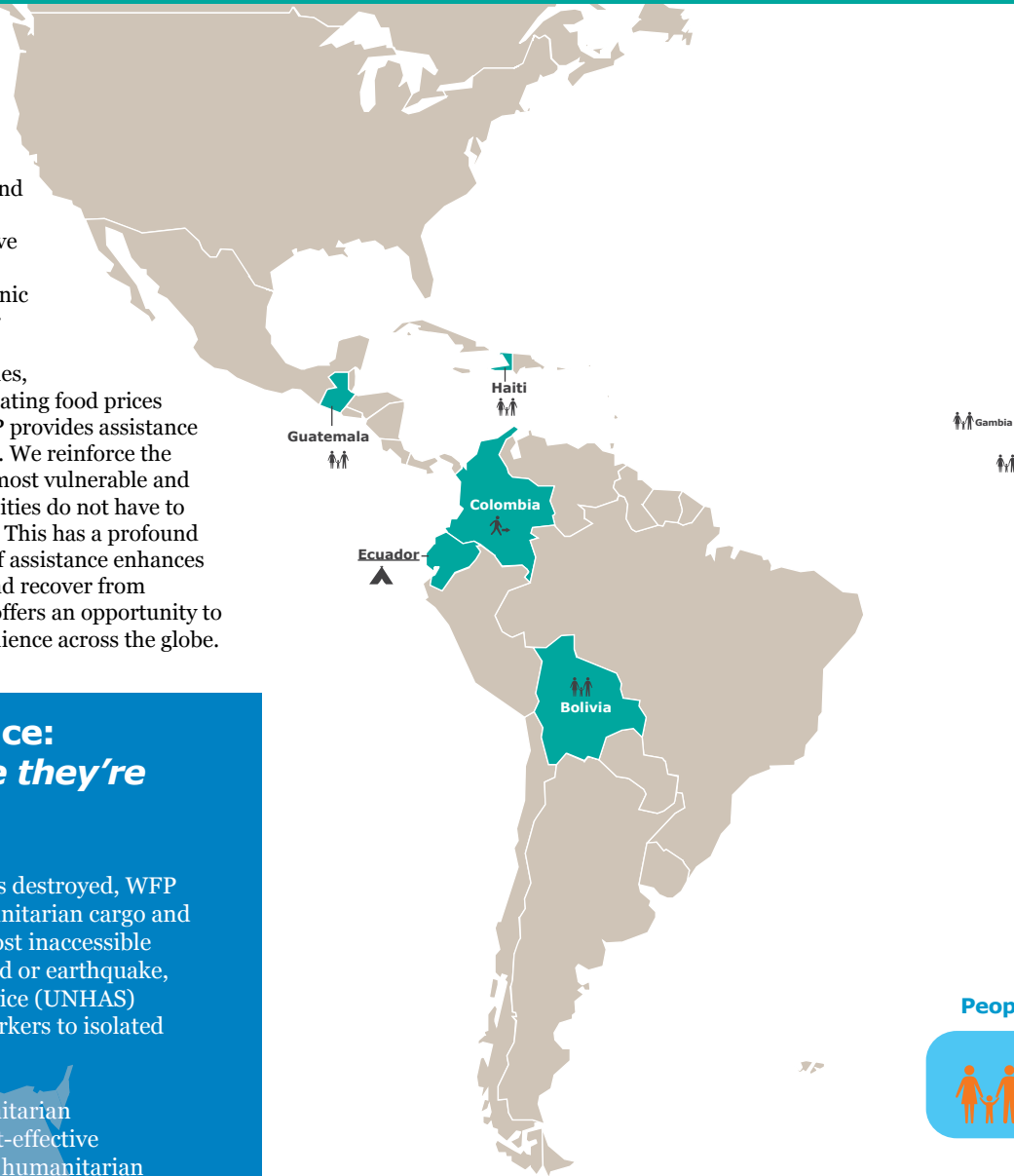
On 8 November 2013, the Philippines was hit by Typhoon Haiyan, one of the strongest and deadliest cyclones ever recorded, leaving 14 million people affected and more than four million displaced. As a consequence, livelihoods, especially in farming and fishing, were hit hard, resulting in income losses of up to 70 percent, with communities losing their food stocks as well as the next harvest. In the immediate aftermath of the typhoon, WFP activated all its systems, providing 40 metric tons of fortified biscuits and setting up logistical and telecommunication support for the entire humanitarian community. Thanks to the support of the EU, WFP was able to continue its activities on the ground, reaching over one million people with live-saving food assistance by the end of the year.

Food Security and Population Movement

WFP's assistance to Local Populations, Refugees, IDPs and supported by the European Commission in 2013

Food Security and Population Movement

Conflict and natural disasters can prompt large and sudden movements of vulnerable and hungry people to which WFP must respond quickly to save lives. Besides sudden onset disasters, population movements are also common where there is chronic hunger. In this context, the root causes of hunger often involve a combination of extreme poverty, underdevelopment, lack of livelihood opportunities, environmental degradation, poor harvests, fluctuating food prices and climate change. In these circumstances, WFP provides assistance in ways that enhance food security and resilience. We reinforce the capacities, livelihoods and opportunities for the most vulnerable and food-insecure communities. As a result, communities do not have to leave their livelihoods behind in order to survive. This has a profound impact on migration patterns because this type of assistance enhances the ability of people and communities to resist and recover from extreme events. WFP's partnership with the EU offers an opportunity to work on innovative solutions, while building resilience across the globe.



UN Humanitarian Air Service: Getting aid workers where they're needed

When roads are impassable or infrastructure is destroyed, WFP turns to the skies for speedy delivery of humanitarian cargo and aid personnel to communities cut off in the most inaccessible places on the planet. Whether the cause is flood or earthquake, cyclone or war, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) plays a crucial role in getting cargo and aid workers to isolated people in desperate need.

Run by WFP, UNHAS serves the entire humanitarian community. It provides safe, efficient and cost-effective passenger and cargo transport services for the humanitarian community as well as development agencies and NGO partners. In 2013, UNHAS transported almost 362,000 passengers and 1,921 tons of humanitarian cargo. When Typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines, UNHAS flew in 2,262 aid workers and 13 tons of cargo.

The EU provides essential support, not only to UNHAS but also to a strategic fleet of stand-by helicopters in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. These helicopters can be deployed within 24 hours and bring essential food assistance, cargo and aid workers to the whole continent of Africa and reach as far as Pakistan.

ECHO funding to UNHAS 2013
Country operations:

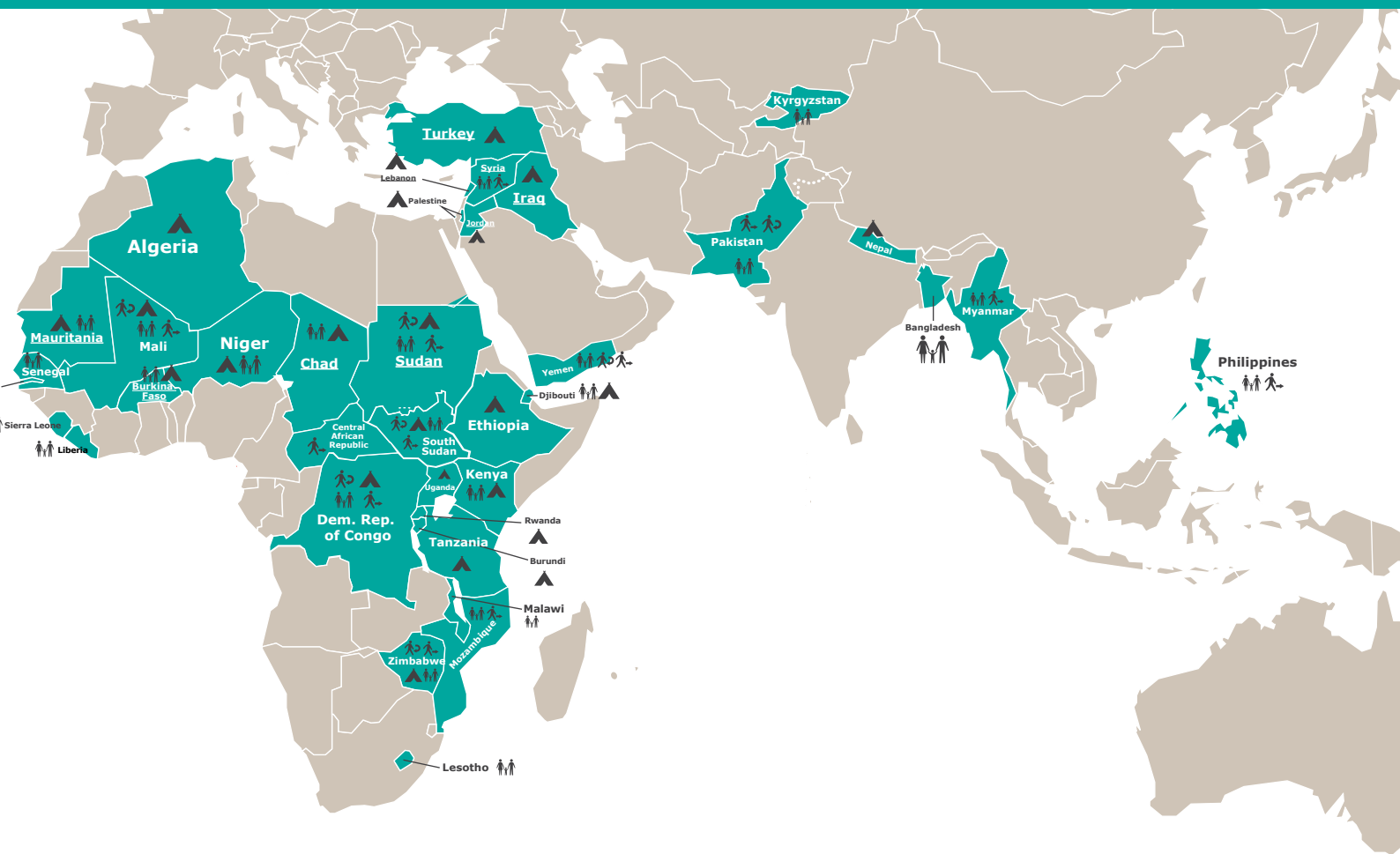
€ 13.9 million

ECHO long-term funding for the stand-by helicopter fleet:

€ 1.6 million



In the Marako village of Mali, the community has planted more than 130 moringa trees, also called a 'miracle tree'. In the past the Marako community only harvested the leaves of the tree for eating. Thanks to a WFP awareness campaign the villagers are now also eating the nutritious flowers and seeds.



le targeted



WFP and EU: Enhancing resilience in Mali

Lack of resilience is frequently due to a poor natural resource base and the overall fragility of ecosystems. The poorest and most food-insecure generally live in shock-prone environments. Building resilience is a continuous long-term effort, where humanitarian assistance is designed to safeguard development gains. In this way, emergency and development activities are complementary and mutually reinforcing responses.

An example of bridging relief with recovery efforts is WFP's food-security programme funded by the EU in Mali. As a landlocked country in the Sahel region of Africa, Mali is vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. The EU currently funds a resilience project which aims to provide immediate and long-term solutions to break the cycle of hunger in the country. It is a good example of WFP and the EU working together to ensure that communities recover from recurring droughts in the region.

The programme, launched in 2012, followed a major drought that affected the entire Sahel region. After recovering from the initial effects of the natural disaster, WFP and the EU implemented Food for Assets interventions, focusing on asset rehabilitation. The project created safety nets for target communities, provided wages and immediate access to food, restored community assets and simultaneously addressed the root causes of food insecurity and hunger. The second phase of the programme, started in 2013, implements resilience building activities through Food and Cash for Assets and aims to increase the capacity of the local community to reinforce long-term resilience to shocks. The programme in Mali illustrates WFP and the EU partnering through innovative ways and rising to the challenge of shifting from food aid to food assistance.

"Successful partnerships are fundamental to achieving our shared vision of a Zero Hunger world. They are critical to WFP's work in saving lives, protecting livelihoods and building the resilience of the hungry poor. I must thank you. It is this crucial support from European citizens, through ECHO and other channels, that enables us to provide a lifeline to millions around the world."

WFP Executive Director, Ertharin Cousin

"During my term as Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid, I have witnessed unspeakable suffering of innocent people whose lives are crushed by disasters or conflicts. Every year, for nearly 100 million children, women and men, the WFP is the only defence against the cruelty of hunger and the devastating force of malnutrition. WFP states that 'Hunger is the world's greatest solvable problem', and I will finish my term but not my determination that we can solve it."

European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva