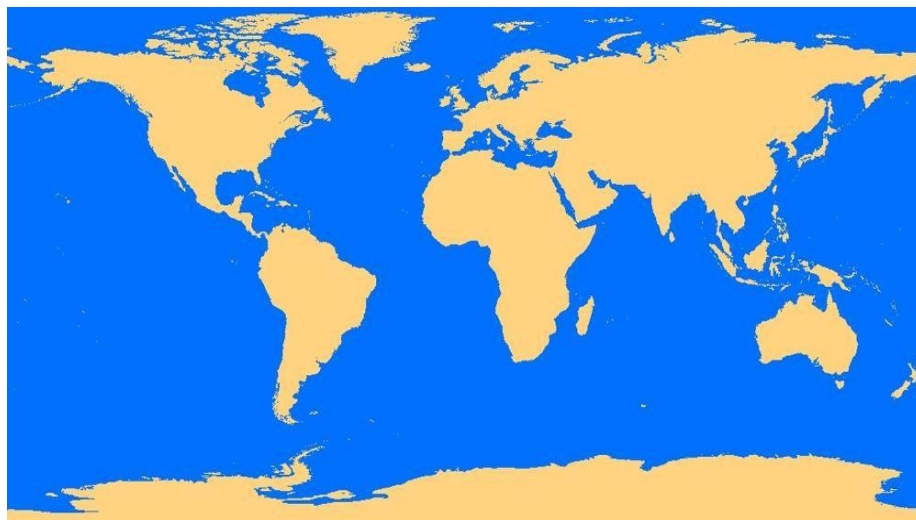


2011 Food Aid Flows



INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID INFORMATION SYSTEM
AUGUST 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
<i>Explanatory Notes</i>	4
<i>Acronyms</i>	6
2011 GLOBAL FOOD AID DELIVERIES	7
GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE	8
1. OVERVIEW	9
2. FOOD AID DONORS	11
3. FOOD AID CHANNELS	14
3.1 Food aid deliveries by channel	14
3.2 Multilateral food aid	15
3.3 Bilateral food aid	15
3.4 Food aid channelled through NGOs	16
4. FOOD AID PRODUCTS	18
5. FOOD AID DELIVERY	20
5.1 Delivery modes	20
5.2 Terms of delivery	22
5.3 Food aid sales	22
6. FOOD AID CATEGORIES	23
6.1 Global perspective	23
6.2 Emergency food aid	24
6.3 Project food aid	26
6.4 Programme food aid	28
7. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES	30
7.1 Sub-Saharan Africa	31
7.2 Asia	33
7.3 Latin America and the Caribbean	35
7.4 Eastern Europe and CIS	37
7.5 Middle East and North Africa	39
7.6 Food aid recipient countries	40

TABLES

Table 1	Global Food Aid Deliveries (2000–2011) in million mt	9
Table 2	Global Food Aid Profile of Main Donors in 2011 (%)	13
Table 3	2010–2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Food Type	19
Table 4	2010–2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Delivery Mode and Category	21
Table 5	2010–2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Category and Delivery Mode	24
Table 6	2010–2011 Emergency Food Aid Deliveries by Region	25
Table 7	2010–2011 Major Recipients of Emergency Food Aid	25
Table 8	2010–2011 Project Food Aid Deliveries by Region	26
Table 9	2010–2011 Major Recipients of Project Food Aid	27
Table 10	2010–2011 Programme Food Aid Deliveries by Region	28
Table 11	2010–2011 Major Recipients of Programme Food Aid	29
Table 12	2010–2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries: Regional Perspectives	30
Table 13	2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa	32
Table 14	2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Asia	34
Table 15	2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean	36
Table 16	2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS	38
Table 17	2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa	40
Table 18	Global Food Aid Profile of Main Recipients in 2011 (%)	41

FIGURES

Figure 1	Global Food Aid Deliveries (2000–2011)	9
Figure 2	Donor Governments and their Food Aid Deliveries (2000–2011)	11
Figure 3	Breakdown by Donor in 2011	11
Figure 4	United States of America and Japan: Food Aid Deliveries (2000–2011)	12
Figure 5	Canada, EC, Australia and United Nations: Food Aid Deliveries (2000–2011).....	12
Figure 6	Food Aid Deliveries by Channel (2000–2011)	14
Figure 7	2011 Food Aid Deliveries by Channel	14
Figure 8	2011 Multilateral Food Aid by Region	15
Figure 9	2011 Bilateral Food Aid by Region	16
Figure 10	2011 Food Aid Delivered through NGOs by Region	17
Figure 11	Food Aid Composition by Product	18
Figure 12	2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Food Type	18
Figure 13	Food Aid by Delivery Mode (2000–2011)	20
Figure 14	2011 Local and Triangular Purchases by Region	20
Figure 15	Food Aid Deliveries by Terms of Delivery (2000–2011)	22
Figure 16	Food Aid Deliveries by Market Sales (2000–2011)	22
Figure 17	2011 Food Aid Deliveries by Category	23
Figure 18	Food Aid Deliveries by Category (2000–2011)	23
Figure 19	2011 Emergency Food Aid by Major Donor	26
Figure 20	2011 Project Food Aid by Major Donor	27
Figure 21	2011 Programme Food Aid by Major Donor	29
Figure 22	Breakdown of 2010 and 2011 Food Aid Deliveries by Region	30
Figure 23	Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa (2000–2011)	31
Figure 24	Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa by Category (2000–2011)	31
Figure 25	Food Aid Deliveries to Asia (2000–2011)	33
Figure 26	Food Aid Deliveries to Asia by Category (2000–2011)	33
Figure 27	Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean (2000–2011)	35
Figure 28	Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean by Category (2000–2011)...	35
Figure 29	Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS (2000–2011)	37
Figure 30	Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS by Category (2000–2011)	37
Figure 31	Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa (2000–2011)	39
Figure 32	Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa by Category (2000–2011)	39

FOREWORD

The annual Food Aid Flows report is an important part of WFP's commitment to providing decision-makers with evidence-based analysis that will inform policy making, programming and advocacy. It helps to mobilize collective knowledge so that the right choices can be made to end hunger.

Food aid deliveries in 2011 were the lowest since 1990 at 4.1 million mt. WFP was the primary means of delivery for 60 percent of this. The priority of donors during the reporting period was to meet emergency needs: 67 percent of food aid was used for this purpose. But improving food security requires a holistic approach that goes beyond short-term responses: the needs are to address the causes of food insecurity and to introduce interventions that improve nutrition, health, education, resilience and livelihoods.

Until recently, interventions other than food aid have been limited to approaches such as distributing seeds and tools with the food aid. There is consensus, however, as to the need for long-term assistance that supports transition and resilience; this challenges short-term planning horizons because it requires a balance of interventions and assistance.

A positive development is that the 2012 Food Assistance Convention provides for a range of assistance beyond food and seeds that donors can include in their commitments: examples include cash and voucher transfers and types of support that meet food needs and also protect livelihoods and reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance. WFP welcomes these changes to the Food Aid Convention because they will improve the monitoring of aid flows and will raise awareness of shortfalls in funding, in-kind assistance and other programme support that helps countries to build long-term food security.

The Annual Food Aid Flows Report for 2011 provides an overview of trends in food aid deliveries by donor governments, non-governmental organizations and WFP. I would like to express my particular appreciation to all partners of the International Food Aid Information System for providing the information on which this report is based. Without their collaboration the International Food Aid Information System would be unable to function.

This report can be found on the International Food Aid Information System website at <http://www.wfp.org/fais>. Any requests for additional information should be directed to Ms Kartini Oppusunggu, Programme Adviser, Knowledge Management and Performance Reporting (tel. +39 06 6513 3068) or e-mail: hq.interfais@wfp.org

Chris Kaye

Director

Performance and Accountability Management Division

Explanatory Notes

The International Food Aid Information System

The International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS) was developed by WFP for the purpose of improving food aid management, coordination, reporting and analysis. Information on global food aid deliveries from its database is used by donor governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), recipient countries and WFP field offices. The data go back to 1988 and are cross-checked before publication.

CONCEPTS

Food aid categories

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

Priority country groups

- Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include net cereal-importing countries that have per capita income below the World Bank thresholds for International Development Assistance and for 20-year International Bank for Reconstruction and Development terms. In 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations classified 70 countries as LIFDCs (see www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.asp?lang=en).
- Least-developed countries have low income as measured by per capita gross domestic product, weak human resources and low level of economic diversification. In 2011, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations classified 48 countries as least-developed countries.

Delivery modes

These are the ways in which food aid is delivered to recipient countries.

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

Sale of food items

Food aid may be distributed directly to beneficiaries or sold in markets. Food delivered as programme food aid, which is often provided as balance of payments support, is usually sold on the market, but it is not the same as monetized project aid or emergency food aid. In many cases food aid sales in recipient countries have financed the transport of food or other activities.

Terms of delivery

The different types of transactions comprise assistance such as government-to-government grants for free distribution, grants for sale in the market, concessional assistance and monetary grants. The principle is that such transactions must be favourable to recipient countries. The

1999 Food Aid Convention set a ceiling for the contributions of a single donor of 20 percent of the total commitment of each Food Aid Convention member.

VARIABLES**Calendar Year**

Food aid delivery period: January to December.

Donor

A primary provider of food aid from its own resources.

Recipient

A country that receives food aid.

Food type

Foods delivered as food aid or purchased locally.

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT**Actual tons**

The actual weight in metric tons (mt) of food delivered; 1 mt = 1,000 kg.

Grain equivalent

The tonnage of grain needed to obtain a given amount of cereal-derived product. Non-cereal foods and products are not expressed in grain equivalents.

Nutritional indicators

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

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Geographical regions defined in the statistical tables are available at <http://www.wfp.org/content/food-aid-flows-2011-report>.

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

Zero ("0") tonnages in tables or graphs denote a negligible amount.

Data for 2011 are provisional.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of their authorities, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

Acronyms

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EC	European Commission
INTERFAIS	International Food Aid Information System
LIFDC	low-income, food-deficit country
NGO	non-governmental organization

2011 GLOBAL FOOD AID DELIVERIES¹*million mt*

Global Food Aid		4.1
By category	Emergency	2.8
	Project	1.2
	Programme	0.1
By food type	Cereals	3.8
	Non-cereals	0.3
By mode	Local purchase	1.2
	Triangular purchase	0.7
	Direct transfer	2.2
By sale	Sold	0.5
	Distributed	3.6
By channel	Multilateral	2.5
	Bilateral	0.2
	NGOs	1.4
By recipient region	Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5
	Asia	0.9
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3
	Middle East and North Africa	0.4
	Eastern Europe and CIS	0
By donor	United States of America	2.2
	EC and Member States	0.6
	United Nations Agencies	0.4
	Japan	0.3
	Canada	0.2
	Australia	0.1
	Other donors	0.3

¹ Global food aid deliveries encompass all food types.

GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Food aid deliveries (million mt)					
Global food aid deliveries	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.9	4.1
WFP share of total	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.4
Food aid delivered by type					
Cereals	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.5	3.8
Non-cereals	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3
Global food aid deliveries (%)					
Procurement in developing countries	39	32	31	32	34
Deliveries by channel					
Bilateral	22	11	6	5	4
Multilateral	54	64	64	57	62
NGOs	24	25	30	37	34
Food aid deliveries by category					
Emergency	62	76	74	74	67
Project	23	19	22	22	30
Programme	15	5	4	4	3
Food aid deliveries by region					
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	63	63	58	62
Asia	30	24	23	29	21
Eastern Europe and CIS	5	2	2	1	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	5	5	8	7
Middle East and North Africa	6	6	5	4	10
Deliveries to					
Developing countries	97.7	98.3	97.9	98.4	95.8
Least-developed countries	56.5	68.8	66.9	66.5	64.2
LIFDCs	92.0	91.9	92.0	94.5	87.2
Total cereal food aid deliveries as % of					
World cereal production	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
World cereal imports	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2
Cereals food aid deliveries to LIFDC as % of					
LIFDCs cereal production	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
LIFDCs cereal imports	5.2	6.4	5.6	5.9	3.7

1. OVERVIEW

The likelihood of continuing high and volatile food prices, which will make poor countries more vulnerable to poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, is a concern in the international community. Estimates in 2011 indicated that global food aid deliveries totalled 4.1 million mt, a 31 percent decline from 2010, following the declining trend since 2008 (see Figure 1 and Table 1). Nonetheless, WFP remains the primary means for delivering food assistance: 60 percent of global food aid was provided through WFP in 2011.

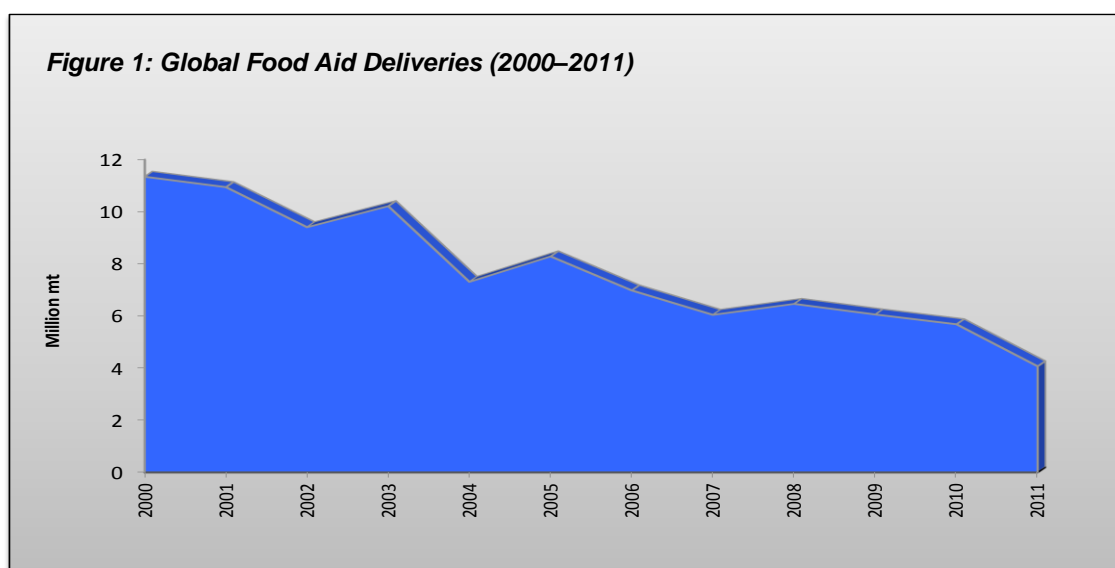


Table 1: Global Food Aid Deliveries (2000–2011) in million mt

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
11.3	10.9	9.4	10.2	7.3	8.3	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.9	4.1

Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa were the main recipients of food aid in 2011, but deliveries were 26 percent lower than the previous year. Declines in food aid deliveries were also reported in Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. The regional increase in share reported in the Middle East and North Africa was 59 percent.

The top eight recipient countries accounted for 55 percent of food aid deliveries: Ethiopia (19 percent), Pakistan (10 percent), Kenya (7 percent), the Sudan (5 percent), Mozambique and Somalia (both 4 percent), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Afghanistan (both 3 percent).

In 2011, the United States of America, Japan, Canada, the European Commission (EC) and Australia provided 71 percent of food aid deliveries. The amount of “non-monetized” food aid distributed directly to targeted beneficiaries was 32 percent less than in 2010 and accounted for 89 percent of deliveries.

As in the previous two years, food aid was provided on a full grant basis in 2011. Food aid purchased from developing countries amounted to 1.4 million mt (34 percent), a 2 percent

increase from 2010. WFP procured 71 percent of its food locally, of which 13 percent was obtained from smallholder farmers under Purchase for Progress pilot schemes.

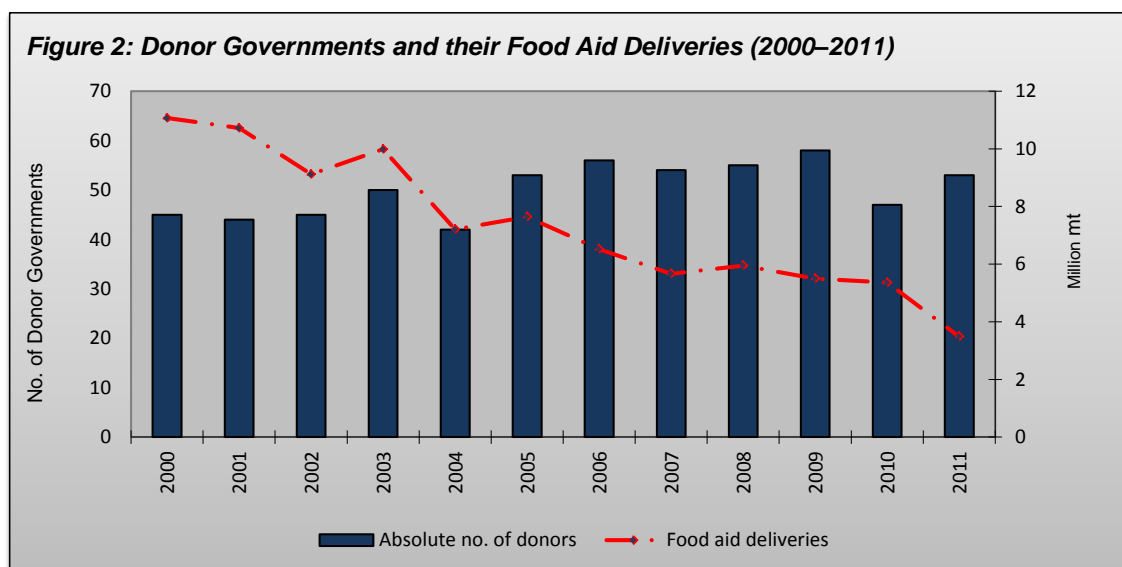
Emergency food aid accounted for 67 percent of deliveries, of which WFP provided 91 percent. The total tonnage decreased by 1.6 million mt – 37 percent – compared with 2010. The share of project food aid increased by 9 percent; programme food aid decreased by 2 percent. All programme food aid was provided through bilateral donations.

Multilateral food aid constituted 62 percent of food aid deliveries in 2011, with a 5 percent increase in share. Bilateral food aid accounted for 4 percent of deliveries; food aid channelled through NGOs accounted for 34 percent, a 37 percent decrease from 2010 levels.

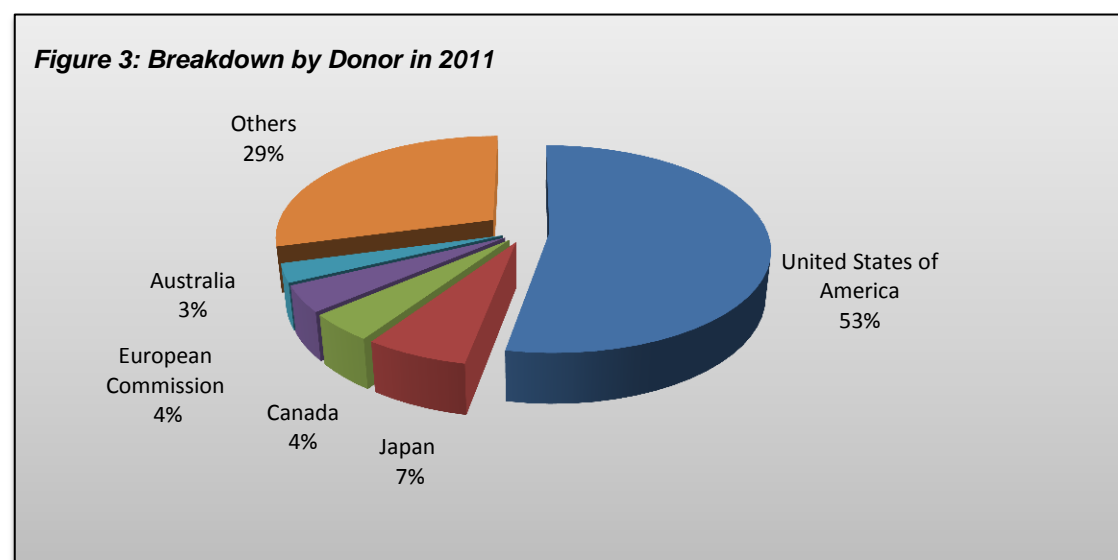
On the basis of established indicators for estimating the number of people whose nutritional requirements could be met through food aid deliveries, the 2011 tonnage provided sufficient calories for 17.6 million people, proteins for 23 million and fat for 13.5 million. But the tonnage would meet the iodine requirements of only 236,000 people and the vitamin B12 requirements of 689,000 people.

2. FOOD AID DONORS

Food aid donations have fallen in the last decade. The number of donor governments has varied from year to year (see Figure 2). In 2011, 86 percent of food aid was funded by 53 donor governments, of which 60 percent donated less than 10,000 mt each.



In 2011, the contributions of the top five donor governments – the United States of America, Japan, Canada, the EC and Australia – accounted for 71 percent of food aid deliveries (see Figure 3).



The decline in food aid deliveries was particularly evident in the reduced level of contributions by major donors compared with 2010: Germany 17 percent, Canada 28 percent, Japan 33 percent, the United States of America 41 percent and the United Kingdom 76 percent.

The amount of aid delivered was greater in United States dollar terms, but the gap between the promised 0.7 percent of gross national income and the amounts actually given seems to be increasing. Compared with 2010, the United States of America delivered 1.5 million mt less and Japan 129,000 mt less: their combined share declined by 9 percent (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: United States of America and Japan: Food Aid Deliveries (2000–2011)

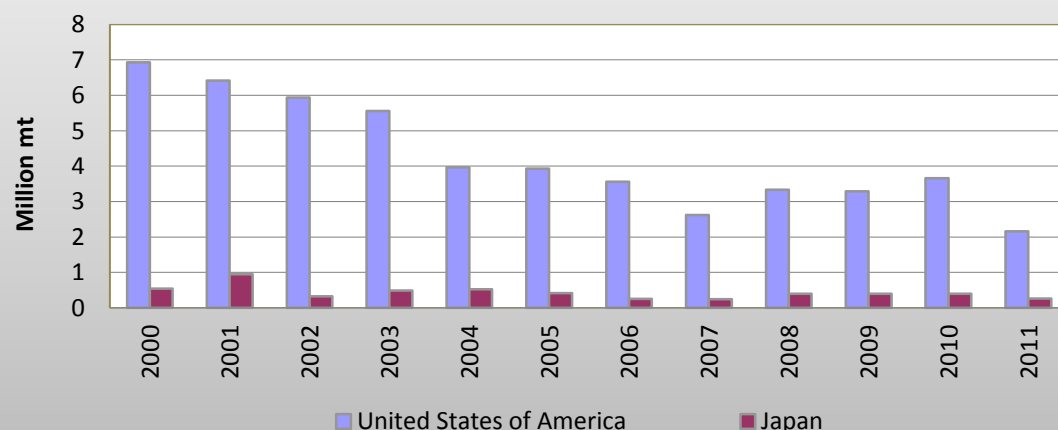
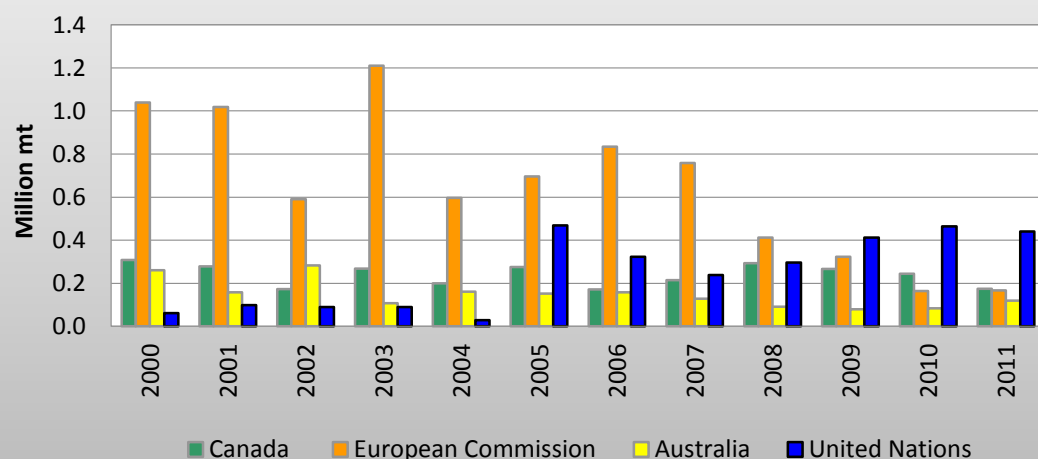


Figure 5 shows the contributions to food aid deliveries of Australia (119,000 mt; 3 percent), the EC (167,000 mt; 4 percent), Canada (175,000 mt; 4 percent) and the United Nations (440,000 mt; 11 percent). The EC's contribution was 2 percent greater than in 2010.

Figure 5: Canada, EC, Australia, United Nations: Food Aid Deliveries (2000–2011)



The top six donors in 2011 (see Table 2) contributed 82 percent of food aid. The increased share donated by the United Nations compared with 2010 was influenced by the continued growth of multi-donor funds, in particular to meet needs in Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka and the Sudan.

Table 2: Global Food Aid Profile of Major Donors in 2011 (%)

	Australia	Canada	European Commission	Japan	United Nations	United States of America
FOOD AID CATEGORY						
Emergency	92	65	97	46	96	55
Project	8	35	3	16	4	45
Programme	–	–	–	38	–	0
FOOD TYPE						
Cereals	100	99	91	100	100	91
Non-cereals	0	1	9	0	0	9
SALE						
Distributed	100	100	100	67	100	84
Sold	–	0	–	33	–	16
RECIPIENT REGION						
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	61	38	63	60	67
Asia	37	16	9	23	26	19
Eastern Europe & CIS	–	2	–	2	–	0
Middle East & North Africa	12	10	50	7	12	4
Latin America & the Caribbean	0	12	3	5	3	9
TERMS OF DELIVERY						
Grant	100	100	100	100	100	100
Concessional-sales	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOOD AID CHANNELS						
Bilateral	–	–	–	33	–	3
Multilateral	100	90	95	62	100	44
NGOs	0	10	5	5	–	53
DELIVERY MODES						
Direct transfer	5	1	1	43	1	89
Local purchase	45	54	52	36	45	11
Triangular purchase	51	45	47	20	54	0

Of the top six donors, Japan provided a significant share of programme food aid; the others contributed primarily to emergencies and projects. The multilateral channel was increasingly used: the United States of America continued to channel half of its deliveries through NGOs (see Table 2).

Cereals remained the main food type: 89 percent of cereals and 85 percent of non-cereals were freely distributed to beneficiaries. The remainder was sold to finance the transport of food or other activities.

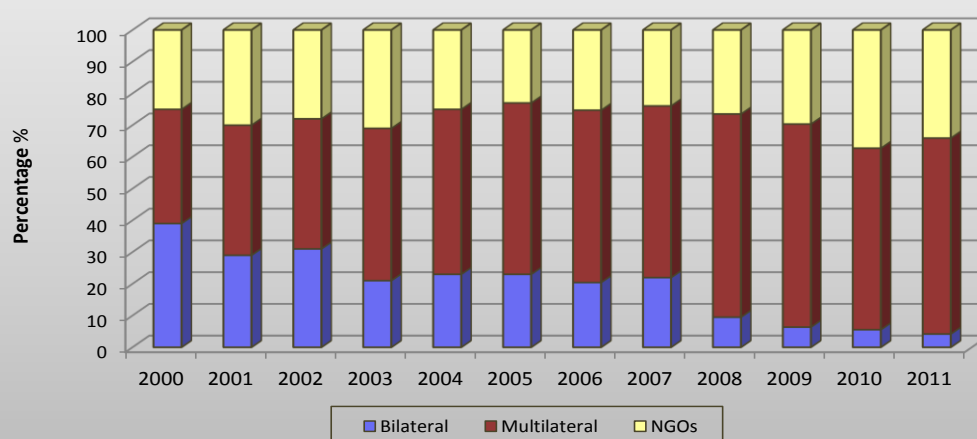
Donors preferred local and triangular purchases as transfer modes. Japan used direct transfers for 43 percent of its deliveries and the United States of America 89 percent.

3. FOOD AID CHANNELS

3.1 Food aid deliveries by channel

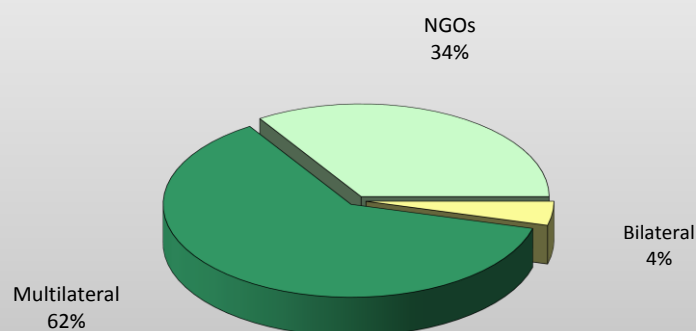
The decline in tonnage delivered was evident in all channels. Compared with 2010, bilateral food aid fell by 48 percent and accounted for 4 percent of deliveries in 2011, food aid channelled through NGOs – 34 percent of deliveries – fell by 37 percent, and multilateral food aid – 62 percent of deliveries – decreased by 25 percent. In terms of share, multilateral food aid increased by 5 percent, bilateral food aid decreased by 1 percent and food aid channelled through NGOs decreased by 3 percent.

Figure 6: Food Aid Deliveries by Channel (2000–2011)



Since 2000, donor commitment to multilateral food aid has increased by 75 percent in response to food security challenges in the poorest countries. The percentage of bilateral food aid reached its lowest reported level in 2011 (see Figures 6 and 7).

Figure 7: 2011 Food Aid Deliveries by Channel

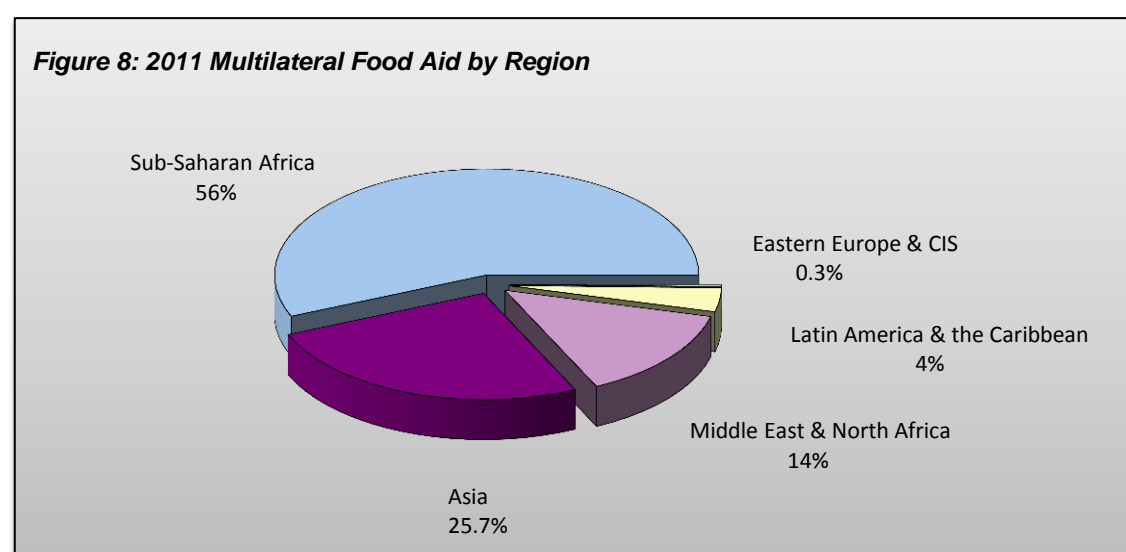


3.2 Multilateral food aid

Multilateral food aid amounted to 2.5 million mt, of which 97 percent was channelled through WFP and 3 percent through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East.

Emergency food aid accounted for 90 percent of multilateral food aid deliveries. Of the remainder, 1 percent was sold and 9 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries as project food aid.

In 2011, 56 percent of multilateral food aid was delivered to Sub-Saharan Africa, 26 percent to Asia, 14 percent to the Middle East and North Africa, 4 percent to Latin America and the Caribbean and the remainder to Eastern Europe and the CIS (see Figure 8).



The United States of America contributed 38 percent of multilateral food aid, the United Nations 17 percent and the EC, Canada and Japan 6 percent each.

The five main recipient countries in 2011 were Ethiopia (407,000 mt, 16 percent), Pakistan (348,000 mt, 14 percent), Kenya (250,000 mt, 10 percent), the Sudan (201,000 mt, 8 percent) and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (166,000 mt, 7 percent).

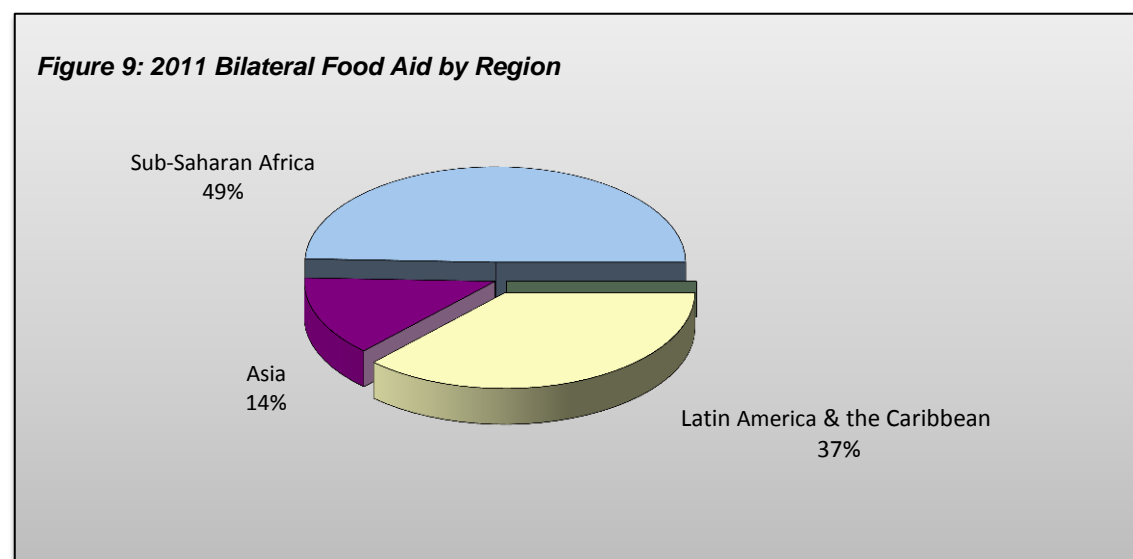
Compared with 2010, food aid deliveries to Ethiopia fell by 3 percent, to Pakistan by 5 percent and to the Sudan by 6 percent. Kenya benefited from an increase of 59,000 mt and the Occupied Palestinian Territory from an increase of 73,000 mt, both 4 percent in share.

Of food aid deliveries in 2011, 39 percent came from local purchases, 33 percent from direct transfers from donor countries to recipient countries, and 28 percent from triangular purchases.

3.3 Bilateral food aid

In 2011, bilateral food aid accounted for 4 percent of deliveries: the 170,000 mt delivered was 155,000 mt less than in 2010. Of this, 53 percent was earmarked for programme food aid – mainly supplied on a government-to-government basis – 45 percent for project food aid and 2 percent for emergency food aid.

Of bilateral food aid, 49 percent was delivered to Sub-Saharan Africa, 14 percent to Asia and 37 percent to Latin America and the Caribbean (see Figure 9).



Afghanistan was the major recipient country in Asia. Recipients in other regions included Nicaragua (20 percent), El Salvador (18 percent), Tanzania and Mozambique (both 10 percent) and Ghana (9 percent). Bilateral food aid was channelled to 22 countries, seven fewer than in 2010.

Japan contributed 51 percent of bilateral food aid, the United States of America 40 percent, China and Saudi Arabia both 3 percent and Germany 2 percent. Of food aid channelled bilaterally, 98 percent resulted from direct transfers from donor countries to recipient countries. The share of bilateral food aid procured locally remained at 2 percent; triangular transactions decreased from 0.7 percent in 2010 to 0.3 percent in 2011.

Bilateral food aid continued primarily to be sold on the market: 53 percent of the total was monetized. The remaining 47 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries, of which 45 percent was allocated for projects and 2 percent for emergencies.

3.4 Food aid channelled through NGOs

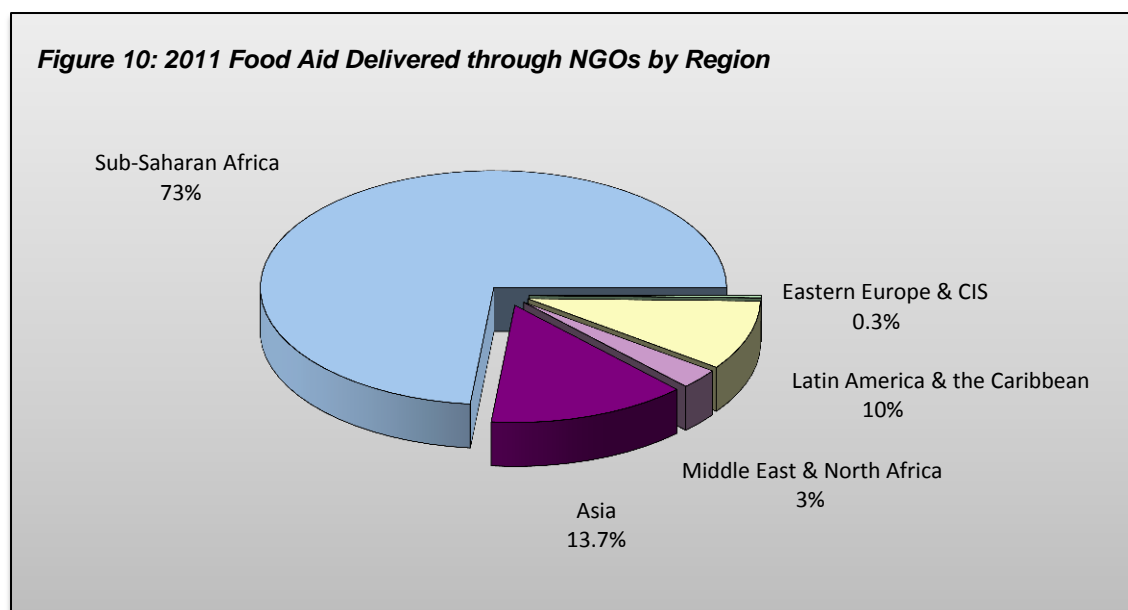
In 2011, 1.4 million mt of food aid was channelled through NGOs, 34 percent more than in 2010.

Project food aid accounted for 67 percent of food aid channelled through NGOs; the share of emergency food aid reached 33 percent, and programme food aid accounted for 0.29 percent.

Of the food aid channelled through NGOs, 74 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries; the remaining 26 percent, consisting of project food aid, was sold on the market.

Sub-Saharan Africa received 73 percent of the food aid delivered through NGOs, the highest share in the past ten years. Asia received 14 percent, Latin America and the Caribbean

10 percent, the Middle East and North Africa 3 percent and Eastern Europe and the CIS 0.3 percent (see Figure 10).

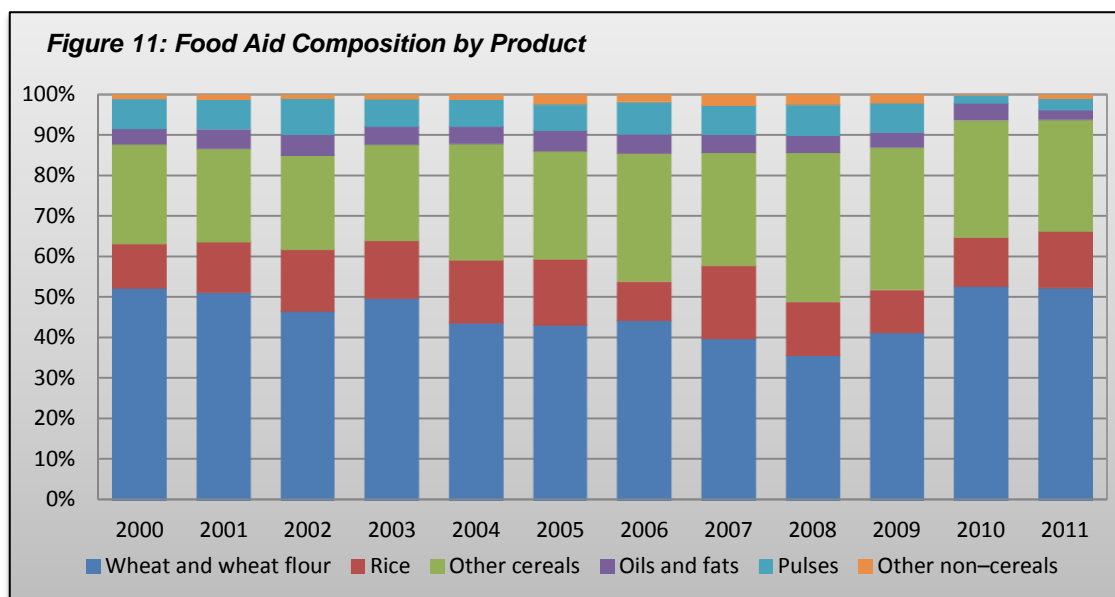


In 2011, NGOs channelled food aid to 80 countries, 13 more than in 2010. Of these countries, 57 received less than 1 percent of the food aid deliveries channelled through NGOs. The main recipient countries were Ethiopia (350,000 mt), Mozambique (124,000 mt), DRC (99,000 mt), Somalia (60,000 mt) and Guatemala (57,000 mt). These countries accounted for more than half of food aid deliveries.

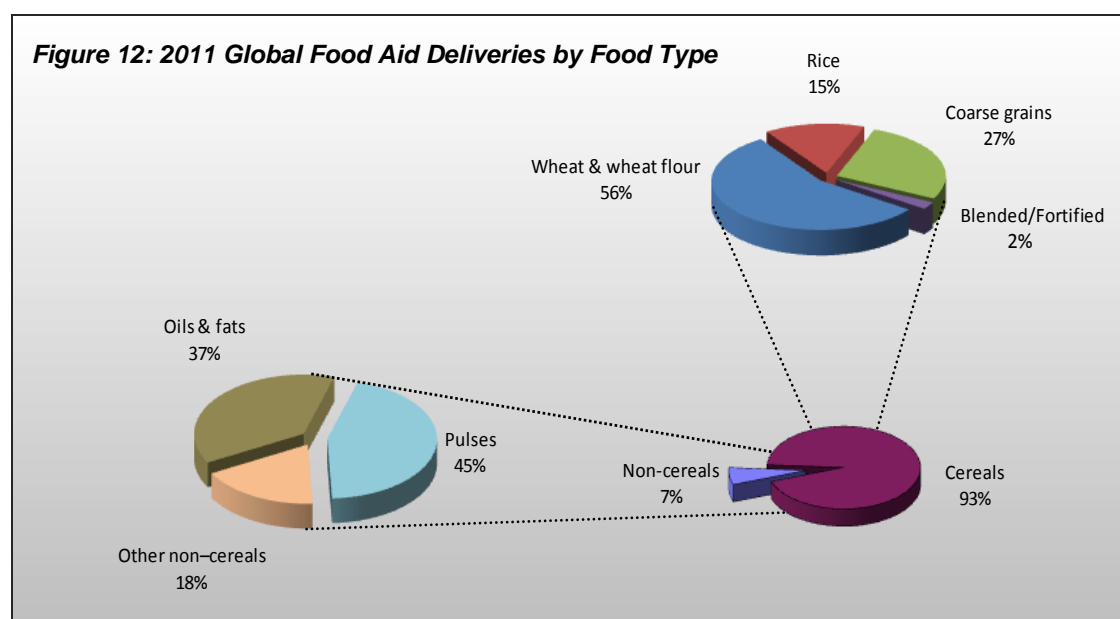
Of the food aid channelled through NGOs, 82 percent was provided by the United States of America, 8 percent by NGOs, 3 percent by Canada – of which 54 percent was channelled through the Canadian Foodgrains Bank – and 2 percent each by Germany and Luxembourg.

4. FOOD AID PRODUCTS

The composition of food aid donations has changed significantly over the years: the shares of cereals, non-cereals and pulses have increased along with more donations of micronutrients and iodized salt (see Figure 11).



Cereals accounted for 93 percent of deliveries, and non-cereals for the remaining 7 percent. Compared with 2010, the share of cereals decreased by 1 percent; non-cereals increased by the same percentage.



The share of cereals increased by 4 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa and by 5 percent in the Middle East; there were decreases of 8 percent in Asia, 1 percent in Latin America and the

Caribbean, and a negligible decrease in Eastern Europe and the CIS. The five countries receiving the most cereals were: Ethiopia (19 percent), Pakistan (10 percent), Kenya (7 percent), the Sudan (5 percent) and Mozambique (4 percent).

Table 3 shows that food aid deliveries of all categories except meat, fish and dairy products declined from 2010 levels: i) rice fell by 17 percent, but its share of cereals increased by 2 percent; ii) coarse grains fell by 27 percent, but their share of cereals rose by 1 percent; and iii) pulses fell by 17 percent, but their share of non-cereals rose by 1 percent.

Deliveries of blended and fortified foods – corn-soya blend, Faffa (a formula for infants, commercially produced in Ethiopia) and Nutrimix – amounted to 92,000 mt. The products Plumpy'nut – a peanut-based paste for the treatment of severe/acute malnutrition – and Nutri-Butter – a nutritional supplement in the form of ready-to-use paste – more than doubled their share of the “other non-cereal” category.

Table 3: 2010–2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Food Type

FOOD TYPE	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	mt (000)	%	mt (000)	%	%
Cereals	5 539	94	3 798	93	- 31
Wheat and wheat flour	3 254	55	2 117	52	- 35
Rice	682	12	566	14	- 17
Coarse grains	1 409	24	1 024	25	- 27
Blended/Fortified	194	3	92	2	- 53
Non-cereals	338	6	270	7	- 20
Dairy products	4	0	5	0	39
Meat and fish	2	0	8	0	> 100
Oils and fats	151	3	101	2	- 33
Pulses	145	2	121	3	- 17
Other non-cereals	35	1	34	1	- 1

5. FOOD AID DELIVERY

5.1 Delivery modes

A trend is evident in the modes of delivery chosen by donor governments in that the share of cash transfers and vouchers to support local and triangular purchases is increasing, though most food aid continues to be provided in-kind (see Figure 13).

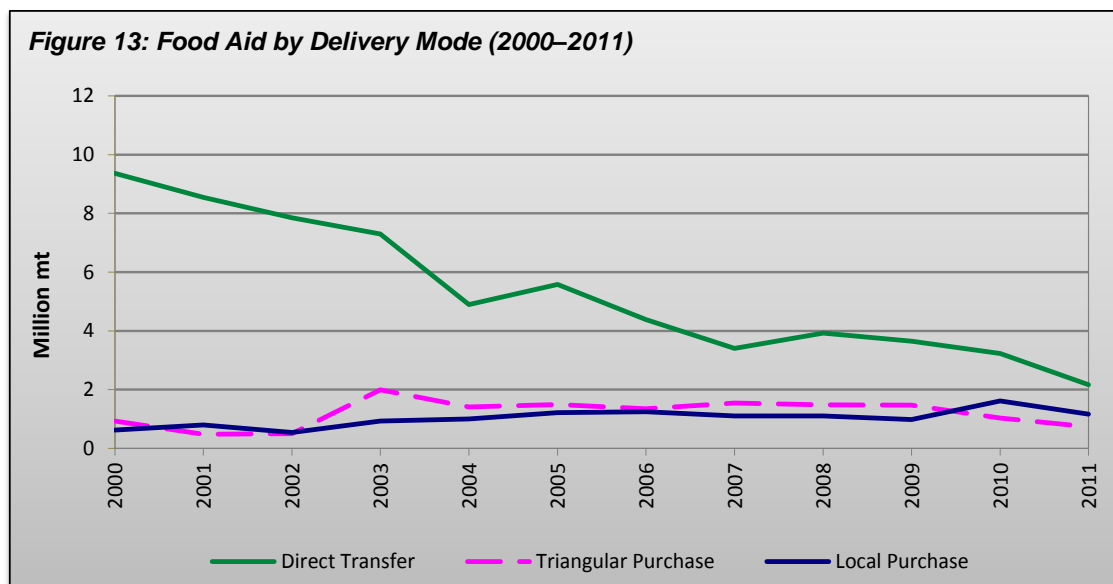
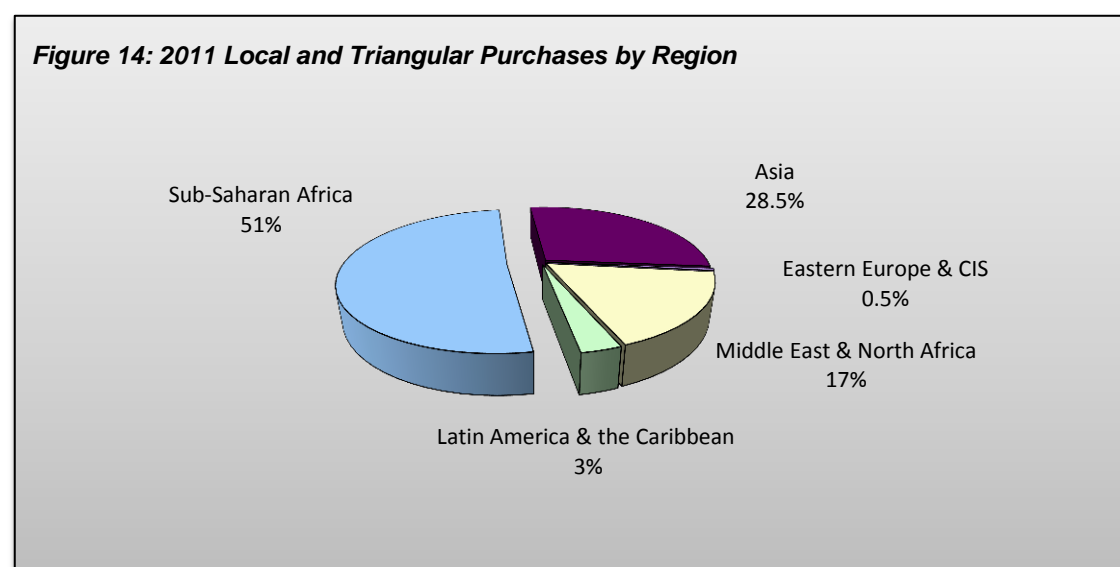


Figure 14 shows that 51 percent of local and triangular purchases were made in Sub-Saharan Africa, 29 percent in Asia, 17 percent in the Middle East and North Africa and 3 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Such purchases increased by 69 percent in the Middle East and North Africa from 194,000 mt in 2010 to 327,000 mt in 2011.

Of local purchases, 20 percent were donated by the United States of America, 17 percent by the United Nations, 8 percent each by Japan and Canada, and 7 percent by the EC.



Direct transfers accounted for 53 percent of food aid deliveries in 2011, a decrease of 33 percent compared with 2010. Of the remaining 47 percent, local purchases fell by 449,000 mt (28 percent) from 2010, and triangular transactions by 292,000 mt (28 percent, see Table 4).

The United States of America continued to be the main provider of food aid through direct transfers, accounting for 89 percent of deliveries.

Table 4: 2010–2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Delivery Mode and Category

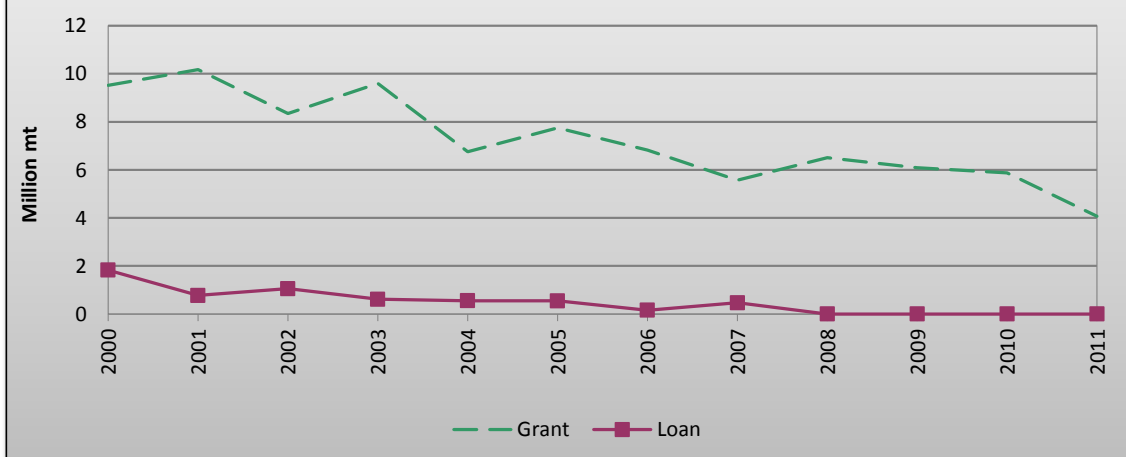
DELIVERY MODE	CATEGORY	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
		Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Direct transfer		3 232	100	2 165	100	-33
	Emergency	1 956	61	1 086	50	-44
	Project	1 015	31	975	45	-4
	Programme	261	8	104	5	-60
Triangular purchase		1 029	100	737	100	-28
	Emergency	907	88	654	89	-28
	Project	122	12	79	11	-36
	Programme	–	–	4	1	–
Local purchase		1 615	100	1 166	100	-28
	Emergency	1 482	92	994	85	-33
	Project	133	8	172	15	29
	Programme	0	0	–	–	–

Of food aid for emergencies, 89 percent was delivered through triangular purchases, 85 percent through local purchases and 50 percent through direct transfers.

5.2 Terms of delivery

Since 2008, all food aid has been provided on a grant basis.

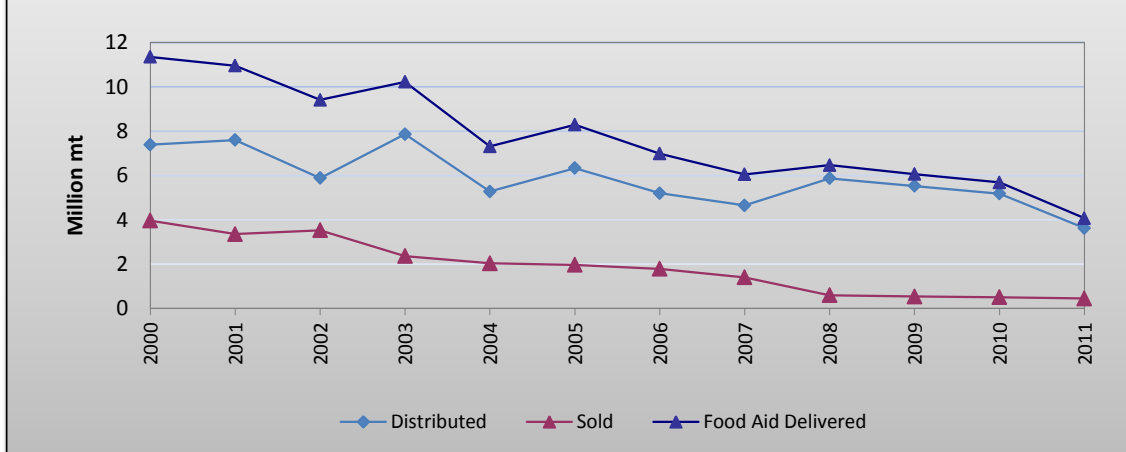
Figure 15: Food Aid Deliveries by Terms of Delivery (2000–2011)



5.3 Food aid sales

In 2011, food aid sales of 450,000 mt accounted for 11 percent of deliveries. The remaining 89 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: Food Aid Deliveries by Market Sales (2000–2011)



Of the food aid delivered through market sales, the United States of America provided 79 percent and Japan 19 percent. Deliveries were made to 22 countries, five fewer than in 2011: of these, DRC received 21 percent, Mozambique 20 percent, Bangladesh 7 percent and Uganda 5 percent.

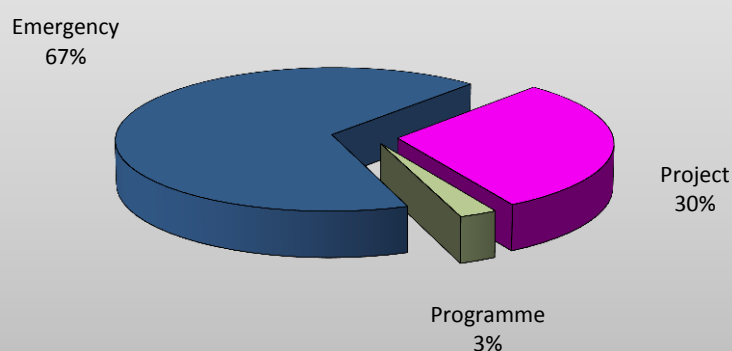
Of these contributions, 80 percent was project food aid delivered through NGOs and 20 percent was programme food aid.

6. FOOD AID CATEGORIES

6.1 Global perspective

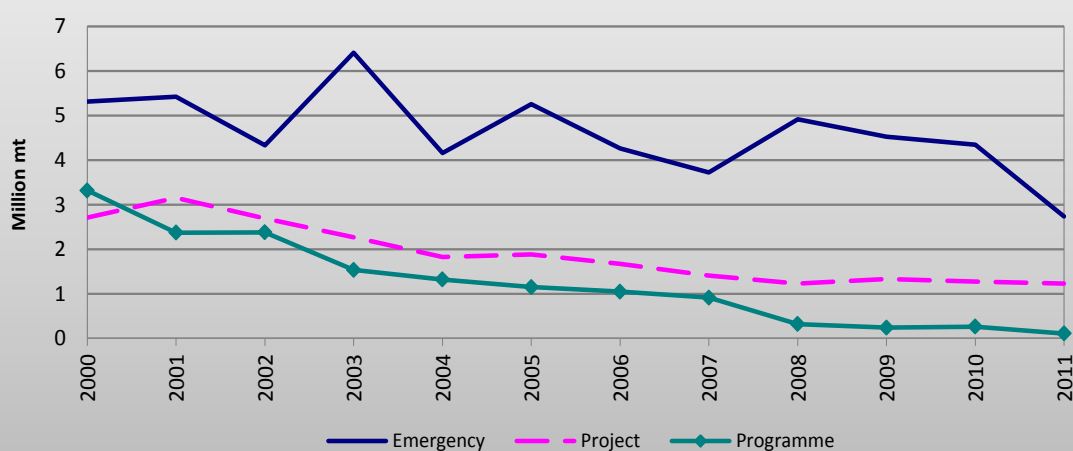
Food aid is categorized according to the way it is provided by donors and used by recipient countries. In 2011, 67 percent of food aid delivered was for emergency operations; project food aid accounted for 30 percent and the remaining 3 percent was programme food aid (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: 2011 Food Aid Deliveries by Category



Emergency food aid fell by 1.6 million mt in 2011, 37 percent less than in 2010 (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Food Aid Deliveries by Category (2000–2011)



Programme food aid decreased by 59 percent and project food aid by 4 percent. The reduction in emergency food aid resulted mainly from a significant decline in direct transfers (see Table 5).

Table 5: 2010–2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries by Category and Delivery mode

CATEGORY	DELIVERY MODE	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
		Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency		4 345	100	2 734	100	-37
	Direct transfer	1 956	45	1 086	40	-44
	Triangular purchase	907	21	654	24	-28
	Local purchase	1 482	34	994	36	-33
Project		1 271	100	1 226	100	-4
	Direct transfer	1 015	80	975	80	-4
	Triangular purchase	122	10	79	6	-36
	Local purchase	133	11	172	14	29
Programme		261	100	108	100	-59
	Direct transfer	261	100	104	96	-60
	Triangular purchase	–	–	4	4	–
	Local purchase	0	0	–	–	–

In 2011, 91 percent of food aid channelled through WFP was delivered for emergencies; the remaining 9 percent – 224,000 mt – was for project use.

6.2 Emergency food aid

In terms of damage caused by natural disasters, 2011 was the costliest year ever; the earthquake and tsunami in Japan in March was the single biggest disaster. The largest responses to natural disasters were made for the Horn of Africa drought and flooding in Pakistan and Cambodia.

Emergency food aid for Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Middle East and North Africa accounted for 96 percent of deliveries. Latin America and the Caribbean received 4 percent, and Eastern Europe and CIS received negligible quantities (see Table 6).

The main deliveries to countries were as follows, by region: i) Sub-Saharan Africa – Ethiopia 37 percent, Kenya 14 percent, the Sudan 13 percent and Somalia 10 percent; ii) Asia – Pakistan 57 percent and Afghanistan 17 percent; iii) Middle East and North Africa – Occupied Palestinian Territory 43 percent, Yemen 21 percent and Libya 17 percent; iv) Latin America and the Caribbean – Haiti 62 percent, Guatemala 15 percent and Colombia 15 percent.

Table 6: 2010–2011 Emergency Food Aid Deliveries by Region

REGION	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 418	56	1 618	59	-33
Asia	1 371	31	660	24	-52
Middle East & North Africa	233	5	351	13	51
Latin America & the Caribbean	298	7	95	4	-68
Eastern Europe & CIS	25	1	9	0	-65

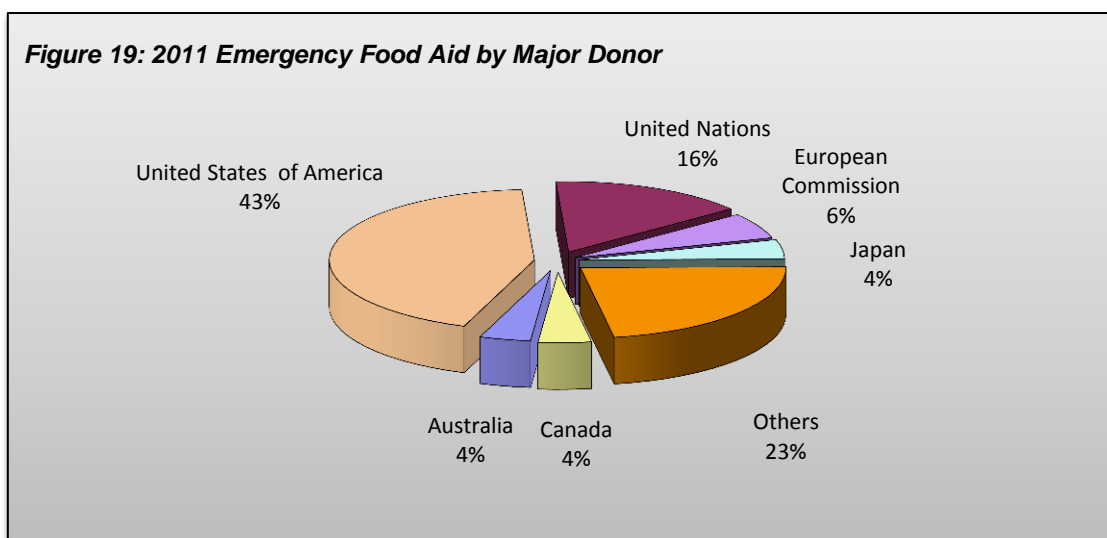
Food aid for Kyrgyzstan accounted for 99 percent of regional deliveries to Eastern Europe and the CIS to assist displaced people in coping with the aftermath of civil unrest.

The top ten recipient countries of emergency food aid are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: 2010–2011 Major Recipients of Emergency Food Aid

RECIPIENT	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Ethiopia	1,139	26	605	22	-47
Pakistan	990	23	379	14	-62
Kenya	198	5	233	9	17
Sudan	471	11	203	7	-57
Somalia	69	2	165	6	>100
Occupied Palestinian Territory	92	2	151	6	64
Afghanistan	77	2	110	4	43
Chad	104	2	77	3	-26
Yemen	78	2	73	3	-7
Libya	–	–	61	2	–

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



6.3 Project food aid

Projects in Sub-Saharan Africa received 67 percent of global food aid; 16 percent was delivered in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2011, Eastern Europe and the CIS received the smallest tonnage – 4,500 mt (see Table 8).

Table 8: 2010–2011 Project Food Aid Deliveries by Region

REGION	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	775	61	819	67	6
Asia	287	23	186	15	-35
Middle East & North Africa	13	1	24	2	93
Latin America & the Caribbean	172	14	192	16	12
Eastern Europe & CIS	25	2	5	0	-82

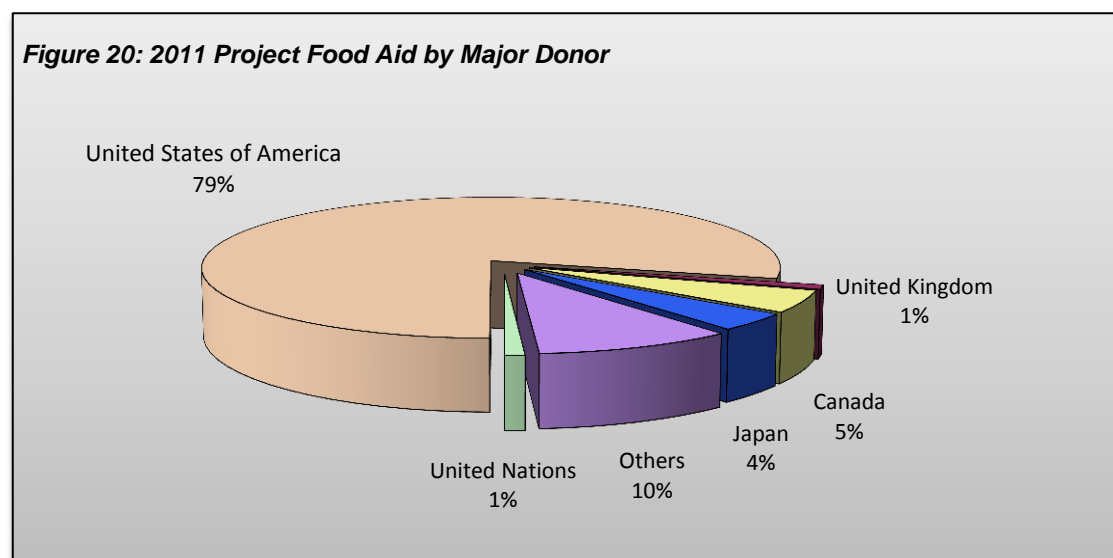
The main recipients of food aid in 2011 were six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, three in Latin America and the Caribbean and one in Asia (see Table 9). The shares received by Mozambique (127,000 mt), Kenya (47,000 mt) and Nicaragua (34,000 mt) doubled compared with 2010; Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Haiti reported significant lows.

Table 9: 2010–2011 Major Recipients of Project Food Aid

RECIPIENT	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Ethiopia	262	21	150	12	-43
Mozambique	58	5	127	10	> 100
DRC	64	5	99	8	54
Bangladesh	180	14	93	8	-48
Uganda	36	3	54	4	49
Guatemala	51	4	52	4	2
Kenya	20	2	43	3	> 100
Malawi	35	3	37	3	5
Nicaragua	0	0	34	3	> 100
Haiti	88	7	33	3	-62

The United States of America contributed 79 percent of project food aid (see Figure 20). Canada increased its share by 2 percent, and the shares provided by Japan and the United Nations fell by 1 percent compared with 2010.

Figure 20: 2011 Project Food Aid by Major Donor



6.4 Programme food aid

Deliveries of programme food aid continued to fall in each region: Sub-Saharan Africa received 73 percent, Asia 14 percent and the Middle East and North Africa 12 percent. No deliveries were reported in Latin America and the Caribbean or Eastern Europe and the CIS (see Table 10).

Table 10: 2010–2011 Programme Food Aid Deliveries by Region

REGION	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	209	80	79	73	-62
Asia	41	16	15	14	-62
Middle East & North Africa	–	–	14	12	–
Latin America & the Caribbean	11	4	–	–	–
Eastern Europe & CIS	–	–	–	–	–

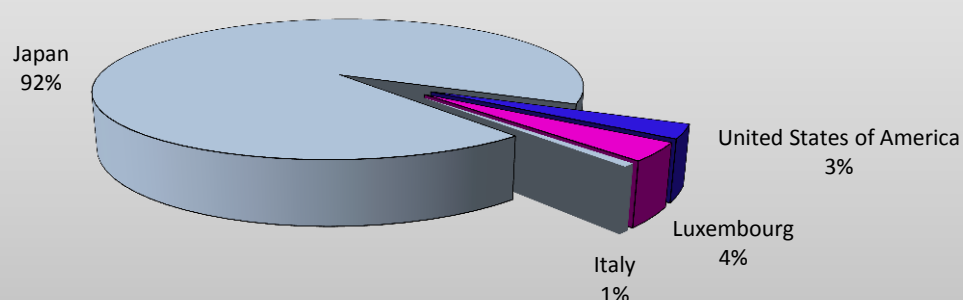
The main recipients of programme food aid in each region are shown in Table 11. In Sub-Saharan Africa, Tanzania and Mozambique received 17,000 mt each, Ghana 16,000 mt, and Mali and Swaziland 12,000 mt each. In Asia, 80 percent was directed to the Maldives; in the Middle East and North Africa, 14,000 mt was delivered to the Occupied Palestinian Territory and smaller tonnages went to Afghanistan, Cape Verde and Mauritania.

Table 11: 2010–2011 Major Recipients of Programme Food Aid

RECIPIENT	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Tanzania	–	–	17	16	–
Mozambique	–	–	17	16	–
Ghana	–	–	16	15	–
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	–	14	12	–
Maldives	12	5	12	11	0
Mali	0	0	12	11	100
Swaziland	–	–	12	11	–
Cape Verde	15	6	4	4	-74
Afghanistan	4	2	3	3	-20
Mauritania	11	4	0	0	-95

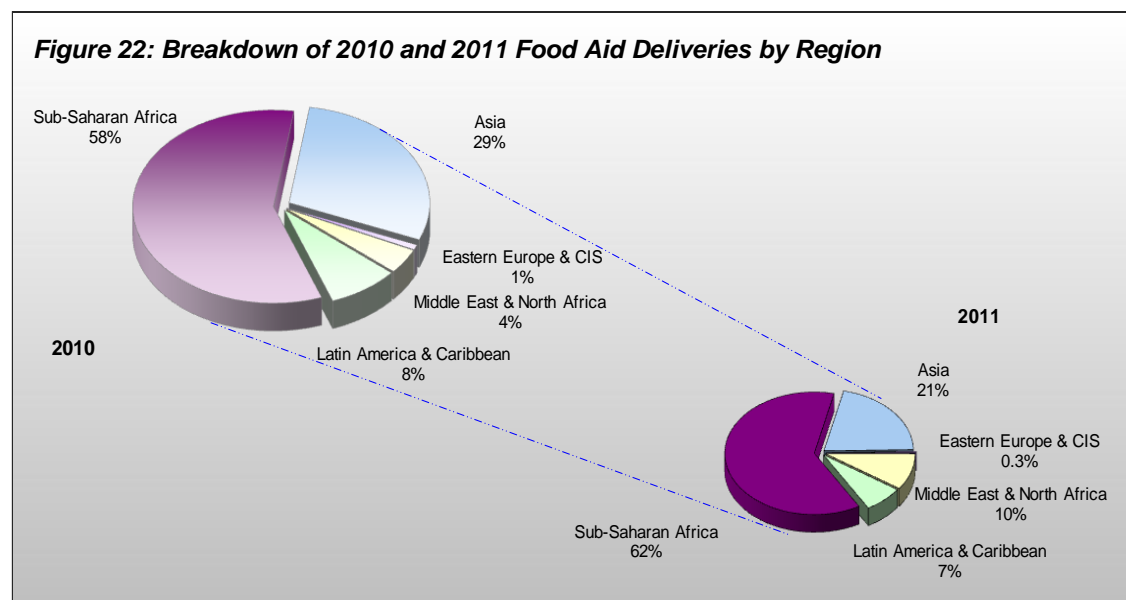
Japan, the largest contributor, provided 92 percent of programme food aid; Luxembourg contributed 4 percent, the United States of America 3 percent and Italy 1 percent (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: 2011 Programme Food Aid by Major Donor



7. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

There was a decline in food aid deliveries in all the regions except the Middle East and North Africa (see Table 12). The decline was greatest in Eastern Europe and the CIS, followed by Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.



Sub-Saharan Africa received 62 percent of food aid delivered, the highest share, mainly in response to the drought in the Horn of Africa (see Figure 22).

WFP and the humanitarian community were challenged by political instability in the Middle East and North Africa, which resulted in an increase of 144,000 mt – 59 percent – compared with 2010 (see Table 12). WFP delivered 71 percent of the food assistance sent to the regions.

Table 12 : 2010– 2011 Global Food Aid Deliveries: Regional Perspectives

REGION	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3 402	58	2 517	62	-26
Asia	1 700	29	861	21	-49
Middle East & North Africa	245	4	389	10	59
Latin America & the Caribbean	480	8	288	7	-40
Eastern Europe & CIS	49	1	13	0	-73

Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 83 percent of the food aid deliveries made during the reporting period.

7.1 Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa received 2.5 million mt of food aid in 2011, an increase of 4 percent compared with 2010 global food aid deliveries (see Figure 23).

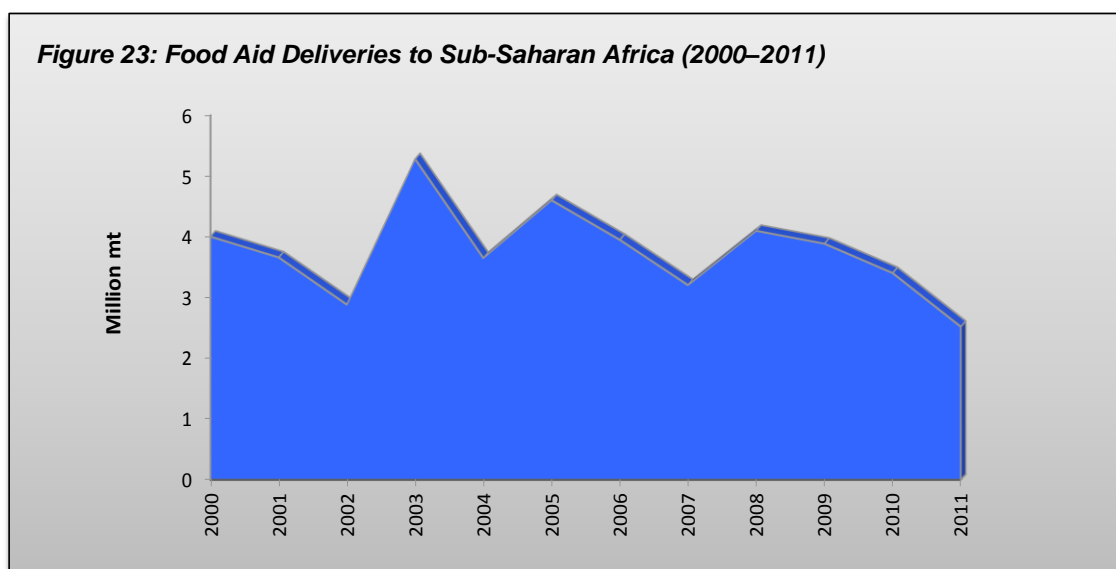
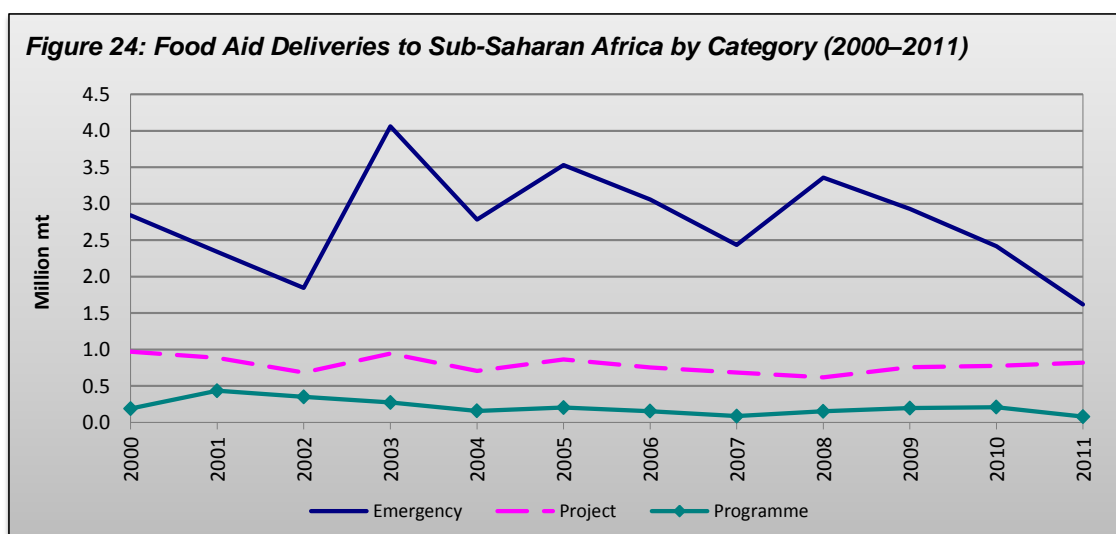


Figure 24 shows that the distributions were primarily directed to emergencies, which accounted for 1.6 million mt (64 percent); project food aid accounted for 819,000 mt (33 percent), and programme food aid for 79,000 mt (3 percent).



The 4 percent reduction in the share of bilateral food aid and the 90 percent reduction in the share of multilateral food aid had the effect of reducing the tonnage available for emergencies.

Of the food aid delivered, 85 percent was distributed directly to beneficiaries; the remainder was sold to markets (see Table 13).

Table 13: 2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	2 418	71	1 618	64	-33
Project	775	23	819	33	6
Programme	209	6	79	3	-62
Sold	327	10	370	15	13
Distributed	3 074	90	2 147	85	-30
Multilateral	1 962	58	1 416	56	-28
Bilateral	236	7	84	3	-64
NGOs	1 204	35	1 017	40	-16
Direct transfer	2 238	66	1 546	61	-31
Triangular purchase	733	22	483	19	-34
Local purchase	431	13	488	19	13

The main recipient countries were Ethiopia (750,000 mt), Kenya (275,000 mt) and the Sudan (200,000 mt), accounting for 49 percent of deliveries to the region.

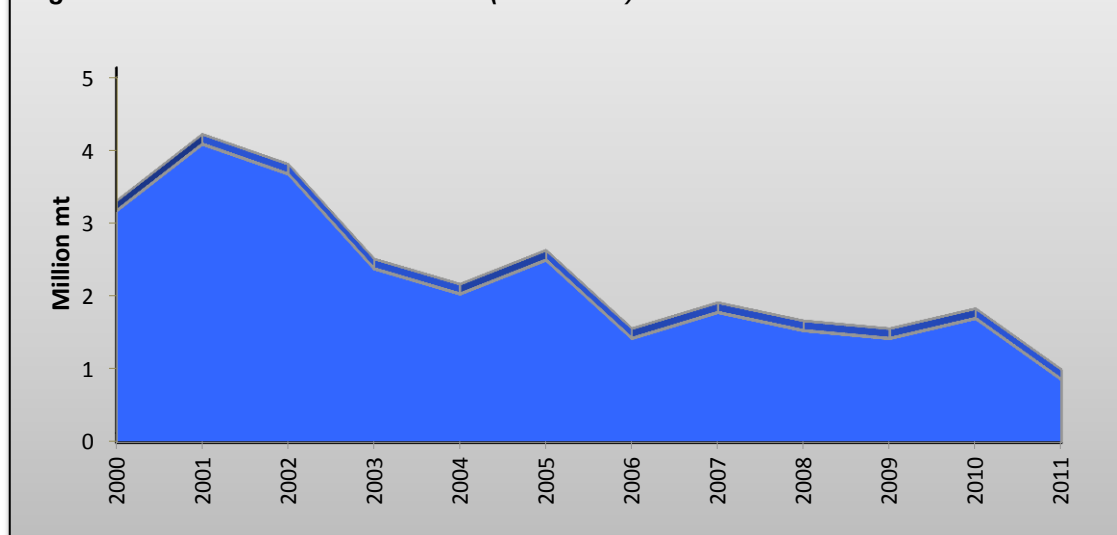
Food aid was primarily provided by the United States of America (58 percent), the United Nations (10 percent), Japan (6 percent) and Canada (4 percent).

In 2011, WFP channelled 56 percent of food aid deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa.

7.2 Asia

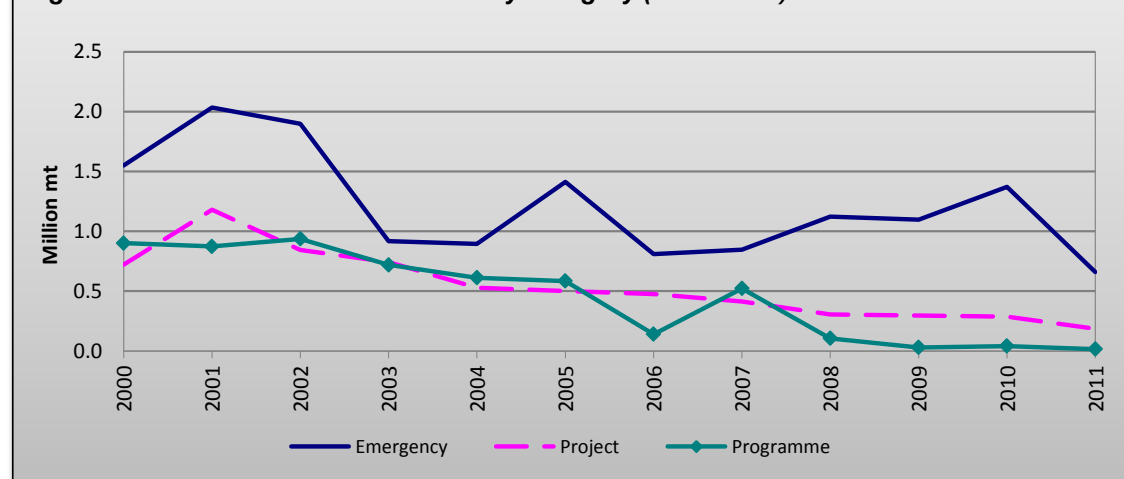
The region continued to be the second largest recipient of food aid. Deliveries in 2011 amounted to 861,000 mt, a decrease of 49 percent from 2010 (see Figure 25).

Figure 25: Food Aid Deliveries to Asia (2000–2011)



Emergency food aid accounted for 77 percent (660,000 mt) of deliveries to the region, a decrease of 52 percent from 2010. Programme food aid declined by 62 percent (15,000 mt) and project food aid by 35 percent (186,000 mt, see Figure 26).

Figure 26: Food Aid Deliveries to Asia by Category (2000–2011)



Multilateral food aid accounted for 75 percent of deliveries. Compared with 2010, food aid contributed by bilateral donors decreased by 57 percent and contributions by NGOs fell by 69 percent. Food aid distributed directly to beneficiaries accounted for 95 percent, with the remainder sold to markets (see Table 14).

Table 14: 2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Asia

ASIA	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	1 371	81	660	77	-52
Project	287	17	186	22	-35
Programme	41	2	15	2	-62
Sold	133	8	47	5	-65
Distributed	1 567	92	815	95	-48
Multilateral	1 035	61	646	75	-38
Bilateral	53	3	23	3	-57
NGOs	611	36	192	22	-69
Direct transfer	507	30	326	38	-36
Triangular purchase	177	10	108	13	-39
Local purchase	1 016	60	428	50	-58

The main recipient countries in Asia were Pakistan (47 percent), Afghanistan (15 percent) and Bangladesh (11 percent), accounting for 73 percent of deliveries.

The main donors were the United States of America (48 percent), the United Nations (13 percent) and Japan (11 percent).

In 2011, WFP delivered 27 percent of all food aid to the region, of which 92 percent was emergency food aid and 8 percent for project use.

7.3 Latin America and the Caribbean

Food aid deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean amounted to 288,000 mt, 7 percent of the total. This share fell by 40 percent in 2011 compared with 2010 (see Figure 27).

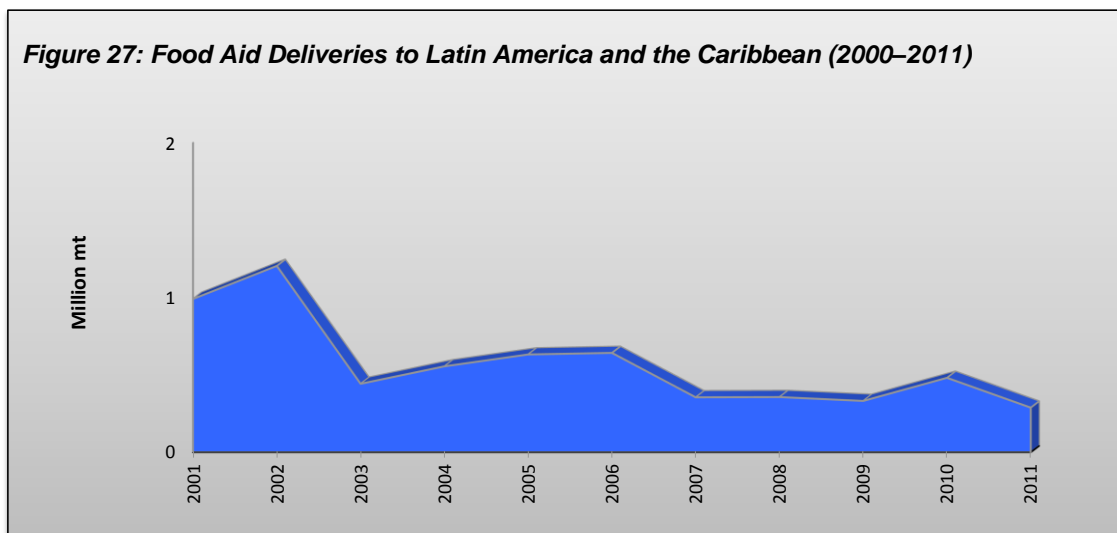
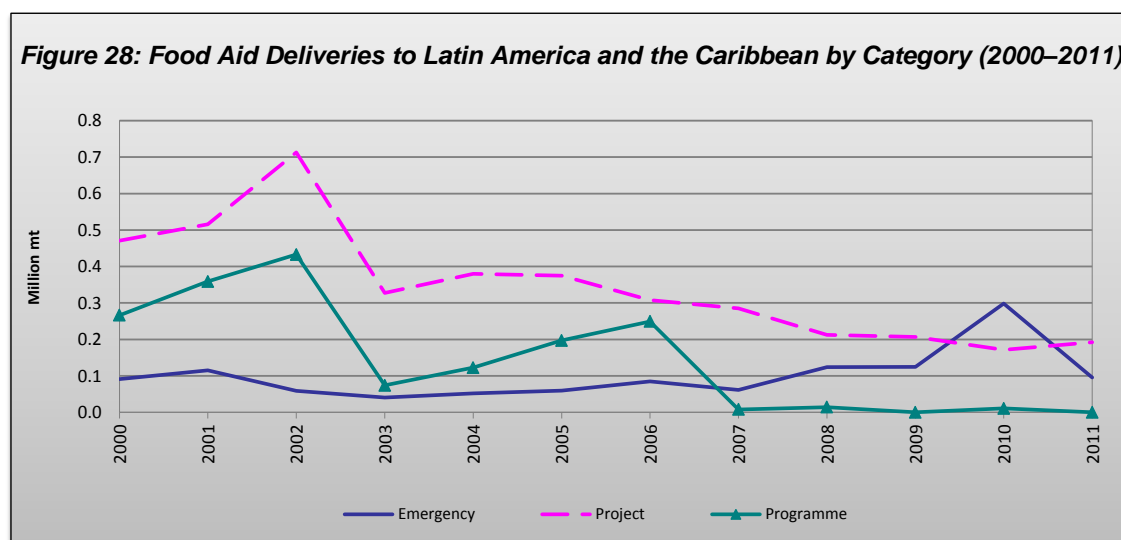


Figure 28 shows the regional distribution of food aid: 95,000 mt (33 percent) was allocated to emergencies, and 192,000 mt (67 percent) to projects.



Multilateral food aid accounted for 32 percent of deliveries to the region. Compared with 2010, food aid contributed by bilateral donors increased by 73 percent; food aid provided through NGOs decreased by 58 percent.

Food aid distributed directly to beneficiaries accounted for 90 percent of deliveries; the remainder was sold to markets. The largest share of food aid – 79 percent – was received through direct transfers (see Table 15).

Table 15: 2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Latin America and the Caribbean

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	298	62	95	33	-68
Project	172	36	192	67	12
Programme	11	2	–	–	–
Sold	80	17	29	10	-63
Distributed	400	83	258	90	-35
Multilateral	122	25	91	32	-26
Bilateral	36	8	63	22	73
NGOs	322	67	134	46	-58
Direct transfer	403	84	227	79	-44
Triangular purchase	38	8	23	8	-39
Local purchase	40	8	38	13	-5

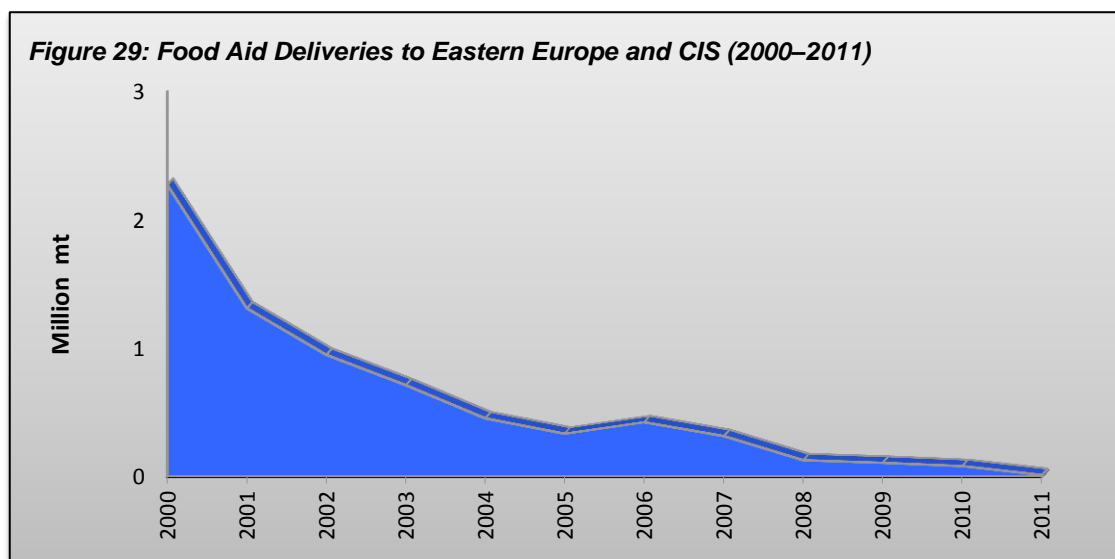
The main recipient countries in 2011 were Haiti – 32 percent (92,000 mt), Guatemala – 23 percent (67,000 mt), Nicaragua – 12 percent (35,000 mt), El Salvador – 11 percent (31,000 mt), and Honduras – 10 percent (28,000 mt).

The United States of America contributed 71 percent of the food aid, Canada 7 percent and Brazil 5 percent.

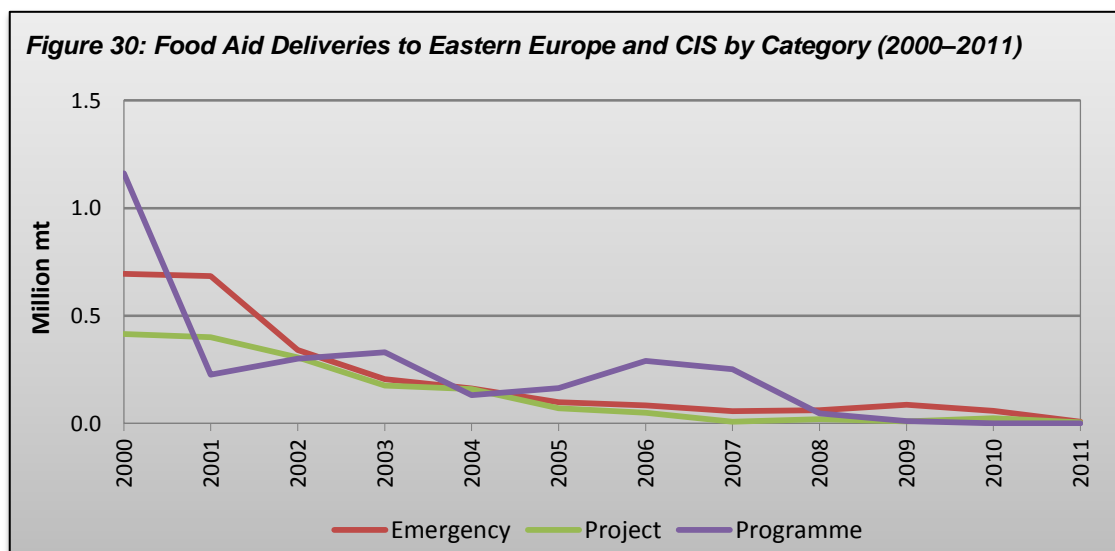
WFP delivered 4 percent of food aid to the region, of which 84 percent was emergency food aid, a decrease of 38 percent compared with 2010.

7.4 Eastern Europe and the CIS

Food aid delivered to Eastern Europe and the CIS continued to decline. In 2011, 13,000 mt was delivered (see Figure 29). Of this, Kyrgyzstan benefited from 95 percent (12,500 mt) and Armenia from 3 percent. The remainder went to eight other recipient countries.



Of food aid deliveries to the region, 66 percent was earmarked for emergencies; the remaining 34 percent went to projects (see Figure 30).



The food aid delivered to the region was distributed directly to beneficiaries: 66 percent was contributed multilaterally, and the remaining 34 percent through NGOs (see Table 16).

Table 16: 2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Eastern Europe and CIS

EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	25	50	9	66	-65
Project	25	50	5	34	-82
Programme	–	–	–	–	–
Sold	–	–	–	–	–
Distributed	49	100	13	100	-73
Multilateral	6	11	9	66	53
Bilateral	–	–	–	–	–
NGOs	44	89	5	34	-90
Direct transfer	33	67	4	33	-87
Triangular purchase	1	2	0	0	-98
Local purchase	16	31	9	67	-44

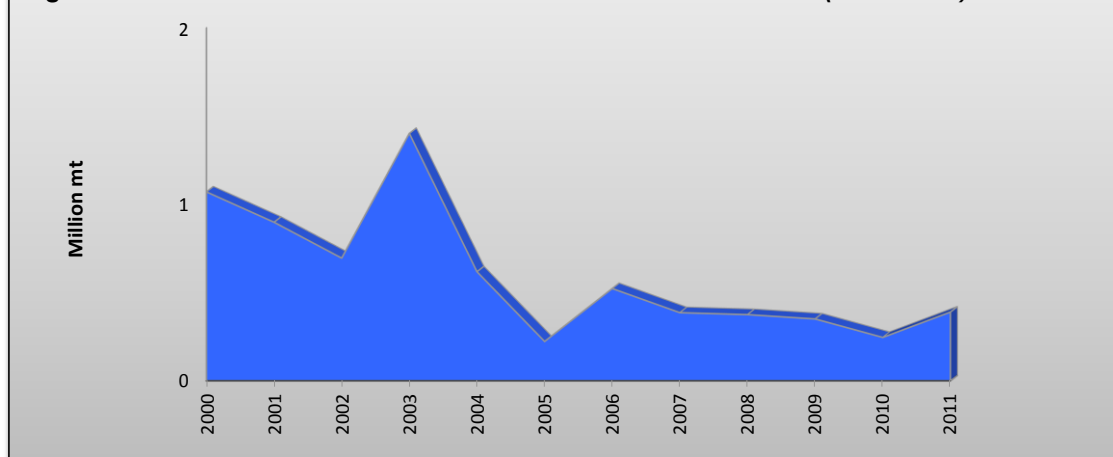
The main donors were the United States of America (30 percent), Canada (21 percent), Viet Nam (14 percent), Sweden (10 percent) and the Netherlands (9 percent).

In 2011, WFP assisted communities in Kyrgyzstan with food distributions to get them through the crisis and enable access to agricultural products. This transition is reflected in the shift in 2011 from emergency operations to protracted relief and then to protracted relief and recovery operations.

7.5 Middle East and North Africa

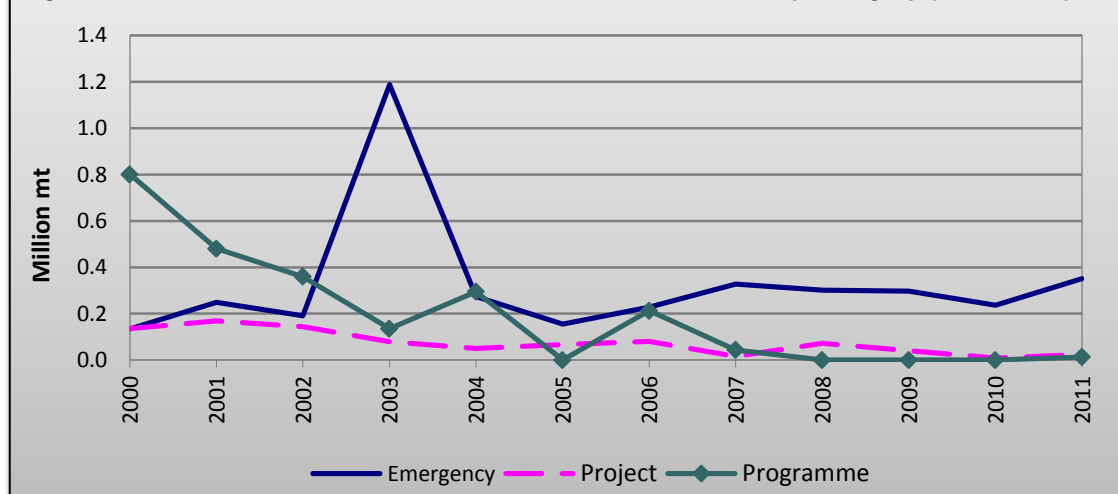
Food aid provided for the region in 2011 amounted to 390,000 mt, 10 percent of all deliveries, an increase of 59 percent compared with 2010 (see Figure 31).

Figure 31: Food Aid Deliveries to the Middle East and North Africa (2000–2011)



Emergency food aid accounted for 90 percent (351,000 mt) of deliveries to the region; project food aid accounted for 6 percent (24,000 mt), and programme food for 4 percent (14,000 mt). The food aid was distributed directly to beneficiaries (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa by Category (2000–2011)



Of the deliveries to the region, 90 percent was channelled multilaterally and 10 percent through NGOs; the remaining 3 mt was bilateral food aid. Local purchases accounted for 52 percent of deliveries (see Table 17).

Table 17: 2010–2011 Food Aid Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	2010		2011		Change 2011 vs 2010
	Mt (000)	%	Mt (000)	%	%
Emergency	233	95	351	90	51
Project	13	5	24	6	93
Programme	–	–	14	4	–
Sold	–	–	–	–	–
Distributed	245	100	389	100	59
Multilateral	237	97	351	90	48
Bilateral	–	–	0	0	–
NGOs	8	3	39	10	358
Direct transfer	51	21	62	16	22
Triangular purchase	81	33	123	32	52
Local purchase	113	46	204	52	80

The major recipient countries were the Occupied Palestinian Territory – 166,000 mt (43 percent), Yemen – 90,000 mt (23 percent), and Libya – 61,000 mt (16 percent).

The United States of America contributed 23 percent of food aid for the region, the EC 22 percent, the United Nations 14 percent and Japan 6 percent.

WFP delivered 71 percent of the food aid, of which 96 percent was for emergencies and the remainder for project use.

7.6 Food aid recipient countries

Several observations may be drawn from a perusal of the tables and the annexes of this report. In 2011, 4.1 million mt of food aid was distributed to 94 recipient countries, 14 more than in 2010. Of these, 43 were in Sub-Saharan Africa, 18 in Asia, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 in the Middle East and North Africa and 10 in Eastern Europe and the CIS.

The average tonnage of food distributed per country decreased from 67,000 mt in 2010 to 43,000 mt in 2011. Tonnages delivered during the reporting period varied from 755,000 mt received by Ethiopia to 110 mt received by Mauritius.

Eight countries received 55 percent of the food aid deliveries: Ethiopia (19 percent), Pakistan (10 percent), Kenya (7 percent), the Sudan (5 percent), Mozambique (4 percent), Somalia (4 percent), Afghanistan (3 percent) and DRC (3 percent, see Table 18).

Countries requiring food assistance are recognized to lack the resources to deal with reported critical problems of food insecurity. For the purpose of response planning, it is important to establish whether the nature of food crises is predominantly related to lack of food availability, limited access to food, or severe but localized problems.

Table 18: Food Aid Profile of Major Recipients in 2011 (%)

	Afghanistan	DRC	Ethiopia	Kenya	Mozambique	Pakistan	Somalia	Sudan
FOOD AID CATEGORY								
Emergency	84	27	80	85	15	94	99	100
Project	14	73	20	15	75	6	1	0
Programme	2	0	–	–	10	–	–	–
FOOD TYPE								
Cereals	87	99	96	99	100	93	86	99
Non-cereals	13	1	4	1	0	7	14	1
SALE								
Distributed	98	30	100	100	47	100	100	100
Sold	2	70	–	0	53	–	–	–
DONOR								
Australia	1	1	2	7	1	5	14	–
Canada	6	2	6	5	9	1	2	–
European Commission	–	–	5	4	–	0	–	–
Germany	1	0	1	1	0	4	10	0
Japan	15	2	2	3	10	10	2	1
Netherlands	–	–	1	3	0	1	4	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	4	1	–	4	16	–
Sweden	0	–	1	1	1	3	3	–
United Nations	8	0	13	32	1	12	2	18
United States of America	61	89	59	36	72	51	19	80
TERM								
Grant	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Concessional sales	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHANNEL								
Bilateral	2	0	–	–	10	–	2	–
Multilateral	67	26	54	91	17	87	62	99
NGOs	30	73	46	9	73	13	36	1
MODE								
Direct transfer	51	89	61	30	84	30	16	80
Local purchase	31	1	14	41	14	70	32	19
Triangular transaction	18	9	25	30	2	–	52	2