



**World Food Programme**

# THE YEAR IN REVIEW 2016

YOU TRUSTED US.  
WE DELIVERED.



The year 2016 saw great achievements, but also intense strain – on our hearts and on our finances. Our compassion is boundless: in many parts of the globe, it powered us through heart-breaking crises. But our budgets, unfortunately, are limited. Matching our funding to our vision remains our long-term objective.

Even so, we received almost US\$6 billion last year – an all-time record. It is a humbling amount. It speaks to the international community's unshakeable faith in WFP and its continued dedication to helping those in need

So if you are a donor – government, corporation, foundation or individual – I thank you.

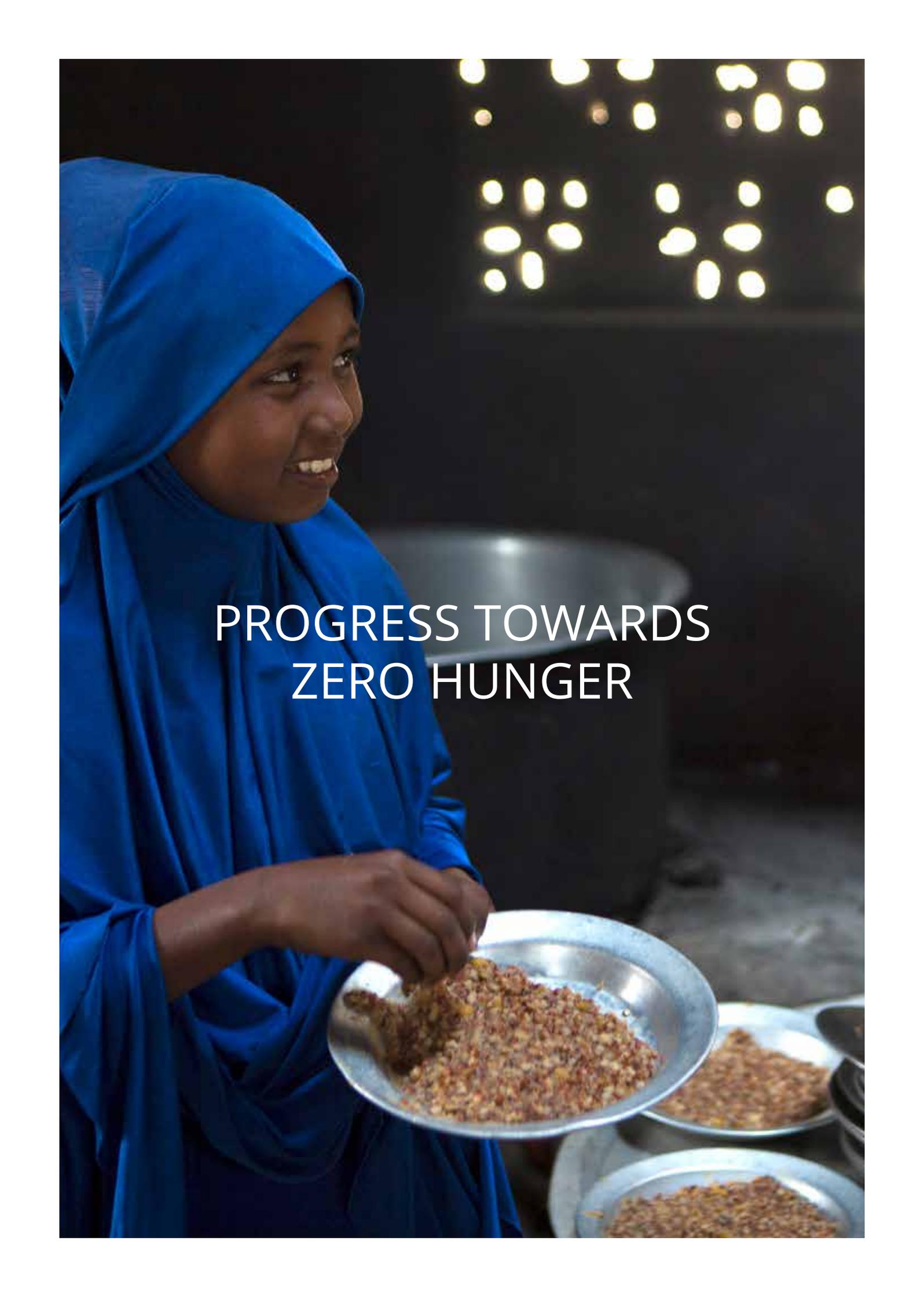
If you represent one of the nations we operate in, I also thank you. You worked with us to keep your citizens fed and hopeful, often in the face of overwhelming odds.

Finally, if you are a member of the public, our journey is your journey. Thank you for sharing our commitment to achieving Zero Hunger by 2030.

Follow the publication to see how in 2016, we continued to assist millions amid conflict, disasters and migration-related crises. How we worked at the grassroots to change lives. And how, through it all, we delivered value for the generous contributions we received.

**David Beasley**

Executive Director - World Food Programme

A woman wearing a vibrant blue hijab and matching dress is shown in profile, smiling warmly. She is focused on preparing food, with her hands working over a large, shallow metal tray filled with a mixture of brown and red grains. In the foreground, several other similar trays are visible, suggesting a communal or large-scale food preparation setting. The background is dark, punctuated by numerous small, glowing lights that create a bokeh effect, adding a warm and inviting atmosphere to the scene.

PROGRESS TOWARDS  
ZERO HUNGER

# 795 million

**Hungry people  
in the world in 2016**

# 82.2 million

**People assisted by WFP  
with food or cash**

Goal 2 – Zero Hunger – of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is both a collective endeavour by the international community and an individual commitment by all national governments. By 2030, no one – woman, man, girl or boy – should go hungry. The ambition is vast. The task is monumental. And as the world’s leading body dedicated to fighting hunger, our role – with partners in government, sister UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector – is crucial. The full Agenda 2030 alignment will only take effect from 2017. But our 2016 results already show progress against four of Goal 2’s targets:





## 1. ENSURE ACCESS TO SAFE, NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE

**47 million**

People who ate higher-quality and more varied food thanks to WFP in 2016

**16.4 million**

Children who received school meals or take-home food

## 2. END MALNUTRITION AND REDUCE STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

**9 million**

Under-fives in whom WFP prevented or treated malnutrition

**4 million**

Pregnant and nursing women who received special nutritious food from WFP





### 3. DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE PRODUCERS

45

Countries where WFP linked up local farmers and schools offering meals

1.5 million

Smallholder farmers connected to markets thanks to WFP

### 4. ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

10 million

People given food by WFP to build or repair roads, bridges or schools

US\$4 billion

Potential savings from WFP's Zero Post-Harvest Losses programme of low-cost silos and training





SAVING LIVES  
IN EMERGENCIES

# 5000

**WFP staff deployed in most acute emergencies (levels 2 and 3) in 2016**

# 22

**Countries where staff were deployed in emergencies**

*Level 2 emergencies require regional WFP resources to be mobilized.  
Level 3 emergencies require global resources.*

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As we look to the future, we continue to capitalize on our strengths. In 2016, feeding hungry people in emergencies remained the core of WFP's engagement.

**Even with record funding, overlapping crises – conflict, drought and record numbers of refugees and displaced people – meant we had our work cut out.**

In some of the world's most insecure places, we saved life after life. But with global challenges continuing at this level, resources will need to be vastly increased and diversified for WFP to go on delivering.



## SYRIA

In 2016, Syria entered its sixth year of conflict. By now, the fighting has gone on longer than World War II. Diplomatic initiatives have come and gone. Meanwhile, half of all Syrians have been forced out of their homes or out of their country.

**Livelihoods have been crushed. Development has been knocked back decades.**

Syrians requiring humanitarian assistance outnumber those who do not. Inside and outside the nation's borders, from debit cards for refugees in Turkey to air drops in the besieged city of Deir-Ezzor, WFP used every means at its disposal to keep Syrians alive.

PEOPLE IN NEED

**13.5** million

PEOPLE ASSISTED  
BY WFP IN 2016

**7.1** million

*Covers both Syria and  
neighbouring countries*

RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR WFP'S  
SYRIA EMERGENCY  
RELIEF OPERATION  
IN 2016

**US\$949.7**  
million

PERCENTAGE  
OF WFP RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR SYRIA

**16.4**



## YEMEN

Yemen's conflict has further exhausted what was already one of the Arab world's least developed economies. Society has been ripped apart. Hunger has spread to affect some two-thirds of the population.

**Many have been plunged into extreme hardship. Availability of the next meal is a matter of luck.**

The impact on children, in particular, has been devastating; malnutrition has soared. Throughout 2016, WFP worked hard to reach millions of Yemenis in desperate need, while advocating for peace and safe access.

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PEOPLE IN NEED

**18.8** million

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PEOPLE ASSISTED  
BY WFP IN 2016

**7.3** million

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RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR WFP'S  
YEMEN EMERGENCY  
RELIEF OPERATION  
IN 2016

**US\$372.3**  
million

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PERCENTAGE  
OF WFP RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR  
YEMEN

**6.4**

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## IRAQ

Large parts of Iraq's territory remained gripped by instability and conflict in 2016. In October, the offensive to recapture Mosul piled further financial pressure on a WFP operation which was already feeding hundreds of thousands of people.

**"Having a proper meal was something we hadn't thought was possible again."**

The words belong to Samba. She had been keeping her child alive on bread and water, plus the odd sip of tea, when she came to us. Once the offensive began, life-saving food was provided as soon as families displaced by fighting reached safe areas.

PEOPLE IN NEED  
*Prior to the Mosul offensive*

**10** million

PEOPLE ASSISTED  
BY WFP IN 2016

**1.5** million

RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR WFP'S  
IRAQ EMERGENCY  
RELIEF OPERATION  
IN 2016

**US\$204.5**  
million

PERCENTAGE  
OF WFP RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR IRAQ

**3.5**



## NIGERIA

Although 2016 saw Boko Haram expelled from many parts of north-eastern Nigeria, the insurgency continues to pose an existential threat. In 2016, nearly two million displaced people, often survivors of extreme violence, were still unable to go home. Many more struggled to feed themselves.

**A number of areas remained highly dangerous. Some were entirely cut off, and likely saw famine or near-famine.**

WFP used a mix of in-kind food and cash payments to assist hungry Nigerians wherever possible and developed a land-and-air Rapid Response Mechanism for flash humanitarian incursions into unstable areas.

PEOPLE IN NEED

**4.3** million

PEOPLE ASSISTED  
BY WFP IN 2016

**1** million

RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR WFP'S  
NIGERIA EMERGENCY  
RELIEF OPERATION  
IN 2016

**US\$219.7**  
million

PERCENTAGE  
OF WFP RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED  
FOR NIGERIA

**3.8**



## SOUTH SUDAN

Ranked the world's most fragile state – as well as its newest – South Sudan has been plagued by civil conflict for four of its six years of independence. Political and inter-communal tensions fuel continued violence.

**The fighting has killed and uprooted many, wiped out crops, destroyed markets and created the premise for famine.**

In 2016, WFP staff braved severe insecurity to assist South Sudan's hard-pressed citizens – often by means of the humanitarian air service we manage, UNHAS.

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PEOPLE IN NEED

**4** million

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PEOPLE ASSISTED  
BY WFP IN 2016

**4** million

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RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR  
WFP'S SOUTH SUDAN  
EMERGENCY RELIEF  
OPERATION IN 2016

**US\$613.7**  
million

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PERCENTAGE  
OF WFP RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR  
SOUTH SUDAN

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**10.6**



## SOUTHERN AFRICA

In 2016, a virulent episode of El Niño brought crippling drought to much of southern Africa. Poor or failed crops left millions facing hunger in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Through concerted action and despite tight funding, WFP and partners staved off famine in the region.**

In southern Madagascar, many residents had been reduced to eating cactus fruit to survive. In hardest-hit Malawi, WFP launched the country's largest humanitarian operation to date.

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PEOPLE IN NEED

**18** million

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PEOPLE ASSISTED  
BY WFP IN 2016

**9.4** million

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RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR WFP'S  
SOUTHERN AFRICA  
EMERGENCY RELIEF  
OPERATION IN 2016

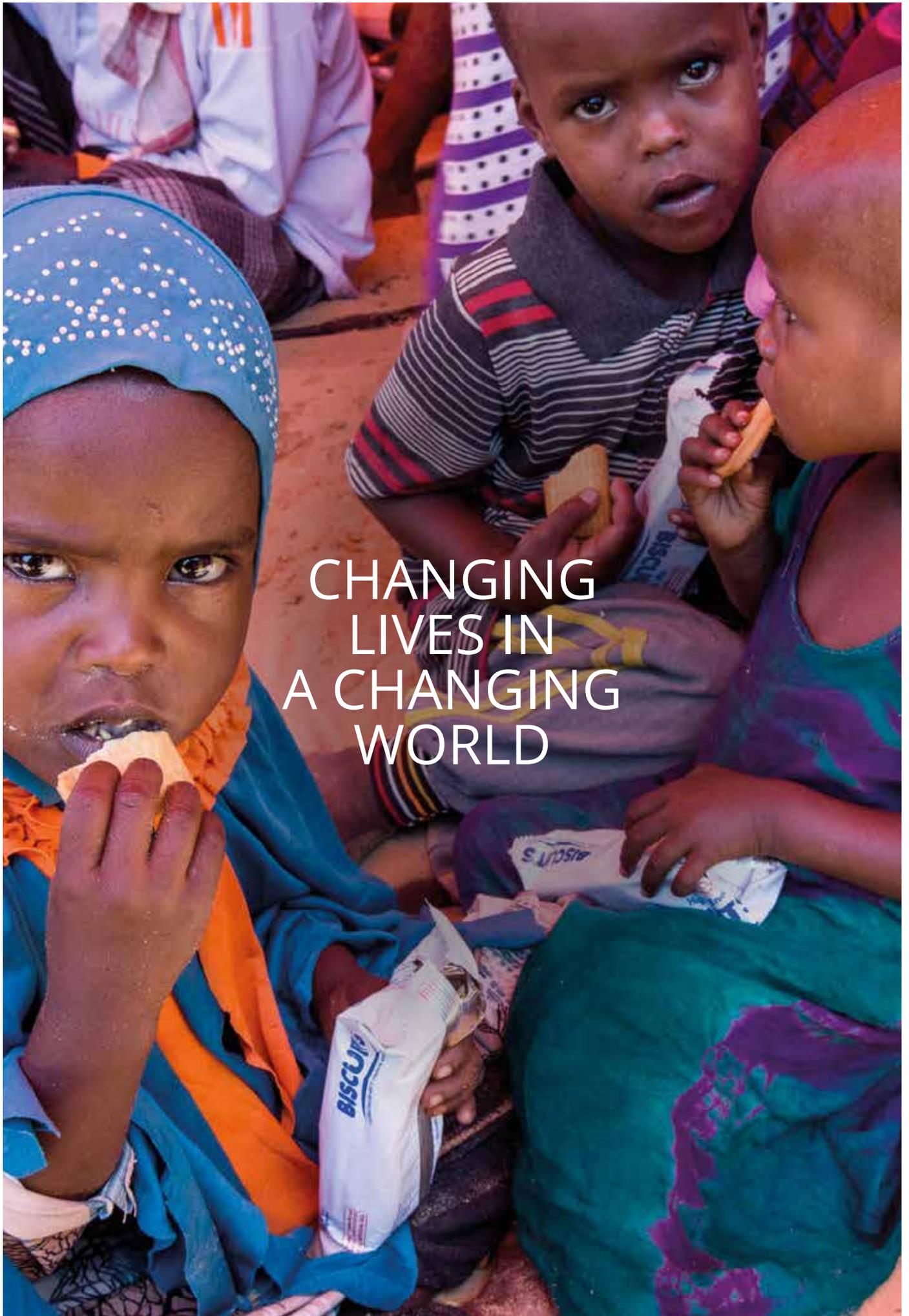
**US\$568.5**  
million

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PERCENTAGE OF  
WFP RESOURCES  
MOBILIZED FOR  
SOUTHERN AFRICA

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**9.8**



CHANGING  
LIVES IN  
A CHANGING  
WORLD

Recent years have felt intensely transitional: a resurgence of conflict and instability has coincided with a great reduction in extreme poverty.

But aggregates only tell half the story. Inclusive progress is to be measured by the extent to which all lives are unshackled from poverty and hunger.

In 2016 – perhaps more than ever before – we concentrated on the last mile: a dedication to ensuring that each person and family actually has food on the table.

## SCHOOL MEALS

In poor countries, school meals are often the only hot food a child will get. Good nutrition in childhood translates into better school attendance, higher grades, stronger industrial productivity and less pressure on health systems. WFP research has established that every year African countries lose as much as 16.5 percent of potential GDP to child malnutrition. Both a social safety net and a development trigger, school meals change the lives of individuals, families, communities and nations.





## CASH TO BUY FOOD

In 2016 we pursued a trend towards giving people cash to buy their own food. Cash offers greater choice and access to a more diversified diet. It also stimulates local trade and services. Last year saw WFP act as the largest cash provider in the humanitarian community. As well as growing significantly in 2016, both in overall volume and as share of WFP's portfolio, cash benefits increasingly took the form of mobile credit or electronic vouchers.

## RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION

One of WFP's aims is not to assist the same people year in, year out. Emergency work aside, we are digging the foundations today that will avert crises tomorrow. We offer food incentives for communities to build or repair long-lasting assets – schools, roads, bridges and other critical infrastructure. We try to factor into our projects the inevitability of more frequent droughts, floods and other natural disasters. And we work to climate-proof farming practices and food production systems.





## CAPACITY BUILDING

If we are serious about not having to assist the same people year in, year out, we must reduce their dependency on external assistance. Our various resilience projects help. But we also work with governments to enable them, over time, to meet their citizens' food and nutrition needs themselves. In 2016, we shared vast amounts of skills, competences and technical capabilities – and continued to tailor our offer to different national contexts and food systems.



FEEDING DREAMS:  
A FUTURE WITHOUT  
HUNGER



Keeping people alive is essential but not enough. WFP also empowers individuals and communities to live healthy and productive lives. At stake is their ability to make choices for themselves and contribute to the prosperity of their nations. For everyone to have a fair chance, we must lift first those furthest behind, ensure assistance reaches people fast, and harness technology to support the widest possible access to food.

## EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS

Discrimination against women and girls means that in many places, they are the last to eat. It may be that they cannot own land. Or that despite their traditional role in handling food, cultural norms deny them a say. Or else that the lion's share of resources is reserved for men and boys. Or even that the process of obtaining, say, firewood for cooking may expose women and girls to sexual violence. Whatever the roots of this imbalance, WFP systematically works to redress it and places gender concerns at the heart of its work.



54

Countries where WFP gave women more say in how food is shared in the household



53  
Days head start in getting food  
to those in need

## EARLIER AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

Donors' pledges often take a while to process. But hunger does not wait. It does not move in tandem with budgets. Nor does malnutrition: with every day lost in fighting it, repercussions worsen over time. For WFP, prompt intervention is a constant pursuit. Whether we have the cash in hand or not, we must act fast. By 2016, advanced financing tools allowed us to deliver the food nearly two months ahead of the funds being cleared.

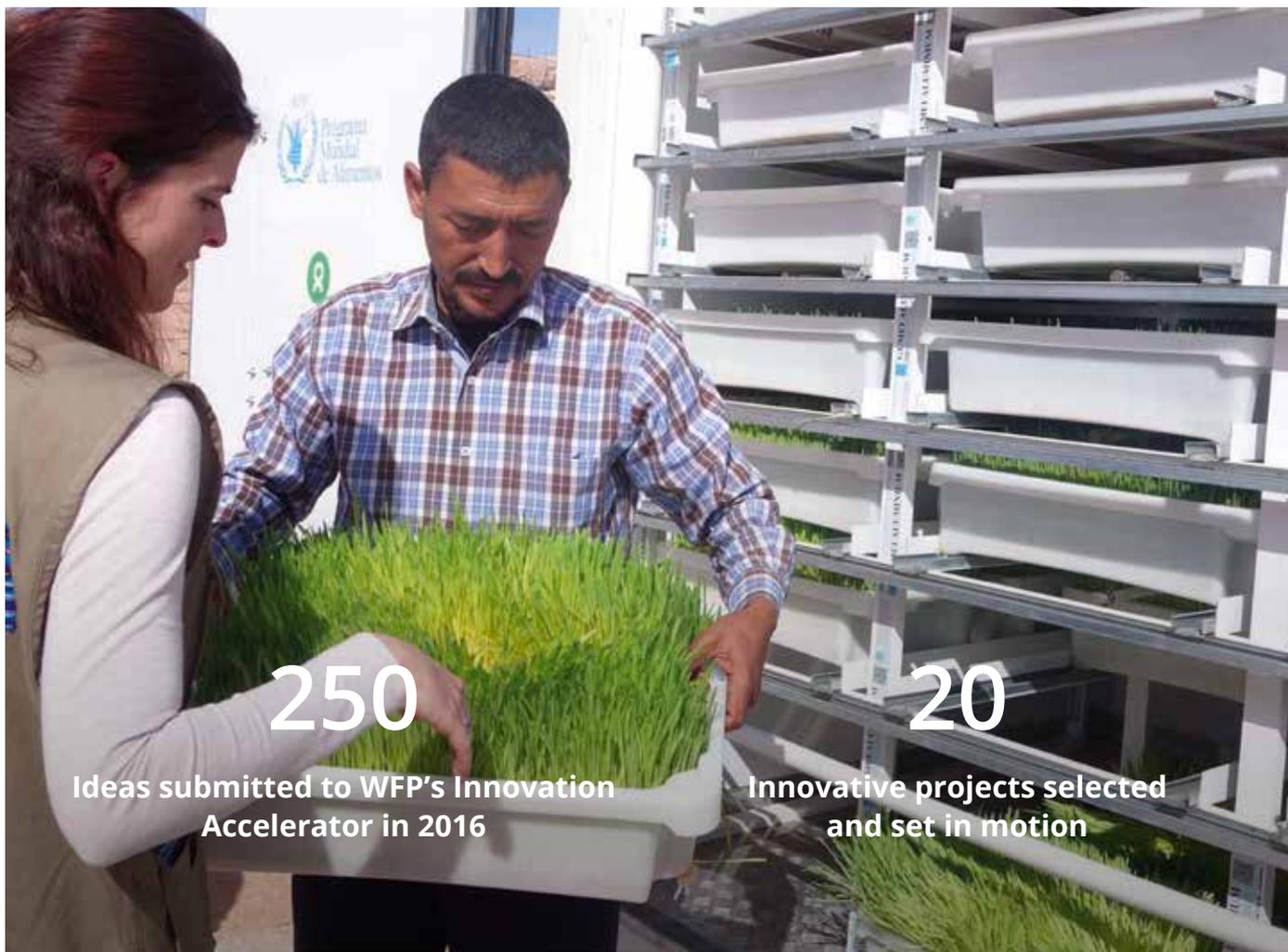
## INNOVATING AGAINST HUNGER

Ending hunger by 2030 is a vision to inspire a generation. But this vision will not come to life if the world limits itself to tried and tested methods. This is why WFP has set out on a path of constant renewal. Last year saw a large expansion of our new SCOPE platform – an end-to-end digital system that matches the bio-data of people we assist with the benefits they receive.



**20 million**

**People assisted by WFP registered  
in the SCOPE digital platform by end-2016**



250

Ideas submitted to WFP's Innovation Accelerator in 2016

20

Innovative projects selected and set in motion

In mid-2016, WFP's Innovation Accelerator opened in Munich, aiming to generate and scale up anti-hunger solutions. It has already given birth to projects such as hydroponic (or soilless) agriculture in the deserts of Algeria, Jordan and Peru, or the use of cutting-edge block chain technology for cash transfers. By 2017, WFP had linked up with Silicon Valley's tech community to crowdsource "moonshot" (or groundbreaking) pathways to Zero Hunger.

# PROJECT TYPES BY COUNTRY

## Emergency operations (EMOPs)

## Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)

## Development operations (DEVs)

## Country Programmes (CP)

## Special operations (SOs)

## Preparedness Activities

### Emergency operations (EMOPs)

provide immediate assistance. When there is an emergency WFP quickly establishes how much food assistance is needed and the best way to deliver it to the hungry.

**Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)** rebuild after an emergency. A protracted crisis disrupts food production and destroys the foundations of people's livelihoods, eroding the social fabric of families and communities.

**Development operations (DEVs)** and **Country Programmes (CP)** improve food security for communities. WFP development food aid helps the hungry escape from the poverty trap.

**Special operations (SOs)** create the specific infrastructure needed for Emergency Operations. WFP draws up Special Operations to speed up the movement of food aid, regardless of whether the food is provided by the Agency itself.

**Preparedness Activities** are conducted by WFP with a view to strengthening capacities and enhancing readiness, appropriateness and effectiveness of a timely response.



# PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED WFP FOOD ASSISTANCE

3,504,081	Afghanistan	821,735	Lebanon
125,000	Algeria	238,747	Lesotho
68,289	Armenia	340,288	Liberia
985,573	Bangladesh	113,485	Libya
111,233	Benin	1,310,969	Madagascar
19,092	Bhutan	5,959,597	Malawi
78,347	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	847,107	Mali
299,749	Burkina Faso	343,164	Mauritania
969,695	Burundi	944,353	Mozambique
610,150	Cambodia	1,166,848	Myanmar
567,053	Cameroon	790,551	Nepal
915,578	Central African Republic	308,952	Nicaragua
1,093,511	Chad	1,755,297	Niger
257,559	Colombia	1,017,117	Nigeria
1,285,012	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2,966,811	Pakistan
109,514	Congo	503,221	Palestine, State of
465,180	Côte d'Ivoire	14,740	Panama
298,103	Cuba	268,107	Papua New Guinea
118,509	Djibouti	29,245	Paraguay
279,598	Ecuador	175,185	Philippines
1,076,928	Egypt	352,877	Rwanda
147,645	El Salvador	321,885	Senegal
9,236,347	Ethiopia	481,636	Sierra Leone
71,250	Fiji	1,801,984	Somalia
107,963	Gambia, Republic of The	4,016,874	South Sudan
241,028	Ghana	193,420	Sri Lanka
627,400	Guatemala	3,902,157	Sudan
488,406	Guinea	227,179	Swaziland
239,082	Guinea-Bissau	5,180,835	Syrian Arab Republic
1,629,929	Haiti	410,747	Tajikistan
424,889	Honduras	373,267	Tanzania, United Republic of
28,896	Iran, Islamic Republic of	47,931	Timor-Leste
1,567,176	Iraq	291,072	Turkey
1,050,828	Jordan	1,414,816	Uganda
2,094,970	Kenya	503,135	Ukraine
1,332,386	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	7,402,543	Yemen
280,776	Kyrgyzstan	977,904	Zambia
304,858	Lao, People's Democratic Republic	1,230,161	Zimbabwe



WFP assisted

82.2 million people  
in 2016

# FUNDING

## Total confirmed contributions in 2016 (US\$ thousand)

1,000	African Development Bank	884,566	Germany	2,286	Niger
10	Algeria	149	Guatemala	68,574	Norway
61	Andorra	1,311	Haiti	100	OFID*
100	Armenia	25,035	Honduras	55,614	Pakistan
83,291	Australia	10	Hungary	416	Panama
6,584	Austria	656	Iceland	656	Peru
18	Azerbaijan	2,005	India	1,197	Poland
3,745	Bangladesh	516	Indonesia	10	Portugal
33,917	Belgium	22,384	Ireland	73,362	Private Donors
3	Bhutan	20	Israel	533	Qatar
323	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	23,049	Italy	113	Romania
3	Bosnia & Herzegovina	207,127	Japan	37,000	Russian Federation
600	Brazil	10	Kazakhstan	35,725	Saudi Arabia
111	Bulgaria	581	Kenya	3,138	Sierra Leone
1,661	Burundi	133	Korea, Dem. People's Republic of	340	Slovakia
1,227	Cambodia	39,398	Korea, Republic of	118	Slovenia
211,005	Canada	9,000	Kuwait	5,298	Spain
20	Chile	8,803	Lesotho	785	Sri Lanka
20,059	China	2,232	Liberia	514	Swaziland
765	Colombia	350	Liechtenstein	121,719	Sweden
4	Cyprus	45	Lithuania	67,341	Switzerland
121	Czech Republic	9,151	Luxembourg	107	Thailand
46,412	Denmark	2,993	Madagascar	1,083	Uganda
5	Ecuador	112,103	Malawi	129,118	UN**
1,388	Egypt	1,000	Malaysia	122,092	UN CERF***
1,600	El Salvador	2,000	Mexico	6,097	United Arab Emirates
241	Estonia	303	Monaco	355,982	United Kingdom
1,491	Ethiopia	593	Nepal	2,030,560	United States of America
894,673	European Commission	66,840	Netherlands	6,365	World Bank
33,328	Finland	4,008	New Zealand	681	Zambia
32,072	France	1,327	Nicaragua	3,195	Zimbabwe

\* Opec Fund for International Development

\*\* UN other funds and Agencies (excluding CERF)

\*\*\* United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund



US\$ 5.8 billion  
contributions in 2016

For more information about our work, please visit [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

To download the full 2016 WFP Annual Performance Report

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp291465.pdf>

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