

World Food Programme

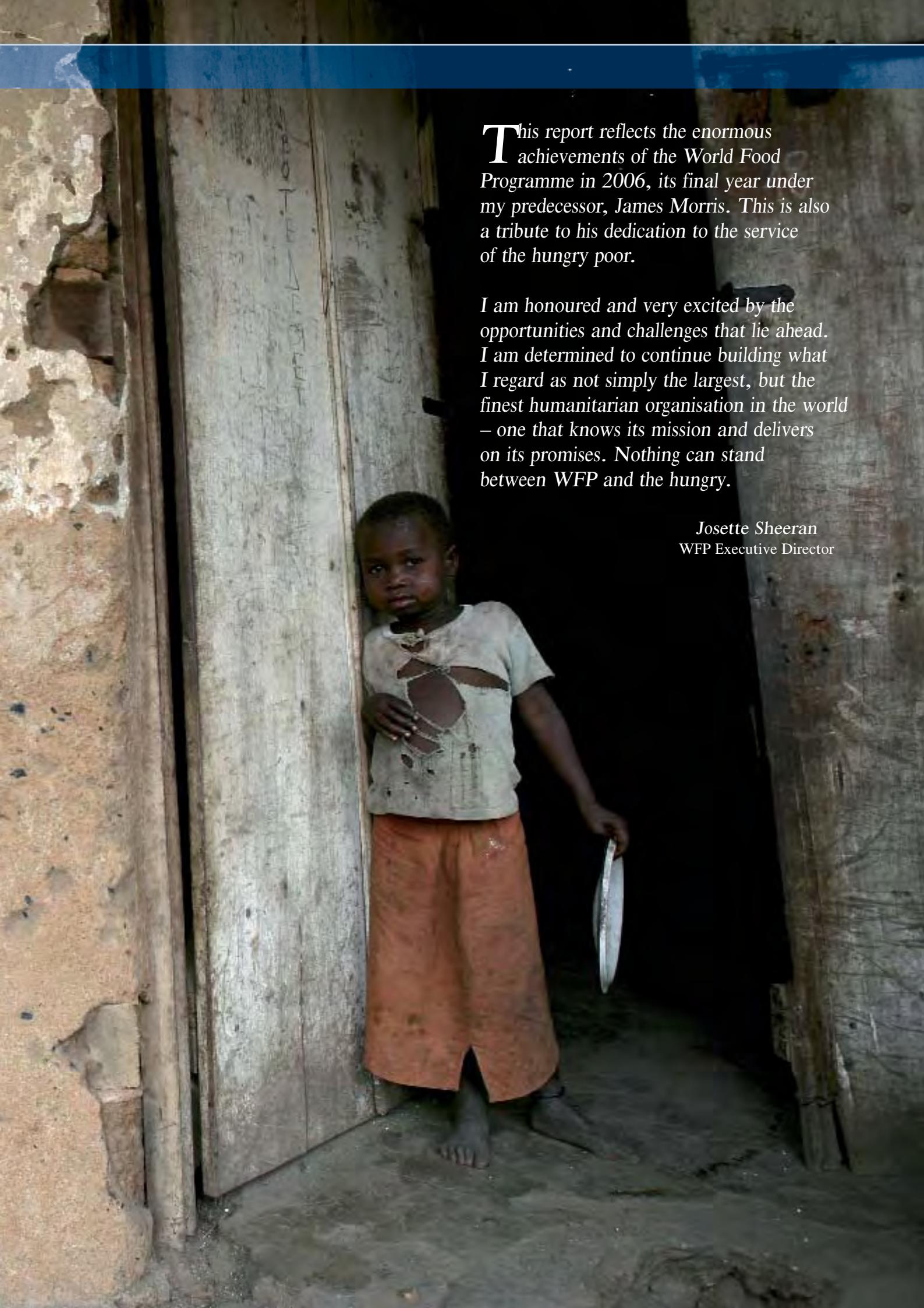
Annual Report 2006



**World Food
Programme**

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This report reflects the enormous achievements of the World Food Programme in 2006, its final year under my predecessor, James Morris. This is also a tribute to his dedication to the service of the hungry poor.

I am honoured and very excited by the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead. I am determined to continue building what I regard as not simply the largest, but the finest humanitarian organisation in the world – one that knows its mission and delivers on its promises. Nothing can stand between WFP and the hungry.

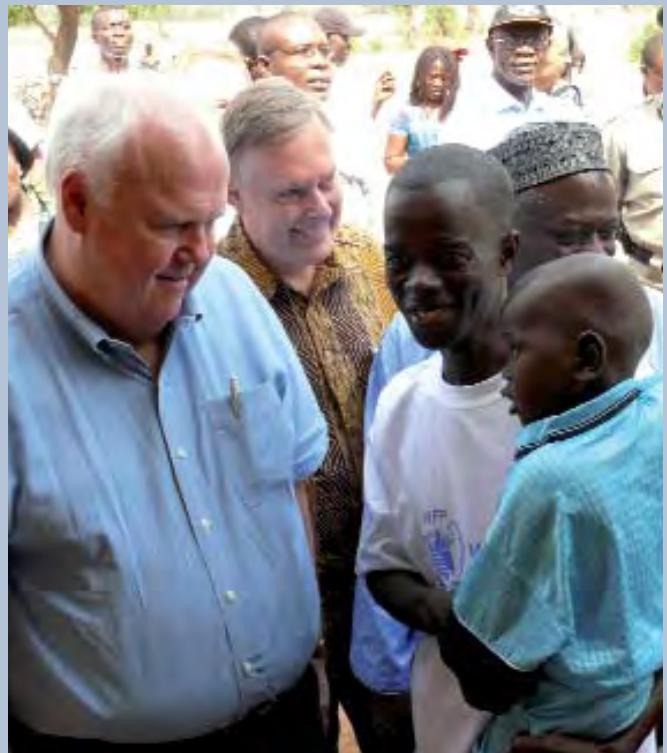
Josette Sheeran
WFP Executive Director

Preface by the Former Executive Director

For WFP, 2006 was a year of consolidation, with considerable investment in addressing lessons from past crises, including strengthening operational procedures and mainstreaming initiatives in capacity building. At the same time, the organisation maintained full engagement in emerging and ongoing crises and provided four million metric tons of food to 88 million of the world's hungriest people, a slight decrease from 2005.

WFP's ability to respond rapidly and effectively was significantly enhanced in 2006 by establishing additional humanitarian response depots, dedicated structures to support emergency response, and an increased number and diversity of partners. This investment paid off last July when the Lebanon conflict erupted and the entire country came under heavy shelling and an economic blockade. A WFP emergency team was in Lebanon within days to open a base for a regional emergency operation (EMOP). During the 33-day conflict, more than 1,000 people died, 4,500 were wounded and one million displaced. WFP reached 824,000 displaced people with food assistance and supported the entire humanitarian community with truck convoys, aircraft and ships, as well as security and telecommunications services.

Sudan continued to be WFP's most significant and challenging humanitarian operation – and one of the largest single country operations in WFP's history. WFP consolidated its efforts into a single country-wide EMOP for 6.4 million people. Six special operations (SOs) provided humanitarian air services, road repairs, mine clearance, telecommunications, stronger logistical support for Darfur and an inter-agency joint logistics centre to fix bottlenecks in the food distribution chain. The operation accounted for more than one-fifth of 2006 direct operational expenditures, with more WFP staff working in Sudan alone than at



Headquarters in Rome. There were no appreciable improvements in security in Darfur and obtaining access to people displaced by conflict was a continuous struggle – one that cost a WFP staff member his life in early 2007.

WFP continued to face challenges in meeting development commitments. When resources were constrained, WFP was often unable to prevent the deterioration of prevailing chronic food shortages and under-nutrition. This happened in the Sahelian countries in 2006 when child malnutrition rates reached appalling levels and a rapid humanitarian intervention was required. Concurrently, WFP sustained its leadership on hunger by strengthening analysis and programming capacities to address broader hunger and nutrition issues in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). WFP launched the World Hunger Series, aimed at policymakers in developing and developed countries; the series aims to serve as a global reference on hunger-related issues. The 2006 edition focused on hunger and learning.

The Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative (ECHUI) gathered buy-in from a range of stakeholders. A recent analysis by FAO shows that child mortality has fallen more quickly in those countries that have made the greatest progress in reducing hunger. But still there are some 400 million malnourished children throughout the world – one of the greatest humanitarian challenges facing us today.

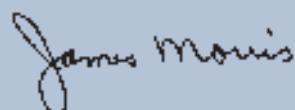
In 2006, WFP strived to “do more, do it better, and do it together”. WFP made significant progress on behalf of hungry people in a number of areas, including strengthening relationships with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and regional organisations. In the past two years alone, the number of NGO partners grew by 68 percent. WFP signed a breakthrough agreement last year with Islamic Relief Worldwide in order to better serve beneficiaries who live in Muslim communities – about half of WFP’s total beneficiaries in 2006. As a cosponsor of UNAIDS, WFP worked with other UN organisations, national governments and NGOs to strengthen community, national and global response to AIDS. Given the role of nutrition in maintaining the health and livelihood of people living with HIV and AIDS, WFP provided food and nutrition support in 51 countries – through care, treatment and mitigation interventions – reaching over 2.3 million people.

WFP’s donor base and partnerships with the private sector continued to increase, reaching a record number in 2006. WFP received contributions – cash and food – from nearly 100 donors. Contributions included over US\$214 million in funding from the UN and World Bank through the recently created Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), country common humanitarian funds, and multi-donor trust funds (MDTF). Complementing progress in

fundraising, WFP continued efforts to reduce costs; the outsourcing of some IT functions to India is one such cost saving example.

In 2006, the issue of United Nations reform moved from discussion and debate to implementation. In Lebanon and in the Horn of Africa, WFP learned valuable lessons from the new humanitarian cluster approach, with the agency taking the lead in logistics and IT. The Rome-based agencies ensured that food security, hunger reduction, rural and social development and safety nets were all focus areas and this was endorsed by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).

If 2006 was a year of consolidation, it was also a year of transition, for the United Nations system generally, and for WFP in particular. I reluctantly decided not to seek a further term as Executive Director of WFP, beyond my current term ending in April 2007. WFP staff give so much of themselves to the many people in this world most in need. My thoughts and best wishes go to them and those they serve in the coming years. My successor, Josette Sheeran, is an exceptional person, with extensive experience, a caring heart and a strong commitment to take WFP to the next level and to make a huge difference in the lives of many. I am confident that under her stewardship WFP will continue to be the most admired and respected humanitarian agency in the world, having earned and deserved this reputation.



James T. Morris
Executive Director 2002-2007
World Food Programme



2006 in Review

While there were no catastrophic events like the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami or the 2005 Kashmir earthquake, there were several large natural disasters in 2006, for example the May earthquake in Indonesia that killed thousands of people. There were also a significant number of smaller disasters. Fourteen different sudden natural disasters required funds from the Immediate Response Account (IRA).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, WFP responded to four disasters of short duration: in Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Nicaragua. In Asia, WFP responded to two different natural disasters in Nepal: in the first half of the year assistance was provided to families affected by drought; in the second half these same areas required assistance as a result of flooding.

Current evidence on climate change suggests that such paradoxical climatic developments may become more frequent and that global warming will cause an increase in the number of natural disasters over the next 50 years.

According to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, the number of natural disasters increased from over 232 per year in 1994 to 493 in 2006.



Large protracted conflicts were also a feature of WFP's operating landscape in 2006. Sudan, WFP's largest operation, accounted for 64 percent of direct emergency expenditures and required 18 percent of WFP's employees. Kenya was the second largest EMOP securing 15 percent of total emergency direct expenditure. These two EMOPs combined accounted for 78 percent of direct emergency expenditures. Ethiopia captured over 14 percent of direct protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) expenditures.

LARGE OPERATIONS IN 2006 (US\$ MILLION)						DATA SOURCE: WFP DATA WAREHOUSE
Recipient	Development	Emergency	PRRO	Special Operations	Bilateral / Others	TOTAL
Ethiopia	19.0	-	174.5	0.9	-	194.4
Kenya	17.2	106.0	28.4	1.6	-	153.2
Sudan	3.2	465.6	-	88.9	-	557.6
Subtotal:	39.4	571.6	202.9	91.3	-	905.2
As a percentage of total direct expenditures	14.7	78.4	16.5	38.6	-	34.0
Total Direct Expenditures	268.2	729.0	1 233.3	236.3	198.1	2 665.0

2006 in Review



These three countries accounted for over 34 percent of direct expenditures in 2006 and, despite a mid-year shortfall in Sudan, were relatively well funded overall, with 84 percent and 97 percent of EMOP needs met in Sudan and Kenya, respectively. Ethiopia was fully funded.

Between 1990 and 2005, global food aid deliveries fell by nearly 40 percent. In 2006, the overall amount of food aid delivered globally declined compared with 2005, from 8.2 million tons to 6.7 million tons and the gap between emergency and development food aid continued to widen. WFP's share of emergency food aid increased to almost 70 percent of the total. Despite the challenging funding environment, new sources of funding emerged. Multilateral pooled funds, for example, are a relatively new

and rapidly growing funding mechanism. WFP benefited significantly from new pooled funding opportunities for humanitarian programmes, which include the CERF, country level common humanitarian funds, and the World Bank managed MDTF. In 2006, WFP received contributions of approximately US\$214 million in UN and World Bank managed funds. Pooled funds for humanitarian response and transition programmes will likely continue to be a significant component of the organisation's income in the years ahead and it will be important that reporting and financial management requirements for these funds are harmonized with existing procedures.

Overall, 91 percent of total beneficiary needs were met in 2006. While WFP's large, well

publicised relief operations were adequately funded, many smaller operations suffered from significant funding shortfalls or pipeline breaks. If all programme categories are considered, 52 out of 146 operations were fully funded. One-fifth of all WFP operations experienced shortfalls of over 50 percent of planned needs. For example, the southern Africa PRRO suffered both from shortfalls and timing problems.

Shortfalls and pipeline disruptions were mostly due to the timing of donations and the high proportion of contributions directed by donors to specific operations – 91 percent of contributions were directed in 2006. Such a high level of directed contributions resulted in a number of less visible operations being under resourced. Just an additional US\$20 million in multilateral donations would have enabled WFP to avoid pipeline breaks in 13 smaller refugee operations.

Several factors affected the physical availability of contributions on the ground: donations confirmed in the last quarter of a calendar year which usually translated into food distributions in the first quarter of the subsequent year; and the life cycle of operations, including the need to pre-position commodities especially ahead of the rainy season.

Development programmes faced a particular challenge regarding timing. At the beginning of the year, WFP forecast the level of resources that each programme would receive during that year. In practical terms, this meant that when contributions were confirmed late in the year, pipelines and operational activities were potentially disrupted early in the year.

Resource shortfalls and contribution timing affected countries differently. Most country offices (COs) strived to maintain beneficiary numbers by cutting rations to accommodate commodity

shortfalls, reaching planned beneficiaries with less tonnage during periods with pipeline breaks. A number of mechanisms assisted COs in coping with pipeline irregularities. For example, advanced funding mechanisms and common humanitarian funds helped minimize pipeline disruptions. Local government contributions of food commodities played an important role in overcoming pipeline disruptions in Kenya and Sudan. Partnerships were strengthened and diversified, however unpredictable resources sometimes hindered partnerships at field level. This was particularly problematic for HIV activities, when drugs arrived on time but food was either delayed or insufficient.



WFP in Figures

2005	2006	KEY FIGURES
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
		BENEFICIARIES
96.7	87.8	million hungry people in 78 countries (82 in 2005)
23.6	24.3	million in development projects (DEVs)
35.0	16.4	million in emergency operations (EMOPs):
10.5	7.7	million in conflict situations
6.0	0.8	million in economic failure
18.5	7.9	million in natural disasters
38.1	47.0	million in protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)
79.5	76.4	million women and children
2.1	1.9	million refugees
8.3	7.2	million internally displaced persons (IDPs)
1.3	1.2	million returnees
		ACTIVE PROJECTS IN 2006
		CPs 34
		DEVs 22
		EMOPs 37
		PRROs 53
		SOs 35
		TOTAL 181
		QUANTITY OF FOOD AID
4.2	4.0	million metric tons of food distributed
2.5	2.0	million metric tons of food procured
		APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2006¹
3	9	country programmes (CPs), valued at US\$ 417 million
7	1	DEVs, valued at US\$ 5 million
28	20	EMOPS/Immediate Response Account (IRA), valued at US\$ 1.5 billion
14	18	PRROs, valued at US\$ 801 million
18	15	special operations (SOs), valued at US\$ 115 million
		INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
2.8	2.7	US\$ billion in contributions received
2.97	2.93	US\$ billion in income
2.9	2.7	US\$ billion in direct expenditures
3.1	2.9	US\$ billion in total expenditures
		DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND WFP ASSISTANCE
89.0	90.6	percent of development multilateral resources meeting country concentration criteria
67.4	68.8	percent of development resources reached in least developed countries (LDCs)
78.0	77.0	percent of food procured (tonnage basis) in developing countries
75.0	73.9	percent of WFP's development assistance invested in African countries

¹ Indirect Support Cost is not included.

2005	2006	KEY FIGURES
MDG 2 Achieve universal primary education		
21.7	20.2	million schoolchildren received school meals/take-home rations
48.0	47.9	percent were girls
-	6.0	percent increase rate of change in absolute enrolment for children in schools with WFP school feeding programmes
94.0	90.0	percent of children attended school throughout the year with school feeding programmes
MDG 3 Promote gender equality and empower women		
52.0	51.0	percent of beneficiaries were women or girls
333	375	thousand women were in leadership positions on food management committees
10.0	5.5	million women received household food rations at distribution points in general food distributions
4.8	4.7	million household food entitlements were issued in women's names for general food distributions
MDG 4 Reduce child mortality		
58.2	58.8	million children were assisted in WFP operations
8.1	9.9	million malnourished children received special nutritional support
MDG 5 Improve maternal health		
2.5	1.5	million vulnerable women received additional nutritional support
89	89	percent of pregnant and lactating mothers surveyed received micronutrient-fortified food (ECWI.1) ²
MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
21	21	of the 25 highest HIV/AIDS prevalence countries received WFP assistance
9.0	8.4	million people affected by HIV/AIDS received WFP food assistance
51	51	countries received assistance for tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS prevention activities
MDG 7 Ensure environmental sustainability		
41.3	28.0	million people received WFP food as an incentive to build assets, attend training, build resilience to climatic shocks, and preserve livelihoods
MDG 8 Develop a global partnership for development		
14	14	Stand-by partners
25	29	Joint Emergency Needs Assessments conducted with FAO and UNHCR
72	84	Corporate and private entities provided support donating cash and in-kind gifts worth US\$55.5 million
2,270	3,264	Non-governmental organizations worked with WFP in 2006

² Enhanced Commitments to Women Baseline Survey



Focus on the Lebanon Emergency

BACKGROUND

On 13 July 2006, in response to a series of Katyusha rocket attacks by Hezbollah on northern Israel and the kidnapping of two Israeli soldiers the previous day, Israel launched a series of dawn air strikes on Hezbollah positions in southern Lebanon and bombed bridges and key intersections on roads all over the country, as well as Beirut international airport.

Over the following days, the bombardment continued and hundreds of thousands of civilians, fearing for their lives, took all they could carry in private cars, taxis, buses and trucks, and headed north. A week after the conflict began, more than half a million people had been forced to flee their homes. Among them were some 95,000 displaced people packed into schools, public buildings and parks in Beirut, joined at night by tens of thousands more from the city's heavily bombed southern suburbs. A further 140,000 people fled across the border to Syria.

In northern Israel, some 30 civilians were killed and more than 300,000 were displaced by Hezbollah rocket attacks.

In southern Lebanon, which bore the brunt of the bombing and shelling, those who chose to stay or were unable to leave – the oldest, weakest and the poorest – also had to contend with the disappearance of goods and services, with shops and markets no longer functioning and electricity and water cut off. A humanitarian crisis loomed.

FAST RESPONSE

The Lebanese Government and civil society moved swiftly and generously with the resources they had on hand to help the war-affected displaced population. Lebanese NGOs were also very active from the outset. However, such was the magnitude and suddenness of the destruction, that the Government requested external humanitarian assistance. (The UN offered humanitarian aid to all sides in the crisis.)

WFP geared up fast to respond to the crisis. While the agency had no office in Lebanon, having closed down its operation in the country in December 1996, within a week it had an assessment team on the ground to work out the requirements for food, logistics and security



Focus on the Lebanon Emergency



support and was finalising an emergency plan to provide food aid to those hardest hit by the crisis, as part of a US\$130 million UN Flash Appeal. Initially, WFP planned to supply some 300,000 people with food aid, valued at US\$8.9 million, with priority given to those in greatest need, including 95,000 displaced seeking shelter in Beirut and 165,000 people remaining in the south.

As many beneficiaries did not have access to cooking facilities, high energy biscuits and canned products were provided as ready-to-eat food. WFP also gave flour to support bread production through NGOs and commercial bakeries.

In the event, by the end of the three-month operation, WFP had delivered nearly

13,000 tons of food to some 824,000 Lebanese displaced in the south, in Beirut and its southern suburbs, the Bekaa valley and across the border in Syria. All WFP activities in Lebanon were carried out in close coordination with the Government, in particular with the High Relief Committee and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

LOGISTICAL AND SECURITY CHALLENGES

Under normal circumstances, moving thousands of tons of food and other supplies around a small country like Lebanon, with excellent roads and a highly developed infrastructure, would present few challenges. However, the bombing of key installations and major roads, including the destruction of more than 140 bridges in the first week of the conflict, left Lebanon paralysed. Before the bombardment, the 80-km road

journey from Beirut south to Lebanon's second city, Tyre, would take about an hour along the main highway. For WFP convoys, the same journey along circuitous mountain routes, on narrow dirt roads and across temporary river bridges jammed with cars, buses and trucks overflowing with fleeing civilians, could take up to seven hours. Fresh bombings meant that new routes needed constant exploration – a bridge open one day could be destroyed the next. And as the conflict wore on, it became harder to find haulage companies and drivers willing to join the aid convoys.

To provide the greatest possible security for its aid deliveries, WFP developed a system of "concurrence on safety", whereby all sides in the conflict would be provided with details of each convoy the day before its planned departure. This would include the number of trucks and escort vehicles, the exact route and planned times of departure and arrival. Until the declared cessation of hostilities on 14 August, no WFP convoy would proceed without receiving "concurrence" from all sides.

The system worked, in that no WFP convoy came under attack at any time, although on two occasions vehicles travelling close to the convoys were destroyed and a building in Tyre was bombed less than 100 metres from where WFP trucks were being unloaded. But the system caused serious delays to the delivery of aid, with convoys to the south held up for one week in early August.

ATTACK ON UN HOUSE

On 30 July, several thousand angry demonstrators gathered in central Beirut to protest against the Israeli bombing of the south Lebanon village of Qana the previous day. The village was reduced to rubble and at least 40 people were killed.

Frustrated by the failure of the international community to bring a swift end to the conflict, the demonstrators focused their anger on the United Nations. Hundreds of protestors forced their way into UN House, where most of the aid agencies had offices, and smashed windows, furniture and equipment. A fire was started on the second floor of the building, but this was quickly brought under control.

Fortunately, no UN staff were injured in the attack. The 20 WFP staff then in Beirut took shelter in the basement of the building and prepared to evacuate through an underground car park. This proved unnecessary, as security staff succeeded in regaining control of the building. WFP subsequently relocated its Beirut office to the Movenpick hotel in the west of the city.

LOGISTICS CLUSTER LEADER

As the lead UN logistics agency, WFP assumed responsibility for transporting all UN aid supplies within Lebanon and on behalf of several NGOs. In total, WFP transported 25,200 tons of food and non-food relief items for 38 organisations, by land, sea and air.



Focus on the Lebanon Emergency

Among the main non-food items that WFP transported into and within Lebanon were fuel, shelter materials, water, and hygiene and medical equipment. The agency also helped the Government of Lebanon import 12,300 tons of wheat during the period of the Israeli blockade.

Movement of goods inside Lebanon was hampered by a shortage of suitable trucks. Locally contracted vehicles were often old and prone to breakdowns, especially on the rough roads used for detours. The supply by the Swedish Rescue Services Agency of a fleet of nine heavy trucks plus support vehicles, with drivers and mechanics, made a crucial difference to WFP's ability to deliver aid on behalf of the entire humanitarian community.

WFP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S VISIT TO LEBANON

WFP Executive Director Morris visited Lebanon in early September to see the operation at first hand. He travelled south to the town of Ghazieh,

to witness the impact of the bombing and to review the needs of the people as they began to rebuild their lives after nearly five weeks of conflict.

Located about 50 km down the coast from Beirut, Ghazieh is a farming community with scattered light industry. During the conflict, 31 of its residents were killed in bombing raids and some 20 houses and dozens of shops were destroyed. Most of those who fled the fighting returned soon after the ceasefire, to begin repairing and rebuilding their properties, many were still in need of humanitarian assistance, including clean water and food supplies.

"Over the next few weeks, many people still need food aid so their resources and energies can be devoted to the numerous other issues they face while recovering from the crisis," said Morris. "Once commercial activities return to normal, we will be able to wind up our operations. We do not want to stay a day longer than necessary."



"Having followed the conflict day by day, I was determined to come to Lebanon and see for myself what people have gone through," Morris said. "I am saddened by their losses but also encouraged by people's strength and resilience. After what I've seen today, I am confident that the Lebanese people will overcome this latest ordeal."

In Beirut, Morris met the Prime Minister of Lebanon, Fouad Siniora, and the Advisor to the Prime Minister and President of the Committee for Development and Reconstruction, Nabil Al Jisr.

FAST IN, FAST OUT

The cessation of hostilities brought a new phase to the WFP operation. The lifting of the Israeli blockade gave far greater access, with Beirut international airport reopened and the sea ports of Beirut, Tripoli and Tyre open to international shipping.

HRH PRINCESS HAYA IN SYRIA

On 4 August, HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, WFP Goodwill Ambassador, joined WFP Executive Director James Morris on a one-day visit to Lebanese refugees in Syria.

They met Lebanese refugees at a centre in Damascus, where WFP provided baked bread to some 7,000 people, and also visited a refugee camp outside the capital.

Both Morris and Princess Haya called for increased assistance to alleviate the suffering of civilians. Princess Haya said: "Politicians must stand up together to put an end to this senseless conflict by making humanity the priority ...allowing food to reach the source of the problem without interference and allowing us to distribute the food to make our children's lives bearable and give them the hope they desperately need right now."

While for the duration of the hostilities WFP's efforts had been concentrated on providing relief to the displaced, now relief efforts needed to be directed at all those affected by the war, including those who had stayed in their homes and the hundreds of thousands returning, many of them to find that their houses had been destroyed.

"This was WFP at its best. We got in fast, did everything that was necessary and when the job was done we got out."

Jean-Jacques Graisse,
Senior Deputy Executive Director and Head of Operations

Over the coming days and weeks, regular commerce was taking time to re-establish itself and for many Lebanese, WFP food aid was vital to fill the gap.

In late August and early September, WFP staff carried out a two-week assessment mission to



Some 140,000 Lebanese crossed into Syria to escape the bombardment, many of them with little more than the clothes they were wearing. WFP provided food aid for 50,000 of them.

After the cessation of hostilities on 14 August, the refugees poured back across the border, emptying the camps and centres within hours. WFP set up distribution points on the border, handing out high energy biscuits and water to the returning families.

Focus on the Lebanon Emergency

establish whether there was a longer-term need for continuing assistance. The mission found that while some parts of the population were still suffering the effects of war, especially those whose houses had been destroyed, foodstuffs were available at affordable prices throughout the country. Even in the south of the country, which had borne the brunt of the bombardment, the market was showing encouraging signs of recovery.

The assessment report recommended that WFP continue food assistance to those most in need

until the end of October. Over the previous three months, WFP had built up an operation run by 150 international and national staff at its peak, to provide food to some 824,000 people and to deliver more than 2,000 tons of non-food items. The operation was carried out in the midst of the conflict and its aftermath, which held the continuing danger caused by huge quantities of unexploded ordnance.

On 31 October, Zlatan Milisic, WFP Emergency Co-ordinator for Lebanon, was the last staff member to leave the country.



SOMALIA

Ethiopia launched its first air strikes into Somalia on 24 December in support of the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG), just a few hours before a WFP-chartered Antonov An-12 made the first airdrop of WFP food into Somalia in seven years.

It was a coincidence that only brought home the risks of working in one of the world's most dangerous and difficult countries and why WFP does so year in, year out: people need our help – particularly in countries such as Somalia, which doesn't even appear in UNDP's annual Human Development Index of 177 countries because of a lack of comparable data since 2001.

The air strikes came at the end of one of Somalia's most politically and militarily tumultuous years since the fall of the Siad Barre Government in 1991. Sadly, for the people of south and central Somalia, the latest conflict erupted following the worst drought in a decade and worst floods in years (see *natural disasters*, page 28).

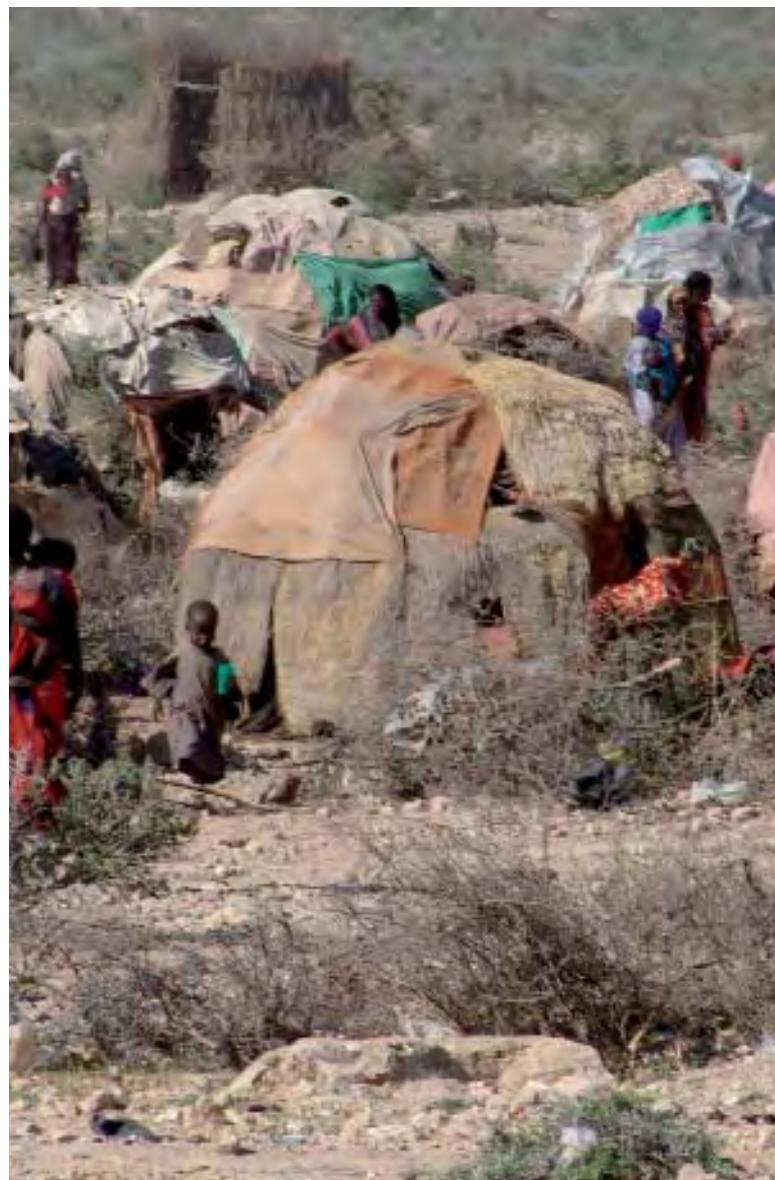
Confronting new challenges every day in Somalia, WFP in 2006 delivered 78,000 tons of food to 1.4 million vulnerable people, almost three times the amount of food received in 2005. The vast majority of beneficiaries – 1.2 million – were in south and central Somalia.

From June 2006, forces of the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) seized Mogadishu and a string of other centres in south and central Somalia up to the border with the northeastern region of Puntland. By December, the UIC appeared on the brink of ousting the TFG from its last base in the town of Baidoa.

Amid widespread fears of regional war and contingency plans being made, TFG and

Ethiopian forces drove the UIC forces back to Mogadishu, then down to the port city of Kismayo and through southern Somalia until they were cornered in the Ras Kamboni region at the extreme southern tip of Somalia on the border with Kenya.

It was a striking reversal in less than two weeks with UIC forces initially taking heavy casualties near Baidoa and then quickly abandoning town after town to the advancing TFG in the face of superior firepower from supporting Ethiopian tanks, helicopter gunships and MiG warplanes.



Conflict

With 15 sub- and field offices and more than 100 national staff in Somalia, WFP is the largest humanitarian agency in the country and has worked there since the 1960s. The 2006 conflict was only the latest in a cycle of violence on top of back-to-back emergencies because of war, drought and floods.

While a number of staff were relocated out of combat areas, most WFP offices were staffed and operating throughout the conflict, including Mogadishu. With TFG and Ethiopian forces nearing the capital, a WFP-chartered ship arrived in Mogadishu port on 26 December and started discharging 4,500 tons of WFP food the same day. Dock labourers continued working and unloaded the entire cargo even while control of the port changed three times – from the UIC to a sub-clan militia to the TFG.

With only a few short breaks because of insecurity, WFP staff and partners kept distributing food in the south through the last two weeks of 2006. Some 2,000 tons of food reached 93,000 people hit by floods in the Lower Shabelle and Middle and Lower Juba regions.

The TFG declaration that it was closing its borders and airspace and the Ethiopian air strikes from 24 December forced WFP to move two WFP-chartered Mi-8 helicopters from the southern port of Kismayo to neighbouring Kenya.



WFP also had to suspend airdrops into the south from the Kenyan port of Mombasa – but not before the helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft had delivered 150 tons of much-needed food and non-food items to people in flooded areas.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

It was a momentous year for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) because it held its first free democratic elections in 45 years, secured by the largest UN peacekeeping mission in the world. Incumbent President Joseph Kabila won with 58 percent of the votes.

Political advances and better security in places prompted people to start moving home in 2006 before voting ended. The challenge now for the humanitarian community is to match political progress with humanitarian progress so people can rebuild their lives in peace.

A country the size of western Europe with almost no transport infrastructure and plagued by continuing violence, especially in the east, the DRC has long been considered by many donors as a chronic problem almost beyond solution. The election changed that and produced some hope that DRC could find peace and development at last.

In 2006, WFP delivered 42,000 tons of food to 1.6 million people in DRC – only about half the planned tonnage because of insufficient resources, insecurity and poor infrastructure. Of the US\$73 million needed to provide 82,000 tons of food from January to December 2006, less than half was resourced by the end of July.

This shortfall came at the worst time because violence displaced 500,000 people in the first months of the year. This forced WFP to act as a fireman, putting fires out where it could. In total,



83 percent of WFP resources went to emergencies caused by violence by armed groups.

Overall, the total number of IDPs decreased by 33 percent, to 1.1 million compared to 2005. But while substantial numbers were able to go home, renewed militia violence caused new displacements – both in new areas and areas where some IDPs had returned, underlining the fragility of the peace process.

Some were repeatedly displaced, especially in North Kivu, Ituri and Katanga in the East. They made temporary shelters out of leaves and creepers, ate wild fruit and drank dirty water. They could not tend their fields and women were targets of sexual abuse.

Many depended on aid for their survival. Yet, WFP was forced to drastically reduce rations from July to December because of a lack of resources. The biggest problem, however, was access because transport routes were destroyed by years of civil war. The rainy season in February made already bad roads worse and transporters hiked their prices.

WFP responded in March by airdropping – for the first time in the DRC – more than 330 tons of food to 38,000 displaced people. They were the first WFP airdrops outside Sudan since 1998. Later in 2006, a contribution from the UN CERF allowed WFP to buy 25 trucks to increase the delivery capacity in Katanga, which has a shortage of commercial trucks and high transport costs.

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With the elections, most of the 200,000 displaced people in Katanga started returning home – some for the first time in years. WFP and its partners helped more than 97,000 people in Katanga with food and seeds to start rebuilding their lives in peace at last.

An agreement with the Congolese national railways allowed WFP to organise several 'humanitarian trains' running from the southern city of Lubumbashi. Some went as far as Kindu, 1,500 km north. From October to December, the trains carried the largest amount of food aid moved by rail in the last decade. In total, more than 3,000 tons were delivered in three months to over 400,000 people.

Funding from the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and CERF ensured that the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) managed by WFP flew cargo and more than 9,500 humanitarian passengers to isolated parts of DRC in 2006. UNHAS operations in DRC closed in December 2006 because of a lack of resources.

In April, two crew members and a civilian were killed when a WFP-chartered Caravan crashed high in the Rwenzori mountains on the Ugandan side of the border with eastern DRC. The humanitarian community was shocked by their deaths and pays homage to their dedication.

In the West of the DRC, WFP-contracted barges carried WFP food from the capital Kinshasa to the Northwest.

In late 2006, WFP, as leader of the logistics cluster, focused on operational activities and coordination with and through partners to rehabilitate lake, river, rail and road infrastructure.

WFP concluded partnerships in 2006 with 240 local and 40 international NGOs. Contributions from the European Commission, Belgium, Spain, Greece and France allowed WFP to make local purchases of critically needed food.

CHAD

Landlocked, shorn of infrastructure and torn by violence, Chad is one of WFP's most testing operational environments. In 2006, WFP fed over 270,000 refugees in the country, as well as providing emergency rations to at least 66,000 Chadians forced from their homes by fighting in the East.

2006 was a year in which increasing violence in eastern Chad threatened to compromise the entire humanitarian effort. Sporadic confrontations between local rebel groups and the Chadian army forced WFP to suspend temporarily all non-emergency activities in December, in order to focus efforts on over 220,000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region as well as Chadians displaced by the conflict. Matters were complicated further by the destabilising effect of the war in neighbouring Darfur and an intensification of clashes based on ethnic lines.

Looting of warehouses in Abeche following a rebel attack on the vital humanitarian hub in November, cost WFP about 500 tons of food, valued at close to US\$500,000. Soon afterwards, all non-essential staff were forced to relocate, some for the second time in less than a year, as security deteriorated further. In order to coordinate operations as efficiently as possible in the volatile environment, all heads of sub-offices in the East were regrouped in Abeche until conditions improved. By the end of the year, a special escort provided by the Government was necessary for WFP staff to access six of the 12 refugee camps.



Despite all the obstacles and with significantly reduced staffing levels in the field, WFP and its NGO partners ensured an unbroken supply of food to the eastern camps and to the Chadians worst affected by the violence. Earlier in the year, WFP had again successfully pre-positioned all necessary stocks ahead of the rainy season, when large-scale land transport becomes impossible for at least four months. This is an annual challenge, for which the early confirmation of contributions by donors remains crucial to meeting it.

In a similarly challenging operation in southern Chad, WFP fed approximately 50,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), forced north by fighting and random acts of violence around their villages since early 2003. About 17,000 arrived in Chad in late 2005 and early 2006. With violence persisting in northern CAR, the refugees had no intention of returning.

Relief operations in Chad have received vital support from UNHAS, airlifting humanitarian staff and emergency supplies from the capital N'djamena

to key operational centres. The service remains critical in that it allows humanitarian personnel to access remote parts of a vast country where people are most in need.

DARFUR

In 2006, Sudan was WFP's biggest emergency operation in the world, reaching more than five million people. Despite a booming oil economy, much of Africa's largest country is poorly developed and ridden with conflict. The ongoing conflict in Darfur, the lingering effect of the civil war in the south and chronic poverty in the east have left many of Sudan's 35 million people food insecure and dependent on international aid in the absence of social services.

Expectations that the humanitarian situation would improve in 2006, a key planning assumption for WFP last year, were not realized. Despite the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in May, the security situation actually deteriorated in the last six months of the year and an additional

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250,000 people were displaced in that time. By December, the situation had reached crisis point as security and humanitarian access reached levels not seen since the height of the conflict in April 2004.

Today, nearly two million displaced Darfurians remain in camps and are completely dependant on food aid, while one million other residents require food aid to supplement their livelihoods. Despite insecurity, a joint FAO/UNICEF/WFP study found that malnutrition levels stabilized in 2006, hovering just below the emergency threshold of 15 percent for children under five. The study also found that while 70 percent of war-affected Darfurians were food insecure, the number was slightly down from the previous year.

But 60 percent of highly food-insecure householders in Darfur said insecurity was the main barrier to cultivating their land, raising livestock and taking part in other income-generating activities. The fighting also hampered WFP's access to the camps because roads were

often too dangerous to get aid convoys through. In July, the worst month for access in 2006, WFP wasn't able to reach close to half a million beneficiaries. Nevertheless, some 400,000 tons of food were distributed last year in Darfur.

Attacks on aid workers marked an alarming new turn of events in Darfur in 2006. Twelve relief workers, all Sudanese, died on the job in Darfur in the latter half of 2005 – more than in the previous two years combined. More than 400 UN and NGO staff were evacuated during 31 separate incidents in the last six months of 2006. In December in Gereida IDP camp, the world's largest, armed men burst into aid compounds and beat staff with rifle butts. As a result, WFP's cooperating partner, Action Contre La Faim, was forced to withdraw, leaving 130,000 people without food until the International Committee for the Red Cross stepped in.

Besides insecurity in Darfur, resourcing for the enormous Sudan operation was a constant challenge. In April, WFP took the painful decision



to cut rations to Darfur by 50 percent after only 32 percent of the US\$746 million required to fund the operation was secured. (Including the air operation and road building in southern Sudan, WFP appealed for close to US\$1 billion dollars for Sudan – or nearly a third of its annual budget last year.) However, a healthy response from donors, especially the United States and the European Commission later in the year, helped restore rations and the operation rounded out 2006 with 84 percent of the required funding.

CRISIS IN GAZA AND THE WEST BANK

2006 started as a year of hope. However, by February, the outlook was bleak, with a myriad of new emerging threats to household food security.

WFP's PRRO (running from September 2005 to August 2007), planned to feed 480,000 of the most food-insecure non-refugee population. However, by June 2006, an Emergency Food Needs Assessment indicated that the population required more support to prevent a serious degradation in their livelihoods amidst the growing humanitarian crisis. Gaza was seen to be particularly affected as a result of the combined effects of the stagnated economy, movement restrictions and avian influenza, while the West Bank showed worrying trends of market fragmentation.

To mitigate the impact of the crisis on the poorest and most vulnerable non-refugee families, WFP activated its contingency plan in July expanding the caseload by 25 percent to 597,000 individuals and adding canned meat/fish to beneficiary rations in Gaza to mitigate the nutritional threats caused by a shortage of protein in the diet in the wake of the avian influenza outbreak.

WFP faced many challenges to the programme amidst the turbulent political and security



environment, however, the flexible and pragmatic approach of the country team succeeded. The limitations on access to the Gaza Strip necessitated an innovative approach from the WFP logistics team and partners to adapt to the extraordinary circumstances. Several parallel corridors were established to move food into Gaza, enabling the operation to continue despite frequent closures of Gaza's main border crossings. This meant that despite closure of the main cargo crossing to Gaza for 41 percent of the year, food continued to reach the most needy on time. WFP succeeded in delivering 95 percent of planned food commodities, reaching its targets of 30,000 tons to the Gaza Strip and 37,000 tons for the West Bank.

WFP also responded to emergency needs of people most affected by the conflict by distributing ready-to-eat rations (bread and canned meat) in Beit Hanoun, northern Gaza Strip.

The WFP/FAO food security assessment in November showed that thanks to generous donor support, WFP's flexible response had helped to mitigate the food security crisis maintaining food security levels at 2004 levels; nevertheless, vulnerability is spreading to urban areas and new target groups. Continued assistance to food-insecure non-refugees is vital to maintain basic nutrition and livelihoods until a political solution is found.

Post-conflict

SOUTHERN SUDAN

In June, WFP Executive Director James Morris warmed hearts when he travelled to southern Sudan and finally met a little boy affectionately known as One O'Clock. The boy got his name because one o'clock was the time of day he was found alone, tearfully wandering in Sudan's unforgiving landscape. He was among a group of "returnees" making their way back to southern Sudan following the end of the country's brutal 21-year civil war, between the north and the south, which ended in 2005.

But along the way, the group was attacked by armed horsemen and the infant boy was separated from his mother. He would have perished had he not been discovered by a kindly woman named Noura Sawa Abu. Noura, a mother of nine, had also been among the group of returnees but was unable to locate the mother. So she took the boy in and named him "One O'Clock" or Sahwat, as the name is translated in her native Dinka language.



The story made its way to Morris who met One O'Clock last year in the town of Rumbek, in southern Sudan, where Noura and the other returnees from the group had cleared bush land and built more than 200 traditional mud *tukuls* with FFW assistance from WFP. When he was introduced to One O'Clock, Morris bent down and picked up the boy before turning to Noura. "Thank you for saving his life," he said.

Last year, close to 700,000 Sudanese returnees received three-month resettlement rations while almost 50,000 were given special transit rations. WFP plans to increase distributions of resettlement rations in 2007 and double the number of transit rations. Some four million southerners were displaced inside Sudan during the civil war and 600,000 were scattered in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. Their long and often dangerous journey home marks the biggest migration of human beings on Earth today.

BACK ON THE ROAD

Two decades of conflict in southern Sudan has left the region in ruins. At the end of the war with the north, few buildings in the south were left standing, schools and hospitals had been stripped of their roofs to make air-raid shelters and basic services including electricity and running water, were almost non-existent. The fighting also destroyed the south's road network, leaving a region the size of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi combined, isolated and economically crippled. Apart from a few kilometres in two former northern army controlled towns, Juba and Malakal, there were no tarmac roads.

To spark development and reduce the cost of delivering aid, WFP has spent the past three years engaged in a major infrastructure project to repair and upgrade the south's battered roads. So far, WFP has constructed almost 2,000 km of gravel roads – including 800 km in 2006 – as well as bridges and culverts at a cost of roughly US\$ 180 million. Under the project, an airstrip long enough for heavy cargo planes has been constructed in the strategic town of Rumbek, and hundreds of kilometres of road have been cleared of landmines and unexploded ordnance. The project employs some 1,700 Sudanese workers.

The benefits of this SO are already rolling in. The prices in markets in Juba, the southern capital, have halved since the road between the city and Uganda opened last year. Travel times have been slashed, traffic has skyrocketed and public transport has become competitive. In fact, the Government of southern Sudan was so pleased, it contributed US\$ 30 million to the

TIMOR LESTE

Five years after gaining independence and full self-determination, following 24 years of Indonesian control and three years of UN administration, unrest broke out in Timor Leste in May 2006 in and around the capital, Dili. The fighting, which began with riots after the dismissal of some 600 troops and quickly descended into gunfights and looting, forced tens of thousands of people to flee their homes and seek shelter in makeshift camps.

operation last year, its first donation to an aid agency. For WFP's part, the cost of delivering food to the south's 1.6 million beneficiaries plummeted as more than 80 percent of the food is now delivered by road instead of air, compared to just 20 percent by road before the project began. Meanwhile, the costly airdrop fleet, the south's lifeline during the civil war, has been reduced to just one plane.

Another thousand kilometres of roads are now underway and will link more towns within the south, link towns to the Nile and the south with the north. But the operation has hit some speed bumps along the way. The late arrival of donor funds and insecurity, particularly on the Juba to Kenya stretch, have slowed progress. During the last three wet seasons, overloaded trucks have badly damaged several sections despite warnings from WFP. As a result, the SO would need another US\$ 40 million in 2007 to pay for maintenance, key to facilitating commerce and reaping the peace dividends.



For the first few days of the unrest, WFP, which was in the final few months of a two-year PRRO to assist 175,000 people across the country, had to suspend operations. Non-essential international staff were evacuated.

However, within a week – and despite transport networks being down and supply lines cut by ongoing fighting – WFP set out to provide emergency food assistance for six months for up to 100,000 people affected by the crisis. The operation, valued at US\$5.2 million, would support and complement the Government's efforts to provide food to displaced people in camps.



The agency began distributing rice and fortified biscuits to up to 70,000 people in and around Dili who were displaced or otherwise affected by the fighting, and up to 30,000 people in the countryside. Beyond providing rations to displaced people, WFP worked with the Government in emergency planning and in setting up a network of food stocks in small warehouses across the country.

Timor Leste is one of the poorest countries in Asia. Food insecurity is widespread due to low crop yields, lack of income, drought and undeveloped markets. Almost one-third of the population regularly experiences food shortages.

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DROUGHT AND FLOODS IN SOMALIA AND KENYA

There is no escape from calamity piled upon calamity: a succession of droughts in Kenya followed in 2006 by the worst regional drought in years and then the worst floods in a decade.

Mass movements of people and livestock were the first signs that 2006 would be hard as nomadic herders discovered they had no more grazing lands. Traditional 'fall-back' areas even in neighbouring countries were dry. Women and children appeared at the sides of dirt roads begging for water and food.

Within weeks of the short or *Deyr* rains failing, animals were dying of disease caused by long waits at boreholes and water pans, exhaustion and starvation. Children suffering from dehydration began appearing at clinics in the region. Many never made it to centres to receive treatment.

Hundreds of thousands of animal deaths – estimated in parts of northeastern Kenya at 70 percent and 50 percent of herds in parts of

southern Somalia – led to rising malnutrition in both countries, where even in relatively normal years, 20-30 percent of children under five are acutely malnourished.

At the height of the drought, the United Nations identified more than eight million people in 2006 as in need of immediate humanitarian assistance in East Africa and the Horn. WFP provided a very effective response in the entire region.

The failed short or *Deyr* rains from October to December 2005 were followed by poor long or *Gu* rains in many pastoralist areas from April to June and heavy short rains from November to December. Loss of life was very limited because of emergency assistance, but hundreds of thousands of people fell into destitution and still are unable to climb out.

Droughts of course often make a harsh life even more precarious for many people in arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya and Somalia. But land degradation, desertification and declining rains

are now multiplying the blows to eight million pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in both countries.

With donor support, WFP proved yet again in 2006 that it could provide emergency food aid in time to prevent the loss of millions of lives in the region and to buy some time for long-term development – dependent on the will of national governments and the international community.

In Kenya, WFP gave 258,000 tons of food to 3.86 million Kenyans in 26 arid and semi-arid districts hit by drought and/or floods. WFP rapidly scaled up its EMOP from 1.2 million people assisted in January to 3.6 million at the height of the drought between February and August.

In addition, drought, floods and conflict in Somalia led to 34,000 Somalis in 2006 crossing the border as refugees to camps at Dadaab in eastern Kenya. A total of 270,000 refugees in camps at Dadaab and Kakuma in drought-stricken areas relied entirely on WFP food for their survival.

In Somalia, WFP assisted some 1.5 million people in 2006 with 78,000 tons of food – almost three times the amount received in 2005.

The drought coincided with a bumper maize crop in western Kenya, but it was unprofitable for traders to move the maize to northeastern Kenya because of transport costs and a lack of purchasing power among the poor. Instead, the Government of Kenya donated in-kind food, mainly maize, worth US\$19.6 million. The food was then twinned with cash donations to WFP, so it could be transported to drought- and flood-stricken areas to reach those in need.

FROM DROUGHT TO FLOODS

With a mild El Niño, the 2006 October–December short rains, which failed the previous year, were the heaviest in years and led to widespread flooding in northeastern, eastern and coastal parts of Kenya, in southeastern Ethiopia and along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in Somalia.

The floods were not as bad as those in 1997 in Kenya and Somalia, but in some places the impact on people was greater because damaged roads were never repaired. An estimated quarter of a million people were displaced by the floods along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers.

Overnight, hundreds of thousands of people went from being targeted by WFP because of drought to targeted by WFP because of floods. Hundreds of contracted trucks became stuck for weeks on dirt roads that were washed-out or transformed into quagmires in both countries.

WFP launched a three-month SO for Kenya and Somalia in November, providing fixed-wing aircraft to airlift and airdrop humanitarian supplies and transport aid workers, and Mi-8 helicopters to deliver humanitarian staff and assistance to flood-affected areas.



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WFP also chartered boats to deliver food aid and other assistance to isolated communities in both countries.

Flood waters displaced 100,000 refugees in the Dadaab camps in November. Airlifts and airdrops were used to deliver food and other assistance to the camps, which could not be reached by road

PASTORALISM: NO LONGER VIABLE

Mohamed Abey, a 47-year-old pastoralist leader in the roadside community of Skanska in northeastern Kenya, says he owned 400 livestock before the drought. Now he has just 20.

He fairly readily, but sadly, admits that pastoralism on the scale found in northern and eastern Kenya is no longer sustainable. While he is grateful for the monthly package of WFP food aid, he urges the world to do more so the 2,000 people in Skanska can get back on their own feet.

WFP food aid hasn't solved Mohamed's many problems, but it has bought him time as what is known locally as a 'dropout' – a pastoralist who cannot provide for his family because he has lost all or too many of his livestock. With WFP food, Mohamed's family can stay for a time in Skanska, rather than join the destitute competing for casual labour in urban centres.

Told that a lack of support for restocking or safety net schemes means that food is about all they can expect, he predicts: "If there isn't enough rain and we cannot return to pastoralism, we will come up with other options." He then suggests trying farming, but admits he first needs help with seeds and irrigation.

Mohamed says some of his 14 children have been to school and he cannot see any of them agreeing to return to the pastoralist life. "The only option is to take them to school," he says.

With the succession of droughts in Kenya killing their livestock, many people realize that those who can best survive such crises are families who have educated their children. As adults, they have jobs and can send money home to help their parents in the increasing times of trouble.

for almost two months, so distributions could start on time in January 2007.

After a slow start, donors were very generous to WFP in both Kenya and Somalia because of the drought and floods. Somalia received 88 percent of required resources and total cash donations of US\$49.5 million. In 2006, Kenya's EMOP received US\$211 million, or 94 percent out of the US\$225 million needed from March 2006 to February 2007.

The air operations received swift, vital support from donations through the CERF, which helped get the aircraft in the air. In all, the SO in 2006 received a total of US\$12.8 million, or 77 percent of the US\$16.5 million needed until the end of February 2007.



ETHIOPIA DROUGHT

The bony, emaciated animal carcasses strewn alongside the red, dirt tracks, the dried-up boreholes and the weary, fatigued-looking women carrying half-empty water containers – the evidence was unmistakable. Drought – no stranger to Ethiopia – had returned once again, this time predominantly in the southeastern corner of the country: the Somali region.

In this corner of Ethiopia, 1.5 million people, mainly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, were in need of urgent humanitarian assistance following the failure of consecutive rains. This in addition to another 220,000 people who assessment missions concluded were also at particular risk in the neighbouring Borena zone of Oromiya region.



Some 1.7 million people were struggling to survive with limited access to water and food. Their assets were depleted, their ability to respond to this latest shock greatly diminished, and their survival strategies stretched to the limit.

The Humanitarian Appeal issued in January 2006 by the Ethiopian Government, the United Nations and other humanitarian partners requested US\$166 million in food and non-food assistance. Sixty-nine percent of the 2.6 million people in the country requiring urgent food support in 2006 were those in the critically affected pastoralist and agro-pastoralist areas of Somali and Oromiya regions. Some 221,000 tons of food was needed in these areas alone.

WFP moved quickly. Working closely with the Government of Ethiopia, the first food allocations of 16,653 tons were made to the Somali region in December 2005 and food distributions began in January 2006. Cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and blended food were loaded onto trucks to be delivered to food distribution points for hungry beneficiaries.

WFP provided a full food basket of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil to 1.3 million drought-affected beneficiaries in Ethiopia during 2006. This was on top of the 5.5 million people already being assisted by WFP through other operations in the country.

The scarcity of water and pasture resulted in the migration of affected households in search of better opportunities. Men and older boys moved with their livestock looking for pasture and water. Women, children, the elderly and the sick remained behind.

Livestock that many families depend on for food, succumbed in their thousands from exhaustion,

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lack of water and fodder. Losses were reported to be up to 60 percent in some areas. Calves and weak animals were slaughtered. There was a drastic reduction in the production of milk and a 75 percent decrease in livestock prices. Emergency and recovery interventions were later required for some 54 million heads of livestock.

By February, 640,000 people alone required emergency water in Somali region and some 100,000 in Borena zone. Meanwhile grain prices continued to increase as did chaotic migration.

In Ethiopia, with five major droughts in just two decades, many families have never had time to recover from one calamity before another befalls them, wiping out crops and animals and destroying livelihoods. Hundreds of thousands of people are on the brink of survival every year. In southeastern Ethiopia, about one in five children are malnourished.

A total of 200,000 malnourished people were identified by WFP for targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) in the Somali and Oromiya regions during the drought. Of these, 135,400 were children under the age of five and 63,698 were pregnant and breastfeeding women. Some 9,400 tons of targeted supplementary food was distributed to registered beneficiaries.

In other parts of Ethiopia, 2006 proved to be an exceptional crop year. By the end of 2006, much of the pasture in the previously drought-affected areas, save from a few pockets, had rejuvenated thanks to good rains.

Although over the years drought has become more frequent in Ethiopia, there has been a significant reduction in the loss of human lives. During this most recent drought, more timely humanitarian interventions, upgraded early warning mechanisms and improved coordination all converged to help save lives.

WFP's contribution, the distribution of 120,000 tons of food to drought-affected populations in the Somali region and Borena zone in 2006, quite clearly played a significant role in the humanitarian drama.

INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE

On 27 May 2006, an earthquake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale hit the Yogyakarta region on the Indonesian island of Java just before dawn. Early estimates put the number of dead at more than 3,000 people, with at least 200,000 left homeless.

WFP began distributing emergency food rations to survivors just 36 hours after the earthquake struck. Stocks were drawn from food WFP already had in Jakarta, and the nearby town of Solo. A shortage of storage facilities in the affected areas also prompted WFP to send mobile warehouses previously used for its tsunami operations.

Following a UN Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment mission, WFP undertook to feed some 100,000 people over a period of six months, including 40,000 children under five, pregnant

women and breastfeeding mothers. The cost of the operation was estimated at US\$5.3 million, which would be absorbed by the existing Indonesia PRRO.

However, a lack of resources for Indonesia as a whole put the earthquake operation in jeopardy and by mid-July, WFP was considering halting deliveries to the affected population. Fortunately, a contribution to WFP of US\$2 million from Saudi Arabia, as part of an overall donation of US\$5 million to assist earthquake recovery operations in Indonesia, allowed WFP to continue its work.

BURUNDI CROP FAILURES

Lush with banana trees and green hills, the countryside of Burundi doesn't look like a deadly trap. But Burundi was crippled by a lethal combination of poor rains, crop disease and extreme poverty even before rains came too late and too heavy at the end of 2006, destroying a substantial part of the November harvest in much of the country.

With national average annual food deficits of 300,000-400,000 tons, 41 percent of Burundi's population is chronically undernourished while the country struggles to recover from 13 years of



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civil war. The signing of a ceasefire with the last remaining rebel faction in September 2006 was surely the major political event of the year.

While many Burundians rely on rain-fed subsistence farming, population growth exceeds 3 percent per year. Per capita agricultural production has declined 24 percent since 1993. Already scarce resources are stretched by returns of IDPs and refugees.

2006 for Burundi was also the year of some new worrying trends. In the past, insecurity has been the main cause of population displacement. While seasonal migrations to Rwanda and to neighbouring areas are common, migration of entire households to Tanzania and Uganda in search of food, and the sale of productive assets, is unusual and gives rise to concern.

Overall in 2006, WFP fed 1.9 million people in Burundi with 74,000 tons of food. Of all these beneficiaries, over one million were assisted



through the general targeted feeding, some 300,000 through FFW and nearly 200,000 in the school feeding programme.

During the first half of 2006, WFP assisted 1.3 million people affected by the regional drought with 40,000 tons of food. In addition, WFP also gave food in 2006 to 79,000 refugees, returnees and people expelled into Burundi from Tanzania. About 12,000 Congolese refugees also received food aid from WFP in 2006.

During 2006, WFP worked with FAO to help farmers with seeds in order to help people to sustain themselves in the long run. WFP distributed seed protection rations for the two main agricultural seasons, reaching 207,000 families with 9,600 tons of food to stop them eating the 4,000 tons of seeds distributed by FAO mainly in northern and eastern provinces.

Other projects to help people to create assets and protect their fields have been implemented. Some FFW activities were designed to help farmers with the disastrous consequences of cassava disease. More than 3,000 people received 200 tons of food aid during the programme. Since 2002, the production of this crop has dropped by 30 percent globally and 95 percent in the most disease-affected areas. Cassava has a high tolerance to drought, is the third most important subsistence crop in Burundi and accounts for 60 percent of the household food basket.

The year ended with a looming crisis when heavy rains in November and December destroyed crops and came on top of an already very food-insecure situation in the north and northeast. These unusual heavy rains also put other provinces in a vulnerable situation. At the end of the year, the whole country was affected as a result and some 10 out of 17 provinces severely so.

Protracted Emergencies



NORTH KOREA

WFP ended ten years of emergency assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on 31 December 2005 after the Government, citing better harvests and domestic concerns about the emergence of a dependency culture and the "intrusiveness" of the agency's monitoring, declared it would in the future accept only assistance that addressed medium- and long-term needs.

In February 2006, WFP's Executive Board approved a two-year plan to build on the agency's decade of humanitarian assistance to the DPRK by tackling nutritional deficiencies and chronic hunger. Distributions resumed in May, when WFP reached agreement with the Government on new working arrangements after months of negotiation.

Valued at US\$102 million and requiring 150,000 metric tons of commodities for 1.9 million North Koreans, the plan aimed to provide vitamin-and-mineral enriched foods produced in-country to young children and women of child-bearing age, and cereal rations to underemployed communities to build and rehabilitate agricultural and other community assets.

Several donors expressed strong concerns about the restrictions on monitoring and access that the Government imposed. These included a reduction in the number of international staff from a peak of 46 to just 10, and in the number of monitoring visits from about 400 per month to a much more limited number.

Past WFP operations mobilised more than four million tons of commodities valued at

Protracted Emergencies

US\$1.7 billion, supported up to one-third of the population of 23 million, and contributed to a significant reduction in malnutrition rates. While largely designed to meet urgent needs, they progressively sought to promote medium- and long-term food security.

While in years past WFP's resources were spread across all accessible counties – 160 out of 203 for much of 2005 – the new operation envisaged a more focused approach, with 80 percent of the food going to the 50 most vulnerable counties. These are mainly in the heavily urbanised east of the country and the remote, mountainous north.

The new operation soon ran into funding difficulties. By November, the shortfall was 88 percent with WFP working in only 30 of the intended 50 counties. Altogether, the DPRK needed to overcome a shortfall of one million tons of grain. The tight cereal supplies were likely to have dire consequences for the nutritional health of the population, especially after the decision by South Korea to withhold 500,000 tons in bilateral aid following the DPRK nuclear test in October. Bilateral food aid from China was also down to about 75 percent of the level maintained over previous years.



By the end of the year, WFP's targeted feeding operation for DPRK was reaching more than 700,000 people, mostly children and pregnant and breastfeeding women in 29 counties – a little over half the number of counties and less than half the number of beneficiaries envisioned when the new programme was started six months earlier. Donor reluctance and continued political uncertainty called into question whether WFP's DPRK operation would be sustainable even in this much limited form. A glimmer of hope for an improving political climate, however, was provided by the convening of the six-party talks in Beijing in late 2006.

KASHMIR EARTHQUAKE – FROM EMERGENCY TO RECOVERY

In April 2006, WFP wound up its emergency operation to assist the victims of the 8 October 2005 earthquake and launched a two-year post-earthquake recovery operation. This operation was closely coordinated with WFP's Pakistan Country Programme. In total, WFP reached nearly 3.5 million food-insecure people in Pakistan in 2006, including 847,799 individuals participating directly in programme activities, and 2.7 million family members supported indirectly through take-home food and non-food assistance, the latter consisting of tools, material and equipment to bolster their earning capacity and resilience to natural shocks.

The year 2006 challenged WFP and its partners in Pakistan to meet large unforeseen needs in demanding environments and in addition to their on-going programmes in education, health and asset creation for rural women. WFP set ambitious targets for itself, yet despite significant logistics constraints, it was able to not only meet but to exceed many of its targets while containing costs and strengthening core management processes.

Impressive results were achieved under FFW where communities were organised to rehabilitate some 1,157 km of secondary roads, 9,495 km of tracks and 1,481 km of water canals, which improved market, health and educational access; reduced travelling time and costs; and enhanced agricultural productivity.

A number of evaluations showed significant success by Food-for-Education (FFE) programmes in increasing enrolment and attendance while reducing drop-out rates, particularly for girls. Support included on-the-spot feeding to address short-term hunger and take-home incentives reducing the gender gap. In 2007, WFP will focus on only those areas where literacy is below 10 percent.

WFP was able to expand its support for mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) projects and to make progress in pooling and focusing its resources with the Government, WHO and other partners to ensure greater impact. Wheat fortification was introduced in several commercial mills to address the pre-existing and chronic micronutrient deficiencies in earthquake-affected areas. Haemoglobin tests conducted revealed significant reductions in iron and vitamin deficiencies.

COLOMBIA

Colombia, is home to the second largest IDP crisis in the world. Every year between 150,000 and 250,000 persons are displaced by a conflict that has been on-going for more than 40 years.

In general, the displaced settle in the slum areas of small, medium and large cities and are highly dispersed. An aggravating factor is that many IDPs are “invisible” because they are not registered in the official system. This is due to

fear and ignorance of registration procedures or because their requests are rejected.

Despite the difficulties, in 2006, WFP Colombia assisted the highest number of IDPs ever – 658,000 people. This took place in 21 different provinces through 1,434 informal partners, mainly local organisations, municipalities, schools, hospitals, churches, international and national NGOs, as well as other government entities. This network of partners comprises the basic infrastructure of the PRRO in Colombia and is characterized by its diversity and levels of capacity. WFP Colombia has the largest network of partners of any WFP-assisted project in the world. The relationship with them is one by which an informal agreement is signed and thereafter both the partners and WFP join efforts to reach those most in need.

One of the greatest strengths of this network of partners is their capacity to assist populations located in isolated or marginalised places. The partners also have the necessary knowledge of local conditions and can therefore inform WFP of security, transport and logistics issues.

As partners of WFP, many community-based organisations have strengthened their integration into their communities and successfully mobilised resources from local government programmes. Last, but not least, the multiplicity of organisations is key to assisting Colombia's different ethnic groups, as they know their needs and respect their differences.

With ten field offices, WFP is currently the UN agency with the largest presence in the country, evidence of WFP's success in assisting the vulnerable, now recognized by beneficiaries and partners alike.

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DROUGHT INSURANCE

In March, WFP announced that the global reinsurance company, AXA RE, had been awarded the world's first insurance contract for humanitarian emergencies. The contract supplied US\$7 million in contingency funding in a pilot scheme to provide coverage in the case of an extreme drought during Ethiopia's 2006 agricultural season.

The scheme was prompted by the problem of delay that millions of people face after natural disasters. Frequently, by the time relief assistance arrives, people have exhausted their coping mechanisms, sold off their livestock – or seen them die – and are already destitute.

This was the first time that an insurance cover transferring risk to financial players had been used for protecting poor people against the consequences of extreme drought. The contract with AXA RE was aimed at heralding the beginning of an entirely new way of financing natural disaster aid. The pilot, developed by WFP together with the World Bank Commodity Risk Management Group, would test whether it was possible to insure against the devastation caused by extreme drought.

The policy, a derivative based upon a calibrated index of rainfall data gathered from 26 weather stations across Ethiopia, takes advantage of financial and technical innovations in the weather risk market. Payment would be triggered when data gathered over a period from March to October 2006 indicates that rainfall is significantly below historic averages, pointing to the likelihood of widespread crop failure. While the experimental pilot transaction only provides a small amount of contingency funding, the model was designed on the basis of the potential losses that 17 million poor Ethiopian farmers risk should an extreme drought arise.

The policy complemented recent UN moves towards greater effectiveness through the creation of the CERF, which would provide faster injections of cash to aid operations after disaster strikes.

Transferring weather risks from poor countries like Ethiopia into the international risk market on a larger scale would allow insurers to diversify their portfolios. This diversification could help stem the rising cost of weather-related insurance in developed countries while providing more effective financial protection to developing countries.

The pilot project was supported by the Governments of the United States and Ethiopia. Additionally, private sector advisors of Weil, Gotshal and Manges LLP and MDA Federal (EarthSat) made valuable contributions.



CHILD HUNGER ALLIANCE BUILDING

2006 was a year of preparation for the planned launch in 2007 of ECHUI. A central plank of WFP's commitment to the MDGs, the initiative aims to establish a global partnership to end child hunger and undernutrition within a generation. The partnership will focus the world's attention, will and resources on what is required to achieve this. It is about raising awareness of the problem and mobilising action; building capacity at the country level, putting better nutrition at the centre of national policies and programming; and promoting access to affordable, proven and effective interventions for those most in need.

The effort is being led by WFP as the UN's frontline agency on hunger, in partnership with UNICEF. WFP, the world's largest humanitarian organisation, already runs nearly 2,300 partnerships with NGOs on which to build

a strengthened global effort. Add UNICEF's key strengths in country presence, national committees, policy and advocacy and the two agencies can act as catalysts to effect real change.

Joining WFP and UNICEF in the developing partnership have been a band of technical experts drawn from key actors such as the World Bank, WHO, FAO, IFAD, the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition, Gates Foundation, World Economic Forum, plus other independent specialists. Together they spent most of 2006 devising a strategy document, the *Global Framework for Action on child hunger*. In 2007, a high-level partners' group consisting of eminent persons drawn from international agencies, NGOs, civil society, the private sector and the academic and scientific communities, will carry the initiative forward at the global level. At the country, district and community level, the partnership will be taken forward by the critical actors in the field, within existing frameworks and institutions. A global campaign to raise awareness is planned for the final quarter of 2007.

Focusing on the capacity of some 85 million families-in-need in developing countries, ECHUI is designed to enhance WFP's wider efforts to help feed the 854 million malnourished people worldwide. For WFP, ECHUI will mean assessing processes and programmes to ensure it takes the fullest account of those that bear hunger's heaviest burden and yet are least able to carry it: children.

GLOBAL STAFF SURVEY

In April 2006, WFP conducted its second Global Staff Survey to collect staff views about working conditions. More than 8,500 staff completed the questionnaire, up from 5,600 in the 2004 survey. This increased participation demonstrates that



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staff trusted the confidentiality of the process, and felt that what they said could make a difference.

Input from more staff means a broader picture of the institution, of what works and what doesn't, and of how everyone can collaborate to help increase staff satisfaction and to make WFP a more effective organisation.

Results of the 2006 survey portray a highly motivated and gratified workforce, proud to work for WFP. At the same time, the feedback underlined areas still needing attention.

The survey also revealed that the vast majority of staff are proud to work for WFP, are committed and satisfied with their jobs and believe that the organisation makes good use of their skills.

The StaffMatters process continues, and WFP is committed to doing everything it can to ensure the best possible conditions for the men and women worldwide who carry out its vital humanitarian mission.

LOGISTICS HUBS

In December, WFP opened a major logistics hub for humanitarian operations in Accra, Ghana, expanding its emergency response capacity in the West Africa region.



The Accra UN Humanitarian Response Depot is one of a network of five planned hubs located around the world. Brindisi (Italy) and Dubai have already opened and hubs in Panama and at Subang military airport in Malaysia are to be inaugurated in 2007.

The network is designed to enable WFP to respond to four major crises anywhere in the world at any one time, delivering emergency supplies within 48 hours of needs being declared.

The Government of Ghana provided a plot of land for the hub, conveniently located within the perimeter of Accra's Kotoka International Airport.

The depot stocks important stand-by supplies such as high-energy biscuits, drugs and other medical equipment, sanitation and hygiene systems, radio and telecommunication equipment and drinking water.

Until the construction of the new premises is complete, WFP's corporate partner, TNT, the global express, logistics and mail company, has offered the use of its own premises at the airport to stock supplies. The immediate running costs of the hub were covered by a donation of up to US\$500,000 per annum from Irish Aid.

ECUADOR CAPACITY BUILDING

WFP has cooperation agreements in place with the Government of Ecuador for the implementation of three food-based programmes that care for almost two million beneficiaries (15 percent of Ecuador's population). In 2006, care was provided to a full range of groups – from pregnant and breastfeeding women, to children from six months to three years old, students up to age 14, as well as other vulnerable groups such as the handicapped and elderly. In 2006 alone, WFP



mobilized over 26,000 tons of food for these groups which make up the lowest echelons of the poor. Resources for these programmes come from the General State Budget and are handed to WFP for the bidding, purchase, storage, and distribution of the food.

This large-scale logistical operation has been made possible by a steady improvement of WFP-managed integrated systems that were set up in consultation with Ecuadorian Government technicians and officials. At the same time, because of uncertainty surrounding the availability of government resources, WFP continually carries out evaluations and discussions regarding each food distribution operation – to assess its viability and good functioning.

Close collaboration with the Government of Ecuador has fostered a new vision and a greater sense of collective action in the way the region responds to emergencies. In 2005, the year when

great hurricanes hit the Caribbean, a committee for mitigating disasters in other Latin American countries was set up at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with WFP support and, in a gesture of solidarity, Ecuadorian Air Force airplanes flew in timely shipments of food to Grenada, Guyana, El Salvador, Cuba, and Guatemala.

The Government of Ecuador has recently provided a ten-year loan for the use of facilities located close to the new Quito international airport to build the new Humanitarian Assistance Centre (CELAH, in Spanish) that is part of the Latin American and Caribbean Emergency Response Network, headquartered in Panama. Besides a stockpile of food, the CELAH will have a 100-person training centre, a communications centre, and a situation room. It will also be used to provide training in warehouse use and food logistics. The aim is to continue robust efforts in capacity building while at the same time increasing effective response to emergencies.

Funding and Resources

DONOR SUPPORT

In 2006, WFP carried out an analysis of eight of its largest operations to determine the effectiveness and timeliness of internal Advance Funding Mechanisms (IRA, Working Capital Financing (WCF), and Direct Support Cost Advance Facility (DSCAF)) and UN Common Funds (CERF and Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF)). Specifically the analysis examined how different mechanisms minimized pipeline breaks and response time.

In the countries studied the combined use of the facilities secured the equivalent of about one million annual food rations for approximately 15 million targeted beneficiaries. Loans and grants from advance funding mechanisms covered on average 20 percent of project direct expenditures. The monetary value of the food made available for distribution in 2006 through the internal advance funding mechanisms and UN Common Funds corresponded to approximately 10 percent of the monetary value of planned food requirements.

WFP often used these mechanisms in a complementary manner to avert pipeline gaps and ensure timeliness. Each mechanism provided a substantial level of funding, helped to fill gaps and covered the cost of essential operational components, including support services. For WFP's largest operation, in Sudan:

- a CERF loan was used for pre-financing the purchase of commodities;
- WCF loans prevented ration reductions, and provided the opportunity to pre-propose food;
- IRA funds were used to buy non-cereal commodities to supplement cereals; and
- common humanitarian funds covered the internal transport costs of commodities already in-country.

Immediate Response Account allocations reached a record high of US\$136 million. 2006 contributions to the IRA totalled US\$31.9 million, an increase over 2005, and the amount revolved into the account totalled US\$82.6 million.

Of the countries studied, IRA funds were released, on average within one week. The quickest release was made in less than 24 hours for the Somalia PRRO. The longest interval between the request and the approval date was two weeks for the Sudan EMOP. The IRA mechanism also proved highly flexible in:

- covering imminent pipeline breaks, for example for the Somalia PRRO by allowing immediate local or regional purchases; and
- meeting associated costs and full cost recovery, especially in twinning arrangements, for example with an in-kind maize donation from the Government of Kenya. Had the IRA not been available, purchase orders would have been delayed approximately two and half months and pipeline breaks would have forced either a reduction in the number of beneficiaries by about 408,000 or a cut in rations for all three million targeted beneficiaries.



The Direct Support Cost Advance Facility proved to be a very efficient mechanism. Funds were released in less than 24 hours to pay start-up costs in the Philippines. DSCAF funds were also flexible in that they were not tied to additional food resources and were a unique source of advance funding for development. Both the Philippines CO and the Southern Africa Regional Bureau experienced difficulties in repaying direct support costs (DSC) advances because of unanticipated shortfalls in contributions. Revolving was also more difficult when the DSCAF advance was a significant proportion of the total DSC budget, and contributions fell short of expected levels.

Working Capital Financing provided flexibility to purchase commodities rapidly, allowing overall cost savings. For example, the Sudan Regional Bureau was able to purchase commodities before the rainy season and pre-position stocks, reducing the need for costly airlifts and airdrops. The average interval between the loan request and approval was approximately one month for Sudan and for the occupied Palestinian territories. Repayment terms are stringent for the WCF and these offices experienced difficulties in meeting repayment schedules. This was partially because forecast contributions, which are the basis for advancing WCF loans, were either delayed or fell short of expectations.

CERF resources were disbursed in cash with “no use” restrictions. In 2006, WFP received US\$108 million or about 42 percent of total CERF allocations, the largest of any UN agency. CERF grants funded the SO in Somalia – UNHAS air strip rehabilitation; facilitated the twinning with an in-kind Sudan Government donation for the EMOP; expedited the response for the Afghanistan PRRO by covering commodity, transport and administrative costs;

and enabled the Kenya CO to borrow commodities from other projects and avoid pipeline breaks in the refugee operation.

Early in the year, administrative processes delayed the release of CERF funds; however, timeliness improved as the year progressed. In Sudan, a CERF grant was requested to assist IDPs in Darfur at the beginning of May – it was approved within three weeks. It also took three weeks to approve the Kenya request for US\$1.7 million for the PRRO in September. In December, CERF grants were requested to support two Sudan SOs; both were approved within the same day.

Common humanitarian funds were established as two independent CHF grants for Sudan and the DRC. The amounts available were significant in the case of Sudan – US\$36 million primarily to cover landside transport, storage and handling (LTS defence) costs. In the DRC, CHF funds supported the UNHAS SO and the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) SO. CHF funds for the two DRC SOs were released with almost no delay, however for the DRC PRRO there was a delay of about six weeks.

PRIVATE DONOR SUPPORT

Donations from the private sector have increased steadily since 2003, from US\$5.3 million to US\$55 million in cash, commodities and services in 2006, coming from nearly 100 organisations. In addition, there has been a 100 percent year-over-year increase in the number of individual donations, bringing the total number of donors to over 40,000 by the end of the year.

Support from a variety of private and not-for-profit entities has strengthened WFP's ability to meet the needs of millions of hungry people and improve the ways it reaches them. The broad-

Funding and Resources

based relationship with TNT, WFP's first major corporate partner, is a prime example. 2006 donations included frontline support to several emergencies; expertise to enhance WFP's logistics and fundraising capacities; and critical cash resources for school feeding.

After forging a partnership with WFP in 2005 to support tsunami relief and recovery efforts in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, the American Red Cross renewed its commitment to child and maternal health interventions in 2006 by contributing to WFP's School Feeding and MCHN programmes in the tsunami-affected districts of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam province in Indonesia.

Global corporate leaders contributed to the fight against hunger in a variety of ways. International Paper (IP) and Cargill remained close to our beneficiaries in several different countries: IP substantially strengthened its commitment to school feeding for pre- and primary-school-age children in four impoverished areas of Kenya; whereas Cargill continued to support the Essential Package in Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Zambia and Nicaragua, helping to address the full range of needs for schoolchildren, from food, nutrition, and deworming, to sanitation and safe schoolrooms.

Others, like Citigroup, The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) and Spencer Stuart leveraged their expertise for WFP. Citigroup and WFP completed the development of the WFP Emergency Network for corporate partners in humanitarian crises – a forward-thinking mechanism to pre-position private sector in-kind support before disaster strikes. BCG's assistance went beyond strategic advice on corporate institutional strengthening to include enhancement of WFP Sudan's management

capacities in a massive, emergency context. And Spencer Stuart provided invaluable expertise to improve WFP's recruitment processes and human resources practices.

WFP welcomed a number of new donors in 2006. The year closed with the signing of a three-year partnership with Unilever, aimed at improving the nutrition and health of undernourished school-age children through WFP's school feeding activities.

It was also a year of strong support from foundations, with a substantial grant from the Howard Buffett Foundation, allowing Malawi to buy a fleet of trucks to reach the country's remotest areas, and Angola to purchase food for its under-funded relief operation. Likewise, the Elma Foundation made a significant grant to Malawi in support of primary school feeding, and to capacity building activities in Zambia. Finally, the leading mobile telecommunications company, Vodafone, together with the United Nations Foundation, helped develop an early warning emergency system and provided valuable training for emergency response IT teams.

WFP also received important contributions from major companies' regional or local representations. In Asia, WFP partnered with Credit Suisse Asia Pacific to support school feeding programmes in Sri Lanka, ensuring that 61 school feeding facilities will be built and 19,000 schoolchildren will receive daily in-school meals through 2008. And for the third year in a row in Japan, the Japan Advertising Council produced and executed a massive, pro bono public education campaign on hunger.

Under a creative initiative in Italy, a groundbreaking agreement was reached with the four major cellular phone companies – H3G,

Tim, Vodafone and Wind – establishing a fundraising number in support for the emergency in Lebanon.

2006 was a year of growing contributions from the Middle East. Dubai developers, Nakheel, Dubai Holdings and Emaar Properties committed crucial funding in support of WFP's emergency preparedness. After visiting numerous countries in Africa, WFP Goodwill Ambassador, HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein of Jordan made major substantial donations to Ethiopia and Malawi in support of HIV/AIDS-related activities and school feeding. WFP also received a substantial donation from Saudi Arabia's HRH Prince Al Walid Bin Talal in response to the drought which devastated crop

production and caused food shortages in Kenya and Guinea Bissau.

A diverse mix of support came from the private sector in the United States. Kraft Foods made a considerable donation for school feeding and the Darfur emergency, while first-time, major contributions came from American sports giants: the National Football League helped sustain ongoing relief efforts for Indian Ocean tsunami victims, and the Chicago Bulls provided a substantial donation for Sudan, in honour of Sudanese NBA player Luol Deng.

WFP also received significant contributions from the following entities: Business Objects, Benetton, DSM, Kookmin Bank, MCE, SAP and Red R.



Funding and Resources

WALK THE WORLD

Fight Hunger: Walk the World brought WFP and its partners together again in 2006 for a unique global event to demonstrate their commitment to end child hunger. Participation in 2006 was almost quadruple that of the previous year.



PARTICIPATION IN FIGHT HUNGER: WALK THE WORLD

Year	Participants	Countries	Locations	Children fed for 1 year	approx. media value
2005	201,000	91	266	70,000	>US\$5 million
2006	773,000	118	421	100,000	>US\$7 million

Three kick-off events took place on 19 May. The global kick-off in Rome featured Cirque du Soleil at the Temple of Venus – with the Colosseum as a backdrop. Kick-offs were also held in Dubai and in Guarulhos (Sao Paolo), Brazil.

On Sunday 21 May, Walk the World got underway in New Zealand and Australia, followed by Walks all over Asia. In Indonesia, over 20,000 people walked, including people in Banda Aceh where the effects of the tsunami were still being felt. In South Korea, opera star Jo Su-mi and Olympic Gold Medalist Hwang Young-jo joined in. In Vizag, India, a diverse group walked, bringing together different castes, men, women and children and followers of different religions, united against hunger.

In Libya, the police band and the national Karate champion led the Walk. The Walk in Jordan was held under the patronage of HRH Princess Basma Bint Talal and ended at the Amman Citadel. There were also Walks in Egypt and Lebanon.

The Moscow Walk took place in Red Square. Walks took place in most European countries,

from Estonia and Finland to Portugal. In Italy, Pope Benedict XVI mentioned Walk the World and the importance of ending world hunger in his Sunday morning address from the Vatican. Eleven Walks were held in Italy. Despite pouring rain, HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein walked the full circuit in London to show her support.

A Walk the World team including Tanzania Gold Medallist marathon runner Samson Ramadhani Nyoni climbed Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, then descended to join in one of the seven Walk locations in the country. US\$100,000 was raised for hungry children in Tanzania alone. In Northern Uganda, over 100,000 IDPs walked along with government soldiers. In Liberia, President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf was one of over 70,000 people who walked. There were 43 Walks attracting 45,000 people in Malawi. In Lesotho, the Queen walked; disabled children participated in Ghana; drummers joined the Walks in Senegal. Somalis held a Walk, and 2,500 people and a few camels walked in Mauritania. There were also Walks in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Most of Latin America held Walks – even in countries with no WFP presence. In Honduras, 14,000 people walked, including peasant groups, workers, students, civil servants, NGO colleagues and business people. In Guatemala, the Vice President and Miss Guatemala led 8,000 people. A Week Against Hunger led up to the Walks in Brazil, and musician Carlinhos Brown and soccer player Ronaldinho gave support.

In the US, there were over 50 Walks from New York to San Francisco and from Florida to Alaska. In Canada, there were walks in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver and several other locations.

The last Walk of 2006 was in Apia, Samoa, ending the 24-hour period dedicated to raising awareness of world hunger.

In related events, WFP Security Officer Mark Squirrel climbed Mount Everest and world record-holding ocean swimmer Monte Monfore set a new record crossing the Bali straits in the name of child hunger. A Drive Against Hunger car rally went from Germany to Jordan. A number of world-class musicians dedicated their songs to Walk the World.

A number of WFP partners organised, sponsored and participated in Walks. On a multi-country level, TNT – the WFP corporate partner that founded Walk the World – remained the strongest partner. The Boston Consulting Group, Clariant, Eurocom, Tata Consultancy, UNHCR, World Vision, Caritas, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Action Aid, Justice and Peace Promoters and others were also active on a multi-country basis. Over 700 sponsors supported local Walks with funding or in-kind donations.

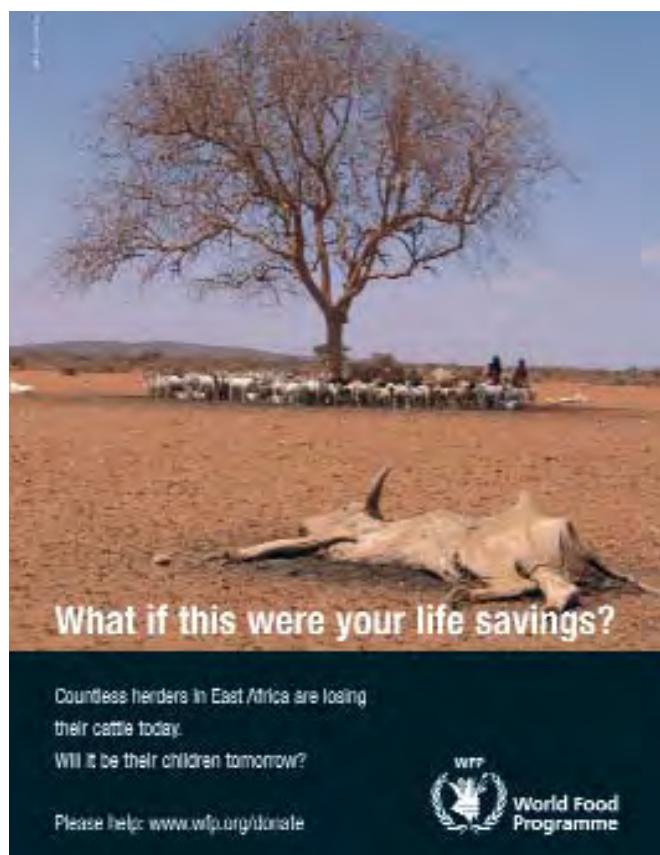


Communications and Advocacy

INCREASED VISIBILITY

WFP'S Communications Division helped make WFP a key voice in alerting the world to immediate humanitarian needs to ensure public and donor support. It also significantly raised the awareness of the general public, donors, the private sector and opinion-makers to a range of important WFP activities and helped generate more financial support to carry them out. A single media campaign in May, for example, helped to generate around US\$108 million in confirmed contributions for Darfur within three weeks.

Efforts to build WFP visibility were integrated into fundraising strategies, giving higher profile to both donors, especially Executive Board members, and NGO partners. In 2006, WFP had record mentions in key international media (globally, more than 44,311 published news clips monitored), more editorials and letters to the editor published (44), and more donated advertising including advertising



during the 2006 World Cup than ever before. Awareness of WFP among the general public and decision makers continued to grow as a result. WFP's concerted communications efforts to target the most important donor countries and emerging donors with tailored corporate messages and carefully coordinated donor relations efforts played a critical role in fundraising especially for newer underfunded operations. More than 20,000 photos were distributed to donors, many used in publications.

WFP generated millions of dollars worth of media exposure for its work and cause, and had more than double the mentions in targeted, high-profile international media compared to 2005. The organisation's use of opportunities through the media, including editorials, advertising, advocacy and celebrity support paid significant dividends.

A total of 8,215 news clips highlighting WFP activities were published in selected leading newspapers, magazines and online news services in 14 major donor countries (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK and the USA). These included editorials and letters published in 82 different newspapers and magazines including: the Cape Times, Financial Times, Gulf News, Indianapolis Star, the International Herald Tribune, Japan Times, l'Unità, La Prensa, Le Droit, Mainichi Shimbun, The Independent, The Times, Vart Land and The Washington Post.

The division produced 24 TV and radio spots and 21 print ads internally, rather than hiring outside advertising and public relations firms. These were broadcast and published for free in international and local media, including TV networks – among them the BBC, CNN international and domestic, al-Jazeera, MTV, ESPN, Fox, TF1 and ZDF –

newspapers, magazines, stadiums and cinemas. The known commercial value of the advertising donated was in excess of US\$34 million, including US\$9 million for the TV spot featuring world famous football player Ronaldinho which was broadcast during the World Cup by 109 outlets in 32 countries, including 99 TV networks. This figure represents just about a third of ads placed by WFP for which the values could be verified.

The division successfully launched pro-active multimedia (media, TV spots, print ads, web banners and stories) campaigns to raise funds and increase WFP visibility for key EMOPs, for example the Darfur crisis, the Horn of Africa, Lebanon and the Indonesian earthquake.

In 2006, WFP's video game *Food Force*, the world's first educational video game on humanitarian work, was downloaded from the internet hundreds of thousands of times in more



than 70 countries with total downloads reaching five million people. By the end of 2006, the game was available in seven languages: Chinese, English, French, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese and Polish – with more to come.

Results substantially surpassed targets, indicating increased visibility for WFP and hunger-related issues. In Japan, for example, overall recognition of WFP has increased from 36.4 percent in June 2005 to 42 percent in June 2006 – a 5.7 point increase from 2005, according to an independent survey conducted by Nippon Research Centre, a member of Gallup International. In 2006, the Japan Advertising Council again provided WFP with some US\$20 million worth of advertising time.

CELEBRITIES IN 2006

In 2006, WFP was promoted at sporting events, in cinemas and on television. WFP's diverse group of ambassadors used their celebrity status to advocate and fundraise across the globe by giving interviews, appearing in PSAs and taking field trips.

In November, HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, WFP Goodwill Ambassador, took part in the launch of the annual UN Humanitarian Appeal in New York, on this occasion seeking US\$3.9 billion to help 27 million people in 29 countries in 2007.

Kenyan marathon world record holder Paul Tergat, a WFP Ambassador Against Hunger, supported a number of the agency's corporate events. He also worked with US film star Drew Barrymore and helped to build her interest in WFP school feeding projects.

Italian actress Maria Grazia Cucinotta and Swiss pop artist DJ Bobo were the most recent additions to WFP's growing list of celebrity

Communications and Advocacy



partners. They signed letters of designation in 2006 along with Brazilian soccer star Kaka, who extended his previous commitment to fight hunger for another two years. All three gave media interviews and Cucinotta and Kaka even lent their voices to the Italian version of WFP's Food Force videogame.

Public service announcements (PSAs) starring celebrity partners also proved to be highly effective in promoting WFP's mission. One of the most successful PSAs of 2006 featured soccer star Ronaldinho sitting down at a dinner table, apparently intent on eating a football. It ends with this statement: "Not everyone can live off football. You can help those who can't." Although its popularity peaked during the World Cup in June, the PSA was aired between May and November on stations all across the world, from Singapore to Germany, Senegal to Guatemala.

A host of other celebrities gave their time and image to WFP as well: actors Mahmoud Yassin, Marek Eben and Rachel Weisz; athletes Reggie

Bush, Robert Korzeniowski, Luol Deng, Tanja Poutiainen, Carolina Klüft, Mohamed Abutreka, Ashley Giles and Donovan McNabb; musicians the Rolling Stones, Cesaria Evora, Wyclef Jean and Assi Hellani; model Lauren Bush; and organisations Cirque du Soleil and the Latin America Solidarity Action Foundation.

But in early 2006, WFP made it to the silver screen in its own right. Warner Bros. studios approached WFP to use its expertise, logos and equipment for *Blood Diamond*, a film about the diamond trade during the bloody Sierra Leone civil war. WFP worked with Warner Bros. to ensure accuracy during the filming, and was rewarded when two of the film's stars – Djimon Hounsou and Jennifer Connelly – shot a PSA to accompany the film during its release in 2007.

FOOD BLOGGER

The year ended as a different kind of celebrity dedicated her time and effort to WFP.

Pim Techamuanvivit, an acclaimed online food writer, enlisted her international circle of readers to raise money for WFP through her annual *Menu for Hope* auction. During the lead-up to the auction, Techamuanvivit raised awareness by writing about her cooking experiments with WFP fare, like corn soya blend. Her initial goal of US\$25,000 was more than doubled when the final bids on prizes yielded almost US\$61,000. Techamuanvivit plans to make WFP the beneficiary of her 2007 auction, too, and has raised her goal to US\$100,000.

CRICKET AGAINST HUNGER

Cricket is a complex game that either attracts fanatical support or leaves you utterly dumbfounded. The world seems to be divided neatly between those countries that play this game with a passion, and those who look upon it as a quaint and unusual English sport with incomprehensible rules.

Fortunately for WFP, cricket is popular in a large swathe of countries where it works. In Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, cricket is a way of life and the development of a partnership between WFP and the England and Wales Cricket Board could yield high dividends across South Asia.

The Cricket Against Hunger partnership was launched in November 2006 at the British High Commission in Canberra, Australia, by the former WFP Executive Director, James Ingram and the England bowler, Ashley Giles. Earlier in the year, Giles had visited a factory in the Indian town of Jaipur which was producing fortified food for WFP and he was able to speak of the impact WFP's work has on the lives of children living in hunger.

Cricket Against Hunger will use the immense pulling power of the England cricket team to draw attention to the plight of the 400 million chronically hungry children around the world. When England players are on tour, WFP will facilitate meetings with children who depend on food aid to meet their nutritional requirements. In this way, the stars of the England team can develop into advocates for the poor and the hungry.



Partnerships

WFP has long recognized the need to work in collaboration with partners, in which food aid is provided as an integral package of assistance to reduce hunger. This approach was strengthened in 2006 – the proportion of joint WFP/partner projects, with WFP food aid complemented by inputs from other UN and NGO partners, increased for the third year to a record level.

UN AGENCIES

WFP worked with 13 United Nations agencies, four international organisations and the World Bank in 2006. Seventy-nine percent of Emergency Needs Assessments that served as a basis for EMOPs and PRROs were carried out with UN partners. In both 2006 and 2005, complementary inputs and services with UN partners were most often in health and nutrition; in 2004 they were in the provision of technical assistance.

UNICEF was WFP's largest UN partner, mainly in projects to overcome child hunger, reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS, and improve education.

FAO was WFP's second largest UN partner. The two agencies also worked closely on food security assessments. Recent initiatives included setting up food security monitoring sentinel sites in particularly vulnerable countries to provide early warning of potential food crises.

UNHCR and WFP jointly provided assistance for refugees and displaced people. The two agencies regularly conducted joint assessment missions to agree on which populations required assistance, the level of resources needed and appropriate exit strategies. In 2006, initiatives included the first joint global work-plan, joint

plans of action at country level and a high-level working group to review issues related to IDPs.

NGO PARTNERS

NGOs handled half of all WFP food in 2006, more than two million tons. Partnerships with NGOs increased by 44 percent between 2005 and 2006, with 3,264 operational partnerships in 2006 (up from 2,270 in 2005), largely because of a substantial increase in the recording of NGO partnerships in Colombia. Eighty-eight percent of WFP COs recorded operational partnerships with NGOs. Nearly every WFP CO worked with local or international NGOs to deliver assistance. WFP tended to turn to international NGOs to manage large-scale food distributions in crisis situations where local operational capacity was lacking. WFP relied on smaller, local NGOs to increase outreach to communities, or to implement interventions designed to assist smaller groups of beneficiaries.

Complementary inputs from NGOs were most common in MCHN and school feeding interventions, as well as in the provision of general food distributions. More than 323 NGOs participated in the identification, planning and design of WFP interventions in 2006 – with involvement in project design most common in PRROs and FFW interventions. NGOs were also involved with project design in nearly a quarter of EMOPs and participated in 28 percent of emergency needs assessments. Based on a best practice review on the management of NGO relationships in Sudan, a more systematic approach to evaluating the performance of NGOs was developed and has already proven to be a useful tool in other countries, for example Niger.



ISLAMIC RELIEF

In December 2006, WFP signed an agreement with Islamic Relief Worldwide to increase cooperation on a diverse range of vital humanitarian operations delivering food aid to the hungry and the poor.

WFP Executive Director James Morris signed a Memorandum of Understanding with his counterpart, Dr Hany El Banna, President of Islamic Relief Worldwide at a ceremony in the London Central Mosque.

The partnership between WFP and Islamic Relief encompasses everything from EMOPs to longer-term interventions like school feeding programmes or cooperation on PRROs.

Islamic Relief's strong contacts in the Muslim world are expected to reinforce WFP's role in providing assistance to Muslim communities whose members make up approximately half of WFP's beneficiaries.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

It would have been a rare sight anywhere in the world, but in southern Sudan it was the kind of event that locals are only likely to witness once or twice in a generation. In March 2006, the head of the Anglican Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Rowan Williams, was seen

powering along the upper reaches of the Nile in a motorboat with a WFP flag fluttering at the helm.

His short river trip was one small part of a wider visit by the head of the Anglican Church to southern Sudan that was made possible by the logistical support of WFP. Air – and water – transport for Dr. Williams and the party of clergymen and women travelling with him was laid on by WFP, providing essential support to the visiting dignitaries.

During his first visit to southern Sudan, Dr. Williams held the Ash Wednesday service in the town of Malakal, and served food to schoolchildren who are being assisted through WFP's school feeding programmes.

"I am anxious to see governments, UN agencies and faith-based organisations working together to strengthen all that makes for peace in a land that has known far too much war," Dr. Williams said during his tour of southern Sudan.

Operational cooperation between WFP and the Episcopal Church of Sudan has increased since the Archbishop's visit. Dr. Williams also used the experience of his trip to inspire speeches and sermons in the months that followed the trip, mentioning the work of WFP on numerous occasions, including in his traditional New Year message.







Annex 1: DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND CATEGORY, 2003-2006 (thousand dollars)

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Expenditures %		Expenditures %		Expenditures %		Expenditures %	
GRAND TOTAL								
DEVELOPMENT	228 678	7	256 458	9	258 884	9	268 210	10
RELIEF	2 811 441	86	1 670 055	58	2 282 892	79	1 962 307	74
Emergency	2 072 988		992 990		1 046 223		729 025	
PRO/PRRO	738 453		677 066		1 236 669		1 233 282	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	82 769	3	60 628	2	196 724	7	236 336	9
BILATERALS	80 470	2	794 372	27	23	0	11 764	0
OTHER ²	51 390	2	118 115	4	153 878	5	186 376	7
59 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Percentage of all regions	1 480 457	100	1 381 743	100	2 042 876	100	1 761 907	100
DEVELOPMENT	45		48		69		66	
RELIEF	117 299	8	126 364	9	145 704	7	130 139	7
Emergency	790 229		757 281		745 297		635 785	
PRO/PRRO	543 313		445 427		1 016 999		882 083	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	20 992	1	43 975	3	130 188	6	112 399	6
BILATERALS	8 625	1	8 695	1	4 688	0	1 501	0
ASIA								
Percentage of all regions	389 081	100	417 521	100	516 254	100	474 125	100
DEVELOPMENT	12		14		18		18	
RELIEF	63 969	16	76 226	18	71 047	14	94 317	20
Emergency	299 235	77	326 263	78	379 069	73	274 646	58
PRO/PRRO	186 249		155 817		241 316		56 120	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	112 985		170 446		137 753		218 526	
BILATERALS	20 868	5	9 012	2	63 343	12	99 285	21
	5 009	1	6 020	1	2 794	1	5 877	1

Annex 1 (cont.): DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND CATEGORY, 2003-2006 (*thousand dollars*)

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Expenditures		Expenditures		Expenditures		Expenditures	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	67 707	100	40 411	100	35 874	100	32 044	100
Percentage of all regions	2		1		1		1	
RELIEF	67 144	99	40 411	100	35 874	100	32 044	100
Emergency	18 494		12 209		8 018		5 928	
PRO/PRRO	48 649		28 202		27 856		26 116	
BILATERALS	563	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	49 142	100	59 326	100	73 480	100	71 984	100
Percentage of all regions	2		2		2		3	
DEVELOPMENT	31 920	65	30 212	51	31 831	43	24 442	34
RELIEF	17 222	35	26 208	44	41 188	56	46 339	64
Emergency	1 433		8 102		10 295		13 951	
PRO/PRRO	15 789		18 107		30 893		32 389	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	-	-	2 906	5	461	1	1 202	2
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	1 213 215	100	856 973	100	84 116	100	91 333	100
Percentage of all regions	37		30		3		3	
DEVELOPMENT	15 228	1	16 633	2	15 774	19	10 090	11
RELIEF	1 094 299	90	73 114	9	55 629	66	61 150	67
Emergency	1 076 583		57 920		35 798		9 901	
PRO/PRRO	17 716		15 194		19 831		51 249	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	40 610	3	4 735	1	2 699	3	15 783	17
BILATERALS	63 078	5	762 490	89	10 013	12	4 310	5

¹ Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

² Direct expenditures such as General Fund, Special Accounts, Insurance and Trust Funds, that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

Annex 2: DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2003-2006 (*thousand dollars*)

	2003					2004					2005					2006				
	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
	GRAND TOTAL					256 458 1 670 055 60 628 794 372 2 899 628					258 884 2 282 892 196 724 23 2 892 401					268 210 1 962 307 236 336 11 764 2 664 994				
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																				
Angola	-	137 820	7 625	41	145 486	-	73 486	5 903	(11)	79 377	-	43 986	6 793	(2)	50 777	-	21 210	6 844	-	28 054
Benin	2 409	-	-	-	2 409	2 346	-	-	-	2 346	2 124	942	-	-	3 067	2 266	875	-	-	3 141
Burkina Faso	4 589	151	-	(6)	4 734	5 614	1 248	-	14	6 876	2 766	833	-	100	3 699	5 199	605	-	394	6 199
Burundi	27	43 492	842	537	44 898	(6)	41 422	960	1 419	43 795	-	37 603	1 096	2 119	40 818	-	46 029	876	65	46 970
Cameroon	2 005	599	-	-	2 604	2 757	282	-	-	3 039	1 050	951	-	-	2 001	1 625	1 115	-	0	2 740
Cape Verde	1 500	454	-	-	1 954	3 649	46	-	-	3 695	557	-	-	-	557	932	-	-	-	932
Central African Republic	947	1 942	-	-	2 890	1 154	3 436	-	-	4 590	1 698	2 004	-	-	3 702	2 675	4 345	209	-	7 228
Chad	4 416	1 277	-	-	5 693	3 110	31 454	2 317	-	36 881	2 460	41 806	5 987	-	50 254	4 271	46 270	4 767	-	55 308
Congo	-	4 905	-	-	4 905	-	4 868	-	-	4 868	-	3 983	-	-	3 983	-	2 748	-	-	2 748
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	-	61 926	1 945	-	63 870	-	42 613	43	-	42 656	-	59 007	3 016	-	62 023	-	43 464	4 409	-	47 874
Côte d'Ivoire	283	16 689	260	420	17 651	46	19 908	1 059	2 740	23 753	-	21 892	1 795	619	24 306	-	21 058	2 466	267	23 791
Djibouti	60	3 783	74	-	3 917	671	2 229	-	-	2 900	1 103	3 943	-	-	5 046	1 089	4 208	-	-	5 297
Eritrea	-	66 479	-	-	66 479	0	44 917	-	-	44 917	-	64 364	-	-	64 364	-	(9 904)	-	-	(9 904)
Ethiopia	16 483	207 986	-	1 233	225 702	11 887	147 931	-	1 298	161 115	25 031	311 209	-	-	336 239	19 037	174 461	882	-	194 380
Gabon	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gambia	1 701	1 571	-	-	3 272	1 429	56	-	-	1 485	2 138	10	-	-	2 148	2 037	92	-	-	2 129
Ghana	3 923	97	-	-	4 020	2 477	396	-	-	2 873	2 818	2 099	-	-	4 918	1 892	1 369	-	-	3 261
Guinea	1 128	18 529	1 320	-	20 978	2 190	9 493	557	-	12 240	3 242	9 005	208	-	12 455	3 004	7 493	165	-	10 662
Guinea-Bissau	-	4 154	-	-	4 154	-	3 745	-	-	3 745	-	3 110	-	-	3 110	-	3 844	-	-	3 844
Kenya	7 787	44 344	-	-	52 132	15 534	56 574	-	-	72 107	16 417	63 551	-	-	79 968	17 180	134 400	1 553	-	153 134
Lesotho	1 954	20 851	-	-	22 805	3 483	21 892	-	-	25 375	2 630	19 458	-	-	22 088	2 876	7 761	-	-	10 638
Liberia	1 851	41 526	3 040	-	46 418	583	35 438	1 780	-	37 801	(1)	35 141	150	-	35 290	-	33 832	450	-	34 282
Madagascar	3 510	6 622	(19)	-	10 113	1 773	5 981	-	-	7 754	4 472	1 796	-	693	6 960	3 425	525	-	64	4 014
Malawi	4 905	51 927	3 145	-	59 977	6 090	19 915	1 051	-	27 057	6 004	54 996	(99)	360	61 261	6 743	41 785	-	136	48 664
Mali	4 638	1 369	-	-	6 006	6 205	1 443	-	-	7 648	6 834	9 934	-	257	17 025	3 662	12 662	-	572	16 897
Mauritania	5 273	18 728	-	-	24 001	1 210	6 946	-	-	8 156	3 888	14 973	-	-	18 861	3 753	9 768	-	-	13 521
Mozambique	13 188	52 058	18	-	65 265	10 710	20 568	-	-	31 278	13 855	31 615	-	-	45 470	7 504	29 365	-	2	36 871
Namibia	-	1 316	-	-	1 316	-	2 971	-	-	2 971	-	791	-	-	791	-	2 488	-	-	2 488
Niger	2 386	39	-	-	2 425	6 457	0	-	-	6 457	6 595	37 290	184	-	44 069	6 602	31 519	35	-	38 157
Rwanda	5 146	11 500	123	-	16 770	7 352	8 412	0	-	15 764	5 445	13 323	-	-	18 768	5 196	17 396	-	-	22 592

Annex 2 (cont.): DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2003-2006 (thousand dollars)

	2003					2004					2005					2006				
	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
Sao Tome and Principe	589	-	-	-	589	446	-	-	-	446	768	-	-	-	768	816	-	-	-	816
Senegal	3 884	2 628	-	-	6 511	4 900	1 885	-	-	6 785	3 361	2 860	-	-	6 221	3 464	2 703	-	-	6 167
Sierra Leone	2 033	25 113	11	-	27 157	4 471	9 279	37	-	13 788	4 127	9 128	75	-	13 330	4 275	5 753	90	-	10 118
Somalia	-	9 529	-	-	9 529	-	18 147	-	-	18 147	-	22 761	-	-	22 761	-	53 465	-	-	53 465
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	480	893	-	-	-	893
Sudan	5 847	126 421	907	-	133 176	4 819	354 338	30 133	-	389 290	4 400	569 691	110 879	-	684 970	3 191	465 543	88 897	-	557 631
Swaziland	-	10 049	2	-	10 051	-	7 999	-	817	8 816	-	10 779	-	(5)	10 774	-	8 136	-	-	8 136
Tanzania	6 569	50 179	-	-	56 747	5 231	27 535	-	-	32 766	6 092	37 556	-	-	43 649	5 409	33 199	-	-	38 608
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	289	-	465	-	-	465
Uganda	5 631	80 768	-	-	86 399	4 714	83 027	-	-	87 741	6 791	103 952	-	-	110 744	4 557	98 696	-	-	103 253
Zambia	2 320	50 815	-	1 674	54 809	4 886	18 168	-	-	23 054	8 147	43 863	-	-	52 010	6 501	53 634	-	-	60 135
Zimbabwe	-	155 906	-	4 725	160 631	-	70 599	-	2 418	73 017	-	67 450	-	548	67 998	-	98 870	-	-	98 870
Other Regional Expenditure	318	-	1 696	-	2 014	178	4 062	136	-	4 376	409	4 346	106	0	4 861	66	6 621	757	-	7 444
TOTAL REGION	117 299	1 333 542	20 992	8 625	1 480 457	126 364	1 202 709	43 975	8 695	1 381 743	145 704	1 762 296	130 188	4 688	2 042 876	130 139	1 517 868	112 399	1 501	1 761 907
ASIA																				
Afghanistan	-	126 576	11 715	-	138 291	-	119 073	11 603	-	130 676	-	92 260	1 779	-	94 040	-	81 938	12 934	-	94 872
Bangladesh	16 700	2 997	-	3 525	23 221	28 184	19 502	-	3 136	50 821	16 629	18 247	-	1 061	35 938	42 113	4 125	-	3 283	49 521
Bhutan	4 685	-	-	-	4 685	3 138	-	-	-	3 138	2 287	-	-	-	2 287	1 694	-	-	-	1 694
Cambodia	660	15 966	-	578	17 204	1 264	11 221	-	2 719	15 205	1 641	7 159	-	358	9 158	1 943	11 238	-	759	13 940
China	10 670	-	-	864	11 533	9 296	-	-	165	9 462	9 933	-	-	-	9 933	181	-	-	-	181
India	3 098	8	2	-	3 108	8 690	-	-	-	8 690	12 721	266	-	-	12 986	14 990	-	-	-	14 990
Indonesia	-	21 287	-	-	21 287	-	20 911	-	-	20 911	-	103 392	29 008	1 375	133 775	-	63 145	27 047	1 835	92 026
Islamabad Cluster	-	1 691	2 528	-	4 219	-	(136)	(2 667)	-	(2 803)	-	(66)	(0)	-	(67)	-	-	-	-	-
Korea D.P.R of	-	99 955	611	42	100 608	-	121 416	54	-	121 470	-	55 402	8	0	55 410	-	9 964	-	-	9 964
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of	1 953	232	-	-	2 185	2 568	1 723	-	-	4 291	3 849	815	-	-	4 664	3 092	1 305	-	-	4 397
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 096	2 623	-	4 719	-	366	2 943	-	3 309
Myanmar	(0)	1 947	-	(0)	1 946	-	4 611	-	-	4 611	-	9 119	-	-	9 119	-	9 527	-	-	9 527
Nepal	10 184	5 921	-	-	16 105	12 633	7 867	-	-	20 500	10 919	5 762	228	-	16 909	15 215	9 599	531	-	25 345
Pakistan	15 082	14 817	(0)	-	29 899	8 059	9 251	-	-	17 310	12 748	19 511	17 517	-	49 776	14 497	45 346	53 438	-	113 281
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 551	-	-	4 551	

Annex 2 (cont.): DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2003-2006 (thousand dollars)

	2003					2004					2005					2006				
	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
Sri Lanka	842	6 857	-	-	7 700	2 319	8 505	-	-	10 824	278	53 482	7 041	-	60 801	592	22 175	824	-	23 591
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	980	-	-	980	-	2 310	-	-	2 310	-	1 331	-	-	1 331	-	7 275	-	-	7 275
Other Regional Expenditure	96	-	6 012	-	6 108	73	-	23	-	96	43	9 893	5 138	-	15 074	-	4 091	1 568	-	5 659
TOTAL REGION	63 969	299 235	20 868	5 009	389 080	76 226	326 263	9 012	6 020	417 521	71 047	379 069	63 343	2 794	516 254	94 317	274 646	99 285	5 877	474 125
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS																				
Albania	-	2 949	-	-	2 949	-	3 176	-	-	3 176	-	2 103	-	-	2 103	-	8	-	-	8
Armenia	-	7 122	-	-	7 122	-	3 455	-	-	3 455	-	2 345	-	-	2 345	-	2 725	-	-	2 725
Azerbaijan	-	6 455	-	-	6 455	-	3 940	-	-	3 940	-	5 548	-	-	5 548	-	5 084	-	-	5 084
Georgia	-	6 782	-	-	6 782	-	4 720	-	-	4 720	-	4 622	-	-	4 622	-	4 589	-	-	4 589
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia, FYR	-	92	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	13 494	-	563	14 057	-	12 515	-	-	12 515	-	8 019	-	-	8 019	-	5 931	-	-	5 931
Serbia and Montenegro	-	3 664	-	-	3 664	-	201	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Tajikistan	-	26 381	-	-	26 381	-	12 436	-	-	12 436	-	13 234	-	-	13 234	-	13 709	-	-	13 709
Turkmenistan	-	204	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Regional Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REGION	-	67 144	-	563	67 706	-	40 411	-	-	40 411	-	35 874	-	-	35 874	-	32 044	-	-	32 044
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																				
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	18	-	184
Bolivia	6 779	16	-	-	6 795	3 865	398	-	-	4 262	3 632	646	-	-	4 279	3 500	1 452	-	-	4 952
Colombia	600	1 488	-	-	2 088	15	6 712	-	-	6 727	-	11 041	-	-	11 041	0	12 544	-	-	12 544
Cuba	2 548	11	-	-	2 558	3 457	181	-	-	3 638	5 750	1 840	-	-	7 590	4 245	862	-	-	5 106
Dominican Republic	400	94	-	-	493	185	(3)	-	-	182	19	(0)	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	2
Ecuador	1 590	356	-	-	1 946	93	(1)	-	-	92	-	204	-	-	204	-	1 146	-	-	1 146
El Salvador	1 807	1 988	-	-	3 795	1 395	644	-	-	2 039	705	1 403	-	-	2 107	422	1 871	1	-	2 293
Guatemala	2 632	3 900	-	-	6 532	1 349	2 679	-	-	4 028	2 164	6 819	-	-	8 983	879	14 169	-	-	15 048
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5 545	2 195	-	-	7 739	6 356	10 364	2 906	-	19 626	7 651	13 520	302	-	21 473	4 748	9 938	-	-	14 687

Annex 2 (cont.): DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2003-2006 (thousand dollars)

	2003					2004					2005					2006				
	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
Honduras	2 895	3 446	-	-	6 341	5 234	2 859	-	-	8 093	1 530	2 112	-	-	3 643	788	1 134	-	-	1 922
Nicaragua	3 804	3 733	-	-	7 537	6 274	2 189	-	-	8 462	6 828	2 255	-	-	9 082	7 639	2 777	-	-	10 416
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	575	-	856
Peru	3 317	0	-	-	3 318	1 958	187	-	-	2 145	3 207	1 103	-	-	4 309	1 351	0	-	-	1 352
Other Regional Expenditure	4	(3)	-	-	0	30	-	-	-	30	345	-	159	-	504	869	-	608	-	1 478
TOTAL REGION	31 920	17 222	-	-	49 142	30 212	26 208	2 906	-	59 326	31 831	41 188	461	-	73 480	24 442	46 339	1 202	-	71 984
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA																				
Algeria	-	11 367	-	-	11 367	-	13 920	-	-	13 920	-	11 330	-	-	11 330	-	10 411	-	-	10 411
Egypt	4 070	-	-	-	4 070	4 202	-	-	-	4 202	4 452	-	-	-	4 452	1 389	112	-	-	1 501
Iran	-	10 937	21	-	10 959	-	1 831	-	-	1 831	-	763	-	-	763	-	384	-	-	384
Iraq *	-	1 022 882	38 358	63 067	1 124 307	-	32 419	5 898	762 490	800 807	-	18 553	374	10 013	28 940	-	5 851	-	1 420	7 271
Jordan	1 294	14 193	143	-	15 630	2 238	(514)	-	-	1 725	402	8	-	-	409	500	-	-	-	500
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 930	14 519	2 890	24 339
Lybia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 326	-	2 326	-	-	1 265	-	1 265
Morocco	366	-	-	-	366	-	191	-	-	191	(0)	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Palestinian Territory	133	27 290	1 870	-	29 293	-	28 771	-	-	28 771	-	24 432	-	-	24 432	-	36 625	-	-	36 625
Syrian Arab Republic	980	6 968	218	-	8 166	3 102	(199)	-	-	2 903	3 900	-	-	-	3 900	926	110	-	-	1 036
Yemen	8 323	662	-	11	8 995	7 021	500	-	-	7 521	6 988	527	-	-	7 514	7 241	649	-	-	7 891
Other Regional Expenditure	62	-	-	0	62	70	(3 806)	(1 163)	-	(4 898)	34	-	-	-	34	33	78	-	-	111
TOTAL REGION	15 228	1 094 299	40 610	63 078	1 213 215	16 633	73 114	4 735	762 490	856 973	15 774	55 629	2 699	10 013	84 116	10 090	61 150	15 783	4 310	91 333
OTHER²	262	-	300	3 197	55 148	7 022	1 350	(1)	17 166	143 654	(5 472)	8 836	32	(17 472)	139 801	9 223	30 261	7 666	76	233 601

1 Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

2 Direct Expenditures such as General Fund, Special Accounts, Insurance and Trust Funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, which are cumulated under the column total.

Note:

Negative figures, shown in parenthesis, represent financial adjustments.

(*) Including funds from the United Nations Security Council Resolution 986, "Oil-for-food" Agreement.

Annex 3: DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 2003-2006 (*thousand dollars*)

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF:	3 040 119	100.0	1 926 513	100.0	2 541 776	100.0	2 230 517	100.0
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY²								
Least developed countries	1 434 586	47.2	1 407 530	73.1	1 936 214	76.2	1 598 180	71.7
Low-income, food-deficit countries	2 751 419	90.5	1 828 126	94.9	2 426 995	95.5	2 063 484	92.5
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP								
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 450 840	47.7	1 329 073	69.0	1 908 000	75.1	1 648 007	73.9
Asia	363 203	11.9	402 488	20.9	450 117	17.7	368 962	16.5
Eastern Europe and CIS ³	67 144	2.2	40 411	2.1	35 874	1.4	32 044	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	49 142	1.6	56 420	2.9	73 019	2.9	70 782	3.2
Middle East and North Africa	1 109 527	36.5	89 748	4.7	71 403	2.8	71 240	3.2

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.

² Actual classifications for each year.

³ Relief only.

Annex 3 (cont.): DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 2003-2006 (*thousand dollars*)

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
DEVELOPMENT:	228 678	100.0	256 458	100.0	258 884	100.0	268 210	100.0
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY²								
Least developed countries	151 163	66.1	166 538	64.9	174 493	67.4	184 529	68.8
Low-income, food-deficit countries	210 974	92.3	234 621	91.5	247 167	95.5	246 228	91.8
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP								
Sub-Saharan Africa	117 298	51.3	126 364	49.3	145 704	56.3	130 139	48.5
Asia	63 968	28.0	76 226	29.7	71 047	27.4	94 317	35.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	31 919	14.0	30 212	11.8	31 831	12.3	24 442	9.1
Middle East and North Africa	15 228	6.7	16 633	6.5	15 774	6.1	10 090	3.8

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.

² Actual classifications for each year.

³ Relief only.

Annex 4: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2006 (*thousand dollars*)

Donor	Total	Development	Emergency	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others*
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	4 068		500		3 568		
ALGERIA	3			3			
ANDORRA	133	18	44		33		38
ANGOLA	3 500				3 500		
ASSOC. OF S.E ASIAN NATIONS	54				54		
AUSTRALIA	59 777	4 328	6 616	3 819	16 442	1 244	27 328
AUSTRIA	1 839		616	14	1 209		
AZERBAIJAN	2 085				2 085		
BANGLADESH	19 514	19 514					
BELGIUM	11 132		1 901		8 402	635	195
BHUTAN	1						1
BULGARIA	10						10
CANADA	149 414	28 302	36 939	10 526	68 756	2 033	2 857
CHINA	1 800	1 750					50
COLOMBIA	890				859		31
CONGO, REP. OF	249				249		
CUBA	865				865		
CYPRUS	400				400		
CZECH REP	308	31	98				179
DENMARK	43 564	26 488	4 092		9 463	1 026	2 495
ECUADOR	397						397
EGYPT	487	200	31		70		186
EL SALVADOR	160						160
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	265 762		105 431		138 645	13 672	8 014
FAROE ISLANDS	249	222		27			
FINLAND	18 308	7 121	1 962	32	7 746	659	789
FRANCE	26 940	6 302	6 517	218	9 920	1 333	2 650
GERMANY	59 573	27 426	8 415	3 807	17 691	510	1 724
GHANA	10	10					
GREECE	4 201	38	521		2 712	164	766
GUATEMALA	186						186
HAITI	307						307
HOLY SEE	10						10
HONDURAS	3						3
HUNGARY	65						65
ICELAND	536		300		181	55	
INDIA	8 141	6 331	1 743				68
INDONESIA	7 002				7 002		
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	199				199		
INTL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS	584		584				
IRELAND	31 005	317	6 941	1 254	19 546	932	2 014
ITALY	12 301	2 048	8	6	2 823	2 538	4 877
JAPAN	72 257	10 721	31 704	401	24 072	2 750	2 609
JORDAN	38	38					
KENYA	21 174	2 180	18 994				
KOREA REP. OF	427			8	100		319
KUWAIT	143		143				
LEBANON	26		26				
LIBYA	4 515		4 515				
LIECHTENSTEIN	65				41		23
LITHUANIA	112				112		
LUXEMBOURG	15 387	5 938	3 188		5 943	318	
MADAGASCAR	1						1
MALAWI	8 907				8 907		
MALAYSIA	250		250				
MAURITANIA	1 207	1 197			10		
MONACO	36				36		
MOROCCO	38		38				
NEPAL	100				100		
NETHERLANDS	79 985		23 449	5 015	46 294	5 228	
NEW ZEALAND	5 710	2 787	1 485	752	680	6	
NICARAGUA	20						20
NIGERIA	201				201		
NORWAY	51 604	32 197	2 265	2 694	9 277	3 193	1 978
OPEC FUND	2 000				2 000		
PAKISTAN	9 376		9 338				38
PANAMA	1						1
PERU	47						47
PHILIPPINES	42						42
POLAND	1 200	200	100		900		
PORTUGAL	488		4		118	256	110

Annex 4 (cont.): TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2006 (*thousand dollars*)

Donor	Total	Development	Emergency	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others*
PRIVATE DONORS**	55 524	13 226	9 507		25 352	785	6 654
QATAR	152		43		109		
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	11 008	3 000	2 000		6 008		
SAN MARINO	38					38	
SAUDI ARABIA	33 419		6 500		26 919		
SINGAPORE	50		25		25		
SLOVAKIA	48				33		15
SOUTH AFRICA	1 112	1 095			17		
SPAIN	16 936	2 536	2 266		9 535	628	1 971
SRI LANKA	12						12
SUDAN (GOVT OF NATIONAL UNITY)	6 220		6 220				
SUDAN (GOVT OF SOUTH SUDAN)	30 000					30 000	
SWAZILAND	617				617		
SWEDEN	58 520		19 595	1 108	31 115	3 443	3 259
SWITZERLAND	33 910	3 238	6 019	1 569	19 720	2 330	1 035
SYRIA	1 028	1 028					
THAILAND	125		14		25		85
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	15						15
TURKEY	1 200	100	400		700		
UK	100 372	1 683	21 644	671	59 612	11 788	4 974
USA	1 122 307	34 170	645 136		428 430	12 763	1 807
UN	159 216	2 178	45 107		63 855	44 810	3 265
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	5 000					5 000	
VENEZUELA	1 800		300		1 500		
VIET NAM	129		129				
WORLD BANK	54 810					54 810	
Grand Total	2 704 956	247 956	1 043 663	31 921	1 094 783	202 949	83 685
Bilateral Contributions							56 504

* Others: contributions to Trust Funds, Special Accounts and General Fund.

** 2006 Private contributions do not include US\$37.4 million of extraordinary gifts-in-kind such as advertising.

Annex 5: DIRECTED MULTILATERAL & MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS



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Cuba	Slovenia
Denmark	Sweden
Ethiopia	Switzerland
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Germany	Tanzania (United Republic of)
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Haiti	Ukraine
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Acronyms used:

BCG	The Boston Consulting Group	IT	information technology
CAR	Central African Republic	LDC	least-developed country
CELAH	Humanitarian Assistance Centre (Ecuador)	LIFDC	low-income, food-deficit country
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	LTS	landside transport, storage and handling
CHF	Common Humanitarian Funds	MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
CO	Country Office (WFP)	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
CP	Country Programme (WFP)	MDTF	multi-donor trust funds
DEV	development projects	NGO	non-governmental organisation
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRO	protracted refugee and displaced persons operation
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
DSC	direct support costs	PSA	public service announcement
DSCAF	Direct Support Cost Advance Facility	SO	special operation
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office	TFG	Transitional Federal Government (Somalia)
ECHUI	Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative	TSF	targeted supplementary feeding (WFP)
EDMF	Emerging Donor Matching Fund	UIC	Union of Islamic Courts (Somalia)
EMOP	emergency operation	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FFE	Food-for-Education	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
FFW	Food-for-Work	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IDP	internally displaced person	UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	WCF	Working Capital Financing
IP	International Paper	WHO	World Health Organization
IRA	Immediate Response Account		

General notes:

One billion equals 1,000 million.

All quantities of food commodities are in metric tonnes, unless otherwise specified.

Direct expenditures include food, landside transport, storage and handling, direct support costs, external transport and other direct support costs components, but exclude indirect support costs and Programme Support and Administrative budget costs.

In some tables, totals do not exactly add up because of rounding.

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita income below the historical ceiling used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance and for 20-year International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) terms; the designation LIFDC is applied to countries included in World Bank categories I and II. The historical ceiling of per capita gross national income (GNI) for 2003, based on the World Bank Atlas method, is US\$ 1,465. In 2005, 82 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least-developed countries (LDCs) includes "those low-income countries (LICs) that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses". In 2005, 50 countries were classified as LDCs by OHRLLS, the Office of the High Representative for LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

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