



WORLD FOOD ASSISTANCE 2017

















Taking Stock and Looking Ahead



World Food Programme

July 2017

WoFA 2017 begins by defining “food assistance” and distinguishing it from “food aid”

FOOD ASSISTANCE		
Instruments	Objectives & Programmes	Supportive Activities & Platforms
 In kind food transfers	 Improved nutrition	 Early warning and preparedness systems
 Vouchers and cash vouchers – physical and digital	 Increased resilience	 Vulnerability analyses and mapping
 Cash transfers – physical and digital	 Increased agricultural productivity	 Needs assessments
 Food purchases	 Increased school enrolment	 Supply chain arrangements
	 Gender equality	 Information and communication technology
	 Disaster risk reduction	 Capacity development for national agencies, safety nets and social-protection systems

Using that definition of food assistance, WoFA 2017 addresses three questions



1 What are the **levels, trends and patterns** of food assistance at global, regional and national levels?

2 What are the primary **challenges** facing design and delivery of food assistance in different contexts of food system functioning?

3 How are these challenges being met? That is, what kinds of **innovations** in food assistance are being developed to address the challenges?

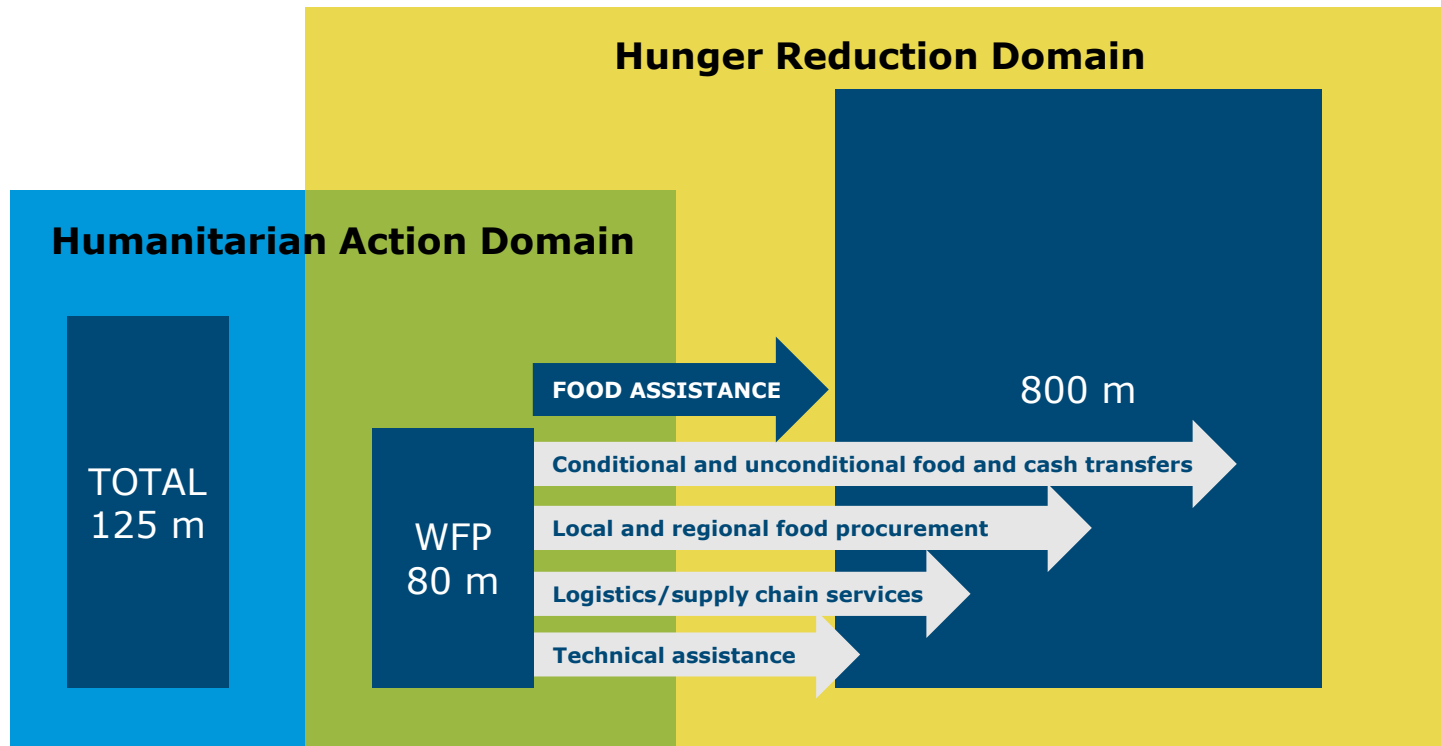
Three themes cut across the report

1 Food assistance at the intersection of **humanitarian action** and **hunger reduction**;

2 Food assistance in **food systems** – the complex networks involved in producing food, transforming it and ensuring that it reaches hungry people; and

3 Food assistance is a **public endeavour** built on many layers of **commercial activity**.

Food assistance is uniquely positioned at the intersection of the domains of humanitarian action and hunger reduction



It is relevant and useful to think of a food assistance “sector” with a “demand” side and a “supply” side

Drivers and reflections of food assistance **demand**?

Drivers and reflections of food assistance **supply**?



Scale, breadth, composition and quality of food assistance measures

The demand side



The demand-side examination uses public domain data from 77 countries to consider four factors driving food assistance



Instability

Hunger Burden

**Food System
Performance**

Income Level

Instability: Index for Risk Management (INFORM)

Hunger: Prevalence of child underweight

Food System Performance: EIU Global Food Security Index

Income: GNI per capita

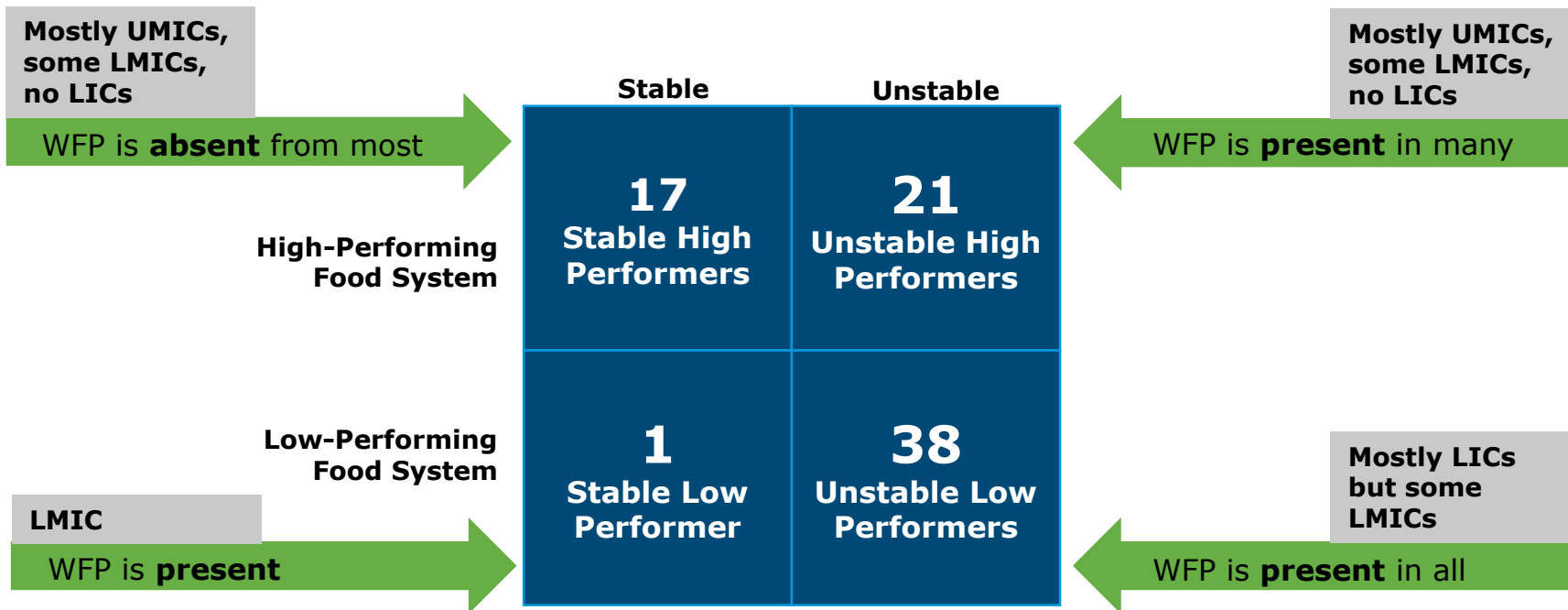
Globally, the four measures exhibit the expected relationships



Global correlation coefficients

	Food-system performance	Hunger	Instability	Income level
Food-system performance	1.00			
Hunger	-0.70*	1.00		
Instability	-0.60*	0.64*	1.00	
Income level	0.91*	-0.69*	-0.61*	1.00

Four groups of countries emerge on the basis of stability and food-system performance across income levels



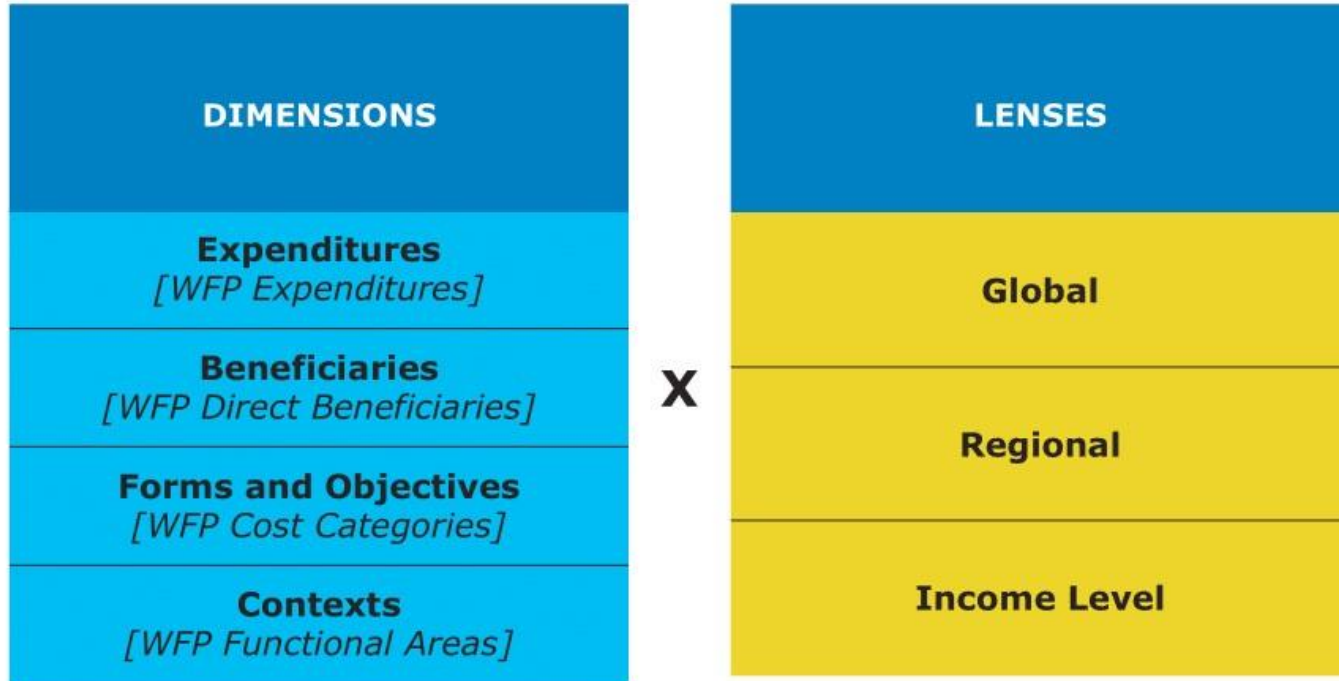
Data were not available for a full analysis, but some patterns are evident

Country Type	Number in Sample	Example (# of direct beneficiaries)	Relatively Greater Demand For...
Stable High Performers	17	Paraguay HMIC 0 beneficiaries	Technical assistance
Stable Low Performers	1	Ghana LMIC 260,000 beneficiaries	Conditional transfers, technical assistance
Unstable High Performers	21	Egypt LMIC 1.14 million beneficiaries	Conditional transfers, technical assistance
Unstable Low Performers	38	South Sudan LIC 2.9 million beneficiaries	Unconditional transfers

The supply side

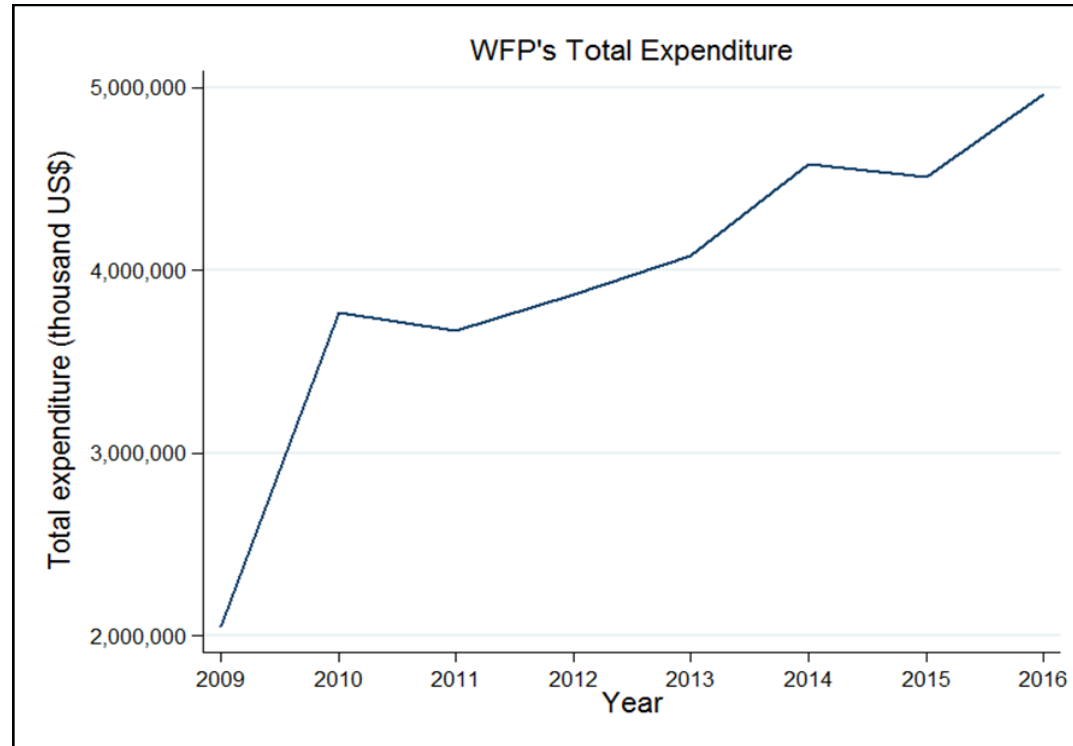


The supply-side examination uses WFP data to consider food assistance through four dimensions and three lenses



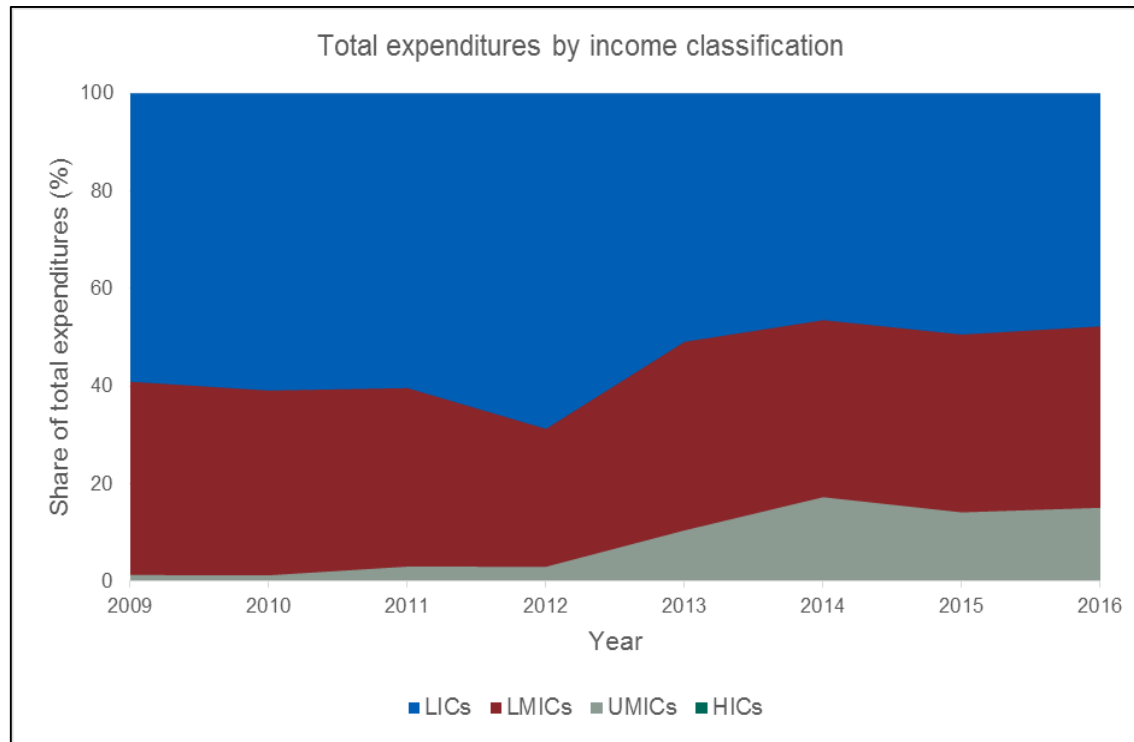
The supply-side has witnessed major changes since 2009 – 1

**Expenditures
on everything
more than
doubled**



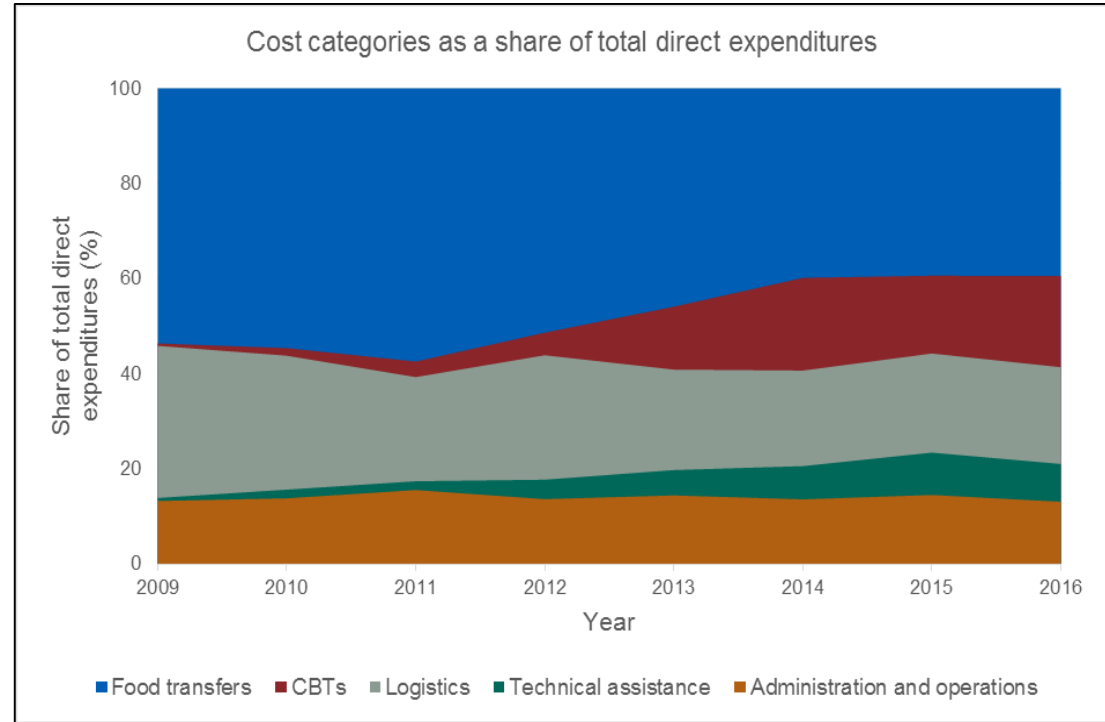
The supply-side has witnessed major changes since 2009 – 2

MICs grew in importance, overtaking LICs



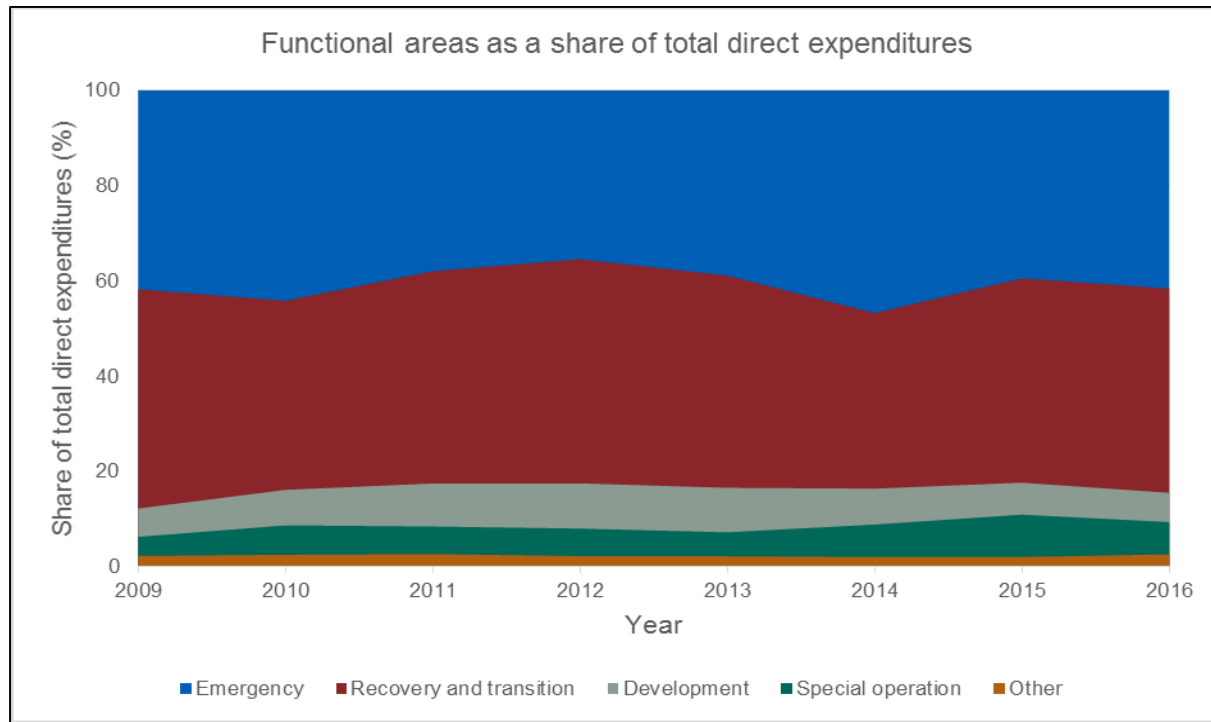
The supply-side has witnessed major changes since 2009 – 3

Cash-based transfers and technical assistance surged, in-kind food and logistics fell



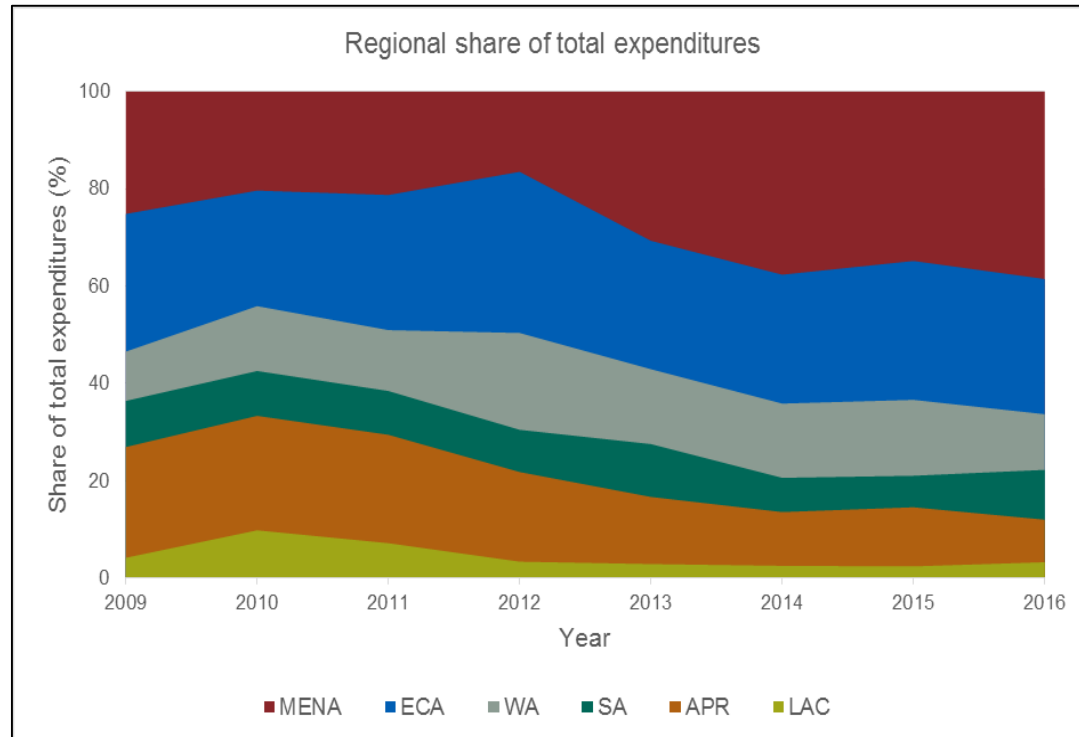
The supply-side has witnessed major changes since 2009 – 4

Emergency and transition contexts were dominant throughout

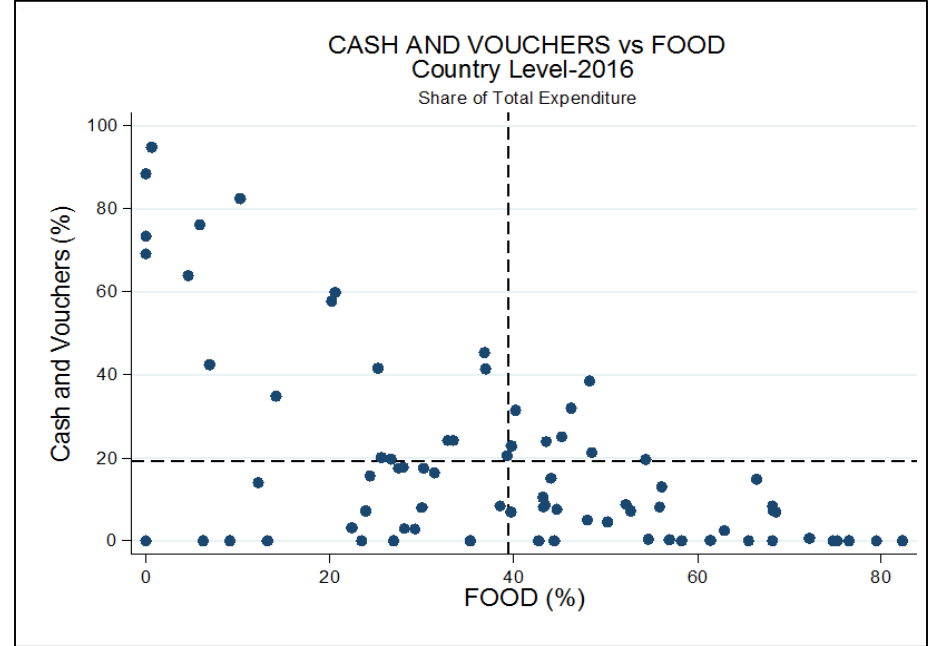
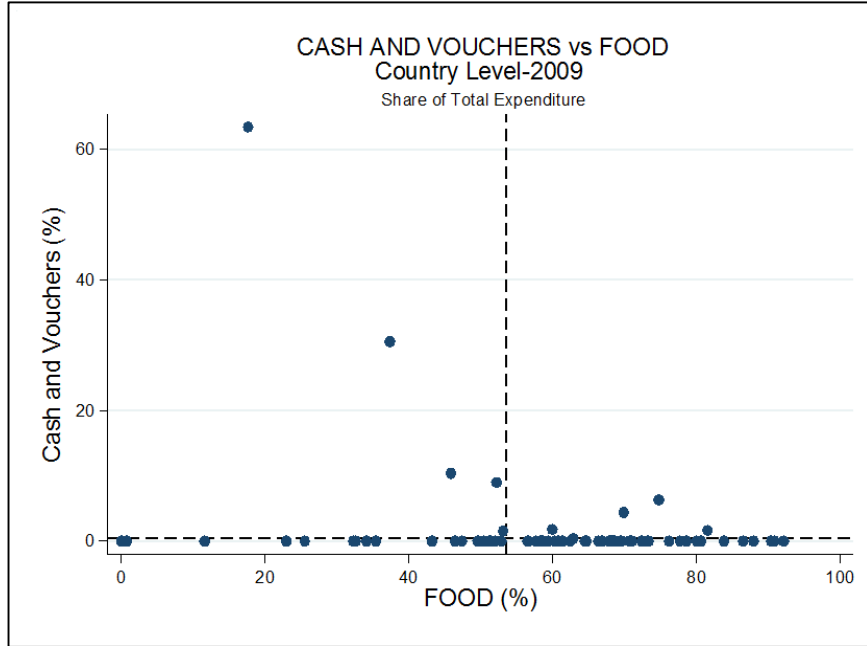


The supply-side has witnessed major changes since 2009 – 5

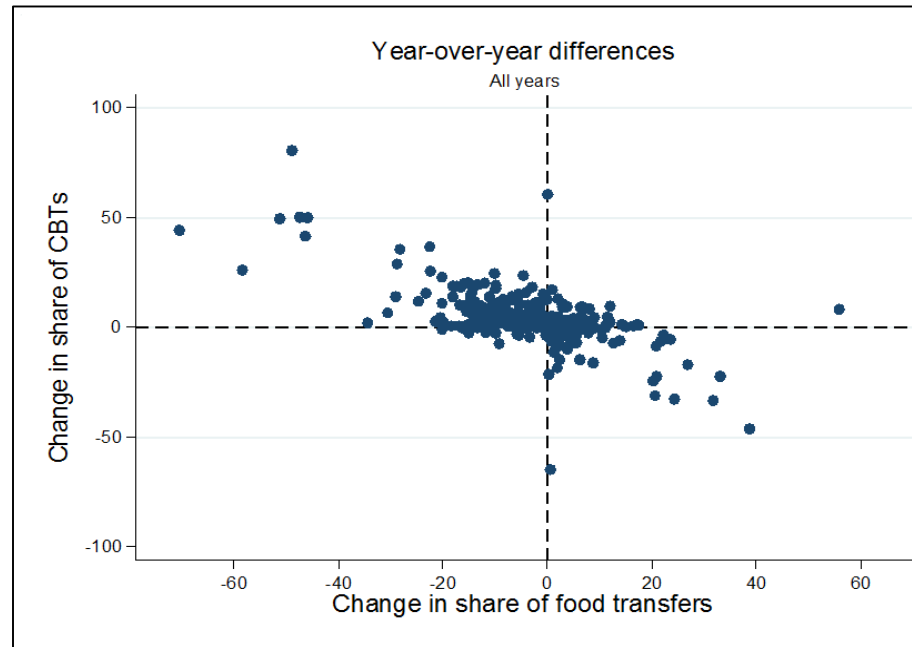
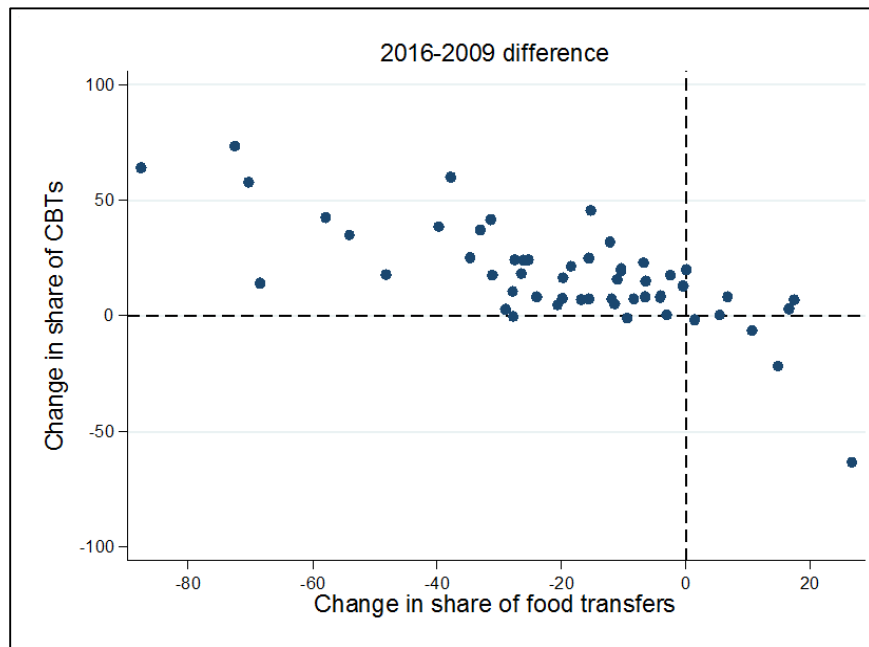
The dominance of MENA and ECA increased, APR's share declined



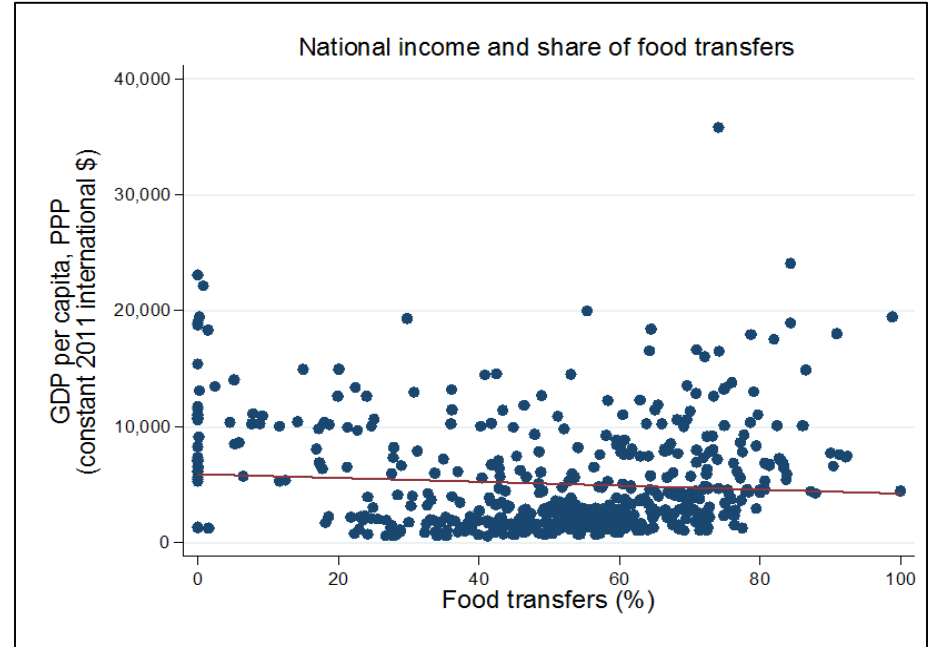
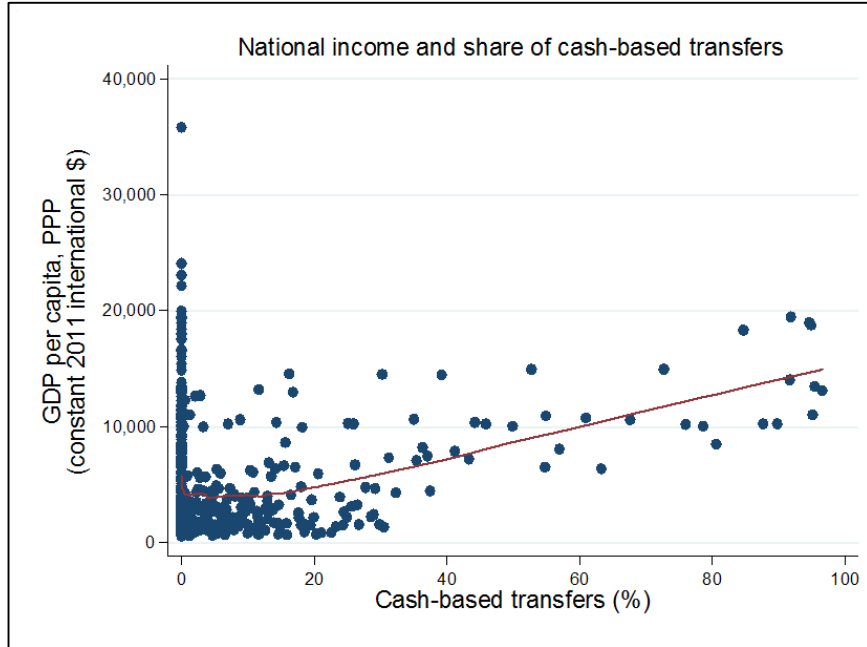
The surge in CBTs has been dramatic; mixed/blended portfolios are the norm...



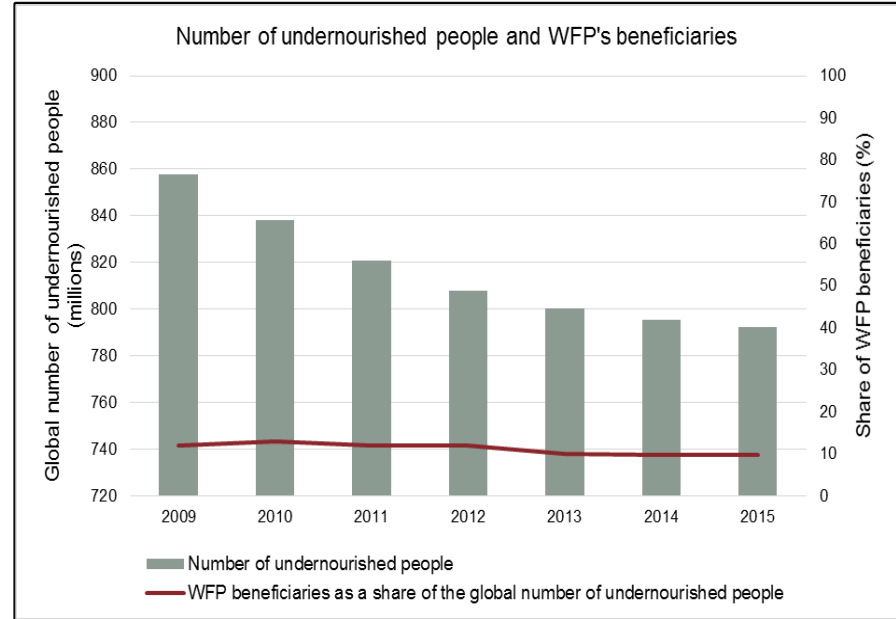
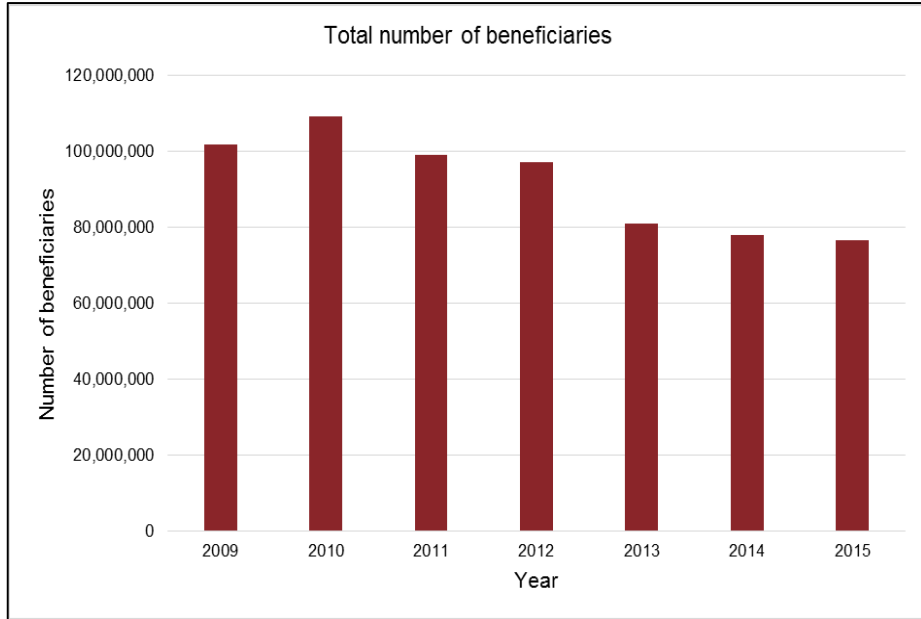
... but it has been uneven and unsteady



The income of the host country matters to the selected toolkit



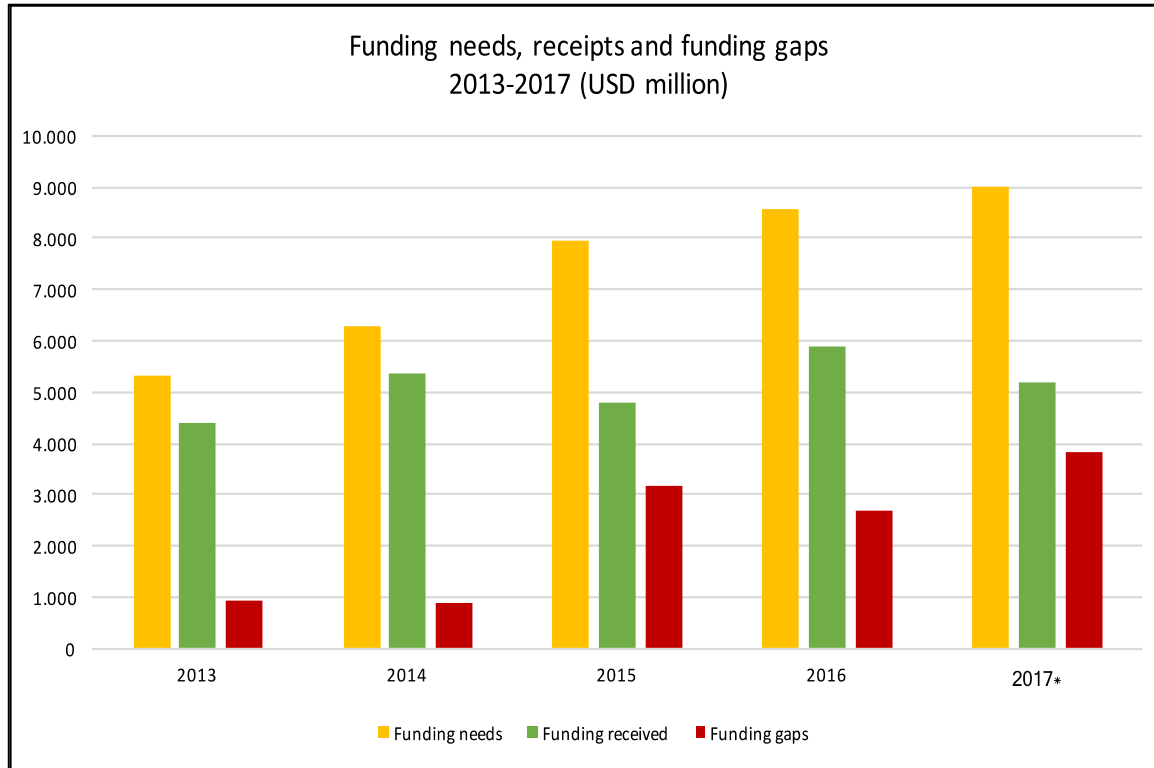
The total number of direct beneficiaries has been falling, but has consistently stood at approximately 10 percent of the global population of undernourished people



Bringing the
demand-side and
supply-side
together



Funding is at record levels but needs are much greater



A typology of food assistance is suggested based on four criteria



Scale of operation: indicator of the magnitude of underlying demand for food assistance

Emergency-emphasis: indicator of the urgency of that demand

Cash-intensity: indicator of supply-side dynamism, innovation, and diversification

Income level: indicator of both underlying demand for food assistance and extant capacity to accommodate alternative forms of supply of food assistance

At first glance, it looks like a bit of a mess...

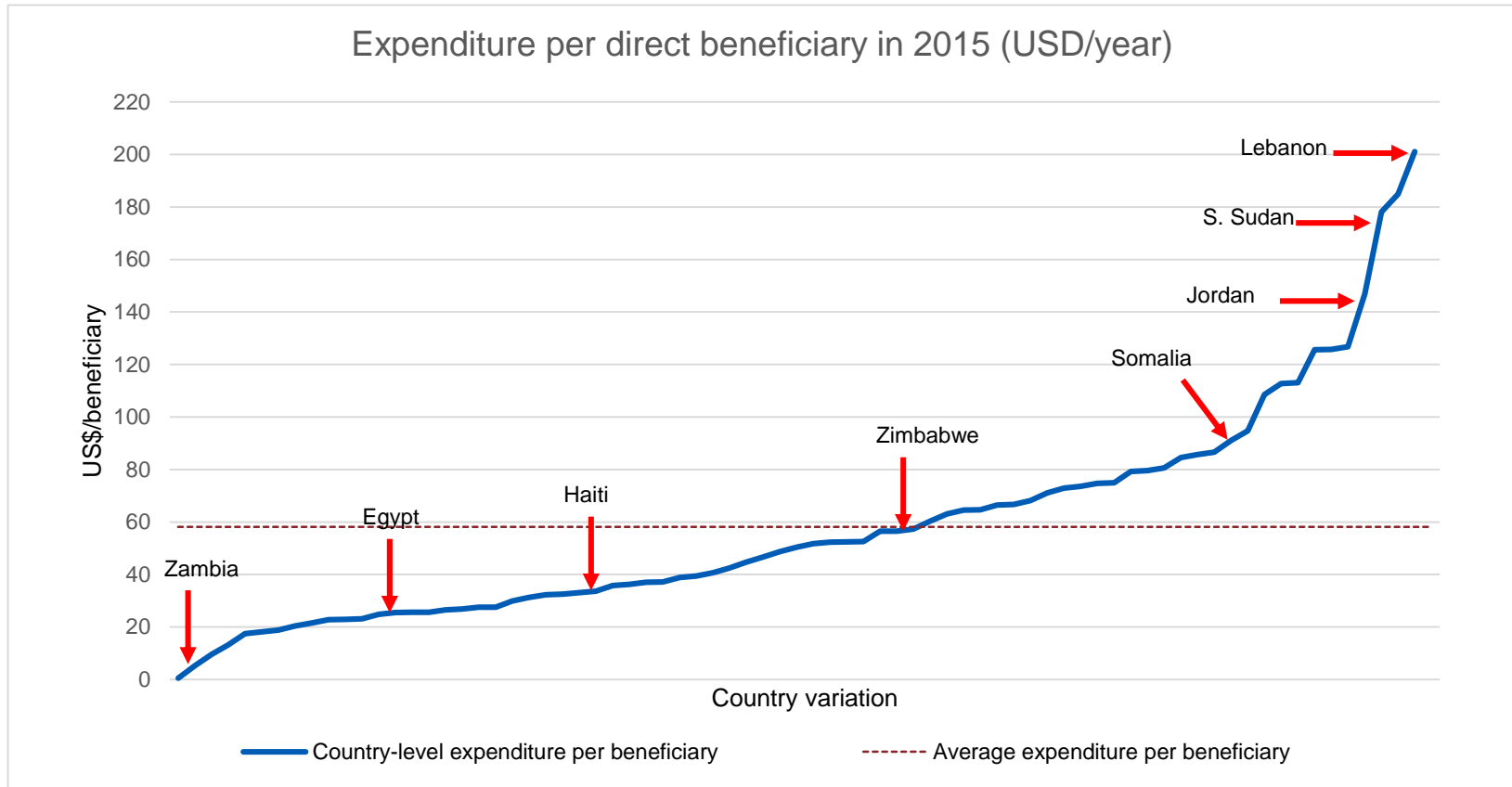
Emergency-emphasis	Cash-intensity	Income level	Scale of Operation		
			Large	Medium	Small
High	High	UMICs	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	Ecuador	Fiji, Paraguay
		LMICS		Egypt	Bolivia
		LICs	Haiti	Nepal	
	Low	UMICs		Libya	
		LMICS	Cameroon, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen	Ukraine	Congo Republic, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland
		LICs	Central African Republic, Niger, Republic of South Sudan	Burundi, Rwanda	
Low	High	UMICs		Colombia	
		LMICS	Kenya	Bangladesh, Guatemala, Honduras, Lesotho, Myanmar, Palestine	El Salvador, Ghana, Sri Lanka
		LICs	Somalia, Zimbabwe		Senegal
	Low	UMICs		Algeria	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Iran, Peru
		LMICS	Pakistan, Sudan	Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Laos, Mauritania, Philippines	Armenia, Bhutan, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Zambia
		LICs	Afghanistan, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Malawi, Uganda	Burkina Faso, Guinea, Korea DPR, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania	Benin, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Togo

... but on close examination, some clear patterns emerge



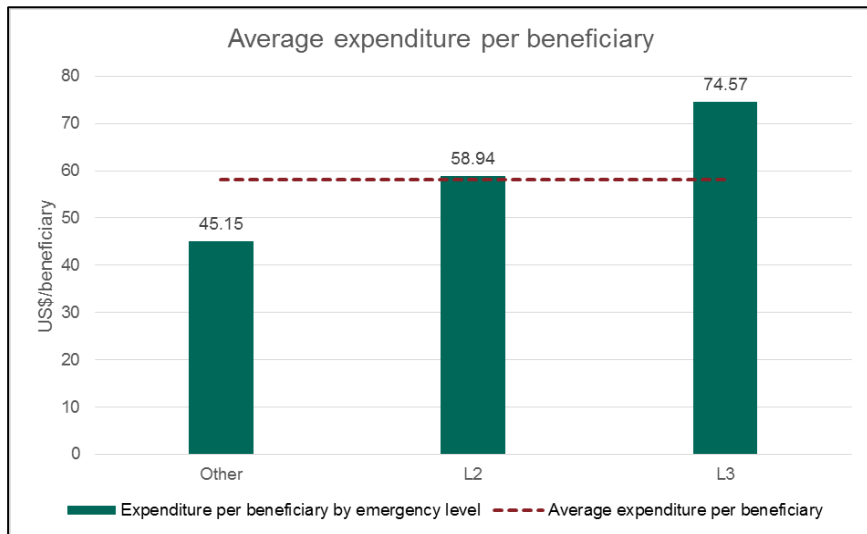
- **High cash intensity:**
 - Appears across all scales of operation
 - But, rarely appears in small operations
- **Low cash intensity:**
 - Tends to accompany small operation size
- **Small-scale operations:**
 - Only one in a LIC has high cash intensity
 - Most have low emergency emphasis and low cash intensity
- **Medium-scale operations:**
 - Span a range of contexts
 - If they're in LICs, they have low cash intensity
 - If they have relatively high cash-intensity, they are in MICS
- **LICS:**
 - Operations in most LICs have relatively low emergency-emphasis and low cash-intensity

Costs per direct beneficiary vary significantly across WFP's portfolio

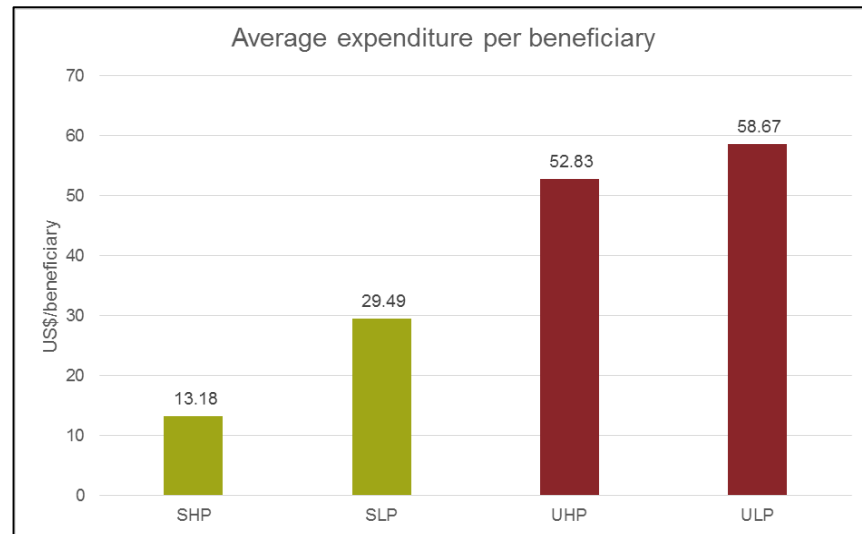


Costs vary significantly in terms of the severity of the emergency and also according to stability and food system performance

Expenditures per beneficiary across emergency levels

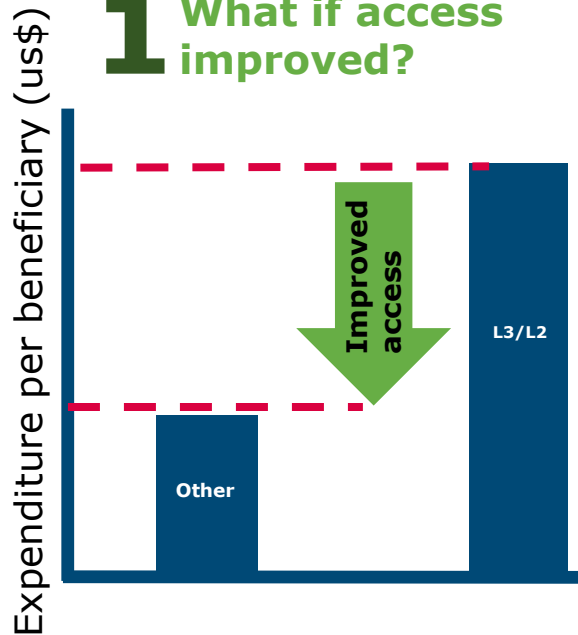


Expenditures per beneficiary across stability and performance groupings

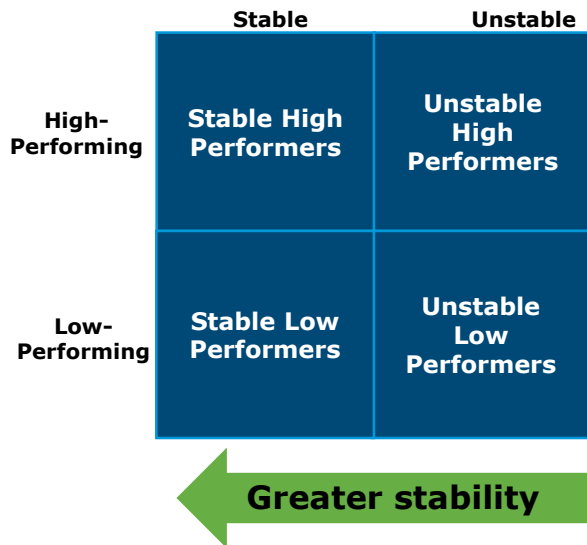


Three experiments are suggested...

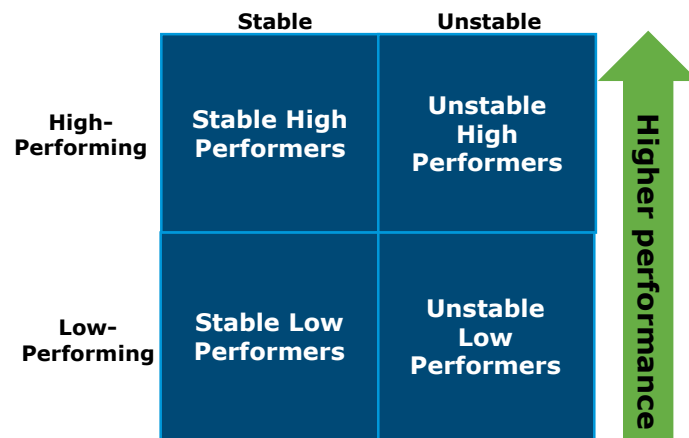
1 What if access improved?



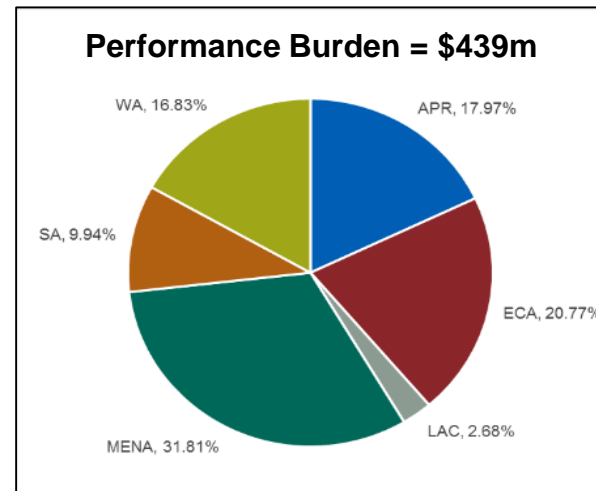
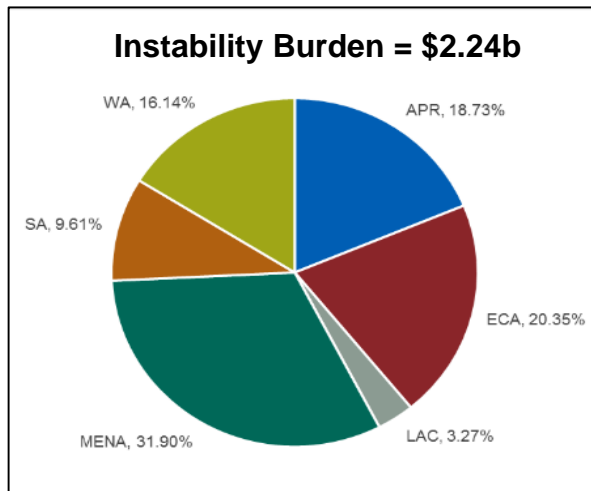
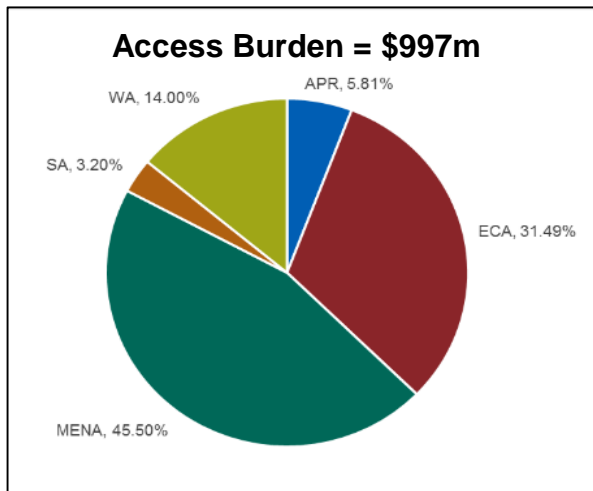
2 What if there were greater stability?



3 What if food-system performance improved?



Food assistance-related savings/returns to improved access, greater stability, and improved food system performance are significant



Total burden = \$3.45 billion

Implications and Recommendations



There are three types of implications and recommendations for action and investment

1 Urgent

Stabilize, increase and unleash humanitarian funding
Confront the political drivers of vulnerability and hunger

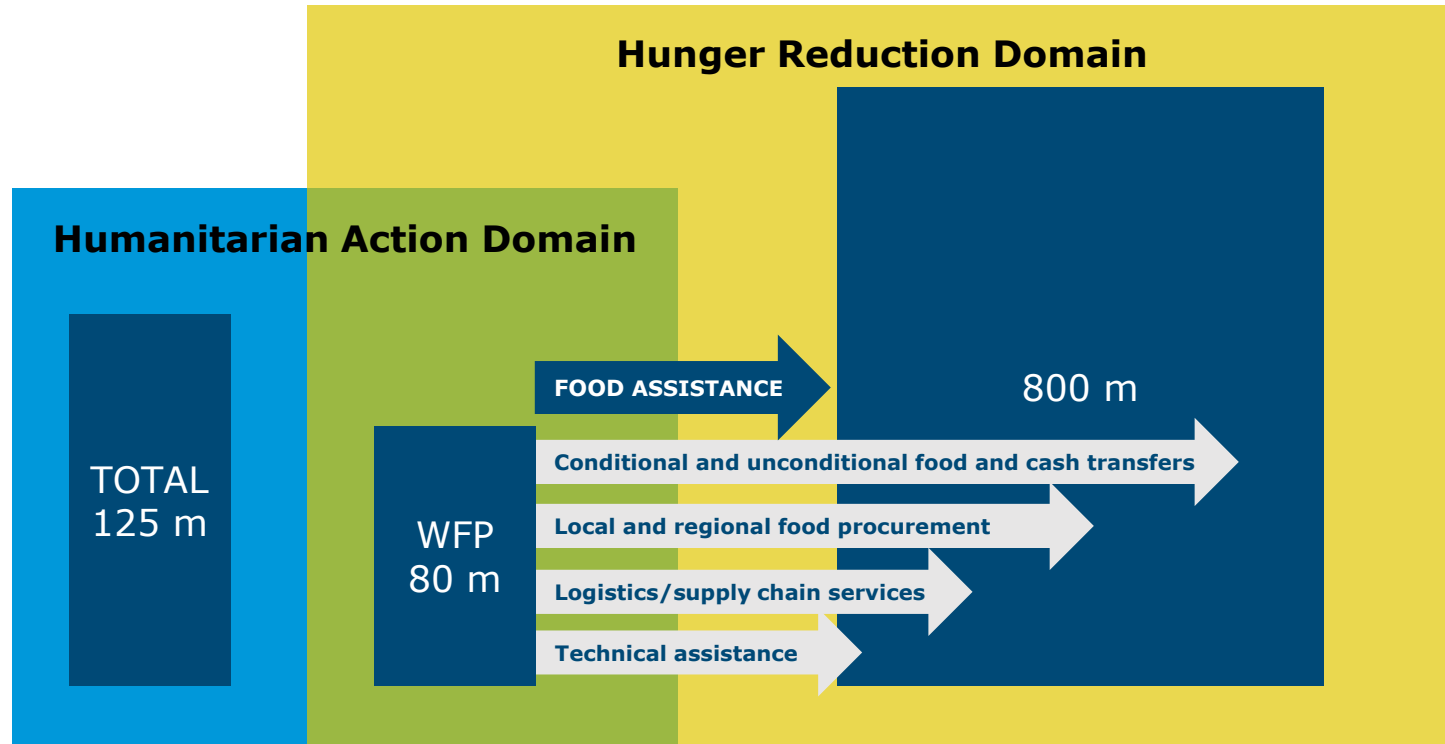
2 Important

Invest in high-quality food assistance programmes
Enhance national capacities and South-South cooperation

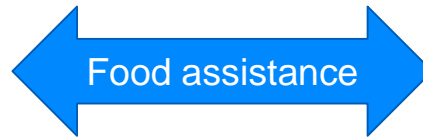
3 Strategic

Fill vast data gaps
Frame and implement a practical research agenda

So what?



So what?



Thank You

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