BACKGROUND AND MISSION

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) is the world’s largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. WFP focuses on eliminating hunger and malnutrition among all populations, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups such as women and children. On average, WFP reaches more than 80 million people with food assistance in 82 countries each year. In humanitarian emergencies WFP provides rapid food and nutrition support to those impacted, as well as logistical/supply chain support to the overall humanitarian operation. WFP also works to reduce food insecurity by strengthening local capacities and contributes to the development agenda, for example by providing school meals to children in poor communities, thus ensuring children, and particularly girls, stay at school.

The core policies and strategies that govern WFP activities are to provide food assistance:

- to save lives in emergency situations;
- to improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives; and
- to help build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labour-intensive work programmes.

AREAS OF INTEREST

- food aid and food assistance in developing countries and emergency situations
- saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies
- supporting the restoring of food security after conflicts and emergencies
- reduction and elimination of chronic hunger and the cycle of malnutrition
- strengthening of the country capacities to end hunger
- food security analysis, food procurement and logistics in emergency and conflict settings
- HIV, food and nutrition; HIV in emergencies
HEALTH-RELATED ACTIVITIES

In addition to saving lives, WFP food assistance and nutrition support is directed to fight micronutrient deficiencies, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, and combat disease, including HIV/AIDS and TB.

Good nutrition is widely recognized to be an essential element in the ability to lead a healthy and productive life. The effects of malnutrition are devastating and far reaching. It not only causes loss of life, but also weakens immune systems and increases risk of disease. As well as designing programmes that directly treat and prevent malnutrition, WFP works to develop national capacity for finding long-term solutions, and works to influence the broader policy dialogue on food and nutrition security.

WFP is one of the 11 cosponsoring organizations of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). As part of the Joint Programme, WFP actively works on breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition and HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, by providing adequate food and nutrition to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB. PLHIV are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. Food insecurity can make it more difficult for PLHIV to adhere to treatment and can lead them to forgoing treatment, selling off assets or engaging in commercial or transactional sex. WFP also convenes the Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on HIV and Food and Nutrition and co-convenes the IATT to address HIV in humanitarian emergencies with UNHCR.

WFP provides logistics and supply chain support to health actors operating across the globe, including in emergencies. WFP’s logistics partnership with The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria – established in 2014 – improves access for patients to HIV-related goods, especially during emergencies, through the use of WFP’s supply chain networks. WFP continues to provide “last-mile” delivery services to UNFPA, and established a framework agreement with UNFPA for the provision of logistics services. WFP also played a key role in providing logistics support of the humanitarian community’s response to Ebola.

GOVERNANCE AND STAFF

WFP is governed by an Executive Board, comprising of 36 members, half of whom are elected by the FAO council and the remaining half by the ECOSOC. The current Executive Director is Mr. David Beasley. WFP employs around 14,840 people, of whom 93% work in the field assisting affected populations. Over 80% of the staff is locally recruited. WFP is headquartered in Rome and has offices in the countries it operates.

FUNDING SOURCES AND BUDGET

WFP relies entirely on voluntary contributions to finance its operations. Donations are made either in cash or in-kind, including necessary complementary non-food items. Member States are the principal source of funding for WFP and for every dollar donated 93 cents go to the affected populations. WFP also receives donations from individuals and corporations, often through corporate-giving programmes making a vital contribution to the fight against hunger. In 2016, WFP received over USD 5.8 billion in contributions.

PUBLICATIONS

See: www.wfp.org/policy-resources

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