World Food Programme Annual Report 2001





World Food Programme

Annual Report 2001



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ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ACU	Avalanche control unit		Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
BWI	BWI Bretton Woods institutions		Office of Internal Audit (WFP)
CAP Consolidated appeals process		OEDE	Office of Evaluation and Monitoring (WFP)
CCA	CCA Common country assessment		Protracted relief and recovery operation (WFP)
СЕВ	CEB Chief Executives' Board on Coordination		Poverty reduction strategy paper
COMPAS	Commodity movement, processing and analysis system (WFP)	RC	Resident coordinator
		SCN	Subcommittee on nutrition
СР	Country Programme	SRSA	Swedish Rescue Service Agency
EMOP	Emergency operation	UNCT	United Nations country team
ERT	Emergency response training	UNDAF	United Nations Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		Assistance Framework
шс		UNDG	United Nations Development Group
HC	Humanitarian coordinator	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations)	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific
IDP	Internally displaced person		and Cultural Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IRA	Immediate Response Account	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ISP	Institutional strategy partnership	UNHRD	· ·
LDC	Least-developed country		United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MDG	Millennium Declaration Goal	UNJLC	United Nations joint logistics centre
MOU	Memorandum of understanding	UNV	United Nations volunteer
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for	VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping (WFP)
	Africa's Development	WFS	World Food Summit
NFI	Non-food item	WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organisation	WINGS	WFP information network and global system

General notes:

All monetary values are in United States dollars (US\$), unless otherwise stated.

One billion equals 1,000 million.

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

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (i.e. net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita gross national product (GNP) not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance (US\$1,445 in 1999). In 2001, 82 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least-developed countries (LDCs) includes "those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses". In 2001, 49 countries were classified by the United Nations General Assembly as LDCs.

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

Foreword

In a world of plenty, nearly 800 million people go hungry each day. There are large numbers of people in almost every country who are undernourished and cannot realise their full development potential because food is unavailable or inaccessible.

At the same time, globalisation and the spread of technological innovation have made dramatic reductions in hunger and poverty a real possibility. That is why world leaders, meeting first at the World Food Summit in November 1996 and later at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, committed themselves to the goal of reducing by half, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger. That is why world leaders will gather in Rome, in June this year, for the World Food Summit Five Years Later to give a new impetus to worldwide efforts on behalf of hungry people.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has an important role to play in this process. Over the past 40 years, WFP has been recognised as an authoritative advocate for the poor and as an effective provider of food aid to millions of hungry people all over the world.

This annual report outlines the many activities carried out by WFP during 2001 to bring food to vulnerable people suffering from conflict, natural disasters and chronic hunger. Among the highlights was the unprecedented effort in Afghanistan, which helped to avert famine. The report explains various management changes and partnerships that were undertaken to strengthen WFP's work.

This report marks a transition for WFP. The outgoing Executive Director, Ms Catherine Bertini, merits high praise from the international community for her ten years of dedicated and inspiring leadership. She has left a solid foundation on which her successor, Mr James T. Morris, can build as he takes on the formidable task of directing WFP's noble efforts to end hunger in our time.

Kofi A. Annan Secretary-General

United Nations

Jacques Diouf

Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Preface

The world is in many ways a far better place today than it was when I arrived here in Rome in 1992. Economic development, scientific advances and the spread of information technology have helped reduce poverty and hunger worldwide.

On the other hand, in the last decade, protracted civil conflicts have destroyed the lives and livelihoods of millions, keeping entire generations in the grip of hunger. Natural disasters continue to devastate impoverished communities. AIDS has taken its toll across the globe and reduced life expectancy in many countries. And even where there are no wars, no drought or disease, millions of people living in extreme poverty continue to face hunger every day of their lives.

In 2001, WFP met the challenge of fighting hunger in many countries. WFP provided a record level of almost 4.2 million tons of food to the world's poorest people. From ravaging wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola



to droughts in Nicaragua and Honduras, WFP delivered food to those who needed it. In Afghanistan, WFP beat the odds by doubling its food deliveries in the course of a few weeks, thereby assisting vulnerable people before the winter snows isolated them from supply lines. In recognition of the dedication of WFP staff, the Programme has been called the "unsung hero of Afghanistan" by world leaders.

Last year, WFP maintained its efforts to address the causes of chronic hunger: poverty and lack of opportunity. WFP launched an ambitious campaign to help provide education for all through school feeding programmes and in 2001 gave school lunches and snacks to over 15 million children in 57 countries. WFP recognises that women are the key to solving hunger, particularly educated women. This is why WFP invested more in girls' education in 2001. WFP provides takehome rations in over 20 countries to encourage poor hungry families to send their girls to school.

Investments in WFP's organisational growth showed their worth in 2001. Decentralisation of the regional bureaux was completed in September. With decision-making placed close to its beneficiaries, WFP is better able to respond to their needs. To ensure operational efficiency in a decentralised structure, WFP adopted cutting-edge technology to maintain communication between Rome and offices in remote corners of the world. WINGS, WFP's corporate information network and global system, links headquarters with field offices and puts information at the fingertips of managers.

WFP is now the world's largest humanitarian organisation. As such, we have a responsibility and a commitment to focus the international community's attention on the millions of people who cannot escape hunger. With the dedication of its staff, WFP will continue to fight for a future without hunger.

Catherine Bertini

atherine Bertini

Executive Director World Food Programme

Meeting the challenge of feeding the hungry poor

77 million beneficiaries

In 2001, WFP assisted 77 million people in 82 countries; the poorest of the poor for whom natural calamities, strife and dire poverty intensified the burden of hunger. Most of WFP's beneficiaries were reached through emergency food assistance, which provided relief from natural disasters and sudden conflict. Many others were in need of more protracted assistance due to continuing crises or the erosion of livelihoods and extreme poverty.

2001 was a year of challenge. Continuing major needs in the Horn of Africa, Central Asia and North Korea were met, while WFP forged ahead with efforts to fight hunger at its core: poverty and lack of opportunity. Through its decentralised structure, WFP responded quickly to emergency relief needs in Central America, Southern Africa and Asia. With the crisis in Afghanistan, WFP launched one of its largest relief operations ever –

temporarily expanding its assistance to reach over 6 million additional people.

With a record level of contributions - US\$1.9 billion – WFP provided almost 4.2 million tons of food aid to the hungry poor. Donor support in 2001 was the highest in WFP's history, exceeding contributions in 2000 by over 12 percent and meeting 83 percent of WFP's 2001 food requirements. While much of the increase was accounted for by the United States' donation, which rose by 52 percent, there was also significant growth in support from the Republic of Korea, Italy, Luxembourg, France, Germany, Spain and Iceland.

The generous donor support for emergency relief enabled WFP to move quickly to save lives and to alleviate suffering. The Programme's investments in emergency response capacity, particularly rapid deployment of trained staff,

Crisis in Afghanistan

WFP's flexibility and leadership were demonstrated in its response to the Afghanistan crisis, despite

war and extreme logistical difficulties. Already in the middle of a drought relief operation, WFP quickly re-

established a food pipeline after September 11, getting food moving by September 25. Barges, trucks and planes delivered food from Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Major donors included the US,

Japan, the
European
Commission,
Germany and Italy.
By October, it was
clear that the toll
of war, drought
and impending

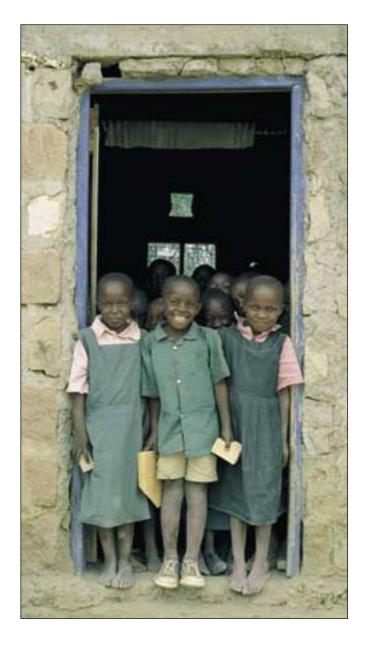
winter had sharply increased the need for food. Over a hundred international staff were mobilised through WFP's Emergency Response Teams and stand-by arrangements with partners in a race against time to deliver food before the winter set in. WFP's largest Special Operation (US\$37 million) was launched. Within two months, WFP delivered some 200,000 tons of food Afghanistan—including an unprecedented delivery of 116,000 tons in December alone. This represented the single highest monthly food delivery within a complex operation in WFP's history.

emergency telecommunications and needs assessment, showed their worth in response to various crises during the year, but came to fruition as WFP led the relief effort in Afghanistan.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs) give WFP the flexibility of responding to continuing relief needs while wherever possible building the road towards recovery and the hope of ending hunger. Contributions to PRROs reached US\$510 million in 2001 and met 95 percent of food requirements for these operations. In August 2001, the UN Secretary-General appointed WFP's Deputy Executive Director, Namanga Ngongi, as his Special Representative in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where WFP has its third largest Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation.

WFP and its partners are deeply aware of the human cost of working in areas of strife, where armed factions have no regard for humanitarian efforts. Violence against humanitarian staff claimed the lives of two WFP staff. Lives were also lost among other UN agencies and partner NGOs during 2001. Ensuring staff security continues to be a priority for WFP, as well as promoting UN co-ordination on security measures to protect all humanitarian workers who risk their lives to bring relief.

Despite serious under-funding for development, WFP did not shrink from addressing the root causes of hunger: poverty and the lack of opportunity. The Global School Feeding Campaign was launched to help the world's poorest children gain an education – one of



the most effective means of breaking the cycle of hunger and misery. Support for the Campaign, particularly from the US, was a significant factor in the slight increase in contributions for development at 13 percent. Yet, overall, lack of funding challenged WFP's efforts to assist the hungry poor in the Central African region, the Middle East and Latin America, where development programmes in nearly half of the countries received less than fifty percent of their budget requirements for the year.

WFP in figures – 2001

WFP assisted 77 million of the poorest people

- 20 million people in development programmes
- 43 million beneficiaries in emergency operations (EMOPs)
- 14 million people in protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)

These included:

8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), primarily in camp situations	3 million refugees
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Total quantities of food provided amounted to 4.2 million tons

- 660,600 tons for development projects
- 2.7 million tons for EMOPs
- 818,700 tons for PRROs

Operational expenditure amounted to US\$1.7 billion

- 13 percent for development activities
- 59 percent for EMOPs (including the Immediate Response Account [IRA] and Special Operations)
- 23 percent for PRROs
- 5 percent for trust funds and others

Of the development expenditures:

- 63 percent was spent in least-developed countries (LDCs)
- 93 percent was spent in low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs)

Contributions reached US\$1.9 billion

- 270 million to development activities
- 1.1 billion to EMOPs (including the IRA and Special Operations)
- 510 million to PRROs
- 20 million for other purposes, including Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)

82 countries had WFP operational activities in 2001

- 55 with development activities
- 50 with EMOPs
- 41 with PRROs

New commitments approved in 2001

- 16 new Country Programmes, valued at US\$774.6 million providing 2.2 million tons
- 7 new development projects (including activities within approved Country Programmes) with commitments of **US\$49.9** million and **113,100** tons
- 41 new EMOPs for a value of US\$1.1 billion and 2.5 million tons
- 11 new PRROs for a value of US\$489.4 million and 0.8 million tons

Total — 59 new operational activities and 16 Country Programmes worldwide

Natural disasters

- In 2001, the Horn of Africa again suffered poor rainfall. With little chance of recovering from the severe drought in 2000, over nine million people in **Ethiopia**, **Kenya**, **Sudan**, **Somalia** and **Eritrea** continued to require emergency relief assistance throughout 2001.
- When earthquakes struck India, El Salvador, and Peru, their peoples already food-insecure before - were left destitute. WFP responded quickly by borrowing food from its development programme stocks in each country and through local food purchases.
- When record floods hit **Malawi**, displacing 130,000 people from their homes, WFP could respond immediately to the government's appeal for help by using food from its development programme to fill the gap until contributions from the emergency appeal were received.
- When **North Korea**'s crucial early crop failed due to drought, the country faced its largest food gap in a decade. Thanks to donor support, WFP was able to meet the increased needs during the lean season by strengthening its existing relief operation to reach vulnerable people.
- WFP's Regional Bureau in Managua rapidly responded to the onset of drought in Central America. WFP assisted over 400,000 people living in impoverished rural areas in **Honduras, Nicaragua**,



Guatemala and **El Salvador**. In addition, decentralised decision-making enabled WFP to respond fast to small, localised disasters – such as assisting the 6,500 Miskito indigenous people in Nicaragua whose crops were destroyed during a flash flood.

WFP's Regional Bureau for Eastern and Southern Africa, based in Kampala, monitored the emerging
drought situation in Southern Africa. It raised the alarm about the deteriorating situation
in Zimbabwe, launching an emergency appeal in December and opening a country office in Harare
to oversee the relief effort.

Conflict and civil unrest

- Continuing war in **DR** Congo and Angola led to new refugee influxes in surrounding countries as well as further internal displacement of war-ravaged communities. WFP provided emergency assistance to almost 600,000 people, including over 100,000 refugees and over 250,000 IDPs.
- Thanks to international peace-building efforts, WFP was able to provide food for the first time in years to malnourished, war-stricken populations in the frontline provinces of Equateur and Katanga in DR Congo, and in the Nuba mountains of southern Sudan.
- Continuing conflict in the Palestinian
 Territory pushed thousands to the brink
 of food crisis. WFP assisted 250,000
 of the poorest people with relief food whilst
 facing severe funding shortfalls.

Relief Food in DR Congo

As access to the insecure eastern provinces of DR Congo improved through peace efforts, WFP and its partners moved swiftly to assist the thousands of desperate people in areas previously isolated by war. Responding to shocking levels of malnutrition and child mortality, WFP increased its emergency staff in order to expand food deliveries wherever possible. Faced with impassable roads, WFP launched an airlift campaign to provide immediate relief to the starving people flooding the towns of Manono, Kabalo, Kongolo and Nyunzu. In the town of Kalima, nutritional surveys of young children showed a two-thirds reduction in crude mortality and acute malnutrition rates between January and May, 2001 (ACC/SCN, RNIS 34).

 In April, WFP responded to a new influx of ethnic Albanian refugees from the former Yugolsav repoublic of Macedonia into Kosovo by drawing on contingency stocks established for rapid response to crisis in the Balkans.



Protracted needs and the road to recovery

WFP maintained its efforts to assist refugees, the internally displaced, and those left food-insecure by protracted conflict, responding to new relief needs while supporting, wherever possible, recovery activities:

- The **Great Lakes Region** remained critical on the world map of hunger. Severe drought and insecurity in **Burundi** increased the caseload of the regional operation from 1.2 to 2 million people in March.
- WFP continued to assist over a million people in Angola, overcoming severe security constraints,
 including attacks on its aircraft, to respond to the immediate needs of newly-displaced persons while
 trying to build self-reliance through food for work and resettlement programmes.
- A million people in **Guinea**, **Liberia** and **Sierra Leone** continued to rely on food aid to prevent a decline into acute hunger. Yet in Sierra Leone, WFP and its humanitarian partners combined food aid with seeds and tools to support the peace process by encouraging normal agricultural activities.
- In **Somalia**, over half a million people faced setbacks on the road to recovery as successive droughts drove them beyond a capacity to cope.
- WFP continues to work with partners in **Colombia** to prevent 114,000 people falling deeper into poverty through loss of livelihood and assets following their displacement from rural to urban areas.

Working with women to meet food needs in a drought

In Somalia, where civil unrest combined with drought has exacerbated the plight of the population, WFP succeeded in putting emergency food aid directly into the hands of women. In partnership with Norwegian Church Aid, WFP distributed family rations to about 5,500 women in two districts of Gedo region in November, providing enough food to feed over 33,000 people. The region, which had not received food aid in over two years, is the epicentre of the current drought, which has resulted in crop failures and up to 60 percent livestock losses.



Facing initial scepticism from local authorities regarding its methodology, WFP negotiated its distribution plan with them, mobilised community members and conducted the distribution directly to ensure there was no leakage. Post-distribution monitoring reports showed that Somali women and men agreed that distribution to women was the best way to meet their families' food needs.

Development assistance

Implementing the Enabling Development Policy continues to be WFP's basis for meeting the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of hungry people by 2015. By December 2001, 93 percent of ongoing development projects were reshaped in line with WFP's development priorities. This has resulted in more focus on human assistance (e.g. education and mother-child health) rather than on physical assets.

Disaster Mitigation

In many countries where WFP operates there is a link between development programmes and the periodic need for emergency assistance. For example in northern Sudan, WFP expanded a water resources development project in response to severe drought. In February 2001, Mozambique again experienced heavy flooding and WFP responded rapidly by tapping into the 4,500 tons of development food stocks which were strategically

placed around the country prior to the floods. These stocks helped assist 20,000 people until the emergency pipeline was established.

There was a small increase in development funding for 2001, (reaching US\$270 million, a slight improvement over 2000). However, despite this, over the last few years, funding for development activities has continued to decline.

School Feeding

In 2001, WFP launched a global campaign to feed and educate the millions of children who go to school on empty stomachs or who are kept out of school due to poverty and hunger. Education is key to breaking the cycle of poverty and hunger. Through this initiative, WFP has formed partnerships with other UN agencies, such as the World Bank and the World Health Organisation, to support education for both girls and boys in the world's most impoverished nations.





Impact of School Feeding and De-worming Programmes

In 2001, WFP and WHO decided to use the experience of the Nepal de-worming campaign as a model for expansion within WFP's school feeding programmes. In Nepal, WFP's school feeding project was successful in improving enrolment rates: the gross enrolment was 39 percent higher for all children, plus 43 percent higher for girls compared to non-supported schools. The project incorporated a deworming programme in primary schools where it led to significant reductions in the prevalence of infections among pupils -- from 74.2 percent in 1996 to 51.1 percent in 2000, while heavy infestations decreased from 9.3 percent to 1.9 percent. These reductions

were accompanied by a significant decrease in the incidence of anaemia and improved the children's nutritional and health status.

To begin building on this successful model, WFP, WHO and the World Bank held three public health and school feeding workshops in Africa. With funding support from Canada, the workshops were attended by representatives from several African countries.



WFP took steps to expand and improve its current school feeding activities. Thanks to a substantial special contribution from the US and donations from the European Commission, Italy, Switzerland and France, WFP was able to reach approximately 3 million more children, bringing the total number of children assisted through school feeding to over

15 million in 57 countries. In addition, WFP invested in improving its information on school feeding programmes. This involved surveys on national school feeding programmes and baseline surveys of WFP-assisted schools, both in consultation with UNESCO, and investigating new technology to improve monitoring programme implementation.

Hunger and HIV/AIDS

Food security is key to reducing HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS represents a dramatic dimension of poverty; the economic, social and cultural impacts on individuals, families and communities show that poverty and HIV/AIDS are interactive because the disease makes poverty worse - and poverty accentuates the symptoms and finality of HIV/AIDS.

Eradicating hunger is one way of slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

"People who have enough food do not need to sell their body to get food that day,"

one participant said at a UN seminar held in December 2001. The seminar, co-sponsored by UNAIDS, brought together experts from the three Rome-based food agencies – WFP, FAO and IFAD, the International Fund for Agricultural Development – as well as government and NGO representatives. It was the first time a technical consultation on mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on food security had been held. The participants agreed:

"Food security is a very strong weapon to reduce the vulnerability of many rural people in the developing world to HIV/AIDS."

The three agencies agreed to find innovative, gender sensitive and participatory approaches to fight HIV/AIDS, broadening existing programmes to increase assistance to sufferers. Throughout 2001, the World Food Programme strengthened its efforts - together with fellow UN agencies and NGO partners - to join in global efforts to combat the disease and its impact on household food security.

Good nutrition can go a long way to alleviate the suffering and stave off the downward spiral of malnutrition and illness associated with HIV.

The overall food security of a poor household is affected when one adult member suffers from HIV/AIDS and is unable to work for long periods, thus reducing the household income and food intake.

HIV/AIDS exacerbates malnutrition increasing fatigue and decreasing work productivity, facilitating a more rapid progression from HIV to AIDS. All of these factors directly affect people's ability to provide enough food for themselves and their families.





Hunger and HIV/AIDS

THE TOLL

The impact of HIV/AIDS can be devastating, not just for the person who is ill, but frequently for the entire family. Just as in a war or a natural disaster, HIV/AIDS can cause families to:

- sell off productive assets and spend savings on food and medicine;
- withdraw children from school to work or care for sick adults;
- decrease their agricultural production because adults suffer opportunistic infections associated with AIDS;

The consequences are:

- increasing numbers of orphans, without proper care
- rising malnutrition among children
- risky survival tactics

When people do not have enough to eat, they are more likely to resort to high-risk survival behaviour, such as trading unprotected sex for food.

When poverty and conflict are combined, the devastation of HIV/AIDS is greater – as in Sub-Saharan Africa. Civil unrest causes population movement which can fuel the spread of HIV/AIDS. Refugee and IDP camps can be repositories of the disease, where women are especially vulnerable - suffering abuse or turning to prostitution to feed their families.

Equally, stigma, silence, discrimination and denial insidiously heighten the impact of the epidemic on communities and nations.

This is why WFP is committed to working with communities, using food aid to help slow the progression of the disease





as well as cushioning them at a time when their vulnerability exposes them to the risk of being infected with HIV.

WFP moves to fight HIV/AIDS

- In May 2001, HIV/AIDS proposals, valued at USD 22.8 million were submitted by WFP country offices, largely based on existing projects.
- WFP Programming for HIV/AIDS is focusing on:
 - Prevention (reducing transmission)
 - Mitigation (reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS)
 - Care (providing direct

- support to People Living with AIDS and their families)
- In October, WFP and WHO agreed to collaborate on HIV/AIDS activities. Joint initiatives are currently underway in Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania.
- WFP and WHO are planning further joint HIV/AIDS activities in: Angola Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua.

- WFP-WHO collaboration has been identified in:
 - Voluntary counseling and testing
 - Care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS
 - Mother and child health (MCH) services
 - Vulnerable populations

 (e.g., adolescents, truck
 drivers, demobilised soldiers

 and IDPs)

WFP activities to combat HIV/AIDS

An example of WFP's support related to HIV/AIDS

Prevention, Mitigation and
Care is a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation in
Cambodia. WFP reached about
1.6 million Cambodian
beneficiaries in 2001 through more than 140 partner NGOs;

Prevention

 WFP and partners streamlined HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention into Food for Work and social support activities;

Mitigation

 Providing assistance to food insecure households through food rations to families

Hunger and HIV/AIDS



affected by HIV/AIDS;

 Partnerships are being strengthened with NGOs supporting mitigation activities to strengthen long-term food security of households affected by HIV/AIDS e.g. food for work programmes that enable families to become self-sufficient again.

Care

- Providing support to various small-scale home-based care initiatives;
- Contribute to scaling up of home-based care through strengthening/expanding activities of existing and new partners;
- Provide nutritional

support/safety net to people living with AIDS and their dependents (food ration through home-based care).

ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

In Uganda, WFP is working with three international NGOs and over 50 local NGOs and community-based organisations to provide food to street children and orphans affected by HIV/AIDS. Instead of being compelled to search for food, they are able to attend child care centres where they go to primary school and acquire skills in carpentry, construction, tailoring, auto repairs and agricultural activities.

HOME-BASED CARE

In Zambia, people living with HIV/AIDS receive WFP food through a counseling centre where they get training in crafts like papier-mache. The participants sell what they make, and though the profits are not large, this income, combined with the food supplements, helps to prolong patients' lives. In turn, the quality of life for the whole family is improved.

FOOD FOR HEALING

Tuberculosis is one of the main opportunistic infections for people with AIDS — it is estimated that 50 percent of people with AIDS who are exposed to TB contract it. In Cambodia, WFP gives food rations to TB patients to enable them to continue



their long course of medical treatment without interruption. Providing food to the family while their breadwinner is undergoing treatment ensures

that the patient can complete his/her therapy and that the family has enough to eat during this difficult period. Uninterrupted treatment of TB is critical — inconsistent or partial treatment can contribute to its further spread and result in drug-resistant strains.

HIV/AIDS: a personal story

Korng Vanna, a 38-year old woman living in Takeo province, one hour south of Phnom Penh, tells her story:

"I married Chay Saroeun in 1984 and we had four children. In 1994, we divorced and I was left with our four children. Two years later, I married Sou Ra, a good man from Vietnam and we had one boy. After our child was born,

Sou Ra kept asking for my forgiveness, but I did not understand why. A year later, he became seriously ill and his relatives decided to take him to Vietnam for treatment. My daughter from my first marriage, aged 13 at the time, accompanied him. I don't know what has happened to either of them – I hope they are still alive.

In 1999, when my youngest son was 2, he became ill and died.

I was told he died from AIDS.

Then I understood why Sou Ra had asked my forgiveness – he knew he was HIV positive when we married,

but he did not dare tell me. After my son's death, I discovered I was also HIV positive.

I was left alone with three children and no money. I moved to Phnom Penh where I tried to make a living selling small cakes or fruit on the streets. My children also tried to earn some Riels by picking garbage to sell any reusable scraps. In 2000, my parents died

and I learnt they had left me some land. On returning home, I discovered my brother had sold the land and taken all the money for himself. My relatives and neighbours did not welcome me because I was HIV positive. I had nowhere to go and no food for my children. I wandered around just wanting to die.

In 2001, I visited a charity, *Partners in Compassion*, to ask for help. They gave me

a small piece of land to build a home. I also received soap, lotion and some medicines to relieve the pain. At the clinic, I met some other people with HIV/AIDS; we could talk and support each other. However, I still did not have any way of getting food for my children and I was getting weaker. My children could not go to school. I was very happy the day I received food from WFP. Gradually, I started feeling better and my children were no longer hungry. Now I receive food every month. WFP assistance

means a lot for me and for my children. Without this support, my life would be even worse and my children would be crying and trying to leave. They go to school and I see them playing with friends. They don't have to be hungry and work hard to earn money. Before they were treated like outcasts. I want to live until the last breath so that I can support my children and tell others about all the suffering with AIDS."



Hunger and HIV/AIDS

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

In Ethiopia, WFP has hired 2,300 truck drivers to move food aid from the Port of Djibouti to warehouses and distribution sites throughout the country. As they are frequently on the road, away from home, they are more likely

to have multiple sexual partners, putting them at risk of contracting and transmitting HIV. With WFP support, and in conjunction with private transport companies, an Ethiopian non-governmental organisation (Integrated Services for AIDS Prevention

and Support Organisation)
provides WFP contracted truck
drivers with information and
training about HIV/AIDS
and how to prevent infection.
Training sessions have been
held in the towns of Nazareth
and Kombolcha - the two main
route hubs for the drivers.

Southern Africa: HIV/AIDS aggravates food crisis

Food security across Southern Africa is at its lowest level since 1991/92, when a devastating drought struck ten countries. Ten years on, the catastrophe of HIV/AIDS is crippling agricultural production and undermining any rural development achievements of the last 40 years. According to FAO, seven million agricultural workers have died as a result of HIV/AIDS in Africa's 25 worst affected countries since 1985. It is projected that a further 16 million people may die by 2020.

The region is already reeling from the effects of drought, floods, disruption to commercial farming, depletion of strategic grain reserves, poor economic performance, foreign exchange shortages and delayed maize imports.

Therefore the availability and access to food for large numbers of people battling with the highest levels of HIV infection anywhere in the world, is severely undermined.

The estimated 2.6 million people whom WFP has been struggling to feed during 2001 are expected to double due to unfavourable climate predictions (including the possibility of an El Nino). Against a backdrop of natural disasters during 2001, harvest prospects are likely to exacerbate the situation especially in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Households in parts of Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland - whose ability to cope is nearing exhaustion - will continue to require emergency assistance. Experts fear the widespread suffering across the region - compounded by HIV/AIDS - could degenerate into a full-scale humanitarian disaster unless the international community responds with funding for food - which is the most urgent concern for millions who are striving to feed their families while battling with HIV/AIDS.



Innovative approaches

Investigating the use of iron pots:

Micronutrient deficiencies affect an estimated two billion people worldwide and contribute to disease and mortality among children, adolescents and women. One innovation investigated in Western Tanzania was the use of iron cooking pots to reduce anaemia among refugees. Initial findings suggest that this was a positive and low-cost way of increasing dietary iron intake.

Satellite-based "Argos" monitoring system for school feeding:

Historically, WFP has faced major challenges in monitoring and collecting accurate and timely data from the thousands of schools assisted worldwide through its school feeding operations, particularly those in remote areas. In 2001, an inexpensive, robust and userfriendly satellite-based system (a joint US-French enterprise) was successfully pilot tested in eleven countries, including the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mali and Tanzania. The simple, sturdy devices were installed at several schools and used by school staff to transmit data on enrolment, attendance and commodities via satellite on a monthly basis. The system uses the Argos satellite system to retrieve data from individual schools, which is forwarded in electronic format to WFP offices and relevant government counterparts. Results of the pilot tests show that current data can be obtained at relatively low cost. Larger-scale pilot tests are planned in 2002.

Avalanche control unit in Afghanistan

Dressed for the snow, Emma Quinn, a WFP Logistics Officer, stood watching two men on snowmobiles at the entrance to the Salang tunnel - at 3,500 metres the highest in the world. Around them soared the mountain peaks of central Afghanistan. The Salang tunnel is a vital route for WFP food and other humanitarian supplies.

The men on the snowmobiles were members of the Avalanche Control Unit (ACU) providing logistics support and services to the emergency operation in Afghanistan. It was created by ALITE (Augmented Logistics Intervention Team) at WFP's Rome Headquarters. Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), it is deployed through CARE Canada, one of WFP's partners.

Left to their own devices, explains ACU
Co-ordinator Jean-Philippe Bourgeois, mountains shed the excess snow on their slopes. The resulting avalanches are a hazard to humans and traffic alike. But he and his colleagues aim to step in: "Our role is to assess the snow and artificially trigger small, controlled avalanches." From last December to early February, the team maintained the road between Ishkashim and Faizabad, another vital transport route.

Like the others in the team, Jean-Philippe is a master of esoteric snowhow such as winter pass

management and international road-clearing techniques. He is also expert at rock scaling, mountaineering and swift water rescue. He and his colleagues get around on special touring skis with sealskins underneath to stop them sliding backwards. "We work in pairs, so if one of us was buried by an avalanche, the other could come to his rescue," says Bourgeois. "The average lifespan of someone buried in these conditions is around eight minutes."

Humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

WFP made progress on a range of initiatives to strengthen its preparedness and response capabilities, to bolster emergency operations in the field. WFP also shared its experiences in delivering food aid in complex emergencies with its staff and partners.

Emergency Response

The Emergency Response Roster grew to 121 staff - specialists in various areas. Of these, 94 participated in the Emergency Response Training (ERT), ready for deployment within 48 hours. In 2001, 28 roster staff were deployed to support emergency operations in Burundi, DR Congo, Guinea, India, Kosovo and the Afghanistan region. WFP also refined

the ERT with support from the Swedish Rescue Service Agency (SRSA).

In over 40 instances during 2001, WFP drew on stand-by arrangements with partners, which make personnel or services

available within 72 hours. For example, the SRSA established WFP base camps and cleared snow in Afghanistan, while the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) supported logistics. A Danish Refugee Council fleet manager and United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) supported WFP operations in Guinea. In Mozambique, the UK and NRC provided air logistics experts to support flood relief operations. WFP has stand-by agreements with nine organisations, including government agencies, NGOs, one commercial company and UNVs.

United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)

The UNHRD in Brindisi, Italy, established by WFP last year at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, permitted WFP to rapidly deploy relief supplies in support of its own and participating agency operations. These included high-energy biscuits, medical supplies, shelter material and operation support equipment

for establishment of offices.

Participating were OCHA, WHO, UNHCR, the Government of Italy and several NGOs.

During the year, WFP carried out 86 shipments (by air, sea and land) from



the UNHRD, delivering approximately 1,500 metric tons of relief supplies to 23 countries. UNHRD operations benefited from the support of several donors, most notably the Italian Government, which funded all costs associated with managing the depot, and the governments of Luxembourg, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. WFP also established regional depots in Cambodia, Uganda, the Gambia and Nicaragua, which are managed by its regional bureaux to support their own emergency operations.

Voices from Afghanistan

"Their hands were shaking as they reached out to take the food.

To me, it was worth a million dollars – just to make a needy person happy!"

An Afghan working for WFP in October 2001.



Before 11th September 2001, WFP staff in Afghanistan were bracing themselves for a huge task:

More than six million Afghans were at grave risk of starvation unless they received food aid to get them through the harsh winter.

The 22-year war had decimated the social and economic infrastructure; a devastating drought had destroyed crops and livestock. In the summer of 2001, many Afghans had already sold the windows of their houses, sent young men to work in neighbouring countries,

suffered extreme malnutrition, eaten wild plants and locusts... and virtually given up hope.

WFP was planning what promised to be a gigantic task. But when Afghanistan became a battlefront after the terrorist attacks in America, that gigantic

Voices from Afghanistan

task seemed impossible. A nightmare was taking shape: it was forecast that a flood of refugees would join the three million already in neighbouring countries. As well, all international staff had to be evacuated and many national staff also left their duty stations to get their families to safety. The difficulties were compounded by the Taliban's restriction on communication between the aid agencies in Islamabad and their representatives still in the country. Moreover, commercial transporters were briefly unwilling to bring WFP food into Afghanistan.

NGOs were also affected by deteriorating operational conditions. WFP made new agreements with those still able to work inside Afghanistan. To bypass increasingly unstable regional hubs, WFP undertook deliveries to NGOs for distributions in rural areas closer to the beneficiaries.

Famine loomed large. For WFP, the question was simple: How could 50 staff, under ruthless Taliban pressure and fearful in the midst of the fighting, run a programme far more complex than the one originally envisaged – which had the benefit of hundreds of experienced WFP staff?

It was like looking down a deep dark tunnel stretching 100 days - from 25 September, when WFP resumed food aid shipments into Afghanistan until 2 January, when WFP announced that famine in the country had been averted.

On 12 September, WFP had only 15,000 tons of food, largely US-donated, inside Afghanistan (only enough to feed 1.8 million people for one month); no additional food was moved in for two weeks, though distributions continued. Within that period, WFP assembled a team bringing in the agency's best experts from Africa, Asia and from its Rome headquarters. WFP offices in neighbouring countries were reinforced and Before the end of September, WFP had reached agreements with local transporters to resume trucking food into north and west Afghanistan. There was great concern because a WFP survey had revealed that about 400,000 people in the north would run out of food by the end of September and another 1.6 million people would have nothing left as the year drew to a close.



By the end of the first week of October, WFP was averaging cross-border deliveries of 500 tons per day (enough to help feed 60,000 people for a whole month). In December, the daily average increased sixfold and WFP brought in all the food needed to help the poorest six million Afghans. However,

a plan to cope with the possible

influx of refugees drawn up.

security conditions and the lack of roads in some areas made access a persistent problem. In a country with no health system and with many inaccessible villages, it is probable that hundreds of Afghans died from preventable diseases and starvation... but the threatened famine never struck and millions of Afghans were saved.

A LOGISTICAL ORDEAL

In anticipation of a possible refugee influx, over 265 tons of High Energy Biscuits, donated by Denmark and Luxembourg, were airlifted into Pakistan, Iran and Turkmenistan from WFP's warehouse in Brindisi, Italy. The massive refugee crisis never materialised, though the tens of thousands who found their way to refugee camps in Pakistan got assistance.

Once WFP established it could deal with a potential refugee crisis, the two main issues were: snow, which threatened to block food getting to around one million people in some of the poorest and most undeveloped parts of the country, and security for food convoys and staff.

WFP PULLED OUT ALL THE STOPS

- Commercial transporters were paid 15-30 percent higher rates to cover increased risk;
- Food was airlifted from Pakistan to Turkmenistan when WFP warehouses emptied in central Asia;
- Snow and avalanche experts from Canada and Sweden ensured that mountain passes remained open;
- Trucks fitted with snow ploughs were used on high altitude roads, and donkeys were hired to carry food when trucks could not proceed;
- Food reached snow-bound and fuel-starved north-eastern
 Afghanistan through WFP's purchase of some 60,000 litres of fuel, made available to commercial truckers at half the market price;
- Contingency plans were made to airdrop 50-kg bags of wheat and other commodities in the mountainous central highlands, but this was not needed after the Taliban's fall.

By early December, WFP was getting food into Afghanistan using six land corridors from



regional hubs: from Peshawar and Quetta (Pakistan), Osh-Ishkasheem (Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan), Turkmenabad (Turkmenistan), Termez-Hairaton (Uzbekistan) and from Iran.

At any given time during the crisis there were about 2000 trucks of various sizes plying the roads in Afghanistan carrying WFP food aid.

WFP's flexibility in logistics was reflected in the quantity of food brought in. In October, it was about 27,000 tons or 50 percent of the target;

Voices from Afghanistan



in November the target was surpassed by a couple of thousand tons and in December double the average requirement was sent. In all, WFP was able to send more than 212,000 tons of food to Afghanistan over the last three months of 2001 - enough to help six million Afghans.

This achievement was realised in an atmosphere of lawlessness and insecurity as the Taliban and Northern Alliance fought and the US-led Coalition mounted its aerial campaign. Gunmen looted WFP offices and warehouses in Kandahar and Mazar-I-Sharif taking about 1750 tons of food. An aerial bombardment in Kabul led to one worker being slightly injured. It also temporarily disrupted food distribution

and a 22-truck food convoy was hit by bombs in the Central Highlands in November, but no one was hurt.

In hindsight, it is remarkable that WFP suffered only minimal losses during the war. WFP and other aid agencies kept all parties informed about convoy movements, but it was almost impossible to ascertain their location, let alone identify the commercial trucks, used by WFP.

But the really indispensable factor behind WFP's success was the dedication and persistence of about 50 Afghan employees who carried on with their duties under extremely harsh conditions and during the military hostilities.

PEOPLE MAKE IT POSSIBLE

WFP corporate instructions for staff inside Afghanistan were simple: If you feel unsafe, you have the right to leave. WFP also gave all national staff three-months' salary in advance. Having lost many staff in the line of duty, the agency had to ensure that all staff were aware of their rights. Fifty courageous staff stayed on to help millions of their compatriots stay alive.

"The Taliban sealed all our communications by 28 September so we could only contact Islamabad by going secretly everyday to an NGO. It was impossible to use a public telephone, as people were listening, anyway, all of these were soon closed and most NGOs too."

A WFP Afghan worker in Kabul.

Communications equipment was also looted from offices in Jalalabad, Kandahar and Mazar-I-Sharif. Ironically, when Taliban soldiers seized some radio equipment in Jalalabad they left the WFP guard with a receipt. They did not extend the same "courtesy" when they took a radio in Kandahar the same week.

"The Taliban thought
we were spying for the US.
We did not feel safe ...when
we came to the office we
were not allowed inside
and by the end of
September we were stopped
from coming to the office at
all ... we felt a nightmare
was coming to our country
... we would be bombed
and lose our lives; local

people were trying to go to Pakistan and we did not know who was going where ... it was a very scary time."

A WFP food aid monitor in Mazar-I-Sharif.

Some WFP staff, cut off from their colleagues in Islamabad and short of cash, had to be innovative: a finance officer in Herat borrowed about US\$150,000 from local transporters to pay salaries and labourers as well as other transporters who were moving WFP food.

"We were not directly bombed but we were too close to the military base so we were listening and looking out for the planes - while we worked. We had to stay in the compound so we just had to find shelter where we could – after a while it became normal,"

a WFP Afghan worker working in Kabul in October and November 2001.

Many of the Afghan staff interviewed after the fall of the Taliban did not regard themselves as heroes.

"It was dangerous but what could we do? We had to do our job."

A WFP Afghan worker said after the Taliban threatened to hang him in late September:

"I was not so frightened – living in Afghanistan is like that – you are used to these things."

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN AVERTING FAMINE

The dedication and courage of WFP staff in Afghanistan as well as the logistical



somersaults performed by staff in Islamabad and elsewhere would not have been enough to avert a famine in Afghanistan if the international community had not supported WFP. Led by the United States as the largest

donor (about 56 percent of the US\$262 million received by WFP from October 2001 until the end of March 2002), contributions from Japan (12.3 percent), European Commission (6 percent), Germany (4.25 percent), and France (2.23 percent), enabled WFP to prevent a devastating famine.

THE CRISIS IS NOT OVER

Political changes in Afghanistan may usher in a better future, backed with renewed support from the international community.

However the humanitarian crisis is not over. Until the harvest in mid 2002, WFP had to help some nine million Afghans (about 40 percent of the population) most of whom have already used most of their food stocks after a poor harvest. WFP also moved from emergency to

recovery activities with various programmes in the educational, agricultural and health sectors. A major project to provide one meal a day was targeted at about one million Afghan school children.

Partnerships

Rome-based agencies

In 2001, WFP and FAO jointly planned and undertook activities in 24 countries, including:

- providing food in exchange for training in agricultural techniques
- supplying food together with seeds to avoid seeds being eaten
- obtaining technical assistance for development of community infrastructure such as school gardens, tree nurseries and soil and water conservation structures

WFP worked with IFAD on joint activities in 14 countries, helping about four million beneficiaries participate more actively in the local economy. The activities addressed rehabilitation of rural and agricultural infrastructure and training in savings, credit and income-generation activities.

In addition, WFP Vulnerability Assessment
Mapping (VAM) is collaborating with FAO
to develop a comprehensive database for spatial
information to be used in food security and
vulnerability assessments. The system will be
harmonised with the activities of the UN
Geographic Information Working Group, putting
WFP and FAO at the forefront of evolving
standards for sharing and using spatial
information to understand complex food
security problems.

At Headquarters, IFAD, FAO and WFP worked together to highlight the problem of declining resources for rural development and hunger reduction and to mobilise concerted

international action for development funding. In collaboration with the Italian Government's debt relief initiative, WFP, FAO and IFAD are working with several highly indebted poor countries to convert debts into poverty reduction projects.

Collaboration within the UN

In 2001, WFP was involved in developing UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in Bhutan, The Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania, incorporating food aid for development in these documents. WFP also chaired or participated in thematic groups on food security, rural development and disaster mitigation.

United Nations Joint Logistics Centres

(UNJLC): Common logistics resources and transport assets for response to emergencies are pooled and managed by a coordinating body representing the various agencies. WFP led the interagency process to implement the UNJLC, and worked with other agencies to develop the support systems required to manage data on relief items and undertake assessments of logistics capacities.

WFP established and managed UNJLCs in response to floods in Mozambique, civil conflict and displacement in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the crisis in Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, WFP established a UNJLC in late September to coordinate road and air corridors to transport food and non-food items, identify and resolve logistical bottlenecks.



Collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): WFP worked with UNHCR to assist over 6 million people in 32 countries: 3.26 million refugees and returnees, 1.36 million IDPs and 1.47 million other people. In 2001, the two agencies reviewed their 1997 MOU in view of recent changes in their working relationship and in the UN response to displacement.

Subcommittee on Nutrition (SCN): WFP's then Deputy Executive Director, Namanga Ngongi, was elected chairperson of the SCN in 2001. At the 28th SCN session in Nairobi, Kenya, WFP organised a symposium on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS which marked the first broad discussion of the role of nutrition in HIV/AIDS treatment. This also paved the way for UN agencies to heighten their field collaboration linking HIV/AIDS and nutrition. One recommendation from the SCN working groups was to place greater emphasis on nutrition strategies which improve education outcomes, such

as de-worming. It was suggested that an expert group be formed to support creation of effective school nutrition and health programmes. WFP provided field reports for a quarterly publication of the SCN which highlights the most pressing humanitarian needs of refugees and displaced people based on their nutritional and health status.

Coordination for IDPs: WFP welcomed the establishment of the IDP unit in OCHA to provide a more permanent structure for addressing IDP issues. It is expected to lead to improved, coordinated assistance for IDP groups. WFP does not have partners providing consistent funding of essential non-food requirements (such as shelter, water and cooking utensils). WFP's Executive Board has agreed that resources can be sought to meet these non-food needs at the outset of a crisis, but not necessarily on a long-term basis.

An emerging interagency issue is whether WFP should take on a greater role in providing logistics

Partnerships

services for other agencies on a full cost recovery basis. This requires careful study to identify when and under what conditions WFP would provide such services, for example managing common air services and trucking non food items. In addition, the issue of logistics services would need to be addressed, and technical agreements developed with agencies that seek to outsource their emergency logistics to WFP.

Collaboration with NGOs

WFP works with more than 1,100 international, national and local NGOs worldwide. In 2001, as a member of the IASC Working Group, WFP outlined options to improve United Nations-NGO collaboration in field security and developed a related set of recommendations. WFP recommendations, which were endorsed by the IASC working group in May 2001, included:

- inviting NGOs and the Red Cross Movement to participate as ex officio members in the United Nations Security Management Team;
- where appropriate, assigning responsibility to the Designated Official for coordination of security arrangements with non United Nations agencies; and
- developing field-level interagency telecommunication networks and standard communication procedures.

WFP developed a framework for partnership which was approved by the Executive Board in May 2001. The framework defined key elements for WFP-NGO partnership and proposed joint capacity-building and advocacy activities to strengthen collaboration. It also highlighted the need to increase participation of local NGOs in field activities.

Recognising that the views of implementing partners are vital to the design and implementation of its programmes, since 1994 WFP has convened annual consultations with major implementing partner NGOs at its Headquarters. At the seventh annual WFP/NGO consultation held in October 2001, a number of issues and follow-up actions were identified. These included the need for: routine sharing of pipeline information with partners; development of common needs assessment methods; increased NGO participation in needs assessment missions; and coverage of partners under WFP/United Nations security plans.

WFP signed global MOUs with the Swiss Federation for Mine Action and CONCERN Worldwide in 2001, bringing the total number of such agreements with NGOs to 18.

Cooperation with the World Bank

WFP collaborated with the World Bank in providing direct assistance to some one million people in 2001 in Laos, Nicaragua, Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Egypt, Ghana, Madagascar and Senegal. Areas of assistance included education and training, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis treatment programmes, and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure.

In line with the Millennium Development Goals, WFP sought to encourage World Bank support for programmes to address the education gender gap, health/nutrition, conflict prevention and post-conflict investment, HIV/AIDS and social safety nets.

Funding and management

During 2001, WFP received a record US\$1.9 billion in contributions—the highest amount in its history. This extraordinary donor generosity met 83 percent of the tonnage requirements¹ of WFP's projects in 2001.

More than US\$1 billion dollars was received for **emergency operations**, almost the same amount as last year. Approximately 85 percent of total tonnage requirements for emergency operations were met.

PRROs received the highest level of contributions since the category was established in 1999 — US\$510 million. This record contribution enabled WFP to meet 95 percent of tonnage requirements for the category.

At US\$55 million, contributions for **Special Operations** were at their highest level since 1995,

and more than double the amount given last year. This increase was largely as a result of a US\$35 million special operation in Afghanistan.

Contributions to the WFP's efforts to fight chronic hunger through its **development programmes** were US\$270 million - an increase of US\$49 million compared to 2000. This amount met only 62 percent of the total tonnage requirements for development activities.

Multilateral contributions to WFP reached US\$370 million – an increase of 24 percent

and represented 19 percent of all contributions. Directed multilateral contributions increased slightly, representing 81 percent of all contributions. US\$57 million was received for bilateral services provided by WFP at the request of donors.

Donors' increased contributions

The United States gave a record US\$1.2 billion the largest amount from a single donor since WFP's inception, and a 52 percent increase compared with last year. Several other major

donors also increased their contributions in US dollar value to WFP by more than 20 percent, including: Republic of Korea, more than 28 fold; Italy by 81 percent; Luxembourg by 44 percent; France by 37 percent; Germany by 24 percent; Spain by 21 percent. Iceland's contribution was seven times greater than in previous years.



Many other donors also significantly increased the value of their contributions to WFP in local currency.

Non-traditional donors contributed a total of US\$16 million to WFP in 2001, down significantly from the US\$29 million in 2000. Particular mention should be made of Thailand, Honduras, Argentina, South Africa, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Indonesia and Chile who all dramatically increased their donations.

Approximately US\$3 million of the contributions from non-traditional donors came from the private sector. The largest of which was the US-agribusiness firm Archer Daniels Midland, which has given US\$2 million to WFP's operation in Angola since 2000.

¹ Percentage of tonnage requirements met includes carryover stocks from the previous year.

Funding and management

Thematic Funding

WFP's resourcing efforts in 2001 focused on two sectors: education and HIV/AIDS. Its school feeding campaign - using food to promote school attendance and learning - received contributions valued at more than US\$98 million from the United States, plus US\$2.3 million from the European Commission, France, Italy, Switzerland and the private sector. A public awareness campaign on the role of school feeding in fighting poverty was launched, with former US Ambassador George McGovern leading the advocacy efforts.

In 2001 WFP developed projects in collaboration with national and international AIDS organisations to help mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS and disseminate AIDS prevention information to beneficiaries and partners. The first round of project proposals in Africa, valued at US\$22.8 million, was shared with donors in late 2001. Italy and Germany have already responded, with contributions confirmed for US\$3.8 million. Further proposals for Africa, Asia and Latin America are expected in 2002.

Funding predictability Some 65 percent of all contributions to WFP in 2001 were confirmed in the first six months of the year—an increase of more than ten percent compared with 2000. Increased predictability is very welcome. The crisis in Afghanistan demonstrated how donations for the existing operation enabled WFP to respond immediately to the emerging crisis without having to wait for new contributions to be confirmed.

Under-funded operations Despite the record level of contributions in 2001, some operations remained under-funded. After a remarkable donor response to the Horn of Africa crisis in

2000, when more than US\$413 million was contributed to fight the drought, WFP's operations for some countries in the region were dramatically under-funded, hampering efforts to restore livelihoods. Although 95 percent food requirements for PRROs were met in 2001, some operations received funding above requirements while other, generally smaller, operations faced chronic shortfalls. WFP used its website, "yellow pages" and consultations on resources and media relations to highlight these "forgotten emergencies", but more remains to be done to encourage greater flexibility in meeting resource needs of all operations.

Funds for WFP's **development** programme category increased for the first time since 1998, but remain far below the levels of ten years ago, when almost US\$1 billion was pledged for development. The increase in 2001 was almost entirely due to the US government's contribution for school feeding. Inadequate funding for activities that tackle chronic hunger limits WFP's ability to help meet the Millennium Declaration Goal to halve the number of hungry people by 2015. WFP will encourage donors to look at how its programmes fit into their own sectoral priorities, for example in promoting education, fighting HIV/AIDS, supporting nutrition for women and children and meeting the needs of the urban poor.

Broadening WFP's donor base More than 90 percent of all contributions to WFP's operations came from just ten donors in 2001. This is of great concern and is being tackled by:
• strengthening WFP's relationship with its

top 20 donors through increased consultation, dialogue and agreements on varying issues

- stepping up efforts to increase contributions from priority, non-traditional donors
- tapping new funding sources including the establishment of an office in Lima, Peru to undertake advocacy and resource mobilisation in Latin America, as well as the inclusion of a new post to promote private-sector fundraising in the 2002-03 biennial budget.

Advocacy

During 2001, WFP used a mix of advocacy strategies including consultations, publicity campaigns, exhibitions and training.

Over the past two years, WFP has been involved in an extensive, consultative review of the dimensions and dynamics of food insecurity in South Asia. For example in 2001, WFP, the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation, M. S. Swaminathan Foundation and a number of researchers - reviewed and discussed food security issues, improving targeting to vulnerable areas, the role of food-based safety net programmes in reducing hunger.

The review resulted in the publication of *Enabling Development: Food Assistance* in *South Asia*, which analyses and maps the extent of food insecurity and vulnerability in South Asia and makes recommendations to improve the effectiveness of food aid programmes. WFP then worked with the Indian Planning Commission to publish the Food Insecurity Atlas of Rural India for pro-active

advocacy for the hungry poor in India and mobilisation of resources for the Indian Government's "Hunger-Free India" national campaign.

WFP Internet website: WFP redesigned its Internet website in 2001 to provide stakeholders with easier access to information on the agency's mission, strategies, programmes, activities and reports. The website has become an active source of stories and information for reporters and donors.



Advocacy campaigns: In 2001, WFP continued media and advocacy activities that further achieved its commitment to be a "voice" for the hungry poor. Recognising that its role is not only to provide food aid but also to act as an advocate on hunger issues among donors, the international aid community and the public at large, WFP conducted several key initiatives during the year that were aimed at those audiences. Examples include the 2001 International Women's Day celebrations, when WFP carried out information campaigns using female role models e.g. prominent Kenyan

Funding and management

women holding high-profile and non-traditional positions such as pilots, lawyers, judges, police – to demonstrate achievements gained through educating girls, to motivate them to attend school. In Sudan, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), used radio programmes, workshops and consultative meetings with teachers, community leaders and parents to promote girls' education and gender equity as a means to achieve development.

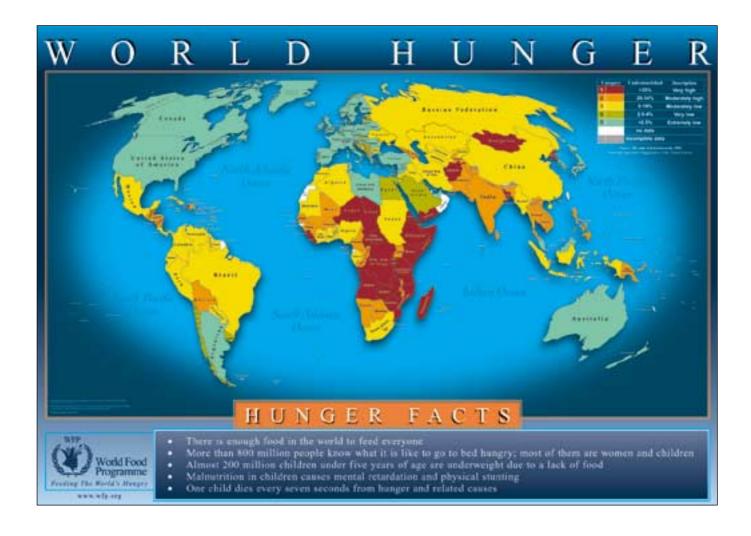
For WFP's *Global School Feeding Campaign*, a new range of press materials was developed as well as new posters, greetings cards and

a 2002 calendar, all promoting school feeding and WFP as an expert on the issue. A series of editorials and features were placed in prominent media outlets.

World Hunger Map: WFP launched a map which illustrates the extent of malnutrition and hunger "hot spots" around the globe. War, natural disasters and HIV/AIDS contribute to hunger.

Staffing and Gender Balance

WFP has made substantial progress in reaching the UN General Assembly's goal of gender equality in staffing. The proportion of female staff in international positions has more than doubled, from 18 percent in 1992 to 37 percent in 2001.



STAFF WITH CONTINUING OR FIXED-TERM CONTRACTS OF ONE YEAR OR LONGER

Category	Total number of staff	Number of women	Percentage of women
Higher categories (D-2 and above)	28	8	29
Professional (P-1 to D-1)¹	830	307	37
Subtotal	858	315	37
Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)	74	52	70
UN Volunteers	129	50	39
National Officers	187	75	40
Total professional staff and higher categories	1 248	492	39
General Service staff	1 319	607	46
TOTAL WFP STAFF ²	2 567	1 099	43

Notes

- 1 The former Professional Contract Categories such as Unified Service, Specialists, Core and Non-Core Project Staff have been superseded and redistributed according to the type of Appointment, i.e. Indefinite, Continuing and Fixed-Term. This figure reflects the total number of International Professional staff (P-1 to D-1) holding these three appointment types.
- 2 The total WFP staff figure excludes temporary staff with contracts of less than 12 months.

Source: WFP Human Resources Division, 2002.

In upper management, 29 percent of the staff are currently female. Although WFP has not yet achieved gender balance in staffing, its hiring practices show that 49 percent of all staff recruited between 1999 and 2001 were female.

Decentralisation

By September 2001, the outposting to the field of both the Africa and Asia bureaux completed the final stage of decentralisation from Rome headquarters. The six decentralised regional bureaux now include: West Africa (Dakar), Central Africa (Yaounde), East and Southern Africa (Kampala), Asia (Bangkok), Latin America (Managua) and the Middle East and Central Asia (Cairo). All WFP bureaux are field-based except Eastern Europe, which remains in Rome. Ten of the former 13 regional cluster offices were closed; Islamabad, Lima and Maputo cluster offices were retained.

Decentralisation has created opportunities for WFP to identify and expand its supplier markets in the developing countries. Country offices and regional bureaux procure and purchase food and non-food items with trained field-based procurement officers. This has strengthened field procurement capacity and increased both the number of suppliers on WFP databases as well as the total quantity of food bought locally in developing countries. US\$ 166 million worth of food was purchased in developing countries - with a high percentage from suppliers in Africa.

WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS): The commissioning of WINGS in January 2001 was the culmination of three years' work on the Financial Management and Improvement Project (FMIP), which focused on designing new processes and procedures for financial management, processing and analysis

Funding and management

of accounts, processing payroll and design of new budgeting structure.

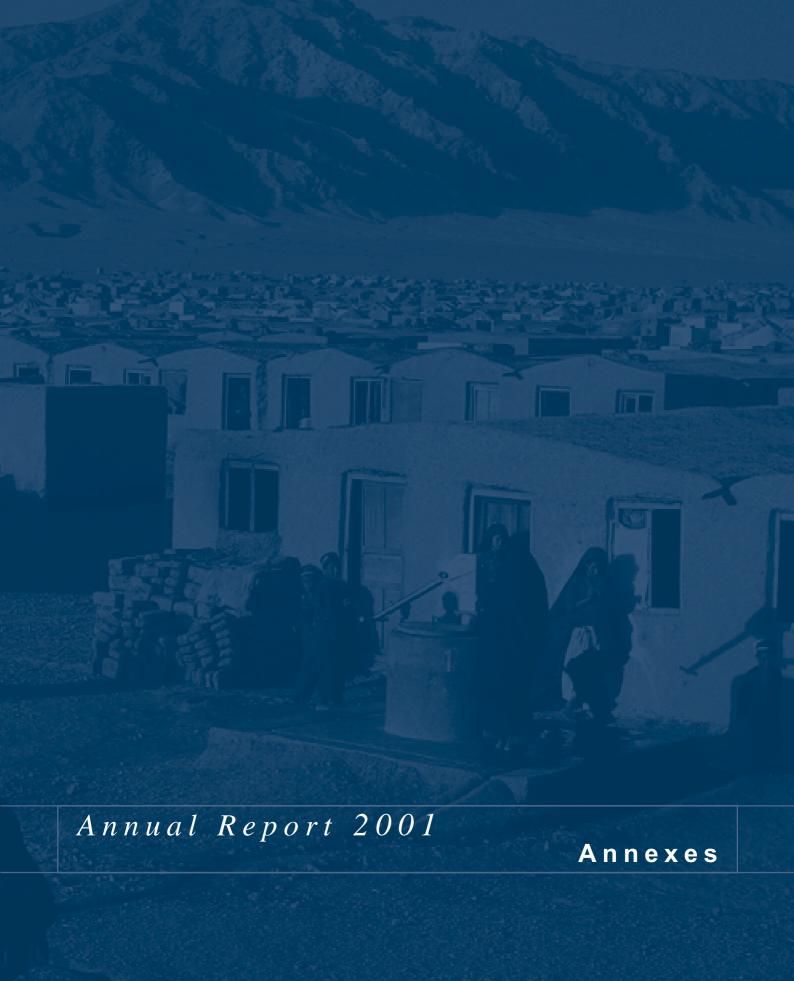
Strengthening institutional capacity:

WFP began implementing its Institutional Strategy Partnership (ISP) with the UK Department for International Development (DfID). Through the ISP, DfID will give WFP 20 million pounds sterling (about US\$28 million) over four years to strengthen its emergency response capacity, enhance programme **management**, increase the adoption of sustainable livelihoods approaches for project design, and strengthen governance and accountability tools. A large proportion of the funds was allocated to building staff skills and capacity for emergency assessments, analysis, procurement and food delivery. WFP built emergency storage facilities, stockpiled supplies and prepared guidelines for contingency planning, participatory programme design as well as monitoring and evaluation with ISP funds.

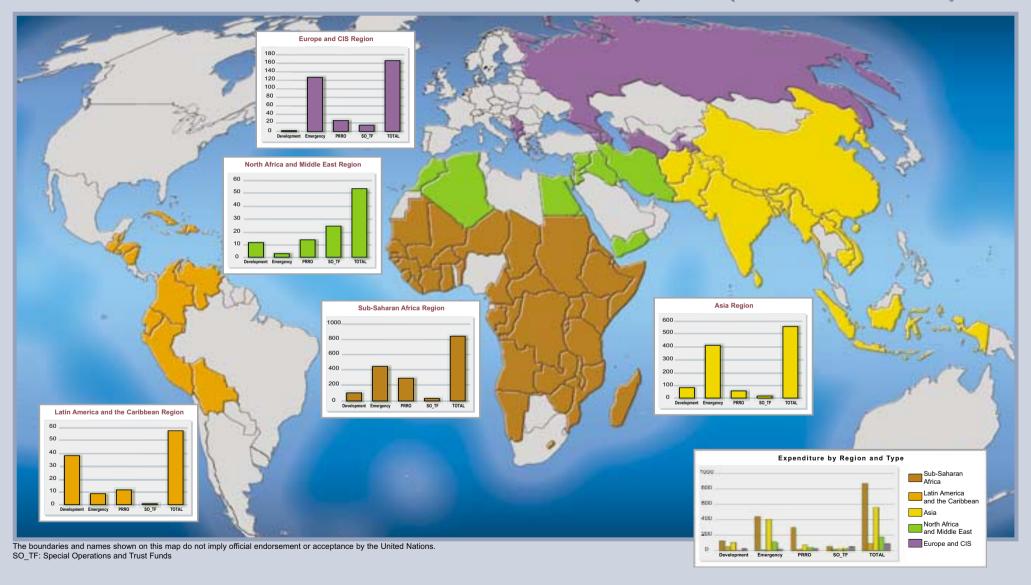
Improved accountability

- Oversight services: During 2001, the Executive Director decided to increase coordination and synergy between the oversight functions by creating a new Division of Oversight services. This initiative drew together the offices of evaluation and monitoring, internal audit and the Inspector General.
- The Office of the Inspector General (OEDI)
 played a vital role in trouble-shooting potentially
 serious cases of commodity loss and in reporting
 on cases of fraud and mismanagement. In 2001,
 OEDI took on 35 cases, produced seven

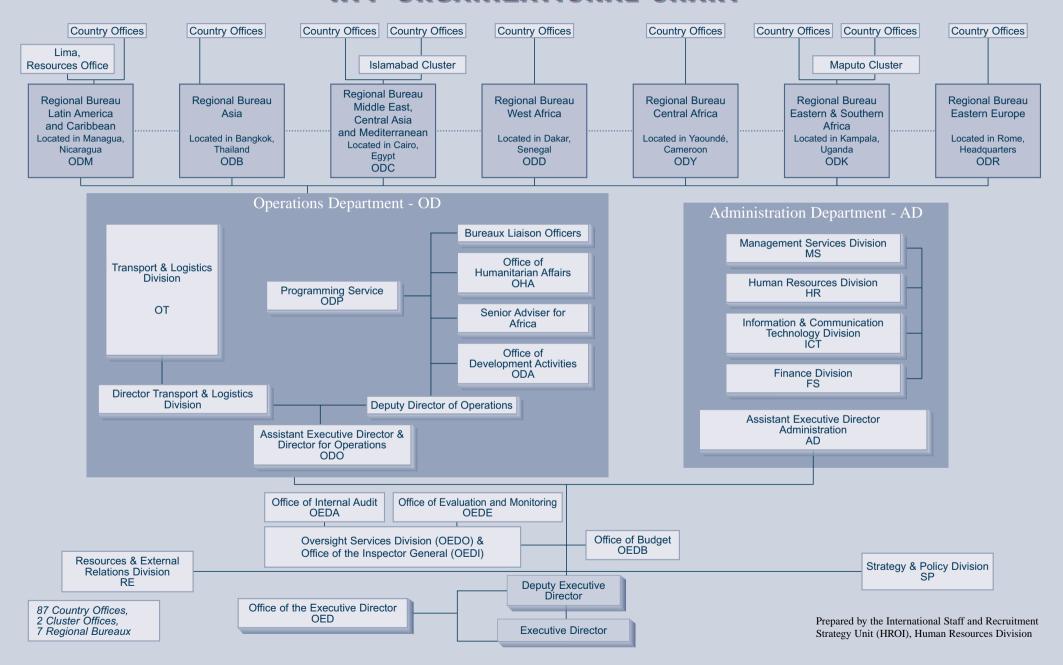
- investigation and five inspection reports that addressed compliance, commodity losses, security, personnel management and warehouse management, and cash mishandling. OEDI also recommended actions to improve fraud detection and prevention.
- During 2001, the **Office of Internal Audit** (OEDA) completed seven country office audits, including one follow-up mission.
- The Administration Department was created by the Executive Director, as well as a new post of Assistant Executive Director for Administration. The new department focused on: implementation of WINGS; improvement of cash management policies and practices; strengthening of the human resources department; implementation of new international staff contracts; development of security management and policies; bolstering WFP's role in UN system-wide coordination, including development of UN common services and premises, improvements in the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator systems, and re-structuring information and communication management.



WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 2001 (in millions of dollars)



WFP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Annex 1: GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE, 1996-2001*

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*
				Food Aid (million tons)		
1)	Total	7.2	7.3	8.4	15.0	11.3	11.0
	Cereals	6.2	6.5	7.4	13.3	9.8	9.5
	Non-cereals	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
				Percentage of	Global Food Aid		
2)	Procurement in developing countries	16.8	19.3	16.0	7.7	13.7	10.5
3)	Deliveries by channel						
3)	Bilateral	44.9	30.1	41.2	54.8	35.3	25.1
	Multilateral	35.6	41.8	31.9	26.8	35.9	41.7
	NGOs	19.5	28.0	26.9	18.3	28.8	33.2
4)	Food aid deliveries by category						
	Programme	39.5	24.2	34.8	53.9	28.0	24.7
	Relief	36.9	44.6	35.4	30.4	48.4	50.0
	Project	23.6	31.2	29.8	15.6	23.6	25.2
5)	Food aid deliveries by region						
	Sub-Saharan Africa	35.5	33.1	32.8	18.7	35.1	31.5
	South and East Asia	27.9	38.4	40.9	34.0	28.3	38.4
	Europe and CIS	18.2	14.5	10.3	36.0	20.0	12.5
	Latin America and Caribbean	10.6	8.9	11.8	8.1	7.4	9.4
	North Africa and Middle East	7.9	5.1	4.2	3.2	9.2	8.3
6)	Deliveries to:						
	Developing countries	97.5	98.3	98.8	69.7	87.6	97.5
	LIFDC countries	80.2	90.1	87.9	61.9	75.8	82.6
	LDC countries	46.0	47.5	43.6	30.5	38.6	41.5
7)	Total cereal food aid deliveries as percentage of:						
	World cereal production	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
	World cereal imports	2.9	3.0	3.4	5.7	4.2	4.0
8)	Cereal food aid deliveries to LIFDC expressed as	s percentage of:					
- /	LIFDC cereal production	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
	LIFDC cereal import	7.6	7.3	8.9	11.6	10.6	10.8

 $[\]ensuremath{^{*}}$ The major trends in 2001 were:

⁻ Global food aid deliveries in 2001 amounted to 11 millions tons, a decrease of nearly 3 percent from the 11.3 tons delivered in 2000.

⁻ Programme food aid provided bilaterally on a government-to-government basis decreased by over 15 percent, from 3.2 to 2.7 million tons.

⁻ Emergency food aid deliveries were at the same level as during 2000 while project food aid deliveries were slightly more than in 2000 due to the implementation of school feeding activities.

⁻ Nearly half the food aid delivered during 2001 was emergency food aid provided as relief to people affected by man-made or natural emergency situations.

 $^{- \} Compared \ with \ 2000 \ the \ portion \ of \ food \ aid \ channelled \ multilaterally \ increased \ from \ 36 \ percent \ to \ 42 \ percent \ in \ 2001.$

⁻ The major food aid recipient countries in 2001 were the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Kenya.

⁻ The United States of America was again the main donor, providing more than 60 percent of global deliveries.

⁻ The major recipient region was South and East Asia which received about 38 percent of all food aid deliveries in 2001 compared to 28 percent in 2000.

⁻ The decrease in Programme food aid resulted in an increase of the share of total food aid provided as targeted food aid. An important aspect of project food aid in 2001 was that some 27 percent of the deliveries was monetized.

	1998		1999		2000 (pr	ov.)	2001 (pr	ov.)
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	9
GRAND TOTAL	1 237 310	100	1 429 570	100	1 158 283	100	1 744 074	10
DEVELOPMENT	254 318	21	246 449	17	184 966	16	225 118	1
	017 420	=4	1 000 207	= /	020 210	70	1 20# 222	0
RELIEF	915 439	74	1 089 295	76	920 310	79	1 397 233	8
Emergency	696 994		797 379		576 873		995 305	
PRRO	218 445		291 916		343 438		401 928	
PECIAL OPERATIONS	34 111	3	34 147	2	25 856	2	29 160	
RUST FUNDS ²	26 680	2	55 369	4	19 705	2	44 635	
OTHER'	6 762	1	4 311	0	7.46	0	47 020	
пнек	0 702	1	4 311	U	746	U	47 928	
UB-SAHARAN AFRICA	647 441	100	633 456	100	637 459	100	863 728	10
Percentage of all regions	52		44		55		50	
DEVELOPMENT	81 035	13	83 658	13	55 286	9	95 235	1
RELIEF	538 524	83	509 442	80	558 077	88	744 209	8
Emergency	371 067		317 097		348 512		451 847	
PRRO	167 457		192 345		209 565		292 362	
PECIAL OPERATIONS	19 101	3	11 646	2	13 042	2	18 304	
TRUST FUNDS ²	8 781	1	28 709	5	11 055	2	5 980	
ASIA	402 427	100	480 392	100	338 669	100	555 395	10
Percentage of all regions	33	100	34	100	29	100	333 373	1
EVELOPMENT	102 010	25	100 803	21	79 514	23	79 158	
ELIEF	294 208	73	370 183	77	252 092	74	463 886	
Emergency	251 680		308 152		157 781		405 362	
PRRO	42 528		62 031		94 311		58 524	
PECIAL OPERATIONS	1 064	0	5 317	1	3 517	1	10 347	
	100.	-		_		_	20017	
RUST FUNDS ²	5 145	1	4 089		3 546	1	2 005	

Annex 2 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND TYPE, 1998-2001 (thousand dollars)

	1998		1999		2000 (pro	v.)	2001 (pr	ov.)
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS Percentage of all regions	57 161	100	139 077	100	84 011	100	165 267	100
recentage of an regions	3		10		,		9	
RELIEF	56 099	98	136 055	98	86 186	100	152 903	93
Emergency	56 099		122 645		66 124		127 470	
PRRO	-		13 410		20 061		25 433	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	641	1	4 012	3	-2 212		493	0
TRUST FUNDS ²	421	1	-989		39	0	11 872	7
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	64 443	100	117 830	100	42 030	100	57 456	100
Percentage of all regions	5		8		4		3	
DEVELOPMENT	49 259	76	37 995	32	29 583	70	38 547	67
RELIEF	11 324	18	67 559	57	12 302	29	18 910	33
Emergency	11 324		50 779		566		7 651	
PRRO	-		16 780		11 737		11 259	
TRUST FUNDS ²	3 859	6	12 276	10	145	0	-	0
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	59 076	100	54 504	100	48 667	100	54 036	100
Percentage of all regions	5		4		4		3	
DEVELOPMENT	22 014	37	23 993	44	20 584	42	12 179	23
RELIEF	15 284	26	6 055	11	11 654	24	17 325	32
Emergency	6 824		-1 295		3 889		2 976	
PRRO	8 460		7 350		7 765		14 349	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	13 305	23	13 172	24	11 509	24	-	0
TRUST FUNDS ²	8 473	14	11 284	21	4 920	10	24 352	45

¹ Excludes programme support and administrative costs. In this table, from 1998 to 2000, non-food items expenditures are included under "Trust Funds".

² From 1998 to 2000, Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilateral, JPO and other funds in trust. In 2001 only Bilaterals are included.

³ Operational Expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation. In 2001 it includes other funds in trust.

Note: Negative figures represent financial adjustments. -= no expenditure 0 = expenditure below US\$ 500

			1998					1999					2000 ²					2001 ²		
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total
SUB-SAHARAI	N AFRICA	ı.																		
Angola	833	27 954	9 366	348	38 501	1 530	87 721	4 065	900	94 216	4	72 321	4 940	2 015	79 281	10	86 597	6 891	535	94 033
Benin	4 555	_	_	255	4 810	820	(38)	_	77	859	1 745	_	_	73	1 818	1 287	_	_	_	1 287
Botswana	2	_	_		2	3	-	_	-	3	2	_	_	-	2	_	_	_	_	-
Burkina Faso ⁶	7 340	27	_	766	8 133	5 058	(27)	_	22	5 052	564	104	_	79	747	1 368	435	_	2	1 805
Burundi ³	211	168	-	(308)	71	2 533	106	-	319	2 958	398	2 530	-	250	3 178	1 843	21 575	768	35	24 221
Cameroon	67	2 865	-	14	2 766	4 008	1 493	-	(2)	5 498	394	(122)	_	19	290	773	313	-	-	1 086
Cape Verde	1 935	_	_	40	1 975	96	_	_	1	97	851	-	_	(1)	850	649	_	-	_	649
Central African Repu	ıblic 766	0	_	39	805	1 153	(4)	_	29	1 178	1 069	63	_	-	1 133	660	51	-	_	711
Chad ⁷	2 490	1 985	_	86	4 561	2 721	(431)	_	1	2 291	2 693	619	_	43	3 355	1 882	8 457	-	_	10 339
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Congo ³				_	-	0	5 008		_	5 008	_	3 221		_	3 221	_	2 608			2 608
Congo, Dem. Rep. o	f the ³ 338	198	_	77	612	1 479	11 912	_	957	14 348	107	12 591	_	349	13 047	17	30 032	910	611	31 570
Côte d'Ivoire	832	-	_	1 401	2 233	878	-	_	2 112	2 990	953	-	_	(120)	833	1 246	21	-	2 720	3 987
Djibouti	225	1 150	_	9	1 384	(15)	2 257	_	1	2 242	40	2 900	1 522	-	4 461	149	6 585	950	_	7 684
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	71	-	253	324	-	2 375	-	70	2 444	-	32 424	276	397	33 097	-	45 501	545	-	46 046
Ethiopia	16 553	54 355	_	1 090	71 998	28 796	56 970	-	3 350	89 117	15 660	159 694	_	4 526	179 880	26 809	137 962	1 536	2 071	168 378
Gabon	-	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	-		_	582	_	_	582	_	259	-	_	259
Gambia ⁷	2 617	_	_	-	2 617	1 250	_	-	-	1 250	1 503	-	_	_	1 503	1 872	96	-	_	1 968
Ghana ⁴	1 475	-	-	142	1 617	1 123	132	-	88	1 344	1 427	4	-	5	1 435	1 109	-	-	-	1 109
Guinea ⁴	1 301	691	_	-	1 992	508	4 944	_	-	5 452	1 348	(281)	-	-	1 067	119	8 660	216	_	8 995
Guinea-Bissau	(46)	3 589	-	-	3 543	(408)	6 978	-	-	6 569	(20)	825	_	-	804	_	1 251	-	-	1 251
Kenya	3 910	31 516	1 875	572	37 873	3 286	12 066	0	20 364	35 716	2 209	79 612	_	3 321	85 142	4 155	118 099	-	_	122 254
Lesotho	2 881	3	_	9	2 893	1 477	(2)	-	286	1 762	750	(5)	_	(19)	726	872	_	-	_	872
Liberia ⁴	1 010	40 370	2 031	279	43 689	9	43 856	1 793	0	45 658	-	29 006	(828)	4	28 182	1 243	11 479	-	-	12 722
Madagascar	2 770	134	-	26	2 930	1 138	68	-	117	1 322	1 612	2 406	1 027	85	5 130	4 145	696	217	-	5 058
Malawi	1 996	1 592	-	210	3 798	2 165	8 902	-	28	11 095	1 770	(125)	-	37	1 683	6 010	1 040	-	-	7 050
Mali ⁶	1 823	3 027	_	170	5 020	1 563	674	_	(67)	2 169	1 902	976	_	45	2 922	3 102	1 033	-	_	4 135
Mauritania ^{6,7}	2 621	98	-	156	2 874	1 820	(701)	-	1 752	2 872	1 636	(2)	-	(3)	1 631	3 417	55	-	-	3 472
Mauritius	2	-	-	-	2	63	-	-	-	63	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1998-2001 (thousand dollars)

			1998					1999					2000 ²					2001 ²		
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total
Mozambique	4 961	4 603	_	1 809	11 373	3 283	1 664	_	(1 347)	3 600	2 412	17 219	5 277	377	25 286	6 979	7 551	3 360	_	17 890
Namibia			_	-	-	0	502	_	(1317)	502	2 112	531	3 2 7 7	-	531	-	1 094	-	_	1 094
Niger ^{6,7}	6 092	_	_	271	6 363	1 913	-	_	(6)	1 907	3 210	-	_	(3)	3 207	5 440	1 028	_	_	6 468
Rwanda ³	(171)	108 128	3 898	6	111 861	985	89 407	300	(324)	90 368	394	52 869	(547)	(95)	52 620	975	19 009	822	_	20 806
Sao Tome and Principe	, ,	-	-	-	528	189	-	-	-	189	1 081	-	-	-	1 081	499	-	-	-	499
Senegal ⁷	3 057	-	_	343	3 399	3 920	8 419	_	108	12 447	2 800	8 284	_	(13)	11 071	1 752	718	_	_	2 470
Sierra Leone ⁴	0	23 742	38	50	23 831	39	1 351	2 086	106	3 582	-	1 837	1 562	28	3 427	-	14 709	2 000	5	16 714
Somalia	-	22 536	589	813	23 938	-	15 149	174	(211)	15 111	-	10 531	(1 432)	159	9 257	-	6 115	87	-	6 202
Sudan	3 972	160 526	1 303	463	166 265	2 541	127 846	3 179	(75)	133 492	1 953	50 507	1 115	93	53 668	8 513	110 293	1	-	118 807
Swaziland	-	(18)	-	-	(18)	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania ³	943	13 529	_	(620)	13 852	506	6 142	50	(11)	6 687	1 647	(1 194)	-	(679)	(225)	2 245	52 956			55 201
Uganda ³	216	30 123	-	30	30 369	1 756	13 093	-	45	14 894	1 401	15 257	-	72	16 730	2 885	24 459			27 344
Zambia	2 930	5 585	-	(17)	8 499	5 469	1 447	-	20	6 935	1 771	2 873	107	12	4 762	3 210	9 578			12 788
Zimbabwe	-	155	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	1 240	-	-	1 240
Sub Saharan Africa Re	egional -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 652	-	-	12 652
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REGION	83 033	538 524	19 101	8 781	647 441	85 657	509 442	11 646	28 709	633 456	55 286	558 077	13 042	11 055	637 459	95 235	744 207	18 303	5 979	863 724
ASIA																				
Afghanistan	3	18 401	_	(304)	18 101	_	41 918	_	_	41 918	_	43 389	_	6	43 394	_	118 694	356	_	119 050
Bangladesh	36 782	30 947	_	2 475	70 204	29 767	32 200	_	(544)	61 422	16 008	177	_	1 517	17 702	28 785	16 699	-	438	45 922
Bhutan	1 321	-	-	229	1 550	1 336	-	_	(15)	1 321	1 434		_	14	1 448	1 990		_	-	1 990
Cambodia	-	11 857	-	215	12 072	-	13 624	_	1	13 624	2 036	19 287	_	55	21 377	1 172	24 035	_	_	25 207
China	15 324	9 205	-	-	24 528	14 054	42 455	-	2 961	59 469	14 610	299	-	(869)	14 040	11 613	-	-	882	12 495
East Timor	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 298	4 946	-	9 244	-	16 488	4 433	-	20 922	-	3 875	2 613	-	6 488
India	23 761	-	-	132	23 893	27 049	168	-	166	27 383	26 432	1 177	-	138	27 746	17 302	3 639	605	-	21 546
Indonesia	-	81 554	-	-	81 554	16	13 396	-	-	13 411	-	52 131	-	-	52 131	-	15 830	-	-	15 830
Korea, D.P.R. of	-	125 807	-	612	126 419	-	214 079	-	(18)	214 062	-	112 262	-	1 038	113 300	-	230 859	-	-	230 859
Lao, People's Dem. Re		2 084	_		2 084	I	(228)		(74)	(302)	489	180		12	681	822	1 801			2 623

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1998-2001 (thousand dollars)

			1998					1999					2000 ²					2001 ²		
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total
Myanmar	_	_	-	1 344	1 344	_	-	_	1 473	1 473	-	_	_	1 314	1 314	-	653	-	684	1 337
Nepal	4 592	6 606	_	155	11 352	7 252	3 922	_	182	11 356	2 464	3 569	_	84	6 117	10 831	5 712	-	-	16 543
Pakistan	8 013	1 363	982	161	10 520	10 051	2 250	379	(51)	12 630	4 411	910	(916)	62	4 467	5 825	4 565	-	_	10 390
Papua New Guinea	-	-	82	-	82	_	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	969	2 404	-	128	3 501	2 649	2 046	-	17	4 712	1 948	1 963	-	0	3 910	637	2 911	-	-	3 548
Thailand	-	3 812	-	-	3 812	-	(124)	_	-	(124)	-	101	-	173	273	-	_	-	-	0
Viet Nam	11 245	169	-	(2)	11 412	8 630	181	-	(8)	8 802	9 682	158	-	5	9 846	182	12	-	-	194
Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 603	6 774	-	41 377
TOTAL REGION	102 010	294 208	1 064	5 145	402 427	100 803	370 183	5 317	4 089	480 392	79 514	252 092	3 517	3 546	338 669	79 159	463 888	10 348	2 004	555 399
EASTERN EUR	ROPE ANI	CIS																		
Albania		396			396		(86)			(86)		1			1		1 663			1 663
Armenia	-	6 084	-	(14)	6 070	-	4 776	-	20	4 796	-	4 990	-	-	4 990	-	11 332	-	-	11 332
Azerbaijan	-	3 442	-	(14)	3 442		8 119	-	-	8 119	_	3 196	_	-	3 196	_	5 653	-	-	5 653
Bosnia and Herzegov	vina -	3 112	_	(1)	(1)	_	-	_	_	•	_	3 170	_	_		_	-	_	_	-
Georgia	-	2 989	-	-	2 989	-	6 363	-	-	6 363	-	3 554	-	22	3 575	-	20 614	467	-	21 081
Macedonia, FYR	_		_		-	_		_	_	-	_		_		-	_	829			829
Russian Federation	_	(11)	_	_	(11)	_	238	_	_	238	_	7 399	_	_	7 399	_	11 811	_	_	11 811
Tajikistan	_	8 211	_	_	8 211	_	9 652	_	1	9 653	_	9 295	_	5	9 300	_	37 869	_	_	37 869
Turkmenistan	_	-	_	-		_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	-	1 973	-	-	1 973
Yugoslavia, Federal l	Rep. of -	34 988	57	436	35 482	-	106 992	4 077	(1 010)	110 059	-	57 751	(184)	12	57 579	-	56 229	26	11 871	68 126
E. Europe and CIS R	Regional -	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	4 929	_	_	4 929
Not specified	-	-	583	-	583	-	-	(65)	-	(65)	-	-	(2 028)	-	(2 028)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REGION	-	56 099	641	421	57 161	-	136 055	4 012	(989)	139 077	-	86 186	(2 212)	39	84 012	-	152 902	493	11 871	165 266
LATIN AMERIC	A AND T	HE CAR	IBBEAN																	
Belize	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	_	44	_	_	44	-	203	_	_	203
Bolivia	4 438	_	_	212	4 650	4 994	_	_	1 295	6 289	5 834	-	_	33	5 867	5 647	354	_	_	6 001
Brazil	9	_	_	-	9		_	_	-	- 0 237	-	_	_	-	-	597	4 120	_	-	4 717
Colombia	1 594	_	_	_	1 594	1 795	942	_	_	2 737	1 087	3 005	_	_	4 092	-		_	_	0
Cuba	2 236	1 391	_	51	3 679	4 262	757	_	445	5 464	2 283	14	_	5	2 301	l 2 799	162	_	_	2 961
		- 0/1									00	- '		5						

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1998-2001 (thousand dollars)

			1998					1999					2000 ²					2001 ²		
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total
Dominican Republic	5 009	-	-	655	5 664	1 019	3 743	-	728	5 491	611	257	-	(1)	866	2 048	876	-	-	2 924
Ecuador	4 979	185	-	4	5 169	3 086	3	-	-	3 089	2 450	47	-	75	2 572	2 122	154	-	-	2 276
El Salvador ⁵	5 320	-	-	138	5 458	2 863	-	-	2 699	5 562	922	-	-	4	925	4 584	3 649	-	-	8 233
Guatemala ⁵	4 101	275	-	232	4 608	4 413	53	-	(24)	4 442	3 095	1	-	24	3 120	1 848	417	-	-	2 265
Guyana	815	-	-	-	815	1 005	-	-	-	1 005	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	0
Haiti	3 224	478	-	1 588	5 290	3 370	(15)	-	347	3 703	5 496	(94)	-	(20)	5 382	5 165	-	-	-	5 165
Honduras ⁵	5 297	-	-	214	5 511	2 570	217	-	2 202	4 990	694	131	-	(5)	820	2 456	4 840	-	-	7 296
Jamaica	(13)	-	-	2	(11)	0	-	-	(1)	(1)	(7)	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua ⁵	5 965	8 994	-	540	15 500	2 555	61 810	-	1 236	65 600	2 969	8 422	-	48	11 438	8 303	3 433	-	-	11 736
Panama	279	-	-	13	292	(5)	-	-	0	(5)	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6 006	_	_	210	6 215	6 067	_	_	3 349	9 415	4 103	_	_	(17)	4 086	2 980	173	-	-	3 153
St Kitts and Nevis	-	_	-	_	-	_	49	_	_	49	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	476	-	-	476	_	10	-	-	10
Latin America Region	nal -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	-	-	517
TOTAL REGION	49 259	11 324	-	3 859	64 443	37 995	67 559	-	12 276	117 830	29 583	12 302	-	145	42 031	38 549	18 908	-	-	57 457
MIDDLE EAST	AND NOF	RTH AFF	RICA																	
Algeria	-	4 517	-	507	5 024	-	2 161	-	572	2 733	-	3 162	-	38	3 201	-	6 737	-	-	6 737
Egypt	4 226	-	-	1 170	5 396	3 690	-	-	60	3 749	8 594	-	-	(5)	8 589	1 548	-	-	-	1 548
Iran	-	3 299	-	-	3 299	-	896	-	-	896	-	1 011	-	-	1 011	-	3 373	-	-	3 373
Iraq*	-	6 778	<u>13 305</u>	<u>6 797</u>	26 880	-	1 193	<u>13 172</u>	<u>10 648</u>	25 013	-	1 934	<u>11 509</u>	<u>4 849</u>	18 292	-	2 055		<u>24 532</u>	26 587
Jordan	1 991	-	-	-	1 991	2 592	296	-	-	2 889	1 198	2 513	-	-	3 711	1 039	540	-	-	1 579
Morocco	407	-	-	-	407	2 617	-	-	-	2 617	2 245	-	-	2	2 247	2 045	-	-	-	2 045
Palestinian Territory	4 551	6	-	0	4 557	2 470	118	-	-	2588	15	1 062	-	(4)	1 074	1 132	4 022	-	-	5 154
Syrian Arab Republic	5 756	-	-	-	5 756	5 854	452	-	0	6 305	4 473	1 408	-	-	5 881	2 402	14	-	-	2 416
Tunisia	(89)	-	-	-	(89)	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	5 171	684	-	(2)	5 853	6 761	939	-	5	7 705	4 058	564	-	39	4 661	4 013	584	-	-	4 597

$\textit{Annex 3 (con.):} \textbf{ WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES} \textbf{ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1998-2001 \textit{ (thousand dollars)} \\$

			1998					1999					2000 ²					2001 ²		
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁸	Total
TOTAL REGION	22 014	15 284	13 305	8 473	59 076	23 993	6 055	13 172	11 284	54 504	20 584	11 654	11 509	4 920	48 667	12 179	17 325	0	24 532	54 036
ALL REGIONS	256 316	915 439	34 111	26 680	1 232 546	248 448	1 089 295	34 147	55 369	1 427 258	184 966	920 310	25 856	19 705	1 150 837	225 122	1 397 230	29 144	44 386	1 695 882
OTHER ⁹					6 762					4 311					7 446			16	246	48 190
GRAND TOTAL					1 239 308					1 431 569					1 158 283					1 744 072

- 1 Excludes programme support and administrative costs. In this table, non-food items expenditures are included under "Trust Funds".
- 2 Provisional figures.
- 3 From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Rwanda also cover expenditures incurred under the Great Lakes Emergency Operation in Burundi, Congo, Congo D. R., Tanzania and Uganda.
- 4 From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Liberia also cover expenditures incurred under the Liberia Regional Refugee Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone.
- 5 From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Nicaragua also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Emergency Operation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.
- 6 From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Mali also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Protracted Relief Operation in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.
- 7 From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Senegal also cover expenditures incurred under the Sahel Drought Response in Chad, Gambia, Mauritania and Niger.
- 8 From 1998 to 2000, Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilaterals, JPO and other funds in trust.
- 9 Operational Expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

Note: Negative figures, shown in parentheses, represent financial adjustments.

- (*) Underlined data represent funds from United Nations Security Council Resolution 986, "Oil-for-food" Agreement.
- = no expenditure
- 0 = expenditure below US\$ 500

Annex 4 - Table 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND RELIEF OPERATIONS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1998-2001 (thousand dollars)

		1998			1999			2000 ²			2001 ²	
	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	1 203 868	100.0	0.28	1 369 890	100.0	0.34	1 131 132	100.0	0.27	1 622 350	100.0	0.39
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY ³ Least developed countries	719 810	59.8	1.16	707 265	51.6	1.11	626 605	55.4	0.98	922 982	56.9	1.39
Low-income, food-deficit countries	1 069 148	88.8	0.29	1 184 914	86.5	0.32	986 573	87.2	0.26	1 428 813	88.1	0.40
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	638 660	53.0	1.42	604 747	44.1	1.32	626 404	55.4	1.29	839 444	51.7	1.74
Asia	397 282	33.0	0.14	476 303	34.8	0.16	335 123	29.6	0.11	543 043	33.5	0.18
Eastern Europe and CIS ⁴	56 740	4.7	0.31	140 066	10.2	0.76	83 973	7.4	0.46	152 902	9.4	0.81
Latin America and the Caribbean	60 583	5.0	0.19	105 554	7.7	0.71	41 885	3.7	0.24	57 456	3.5	0.34
Middle East and North Africa	50 603	4.2	0.20	43 220	3.2	0.17	43 747	3.9	0.18	29 504	1.8	0.11

Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Also excluded are Trust funds (non-programmable) expenditures and operational expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

² Provisional figures.

³ Actual classifications for each year.

⁴ Relief only.

Annex 4 - Table 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1998-2001 (thousand dollars)

		1998			1999			2000 ²			2001 ²	
	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL DECYDIENTS	254 210	100.0	0.07	247.440	100.0	0.07	194.077	100.0	0.05	227 119	100.0	0.07
ALL RECIPIENTS	254 318	100.0	0.07	246 449	100.0	0.07	184 966	100.0	0.05	225 118	100.0	0.07
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY ³		70.1		101.000	40.0	0.40	70.704	40.0				0.05
Least developed countries	127 335	50.1	0.20	121 333	49.2	0.19	79 501	43.0	0.12	141 861	63.0	0.25
Low-income, food-deficit countries	217 380	85.5	0.06	218 181	88.5	0.06	165 905	89.7	0.04	209 672	93.1	0.06
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	81 035	31.9	0.19	83 658	33.9	0.19	55 286	29.9	0.12	95 235	42.3	0.21
Asia	102 010	40.1	0.04	100 803	40.9	0.04	79 514	43.0	0.03	79 158	35.2	0.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	49 259	19.4	0.16	37 995	15.4	0.25	29 583	16.0	0.19	38 547	17.1	0.26
Middle East and North Africa	22 014	8.7	0.16	23 993	9.7	0.17	20 584	11.1	0.15	12 179	5.4	0.09

Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Also excluded are operational expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

² Provisional figures.

³ Actual classifications for each year.

Annex 5 - Table 1: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2001 BY DONOR (thousand dollars)

	Development	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	so	Others ¹	Total
African Development Bank		500					500
Andorra	7						7
Angola						5	5
Argentina		250	7				257
Australia	22 374	7 725	163	5 301	130		35 692
Austria	429	614	74				1 117
Belgium		2 943	0	2 111		240	5 294
Canada	23 196	9 812	1 998	2 426	654	498	38 584
Chile		10					10
China	1 150						1 150
Colombia	15						15
Cuba			23				23
Cyprus	2						2
Czech Republic	27.072	94	0.70	2 - 2 -	5 10	2.25	94
Denmark	25 953	5 710	970	3 637	740	2 376	39 385
European Commission	882	51 733		60 984	4 762	49	118 411
Ecuador	17						17
Egypt	200	• • • •		2.250		70.1	200
Finland	8 409	2 983	41	2 260	154	621	14 467
France	5 753	12 179	714	14 601		2 682	35 929
Germany	21 024	26 754		9 154	1 002	155	58 088
Honduras				328			328
Hungary	65						65
Iceland	5	30					35
Indonesia		20					20
Ireland	115	3 143	386	2 720	62	890	7 317
Israel	10.500	4		2.050		0	4
Italy	10 592	14 928	13	3 858	2 277	4 393	36 060
Japan	11 969	46 620	700	26 599	4 652	600	91 139
Japan (NGO/private)	93	479	19	64	75		731
Jordan		42					42
Kenya	200	8 541				0.5	8 541
Korea, Republic Of	380	16 291		122		85	16 756
Luxembourg		1 313		422 99			1 735 99
Nepal Netherlands	100	22 323	3 662	29 453	2 467	1 476	59 481
	362	22 323	3 002	29 433	2 407	1 4/6	
New Zealand	20 778	2 884	2 200	5 260	4 107	1 328	362
Norway Poland	20 778	200	2 298	5 360	4 107	1 326	36 755 200
Portugal		318					318
Private Donors ²	32	66		88	56		242
Red Cross	32	00		00	73		73
Saudi Arabia	1 789	367			13		2 156
Slovakia	15	307					15
Slovenia	57						57
South Africa	31	63		140			203
Spain Spain	1 478	672	8	125	1 000	392	3 946
Sweden	1 470	11 510	107	10 897	4 753	444	27 711
Switzerland	387	8 572	909	7 087	1 324	880	19 158
Thailand	307	678	209	7 007	1 324	880	678
The Hunger Site	407	070					407
Uganda	407					1	1
United Kingdom	1 449	16 683	283	1 551	6 624	1 029	27 620
United Nations	0	336	19	203	0 024	1 02)	558
United States	110 201	758 304	19	319 609	20 233	2 197	1 210 543
USA Friends of WFP	46	293		1 110	162	29	1 640
Total	270 001	1 035 985	12 393	510 185	55 307	20 369	1 904 241
						61 655	61 809

¹ Others include JPOs, non-standard contributions and untied multilateral contributions.

Orders include 37 os, non-standard contributions and united intuitiactar contributions.
 Private donors contributions include contributions from the private sector valued at less than US\$10,000.
 Bilateral contributions include contributions to Iraq under United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 "Oil for Food" Agreement.

Annex 5 - Table 2: MAJOR DONORS¹ TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION IN 2001 (thousand dollars)

Rank	Total		Development		IEFR		IRA		PRRO		so	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	United States	1 210 543	United States	110 201	United States	758 304	Netherlands	3 662	United States	319 609	United States	20 233
2	European Commission	118 411	Denmark	25 953	European Commission	51 733	Norway	2 298	European Commission	60 984	United Kingdom	6 624
3	Japan	91 139	Canada	23 196	Japan	46 620	Canada	1 998	Netherlands	29 453	European Commission	4 762
4	Netherlands	59 481	Australia	22 374	Germany	26 754			Japan	26 599	Sweden	4 753
5	Germany	58 088	Germany	21 024	Netherlands	22 323			France	14 601	Japan	4 652
6	Denmark	39 385	Norway	20 778	United Kingdom	16 683			Sweden	10 897	Norway	4 107
7	Canada	38 584	Japan	11 969	Korea, Rep. Of	16 291			Germany	9 154	Netherlands	2 467
8	Norway	36 755	Italy	10 592	Italy	14 928			Switzerland	7 087	Italy	2 277
9	Italy	36 060	Finland	8 409	France	12 179			Norway	5 360	Switzerland	1 324
10	France	35 929	France	5 753	Sweden	11 510			Australia	5 301	Germany	1 002
11	Australia	35 692	Saudi Arabia	1 789	Canada	9 812			Italy	3 858	Spain	1 000
12	Sweden	27 711	Spain	1 748	Switzerland	8 572			Denmark	3 637		
13	United Kingdom	27 620	United Kingdom	1 449	Kenya	8 541			Ireland	2 720		
14	Switzerland	19 158	China	1 150	Australia	7 725			Canada	2 426		
15	Korea, Rep. Of	16 756			Denmark	5 710			Finland	2 260		
16	Finland	14 467			Ireland	3 143			Belgium	2 111		
17	Kenya	8 541			Finland	2 983			United Kingdom	1 551		
18	Ireland	7 317			Belgium	2 943			USA Friends of WFP	1 110		
19	Belgium	5 294			Norway	2 884						
20	Spain	3 946			Luxembourg	1 313						
21	Saudi Arabia	2 156										
22	Luxembourg	1 735										
23	USA Friends of WFP	1 640										
24	China	1 150										
25	Austria	1 117										

¹ Donors who contributed in total more than one million dollars.

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In memory of the staff members

of the World Food Programme

who lost their lives

in the service of the hungry poor in 2001

Safi Ullah, Afghanistan

16 March

Mikidadi Maarufu, Democratic Republic of the Congo

26 April

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE

For more detailed information visit our Web site: www.wfp.org

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