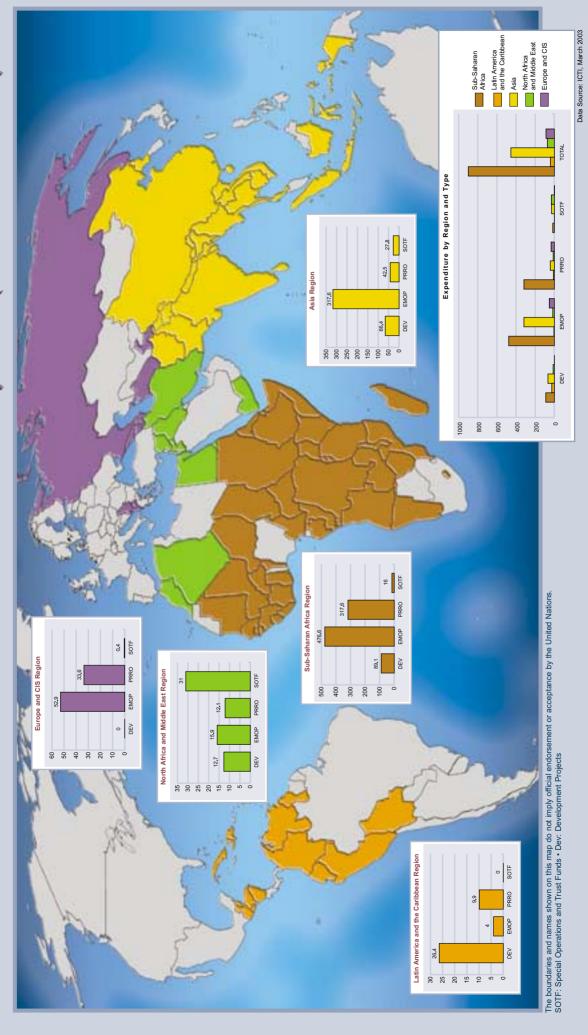
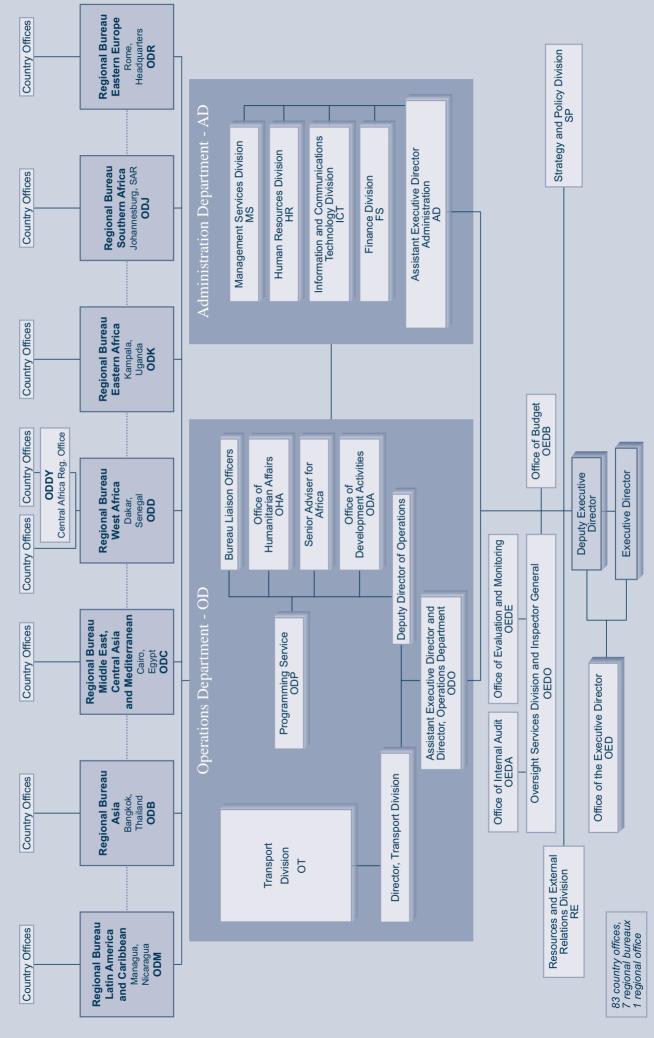


# BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 2002 (in millions of dollars) WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE



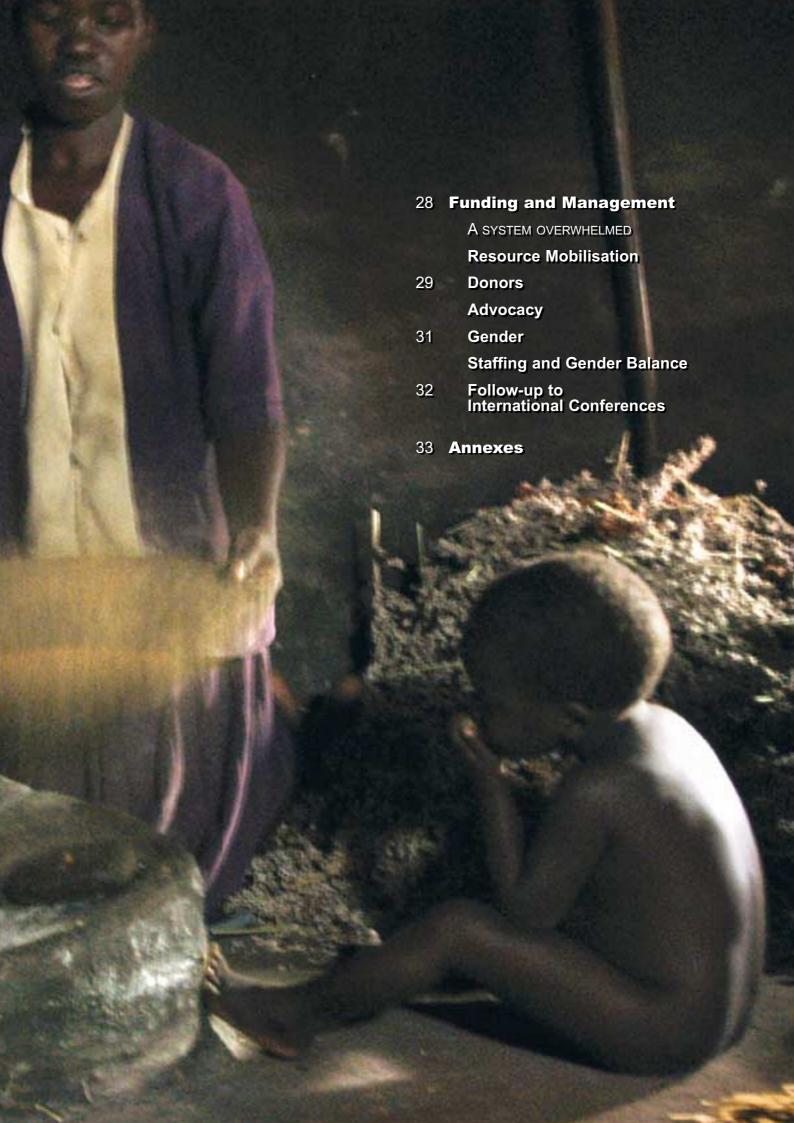
# WFP ORGANIGRAM





# Table of Contents

1	Foreword	17	<b>Humanitarian and Disaster Relief</b>
2	Preface Preface		Emergency Response
			United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC)
4	2002 in Review		Telecommunications Support
	General Overview		for Humanitarian Activities
6	WFP in Figures – 2002	19	Voices from Southern Africa
7	Emergencies	20	Southern Africa hunger: The makings of a crisis
	RAPID RESPONSE TO THE SOUTHERN AFRICA FOOD CRISIS	22	UN SPECIAL ENVOY MISSION
			Logistics
10	Chronic Hunger	23	Donors and Partners
	ETHIOPIA: FROM CRISIS TO RECOVERY	24	HIV/AIDS
	ATTA FORTIFICATION PILOT PROJECT IN BANGLADESH	25	The Crisis Continues
11	Hunger and HIV/AIDS	26	Partnerships
12	School Feeding		Rome-based Agencies
13	LOCAL CAPACITY TO COMBAT WORM INFECTIONS		Other Collaboration within the UN
		27	Collaboration with Other Partners
14	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)		Co-operation with the World Bank
	Procurement		
15	Innovative Approaches		



Acronyms used: ————————————————————————————————————							
CAP	Consolidated appeals process	NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for				
CCA	Common country assessment		Africa's Development				
CID	Consortium for Inter-Ethnic Development	NGO	Non-governmental organisation				
СР	Country Programme	ОСНА	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs				
ЕМОР	Emergency operation		OI FIUITIAITIAITAITA				
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PRO	Protracted refugee and displaced persons operation (WFP)				
FLA	Field Level Agreement	PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation (WFP)				
GM	Genetically modified	PRS	Poverty reduction strategy				
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations)	SADC	Southern African Development Community				
IDP	Internally displaced person	SCN	Subcommittee on nutrition				
IEFR	International emergency food reserve (WFP)	so	Special Operations				
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner				
IRA	Immediate Response Account		for Refugees				
JPO	Junior Professional Officer	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund				
LDC	Least-developed country	UNJLC	United Nations joint logistics centre				
LIFDC	Low-income, food-deficit countries	VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping (WFP)				
MDG	Millennium Declaration Goal	VGD	Vulnerable groups development				

### General notes: -

WHO

World Health Organization

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

One billion equals 1,000 million.

Memorandum of Understanding

MOU

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

The financial and tonnage data in this document are provisional. They represent WFP's best estimate based on information currently available.

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit, i.e. net cereal-importing, countries with a per capita gross national product not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association assistance. The figure for 2000 was US\$1,445. In 2002, 83 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 2002, 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**

Despite global abundance, nearly 800 million people in developing countries are chronically hungry. Hunger compromises their ability to develop their skills or attend school, stay healthy, farm or earn sufficient wages to fight their way out of poverty. This is why the elimination of poverty and hunger is the keystone of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the world's leaders in 2000. Indeed, failure to eliminate hunger will undermine efforts to achieve all the MDGs.

Although some regions have progressed towards these goals, growing disparities have emerged, particularly in the poorest countries. The Rome-based agencies are working together to assist these countries in reducing hunger and rural poverty. As noted at the *World Food Summit: Five Years Later* held in Rome in June 2002, they recognise that sustained, long-term investments in agricultural and rural development as well as targeted food assistance are required to help communities battle hunger.

Nowhere is the need for such strategies more evident than in the southern Africa region. In this light, we welcome especially the efforts by WFP Executive Director, James T. Morris, to highlight these issues in his role as Special Envoy to the region.

Wherever hunger is a crisis, WFP is on the front line, meeting the nutritional needs of today while providing opportunities for tomorrow. This annual report illustrates the formidable nature and scale of WFP's efforts to combat hunger in the world's most inaccessible areas.

Kofi A. Annan Secretary-General

United Nations

Jacques Diouf

Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

# Preface

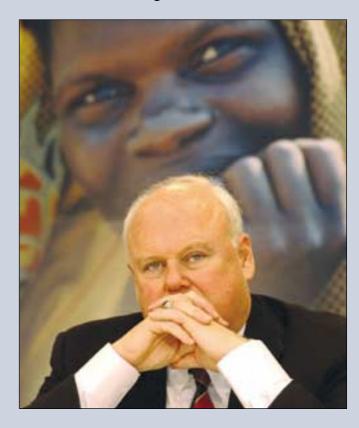
first year in WFP has brought home for me the meaning of hunger and its devastating impact on the world's poorest people. Widespread drought and natural disasters, collapsing economic and political systems and HIV/AIDS have caused a dramatic increase in the demand for food aid. The numbers are telling: in 2002, the international community struggled to feed an additional 25 million people in Africa alone.

WFP rose to this challenge, providing lifeand livelihood-saving food to 72 million people in 82 countries. But these numbers do not tell the full story. Each number represents a needy human being: a mother struggling to feed her family, a grandparent caring for orphans, a child hoping for a school meal, a returnee seeking new opportunities and assets. I have seen their faces and know that we can help. Indeed, timely action by the donor community – including non-traditional donors – and the dedicated staff of WFP and its partners stalled hunger in many regions of the world. In southern Africa where the needs were greatest, WFP, with generous support from donors, including the United States, the European Commission, the United Kingdom and Japan, managed to avert a food emergency. The Programme's investments in needs assessment, emergency preparedness and contingency planning paid off in ongoing operations throughout the world.

But we are not out of the woods yet. Although the media may have forgotten the crises in Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sudan, the needs in these countries are still pressing. The number of food-related emergencies is rising in line with increasingly abnormal weather phenomena, such as in the Horn of Africa and the Western Sahel. Meanwhile, chronic hunger persists, affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of people who tend to be overlooked by the media.

Meeting these rising needs will be a major challenge against the backdrop of a 25 percent decline in global food aid over the past three years. The generous support from our traditional donors needs to be augmented by commitments from emerging donor countries, the private sector and the general public. In 2002, we took steps to increase our work as a global advocate on hunger and expand our funding base. Already, as of early 2003 several new partners have joined forces with us in the fight against hunger, including Benetton, SAP, Toyota and TPG.

I am optimistic that despite the rising number of hungry people, public opinion and good will can help turn the tide. This is why WFP will advocate for greater international assistance to build a better, hunger-free future for all.



James Mouis

James Morris
Executive Director
World Food Programme

# 2002 in Review

# General Overview

In 2002, WFP assisted 72 million people in 82 countries suffering from hunger caused by interrelated crises: natural disasters, conflict, extreme poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The agency's greatest challenge was to respond rapidly to an unprecedented number of weather-related disasters that caused severe food insecurity across Africa, while meeting the needs of continuing operations world wide. At the same time, the end of conflicts in some areas led

to increased demands because populations previously isolated by war became accessible, such as in Angola and Sri Lanka.

WFP faced special demands in sub-Saharan Africa, where it provided food aid to 34 million beneficiaries, 11 million more than during the previous year and accounting for 48 percent of its total 2002 resources. The Programme launched major

emergency operations for the victims of recurring drought in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa. These crises showed how chronic hunger can exacerbate emergencies and emphasised the importance of building people's capacity to endure shocks through the creation of assets and livelihood support activities.

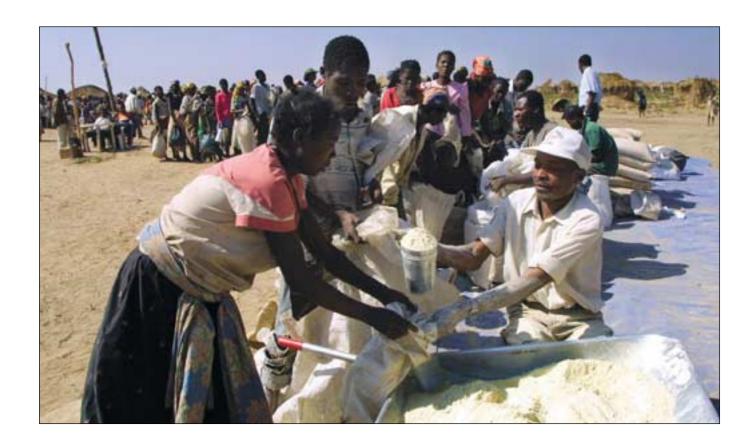
As the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy on the humanitarian crisis in southern Africa, WFP Executive Director James T. Morris played an important role in ensuring a comprehensive response to the crisis. He collaborated extensively with governments, donors and partners to ensure that contributions were speedily channelled to those in the greatest need. He also addressed the UN Security Council on the crisis, highlighting the link between hunger, poverty and security issues. WFP launched the Africa Hunger Alert campaign, aimed at drawing international attention and funds for the hunger crisis across

the African continent.

WFP continued to fight against hunger in other parts of the world, meeting enduring needs in countries suffering from natural disasters and conflict, such as Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Sudan and Central America. These included a number of long-standing refugee- and

internally displaced person (IDP)-related operations such as those in Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Iran and Nepal.

The near record level of contributions (US\$1.8 billion) enabled WFP to meet 75 percent of food requirements. The agency strengthened its ties with traditional donors, while seeking and receiving significant support from emerging and non-traditional donors, including the private sector.



As in 2001, the majority of WFP's beneficiaries were assisted through emergency operations (EMOPs). Seventy-six percent of these food requirements were met through contributions of US\$1 billion. WFP's capacity to respond to emergencies was greatly enhanced by innovative assessment techniques, continued investment in rapid response and logistics co-ordination, which proved their worth in southern Africa and Afghanistan. Contributions to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs) of US\$474 million enabled WFP to meet 96 percent of the requirements for these operations.

WFP worked with FAO and IFAD to address both longer-term and immediate food needs. Combating hunger through this "twin-track" approach was seriously hindered, however, as only 50 percent of WFP's resource requirements to support development programmes were met.

To meet these rising needs more efficiently, WFP improved organisational capacity and operational efficiency, including a commitment to reduce its indirect support cost rate. Also, a number of long-term aims came to fruition, including strengthened partnership arrangements – a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UNHCR and a new Field Level Agreement (FLA) with Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – and the institutionalisation of WFP's role in the provision of joint logistics services.

To begin the transition to improved annual performance reporting, WFP streamlined and improved the collection, analysis and reporting of results throughout the organisation.

# WFP in Figures - 2002

# WFP assisted 72 million of the poorest people

- 14 million people in development programmes;
- 44 million beneficiaries in EMOPs; and
- 14 million people in PRROs.

### These included:

6 million IDPs,	3 million	38 million women and girls under 18	40.8 million children
primarily in camps	refugees		under 18

# Total quantities of food provided amounted to 3.7 million tons

- 581,000 tons for development projects;
- 2.2 million tons for EMOPs; and
- 918,400 tons for PRROs.

# Operational expenditure was US\$1.6 billion

- 12 percent of operational expenditure was on development activities;
- 57 percent of operational expenditure was for EMOPs, including the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and Special Operations (SOs);
- 26 percent of operational expenditure was for PRROs;
- 66 percent of operational expenditure for development was in LDCs; and
- 96 percent of operational expenditure for development was in LIFDCs.

# 82 countries had WFP operational activities in 2002

- 55 countries with development activities;
- 51 countries with EMOPs; and
- 43 countries with PRROs.

### New commitments approved in 2002

- 10 new Country Programmes with an approved resource level of US\$342.2 million and 780,000 tons;
- 1 new development project with commitments of US\$4.7 million and 9,200 tons;
- 42 new EMOPs worth US\$1.4 billion and 3.1 million tons; and
- 23 new PRROs worth US\$1.0 billion and 2.1 million tons.

# Emergencies

In 2002, WFP assisted 44 million beneficiaries suffering from acute crises. The majority of these were victims of natural disasters – drought, floods, earthquakes and hurricanes – continuing an alarming trend that began in the 1990s. At the same time, thanks to ending conflicts and receding levels of food insecurity in some regions, WFP was able to phase out its EMOPs in 22 countries.



The emerging crisis in southern Africa
threatened to be one of the most severe and
complex humanitarian disasters in decades,
because of the combined effects of erratic
rainfall, poverty, economic decline and high

HIV/AIDS infection rates. During 2002, the number of people assessed as being at risk of severe food insecurity rose from 12.8 million to 15.2 million. However, following generous donor support and an infusion of funds from WFP's IRA, the Programme mobilised capacity quickly to help millions of people threatened with severe food insecurity in **Zimbabwe**, **Malawi**, **Zambia**, **Mozambique**, **Lesotho and Swaziland**.

- Continuing and recurring drought exacted
  a severe toll on people's livelihoods in
  Ethiopia and Eritrea, sharply increasing the
  number of people needing relief food. In midyear, WFP began preparing for an emerging
  food crisis in the Western Sahel.
- WFP's quick response to the volcanic eruption
  of Mount Nyiragongo in the Democratic
  Republic of the Congo helped maintain the
  nutritional status of the affected population,
  including 350,000 people who fled to Rwanda.

# **Rapid Response to the Southern Africa Food Crisis**

WFP responded rapidly to the food crisis in southern Africa, establishing a Regional Bureau in South Africa from scratch, expanding all country offices and setting up a new country office in Swaziland and 26 new sub-offices across the region. Despite the massive scale and complexity of the crisis – requiring delivery of more than 1 million tons of food aid over nine months to remote areas in six countries – the regional operation began efficiently. WFP worked in close co-ordination with 53 implementing partners and the region's private sector to meet critical food aid gaps and avoid delivery and distribution bottlenecks. Between July and December, 361,000 tons of commodities were purchased locally and 375,000 tons of food aid was brought in from ports in South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania and delivered by truck, train, boat and donkey to affected areas.

The operation was assisted by several WFP initiatives, including: "rolling" emergency assessments, biweekly inter-agency/NGO meetings, and an SO to rehabilitate the rail line to increase monthly food movements. Also, WFP secured a US\$20 million loan from the United Nations Central Emergency Revolving Fund facility to avert a break in the pipeline and procure essential complementary foods required from a nutritional perspective.

# Emergencies

WFP also provided common logistics services to assist humanitarian partners in the storage and transport of non-food items.

- In Afghanistan, WFP launched a new ninemonth emergency operation in April 2002 to assist almost ten million drought- and war-affected people.
- In Sudan, a country severely affected by two decades of civil war, mass population displacement, drought and floods, WFP reached more than one million beneficiaries per month in the lean season, when food assistance was needed most.
- In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a joint WFP/UNICEF assessment of the nutritional status of children indicated

a significant improvement between 1998 and 2002. The proportion of underweight children was reduced from 61 to 21 percent, wasting levels fell from 16 to nine percent, and stunting rates fell from 62 to 42 percent. The improvements were attributed in part to the substantial humanitarian assistance provided by the

international community in recent years. However, an unprecedented slump in donations in 2002 - which obliged WFP to suspend distributions to three million of its 4.2 million "core" beneficiaries in the final months

of the year - prompted warnings that the gains could be lost without continued, substantial external aid.

- The escalation of hostilities in the
   Palestinian Territories exacerbated the
   humanitarian crisis for their highly vulnerable
   residents. WFP provided emergency assistance
   to 500,000 victims of conflict in the West Bank
   and Gaza, with logistics services support
   including a fleet of trucks with experienced
   drivers and a support team from the Swedish
   Rescue Service Agency, a WFP standby
   partner.
- Following the upsurge of civil unrest in Côte d'Ivoire, WFP launched operations to provide assistance to increase the availability of food for thousands of IDPs and refugees

in the war zones.

• In Sierra Leone, as part of the West Africa coastal PRRO, WFP promoted stability by resettling IDPs and returning refugees through agricultural activities, infrastructure rehabilitation, education and nutrition programmes. In many

countries, however, relief needs remained high or even increased as a result of setbacks and new emergency/disaster outbreaks, causing further displacement of refugees and IDPs.





In other countries, food needs increased despite the introduction of peace and stability. The **Angola** peace agreement signed in April 2002 resulted in the rapid demobilisation of soldiers, the return of refugees and IDPs and the opening up of over 70 previously inaccessible areas, requiring WFP to increase the number of people assisted by over 80 percent. Similar conditions arose in **Sri Lanka**, where an additional 116,500 people required assistance when WFP expanded its activities to the host communities of returning IDPs. The Programme was able to shift from free food

- distribution to food-based community work schemes and job training programmes as IDPs moved out of camps.
- In Indonesia, WFP continued its assistance to poor urban dwellers and IDPs facing food shortages and malnutrition because of the prolonged economic and social crisis. Over two million people, most of whom fell outside government social
- safety nets, were provided with subsidised rice or food rations, fortified food and nutrition education.
- Based on the findings of a WFP food-and-livelihood assessment, WFP extended its
  PRRO in Central America to assist over

   million people unable to recover from the cumulative impact of natural and economic disasters. Activities were supported to help them regain lost assets, improve their response to new shocks and prevent acute malnutrition of the most vulnerable.

The situation in **Uganda** illustrated that WFP must retain flexibility to respond to deteriorating conditions that require relief assistance, while remaining alert for opportunities to promote rehabilitation and recovery. During 2002, northern Uganda faced its worst humanitarian crisis in years, which involved the killing of innocent civilians, the abduction of children, road ambushes and the destruction of people's assets. Those most affected included over half a million IDPs living in camps and 150,000 Sudanese refugees living

in settlements. WFP saved their lives and maintained their nutritional status despite enormous problems of security and access.

In western Uganda, WFP supported the resettlement of 82,000 people who had spent five years in makeshift camps. These households were given resettlement rations and agricultural tools and will continue to be assisted through school feeding, foodfor-work and social support activities.

# Chronic Hunger

In 2002, WFP assisted 14 million people suffering from chronic hunger, helping them to build up the human and physical assets that poor people require to withstand future shocks. When allocating resources, WFP gave priority to the LDCs and to LIFDCs. These received 66 percent and 96 percent of development resources respectively.

Overall, 77 percent of WFP operational expenses, or more than US\$1 billion was spent on operations in 50 countries identified in the 2002 FAO State of Food Insecurity in the World Report as having the greatest proportion of hungry people.

Malnutrition is the leading cause of the death of children under five in developing countries and poses a major risk to maternal health. WFP's supplementary feeding activities assisted some four million pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers with fortified foods to improve their nutritional status and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Efforts to enable the development of at least 30 million targeted hungry poor people annually were seriously hampered by a lack of resources. In 2002, only US\$215 million was available for development activities. This is less than 70 percent of the contributions envisaged in the 2002-2005 Strategic and Financial Plan.

# Atta Fortification Pilot Project in Bangladesh

WFP's Vulnerable Groups Development (VGD) programme assists poor rural women in Bangladesh, providing food aid in support of skills, literacy and leadership training. In 2002, a pilot project to fortify wholemeal wheat flour (atta) was introduced to improve household nutrition, save money on milling and provide new employment opportunities. Milling and fortification units were set up in four areas in the country and managed by local NGOs. Former beneficiaries of the programme are employed in the milling and fortification unit after receiving training. The four units provide some 27,588 VGD families with 25 kg of milled and micronutrient-fortified atta each month, for a total cost of less than US\$20 per ton. WFP plans to expand the project to 40 units to meet the needs of some 430,000 beneficiaries.

# **Ethiopia: from Crisis to Recovery**

WFP's sustainable livelihoods project permitted 1.4 million beneficiaries in Ethiopia to tackle food

insecurity through asset creation, soil and water conservation, afforestation, and pond and feeder road construction. A recent impact assessment, conducted by WFP and the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture, revealed that the project considerably improved the lives of over 60 percent of

the most vulnerable groups, substantially increasing their annual harvests and saving up to



six hours daily on firewood and water collection. This reduced their average food shortage from five to three months per year and increased the numbers of meals eaten daily. More than 85 percent of households, particularly those headed by women, are now better able to cope with drought.

# **HUNGER AND HIV/AIDS**

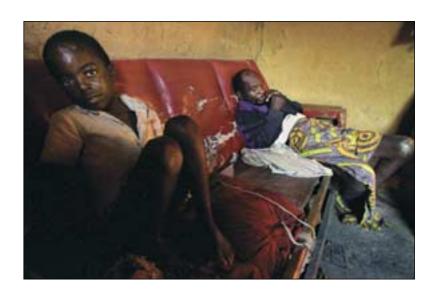
HIV/AIDS hits the most productive members of society. It reduces long-term agricultural productivity and overwhelms community caring capacities for orphans and the sick. Women are disproportionately affected, in part because of their unequal social and economic status vis-à-vis men and also because physiologically they are more vulnerable to infection. In Africa, the effect of HIV/AIDS on women is all the more devastating, given the fact that eight out of every ten farmers are women. In sub-Saharan Africa 58 percent of those infected are women, increasing their burden as caretakers, breadwinners and providers of food. At the same time, the number of AIDS orphans and child-headed households has risen dramatically. These factors aggravate the effects of humanitarian emergencies, leading to very serious long-term consequences for food security.

Southern Africa was the first major food emergency in which high rates of HIV/AIDS played a key role in exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP's regional EMOP in Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland focused on areas with

high HIV prevalence combined with high food insecurity. WFP introduced changes to its programming approach to meet the special needs of HIV/AIDS-affected beneficiaries. This included altering the nutritional value and composition of the emergency rations to include more protein, minerals and vitamins. WFP also improved its targeting, to identify areas of high HIV prevalence and to allow distributions to be adjusted accordingly.

In other regions of the world, WFP incorporated assistance for food-insecure, HIV/AIDS-affected households in its development and recovery programmes, including five CPs and five PRROs in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean region. Within these operations, 16 HIV/AIDS-specific projects were implemented. Additionally, WFP in collaboration with its partners:

- jointly implemented a project with WHO in Uganda to improve the lives of people living with AIDS and their families through improved nutrition and community home-based care;
- worked closely with UNAIDS in China to provide information on the basic facts about HIV/AIDS to some 200,000 farmers in areas where WFP operates. The information campaign was co-ordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture; and
- initiated a pilot HIV/AIDS project in Armenia, where the number of newly infected people is rapidly increasing. WFP provided food as part of a package of services that includes counselling and medical examinations.



# Chronic Hunger

# SCHOOL FEEDING

WFP's school feeding assisted more than 15.6 million schoolchildren in 67 countries, thereby supporting increased enrolment. Special efforts were taken to close the education gender gap by providing take-home rations to more than 1.1 million girls.

Funding, including direct and multilateral contributions, came from the European Community and the Governments of Andorra, France, Germany and Luxembourg, in addition to the United States and private donations.

The US Congress passed legislation authorising global school feeding efforts up to the end of 2007, setting an initial funding goal of US\$100 million for 2003 which is not tied to food surpluses.

WFP continued to collaborate closely with United Nations organisations, research institutes and universities, donor governments, NGOs and private sector entities.

WFP undertook a number of school feeding support initiatives.

• Refinement of the standardised baseline survey tools, which were developed and implemented in 23 countries in 2001 to create a sound information base on the WFP-assisted school feeding activities. Follow-up surveys to the baselines were undertaken in some of these countries and training was conducted for 21 additional countries.



- The global database providing information on school feeding and related educational and demographic information was expanded and put on the WFP website. It now includes 153 countries.
- A regional school feeding strategy was developed for the Sahel. This complements WFP's food with interventions such as systematic de-worming, provision of potable water and latrines, education on health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS, micronutrient supplementation and more complementary partnerships with other agencies and NGOs.

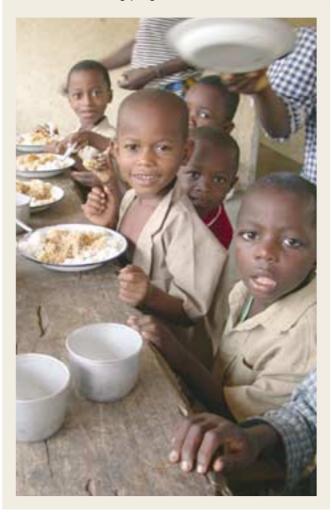


 Fifteen African countries started de-worming programmes for millions of schoolchildren in WFP-supported schools under a joint initiative with WHO, supported by the Canadian International Development Agency and the World Bank.

WFP's programme in Afghanistan brought together a number of activities designed to support education. These included food for work to build schools and compensate teachers, combined with food for education and training to support primary and secondary school students, adult literacy and vocational training.

# Local Capacity to Combat Worm Infections

An estimated 400 million school-age children suffer from worm infections that limit the absorption of nutrients in the body, leading to reduced weight gain, anaemia and reduced learning capacity. Under a joint programme with WHO, WFP initiated a three-stage training effort to implement de-worming programmes in 21 African countries. In 2001, workshops were held with representatives from ministries of health and education and WFP to prepare pilot, country-specific de-worming strategies. In 2001-2002, WFP carried out second stage "hands on" training of over 2,700 school administrators, district health officers and other officials in 11 countries on how to administer and monitor the programme. At these sessions, de-worming treatments were provided to 740,000 schoolchildren. In the final stage, the trained individuals will subsequently instruct all teachers in WFP schools that participate in the de-worming programme.



# Chronic Hunger

# VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND MAPPING (VAM)

To assist WFP programming, a total of 75 specialised VAM staff working in 52 countries provided in-depth analysis, information and maps on the nature and extent of food insecurity.

VAM inputs were used by other United Nations agencies for poverty and food insecurity targeting, e.g. by FAO in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, Laos, Somalia and Zambia. In other countries, WFP's VAM analysis was used in preparing the Common Country Assessment (CCA), United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Paper documents. For example, WFP provided valuable input to the PRS poverty mapping exercise undertaken by the Cambodian Government.

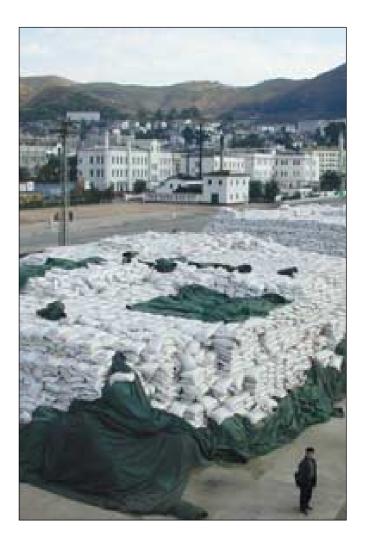
VAM inputs were crucial to all CPs approved in 2002 and to EMOPs in Afghanistan, the Western Sahel, southern Africa, Guatemala and 17 other countries. VAM studies, for example in Mali, Haiti and Cape Verde, permitted WFP to refine its targeting to areas where food aid would have the greatest impact.

### **PROCUREMENT**

In 2002, WFP purchased, by international tender, more than 1.5 million tons of food commodities valued at US\$307.5 million, 41 percent of the total tonnage of food provided to beneficiaries. WFP purchased 67 percent of the food from 57 developing countries, significantly more than in the preceding year. The remaining tonnage was purchased from 20 developed countries.

By spending US\$204 million in the developing world, of which over 60 percent was purchased from suppliers in Africa, WFP helped local farmers, agribusiness and the private sector.

Thanks to strengthened field procurement capacity, there has been a continuing increase in procurement in developing countries since 2000. Purchases of food commodities from developing countries in 2000 and 2001 were 44 percent (about US\$135 million) and 56 percent (about US\$165 million) of total purchases, respectively. Generally, these expenditures are for staple foods such as wheat, maize, rice, pulses, sorghum and maize meal, and for small quantities of blended food.



# Innovative Approaches

# Rolling assessments in southern Africa

For the southern Africa crisis, WFP introduced the "rolling assessments" concept, assessing needs approximately every three months. This produced widely accepted information on emergency assistance requirements in the six affected countries, permitting regular updates on level and targeting of the relief interventions at a cost of about 0.2 percent of the planned food relief intervention.

# Using contributions from new donors

In November, India made its first donation to WFP, to support the food insecure people of Afghanistan. The first tranche of this donation was 40,000 tons of wheat, which was converted into 9,526 tons of high-energy biscuits for feeding thousands of Afghan children. Under this ground-breaking partnership with a non-traditional donor, the costs of producing and distributing the biscuits were offset by a second contribution of 18,000 tons of rice.

# Improving WFP's activities through innovative partnerships

In 2002, WFP increased efforts to develop new partnerships with the private sector and to communicate with the general public and donors. WFP signed a partnership with TPG, a global mail, express and logistics services company based in the Netherlands. The cornerstone of this long-term partnership is to involve TPG employees as fundraisers and volunteers to support school feeding activities. Other initiatives include enhancing WFP's emergency response capacity, support to inter-agency logistics, fundraising, transparency and accountability.





WFP began an initiative with the Italian clothing company Benetton, under which the company would provide €15 million-worth of advertising in 27 countries around the world. This campaign, entitled 'Food for Life', splashed images of people who face hunger across billboards, magazines and newspapers. It would also produce a 32-page magazine called 'HUNGER', which would document the images and lives of WFP beneficiaries.

The aim was to humanise the hungry poor, to tell their stories and force people to face the reality of the many millions who carry this

# Innovative Approaches

burden and thus invite further examination of the issue. The 'Food for Life' campaign was one new way WFP found to raise its public profile and to enlist the support of individuals or to find new donor pools. It was also a creative way to involve the private sector in the struggle against global hunger and reach out beyond groups that traditionally support WFP.

WFP also formed partnerships with Ericsson and two commercial providers in Sweden (SweDish and Telia) to establish the first Global System for Mobile Communication network in Afghanistan, providing the entire humanitarian community with access to reliable communications. WFP managed the

project, providing all necessary logistical support, with services provided at cost by these partners, therefore drastically reducing United Nations expenditures.

# Burundi's forward

Due to the worsening security situation in Burundi, WFP's ability to reach its beneficiaries was greatly constrained. Lack of access as a result of UN security restrictions and the distances involved limited the movement of WFP food, resulting in increasing malnutrition. In response, the Burundi country office established small warehouses called "forward bases", in order to enhance

WFP's response capacity without compromising the security of staff. WFP was thus able to move the food required for targeted distributions, seed protection rations, nutritional programmes and social centres to the forward bases, after which NGO partners transported the food to almost 350,000 beneficiaries. The bases also served as outposts for WFP and implementing partners' staff to conduct assessments, evaluations and post-distribution monitoring.

# A positive legacy of WFP's Kosovo phase-out

When the situation in Kosovo stabilised in 2002 and WFP phased out its assistance, it played an important role in supporting the

development and funding of the Consortium for Inter-Ethnic Development (CID). The creation of CID, comprising six local multi-ethnic NGOs, ensured that assistance



to Kosovo's vulnerable population would continue. WFP advocated with donors to support CID projects, which include health care, agricultural development, inter-ethnic youth activities and social welfare services to vulnerable groups. Also, WFP provided extensive training to CID staff in crucial topics such as warehouse management and food aid monitoring.

# Humanitarian and Disaster Relief

WFP took further steps to strengthen its preparedness and response capabilities, to bolster emergency operations in the field. The agency also took charge of the UN Joint Logistics Centre to co-ordinate humanitarian agencies' logistics capabilities during large-scale emergencies.

# **Emergency Response**

The Emergency Response Roster grew to 141 staff. During the year, 38 Emergency Response Roster staff were deployed in emergency operations, primarily in the southern Africa region but also in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Palestinian Territories.

The roster was complemented by standby arrangements with partner agencies, general temporary missions of WFP staff and consultants. WFP increased the use of secondees from standby arrangements to support operations in

20 countries, drawing on over 70 experts of partner agencies to provide essential programme and logistics expertise at short notice. The Programme completed three revised standby agreements with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Fondation Suisse de Deminage; others were scheduled to be completed in early 2003 for the remaining partners.

An additional 46 WFP staff received Emergency Response Training. The practice of inviting staff from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF and UNHCR was continued and extended to two standby partners, the DRC and the NRC. Additional training for WFP staff in emergency situations was also introduced, including a pilot 'Just in Time' training package for implementation by country offices at the onset of an emergency.



# Humanitarian and Disaster Relief

# United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC)

After the successful implementation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)-sponsored UNJLC in Afghanistan in 2002, the IASC institutionalised this structure as the official inter-agency mechanism for co-ordinating humanitarian agencies' logistics during large-scale emergencies. The IASC placed UNJLC under WFP's custodianship, in recognition of the Programme's six years of advocacy and leadership in this field. A UNJLC core unit based in Rome was established

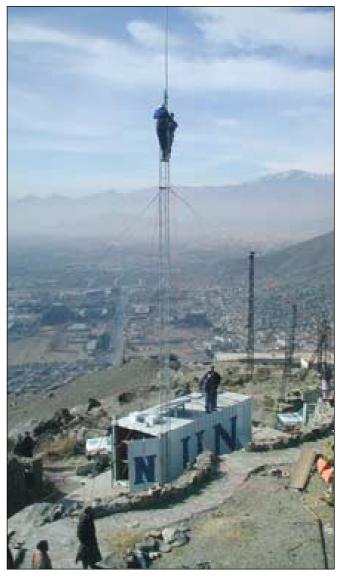


WFP re-established, at the request of the UN Security Team, telecommunications facilities to ensure the security and safety of humanitarian staff during the re-entry into Afghanistan. For a period of four months, WFP managers and engineers pooled resources with other United Nations agencies, co-ordinated inter-agency information technology and established security telecommunications networks and radio rooms throughout Pakistan and Afghanistan.



in October 2002 with the loan of a WFP staff member. The unit assisted the operations in Afghanistan and Côte d'Ivoire, organised logistics training for staff from United Nations agencies, NGOs and standby partners and established a planning cell for logistics co-ordination in the event of major new crises.

The UNJLC-Afghanistan co-ordinated all air cargo movements in and out of the country and acted as the main United Nations liaison with military authorities controlling airspace in the country. The centre also facilitated the pre-positioning of winter stocks.



# Voices from Southern Africa

"The food aid came just in time for me,

as what I harvested lasted only three months. The heat wave hit the crop just when it was flowering and destroyed it."

Albert Simelane, small-scale farmer, Kaphunga, Swaziland

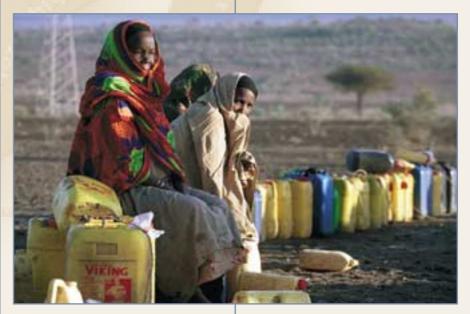
the early months of 2002, dire warnings began circulating in southern Africa about the likelihood of a massive regional food crisis. Poor harvests were forecast in six countries and severe shortages were predicted, which would leave millions of the most vulnerable people facing the threat of starvation.

With a potentially catastrophic crisis looming, FAO and WFP conducted detailed Food and Crop Supply Assessment Missions in all six affected countries – Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The results were shocking and confirmed everyone's worst fears. By July, just a couple of months after the harvest, seven million people across the region would need food aid. By the end of the year, that figure was expected to reach 12.8 million.

And even these estimates proved to be overly optimistic with the number of vulnerable people eventually rising to a staggering 15 million. It was the largest humanitarian crisis

It was a mammoth undertaking, especially as WFP had to start almost from scratch. It had been a decade since the last serious food crisis in southern Africa and WFP simply did not have



in the world and in response, WFP launched one of its largest-ever emergency operations.

In July, WFP appealed for US\$507 million to fund almost one million tons of food aid to assist millions of beneficiaries in the six countries up until the end of March 2003.

the regional capacity to mount such a major emergency operation.

However, within a remarkably short space of time, a regional hub was established in Johannesburg (now the site of the WFP regional bureau) and offices re-opened in Zimbabwe and Swaziland. Country offices

# Voices from Southern Africa

in the other four countries were rapidly beefed up and 26 sub-offices established. Meanwhile, over 500 national and international staff and experts were hired or brought in from around the globe.

But even with all the necessary staff in place, WFP still faced an extraordinarily difficult task – not only because of the sheer scale of the crisis but also because of its complexity.

Ten years ago, WFP helped millions of people in southern

# Southern Africa hunger: the makings of a crisis

- Severe dry spells or drought (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
- Heavy rain or floods (Lesotho, south and central Mozambique)
- Disruption to commercial farming (Zimbabwe)
- Depletion of strategic grain reserves (Malawi, Zambia)
- Poor economic performance (Lesotho, Zimbabwe)
- Delays in maize imports (region-wide)
- Sharp rises in staple food prices (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Africa survive widespread food shortages following a devastating drought. And while drought, floods, hailstorms and frost all played a part in the current crisis, it was not caused solely by bad weather. Instead, a deadly cocktail of erratic weather, poverty, economic decline, problematic governmental policies and some of the highest prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS in the world combined to produce an unprecedented humanitarian crisis.

And there were other complications. For a start, the crisis kept on getting worse and the numbers of people in need kept on rising – even while WFP was rapidly gearing up in order to reach all of its original beneficiaries.

"We have had a lot of NGOs coming to this area in the past and offering projects that never got off the ground. So I only believed in food aid when I got my first ration."

Emson Padzafongora, Village Headman, Hurungwe District, Mashonaland, Zimbabwe Two rolling vulnerability assessments were conducted in August and November. Coordinated by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with the participation of WFP and six other international organisations, the assessments provided an accurate picture of the situation on the ground — and the picture was of growing misery and suffering.

More and more people were resorting to negative coping mechanisms – such as pulling their children out of school, eating potentially poisonous wild fruits, selling household assets and entering prostitution. More and more people were battling to cope and would be dependent on food aid to preserve their lives and their livelihoods in the increasingly desperate months before the next harvest in April/May 2003.

Striving to meet its rising caseload, WFP found itself in the middle of a media-driven debate over the use of genetically modified (GM) food, as all the recipient governments except Swaziland initially expressed concerns.

The controversy threatened to stop the distribution of all US-donated maize – totalling tens of thousands of tons – and leave millions of hungry people without help or hope.

Eventually, the issue was resolved and four of the countries agreed to allow the distribution of milled GM maize and other processed products. Zambia alone refused to allow in any GM maize at all, forcing WFP to cut its distributions as it searched for new – and hard to come by - non-GM stocks. During this period, WFP was able to provide food to the most vulnerable households in Zambia but other targeted beneficiaries were forced to resort to ever-more desperate coping mechanisms, all of which have serious, negative long-term consequences.

By the end of the year, WFP had resourced enough non-GM food to meet its projected targets in early 2003 – by expanding regional procurement and by concluding an agreement with the Zambian Government to distribute 23,000 tons of its stocks as part of the emergency operation,

with the associated costs paid for by a bilateral donation from the British Government Department for International Development.



Meanwhile, WFP also faced a host of serious logistical problems. For a start, the sheer scale and complexity of the logistics operation in southern Africa represented an extraordinary challenge.

Even in a region blessed with excellent infrastructure, it would be difficult to move the vast amounts of food required. In December alone, 5,000 truck movements and 1,500 rail wagonloads were needed to collect food from ports, silos, mills and warehouses across the region.

And yet the infrastructure is very far from excellent in southern Africa. Indeed, the most serious constraint was the poor condition of the roads, especially during the rainy months towards the end of the year when large areas, particularly in Zambia, Malawi and mountainous parts of

Lesotho, were rendered inaccessible.

Add to this the fact that five of the six affected countries are landlocked and it is clear that WFP faced a logistical nightmare in southern Africa.

Yet by December, WFP had successfully prevented the crisis from becoming a catastrophe.

By ringing the alarm bell early enough and loud enough, WFP helped to focus international attention on the crisis and mobilise vast amounts of resources, allowing the agency to distribute sufficient quantities of aid to keep pace with the everworsening crisis and ever-increasing demands.

Indeed, WFP was able to scale up its distributions dramatically over the first six months of the operation – from 20,000 tons of food for two million people in July to around 70,000 tons for

# Voices from Southern Africa

more than six million in December.

By the end of the year, the crisis was far from over, since the three months of greatest need (January – March) lay ahead. However, WFP had managed – in concert with donors, national governments and NGO partners – to stabilise the situation and prevent the food crisis from becoming a famine.

And to ensure that the situation did not deteriorate, WFP was poised to increase its distributions even more substantially in the early part of 2003 – with a massive 150,000 tons planned for ten million people in March.

It was a remarkable achievement given all the constraints and demands. In fact, the emergency operation proved to be so successful that some critics began querying the figures, wondering why no one appeared to have starved to death. But the numbers were correct.

The simple fact is that by intervening before disaster struck and by distributing more than 260,000 tons of food in six months, WFP was able to save the lives of millions of the most vulnerable people in southern Africa and help preserve the livelihoods of millions more.

### Logistics

- WFP used five ports in three different countries Durban (South Africa), Beira, Nacala, Maputo (Mozambique), and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania).
   Food aid was then moved by road or rail to the affected areas.
- WFP set up warehouses in Beira (17,000 ton capacity), Nacala (15,000 tons), and Maputo (25,000 tons).
- Using cash donations, WFP procured almost 300,000 tons of food for the emergency operation. The vast majority was purchased in the region much in South Africa and Tanzania.
- Due to the poor condition of the roads during the rainy

# **UN Special Envoy Mission**

In July 2002, The UN Secretary-General appointed WFP Executive Director James T. Morris as his Special Envoy for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa and asked him to travel to the region to meet key stakeholders and review the humanitarian situation and relief efforts under way.

From 3-15 September, an inter-agency team comprising representatives of WFP, WHO, UNICEF, FAO and SADC, as well as the UN Deputy Emergency Relief Co-ordinator, joined the Special Envoy on a mission to the six severely affected countries in the region.

The mission met UN Country Teams, implementing partners (NGOs), donors, senior government officials and other members of civil society. The mission paid particular attention to the impact of HIV/AIDS, as well as examining ways to mobilise international support and awareness, to improve humanitarian operations and ensure the longer-term development objectives of the region.

Most importantly, the Special Envoy was able to meet affected people face-to-face, to discuss their problems and make the connection between figures and paper analyses and human beings. In many cases, the Special Envoy's mission team saw at first hand the devastation of livelihoods and the tragedy of human suffering.

season, WFP planned to preposition two months' supply in order to have food stocks already available in less accessible areas. The exercise was hampered by shortfalls in food supply and a lack of sufficient transport capacity, but by January warehouses were stocked.

- WFP logistics capacity was boosted by a donation of 200 ex-military 6x6 trucks from the Norwegian Government, through the Norwegian Red Cross. The trucks were used in Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia to haul food to distribution points in previously inaccessible areas. By the beginning of 2003, the trucks were expected to move 12,000 tons of food aid per month.
- Donkeys were used to transport some food into the high mountains of Lesotho, where even the toughest Red Cross trucks could not go.
- WFP consulted an international milling expert and later hired a local milling expert to supervise activities.
   WFP contracted two mills in South Africa, one in Lesotho, one in Zimbabwe and three in Malawi.
- WFP launched an SO to rehabilitate the Nacala

railway line, which links the port of Nacala to Malawi, to speed up the delivery of vital relief food. By December, four new locomotives had arrived and numerous wagons, which enhanced the pulling and carrying capacity of the line.

# **DONORS AND PARTNERS**

WFP's emergency operation succeeded thanks to the expertise and unstinting efforts of staff around the region and elsewhere. But they were only in the position to do their job because of the swift and generous response of the international community and effective co-operation with other UN agencies, NGO implementing partners and national governments.

Despite emerging crises elsewhere in Africa and the Gulf, international donors remained firmly engaged in southern Africa – with WFP's traditional donors once again providing the bulk of the assistance. The United States supplied the most (about 35 percent of the US\$390 million received between July 2002 and the end of March 2003) while other

major donors included the European Commission (19 percent), United Kingdom (10 percent) and Japan (5.4 percent).

Many non-traditional donors also contributed to the emergency operation, including a massive 100,000 tons from South Africa and smaller amounts from Andorra, Iceland, Malaysia, San Marino, Singapore, Oman, Thailand and the Nelson Mandela Foundation.

But WFP also needs help on the ground to register beneficiaries and hand out the monthly rations. In southern Africa, WFP worked with more than 50 implementing NGOs – about half of which are international and half are national-registered organisations.



# Voices from Southern Africa

In Malawi, the delivery of food aid was enhanced by the establishment of a very successful NGO consortium, which brought together 12 NGOs under the leadership of the Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere. The consortium fostered close and effective co-operation and co-ordination and proved very effective for beneficiaries, NGOs, donors and the Government.

WFP's leadership played an important role in the success of the consortium, which many believe could serve as a model for other crises in Africa and elsewhere.

# **HIV/AIDS**

HIV/AIDS is threatening the lives and livelihoods of millions of people across southern Africa and tearing apart the very fabric of society – a reality that has driven some political leaders in the region to speak of the threat of extinction. Three of the affected countries (Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland) have adult prevalence rates of over 30 percent.

HIV/AIDS is killing the most productive members of society –

young adults – and leaving behind their grandparents and their children. It is a complete reversal of what usually happens in a food crisis, when it is the old and the young who succumb first. In Swaziland, children now head ten percent of households.

What is worse, HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa is preying on women. Fifty-eight percent of those living with HIV/AIDS are women and girls – who are responsible for most food production and for caring for the sick. If these pillars of society are not protected, then the social structure will come tumbling down.

"It is so hard to take care of a whole family when one is only 17. What I have experienced is so painful that at one point I almost killed myself. But I knew I would only be making it worse for my brother and sisters. Our relatives try to help us, but they have their own families to care for."

Samukeliso Ncube, AIDS orphan, Nkayi District, Matabeleland, Zimbabwe



From now on WFP intends to incorporate HIV/AIDS into all of its programmes in the region - making it the first emergency operation to specifically include HIV/AIDS. The agency introduced a new food ration that takes into account the specific nutritional needs of people living with HIV/AIDs, including increased energy, protein and micronutrient requirements, and fortified tens of thousands of tons of maize meal with vitamins and minerals during the milling process.

WFP also helped to ensure that HIV/AIDS indicators were woven into regional



vulnerability assessments and participated in a regional anti-sexual exploitation and abuse training programme along with UNICEF and Save the Children (UK). The project targeted over 4,000 humanitarian workers and truck drivers in the region and by December 3,657 of them had already been trained.

In Swaziland, Women's Relief Committees were formed at the 179 WFP food distribution points. Three women from each committee were also trained in counselling on HIV/AIDS and sexual exploitation and abuse. This project will be expanded around the region in 2003.

# THE CRISIS CONTINUES

By the end of December, it was already clear that WFP's activities would have to be extended beyond March – the original end date of the emergency operation. Even though the harvest was due to start in April/May 2003, the crisis is set to stretch into a second year and several millions of the poorest and most vulnerable people will continue to require assistance throughout 2003.

Many of the same factors that converged to create the regional crisis in 2002 are still present – poverty, economic decline, policy errors and most significantly HIV/AIDS – and these will combine to increase overall vulnerability even if there is a decent harvest.

In most countries, the main maize crop is expected to be substantially better than last year but some areas remain cause for concern – including southern and central Mozambique, parts of Swaziland and large swathes of Zimbabwe, where the forecast is particularly bleak.

WFP will continue to assist millions of people in the six countries, whose livelihoods have been devastated by the crisis. Indeed, many of the poorest and most vulnerable people will be unable to afford whatever food is available - creating what amounts to an access crisis rather than a production crisis. However, the overall number of beneficiaries should be substantially lower than 2002 given the improved harvests.

WFP is exploring the option of launching another regional emergency operation in July 2003 as a bridging exercise prior to moving to full recovery mode in 2004. The focus is likely to be on complementary activities in most countries, with general food distributions as the norm only in Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, WFP will also concentrate on two key areas – school feeding, which has proved to increase enrolment and cut absenteeism especially of girls, and activities relating to HIV/AIDS.

# **Partnerships**

# **Rome-based Agencies**

At policy and advocacy level, FAO, IFAD and WFP collaborated on two major initiatives in 2002. They formulated a clear approach to reducing rural poverty – the 'twin-track' approach – first launched at the Financing for Development Conference. This approach combines long-term agricultural development efforts and targeted programmes, including food aid to the hungry poor.

WFP and FAO began to discuss ways of adopting the 'twin track' approach at country level, using immediate, food-assisted activities to support FAO's longer-term rural development efforts. Forty-four WFP country offices reported collaborative efforts with FAO, directly benefiting over 3.7 million people. Joint projects were implemented in 24 countries, combining food aid with technical assistance to enable households to participate in agricultural and livelihood training programmes, construct community assets and protect seeds supplied for replanting after disasters from being eaten or sold.

WFP installed the VAM Spatial Information Environment in headquarters and the Cairo Regional Office on a pilot basis. The system was developed jointly with FAO and other agencies to enable staff to access, organise and share food security databases and maps. WFP and FAO worked closely at headquarters, national and district levels on the collection and analysis of food security data, including the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems.

WFP and IFAD implemented or planned joint activities in 19 countries to assist more than 2.5 million people facing poverty and food insecurity. WFP provided food to complement IFAD's rural infrastructure rehabilitation schemes and its micro-credit and savings training activities. In China, for example, all projects of the two agencies were jointly targeted, implemented and monitored, leading to improved cost-effectiveness.

## Other Collaboration within the UN

staff member was placed on reimbursable loan to WFP to identify strategies for strengthening WFP-UNICEF collaboration. The agencies launched a new partnership to support school-age children's education, nutrition and health through a 'minimum' package of cost-effective interventions. UNICEF and WFP country offices in 17 countries agreed to collaborate to implement this package, which includes school feeding, support to basic education, promoting girls' education, systematic de-worming and provision of potable water and latrines.

# Collaboration with UNHCR: In July 2002,

WFP and UNHCR signed a new MOU to strengthen their joint assistance to millions of refugees, returnees and IDPs. Specific changes include: expanding the scope of joint assessments to cover overall (including non-food) relief needs; enhancing joint decision-making and implementation of activities; increasing the focus on helping beneficiaries pursue self-sufficiency; and increasing accountability and transparency, for example through more regular data collection. The agencies agreed that WFP will take over



the responsibility for final distributions of food aid on a pilot basis in five operations and that discussions will be held on the possibility of full take-over by WFP of this responsibility in the future.

# United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN): WFP's

former Executive Director, Catherine Bertini, was elected chairperson of the SCN in August 2002 for a two-year period. As one of the keynote speakers at the Symposium on Nutrition in the Context of Crisis and Conflict, she highlighted the need to target women in emergencies.

### **Collaboration with Other Partners**

The eighth annual WFP/NGO consultation resulted in agreement on a new WFP/NGO FLA which standardises partnerships across countries and regions. The FLA outlines the respective roles and responsibilities of WFP and NGO

implementing partners in food distribution and monitoring. A newsletter was launched to inform NGOs of major WFP developments and steps were taken to increase collaboration with the Italian NGO community, including a special consultation with eight Italian NGOs held in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In Malawi, a consortium comprised of government officials and NGOs was created to co-ordinate and implement food distributions at the district level.

WFP and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies signed an agreement in Malawi on an operational partnership involving a transport support package which included 200 MC trucks to distribute WFP food in three of the six countries affected by the food crisis in southern Africa.

# **Co-operation with the World Bank**

WFP and the World Bank collaborated in 12 countries, providing direct assistance to more than 1.4 million people. This included joint activities on school feeding, de-worming and mother and child nutrition. In December, the WFP Executive Director met World Bank executives and agreed to identify countries where the agencies' resources could best be combined, particularly on education, nutrition and HIV/AIDS initiatives. This process will initially focus on countries eligible for the Education For All Fast Track Initiative in which WFP's school feeding activities could make a significant contribution. An initial joint programme review is planned in 2003 for Ethiopia, Malawi and Zambia and other joint missions are in preparation.

# Funding and Management

# A system overwhelmed

To mark World Food Day on 16<sup>th</sup> October, WFP expressed concern about its growing inability to respond fully to ever-mounting hunger crises, despite the generosity of donor countries and enormous sacrifices by relief workers. There was a surge of new needs, driven primarily by weather-related disasters and HIV/AIDS. The system was being overwhelmed.

Each year of the 1990s, an average 211 million people were hit by natural catastrophes - seven times the number of those killed or adversely affected by conflict.

In southern Africa drought was the prime cause of hunger, threatening an estimated 14.4 million people. At the same time, another serious drought loomed over the Horn of Africa where the figure of those at risk in Ethiopia alone jumped to between ten and 14 million.

On the other side of Africa, civil unrest in Côte d'Ivoire was threatening up to four million people. In Mauritania, drought was causing serious hardship and spreading to five neighbouring countries, affecting up to 1.5 million people.

In Central America, over 1.5 million people saw their food supplies wither because of drought. Across the ocean, Asia battled with floods. In Afghanistan, four years of drought and conflict were still wreaking havoc on the lives of almost ten million people.

Dependent on voluntary contributions, WFP was caught between the rising needs of millions of hungry people and government budgets already stretched and contending with a global economic downturn.

"We will have to find new mechanisms to respond.

This will require the determined focus and imagination of governments as well as the wholehearted support of ordinary citizens who must decide what kind of societies they want to live in."

James T. Morris, WFP Executive Director

### **Resource Mobilisation**

WFP received US\$1.806 billion in confirmed contributions in 2002. While five percent lower than the record contributions in 2001, this was still the second-highest figure in the Programme's history. However, this support fell short of meeting WFP's operational requirements. Only

three-quarters of the US\$2.415 billion required was committed in new contributions.

Seventy-five percent of total contributions (US\$1.4 billion) was in cash, while the remainder of contributions represented in-kind provision of commodities and services, including transport.

This proportion of cash contributions is slightly above the five-year average of 73 percent. The portion of multilateral contributions made to the Programme remained stable at 19 percent of the total, although the absolute value dropped from US\$370 to US\$350 million.

A record US\$1.043 billion was received for emergency operations, plus US\$13 million for the IRA. This met 76 percent of approved requirements. Donors met 96 percent of needs for EMOPs with contributions of US\$474 million. Worst hit was the development portfolio, with just US\$215 million – or 50 percent of needs – met through new contributions.

### **Donors**

For the second year in a row, more than half of WFP's resources came from the United States, whose contributions fell just short of US\$1 billion at US\$930 million. Although the Programme welcomed the continuing strong contributions from the United States, much of its effort on resource mobilisation was targeted on broadening support from other major donors and opening up new channels for contributions. Considerable progress was made on this front with contributions from the European Commission and European Union member states exceeding 2001 levels by US\$200 million.

Sixteen of the top 20 donors increased their contribution, 11 of them by more than 20 percent compared to 2001 (the European Commission, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Kenya, Ireland, Belgium and India).

Contributions from non-traditional donors (emerging donor governments, the private sector, NGOs and inter-governmental organisations) totalled US\$25 million, or almost two percent of total contributions.

Two emerging donors – Kenya and India – featured on the top 20 donor list. Landmark contributions were also received from Oman, Honduras, Bangladesh, Cuba, Poland, Malaysia, Eritrea, Singapore, Algeria, Peru, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Morocco and Panama. Contributions from emerging donor governments totalled US\$19 million, or one percent of the total contributions for 2002, an increase of US\$7 million compared to the previous year.

Contributions from the private sector also increased, from US\$3 million in 2001 to almost US\$5 million in 2002. Funding from US Friends of WFP increased by more than 50 percent. In addition, organisations and individuals from Japan, the United Kingdom and other countries around the world made spontaneous donations to help WFP, valued at more than US\$2 million. WFP launched its on-line donation facility in August 2002, and more than 700 individuals made donations amounting to US\$71,000 in its first five months of operation.

# **Advocacy**

During 2002, WFP used a mix of advocacy strategies, including consultations, publicity campaigns, exhibitions, joint projects with other organisations and training.

# Funding and Management

UN advocacy: As Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Southern Africa, the Executive Director advocated for the needs of all United Nations agencies providing humanitarian relief in the region. The Executive Director launched the 2003 Consolidated Appeal for Southern Africa in Tokyo. WFP continued to be the major appealing agency in CAPs in 2002.

WFP joined forces with the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development and the G8 to promote school feeding for 40 million children across sub-Saharan Africa. The G8 committed itself to supporting this proposal in its action plan for Africa.

Africa Hunger Alert: WFP officially launched the Africa Hunger Alert campaign, aimed at drawing international attention to the unprecedented hunger crisis gripping the African continent where some 40 million people were facing starvation.



The campaign was aimed primarily at grass roots organisations, such as national and local charities, advocacy groups, churches, NGOs, schools, universities and the general public.

The campaign was a response to a growing number of spontaneous grass-roots initiatives in North America, Europe and Asia.

As just one participant in a global campaign open to all organisations and individuals, WFP used its website to provide information on the emergency as well as a forum for ideas. Participating organisations were encouraged to create their own websites in an effort to generate urgently needed resources, and individuals were urged to lobby their governments.

# Nordic advocacy project: WFP

commissioned a consultant to carry out a media campaign and advocacy assessment mission to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, to provide a picture of how public opinion in each of these countries regarded the issue of humanitarian aid and the extent of public awareness of WFP.

The mission concluded that there was substantial potential for attracting more attention among the media in all four countries. The four-week media campaign, focusing on food shortages in southern Africa and school feeding programmes, led to the dissemination of 18 newspaper articles, four major wire service dispatches, seven television broadcasts and a radio broadcast,

in comparison with just nine articles on the same topics in the month preceding the campaign.

## **Gender**

In October 2002, the Executive Board approved a Gender Policy for the period 2003-2007, based on a thematic evaluation of WFP's Policy Commitments to Women (1996-2001), staff and partner consultations and in-depth country case studies. The policy contains eight Enhanced Commitments to Women, establishing programming, advocacy and human resources targets. These require that WFP:

- meets the specific nutritional requirements of expectant and nursing mothers and adolescent girls;
- expands activities that foster girls' school attendance;
- ensures that women benefit at least equally from assets created in training and asset-creation activities;
- contributes to women's control of household food rations distributed in relief operations;
- ensures equal involvement of women in food distribution committees;
- incorporates gender in its programming activities, including situation analysis and budgets;
- contributes to advocacy on women's key role in household food security and encourages men to support efforts to close the gender gap; and
- makes progress towards gender equality in staffing and to human resources policies that are gender sensitive.



Specific new features of the Gender Policy include issuing household ration cards in women's names in relief distributions, increasing support to adolescent girls, emphasising life-skills training activities for women and adolescents and increasing advocacy on women's roles in food security. The policy also includes an implementation plan for baseline and follow-up studies, guidelines and training of staff and partners.

# **Staffing and Gender Balance**

WFP made further progress towards the United Nations General Assembly's goal of gender balance among United Nations employees. From 1992 to 2002, the proportion of women in international professional positions increased from 18 percent to 39 percent. The 2002 level represents a two percent increase over 2001. When all staff with contracts of one year or more are considered, the percentage reached 44 percent, a one percent increase over 2001.

In late 2001, guidance was issued to improve the gender balance among locally recruited staff at country offices, of which 26 percent are

# Funding and Management

### STAFF WITH REGULAR CONTRACTS OF ONE YEAR OR LONGER AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

Category	Total Number of Staff	Number of Women	Percentage of Women
Higher categories (D-2 and above)	27	7	26%
Professional (P-1 to D-1)	888	353	40%
Subtotal	915	360	39%
Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)	65	45	69%
UN Volunteers	108	36	33%
National Officers	189	76	40%
<b>Total Professional Staff and Higher Categories</b>	1 277	517	40%
General Service staff	1 407	664	47%
TOTAL WFP STAFF <sup>1</sup>	2 684	1 181	44%

Notes

women. Recruiting managers have been requested to take immediate action to increase the proportion of female staff. Moreover, as required by the Gender Policy, at least 50 percent of new international and national professionals and general service staff and 75 percent of all local food aid monitors will be women. The policy also specifies that special efforts be made to recruit qualified women in functions where they are considerably underrepresented, and to increase the proportion of women in management positions, especially in humanitarian assistance operations.

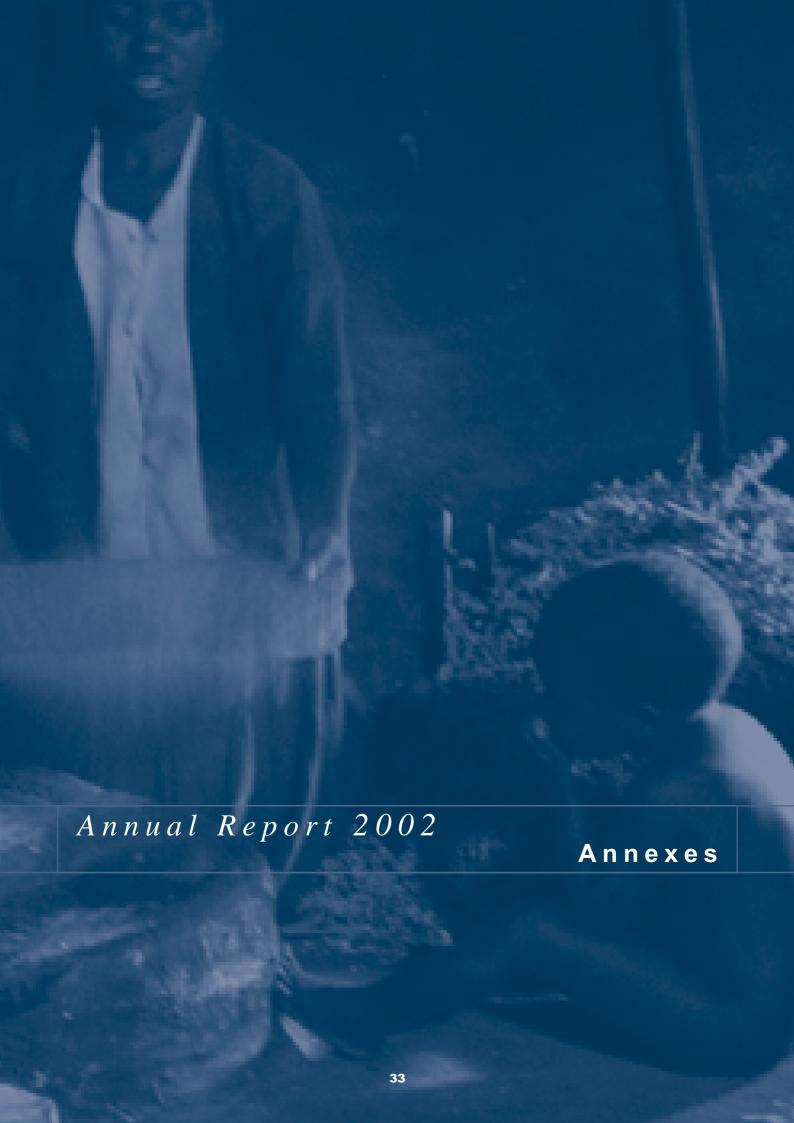
# Follow-up to International Conferences

2002 represented a transition year in which international conferences were held on specific objectives of the MDGs but action was taken to consolidate future follow-up to United Nations goals under the framework of the Millennium Summit.

WFP's role in achieving the MDGs is to provide food aid as appropriate within a multi-sectoral approach. In 2002, ten task forces were established under the Millennium Project to review progress towards meeting the MDGs and identify and prioritise effective strategies and programmes to achieve these goals. WFP participates on three task forces: Poverty Reduction, Hunger, and Education and Gender. Country offices also assisted with the preparation of national MDG progress reports, for example in Albania, Nepal and Tanzania.



<sup>1</sup> The total WFP staff figures do not include staff with temporary contracts of less than 12 months. Source: WFP Human Resources Division, 2003



Annex 1: GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE, 1997-2002\*

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*
				Food Aid (	million tons)		
1)	Total	7.3	8.4	15.0	11.3	10.8	9.6
	Cereals	6.5	7.4	13.4	9.8	9.3	8.1
	Non-cereals	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
				Percentage of	Global Food Aid		
2)	Procurement in developing countries	19.2	15.9	7.4	13.7	11.8	10.6
3)	Deliveries by channel:						
	Bilateral	30.9	41.5	54.9	39.6	27.9	30.3
	Multilateral	41.8	32.1	26.8	35.9	41.9	39.2
	NGOs	27.3	26.4	18.3	24.5	30.1	30.5
4)	Food aid deliveries by category:						
	Programme	24.1	33.9	52.4	26.2	21.0	21.5
	Relief	44.7	35.7	32.0	50.0	50.9	49.0
	Project	31.2	30.4	15.6	23.8	28.1	29.5
5)	Food aid deliveries by region:						
	Sub-Saharan Africa	33.1	33.0	18.5	35.2	33.1	31.1
	South and East Asia	38.4	40.4	33.9	28.0	37.6	38.7
	Europe and CIS	14.5	10.3	36.2	20.0	12.0	10.1
	Latin America and Caribbean	8.8	11.8	8.1	7.3	9.2	12.3
	North Africa and Middle East	5.1	4.4	3.3	9.4	8.1	7.8
6)	Deliveries to:						
	Developing Countries	98.3	98.8	69.8	87.6	97.6	98.8
	LIFDCs	90.1	85.4	61.8	75.7	83.0	84.1
	LDCs	47.9	43.8	30.4	39.4	42.0	38.0
7)	Total cereal food aid deliveries as a percentage	of:					
	World cereal production	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
	World cereal imports	3.0	3.3	5.6	4.2	3.9	3.4
8)	Cereal food aid deliveries to LIFDC expressed a	as a percentage of:					
	LIFDC cereal production	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
	LIFDC cereal import	7.6	8.8	11.5	10.5	10.1	8.8

<sup>\*</sup> The major trends in 2002 were:

 $<sup>- \</sup> Global \ food \ aid \ deliveries \ amounted \ to \ 9.6 \ million \ tons, \ 11 \ percent \ less \ than \ the \ 10.8 \ million \ tons \ delivered \ in \ 2001.$ 

<sup>-</sup> Emergency food aid deliveries with 4.7 million tons represented almost half of the global deliveries in 2002 and were 15 percent less than in 2001. Project food aid deliveries with 2.8 million tons were slightly less than the 3.0 million tons delivered in 2001.

<sup>-</sup> Programme food aid deliveries provided bilaterally on a government-to-government basis decreased from 2.3 million tons in 2001 to 2.1 million tons in 2002.

 $<sup>\</sup>hbox{- The Region of South and East Asia was the main recipient region with almost 40 percent of the 2002 deliveries.}$ 

<sup>-</sup> In 2002, 97 countries received food aid. The major recipient countries were the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Ethiopia and India.

<sup>-</sup> The United States of America was again the main donor, providing more 64 percent of the global deliveries. The balance was provided by 67 different donors, 46 of which were governments.

<sup>-</sup> In 2002, 39 percent of global deliveries was channelled multilaterally, 99 percent of which was through the World Food Programme, 31 percent was channelled through NGOs, and 30 percent was delivered bilaterally.

<sup>-</sup> Of the 9.6 million tons of food aid delivered in 2002, 3.3 million tons were sold and 6.3 million tons were actually distributed to targeted beneficiaries. The share of sold or un-targeted food aid jumped from 28 percent in 2001 to 34 percent in 2002.

Annex 2: W	Annex 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002 (thousand dollars)	OITURES' BY REGI	ION AND T	YPE, 1999-2002 (t	housand do	llars)		
	1999		2000		2001		20022	
	Expenditures		Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
GRAND TOTAL	1 429 570 100	00	1 158 283 100	100	1 776 438	100	1 592 160	100
DEVELOPMENT	246 449	17	184 966	16	231 059	13	194 692	12
RETIRE	1 080 205	76	920 310	94	1 421 350	98	1 282 791	2
Emergency			576 873	2	1 006 227	8	867 053	5
PRO/PRRO	291 916		343 438		415 123		415 738	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	34 147	2	25 856	2	32 184	2	36 651	7
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS	55 369	4	19 705	2	45 772	3	38 609	7
OTHER*	4 311	0	7 446	0	46 072	3	39 416	ဇ
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	633 456		637 459		885 644		899 374	
Percentage of all regions	44		55		20		99	
DEVELOPMENT	83 658	13	55 286	6	99 279	11	89 075	10
RELIEF	509 442	08	558 077	88	761 955	98	794 257	<b>8</b>
Emergency			348 512		459 455		476 630	
PRO/PRRO	192 345		209 565		302 500		317 627	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	11 646	2	13 042	7	18 437	2	14 178	7
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS <sup>3</sup>	28 709	5	11 055	2	5 972	1	1 864	0
ASIA	480 392		338 669		565 719		454 316	
Percentage of all regions	34		29		32		29	
DEVELOPMENT	100 803	21	79 514	23	81 033	14	920	15
RELIEF	370 183	77	252 092	74	469 351	83	360 182	79
Emergency PRO/PRRO	308 152 62 031		157 781 94 311		408 263		317 652 42 530	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	5 317	1	3 517	1	13 308	7	21 724	w
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS	4 ()89	1	3 546	1	2 027	0	6 040	-
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	,				•	•

	1999		2000		2001		2002²	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	139 077		84 011		166 162		86 788	
Percentage of all regions	10		7		6		w	
RELIEF	136 055	86	86 186	100	153 657	92	86 418	100
Emergency	122 645		66 124		127 801		52 862	
PRO/PRRO	13 410		20 061		25 856		33 556	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	4 012	છ	-2 212		493	0	235	0
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS <sup>3</sup>	686-		39	0	12 013	7	134	0
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	117 830		42 030		57 157		40 253	
Percentage of all regions	∞		4		B		7	
DEVELOPMENT	37 995	32	29 583	70	38 565	29	26 408	65
RELIEF		57	12 302	29	18 591	33	13 845	35
Emergency	50 779		999		7 238		3 967	
PRO/PRRO	16 780		11 737		11 353		628 6	
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS	12 276	10	145	0	•			
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	54 504		48 667		55 491		71 817	
Percentage of all regions	4		4		3		w	
DEVELOPMENT	23 993	44	20 584	42	12 182	22	12 696	18
RELIEF		11	11 654	24	17 549	32	28 088	39
Emergency	-1 295		3 889		3 224		15 940	
PRO/PRRO	7 350		2 1 165		14 325		12 148	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	13 172	24	11 509	24			461	_
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS	11 284	21	4 920	10	25 761	46	30 571	43
	Ш							

		Anne	<i>x</i> 3: WF	P OPEF	Annex 3: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITUR	IL EXP	ENDITU		r coun	ITRY, R	ES' BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002 (thousand dollars)	YT QN	PE, 199	99-2002	(thousa	llop pu	ars)			
			1999					2000					2001					2002		
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>8</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>®</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilateral	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilateral	Total
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	AFRICA																			
Angola	1 530	87 721	4 065	006	94 216	4	72 321	4 940	2 015	79 281	10	87 534	6 891	523	94 958	0	103 484	5 071		108 556
Benin	820	(38)	ı	77	859	1 745	1	•	73	1 818	1 835	1	1	1	1 835	1 666	1	1	1	1 666
Botswana	c	•	•		e	7	1	•	1	7	1	1	ı	•		1	1	•	1	•
Burkina Faso° Burundi³	5 058 2 533	(27)	1 1	319	5 052 2 958	564 398	104 2 530	1 1	79 250	3 178	1 680 1 894	494 22 018	- 292	35	2 174 24 715	2 861 257	226 12 873	-	230	3 317
Cameroon	4 008	1 493		(2)	5 498	394	(122)		19	290	1 089	313			1 402	1 641	130			1771
Cape Verde	96	•	•	-	76	851		•	Ξ	850	756	1	1	'	756	1 625	989	1	'	2 311
Central African Republic 1153	lic 1 153	(4)	•	29	1 178	1 069	63	•	1	1 133	199	51	1	1	711	1 378	1 420	1	1	2 798
Chad <sup>7</sup>	2 721	(431)	•	-	2 291	2 693	619	•	43	3 355	2 127	8 675	•	•	10 803	3 126	1 086	•	•	4 212
Comoros	1	150	1	1	150	1	7	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	٠	1	1	1	1	•
Congo <sup>3</sup>	0	5 008			2 008	'	3 221			3 221		2 659		,	2 659		2 390			2 390
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the <sup>3</sup> 1 479	le³ 1 479	11 912	•	957	14 348	107	12 591	•	349	13 047	17	32 515	910	613	34 054	0	41 051	1 139	(T)	42 189
Côte d'Ivoire⁴	878	•	•	2 112	2 990	953	•	•	(120)	833	1 246	21	1	2 720	3 987	1 388	1 139	•	1 539	4 066
Djibouti	(15)	2 257	•	1	2 242	40	2 900	1 522	1	4 461	149	6 587	950	'	2 686	454	4 995	29	•	5 516
Equatorial Guinea	3	ı			3		1	ı		•	ı				•					•
Eritrea	•	2 375	•	70	2 444	•	32 424	276	397	33 097	ı	45 844	545	•	46 389	•	22 221	(15)	•	22 206
Ethiopia	28 796	56 970	1	3 350	89 117	15 660	159 694	•	4 526	179 880	26 828	140 070	1 530	2 075	170 504	18 849	108 988	177	2	128 016
Gabon	1	1	1	1	•	1	582	1	1	282	•	299	1	'	299	1	311	1	1	311
Gambia <sup>7</sup>	1 250	' 6	1	' 0	1 250	1 503		1	· 1,	1 503	2 085	96	1	1	2 181	1 170	0 5	1	1	1 170
Ollalia	C71 1	132	'	00	<b>‡</b>	/7+ -	t	'	0	CC+ 1	1 100	'	'	'	001 1	+00	151	'	-	1601
Guinea⁴	508	4 944	İ	1	5 452	1 348	(281)	1	1	1 067	119	9 294	216	•	9 629	1 340	9 131	515	•	10 986
Guinea-Bissau	(408)	826 9	1	1	6959	(20)	825	•	1	804	•	1 251	1	1	1 251	1	2 251	i	'	2 251
Kenya	3 286	12 066	0	20 364	35 716	2 209	79 612	•	3 321	85 142	4 163	118 637	1	1	122 800	4 356	53 889	1	57	58 302
Lesotho	1 477	(2)	•	286	1 762	750	(5)	•	(19)	726	1 045	•	•	•	1 045	1 910	8 452	•	•	10 362
Liberia <sup>4</sup>	6	43 856	1 793	0	45 658	1	29 006	(828)	4	28 182	1 244	5 623	ı	•	298 9	1 522	8 828			10 350
Madagascar	1 138	89	•	117	1 322	1 612	2 406	1 027	82	5 130	4 262	969	217	,	5 175	4 242	324	190	•	4 756
Malawi	2 165	8 902	•	28	11 095	1 770	(125)	•	37	1 683	6 003	1 182	1	'	7 185	4 127	45 231	1 590	'	50 948
$\mathrm{Mali}^6$	1 563	674	•	(67)	2 169	1 902	926	•	45	2 922	3 289	1 157	1	'	4 446	4 189	1 367	1	1	5 556
$Mauritania^{6.7}$	1 820	(701)	1	1 752	2 872	1 636	(2)		(3)	1 631	3 418	1	1	1	3 418	2 703	3 102	1	'	2 805
Mauritius	63	•	ı	•	63	•	ı		1	•	ı	ı	1		•	ı	•	•	•	•

899 374 25 488 1 271 4 168 15 028 457 8 441 100 045 2 999 25 432 45 374 89 291 19 242 14 494 10 251 11 060 102 735 Bilateral Total 1 864 1 608 1 837 9 9 Special Oper. 20022 015 383 231 794 257  $Annex\ 3\ (con.)$ : WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES $^1$  BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002 (thousand dollars) 20 588 12 202 96 380 22 956 41 827 131 546 16 333 11 060 101 879 1 116 8 441 2 999 89 291 18 228 Relief Develop-ment 89 075 3 282 2 476 3 547 3 781 2 595 457 1 406 1 301 12 657 9 817 24 131 54 341 27 129 13 442 885 644 2 075 27 312 12 569 6 754 122 327 Total Bilateral - 448 Special Oper. 2 141 2614 2001 1 617 8 288 255 14 599 9999 113 624 52 013 10 049 1 236 761 955 26 140 15 710 233 515 1 094 24 201 Relief Develop-ment 99 279 8 702 2 328 2 928 3 393 17 889 5 814 1 135 29 307 1 913 2 075 1 171 11 687 52 620 1 081 16 730 4 762 637 459 1 448 21 377 14 040 20 922 27 746 52 131 113 300 681 9 257 53 668 3 427 Total (679) 72 12 1 517 14 55 (869) (3) (13) 28 159 93 138 1 038 Trust Funds<sup>8</sup> 2000 Special Oper. (547) 1 115 (1 432) 107 52 869 10 531 50 507 (1 194) 15 257 2 873 558 077 1 837 19 287 299 1 177 52 131 112 262 180 Relief Develop-55 286 1 953 1 647 1 401 1 771 2 036 14 610 26 432 3 210 394 1 081 2 800 633 456 3 600 502 1 907 90 368 189 12 447 3 582 33 492 14 894 6 935 13 624 59 469 9 244 27 383 13 411 214 062 (302) 15 111 61 422 1 321 Total (1 347) (6) (211) (544) Trust Funds<sup>®</sup> 108 (75) (11) 45 20 28 709 (15) 2 961 (18) 166 1999 300 2 086 174 3 179 11 646 4 946 15 149 127 846 14 6 142 13 093 509 442 41 918 32 200 4 298 168 13 396 214 079 89 407 1 351 1 447 13 624 42 455 Relief Develop-ment 985 189 3 920 39 2 541 506 1 756 5 469 14 054 27 049 16 Other regional expenditure Lao, People's Dem. Rep. Sao Tome and Principe TOTAL REGION Korea D.P.R. of Sierra Leone4 Mozambique Afghanistan Bangladesh East Timor Swaziland Zimbabwe Cambodia Indonesia Namibia Rwanda<sup>3</sup> Fanzania<sup>3</sup> Senegal7 Somalia Uganda<sup>3</sup> Zambia ASIA Bhutan Sudan China

		Annex ŝ	3 (con.): ¹	WFP OF	$Annex\ 3\ (con.)$ : WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDIT	NAL EX	PENDI.	rures¹	ву со	UNTRY	URES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002 (thousand dollars)	N AND	TYPE,	1999-20	02 <i>(tho</i> i	usand a	(ollars)			
			1999					2000					2001					<b>2002</b> <sup>2</sup>		
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>®</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>®</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilateral	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilateral	Total
Myanmar	1	1	1	1 473	1 473	•	1	1	1 314	1 314	•	653	1	969	1 349	1	1 472	1	12	1 484
Nepal	7 252	3 922	1	182	11 356	2 464	3 569	•	84	6 117	10 805	5 870	•	1	16 675	7 971	4 880	1	'	12 851
Pakistan	10 051	2 250	379	(51)	12 630	4 411	910	(916)	62	4 467	6 293	4 600	1	1	10 893	2 357	7 309	6	1	9 675
Papua New Guinea	' 6		8	' [	® ;	1 0	' (	1	1 6	' 6	' [	' 6	1	1	- 700	' 000	, ,	1	1	1 7
<b>Уг</b> т <i>L</i> anka	2 649	2 046	'	1/	4712	1 948	1 963		0	3 910	63/	3 224	'	1	3 861	668 7	4 865	1		/ /64
Thailand	•	(124)	•	1	(124)	•	101	٠	173	273	•	•	•	1	1	•	•	•	1	•
Viet Nam	8 630	181	1	(8)	8 802	9 682	158	1	5	9 846	182	12	1	1	194	1	1	1	'	Ī
Other regional expenditure	liture -	•	•	1	•	•	ı	•	-	1	•	35 008	10 338	•	45 346	49	880 89	17 258	•	85 410
TOTAL REGION 100 803 370 183	100 803	370 183	5 317	4 089	480 392	79 514 252 092	252 092	3 517	3 546	338 669	81 033 4	469 351	13 308	2 027	565 719	028 99	360 182	21 724	6 040	454 316
														į						
<b>EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS</b>	JNE AND	SID																		
				ľ															ľ	
6 Albania	•	(98)	•	1	(98)	•	_	•	•	-	•	1 589	•	1	1 589	•	2 378	•	•	2 378
Armenia	•	4 776	1	20	4 796	•	4 990		,	4 990	•	11 661	•	1	11 661	•	3 993	1	'	3 993
Azerbaijan	•	8 119	•	1	8 119	•	3 196		•	3 196	•	5 691	•	1	5 691	•	3 794	•	•	3 794
Georgia	•	6 363	1	1	6 363	•	3 554	1	22	3 575	•	20 667	467	1	21 134	'	5 215	225	'	5 440
Macedonia, FYR				1	•				-	•		828			828		43			43
Russian Federation	•	238	•	-	238	•	7 399	٠	-	7 399	•	12 389	•	1	12 389	•	13 843	•	261	14 104
Tajikistan	•	9 652	•	1	9 653	•	9 295	•	5	9 300	•	37 623	•	1	37 623	•	40 098	10	•	40 108
Turkmenistan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 973	•	1	1 973	•	•	•	'	•
Yugoslavia, Federal Rep. of	ep. of	106 992	4 077	(1 010)	110 059	•	57 751	(184)	12	57 579	•	51 596	26	12 013	63 635	•	13 905	•	(126)	13 779
Other regional expenditure	liture -	1	(65)	1	(65)	•	1	(2 028)	1	(2 028)	•	689 6	ı	'	9 639	1	3 149	•	•	3 149
TOTAL REGION	•	136 055	4 012	(686)	139 077	•	86 186	(2 212)	39	84 012	•	153 657	493	12 013	166 162	•	86 418	235	134	86 787
	į		ļ																	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	A AND TI	1E CAR	IBBEAN																	
Belize	1	1	1	1	•	1	4	1	٠	4	1	203	1	1	203	1	3	1	1	3
Bolivia	4 994	1	1	1 295	6 289	5 834	1	1	33	2 867	5 648	354	1	1	6 002	5 178	125	1	'	5 303
Colombia	1 795	942	•	1	2 737	1 087	3 005	•	1	4 092	603	3 429	1	1	4 032	4	1 815	•	'	1 859
Cuba	4 262	757	1	445	5 464	2 283	14	1	S	2 301	2 806	162	•	1	2 968	2 031	212	1	1	2 243
Dominican Republic	1 019	3 743	1	728	5 491	611	257	1	Ξ	998	2 048	876	i	1	2 924	399	498	1	1	897

1 338 13 870 4 218 2 131 2 556 5 702 5 208 4 164 4 755 2 7 2 2 31 754 2 302 2 068 Bilateral Total 1 644 Special Oper. 20022 461  $Annex\ 3\ (con.)$ : WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES $^1$  BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002 (thousand dollars) 2 826 2 722 12 731 Relief 1874 13 845 993 554 Develop-ment 748 2 099 1 437 26 408 878 1 075 5 208 4 744 3 599 9 3 251 92 1 647 5 166 57 157 3 375 27 817 2 261 11 236 3 413 1 579 2 421 Bilateral Total 25 761 Special Oper. 2001 3 375 2 056 540 154 3 646 4 270 4 823 2 931 1 158 9029 Relief 413 433 18 591 Develop-ment 38 565 040 1 848 2 045 1 163 2 407 4 013 4 584 5 166 8 305 2 980 Total 3 201 8 589 5 382 2 247 1 074 42 031 18 292 3 711 1 011 5 881 4 661 (20) (17) 145 4 849 2 € Trust Funds<sup>8</sup> 4 4 42 48  $\mathfrak{S}$ 38 (5) Special Oper. 2000 11 509 12 302 1 011 1 934 8 422 2 513 1 062 1 408 Relief (94) 131 564 Develop-29 583 4 473 1 198 3 095 5 496 694 (7) 2 969 3 4 103 8 594 4 058 1 442 1 005 3 703 9 415 117 830 3 749 25 013 2 889 2 617 2 588 6 305 009 59 968  $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathfrak o}}$ Total 12 276 Trust Funds<sup>®</sup> 2 699 (24) 347 2 202 1 236 3 349 57260 10 648  $\exists$ Special Oper. 13 172 1999 MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 67 559 968 1 193 296 118 452 (15) 2 161 939 Relief 61 810 Develop-ment 4 413 1 005 2 555 (5) 6 067 37 995 3 690 2 592 2 617 2 470 2 863 5 854 6 761 Other Regional Expenditure Other regional expenditure Syrian Arab Republic TOTAL REGION Palestinian Territory St Kitts and Nevis El Salvador<sup>5</sup> Gu atemala<sup>5</sup> Nicaragua<sup>5</sup> Venezuela Honduras<sup>5</sup> Morocco Ecuador Jamaica Guyana Panama Algeria Tunisia Yemen Jordan Egypt Haiti Iraq\* Peru Iran

# Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002 (thousand dollars)

			1999					2000					2001					2002		
	Develop- Relief ment	Relief	Special Trust Oper. Funds <sup>®</sup>	Trust Funds <sup>®</sup>	Total	Develop- Relief Special ment Oper.	Relief		Trust Funds <sup>®</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief Special Bilateral Total Oper.	Special Oper.	Bilateral	Total	Develop- Relief ment		Special Oper.	Bilateral	Total
TOTAL REGION	23 993	6 055	13 172	11 284	54 504	20 584	11 654	11 509	4 920	48 667	12 182	17 549	•	25 761	55 491	12 696	28 088	461	30 571	71817
ALL REGIONS	246 449 1 089 295	189 295	34 147		55 369 1 425 259	184 966 920 310	920 310	25 856	19 705	19 705 1 150 837	231 059 1 421 103		32 238	32 238 45 772 1 730 173		194 550 1 282 791	282 791	36 597	38 609 1 552 547	. 552 547
OTHER"	•	•	•	•	4 311	•	•	•	•	7 446		246	(54)		46 264	142	•	54	٠	39 613
GRAND TOTAL	246 449 1 089 295	189 295	34 147	55 369	55 369 1 429 570   184 966	184 966	920 310	25 856	19 705	19 705 1 158 283	231 059 1 421 350	421 350	32 184	45 772 1	45 772 1 776 438	194 692 1 282 791	282 791	36 651	38 609 1 592 160	. 592 160

1 Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

2 Provisional figures.

From 1999 to 2000, expenditures reported under:

3 Rwanda also cover expenditures incurred under the Great Lakes Emergency Operation in Burundi, Congo, Congo D.R., Tanzania and Uganda.

4 Liberia also cover expenditures incurred under the Liberia Regional Refugee Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

Nicaragua also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Emergency Operation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Mali also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Protracted Relief Operation in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.

Senegal also cover expenditures incurred under the Sahel Drought Response in Chad, Gambia, Mauritania and Niger.

8 From 1999 to 2000, Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilaterals, JPO and other funds in trust.

Operational expenditures such as General Fund, insurance and, from 2001, Trust Funds 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 EXPENDITURES' FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND RELIEF OPERATIONS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1999-2002 (thousand dollars)

		1999			2000			2001			<b>2002</b> <sup>2</sup>	
	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	1 369 890	100.0	0.34	1 131 132	100.0	0.27	1 652 163	100.0	0.40	1 477 483	100.0	0.37
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY <sup>3</sup>												
Least developed countries	707 265	51.6	1.11	626 605	55.4	0.98	922 763	55.9	1.48	932 312	63.1	1.50
Low-income, food-deficit countries	1 184 914	86.5	0.32	986 573	87.2	0.26	1 434 180	8.98	0.40	1 227 544	83.1	0.34
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	604 747	44.1	1.32	626 404	55.4	1.29	861 234	53.1	1.75	883 332	59.8	1.79
Asia	476 303	34.8	0.16	335 123	29.6	0.11	550 385	33.9	0.18	426 553	28.9	0.14
Eastern Europe and CIS <sup>4</sup>	140 066	10.2	0.76	83 973	7.4	0.46	153 657	9.5	0.81	86 418	5.8	0.47
Latin America and the Caribbean	105 554	7.7	0.71	41 885	3.7	0.24	57 157	3.5	0.33	40 253	2.7	0.27
Middle East and North Africa	43 220	3.2	0.17	43 747	3.9	0.18	29 731	1.8	0.12	40 784	2.8	0.16

Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.

Provisional figures.

Actual classifications for each year.

<sup>4</sup> Relief only.

Annex 4 - Table 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1999-2002 (thousand dollars)

volution         % of or performance of performance of total and			1999		Ļ	2000		Ļ	2001	i	!	20022	
246 449         100.0         0.07         184 966         100.0         0.05         231 059         100.0         0.07         194 692         100.0           121 333         49.2         0.19         79 501         43.0         0.12         146 303         65.3         0.28         128 687         66.1           121 333         49.2         0.19         79 501         43.0         0.12         146 303         65.3         0.28         128 687         66.1           121 333         49.2         0.19         79 501         43.0         0.12         99.1         0.07         186 35.2         95.7           83 658         33.9         0.19         55 286         29.9         0.12         99 279         43.0         0.25         89 076         45.8           100 803         40.9         0.04         79 514         43.0         0.03         81 033         35.1         0.03         66 372         34.1           37 995         15.4         0.25         29 583         16.0         0.19         38 565         16.7         0.26         26 408         13.6           23 993         9.7         0.17         20 584         11.1         0.15         0.19		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	capita (dollars)
246 449         100.0         0.07         184 966         100.0         0.05         231 059         100.0         0.07         194 692         100.0           121 333         49.2         0.19         79 501         43.0         0.12         146 303         63.3         0.28         128 687         66.1           218 181         88.5         0.06         165 905         89.7         0.04         215 533         93.1         0.07         186 352         95.7           83 658         33.9         0.19         55 286         29.9         0.12         99 279         43.0         0.25         89 076         45.8           100 803         40.9         0.04         79 514         43.0         0.03         81 033         35.1         0.03         66 372         34.1           23 993         9.7         0.17         0.18         0.19         38 565         16.7         0.26         65.408         13.6													
121 333 49.2 0.19 79 501 43.0 0.12 146 303 63.3 0.28 128 687 66.1 218 181 88.5 0.06 165 905 89.7 0.04 215 533 93.1 0.07 186 35.2 95.7 83 658 33.9 0.19 55 286 29.9 0.12 99 279 43.0 0.25 89 076 45.8 100 803 40.9 0.04 79 514 43.0 0.03 81 033 35.1 0.03 66 372 34.1 23 993 9.7 0.17 20 584 11.1 0.15 12 182 5.3 0.09 12 69.0 6.5		246 449	100.0	0.07	184 966	100.0	0.05	231 059	100.0	0.07	194 692	100.0	90.0
ies 218 181 88.5 0.06 165 905 89.7 0.04 215 533 63.3 0.28 128 687 66.1 165 905 89.7 0.04 215 533 93.1 0.07 186 352 95.7 186 31.8 181 88.5 0.06 165 905 89.7 0.04 215 533 93.1 0.05 29.8 29.8 29.9 0.12 99.279 43.0 0.25 89.076 45.8 13.4 11.1 0.15 12.182 5.3 0.09 12.696 6.5	CATEGORY												
ies 218 181 88.5 0.06 165 905 89.7 0.04 215 533 93.1 0.07 186 352 95.7 89.7 89.7 0.04 215 95.7 89.7 89.7 89.7 89.7 89.7 89.7 89.7 89	ies	121 333	49.2	0.19	79 501	43.0	0.12	146 303	63.3	0.28	128 687	66.1	0.24
83 658       33.9       0.19       55 286       29.9       0.12       99 279       43.0       0.25       89 076       45.8         100 803       40.9       0.04       79 514       43.0       0.03       81 033       35.1       0.03       66 372       34.1         1       37 995       15.4       0.25       29 583       16.0       0.19       38 565       16.7       0.26       26 408       13.6         23 993       9.7       0.17       20 584       11.1       0.15       12 182       5.3       0.09       12 696       6.5	icit countries	218 181	88.5	90.0	165 905	2.68	0.04	215 533	93.1	0.07	186 352	95.7	90.0
83 658         33.9         0.19         55 286         29.9         0.12         99 279         43.0         0.25         89 076         45.8           an         100 803         40.9         0.04         79 514         43.0         0.03         81 033         35.1         0.03         66 372         34.1           an         37 995         15.4         0.25         29 583         16.0         0.19         38 565         16.7         0.26         26 408         13.6           23 993         9.7         0.17         20 584         11.1         0.15         12 182         5.3         0.09         12 696         6.5	í GROUP												
tan         37 995         1.7         0.04         79 514         43.0         0.03         81 033         35.1         0.03         66 372         34.1           can         37 995         15.4         0.25         29 583         16.0         0.19         38 565         16.7         0.26         26 408         13.6           23 993         9.7         0.17         20 584         11.1         0.15         12 182         5.3         0.09         12 696         6.5		83 658	33.9	0.19	55 286	29.9	0.12	99 279	43.0	0.25	920 68	45.8	0.22
ean         37 995         15.4         0.25         29 583         16.0         0.19         38 565         16.7         0.26         26 408         13.6           23 993         9.7         0.17         20 584         11.1         0.15         12 182         5.3         0.09         12 696         6.5		100 803	40.9	0.04	79 514	43.0	0.03	81 033	35.1	0.03	66 372	34.1	0.03
23 993 9.7 0.17 20 584 11.1 0.15 12 182 5.3 0.09 12 696 6.5	e Caribbean	37 995	15.4	0.25	29 583	16.0	0.19	38 565	16.7	0.26	26 408	13.6	0.18
	th Africa	23 993	6.7	0.17	20 584	11.1	0.15	12 182	5.3	0.09	12 696	6.5	0.09

Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.

Provisional figures.
 Actual classifications for each year.

Annex 5 - Table 1: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS in 2002 BY DONOR (thousand dollars)

Dominican Republic Egypt	19 13 024 1 295 947 433 22 606 1 250 23 399 200	745 10 49 19 633 984 3 510 15 996 368 9 715	132 1 863	17 609 1 031 3 942 3 416		8 2 25	76 2 50 291
Andorra Angola Australia Austria Bangladesh Belgium Canada China Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt	13 024 1 295 947 433 22 606 1 250 23 399	49 19 633 984 3 510 15 996		1 031 3 942		2	50 291
Angola Australia Austria Bangladesh Belgium Canada China Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic	13 024 1 295 947 433 22 606 1 250 23 399	19 633 984 3 510 15 996		1 031 3 942		2	50 291
Australia Austria Bangladesh Belgium Canada China Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt	1 295 947 433 22 606 1 250 23 399	984 3 510 15 996 368		1 031 3 942			50 291 3 310
Austria Bangladesh Belgium Canada China Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt	1 295 947 433 22 606 1 250 23 399	984 3 510 15 996 368		1 031 3 942		25	50 291 3 310
Bangladesh Belgium Canada China Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt	947 433 22 606 1 250 23 399	3 510 15 996 368		3 942			3 310
Belgium Canada China Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt	433 22 606 1 250 23 399	15 996 368					
Canada China Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt	22 606 1 250 23 399	15 996 368				270	947
China Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt	1 250 23 399	368	1 803	3 410	2 770	270 1 221	8 288 47 874
Cuba Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt	23 399				2 110	1 221	1 250
Denmark Dominican Republic Egypt Eritrea				252			620
Dominican Republic Egypt		, , 10		3 749		3 185	40 047
Egypt	200			4		2 102	4
							200
Lilica		35					35
European Commission		119 372		50 218	6 455	2 495	178 539
Faroe Islands		329					329
Finland	7 943	7 581	490	1 130		303	17 447
France	1 368	1 859		10 392		470	14 089
Germany	20 968	26 419		11 101	712	1 106	60 306
Holy See	000		10				10
Honduras	982					65	982
Hungary Iceland		11				03	65 11
India	907	7 444					8 351
Ireland	1 025	6 204	462	2 398	92	179	10 360
Italy	9 882	22 817	102	2 897	269	2 066	37 930
Japan	8 149	47 890	400	35 616	20)	565	92 620
Japan-NGO				21			21
Japan-Private		288		30			318
Jordan	42						42
Kenya		12 140					12 140
Korea, Rep of	100	15 933				158	16 191
Latter Day Saint Charities		1 000					1 000
Luxembourg	393	2 046		491			2 930
Malaysia	2	100					100
Morocco	2			100			2
Nepal Netherlands		32 188	2 993	21 902	361	1 350	100 58 793
New Zealand	355	149	2 993	242	301	1 330	745
Nicaragua Nicaragua	3	147		272			3
Norway	28 679	6 489	1 989	6 028	1 416	1 182	45 783
Oman		2 000					2 000
Opec Fund	165						165
Panama	1						1
Peru	7						7
Poland		60		155			215
Private donors <sup>2</sup>	114	316		99	18	130	678
San Marino		8					8
Saudi Arabia	1 092	2 610		422			4 124
Singapore	1.5	20					20
Slovakia Slovenia	15					36	15 36
South Africa		43				30	43
Spain		1 353		731		558	2 641
Sri Lanka	104	1 333		731		330	104
Sweden	101	14 325	2 419	10 332	3 806	276	31 159
Switzerland	2 095	10 109	1 236	8 007	1 378	1 330	24 155
Thailand		20					20
TNT Post Group (TPG)	99			10			109
United Kingdom	1 928	69 823	494	5 726	10 613	7 143	95 727
United Nations	74	371		377			822
United States	65 761	584 292	50	270 126	9 204	555	929 988
USA Friends of WFP	123	1 379		1 050	19		2 572
Total	215 549	1 048 034	12 540	469 603	37 113	24 675	1 807 514

Others include JPOs, non-standard contributions and untied multilateral contributions.
 Private donors' contributions include those from the private sector valued at less than US\$10,000 each.
 Bilateral contributions include contributions to Iraq under United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 "Oil for Food" Agreement.

Annex 5 - Table 2: MAJOR DONORS' TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION IN 2002 (thousand dollars)

Rank	Total		Development		IEFR		IRA	PRRO		SO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	<b>Donor</b> Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	United States	936 676	United States	65 761	United States	584 292	Netherlands 2 993	United States	270 126	United Kingdom	10 613
7	European Commission	178 539	Norway	28 679	European Commission	119 372	Sweden 2 419	European Commission	50 218	United States	9 204
8	United Kingdom	95 727	Denmark	23 399	United Kingdom	69 823	Norway 1 989	Japan	35 616	European Commission	6 455
4	Japan	92 620	Canada	22 606	Japan	47 890	Canada 1 863	Netherlands	21 902	Sweden	3 806
w	Germany	908 09	Germany	20 968	Netherlands	32 188	Switzerland 1 236	Australia	17 609	Canada	2 770
9	Netherlands	58 793	Australia	13 024	Germany	26 419		Germany	11 101	Norway	1 416
7	Australia	50 291	Italy	9 882	Italy	22 817		France	10 392	Switzerland	1 378
<b>∞</b>	Canada	47 874	Japan	8 149	Australia	19 633		Sweden	10 332		
6	Norway	45 783	Finland	7 943	Canada	15 996		Switzerland	8 007		
10	Denmark	40 047	Switzerland	2 095	Korea, Rep. of	15 933		Norway	6 028		
11	Italy	37 930	United Kingdom	1 928	Sweden	14 325		United Kingdom	5 726		
12	Sweden	31 159	France	1 368	Kenya	12 140		Belgium	3 942		
13	Switzerland	24 155	Austria	1 295	Switzerland	10 109		Denmark	3 749		
4	Finland	17 447	China	1 250	Denmark	9 715		Canada	3 416		
15	Korea, Rep. of	16 191	Saudi Arabia	1 092	Finland	7 581		Italy	2 897		
16	France	14 089	Ireland	1 025	India	7 444		Ireland	2 398		
17	Kenya	12 140			Norway	6 489		Finland	1 130		
18	Ireland	10 360			Ireland	6 204		USA Friends of WFP	1 050		
19	India	8 351			Belgium	3 510		Austria	1 031		
20	Belgium	8 288			Saudi Arabia	2 610					
21	Saudi Arabia	4 124			Luxembourg	2 046					
22	Austria	3 310			Oman	2 000					
83	Luxembourg	2 930			France	1 859					
4	Spain	2 641			USA Friends of WFP	1 379					
25	USA Friends of WFP	2 572			Spain	1 353					
56	Oman	2 000			Latter Day Saint Charities	s 1 000					
77	China	1 250									
82	Latter Day Saint Charities	es 1 000									
-	9511										

1 Donors who contributed more than US\$1 million.

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# In memoriam

In memory of the staff members of the World Food Programme

who lost their lives in 2002

in the service of the hungry poor

Genesh Harichund, South Africa

8 August

Rabia Abdullah Al-Breifkany, Iraq

25 September

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE



Communications Division
World Food Programme
Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68/70 - 00148 Rome, Italy
Tel.: +39-066513-2628 • Fax: +39-066513-2840
E-mail: wfpinfo@wfp.org

www.wfp.org

