

World Food Programme

Annual Report 2004



World Food
Programme

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Preface

As 2004 opened, we were providing relief to thousands of earthquake victims in Bam, Iran. Tragically, as 2005 approached, WFP was responding to the unprecedented loss of life and livelihoods in tsunami-ravaged areas around the Indian Ocean. In the months in between, we struggled with the incredibly complex challenges in the Darfur region of Sudan and across the border in Chad, bringing food aid to millions of people displaced by conflict, hunger and extreme poverty.

By year end, we delivered US\$2.9 billion worth of food aid to 113 million people in 80 countries, including 26 million people in Iraq through one of the largest bilateral operations in WFP history. These accomplishments reflect the continuing support of our donors, the contributions of our UN family and partners, and – significantly – the tremendous dedication of our staff to those in need. But it was also a humbling experience for all of us – particularly when nearly one billion people continue to suffer from hunger, poverty, conflict and natural disasters.

WFP delivered assistance to 39 countries facing food emergencies. More than half of this assistance was directed to Africa, where the average number of food crises has almost tripled since the mid-1980s. The situation last year in

southern Africa, burdened by the ‘triple threat’ of HIV/AIDS, food insecurity and weakened capacity for governance, remained one of the world’s most extensive and serious humanitarian crises.

Our development assistance programmes helped improve the outlook for longer-term food security for 24 million people in 52 countries. We expanded our school feeding network in Latin America, worked with the Sahel Alliance to expand school feeding initiatives in West Africa and co-hosted a Global Ministerial Consultation on Maternal and Child Health with the Government of India. WFP school feeding, mother-and-child nutrition projects and HIV/AIDS initiatives helped mitigate the impact of hunger and malnutrition for millions of the most vulnerable – pregnant and nursing mothers, and young children.

According to the most recent estimates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), there are 852 million undernourished people in the world. Chronic hunger, malnutrition and related diseases cause the death of 25,000 people every day, with children accounting for more than 70 percent of these deaths – a silent yet catastrophic global disaster.



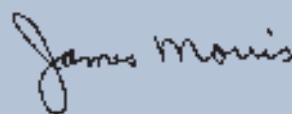
The nutrition of children is the keystone of their future, and every single child deserves to have that basic start in life. To deny them that is shameful and unacceptable. Yet efforts to reduce child hunger worldwide are simply not getting the job done. The volume of food aid world wide actually went down last year to 7.5 million tons from 10.3 million tons in 2003. This is a precipitous slide since 2001, when just under 11 million tons of food aid were delivered – particularly as the number of people in need has been growing every year. We can take some credit for the fact that nearly half of the food aid in 2004 was supplied by WFP and that 99 percent of it went to the world's least developed countries (LDCs) where it is needed most. But much more needs to be done.

At the current pace of hunger reduction, the global community will fall far short of achieving the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving hunger and poverty by 2015. The eight MDGs have become major organizing themes for our work and that of the global development and humanitarian communities, and food and nutrition are central parts of most of them. We cannot afford to fail.

The exceptional worldwide response to the tsunami disaster silenced the sceptics and emphasized how much the world really does care when people are hurting or at risk. The partnerships we are building within the UN family, with the donor community, the private sector and the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) we work with show how much can be achieved to alleviate this suffering.

WFP reviewed new ways to finance the fight against hunger and poverty with 50 heads of state at the *World Leaders' Meeting on Action Against Hunger and Poverty* in New York in September 2004. Efforts to broaden and diversify our donor base continued, with contributions from new donors complementing our traditional donor base. We expanded our work with private sector partners and launched a new fundraising event called *Walk the World*, which will become a truly global event to help raise funds to fight hunger. Increased collaboration with our private partners also helped refine our future strategic vision, as well as enhance our logistics and operational expertise.

Throughout 2004, WFP focused on ways to become more effective, efficient and responsive. We improved our internal business processes so that we can feed more people in crisis on time, and strengthened our capacity to manage, fundraise and communicate, as well as assess vulnerability and emergency needs. All this will improve our policies, plans and priorities, and ultimately help us better serve the world's poorest, hungriest and most vulnerable people, as well as build a partnership committed to ending hunger among children.



James Morris
Executive Director
World Food Programme



2004 was a year of need for hundreds of millions of people around the world. They ranged from the 140 million struck by natural disasters to the many more suffering every day from chronic hunger. In total, WFP planned to deliver food aid to 81 million people in 2004. In the event, by the end of the year, WFP met the emergency needs and supported the economic and social development of nearly 113 million people in 80 countries – shipping 5.1 million tons of food.



WFP distributed emergency food aid and relief assistance to 63 million people in 69 countries in 2004 – more than 57 percent went to beneficiaries in Africa, 26 percent in Asia, 15 percent to the Middle East and North Africa and 3 percent to Latin America. The ten largest relief operations delivered emergency food aid to 41 million people in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burundi, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Ethiopia, Indonesia, southern Africa, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. Development assistance – to support longer term food security – reached 24 million people in 52 countries, with 64 percent of beneficiaries in LDCs and 94 percent in low-income food deficit countries (LIFDCs).

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2004

Results for 29 emergency operations, focused on saving lives and reducing acute malnutrition, found that the prevalence of acute malnutrition had declined in 21 operations, while crude mortality rates declined in four of nine operations (all in Africa).

Emergency operations in **Darfur** and eastern **Chad**, slower to start-up than originally expected due to restricted access, insecurity and severe logistical constraints, scaled up and provided full food sector coverage by the final quarter of 2004 – supported by the WFP-led emergency needs assessment and nutrition survey of the entire at-risk population.

Results from round three of the southern Africa Community and Household Surveillance found that food aid mitigated hunger and prevented beneficiaries from resorting to extreme coping strategies – with aid most effective when targeted to asset-poor households, with asset ownership the best overall indicator of vulnerability and an important criterion for food-aid-related targeting.

Several operations related to improving malnutrition and health of women, children and other vulnerable people showed positive trends (based on data reported) in 2004. Food aid helped reduce the proportion of chronically malnourished or stunted (height-for-age) young children in **DPRK** from 42 percent in 2002 to 37 percent in 2004, with acute malnutrition or wasting (weight-for-height) declining from 9 to 7 percent, according to the October 2004 follow-up survey.

2004 in Review



WFP school feeding operations in **Afghanistan** – a platform for community health as well as education – were instrumental in the success of the world's largest ever de-worming campaign, treating nearly 4.5 million children in 8,000 schools.

The renewed availability of development food resources allowed for more rapid response to the emergency needs of natural disaster-afflicted populations in Latin America: from drought in **Cuba** and the Chaco region of **Bolivia**, floods and landslides in the **Dominican Republic** and **Nicaragua**, civil conflict and flooding in **Haiti**, to frost in the Puno department of **Peru**.

WFP supported HIV/AIDS programming in 41 countries in Africa, Asia and Central America

in 2004, reaching 21 of the 25 highest HIV-infected countries of the world.

There were also significant achievements in terms of initiatives to improve operational efficiency and support organizational staffing, structure and partnerships.

Pilot projects in the **Occupied Palestinian Territories** and the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** found that 4.7 million more beneficiaries were reached on time with the same level of funds as the previous year.

A record US\$95 million was contributed for Special Operations to provide support for 27 relief operations worldwide.

WFP purchased an all-time high of 3.6 million tons of food in 2004, over 70 percent of the total 5.1 million tons delivered.

A record US\$88.6 million was allocated from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) to start 28 relief operations in 2004. The IRA is a revolving and replenishable fund that allows WFP to respond rapidly to urgent humanitarian crises.



WFP in Figures 2004

WFP reached 113 million people in 80 countries in 2004 – 38 million in emergency operations (EMOPs); 25 million in protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs); 24 million in development programmes; 26 million in the Iraq bilateral operation.

89 million women and children received food assistance, including 8.7 million boys and 7.9 million girls assisted through school feeding programmes.

2.8 million refugees and 6.9 million internally displaced people (IDPs) were reached, primarily in camps.

WFP accounted for nearly 50 percent of global food aid deliveries in 2004.

Operational expenditures reached US\$3.1 billion, the highest level since the record US\$3.3 billion in 2003.

WFP shipped 5.1 million tons of food, including 1.6 million tons through the Iraq operation.

WFP purchased 3.6 million tons of food, valued at US\$1.05 billion in 2004 – 25 percent more than in 2003.

New commitments valued at US\$3.76 billion approved in 2004 include:

- 2 Country Programmes – approved resources of US\$49 million and 82,041 tons;
- 7 Development Projects – commitments of US\$71.1 million and 103,449 tons;
- 28 EMOPs – commitments of US\$1.56 billion and 2.45 million tons;
- 20 PRROs – commitments of US\$1.87 billion and 3.53 million tons;
- 13 Special Operations – commitments of US\$210.5 million.

38 Joint Emergency Needs Assessments were conducted with FAO or the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

US\$3.2 billion in contributions were confirmed, including nearly US\$1 billion earmarked for bilateral operations, including Iraq, and US\$61.6 million in cash and gifts-in-kind from the private sector.



Focus on the Darfur Crisis

BACKGROUND

The current conflict in Sudan's western Darfur region began in early 2003, but took more than a year to hit front pages and television news broadcasts. In February 2004, the United Nations called Darfur 'the worst humanitarian crisis in the world', finally sparking international attention to the unfolding nightmare.

Following an assessment mission in September 2004, WFP confirmed that 1.6 million people were in need of food aid in Darfur, but that number is expected to rise to as high as 2.8 million during the 2005 'hunger season' because of a poor harvest and the continuing impact of the conflict on civilian life. Another 200,000 refugees had fled across the border to eastern Chad.

The true scale of the suffering in Darfur is difficult to grasp, but some 70 percent of a population of six million is believed to have already been directly or indirectly affected by a conflict that is proving frustratingly difficult to resolve. By the end of the year, armed confrontations were on the increase, putting large numbers of beneficiaries out of the reach of WFP and its NGO partners.

WFP began operations to deliver food to drought-affected people in the region in April 2002, scaled up its activity soon after the start of the war and was at the forefront of efforts to bring relief to a traumatised community in 2004.

WFP OPERATIONS IN SUDAN AND CHAD

In the face of often overwhelming odds, WFP was feeding 1.7 million people per month by the end of the year, delivering over 26,500 metric tons of food commodities to Darfur in December. Over 140,000 tons of food was delivered in Darfur between the start of the emergency operation in April and the end of 2004. This was achieved despite widespread insecurity, particularly towards the end of 2004, and other major logistical constraints outlined below.

WFP's initial response was hindered by severe restrictions by the Government of Sudan on access to Darfur, which only began to ease following the ceasefire signed between the warring parties in April. Under pressure from the international community, Khartoum agreed in May to accelerate the visa and travel permit process, easing access to

WFP FOOD AID CORRIDORS: DARFUR CRISIS



Focus on the Darfur Crisis

Darfur for humanitarian personnel. However, the delay significantly undermined WFP's ability to get its operation in Darfur up and running in time to meet the huge needs and combat the impact of the rainy season on deliveries. This was compounded by an initially muted response from the donor community.

Staffing levels rose throughout the year, to the point where WFP had 65 international and 300 national staff employed in Darfur itself. Overall, WFP had more than 100 international staff working in support of the Darfur operation in Sudan.

In addition to the three Area Offices in the state capitals of Nyala, El Fasher and El Geneina, a further 11 field offices were operational. The field offices and forward warehousing, located close to IDP camps in relatively remote locations, were particularly important in facilitating assessments and monitoring, as well as supporting co-operating partners.

Food deliveries to rebel-held areas in Darfur were not possible until the signing of an agreement in Asmara on August 6, when it was agreed with the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) that UN humanitarian personnel would have full and unimpeded access. However, day-to-day access to these areas remained complex and unpredictable. In eastern Chad, WFP supplied food to ten camps that were home to the approximately 200,000 refugees from the Darfur conflict.

LOGISTICAL CHALLENGES

In Darfur, WFP has faced one of its greatest challenges in delivering food to those in need. The region covers an area the size of France and is poorly served by road, rail and air infrastructure. There are only two tarmac airstrips (at Nyala and El Fasher) and only one stretch of poorly maintained tarmac road between Nyala and Zalingei in South Darfur. Many of the roads marked on maps are little more than tracks in the desert sand.



LIBYA CORRIDOR

In July, agreement was reached with the Libyan Government for a new supply route to the refugee camps in eastern Chad through the Saharan desert. The opening of the Libya corridor was an important development, particularly since it is unaffected by the seasonal rains which rendered the route from the Cameroonian port of Douala through Chad extremely treacherous.

Trucks take at least three weeks to make the 2,800-kilometre journey to the camps. The first shipment of 440 tons of Swiss-donated wheat flour was successfully delivered to Chad in early September, and was followed by a large shipment of over 6,500 tons of US mixed commodities that arrived in the port of Benghazi in early November. Further donations, including a large gift from Germany, have since followed.

Although the corridor has only thus far been used to transport food to the camps in Chad, it is intended that with the agreement of the Sudanese Government it could also be used for deliveries to Darfur itself.



During the rainy season between July and October, great swathes of Darfur were impassable as *wadis* swelled with water and cut roads, stranding even the best-equipped trucks for several days at a time. WFP began an air-drop operation to reach those areas cut off by the rains and insecurity and by the end of 2004 had dropped over 14,000 tons of food, as well as airlifting a total of 9,000 tons to the three state capitals. To increase the capacity of air operations to the Darfur, WFP expanded apron space at both El Obeid and Nyala airports. Air operations were also hindered by the fluctuating and unreliable supply of jet fuel to important bases and by a frustrating series of bureaucratic obstacles that delayed the deployment of new aircraft at a time when they were needed most. A fleet of four helicopters was operational by September to assist humanitarian activities.

WFP also faced difficulties sourcing trucks in the local market, already severely stretched by the demands of the agricultural sector after a bumper 2003 harvest and the expanding oil industry. One-hundred-and-twenty all-terrain 6x6 trucks were purchased from the Netherlands and set to work in Darfur, although the full extent of their utility will only truly be seen during the 2005 rainy season. Plans to purchase a further 150 heavy-duty trucks were also at an advanced stage by December. A dedicated fleet of leased trucks was nearly 350-strong by the end of the year, in addition to others hired on a piecework basis.

The railway line from El Obeid to Nyala was an extremely unreliable means of transporting food, falling under attack on a number of occasions and

Focus on the Darfur Crisis

suffering from both a lack of capacity and the effect of the rains. An attack on the line in late August forced its closure for over a week.

Earlier that month a section of the track was washed away, resulting in the derailment of a train carrying WFP food and the total closure of the line for four days.

Deliveries to camps in Chad were also curtailed during the rainy season, although the pre-positioning of supplies overcame this problem to a large degree. The main road from Ndjamenā to Abeche was closed for several weeks, forcing trucks to take a longer route to the north. Food was also airlifted to the region from Ndjamenā with the support of the French military.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SURVEY IN DARFUR

The September Food Security and Nutrition Survey amongst IDPs and residents in Darfur, led by WFP, made several key findings. Among the most critical were that over 22 percent of children under the age of five were malnourished and that almost half the families did not have enough food for their daily requirements.

IDPs were found to be considerably worse off than the resident population, with only six percent of people in camps able to find sufficient food by their own means. By contrast, 46 percent of the resident population was able to cope without outside assistance.

The prevalence of global acute malnutrition was 21.8 percent, well above the 15 percent threshold used in emergencies to define a 'serious situation'. Similarly, at 3.9 percent, the figure collated for severe acute malnutrition amongst children was worryingly high.

Large numbers of children and women were found to be deficient in important minerals and vitamins. More than half the children and a quarter of the women were found to be suffering from anaemia while the survey also found a 26 percent prevalence of goitre in non-pregnant women.

A major concern was that none of the children identified by the survey to have severe acute malnutrition were enrolled in therapeutic feeding programmes. One of the main recommendations of the report was to phase in blanket and targeted supplementary feeding for the most vulnerable.

A separate survey carried out in the camps of eastern Chad in June concluded that the nutritional status of children was of concern, and that the situation was exacerbated by the high levels of diarrhoea caused largely by the absence of clean water. A mission completed in early November concluded in part that the health and nutritional status of refugees had since improved but said the scarcity of clean water in the camps was still a problem.

For much of the year, delivering a full and balanced food basket was impossible in most cases due to the constraints outlined above. However, by the end of 2004, WFP was providing very close to the internationally accepted minimum daily nutritional needs to all beneficiaries reached in Darfur.





SECURITY

Although a ceasefire was signed in May between the Government of Sudan and the two main rebel groups, the SLM/A and the JEM, violations were a regular but highly unpredictable hindrance to humanitarian intervention for much of the year.

Darfur was relatively calm during the rainy season (June to September), but the end of the rains and consequent greater mobility of armed forces presaged an upsurge in hostilities and the severe curtailment of WFP's work in several areas, especially in North and South Darfur. For example, the number of people reached by WFP across Darfur in October was 12 percent down on the figure for September, almost exclusively as a result of insecurity.

Many of the region's most important roads were 'no-go' to United Nations personnel for lengthy periods, often the result of random acts of banditry, which became an increasingly common occurrence as the year progressed. In some cases, insecurity

forced WFP to evacuate its staff from locations particularly at risk, notably from Kutum in North Darfur during November.

Trucks carrying WFP food were on occasion the targets for armed looters and the railway line into Darfur was also attacked on several occasions. General insecurity in the vicinity of IDP camps, including looting and rape, meant that few people considered the situation to have improved enough to return to their villages, although there were some cases of voluntary return. Forced removals of IDPs, particularly from Meshtel camp in El Fasher and El Geer in Nyala, were a growing matter of concern.

Insecurity also meant WFP took the initiative to recruit additional security officers, while all field offices were to be Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliant by the end of 2004.

In August, three WFP staff members were abducted in North Darfur by rebels from the Sudan

Focus on the Darfur Crisis

Liberation Army (SLA) along with three employees of the Sudanese Red Crescent. All six were released unharmed four days later, but their ordeal underlined the precarious nature of humanitarian work in Darfur. This was tragically demonstrated in October by the death of a British and a Sudanese aid worker when their vehicle hit a mine in North Darfur.

Insecurity was also a problem in and around the Chad refugee camps. Cross-border raids by Sudanese militias caused civilian casualties and provoked skirmishes between the Chadian army and Sudanese armed elements. French troops were deployed along the border in August in a bid to curtail such raids.

Increasing tensions between refugees and their host communities in Chad were reported towards the end of the year as competition for scarce resources such as water and firewood increased.



2005

The outlook for the immediate future in Darfur is bleak. Initial assessments are that the 2004 harvest was well below average, with many people having been unable to plant at all. As a result, hundreds of thousands will remain dependant on food aid for much of 2005. If peace does not take hold before the next planting season, they will require assistance for even longer as the cycle repeats itself. The below-average harvest will also mean an extension of the traditional hunger season, as food supplies are likely to run out earlier than in a normal year.

Even if people are willing and able to return home in 2005, they still face a mountain of obstacles, of which the rebuilding of their homes is perhaps one of the least significant. When their villages were attacked, the raiders generally looted or destroyed their livestock (crucial for ploughing), seed supplies and agricultural tools, often poisoning water sources as well. Recreating livelihoods will be a lengthy process.

WFP is appealing for US\$467 million to cover its operations in Darfur in 2005 which will be used to assist an average of 2.3 million people per month, rising to as much as 3.25 million during the 'hunger season' months. These usually fall between July and September but the season is expected to start earlier in 2005 because of the poor 2004 harvest. The total amount of food required is estimated to be 485,000 tons. A further 200,000 people will receive food through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

WFP continued to provide food to people whose lives had been destroyed by war and violence, many of whom were still unable to return home, in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Caribbean.

HAITI

Haiti - the most impoverished country in the Western Hemisphere - began the year 2004 afflicted by one of the worst political crises ever. Thousands of opposition demonstrators took to the streets of the main cities demanding the resignation of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was facing a storm of protest after legislative elections in 2000 gave victory to his party (Lavalas).

In the first week of February increasing social unrest gave way to an open armed revolt that started in Gonaives (Haiti's third largest city) and soon spread to other cities and towns in the Northern provinces, blocking roads and disrupting the flow of vital supplies.

In the poorest areas around the capital, Port-au-Prince, WFP was finding increasing numbers of people needing food assistance. At health centres, where the agency was already providing food to nursing mothers and malnourished children, demand rose by as much as 40 percent compared with previous months.

Food prices were rising, affecting primarily the poorest of the poor. With Gonaives under rebel control, commercial exchange between regions become increasingly difficult, as the city is the vital link between the fertile areas of Artibonite and the rest of the country.



Despite these obstacles, WFP Haiti was still able to distribute food through targeted institutions, including health centres, schools and orphanages that were able to open amid the political turmoil. The flow of food never stopped but was severely hampered in many areas, forcing people to eat wild food, or even mud in some cases. At the end of February, following mounting international pressure and with the rebels closing in on the capital, Aristide left the Presidency and the country.

At the beginning of March the UN Security Council authorized the immediate deployment of a Multinational Interim Force to restore order in the country. This was immediately followed by the deployment of international troops.

All UN non-essential international staff and dependants were evacuated to the Dominican Republic, while seven WFP international staff remained in the country.

To respond to the logistical challenges, WFP launched a US\$3.5 million Special Operation to provide a minimum of logistics and communications infrastructure support to the UN system, as well as to other humanitarian organisations, which would ensure enough

support to fully resume humanitarian assistance in the country.

Meanwhile a US\$8 million emergency food aid operation was prepared to provide assistance to some 140,000 expectant and nursing mothers, children under three, people affected by HIV/AIDS and orphans. The natural disasters that later occurred in the year resulted in an increase in budget to US\$16.9 million.

WFP received 32 special trucks as part of a generous grant made possible by the Norwegian Government with the invaluable support of the Norwegian Red Cross.

The fleet boosted the logistical capacity of WFP to deliver food aid to rural communities in remote and mountainous areas in Haiti, and supported partner agencies with their logistic efforts to assist the most vulnerable people of the country.

By the end of the year, the emergency operation, with the help of implementing partners such as CARE (US) and Food for the Poor, continued to support the victims of the floods and of civil conflict and will continue to do so in 2005.



NORTHERN UGANDA

Despite some hopes that the campaign of terror in northern Uganda might be drawing to an end, the 18-year rebellion by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) only plumbed new depths of suffering in 2004 for many of the 1.7 million people uprooted from their homes.

Led by former altar-boy Joseph Kony, bands of LRA attackers continued to kill civilians and maim and abduct others, forcing hundreds of thousands of people to eke out a brutal existence in misery and fear of attack in squalid camps across the north.

In February, for instance, rebels attacked and burned down Barlonyo camp, killing some 200 residents and forcing thousands more to flee. In particular, the rampaging fighters of the LRA still enslaved and raped women and children, who even if they managed to escape, will bear the physical and mental scars for the rest of their lives.

In 2004, with conflict in Darfur and Haiti dominating international coverage of humanitarian disasters, northern Uganda achieved the sad distinction of heading the United Nations list of "ten stories the world should hear more about" and became perhaps the largest forgotten humanitarian crisis in the world.

Nearly 90 percent of all displaced people in northern Uganda depended on WFP assistance for their survival because many could not risk going out to the fields to farm. The little food they did manage to grow was often looted by the LRA.

But the world's conscience was stirred by the heartbreaking stories of women and children

abducted by the LRA and the tragic sight of thousands of child “night commuters” who every night trek into towns and shelter in school and hospital compounds to avoid being abducted.

With donors generously providing WFP with more than US\$92 million for those in need in Uganda, WFP fed just over 1.7 million IDPs in the north in 2004, as part of the record 2.8 million people in the whole country who received WFP food in the same year.

In the northeast region of Teso where the security situation significantly improved during the year, WFP provided more than 285,000 IDPs in Kaberamaido, Katakwi and Soroti districts with



resettlement rations to help them return to their homes after the LRA was driven out.

But hopes of a negotiated end to the long conflict were dashed at the end of the year when the LRA declined to sign a cease-fire and President Yoweri Museveni declared a resumption of the war against the rebels.

EVELYN AYAA, 22

*Former LRA abductee and child mother,
Gulu municipality*

“I was abducted in broad daylight in 1995 when I was 12. The rebels stormed our village and as they approached our family hut, one of them shouted at me: ‘You, get up and show us the way!’ I was so frightened but the men said if I did not walk on, or if I dared escape, they would kill me. We roamed about the bush in northern Uganda for four months until we finally settled in Sudan.

Upon arrival in Sudan, the head of the LRA, Joseph Kony came out to greet us new recruits. He smeared shea butter on us ‘to anoint us’, and camouflage herbs ‘to bounce off bullets’. Following the anointing, we were loaded onto a truck and taken for military training.

I saw Kony every day. He is a mixture of things: some days he was good, other days he was cruel. You just had to live by his rules. If you did, you would be left in peace.



I was assigned to 40-year-old Ojok Mulozi, a captain. I was about 13 years old. The first day I had to sleep with him, I tried to resist him and he warned me that he would kill me. I gave birth in Sudan. The baby’s father was very pleased when I gave birth to a healthy boy, even though an evil spell has now ruined his eye.

In April 2004, I escaped with three other women. I put water in a bottle, wore my gumboots, slung my baby on my back and started walking.

I live in this rented hut with my two-year-old son, my cousin and my brother and his wife. At the end of each month, I pick up take-home food that WFP provides to formerly abducted child mothers. I have no land to cultivate, so I have no other source of food. I am grateful to WFP for the help, even though we need more. Sometimes I sell buns to raise money, but I earn very little. When the assistance stops, I don’t know what I am going to do. I don’t know who will look after my child.”

BRINGING HOPE TO PALESTINIAN FISHERMEN

Located on the Mediterranean shore, Gaza City is famous for its varied seafood dishes. Fish is considered to be one of the main sources of income for many families and plays a central role in the economy of Gaza City.

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, the Israeli Defence Force has imposed severe restrictions on fishing, including a siege of much of the Gaza coastline, directly affecting many Palestinian fishermen, as they have been denied access to traditional fishing grounds. The restrictions have left the fishermen on dry land for years.

No fishing has been permitted off approximately 40 percent of the Gaza coast. In the remaining coastal areas, fishermen are still limited to six nautical miles from the coast. This despite the fact that under the Oslo Agreements, Palestinians are permitted to fish up to 20 nautical miles off the coast.

In an effort to help the Palestinian fishermen, WFP, in cooperation with the Department of Fishery at the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), has selected and targeted the poorest and most needy Palestinian fishermen in Gaza, to receive food aid through WFP's food-for-work and food-for-training projects.

The eight-month project, which started in September 2004 and will run until April 2005, targets 7,000 non-refugee fishermen registered with the fishermen's syndicate in the four governorates of Gaza: Rafah, Khan Younis, Deir Al-Balah and Gaza City.

In exchange for food, fishermen work in cleaning and levelling the port and its beaches. In the middle area of Gaza, fishermen work on dismantling the old fishing equipment stores and paving the area around Deir Al-Balah port. In other areas,

fishermen work in agriculture and in helping local farmers. Through its distribution points and warehouses in Gaza, MOA distributes food on a monthly basis. Each fisherman's family receives a WFP basket, comprising 83kg flour, 3kg sugar, 6kg peas and one can of oil.

Wives of fishermen make up 34 percent of the total participants in this project, receiving food through the food-for-training programme. The women attend training sessions on different topics such as health, food processing, nutrition values of different food and environmental awareness.

In the new PRRO, which will start in September 2005, the fishermen's project will be included in the New Poor Project, and the 7,000 fishermen will continue receiving food aid through the Ministry of Social Affairs.



IRAQ

After successfully carrying out its biggest logistical operation ever in Iraq in 2003, when it provided food to the entire population of 26 million people, WFP continued in 2004 to support the Ministry of Trade in ensuring a regular food ration to the Iraqi people, despite the volatile situation.

WFP procured and secured the transport of 1.6 million tons of food, on behalf of the Ministry, for a three-month buffer stock. This was the largest single amount ever procured by WFP. In addition, WFP also provided food to thousands of Iraqi returnees from neighbouring countries and IDPs through registration in the Public Distribution System (PDS). Despite the relocation of international staff outside of Iraq, the operation was successfully carried out through an effective network established between out-posted international staff, national staff and Iraqi Government officials.

Given the unprecedented size of the Iraq operation, having all aspects of the operation “under one roof” and under one chain of command was extremely beneficial. From planning through procurement to shipping and final delivery, a key element of the success of the operation was having all of the activities carried out and managed within the Iraq Country Office.

2004 also saw the launch of the Baseline Food Security Analysis in Iraq. The survey, the first of its kind in Iraq, found that some 6.5 million people – 25 percent of the entire population – remain highly dependent on food rations and are therefore vulnerable. Of these 6.5 million people, some 2.6 million are so poor that they have to



resell part of their food rations to buy basic necessities such as medicines and clothes. A further 3.6 million Iraqis, 14 percent of the population, would become food insecure if the rationing system were discontinued.

WFP extended its collaboration with the World Bank in 2004 with regard to the analysis of social safety nets in Iraq. In June 2004, WFP and the World Bank jointly published a study analysing the functioning of Iraq's food grain market and the relative roles of the public and private sectors. In August 2004, WFP and the World Bank signed a Letter of Intent outlining cooperation and collaboration to analyse the likely impacts of various reform options for the PDS. This cooperation will be further developed in 2005 with a view to providing the Government of Iraq with sound policy advice on food security and safety net options.

Post-Conflict

Once again, WFP took on the task of supporting millions of people around the world trying to recover from the devastating effects of conflict and rebuild their lives. In many countries, the lingering effects of war last longer than the conflict itself, with people prevented from returning to their land by landmines and governments struggling to rebuild roads and infrastructure.

RECOVERY IN WEST AFRICA

WFP's West Africa Coastal operation covers Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone – where millions of people are now recovering from the lingering effects of war.

Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone are at different stages of recovery and WFP's food assistance is tailored accordingly. With the gradual progress

toward stability, WFP is shifting away from emergency aid toward assistance designed to build up and reinforce social and economic structures.

In 2004, WFP's US\$82 million operation targeted 900,000 people in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. In the event, the operation was not adequately funded and faced a shortfall of nearly US\$25 million.

The impact of the shortfall was particularly severe for Liberia, where WFP was forced to reduce rations for general food distributions to refugees, IDPs and returnees.

These shortfalls came at a critical time for Liberia's transition to peace as hundreds of thousands of refugees and IDPs were beginning to return to their



home communities. Humanitarian support was crucial to prevent disruption of the return process in the already weakened communities where they resettled.

WFP also assisted tens of thousands of ex-combatants and their families seeking to re-establish livelihoods and get vocational training.

In January 2005, WFP launched a two-year, US\$155-million operation for the West Coastal Africa region, focusing on assistance to people affected by displacement, supplementary and therapeutic feeding for the most vulnerable groups, and interventions such as emergency school feeding, food-for-work and food-for-training, and other asset-creation projects. The new operation reflects WFP's assistance policy shift towards food aid support to the social sector. In 2005, WFP expects that those still needing assistance will number around 942,000 in Liberia, 311,000 in Guinea and 206,000 in Sierra Leone.

WFP food aid in this region is now a tool to support education, help rebuild communities and give people the means to safeguard their own welfare. At the height of the conflict, WFP saved lives with emergency food rations. Now the focus is to restore communities and secure peace.

Pockets of serious food insecurity and vulnerability remain throughout the region and require special vigilance – namely in much of rural Liberia where food production has been halted, in camps throughout the region, and in war-torn and returnee areas of Sierra Leone and Guinea.

In late October 2004, UNHCR began repatriating hundreds of thousands of Liberians from neighbouring countries. Families returning to their homes are often unable to plant crops in time for the main agricultural season, creating pressure on the population already in place – who are themselves trying to recover from the war.

To continue reinforcing people's ability to help themselves, WFP runs programmes like school feeding, adult literacy and training, and assets creation.

In Sierra Leone and Liberia thousands of children who once carried guns and machetes now carry school books. WFP is currently providing meals to over 257,000 schoolchildren in the sub-region and will extend this assistance to 730,000 – across all three countries – in 2005.

DE-WORMING CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN

One of WFP's greatest achievements in Afghanistan in 2004 was to conduct the largest de-worming campaign ever undertaken, reaching over 4.5 million schoolchildren.

The campaign was carried out by WFP in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), supported by the Afghan Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education. It was the first time that the UN had undertaken a nationwide de-worming programme. More than 90 percent of the targeted five million 6 to 12 year-old children received treatment. The cost of the campaign came to some US\$476,000 – just over 10 US cents per child treated.

After more than 20 years of war, which left much of Afghanistan's infrastructure and educational system in shatters, the challenges of covering the remotest corners of this inaccessible country seemed insurmountable.

The campaign, which was launched in March, followed a baseline study in 2003, which showed that almost 50 percent of Afghan schoolchildren were infected by single or multiple types of intestinal worms – with the rate as high as 75 percent at one school in Kabul. In some locations, children were so heavily infested that worms came out of their mouths and noses after they swallowed the pill. The treatment is completely harmless to children not infected.

The aim of the campaign was to improve children's physical and intellectual growth, which is badly affected by intestinal worm infections. This would greatly improve the effectiveness of WFP school feeding programmes, which are targeted at more than one million Afghan schoolchildren in 2004.

In the developing world, intestinal worms rank first among the causes of disease in infants and school-age children. Worldwide, more than 400 million children are known to be affected. Worm infections can cause a wide range of pathological conditions, including stunting and weight loss, reduced physical fitness, increased susceptibility to other infections, learning and cognitive deficiencies, impaired micronutrient status and anaemia – and can be fatal.

The drug distribution was combined with a health awareness campaign, in line with findings of the baseline study showing shortcomings in basic hygiene-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviour among children.

Through radio spots, leaflets, posters, banners and training of teachers and government officials, awareness was raised among caretakers and community leaders, as well as primary school-age children and their parents about the risks of worms and ways to prevent infection.



A follow-up campaign, targeting urban centres, was carried out in November. By this time, word had got round and the community response was very positive – so much so that in some places turn-out was so large that the pills ran out. The second round targeted approximately one million children in 14 urban centres, where the highest infestation rates were detected by the baseline study.

The vast majority of teachers, parents and the children themselves interviewed reported that they felt positive impacts on health and overall well-being, and concentration span and school performance.

Natural Disasters



For WFP, 2004 began and ended with major natural disasters – the Bam earthquake in Iran at the start of the year and the Indian Ocean tsunami at the end. In the intervening months, hurricanes, floods, blizzards and landslides all demanded quick and effective responses on behalf of the hungry.

INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI: EARLY RESPONSE

The full devastation of the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami of 26 December, which left over 300,000 people dead, only became

known in the New Year. Within hours of the disaster, WFP had set in motion an emergency operation which would dominate the first quarter of 2005 in complexity and magnitude. The operation also received record donations, especially from the private sector, which provided an unprecedented 20 percent of financial requirements.

WFP first borrowed US\$1.5 million from its IRA, before launching the US\$185 million appeal to provide food assistance over six months

Natural Disasters

for two million people in affected countries in the region including Sri Lanka, Indonesia and the Maldives. Three Special Operations, valued at US\$72 million, and including air support and telecommunications services, were also set up, so that the combined value of WFP's appeal was US\$256 million.

Using its existing stocks in **Sri Lanka** (where one million people were affected) WFP rapidly organised trucks and, within three weeks, had reached 750,000 out of the 850,000 people needing food aid. The agency established new field sub-offices in Galle, Ampara, Trincomalee and Jaffna, bringing to eight the number of WFP offices in the country (including the country office in Colombo). In January, WFP conducted a comprehensive emergency needs assessment (with the International Labour Organization) that laid the groundwork for the identification of the longer-term needs.

In **Indonesia**, during the first month of the emergency, WFP assisted 425,000 of the 790,000 people estimated to require emergency

food aid. An Emergency Operations Centre was established in Jakarta, a base camp in Banda Aceh, a sub-office in Medan and field offices in Meulaboh, Lamno and Calang. Working with the government and NGOs, WFP targeted displaced people living in mosques, schools and hospitals as well as those living with host families and in isolated communities.

To surmount the severe difficulties in reaching the affected areas, WFP set up a transport system using: 152 trucks, 5 helicopters (at the peak it was 7), two fixed wing aircraft, a Twin Otter passenger plane for the movement of personnel, a fleet of two cargo vessels, which were also used as floating warehouses, and two 400-metric-ton-capacity landing craft delivering supplies right to the shoreline of the west coast of Aceh province.

WFP had assisted 56,000 people (including 24,000 schoolchildren) in the **Maldives** by the end of January 2005. And in **Somalia**, some 5,250 people were provided with food aid during the first week, from in-country stocks.



BANGLADESH FLOODS

The little wooden boat rocked alarmingly on the dark, oily floodwater that transformed the backstreets of Dhaka into a murky facsimile of Venice. It was the annual monsoon season in Bangladesh and in 2004 the waters reached epic proportions, with more than 70 percent of the country submerged. Even in the capital, WFP staff members travelling to an emergency food aid distribution in July could get to it only by boat. If the boat capsized, it was not the prospect of getting wet that gave the staff concern – it was their awareness of the full horror the black, standing water contained.

At the distribution site, a small food store on the eastern outskirts of Dhaka, more than 100 people queued outside, immersed in water from knee-level up to their armpits. When the boxes of high-energy biscuits floated into view, the exhausted and hungry Bangladeshis strained forward, intent on getting their share. Clutching their ration of biscuits, they waded slowly back to their homes.

“People are living in the water,” observed Rehana Banoo, a WFP emergency officer. “When the floods recede, they can go back home but in fact they are in even greater danger. The children play in the water, women wash clothes and dishes in it. Some people even drink it. Most of them simply don’t realize that the water makes them very sick.”

It wasn’t always like this. Up until some 15 years ago, the annual floodwaters in Dhaka were so clean that you could safely eat the fish you caught in them. But with industrialization, urbanization and the spread of the slum neighbourhoods, the water is now filled with sewage, garbage and construction material.

The biggest risk from the water is diarrhoea, which is easily caught and potentially fatal for infants and elderly people. An estimated 76,000 people in Bangladesh contracted diarrhoea and 51 people died during what was described as the worst natural disaster in Bangladesh in six years. The stagnating water



also harbours bacteria that cause all kinds of infections, like the skin disease scabies, and becomes an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Out in the countryside, the floodwater slowly leached the arable land of the nutrients needed to grow rice. After flash floods in April knocked out over 80 percent of the *boro* rice crop, which accounts for 35 percent of the national yield, the floods three months later triggered a massive food crisis. In the final tally, the floods killed more than 600 people, ruined some two million acres of farmland and left 20 million people in need of food assistance for 12 months.

Within days of the first wave of floods, WFP gave a week’s supply of high-energy biscuits to 88,000 people who suffered the greatest loss and damage from the floods. Next, the agency distributed 3,000 metric tons of rice in north and central Bangladesh, including the Haor region, a part of the country with the highest and longest-lasting flood levels. WFP launched a year-long US\$74-million emergency operation, which reached a total of 8.3 million people, over three million more than originally planned.

The emergency operation was designed in four phases to reflect the changing needs of Bangladeshis in the 12 months leading up to the 2005 monsoon season, with emergency relief being gradually replaced by food-for-work activities.

While severe underfunding of the emergency operation meant that WFP had to reduce the scope of its assistance, it was able to give emergency assistance to three million families, chasing away the spectre of hunger during the *monga*, the lean season of October and November.

Natural Disasters

PERU

This was a cold year for Peruvians living in the southeast of the country. During February 2004 frost destroyed between 50 to 80 percent of the crops which were to be harvested in April, and 50 percent of the pastures in the highlands of southern Peru. In June and July 2004, an intense cold spell and snow struck the region.

Temperatures reaching -26°C were registered in the high altitude departments of Puno and Apurimac.

The provinces of Chucuito, El Collao, Puno, Lampa, Huancané, San Antonio de Putina, Azángaro and Carabaya, in Puno, and Aimagraes, Grau, Cotabambas, and Antabamba in Apurimac were the most severely affected. These areas are inhabited by the poorest families whose only livelihood is their small-scale animal husbandry. From July to October, WFP assisted more than

16,000 people affected by the severe weather phenomenon in Puno, the majority of whom were children under the age of five, or pregnant and nursing women.

In November 2004, WFP launched a six-month operation to prevent further deterioration in nutritional status and food security among the most vulnerable groups. Its objective was also to avoid further decline in the livelihoods of people during the period before the next harvest, and until the significant restoration of livestock numbers. Of about 40,000 affected families, WFP targeted 12,500 of the most severely affected.

Food-for-work and food-for-training activities to prevent the deterioration of livelihoods of the target groups will be implemented by local NGOs, the National Programme of Soil and Water Management and Civil Defence.



HAITI: THE WATER TOOK EVERYTHING AWAY

Iramene Jean Baptiste is clutching on to an empty sack – the only thing she has left in life besides the dress and the pair of blue plastic sandals she is wearing.

The 13-year-old girl has come all the way from Machasse to Mapou – a walk of at least one hour – to get her ration of the food that the World Food Programme is handing out to the victims of the devastating floods and landslides, which hit Haiti in May 2004.

“The water took away everything. I have nothing left at all,” she explains.

In Haiti, WFP plays an important role in emergency preparedness, in coordination with national authorities and within the UN system. In a country where the great majority of the population lives below the poverty line and therefore has a very limited capacity to absorb any further stress, the need to respond to natural disasters is crucial.

The WFP response was immediate when the floods hit Mapou and Fonds Verrettes in May and again when tropical storm Jeanne left her path of death and devastation in the northern coastal towns of Gonaïves and Port-de-Paix in September. These two important operations were made possible thanks to WFP Haiti's logistical capacity, and to staff who worked round the clock to get the food to the victims.

More than 30,000 people in Mapou and Fonds Verrettes were fed by WFP in the months after the disaster – as the roads had been washed away, the majority of the food being transported by helicopters to the distribution points.

On that fatal night in May, Iramene was sleeping at home with her sister and her parents when she suddenly woke up and saw that water was filling the room. She and her sister managed to escape and to climb up into a nearby mango tree where the water could not reach them. It was not until the next afternoon that they were found and rescued from the tree.

Their parents however did not survive the floods. They both disappeared on the first night and they have never been found. Iramene does not know what happened to them.

Iramene and her sister are now living in the house of their mother's aunt. The four goats and the crops she used to live on were washed away by the water. So after the floods, they lived on the little food that neighbours could spare for them. And the food they received from WFP.

In Gonaïves the first distribution of WFP food took place within two days after the disaster hit in September. In the first weeks, ready-to-eat food such as fresh loaves of bread and canned fish was handed out to the victims of the floods and landslides, which had washed whole households away.

The distribution of food – rice, fortified cereals, beans and oil – continues into 2005 with food being targeted to vulnerable groups such as pregnant and nursing women as well as children.



Protracted Emergencies

They no longer attract the headlines or the television cameras, but the victims of long-term, silent emergencies are as needy as those hit by major disasters. For WFP, providing food to the chronically hungry in some of the poorest parts of the world is the backbone of its operations.

DPRK

With donations again falling short of requirements, WFP was unable to assist all its 6.5 million DPRK beneficiaries – children, women and elderly people for the most part. Deliveries amounted to 294,000 tons, against a target of 485,000 tons. However, substantial pledges and shipments from August allowed the provision of full cereal rations during the final months of the year, and into 2005.



The adverse impact of supply breaks was compounded by a continuing erosion of purchasing power, as market prices of basic foods soared and wages fell. Carefully directed food aid, and the extension of WFP support to very low-income urban families, helped ensure that the essential dietary needs of many of the most vulnerable were met.

The production at 18 WFP-supported factories of fortified biscuits, noodles and blended foods for particularly at-risk population groups reached a record 57,700 tons, up from 44,100 tons in 2003, despite disruptive shortages of key, donor-supplied ingredients.

A large-scale, random sample survey conducted in October with the Government and UNICEF revealed a further decline in malnutrition rates among young children, an improvement attributable not least to the still large volume of food commodities being channelled through WFP. But with 37 percent of children still found to be chronically malnourished or stunted, and one-third of mothers malnourished and anaemic, sustained assistance remains imperative. The survey did indicate some improvement over previous years, however. Similar – though not strictly comparable – surveys carried out in 1998 and 2002 showed chronic malnourishment among children at 62 percent and 37 percent respectively.

A government review of operating conditions that began in August and was partly motivated by significant concessions obtained by WFP during the previous two years, led to an enforced reduction in the scale of monitoring activities. As a result, the average number of visits by emergency officers to recipient institutions, households, public distribution centres and food-for-work sites fell to 440 a month, from 513 a month in 2003.

With WFP adhering strictly to its “no access, no food” policy, the additional restrictions also contributed to a reduction in the number of

counties/districts deemed accessible to its staff from 161 to 153 out of a total of 203 by year's end. By early 2005, discussions with the Government on a new monitoring regime, acknowledging that the quality of data collected is more important than the quantity, had reached an advanced stage.

REFUGEES

In 2004, WFP aimed to provide some 1.5 million metric tons of food to 2.1 million refugees in 31 countries around the world at a cost of US\$206 million. In the event, the agency succeeded in distributing nearly 1.4 million tons of food to 2.8 million refugees leaving a shortfall of just over 9 percent.

Refugees are among the most vulnerable WFP beneficiaries. What this shortfall means for

hundreds of thousands of people living in already harsh conditions in camps outside their home countries, most of whom are totally dependent on WFP food aid to survive, is that their twice monthly food ration will be cut below the minimum food requirement for a healthy life.

Refugees rarely make headlines. The crisis in the Darfur region of western Sudan briefly focused world attention on nearly 200,000 people who fled across the border into Chad. But the plight of some 27,000 other refugees who fled into Chad from the Central African Republic two years ago, has gone largely unreported. Yet they too are dependent on WFP food aid – which by early 2005 had dwindled severely, leaving WFP unable to meet fully the nutritional requirements of the beneficiaries.



Indeed, the vast majority of the world's refugees have been forgotten, the victims of conflicts unresolved for years or even decades. In some camps, the number of children and adults born there outnumber those who originally fled their homes.

While most WFP refugee beneficiaries are in Africa – the agency is providing food to refugees in 20 African countries – it is also feeding people who have fled across borders in Asia and Europe.

In Georgia, for example, some 6,000 refugees from the troubled Russian republic of Chechnya have been living in impoverished conditions for more than a decade. Unable to work or officially settle in Georgia, they are unlikely to return home in the foreseeable future while the unrest in Chechnya and the north Caucasus region continues.

UNHCR put the total number of refugees in the world at the end of 2003 at 9.7 million, 10 percent less than in the previous year. The falling numbers were largely as a result of repatriation – about 1.1 million refugees returned home in 2003, including 646,000 to Afghanistan, 133,000 to Angola, 82,000 to Burundi and 55,000 to Iraq.

But six countries produced at least 15,000 refugees in 2003: Sudan (112,000), Liberia (87,000), Central African Republic (33,000), Democratic Republic of Congo (30,000), Côte d'Ivoire (22,000) and Somalia (15,000).

CAMBODIA FOOD DIVERSIONS

In Cambodia, food-for-work projects account for some 60 percent of all of WFP's activities. So it was a considerable shock when, in early 2004, WFP learned that large quantities of rice used as payment in food-for-work projects in Cambodia had been diverted and sold for profit. WFP launched an exhaustive investigation by both internal WFP auditors and external technicians. The investigations, which stretched out over four months, revealed the fraud to be systematic, complex and widespread. WFP presented its findings to the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and worked with the RGC's anti-corruption unit to determine the amount of food diverted and the compensation to be paid back to WFP.

In February 2005, WFP and the RGC reached an agreement on the refund to WFP of US\$900,000 for use in WFP projects in the country, to be paid in three yearly instalments. In parallel, the RGC agreed to investigate government staff implicated in the diversions and to take action if they are found culpable. WFP's internal investigations led to sanctions against 15 staff, 14 of whom were separated.

Since the diversions came to light, the RGC and WFP have introduced a series of stringent checks and balances to prevent any recurrence. These new procedures were formulated by food-for-work experts from the Cambodian Ministry of Rural Development and from WFP country offices in the Asia region, as well as by one specialist seconded by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

With food-for-work activities set to resume in April 2005, WFP expressed deep appreciation to its donors in Cambodia for their support to the agency throughout the investigation. "We are pleased to close this chapter of WFP in Cambodia and we look forward to a future of productive, transparent and beneficial activities for the hungry poor of the country," Country Director Thomas Keusters said.



2004 saw an increase in countries with HIV/AIDS-related programming. Forty-one countries with WFP operations now have some form of HIV/AIDS response. In 2003 (no figures for 2004 available yet), WFP programmed more than US\$250 million in HIV/AIDS-related interventions which is second only to the World Bank among the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) co-sponsors.

WFP has school feeding programmes in 19 countries out of the 25 countries most affected by HIV/AIDS. In these 19 countries, WFP school feeding programmes assisted some 3.5 million schoolchildren, most of whom have in some way been touched by AIDS. WFP also provides take-home rations for vulnerable children and orphans so that they are kept off the streets and in a loving home. In partnership with UNAIDS, UNICEF and the United States Agency of

International Development (USAID), WFP carried out rapid assessments and developed action plans for responding to the growing orphan crisis in 17 sub-Saharan countries. Food and education were at the top of the list of the majority of these action plans.

WFP also supported treatment programmes such as Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT), home-based care, Tuberculosis (TB), and anti-retroviral therapy programmes in 23 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Nutritional support was given to those under treatment and their families for a specific amount of time according to the treatment regimen. Specific eligibility criteria for nutritional support are currently being developed with WHO.

Food was provided to programmes in 32 countries either as dietary support to ensure the food security of HIV-affected households,

including orphans and vulnerable children and their host families, or through food-for-work or food-for-training rations. The latter is intended to help HIV/AIDS-affected households protect and diversify their livelihoods. Beneficiaries learn agricultural and other practical skills as well as to acquire and preserve assets so that they can look forward to an economically sound future.

HIV/AIDS prevention activities took place in 26 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin and Central America. These activities primarily targeted schoolchildren and teachers, beneficiaries of relief operations, people living with HIV/AIDS and

their families, and vulnerable communities and populations.

WFP's emergency operations in six countries in southern Africa took into account HIV and AIDS in its vulnerability analysis targeting, programme modalities and ration design. WFP reached 5.6 million people in the region by the end of 2004 through general distribution activities.

In 2004, WFP launched its HIV/AIDS in the Workplace Programme designed to ensure that WFP is a safe workplace, where staff have ready access to information about how to protect

AGNES'S STORY

Sitting on the step outside her rented mud-brick house, Agnes William smiles as she watches her three-year-old daughter playing in the dirt. It could be any poor household in Malawi, except that both Agnes and her daughter are HIV-positive.

And Agnes knows how lucky they are to be alive and well – because four years ago she watched her husband die from AIDS, forcing her to resort to desperate measures to feed her family.

"I sold the furniture, kitchen utensils and even some of our clothes to ensure that my family ate at least one meal a day," says Agnes, who also moved her eight children into a cheaper house in their impoverished suburb of the capital, Lilongwe.

However, the situation soon worsened. Prompted by her youngest daughter's frequent illnesses, Agnes and her child were both tested for HIV in 2002 – and both found to have contracted the virus. Later, Agnes caught TB – one of the most common and deadly opportunistic infections associated with HIV/AIDS.

Increasingly ill and regularly confined to her bed, Agnes finally enrolled in a community home-based care programme. And soon things started to improve.



Through the programme, which is supported by the Catholic Development Commission of Malawi and WFP, Agnes receives both medicine and food – and her condition has improved dramatically.

"At first when I was just getting medicine, I felt guilty because I was not able to feed my children who all look to me to provide for them," says Agnes. "But with the food aid from WFP, this sense of guilt is washed away because I can once again provide food to my children."

themselves and their families from HIV infection; where staff members living with HIV are helped to live positively; and where staff at all levels understand the importance of accepting and supporting their colleagues in a tolerant, just and compassionate workplace. WFP carried out training in its Regional Offices in Dakar, Johannesburg and Kampala, and will continue in all other regions until all WFP staff members have been trained.

Despite an increase in food-based programming by partners and WFP field offices, the role of food and nutrition in the fight against HIV and AIDS is underappreciated and often neglected. In 2004, WFP with its partners, organized or participated in international and national level consultations and workshops to advocate on the role of food in the prevention, treatment and care of people living with HIV and AIDS. WFP also supported studies and operations research to draw attention to the importance of food and nutrition. Advocacy materials were produced including a corporate video on food and HIV/AIDS as well as an array of newspaper articles, press releases, letters to the editors, and posters.

In 2004, WFP produced guidance materials including *Getting Started: WFP Support to the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Related Programmes*, to provide information to WFP country offices on issues related to food support associated with PMTCT. Other publications included *Getting Started: HIV/AIDS Education in School Feeding Programmes* and seven HIV-related fact sheets on topics including food security, orphans and vulnerable

JUNIOR FARMER FIELD AND LIFE SCHOOLS

In partnership with FAO, WFP initiated a sustainable response to the growing orphan crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. The Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) are programmes that aim to empower children affected by HIV and AIDS to improve their livelihoods and long-term food security.

Through the pilot schools, WFP provides nutritious meals to orphans and vulnerable children in Mozambique, Kenya and Namibia while they undergo training in crucial farming and life skills. The JFFLS train children from 12-17 years of age, (equal numbers of boys and girls) for 12 months, focusing primarily on agricultural practices such as field preparation, harvesting, storage, nutrition and marketing skills. HIV-prevention education is woven into the curriculum.

During the first year, Mozambique's four JFFLS trained 100 children and in 2005 another 1000 children will be trained. The JFFLS model has shown great potential as an appropriate strategy and practical mechanism for reaching vulnerable children and ensuring their sustainable future. There are plans to expand the programme to other countries, including Swaziland and Zambia.

children, school feeding, nutrition, women, TB and emergencies.

WFP and WHO are working on establishing a joint strategic platform for training and technical guidance. WFP is also pilot testing with the NGO World Vision International the potential of joint programming in a view to improve and expand their collective response to the epidemic.

WFP signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) in 2004 with both the Clinton Foundation and with the National AIDS Control Organization of India.

School Feeding



In 2004, WFP reached 16.6 million schoolchildren in 72 countries.

WFP is pleased to observe that a global understanding and consensus on the importance of school feeding is growing; there are a number of networks and alliances – in Latin America, the Sahel region, the Middle East and elsewhere – promoting school feeding, which is becoming widely recognized as one of the ways to reach the MDGs.

WFP will increase the number of children it feeds through its school feeding activities

to 50 million by the end of 2007, as part of the WFP Executive Director's commitment to the MDGs.

WFP now actively promotes the Essential Package, i.e. the provision of interventions and activities complementing school feeding. For school feeding to serve its purpose optimally, it needs to be provided together with a meaningful school curriculum, clean water and sanitary latrines, micronutrient supplementation and de-worming, as well as

basic skills education on health, hygiene, HIV and the prevention of sexual exploitation. WFP has also made significant inroads in promoting and facilitating school gardens, i.e. gardens managed by pupils and school staff. Furthermore, together with the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and host governments, WFP promotes creating markets for small-holding farmers through the Home-Grown School Feeding Programmes.

Partnerships have become a central WFP strategy as well as ensuring the provision of the Essential Package. WFP actively seeks and engages both UN, NGO, government and private sector partners in joint advocacy and fundraising, plus programming and monitoring to ensure the sustainability of its programmes. Thus far, WFP's partnerships with UNICEF, WHO, FAO, NEPAD and corporate partners TNT and International Paper have been particularly fruitful and complementary to the School Feeding Service.

The entire school feeding survey process – design, analysis and reporting – is under revision to ensure compliance with WFP's strategic priorities and policies. By the end of 2004, standardized school feeding surveys had been carried out in 59 countries, representing a sampling of 12,000 schools. Furthermore, ARGOS, a satellite-based system for monitoring key indicators on a monthly basis, was implemented in five new countries; there are now over 1700 ARGOS devices – over twice the number in 2003 – in 15 countries.



Girls' education continues to be a top priority for WFP, and the results are encouraging. In 2004, girls' enrolment in existing programme schools increased globally by 12 percent, while boys' global average enrolment rate rose by 7 percent compared with the year before. Girls' attendance rate also increased significantly from the previous year. However, falling enrolment and attendance rates among older girls continue to be a major challenge, and further efforts – through take-home rations and other essential interventions – will have to be made to retain children in higher grades in school until the completion of the primary level.

WFP's 19-Cents-a-Day (the cost of feeding a child at school) campaign gained ground over the year, giving the public an idea of what their donation can support. Simultaneously, the School Feeding Service launched the Aid Matrix, an online donation facility allowing private individuals and groups to view the cost of and select the non-food items they wish to donate to WFP school feeding programmes via the internet.

SUCCESS STORY: SCHOOL FEEDING FOR DE-INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN GEORGIA

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, many Georgians fell into destitution, and the phenomenon of 'Institutionalization' began to flourish. Desperate parents, no longer able to earn enough to provide food for the family, resorted to sending their children away to state-run orphanages and boarding schools to stave off hunger. By the late '90s, approximately 5000 children were growing up in institutions, the majority of whom are believed to have come from nurturing but poverty-stricken homes.

In August 2004, WFP teamed up with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to launch a one-year Pilot School Feeding Project for De-institutionalization, funded by a Canadian Impact Grant. The main aim of the project is to determine if school feeding can make a significant contribution to the de-institutionalization process

by alleviating vulnerable families' burden of meeting their children's basic food needs; the project will also determine if school feeding can have an impact on enrolment, attendance rates and cognitive functions, especially amongst high-risk children.

The project focuses on around 2,000 primary school students in two of the most economically depressed regions of Georgia – areas where the largest concentration of institutionalized children originate.

Short-term hunger amongst the pilot group became evident during an initial acceptability study and a light meal was planned to provide 30 to 45 percent of daily energy needs. Snacks of high energy biscuits with either sweet bread rolls or traditional *Lobiani* (beans in flatbread) are now offered during mid-morning school breaks.

While it is too early to speculate on results, a positive trend has been established with students beginning to return home and a zero-admission rate to institutions from the school's catchment communities since the pilot's inception in October 2004. Only four months into the operation, the project has already improved both enrolment and attendance rates, and local authorities have pledged municipal resources to cover part of the cost of the project.

The Pilot School Feeding Project in Georgia is an innovative and multi-dimensional project, which addresses not only the physical, but also the psychosocial needs of children by promoting the reunion of families and fostering childhood development within a nurturing family environment.



Funding and Resources

GOVERNMENT DONORS

WFP received US\$2.2 billion in confirmed contributions in 2004, or 92 percent of the established 2004 target. The share of WFP resources contributed by the United States – the major donor to WFP – decreased from 57 percent to 47 percent – reflecting an increase in contributions from other donors. Contributions provided by the European Union – the European Commission plus member states – amounted to US\$681 million or 8 percent more than 2003. The European Union contributions accounted for 31 percent of the 2004 total.

Sixteen of the top 20 donors increased their contributions, with France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Republic of Korea, Malawi, the Netherlands and Spain increasing contributions by more than 15 percent. Eight donors contributed to WFP for the first time in 2004: Bhutan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Madagascar, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Zimbabwe.

Contributions confirmed against the WFP development portfolio amounted to US\$276 million – a US\$36 million increase over 2003, covering 91 percent of development requirements.

A record US\$95 million was received for Special Operations in 2004. Confirmed contributions in 2004 to the IRA reached US\$25 million,

also an all-time high. For 2004, US\$1.1 billion or 89 percent of assessed needs was received for EMOPs, and US\$616 million or 89 percent was received for PRROs. Although the proportion of multilateral funding increased marginally in 2004 (1 percent), the actual value of multilateral contributions declined by US\$24.3 million due to exchange rate fluctuations.

WFP actual 2004 expenditures totalled nearly US\$3.1 billion – 10 percent less than 2003. By year end, actual expenditures were nearly 16 percent more than the originally planned budget of US\$2.65 billion due to increased expenditures for bilateral, emergency and special operations. Total 2004 expenditures, setting aside Iraq, were US\$2.29 billion – 2 percent less than 2003.



In 2004, WFP's total food purchases amounted to 3.6 million metric tons, at a cost of US\$1.1 billion, from 91 countries. This represented an increase of 17 percent over 2003 when WFP bought 2.7 million for US\$634 million. More than two-thirds of food bought in 2004 was from developing countries or countries in transition.

Private Donor Support

PRIVATE DONORS

Contributions from private donors in 2004 amounted to US\$61.6 million compared to US\$28.7 million in 2003, including US\$18.3 million in cash and programmed gifts-in-kind, plus US\$43.3 million in additional gifts-in-kind. The largest category of in-kind donations was print and television advertising valued at about US\$29 million.

2004 was a watershed year for WFP private sector fundraising. In addition to raising over US\$61 million in cash and gifts-in-kind, WFP instituted structural changes and created policies to ensure its work with private donors was implemented according to the overall UN mandate and completely transparent to all parties involved.

With a focus on raising funds from corporations, foundations and individuals, WFP decentralized its fundraising outreach globally and increased its staff. In addition to WFP's outreach from its headquarters in Rome, Italy, the agency increased its work with the private sector in the United States, Latin America, Japan, Asia and the United Arab Emirates.

WFP developed official guidelines for dealing with private donors, and secured its approval from the Executive Board. WFP improved its system of collecting private donor information and began to use the web and cause-related marketing campaigns as channels for individual donations.

Overall, in 2004, WFP doubled its cash and gift in kind donations from current and new donors. TNT, the global mail, express and logistics

WALK THE WORLD

TNT set out to create *Walk the World*, a global employee fundraising and awareness event to highlight world hunger and raise funds for WFP. On 20 June 2004, TNT and WFP staff, family and friends 'Walked the World' in 24 different time zones over one day in 72 countries. Worldwide 40,000 people participated in the walks and covered a total distance of 200,000 km – the

equivalent of walking five times around the world. In all, 23 WFP offices helped raise over US\$1 million to benefit school feeding. The walks garnered significant global media coverage, including from CNN, and national and local press.



company, extended its commitment to sharing its assets, knowledge and resources to help fight global hunger. TNT provided logistical assistance, transported critical aid to WFP emergency operations (Iran, Haiti, Sudan) and helped enhance WFP's capacity to support and manage an inter-agency supply chain. In the field, TNT employees assisted WFP's country offices in fleet and warehouse management, operations and systems analysis, and volunteers provided hands-on support for school feeding projects.

Through its corporate donation and the increased commitment of its 160,000 employees around the world, TNT donated more than US\$14 million in direct funding and in-kind support. WFP worked with TNT on a series of cause-related marketing campaigns, including the creation of a Christmas charity stamp.

Due to its great success, WFP plans to expand *Walk the World* in 2005 and beyond. Under the new name of *Fight Hunger, Walk the World*, the initiative is poised to become WFP's annual marquee fundraising and advocacy event. *Fight Hunger, Walk the World* will be held on June 12, 2005.



The Boston Consulting Group, an international strategy and general management consulting firm, continued its partnership with WFP, initiated in 2003, by donating US\$3.27 million in consultancy services to help WFP optimize the management of its supply chain and improve its donation forecasting system.

The Saudi Committee for the Relief of the Palestinian People (SCRPP) donated over US\$6.3 million for specialized food baskets to feed over 200 thousand families in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. SCRPP is the major Saudi non-governmental organization that provides relief assistance to Palestinians on behalf of the Saudi people. The donation is the first ever private donation from an Arab or Gulf Cooperation Council country to WFP for the Palestinian Territories.

Cargill, a global leader in agribusiness, increased its donation in 2004 by supporting a joint WFP/UNICEF de-worming programme in Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala and Kenya, and school feeding in Nicaragua. **Telecom Italia Mobile**, Europe's biggest GSM mobile telephone company launched an innovative SMS campaign on behalf of WFP.

The New York WFP office helped raise over US\$2.65 million from private donors, including a significant donation from **International Paper (IP)** and the **International Paper Foundation** for meals and de-worming pills to nursery and primary age children in Kenya. As part of the donation, IP used its core business product –



paper cartons – to create a WFP “Coins for Kids™” drinks carton which acts as a

bank to collect employee contributions. Other supporters include the **Pierre and Pamela Omidyar Fund at the Peninsula Community Foundation**, **Adobe Foundation Fund - Community Foundation Silicon Valley**, **JP Morgan Chase Foundation**, **Kraft Foods Inc.** and **American Express Foundation**.

The focus in Latin America for 2004 was on advocacy and fundraising in Peru, Nicaragua, Honduras and Colombia. In Peru, **Banco Wiese Sudameris** launched an advertising campaign featuring WFP school feeding, and in Honduras the WFP team held a TeleRadio marathon with national and international artists to raise awareness of poor and malnourished children who struggle to attend school.

Communications and Advocacy

WFP utilized a wide range of media and advocacy strategies in 2004 to increase awareness of hunger and WFP's mission among donors, key media, influential individuals and the general public. These strategies included use of print media, website news services, broadcast media and partnerships with key celebrities. Published news clips from leading print and online media in 14 major donor countries totalled 5,280 - significantly exceeding established targets.

WFP successfully sought donated advertising from leading publications and television networks, producing 29 print advertisements and six public service announcements (PSAs) published or broadcast for free in key donor and potential donor countries, including on BBC and CNN. The known commercial value of PSAs from 20 broadcast and non-broadcast outlets totalled US\$11 million, while an advertising campaign launched by the Japan Advertising Council in support of WFP was worth US\$18 million, for a combined total of US\$29 million, or roughly half of all private donations to WFP.

WFP held 190 press briefings/conferences on major humanitarian issues such as the food crisis in Darfur, Sudan, North Korea and southern Africa. An average six million hits were received on the revamped WFP website per month in 2004 (with one million page views). Two innovative features introduced to the website in 2004 were (i) an interactive Hunger Map and (ii) Counting the Hungry, an interactive presentation explaining the key facts about hunger. Five new language websites were

launched – Danish, Icelandic, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish.

To influence international opinion on hunger issues, WFP wrote 39 editorials on major humanitarian issues which were published in 30 countries in newspapers and magazines, and supported 16 events, including the 19-Cents-a-Day campaign for school feeding, *Walk the World* in partnership with TNT, the launch of the first Italian commemorative two-Euro coin dedicated to WFP, the establishment of Friends of WFP in Italy, and the Italian soccer day. Hundreds of journalists, parliamentarians, and private sector representatives visited WFP-supported activities. WFP also provided media and advocacy training for 235 staff members at headquarters and in the field.



Partnerships

COLLABORATION WITH UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

ROME-BASED AGENCIES

As of July 2004, 77 joint WFP/FAO projects were operational in 41 countries, with WFP providing food and FAO supplying technical assistance. On 20 August 2004, FAO and WFP signed an MOU for the Republic of Congo to develop joint emergency intervention strategies and strengthen the capacity of national structures and NGOs to enhance household food security.

Joint crop and food-supply assessment missions (CFSAMs) are an important element in FAO/WFP collaboration. In 2004, 17 CFSAMs with external mission members were carried out: 13 in Africa, three in Asia and one in Central America. Joint assessment processes and methods were analysed in collaboration with donors – the European Commission, USAID, the UK Department for International Development and regional organizations of countries suffering frequent crises – the Southern African Development Community and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). A more systematic joint planning process for regional assessments was established and guidelines for donor observers were developed and tested.

WFP supported the response to the desert locust crisis in Sahelian countries by making available at FAO's request and with Italian Government funding an Ilyushin-76 aircraft based at the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre at Brindisi, Italy, to airlift 160 metric tons of pesticides to Mauritania, Senegal and Chad. In collaboration

with FAO, CILSS, and the Famine Early Warning System Network, WFP led missions to four of the potentially most affected countries – Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Senegal – to evaluate the impact on food security and coping mechanisms developed to face the crisis.

As of July 2004, WFP's collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) consisted of seven projects in Cambodia, Chad, China, DPRK, India, Laos and Tanzania. Under IFAD's new Field Presence Pilot Programme, IFAD's presence in India is housed in the WFP Delhi office.

UNICEF

During high-level consultations on the revision of the WFP/UNICEF MOU, the two agencies identified three priority areas where collaboration can be strengthened at the global, regional and country levels: increasing primary school enrolment and retention of young girls, reducing malnutrition, and reducing the risk and burden of HIV/AIDS, especially for orphans and vulnerable children. The joint WFP/UNICEF implementation of the school-based minimum package of cost-effective interventions increased from 25 countries in 2003 to 37 countries in 2004. WFP and UNICEF raised US\$950,000 from a corporate foundation for joint programming in school-based interventions in Nicaragua. In Afghanistan, the Government, WFP, UNICEF and WHO collaborated on a national de-worming campaign. WFP and UNICEF undertook a joint national nutrition survey in DPRK and collaborated on nutrition surveys in Chad and Darfur. In Ethiopia, UNICEF and WFP jointly launched a three-year

child survival project linking delivery of health care with food distribution to increase the outreach of health services and the survival chances of the most vulnerable children.

UNHCR

In 2004, WFP and UNHCR assisted 2.8 million refugees in 29 countries. Field-level collaboration included joint assessments, monitoring and programming. In this connection the two agencies finalized the Joint Assessment Guidelines, which have been disseminated in English and French to field offices, covering areas of joint action such as

new emergencies and refugee influxes, in-depth assessments of self-reliance, preparation for repatriation and reintegration, monitoring and school feeding. Regular interaction at the senior and operational levels and joint donor meetings to guarantee uninterrupted food supplies continued throughout the year. In accordance with the revised MOU, WFP has taken over food distribution in Kenya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia.

WHO

WFP continued to work with WHO on nutrition strategies that improve education, health and nutritional outcomes, and continued to explore ways of synergistically linking school-based services, especially de-worming, with school feeding. WHO and WFP have agreed to collaborate in activities related to nutrition and HIV/AIDS including field support of the *3x5 initiative* - to provide anti-retroviral therapy to three million people by the end of 2005. Six pilot countries – Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia – have begun joint WHO/WFP activities or are considering doing so. WFP collaborates with WHO in a number of 3x5 countries in a variety of activities; the main ones are nutritional support to the chronically ill and mothers participating in prevention of mother-to-child transmission, voluntary counselling and treatment programmes to improve their health status and treat opportunistic infections.

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM STANDING COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION (SCN)

WFP continued to participate in the SCN steering committee, including preparation for the



2005 annual meeting in Brazil. WFP and FAO co-hosted a retreat of the SCN steering committee in February 2004 aimed at developing future strategic and policy directions for SCN. WFP also coordinated the SCN response to the draft MDG Hunger Task Force action plan. WFP staff participated in the 2004 annual session in New York and made several presentations at the working group sessions. WFP also participated in the ongoing work of the SCN working groups on HIV/AIDS, household food security, school health and nutrition, nutrition in emergencies and micronutrients.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER PARTNERS

In 2004, WFP launched an NGO strategic partnership as part of its effort to “be the best partner possible”. Its objective is to explore new kinds of relationships with NGOs that will leverage mutual strengths and complementarities to increase impact and sustainability. In the first phase, WFP carried out a stakeholder perception survey and a series of dialogues with NGO partners. World Vision participated in the first dialogue in Rome at the end of March; others followed throughout the year.

In 2004, country offices reported a significantly increased number of NGO partners: 1,944, including 225 international NGOs. This reflects an increase of 66 percent over the past seven years. In the past two years, about 50 percent of WFP's food aid was handled by NGOs.

The Executive Director continued his engagement with civil-society partners during his visits to donor countries. In 2004, he met NGO umbrella organizations and individual NGOs in

Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and the United States to discuss humanitarian challenges.

WORLD BANK

WFP continued to post a senior staff member to Washington to function as a representative to the Bretton Woods Institutions. This assignment, coupled with greater engagement at the field level, is responsible for a significant increase in cooperation. In June 2004, the World Bank and WFP agreed to expand this cooperation through the secondment of two senior World Bank staff members to WFP Headquarters.

The strongest growth in cooperation was in post-conflict and post-emergency countries, the core of which is the development of an approach that couples the objectives of a more efficient food system with those of a sustainable social-protection strategy for post-conflict and post-emergency countries. There was joint work in Afghanistan, Iraq and Ethiopia. In Madagascar, WFP was asked by the World Bank to manage part of its post-disaster support.

In the context of the MDGs, it is noteworthy that WFP was in contact with the World Bank's education staff to ensure that WFP support to school feeding becomes integrated into World Bank-supported education strategies. In Mauritania, it was possible to incorporate WFP's contribution into the fast-track initiative. World Bank experts and WFP staff have exchanged lessons-learned materials for effective HIV/AIDS programming and are engaged in numerous joint activities in the field.

Partnerships

CELEBRITY SUPPORT

A continuing stream of celebrities was persuaded to lend their fame to raise awareness of hunger, in a series of PSAs created in-house. This publicity on behalf of WFP beneficiaries was then broadcast free of charge across a wide range of television and

cinema networks as well as large screens, such as Times

Square in New York, which featured a 30-second TV spot with **Sean Connery**.

Mounted on the Reuters tower, The Big Picture, spanning 22 floors,

could be seen by up to 1.5 million visitors per day. The same **Sean Connery** spot also aired on MSNBC, FOX and BBC as well as worldwide on various national television channels in Europe, several Arab states, Japan, Russia, Australia and the United States. During July and August, Swiss cinemas (Cinécom) showed the celebrated actor's spot among their movie trailers at 232 cinemas in Geneva, Zurich, Lausanne, Basel and Bern.

Jarno Trulli, the Italian Formula 1 driver, appeared in a TV spot, broadcast worldwide on BBC, CNN, Al Jazeera and others. In it, Trulli said: "In five seconds, my Formula 1 racing car can go from one to 200 kilometres per hour. Every five seconds, a child dies of hunger". A UK magazine published in the Middle East, Sports World ME, donated full-page ads featuring Trulli, his car and his WFP message.



During the **Olympic Games**, a newly created PSA on **Paul Tergat** featured on CNN and BBC. CNN also prepared a special Olympic profile on the athlete, who is a WFP Ambassador against Hunger. It described Tergat's boyhood as a WFP beneficiary of school feeding and his rise

to fame as the marathon world record holder.

Other actors and actresses who willingly appeared in these "home-grown" PSAs, aired by major TV networks in their own and

neighbouring countries included: French actor/director **Jacques Perrin**, Egyptian actor **Mahmoud Yassin**, and Italian actress, **Maria Grazia Cucinotta**. A series of prominent directors, among them **Ridley Scott**, **John Woo** and **Mehdi Charef** also lent their talents to an international feature film project in which WFP is cooperating with UNICEF and the Government of Italy, which provided most of the funds.

WFP's first Ambassador against Hunger, **Cesaria Evora**, continued her WFP publicity work. A music video (another in-house creation) of her song, **Mar de Canal**, which is dedicated to WFP, was released as a DVD by BMG.



Annex 1: GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE, 2001-2004*

	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Food aid (million tons)				
1) Total food aid	10.98	9.77	10.29	7.50
WFP share of total	4.5	3.8	4.9	3.7
Cereals	9.5	8.1	8.9	6.5
Non-cereals	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0
Percentages of global food aid				
2) Procurement in developing countries/territories in transition	11.6	10.6	22.4	25.9
3) Deliveries by channel				
Bilateral	28.3	31.3	21.4	20.6
Multilateral	41.5	40.1	48.9	52.0
NGOs	30.3	28.5	29.8	27.4
4) Food Aid deliveries by category				
Programme	20.9	21.7	11.0	13.9
Relief	50.6	49.0	66.8	58.0
Project	28.5	29.3	22.2	28.1
5) Food Aid deliveries by region				
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.6	30.5	52.7	50.8
South and east Asia	37.2	38.4	22.4	26.4
Europe and CIS	11.9	10.9	6.9	6.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	12.9	4.3	8.7
North Africa and Middle East	8.2	7.3	13.7	8.0
6) Deliveries to:				
Developing countries	97.6	98.7	97.3	99.1
LIFDCs	82.9	85.1	85.5	71.1
LDCs	42.4	39.0	51.6	46.6
7) Total cereal food aid deliveries as a percentage of:				
World cereal production	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
World cereal imports	3.9	3.3	3.7	2.8
8) Cereals food aid deliveries to LIFDCs expressed as a percentage of:				
LIFDC cereal production	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7
LIFDC cereal import	9.5	8.5	9.9	6.5

Source: Interfais

* 2004 data are provisional as at April 2005

Annex 2: OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY REGION AND CATEGORY, 2001-2004 (thousand dollars)

	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
GRAND TOTAL	1 777 042	100	1 592 160	100	3 254 748	100	2 899 628	100
DEVELOPMENT	231 059	13	194 692	12	228 678	7	256 458	9
RELIEF	1 421 350	80	1 282 791	81	2 811 441	86	1 670 055	58
Emergency	1 006 227		867 053		2 072 988		992 990	
PRO/PRRO	415 123		415 738		738 453		677 066	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	32 789	2	36 651	2	82 769	3	60 628	2
BILATERALS	45 772	3	38 609	2	80 470	2	794 372	27
OTHER ²	46 072	3	39 416	3	51 390	2	118 115	4
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	885 644	100	899 374	100	1 480 457	100	1 381 743	100
Percentage of all regions	50		56		45			
DEVELOPMENT	99 279	11	89 075	10	117 299	8	126 364	9
RELIEF	761 955	86	794 257	88	1 333 542	90	1 202 709	87
Emergency	459 455		476 630		790 229		757 281	
PRO/PRRO	302 500		317 627		543 313		445 427	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	18 437	2	14 178	2	20 992	1	43 975	3
BILATERALS	5 972	1	1 864	0	8 625	1	8 695	1
ASIA	566 324	100	454 316	100	389 081	100	417 521	100
Percentage of all regions	32		29		12			
DEVELOPMENT	81 033	14	66 370	15	63 969	16	76 226	18
RELIEF	469 351	83	360 182	79	299 235	77	326 263	78
Emergency	408 263		317 652		186 249		155 817	
PRO/PRRO	61 088		42 530		112 985		170 446	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	13 913	2	21 724	5	20 868	5	9 012	2
BILATERALS	2 027	0	6 040	1	5 009	1	6 020	1

Annex 2 (con.): OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND CATEGORY, 2001-2004 (*thousand dollars*)

	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	166 162	100	86 788	100	67 707	100	40 411	100
Percentage of all regions	9		5		2			
RELIEF	153 657	92	86 418	100	67 144	99	40 411	100
Emergency	127 801		52 862		18 494		12 209	
PRO/PRRO	25 856		33 556		48 649		28 202	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	493	0	235	0	-	-	-	-
BILATERALS	12 013	7	134	0	563	1	-	-
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	57 157	100	40 253	100	49 142	100	59 326	100
Percentage of all regions	3		2		2			
DEVELOPMENT	38 565	67	26 408	65	31 920	65	30 212	51
RELIEF	18 591	33	13 845	35	17 222	35	26 208	44
Emergency	7 238		3 967		1 433		8 102	
PRO/PRRO	11 353		9 879		15 789		18 107	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS					-		2 906	5
BILATERALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	55 491	100	71 817	100	1 213 215	100	856 973	100
Percentage of all regions	3		5		37			
DEVELOPMENT	12 182	22	12 696	18	15 228	1	16 633	2
RELIEF	17 549	32	28 088	39	1 094 299	90	73 114	9
Emergency	3 224		15 940		1 076 583		57 920	
PRO/PRRO	14 325		12 148		17 716		15 194	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	-	-	461	1	40 610	3	4 735	1
BILATERALS	25 761	46	30 571	43	63 078	5	762 490	89

¹ Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

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

Note:

- = No expenditure

0 = Expenditure below US\$500

Annex 3: OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2001-2004 (*thousand dollars*)

	2001					2002					2003					2004				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
GRAND TOTAL	231 059	1 421 350	32 789	45 772	1 777 042	194 692	1 282 791	36 651	38 609	1 592 160	228 678	2 811 441	82 769	80 470	3 254 748	256 458	1 670 055	60 628	794 372	2 899 628
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																				
Angola	10	87 534	6 891	523	94 958	0	103 484	5 071	1	108 556	-	137 820	7 625	41	145 486	-	73 486	5 903	(11)	79 377
Benin	1 835	-	-	-	1 835	1 666	-	-	-	1 666	2 409	-	-	-	2 409	2 346	-	-	-	2 346
Burkina Faso	1 680	494	-	-	2 174	2 861	226	-	230	3 317	4 589	151	-	(6)	4 734	5 614	1 248	-	14	6 876
Burundi	1 894	22 018	768	35	24 715	257	12 873	869	43	14 042	27	43 492	842	537	44 898	(6)	41 422	960	1 419	43 795
Cameroon	1 089	313	-	-	1 402	1 641	130	-	-	1 771	2 005	599	-	-	2 604	2 757	282	-	-	3 039
Cape Verde	756	-	-	-	756	1 625	686	-	-	2 311	1 500	454	-	-	1 954	3 649	46	-	-	3 695
Central African Republic	661	51	-	-	712	1 378	1 420	-	-	2 798	947	1 942	-	-	2 890	1 154	3 436	-	-	4 590
Chad	2 127	8 675	-	-	10 802	3 126	1 086	-	-	4 212	4 416	1 277	-	-	5 693	3 110	31 454	2 317	-	36 881
Congo	-	2 659	-	-	2 659	-	2 390	-	-	2 390	-	4 905	-	-	4 905	-	4 868	-	-	4 868
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	17	32 515	910	613	34 055	0	41 051	1 139	(1)	42 189	-	61 926	1 945	-	63 870	-	42 613	43	-	42 656
Côte d'Ivoire	1 246	21	-	2 720	3 987	1 388	1 139	-	1 539	4 066	283	16 689	260	420	17 651	46	19 908	1 059	2 740	23 753
Djibouti	149	6 587	950	-	7 686	454	4 995	67	-	5 516	60	3 783	74	-	3 917	671	2 229	-	-	2 900
Eritrea	-	45 844	545	-	46 389	-	22 221	(15)	-	22 206	-	66 479	-	-	66 479	0	44 917	-	-	44 917
Ethiopia	26 828	140 070	1 530	2 075	170 504	18 849	108 988	177	2	128 016	16 483	207 986	-	1 233	225 702	11 887	147 931	-	1 298	161 115
Gabon	-	299	-	-	299	-	311	-	-	311	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2 085	96	-	-	2 181	1 170	0	-	-	1 170	1 701	1 571	-	-	3 272	1 429	56	-	-	1 485
Ghana	1 166	-	-	-	1 166	954	137	-	-	1 091	3 923	97	-	-	4 020	2 477	396	-	-	2 873
Guinea	119	9 294	216	-	9 629	1 340	9 131	515	-	10 986	1 128	18 529	1 320	-	20 978	2 190	9 493	557	-	12 240
Guinea-Bissau	-	1 251	-	-	1 251	-	2 251	-	-	2 251	-	4 154	-	-	4 154	-	3 745	-	-	3 745
Kenya	4 163	118 637	-	-	122 800	4 356	53 889	-	57	58 302	7 787	44 344	-	-	52 132	15 534	56 574	-	-	72 107
Lesotho	1 045	-	-	-	1 045	1 910	8 452	-	-	10 362	1 954	20 851	-	-	22 805	3 483	21 892	-	-	25 375
Liberia	1 244	5 623	-	-	6 867	1 522	8 828	-	-	10 350	1 851	41 526	3 040	-	46 418	583	35 438	1 780	-	37 801
Madagascar	4 262	696	217	-	5 175	4 242	324	190	-	4 756	3 510	6 622	(19)	-	10 113	1 773	5 981	-	-	7 754
Malawi	6 003	1 182	-	-	7 185	4 127	45 231	1 590	-	50 948	4 905	51 927	3 145	-	59 977	6 090	19 915	1 051	-	27 057
Mali	3 289	1 157	-	-	4 446	4 189	1 367	-	-	5 556	4 638	1 369	-	-	6 006	6 205	1 443	-	-	7 648
Mauritania	3 418	-	-	-	3 418	2 703	3 102	-	-	5 805	5 273	18 728	-	-	24 001	1 210	6 946	-	-	8 156
Mozambique	7 481	7 571	3 360	-	18 412	8 822	14 666	2 000	-	25 488	13 188	52 058	18	-	65 265	10 710	20 568	-	-	31 278
Namibia	-	1 094	-	-	1 094	-	1 271	-	-	1 271	-	1 316	-	-	1 316	-	2 971	-	-	2 971
Niger	5 814	1 617	-	-	7 431	3 781	387	-	-	4 168	2 386	39	-	-	2 425	6 457	0	-	-	6 457
Rwanda	1 135	8 288	822	-	10 245	2 595	12 202	231	-	15 028	5 146	11 500	123	-	16 770	7 352	8 412	0	-	15 764

Annex 3 (con.): OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2001-2004 (*thousand dollars*)

	2001					2002					2003					2004				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
Sao Tome and Principe	499	-	-	-	499	457	-	-	-	457	589	-	-	-	589	446	-	-	-	446
Senegal	1 913	255	-	-	2 168	2 839	1 027	-	-	3 866	3 884	2 628	-	-	6 511	4 900	1 885	-	-	6 785
Sierra Leone	-	14 599	2 141	6	16 746	-	20 588	1 015	(6)	21 597	2 033	25 113	11	-	27 157	4 471	9 279	37	-	13 788
Somalia	-	6 668	87	-	6 755	-	8 441	-	-	8 441	-	9 529	-	-	9 529	-	18 147	-	-	18 147
Sudan	8 702	113 624	1	-	122 327	3 282	96 380	383	-	100 045	5 847	126 421	907	-	133 176	4 819	354 338	30 133	-	389 290
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 999	-	-	2 999	-	10 049	2	-	10 051	-	7 999	-	817	8 816
Tanzania	2 328	52 013	-	-	54 341	1 406	30 282	-	-	31 688	6 569	50 179	-	-	56 747	5 231	27 535	-	-	32 766
Uganda	2 928	24 201	-	-	27 129	2 476	22 956	-	-	25 432	5 631	80 768	-	-	86 399	4 714	83 027	-	-	87 741
Zambia	3 393	10 049	-	-	13 442	3 547	41 827	-	-	45 374	2 320	50 815	-	1 674	54 809	4 886	18 168	-	-	23 054
Zimbabwe	-	1 236	-	-	1 236	-	89 291	-	-	89 291	-	155 906	-	4 725	160 631	-	70 599	-	2 418	73 017
Other Regional Expenditure	-	35 725	-	-	35 725	113	18 228	945	-	19 286	318	-	1 696	-	2 014	178	4 062	136	-	4 376
TOTAL REGION	99 279	761 955	18 437	5 972	885 643	89 075	794 257	14 178	1 864	899 374	117 299	1 333 542	20 992	8 625	1 480 457	124 364	1 202 709	43 975	8 695	1 381 743
ASIA																				
Afghanistan	-	118 473	356	-	118 829	-	131 546	3 596	-	135 142	-	126 576	11 715	-	138 291	-	119 073	11 603	-	130 676
Bangladesh	29 307	16 694	-	448	46 449	24 131	10 312	-	2 523	36 966	16 700	2 997	-	3 525	23 221	28 184	19 502	-	3 136	50 821
Bhutan	2 075	-	-	-	2 075	2 800	-	-	-	2 800	4 685	-	-	-	4 685	3 138	-	-	-	3 138
Cambodia	1 171	26 140	-	-	27 311	1 301	16 333	-	1 608	19 242	660	15 966	-	578	17 204	1 264	11 221	-	2 719	15 205
China	11 687	-	-	882	12 569	12 657	-	-	1 837	14 494	10 670	-	-	864	11 533	9 296	-	-	165	9 462
India	17 889	3 747	605	-	22 241	9 817	434	-	-	10 251	3 098	8	2	-	3 108	8 690	-	-	-	8 690
Indonesia	-	15 710	-	-	15 710	-	11 060	-	-	11 060	-	21 287	-	-	21 287	-	20 911	-	-	20 911
Islamabad Cluster	-	32 548	2 467	-	35 015	-	57 095	13 720	-	70 815	-	1 691	2 528	-	4 219	-	(136)	(2 667)	-	(2 803)
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	-	233 515	-	-	233 515	-	101 879	796	60	102 735	-	99 955	611	42	100 608	-	121 416	54	-	121 470
Laos, People's Dem. Rep. of	986	1 800	-	-	2 786	2 375	1 116	-	-	3 491	1 953	232	-	-	2 185	2 568	1 723	-	-	4 291
Myanmar	-	653	-	696	1 349	-	1 472	-	12	1 484	(0)	1 947	-	(0)	1 946	-	4 611	-	-	4 611
Nepal	10 805	5 870	-	-	16 675	7 971	4 880	-	-	12 851	10 184	5 921	-	-	16 105	12 633	7 867	-	-	20 500
Pakistan	6 293	4 600	-	-	10 893	2 357	7 309	9	-	9 675	15 082	14 817	(0)	-	29 899	8 059	9 251	-	-	17 310
Sri Lanka	637	3 224	-	-	3 861	2 899	4 865	-	-	7 764	842	6 857	-	-	7 700	2 319	8 505	-	-	10 824
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10

Annex 3 (con.): OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2001-2004 (*thousand dollars*)

	2001					2002					2003					2004				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
Timor-Leste	-	3 905	2 614	-	6 519	-	889	66	-	955	-	980	-	-	980	-	2 310	-	-	2 310
Viet Nam	182	12	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Regional Expenditure	-	2 461	7 871	-	10 331	64	10 993	3 538	-	14 595	96	-	6 012	-	6 108	73	-	23	-	96
TOTAL REGION	81 033	469 351	13 913	2 027	566 324	66 370	360 182	21 723	6 040	454 316	63 969	299 235	20 868	5 009	389 080	76 226	326 263	9 012	6 020	417 521
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS																				
Albania	-	1 589	-	-	1 589	-	2 378	-	-	2 378	-	2 949	-	-	2 949	-	3 176	-	-	3 176
Armenia	-	11 661	-	-	11 661	-	3 993	-	-	3 993	-	7 122	-	-	7 122	-	3 455	-	-	3 455
Azerbaijan	-	5 691	-	-	5 691	-	3 794	-	-	3 794	-	6 455	-	-	6 455	-	3 940	-	-	3 940
Georgia	-	20 667	467	-	21 134	-	5 215	225	-	5 440	-	6 782	-	-	6 782	-	4 720	-	-	4 720
Macedonia, FYR	-	828	-	-	828	-	43	-	-	43	-	92	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	12 389	-	-	12 389	-	13 843	-	261	14 104	-	13 494	-	563	14 057	-	12 515	-	-	12 515
Serbia and Montenegro	-	51 596	26	12 013	63 635	-	13 905	-	(126)	13 779	-	3 664	-	-	3 664	-	201	-	-	201
Tajikistan	-	37 623	-	-	37 623	-	40 098	10	-	40 108	-	26 381	-	-	26 381	-	12 436	-	-	12 436
Turkmenistan	-	1 973	-	-	1 973	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-
Other Regional Expenditure	-	9 639	-	-	9 639	-	3 149	-	-	3 149	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	(33)
TOTAL REGION	-	153 657	493	12 013	166 162	-	86 418	235	134	86 787	-	67 144	-	563	67 706	-	40 411	-	-	40 411
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																				
Belize	-	203	-	-	203	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	5 648	354	-	-	6 002	5 178	125	-	-	5 303	6 779	16	-	-	6 795	3 865	398	-	-	4 262
Colombia	603	3 429	-	-	4 032	44	1 815	-	-	1 859	600	1 488	-	-	2 088	15	6 712	-	-	6 727
Cuba	2 806	162	-	-	2 968	2 031	212	-	-	2 243	2 548	11	-	-	2 558	3 457	181	-	-	3 638
Dominican Republic	2 048	876	-	-	2 924	399	498	-	-	897	400	94	-	-	493	185	(3)	-	-	182
Ecuador	2 122	154	-	-	2 276	2 099	32	-	-	2 131	1 590	356	-	-	1 946	93	(1)	-	-	92
El Salvador	4 584	3 646	-	-	8 230	278	2 278	-	-	2 556	1 807	1 988	-	-	3 795	1 395	644	-	-	2 039
Guatemala	1 848	413	-	-	2 261	1 437	4 265	-	-	5 702	2 632	3 900	-	-	6 532	1 349	2 679	-	-	4 028
Haiti	5 166	-	-	-	5 166	5 208	-	-	-	5 208	5 545	2 195	-	-	7 739	6 356	10 364	2 906	-	19 626
Honduras	2 456	4 823	-	-	7 280	1 647	2 517	-	-	4 164	2 895	3 446	-	-	6 341	5 234	2 859	-	-	8 093

Annex 3 (con.): OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2000-2003 (thousand dollars)

	2001					2002					2003					2004				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
Nicaragua	8 305	2 931	-	-	11 236	3 251	1 874	-	-	5 125	3 804	3 733	-	-	7 537	6 274	2 189	-	-	8 462
Peru	2 980	433	-	-	3 413	4 744	11	-	-	4 755	3 317	0	-	-	3 318	1 958	187	-	-	2 145
Venezuela	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Regional Expenditure	-	1 158	-	-	1 158	92	216	-	-	308	4	(3)	-	-	0	30	-	-	-	30
TOTAL REGION	38 565	18 591	-	-	57 157	26 408	13 845	-	-	40 253	31 920	17 222	-	-	49 142	30 212	26 208	2 906	-	59 326
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA																				
Algeria	-	6 706	-	-	6 706	-	7 499	-	-	7 499	-	11 367	-	-	11 367	-	13 920	-	-	13 920
Egypt	1 514	-	-	-	1 514	4 218	-	-	-	4 218	4 070	-	-	-	4 070	4 202	-	-	-	4 202
Iran	-	3 375	-	-	3 375	-	2 722	-	-	2 722	-	10 937	21	-	10 959	-	1 831	-	-	1 831
Iraq *	-	2 056	-	25 761	27 817	-	2 826	-	28 928	31 754	-	1 022 882	38 358	63 067	1 124 307	-	32 419	5 898	762 490	800 807
Jordan	1 040	540	-	-	1 579	1 748	554	-	-	2 302	1 294	14 193	143	-	15 630	2 238	(514)	-	-	1 725
Morocco	2 045	-	-	-	2 045	1 338	-	-	-	1 338	366	-	-	-	366	-	191	-	-	191
Occ. Palestinian Territories	1 163	4 270	-	-	5 433	678	12 731	461	-	13 870	133	27 290	1 870	-	29 293	-	28 771	-	-	28 771
Syrian Arab Republic	2 407	14	-	-	2 421	1 075	993	-	-	2 068	980	6 968	218	-	8 166	3 102	(199)	-	-	2 903
Yemen	4 013	587	-	-	4 600	3 599	763	-	1 644	6 006	8 323	662	-	11	8 995	7 021	500	-	-	7 521
Other Regional Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	62	-	-	0	62	70	(3 806)	(1 163)	-	(4 898)
TOTAL REGION	12 182	17 549	-	25 761	55 491	12 696	28 088	461	30 571	71 817	15 228	1 094 299	40 610	63 078	1 213 215	16 663	73 114	4 735	762 490	856 973
OTHER²	-	246	(54)	-	46 264	142	-	54	-	39 613	262	-	300	3 197	55 148	7 022	1 350	(1)	17 166	143 654

¹ Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

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

Note:

Negative figures, shown in parenthesis, represent financial adjustments.

- = No expenditure

0 = Expenditure below US\$500

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

Annex 4: OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 2001-2004 (*thousand dollars*)

	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF:	1 652 409	100,0	1 477 483	100,0	3 040 119	100,0	1 926 513	100,0
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY²								
Least developed countries	922 763	55,8	932 308	63,1	1 434 586	47,2	1 407 530	73,1
Low-income, food-deficit countries	1 434 180	86,8	1 227 541	83,1	2 751 419	90,5	1 828 126	94,9
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP								
Sub-Saharan Africa	861 234	52,1	883 332	59,8	1 450 840	47,7	1 329 073	69,0
Asia	550 385	33,3	426 553	28,9	363 203	11,9	402 488	20,9
Eastern Europe and CIS ³	153 657	9,3	86 418	5,8	67 144	2,2	40 411	2,1
Latin America and the Caribbean	57 157	3,5	40 253	2,7	49 142	1,6	56 420	2,9
Middle East and North Africa	29 731	1,8	40 784	2,8	1 109 527	36,5	89 748	4,7

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.

² Actual classifications for each year.

³ Relief only.

Annex 4 (con.): OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 2001-2004 (*thousand dollars*)

	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
DEVELOPMENT:	231.059	100,0	194.692	100,0	228.678	100,0	256.458	100,0
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY²								
Least developed countries	146 303	63,3	128 684	66,1	151 163	66,1	166 538	64,9
Low-income, food-deficit countries	215 533	93,3	186 349	95,7	210 974	92,3	234 621	91,5
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP								
Sub-Saharan Africa	99 279	43,0	89 076	45,8	117 298	51,3	126 364	49,3
Asia	81 033	35,1	66 372	34,1	63 968	28,0	76 226	29,7
Latin America and the Caribbean	38 565	16,7	26 408	13,6	31 919	14,0	30 212	11,8
Middle East and North Africa	12 182	5,3	12 696	6,5	15 228	6,7	16 633	6,5

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.

² Actual classifications for each year.

³ Relief only.

Annex 5: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2004 (thousand dollars)

	Development	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others ¹	Total
African Development Bank				500			500
Andorra		71				44	115
Angola				4 014			4 014
Australia	6 613	16 163		11 687	1 944	4 552	40 960
Austria		122		2 067			2 189
Belgium	490	2 444		6 388	2 158	225	11 705
Bhutan						1	1
Bulgaria						5	5
Cameroon	600						600
Canada	49 821	20 877	4 478	12 635	847	2 152	90 810
China	4 804					48	4 853
Colombia				2 224			2 224
Cuba		570				45	615
Cyprus			5				5
Czech Republic				98			98
Denmark	26 443	8 177		5 765	378	2 485	43 247
European Commission	7 892	123 915		54 930	8 348	5 415	200 501
Ecuador						89	89
Egypt	354						354
El Salvador						160	160
Ethiopia	30						30
Finland	7 352	2 585		7 197		725	17 860
France	1 801	13 268	1 695	8 617	3 538	1 368	30 288
Germany	27 155	20 583		11 912	3 525	1 951	65 126
Ghana						10	10
Greece			16				16
Guatemala						53	53
Holy See	10						10
Honduras	1 562					1 635	3 197
Hungary						65	65
Iceland		57	18				75
India				23 532		67	23 599
Iran						40	40
Ireland	912	5 675	977	3 939	1 755	425	13 684
Italy	13 899	13 146		10 992		10 372	48 409
Japan	12 190	65 504	9 275	47 630		1 131	135 730
Jordan	53					47	100
Kenya	1 035	9 009					10 044
Korea, Republic of	100	23 385		1		202	23 688
Luxembourg		2 246		1 841			4 086
Madagascar		2 000					2 000
Malawi		1 455		13 014			14 469
Monaco	30						30
Nepal				144			144
Netherlands		26 116	4 146	36 890	10 522	64	77 738
New Zealand	690	1 351		54			2 095
Nicaragua	1 328					40	1 368
Norway	33 865	6 931	2 405	6 398	5 247		54 846
Pakistan						38	38
Panama	1						1
Poland		138		218			356
Portugal	110			215	398		723
Private ²	6 864	6 693		2 079	359	1 390	17 384
Saudi Arabia	1 556			1 790			3 345
Singapore		20					20
Slovak Republic		25					25
Slovenia		33					33
South Africa	1 675	3 510	1				5 186
Spain	9 684	2 268		5 228	373	1 836	19 388
Sri Lanka						24	24
Sweden		19 699	1	23 299	772	768	44 540
Switzerland	5 365	12 465	2 021	10 413	2 188	221	32 673
Syria	619	324				58	1 001
Turkey				150			150
Uganda						339	339
United Kingdom	14 731	39 542		24 109	24 114	13 388	115 884
United Nations	146			75		309	530
United Arab Emirates	50						50
United States of America	36 362	659 023		276 338	28 496	32 029	1 032 247
Zimbabwe				4			4
Total	276 191	1 109 389	25 039	616 388	94 962	83 815	2 205 783

Bilateral Contributions

995 728

1 Others: e.g. T/Fund, Junior Professional Officer (JPO), Government Counterpart Cash Contributions (GCCC), and confirmed contributions under pending projects.

2 Private donors also gave additional gifts-in-kind valued at US\$44,238,391. The total of all cash and gifts-in-kind amounted to US\$61,622,564.

Annex 6 - Table 1: MAJOR DONORS¹ TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION IN 2004 (*thousand dollars*)

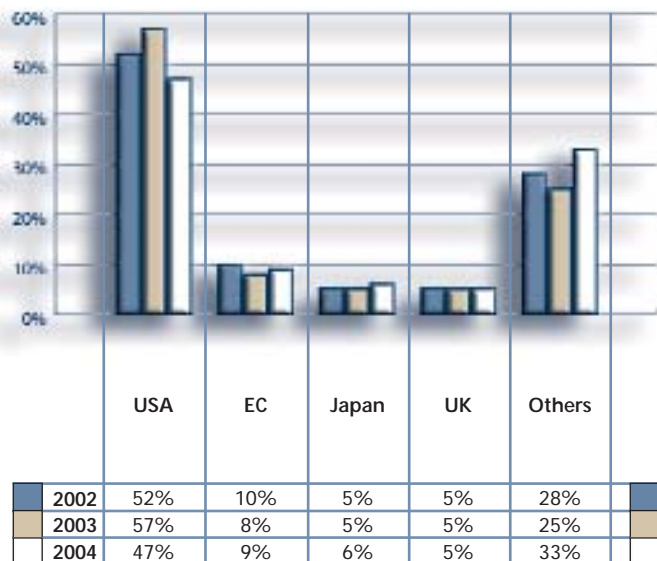
Rank	Total*		Development		IEFR		IRA		PRRO		SO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	United States of America	1 000 219	Canada	49 821	United States of America	659 023	Japan	9 275	United States of America	276 338	United States of America	28 496
2	European Commission	200 501	United States of America	36 362	European Commission	123 915	Canada	4 478	European Commission	54 930	United Kingdom	24 114
3	Japan	135 730	Norway	33 865	Japan	65 504	Netherlands	4 146	Japan	47 630	Netherlands	10 522
4	United Kingdom	115 884	Germany	27 155	United Kingdom	39 542	Norway	2 405	Netherlands	36 890	European Commission	8 348
5	Canada	90 810	Denmark	26 443	Netherlands	26 116	Switzerland	2 021	United Kingdom	24 109	Norway	5 247
6	Netherlands	77 738	United Kingdom	14 731	Korea, Republic of	23 385	France	1 695	India	23 532	France	3 538
7	Germany	65 126	Italy	13 899	Canada	20 877			Sweden	23 299	Germany	3 525
8	Norway	54 846	Japan	12 190	Germany	20 583			Malawi	13 014	Switzerland	2 188
9	Italy	48 409	Spain	9 684	Sweden	19 699			Canada	12 635	Belgium	2 158
10	Sweden	44 540	European Commission	7 892	Australia	16 163			Germany	11 912	Australia	1 944
11	Denmark	43 247	Finland	7 352	France	13 268			Australia	11 687	Ireland	1 755
12	Australia	40 960	Private donors	6 864	Italy	13 146			Italy	10 992		
13	Switzerland	32 673	Australia	6 613	Switzerland	12 465			Switzerland	10 413		
14	France	30 288	Switzerland	5 365	Kenya	9 009			France	8 617		
15	Korea, Republic of	23 688	China	4 804	Denmark	8 177			Finland	7 197		
16	India	23 599	France	1 801	Norway	6 931			Norway	6 398		
17	Spain	19 388	South Africa	1 675	Private donors	6 693			Belgium	6 388		
18	Finland	17 860	Honduras	1 562	Ireland	5 675			Denmark	5 765		
19	Private donors	17 384	Saudi Arabia	1 556	South Africa	3 510			Spain	5 228		
20	Malawi	14 469	Nicaragua	1 328	Finland	2 585			Angola	4 014		
21	Ireland	13 684	Kenya	1 035	Belgium	2 444			Ireland	3 939		
22	Belgium	11 705			Spain	2 268			Colombia	2 224		
23	Kenya	10 044			Luxembourg	2 246			Private donors	2 079		
24	South Africa	5 186			Madagascar	2 000			Austria	2 067		
25	China	4 853			Malawi	1 455			Luxembourg	1 841		
26	Luxembourg	4 086			New Zealand	1 351			Saudi Arabia	1 790		
27	Angola	4 014										
28	Saudi Arabia	3 345										
29	Honduras	3 197										
30	Colombia	2 224										
31	Austria	2 189										
32	New Zealand	2 095										
33	Madagascar	2 000										
34	Nicaragua	1 368										
35	Syria	1 001										

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

* Total for each donor may include contributions to categories not listed on this table.

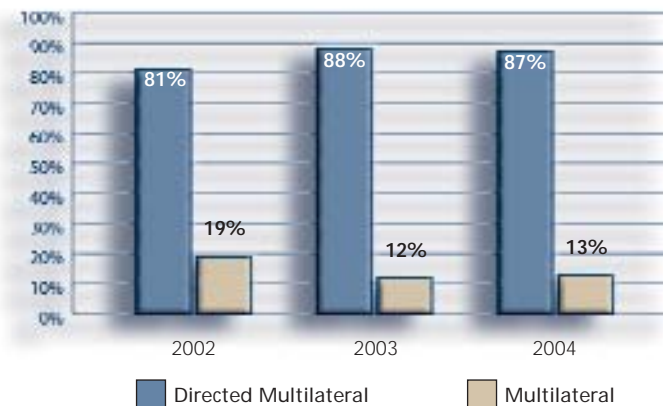
Annex 6 - Table 2: MAJOR DONORS TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION

CONTRIBUTIONS BY MAJOR DONOR*



* excluding bilateral contributions

DIRECTED MULTILATERAL & MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS*

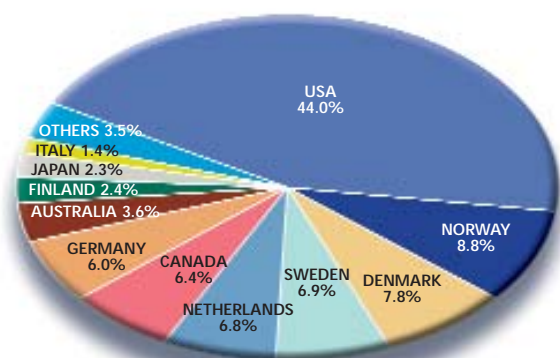


	2002	2003	2004
Directed Multilateral	1 458.4	2 270.1	1 927.4
Multilateral	350.8	302.7	278.4
TOTAL in US\$ million	1 809.2	2 572.8	2 205.8

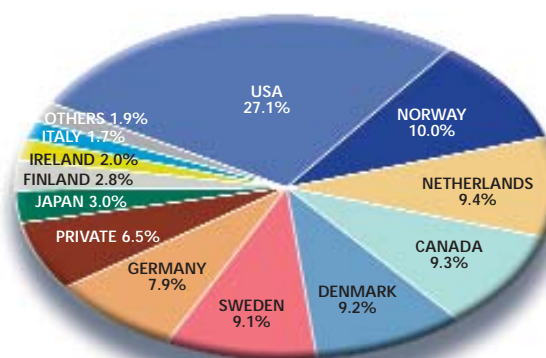
* WFP determines how and where "multilateral contributions" are used. In the case of "Directed multilateral contributions" a donor directs funds to a specific activity initiated by WFP.

MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL*

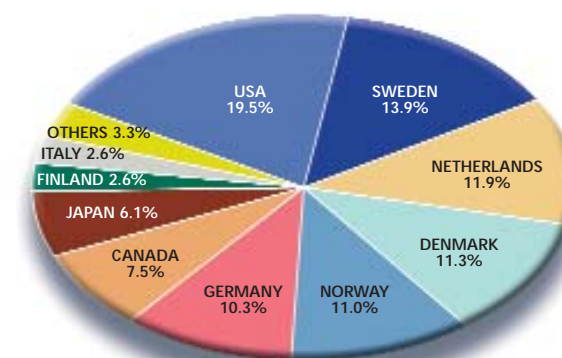
2002



2003

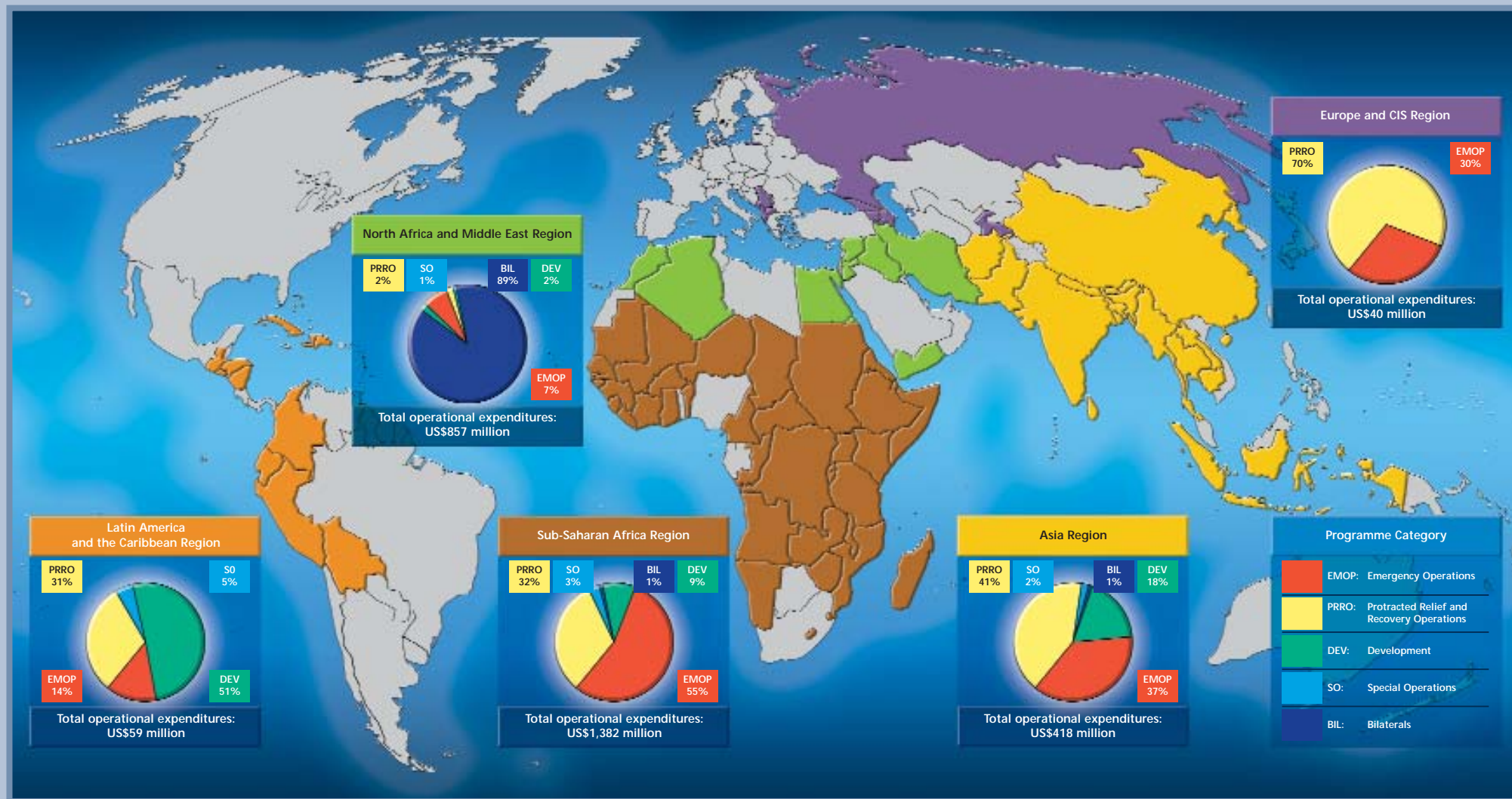


2004



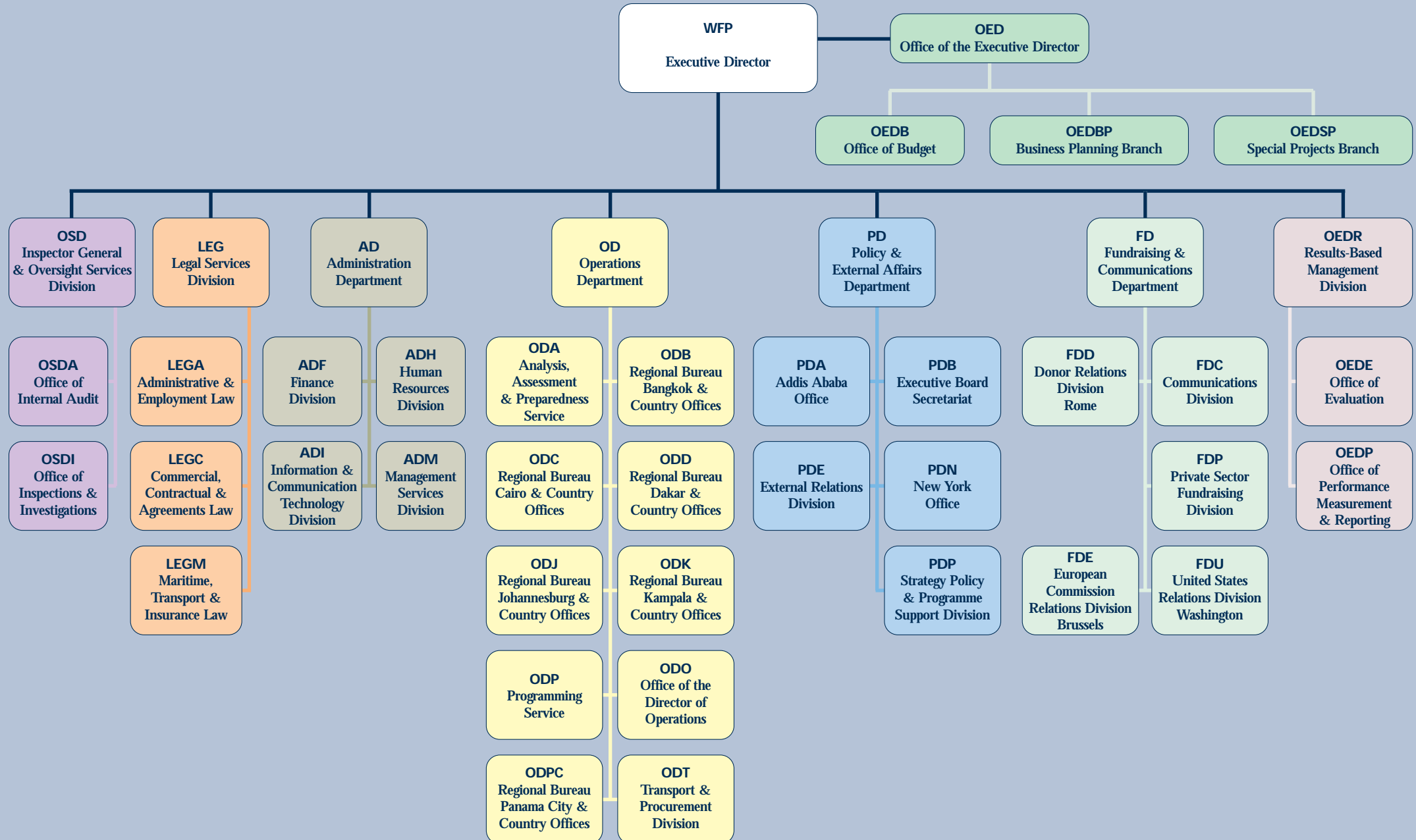
* Contributions under US\$1,000,000 are aggregated in "others".

WFP Operational Expenditure by Region, 2004



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Map produced by WFP VAM, April 2005.
 Data Source: WFP ADII

WFP Organizational Chart 2004



WFP Executive Board 2004

Member States

Algeria	Iran, Islamic Republic of
Angola	Iraq
Australia	Japan
Bangladesh	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Belgium	Malawi
Cameroon	Mauritania
Canada	Mexico
China	Netherlands
Cuba	Pakistan
Denmark	Peru
El Salvador	Poland
Eritrea	Russian Federation
Finland	Senegal
Germany	Slovakia
Greece	Sweden
Haiti	Syrian Arab Republic
India	United Kingdom
Indonesia	United States of America

Executive Board Bureau Members

Mr Miguel Barreto
Peru (President)

H.E. Poul Skytte Christoffersen
Denmark (Vice-President)

Mr Nasreddine Rimouche
Algeria (Member)

Ms Nasrin Akhter
Bangladesh (Member)

Mr Milan Pakši
Slovakia (Member)

Acronyms used:

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (United States)	NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
CFSAM	Crop and food-supply assessment mission	NGO	non-governmental organization
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel	PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	PRO	protracted refugee and displaced persons operation
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
EMOP	emergency operation	PSA	public service announcement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
IDP	internally displaced person	SCN	United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	SCRPP	Saudi Committee for the Relief of the Palestinian People
IP	International Paper	SLA	Sudan Liberation Army
IRA	Immediate Response Account	SLM/A	Sudan Liberation Movement/Army
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement	TB	Tuberculosis
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
LDC	least-developed country	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
LIFDC	low-income, food-deficit country	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	WHO	World Health Organization
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standard		
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding		

General notes:

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

One billion equals 1,000 million.

All quantities of food commodities are in metric tons (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.

LIFDCs include all food-deficit, i.e. net cereal-importing, countries with a per capita gross national income not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association assistance. The figure for 2002 was US\$1,415. In 2004, 84 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of 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 2004, 50 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.

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