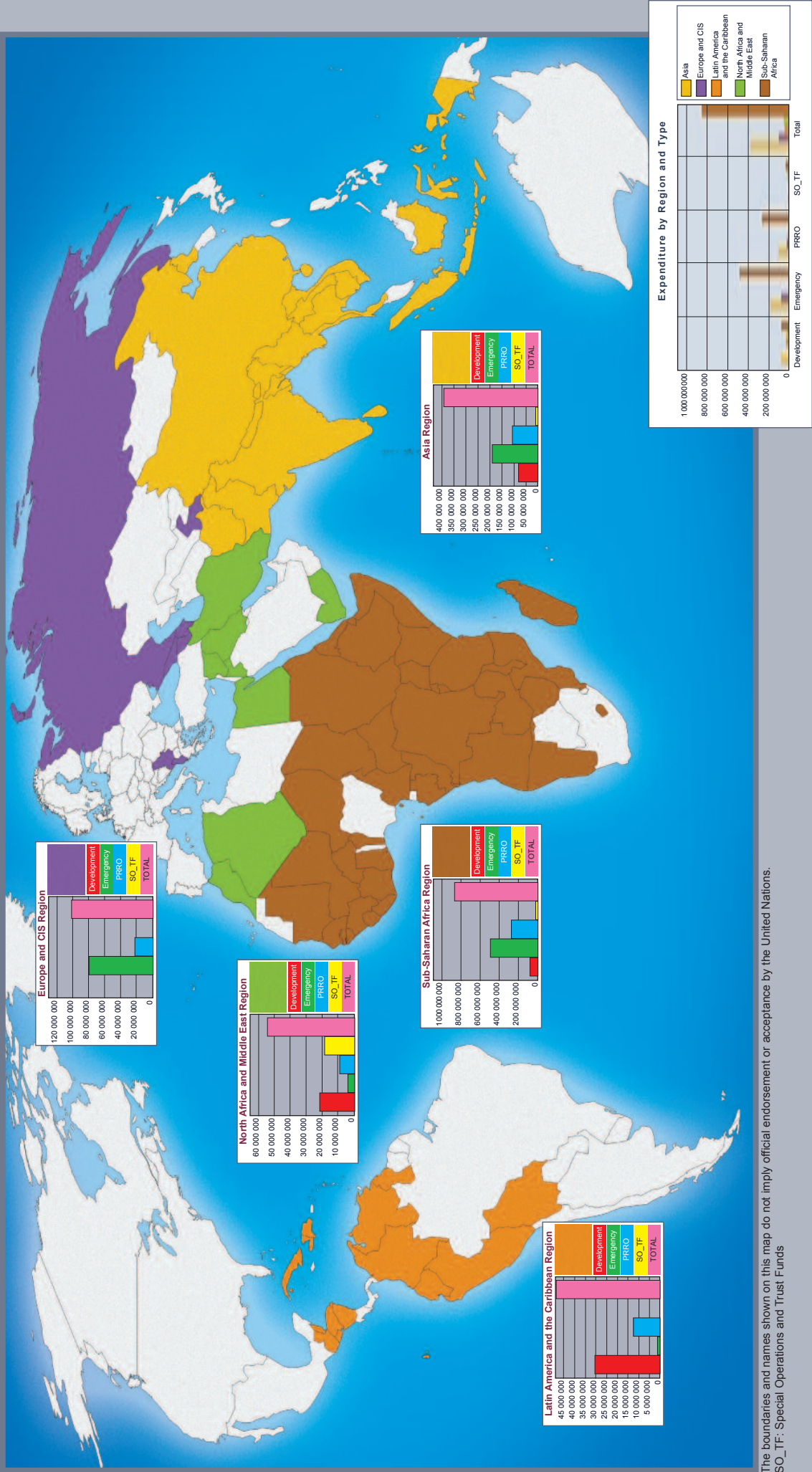


World Food Programme
Annual Report 2000



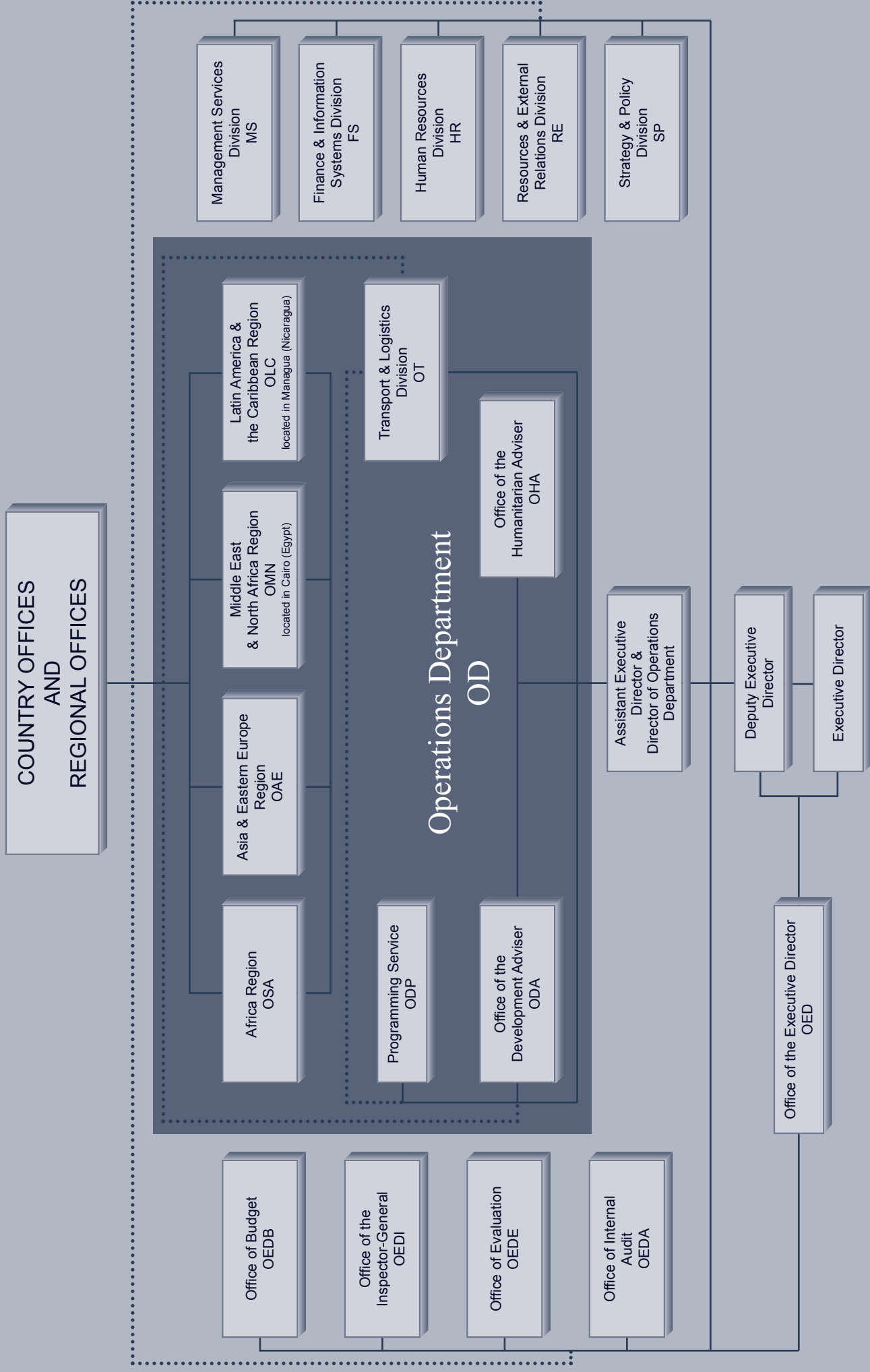
WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 2000 (in millions of dollars)



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

SO_TF: Special Operations and Trust Funds

WFP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, DECEMBER 2000





World Food Programme
Annual Report 2000



WFP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, DECEMBER 2000

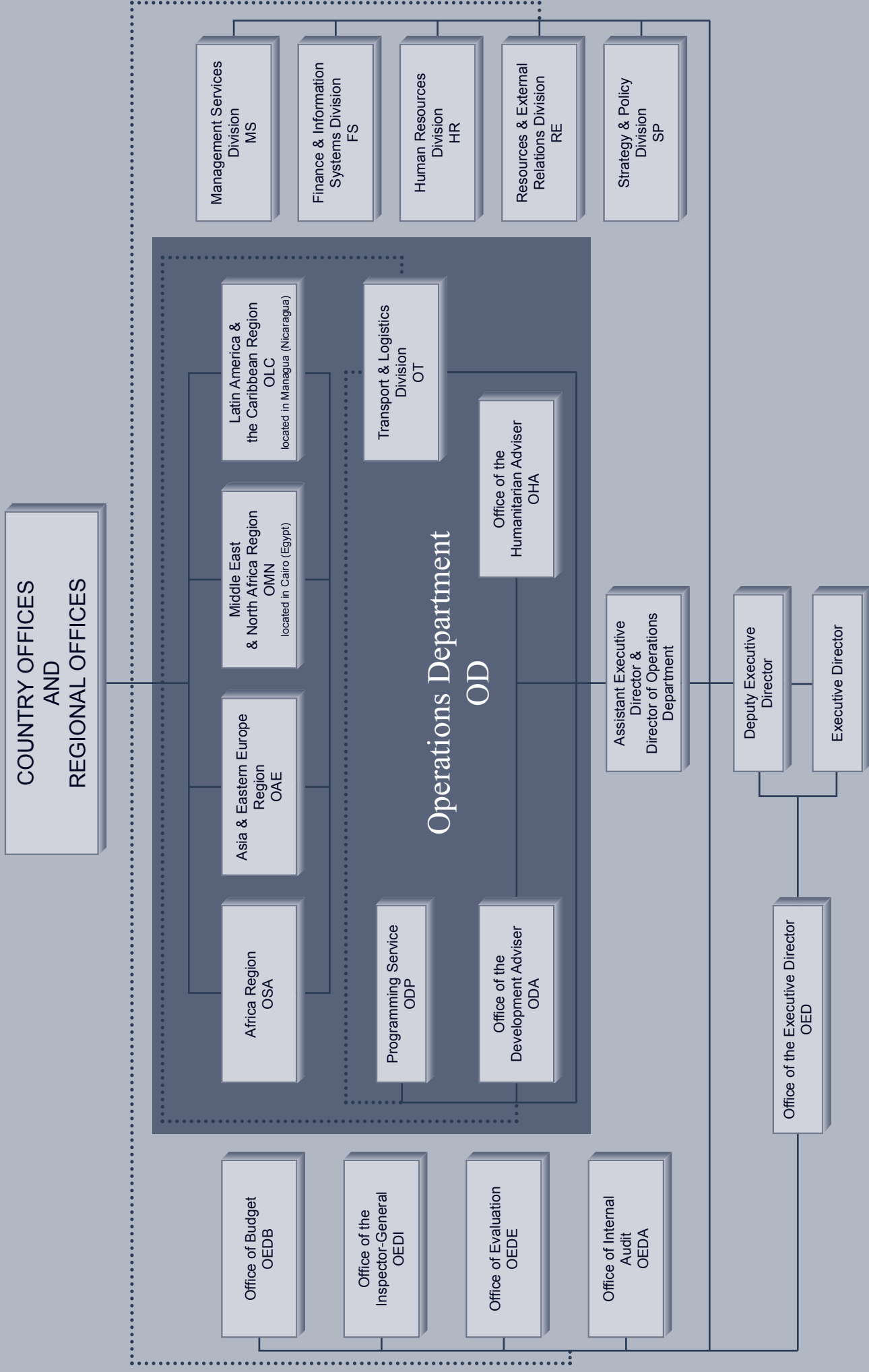


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Acronyms used:

BWIs	Bretton Woods Institutions	IRA	Immediate Response Account (WFP)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	JPO	Junior Professional Officer
CSO	Country Strategy Outline	LDC	Least Developed Country
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance	LIFDC	Low-Income, Food-Deficit Country
DFID	Department For International Development (United Kingdom)	NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
DFMS	Deep Field Mailing System	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	OEDA	Office of Internal Audit (WFP)
EMOP	Emergency operation	OEDI	Office of the Inspector-General (WFP)
ERT	Emergency response training	PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
FAAD	Food Aid and Development Policy	SAP	Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing (WFP)
FAC	Food Aid Convention	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
FMIP	Financial Management Improvement Programme (WFP)	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GNP	Gross National Product	UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations)	UNSECOORD	Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
IDA	International Development Association	VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	WHO	World Health Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development		

General notes:

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

One billion equals 1,000 million.

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

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (i.e. net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita gross national product (GNP) not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance (US\$1,460 in 1998). In 2000, 78 countries were classified by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least-developed countries (LDCs) includes "those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses". In 2000, 48 countries were classified by the United Nations General Assembly as LDCs.

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

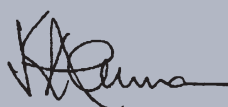
Foreword

For many people around the world, going to bed hungry is part of their daily routine. But hunger and malnutrition are not inevitable, nor are they acceptable. We have the knowledge, technology and resources to make great strides in the war against hunger. Our goal for the new century must be a world in which all people have access to the food they need.

To realize this goal, the link between hunger and poverty must be better understood. Hunger is caused by poverty, but it also keeps people poor. Currently, the World Food Programme is working to draw the attention of the international community to the necessity of incorporating food security issues into the heart of poverty eradication programmes. Yet if we are to halve the number of undernourished people in the world by 2015 — the target agreed upon at the World Food Summit and reiterated in the Millennium Report — then more needs to be done, and our efforts must include everyone.

This report from the Executive Director of the World Food Programme describes what the WFP has done over the past year to meet this goal. It also shows how WFP has strengthened its preparedness to respond to emergencies, while maintaining a strong commitment to development programmes.

Today, we live in a world enriched by technological splendour, where the possibilities for intercontinental travel and telecommunications expand daily. In such a world, allowing hundreds of millions of people to go without the food they need to survive is absolutely unacceptable. We must work to realize a world free from hunger, one in which no one will go to bed on an empty stomach.



Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General
United Nations



Jacques Diouf
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Preface

In 2000, the world's poorest nations were repeatedly hit by both natural and man-made emergencies. From flooding in western Bangladesh and West Bengal in India to the collapse of the peace process in Sierra Leone, the number of humanitarian hot spots around the world demanding help from WFP and the international community continued to rise. Natural disasters now account for one third of all WFP food aid. In 2000, the Programme's support for victims of emergencies caused by natural disasters rose by 20 percent compared with 1999. In the four-year period 1997–2000, the number of drought victims assisted by WFP more than quadrupled. In 2000, more than 100 million people in more than 20 countries were severely affected by drought.

WFP assistance to victims of man-made disasters, such as conflict and civil unrest, increased as well, and now accounts for almost half of the Programme's total expenditures. Although the world's poorest suffer greatly in the ever-increasing number of crises, events in 2000 proved that international aid can make a difference when resources are provided in time. In Africa, severe drought in the Horn threatened the lives and livelihoods of more than 16 million

people. At the same time, most of the countries in the region were also dealing with the consequences of civil strife. Such a combination of natural and man-made emergencies not only has a major impact on the poorest, but all too often can prevent the humanitarian relief community from reaching those in desperate need of assistance.

The United Nations Secretary-General's timely intervention and the quick response of donors averted an African crisis of immense proportions. WFP, with other United Nations agencies, showed that a massive relief effort could prevent a famine and save millions of lives.

While the response to international emergencies has been generous, it is worrying that the resources made available for long-term development efforts continue to decline. In 2000, development accounted for only 14 percent of WFP's overall expenditures. This is the lowest level of development funding in 23 years. WFP is working throughout the world to make a difference in the lives of millions of hungry poor. This is possible because of the commitment and courage of WFP's staff to reaching people in need, fighting against hunger — and winning.



Catherine Bertini

Catherine Bertini
Executive Director
World Food Programme

Overview: 83 million beneficiaries

In 2000, WFP brought help and hope to 83 million people caught up in the ever-widening net of poverty, natural disasters, and conflict. The victims were often women, children and the poverty-stricken, those least equipped to look after themselves. It was a tough and busy year but the use of contingency planning methods meant WFP was better prepared than ever before.

Compared to 1999, WFP support for victims of sudden natural disasters like floods and earthquakes rose by 19 percent, and by 12 percent for drought and crop failure. These categories now account for a third of all WFP food aid. A range of scientific experts forecast that the future will likely bring more natural disasters and their damage will be greater as people's vulnerability increases.

WFP assistance to victims of conflict and civil unrest increased by seven percent compared with last year and now accounts for more than half of total expenditure.

In Africa, drought in the Horn and continued strife and political instability in countries such as Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Sudan and Angola pushed up the continent's overall food needs by a shocking 40 percent from 1999.

In Asia, natural disasters were primarily responsible for keeping food aid needs high. Floods along the Mekong Valley, drought in Central and Western Asia and chronic food shortages in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea brought widespread suffering.

Overall, WFP shipped 3.544 million tons of food worldwide, an increase of three percent from the

previous year and only slightly less than the record high of 1992. In addition, WFP shipped 117,000 tons on behalf of donors, bringing the total shipment to nearly 3.7 million tons. WFP received US\$1.75 billion or 11 percent more resources compared to 1999.

These figures hide a worrying long-term concern as resources for development activities continued to decline. Shipments of development food were at the same level as 1967 and this trend must be reversed if WFP is to combat the threat of world hunger.

Targeting the poorest

Last year more than five out of six tons of WFP emergency and development food aid went to the poorest countries in the world such as LDCs and other low-income countries.

WFP strongly supports the Social Summit's focus on increasing assistance to Africa. WFP's development assistance there has been challenged by emergencies and the continuing decline in funding for development activities on the continent. Nonetheless, 53 percent of WFP's 189 development projects in 2000 were in Africa.

In 2000, WFP spent approximately 60 percent of its operational expenditures in Africa, which made the agency the largest provider of grant assistance to Africa within the UN system.

Promoting trade and helping local farmers

WFP helps improve long-term food security by facilitating and stimulating trade. WFP links remote areas to markets, by repairing and even building port facilities, rail lines, roads, and warehouses. WFP engages in all of these activities as part of its effort to deliver food efficiently and effectively. Within the UN system, WFP is the largest purchaser of goods and services in the developing world, apart from the World Bank. Last year, WFP bought US\$134 million worth of food in developing countries, thereby helping local farmers and agribusinesses in these countries.

WFP also entered into contracts exceeding US\$120 million with companies in developing countries for transport (ocean and landside), giving those companies a badly needed economic stimulus and aiding the development of the countries' transport infrastructure.

WFP in figures – 2000

WFP assisted 83 million of the poorest people in 83 countries

- 36 million victims of natural disasters
- 7 million victims of man-made disasters (wars and civil unrest)
- 18 million beneficiaries in protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)
- 22 million people in development programmes

These included:

18 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 32 countries (including 7 million assisted predominantly in a camp situation)	3 million refugees in 25 countries
---	------------------------------------

Total quantities of food provided amounted to nearly 3.7 million tons

- **649,000** tons for development projects
- **1.958** million tons for emergency operations (EMOPs)
- **936,000** tons for PRROs
- **117,000** tons for bilateral operations

Operational expenditures amounted to US\$1.49 billion

- **14** percent for development activities
- **86** percent for relief activities
- **50** percent for development in least-developed countries (LDCs)
- **91** percent for development in low-income, food deficit countries (LIFDCs) (including LDCs)

Contributions reached US\$1.75 billion

- **226** million to development
- **1.07** billion to EMOPs (including Immediate Response Account (IRA) and Special Operations)
- **381** million was contributed to PRROs
- **70** million for other purposes, including Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)

Operational activities in 2000

- **189** development activities in 59 countries amounting to US\$215.2 million
- **185** emergency operations in 64 countries amounting to US\$778.7 million
- **93** PRROs in 39 countries amounting to US\$424.9 million

New commitments approved in 2000

- **2** new Country Programmes, valued at US\$227.5 million providing 835,383 tons of food
- **21** new development projects (including activities within approved Country Programmes) and **32** budget revisions with commitments of US\$**188.8** million providing **441,596** tons of food
- **55** new EMOPs and **16** budget revisions, for a value of US\$**1.6** billion providing **3.2** million tons of food
- **21** new PRROs and **16** budget revisions, for a value of US\$**740.8** million providing **1.3** million tons of food

Total — 97 new operational activities worldwide

Natural disasters

Summary

- In the **Horn of Africa** WFP led a massive relief effort and together with its partners provided food aid to 16 million drought-affected people.
- Torrential rains following cyclones Connie and Eline forced large numbers of people in **Mozambique** and **Madagascar** out of their homes due to flooding or cyclone damage. In Mozambique, some 650,000 flood victims received emergency assistance from WFP, while 129,000 victims were helped in Madagascar.
- A devastating combination of severe drought, typhoons and poor infrastructure left **North Korea** facing its seventh consecutive year of

food shortages. WFP made provisions to assist some eight million people in 2000.

- Central Asia experienced its worst drought in 40 years and relief food was provided to 3.8 million people in **India, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Georgia and Armenia**.
- The worst floods for four decades hit South Asia and WFP provided emergency food to 700,000 victims in **Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam**, and to 900,000 people in **Bangladesh**.
- The persistence of drought for the third consecutive year in **Jordan and Syria** prompted WFP to provide emergency assistance to 188,000 members of Bedouin households in Jordan and to 329,000 people in Syria.

Drought

Parched earth creates millions of victims

In the last four years the number of drought victims being fed by WFP has more than quadrupled. Last year more than 100 million people in over 20 countries were paying the price of persistent drought which has become the most frequent cause of WFP involvement.

From 1988 to 1998 WFP responded to 102 drought-related emergencies. This was more than 50 percent higher than food crises caused by floods, the next most prolific natural disaster. In the 1990s WFP's drought-related emergency operations represented 53 percent of the agency's total responses to natural disasters.

Famine averted in the Horn of Africa

WFP, with other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), showed again that a massive relief effort could avert a famine and save millions of lives.

Several years of insufficient rains and resultant poor harvests had produced a severe drought in



the Horn of Africa. More than 16 million lives were threatened across the region.

The worst affected were pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern and eastern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and northern Kenya. But the shadow of drought was also hanging over other countries in the region including Eritrea, Djibouti and Sudan.

The warning signs of serious drought were all too familiar to the international humanitarian community. There were serious food and water shortages and the loss or panic sale of assets such as livestock as victims struggled to cope with rapidly growing food prices.

Migration and cross-border movements put a further strain on resources as people searched for new pasture, better conditions and outside help. While the Horn of Africa was fighting a natural disaster, most of the countries were also dealing with the consequences of civil strife.

Border issues between Ethiopia and Eritrea erupted into a full-scale conflict in May 2000. Thankfully the hostility between the two countries had stopped, but inter-clan fighting plagued Somalia, and the Sudan's civil conflict showed no signs of ending.

Such crises obstruct the humanitarian relief community from reaching those in dire need of aid but the UN Secretary-General's timely intervention and the quick response of donors averted an African famine of immense proportions for the second time in recent history. For many observers, there were echoes of the southern Africa drought in 1992 when

a famine threatening 18 million people was successfully averted thanks to timely international intervention.

In March, the UN Secretary-General named WFP's Executive Director as the UN Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa to coordinate relief activities, raise awareness of the crisis and donor support and help promote longer-term food security in the region. As Special Envoy, Ms Bertini conducted three missions to the region to highlight the dimensions of the crisis and help ensure a well-coordinated and effective response to the crisis.

The Special Envoy was instrumental in alerting the international community and mobilizing substantial resources to address food and non-food needs. Within months, the UN's relief intervention had helped turn the tide.

Major logistics investments in the region enabled aid agencies to deliver record amounts of relief food and other emergency supplies. Logistics experts raced against time to enhance transport capacity.

Some 1,200 long-haul trucks were contracted by WFP to deliver food from Djibouti port to

delivery points in Ethiopia. The monthly trucking capacity from the port into Ethiopia reached 150,000 metric tons. WFP also imported 140 short-haul trucks to ensure adequate capacity of food deliveries to beneficiaries in Ethiopia.

WFP helped upgrade the ports of Djibouti and Berbera, improve roads from Djibouti and Berbera to Ethiopia, rehabilitate roads in Kenya, establish efficient logistics



co-ordination and enhance air transport in Ethiopia for humanitarian personnel to undertake assessments, monitoring and security missions.

Despite the success in averting a famine, the humanitarian battle in the Horn of Africa is far from over.

Millions continue to walk a tightrope between food security and insecurity. They have lost much of their livestock and have access to little or no food of their own. Women, in particular, still struggle daily with the effects of the drought.

Floods

Unprecedented disaster hits Mozambique

When the worst floods in its recent history hit Mozambique in February 2000, some 198,000 hectares of agricultural lands were devastated and more than 650,000 people stranded in food-insecure areas.

With the collaboration of donors and other humanitarian organizations, WFP launched a massive helicopter search and rescue operation. Flood victims were pulled from the treetops in which they had taken refuge, while thousands of others were stranded on crowded islands of high ground without food or clean water.

After a three-month flood relief intervention the rains in Mozambique eventually stopped and the floodwaters receded significantly. Most of the 650,000 displaced people have returned home but continue to need assistance because of the damage done to farming.

More than a million assisted in Asia

In Asia, early, prolonged and heavy monsoons caused extensive flooding in much of the south and southeast of the continent.

The result was believed to be the worst flooding in a century for western Bangladesh and West Bengal in India, affecting some 2.7 million people. It was



Saved from the floods, Rafa now helps others

When the raging waters engulfed the town of Nwachicoloane in February 2000, Rafa Francisco Nduvane, her husband Filipe and their six children barely escaped with their lives. The water rose so swiftly that it was already above waist-level as they climbed a water tower — the highest structure they could find.

For two weeks, 221 people shared the small space on top of the tower before the waters receded enough to retrieve a boat and ferry everyone to the road.

"You cannot imagine the suffering on that tank for two weeks without food or water," Filipe recalled.

"We were all in a very bad state when we reached Chiaquelane camp. But once we saw the WFP trucks we knew we would be all right."

WFP helicopters ferried in food supplies and saved survivors clinging to trees and rooftops. At the height

of the crisis, WFP was feeding 650,000 displaced people a month in camps such as Chiaquelane.

After the floodwaters receded the majority moved back home but some 170,000 people in Mozambique still face severe food shortages. Rafa and Filipe are subsistence farmers in a commercial rice-growing area where most families work for wages. Some have one-or two-hectare holdings but, with their crops ruined and

land still water-logged, more than 1,300 families in Nwachicoloane, including Rafa's, need food aid.

While at the Chiaquelane, the largest of more than 100 makeshift camps where flood victims in the thousands had taken refuge, Rafa began volunteering to cook for the many malnourished children and adults.

"I hadn't much to do and my family was safe, so I decided to help others," explains Rafa. Back home, she continues her good work. Twice a day she prepares a meal of "pap" for 50 to 80 children in Nwachicoloane using WFP-supplied maize meal, sugar and oil.



also the most severe for 60 years in Viet Nam's Mekong Delta region, half a century for Cambodia and 35 years for Laos — a total of eight million people were affected.

WFP provided emergency food aid to 700,000 flood victims in Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam at a total cost of some US\$14 million. Further aid was made available for 900,000 of the poorest people caught in the floodwaters of Bangladesh. WFP emergency operations also assisted in the rehabilitation of local infrastructure damaged by flooding through food-for-work schemes.

These operations are just the latest assistance to the region; because flooding is a recurring phenomenon, WFP has been active in Asia for many years.

After Hurricane Mitch

Nicaragua and Honduras were hit by drought. Lack of rainfall caused a near total loss of local agricultural production in the two countries, particularly along the border areas of Nicaragua and Honduras. WFP launched an emergency operation to feed 180,000 drought-affected poor rural people.

The drought came at a time when the countries were still recovering from the devastating effects of the most deadly Atlantic storm in two centuries. Hurricane Mitch tore across Central America in October 1998, leaving behind an almost unprecedented trail of destruction.

WFP has been supporting reconstruction and rehabilitation in Nicaragua and Honduras — countries whose development has been set back by as much as 50 years. International assistance is still needed to help communities rebuild their lives.

Summary

- Following violent clashes in the **Palestinian Territory** WFP started organizing emergency aid for 257,000 people in the poorest households in October, in response to an appeal from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Palestinian Authority.
- In **Angola** WFP's efforts to assist more than one million people in urgent need of food faced serious breaks in the delivery pipeline and food rations had to be reduced pending new pledges.
- WFP continued to provide support to 2.5 million people, mainly IDPs and refugees, in the **Great Lakes region** through its operations.
- Increased rebel activity in **Guinea** meant that WFP had to continue distributing relief food to 134,000 refugees from **Sierra Leone** and **Liberia** and 150,000 IDPs.
- The collapse of the Lomé peace process in **Sierra Leone** and the subsequent fighting forced WFP, at times, to halt food deliveries and distributions. This increased the vulnerability and desperation among the 520,000 war-affected people dependent on food aid.
- The influx of 80,000 new refugees into the **Sudan** from Eritrea, fleeing renewed fighting in May and June, required a revision of the WFP operation to include the new arrivals.
- The humanitarian situation in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** worsened, and WFP distributed emergency food rations to more than 830,000 people displaced by fighting.
- The conflict between **Ethiopia** and **Eritrea** displaced local populations along the border, requiring WFP to assist 288,000 IDPs in Ethiopia and 345,000 in Eritrea.
- WFP delivered emergency food aid in the **Northern Caucasus** to more than 280,000 persons affected by violence in Chechnya and forced displacement.
- In spite of the extremely dangerous situation in **Chechnya**, WFP managed to reach 110,000 people who were unable to leave the area.
- WFP launched a new US\$90 million emergency operation in the **Balkans** in December for 700,000 people in **Serbia** who are grappling with spiralling food prices and harsh new economic realities. The operation will also help 280,000 people in the province of **Kosovo**, 150,000 in **Montenegro**, 68,000 in **Albania** and 7,500 in the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**.
- The intensification of the internal conflict in **Colombia** led to a dramatic increase in IDPs. WFP is assisting the 230,000 most vulnerable IDPs recently arrived from their homes in rural areas and urban slums.

Conflict in Chechnya

Delivering humanitarian aid inside Chechnya within the Russian Federation is extremely difficult. The conflict there severely restricts access by humanitarian workers, leaving a large portion of the population inaccessible to aid agencies and vulnerable to hunger.

Yet, in 2000, the Government's and the international community's interventions in the Northern Caucasus contributed significantly to prevent suffering among the Chechen population that sought shelter in Ingushetia.

By December 2000, WFP had reached 110,000 people inside Chechnya, through targeted distribution to vulnerable groups and the elderly. As is often the case in troubled times, women and young children are over-represented among victims of conflict, making up as much as three quarters of WFP's beneficiaries.

"It's like a big punishment"

Zamira worked as an accountant in Grozny before the latest cycle of conflict broke out in late 1999. When bombs began to fall on her neighbourhood, Zamira and her three children moved to Ingushetia. Her husband, Savarbek, stayed behind to guard their property. Three months later, Zamira received news that Savarbek was dead and that their house had been looted.

Now a widow, Zamira lives with her mother, siblings and many children: 13 people in a tiny flat in Karabulak, for which they have to pay rent. The household has become extremely dependent on humanitarian aid. "Food aid from WFP is our only regular supply of subsistence food. We need it to survive," Zamira says.

Zamira is looking for a job but has not found one. "It is like a big punishment to live doing nothing."

Afghanistan: humanitarian crisis continues

Two decades of continual conflict have turned Afghanistan into one of the world's largest sources of refugees and displaced persons. The Taliban movement runs 90 percent of the country. But the fighting continues in the north — and so does the humanitarian crisis.

By late 2000, fighting in the northeast had displaced tens of thousands to Rostaq, Dasht-e-Qala, Khoja Bahauddin, Keshem, Faizabad and Yangi Qala. Some 10,000 IDPs were stranded on islands in the Pyandj River along the border with Tajikistan. An estimated 30,000 refugees fled to Pakistan, mainly women and children.

These joined the tens of thousands of IDPs and refugees from previous clashes, including 60,000 in the Panjshir valley and a further 200,000 displaced during 1999 fighting. In 2000, WFP assisted a total



of 3.8 million people, including 600,000 recently displaced people.

The Afghan crisis even affected populations not directly touched by the continued fighting in the north of the country. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education and other social services, has completely collapsed.

The fragile security inevitably compromised humanitarian access to parts of Afghanistan worst hit by the fighting. In the north, the inherent instability meant WFP Afghanistan had to follow a policy of maximum flexibility — storing and operating on no more than a month's food stocks.

In 2000, WFP remained the largest provider of UN assistance to the stricken country. The Programme continued to provide emergency assistance to IDPs and to support large numbers of urban poor through its bakeries, both in Kabul and Mazar.

Aside from its life-sustaining relief activities, WFP also supported human rights, in

particular for women. In July 2000, the Taliban issued an edict prohibiting women from working for UN agencies in fields other than health. On August 16, WFP, which supports 24 women-run bakeries in Kabul employing 360 women, was ordered to comply with the edict. WFP threatened to withdraw its aid workers and the edict was withdrawn — allowing the bakeries, which provide subsidized bread to 7,200 female-headed households, to re-open.

The women's bakeries in Kabul and in Marza-I-Sharif are one of the very few job opportunities for Afghan females, whose employment is largely banned by the ruling Taliban. WFP-selected workers are former WFP food aid beneficiaries and were

among the poorest women. Many were either widows or the sole bread earners for their families. The women bakers are not direct employees of WFP but sub-contracted to run the bakeries. These bakeries provide them with a necessary income. For example, in Kabul, women bakers are given 100 kg of wheat per month each and a cash salary (US\$40 for supervisors and US\$20 for workers).

In all, WFP supports 257 bakeries in the country, helping some 400,000 people receive their daily bread. Women run a total of 45 bakeries. In Mazar-i-Sharif, WFP supports 20 women-only bakeries that employ 160 women and assist 4,500 families.



Great Lakes: patchwork of protracted emergencies

In 2000, the Great Lakes region, covering Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), resembled a patchwork of protracted emergencies.

With conflicts continuing to plague DRC, Burundi and Uganda, an estimated four million IDPs were scattered across the region. And while the Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania were not experiencing major internal crises, refugees still spilled across their borders in search of shelter and support.

Humanitarian organizations were unable to reach all of the conflict-ridden areas and only the most vulnerable populations could be targeted. Nevertheless, in 2000, WFP, which has provided some 1.6 million tons of food aid to the area in the past seven years, provided relief food to 1.25 million refugees and IDPs through its protracted relief and recovery operations.



West Africa: fighting hunger against the odds across three nations

By the end of 2000, continued conflict was seriously hampering WFP humanitarian relief efforts and affecting the food security of large population groups across vast tracts of West Africa.

- In Guinea, armed incursions by groups opposed to the ruling authorities along the Guinea-Liberian and Guinea-Sierra Leonean border displaced thousands of Guineans. Also affected was regular assistance to Sierran Leonean refugees already sheltering in the area from war in their own country. As a result, WFP's efforts to get food to 190,000 refugees and IDPs sheltering in the so-called "Parrot Beak", a thin strip of Guinean territory jutting into Sierra Leone, were continually disrupted. But the Programme was still able to locate more than 55,000 refugees and some 50,000 IDPs in Forecariah, Kindia, Faranah, Kankan and Kissidougou and deliver food.
- In Sierra Leone, the resumption of fighting in May 2000 brought the demobilisation process to a standstill and generated thousands of IDPs. The lack of security momentarily forced WFP to suspend its activities in some areas, but by the end of the year, the Programme was assisting some 120,000 IDPs together with some 7,400 returnees from Guinea.
- In Liberia, WFP operations were undermined by increased insecurity following outbreaks of fighting in the Lofa county, as well as ethnic clashes in some districts of Nimba County.

School feeding

Educating girls is the key

“There is a small school outside Quetta, a remote desert area in Pakistan. As schools go, it is not much. But local parents sponsored it when the World Food Programme offered them a simple exchange — we will give you cooking oil if you send your children — especially the girls — to school. And it worked. The parents’ response has been overwhelming. Enrolment of girls has doubled. The demand has been so strong that the school has even had to hold classes outdoors.”

Catherine Bertini, WFP Executive Director, testifies to the US Senate on the International School Lunch Programme.

Educating girls is one of the wisest and most profitable investments a country can make. It is the key to empowerment and gives the girl the knowledge and tools she needs to improve her own life and that of her family and society as a whole.

Girls’ education contributes significantly to improving the income, health and nutrition of families and can bring

reductions in infant and maternal mortality rates.

Educated girls tend to marry later and have fewer, healthier and better nourished children; they are able to protect themselves better against disease, including HIV/AIDS.

An educated girl is also more likely to send her own children to school, especially her daughters. Sending a girl to

school means giving her greater opportunities and life choices.

Without girls’ schooling, a country’s development will be seriously hampered, and there can be no gender equality.

Since the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, WFP has placed the needs and interests of women and girls at the heart of its activities.



WFP's "Commitments to Women", made at the Beijing Conference in 1995, include a provision for WFP to target 50 percent of its education resources within a country to girls.

Realizing that traditional school feeding was often insufficient to reach this target and to close the

gender gaps in education, the agency developed an innovative way of using food aid to help educate girls.

Basic food items such as a sack of rice are distributed to families in exchange for the schooling of their daughters. Such take-home rations compensate parents for the loss of their daughters' labor

and enable girls to attend school.

WFP's first take-home ration programme for girls' education was launched in 1991. These programmes are operational or under preparation in 16 countries in almost all parts of the developing world to give girls hope, food and an education.



The truth about girls and education

- Two out of every three children not attending primary school in the world are girls. Half of all women in developing countries are unable to read and write.
- Although girls are the majority of the roughly 150 million children of primary school age who start school, many drop out before completing four years of education.

It leaves them without basic literacy and numeracy skills.

- Female literacy in developing countries is estimated at 66 percent, compared to 81 percent for men. Of the estimated 875 million illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women and Asia remains the region with the largest educational gender gaps.
- UN studies show that illiterate girls have an average of six children

each. These girls marry as early as 11 and may have up to seven children before they are 18. In the developing world there are 100 million needy young mothers and pre-school infants and children.

- Girls who go to school marry later, practice greater restraint in spacing births and have on average 2.9 children. More mature, educated girls are also better equipped to rear their children.

Into class, out of hunger

In poor countries around the world children are prevented from attending school. Instead they must take care of the family vegetable plot, care for younger siblings or fetch firewood and water.

Some 300 million children are chronically hungry in the world and 130 million of them do not go to school. Without an adequate education, most will never break out of the cycle of hunger and poverty.

Those poor children lucky enough to attend school are often not much better off. Most schools in developing countries do not have canteens or cafeterias. On empty stomachs, kids become easily distracted and struggle to concentrate on their lessons. They may be at school but they are not in a fit state to learn.

Providing a hot breakfast or lunch to children at school can solve the problem.

When food is available at school, attendance rates increase significantly. Parents are more willing to send their children if they know they will get a solid meal. And children can now stop worrying about food and concentrate on their lessons.

For nearly 40 years WFP has provided nutritious meals to schoolchildren in poor countries around the world. Working with national governments, local authorities and NGOs, WFP uses food to attract children to school where enrolment ratios are lowest.

Each year, the agency spends an average of US\$100 million on primary education programmes from North Korea, China, and Bangladesh to Liberia, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua. In 2000, WFP fed more than 12.3 million children in schools in 54 countries. Millions more children receive meals

at school in WFP's emergency operations for victims of war and natural disaster.

WFP is also one of the world leaders in promoting girls' education through its take-home rations' programme. The agency gives a month's supply of oil or other food rations to the parents of girls who are enrolled in school and maintain a high attendance rate. This has increased girls' enrolment by nearly 300 percent in some cases.

Thanks to a substantial contribution from the US Government in December, WFP will continue and hopefully expand its school feeding operations in 23 countries in 2001. During the upcoming year the agency will launch a global campaign to increase funding from other donor governments while strengthening alliances with aid agencies, charities and governments in the developing world.

The aim will be not only to provide food to school children but also to meet the other critical sanitary, health and educational needs necessary to ensure a good education. Ultimately, WFP would like to help create the first generation of children in human history to be free of the scourge of hunger.



Early in 2000, US Ambassador George McGovern urged nations to ensure that every child in the world who needs it has a nutritious meal at school. At the G8 Summit last July, the US announced its first contribution to the global school feeding effort, calling on other nations to assist as well.

The need for school feeding

WFP's central goals are to combat hunger and poverty and improve the quality of life of the world's most vulnerable people. Basic education, especially for girls, is amongst the wisest investments to improve the physical, social and economic conditions of the poor.

The basic objectives of WFP's school feeding activities are increasing access and attendance while simultaneously improving health, nutrition and learning.

By transferring "income" in the form of food to families, school-feeding activities can stimulate enrolment and regular attendance, and can prevent dropping out.

Through the school feeding ration and with complementary health and nutrition activities such as clean water, de-worming, and school sanitary facilities, the overall condition of children can be enhanced.

School feeding can improve learning by offsetting the effects of short-term hunger. For this to work, feeding should take place early in the day.



Innovative approaches

Every situation is different. While some practices can be used again and again, WFP is constantly having to develop new approaches to ensure that those in need can be helped in a timely and effective manner.

Development activities

Since the adoption of its new development policy in 1999, WFP used food aid to address immediate food needs and create conditions that enhance long-term food security of poor people.

WFP has learned much from implementing the Food Aid and Development (FAAD) policy. In some cases it changed the geographical focus of programming within a country. WFP increasingly used a unique mapping system, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), which allows humanitarian workers to identify and plot food insecurity: which populations are most likely

to face conditions of hunger and poverty, where and why those conditions exist and where food aid should be best targeted.

- In Chad, the newly approved Country Programme used VAM to target the five prefectures of the Sahelian zone, where food insecurity and the risk of drought are highest.
- In Bangladesh VAM techniques were used to identify the most food-insecure areas and to improve the focus of the country's programme.

Nine of the Country Strategy Documents and Country Programmes that were approved

by the Executive Board in 2000 included disaster mitigation activities. These include:

- Sudan - WFP will support water harvesting to decrease the impact of drought on rural livelihoods and will also conduct contingency planning activities.
- Tanzania - WFP's country strategy outline (CSO) lays a strong emphasis on disaster mitigation. The Country Programme will draw on lessons learned from a pilot project using food for work activities to create assets, such as grain stores and access roads, which improve long-term food security and decrease vulnerability to drought.

Reaching the hungry in the Himalayas

WFP's reputation for getting food aid to some of the world's most remote areas was put to the ultimate test in Nepal when it launched one of the world's highest humanitarian aid projects in the country in 2000.

When plans were laid for WFP development projects in

some of Nepal's most inaccessible northern mountain districts, the challenge for the WFP and its partners was getting food aid across distances considered too great for mules or porters and too expensive for airlifts.



In April, in an unprecedented move, the Programme requested permission from the Chinese Government to transport its food aid by road via Tibet. Within six months, a convoy of food trucks was, for the first time, negotiating 1,300 km of

highway stretching from Kathmandu in southern Nepal via Chinese territory in Tibet before re-entering Nepal in the north at Humla.

The journey took eight days and the treacherous mountain route rarely dropped below 4,500 metres. When the road finally ran out at the Humla border town, 40 yaks were waiting to take the food aid along the last leg of the epic journey to Nepal's most food insecure communities.

WFP's five-year food-for-work projects will help more than one million Nepalese climb out of poverty. The US\$13 million food aid programme allows beneficiaries to invest time and energy in building roads, trails and irrigation systems that will ultimately enhance their food security. In Nepal's poverty-stricken mountain districts, hunger is the result both of poor productivity and the inability to import food into such remote areas.

Mine action

The real danger of landmines to civilians becomes visible at the end of a war or conflict when IDPs return to their homes and work in fields. Every 15 minutes another person is killed or injured by a landmine — 26,000 victims in all every year, with women and children accounting for 30 percent of the world's victims.

In Ethiopia, WFP incorporated demining and mine awareness campaigns into its emergency programmes to ensure the safe return of IDPs. Experts from the Swiss Federation for Mine Clearance were contracted by WFP to assess the areas bordering Eritrea, after the end of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Based on their recommendations, WFP worked with national and international entities to ensure that its target area was demined through the Ethiopia National Mine Action Plan. WFP also offered its distribution sites as locations for mine awareness activities.

WFP and HIV/AIDS

WFP recognizes that HIV/AIDS is both a cause and a consequence of food insecurity and in 2000 the Programme began to address the devastating effects of the pandemic.

WFP's focus is on families whose food security has been compromised due to HIV/AIDS. While WFP will primarily provide food aid for mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS, it will also support prevention activities.

In Kenya, the school feeding programme will provide take-home food rations to students from families supporting AIDS orphans.

In Ethiopia, WFP contracts over 2,000 truckers for its large-scale emergency operation. WFP has initiated a campaign on AIDS awareness for the truckers, including distribution of condoms.

Helping to limit the spread of Ebola

When the Ebola outbreak threatened to curtail relief efforts in northern Uganda, WFP continued food distributions to 341,000 internally displaced people after having introduced special precautionary measures as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). These included protective clothing and additional security at distribution sites for crowd control and allowed WFP, together with volunteers from the communities and NGOs, to continue working.

The main purpose for the emergency deliveries was to ensure that the IDPs had enough food stocks in their homes thus limiting their movement in and out of camps in search for food, which would have helped spread the deadly disease.

Humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

WFP responded to humanitarian challenges throughout the year, while also embarking on a major effort to improve emergency preparedness and response. Efforts continued to improve security for staff operating in insecure areas and focused on improving coordination and collaboration with other UN agencies and humanitarian actors.

Security

Safety for our staff

WFP works in difficult and dangerous situations and the contribution of staff members who confront risks and discomfort to help those in need must be acknowledged.

The sad loss of humanitarian workers reminds us of the human cost of humanitarian efforts and has strengthened WFP's determination to ensure the safety of all staff.

In February 2000, WFP's Executive Director addressed the UN Security Council to draw attention to conditions for humanitarian workers and the need to strengthen the UN security management system. It also led UN efforts to build cooperation on security issues with NGOs.

This desire to protect our staff was aided in 2000 by the integration of security in

Preparedness and response

Contingency planning seeks to identify potential situations that would involve a change in the level or nature of WFP assistance and to elaborate the types of interventions, structures, systems and resources that would be needed in an emergency.

Fifteen country or region-specific contingency plans were developed and contingency planning guidelines were updated in 2000.

An Emergency Response Roster was established in 2000 to ensure the availability of trained staff for deployment within 48 hours to new emergency situations and high-risk areas. WFP now has 109 people with a mixed skill base on the roster.

After undergoing a new 11-day ERT course, they will remain on

deployment stand-by for three months. The ERT provides a mix of both practical and simulation training to prepare staff for operating in a challenging environment.

A first group of 27 staff received the pilot ERT in November in Sweden, and training will be conducted for roster members every three months. Agreements with all standby partners such as the Danish Refugee Council and Swiss Disaster Relief were standardized during 2000.

At the request of the UN Secretary General, WFP established the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Brindisi in June 2000, building on the warehouse facility in Pisa previously managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Serving OCHA, WHO, NGOs and the Italian Government in addition to WFP, the depot assembles, stores, prepares

and dispatches emergency food and life-preserving items such as shelter, medical supplies, water treatment equipment and hand tools.

The depot is the focal point for managing WFP Rapid Response equipment for deployment to the field. Sufficient WFP stocks are in place to equip one typical country office and nine sub-offices with vehicles, generators, communications and fuel storage equipment, pre-fabricated and tented office accommodation, personal equipment and other supplies.

Since operations began in June 2000, UNHRD has received, prepared, packaged and dispatched airlifts to Ethiopia and Eritrea on behalf of OCHA, Italian NGOs and the Italian government, as well as truck engines and spare parts to Kosovo for WFP operations.

WFP planning and training such as in WFP Contingency planning initiatives, the WFP Contingency Planning Guidelines and the Emergency Response Training (ERT).

The Secretary General has proposed improving the capacity of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) by establishing additional Security Officer posts in UNHQ.

Security awareness training

WFP conducted Security Awareness Training throughout 2000 and will continue to ensure that all staff members are trained, including new recruits. By the end of 2000, 5,522 staff members were trained. In addition, trauma de-briefing within 72 hours of an incident was made mandatory, and a Peer Support Programme was launched, with 60 volunteers trained.

The WFP security unit at headquarters was strengthened to three professionals. There are now nine WFP Security Officers in specific country locations including a new position of regional field security officer in the Great Lakes region, and security assessments were completed in seven countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Laila Ismael Abdul Narcy and Terezinha João Maibaze had personal experience of the terrible flooding that hit their nation.

"We thought we were going to die," they said. "We woke up in the middle of the night to find water all around us."

Grabbing their small children, they scrambled up on to the roof, not knowing at the time that this would be their safe haven for days to come.

Terezinha's two-year-old was already suffering from malaria. The child's medication, like all their household belongings, had floated away with the floodwaters. Laila said her small child had cried for days, not understanding what had happened, why there was no food and why no one came to help them.

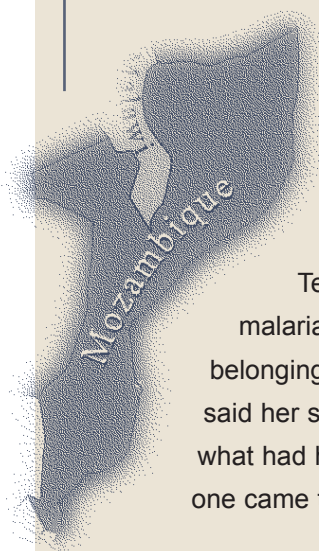
For two days, the families survived on the tiny amount of food they had managed to grab. Ironically, one of the worst problems was the lack of water.

They knew that the floodwaters were dirty and heavily contaminated, but the women and children were severely dehydrated. Tying their clothes together, they created a thick cord which they dropped down into the water and then pulled back up, squeezing droplets directly into their mouths.

When the floodwaters gradually began to drop, the women waded out to the maize fields in shoulder-high water. For at least another two days, the families stayed alive by eating rotten maize that they dried out on the roof under the sweltering sun.

Some of their neighbours had gathered on the roof of a school, which later collapsed under the weight of so many people. Others watched in horror as their children were swept away by the strong undercurrents.

When the waters eventually receded to a point where the women could climb down to safety, they started walking the 10-km distance



Voices from the field

to the nearest town and from there to the Chiaquelane camp.

We discovered that, even though the women were just as hungry and impoverished as the other people who had arrived in the camp, they had not asked for any of the WFP food which was being distributed. When asked why not, they said they weren't sure if they were entitled to it since they were employees of WFP. They were immediately assured that they too could receive relief food.

When I visited the camp again a few days later, I found the two of them sporting WFP T-shirts and helping to organize a food distribution for more than 50,000 people. They were adapting their knowledge and skills from the WFP development project, for which they had been recruited as food monitors before the floods, to the emergency at hand.

Brenda Barton, WFP Regional Information Officer for East Africa

SOMALIA

When I went to Somalia for WFP, I was young, energetic and ready to take on whatever it threw at me. It was spring 1993 and anarchy still reigned in the country despite the efforts of Operation Restore Hope. After 18 months of a

stressful, non-stop operation under extremely dangerous conditions to



help get WFP emergency food aid to the Somali population, I went home to the U.S. for annual leave.

One night while I was there, I turned on the television news and saw that gunmen had shot and killed a UN colleague I had worked with closely in Somalia. It came as a complete shock that I would no longer see the person with whom I had talked regularly — all for the sake of trying to help the most vulnerable under chaotic conditions. The sad news was to change my view of life and work completely.

I used to think a bullet was never going to hit me. Now I know that it could happen any time. One day in Kismayo, Somalia, three “technicals” — jeeps mounted with machine guns and filled with

armed bandits — drove past firing on the WFP warehouse. I dived for cover and was unhit but one lady who was waiting for food to be distributed was not so lucky: she was shot in the leg. I learned that this “clan” was unhappy when they did not get the contract to unload the WFP vessel at the port but I certainly never expected a drive-by shooting in return.

I still work in these types of operations but realise the risks. You can't have false heroics because the goal is to help the people who might starve without us. These places are a long way from Cody, Wyoming, where I grew up and the journey has opened my eyes to a lot of hard facts about life and death for people who are poor and hungry and deprived of opportunities to improve their circumstances.

Dale Skoric, Logistics Officer

GUINEA BISSAU

When I arrived in January 1998, an air of devastation hung over the capital with its empty streets and piles of garbage. Most of the fighting in the civil war had taken place here, and at its peak more



Voices from the field

than 400,000 people had fled. One night an artillery shell fell close to my house, lighting up the entire bedroom with its flash. The whole town was tense from reports

that 300 Economic Community of West Africa

Monitoring Group

(ECOMOG) soldiers were due to arrive in two days to fight the rebels. Sure enough, on January 31, at 6 a.m., I heard the secretary at the WFP office scream over the HF radio, "I am going to die!"

Heavy bombardment had begun.

That day more than 100 UN staff were

evacuated from Bissau.

The few of us who remained gathered at the WFP

office. We agreed to stay and keep on working. Outside, hundreds were queuing up for food. When we made a food delivery, we were forced to make 10 emergency stops in less than four kilometers because of the shelling. Eventually I, too, had to leave Bissau, but by now the front line fighting made it difficult for us to get out. Under heavy gunfire from both sides of the road, the convoy I was in drove 180 kilometers to Bafata.

Guinea Bissau



Over the next few days the situation in Bissau calmed down, and I went back. In the 18 years I have spent working in Africa for

WFP, the conditions in

Bissau were the

worst I have ever experienced. Every

day was a nightmare.

No electricity, no water. Our office telephone didn't work for over two weeks. Almost all the electrical appliances in my house were destroyed by electricity breakdowns. Even the voltage regulators burned down.

The worst is the loneliness. I was without my wife for the first time in 22 years because Bissau is a

non-family duty station. I even lost my dog.

Indy, my pet for six years, disappeared in the evacuation. He was down to skin and bones when I found

him again a month later. He had contracted a virus that made him slowly bleed to death, and nothing I did could stop it. Every night in Bissau, I came home at 9 or 10 p.m., knowing that no one waited for me in the darkness, not even Indy.

Hiro Matsumura,
WFP Country Director

LIBERIA

I was on an assessment mission in the town of Voinjama in Liberia with a small group of UN workers and donor country officials. We had to stay overnight in the WFP guesthouse and because there was no electricity, we ate dinner and went to bed before the sun set.

At 4 a.m. we heard gunfire from the military barracks nearby, but we decided to wait until sunrise before leaving the guesthouse. It was just before 6 a.m. that we heard banging on the front door — it was six to eight men armed with guns, cutlasses, wooden sticks and iron bars. We opened the door and they came in demanding the keys to our vehicles and our radio equipment.

We were ordered into the WFP vehicles and driven to the rebels' command centre. Our abductors were an unruly bunch. We realized that there was no command structure as they continued to harass us and argue amongst themselves. Tension was high as



Liberia

they shunted us from one location to the next. Fighting was going on all around us. We spent a lot of time on the floor to avoid being hit by bullets or shrapnel.



The gunfire intensified and we were told to run to the hospital and take shelter there. Hundreds of people were already there. At one point, two wounded men were brought to the hospital and I recognised one of the men who had taken us hostage at the guesthouse. He died a few hours later.

After five hours security forces arrived to tell us that we were free. We got our vehicles and went to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) compound where there was a little more protection. Over the next 24 hours we had to stand firm against security forces that tried to move us. A WFP helicopter

arrived the next day to take us out. It was the second time I was abducted in Voinjama. The first time was in 1996, when a bunch of child soldiers held a colleague and myself at gunpoint for several hours. I hope this one is the last.

Paul Arès, WFP Regional Manager
for West Africa

AFGHANISTAN

I was the leader of a WFP convoy travelling from Bamiyan in central Afghanistan to deliver food in a valley controlled by the Taliban. We reached a village where we were summoned to the quarters of the local commander. He and his entourage were waiting for us in the garden. The meeting started courteously enough but

I could see from the faces of our local escorts that trouble was brewing. The commander informed us that he was going to take one truckload of food for his village. I put forward the usual reasons why he couldn't and the discussion grew very heated.

I knew we had to get out of there, but the commander insisted we stay for lunch. The meal took ages to get through.

The commander then made it clear that the only way for us to reach the Taliban side of the valley was through his village. The atmosphere was extremely tense. When we went back to the vehicles, our escorts suddenly began cocking their guns. I knew that if they started shooting in this narrow road we would end up in a massacre. Fortunately, the escorts were brought under control and we went back to our base camp five kilometers away.

But the escort chief was still angry and offended and I was told he wanted to go back and kill the commander. Using my satellite phone,

I briefed my boss in Islamabad. He advised me to bypass the commander and negotiate with the village elders for safe passage to deliver the food.

We proceeded, but we had to cross the front line with the commander's death threats hanging over our heads. We accomplished the mission but I knew my nerves were shot when I was back home in Islamabad and opened a can of soda and found myself jumping out of the chair at the sound of the lid popping off.

Georges Dubin, 41,
Logistics Officer



Partnerships

Rome-based agencies

Twenty-seven WFP country offices worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and 13 with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on projects that directly benefited more than 8.7 million people in 2000. This represents an increase in beneficiaries from joint projects of 400 percent over 1999.

Joint WFP-FAO projects included providing food to protect the distribution of seeds and supporting community infrastructure and agricultural extension activities. Projects implemented jointly with IFAD included rural infrastructure development and micro-finance activities.

WFP, FAO and IFAD also worked with the City of Rome and the Italian government to extend *bilateral debt reduction* to five middle-income developing countries with a high incidence of rural poverty.

As a result Ecuador and Egypt entered into negotiations with the Italian government. They agreed to work with the three agencies in planning and implementing projects through which funds previously used to service debt could be channeled to increase food security and reduce poverty.

The three agencies also finalized a *Guidance Note on Household Food Security and Nutrition*.

This note was presented by the Rome agencies at the Special Session of the Economic and Social Council on Eliminating Hunger in the New Millennium. There the heads of the three Rome-based agencies briefed the Council on activities to improve food security worldwide, stressing the need for all UN agencies to work jointly.

Field collaboration with other United Nations agencies

WFP collaborated closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR and OCHA to define and put into practical application the UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC).

This serves as the focal point for the import, receipt, dispatch and tracking of both food and non-food relief commodities, in support of UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations. Its activation, location, composition and functions are determined through inter-agency consultation for each specific emergency and its use was demonstrated during the Mozambique flood response. WFP led UN efforts to put a UNJLC in place and it coordinated 58 planes and

helicopters and allocated the 200 boats that were provided by national militaries or contracted commercially to assist in rescue and relief operations.

By establishing a common procedure for all humanitarian organizations to request air transport, prioritizing requests and coordinating with air operators and Mozambican authorities, the UNJLC was able to maximize use of air assets to address urgent needs.

Sharing telecommunications knowledge

The Programme shared its extensive experience in emergency telecommunications systems with other agencies, setting up regional humanitarian information networks, providing access to its communications systems and facilitating coordination on operational and security matters.

WFP's Deep Field Mailing System (DFMS) enabled communication via e-mail from remote and often insecure areas. In northern Uganda, where rebels have forced 80 percent of the population into camps, WFP has a telecommunications center at its sub-office in Gulu providing e-mail capacity. WFP included other UN agency staff

Sharing communication systems

In Mozambique, WFP put in place a communications system to support the flood response. This was used by all agencies involved in the operation.

The system consisted of four independent networks and provided long-range (Internet, voice and messaging) and short-range (VHF and DFMS) facilities. WFP coordinated the four networks and supplied technical support that included programming radios, allocating frequencies, providing equipment specifications and assisting with procurement.

These services were invaluable for the agencies involved, particularly those lacking the expertise to establish independent telecommunications networks.

and government stand-by partners in its telecommunications training programmes.

WFP used the Working Group on Emergency Telecoms and the Inter-Agency Special Interest Group for Telecommunications to advocate for the development of UN-wide humanitarian telecommunications standards and help other agencies establish voice and data networks linking field offices with headquarters and liaison offices.

Collaboration with non-governmental organizations

WFP works closely in the field

with more than 1,100 NGOs. WFP has signed agreements with major NGOs to pool resources for savings on both sides. In 2000, WFP presented a thematic evaluation of WFP/NGO partnerships to the Executive Board. The evaluation recommended that WFP expand partnerships with NGOs and look for new areas of cooperation.

In addition to WFP's yearly NGO consultation in Rome, WFP hosted a second consultation in Managua. Participants discussed joint advocacy possibilities and the need for local-level, standardized letters of understanding between WFP and NGOs in the field.

WFP undertook responsibility for addressing difficulties in the UN-NGO security relationship on behalf of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). With funding from the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), WFP hired a consultant from the NGO community to manage a UN-NGO consultative process, aimed at improving joint security management.

The first consultation for the major European NGOs took place in Geneva in December, and a second consultation with North American NGOs, in January 2001.

Cooperation with the World Bank

WFP and the World Bank are collaborating in Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Egypt, Ghana, Madagascar, and Senegal. The types of activities carried out in 2000 included rehabilitation or rural infrastructure, community-based training programmes, school feeding sector improvements, and rehabilitation of ports.

WFP assigned a senior staff member in Washington to liaise with Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs), focusing on advocacy within the BWIs on areas which directly impact on food security.

WFP-DFID partnership

WFP and the Department for International Development (DFID) (UK) established a four-year partnership.

DFID plans to provide WFP with funds to strengthen its capacity in responding to emergencies, enhancing the quality of programme management, making greater use of sustainable livelihoods approaches and strengthening governance and accountability.

Funding and management

WFP received 11 percent more resources than in the previous year, with donors contributing a total US\$1.75 billion including US\$1.07 billion for emergencies. Contributions for PRROs were US\$378 million.

Sadly, development contributions continued their decline, with only US\$226 million received for WFP's development portfolio in 2000.

Contributions for Special Operations totaled US\$25.8 million. Overall some 80 percent of the Programme's operational requirements were met in 2000 including 84 percent of EMOPs, needs, 79 percent for PRROs, and 74 percent for development.

Donors

The top ten donors contributed 87 percent of all funds to the programme. WFP strengthened its relationship with several of these major donors in 2000 through innovative agreements and long-term contributions:

- The Japanese Government gave a record US\$199.4 million for WFP's emergency operation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- In 2000, the United States announced a US\$140 million contribution to global school feeding efforts, offering additional resources for WFP's school feeding projects around the world and boosting WFP's efforts to support development initiatives.
- At the invitation of the Nordic countries, WFP opened a new liaison office in Copenhagen to liaise with the governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

- The United Kingdom's Institutional Strategy Paper cements the partnership between WFP and the UK, and provides UK£5 million per year for four years to help WFP attain some of the priorities outlined in its Strategic and Financial Plan.

Non-traditional donors increased their contributions

The African Development Bank contributed US\$4.5 million for African relief operations, primarily in the Horn; OPEC increased its contribution to US\$550,000; the South African government contributed US\$175,738 to the floods in Mozambique, and Andorra, Brunei, Cyprus, Israel, Oman and Qatar also increased their contributions to WFP.

Recipient countries, which made contributions to WFP in addition to their government local operating costs, were Algeria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Syria and Tanzania.

Private donations to the Programme in 2000 reached just over US\$5 million, coming primarily from The Hunger Site, US Friends of WFP, Japanese private donors and South African firms.

Resource mobilization strategy

The Executive Board approved WFP's Resource Mobilization Strategy in October 2000. The strategy outlines a series of measures designed to improve the flexibility, predictability and security of WFP's resources.

WFP met 80 percent of its overall requirements during 2000, but there were still some serious shortages and timing problems; resources sometimes arrived too late to prevent pipeline breaks and ration cuts for beneficiaries.

In Kenya, slow donor response resulted in serious food resourcing shortfalls and pipeline problems and at one point WFP was able to distribute only 70 percent of the planned food ration. Early confirmation of contributions, as occurred in Mozambique and parts of the Horn of Africa, demonstrates the importance of rapid donor response.

Development stocks needed

The presence of development food aid stocks also played a critical role in several emergency operations, enabling WFP food aid to provide immediate assistance within hours of a crisis. In Mozambique WFP built on its existing development programme to launch an immediate response to the aftermath of the floods.

WFP requires additional resources for development, not only to help support emergency operations but also to implement the “Enabling Development” policy (approved in 1999) and to support the development targets set out in the UN global summits.

Early support can save money

Several Special Operations faced severe shortfalls. In many cases WFP’s Special Operations facilitate the entire humanitarian

community’s activities, whether by rebuilding roads and ports to allow speedy delivery of relief, or by providing airbridges to get humanitarian workers and goods to where they are most needed. Early donor support in these areas can save money since by repairing roads in time, greatly reduces the high costs associated with flying relief into areas affected during the rainy season.

In southern Sudan road repairs have enabled WFP and other humanitarian agencies to increase the amounts of food moved overland, thereby reducing the reliance on costly airdrops. WFP may need to do more to promote the advantages of Special Operations to the donor community.

Predictability for WFP’s voluntary resource base has been improved by a few donors, who have already begun to indicate longer-term support to WFP, using their Food Aid Convention (FAC) commitments as a basis for contribution levels; others have increased the portion of their FAC commitment channeled through WFP. Efforts are underway to encourage donors to give more multilateral contributions, which would enhance WFP’s flexibility *vis-à-vis* resources and their use.

New corporate information system

The design, development and implementation of the new corporate information system — Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing (SAP) — was the largest, most complex and costly component of the Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP) approved by the Executive Board in 1995. The system will allow WFP to work in a decentralized manner and ensure the smooth and steady flow of financial information between various levels. It aids the management of projects, operations, resources and purchases, financial and human resources, payroll and financial transactions. System testing included connectivity tests with the bureaux in Cairo and Managua. Data preparation was undertaken as well as data transfer from WFP’s previous systems to the SAP system following lessons learned from other major users of the system such as the World Bank, UNICEF and private industry.

More than 300 people needed for the initial start-up of the system received End User Training.

Advocacy

In 2000, WFP aggressively continued media and advocacy activities that further achieved its commitment to be a “voice” for the hungry poor. Recognizing that its role is not only to provide food aid but also to act as an advocate on hunger issues among donors, the international aid community and the public at large, WFP conducted several key initiatives during the year that were aimed at those audiences. Examples include:

- When floods and a cyclone hit Mozambique and Madagascar early in the year, WFP spokespeople were among the first on the ground to provide front line interviews about the desperate situation of millions stranded and without food. Thanks to an effective media operation, donors responded quickly and generously. Even after the floodwaters receded, WFP kept up its media campaign and was able to ensure commitment from donors for reconstruction and rehabilitation.
- When famine loomed over the Horn of Africa last spring, WFP’s media operation got word out early about the impending crisis and ensured that donors maintained the supply of food. The resulting global media attention prompted a massive response from governments, which allowed WFP and the aid community to prevent a repeat of the devastating famine of 1984-85. This time, millions of lives were saved.
- In October, WFP presented its inaugural Food For Life Awards to ex-US Senator George McGovern and former Executive Director James C. Ingram. The award is given to individuals judged to have made outstanding contributions in the fight against global hunger. Ingram and McGovern were chosen

for their outstanding roles in turning WFP into the world's largest front-line agency in the fight against global hunger.

Improved accountability

The Office of the Inspector General (OEDI) carried out six inspections and 12 investigations addressing accountability, decentralization, cash losses, security, utilization of communication facilities, food losses, warehouse management, personnel management, harassment, and organizational structure. The Office also addressed issues arising from reform of the United Nations system, such as advice on common services and the cost-effectiveness of common premises for UN agencies.

WFP also strengthened cooperation with the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services and other inspection and investigation services of the United Nations system.

In June OEDI hosted the Second Conference of Investigators of United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutions in Rome to discuss best practices in fraud prevention and detection and the latest techniques in cost-effective mechanisms to deter waste, fraud and mismanagement.

The Office of Internal Audit (OEDA) hired two additional professional staff members, issued a revised Internal Audit Manual and introduced automated working papers for Country Office audits. Outsourced audit services continued to be contracted to assist OEDA staff in the completion of field missions.

With the assistance of management consultants, a working group reviewed how the Executive Board

developed a conceptual framework that differentiated more clearly between governance and management. It proposed four frameworks — strategy, policy, oversight and accountability — and recommended changes to the Board's key decision and information documents. The Board accepted an indicative schedule for these changes to conclude in 2004 with the first Annual Performance Report.



Staffing and gender balance

WFP's ability to effectively serve the world's hungry poor hinges on its global reach, its presence through its development projects, its logistical expertise and dedicated staff who often work in difficult and dangerous conditions.

Last year, WFP employed a total of 8,077 staff with different contracts, of which 2,533 had contracts of one year or longer. Of the 2,533 staff, 1,939 or 76.5 percent were working in the field and 594 at its Headquarters in Rome, Italy.

WFP has made substantial headway towards reaching the

UN goal of gender balance in staffing. WFP's total staffing for women in international positions has risen from 18 percent in 1992 to 36 percent in 2000. In 1992, WFP had no women in upper management but that figure has now reached 36 percent.

STAFF WITH CONTINUING OR FIXED-TERM CONTRACTS OF ONE YEAR OR LONGER			
Category	Total number of staff	Number of women	Percentage of women
Higher categories (D-2 and above)	14	5	35.7
Professional (P-1 to D-1)	202	54	26.7
Specialist staff	40	17	42.5
Core Project staff	121	36	29.7
Non Core Project staff	454	186	40.9
Subtotal	831	298	35.9
Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)	77	54	70.1
UN Volunteers	131	45	34.4
National Officers	235	86	36.6
Total professional staff and higher categories	1 274	483	37.9
General Service staff	1 259	577	45.8
Total General Service	1 259	577	45.8
TOTAL WFP STAFF	2 533	1 060	41.8
Note: The total WFP staff figure excludes temporary staff with contracts of less than 11 months. Source: WFP Human Resources Division, 2001.			





Annual Report 2000

Annexes

*Annex 1: WFP GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE, 1995-2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
Food Aid (million tons)						
1) Total	10.2	7.2	7.4	8.4	15.0	10.4
Cereals	8.9	6.3	6.5	7.4	13.4	9.2
Non-cereals	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.2
Percentage of Global Food Aid						
2) Procurement in developing countries	16.4	17.1	18.3	15.7	7.8	11.2
3) Deliveries by channel						
Bilateral	49.4	45.2	29.8	41.0	54.3	33.0
Multilateral	30.4	35.4	42.5	32.2	28.3	41.3
NGOs	20.2	19.4	27.7	26.8	17.4	25.7
4) Food aid deliveries by category						
Programme	42.5	39.7	23.8	34.6	52.2	29.5
Relief	34.8	36.7	45.2	35.5	31.2	47.6
Project	22.7	23.6	31.0	29.9	16.6	22.8
5) Food aid deliveries by region						
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.3	35.4	33.7	32.9	18.8	34.1
South and East Asia	23.4	27.9	38.1	40.8	34.4	30.9
Europe and CIS	29.0	18.2	14.3	10.4	35.6	19.2
Latin America and Caribbean	9.1	10.6	8.7	11.6	8.1	6.4
North Africa and Middle East	6.1	7.9	5.0	4.2	3.2	9.4
6) Deliveries to:						
Developing countries	87.4	90.7	91.8	94.0	66.0	83.1
LIFDC countries	80.1	81.7	86.8	86.7	62.2	73.4
LDC countries	40.2	46.0	48.5	43.6	30.7	40.2
7) Total cereal food aid deliveries as percentage of:						
World cereal production	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
World cereal imports	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.4	5.7	3.9
8) Cereals food aid deliveries to LIFDC expressed as percentage of:						
LIFDC cereal production	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
LIFDC cereal import	9.2	7.5	7.3	9.0	11.8	9.0

* Global food aid deliveries in 2000 amounted to 11 million tons, down some 27 percent from the 15 million tons delivered during 1999.

Programme food aid provided bilaterally on a government-to-government basis decreased by 65 percent, from 7.8 to 2.9 million tons. This major change is the main factor explaining the decrease of global food aid in 2000 compared with 1999.

Nearly half of the food aid delivered in 2000 was emergency food aid provided as relief to people affected by man-made or natural disaster situations. Compared with 1999, emergency food aid deliveries in 2000 increased by 16 percent.

The major trends in 2000 were:

- Quantities delivered as project food aid increased slightly, from 2.5 to 2.7 million tons compared with 1999. In addition, because of the major decrease in programme food aid, project food aid's share of global deliveries rose, from 17 percent in 1999 to 24 percent in 2000;
- Targeted food aid, made up of project and emergency food aid, thus represented some 74 percent of 2000 deliveries, compared with less than 50 percent in 1999;
- The portion of global food aid channelled multilaterally increased from 28 percent in 1999 to 38 percent in 2000;
- The major food aid recipient countries in 2000 were Ethiopia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russia and Indonesia;
- The United States of America was again the main donor, providing 64 percent of global deliveries;
- The major recipient region was sub-Saharan Africa, which received more than one third of all food aid deliveries in 2000, compared with less than one fifth in 1999;
- The decrease in programme food aid resulted in an increase in the share of total food aid provided through triangular operations and local purchases;
- Most of the changes occurring from 1999 to 2000 were the opposite to those noted from 1998 to 1999, confirming that erratic movements in global food aid deliveries are to a great extent the result of important changes made to food aid programmes.

Annex 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)

	1997		1998		1999		2000 ²	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
GRAND TOTAL	1 072 403	100	1 237 310	100	1 429 570	100	1 491 035	100
DEVELOPMENT	332 696	31	254 318	21	246 449	17	215 212	14
Agricultural and rural development	185 339		133 855		139 912		119 281	
Agricultural production	159 460		99 780		109 061		83 550	
Food reserves	(143)		2		0		752	
Rural infrastructure	19 725		29 465		24 326		24 621	
Settlement	6 298		4 608		6 525		10 358	
Human resource development	147 357		120 463		106 537		95 931	
MCH and primary schools	107 476		97 841		87 014		76 744	
Literacy training and other education	39 881		22 623		19 522		19 187	
RELIEF	704 251	66	915 439	74	1 089 295	76	1 203 573	81
Emergency	469 914		696 994		797 379		778 722	
Drought/crop failures	65 906		235 376		280 378		315 326	
Man-made disasters	286 011		359 207		390 947		302 215	
Sudden natural disasters	117 997		102 411		126 054		161 181	
PRRO	234 337		218 445		291 916		424 850	
Protracted displaced person operations	132 992		122 330		227 155		346 149	
Protracted refugee operations	101 345		96 115		47 980		67 853	
Sudden natural disasters	0		0		16 780		10 849	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	20 590	2	34 111	3	34 147	2	37 084	2
TRUST FUNDS³	15 721	1	26 680	2	55 369	4	26 867	2
OTHER⁴	(856)		6 762	1	4 311	0	8 299	1
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	502 674	100	647 441	100	633 456	100	888 120	100
Percentage of all regions	47		52		44		60	
DEVELOPMENT	96 912	19	81 035	13	83 658	13	78 480	9
Agricultural and rural development	45 523		41 333		46 557		41 355	
Agricultural production	36 623		27 839		33 120		29 227	
Food reserves	(143)		2		0		752	
Rural infrastructure	8 781		13 126		10 497		8 837	
Settlement	261		366		2 940		2 539	
Human resource development	51 390		39 703		37 101		37 125	
MCH and primary schools	45 318		33 944		34 443		32 101	
Literacy training and other education	6 072		5 758		2 658		5 024	
RELIEF	404 181	80	538 524	83	509 442	80	775 061	87
Emergency	256 940		371 067		317 097		502 742	
Drought/crop failures	64 282		56 570		51 143		145 428	
Man-made disasters	188 105		292 071		263 623		204 374	
Sudden natural disasters	4 553		22 427		2 331		152 940	

Annex 2 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)

	1997		1998		1999		2000 ²	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
PRRO	147 241		167 457		192 345		272 318	
Protracted displaced person operations	64 080		89 667		152 846		217 074	
Protracted refugee operations	83 162		77 789		39 499		55 245	
Sudden natural disasters	0		0		0		0	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	5 133	1	19 101	3	11 646	2	19 858	2
TRUST FUNDS³	(3 552)		8 781	1	28 709	5	14 722	2
ASIA	356 145	100	402 427	100	480 392	100	391 719	100
Percentage of all regions	33		33		34		26	
DEVELOPMENT	149 670	42	102 010	25	100 803	21	82 843	21
Agricultural and rural development	103 326		61 189		61 608		46 642	
Agricultural production	98 332		55 898		55 113		40 493	
Food reserves	0		0		0		0	
Rural infrastructure	4 994		5 274		6 499		6 149	
Settlement	0		17		(4)		0	
Human resource development	46 344		40 821		39 195		36 201	
MCH and primary schools	21 992		24 414		26 676		27 095	
Literacy training and other education	24 352		16 407		12 519		9 106	
RELIEF	194 627	55	294 208	73	370 183	77	298 324	76
Emergency	112 493		251 680		308 152		190 244	
Drought/crop failures	3		171 056		226 960		163 483	
Man-made disasters	2 036		3 939		6 817		19 097	
Sudden natural disasters	110 454		76 686		74 375		7 665	
PRRO	82 134		42 528		62 031		108 080	
Protracted displaced person operations	68 912		32 662		57 588		100 259	
Protracted refugee operations	13 222		9 866		4 443		6 338	
Sudden natural disasters	0		0		0		1 484	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	1 243	0	1 064	0	5 317	1	4 818	1
TRUST FUNDS³	10 606	3	5 145	1	4 089	1	5 734	1
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	78 156	100	57 161	100	139 077	100	102 899	100
Percentage of all regions	7		5		10		7	
RELIEF	75 432	97	56 099	98	136 055	98	102 814	100
Emergency	75 432		56 099		122 645		80 546	
Drought/crop failures	0		0		0		1 833	
Man-made disasters	75 432		56 099		122 645		78 714	
PRRO	0		0		13 410		22 268	
Protracted displaced person operations	0		0		13 410		22 268	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	3 045	4	641	1	4 012	3	(165)	
TRUST FUNDS³	(322)		421	1	(989)		250	0

Annex 2 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)

	1997		1998		1999		2000 ²	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Percentage of all regions	52 755	100	64 443	100	117 830	100	45 226	100
	5		5		8		3	
DEVELOPMENT	46 117	87	49 259	76	37 995	32	30 596	68
Agricultural and rural development	15 414		19 379		18 209		16 372	
Agricultural production	10 933		8 428		10 814		6 737	
Rural infrastructure	4 480		10 951		7 395		9 635	
Settlement	1		0		0		0	
Human resource development	30 703		29 880		19 786		14 224	
MCH and primary schools	29 222		29 893		19 786		14 224	
Literacy training and other education	1 481		(13)		0		0	
RELIEF	5 647	11	11 324	18	67 559	57	13 994	31
Emergency	5 633		11 324		50 779		1 188	
Drought/crop failures	1 621		7 750		1 377		612	
Man-made disasters	1 087		275		54		0	
Sudden natural disasters	2 925		3 299		49 348		576	
PRRO	14		0		16 780		12 806	
Protracted displaced person operations	0		0		0		3 441	
Protracted refugee operations	14		0		0		0	
Sudden natural disasters	0		0		16 780		9 365	
TRUST FUNDS³	991	2	3 859	6	12 276	10	636	1
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA								
Percentage of all regions	83 528	100	59 076	100	54 504	100	54 771	100
	8		5		4		4	
DEVELOPMENT	39 997	48	22 014	37	23 993	44	23 293	43
Agricultural and rural development	21 076		11 955		13 539		14 912	
Agricultural production	13 571		7 615		10 015		7 093	
Rural infrastructure	1 469		114		(65)		0	
Settlement	6 035		4 226		3 589		7 819	
Human resource development	18 921		10 059		10 454		8 381	
MCH and primary schools	10 944		9 590		6 109		3 325	
Literacy training and other education	7 977		470		4 345		5 056	
RELIEF	24 363	29	15 284	26	6 055	11	13 379	24
Emergency	19 416		6 824		(1 295)		4 001	
Drought/crop failures	0		0		897		3 970	
Man-made disasters	19 350		6 824		(2 192)		30	
Sudden natural disasters	65		0		0		0	
PRRO	4 948		8 460		7 350		9 378	
Protracted displaced person operations	0		0		3 311		3 108	
Protracted refugee operations	4 948		8 460		4 038		6 271	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	11 170	13	13 305	23	13 172	24	12 574	23
TRUST FUNDS³	7 998	10	8 473	14	11 284	21	5 526	10

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

² Provisional figures.

³ Trust Funds expenditures include bilateral, JPO and other funds in trust.

⁴ Operational expenditures that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, such as insurance.

Note: Negative figures shown in parentheses represent financial adjustments.

Annex 3: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)

1997						1998						1999						2000 ²						
Development		Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Development		Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Development		Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Development		Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																								
Angola	0	53 870	6 069	(307)	59 632	833	27 954	9 366	348	38 501	1 530	87 721	4 065	900	94 216	28	100 617	5 812	2 054	1 900	0	0	78	1 978
Benin	4 279	18	0	77	4 374	4 555	0	0	255	4 810	820	(38)	0	77	859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	44	0	0	(45)	(1)	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	4 444	1 110	0	49	5 603	7 340	27	0	766	8 133	5 058	(27)	0	22	5 052	759	163	0	79	759	163	0	79	1 000
Burundi ³	(38)	60	0	(239)	(217)	211	168	0	(308)	71	2 533	106	0	319	2 958	436	3 351	0	399	436	3 351	0	399	4 186
Cameroon	806	0	0	(1)	805	67	2 685	0	14	2 766	4 008	1 493	0	(2)	5 498	489	(111)	0	28	894	0	0	(1)	893
Cape Verde	2 952	0	0	(5)	2 947	1 935	0	0	40	1 975	96	0	0	1	97	1 524	111	0	0	1 524	111	0	0	1 635
Central African Republic	1 168	(74)	0	20	1 114	766	0	0	39	805	1 153	(4)	0	29	1 178	3 141	712	0	43	3 141	712	0	43	3 896
Chad	3 152	3 072	0	(3)	6 221	2 490	1 985	0	86	4 561	2 721	(431)	0	1	2 291	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Comoros	(130)	0	0	0	(130)	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo ³	(46)	(25)	0	0	(71)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 008	0	0	5 008	0	5 361	0	0	0	5 361	0	0	5 361
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the ³	273	(4 447)	0	341	(3 833)	338	198	0	77	612	1 479	11 912	0	957	14 348	129	21 454	0	1 103	129	21 454	0	1 103	22 685
Côte d'Ivoire ³	3 121	0	0	(24)	3 097	832	0	0	1 401	2 233	878	0	0	2 112	2 990	814	0	0	671	814	0	0	671	1 485
Djibouti	14	2 248	0	9	2 272	225	1 150	0	9	1 384	(15)	2 257	0	1	2 242	46	3 646	2 270	17	46	3 646	2 270	17	5 979
Equatorial Guinea	(241)	0	0	(32)	(273)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	(86)	(1 587)	0	(687)	(2 360)	0	71	0	253	324	0	2 375	0	70	2 444	0	40 626	358	450	0	40 626	358	450	41 434
Ethiopia	25 112	59 570	0	(1 123)	83 559	16 553	54 355	0	1 090	71 998	28 796	56 970	0	3 350	89 117	28 139	203 489	0	5 322	28 139	203 489	0	5 322	236 950
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	0	0	588	0	0	588
Gambia	2 020	0	0	47	2 068	2 617	0	0	0	2 617	1 250	0	0	0	1 250	1 562	0	0	0	1 562	0	0	0	1 562
Ghana ³	1 835	(767)	0	(13)	1 054	1 475	0	0	142	1 617	1 123	132	0	88	1 344	1 541	4	0	5	1 541	4	0	5	1 549
Guinea ³	(164)	0	0	0	(164)	1 301	691	0	0	1 992	508	4 944	0	0	5 452	1 277	(281)	0	0	1 277	(281)	0	0	996
Guinea-Bissau	1 971	0	0	(3)	1 967	(46)	3 589	0	0	3 543	(408)	6 978	0	0	6 569	(11)	1 193	0	0	(11)	1 193	0	0	1 181
Kenya	4 260	27 155	0	(400)	31 016	3 910	31 516	1 875	572	37 873	3 286	12 066	0	20 364	35 716	2 514	109 552	0	3 648	2 514	109 552	0	3 648	115 714
Lesotho	3 412	20	0	(8)	3 423	2 881	3	0	9	2 893	1 477	(2)	0	286	1 762	1 216	(5)	0	(19)	1 216	(5)	0	(19)	1 192
Liberia ³	0	19 699	290	(258)	19 731	1 010	40 370	2 031	279	43 689	9	43 856	1 793	0	45 658	0	37 704	2	4	0	37 704	2	4	37 711
Madagascar	2 504	295	0	9	2 809	2 770	134	0	26	2 930	1 138	68	0	117	1 322	1 908	2 710	1 542	91	1 908	2 710	1 542	91	6 251
Malawi	2 372	(768)	0	(680)	925	1 996	1 592	0	210	3 798	2 165	8 902	0	28	11 095	2 487	(24)	0	81	2 487	(24)	0	81	2 543
Mali	2 956	4 435	0	0	7 392	1 823	3 027	0	170	5 020	1 563	674	0	(67)	2 169	2 016	1 235	0	45	2 016	1 235	0	45	3 295
Mauritania	4 372	5 761	0	11	10 143	2 621	98	0	156	2 874	1 820	(701)	0	1 752	2 872	2 261	2	0	(3)	2 261	2	0	(3)	2 260
Mauritius	13	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	2	63	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)

1997						1998						1999						2000 ²						
Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ^a	Total		Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ^a	Total		Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ^a	Total		Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ^a	Total		
Mozambique	1 138	4 884	0	(972)	5 051	4 961	4 603	0	1 809	11 373	3 283	1 664	0	(1 347)	3 600	4 766	20 297	5 391	570	31 024				
Namibia	1	(5)	0	0	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	502	0	730	0	0	730				
Niger	8 166	0	0	58	8 224	6 092	0	0	271	6 363	1 913	0	0	(6)	1 907	3 305	0	0	(3)	3 302				
Nigeria	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Rwanda ³	6 050	141 364	(1 963)	(410)	145 041	(171)	108 128	3 898	6	111 861	985	89 407	300	(324)	90 368	486	72 354	386	34	73 260				
Sao Tome and Principe	226	0	0	0	226	528	0	0	0	528	189	0	0	0	189	1 166	0	0	0	1 166				
Senegal	2 629	(367)	0	142	2 404	3 057	0	0	343	3 399	3 920	8 419	0	108	12 447	3 051	9 703	0	(13)	12 741				
Sierra Leone	(310)	11 529	(133)	(2)	11 083	0	23 742	38	50	23 831	39	1 351	2 086	106	3 582	0	2 183	1 766	57	4 007				
Somalia	0	8 070	826	96	8 992	3 972	160 526	1 303	463	186 265	2 541	127 846	3 179	(75)	133 492	3 376	97 883	1 571	93	102 923				
Sudan	5 638	25 993	0	1 486	33 116																			
Swaziland	0	108	0	0	108	0	(18)	0	0	(18)	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0				
Tanzania ³	(35)	12 572	0	(547)	11 990	943	13 529	0	(620)	13 852	506	6 142	50	(11)	6 687	2 450	2 687	0	(539)	4 598				
Togo	1	(18)	0	0	(17)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Uganda ³	2 358	29 053	0	(66)	31 345	216	30 123	0	30	30 369	1 756	13 093	0	45	14 894	2 036	18 354	0	73	20 463				
Zambia	675	1 351	0	(71)	1 956	2 930	5 585	0	(17)	8 499	5 469	1 447	0	20	6 935	2 774	4 388	140	145	7 447				
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13				
Not specified	0	0	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	0	464				
TOTAL REGION	98 909	404 181	5 133	(3 552)	502 674	83 033	538 524	19 101	8 781	647 441	85 657	509 442	11 646	28 709	633 456	78 480	775 061	19 858	14 722	888 120				
ASIA																								
Afghanistan	0	50 988	0	(428)	59 560	3	18 401	0	(304)	18 101	0	41 918	0	0	41 918	0	62 486	0	6	62 491				
Bangladesh	56 841	3 426	0	1 873	62 140	36 782	30 947	0	2 475	70 204	29 767	32 200	0	(544)	61 422	14 260	5 771	0	3 104	23 135				
Bhutan	1 892	0	0	41	1 933	1 321	0	0	229	1 550	1 336	0	0	(15)	1 321	1 609	0	0	14	1 623				
Cambodia	0	15 283	0	(965)	14 318	0	11 857	0	215	12 072	0	13 624	0	1	13 624	2 340	21 285	0	55	23 679				
China	38 152	0	0	0	38 152	15 324	9 205	0	0	24 528	14 054	42 455	0	2 961	59 469	14 503	299	0	(864)	13 838				
East Timor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 298	4 946	0	9 244	0	18 452	4 818	0	23 270				
India	23 642	0	0	176	23 818	23 761	0	0	132	23 893	27 049	168	0	166	27 383	28 333	1 496	0	138	29 968				
Indonesia	(2)	0	0	0	(2)	0	81 554	0	0	81 554	16	13 396	0	0	13 411	0	57 899	0	0	57 899				
Korea D.P.R. of	0	99 301	0	6 746	106 047	0	125 807	0	612	126 419	0	214 079	0	(18)	214 062	0	121 921	0	1 148	123 069				
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0	11 155	0	870	12 026	0	2 084	0	0	2 084	0	(228)	0	(74)	(302)	734	623	0	12	1 369				

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)

	1997					1998					1999					2000 ²				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ^a	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ^a	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ^a	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ^a	Total
Myanmar	0	0	0	1 624	1 624	0	0	0	1 344	1 344	0	0	0	1 473	1 473	0	0	0	1 865	1 865
Nepal	4 527	5 768	0	(2)	10 292	4 592	6 606	0	155	11 352	7 252	3 922	0	182	11 356	5 184	4 693	0	84	9 961
Pakistan	9 511	5 169	1 243	456	16 379	8 013	1 363	982	161	10 520	10 051	2 250	379	(51)	12 630	3 808	1 289	0	15	5 112
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	82	0	0	(8)	0	(8)	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	1 261	2 626	0	154	4 042	969	2 404	0	128	3 501	2 649	2 046	0	17	4 712	2 106	1 820	0	0	3 925
Thailand	0	908	0	(35)	873	0	3 812	0	0	3 812	0	(124)	0	0	(124)	0	116	0	173	289
Viet Nam	13 846	0	0	95	13 941	11 245	169	0	(2)	11 412	8 630	181	0	(8)	8 802	9 966	174	0	(14)	10 125
TOTAL REGION	149 670	194 627	1 243	10 608	356 145	102 010	294 208	1 084	5 145	402 427	100 803	370 183	5 317	4 089	480 392	82 843	298 324	4 818	5 734	391 719
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS																				
Albania	0	3 534	0	0	3 534	0	396	0	0	396	0	(86)	0	0	(86)	0	1	0	0	1
Armenia	0	2 882	0	(2)	2 880	0	6 084	0	(14)	6 070	0	4 776	0	20	4 796	0	5 417	0	0	5 417
Azerbaijan	0	3 472	0	0	3 472	0	3 442	0	0	3 442	0	8 119	0	0	8 119	0	3 515	0	0	3 515
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	(15)	(15)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	4 783	0	(10)	4 773	0	2 989	0	0	2 989	0	6 363	0	0	6 363	0	4 355	0	25	4 380
Kyrgyzstan	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	1 188	0	0	1 188	0	(11)	0	0	(11)	0	238	0	0	238	0	10 246	0	0	10 246
Tajikistan	0	12 903	0	0	12 903	0	8 211	0	0	8 211	0	9 652	0	1	9 653	0	11 843	0	17	11 860
Yugoslavia, Federal Rep. of	0	46 669	750	(291)	47 127	0	34 988	57	436	35 482	0	106 992	4 077	(1 010)	110 059	0	67 437	(94)	208	67 551
Not specified	0	0	2 296	0	2 296	0	0	583	0	583	0	0	(65)	0	(65)	0	0	(71)	0	(71)
TOTAL REGION	0	75 432	3 045	(322)	78 156	0	56 098	641	421	57 161	0	136 055	4 012	(986)	139 077	0	102 814	(165)	250	102 899
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																				
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45
Bolivia	10 765	0	0	177	10 943	4 438	0	0	212	4 650	4 994	0	0	1 295	6 289	6 214	0	0	42	6 255
Brazil	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	65	0	0	5	69	1 594	0	0	0	1 594	1 795	942	0	0	2 737	1 094	3 052	0	0	4 146
Costa Rica	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)

1997						1998						1999						2000 ²							
Development						Development						Development						Development							
		Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total			Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total			Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total			Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total		
Cuba	4 414	2 925	0	(2)	7 338	2 236	1 391	0	0	51	3 679	4 262	757	0	0	445	5 464	2 334	87	0	446	2 868			
	1 823	0	0	14	1 837	5 009	0	0	655	5 664	1 019	3 743	0	0	728	5 491	717	392	0	(1)	1 108				
	1 814	0	0	(3)	1 811	4 979	185	0	4	5 168	3 086	3	0	0	3 089	0	2 506	47	0	75	2 628				
	1 457	0	0	2	1 459	5 320	0	0	138	5 458	2 863	0	0	0	2 699	5 562	871	0	0	4	874				
	5 654	982	0	121	6 756	4 101	275	0	232	4 608	4 413	53	0	(24)	4 442	3 052	0	0	24	3 076					
Guyana	997	0	0	45	1 043	815	0	0	0	815	1 005	0	0	0	1 005	0	46	0	0	0	46				
Haiti	2 816	1 666	0	195	4 677	3 224	478	0	1 588	5 290	3 370	(15)	0	0	347	3 703	6 048	0	0	21	6 068				
Honduras ⁶	3 877	0	0	92	3 969	5 297	0	0	214	5 511	2 570	217	0	0	2 202	4 990	807	176	0	(5)	978				
Jamaica	1 411	0	0	51	1 462	(13)	0	0	2	(11)	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mexico	(3)	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Nicaragua ⁶	6 632	60	0	239	6 934	5 965	8 994	0	540	15 500	2 555	61 810	0	1 236	65 600	3 050	9 559	0	48	12 657					
Panama	765	0	0	27	792	279	0	0	13	292	(5)	0	0	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Paraguay	505	0	0	0	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Peru	3 137	0	0	23	3 160	6 006	0	0	210	6 215	6 067	0	0	3 349	9 415	3 858	0	0	(17)	3 841					
St Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	635	0	0	635					
TOTAL REGION						46 117	5 647	0	991	52 755	37 995	67 559	0	12 276	117 830	10 596	15 994	0	636	15 226					
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA																									
Algeria	0	897	0	85	982	0	4 517	0	507	5 024	0	2 161	0	572	2 733	0	4 274	0	38	4 312					
Egypt	6 197	0	0	(1)	6 196	4 226	0	0	1 170	5 396	3 690	0	0	60	3 749	9 136	0	0	(5)	9 131					
Gaza/West Bank	1 713	211	0	(13)	1 912	4 551	6	0	0	4 557	2 470	118	0	0	2 588	24	1 121	0	(4)	1 141					
Iran	0	3 735	0	1	3 736	0	3 299	0	0	3 299	0	896	0	0	896	0	1 043	0	0	1 043					
Iraq*	0	18 921	11 170	7 935	38 025	0	6 778	13 305	6 797	26 880	0	1 193	13 172	10 648	25 013	0	2 049	12 574	5 455	20 078					
Jordan	4 824	(40)	0	(15)	4 769	1 991	0	0	0	1 991	2 592	296	0	0	2 889	1 199	2 529	0	0	3 728					
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Morocco	4 314	0	0	0	4 314	407	0	0	0	407	2 617	0	0	0	2 617	2 187	0	0	2	2 189					
Syrian Arab Republic	10 514	0	0	0	10 514	5 756	0	0	0	5 756	5 854	452	0	0	6 305	4 544	1 408	0	0	5 952					
Tunisia	2 793	0	0	5	2 798	(89)	0	0	0	(89)	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0					

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)

	1997					1998					1999					2000 ²				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total
Turkey	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	9 640	639	0	0	10 279	5 171	684	0	(2)	5 853	6 761	939	0	0	7 705	6 204	954	0	39	7 197
TOTAL REGION	39 997	24 363	11 170	7 998	83 528	22 014	15 284	13 305	8 473	59 076	23 993	6 055	13 172	11 284	54 504	23 293	13 379	12 574	5 526	54 771
ALL REGIONS	334 693	704 250	20 590	15 721	1 075 255	256 316	915 439	34 111	26 679	1 232 546	248 448	1 089 295	34 148	55 369	1 427 259	215 212	1 203 573	37 084	26 867	1 482 736
OTHER⁵					(856)					6 762					4 311					8 299
GRAND TOTAL					1 074 399					1 239 308					1 431 570					1 491 035

¹ Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

² Provisional figures.

³ Expenditures reported under Rwanda also cover those incurred under the Great Lakes emergency operation in Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Uganda. Expenditures reported under Liberia also cover those incurred under the Liberia regional refugee operation in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea.

⁴ Trust Funds expenditures include bilateral, JPO and other funds in trust.

⁵ Operational expenditures, that cannot be apportioned by project/operation such as insurance.

⁶ Expenditures reported under Nicaragua also cover those incurred under the Regional Emergency Operation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

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

(*) Underlined data represent funds from United Nations Security Council Resolution 986, "Oil-for-food" Agreement.

Annex 4 - Table 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND RELIEF OPERATIONS
BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1997-2000 (*thousand dollars*)

	1997			1998			1999			2000 ²		
	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	1 057 537	100.0	0.25	1 203 868	100.0	0.30	1 369 890	100.0	0.35	1 455 869	100.0	0.37
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY³												
Least developed countries	633 985	59.9	1.27	719 810	59.8	1.17	707 265	51.6	1.16	872 019	60.2	1.43
Low-income, food-deficit countries	909 734	86.0	0.26	1 073 705	89.2	0.27	1 187 503	86.7	0.28	1 288 263	88.9	0.30
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	506 226	47.9	1.14	638 660	53.1	1.41	604 747	44.1	1.35	873 398	60.3	1.95
Asia	345 540	32.7	0.13	397 282	33.0	0.13	476 303	34.8	0.16	385 985	26.6	0.13
Eastern Europe and CIS ⁴	78 477	7.4	0.38	56 740	4.7	1.05	140 066	10.2	0.77	102 650	7.1	0.56
Latin America and the Caribbean	51 764	4.9	0.10	60 583	5.0	0.20	105 554	7.7	0.73	44 590	3.1	0.31
Middle East and North Africa	75 530	7.1	0.24	50 603	4.2	0.21	43 220	3.2	0.17	49 246	3.4	0.19

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Also excluded are Trust Funds (non-programmable) expenditures and operational expenditures that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, such as insurance.

² Provisional figures.

³ Actual classifications for each year.

⁴ Relief only.

*Annex 4 - Table 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY
SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1997-2000 (thousand dollars)*

	1997			1998			1999			2000 ²		
	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	332 696	100.0	0.09	254 318	100.0	0.07	246 449	100.0	0.07	215 212	100.0	0.06
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY³												
Least developed countries	161 679	48.6	0.37	127 335	50.1	0.26	121 333	49.2	0.24	106 472	49.7	0.21
Low-income, food-deficit countries	300 493	90.3	0.10	221 931	87.3	0.07	220 651	89.5	0.07	195 427	91.3	0.06
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	96 912	29.1	0.27	81 035	31.9	0.19	83 658	33.9	0.19	78 480	36.7	0.18
Asia	149 670	45.0	0.06	102 010	40.1	0.04	100 803	40.9	0.04	82 843	38.7	0.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	46 117	13.9	0.09	49 259	19.4	0.16	37 995	15.4	0.26	30 596	14.3	0.21
Middle East and North Africa	39 997	12.0	0.20	22 014	8.7	0.17	23 993	9.7	0.17	23 293	10.9	0.17

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Also excluded are non-food items and operational expenditures that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, such as insurance.

² Provisional figures.

³ Actual classifications for each year.

Annex 5 - Table 1: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2000 BY DONOR (thousand dollars)

	Development	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others ¹	Total
African Development Bank		3 000		1 500			4 500
Algeria		10					10
Andorra	13						13
Angola				3 000			3 000
Australia	28 435	10 552	721	11 871	2 206		53 786
Austria	2 222	632					2 854
Belgium		5 371	323	589			6 284
Brunei	50						50
Canada	27 410	12 250	2 188	8 632	895	512	51 887
Canada (NGO)			43				43
China	3 400						3 400
Colombia	16						16
Cuba	15			365			380
Cyprus	10						10
Czech Republic		37					37
Denmark	27 289	7 320	910	4 834	611	945	41 908
European Community		74 219		42 375	915		117 509
Ecuador	7						7
Egypt	200	16					216
Finland	8 852	4 858	423	491		595	15 219
France	5 912	9 902	101	8 944		1 311	26 170
Germany	23 319	12 205		10 602	300	324	46 750
Greece		130					130
Hungary	65						65
Iceland	5						5
India	953						953
Iran	40						40
Ireland	1 078	4 116	297	1 865	156	126	7 639
Israel		10					10
Italy	3 590	12 363		600	2 446	938	19 936
Italy (private)		14					14
Japan	10 316	223 214	1 218	24 713		639	260 099
Japan (NGO)	70	85		20	36		212
Japan (private)	30	101	3	17	192		343
Jordan		42		42			84
Kenya		9 025					9 025
Korea, Republic of	500					88	588
Luxembourg	182	843		180			1 205
Morocco	4						4
Nepal				101			101
Netherlands	185	39 045	4 532	16 623	1 400	1 016	62 801
New Zealand	293	212		46	107		658
Norway	16 279	7 021	1 687	5 559	1 853	404	32 803
Oman	100						100
OPEC	250	300					550
Pakistan				270			270
Panama	1						1
Poland		185		15	25		225
Private donations ²	3	37	5	11		3	59
Qatar	10						10
Saudi Arabia		2 168		794			2 962
Slovakia	15						15
South Africa		95		60	20		176
South Africa (private)					235		235
Spain	592	837	533		500	794	3 256
Sri Lanka	124						124
Sweden	3 385	10 607	2 287	11 946	2 000	553	30 778
Switzerland	700	9 105	1 180	9 249	607	894	21 735
Switzerland (private)		100					100
Syria		33					33
Tanzania		220					220
Thailand			11				11
The Hunger Site	2 385	250					2 635
United Kingdom	375	39 889	2	9 702	2 215	7 873	60 056
United Nations		225		50	390		665
United States	51 101	528 680	1 500	204 545	8 650	1 200	795 676
United States (NGO)		264					264
United States (Private)	4	524		1 001	2		1 531
Bilateral Contributions ³	6 596					52 090	58 686
Total	226 384	1 030 111	17 963	380 603	25 760	70 305	1 751 123

¹ Includes JPOs and non-standard contributions.

² Private donors contributions include contributions from the private sector valued at less than US\$ 10 000.

³ Includes contributions to Iraq under United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 "Oil-for-Food" Agreement.

Annex 5 - Table 2: MAJOR DONORS' TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTION IN 2000 (thousand dollars)

Rank	Total		Development		IEFR		IRA		PRRO		SO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	United States	795 676	United States	51 101	United States	528 680	Netherlands	4 532	United States	204 545	United States	8 650
2	Japan	260 099	Australia	28 435	Japan	223 214	Sweden	2 287	European Community	42 375	Italy	2 446
3	European Community	117 509	Canada	27 410	European Community	74 219	Canada	2 188	Japan	24 713	United Kingdom	2 215
4	Netherlands	62 801	Denmark	27 289	United Kingdom	39 889	Norway	1 687	Netherlands	16 623	Australia	2 206
5	United Kingdom	60 056	Germany	23 319	Netherlands	39 045	United States	1 500	Sweden	11 946	Sweden	2 000
6	Australia	53 786	Norway	16 279	Italy	12 363	Japan	1 218	Australia	11 871	Norway	1 853
7	Canada	51 887	Japan	10 316	Canada	12 250	Switzerland	1 180	Germany	10 602	Netherlands	1 400
8	Germany	46 750	Finland	8 852	Germany	12 205			United Kingdom	9 702		
9	Denmark	41 908	France	5 912	Sweden	10 607			Switzerland	9 249		
10	Norway	32 803	Italy	3 590	Australia	10 552			France	8 944		
11	Sweden	30 778	China	3 400	France	9 902			Canada	8 632		
12	France	26 170	Sweden	3 385	Switzerland	9 105			Norway	5 559		
13	Switzerland	21 735	The Hunger Site	2 385	Kenya	9 025			Denmark	4 834		
14	Italy	19 936	Austria	2 222	Denmark	7 320			Angola	3 000		
15	Finland	15 219	Ireland	1 078	Norway	7 021			Ireland	1 865		
16	Kenya	9 025			Belgium	5 371			African Development Bank	1 500		
17	Ireland	7 639			Finland	4 858			United States (private)	1 001		
18	Belgium	6 284			Ireland	4 116						
19	African Development Bank	4 500			African Development Bank	3 000						
20	China	3 400			Saudi Arabia	2 168						
21	Spain	3 256										
22	Angola	3 000										
23	Saudi Arabia	2 962										
24	Austria	2 854										
25	The Hunger Site	2 635										
26	United States (private)	1 531										
27	Luxembourg	1 205										

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

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Mr. Gaspard Kabura was on the Board only for EB.1, EB.2 and EB.A/2000 - Mr. Rufin Gabriel Ambero replaced Mr. Kabura for EB.3/2000 until the end of the year

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