



World Food Programme

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ANNUAL REPORT 1998





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*Above:* People in southern Sudan carry WFP food aid back to their villages after an airdrop. *Photo:*WFP/Liz Gilbert

*Cover:* WFP personnel in southern Sudan watch the drop of desperately needed food. *Photo:*WFP/Tom Haskell

# FOREWORD

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Fifty years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the struggle to achieve the most basic of human rights — the right to food — goes on. Hunger is a violation of human dignity. It is an impediment to social, political and economic progress. Hunger and the risk of starvation prevent the poor from mastering new skills, adopting beneficial new technology, and otherwise taking advantage of development opportunities. Unless we break the cycle, the next generation will be caught in the same trap.

It is all the more worrying, therefore, that the number of chronically hungry people in the world has increased, despite significant reductions in hunger and malnutrition in some developing regions. Two years after the World Food Summit, little progress has been made toward meeting the Summit's main target of halving the number of undernourished by the year 2015.

The work of the World Food Programme is vital in the struggle to reduce hunger. The Programme's excellent work in getting relief food to starving people in a crisis is well recognised and reported. Perhaps less well appreciated is the work of WFP in preventing and reducing hunger through its development assistance. Poverty is the most universal cause of hunger. WFP development assistance tackles poverty directly, by delivering food into the hands of the poorest, usually women and children. In this way WFP achieves a double benefit that is probably unique: it helps poor people meet their food needs today while participating in development activities that enable them to meet their own food needs tomorrow.

We have an obligation to ensure that every child, not just the lucky ones, is born into a world where they may live with health and dignity. This is the vision of the World Food Programme's development assistance. It should be the inspiration of us all.



**Kofi A. Annan**  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
Organization



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

# A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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For the World Food Programme, 1998 was a year of profound change and high achievement. Unfortunately, hunger broke new records around the globe but WFP fed more people than ever before. Over the year, we saw the face of global hunger take on new and



WFP/Tom Haskell

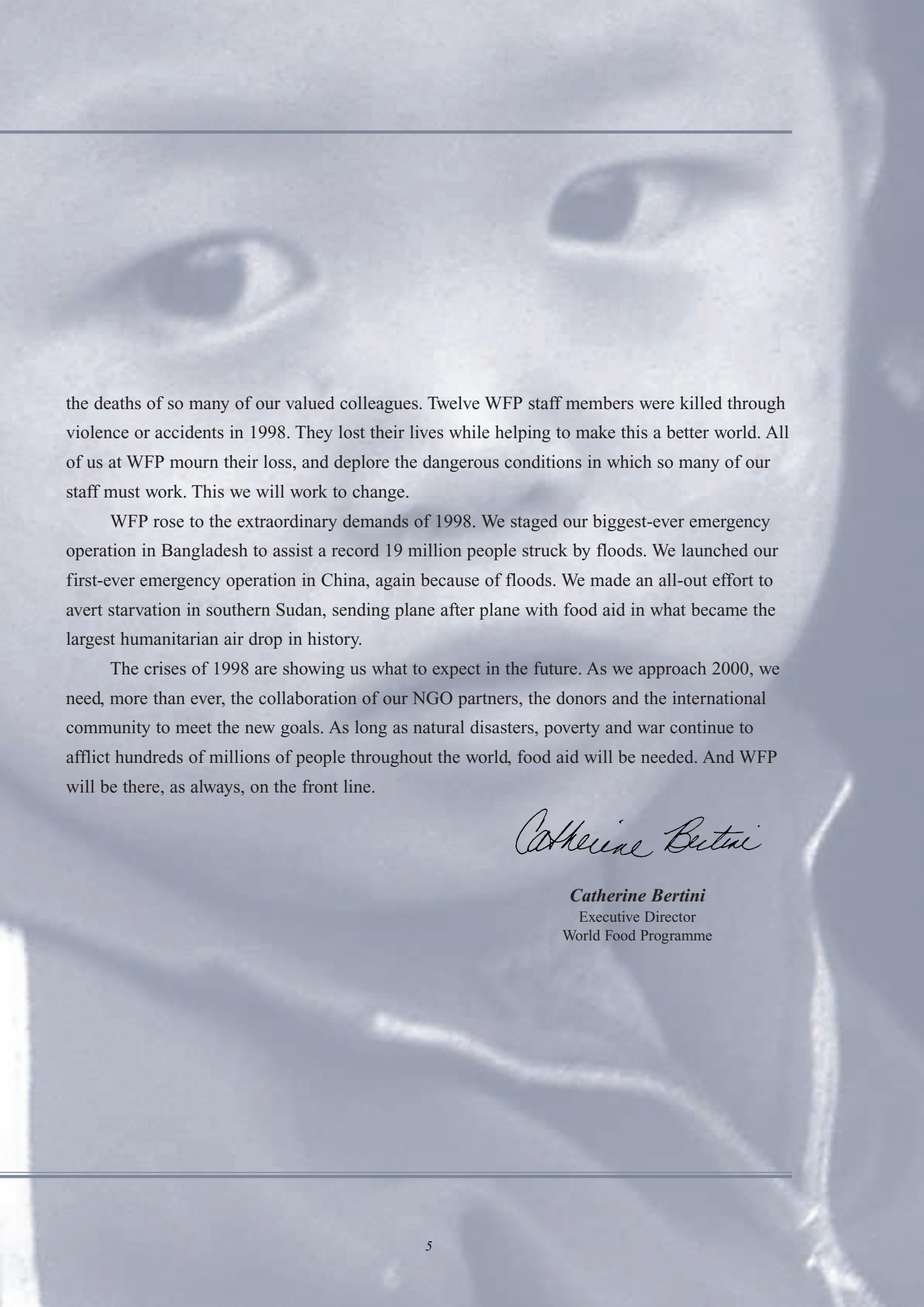
Catherine Bertini at a nursery in North Korea.

alarming shapes. The economic emergency, in countries like Indonesia, robbed an entire urban class of the stability of job, home and family life virtually overnight. The surge of natural disasters, linked to global climate change, tragically demonstrated how tenuous our hold on the planet is. And there was the unceasing drumbeat of war: in Kosovo, in Sri Lanka, in Afghanistan, and in Africa.

We continued to focus on women as the key to change: in 1998 we reached a record number of women and girls with our food aid, because we are committed to reaching women first. Their advancement is crucial to ending hunger and poverty.

But our successes are overshadowed by





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the deaths of so many of our valued colleagues. Twelve WFP staff members were killed through violence or accidents in 1998. They lost their lives while helping to make this a better world. All of us at WFP mourn their loss, and deplore the dangerous conditions in which so many of our staff must work. This we will work to change.

WFP rose to the extraordinary demands of 1998. We staged our biggest-ever emergency operation in Bangladesh to assist a record 19 million people struck by floods. We launched our first-ever emergency operation in China, again because of floods. We made an all-out effort to avert starvation in southern Sudan, sending plane after plane with food aid in what became the largest humanitarian air drop in history.

The crises of 1998 are showing us what to expect in the future. As we approach 2000, we need, more than ever, the collaboration of our NGO partners, the donors and the international community to meet the new goals. As long as natural disasters, poverty and war continue to afflict hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, food aid will be needed. And WFP will be there, as always, on the front line.

*Catherine Bertini*

**Catherine Bertini**  
Executive Director  
World Food Programme

# I N M E M O R I A M

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IN MEMORY OF THE WFP STAFF  
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN 1998 THROUGH THEIR DEDICATION  
TO FEEDING THE HUNGRY POOR.

Ben Acellam, Uganda — *March, 6, 1998*

Himmi Stemn, Liberia — *May, 28, 1998*

Ali Hammad El Hag, Sudan — *June, 9, 1998*

Sampson Ohiri Sumain, Sudan — *June, 9, 1998*

William Asiku, Uganda — *July, 8, 1998*

Abby Kawuki, Uganda — *July, 18, 1998*

Mohammed Hashim Basharyar, Afghanistan — *July, 18, 1998*

Renato Ricciardi, Burundi — *July, 23, 1998*

Sayed, Essa, Afghanistan — *September, 12, 1998*

Antonio Martinho, Angola — *September, 15, 1998*

Elias Seyala, Angola — *November, 14, 1998*

Palle Wisby Pedersen, Kenya — *December, 23, 1998*

**MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.**

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# NEW FACES OF CRISIS: AN OVERVIEW OF 1998

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The year 1998 was a major turning point for WFP. As the number and type of humanitarian crises swelled, WFP gave food to the greatest number of people in its 36-year history — 75 million people. The year also marked the first time in more than three decades that emergency food aid needs in Asia were greater than those in Africa. And in another dramatic shift, the food aid recipients who were the victims of natural disasters outnumbered the victims of man-made conflicts.

Indeed, the El Niño climate phenomenon created millions of helpless victims. In Asia, their homes and farms were lost to historic floods; in Africa, their crops were wasted by drought; in Central America and the Caribbean, whole communities were destroyed by hurricanes.

Meanwhile, economic collapses in Indonesia spawned massive shortages of food and medicine and transformed middle-class citizens into a new population of hungry poor. A resumption of bitter strife in Kosovo, Angola

and Sierra Leone displaced hundreds of thousands of people, their names joining those of the millions already made homeless and vulnerable because of the fighting. And steady, long-term conflict in southern Sudan slowly drained the civilian population of its ability to survive.

To meet the demands created by these tragic events, WFP launched a series of emergency food aid operations. At the same time, the agency carried on with the long-term development projects that give people the education, the job skills and the sense of confidence they need to carve out a niche for themselves in their country's economy and society. With help from its implementing partners, the non-governmental organisations, WFP succeeded in helping millions of people out of the "silent emergency"— the generational cycle of poverty and hunger that can be almost impossible to break.

But as the year drew to a close, Executive Director Catherine Bertini warned that food insecurity could rise even more in the year ahead. The crises of 1998 pointed the way to a future in which WFP, more than ever, would need concerted support from the international community and the donor countries to stem the tide of need.



A boy in hurricane-ravaged Nicaragua awaits WFP food rations.







## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa continued to receive the major share of WFP's assistance in 1998 — 53 percent of total operational expenditures. And Sudan received the greatest amount of media attention on the subcontinent, as an epic humanitarian crisis unfolded in the remote desert landscape. (See story, Page 10.)

For the fourth consecutive year, the agency continued wide-scale assistance to 1.4 million victims of conflict in the Great Lakes region (Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)). Recurring instability made humanitarian operations particularly difficult: in eastern DRC, humanitarian agencies were forced in August to suspend their activities; in Rwanda, insecurity led to a fivefold increase in the number of displaced people, to more than 500,000, between August and November.

WFP's efforts in rehabilitation and resettlement in Angola were crippled by a resumption of hostilities, and the agency turned from its development programmes to emergency assistance. Of the 350,000 WFP beneficiaries in Angola, nearly half were vulnerable groups including orphans, landmine victims and malnourished children.

Rehabilitation plans for 1.7 million refugees, returnees and displaced people in the Liberia region (Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana) were also curtailed by renewed conflict. Widespread violence in Sierra Leone, which had totally halted humanitarian work between July 1997 and March 1998, restricted relief to a handful of areas. Agricultural production throughout the countryside dropped precipitously, and the country was expected to remain dependent upon food aid through 1999.

In Liberia, WFP re-organised the transport chain from the capital, Monrovia, to the various delivery points. Warehouses in the port were rehabilitated, and a workshop was set up to service the 39 trucks that WFP operates in the country. The agency launched a major rehabilitation programme for roads and tracks in northwestern Liberia, including some 250 kilometres of dry season roads between Gbanbga and Voinjama/Kolahun.

Civil war erupted in Guinea Bissau in June, causing the displacement of 350,000 people for whom WFP provided emergency food rations. It was hoped that the November 1998 peace agreement would allow the introduction of resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including food-for-work to repair social infrastructure like water and sanitation, and revive activities such as school feedings and mother-child health activities that were operational before the conflict.

In Southern Africa, adverse weather conditions, including both drought and floods,

## Sudan Saved from Starvation

WFP and its partner agencies wrote a new chapter in humanitarian history in 1998 when they mounted the largest food aid airdrop in the world. The goal of the airdrop: to avert a famine of epic proportions in southern Sudan. Poor early harvests, combined with a resurgence of hostilities, had led to grave food shortages in Sudan. The result was mass hunger, large population displacements (an early warning sign of a food crisis), and, in many cases, death. Southern Sudan needed huge quantities of food — and fast.



WFP/Liz Gilbert

Offloading food after a WFP airlift in southern Sudan.

But WFP, working with other UN agencies and 40 non-governmental organisations in a consortium called Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), could not use overland transport in southern Sudan because of the fighting. Another solution had to be found. WFP immediately established a Sudan task force at the headquarters in Rome to consolidate and maximise the agency's considerable resources in logistics, communications and human resources.

Under the task force's guiding hand, WFP increased the size of its staff from about 20

people to more than 100. A permanent WFP presence was established in Ajiep, Panthou, Mapel and Yirol in the Bahr El Ghazal region of southwestern Sudan; these were in addition to the bases already in use in Lokichokio and Nairobi (Kenya) and El Obeid and Khartoum (Sudan).

The fleet of aircraft deployed by WFP was increased from five to 18 planes, as several European countries donated additional aircraft and technical staff from their air forces. Meanwhile, river barges travelling from northern Sudan, and road convoys operating from Koboko (Uganda) and Lokichokio supplemented the air drops. At the height of the crisis, between May and September, WFP aid reached 1.85 million people, 70 percent of them in Bahr El Ghazal, which was the worst hit by fighting.

By the end of 1998, more than 130 WFP field staff were on the ground, delivering food and monitoring its distribution. WFP had 12 sub-offices in the northern sector and five permanent bases in the southern sector, deploying up to 30 mobile monitoring teams. These teams, working amid extremely harsh environmental conditions, risked their lives every day because of the war conditions. But they said it was worth it, because they knew that thanks to WFP food aid, millions of people got another chance to live. Because of WFP, severe malnutrition rates were reduced in some of the worst affected areas, from a high of 48 percent to less than two percent.

Through the generous response of the donors and the close cooperation of all the players in OLS, Sudan was saved from catastrophe.

reduced food production and necessitated emergency food aid in Zambia and Mozambique. In Madagascar, crops were decimated by locusts.

And in Somalia, civil war and factional fighting compounded the effects of persistent drought and floods. Thousands of people went on the march in search of food in the Lower and Middle Shebelle and Juba areas. Then torrential rains in late 1997 and early 1998, the worst in 36 years, further ravaged the country's ability to produce food. As a result, 470,000 Somalis continue to exist on WFP's food aid.

The situation was not all bleak, however. Some areas of Somalia were relatively peaceful, and the remarkable determination of local communities to re-establish a sense of normalcy enabled WFP to introduce a recovery and rehabilitation programme, including the rebuilding of wells, ponds and irrigation networks, as well as primary schools and health clinics.

## NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

WFP provided assistance to 1.5 million beneficiaries in the Middle East and North Africa region in 1998. An important focus of WFP efforts here was to encourage government policy changes that would improve the lives of the poor.

In Egypt, for example, WFP food aid helped to broaden and stabilise the livelihoods of poor farming communities as well as to diversify income-earning opportunities. One such WFP project initiated a radical change in government land allocation policy to favour the landless poor, both men and women.

In Yemen, meanwhile, WFP food aid helped poor households in areas with little rainfall to increase their food security. In Morocco, community councils and parent associations took part in WFP-assisted school canteen programmes in a first step toward full local control of school feedings. In Gaza and the West Bank, WFP directed the bulk of its assistance to women and children.

Another achievement of 1998 was the government policy changes within the region which improved the social and economic status of women. These include:

- modifications to criteria on credit eligibility for women in Syria;
- waiving of landholding size requirements to help poor women participate in land reclamation projects in both Jordan and Syria; and
- ensuring that spouses (usually women) get a share of the land allocations in settlement schemes in Egypt.



## ASIA

Asia remained the largest user of food aid for development projects, but these operations were overshadowed by dramatic demands for emergency help, which turned into WFP's largest emergency operations in 1998. Responding to unprecedented floods in the region, WFP provided a total of \$164 million in emergency assistance to 19 million flood victims in Bangladesh and 5.8 million in China.

Additionally, in Afghanistan, two powerful earthquakes, one in February and the other in June, killed more than 9,000 people. The top priority was to provide emergency items and temporary shelter to families who had lost everything, including food stocks buried under tons of rubble and mud. WFP and its relief agency partners, which included other UN agencies, non-governmental organisations and the International Committee of the Red Cross, used helicopters to rescue survivors and transport emergency supplies such as medicines, tents and blankets.

Food distributions to refugees and displaced people continued in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. In Cambodia, WFP remained a major player in the country's reconstruction, feeding 1.4 million people, or 12 percent of the population. It was also clear in 1998 that these numbers would grow, as the first war refugees began to return home from their camps in Thailand.

In Afghanistan, meanwhile, a WFP operation to feed 1.25 million hungry people was curtailed when United Nations personnel were withdrawn from the country because of security

problems; however, a programme to feed 99,000 war refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq continued in Iran.

Reconstruction activities also continued in Tajikistan, where poor people are now growing their own food under a WFP pilot project. Feeding mothers and children at critical times has been a priority for WFP assistance in Asia, through development projects in India, Pakistan, Bhutan and Vietnam.

In India, WFP enabled tribal women to make and sell a special blended food product using a simple, low-cost technology. This initiative has enhanced the skills,

confidence and income of the women. In Bhutan, where the mountainous terrain makes it difficult for children to get to school regularly, WFP donated non-food items to improve the living conditions for girls in boarding schools, with the result that their attendance rates improved markedly. In the Vulnerable Group Development project in Bangladesh, WFP food aid helped poor women gain income-generating skills to become self-reliant.



Schoolchildren in Bhutan enjoy a WFP lunch.

WFP/Yasushi Yuge

*Opposite page:* A Bangladeshi woman holds the food she received in a WFP distribution.





## North Korea: A Famine in Slow Motion

As news continued to emerge from North Korea of grave food shortages, WFP maintained and increased its much-needed food distributions to the most vulnerable people — women, children and hospital patients. To determine the impact of humanitarian programmes on the country's children, WFP spearheaded North Korea's first nation-wide random sample nutritional survey in 1998. The results of the study set off alarm bells for the health of the children of North Korea and the generations to come.

The survey was conducted by 18 nutritionists from WFP, UNICEF, the European Union and the DPRK government. Over September and October 1998, they recorded the height and weight of 1,800 children between six months and seven years of age in eight of North Korea's nine provinces. The data showed that 16 percent of these children suffered from acute malnutrition (evidenced by low weight for height rates, or wasting) and 63 percent from chronic malnutrition (low height for age, or stunting). These rates were the highest in Asia, and they put North Korea among the 10 countries with the worst malnutrition rates in the world.

The study, published by WFP in November 1998, also showed that malnutrition was found to be widespread among children at crucial stages of growth. The inescapable conclusion was that the physical and mental faculties of this generation of children would be irretrievably impaired.

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It was now abundantly clear that North Korea was in the grip of a “famine in slow motion,” when people lose, by almost imperceptible degrees, their protracted struggle against hunger. Without the international food aid programme, of which WFP is the pillar, North Korea could have faced a true catastrophe.



WFP/Tom Haskell

Young hospital patient in North Korea.

## EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

In the Caucasus, WFP continued to shift the emphasis towards recovery, introducing new food-for-work activities, including the repair of buildings, factories, small hydro-electric power stations, roads, pipelines, and irrigation and drainage canals. As part of the phase-out strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, WFP focussed further on rehabilitation activities to facilitate the smooth transition of responsibility to a government social welfare structure.

But as the crisis in Kosovo worsened, WFP launched an emergency operation to provide food aid to 400,000 refugees and displaced people, many of them trapped by the fighting. (See story, page 20.) The upswing in hostilities at the end of 1998 forced more people to flee their homes and seek shelter in the neighbouring countries of Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro.



## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Emergency relief activities represented an increasing proportion of WFP assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1998, rising from two percent of operational expenditure in the region in 1996 to 18 percent. In Central America, in particular, WFP's two decades of development work suffered a terrible setback from the disasters caused by the hurricanes Georges and, above all, Mitch.

But because the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean was transferred to Managua in 1998, in the first step of an internal WFP reorganisation, the decentralised staff were in the best position to respond swiftly to the crisis. When Hurricane Mitch hit in late October, WFP had at its disposal in-country food stocks from development programmes which were immediately distributed to hurricane victims. (See story, Page 16.)

Simultaneously, WFP purchased food locally, shipping 10,000 metric tons of bulk maize — enough to meet the cereal needs of 700,000 families for a month — to Puerto Cortes, Honduras. The port was not accustomed to handling such huge bulk shipments, so WFP sent portable bagging units with the vessel, which allowed for unloading to begin immediately on the vessel's arrival.

And with so many thousands of people left homeless by the hurricane, WFP began planning a long-term programme of food-for-work activities to rebuild the worst-hit countries: Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.



A Miskito Indian village in Honduras shows the damage from Hurricane Mitch.

# RACING TO THE RESCUE

## AFTER HURRICANE MITCH

On the night of 30 October 1998, the village of Morolica in Honduras was wiped off the map. Hurricane Mitch, one of the most powerful storms of the century, destroyed Morolica with a battering ram of wind and rain. Twelve people died, dozens more were injured. The mayor of Morolica traveled for two days on foot to get help for the 1,800 survivors who had fled to higher ground.

Scenes like this were repeated across Central America as Mitch pounded an already ecologically fragile region. Farmers in El Salvador reaped a harvest of despair as surging floods turned the small farms of Port Caballos and Solimar into fields of mud. In Guatemala, the residents of El Triunfo were up to their necks in water before they found refuge up in the hills. Most of northern and western Nicaragua — the coffee- and rice-producing areas — was submerged in water.

This was where WFP was able to perform a small miracle. In the first hours after the

hurricane, the agency's staff in the region dispatched food to over 600,000 victims in four countries. Drawing on food stored in local warehouses and earmarked for development programmes in the region, WFP distributed maize, beans, rice, vegetable oil, sugar, pulses, canned fish and a special corn-soya nutritional supplement for children. Emergency airlifts were used where necessary.

Thanks to the development side of WFP's mandate, thousands of lives were saved or made easier in the aftermath of the hurricane. The food was sufficient for some two weeks, an ideal breathing space for WFP in which to put together a comprehensive emergency operation.

Among the development programmes underway in Central America before the hurricane were soil and water conservation and agroforestry activities designed to make families more self-reliant and food-secure. WFP also distributed nutritional supplements for children and vulnerable groups. Activities like these were

the fuel for Central America's slow but steady progress toward social and economic balance.

But because Hurricane Mitch set the region back by two decades in the space of just a few days, WFP has redoubled its development efforts in Central America. House by house, farm by farm, WFP is helping rebuild a region where it has been a partner with the people for more than 20 years.



WFP/Tom Haskell

Families could keep on eating in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch.

# DEATH IN THE WFP FAMILY



WFP/Fayyaz Shah

Bombs dropped by fighter jets explode at a Bamyan, Afghanistan airstrip just as a plane touches down carrying WFP staff.

**Tragedy struck WFP in 1998 as 12 staff members in countries around the globe lost their lives through violence or accidents. Their deaths, the most in a single year for the agency, brought to 48 the total number of WFP personnel who were murdered or died from work-related accidents and illnesses since 1988.**

**In November, a memorial ceremony was held at Rome headquarters for those lost to strife and senseless violence. The auditorium overflowed with staff, many of whom rose to pay personal tribute to the courage of all the WFP staff who risk their lives to deliver food to the victims of war. A plaque bearing the names of the deceased was dedicated and hung in the lobby of the building.**

**These were just a few of the dangers encountered by WFP personnel in 1998:**

- **In Sudan:** Two WFP staff members had to run for their lives when armed militiamen attacked a crowded food distribution site, looted stocks and set fire to the rest. The militiamen threw the bodies of the victims onto the burning pile of food and drove off.
- **In Afghanistan:** An aircraft used by WFP for earthquake relief operations was fired on when it landed in Faizabad.
- **In Rwanda:** A landmine detonated under a WFP food convoy truck.
- **In Angola:** Rebels opened fire on a convoy of WFP and UN observer mission staff in November, killing one of the drivers contracted to the MONUA mission. A MONUA-chartered C-130 aircraft was shot down near Huambo in December with the loss of all 14 people on board. A week later, a second MONUA-chartered C-130 was shot down, killing nine people, including a WFP flight monitor.

**In response to the increase in violence against its staff members, WFP created a special task force to enhance security measures. A security training programme was scheduled to begin in 1999 for all staff members. The training, which complements a programme conducted by the UN Security Co-ordinator, UNSECOORD, addresses issues such as driving security, field communications, stress management, convoy and air field security, and first aid. Countries accepting WFP aid are also required to acknowledge that safety and security for WFP employees are non-negotiable. WFP will suspend operations in a country if its personnel are placed in extreme danger.**



# NATURE ON THE RAMPAGE



WFP/Lou Dematteis

A sorghum field in Nicaragua is reduced to mud after Hurricane Mitch.

Mother Nature went on a rampage in 1998, lashing out with hurricanes and floods, earthquakes and droughts. What's worse, the damage inflicted by the climate was seriously aggravated by man-made environmental degradation — which raises frightening implications for the future.

WFP played a central role in the aftermath of three of the biggest disasters — the floods in China and Bangladesh and Hurricane Mitch in Central America. In each case, it was the poor who suffered most, who

had the greatest need for food, shelter, and assistance in rebuilding their lives.

In China, continuous rains between March and September fueled the worst flooding of the Yangtze River since 1954. More than 3,000 people died, five million homes were destroyed and more than 223 million — a fifth of China's population — were dislocated. WFP launched its first-ever emergency relief operation in China, appealing for \$90.9 million to assist 5.8 million people.

The floods were made deadlier by the loss of 85 percent of the forests in the Yangtze River basin to excessive logging and development. Learning from the disaster, some provinces in China have now banned logging in fragile areas, shut down timber companies and started reforestation campaigns.

In Bangladesh, floods kept two-thirds of the nation under water for more than two months. The toll of destruction included 600,000 homes, 300,000 metric tons of rice, more than 9,000 kilometres of road and 4,150 kilometres of flood protection embankments. WFP responded with a \$76.2-million relief operation for nearly 20 million people — the largest number of beneficiaries in one emergency operation in the agency's history.

In late October, Hurricane Mitch, described by scientists as the most destructive hurricane ever to hit the western hemisphere, left at least 14,000 people dead or missing in Central America and 12,000 injured. Economic losses were estimated at \$5 billion; between 30 and 80 percent of the crops were damaged or destroyed.

Hurricane Mitch found easy

ground for destruction because of large-scale deforestation. Overcultivation by small-scale farmers provoked landslides and lack of adequate watershed management promoted flooding. The poor, living in high-risk areas such as river banks and gullies, saw their homes washed away along with the country's hard-won gains in social and economic development. This, in a region where a majority of the population were already living on the edge. WFP was able to respond quickly to the crisis. Food stocks from development programmes in the region were diverted to feed the victims. At the same time, WFP launched an appeal for a six-month emergency operation totalling \$62 million for 1.1 million people in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. Without emergency assistance, these people were at extreme nutritional risk.

Relief food arrives by helicopter for earthquake victims in Afghanistan.



WFP/Bronek Szymalski

# KOSOVO: BIRTH OF A REFUGEE CRISIS IN EUROPE

**In March 1998, clashes erupted between the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo. The fighting triggered the flight of ethnic Albanians into neighbouring states, a trickle that swelled from the hundreds to the thousands as the year unfolded. This was just the prelude to the massive exodus that would explode the following year, producing the biggest refugee crisis in Europe since the Second World War.**

**To manage the Kosovo crisis as it was developing in 1998, WFP expanded its office in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia while maintaining an on-going program for refugees from the wars in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. As part of the phase-out strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, due in June 1999, WFP continued to focus on rehabilitation activities in order to facilitate the smooth transition of responsibility to the government's social welfare structure.**







WFP/Marco Di Lauro

Kosovo women in a tent near Pagarusa were among 300,000 internally displaced people helped by WFP.

**But anticipating the possibility that the refugee crisis might escalate, WFP responded by storing contingency stocks in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, as well as pre-positioning food in Albania, Montenegro and Kosovo. WFP was thus enabled to transport commodities within 72 hours to meet the food needs of large population movements in the region. At the same time, food distribution was continuing in Albania, Montenegro and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.**

# GIRLS GO TO SCHOOL IN BENIN

**Georgette Dakodo was just seven years old when her parents took her out of school in their village in Benin. Ahead of her lay an early marriage, a lifetime of back-breaking domestic labour and child-bearing. She would be unable to read, write or do even simple arithmetic.**

**But last year, Georgette's life was transformed. Now 11 years old, she had an entirely different future in front of her. Georgette was back in school, where she stood fifth in her class. She was determined to finish her schooling, graduate and then, one far-off day, become a nurse and work in a hospital.**

**Georgette got a chance at a better life thanks to WFP and its pilot project in Benin to give girls an education. WFP gave her parents regular "take-home" rations of rice and cooking oil; in return, her parents agreed to put her back in the classroom.**

**Take-home rations have produced one of the true success stories in WFP's ambitious blueprint to promote gender equality. After the first programme was implemented in 1994 in Pakistan, others began springing up, all around the world, often in schools where WFP was already providing a daily meal for the children.**

**The project in Benin, for example, was initiated by a WFP officer who was inspired by the results of another such programme in Morocco. She selected 10 village schools where girls' enrolment was especially low — under 30 percent, or fewer than one in four. After WFP began giving food as an incentive to the parents, the number of girls starting classes shot up, in one case by 280 percent. (In Georgette's class, there are now more girls than boys.) Of the 768 girls who enrolled for the first time, 92 percent maintained the high attendance rate required by the project.**

**The WFP project adds to the efforts already made by national authorities to make old cultural barriers fall, and many parents say their daughters will stay in school even after the rations stop coming. Mothers no longer see their daughters' education as a waste of time and money, but as a step toward a better quality of life for everyone.**

**From the start, take-home rations have worked, almost like magic, as a way of getting girls into schools. When the first WFP programme started in 1994 in Pakistan, enrolment rates for girls rose by as much as 95 percent. Statistics like these are being repeated elsewhere: in Ghana, Niger, Uganda and Chad, WFP is planting the seeds of learning in girls.**



Georgette Dakodo wants to be a nurse.

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# A N N E X E S

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# WFP BY NUMBERS

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**Number of recipients of WFP food or other humanitarian assistance in 1998: — 75 million**

Victims of man-made conflicts: — 16.3 million

Victims of natural disasters: — 40.1 million

Beneficiaries in development programmes: — 18.4 million

**Number of countries where WFP ran operations: — 80**

**Number of WFP employees: — 5,021**

**Percentage of staff posted in the field: — 80.6%**

**Total contributions to WFP: — \$ 1.7 billion**

**Number of countries and organisations that contributed to WFP: — 50**

**Total quantity of food delivered: — 2,825,000 metric tons**

**Total expenditures on food commodities and other assistance: — \$1.2 billion**

**WFP's share of global food aid:**

In 1998: 36%

In 1993: 22%

In 1990: 15%

**MAJOR DONORS' TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTION IN 1998 (thousand dollars)**

Rank	Total		Development		IEFR		IRA		PRO		SO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	USA	876 284	USA	112 773	USA	559 293	Netherlands	4 800	USA	194 207	USA	7 294
2	European Community	184 645	Canada	45 136	European Community	122 683	Sweden	2 000	European Community	44 741	Netherlands	2 284
3	Japan	123 757	Denmark	29 319	Japan	78 575	USA	2 000	Japan	21 918	Sweden	2 102
4	UK	80 212	Germany	28 621	UK	66 859	Norway	1 979	Netherlands	13 469	Italy	2 007
5	Canada	67 116	Norway	26 483	Germany	25 092	Switzerland	1 118	Australia	7 930	Norway	1 472
6	Germany	61 779	Australia	25 672	Netherlands	20 812	Denmark	1 079	UK	7 398	UK	1 427
7	Australia	60 670	European Community	17 221	Canada	18 371	Japan	937	Germany	7 057	Switzerland	1 338
8	Netherlands	45 532	Japan	13 673	Australia	17 157	Finland	549	Sweden	7 010	Japan	1 200
9	Denmark	43 384	Finland	9 907	France	13 880	Australia	518	Switzerland	5 429	Germany	667
10	Norway	36 984	Sweden	9 000	Switzerland	11 326	Italy	19	Belgium	4 728	Ireland	348
11	Sweden	29 511	Italy	4 520	Korea, Republic Of	10 576			Denmark	2 910	Canada	136
12	France	24 742	UK	4 453	Denmark	8 979			France	2 605	Spain	125
13	Switzerland	21 334	France	3 674	Sweden	8 647			Canada	2 178		
14	Belgium	16 908	Netherlands	2 883	Belgium	6 964			Finland	369		
15	Finland	13 801	Belgium	2 769	Norway	6 554			Ireland	352		
16	Italy	10 632	Austria	2 550	Italy	3 307			Austria	213		
17	Korea, Republic of	10 576	Switzerland	2 124	Ireland	2 354			Italy	15		
18	Ireland	4 378	Ireland	1 136	Spain	2 258						
19	Austria	3 853	China	1 125	USA - Private Donors	2 013						
20	USA - Private Donors	2 013	Spain	342	Finland	1 872						
21	Spain	2 725			Austria	1 090						
22	China	1 134			China	9						

<sup>1</sup> Donors who contributed in total more than one million dollars.

**IEFR** International Emergency Food Reserve (WFP)

**IRA** Immediate Response Account of the IEFR

**PRO** Protected Refugee Operation (WFP)

**SO** Special Operations

**WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES<sup>1</sup> BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE 1995-98 (thousand dollars)**

	1 1995					1 1996					1 1997					1 1998 <sup>2</sup>				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Extra budgetary	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	
SUB-SAHARIAN AFRICA																				
Angola	(214)	33 348	9 217	42 350	0	60 031	6 603	162	66 797	0	53 869	6 133	(307)	59 694	832	27 984	9 366	348	38 532	
Benin	5 604	422	(133)	5 892	2 803	691	0	94	3 588	4 279	17	0	76	4 373	4 555	0	0	254	4 809	
Botswana	4 654	0	111	4 766	2 968	(6)	0	(1)	2 961	44	0	0	(45)	(1)	2	0	0	0	2	
Burkina Faso	7 738	660	30	8 430	5 008	1 487	0	228	6 724	4 444	1 109	0	48	5 602	7 339	26	0	766	8 132	
Burundi <sup>3</sup>	2 238	1 823	12 464	16 525	526	(330)	0	91	286	(38)	60	0	(242)	(219)	210	168	0	(307)	70	
Cameroon	2 383	0	110	2 493	1 578	0	0	0	1578	805	0	0	0	804	67	2 684	0	14	2 766	
Cape Verde Islands	7 759	0	1 417	9 176	6 937	0	0	(1)	6 935	2 951	0	0	(5)	2 946	1 934	0	0	40	1 974	
Central African Republic	127	(1 516)	0	(1 388)	(7)	(31)	0	114	74	1 168	(73)	0	19	1 114	766	0	0	39	805	
Chad	7 400	0	212	7 612	13 747	0	0	65	13 812	3 152	3 071	0	(2)	6 221	2 490	1 985	0	85	4 561	
Comoros	1 512	0	0	1 512	(309)	0	0	0	(309)	(129)	0	0	0	(129)	0	0	0	0	0	
Congo	(44)	1	0	(43)	16	(2)	0	0	14	(46)	(24)	0	0	(70)	0	0	0	0	0	
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0	24 333	1 413	25 747	0	(593)	0	4 132	3 538	273	(4 447)	0	358	(3 815)	337	197	0	62	597	
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>3</sup>	2 632	1	29	2 663	5 951	(1)	0	23	5 974	3 120	0	0	(23)	3 097	831	0	0	1 009	1 840	
Djibouti	388	3 032	275	3 696	224	817	0	(2)	1 038	14	2 247	0	9	2 271	225	1 150	0	8	1 383	
Equatorial Guinea	2 242	0	0	2 242	45	0	0	0	45	(240)	0	0	(32)	(272)	0	0	0	0	0	
Eritrea	485	3 989	3 753	8 228	5	(2 517)	0	(17)	(2 528)	(85)	(1 587)	0	(687)	(2 360)	0	71	0	253	324	
Ethiopia	16 550	38 730	8 307	63 588	8 126	36 221	0	1 349	45 697	25 111	59 501	0	(1 122)	83 490	16 553	54 351	0	1 043	71 948	
Gambia	(235)	0	0	(235)	904	0	0	0	904	2 020	0	0	47	2 067	2 617	0	0	0	2 617	
Ghana <sup>3</sup>	3 097	6 249	252	9 599	106	(515)	0	13	(394)	1 834	(767)	0	(12)	1 054	1 474	0	0	142	1 617	
Guinea <sup>3</sup>	897	14	139	1 052	841	(14)	0	0	826	(163)	0	0	0	(163)	1 301	691	0	0	1 992	
Guinea Bissau	1 137	694	26	1 858	4 463	(6)	0	0	4 456	1 970	0	0	(3)	1 967	(46)	3 589	0	0	3 543	
Kenya	(1 209)	7 454	3 433	9 679	2 285	15 368	0	(78)	17 575	4 260	27 155	0	(453)	30 962	3 909	31 515	1 875	572	37 872	
Lesotho	3 901	3 033	376	7 311	4 485	1 805	0	499	6 790	3 411	20	0	(8)	3 423	2 881	2	0	9	2 893	
Liberia <sup>3</sup>	0	59 350	4 450	63 800	0	68 937	430	(406)	68 962	0	19 698	289	(257)	19 730	1 009	40 369	2 030	284	43 694	
Madagascar	1 310	58	3 485	4 853	1 530	(16)	0	121	1 635	2 504	295	0	9	2 809	2 769	134	0	26	2 930	
Malawi	2 928	20 004	3 991	26 924	3 436	4 367	0	86	7 890	2 372	(767)	0	(651)	953	1 996	1 591	0	209	3 797	
Mali	4 172	0	40	4 212	4 000	0	0	17	4 017	2 956	4 435	0	0	7 392	1 823	3 027	0	169	5 020	
Mauritania	5 344	1 984	(83)	7 245	1 583	3 523	0	20	5 127	4 371	5 760	0	(13)	10 118	2 620	97	0	74	2 792	
Mauritius	2 335	0	0	2 335	91	0	0	0	91	12	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	2	
Mozambique	2 367	11 789	1 835	15 992	(99)	12 930	0	156	12 987	1 138	4 884	0	(971)	5 050	4 961	4 602	0	1 808	11 372	



**WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE 1995-98 (thousand dollars)**

	1 1995					1 1996					1 1997					1 1998 <sup>2</sup>				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Extra budgetary	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	
Namibia	674	709	51	1 435	866	(136)	0	0	730	0	(4)	0	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	
Niger	7 290	0	778	8 069	6 632	0	0	39	6 672	8 166	0	0	0	57	8 224	6 092	0	0	270	
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	
Rwanda <sup>3</sup>	2 164	138 197	10 351	150 714	1 164	184 776	5 936	4 508	196 385	6 049	141 210	(1 963)	(408)	144 889	(171)	108 128	3 897	(7)	111 847	
Sao Tome and Principe	2 180	0	3	2 180	263	0	0	0	263	225	0	0	0	225	528	0	0	0	528	
Senegal	3 608	1 283	1 045	5 937	1 627	(68)	0	270	1 829	2 628	(366)	0	141	2 403	3 056	0	0	342	3 399	
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sierra Leone	2 911	0	84	2 995	496	13 323	226	(142)	13 903	(310)	11 529	(133)	0	11 085	0	23 742	38	50	23 830	
Somalia	1	15 723	8 217	23 942	0	4 277	120	601	4 999	0	8 070	825	89	8 985	0	22 535	589	812	23 937	
Sudan	5 745	1 698	(5 016)	2 427	3 666	15 015	126	(2 853)	15 955	5 637	25 992	0	726	32 357	3 972	160 526	1 302	463	166 264	
Swaziland	0	1 432	73	1 506	0	1 898	0	0	1 898	0	108	0	0	108	0	(17)	0	0	(17)	
Tanzania <sup>3</sup>	1 407	18 682	1 807	21 897	(12)	(340)	0	5 603	5 250	(35)	12 572	0	(571)	11 964	942	13 529	0	(619)	13 852	
Togo	255	170	2	428	57	240	0	0	298	0	(18)	0	0	(17)	0	0	0	0	0	
Uganda	3 638	18 914	1 042	23 595	1 833	12 168	0	141	14 143	2 357	29 053	0	(66)	31 344	216	30 123	0	29	30 369	
Zambia	852	11 949	2 250	15 053	2 299	1 319	0	282	3 901	674	1 351	0	(70)	1 955	2 930	5 585	0	(16)	8 498	
Zimbabwe	0	(1 438)	0	(1 438)	0	(52)	0	0	(52)	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	154	
Not specified	0	0	(690)	(690)	0	0	34	0	34	0	0	43	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL REGION	118 238	422 785	75 156	616 183	90 147	434 568	13 477	15 128	553 321	96 912	403 958	5 196	(4 375)	501 691	81 035	538 551	19 100	8 237	646 925	

**ASIA**

Afghanistan	0	25 620	5 330	30 951	0	41 672	0	367	42 040	0	50 983	0	(428)	50 555	0	18 404	0	(303)	18 100
Bangladesh	33 550	7 072	115	40 737	25 401	2 668	0	59	28 129	56 840	3 426	0	182	60 449	36 782	30 946	0	1 019	68 748
Bhutan	1 463	0	16	1 479	1 675	0	0	432	2 108	1 892	0	0	41	1 933	1 320	0	0	228	1 549
Cambodia	0	14 462	13 275	27 738	0	8 594	0	4 885	13 479	0	15 283	0	(1 070)	14 212	0	11 857	0	214	12 072
China	21 183	0	31	21 214	22 416	0	0	0	22 416	38 152	0	0	0	38 152	15 323	9 204	0	0	24 528
India	21 739	0	1 415	23 155	28 352	0	0	825	29 177	23 642	0	0	176	23 818	23 760	0	0	132	23 892
Indonesia	1 109	58	0	1 169	(58)	(2)	0	0	(60)	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	81 553	0	0	81 553
Korea D.P.R. of	0	1 936	121	2 057	0	22 183	0	215	22 398	0	99 300	0	5 360	104 661	0	125 806	0	611	126 418
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0	(37)	1 663	1 625	0	4 042	0	447	4 490	0	11 155	0	832	11 988	0	2 083	0	0	2 083
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE 1995-98 (thousand dollars)**

	1 1995					1 1996					1 1997					1 1998 <sup>2</sup>				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Extra budgetary	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	
Mongolia	0	(7)	(11)	(18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Myanmar	0	0	1 252	1 252	0	0	0	1 335	1 335	0	0	0	0	1 564	1 564	0	33	0	1 282	1 316
Nepal	2 037	4 640	1 586	8 264	5309	7 116	0	51	12 476	4 526	5 767	0	(1)	10 292	4 591	6 605	0	154	11 352	
Pakistan	3 135	(2 323)	2 436	3 248	3 200	2 367	0	124	5 692	9 511	5 169	1 242	456	16 379	8 013	1 363	981	195	10 553	
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	82	
Philippines	720	896	6	1 624	(20)	7	0	0	(13)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Sri Lanka	1 279	3 502	6	4 788	2 135	336	0	76	2 544	1 261	2 626	0	0	3 887	969	2 403	0	128	3 501	
Thailand	0	0	(128)	(128)	0	0	0	(15)	(15)	0	908	0	0	907	0	3 812	0	0	3 812	
Viet Nam	11 367	241	1 159	12 769	11 860	254	0	521	12 637	13 846	0	0	94	13 940	11 244	168	0	(1)	11 411	
TOTAL REGION	97 586	58 063	28 279	181 928	100 273	89 241	0	9 340	198 854	149 670	194 622	1 242	7 207	352 741	102 006	294 244	1 063	3 663	400 976	
EUROPE AND CIS																				
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 533	0	0	3 533	0	396	0	0	396	
Armenia	0	4 112	883	4 995	0	3 042	0	315	3 358	0	2 890	0	(1)	2 888	0	6 084	0	(14)	6 070	
Azerbaijan	0	4 746	193	4 939	0	4 253	0	9	4 263	0	3 472	0	0	3 472	0	3 441	0	0	3 441	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	152	152	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	(15)	(15)	0	0	0	0	0	
Georgia	0	6 089	348	6 437	0	2 967	0	17	2 984	0	4 783	0	(9)	4 773	0	2 988	0	0	2 988	
Kyrgyzstan	0	(7)	6	0	0	(52)	0	0	(52)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Moldova	0	0	2 282	2 282	0	0	0	(81)	(81)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Russian Federation	0	2 453	127	2 580	0	2 794	0	0	2 794	0	1 188	0	0	1 188	0	(10)	0	0	(10)	
Tajikistan	0	9 946	386	10 333	0	9 549	0	0	9 549	0	12 903	0	0	12 903	0	8 211	0	0	8 211	
Yugoslavia, Former	0	71 939	20 859	92 798	0	134 578	230	2 334	137 144	0	46 668	749	(298)	47 120	0	34 987	57	414	35 459	
Not specified CIS	0	0	6 407	6 407	0	675	4 748	0	5 424	0	(654)	2 295	0	1 641	0	0	583	0	583	
TOTAL REGION	0	99 280	31 647	130 928	0	157 810	4 979	2 616	165 406	0	74 786	3 045	(328)	77 503	0	56 099	640	399	57 139	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																				
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	451	0	0	0	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bolivia	6 333	0	432	6 765	3 968	0	0	51	4 020	10 765	0	0	177	10 942	4 437	0	0	149	4 586	
Brazil	1 377	0	0	1 377	133	0	0	0	133	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	9	0	0	0	9	
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colombia	2 775	0	7	2 782	1 853	0	0	4	1 857	64	0	0	4	69	1 594	0	0	0	1 594	

**WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE 1995-98 (thousand dollars)**

	1 995					1 996					1 997					1 998 <sup>2</sup>				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Extra budgetary	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	
Costa Rica	1 517	0	0	1 517	833	0	0	44	878	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Cuba	5 608	0	141	5 750	9 431	0	0	692	10 123	4 413	2 925	0	(1)	7 337	2 236	1 391	0	51	3 678	
Dominica	1 294	0	0	1 294	219	0	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dominican Republic	1 224	0	181	1 405	2 993	0	0	203	3 196	1 823	0	0	13	1 837	5 008	0	0	603	5 611	
Ecuador	4 053	0	294	4 347	2 980	0	0	4	2 984	1 813	0	0	(2)	1 810	4 979	185	0	3	5 168	
El Salvador	7 558	0	224	7 783	4 560	0	0	31	4 592	1 456	0	0	2	1 458	5 320	0	0	28	5 348	
Grenada	0	0	0	0	457	0	0	0	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guatemala	6 903	0	48	6 951	7 977	0	0	342	8 319	5 653	981	0	12	6 756	4 100	274	0	232	4 608	
Guyana	2 349	0	14	2 363	3 894	0	0	138	4 032	997	0	0	45	1 042	815	0	0	0	815	
Haiti	3 308	969	290	4 569	2 563	1 383	0	459	4 405	2 815	1 666	0	194	4 676	3 223	478	0	1 524	5 226	
Honduras	7 203	6	269	7 480	2 514	0	0	32	2 547	3 877	0	0	91	3 969	5 296	0	0	105	5 401	
Jamaica	7 393	0	179	7 572	618	0	0	64	682	1 411	0	0	50	1 461	(12)	0	0	1	(10)	
Mexico	6 305	782	32	7 120	289	(198)	0	0	91	(14)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nicaragua	6 749	0	157	6 906	5 073	0	0	429	5 502	6 631	59	0	239	6 930	5 964	8 994	0	484	15 443	
Panama	817	0	0	817	1 063	0	0	48	1 111	764	0	0	27	792	278	0	0	13	291	
Paraguay	478	0	0	478	1 469	0	0	0	1 469	504	0	0	0	504	0	0	0	0	0	
Peru	10 992	(2)	320	11 311	1 990	0	0	47	2 038	3 136	0	0	23	3 159	6 005	0	0	73	6 078	
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
St. Lucia	557	0	0	557	947	0	0	0	947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
St. Vincent and the Gren.	0	0	0	0	462	0	0	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL REGION	84 801	1 757	2 594	89 153	57 178	1 184	0	2 594	60 957	46 105	5 647	0	989	52 742	49 259	11 323	0	3 270	63 853	

**MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

Algeria	0	4 820	397	5 218	0	6 115	0	323	6 439	0	897	0	79	976	0	4 516	0	464	4 981
Egypt	7 429	0	78	7 508	1 731	0	0	39	1 770	6 196	0	0	0	6 196	4 225	0	0	1 125	5 351
Gaza/West Bank	910	178	661	1 750	1 438	500	0	134	2 073	1 713	211	0	(12)	1 911	4 551	5	0	0	4 557
Iran	0	4 099	0	4 099	0	2 122	0	40	2 162	0	3 735	0	0	3 735	0	3 299	0	0	3 299
Iraq(*)	0	23 775	2 780	26 556	0	45 974	0	697	46 672	0	18 907	11 169	7 527	37 605	0	6 778	13 305	6 759	26 843



**WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES<sup>1</sup> BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE 1995-98 (thousand dollars)**

1 995					1 996					1 997					1 998 <sup>2</sup>				
Develop- ment	Relief	Extra budgetary	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total	
Jordan	5 435	0	15	5 450	5 487	0	23	5 510	4 824	(40)	0	(14)	4 769	1 990	0	0	0	1 990	
Lebanon	2 179	0	0	2 179	1 175	0	0	1 175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Morocco	1 983	0	18	2 001	689	0	0	689	4 314	0	0	0	4 314	407	0	0	0	407	
Syrian Arab Republic	13 744	(33)	0	13 710	6 619	(19)	11	6 611	10 519	0	0	0	10 519	5 756	0	0	0	5 756	
Tunisia	3 872	0	0	3 872	5 350	0	0	5 350	2 792	0	0	5	2 798	(88)	0	0	0	(88)	
Turkey	439	(1)	0	438	346	4	0	350	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Yemen	4 222	1 197	13	5 433	8 653	152	174	8 979	9 639	639	0	0	10 278	5 171	684	0	(1)	5 853	
TOTAL REGION	40 213	34 035	3 962	78 214	31 488	54 848	0	1 441	87 780	39 999	24 349	11 169	7 585	22 012	15 282	13 305	8 347	58 949	
ALL REGIONS	340 844	613 924	141 644	1 096 412	279 091	737 655	18 457	31 124	1 066 328	332 691	703 366	20 653	11 077	254 315	915 504	34 111	23 919	1 227 849	
OTHER <sup>5</sup>			249					10 982					13 359					9 697	
GRAN TOTAL				1 096 661				1 077 309					1 081 146					1 237 546	

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

2 Provisional figures.

3 Expenditures reported under Rwanda also cover expenditures incurred under the Great Lakes Emergency Operation in Burundi, Tanzania, DRC, Uganda and Congo. Expenditures reported under Liberia also cover expenditures 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 such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project or operation.

Negative figures, shown in parentheses, represent financial adjustments.

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

## COUNTRIES WITH WFP RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN 1998



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WFP Public Affairs Service

Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68/70 - 00148 Rome, Italy - Tel.: +39-066513-2612 • Fax: +39-066513-2840

E-mail: [wfpinfo@wfp.org](mailto:wfpinfo@wfp.org)



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