



World Food
Programme

*Crisis
and Recovery
1997*



I N M E M O R I A M

WFP Staff Killed in the Line of Duty

during the Past Year

Jore Leitão, Angola

Sylvere Kaneza, Rwanda

Didace Nkezabera, Rwanda

Jean de Dieu Murwanashyaka, Rwanda

Naboth Baryamurjura, Rwanda

Abraham Michael Amasias, Ethiopia

Kidane Tekle Giorgis, Ethiopia.

Foreword

Poverty is commonly recognized as a cause of hunger, but it is also the case that hunger contributes to the perpetuation of poverty. Hunger denies its victims the chance to enhance their lives; it debilitates people physically, physiologically, and mentally. Hunger, therefore, reduces employment opportunities; it limits women's capacity to take advantage of training, credit opportunities and health services, and it prevents children from concentrating and assimilating knowledge at school. People weakened by hunger find themselves trapped in a vicious cycle: hunger-poverty-hunger. This is why the work of the World Food Programme is so essential. WFP helps people get out of the hunger trap and make lasting changes in their lives.

In 1997, 53 million people received food assistance from the World Food Programme. Food-for-work and human development programmes contributed to building household food security and increasing the self-reliance of populations: 24 million people benefited from development projects. WFP also provided humanitarian relief to 29 million people in countries affected by man-made conflicts or natural disasters, such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Sierra Leone, Afghanistan and the Great Lakes region.

WFP has been an active contributor to the process of reform at the United Nations, both in the United Nations Development Group and the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs. In that spirit, the Programme has strengthened its partnerships with inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies and carried out organizational changes aimed at bringing its decision-making authority and expertise closer to the beneficiaries. WFP has also supported, in very concrete ways, implementation of the Plan of Action adopted at the World Food Summit in Rome in November 1996: out of 177 identified "actions", 66 are directly supported and 58 are indirectly supported by WFP resource commitments.

Confidence in the work of the World Food Programme was expressed in 1997 through the continuation of strong support from new and traditional donors. We congratulate the Executive Director and her staff for their dedication, their continuous effort towards improvement, and, above all, their commendable results in alleviating the suffering and hunger of millions of the poorest of the poor.



Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General
United Nations



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

Preface

by the WFP

Executive Director

Fifty years ago, the members of the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. One of the most basic rights that people are still denied is the right to food. By providing food-for-life to people affected by man-made conflicts and natural disasters,

food-for-growth to improve children's start in life, by providing food-for-work to help people create assets and reach self-reliance, WFP gives a unique and concrete response to the human rights challenge.

WFP/Tom Haskell

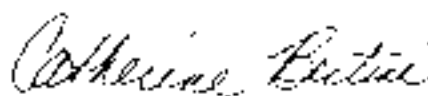


Hunger claims many victims among the poor. But it takes its greatest toll among women. Millions of women still lose their babies in childbirth or soon after because they lacked proper food during pregnancy; millions give birth to babies whose start in life is already compromised by their low weight, their susceptibility to disease and too often, intellectual impairment. Hunger is passed from mother to child. It is estimated that 50 percent of disease-related mortality among infants could be avoided if infant malnutrition were eradicated. By providing nutrition assistance to pregnant women and their young children, WFP contributes to breaking this vicious “intergenerational” cycle of hunger and malnutrition.

The year saw many dramatic emergency situations: in the Great Lakes region, Sierra Leone, Somalia and in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, to mention only a few. Fortunately, there are also countries where security conditions improved, allowing WFP to increase its focus on recovery. Lessons drawn from WFP’s practical experience in recovery and rehabilitation will facilitate stronger linkages between relief

operations and development programmes and foster the transition from relief, through recovery, to development.

WFP’s worldwide endeavour to make life better for poor and hungry people has been made possible by the dedication of its staff. Humanitarian aid has a high cost: in 1997, seven WFP staff lost their own lives while saving those of other people. WFP also thanks its partners for their continuous collaboration: members of its Executive Board, United Nations sister organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations and above all, the beneficiaries themselves, who have demonstrated admirable resilience and capacity to transform the assistance received into a tool for their own future.



Catherine Bertini

Executive Director
World Food Programme



WFP: a mandate to fight hunger in the world



The World Food Programme, established in 1963 with headquarters in Rome, is the world's largest international food aid organization. In 1997, WFP reached 52.9 million people in 76 countries worldwide.

- **The beneficiaries were:**
23.8 million people participating in development projects;
19.1 refugees and internally displaced people;
10 million victims of drought, floods and other natural disasters.
- **Expenditures: US\$1.2 billion for food, transport and administration.**
- **Staff: 4,115, with about 80 percent in the field.**

IN 1997, WFP BEGAN THE PROCESS
OF MOVING TO ITS NEW HEADQUARTERS



Worldwide Operations

The World Food Programme responded to major crises around the globe in 1997. Often working in dangerous conditions, its staff helped to feed millions of men, women and children whose lives were threatened by natural disasters and armed conflict. At the same time, through its development programmes, WFP worked to improve the lives of many millions more people in the world's poorest countries.

To make its operations more efficient and effective, it is WFP's policy to cooperate closely with its partners – donors, fellow UN agencies, recipient governments, non-governmental organizations and the beneficiaries themselves. From design to execution, WFP activities are people-centered, targeted to those most in need. WFP involves women directly in its programmes because experience has shown that by focusing on women, it assists entire households.

A F R I C A

As in previous years, the major share of assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa. There, WFP provided aid to 20.5 million people in 35 countries, among them refugees, dis-

placed persons, returnees working to rebuild communities shattered by conflict and victims of drought and crop failure.



WFP/Tom Haskell

By coordinating all operations in the Great Lakes countries from its Kampala office, WFP achieved the flexibility to meet the rapidly changing needs of 1.6 million Rwandan and Burundian refugees and displaced people as they shifted location throughout the area. In addition, WFP provided food aid to another

2 million people: drought victims in Tanzania and Uganda, Sudanese refugees in Uganda and Ugandans displaced by conflict in the north.



WFP/Clive Shirley

WFP airlifted aid to thousands of people cut off by flood waters in Somalia and Kenya. The floods displaced large numbers of people, destroyed food reserves and seeds and killed cattle. This exacerbated an already precarious situation in parts of Somalia suffering the effects of three consecutive bad harvests and the disruptions of civil conflict. WFP staff navigated the flooded areas along the swollen Juba and Shebelle rivers in small boats, equipped with outboard motors and oars, to rescue marooned villagers and deliver assistance.

WFP operated under particularly complex and difficult circumstances in Rwanda. In the first half of the year, 1.25 million refugees returned from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania to a country still struggling to recover from internal conflict. Growing insecurity in the northern part of Rwanda took the lives of four WFP staff members and forced a partial withdrawal of UN agencies.

WFP distributed a total of 78,000 metric tons of food rations to returnees in Rwanda, then switched its assistance to reconstruction and reintegration. It supplied 43,000 tons of food to workers who rebuilt houses and turned swamps into farmland to feed the

populous, land-hungry country. It helped to supply farmers with improved seeds and encouraged schools to plant their own gardens.

Each month, 280 nutritional centres distributed special WFP food rations to 60,600 of Rwanda's most destitute people.

Improved security allowed WFP to provide rehabilitation assistance to Angola and Liberia, but a military coup shattered the peace agreement in Sierra Leone and plunged the country back into civil war. All international UN staff were evacuated. About 40,000 refugees fled to Guinea and an unknown number of people were displaced. Soldiers of the junta that took control of the country looted up to 2,500 tons of food from WFP and NGO stocks. WFP national staff resumed targeted food distribution with remaining stocks when security permitted.

WFP stepped up food-for-work activities in northwestern Sudan where the 1996/97 harvest was poor. With NGOs and state agencies providing staffing, non-food items, monitoring and supervision, WFP distributed food aid, supported the construction and rehabilitation of rural drinking water schemes, trained women in income-generating skills and improved village educational facilities.

A joint WFP/FAO mission to Sudan in late 1997 warned that severe food shortages threatened parts of the country — particularly the South, which was suffering the effects of dry weather and civil conflict. “There is a clear sign of an emergency situation in the South and in some provinces of North Darfur for several hundred thousand people during 1998,” the mission reported, and WFP began preparing to meet the impending crisis.



Still Pictures/Harriet Schwarzbach



NEUTRALIZING EL NIÑO

To ready itself for the return of El Niño, WFP drew on the experience it gained in its highly successful operations during the drought in southern Africa in 1991-92.

A Global Task Force collected information for donors, governments and NGOs and drew up regional contingency plans based on vulnerability assessments and logistics analyses. WFP planned emergency operations for Central and South America and studied logistics needs in drought-prone Papua New Guinea and Indonesia.



WFP/Clive Shirley

But true to its reputation, the weather phenomenon had some surprises in store.

When El Niño struck in the early 1990s, it brought a severe drought to southern Africa.

As United Nations Logistics Coordinator, WFP channelled 11 million tons of food to the entire region, including 4.5 million tons of aid to 20 million people threatened with starvation. Famine was averted.

This time, it was floods that hit Africa, cutting off thousands of people in Somalia and Kenya. The other side of the Atlantic

contended with both extremes: drought in Central America; floods and mud slides in South America.

WFP responded flexibly. It airlifted food and other necessities to flood victims in Somalia and Kenya and used a strategy of mainly local procurement to get help to drought victims in Central America. In South America, it launched a fast-track emergency operation in Ecuador and sent missions to assess the problems in Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay.

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C

The Asia and Pacific region remained the largest user of food aid for development but also accounted for a considerable amount of relief assistance. WFP activities reached 19.4 million people in 14 countries of the region.

By far the biggest WFP operation in 1997 was aimed at averting famine in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where severe flooding in 1995 and 1996 and drought and tidal waves in 1997 compounded underlying structural problems in food production. As the increasing gravity of the crisis became evident, WFP expanded its appeals for aid, and donors provided the funding in full.

The prompt donor response made it possible for WFP to add new beneficiaries to its programme and provide more food to young children.

WFP first appealed for – and received – contributions of US\$95.8 million in aid for 1997. But the Executive Director, who visited North Korea in the spring, and an FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to the country shortly thereafter reported that more aid was needed urgently. WFP issued an appeal for an additional US\$48.3 million to carry the country into 1998.



By the end of 1997, this appeal too had been fully met, and WFP was able to extend emergency assistance to 2.6 million children aged six and under, one million hospital patients as well as 250,000 farmers participating in food-for-work agricultural rehabilitation projects and their 850,000 dependants. Acting in consultation with the United Nations Children's Fund, WFP also significantly increased the children's rations for the winter months.

Throughout Asia and the Pacific, food-for-work projects employing the rural poor provided food for the workers and their families while helping them to improve their lives. WFP supported tree-planting and irrigation projects to mitigate the effects of war and natural disasters. Typical of the projects is one in Sri Lanka in which village organizations of marginal farmers rehabilitated and now maintain 120 irrigation tanks. Water from the tanks irrigates 2,880 hectares of farmland, which is the livelihood of 7,200 families. Other projects have restored farmlands, roads, schools and hospitals, improved nutrition, health care and education and furnished credit to women.

WFP, the largest provider of assistance in Afghanistan, also has the largest number of female professional staff, both national and international, in the country. And wherever possible, it has continued to implement projects for women despite Taliban restrictions on their role in public life.

In keeping with UN recommendations, WFP has given emergency assistance to male and female Afghans alike. But it has supported only those rehabilitation projects that provide at least equal participation and benefits for women and girls. Under the circumstances, this has meant separate but equal.

During 1997, women took part in training programmes in which they received food for their families. Women made up many, often all, the beneficiaries of WFP/FAO schemes that gave them wheat in payment for producing improved seed to be sold to other small farmers.

Women, mainly widows, also ran and benefited from income-generating projects in Kabul and Faizabad. These included bakeries, which produced sorely needed food for hundreds of thousands of Afghans while teaching the women important management skills.

Across the region, relief assistance went to farmers hit by typhoons and floods in Laos, to 1.2 million victims of escalating conflict in Afghanistan and, on a smaller scale than in past years, to Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, refugees from Myanmar in Bangladesh and displaced persons in Sri Lanka.

In her elegant dress, her dark hair swept back tidily from her face, Khalida Malik does not look like a revolutionary. Yet she has cut through social barriers that are centuries old and in doing so, helped hundreds of women less fortunate than herself.

Malik, appointed by WFP in 1995 as one of its very few women in the field in Pakistan, works in Baluchistan and North West Frontier — two of Pakistan's poorest provinces. The women she helps have almost nothing — even by the standards of this developing country. They live with their families in mud huts in isolated villages strewn across mountainous areas with no roads, no health services, no schools.

Green shoots

Most of the menfolk are casual farm laborers earning less than US\$1 a day and mainly in summer months. WFP helps by employing them in work schemes and paying them in food rather than cash.

Vast forests in this remote region are the results of WFP's pioneering efforts to give local people work and at the same time to halt deforestation — a serious problem in Pakistan. Working closely with the local office of Pakistan's Forestry Department, WFP provides seeds and seedlings for workers to plant in nurseries on hills close to their villages.

One of the first things Malik undertook when she joined WFP was an extensive survey of the projects, visiting many of the sites. Her study revealed that not a single woman had been a direct beneficiary. She set about changing this. But first she had to bring about a rethink in attitudes which had not changed for hundreds of years.

She explains: "Women in these areas lead very restricted lives. Men are seen as the sole providers, and traditionally everything is decided by them. In many cases the women cannot leave their home boundary even to visit the health center without their husband's permission."

Undaunted, she met with the women and talked to them about participating in the forestry schemes. "It was a totally new thing and they were so excited about it," she remembers. There was strong resistance from the men, however. "They said the women's involvement wasn't possible or necessary."

But Malik persevered. "We started a women's tree-nursery programme where it would be acceptable for them to work as they would have no contact with men," she explains. "And we also gave them food stamps with which to buy food and perhaps save a little money. The men began to see that it was a positive thing

for the future

that the women were earning. Word got around and there was less resistance.

"Attitudes are now changing."

Malik too is a product of changing attitudes. Coming from a very traditional background, she says, "I was the first woman to get regular employment in my family."

This is all the more unusual as she is married with three children, but she was lucky. Her mother encouraged her to go to college, and her husband supported her decision and helped with the children as she later studied for a Master's and subsequently a doctorate in sociology.

ACTING AS ADVOCATE

One of WFP's roles is to advocate on behalf of the world's 800 million hungry poor. In 1997, WFP did this in a number of ways.

As the food crisis in North Korea worsened, WFP's advocacy was vital both in helping to convince sceptical donors that the crisis was real and in increasing political support for urgently needed food aid. Thanks in part to WFP's efforts, the international community responded generously, providing enough food to carry the country through to the October harvest. A widely feared humanitarian disaster was averted – at least in 1997.

Executive Director Catherine Bertini and Deputy Executive Director Namanga Ngongi were on the front line of the campaign. Both visited the country and reported to government officials and media in key donor capitals on the need for continued food assistance to North Korea. WFP held news conferences in Beijing, Seoul, Tokyo, New York, Washington, London and Rome and organized countless briefings for the news media. The Deputy Executive Director made his visit to North Korea with representatives of the United States, European Union, Canada, Japan and Denmark. The mission allowed the representatives to see WFP's operations in the country at first hand. It also helped to reassure them that the food provided to WFP was going to the intended beneficiaries.

WFP focused another major advocacy effort on the El Niño weather phenomenon. Following climatologists' predictions of the extreme conditions that El Niño would induce, WFP launched a global campaign to alert the international community to the potential effects of the phenomenon in the poorest countries.

When El Niño caused disastrous floods in Africa, WFP highlighted the plight of more than one million people stranded by the high waters in Somalia and Kenya. At the height of the crisis, the Executive Director visited Somalia to build support for international relief efforts in the region.

THE MEDITERRANEAN, MIDDLE EAST AND CIS

WFP provided food to 8.3 million people in 19 countries in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Food aid supported basic development projects in Yemen and Gaza/West Bank. It helped to strengthen local and national capacities and encourage participatory approaches to development in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Syria.

In former Yugoslavia and the CIS, WFP began shifting emphasis to rehabilitation activities targeted to vulnerable groups, particularly women.



WFP/Clive Shirley

At the end of June, WFP was able to close down its Caucasus Logistics Advisory Unit, which had worked minor miracles to reach the hungry – even shipping diesel locomotives from Russia to Georgia to move food inland. Relief operations also ended in



WFP/Jon Spaul

Chechnya in September. But WFP continued to provide emergency assistance to 606,000 victims of hostilities and economic collapse in the southern Caucasus states of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Security Council

Resolution 986, which allows Iraq to sell US\$2.14 billion worth of oil every six months to buy food and medicines, makes WFP responsible for seeing that food distribution is efficient, equitable and adequate.

In addition, WFP itself distributes a monthly food basket of 12 commodities to 3.1 million people in the north of Iraq. To handle more than 400,000 tons of food for the north, WFP set up a logistics network consisting of two transit warehouses in the center and south of Iraq and three warehouses in the north and employed eight international and 266 national staff. The rations reached consumers through a network of 8,000 local distributors.

A WFP staff of 37 international and more than 200 national observers oversaw distribution of 4 million tons of food throughout the rest of the country. The observers tracked the movement of each commodity from silos, mills and warehouses through local distributors to individual households.

By the end of the year, WFP observers had carried out 224,000 spot checks country-wide, including 4,000 on food storage facilities, 78,000 on local distributors and 142,000 on households. The observers reported that with only a few minor exceptions, the distribution system was working efficiently and equitably.

As the latest oil-for-food resolution took effect in Iraq, WFP began scaling down its emergency assistance programme, which had been reaching 2.15 million beneficiaries. In 1997, it provided 79,000 tons of emergency food aid to just over 1 million Iraqis, targeting malnourished children and the most vulnerable adults.

IN PERU: A HELPING HAND FOR 55,000 WOMEN

As a child, Diana Morales dreamed of becoming a lawyer. But there were no lawyers among the neighbours in Comas, the squatters' camp outside Lima to which her father brought her and seven brothers and sisters at the start of the 1960s.

They had come from the mountains of Apurimac to join her mother, who had gone ahead to seek medical treatment for her eldest daughter. The girl had broken her back in an accident.

If life in the countryside had been difficult, in the shadow of the city it was harsher still. The sprawling shantytown on the outskirts of the Peruvian capital became Morales' world, the place in which she would marry and raise her children, struggle to survive and better herself. And WFP supported her in that aim.

Today Comas remains a grim jigsaw of half-finished concrete-block houses, tin roofs and lean-to's sprawling down the side of a hill. But conditions are better for the 500,000 people who live there. Morales remembers when local women had to walk for a kilometer to buy water from a tanker truck and then lug it back up the hill. Eventually they organized themselves into voluntary work teams and built an access road. It was only in the late '60s that luxuries like a water supply, electricity and proper sanitation came to the community.

Seeing the results of the women's teamwork made a deep impression on the young Diana. She became active within the community and in 1984 helped to form the first women's club in the neighborhood. Its principal activity was running a soup kitchen for families in need, but the women also worked at a borrowed sewing machine to generate funds. Eventually they were able to buy their first machine.

Through such clubs — each with a membership of 25 to 50 — very poor women have a chance to improve themselves by pooling their energies and launching micro-enterprises. By 1995, Morales was coordinator for a network of 800 soup kitchens run by these clubs.

WFP provides a helping hand. While a women's club is learning how to set up and run its business, WFP supports its members with daily rations of food and gives them access to credit. The current initiative targets 55,000 extremely poor women.

Clubs have launched successful micro-enterprises involving trout farming, animal husbandry, village mills, textile and handicraft production and even the manufacturing of glue. In each group there are also women trained to teach the others about good health and nutrition and how to read and write — vital information in a country where a third of all children are chronically malnourished and where almost half the women are illiterate.

Besides running a canteen, Morales' club has started producing quail eggs popular with Chinese restaurants. Morales herself, now 51 and a mother of nine, lives with her family in a solid concrete house with simple but comfortable furniture.

"Diana has told us she believes that giving food is not enough — it's a handout," WFP staff member Richard Dalrymple says. "In our projects we give not just food but technical assistance and management training to help women to help themselves."



WFP/Giuseppe Bizzari

L A T I N A M E R I C A A N D T H E C A R I B B E A N

WFP provided development and relief aid to 4.7 million people in 15 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In line with a decision by its Executive Board, WFP continued to focus food aid on indigenous people living in extreme poverty. It worked with governments on projects to improve watershed management, create new structures for food security and give members of the poorest households — in urban slums as well as in the countryside — the capacity to earn money.

In eight of the countries of the region, including Haiti, WFP human development programmes provided special micronutrients essential for normal physical and mental development to pre-school children under the age of five, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Relief assistance went to victims of Hurricane Lili in Cuba and drought in Haiti and to displaced persons and returnees in Guatemala.

The opening of a regional office for Central America in Managua paved the way for a relief and rehabilitation project in five countries affected by drought associated with the El Niño weather phenomenon — El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. In addition to distributing emergency rations to tide families over until their next harvest, WFP provided food to farmers in exchange for work on irrigation systems and soil and water conservation projects, which will help to limit the effects of future drought and floods.





MICRONUTRIENTS FOR MACRO

WFP is changing the lives of millions of mothers and young children for the better by supplementing their diets with essential micronutrients like iodine, Vitamin A and iron.

Micronutrient deficiencies, which are common among the poor in developing countries, can have serious, life-long effects — especially for women and for children under the age of five. The lack of essential vitamins and minerals can stunt physical and mental development and cause blindness and debilitating anemia.

With a US\$20 million contribution from the Government of Canada, WFP has set up a Women's Health and Micronutrients Facility to tackle the problem.

Thanks to the funds dispensed by the Rome-based facility, blended foods, wheat or maize are being fortified with micronutrients in Bolivia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India,



HIGHER NUTRITION AT LOWER COST

The food rations WFP delivers today provide significantly more nutrition at almost half the cost of 10 years ago.

WFP has replaced expensive and perishable dairy products, canned meat and fish with cheaper but highly nutritious beans, peas and lentils. Efficient transport and better targeting of beneficiaries also help to keep costs down.

A typical full daily ration for a refugee contains maize, pulses, oil, blended food, sugar and salt and costs 15 U.S. cents, compared to 24 cents for a similar ration based on animal proteins. It provides a balanced diet, including important micronutrients, and can be adjusted to suit cultural preferences.

Schools in Ethiopia, Haiti and Nicaragua are trying out a promising new replacement for milk based on the Latin American *horchata*, a traditional mixture of roasted cereals, pulses, flour, honey and oil, flavored with cocoa or cinnamon and dissolved in water.

In WFP's version, 25 grams of corn-soya blend and 10 grams of sugar mixed with boiling water provide a 200 ml glass of milk substitute at a cost of 1.5 U.S. cents — compared to 10 U.S. cents for milk.

EFFECTS

Malawi, Nicaragua and Zambia. Micronutrient supplements were distributed in China, Honduras, Nepal and Pakistan.

WFP expects that in 1997-99, almost one million women and more than two million children will benefit from a fortified nutritional intake and from the monitoring, training and technical assistance the facility also finances.

MESHING GEARS FOR BETTER LOGISTICS

As part of its ongoing efforts to increase efficiency and cut costs, WFP joined forces with UN partner agencies and



WFP/Clive Shirley

non-governmental organizations in 1997 for more effective logistics.

By combining air operations in the Great Lakes countries, WFP and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees saved a total of US\$1.6 million. Aircraft from both agencies flew food aid into the



WFP/Clive Shirley

Democratic Republic of Congo, then flew refugees out on return flights. This

cut flying hours and relieved scheduling problems, airport congestion and fuel shortages.

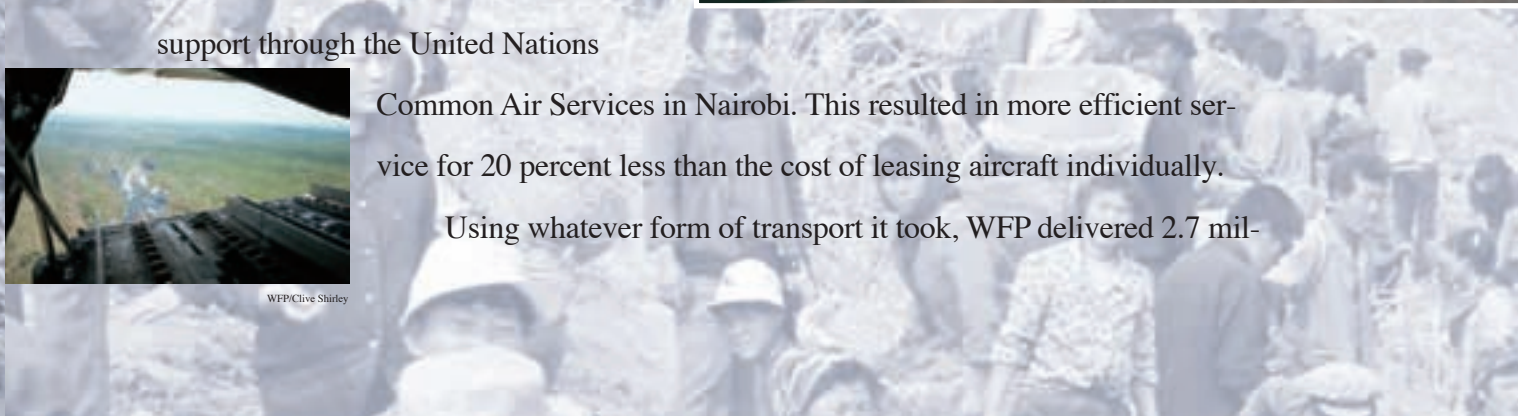
WFP provided operational support through the United Nations



WFP/Clive Shirley

Common Air Services in Nairobi. This resulted in more efficient service for 20 percent less than the cost of leasing aircraft individually.

Using whatever form of transport it took, WFP delivered 2.7 mil-



lion tons of multilateral food aid by land, water and air during 1997 and also helped bilateral donors and other agencies transport assistance. WFP barges plying the White Nile regularly crossed hostile territory to provide food for displaced people in Sudan. WFP planes carried blankets and med-

icines for other agencies and non-governmental organizations in addition to their loads of emergency rations.

WFP frequently works under dangerous conditions and at times is called upon to evacuate not only its own staff but others at equal risk.

In 1997, WFP leased C-130 cargo planes to evacuate 575 per-



WFP/Alexander Joe

vessel *Salvator II*, normally stationed off Liberia to provide security services for international relief workers, sailed to Freetown, picked up 97 evacuees and delivered them safely to Conakry in Guinea.



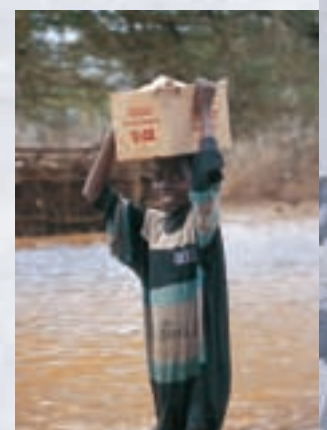
WFP/Crispin Hughes



WFP/Clive Shirley

sons, including 381 UN staff, from Brazzaville to Libreville and Pointe Noire. When fighting broke out in Sierra Leone, WFP's

chartered, ocean-going



WFP/Tom Haskell

Annexes

S U M M A R Y O F 1 9 9 7 O P E R A T I O N S

Number of projects

119 relief operations, 163 development activities

Food delivered

2.9 million tons, including 200,000 tons on behalf of bilateral donors

Total WFP purchases

Food: US\$323 million (1,366,000 tons)

- Developing countries — US\$203 million (63%)
- Developed countries — US\$120 million (37%)

Non-food: US\$12 million

**Transport
and related
costs:** US\$247 million

Operational expenditures

- | | |
|--|------------|
| ● Sub-Saharan Africa | 47 percent |
| ● Asia and the Pacific | 28 percent |
| ● The Mediterranean, Middle East and CIS | 20 percent |
| ● Latin America and the Caribbean | 5 percent |

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS APPROVED IN 1997

| Country | Project number | Project title | Planned food | Total | Total WFP cost (million dollars) | Total cost (million dollars) | Duration (months) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | beneficiaries per annum (^{'000}) | WFP food commitments (^{'000} tons) | | | |
| Albania | 5829 | Assistance to institutions | 7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4 |
| Albania | 5830 | Destitute victims of Albania's crisis | 400 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 3 |
| Angola | 5698 (Exp.1) | Demobilization of soldiers | 315 | 20.1 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 5 |
| Azerbaijan | 5302 (Exp.3) | Internally displaced and other vulnerable groups | 155 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 12 |
| Central African Rep. | 5882 | Displaced populations from Bangui | 50 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Chad | 5798 | Drought victims in the Northern Sahelian zone | 356 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5 |
| Ecuador | 5952 | Victims of El Niño | 112 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3 |
| Ethiopia | 5831 | Relief food assistance to drought-affected pastoralists | 560 | 25.9 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 3 |
| Ethiopia | 5886 | Assistance to victims of Belg crop failure | 1 067 | 35.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 3 |
| Former Yugoslavia | 5142 (Exp.5) | Emergency food assistance to returnees, refugees, displaced persons and other war-affected populations | 1 934 | 153.6 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 12 |
| Gaza/West Bank | 5884 | Assistance to special hardship cases | 10 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3 |
| Georgia | 5315 (Exp.3) | Internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups | 170 | 11.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 9 |
| Guatemala | 5821 | Returnees and displaced persons | 29 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 9 |
| Haiti | 5828 | Assistance to drought-affected persons in the North-West Department of Haiti | 70 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 6 |
| Iraq | 5311 (Exp.5) | Vulnerable groups, refugees, internally displaced and returnees | 2 151 | 119.3 | 53.8 | 53.8 | 6 |
| Iraq | 5311 (Exp.6) | Vulnerable groups | 1 141 | 55.8 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 9 |
| Kenya | 5803 | Drought victims in North-Eastern and Eastern Provinces | 477 | 24.7 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 6 |
| Kenya | 5803 (Exp.1) | Drought victims in North-Eastern and Eastern Provinces | 542 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 4 |
| Korea DPR | 5710 (Exp.2) | Emergency food assistance following floods | 4 700 | 335.7 | 143.5 | 143.5 | 12 |
| Korea DPR | 5959 | Assistance for vulnerable groups | 7 470 | 658.0 | 378.2 | 378.2 | 12 |
| Laos | 5823 | Food assistance for flood victims | 420 | 30.2 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 6 |
| Madagascar | 5834 | Vulnerable persons victims of cyclone Gretelle | 57 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Madagascar | 5945 | Mitigation of locust invasion and drought damages | 142 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3 |
| Mauritania | 5819 | Assistance to victims of drought | 200 | 16.5 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 6 |
| Mozambique | 5832 | Assistance to flood victims | 70 | 12.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 12 |
| Nicaragua | 5954 | Crop failure caused by El Niño-induced drought | 290 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Nicaragua | 5949 | Food assistance for families affected by El Niño in Central America | 323 | 19.6 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 6 |
| Pakistan | 5818 | Food assistance to newly arrived refugees from Afghanistan | 3 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 6 |
| Rwanda | 5624 (Exp.2) | Food assistance to the Great Lakes region | 1 415 | 188.5 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 6 |
| Sierra Leone | 5767 (Exp.1) | Relief food aid for war-affected populations in Sierra Leone | 772 | 35.4 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 6 |
| Somalia | 5956 | Floods caused by El Niño | 240 | 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3 |
| Sudan | 5826 | Emergency food assistance to war and drought-affected populations | 2 283 | 27.0 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 12 |
| Tajikistan | 5253 (Exp.3) | Emergency food assistance for vulnerable groups | 500 | 29.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 12 |
| Tanzania | 5825 | Relief food assistance for drought victims | 200 | 10.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4 |
| Tanzania | 5889 | Assistance to drought affected persons | 1 400 | 76.0 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 9 |
| Thailand | 5936 | Displaced Cambodians | 42 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Thailand | 5946 | Assistance to Cambodian refugees | 70 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 9.1 | 8 |
| Uganda | 5816 | Assistance to displaced persons in Northern Uganda | 110 | 9.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6 |
| Uganda | 5816 (Exp.1) | Assistance to displaced persons in Northern Uganda | 258 | 21.0 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 9 |
| Uganda | 5833 | Assistance to drought-affected persons in Eastern Uganda | 81 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 3 |
| TOTAL | | | 28 864 | 1 973.4 | 1 031.1 | 1 040.3 | |
| Budget increases¹ | | | | 13.1 | 23.1 | | |

N.B.: Commitments inclusive of budget revisions (+/-) as of 31 December 1997.

¹For operations approved prior to reporting period

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1997

| Country | Project number | Project title | Planned food beneficiaries per annum (‘000) | Total WFP food commitments (‘000 tons) | Total WFP cost (million dollars) | Duration (years) |
|--|----------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bolivia | 3866 (Exp.1) | Participative integrated rural development | 370 | 33.1 | 17.8 | 5 |
| China | 5717 | Integrated agricultural development in Haidong Prefecture, Qinghai Province | 260 | 49.9 | 12.7 | 5 |
| China | 5796 | Integrated agricultural development in southwestern mountain area Anhui Province | 436 | 13.9 | 3.3 | 5 |
| Egypt | 3214 (Exp.1) | Land development and settlement in the high dam lake area | 15 | 13.3 | 5.5 | 5 |
| Ethiopia | 5869 | Urban women's fortified food facility | 65 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 2 |
| Gambia | 5932 | Transitory project/primary school feeding | 96 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1 |
| Gaza/West Bank | 5474 | Support to social safety net schemes | 65 | 16.1 | 7.1 | 2 |
| Honduras | 5691 | Health and community development | 106 | 13.2 | 8.9 | 5 |
| Nepal | 3718 (Exp.1) | Assistance to primary schools | 250 | 23.5 | 15.0 | 4.3 |
| Nicaragua | 4515 (Exp.1) | Assistance to pre-school and school children in depressed areas | 375 | 24.6 | 18.4 | 3 |
| Sudan | 531 (Exp.3) | Assistance to primary, secondary and vocational schools | 230 | 27.6 | 18.6 | 3 |
| Syria | 2418 (Exp.4) | Assistance to reforestation and rangelands management | 29 | 49.3 | 17.6 | 4 |
| Budget increases approved by the Executive Board | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 2288(Exp.4) | Rural primary school feeding | 260 | 45.5 | 16.7 | 3.3 |
| Ethiopia | 4929 | Improving education through sustainable school feeding programmes | 80 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1 |
| Budget increases approved by the Executive Director | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | 378.7 | 184.8 | |

LONG TERM RELIEF OPERATIONS APPROVED IN 1997

| Country | Project number | Project title | Planned food beneficiaries ('000) | Total WFP food commitments ('000 tons) | Total WFP cost (million dollars) | Total cost (million dollars) | Duration (months) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Algeria | 4155 (Exp.7) | Assistance to vulnerable groups among Western Saharan refugees | 49 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 12 |
| Angola | 5602 (Exp.1) | Food assistance to displaced and war-affected persons | 662 | 96.0 | 68.9 | 74.9 | 12 |
| Djibouti | 4960 (Exp.3) | Food assistance for Ethiopian and Somali refugees and Djibouti refugees repatriated from Ethiopia | 22 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 12 |
| Kenya | 4961 (Exp.3) | Food assistance for Somali and Sudanese refugees | 158 | 30.0 | 17.8 | 36.4 | 12 |
| Liberia | 4604 (Exp.6) | Targeted food assistance for resettlement and repatriation of internally displaced persons and returning refugees in Liberia, and for Liberian refugees in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana | 1 285 | 99.9 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 18 |
| Mali | 5804 | Malian refugees, returnees and conflict-affected persons | 238 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 18.4 | 18 |
| Mauritania | 5413 (Exp.3) | Food aid for Malian refugees | 23 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 6 |
| Nepal | 5324 (Exp.2) | Food assistance to Bhutanese refugees in Nepal | 93 | 19.4 | 7.8 | 12.6 | 12 |
| Sierra Leone | 5802 | Targeted food assistance and support to resettlement of internally displaced persons in Sierra Leone and of returning Sierra Leonean refugees | 453 | 46.4 | 31.6 | 105.5 | 12 |
| Sri Lanka | 5346 (Exp.4) | Assistance to internally displaced persons | 50 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 12 |
| Yemen | 5771 (Exp.1) | Food assistance for Somali refugees | 10 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 12 |
| Zambia | 5428 (Exp.3) | Food assistance for refugees from Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo | 25 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 12 |
| Total | | | 3 068 | 333.8 | 220.5 | 341.1 | |
| Budget increases¹ | | | | 6.1 | 3.1 | | |

N.B.: Original budgets

¹Budget increases approved in 1997 for all additional commitments (including operations approved in 1997).

MAJOR DONORS TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1997 (thousand dollars)

| Donor | Development | | IEFR | | IRA | | PRO | | SO | | Others | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------------|
| | Value | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | Donor | Value | Donor |
| 1 USA | 408 380 | CANADA | 58 906 | USA | 203 278 | NETHERLANDS | 4 026 | USA | 125 232 | USA | 5 530 | EC |
| 2 EC | 237 254 | USA | 56 510 | EC | 114 325 | USA | 4 000 | EC | 64 336 | NETHERLANDS | 4 885 | USA |
| 3 JAPAN | 98 991 | AUSTRALIA | 37 777 | JAPAN | 63 662 | SWEDEN | 2 469 | GERMANY | 18 045 | NORWAY | 1 631 | SPAIN |
| 4 CANADA | 91 358 | GERMANY | 35 028 | KOREA, REPOF | 20 527 | CANADA | 2 158 | CANADA | 17 797 | SWEDEN | 1 392 | FRANCE |
| 5 GERMANY | 68 487 | EC | 31 666 | NETHERLANDS | 19 823 | NORWAY | 1 769 | JAPAN | 17 653 | SWITZERLAND | 1 101 | UK |
| 6 AUSTRALIA | 62 545 | DENMARK | 30 292 | AUSTRALIA | 14 258 | JAPAN | 927 | NETHERLANDS | 16 477 | GERMANY | 868 | AUSTRALIA |
| 7 NETHERLANDS | 45 972 | NORWAY | 27 823 | GERMANY | 14 211 | DENMARK | 739 | UK | 12 050 | FINLAND | 375 | CANADA |
| 8 DENMARK | 44 248 | JAPAN | 16 600 | UK | 12 959 | SWITZERLAND | 690 | SWEDEN | 8 836 | ITALY | 314 | NETHERLANDS |
| 9 NORWAY | 39 813 | SWEDEN | 10 471 | SWEDEN | 12 690 | FINLAND | 408 | AUSTRALIA | 8 739 | UK | 233 | BELGIUM |
| 10 SWEDEN | 35 985 | FINLAND | 10 257 | CANADA | 11 677 | UK | 132 | FRANCE | 8 219 | SPAIN | 125 | SWITZERLAND |
| 11 UK | 34 789 | UK | 6 199 | SAUDI ARABIA | 10 100 | IRELAND | 98 | BELGIUM | 7 480 | DENMARK | 51 | GERMANY |
| 12 FRANCE | 21 884 | FRANCE | 4 849 | NORWAY | 8 591 | | | SWITZERLAND | 6 628 | | | CANADA - NGO |
| 13 KOREA, REP OF | 21 067 | ITALY | 3 575 | DENMARK | 6 795 | | | DENMARK | 6 370 | | | JAPAN |
| 14 SWITZERLAND | 17 742 | SWITZERLAND | 3 448 | BELGIUM | 6 572 | | | IRELAND | 687 | | | SWEDEN |
| 15 BELGIUM | 17 416 | AUSTRIA | 2 952 | SWITZERLAND | 5 375 | | | AUSTRIA | 355 | | | AUSTRIA |
| 16 FINLAND | 13 768 | BELGIUM | 2 715 | ITALY | 5 210 | | | | | | | ITALY |
| 17 SPAIN | 12 245 | INDIA | 1 920 | FRANCE | 3 874 | | | | | | | |
| 18 SAUDI ARABIA | 10 100 | IRELAND | 1 792 | FINLAND | 2 728 | | | | | | | |
| 19 ITALY | 9 112 | CHINA | 1 125 | IRELAND | 1 708 | | | | | | | |
| 20 AUSTRIA | 4 910 | KOREA, REP OF | 540 | SPAIN | 1 670 | | | | | | | |
| 21 IRELAND | 4 284 | BANGLADESH | 531 | AUSTRIA | 1 567 | | | | | | | |
| 22 INDIA | 1 920 | NEW ZEALAND | 412 | CANADA - NGO | 1 222 | | | | | | | |
| 23 CANADA - NGO | 1 464 | USA - PRIVATE | 340 | USA - PRIVATE | 1 082 | | | | | | | |
| 24 USA - PRIVATE | 1 423 | SPAIN | 334 | ITALY - PRIVATE | 681 | | | | | | | |
| 25 CHINA | 1 125 | | | CUBA | 551 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | NEW ZEALAND | 405 | | | | | | | |

COUNTRIES WITH WFP RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN 1997



WFP EXECUTIVE BOARD 1997

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| | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
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| Bangladesh | Germany | Nigeria |
| Belgium | Haiti | Norway |
| Brazil | Hungary | Pakistan |
| Burundi | India | Paraguay |
| Cameroon | Indonesia | Senegal |
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