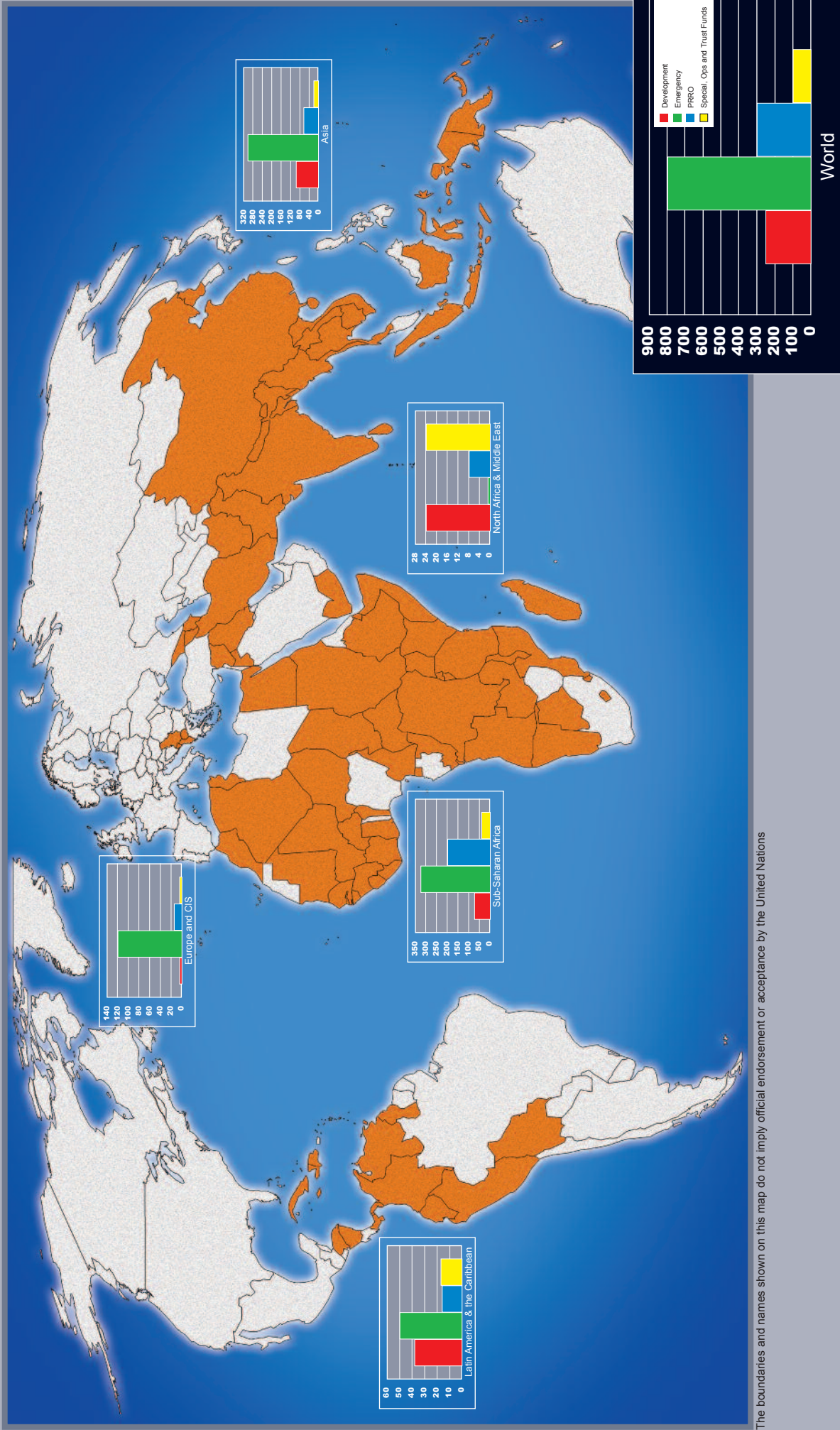


World Food Programme Annual Report 1999

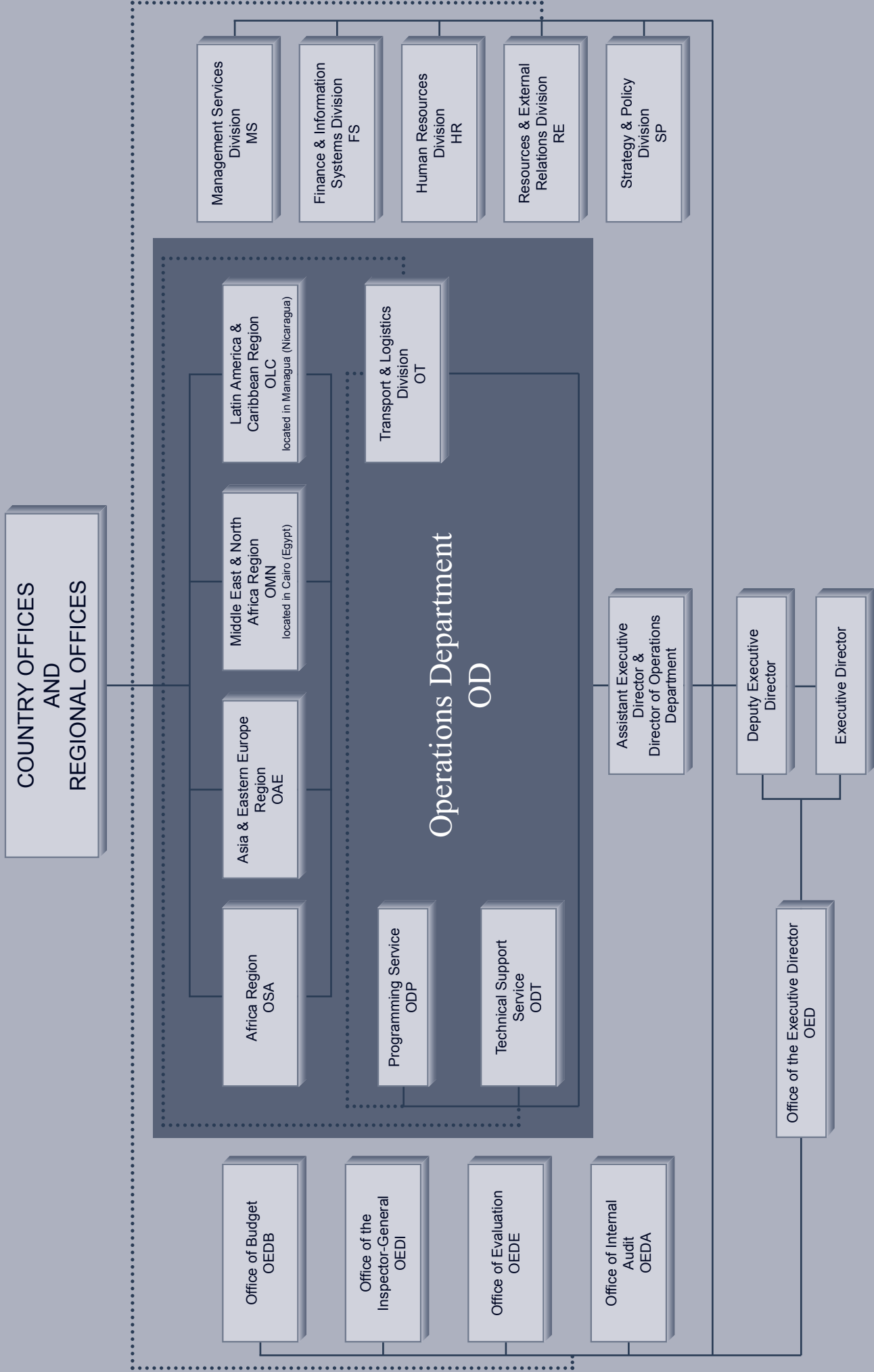


WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1999 (in millions of dollars)



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

WFP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





World Food Programme Annual Report 1999



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Acronyms used:

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination	GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO)	SCF (UK)	Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	GNP	Gross National Product	SERC	Strengthening the Emergency Response Capacity [of WFP]
CCA	Common Country Assessment	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations)	SID	Society for International Development
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions	IDA	International Development Association	SIMSS	Strategic Integrated Management Support System (WFP)
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework (World Bank)	IDP	Internally Displaced Person	SO	Special Operation (WFP)
COMPAS	Commodity Movement, Processing and Analysis System (WFP)	ILO	International Labour Organization	UNDAC	United Nations Disaster and Coordination
CSB	Corn-Soya Blend	IMO	International Meteorological Organization	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
DFID	Department For International Development (United Kingdom)	IRA	Immediate Response Account (WFP)	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
DFMS	Deep Field Mailing System	ITSH/LTSH	Internal/Landside Transport, Storage and Handling (WFP)	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	JPO	Junior Professional Officer	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	LDC	Least Developed Country	UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
DSC	Direct Support Costs (WFP)	LIFDC	Low-Income, Food-Deficit Country	UNSECOORD	Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP)
ETNET	Enhanced Telecommunications Network	OEDA	Office of Internal Audit (WFP)	WFPgo	World Food Programme global office
FAC	Food Aid Convention	OEDI	Office of the Inspector-General (WFP)	WFS	World Food Summit
FITTEST	Fast Information and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team	OSOCC	On-site Operation Coordination Centre	WHO	World Health Organization
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems	PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)	Y2K	Year 2000
FMIP	Financial Management Improvement Programme (WFP)	PSA	Programme Support and Administration (WFP)		
FMS	Financial Management System	RC	Resident Coordinator		
FYRoM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	SAP	Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing (WFP)		
		SAR	Search and Rescue		

General notes:

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

One billion equals 1,000 million.

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

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (i.e. net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita Gross National Product (GNP) not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance (US\$1,505 in 1997). In 1999, 82 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least developed countries (LDCs) includes "those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses". In 1999, 48 countries were classified by the United Nations General Assembly as LDCs.

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

At a time of unprecedented prosperity in much of the world, the number of people whose basic nutritional needs are not fulfilled remains alarmingly high. Millions of people suffer from chronic hunger. And millions more face sudden food crises every day. In 1999 alone, thirty-five countries faced serious food shortages that were caused by natural disasters, the outbreak or continuation of violent conflict, or the breakdown of economic systems.

Our efforts to combat hunger must dramatically improve if we are to halve the number of undernourished people by the year 2015 — the target agreed upon at the World Food Summit. There is no single prescription to eradicate hunger. Governments, the United Nations system, international agencies and civil society must all join forces if concrete solutions to world hunger are to be found.

Within the United Nations system, cooperation on this issue has been fostered through the initiation of a comprehensive reform process. The reform focuses, among other things, on improving the operational activities of the United Nations, and the strengthening of local and national capacity.

The Administrative Committee on Coordination Network on Rural Development and Food Security and the Inter-Agency Working Group on Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mappings System, both of which have been greatly assisted in their work by the World Food Programme, are examples of the increased level of cooperation that is now occurring within the United Nations system. At the field level, the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework exercise has also led to greater effectiveness in our effort on the ground.

Increased cooperation coupled with concrete measures such as the ones outlined in this report are necessary if further steps are to be made to ensure that no one is left hungry. Such measures, however, cannot continue without support and cooperation from the international community. We urge the international community to continue to support the activities of the World Food Programme so that it can help achieve our common goal of a world free of hunger.



Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General
United Nations



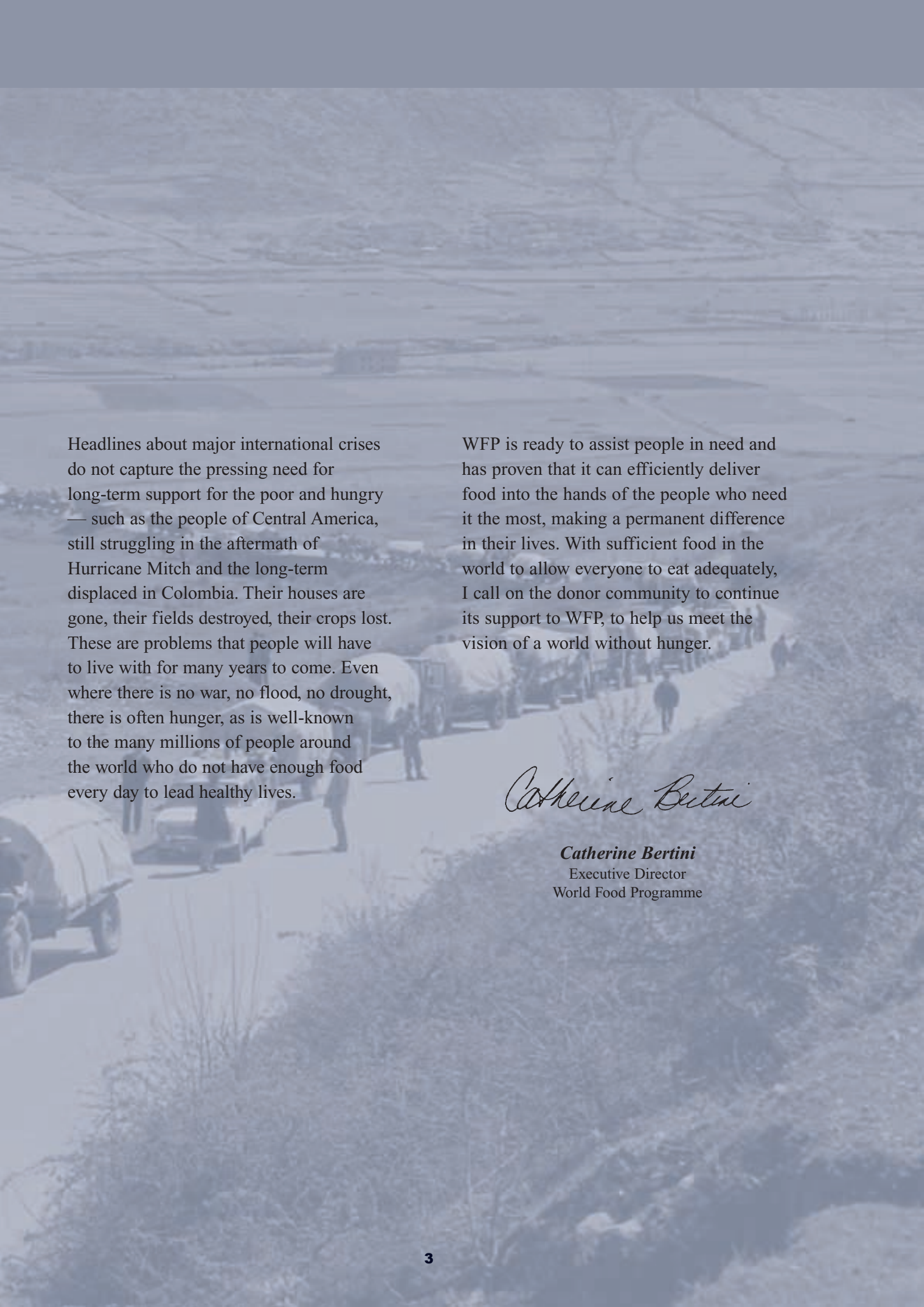
Jacques Diouf
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Preface



The year 1999 was particularly challenging for WFP. The Programme was called upon to help more people than ever before. The crises in the North Caucasus, East Timor and Kosovo — particularly sensitive areas — tested WFP's capacity to reach those in need of food. Ongoing crises in Afghanistan, Angola, the Great Lakes region, Sudan and other emergency situations also posed major challenges, although they received less media attention.

I am proud that WFP staff met these challenges. However, such selfless dedication does not come without costs. Increasingly, staff are asked to work under very difficult circumstances, where the security of humanitarian workers is often not respected. This fact was savagely brought home in 1999. In January, a WFP staff member was killed — along with other humanitarian workers and crew — when a relief plane was shot down in Angola. In October, a young woman staff member was senselessly murdered in Burundi. Three WFP staff members were among the 24 humanitarian workers and crew who died when a WFP-chartered plane crashed near Pristina in November. Two other staff members lost their lives through car accidents while on duty.



Headlines about major international crises do not capture the pressing need for long-term support for the poor and hungry — such as the people of Central America, still struggling in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch and the long-term displaced in Colombia. Their houses are gone, their fields destroyed, their crops lost. These are problems that people will have to live with for many years to come. Even where there is no war, no flood, no drought, there is often hunger, as is well-known to the many millions of people around the world who do not have enough food every day to lead healthy lives.

WFP is ready to assist people in need and has proven that it can efficiently deliver food into the hands of the people who need it the most, making a permanent difference in their lives. With sufficient food in the world to allow everyone to eat adequately, I call on the donor community to continue its support to WFP, to help us meet the vision of a world without hunger.

Catherine Bertini

Catherine Bertini
Executive Director
World Food Programme

In Memoriam

IN MEMORY OF THE STAFF MEMBERS
OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN SERVICE
TO THE HUNGRY POOR IN 1999

Pedro Jose MOREIRA, Angola	2 January 1999
Pascal SAMBAGI, Tanzania	28 January 1999
Mohamed A. GACAL, Somalia	23 April 1999
Saskia Louise VON MEIJENFELDT, Netherlands	12 October 1999
Paola BIOCCA, Italy	12 November 1999
Richard Walker POWELL, Australia	12 November 1999
Samer THABIT, Iraq	12 November 1999

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE

89 MILLION PEOPLE ASSISTED

The year 1999 was marked by the need for WFP to respond to increasing food requirements. Major new emergency situations in Kosovo and East Timor demanded the rapid establishment of entire offices, complete with staff, equipment and food stocks. At the same time, ongoing large-scale relief operations, especially in Afghanistan, Angola, the Great Lakes region, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Sierra Leone and Sudan, continued to make significant demands on the Programme's resources.

The number of people assisted by WFP in 1999 rose to 89 million, an increase of approximately 17 percent over that of 1998, making it the highest number ever of people assisted in a single year. Recipients of relief aid accounted for nearly 80 percent of all WFP beneficiaries in 1999, including a large number of people affected by natural disasters in late 1998 (in Bangladesh, China and Central America), and who continued to receive emergency assistance in early 1999.

Particularly challenging operations for WFP in 1999 were:

- **Angola** The escalation of conflict displaced more than 1 million people;
- **Ethiopia** WFP launched a large-scale operation to meet the needs of 1.2 million people who suffered crop failure;
- **The African Great Lakes Region** WFP provided support to 1.25 million people, mainly internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees;



- **Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia** WFP fed 950,000 refugees and IDPs who sought shelter in neighbouring areas as a result of the conflict. WFP joined the first convoys of returnees to Kosovo, and initially expanded food assistance to cover about 1.4 million people in the province;

- **Eritrea**

WFP reinstated operations to help some 270,000 people internally displaced by the border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea;

- **Iraq** The Oil-for-Food programme continued and was monitored by WFP;

- **Sierra Leone** WFP continued to feed IDPs despite significant reductions in staff following a brutal attack on Freetown and access limited to less than half the country at the beginning of the year;
- **Somalia** WFP helped more than 1.3 million people suffering the effects of crop failure that were further compounded by clan rivalry and insecurity, and which virtually exhausted traditional coping mechanisms. Many areas of the country were all but inaccessible due to security problems that caused food convoys to the southern region of Bay to be severely delayed;
- **East Timor** Civil strife followed in the wake of the August popular referendum on the independence of East Timor and resulted in a large number of East Timorese fleeing their homes in search of safety. WFP assistance helped some 500,000 people suffering from serious food shortages;
- **South America** WFP assisted 200,000 earthquake victims in Colombia in January, and 150,000 flood victims in Venezuela in December;
- **Afghanistan** WFP's efforts to deliver food relief to some 1.3 million war-affected and displaced people continued despite heavy fighting;
- **India** Assistance was provided to 230,000 people affected by two cyclones, which struck the coastal areas of Orissa in October 1999;
- **Middle East** WFP responded to the worst regional drought in decades. Emergency food assistance was provided to 488,000 herders and small farmers in Jordan, the Palestinian Territory and Syria;



- **Chechnya, Russian Federation**

A United Nations inter-agency assessment mission recommended food assistance for 150,000 displaced people. A new emergency operation (EMOP) valued at US\$5.5 million was approved in December.

WFP assisted 89 million of the poorest people in the world

- 41 million victims of natural disasters such as earthquakes, severe floods and drought.
- 29 million internally displaced people, refugees and returnees. These beneficiaries lost their homes due to civil war and political conflict. They either fled their countries or moved within them.
- 19 million people through development projects. They received aid in exchange for labour in food-for-work projects promoting agriculture and environmental improvement, and for participating in human resource programmes designed to increase education, health and nutrition.

Total quantities of food provided amounted to 3,424 million tons

- 2.031 million tons for emergency operations (EMOPs)
- 0.589 million tons for protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)
- 0.804 million tons for development projects

Operational expenditure amounted to US\$1,430 million

- 83 percent of operational expenditure was spent for relief activities
- 17 percent of operational expenditure was spent for development activities
- 49 percent of operational expenditure went towards development in least developed countries (LDCs)
- 90 percent of operational expenditure for development was in low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs)

Contributions reached US\$1,555 million

- US\$863 million was contributed to EMOPs, including the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and Special Operations (SOs)
- US\$382 million was contributed to PRROs
- US\$275 million was contributed to development
- US\$35 million was provided as “other contributions”

Operational activities in 1999

- 65 EMOPs with an operational expenditure of US\$797.4 million
- 35 PRROs with an operational expenditure of US\$291.9 million
- 146 development projects (including activities within approved Country Programmes) with an operational expenditure of US\$246.5 million

New commitments approved in 1999

- 37 new EMOPs, for a value of US\$1.1 billion and 1.9 million tons of food
- 23 new PRROs, for a value of US\$979.7 million and 1.7 million tons of food
- 37 new development projects (including activities within approved Country Programmes) and 28 budgetary revisions with commitments of US\$434 million and 912,645 tons of food
- Five new Country Programmes, representing an approved resource level of US\$71.4 million and 159,539 tons of food

The Humanitarian Tragedy in Angola

In Angola, the lives of two million people, the majority of them IDPs, have been devastated by the prolonged conflict. Many risk ambushes daily as they forage for food. Some are so desperate to cook a meal that they harvest the wooden sticks used to mark the sites of land mines for firewood. An estimated 200 people a day die from diseases brought on by malnutrition.



With each new wave of fighting, more people flee the countryside. In the past year alone, at least one million people have abandoned their homes. WFP provides food to as many needy civilian victims of the conflict as

possible. Since 1990, WFP has delivered more than 750,000 tons of food, worth nearly US\$500 million.

WFP has the largest presence of any United Nations organization in the country, and the entire humanitarian community in Angola depends on WFP's logistical capacity to transport food, staff, medicines and other items.

War has rendered most major road corridors too insecure to transport humanitarian aid overland. As a result, some three-quarters of all food aid is delivered by air. In December 1998 and again in January 1999, United Nations-operated aircraft were brought down, killing all on board. Pilots are now forced to perform complicated and dangerous spiral take-offs and landings in order to reduce the risk of missile attacks.

The number of people requiring relief food in 1999 sky-rocketed from 800,000 in September to 1.5 million in December due to intensified fighting, clearly demonstrating the need for WFP to maintain maximum flexibility in order to capably respond to circumstances as they evolve.

Lessons from the Kosovo crisis

In response to the massive displacement of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo between April and June 1999, WFP had to set up, almost from scratch, one of its largest refugee feeding operations ever. At its peak, this operation involved more than 160 international and some 500 locally recruited staff. A Regional Office for the Balkans was established in Pristina to cover Serbia (including the province of Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. WFP was praised for the speed and effectiveness with which it responded to the exceptional demands. But a number of problems were faced, particularly during the initial stages of the crisis.

- *Delays were experienced in the provision of food and essential non-food items, such as temporary warehouses, vehicles, and office and communications equipment. Fortunately, WFP's stand-by arrangements ensured that operations were not severely impeded.*
- *WFP's personnel arrangements were not flexible enough to ensure a rapid and smooth deployment of experienced staff.*
- *The need to obtain security clearance through the United Nations in New York, UNDP or UNHCR delayed the movement of key staff.*

24 KILLED IN CRASH OF WFP-CHARTERED PLANE

In November 1999, an aircraft chartered by WFP as part of the "air bridge" system to ferry relief workers between Rome and Kosovo crashed near Pristina, killing all 24 people on board. Passengers included staff from NGOs, WFP, and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), a government official from Canada, and three crew members.

To cope with the tragedy and its aftermath, WFP immediately established crisis management cells in Rome and Pristina, staffed by volunteers from the Programme, to support family members, while a firm specializing in disaster response was hired to provide guidance and counselling. In addition, volunteers from ASSIST, a subsidiary company of Alitalia, extended invaluable help to the families of the victims, and, in conjunction with the Italian authorities, provided extensive and much appreciated support regarding administrative functions.

WFP is in the process of analysing and drawing conclusions from its handling of the aftermath of the accident to serve all United Nations agencies in the event of a similar disaster. So far, this analysis indicates the need for:

- **generic preparedness for emergency plans at headquarters and in all country offices, especially in those countries where security conditions are precarious. The plans should provide for crisis room facilities, a clear chain of command and allocation of tasks, and information on the availability of services within the host country. It should be prepared jointly with other members of the United Nations family;**
- **a team of selected and trained WFP staff that can be called upon in a crisis, particularly to assist and support the families of victims.**

INNOVATIVE RESPONSES

The exceptional problems faced by WFP in 1999 necessitated innovative responses.

In **East Timor**, WFP introduced the “snowdrop” technique, a new approach to delivering emergency food aid by air, developed in conjunction with the South African aircraft operator, SAFAIR. The packaging of these small food sachets is designed in such a way that, when dropped from an aircraft, they flutter slowly to the ground. This new technique enables WFP to deliver emergency food, as an interim measure, to the displaced — usually moving populations — until they are settled in identified and more secure locations where normal methods of delivery can be employed.

In **Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM)**, WFP began a bakery project to provide familiar and ready-to-eat staple food to refugees from Kosovo. With the help of two experts from the Netherlands, WFP assessed the capacity of bakeries in the area to meet needs and then borrowed and purchased equipment to increase production. Local people trained by NGOs managed the new bakeries that, once fully functioning, produced enough bread to provide most refugee households with at least one loaf a day.

In the **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK)**, expectant and nursing mothers and children are at special risk of vitamin and mineral deficiencies resulting from the food problems in the country. WFP


assists in the local production of a number of special foods in country, such as fortified blended foods and a micronutrient pre-mix known as Koryomix, fortified



biscuits, wheat flour, and noodles. For some of these activities, WFP collaborates with the Pyongyang Children's Food Factory, and with UNICEF, which provides the micronutrient pre-mix. WFP also helped publish an instruction booklet on how these new food products should be prepared and used.

In **Tanzania**, UNHCR and WFP began trials in selected refugee sites to assess whether, as research suggests, cooking food in iron cooking pots helps reduce anaemia.

WFP made frequent use of the **Immediate Response Account (IRA)** in 1999 to purchase locally and regionally produced food during the crucially important early phases of new emergency situations. In the Balkans, Colombia, Kosovo, Ethiopia, Angola, East Timor, the Caucasus, and Venezuela, WFP advanced IRA funding within hours of the onset of a new crisis. In



all, US\$17.1 million was advanced from the IRA to meet the requirements of new emergencies, or to avert critical pipeline breaks in ongoing operations.

In a very positive development, resources for the IRA increased in 1999 with contributions reaching US\$24.2 million. In line with the review of the Resource and Long-Term Financing policies, approved by the Executive Board in January 1999, WFP encouraged donors to replenish the IRA using the unspent balances of contributions to operations that were either terminated or

no longer required resources. Several donors are exploring this option.

In order to allow WFP to move more effectively from providing emergency assistance to supporting recovery efforts, the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) Programme Category was introduced in 1998. In 1999, PRRO requirements were almost double those of 1998, as long-lasting emergency operations, including those in the Great Lakes region, the Caucasus, Central America and Somalia, were converted to PRROs.

HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

A number of initiatives were introduced in 1999 to improve WFP's ability to respond to humanitarian crises.

Review of WFP Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

In 1999, WFP initiated a major review of its assistance to IDPs to better understand their needs, document successful practices, and draw conclusions to inform future operations. Worldwide, there has been an increase in the number of people displaced and remaining within their own country rather than seeking refuge across international borders. Displaced people are now one of WFP's main beneficiary groups.

The review highlighted that:

- IDPs are often among the most vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly

when initially displaced, or unable to resume productive activities for prolonged periods of time, or when new outbreaks in violence cause repeated upheavals;

- During return and resettlement, IDPs face periods of food insecurity prior to harvests and the resumption of normal economic and market activities. Recovery is often constrained by a lack of non-food inputs such as seeds, tools and cement for rehabilitating irrigation systems and other infrastructure;
- The needs of IDPs often cannot be differentiated from those of the resident populations, especially in situations of long-term conflict;
- Major difficulties are sometimes faced by humanitarian organizations in securing access to the displaced.

Disaster Mitigation


In approving WFP's policy on Enabling Development, the WFP Executive Board agreed that disaster mitigation would be a priority area for WFP assistance. A further study to identify the most appropriate approach for WFP to help reduce people's long-term vulnerability to natural disasters highlighted the following issues:

- In countries prone to recurrent natural

disasters, development activities and emergency interventions need to be closely linked. The key to successful mitigation strategies is to combine short- and long-term interventions (relief and development) in mutually reinforcing ways.

- Targeting must concentrate on those who cannot cope with recurrent disasters, not just those who live in disaster-prone areas. Those who are most affected by natural





disasters are not necessarily those who are most vulnerable to hunger.

- Disaster mitigation for poor households means avoiding destitution by taking action before an acute crisis actually occurs. Early intervention is key to protecting progress made in areas of development and preventing the erosion of the subsistence base of poor households.

WFP has selected several pilot countries to help determine the best practices for disaster mitigation.

Review of WFP Assistance in Complex Emergencies

The increasing frequency, scale and complexity of WFP's humanitarian operations have placed complex organizational, operational and strategic demands on WFP. Experience from the crises in the Balkans and in East Timor during 1999 has confirmed WFP's ability to respond to complex emergencies. However,

these and other recent experiences also show that there is a need for WFP to further strengthen and improve its early warning, preparedness and rapid response capacities.

A 1999 thematic evaluation of WFP's assistance in complex emergencies acknowledged the wide-ranging initiatives undertaken by the organization, its partners and individual staff. However, the review also identified the need to:

- Consolidate and refine arrangements for the mobilization and management of resources on a regional basis, where necessary, in order to respond to changing needs between neighbouring countries.
- Continuously update and improve security measures and support collaborative training with UNSECOORD, other operational United Nations agencies and NGO partners.
- Provide detailed country-specific briefings to staff being assigned to conflict situations.

Strengthening the Emergency Response Capacity (SERC) of WFP

The joint WFP/Department for International Development (DFID) project, SERC, which was initiated in 1998 but only formulated in more specific terms during 1999, aims to identify ways of strengthening WFP's capacity to respond quickly and effectively to new and rapidly changing humanitarian emergencies. The project evaluates the functioning of key crisis preparedness and response mechanisms as well as medium-term management and organizational aspects affecting the ability of WFP to respond at maximum levels of efficiency.

POLICY AND COORDINATION

Structures and Mechanisms

Moving Decision-Making to the Field


In addition to the United Nations Reform Process, WFP has been engaged in a vigorous programme of institutional and programmatic reform since the beginning of 1994. In mid-1996, WFP began implementing a programme of decentralization from headquarters to the field, bringing decision-making as close to food aid recipients as possible.

Some of the major strategies supporting decentralization are:

- Placing more senior and specialized staff in country and regional offices to upgrade WFP's technical and managerial capacity in the field;
- Delegating more financial and management authority to field managers to facilitate timely decision-making that is guided by first-hand knowledge of local, and often rapidly evolving, situations;
- Creating regional offices, known as "clusters", to plan and manage operations that involve more than one country, and to provide support to country offices within the cluster.

In 1999, WFP concentrated on further consolidating and streamlining the process through initiatives such as:

- Developing the System for Programme Approval, that was first introduced in 1998, to track the status of all project submissions from the initial review through the final approval process;
- Creating a body of normative guidelines for WFP on matters such as Programme Design, Transport and Logistics, Procurement, Financial Management, Human Resources and Administration, and making it readily available to staff on a continuing basis via the WFP Intranet or CD-ROM;
- Implementing the Commodity Movement, Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) in almost 30 countries, now the principal tracking system used by WFP world-wide;
- Decentralizing financial information processing to the regional clusters and appropriate stand-alone country offices. During the year, this process was extended to two regional offices and one stand-alone country office, covering 11 country offices in all, bringing the total to 35 country offices affected since decentralization efforts were initiated. The introduction of the Financial Management System and Strategic Integrated Management Support Systems (FMS/SIMSS) in the year 2000 will further enhance the process of decentralization.



However, despite these efforts to consolidate, several key changes are still required if managers and staff are to proceed fully with the decentralization process. They include:

- **Information Management** The new corporate information systems (OASIS and SIMSS) will allow country offices to administer financial and human resources functions, control financial transactions, and manage purchases, projects and operations. While these systems are not yet fully operational, which results in temporary constraints regarding the appropriate flow of information and reporting, WFP did make substantial progress towards their introduction and implementation in 1999.
- **The Decision Chain** In practice, there has not always existed sufficient clarity delineating the respective roles and responsibilities of the Regional Director, Regional Manager and Country Directors. As a result, there has been some overlapping and blurring of functions, which has impeded programme improvement and supervision. Accountability frameworks need to be further strengthened to provide a clearer understanding of the chain of responsibility regarding key decision areas, while a formal, routine management reporting system needs also to be developed.

Funding and Resources

Overview

In 1999, WFP shipped some 3.4 million tons of food and commodities — the highest quantity since 1992 — even though the year's contributions fell slightly from US\$1,727 million to US\$1,555 million. Fortunately, good harvests in major food-exporting countries and lower international food prices allowed food purchases to remain at relatively high levels. The increase in tonnage shipped was mainly due to the high level of carry-over resources stemming from a very generous contribution donated by the United States in 1998.

The increased shipments did not, however, prevent some **relief operations** from being curtailed or cut back. Food aid needs remained high or rose, which meant that some operations including those in the Balkans, Colombia, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Great Lakes region, DPRK and Iraq experienced pipeline breaks or insufficient funding.

Over the last two years, WFP's global **development** portfolio has slowly been adjusted downwards in line with the decline in available resources. Yet, even while funding for development activities declined in dollar terms from 346 million in 1998 to 275 million in 1999, WFP still shipped 804,000 tons — an increase over the 783,000 tons shipped in 1998. These increased shipments, primarily due to large carry-over stocks and low commodity prices, allowed WFP to

continue its development efforts, and it is hoped that the availability of increased tonnage for development activities will continue.

In recent years WFP has noted a trend away from multilateral contributions towards directed multilateral support. The percentage of contributions directed to specific projects or countries has continued to increase, reaching 69 percent of the total in 1999. This method of donating contributions reduces the ability of the Programme to respond to changing needs around the world.

As a voluntarily funded organization, WFP's resource base tends to be difficult to foretell. Increased predictability would be instrumental in enabling WFP to respond, in a sustainable manner, to the needs of those suffering from hunger at critical times in their lives. The scope and priorities of the new Food Aid Convention (FAC), approved in June 1999, fit neatly with WFP's mandate. As such, the signatories of the Convention might refer to their FAC commitments as a basis on which to provide a longer-term indication of the contributions they are likely to make to WFP.

FUND-RAISING ON THE INTERNET

WFP reaped the benefits of internet fund-raising in 1999 with the advent of The Hunger Site, a remarkable new site created by John Breen, a United States computer programmer. This Web site generates donations to WFP from corporate sponsors for every individual who clicks on the site. From June to the end of 1999, some 26 million clicks were made on the site, and WFP received donations totalling US\$502,075. WFP is using the funds generated by the site to fund school feeding and mother and child health projects in developing countries. The Hunger Site has highlighted the impact that individuals can make in the fight against hunger by giving people an easy way to help feed the hungry poor. The site has also sparked other web-related fund-raising initiatives. Ebates.com, an internet shopping company, donated 68 cents (the equivalent of about ten meals) to WFP for every new member who joined its service. This initiative generated more than US\$20,000 for WFP operations in 1999, and will continue into the beginning of 2000.

The Hunger Site may be accessed at www.thehungersite.com



Resource Mobilization

In 1999, WFP received contributions to its operations amounting to US\$1,555 million from 45 donor governments, plus the European Commission, various intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and private donors, including US\$45 million received in bilateral contributions.

It is thanks to the generosity of all of these donors that WFP was able to assist so many people in 1999. Gratitude is due in particular to the Programme's largest donors – the United States, the European Commission, Japan, Canada and the Netherlands, whose contributions accounted for 77 percent of all resources. The United States alone provided 46 percent of total funding.

Recognizing the potential to attract new donors in both the public and private sectors, WFP has actively been seeking to expand its donor base. Many non-traditional donors — including Croatia, Morocco, Poland and Slovakia — have increased their level of donations to WFP. In 1999, 20 non-traditional donor governments provided a total of US\$12 million.

Significant efforts made to raise funds from the private sector amounted to an additional US\$2.4 million for WFP. Moreover, 1999 saw the largest private donation ever made by an individual, with Amalia Lacroze de Fortabat of Argentina providing US\$500,000 to help fund the Kosovo operation.

New initiatives to strengthen and broaden donor support included:



1999 Global Aid Flows

Global food aid deliveries in 1999 amounted to 14.5 million tons, up from 8.3 million in 1998. Nearly half of the food aid delivered during 1999 was channelled as programme food aid provided bilaterally on a government-to-government basis as balance-of-payments support, largely from the United States.

The major trends in 1999 were:

- Programme food aid deliveries increased by 160 percent compared to 1998.
- Russia was the main recipient of programme food aid, with nearly 4.5 million tons.
- Emergency food aid accounted for 32 percent of 1999 global deliveries — an increase of 57 percent from 1998.
- 2.4 million tons was delivered in 1999 as project food aid; deliveries remained approximately at the same level as in 1998 but the share of global deliveries of project food aid fell from 31 percent in 1998 to 17 percent in 1999.
- 49 percent of 1999 food aid deliveries were targeted food aid (emergency and project food aid).
- The increase in programme food aid deliveries also resulted in a drop in the share of total food aid provided through triangular operations and local purchases (8 percent in 1999; 16 percent in 1998), although the actual quantities remained at a similar level.

- Increased advocacy and public relations campaigns in major donor countries designed to draw attention to the needs of the hungry poor;
- Holding donor consultations on major WFP operations;
- Raising funds from the corporate sector through US Friends of WFP and the WFP Japan Friendship Association;
- Convening a seminar for new donors from Central and Eastern Europe;
- Organizing special benefit events in Rome for two major operations: an opera for Kosovo and a jazz concert for Angola.

Resource Mobilization Strategy

In early 1999, WFP began developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy, reviewing the Programme's funding arrangements with the aim of making resources more secure, flexible and predictable. The Secretariat initiated a process of consultation and dialogue with the members, sending out questionnaires, conducting interviews and holding informal discussions with donor and recipient governments.

Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP)

The cost for the design and implementation of the Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP) package of activities – estimated at US \$37 million dollars – has been kept at this level despite a major

increase in the cost of information technology expertise arising from Y2K concerns. The Executive Board approved the use of the General Fund to cover the funding deficit up to the approved US\$37 million FMIP ceiling. Thus far, US\$20.8 million has been raised from a combination of direct donor contributions, WFP resources and interest income generated from the FMIP Special Account, leaving a shortfall to be covered from the General Fund of about US\$16.2 million. FMIP will permit WFP to continue its efforts to work in a decentralized manner and at the same time ensure the flow of financial information between various levels of the organization.


UN Coordination

Resident Coordinator System

During the past year, a change in the selection of Resident Coordinators (RCs) has occurred. WFP actively participated in the work of designing the new assessment and selection processes. Additionally, WFP has encouraged its staff to apply for RC posts. By the end of 1999, it had four staff members serving as RCs and an additional two under consideration.

Building Partnerships with other UN Agencies

WFP has been actively forming partnerships with other United Nations agencies and NGOs with the aim of strengthening and harmonizing development efforts at the field level.



Increasingly, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) govern WFP's collaboration with other United Nations agencies, resulting in improved communications and cooperation in the field. The first such MOU was signed with UNHCR in 1985, and subsequently revised in 1994 and 1997. Similarly, an MOU was signed with UNICEF in 1998.

In 1999, FAO and WFP signed an MOU to formalize the already existing working arrangements. The MOU with FAO emphasizes cooperative activities to promote rural development and food security, especially in Africa, in such interventions as:

- Low-cost small-scale water control measures;
- Improved natural resource and land management;
- Soil fertility enhancement and crop intensification;
- Crop diversification.

In addition to the MOU, WFP and FAO have a technical agreement specifying the modalities for cooperation and information sharing between FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) and WFP's Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping (VAM) Unit.

WFP has continued to work closely with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in all its activities to enhance the impact of the United Nations system's activities at the country level. WFP actively supports the ongoing efforts of UNDG to streamline operations and working arrangements together with other UNDG partners. While progress has been made in

working towards these goals, continued efforts are required to ensure that any duplication of effort is avoided. This suggests a steady, continuing need to regularly review and update UNDG's working arrangements. WFP welcomes the provision for phasing out UNDG working groups, unless there is a clear rationale for their continued operation.

WFP contributed to the formulation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) guidelines, and was active in the CCA/UNDAF Learning Network that reviewed recent experiences to develop a "lessons learned" paper published in early 2000. The increased authority delegated to WFP country offices has helped strengthen WFP's participation at the country level in the United Nations

WORKING TOGETHER

In **Zambia**, FAO and WFP together support the IFAD-financed **Southern Province Household Food Security Programme**. The IFAD loan provides resources necessary to stabilize local food access and enhance local crop resilience. In tandem, WFP maintains a "social safety net" of food supplies through food aid interventions in the lean agricultural seasons and FAO offers its technical expertise and knowledge of the project area — including information derived from a joint study of women's farming methods and tools in the region.

Country Teams. WFP country office staff play a dynamic role in all UNDAF exercises in countries in which WFP has development programmes, including leading relevant theme groups, such as those on food security and relief.

WFP is collaborating with the World Bank in Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and Senegal on community nutrition, household food security, education, agricultural development, forestry and infrastructure activities.

Enhancing Collaboration with NGOs

WFP encourages a continuous refining of its partnerships with NGOs through the signing of global MOUs with its major NGO partners. Currently, 16 MOUs have been signed and WFP has local partnership agreements with over 1,200 NGOs in the field. Another way to improve collaboration is through the annual WFP-NGO Consultation hosted by WFP. The purpose of these discussions is to establish common understanding between WFP and its NGO partners and to find ways to enhance working arrangements.

At the two-day 1999 Consultation, nine topics were discussed ranging from “Opportunities for Shared Advocacy” to issues of common interest such as “Addressing the Special Nutritional Needs of Women and Small Children”, “Working with the Military”, “Staff Security” and “Funding Issues”.

Also during 1999, WFP carried out an evaluation of its partnerships with NGOs through a study of eight countries. The evaluation concluded that collaboration with NGOs is essential in countries with insufficient governmental administrative capacities or poor infrastructure. The findings of the evaluation are very encouraging for continued partnerships, and they demonstrate that WFP-NGO collaboration is a winning combination, which ultimately results in increased benefits for the people they assist. WFP has already begun to implement the recommendations evolving from this evaluation and is developing the requisite guidelines to improve coordination and streamline partnerships through standard local agreements.

Gender Mainstreaming

WFP co-chaired with UNICEF the Sub-Working Group of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on Gender in Humanitarian Assistance, which approved a policy statement in May 1999. In compliance with the new policy, WFP has embarked on a review of materials and training tools that address gender issues in emergencies. These reviews will help WFP respond more effectively to the challenge of mainstreaming gender in emergencies.

Gender mainstreaming is not only about women. It is also about men, and the changes that must take place in their relations with women if the latter are to be empowered. To address this issue, WFP encourages its male staff to take on



positive gender roles by becoming gender focal points. At present, 17 out of a total of 108 focal points are males. Both male and female staff, counterparts and beneficiaries are trained in gender analysis. Experience has shown that gender-trained male professionals can make a big difference, particularly with male beneficiary groups.

In **Peru**, all WFP projects expressly emphasize women's participation and empowerment. In a micro-enterprises project designed especially to benefit women, WFP provides an integrated package of food, credit, technical assistance and business training to participants. As a result of this initiative, women have not only increased their income levels, but also benefited from improved literacy, self-esteem and decision-making capabilities both at home and in their communities. In fact, many of the women taking part in the project now hold public leadership positions. In another project, women play an important role in regenerating the scarce natural resources of their communities.

In **Madagascar**, a team of male WFP field monitors has campaigned determinedly for women's participation in all food-for-work activities in the south, where local traditions discourage them from taking an active role. The team has won the confidence of the people and 50 percent of the committees are now comprised of women. Additional activities have also been undertaken to promote literacy, small-scale economic enterprises, and simple agricultural schemes. The team of field monitors has made a significant

contribution to these communities by consistently presenting a gender perspective that allows both women and men to participate in development that positively affects their own and their communities' welfare.

In **Egypt**, WFP supplied food to support land settlement in desert areas. Provisions within the project ensure that 20 percent of the land is registered in a woman's name, and that women are issued identity cards.

In the **Dominican Republic**, food rations have enabled more than 1,000 women to take part in training courses teaching skills in the production of goods that can be sold in local markets. Not only have the women participants won respect within their local communities, but they have also managed to gain title to their own plots of land.

In **China**, women constitute 40 percent of the labour force in WFP-supported food-for-work projects. Additionally, they are consulted regularly throughout the various phases of these initiatives that result in the creation of lasting assets, which directly benefit their lives, such as clean water systems and bio-gas units. A health education component directed towards women is also incorporated into all WFP projects implemented in China.

Perhaps most impressive is WFP's Vulnerable Group Development Programme in **Bangladesh**, which has empowered more than three million women since it began in 1974. Not only has the programme generated income for women as a result of skills training in



small-scale enterprises, but it has allowed them to benefit from more equal participation in both household and community decision-making.

of women in professional grades has increased from 18 percent in 1991 to 34 percent in 1999. This compares to 35 percent for the United Nations as a whole. While the United Nations goal to achieve gender balance in the professional categories has not yet been reached, WFP is actively pursuing this aim by holding managers accountable through the Management Appraisal of Performance process.

Gender Balance

As of December 1999, WFP had employed 5,248 people throughout the year using a variety of contracts: 2,355 employees had contracts extending beyond 12 months, while the remainder were employed for periods of less than one year.

WFP has made rigorous efforts to increase the proportion of female professional staff within its ranks, resulting in half of all 1999 professional recruits being women, up from 35 percent in 1995. The proportion

Capacity-building


Staff Training

In 1999, WFP completed several steps aimed at building staff capacity.

- **Security** With WFP staff increasingly working in areas of great danger, the Security Awareness Training Initiative was given highest priority in 1999. Over the course of the year, WFP trained more than

Gender News

WFP has been publishing a gender newsletter since 1994. **Gender News** provides news and brief updates on what is happening with regard to gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, plus news of the implementation of WFP's Commitments to Women around the world. Each issue also contains statistics on staff recruitment from the viewpoint of gender equality. Readership has steadily increased, from an initial 300 to over 2,000 of the English version alone. Issues are translated into Arabic, French and Spanish, and the China country office also arranges a Chinese translation locally. Since March 1999, **Gender News** has been accessible on the WFP Web site in four official UN languages (<http://home.wfp.org/genderweb>). Funding for **Gender News** comes from the Government of Finland.



5,000 staff members and contract workers in security awareness through workshops held at headquarters and in country offices. The workshops are designed to:

- equip staff with a basic understanding of issues, incidents and practices which might affect their personal safety in the field, plus the tools required to improve their personal safety in daily activities;
- improve staff members' adherence to security policies in effect at respective duty stations;
- provide a general overview of United Nations security practices and policies, and illustrate how they relate to the individual staff member. All WFP security policies and procedures must comply with the regulations and policies established by the United Nations Security Coordinator;
- improve security awareness and practices of field staff and family dependants as they travel to, within or between duty stations.

• **Programme Design Manual (PDM)**

The shift to a Country Programme-based approach, along with increased decentralization, has required a range of new policies and operational guidelines to be developed. The Programme Design Manual (PDM) covers all WFP intervention categories. The PDM links directly to the latest supporting documentation, including guidelines, procedures and proformas. Existing exclusively in electronic format, all parts of the Manual can be updated

at any time, with the revised version available on-line within 12 hours to anyone with Internet access. Additionally, an updated CD-ROM version is issued every two months and distributed routinely to all field offices. Access to knowledge is key to effective programme design. In order to ensure efficiency, the Manual is updated constantly to account for feedback coming from the field and to incorporate recommendations made by in-house task forces, such as the Food Aid and Development (FAAD) Task Force.

• **Management** WFP developed a new eight-day Management Training Programme which includes modules on Change Management, Performance Management, Food Aid and Development, Management of Complex Emergencies, Managing Ourselves and Personnel Working under Prolonged Periods of Stress, FMIP Activities, and Procurement. By the end of 1999, training had been provided to 112 staff members.

• **Needs Assessment** The WFP Emergency Assessment Unit finalized the "Emergency Needs Assessment Guidelines" in October 1999. Training workshops were subsequently conducted using these new principles to enable a broader range of WFP staff to undertake needs assessments. The guidelines furnish staff with:

- the technical knowledge required to conduct Emergency Food Aid Needs Assessments;
- the ability to calculate household food aid needs;

- information on how to conduct “Household Food Economy Approach” and rapid participatory appraisals;
- nutritional information.

• **Food and Nutrition Handbook**

In 1999, WFP published a Food and Nutrition Handbook to make the Programme’s experience on essential food and nutrition issues accessible to a wider audience. The Handbook helps WFP staff assess and analyse the prevailing nutritional status of a given situation, decide whether food aid has a potential role in preventing or alleviating malnutrition, if present, and illustrates how to design and implement appropriate interventions in such cases.

• **Environmental Review Guidelines**

In the first half of the year, guidelines were issued to assist staff with the implementation of WFP’s environmental policy entitled, “WFP and the Environment — Issues and Priorities” that was approved by WFP’s Executive Board in September 1998. These directives outline the steps required to ensure that environmental considerations are factored into all phases of project programming, implementation and monitoring, while at the same time it provide tools relevant for field use, including checklists and sample terms of references.

Involving Local Communities

WFP has introduced a number of initiatives to strengthen community participation in the provision of food aid.

In southern Sudan, WFP uses a participatory, community-based approach to target and distribute food to the most vulnerable households. Committee members, 50 percent of whom are women, are elected or appointed from the community. This approach has increased women’s participation in food aid management, and has been successful in ensuring more equitable food distribution. Nevertheless, reliance on participatory, community-based targeting and distribution has also raised a number of difficult issues:

- Committees do not necessarily represent all people in the area and some qualifying for food aid have been excluded from distributions;
- Due to different cultural perceptions, WFP and local leaders have not always shared an understanding regarding who within the community should be considered among the most vulnerable;
- Community structures are unable to resist pressure for redistribution and diversion of food during periods of conflict or food shortages.

Consequently, in 1999 WFP commissioned an independent analysis of its targeting and distribution systems in southern Sudan. Following that review, WFP has taken a number of actions to address these concerns by:

- Establishing more representative committees that reflect the interests of marginalized groups;



- Introducing greater flexibility during distribution to accommodate cultural perceptions of need;
- Training local staff to improve WFP’s responsiveness to cultural issues.

In **Peru**, WFP assistance to organized farming communities (*comunidades campesinas*) includes training community members in financial management (e.g., management of revolving credit funds), as well as natural resource management designed to improve soil conservation, agricultural and forestry techniques.



Communities thus empowered to invest in their future are motivated to maintain this investment after food aid is withdrawn. When surveyed, participants rank training as the most important benefit derived from the project.

In 1999, WFP and the **Society for International Development (SID)** launched a joint initiative to give greater prominence to the issue of food security and the steps that communities can take to help

themselves overcome hunger. Known as “Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods: Local Innovations Against Hunger”, this initiative will help place hunger and poverty as central issues on national and international agendas. With support from WFP, SID uses its extensive network of concerned individuals and organizations to:

- Document initiatives that contribute to food security generated at the local level;
- Share information among a variety of groups and organizations regarding the successful outcome of these efforts;
- Bring to the attention of decision-makers the experiences, innovations, and also constraints that communities face in achieving food security;
- Raise the profile of hunger and food security issues.

Institutional Streamlining

As a part of WFP’s continuing efforts to strengthen and streamline internal operating procedures, a number of new initiatives were developed while others were improved upon or refined.

Office of the Inspector-General In 1999, the Office of the Inspector-General (OEDI) issued reports on eight inspections and investigations, which included two follow-up reports on prior work. The reports addressed issues such as food losses, security of food in warehouses, contributions to safety of staff, procurement fraud, harassment, abuse of power, advice on organizational structure, and the proper utilization of communications facilities such as e-mail and Internet. By sharing knowledge

obtained from its activities, OEDI played a preventive role for WFP and worked closely with other units to identify vulnerable areas and issue new guidelines. In cooperation with the United States government, OEDI organized an intensive inter-agency training seminar on investigation that focused on lessons learned and was attended by 14 United Nations agencies.

Office of Internal Audit The Office of Internal Audit (OEDA) continued its efforts to increase transparency and accountability. The automated in-house Audit Tracking System (ATS) was fully operational in 1999. ATS is used to store data on all audit activities, monitor the implementation of recommendations made by offices, and facilitate the analysis of trends and causes for audit observations. In addition to ATS, the risk assessment model developed in 1996 was updated and used to select seven country offices for audit in 1999. A total of 221 audit recommendations were issued, including 82 relating to the previous year.


At headquarters, OEDA conducted an extensive audit of computer operations, including a review of Y2K preparedness, plus a number of reviews on the following:

- Implementation of the Landside Transport, Shipping and Handling (LTSH) model;
- Non-food Item Procurement Manual;
- FMIP, including the development of Systems, Applications and Products (SAP) for data processing;
- Local external audits of monetized funds;
- Foreign exchange management;
- Selection of investment managers.

Strengthening Communication A major challenge for WFP in 1999 was to ensure efficient emergency responses to crises. Towards this end, two Fast Information Technology and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Teams (FITTEST) were established in Africa and Asia. New telecommunications equipment worth US\$2.4 million was purchased and a total of 56 technical missions were fielded throughout the year to provide emergency response assistance or improve local telecommunications facilities and standards. Based on this experience, workshops and training sessions were held to ensure that staff skills were properly updated to enable effective use of WFP's telecommunications facilities.

In recent years, WFP has developed a unique, inexpensive and simple e-mail system known as the Deep Field Mailing System (DFMS), which permits various forms of data (spreadsheets, memoranda, commodity tracking information and even digital images) to be exchanged via radio from either fixed offices or mobile units. The use of radio prevents communications from having to depend on public infrastructures, such as telephone lines or Internet providers, and is far cheaper than running e-mail over satellite-telephones, often the only alternative.

1999 was the first year in which WFP employed DFMS during the initial phases



of emergency operations. WFP telecommunications specialists were among the first staff deployed to crisis areas such as Central America, Kosovo, Ethiopia and East Timor where they established vital communications systems at a time when telephone lines were not in function. In East Timor, DFMS was an integral part of a complex inter-agency exercise, with WFP providing e-mail and operational telecommunications services to most of the humanitarian community. DFMS and related local wireless extensions delivered cost-free mail and information to seven United Nations agencies and nine NGOs, and served as the backbone for expansion of WFP's regional information network.

Also during the year, WFP began implementing the Enhanced Telecommunications Network (ETNET) project, which will improve existing telecommunications structures in more than 20 field offices, providing fast, reliable, and cost-effective communications, including voice, data and, in limited locations, video connections. WFP is collaborating with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in the installation of six of the sites.

WFPgo The WFP internal Web site known as WFP Global Office (WFPgo) was developed in 1999 to provide WFP offices, wherever they are located, with easy access to all official documents, especially manuals and guidelines, circulars and directives. The Web site is also available in CD-ROM and updated every two months for offices in countries

where Internet access is poor or non-existent.

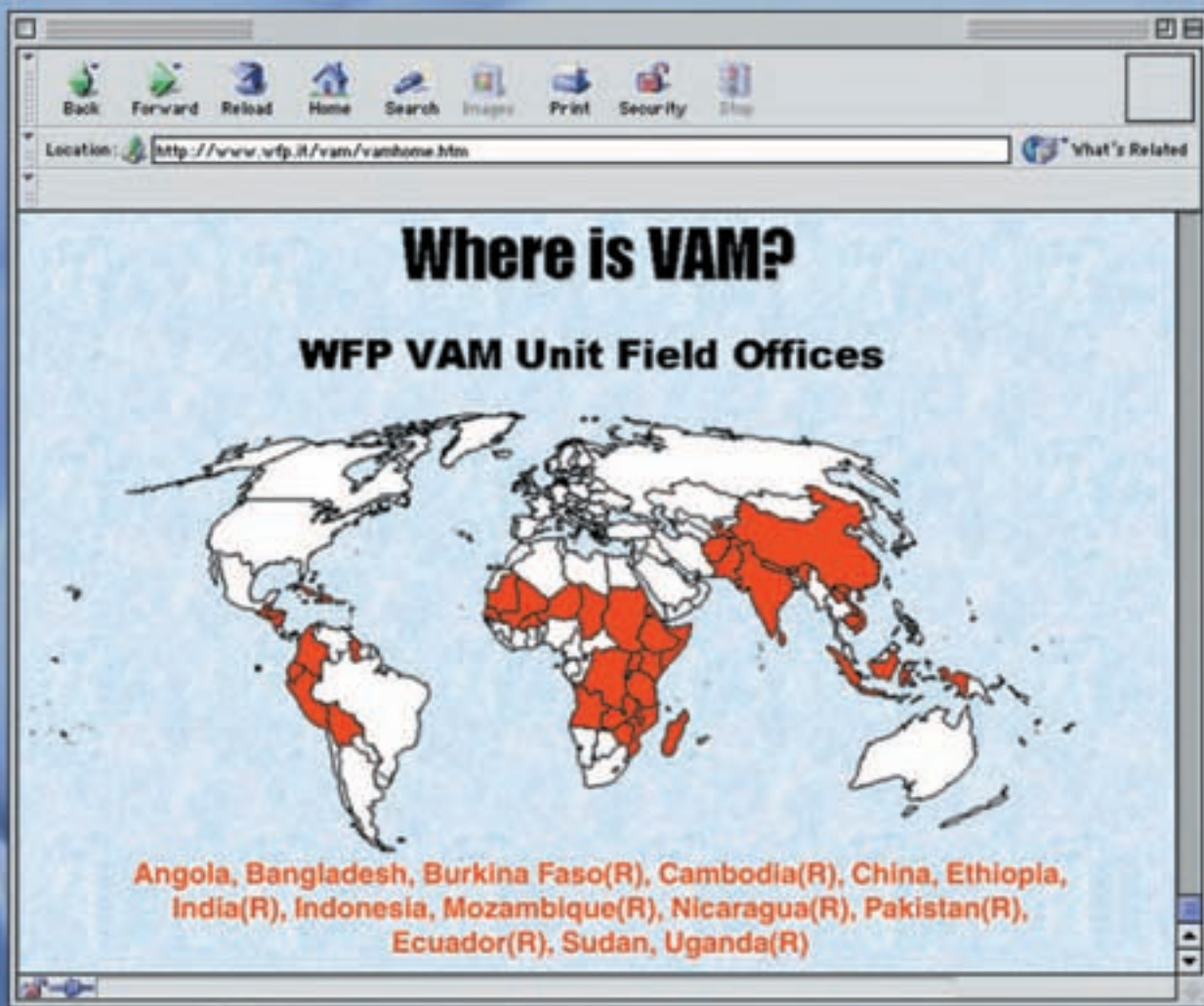
Strengthening Targeting through Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) The large-scale disruption and rapidly changing circumstances that accompany disasters create new information needs and information consumers literally overnight. The locations and numbers of people affected, the extent and distribution of damage, the identification of resources and needs, the locations of assistance projects, and the factors influencing the security of affected populations and assistance workers all become crucial. In 1999, WFP's VAM Unit played a critical role supporting major WFP relief operations in Kosovo, East Timor, China and Viet Nam.

In such **relief operations**, experienced VAM staff help local officers collect, sort, analyse and interpret available data to direct the flow of aid activities. VAM also helps identify information requirements in advance and coordinates its work with that of other agencies, using, as far as possible, a common framework to avoid duplication of effort in terms of assessments and reporting. As emergencies shift into recovery phases, the VAM database provides a basis for planning follow-up activities.

The data gathered by the VAM Units in the field offices are also integrated into the planning process of WFP **development activities** and ensure that the activities are targeted to the most food-insecure areas, as well as the most food-insecure households.

The level of resources required to ensure that information is available, accurate and timely should not be underestimated. While costly, between two and ten percent of overall programme expenditure, experience has shown that without solid data on which to base programme resource allocation decisions, up to 15 percent of food supplies do not end up where and when they are needed most.

The Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) Programme, which originated as a specific recommendation of the World Food Summit in 1996, calls on the United Nations agencies, together with the broader development community, to generate better information on the incidents and factors contributing to food and nutritional insecurity. WFP's VAM





Locally-based Data Systems in Afghanistan

Unit has played a constructive role in the Inter-Agency Working Group on FIVIMS, contributing financial resources, technical support, and, in several countries, leading FIVIMS activities. VAM is present in 22 of the 42 country-level FIVIMS initiatives identified to date.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluations carried out by WFP in 1999 concentrated on relief efforts, resulting in the evaluation of three emergency and one protracted relief operation during the course of the year. Three additional thematic evaluations were also completed, two relating to relief assistance, while the third examined WFP-NGO partnerships. Moreover, development projects in one country programme and one country portfolio were evaluated to identify new ways to support the restructuring of WFP and to modify those practices that do not enhance the process.

WFP is now entering a period in which the second generation of Country Strategy Outlines (CSOs) and Country Programmes are under preparation. Based on conclusions derived from the initial reviews, Country Programme evaluations will need to focus on progress towards achieving the higher-level objectives of the CSOs, rather than assessing individual activities in isolation. Standardized terms of reference are needed to ensure a common comparative approach for measuring results in Country Programme evaluations.

In 1997, the WFP VAM Unit and country office in Afghanistan, with the financial support of the Netherlands and the technical collaboration of Save the Children Fund (SCF) UK, initiated a project to improve the understanding of food security in Afghanistan. In particular, the project set out to determine:

- *which areas of the country were the most food-insecure;*
- *within these areas, which groups of people were the most food-insecure;*
- *in case of emergency — earthquake, drought, or displacement — how many people would become food insecure in any given area;*
- *what ration different household types would require;*
- *what total tonnage would be necessary.*

On the basis of this information, WFP has been able to predict the effects of crop failure or price increases on the poorer populations in different parts of the country: whether relief food is required, who should receive it, and how much. Information from food-insecure rural areas was used in 1999 to define beneficiary categories, ration scales and tonnage in situations of earthquake, blockades, internal displacement and drought, as well as to re-target relief distributions in urban areas.

A WFP/Afghanistan VAM database was developed to improve accuracy and reduce the time needed to calculate food requirements for different households when changes in production, prices and population occur. There are still areas in which the country office is improving the data collection system. Information is collected primarily by and from men. Despite an initial breakthrough in talking to females, the project teams have had very limited success in including the voices of women in their assessments.

FOLLOW-UP TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Fourth World Conference on Women: From Beijing to Beijing+5

At the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, WFP presented a set of Commitments to Women (1996-2001) setting both quantitative and qualitative goals for future action. In the following year, WFP established several institutional mechanisms within the organization to facilitate the implementation of these Commitments. These mechanisms included the creation of a Gender Task Force at headquarters, gender focal points in all field offices, and a Gender Unit for technical support and regional training seminars. Special measures have also been taken to increase the targeting of women in all WFP programmes. Despite these efforts, WFP still faces challenges in reaching more women in the future.

A Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Commitments to Women carried out in 1998 showed that WFP can do more still to address the strategic needs of women. Based on the conclusions of this Mid-Term Review, WFP is modifying many of its practices to ensure gender mainstreaming. A special checklist has been developed to measure progress towards meeting the Commitments when evaluating projects, while field offices have also updated Gender Action Plans in accordance with the recommendations of the review.

Gender equality goes beyond numerical outputs to qualitative outcomes and impact.


Defining actions to enhance gender-specific empowerment and developing tools to implement them remain a challenge for WFP staff and its partners in both development and relief activities.

To offset the potential danger inherent in conflict situations where women may, at times, be in physical peril simply for being in possession of valuable assets such as food aid received from WFP, the organization is now more cautious when choosing the food ration to be distributed, the time and place of its delivery, and is mindful to implement additional security measures to better ensure the safety of women beneficiaries.

World Summit for Social Development: Copenhagen+5

WFP development activities correspond directly to issues addressed at the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995.

WFP's strategic approach to promote development, as outlined in the Enabling Development policy, focuses on overcoming the vicious cycle of hunger and poverty that prevents the poor from taking advantage of social and economic development opportunities. WFP uses food aid as an instrument to enable the poor to gain and preserve assets. Special efforts are made to ensure that every intervention is designed to open up development opportunities for the very poorest,



especially women, and to leave behind lasting assets.

WFP's experience illustrates the critical role of participatory approaches. Women farmers, and particularly women heads of households, have gradually been more involved in their local community associations. However, experience also demonstrates that more efforts are needed to overcome the resistance encountered as women become more actively involved in such activities.

WFP also works in the health sector, supporting health projects and providing food rations to low-income women and children taking part in health services and care offered at mother and child health centres. Collaboration and partnerships with other agencies and organizations have been critical factors in ensuring that adequate services are provided at the centres where food serves as an incentive to women to bring themselves and their children for health care.

Education for All Summit: Jomtien+10

The Education for All Summit held in 1990 in Jomtien, Thailand, focused the world's attention on the urgent need to provide basic education for every child, youth and adult and to equip them with basic life-skills.

In line with this initiative, WFP is a long-time supporter of education through its school feeding programmes. Since 1995, following the Fourth World Conference on

Women in Beijing, WFP reinforced its commitment to education by allocating 50 percent of its school feeding resources to girls in an effort to help eliminate the gender gap in primary education. Education and training, especially for women and girls, are one of the five principal objectives of WFP's Enabling Development Policy.

Progress on the World Food Summit

All of WFP's policies and programmes are aimed at implementing the World Food Summit (WFS) goal of reducing the number of undernourished people in the world.

In areas of conflict, WFP supports peace-building measures through strategies designed to empower people, especially women, and help repair the social destruction caused by war and civil strife. For example, in Ethiopia and Sudan, WFP helps women by distributing food directly to them or through community groups where women are well represented. In Uganda, WFP supports women and youth groups to create community assets, in an effort to re-establish the *Acholi* tradition of "working together".

The key to meeting the WFS goals is through development activities that allow people to build and maintain lasting assets. However, with the decline in development resources and increased focus placed on emergency interventions, WFP's contribution to realizing these goals has been somewhat stymied.

WFP relies on partnerships to ensure that food assistance is coupled with other resources to help people combat hunger.

WFP is an active participant in the UNDG, the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) and the IASC. Particularly important to WFP is strengthened collaboration between the three Rome-based United Nations agencies — the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Fund for

Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

A key principle governing WFP's Enabling Development policy is the use of food to meet not only immediate consumption needs, but also longer-term developmental goals. WFP interventions give priority to the needs of women and children, who are the most vulnerable to lasting damage caused by inadequate nutrition.

ENABLING DEVELOPMENT

Since May 1999, following the WFP's Executive Board's approval of the Enabling Development policy, a number of WFP regional meetings have helped staff gain skills necessary to bring WFP's development portfolio in line with the Executive Board's policy guidance on food aid and development. Workshops have been held in Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Egypt, Mali, Peru, Sri Lanka and Uganda which were attended by WFP management and programme staff, and on some occasions by international and national NGO partners and recipient governments. At the workshops, standardized guidelines were developed for reviewing ongoing development activities, thereby formulating a new generation of Country Programmes and development projects. Topics covered at these workshops included targeting food-insecure populations, coordinating and establishing partnerships within the humanitarian community, ensuring adequate logistical programming and pre-positioning of aid, enhancing cost-effectiveness, encouraging community participation, and focusing on gender concerns.

The Food Aid and Development (FAAD) Task Force is currently developing strategies by which to address areas identified for improvement, while WFP's VAM staff have facilitated training through seminars held in Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique and Sri Lanka, as well as a global meeting in Rome, to illustrate the usefulness of VAM tools vis-à-vis food security and vulnerability analysis, and improved targeting of food aid in development.

WFP and the Environment



WFP's environmental policies and guidelines promote sustainable natural resource management, while its environmental review process identifies potential risks to the environment and the means by which to help alleviate environmental degradation.

Nearly 50 percent of WFP's development projects are aimed at averting environmental degradation. Through these projects, WFP has contributed to the international effort to combat desertification and land degradation.

For example, the devastating landslides that accompanied Hurricane Mitch have been attributed to large-scale deforestation and inadequate farming practices, which left many areas vulnerable to soil erosion. To mitigate future environmental damage, the PRRO for the Central America region includes reforestation and watershed management activities, including fuelwood production and the construction of soil conservation works. Also, to reduce cooking times and therefore the amount of wood required to prepare meals, WFP will encourage the use of fuel-efficient stoves and the milling of grains and cereal. Food-for-training activities will also address forestry and environmental topics.



Annual Report 1999 Annexes



Annex 1: WFP GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE, 1996-99

	1996	1997	1998	1999 ¹
1. Total food aid deliveries (in million tons - cereals in grain equivalent)	7,2	7,4	8,3	14,5
Cereals	6,3	6,5	7,3	13,0
Non-cereals	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,5
2. Food aid procurement in developing countries (percent of total)	17,0	18,3	16,8	7,4
3. Food aid deliveries by channel (percent of total)				
Bilateral	44,9	30,0	40,0	55,0
Multilateral (WFP representing more than 95 percent)	35,9	42,4	33,3	28,9
NGOs	19,1	27,6	26,7	16,1
4. Food aid deliveries by category (percent of total)				
Programme	39,5	24,0	32,9	51,0
Relief	37,1	44,9	36,0	32,3
Project	23,5	31,1	31,0	16,7
5. Food aid deliveries by region (percent of total)				
Sub-Saharan Africa	35,8	33,5	34,1	19,6
Asia	27,7	38,2	39,1	33,8
Eastern Europe and CIS	18,1	14,4	10,5	36,5
Latin America and the Caribbean	10,5	8,8	12,0	6,9
Middle East and North Africa	7,8	5,0	4,3	3,2
6. Food aid deliveries by country special status category (percent of total)				
Deliveries to developing countries	90,3	91,1	93,5	63,9
Deliveries to low-income, food-deficit countries	81,7	86,8	86,4	61,5
Deliveries to least developed countries	46,3	48,2	45,2	30,4
7. Total cereal food aid deliveries expressed as a percentage of:				
World cereal production	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,7
World cereal imports ²	3,0	3,0	3,4	5,8
8. Cereal food aid deliveries to LIFDCs expressed as a percentage of:				
LIFDC cereal production	0,7	0,7	0,8	1,0
LIFDC cereal imports ²	7,6	7,4	9,0	11,6

¹ 1999 data are provisional.

² Import statistics refer to July/June periods ending in the reported years, except for rice, which refer to the calendar year shown.

Sources: WFP (INTERFAIS), April 2000, and FAO, Food Outlook, February 2000.

Annex 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)

	1996		1997		1998 ²		1999 ²	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
GRAND TOTAL	1 077 309	100	1 081 148	100	1 237 547	100	1 430 507	100
DEVELOPMENT	279 091	26	332 692	31	254 319	21	246 464	17
Agricultural and rural development	134 276		185 346		133 855		139 879	
Agricultural production	116 037		159 466		99 780		109 029	
Food reserves	821		(143)		2		0	
Rural infrastructure	16 059		19 725		29 465		24 325	
Settlement	1 359		6 298		4 608		6 525	
Human resource development	144 815		147 346		120 464		106 584	
MCH and primary schools	122 678		107 465		97 841		87 029	
Literacy training and other education	22 137		39 881		22 623		19 555	
RELIEF	737 655	68	703 366	65	915 500	74	1 089 356	76
Emergency	488 779		469 029		696 990		797 429	
Drought/crop failures	20 255		65 817		235 372		182 808	
Man-made disasters	442 267		285 215		359 207		488 663	
Sudden natural disasters	26 257		117 997		102 411		125 958	
PRRO	248 876		234 337		218 510		291 928	
Protracted displaced person operations	157 558		132 992		122 361		226 201	
Protracted refugee operations	91 318		101 345		96 149		65 727	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	18 457	2	20 654	2	34 111	3	34 148	2
TRUST FUNDS³	31 124	3	11 077	1	23 920	2	53 965	4
OTHER⁴	10 982	1	13 359	1	9 697	1	6 574	0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	553 323	100	501 691	100	646 925	100	633 021	100
Percentage of all regions	51		46		52		44	
DEVELOPMENT	90 149	16	96 912	19	81 035	13	83 658	13
Agricultural and rural development	25 067		45 522		41 333		46 557	
Agricultural production	19 958		36 623		27 839		33 121	
Food reserves	821		(143)		2		0	
Rural infrastructure	4 204		8 781		13 126		10 497	
Settlement	84		261		366		2 940	
Human resource development	65 082		51 390		39 702		37 101	
MCH and primary schools	58 584		45 318		33 944		34 443	
Literacy training and other education	6 498		6 072		5 758		2 658	
RELIEF	434 568	79	403 959	81	538 551	83	509 492	80
Emergency	256 564		256 717		371 064		317 147	
Drought/crop failures	20 200		64 192		56 566		51 243	
Man-made disasters	236 364		187 972		292 071		263 669	
Sudden natural disasters	0		4 553		22 427		2 235	

Annex 2 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)

	1996		1997		1998 ²		1999 ²	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
PRRO	178 004		147 242		167 487		192 345	
Protracted displaced person operations	106 926		64 080		89 698		152 846	
Protracted refugee operations	71 078		83 162		77 789		39 499	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	13 478	2	5 196	1	19 101	3	11 647	2
TRUST FUNDS³	15 128	3	(4 376)		8 238	1	28 224	4
ASIA	198 858	100	352 744	100	400 980	100	479 830	100
Percentage of all regions	18		33		32		34	
DEVELOPMENT	100 274	50	149 670	42	102 007	25	100 803	21
Agricultural and rural development	69 626		103 326		61 186		61 608	
Agricultural production	66 981		98 332		55 898		55 113	
Food reserves	0		0		0		0	
Rural infrastructure	2 687		4 994		5 274		6 499	
Settlement	(42)		0		14		(4)	
Human resource development	30 648		46 344		40 821		39 195	
MCH and primary schools	21 728		21 992		24 414		26 676	
Literacy training and other education	8 920		24 352		16 407		12 519	
RELIEF	89 243	45	194 623	55	294 246	73	370 195	77
Emergency	26 336		112 489		251 684		308 152	
Drought/crop failures	56		3		171 046		129 291	
Man-made disasters	23		2 032		3 942		104 486	
Sudden natural disasters	26 257		110 454		76 696		74 375	
PRRO	62 907		82 134		42 562		62 043	
Protracted displaced person operations	50 632		68 912		32 696		56 633	
Protracted refugee operations	12 275		13 222		9 866		5 410	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	0		1 243	0	1 064	0	5 317	1
TRUST FUNDS³	9 341	5	7 208	2	3 663	1	3 515	1
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	165 406	100	77 503	100	57 140	100	139 079	100
Percentage of all regions	15		7		5		10	
RELIEF	157 810	95	74 787	96	56 099	98	136 055	98
Emergency	157 810		74 787		56 099		122 645	
Man-made disasters	157 810		74 787		56 099		122 645	
PRRO	0		0		0		13 410	
Protracted displaced person operations	0		0		0		13 410	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	4 979	3	3 045	4	641	1	4 012	3
TRUST FUNDS³	2 617	2	(329)		400	1	(987)	

Annex 2 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)

	1996		1997		1998 ²		1999 ²	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Percentage of all regions	60 957	100	52 743	100	63 853	100	117 752	100
	6		5		5		8	
DEVELOPMENT	57 178	94	46 106	87	49 259	77	38 010	32
Agricultural and rural development	22 895		15 414		19 379		18 176	
Agricultural production	16 561		10 933		8 428		10 781	
Rural infrastructure	6 120		4 480		10 951		7 395	
Settlement	214		1		0		0	
Human resource development	34 283		30 692		29 880		19 834	
MCH and primary schools	32 049		29 211		29 893		19 801	
Literacy training and other education	2 234		1 481		(13)		33	
RELIEF	1 185	2	5 647	11	11 324	18	67 559	57
Emergency	1 383		5 633		11 324		50 779	
Drought/crop failures	0		1 621		7 750		1 377	
Man-made disasters	1 383		1 087		275		54	
Sudden natural disasters	0		2 925		3 299		49 348	
PRRO	(198)		14		0		16 780	
Protracted refugee operations	(198)		14		0		16 780	
TRUST FUNDS³	2 594	4	990	2	3 270	5	12 183	10
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA								
Percentage of all regions	87 786	100	83 106	100	58 956	100	54 251	100
	8		8		5		4	
DEVELOPMENT	31 491	36	40 002	48	22 018	37	23 993	44
Agricultural and rural development	16 689		21 081		11 958		13 539	
Agricultural production	12 537		13 577		7 615		10 015	
Rural infrastructure	3 049		1 469		114		(65)	
Settlement	1 103		6 035		4 229		3 589	
Human resource development	14 802		18 921		10 060		10 454	
MCH and primary schools	10 318		10 944		9 590		6 109	
Literacy training and other education	4 484		7 977		470		4 345	
RELIEF	54 851	62	24 350	29	15 284	26	6 055	11
Emergency	46 687		19 402		6 824		(1 295)	
Drought/crop failures	0		0		0		897	
Man-made disasters	46 687		19 337		6 824		(2 192)	
Sudden natural disasters	0		65		0		0	
PRRO	8 164		4 948		8 460		7 350	
Protracted displaced person operations	0		0		0		3 311	
Protracted refugee operations	8 164		4 948		8 460		4 038	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	0		11 170	13	13 305	23	13 172	24
TRUST FUNDS³	1 444	2	7 584	9	8 349	14	11 031	20

¹ Excludes programme support and administrative costs. In this table, Non-Food Items expenditures are included under "Trust Funds".

² Provisional figures.

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

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

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

Annex 3: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES' BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)

	1996					1997					1998 ²					1999 ²					
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	
SUB-SAHARIAN AFRICA																					
Angola	0	60 031	6 603	162	66 797	0	53 869	6 133	(307)	59 694	832	27 984	9 366	348	38 532	1 530	87 770	4 064	883	94 248	
Benin	2 803	691	0	94	3 588	4 279	17	0	76	4 373	4 555	0	0	254	4 809	820	(38)	0	76	858	
Botswana	2 968	(6)	0	(1)	2 961	44	0	0	(45)	(1)	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	
Burkina Faso	5 008	1 487	0	228	6 724	4 444	1 109	0	48	5 602	7 339	26	0	766	8 132	5 057	(26)	0	48	5 079	
Burundi ³	526	(330)	0	91	286	(38)	60	0	(242)	(219)	210	168	0	(307)	70	2 532	106	0	280	2 918	
Cameroon	1 578	0	0	0	1 578	805	0	0	0	804	67	2 684	0	14	2 766	4 007	1 493	0	0	5 499	
Cape Verde	6 937	0	0	(1)	6 935	2 951	0	0	(5)	2 946	1 934	0	0	40	1 974	96	0	0	0	97	
Central African Republic	(7)	(31)	0	114	74	1 168	(73)	0	19	1 114	766	0	0	39	805	1 153	(3)	0	28	1 178	
Chad	13 747	0	0	65	13 812	3 152	3 071	0	(2)	6 221	2 490	1 985	0	85	4 561	2 721	(430)	0	0	2 291	
Comoros	(309)	0	0	0	(309)	(129)	0	0	0	(129)	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	149	
Congo ³	16	(2)	0	0	14	(46)	(24)	0	0	(70)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 007	0	0	5 007	
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the ³	0	(593)	0	4 132	3 538	273	(4 447)	0	358	(3 815)	337	197	0	62	597	1 478	11 912	0	927	14 318	
Côte d'Ivoire ³	5 951	(1)	0	23	5 974	3 120	0	0	(23)	3 097	831	0	0	1 009	1 840	877	0	0	1 687	2 564	
Djibouti	224	817	0	(2)	1 038	14	2 247	0	9	2 271	225	1 150	0	8	1 383	(14)	2 256	0	0	2 242	
Equatorial Guinea	45	0	0	0	45	(240)	0	0	(32)	(272)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
Eritrea	5	(2 517)	0	(17)	(2 528)	(85)	(1 587)	0	(687)	(2 360)	0	71	0	253	324	0	2 374	0	69	2 444	
Ethiopia	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	28 796	56 970	0	3 143	88 909	
Gambia	904	0	0	0	904	2 020	0	0	47	2 067	2 617	0	0	0	2 617	1 249	0	0	0	1 249	
Ghana ³	106	(515)	0	13	(394)	1 834	(767)	0	(12)	1 054	1 474	0	0	142	1 617	1 123	132	0	88	1 343	
Guinea ³	841	(14)	0	0	826	(163)	0	0	0	(163)	1 301	691	0	0	1 992	508	4 943	0	0	5 452	
Guinea-Bissau	4 463	(6)	0	0	4 456	1 970	0	0	(3)	1 967	(46)	3 589	0	0	3 543	(408)	6 977	0	0	6 569	
Kenya	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	3 286	12 066	0	20 481	35 833	
Lesotho	4 485	1 805	0	499	6 790	3 411	20	0	(8)	3 423	2 881	2	0	9	2 893	1 476	(1)	0	286	1 761	
Liberia ³	0	68 937	430	(406)	68 962	0	19 698	289	(257)	19 730	1 009	40 369	2 030	284	43 694	8	43 855	1 793	14	45 672	
Madagascar	1 530	(16)	0	121	1 635	2 504	295	0	9	2 809	2 769	134	0	26	2 930	1 138	67	0	116	1 322	
Malawi	3 436	4 367	0	86	7 890	2 372	(767)	0	(651)	953	1 996	1 591	0	209	3 797	2 164	8 902	0	38	11 105	
Mali	4 000	0	0	17	4 017	2 956	4 435	0	0	7 392	1 823	3 027	0	169	5 020	1 562	674	0	(67)	2 169	
Mauritania	1 583	3 523	0	20	5 127	4 371	5 760	0	(13)	10 118	2 620	97	0	74	2 792	1 819	(700)	0	1 765	2 884	
Mauritius	91	0	0	0	91	12	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	2	63	0	0	0	63	
Mozambique	(99)	12 930	0	156	12 987	1 138	4 884	0	(971)	5 050	4 961	4 602	0	1 808	11 372	3 282	1 664	0	(1 326)	3 621	

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)

	1996					1997					1998 ²					1999 ²					
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ³	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	
Namibia	866	(136)	0	0	730	0	(4)	0	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	0	502
Niger	6 632	0	0	39	6 672	8 166	0	0	57	8 224	6 092	0	0	270	6 363	1 912	0	0	(5)	1 906	
Nigeria	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda ³	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	985	89 406	300	(324)	90 368	
Sao Tome and Principe	263	0	0	0	263	225	0	0	0	225	528	0	0	0	528	189	0	0	0	189	
Senegal	1 627	(68)	0	270	1 829	2 628	(366)	0	141	2 403	3 056	0	0	342	3 399	3 920	8 418	0	107	12 446	
Sierra Leone	496	13 323	226	(142)	13 903	(310)	11 529	(133)	0	11 085	0	23 742	38	50	23 830	39	1 351	2 085	98	3 574	
Somalia	0	4 277	120	601	4 999	0	8 070	825	89	8 985	0	22 535	589	812	23 937	0	15 148	174	(178)	15 144	
Sudan	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	2 541	127 846	3 179	(74)	133 492	
Swaziland	0	1 898	0	0	1 898	0	108	0	0	108	0	(17)	0	0	(17)	0	14	0	0	14	
Tanzania ³	(12)	(340)	0	5 603	5 250	(35)	12 572	0	(571)	11 964	942	13 529	0	(619)	13 852	506	6 141	50	(10)	6 687	
Togo	57	240	0	0	298	0	(18)	0	0	(17)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Uganda ³	1 833	12 168	0	141	14 143	2 357	29 053	0	(66)	31 344	216	30 123	0	29	30 369	1 756	13 093	0	44	14 894	
Zambia	2 299	1 319	0	282	3 901	674	1 351	0	(70)	1 955	2 930	5 585	0	(16)	8 498	5 468	1 446	0	20	6 935	
Zimbabwe	0	(52)	0	0	(52)	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	
Not specified	0	0	34	0	34	0	0	43	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL REGION	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	83 658	509 491	11 647	28 223	633 020	
ASIA																					
Afghanistan	0	41 672	0	367	42 040	0	50 983	0	(428)	50 555	0	18 404	0	(303)	18 100	0	41 917	0	(9)	41 908	
Bangladesh	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	29 766	32 200	0	(914)	61 052	
Bhutan	1 675	0	0	432	2 108	1 892	0	0	41	1 933	1 320	0	0	228	1 549	1 335	0	0	(15)	1 320	
Cambodia	0	8 594	0	4 885	13 479	0	15 283	0	(1 070)	14 212	0	11 857	0	214	12 072	0	13 623	0	116	13 740	
China	22 416	0	0	0	22 416	38 152	0	0	0	38 152	15 323	9 204	0	0	24 528	14 053	42 454	0	2 745	59 253	
East Timor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 298	4 945	0	9 243	
India	28 352	0	0	825	29 177	23 642	0	0	176	23 818	23 760	0	0	132	23 892	27 049	168	0	165	27 383	
Indonesia	(58)	(2)	0	0	(60)	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	81 553	0	0	81 553	15	13 395	0	0	13 411	
Korea D.P.R. of	0	22 183	0	215	22 398	0	99 300	0	5 360	104 661	0	125 806	0	611	126 418	0	214 073	0	(17)	214 056	
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0	4 042	0	447	4 490	0	11 155	0	832	11 988	0	2 083	0	0	2 083	0	(228)	0	(74)	(302)	

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)

	1996					1997					1998 ²					1999 ²					
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ³	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	
Malaysia	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	0	0	0	1 335	1 335	0	0	0	1 564	1 564	0	33	0	1 282	1 316	0	17	0	1 397	1 414	0
Nepal	5 309	7 116	0	51	12 476	4 526	5 767	0	(1)	10 292	4 591	6 605	0	154	11 352	7 252	3 921	0	181	11 356	0
Pakistan	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	10 051	2 249	379	(69)	12 610	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	82	82	0	0	(8)	0	(8)	0
Philippines	(20)	7	0	0	(13)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	2 135	336	0	76	2 544	1 261	2 626	0	0	3 887	969	2 403	0	128	3 501	2 648	2 046	0	17	4 712	0
Thailand	0	0	0	(15)	(15)	0	908	0	0	907	0	3 812	0	0	3 812	0	(124)	0	0	(124)	0
Viet Nam	11 860	254	0	521	12 637	13 846	0	0	94	13 940	11 244	168	0	(1)	11 411	8 629	180	0	(8)	8 801	0
TOTAL REGION	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	100 803	370 195	5 317	3 514	479 830	0
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS																					
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 533	0	0	3 533	0	396	0	0	396	0	(85)	0	0	(85)	0
Armenia	0	3 042	0	315	3 358	0	2 890	0	(1)	2 888	0	6 084	0	(14)	6 070	0	4 776	0	20	4 796	0
Azerbaijan	0	4 253	0	9	4 263	0	3 472	0	0	3 472	0	3 441	0	0	3 441	0	8 119	0	0	8 119	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	(15)	(15)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	2 967	0	17	2 984	0	4 783	0	(9)	4 773	0	2 988	0	0	2 988	0	6 363	0	0	6 363	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	(52)	0	0	(52)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	(81)	(81)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	2 794	0	0	2 794	0	1 188	0	0	1 188	0	(10)	0	0	(10)	0	238	0	0	238	0
Tajikistan	0	9 549	0	0	9 549	0	12 903	0	0	12 903	0	8 211	0	0	8 211	0	9 651	0	0	9 652	0
Yugoslavia, Former	0	134 578	230	2 334	137 144	0	46 668	749	(298)	47 120	0	34 987	57	414	35 459	0	106 991	4 076	(1 007)	110 061	0
Not specified	0	675	4 748	0	5 424	0	(654)	2 295	0	1 641	0	0	583	0	583	0	0	(65)	0	(65)	0
TOTAL REGION	0	157 810	4 979	2 616	165 406	0	74 786	3 045	(328)	77 503	0	56 099	640	399	57 139	0	136 054	4 011	(986)	139 079	0
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																					
Antigua and Barbuda	451	0	0	0	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	3 968	0	0	51	4 020	10 765	0	0	177	10 942	4 437	0	0	149	4 586	5 008	0	0	1 310	6 319	0
Brazil	133	0	0	0	133	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)

	1996					1997					1998 ²					1999 ²				
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ³	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total
Colombia	1 853	0	0	4	1 857	64	0	0	4	69	1 594	0	0	0	1 594	1 794	941	0	0	2 736
Costa Rica	833	0	0	44	878	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	9 431	0	0	692	10 123	4 413	2 925	0	(1)	7 337	2 236	1 391	0	51	3 678	4 262	756	0	246	5 265
Dominica	219	0	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	2 993	0	0	203	3 196	1 823	0	0	13	1 837	5 008	0	0	603	5 611	1 019	3 743	0	728	5 491
Ecuador	2 980	0	0	4	2 984	1 813	0	0	(2)	1 810	4 979	185	0	3	5 168	3 086	3	0	0	3 089
El Salvador ⁶	4 560	0	0	31	4 592	1 456	0	0	2	1 458	5 320	0	0	28	5 348	2 863	0	0	2 703	5 567
Grenada	457	0	0	0	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala ⁶	7 977	0	0	342	8 319	5 653	981	0	12	6 756	4 100	274	0	232	4 608	4 412	53	0	(23)	4 442
Guyana	3 894	0	0	138	4 032	997	0	0	45	1 042	815	0	0	0	815	1 005	0	0	0	1 005
Haiti	2 563	1 383	0	459	4 405	2 815	1 666	0	194	4 676	3 223	478	0	1 524	5 226	3 370	(14)	0	275	3 630
Honduras ⁶	2 514	0	0	32	2 547	3 877	0	0	91	3 969	5 296	0	0	105	5 401	2 570	217	0	2 226	5 013
Jamaica	618	0	0	64	682	1 411	0	0	50	1 461	(12)	0	0	1	(10)	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	289	(198)	0	0	91	(14)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua ⁶	5 073	0	0	429	5 502	6 631	59	0	239	6 930	5 964	8 994	0	484	15 443	2 554	61 809	0	1 361	65 725
Panama	1 063	0	0	48	1 111	764	0	0	27	792	278	0	0	13	291	(5)	0	0	0	(5)
Paraguay	1 469	0	0	0	1 469	504	0	0	0	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1 990	0	0	47	2 038	3 136	0	0	23	3 159	6 005	0	0	73	6 078	6 066	0	0	3 356	9 422
St Kitts and Nevis	430	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	49
St Lucia	947	0	0	0	947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St Vincent and the Gren.	462	0	0	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
TOTAL REGION	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	38 009	67 559	0	12 182	117 752

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Algeria	0	6 115	0	323	6 439	0	897	0	79	976	0	4 516	0	464	4 981	0	2 161	0	572	2 733
Egypt	1 731	0	0	39	1 770	6 196	0	0	0	6 196	4 225	0	0	1 125	5 351	3 689	0	0	105	3 795
Gaza/West Bank	1 438	500	0	134	2 073	1 713	211	0	(12)	1 911	4 551	5	0	0	4 557	2 470	118	0	0	2 588
Iran	0	2 122	0	40	2 162	0	3 735	0	0	3 735	0	3 299	0	0	3 299	0	895	0	0	895
Iraq*	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	0	1 193	13 172	10 347	24 713

Annex 3 (con.): WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)

	1996				1997				1998 ²				1999 ²			
	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	Develop- ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds ⁴	Total	
Jordan	5 487	0	0	23	5 510	4 824	(40)	0	(14)	4 769	1 990	0	0	0	1 990	
Lebanon	1 175	0	0	0	1 175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Morocco	689	0	0	0	689	4 314	0	0	0	4 314	407	0	0	0	407	
Syrian Arab Republic	6 619	(19)	0	11	6 611	10 519	0	0	0	10 519	5 756	0	0	0	5 756	
Tunisia	5 350	0	0	0	5 350	2 792	0	0	5	2 798	(88)	0	0	0	(88)	
Turkey	346	4	0	0	350	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Yemen	8 653	152	0	174	8 979	9 639	639	0	0	10 278	5 171	684	0	(1)	5 853	
TOTAL REGION	31 488	54 848	0	1 441	87 780	39 999	24 349	11 169	7 585	83 103	22 012	15 282	13 305	8 347	58 949	
ALL REGIONS	279 091	737 655	18 457	31 124	1 066 328	332 691	703 366	20 653	11 077	1 067 787	254 315	915 504	34 111	23 919	1 227 849	
OTHER⁵					10 982					13 359					9 697	
GRAND TOTAL					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 those incurred under the Great Lakes emergency operation in Burundi, Congo, DRK, Tanzania and Uganda. Expenditures reported under Liberia also cover those incurred under the Liberia regional refugee operation in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea.

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

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

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

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

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

**Annex 4 - Table 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND RELIEF OPERATIONS
BY COUNTRY, SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)**

	1996			1997			1998 ²			1999 ²		
	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	1 035 203	100.0	0.26	1 056 710	100.0	25.00	1 203 930	100.0	0.30	1 369 968	100.0	0.35
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY³												
Least developed countries	617 353	59.6	1.32	633 822	60.0	1.27	719 872	59.8	1.17	707 333	51.6	1.16
Low-income, food-deficit countries	770 472	74.4	0.25	807 729	76.4	0.26	1 078 741	89.6	0.31	1 187 563	86.7	0.35
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	538 194	52.0	1.34	506 067	47.9	1.14	638 687	53.1	1.41	604 797	44.1	1.35
Asia	189 515	18.3	0.07	345 535	32.7	0.13	397 316	33.0	0.13	476 315	34.8	0.16
Eastern Europe and CIS ⁴	162 790	15.7	0.82	77 832	7.4	0.38	56 740	4.7	1.05	140 066	10.2	0.77
Latin America and the Caribbean	58 363	5.6	0.14	51 753	4.9	0.10	60 583	5.0	0.20	105 569	7.7	0.73
Middle East and North Africa	86 342	8.3	0.28	75 523	7.1	0.24	50 603	4.2	0.21	43 220	3.2	0.17

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

2 Provisional figures.

3 Actual classifications for each year.

4 Relief only.

**Annex 4 - Table 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
BY COUNTRY, SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1996-99 (thousand dollars)**

	1996			1997			1998			1999 ²		
	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen- ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	279 091	100.0	0.08	332 692	100.0	0.09	254 319	100.0	0.07	246 464	100.0	0.07
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY³												
Least developed countries	119 695	42.9	0.30	161 679	48.6	0.37	127 332	50.1	0.26	121 333	49.2	0.24
Low-income, food-deficit countries	233 737	83.7	0.08	300 909	90.4	0.10	226 937	89.2	0.07	220 666	89.5	0.07
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	90 148	32.3	0.28	96 912	29.1	0.27	81 035	31.9	0.19	83 658	33.9	0.19
Asia	100 273	35.9	0.04	149 670	45.0	0.06	102 007	40.1	0.04	100 803	40.9	0.04
Latin America and the Caribbean	57 178	20.5	0.14	46 106	13.9	0.09	49 259	19.4	0.16	38 010	15.4	0.26
Middle East and North Africa	31 491	11.3	0.16	40 003	12.0	0.20	22 014	8.7	0.17	23 993	9.7	0.17

1 Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Also excluded are Non-Food Items and operational expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

2 Provisional

3 Actual classifications for each year.

Annex 5 - Table 1: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1999 BY DONOR (thousand dollars)

	Development	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others ¹	Total
Argentina (Private)		500					500
Australia	27 454	15 102		1 616	1 664		45 836
Austria	2 555	471	13	671			3 710
Belgium	998	3 542	998	4 570		674	10 782
Canada ²	45 210	27 970	8 400	5 414		6 403	93 397
Canada (Private) ³			264				264
China	1 150						1 150
Colombia	15						15
Croatia		1 160					1 160
Cuba				300			300
Czech Republic		590					590
Denmark	30 837	11 630	713	3 019		700	46 900
European Community	179	111 768		54 608	1 544		168 098
Egypt	200						200
Finland	10 357	3 455	541	357		634	15 345
France	6 863	12 146		8 087		597	27 693
Germany	28 960	8 752		14 430	365	582	53 089
Ghana	5						5
Greece		1					1
Hungary	65	9					74
Iceland	5						5
Ireland	1 249	2 140		1 308		323	5 021
Italy	2 735	6 930		6 036	4 758	357	20 817
Japan	13 500	51 882	700	35 992	3 156	1 208	106 438
Japan (Private/NGOs)	62	387		106	186		741
Jordan	42						42
Korea, Republic of				476		80	556
Luxembourg		130					130
Madagascar	270						270
Malaysia		100					100
Morocco	2	470					472
Nepal				101			101
Netherlands	337	29 648	3 900	18 912	750	1 456	55 003
New Zealand	321	203					523
NGOs (Other) ⁴		26					26
Norway	18 790	9 125	1 901	7 868	3 090	1 118	41 892
OPEC	140						140
OXFAM		50				35	85
Panama	1						1
Poland	200	454			30		684
Portugal	185	600		1 500			2 285
Private Donations (Other)	3	39		4			47
Saudi Arabia		5 192		750			5 942
Singapore		9					9
Slovakia	15	503					518
Slovenia	141						141
Spain	382	1 677		240	3	209	2 511
Sweden	6 279	10 878	3 000	6 421	1 533	304	28 415
Switzerland	1 342	11 031	1 713	7 805	1 346	1 079	24 316
Syria		33					33
Thailand		37					37
The Hunger Site	402	100					502
United Kingdom	480	16 443		1 613	5 690	58	24 284
United Kingdom (NGO)		142	5				147
UN	10		3	109		75	197
United States	66 394	442 748	2 000	199 270	7 492	953	718 856
United States (Private)	78	55		38			172
WFP (Special Events)		7		6			12
Bilateral Contributions ⁵	7 321	3 467			15 454	18 545	44 788
Total	275 535	791 603	24 153	381 627	47 060	35 390	1 555 369

¹ Includes JPOs and non-standard contributions.

² The annual contribution includes the reallocation of US\$ 24,102,000 from previous bilateral balances.

³ Outstanding bilateral balance reprogrammed under IRA.

⁴ Includes contributions from private sector/NGOs valued at less than US\$ 100,000.

⁵ Includes contributions to Iraq under SCR 986.

Annex 5 - Table 2: MAJOR DONORS' TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION IN 1999 (thousand dollars)

Rank	Total		Development		IEFR		IRA		PRRO		SO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	United States	718 856	United States	66 394	United States	442 748	Canada	8 400	United States	199 270	United States	7 492
2	European Community	168 098	Canada	45 210	European Community	111 768	Netherlands	3 900	European Community	54 608	United Kingdom	5 690
3	Japan	106 438	Denmark	30 837	Japan	51 882	Sweden	3 000	Japan	35 992	Italy	4 758
4	Canada ²	93 397	Germany	28 960	Netherlands	29 648	United States	2 000	Netherlands	18 912	Japan	3 156
5	Netherlands	55 003	Australia	27 454	Canada	27 970	Norway	1 901	Germany	14 430	Norway	3 090
6	Germany	53 089	Norway	18 790	United Kingdom	16 443	Switzerland	1 713	France	8 087	Australia	1 664
7	Denmark	46 900	Japan	13 500	Australia	15 102			Norway	7 868	European Community	1 544
8	Australia	45 836	Finland	10 357	France	12 146			Switzerland	7 805	Sweden	1 533
9	Norway	41 892	France	6 863	Denmark	11 630			Sweden	6 421	Switzerland	1 346
10	Sweden	28 415	Sweden	6 279	Switzerland	11 031			Italy	6 036		
11	France	27 693	Italy	2 735	Sweden	10 878			Canada	5 414		
12	Switzerland	24 316	Austria	2 555	Norway	9 125			Belgium	4 570		
13	United Kingdom	24 284	Switzerland	1 342	Germany	8 752			Denmark	3 019		
14	Italy	20 817	Ireland	1 249	Italy	6 930			Australia	1 616		
15	Finland	15 345	China	1 150	Saudi Arabia	5 192			United Kingdom	1 613		
16	Belgium	10 782			Belgium	3 542			Portugal	1 500		
17	Saudi Arabia	5 942			Finland	3 455			Ireland	1 308		
18	Ireland	5 021			Ireland	2 140						
19	Austria	3 710			Spain	1 677						
20	Spain	2 511			Croatia	1 160						
21	Portugal	2 285										
22	Croatia	1 160										
23	China	1 150										

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

2 The annual contribution includes the reallocation of US\$ 24,102,000 from previous bilateral balances.

WFP EXECUTIVE BOARD -1999

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