

ANNUAL REPORT 1993

"PEACEMAKERS FOR THE FUTURE"



World Food
Programme

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"PEACEMAKERS FOR THE FUTURE"

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Preface



1993 was a momentous time for the World Food Programme (WFP). In a year that marked the thirtieth anniversary of the start of its operations, the Programme provided the vital resource of food to 47 million poor and hungry people throughout the world.

WFP was faced with responding to the needs of poor people in an increasingly complex and turbulent world. Many millions were caught up in situations in which they produced insufficient food or had too little money to buy the food they needed.

With its dual role of providing development and relief assistance, WFP was more than ever in the forefront of the international community's attack on poverty and hunger. The Programme's resources and activities have grown to make WFP the largest source of grant assistance to developing countries within the United Nations system, the largest supporter of development projects involving and benefiting poor women, the largest provider of grant assistance for environmental protection and improvement, and the largest purchaser of food and services in developing countries, and thus the major supporter of South-South trade.

A key area of concern continues to be the greater integration of activities within what has come to be called the "emergency-development continuum", including disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, relief and rehabilitation. In his address to WFP staff in April 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, concisely and graphically described the challenge ahead as follows: "Emergencies require

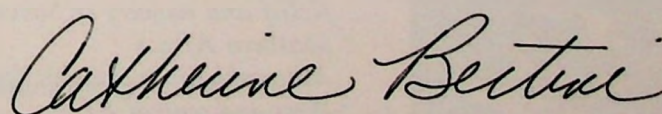
immediate action. Food security must be a priority. But beyond the urgent demands of the moment, we must look to the longer term. Food for humanitarian assistance must over time become food for development. And this must be followed by self-sustaining food production in time of peace. Understanding this continuum and making it work is one of the most challenging physical and intellectual projects of our time. You who are working on food for development are peacemakers for the future."

"The achievements of WFP have been due in no small part to the cooperation we have received from the people and governments of recipient countries, from the donor community, and from other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations.

In 1993 WFP strengthened further its working relations with: its parent organizations, the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in emergencies; the major United Nations funding programmes - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - in the context of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP); the international financial institutions, especially the World Bank; bilateral agencies; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Programme's important work could not even begin, however, without the dedication of thousands of men and women who have chosen to work for WFP. They have chosen this career to help make a difference in the world. I pay a special tribute to all WFP staff for their professionalism and dedication - often in difficult and life-threatening situations - for the part they play in providing hope and opportunity for the tens of millions of poor, hungry people. They truly are "peacemakers for the future".

WFP exists to serve the poor and hungry. Those people are at the centre of all our activities. This Annual Report emphasizes the effect of WFP assistance on the lives of poor and hungry people throughout the developing world. We owe them our best - nothing less.



Catherine Bertini
Executive Director

Contents



OVERVIEW

9



ASSISTING THE POOR AND HUNGRY

<i>Review of WFP's policies, objectives and strategies</i>	15
<i>Special evaluations of the effectiveness of WFP development assistance</i>	18
	20



LIFE SUSTAINING FOOD IN EMERGENCIES

<i>Overcoming the southern Africa drought: lessons for the future</i>	21
<i>Improving the emergency response</i>	22
<i>Relief activities in conflict zones</i>	25
<i>Disaster mitigation: from relief to development</i>	26
<i>Coordination of relief activities</i>	28
<i>WFP and NGOs</i>	29
	31



HELPING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

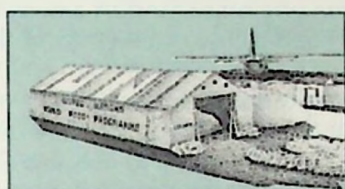
<i>Development commitments</i>	33
<i>Toward better performing projects</i>	32
<i>Beneficiary monitoring techniques</i>	34
<i>Country Office reporting</i>	34
<i>Project quality improvement and disaster mitigation activities: special grants from donors</i>	35
<i>Evolution of WFP development project portfolio</i>	36
	37



REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

<i>Africa</i>	39
<i>East and Horn of Africa</i>	39
<i>Participatory planning in Ethiopia</i>	41
<i>Relief and recovery in Somalia</i>	42
<i>Southern Africa</i>	44
<i>Mozambique: transition from relief to reconstruction and development</i>	45
<i>West and central Africa</i>	46
<i>The Liberia regional relief operation</i>	47
<i>North Africa</i>	48
<i>The Americas</i>	49
<i>Adjusting WFP operations in Haiti</i>	50
	54

<i>Asia</i>	55
<i>Impact of WFP assistance on rainfed agriculture in the Loess Plateau, northern China</i>	57
<i>WFP in Cambodia: working with bilateral funding</i>	60
<i>Baseline study in rural Viet Nam: a special application of rapid-assessment procedures</i>	62
<i>The former Yugoslavia and Republics of the former USSR</i>	63
<i>Humanitarian relief operations in the former Yugoslavia</i>	64
<i>Relief operations in Republics of the former USSR</i>	65



TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS	67
<i>Innovative transport arrangements</i>	68
<i>Reaching the unreached: transport operations in southern Sudan</i>	69
<i>Emergency aid to Angola</i>	71
<i>Transport expenditure</i>	73



STAFF AND ORGANIZATION	75
<i>Organizational change</i>	76
<i>Staffing</i>	77
<i>Staff training and development</i>	79
<i>Building national capacity</i>	79
<i>Enhancing WFP staff skills and capabilities</i>	79
<i>WFP information systems for improved coordination and efficiency</i>	80



RESOURCES	83
<i>Categories of resources</i>	83
<i>Regular resources for development</i>	84
<i>Protracted refugee and displaced person operations</i>	85
<i>International Emergency Food Reserve</i>	85
<i>Immediate Response Account</i>	86
<i>Non-food items</i>	87
<i>Non-traditional funding facilities</i>	87
<i>Bilateral services</i>	87
<i>Commodity purchases</i>	88
<i>Budget, expenditure and cash position</i>	88
<i>Peace has brought prosperity to Uganda</i>	89

ANNEXES	
<i>Annex I - WFP Organizational Chart</i>	91
<i>Annex II - The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes</i>	92
<i>Annex III - Development Projects Approved in 1993</i>	93
<i>Annex IV - Protracted Refugee and Displaced Person Projects approved in 1993</i>	98
<i>Annex V - Emergency Operations approved in 1993</i>	103

STATISTICAL TABLES	
<i>Explanatory Notes</i>	114
<i>Table 1 - WFP expenditures by project/operation type, 1992-93</i>	115
<i>Table 2 - Total and per capita WFP expenditures by country special status category and region, 1989-93</i>	116
<i>Table 3 - WFP expenditures by country, region and type, 1989-93</i>	118
<i>Table 4 - Total pledges and contributions announced for the biennium 1993-94, by donor</i>	124
<i>Table 5 - Major donors to WFP by type of pledge or contribution, biennium 1993-94</i>	126

General Notes

- 1 All monetary values are in United States dollars (\$), unless otherwise stated.
- 2 One billion equals 1,000 million.
- 3 All quantities of food commodities are in metric tons, unless otherwise specified.
- 4 Low-income food-deficit countries include all food-deficit (i.e., net cereal-importing) countries with per capita GNP not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (\$1,235 in 1991). In 1993, 77 countries were classified as low-income food-deficit.
- 5 The category of least developed countries (LDCs) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971. New criteria established in 1991 defined LDCs as "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 1993, 47 countries were classified as LDCs.
- 6 Geographic regions referred to in this report are Africa, comprising the countries of the African continent, including the African islands; sub-Saharan Africa, comprising all African countries south of the Sahara, except the Republic of South Africa; Middle East, comprising the countries of the Middle East, Turkey and Afghanistan; South and East Asia comprising the countries of Asia east of Afghanistan but excluding republics of the former USSR; Asia, comprising the countries between the Mediterranean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, including Turkey but excluding republics of the former USSR; the Americas, comprising all American and Caribbean countries south of the United States of America; and former Yugoslavia and former republics of the USSR.
- 7 The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers. Small island states are not indicated.

Common acronyms:

BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CERF	Central Emergency Revolving Fund of the DHA
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes
COPR	WFP Country Office Progress Reports
CSN	Country Strategy Notes
CSO	WFP Country Strategy Outline
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations
ECOMOG	West African Peacekeeping Forces of ECOWAS
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ERFF	Emergency Response Food Facility
FAC	Food Aid Convention
FAIS	Food Aid Information System of WFP

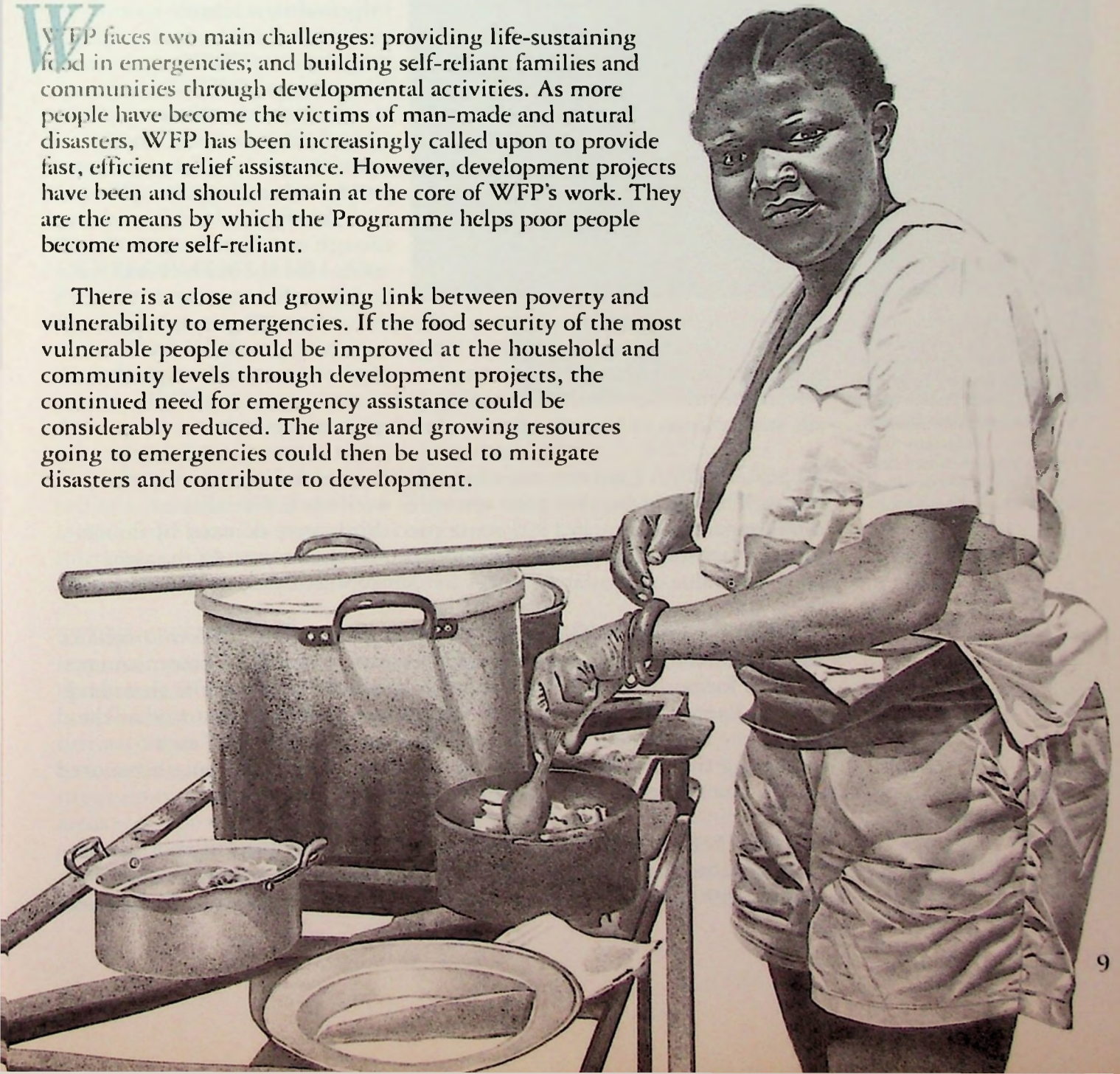
Overview

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FASREP	Food Aid Situation Reports for Refugee Feeding of WFP
FIS	Financial Information System of WFP
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System of FAO
GNP	Gross national product
IASC	Inter-agency Standing Committee
IDA	International Development Association of the World Bank
IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve of WFP
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INTERFAIS	International Food Aid Information System of WFP
IRA	Immediate Response Account of the IEFR
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
LDC	Least developed country
LIFD	Low-income food-deficit country
LLPP	Local-level Participatory Planning
ITSH	Internal transport, storage and handling
JCGP	Joint Consultative Group on Policy (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, IFAD and WFP)
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIS	Newly Independent States (Republics of the former USSR)
OAS	Organization of American States
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PDPO	Protracted displaced person operation of WFP
PRA	Participatory rapid assessment techniques
PRO	Protracted refugee operation of WFP
PSA	Programme Support and Administration
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SCF	Save the Children Fund (UK)
SCP	Sub-Committee on Projects
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNGCI	United Nations Guard Contingent in Iraq
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIOLOG	United Nations Logistics Operations (for Afghanistan and Mozambique)
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force for former Yugoslavia
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNPA	United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIS	WFP Information System
WTOE	World Food Programme Transport Operation in Ethiopia

Overview

WFP faces two main challenges: providing life-sustaining food in emergencies; and building self-reliant families and communities through developmental activities. As more people have become the victims of man-made and natural disasters, WFP has been increasingly called upon to provide fast, efficient relief assistance. However, development projects have been and should remain at the core of WFP's work. They are the means by which the Programme helps poor people become more self-reliant.

There is a close and growing link between poverty and vulnerability to emergencies. If the food security of the most vulnerable people could be improved at the household and community levels through development projects, the continued need for emergency assistance could be considerably reduced. The large and growing resources going to emergencies could then be used to mitigate disasters and contribute to development.





Many participants in development projects are women. The food-for-work rations they receive in return for their labour enable them to feed their families.

PEOPLE In 1993, WFP assistance directly benefited 47 million poor people. Of that number, 29 million were disaster victims and 18 million were beneficiaries of WFP-assisted development projects. Most of those people were women and children who suffer most in emergencies caused by war or drought, or who took part in nutrition and health improvement schemes, or in primary education and training programmes. The hungry poor who received WFP assistance also included landless agricultural workers, small farmers and the urban poor, and people below the poverty line with insufficient food and not enough money to buy the food needed for themselves and their families. Among the

beneficiaries of WFP development assistance, some 60 per cent obtained family rations by participating in labour-intensive programmes to construct infrastructure and create assets essential for their longer-term advancement. Most of the remaining beneficiaries received WFP-assistance through human resource development projects.

RESOURCES Total resources have almost doubled over the last five years. Whereas in the past most resources were made available for development projects, in 1993 some two thirds were donated by donors for relief assistance and designated for specific operations. At the same time, the value of regular resources for development projects has declined.

COMMITMENTS The value of the Programme's relief commitments has increased fourfold over the past five years. Total WFP commitments in 1993 for both relief and development assistance were more than \$1.4 billion. Large-scale and complex emergencies that have occurred at the same time throughout the developing world have taken an ever-increasing share of WFP's assistance. In 1993, relief assistance accounted for 83 per cent of total new commitments.

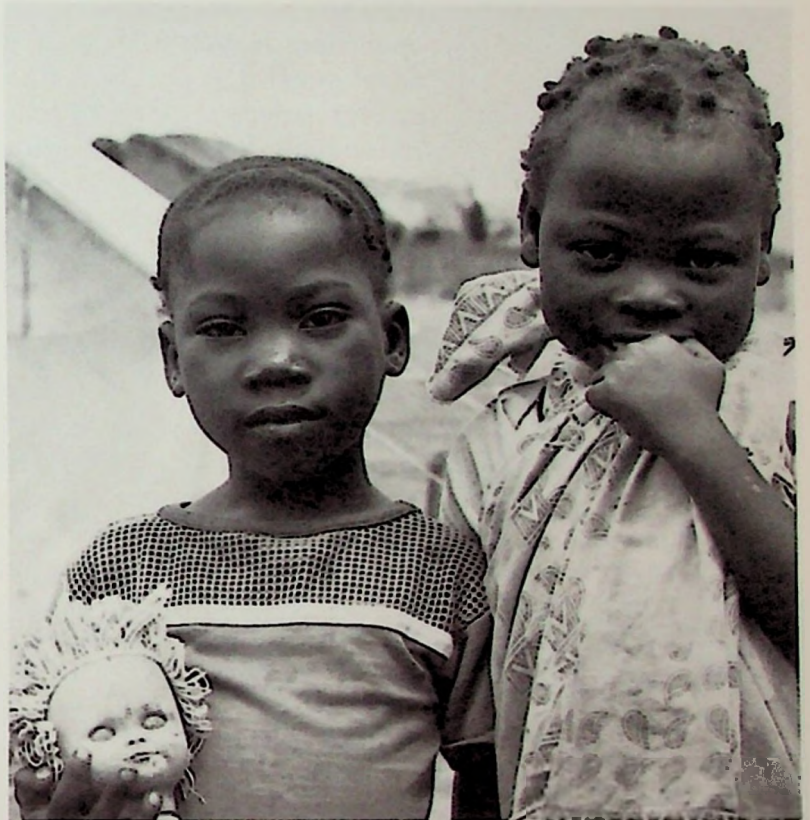
SHIPMENTS WFP shipped 3.2 million tons of food to poor people in 1993, almost one million tons more than five years ago. Of this amount, 39 per cent went to support development projects, 21 per cent

assisted protracted refugee and displaced person operations, 32 per cent was for emergency operations, and eight per cent was shipped to beneficiaries on behalf of bilateral donors.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE Most of WFP's relief assistance went to the victims of disasters caused by man and not by nature. Almost 50 per cent of the value of WFP's relief commitments in 1993 were for countries facing acute and widespread distress in sub-Saharan Africa. Another 30 per cent went to countries of the former Yugoslavia through contributions additional to those available to WFP for developing countries. The Programme reached nearly all refugees most in need of food assistance, about one third of the world's refugee population in 1993; and also more than 80 per cent of the estimated number of displaced people.

DEVELOPMENT AID The Programme assisted a portfolio of 237 development projects at the end of 1993 with a total WFP aid commitment of \$2.8 billion. Africa continued to receive the largest share (41 per cent) of WFP's development assistance in 1993, with 39 per cent going to Asia and 20 per cent to Latin America and the Caribbean. In 1993, WFP's development commitments, including budget increases for ongoing projects, totalled \$253 million. This was the lowest annual commitment level for the past 20 years, reflecting measures taken in 1993 to bring into closer alignment the level of commitments and the likely availability of resources for development.

STRENGTHENING OPERATIONS WFP introduced a number of improvements to its management of development projects and relief operations. These included increased and more systematic use of beneficiary contact monitoring and rapid appraisal techniques; utilization of WFP country office progress reports for project monitoring, reporting and management; and greater flexibility in the programming of relief resources (including monetization in some urban areas) to cope with the constraints encountered in complex emergencies and civil conflict situations. In some countries, WFP provided special training programmes for local staff or moved towards types of food assistance that put less strain on scarce government staff capacities.

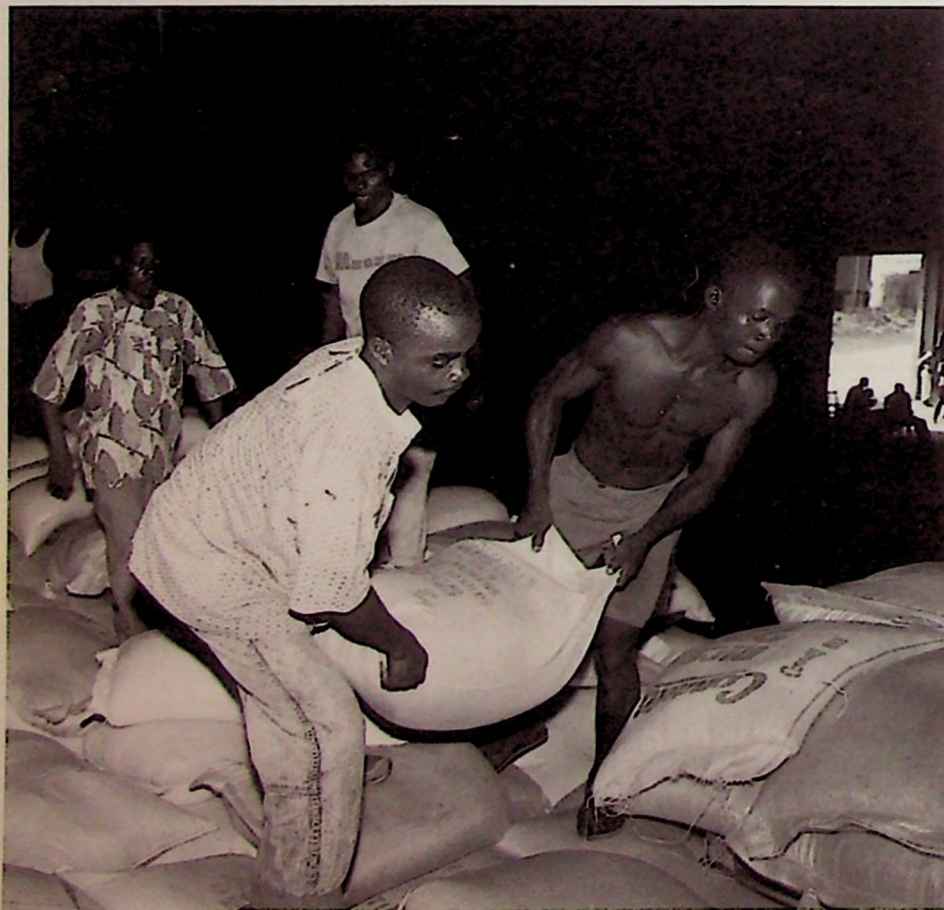


These children, victims of war, managed to salvage a doll before leaving their home to seek safety in a camp for displaced people.

RELIEF-DEVELOPMENT CONTINUUM In addition to including disaster mitigation elements in development projects, WFP made some progress in capacity building under relief operations, particularly within the context of the increased number of protracted refugee operations (PROs) and protracted displaced person operations (PDPOs). Several operations have used part of WFP relief resources for promoting development. A number of pre-conditions must be met if food-for-work projects are to respond to relief requirements in times of emergencies. These include local institutional capacity, especially trained staff with operational experience, access to additional financial resources and an ability to accelerate and expand project activities. Further studies and experiments will be required, for which special donor funding has been made available.

TRANSPORT EXPENDITURE Expenditure on delivering food to poor and hungry people has grown markedly during the past few years, both in total and on a per ton basis. This arises from two main reasons. There has been a significant increase in emergency operations, for which rapid delivery is essential, often to remote and hazardous locations. Moreover, the Programme has assumed more responsibility in supplying refugee operations. In both cases, delivery has been mainly carried out by

WFP purchased rice from Myanmar, Viet Nam, Nigeria and Thailand; vegetable oil from Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire; and beans from Nigeria to feed displaced people in Liberia.



WFP assuming increasingly higher Internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) expenditure.

FOOD PURCHASES Almost two thirds of WFP's food purchases in 1993 were made in developing countries. The Programme has made a deliberate effort to increase the amount of food purchased in developing countries for use as food aid. Total WFP food purchases increased from 0.7 million tons, valued at \$157 million in 1989, to over one million tons, valued at \$263 million, in 1993.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE Significant changes have taken place in WFP's organizational structure at headquarters to better support its field activities.

Special consideration has been given to strengthening the Programme's Operations Department. Almost 80 per cent of WFP long-term staff are located in 85 country offices, serving more than 90 developing countries; the largest global network in food aid.

PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION (PSA)

PSA expenditure was less than six per cent of annual expenditure, one of the lowest of all aid agencies. This has been achieved notwithstanding the considerable growth in the size and complexity of WFP activities. A new PSA budget was drawn up and approved in 1993 for the next biennium to enable the Secretariat to respond better to the needs of the hungry poor.

STAFF Special attention has also been given to WFP staff training and to building national capacity in recipient countries. Nearly 750 WFP staff participated in skills enhancement training courses during 1993. WFP provided training to nearly 6,000 national counterpart staff during the year. As WFP-assisted relief operations and development projects are implemented by national government staff, their ability to handle food aid and use it effectively as a resource for improving the well-being of poor and hungry people is of crucial importance.



WFP knows that its most important resource is its staff.

Training, enables them to improve their skills and expertise, which benefits staff and the Programme.

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS AND COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES (CFA) DECISIONS

Especially important among WFP's efforts to respond to United Nations General Assembly resolutions and CFA decisions was substantial movement towards improving its emergency response capacity and strengthening coordination mechanisms at the field level for both relief and development activities. WFP's working arrangements with UNHCR for assistance to refugees were revised and further developed in 1993. Vulnerability mapping, emergency training, food needs assessment missions, design of appropriate development projects, more creative uses of food aid in emergency situations, quick-action rehabilitation projects and the establishment of a "rapid response team" were key elements in WFP's work towards implementing these resolutions and decisions. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/199,



An ex-soldier sits with his mother outside his hut in Namibia. Once the fighting ends, ex-soldiers need food aid to enable them to support themselves and their families until they are reintegrated into society.

during 1993 the JCGP partners (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and IFAD) agreed on procedures for selecting United Nations Resident Coordinators/UNDP Resident Representatives from a wider pool of qualified development professionals. Three WFP staff members already hold such posts, a number expected to grow in the coming years as coordination in the United Nations system is enhanced.

SPECIAL STRENGTHS The unique strengths of WFP food assistance were demonstrated in a number of countries where disasters, inadequate local market structures or

a lack of purchasing power made food aid a vital resource. Increased use of regional relief operations across borders and a variety of small projects, often implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), were organized to provide basic food rations for ex-soldiers, returnees and internally displaced people at various stages and locations in the process of reintegration. With its network of country offices and port, logistics and transport expertise, WFP has been called upon to take a lead in such complex operations on behalf of the international community. In many instances, those operations also benefited from WFP's regular development programme in terms of its institutional presence, knowledge and experience of working in the country concerned, flexibility in using facilities established, and access to WFP and other food stocks.

POLICY REVIEW At the request of the CFA, WFP in 1993 launched a major review of its policies, objectives and strategies. The outcome of that review will set the direction for the Programme for the remainder of the decade. The preparatory process has involved extensive consultation with CFA members and others.

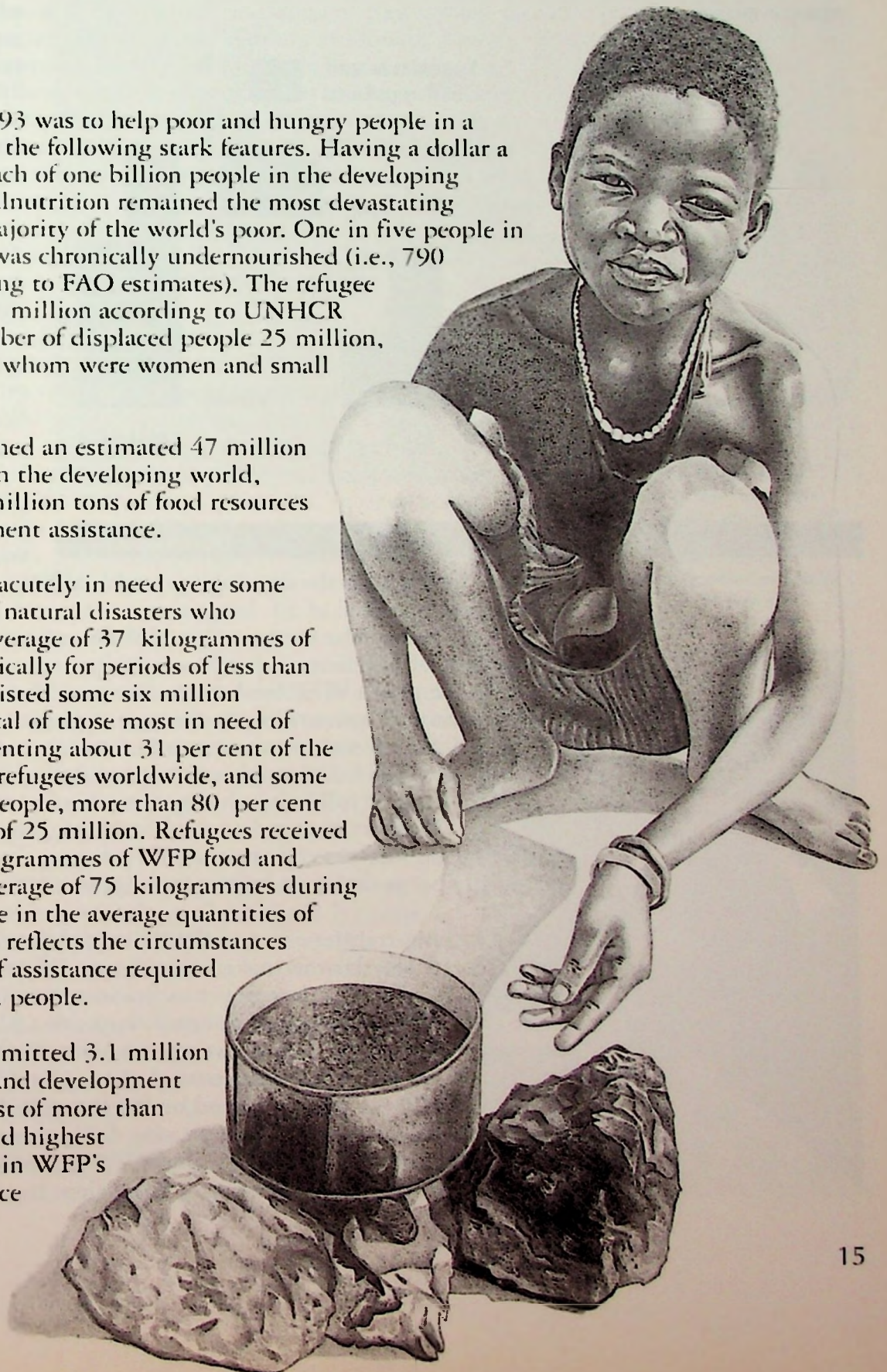
Assisting the poor and hungry

WFP's challenge in 1993 was to help poor and hungry people in a world characterized by the following stark features. Having a dollar a day was beyond the reach of one billion people in the developing world. Hunger and malnutrition remained the most devastating problems facing the majority of the world's poor. One in five people in the developing world was chronically undernourished (i.e., 790 million people according to FAO estimates). The refugee population reached 19 million according to UNHCR estimates and the number of displaced people 25 million, at least 75 per cent of whom were women and small children.

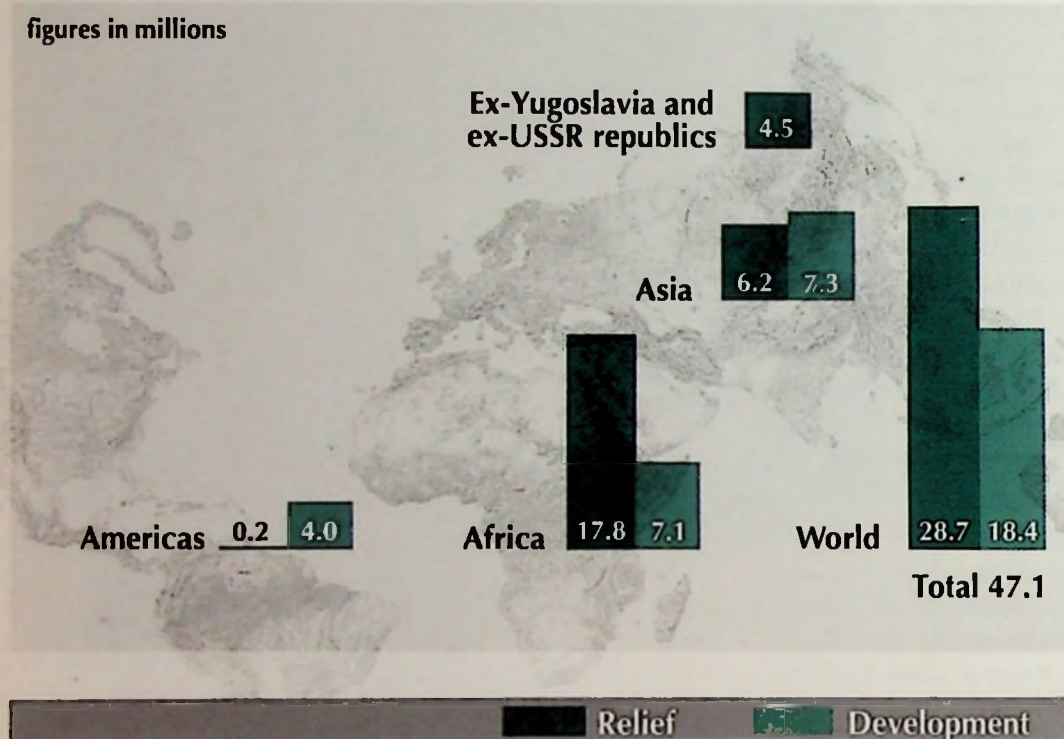
In 1993, WFP reached an estimated 47 million of the poorest people in the developing world, providing over three million tons of food resources for relief and development assistance.

Among those most acutely in need were some two million victims of natural disasters who annually received an average of 37 kilogrammes of WFP food rations, typically for periods of less than one year. WFP also assisted some six million refugees, nearly the total of those most in need of food assistance, representing about 31 per cent of the estimated 19 million refugees worldwide, and some 21 million displaced people, more than 80 per cent of the estimated total of 25 million. Refugees received an average of 132 kilogrammes of WFP food and displaced people an average of 75 kilogrammes during the year. The difference in the average quantities of food received typically reflects the circumstances and shorter duration of assistance required by internally displaced people.

In 1993, WFP committed 3.1 million tons of food for relief and development activities, at a total cost of more than \$1.4 billion, the second highest level of commitments in WFP's history. Relief assistance



Number of beneficiaries of WFP assistance by region and type, 1993



accounted for 83 per cent of the value of total commitments in 1993 of which 60 per cent was for emergency operations and 40 per cent for PROs/PDPOs. Commitments for development projects represented only 17 per cent of total commitments in 1993. Abstracts of the development projects, PROs/PDPOs and emergency operations approved in 1993 are provided in Annexes III, IV and V of this report.

About 18 million people directly benefited from ongoing WFP-assisted development

projects throughout the developing world in 1993. The average annual food ration consisted of 54 kilogrammes of cereals, pulses, edible oil and other food items. The energy value of WFP rations supplemented the food intake of beneficiaries by almost 30 per cent on average. The duration for which WFP food rations are provided and the timing of distribution varies according to the type of project and beneficiaries supported. Supplementary food rations for malnourished mothers and children are provided throughout the year. School-feeding projects provide a snack or full meals during the school year of approximately 180 days. Workers engaged on food-for-work programmes may receive rations for themselves and their families during the period of work, most frequently between 50 and 150 days a year.

The income-transfer effect of WFP food aid provided under development projects can make a significant difference to the poor. In the four countries with the lowest per capita income in the world, the average value of WFP food assistance to beneficiaries was \$15 a year, a supplement of 14 per cent to average incomes. By comparison, beneficiaries in the four countries with the highest Gross National Product (GNP) per capita assisted by WFP received food supplies with an average value of \$43 a year, representing 1.2 per cent of per capita income. The income-transfer effect of WFP food aid in sub-Saharan Africa averaged about \$25 per beneficiary, equivalent to an average annual

income supplement of some seven per cent. These averages understate the value of WFP assistance to beneficiaries below the poverty line.

An increasing number of WFP-assisted development projects fall into what is called the continuum between relief and development. Among development projects approved in 1993, some focus on disaster prevention and preparedness, while at the other end of the continuum, others assist rehabilitation of infrastructure, or assets lost or damaged during disasters. Projects directly assisting vulnerable groups through the provision of food and the development of human capabilities aim to mitigate the effect of disasters. It is not only development projects that increasingly involve disaster-mitigation activities. In some cases, emergency and protracted relief operations have strengthened the communities' capacity to carry out development activities.

There are significant differences in the cost of getting food to the poor. For development projects, transport and handling costs accounted for 28 per cent of WFP's total project-related commitments in 1993. For refugees and displaced person operations, these costs reached 38 per cent, while for emergency operations they were 62 per cent of total commitments. These differences arose for three main reasons: while WFP meets the full ITSH costs for emergency operations, in development projects generally only a portion of these costs are covered; relief food is often delivered under difficult conditions and to remote locations; and it costs more to get food quickly to people in desperate need.

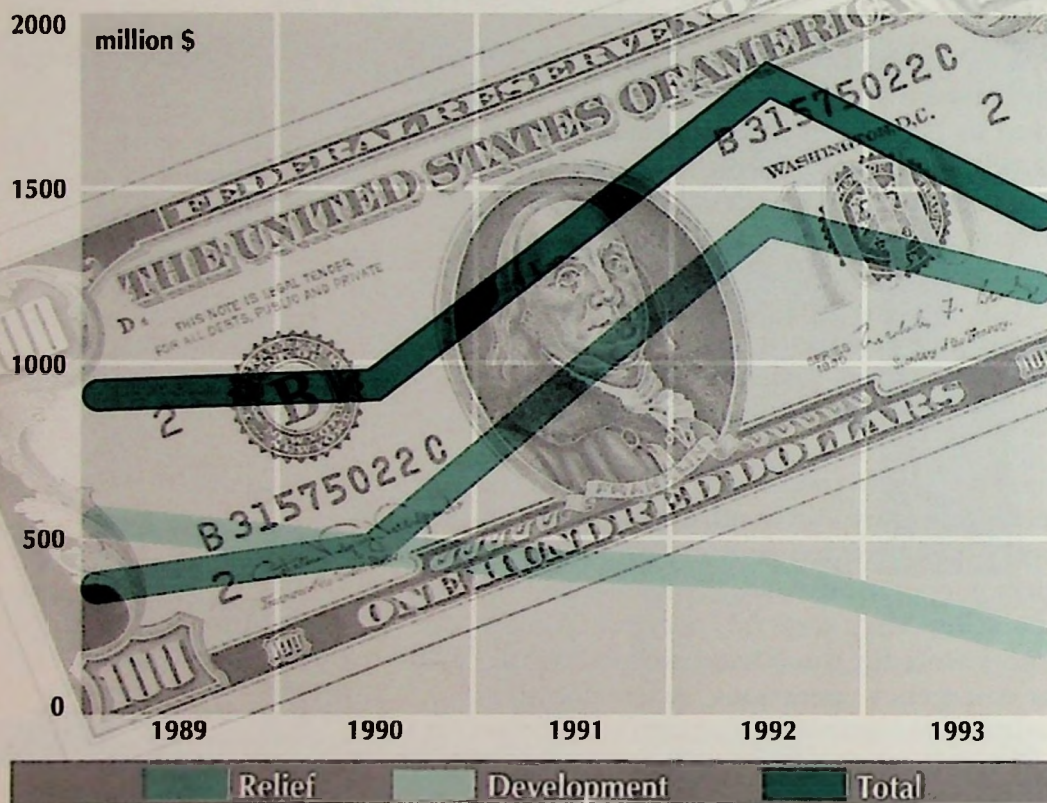
WFP cooperates with other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations at all stages of its activities. The implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 47/199, which is intended to improve the effectiveness of United Nations system development assistance in support of the national plans and strategies of developing countries, provides an impetus as well as a framework for further strengthening WFP's cooperation with other aid agencies.

From its inception, WFP has established close working relations with its parent organizations, the United Nations and FAO, and with other United Nations agencies. All requests for WFP assistance are technically scrutinized by them. Staff of the United Nations specialized agencies take part in WFP missions for the appraisal, management review and evaluation of WFP-assisted development projects. Particularly close coordination has been established with the DHA and with UNHCR in responding to emergency situations. Special measures have also been emphasized to form stronger partnerships of action with national and international NGOs.

UNICEF is one of WFP's partners in this vulnerable-group feeding project. WFP provides food rations for mothers and children attending health-care clinics while UNICEF provides training and equipment.



Value of WFP commitments, 1989-93



In 1993, an increasing number of joint WFP/FAO crop and food needs assessment missions were conducted. Joint assessment missions were also carried out by WFP and UNHCR for major refugee programmes and WFP actively participated in DHA-led assessment missions.

WFP country offices are working closely with United Nations Resident Coordinators in their role of assisting governments in the preparation of country strategy notes (CSNs). Where WFP has a significant

development input, the Programme's country strategy outlines (CSOs) should serve as a major source of reference for the section in the CSNs on food assisted development activities. The CSOs will reflect the coordinated strategy of WFP, other United Nations agencies and bilateral donors, thereby harmonizing the programming and scheduling of assistance from major partners involved in similar areas of development, and bringing consistency and coherence into the country planning exercises.

Review of WFP's policies, objectives and strategies

At its Thirty-sixth Session in October 1993, the CFA decided to conduct a major review of WFP's policies, objectives and strategies. The Secretariat was requested to prepare a paper on this subject for the CFA's discussion at its Thirty-seventh Session in May 1994. In taking its decision, the CFA emphasized that it wished to be fully involved in preparations for the policy review. Accordingly, informal consultations were organized by the Secretariat and several drafts of the outline for the policy review paper were circulated to CFA members for comments. In addition, a policy seminar was held in February 1994 with the theme "Hunger and Social Action", which brought together eminent persons,

academics and practitioners from the United Nations, NGOs and other agencies, and CFA members and observers.

A number of important considerations have stood out in all the consultations and have been reflected in the policy review paper. First, WFP's goal should be to work towards the eradication of hunger. Second, WFP must focus on the hungry poor - who they are, where they are and the causes of their hunger. Third, in its programmes and activities, WFP must only intervene where food is a problem and its provision constitutes a key aspect of the solution. This would enable WFP to exploit fully the intrinsic value of its resource - food aid - and to deploy it in ways that achieved maximum effect. It would focus on activities that: provided a safety net for people in urgent need; supported human resources development, particularly for women and children who are the most vulnerable; and provided the unemployed poor with opportunities to earn incomes and build assets. In short, WFP food aid would be used in ways that built foundations for, and promoted self-reliance of, the poor and hungry.

WFP should adopt a country programming approach to better carry out this mission. This would imply greater concentration of effort on devising country strategies that would meet a country's real needs in an integrated and coherent manner. That approach would have major implications for the way the Committee and its Secretariat conducted business, including how the Secretariat is structured, how it is managed and how it is funded. The CFA's supervision would centre around the approval and review of country programmes rather than individual projects. Resource windows would be more unified to allow greater predictability and flexibility, and to enable quicker response to emergency situations. WFP, both the Committee and its Secretariat, would assume more decisive leadership as an advocate for the long-term eradication of hunger, and the formulation and coordination of global food aid policies and programmes needed to achieve that goal.

Two special evaluation exercises of WFP operations were conducted in 1993. The first screened the WFP development projects to identify those not meeting expectations and immobilizing resources to the detriment of other development projects. The second examined the sectors in which WFP assistance is most effective (see page 20).

WFP alone cannot eradicate hunger, but its expertise can be of valuable help when formulating global food-aid policies.



SPECIAL EVALUATIONS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WFP DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

A project review committee, led by the Evaluation Service, examined operational projects, primarily to analyse whether they met their stated objectives. The review concluded that out of a total of 186 projects, 80 per cent performed satisfactorily or well although some would require adjustment or reformulation. Of the remaining 20 per cent, about half should not be extended beyond the end of the current phase while the other half should be terminated as soon as possible. In addition, of those projects performing well, nine per cent should be terminated at the end of the current phase because the project's objectives have been reached. The main problems identified were: poor targeting, questionable sustainability, overly ambitious objectives, insufficient technical support, weak rationale for food aid and questionable cost-effectiveness of food aid.

In a parallel exercise, the Evaluation Service took stock of WFP's most successful experiences in using food aid in support of development. A questionnaire that focused on the main socio-economic sectors assisted by WFP and listed the factors most likely to account for success and failure was designed and distributed to CFA members, national authorities, staff of United Nations specialized agencies, NGOs, consultants and WFP headquarters and country officers; 270 returns were received and analysed.

The WFP-assisted projects considered most successful supported rural infrastructure development, soil and water conservation and agricultural production, when implemented on a community development basis, and school feeding. The less successful were projects in support of dairy development, animal production and fishery development.

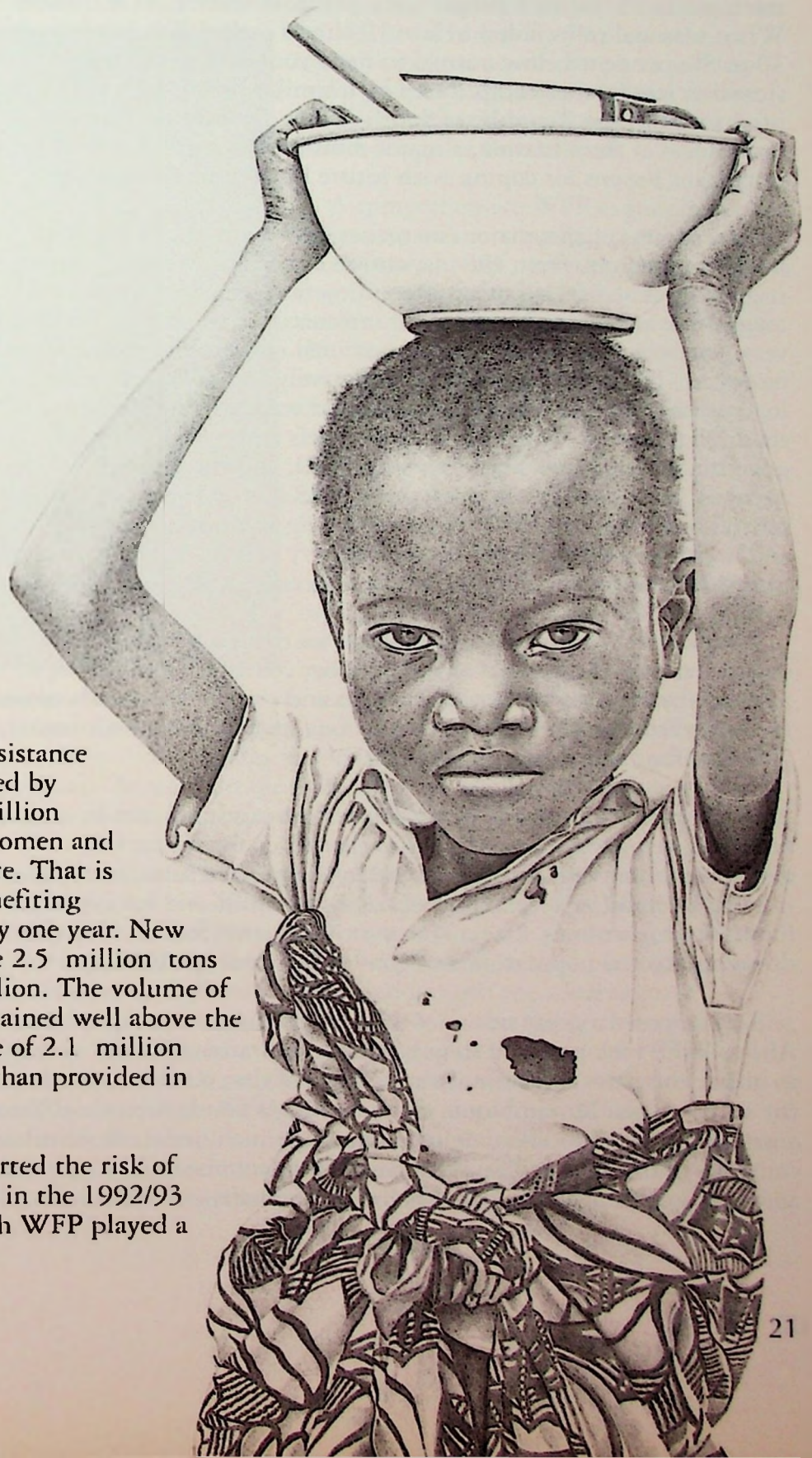
Factors contributing to the success of WFP-assisted development projects included the following: food rations constituted a good incentive; food aid reached target groups, and, problems to be addressed were clearly defined and food aid contributed effectively to solving those problems. The main reasons for poor performance were: governments did not allocate sufficient complementary resources; national policies were not well defined; lack of complementarity between food aid and other resources; and high recurrent costs.

A joint evaluation of WFP, commissioned by the Governments of Canada, the Netherlands and Norway, was completed in 1993. Its final report expressed the overall view that, "... taking relief and development together, we see the value of retaining WFP as a hybrid organization". Another general conclusion was, "... that it is in the interest of all countries, both donors and recipients, to maintain and strengthen WFP as the principal international organization for handling relief food," and that, "... the Programme's fine reputation in the field of transport and logistics appears to be fully justified". Among its main recommendations, the following options were defined to assist WFP better focus its development activities: concentrate assistance on fewer countries; fewer sectors; prioritized relief-development activities; or a combination of those three alternatives.

Life sustaining food in emergencies

In 1993, most of WFP's relief assistance went to victims of disasters caused by man, not by nature. Some 29 million disaster victims, most of them women and children, received WFP assistance. That is the largest number of people benefiting from WFP relief assistance in any one year. New commitments amounted to some 2.5 million tons of relief food, valued at \$1.2 billion. The volume of relief commitments in 1993 remained well above the previous five-year annual average of 2.1 million tons, although 20 per cent less than provided in 1992.

A massive relief operation averted the risk of starvation for 18 million people in the 1992/93 southern Africa drought in which WFP played a central role (see page 22).



OVERCOMING THE SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE

In 1992-93, the ten countries that make up the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) - Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - experienced one of the worst droughts of the century. Over one fifth of the region's 85 million people were at risk of starvation or disease. When seasonal rains failed in late 1991 and early 1992, harvests dropped 30 to 80 per cent below normal in most countries of the region. The situation was further complicated by a similar precipitous fall in cereal production in the Republic of South Africa. Despite the size and seriousness of the situation, a major disaster was averted, which provided important lessons for coping with future large-scale emergencies.

The success of this major emergency operation can be attributed to a number of factors. First, the institution of an early warning system that triggered identification of an impending emergency of considerable magnitude and a timely appeal for international assistance. Second, the very generous response of the international community to the appeal for resources. Third, the existence of a relatively well-advanced regional logistic net, including transportation and warehousing facilities. Fourth, the high degree of coordination at all levels among the national governments and agencies on the one hand, and the United Nations agencies, the donor community and the NGOs on the other. Fifth, the central role played by WFP in coordinating information, transportation and logistics proved critical for the delivery and distribution of food from international ports to the ultimate beneficiaries at the household level.

Thanks to the early warning systems instituted by SADC and supported by FAO in most of the member countries, and the rapid response by the United Nations system and the international community to the declaration of emergency situations by national governments, the potential famine never materialized.

Over six million tons of commodities (cereals, non-cereals, and some non-food items) were imported into the ten countries for free distribution: as programme food aid for subsidized sales, as commercial imports to stabilize local prices of basic foodstuffs and for expanded food-for-work programmes. The major part of targeted food aid for the drought-affected population was channelled through WFP.

This imposed a great strain on the transportation capacity of southern Africa. WFP took practical steps to ensure that arrangements were in place to utilize the ports and the railway systems of the countries with access to the sea - Angola, Mozambique, the Republic of South Africa and Tanzania - within an overall food-aid delivery plan that included the landlocked countries of the region. The countries themselves maximized cooperation and cross-border operations that helped ensure efficient delivery.

Disaster was averted, thanks to the efforts of the people concerned as well as to cooperation between donors and governments.



A joint SADC/WFP Logistics Advisory Centre, specially set up in Harare, became the focal point throughout the region for providing comprehensive and detailed information on food flows crucial to planning the optimal routing of all food imports, commercial as well as food aid. The goal was to move all food as expeditiously as possible. Information was provided to donors on the timing and routing of food-aid donations through a joint United States Agency for International Development/WFP telecommunications project. Most ports and corridors

worked at full capacity. Deployment of logistics experts at various ports and key nodal points in the region helped resolve transport problems and bottlenecks to ensure a regular flow of food.

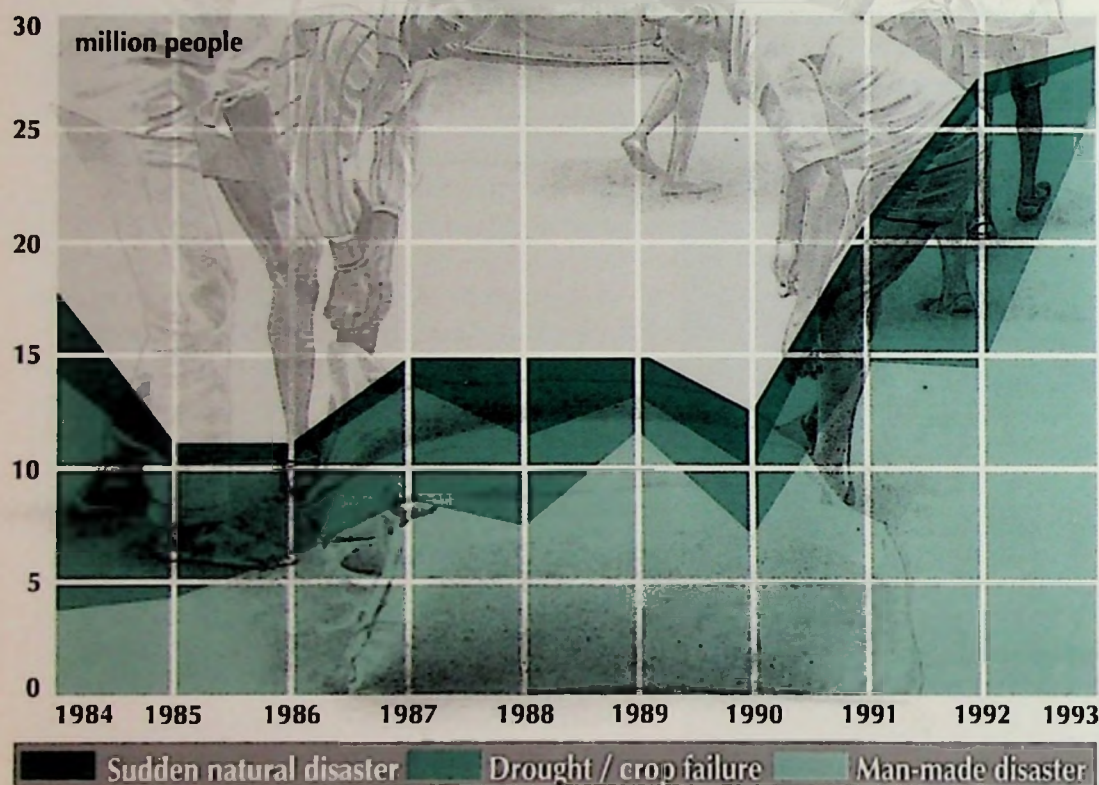
A comprehensive WFP evaluation of the Programme's contribution to this major international relief operation reaffirmed that there were no confirmed reports of deaths caused by starvation. Even though the extent of malnutrition might have increased during the emergency, the rate of increase was contained by food aid. Food aid overall neither created dependency nor disincentive to local agricultural production.

Difficulties were encountered in identifying people requiring assistance owing to the absence of accepted criteria for targeting or the capacity to apply criteria where they existed. This resulted

in considerable variations in the number of beneficiaries and the size of food rations. General efficiency and effectiveness was also severely constrained by shortcomings in monitoring and reporting at all stages of the operation. Acute shortage of monitoring staff revealed a sense of false economy in relation to the enormous resources allocated for the operation.

The evaluation of the emergency operation reconfirmed many of the lessons drawn from similar exercises in the past: the value of an early warning system in drought-prone countries and the need for their further strengthening; the need for advance preparation in the identification of vulnerable areas and affected population groups; the advantages of commercial imports and strategic food stocks; the importance of preparing ahead public works and community development projects for food-for-work and cash-for-work programmes in times of food crises, particularly as a means for achieving self-targeting and minimizing free food distributions; the need for adequate arrangements for monitoring all stages of an emergency operation; and the need for building on existing coordination with donors and non-governmental organizations.

WFP relief operations* by type and number of beneficiaries, 1984-93



* Based on annual commitments.

number of refugees and displaced people assisted by WFP increased from 14 million in the previous year to reach an all-time high of 27 million, representing more than 60 per cent of the total number worldwide. WFP commitments for this group of people increased by 27 per cent over the previous year, reaching some 2.4 million tons of food aid.

This greater demand for food for refugees and displaced persons was accompanied by a sharp fall in commitments for the victims of drought and other natural disasters, with the phasing out of the successful southern Africa drought-relief operation. New commitments for the victims of natural disasters decreased from 1.2 million tons in 1992 to less than 100,000 tons in 1993. However, substantial commitments were again made for WFP-assisted drought emergency operations in early 1994. Furthermore, food aid was also provided to drought victims within the framework of complex, mainly man-made emergency operations.

New challenges opened up for the Programme as the year progressed. Increasing attention was given to the immense task of supporting the process of the demobilization of combatants, the repatriation of refugees and the reintegration of returnees and internally displaced people. Despite the cessation of hostilities in many countries, repatriation is

The end of the cold war and fundamental political, economic and social changes have given rise to ethnic strife and conflict. Complex and large-scale emergency situations have occurred, often crossing national boundaries and involving more than one cause, natural and man-made. A considerable increase in the number of disaster victims, particularly of refugees and displaced people, has resulted.

In 1993, WFP was the principal source of food assistance for refugees and displaced people. The total

expected to be a gradual process. Many people show a reluctance to return to their homes until they are convinced that newly concluded peace agreements will hold. Considerable donor support will continue to be needed to enable refugees and displaced people to return to their homes, resume normal lives and regain self-sufficiency.

During 1993, WFP's relief assistance reached 17.8 million people in Africa. Another 7.6 million people were helped in the former Yugoslavia, the former USSR republics and the Middle East. Relief commitments were also targeted to some 3.1 million people in south and east Asia and to some 200,000 people in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

Improving the emergency response

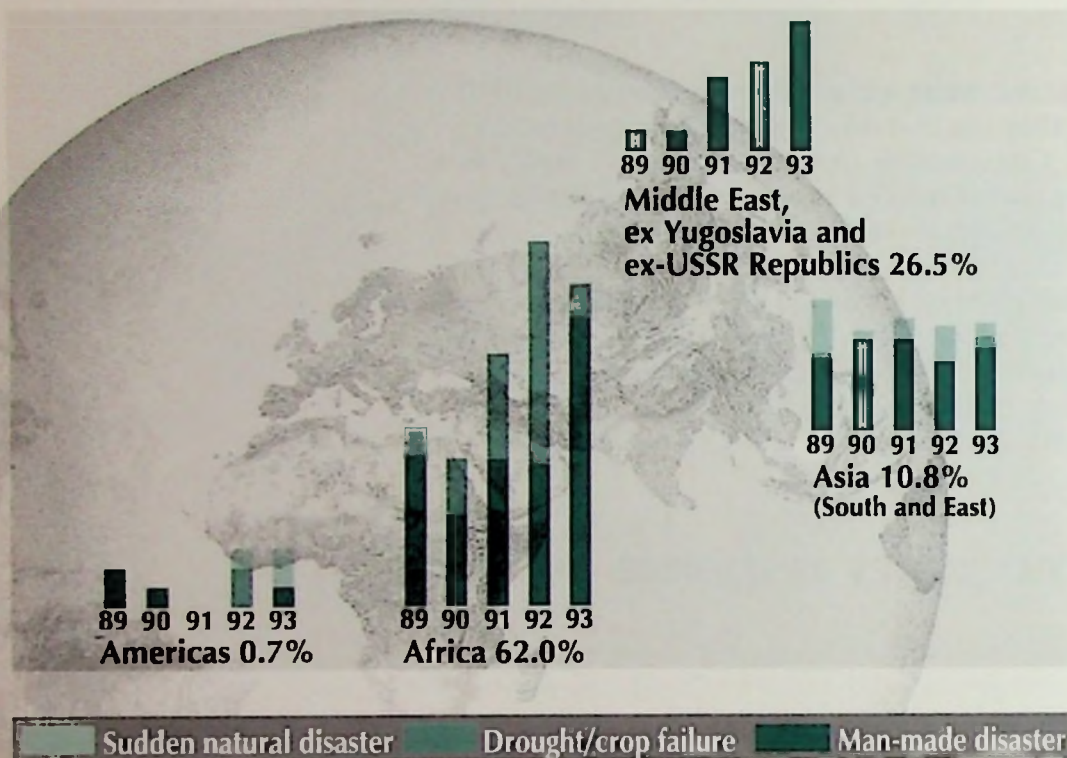
WFP is a major actor in the international response to emergencies around the world. Its roles include: (a) the supply of relief assistance from its regular resources; (b) administration of the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR); (c) the provision of its expertise and experience to donors in the operation of their own bilateral emergency food-aid programmes, and (d) the coordination of emergency supplies from all sources through the unique services it has to offer in transportation and logistics operations, and in making key data available on food-aid supplies through its International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS).

Consistent with General Assembly resolutions 47/168 and 46/182, WFP has intensified its collaboration with other United Nations agencies active in emergency and humanitarian assistance. WFP increased the number of its joint crop and food-supply assessment exercises with FAO in

UNHCR provides the tents and infrastructure at a camp for displaced people in Angola and WFP provides the food.



Beneficiaries of WFP relief operations by region and type



1993, with 11 missions visiting one or more countries. Joint WFP/UNHCR refugee/returnee missions assessed food needs in 27 countries. WFP also participated in DHA-led inter-agency assessment missions.

During 1993, attention was also given to ways to improve the provision of relief resources. More emphasis was placed on flexibility to overcome the numerous

constraints encountered, especially in complex emergencies often involving civil conflict. WFP made wider use of regional protracted operations to tackle refugee, displaced people and returnee situations in Liberia, Mozambique and the Afghan crisis, where a high degree of flexibility was required in allocating resources, in view of the complexity and unpredictability of repatriation operations.

WFP promoted a more creative use of emergency food resources through food-for-work, targeted vulnerable group feeding and monetization, in addition to free food distributions. Food-for-work is now being used in relief operations in countries such as Ethiopia and Cambodia. In Liberia, monetization was used on an experimental basis in the capital, Monrovia, as a means of reducing dependence by the urban population on free food distributions. However, problems of the limited purchasing power of the local population and the misdirected use of generated funds were encountered. In Somalia, a monetization scheme, managed by the NGO CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere), made food available to the urban poor at accessible prices and helped to finance 45,000 short-term jobs.

Relief activities in conflict zones

The Programme's involvement in conflict zones during 1993 resulted in greater interaction with United Nations peacekeeping operations. There was a close working relationship with the United Nations

Protection Forces (UNPROFOR), in the United Nations protected areas of the former Yugoslavia, which assisted in delivery of relief assistance in humanitarian convoys across military lines. In northern Iraq, food convoys were assisted by the United Nations Guard Contingent in Iraq (UNGCI). In Somalia, close collaboration was maintained with United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) forces to ensure the flow of relief supplies to those in need. Interaction with peacekeeping forces in those countries, and in Mozambique, was instrumental in ensuring demining of access routes, a key requirement for delivery of large relief supplies. In conflict situations it is often difficult to separate the various different roles which the United Nations is called upon to perform.

WFP's continued presence in Mogadishu, Somalia, when insecurity led to the departure of many United Nations and NGO staff, allowed the supply of basic food to continue to meet urgent needs at a crucial juncture in the international relief effort. In Angola, despite mined roads and railways, destroyed bridges and attacks on planes and trucks which slowed down food deliveries toward the end of 1993, 15,000 tons of food were being delivered each month by WFP to some 1.4 million war- and drought-affected victims.

Providing relief assistance in zones of conflict highlights the major problem of ensuring the safety of United Nations and other agency staff engaged in providing essential humanitarian assistance to those in need. In Angola, a flight engineer of one of the WFP-contracted planes lost his life, two WFP employees were severely injured and one staff member disappeared. In Somalia, on 2 January 1994, one WFP employee was shot dead and another was shot and paralysed.

New administrative measures were introduced in 1993, including an insurance scheme, to take account of the growing risks of working in conflict situations. Discussions are continuing among WFP, DHA and the United Nations Security Coordinator regarding measures to improve the safety of staff operating in such situations.

Managing relief operations in zones of conflict also raises a number of other problems that require further attention, such as a more accurate assessment of often rapidly changing needs, containing the high cost of delivering relief supplies and improved monitoring of their use.

The air crew of a Russian IL-76 plane used to deliver food from Entebbe to Kigali. Ensuring that people living in or near war zones receive food can prove hazardous for pilots, truck drivers and those in charge of distributing food.



Disaster mitigation from relief to development

There is a close link between poverty and vulnerability to disasters, particularly drought. Those who live in marginal areas or survive at the margins of society are the first to suffer from disasters and are the most severely affected. If vulnerable people can be helped to be more self-reliant, the need for emergency interventions that address symptoms rather than causes could be reduced.

WFP has given greater attention to disaster mitigation activities. These include identification and design of appropriate projects, vulnerability mapping and emergency training. Collaboration continued with FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), which draws on information provided by the Programme's network of field offices.

Restoring dykes and canals in Bangladesh helps to limit the danger of flooding and provides food for workers and their families.



The application of vulnerability mapping is being further explored, building in part on its success in Bangladesh where it is used to identify people and areas at risk during food emergencies. In May 1993, demonstrations were organized of computer software from FAO/GIEWS and the British NGO Save the Children Fund (SCF) to examine how WFP can both contribute to, and benefit from, vulnerability mapping techniques. In November 1993, a seminar was organized in Rome in collaboration with FAO, the University of Arizona and SCF. In addition, a pilot workshop was held in July 1993 to prepare for a series of joint WFP/UNHCR emergency-relief training workshops, the first of which was held in Addis Ababa in early 1994.

Additional practical measures have been introduced in the field to implement disaster-mitigation activities. These have stressed the close interrelation between relief and development activities. In southern Madagascar, for example, which received crucial emergency assistance during the recent drought, the Programme has moved to development assistance and is now preparing a disaster-mitigation project, the purpose of which is to reduce the vulnerability of the population to future

droughts. In Lesotho, a long-standing WFP-assisted rural-infrastructure development project, that under its normal operations directly benefits some 5,000 households, expanded during the southern Africa drought to provide food incomes through employment for 15,000 households, thereby reducing the need for free hand-outs of food aid.

In many PROs/PDPOs, rehabilitation and integration activities were key elements of returnee operations, such as those in Afghanistan and Mozambique. Relief food was also used to tackle environmental concerns in areas close to refugee camps and to assist in the integration of refugees in host countries where settlement has been offered. Emergency operations approved during 1993 have also promoted rehabilitation and development activities in the initial emergency response, for example in Eritrea.

The transition from relief to development has been particularly difficult to achieve in some areas in southern Sudan for example, where insecurity and the lack of a functioning administration have been major obstacles to any sustained development activity. In Somalia, the shift from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction has been more successful, with food for work being used for the rehabilitation of sanitation and water-supply systems.

Coordination of relief activities

WFP continued to provide its services in bilateral-relief operations during 1993. In Cambodia, for example, WFP implemented a complex programme under which assistance was provided to returnees, internally displaced people, vulnerable groups, participants in food-for-work rehabilitation schemes and soldiers undergoing demobilization. In the Newly Independent States (NIS) countries, notably Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, WFP has been involved in the transport, distribution and monitoring of bilateral food aid. In the Caucasus, the Programme has established a Caucasus Logistics Advisory Unit which will be fully operational in early 1994 and will provide key logistics advice for relief operations in the region. For operations in the former Yugoslavia, WFP is providing a comprehensive status report to donors, with information on the food-supply situation and logistics issues.



Large camps for refugees or displaced people can damage the surrounding environment as trees are cut for fuel and crops destroyed.



Families stick together in times of need but outside help is also required if they are to have a future.

Better coordination has been a major factor in improving the response to emergencies during 1993. The Programme's relief activities continued to benefit from the work of the DHA, which contributed to an improved United Nations system-wide response to the humanitarian crises in a number of complex emergency situations, including those in Angola, Iraq, Mozambique, Rwanda and Somalia. DHA coordinated the expertise and resources of United Nations agencies and linked up with peacekeeping and peacemaking operations. WFP continued its strong support to DHA's work through active involvement in DHA-led meetings, in particular the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its working group, the secondment of senior emergency management staff to the New York and Geneva offices of DHA, participation in the consolidated appeals process, joint assessment missions and the use of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF). During 1993, loans from CERF were used to

fund an initial emergency response to operations in Armenia, the Burundi region, Iraq and Tajikistan. IASC meetings during the year enabled important progress to be made on the clarification of the DHA mandate and that of the IASC in complex emergencies, the widening of the mandate of CERF, and improvements in the consolidated appeals process. Further work remains to be done on a number of issues, including the clarification of field-level coordination, the protection of humanitarian mandates in conflict situations, resource mobilization and the security of UN staff.

Following a joint decision by the WFP Executive Director and the High Commissioner for Refugees, and at the request of the CFA, a UNHCR/WFP task force undertook a comprehensive review of joint working arrangements during 1993. This led to a revised Memorandum of Understanding further clarifying the division of programming and operational responsibilities to improve the emergency response capacity and effectiveness of joint refugee-feeding operations. The joint working arrangements, which entered into effect in January 1992, reinforced the Programme's role as the main multilateral channel of food aid for refugees. Under the second phase of that arrangement, which began in January 1993, WFP assumed responsibility for the internal transport and delivery of food consignments to extended delivery points within recipient countries, in addition to its existing task of mobilizing basic food commodities, and related external transport and ITSH costs.

WFP AND NGOS

In its work to assist the hungry poor and vulnerable groups, WFP is joining forces with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). During 1993 WFP collaborated with a wide spectrum of about 300 NGOs, from small national agencies to some of the largest international organizations. The international NGO community has developed quick responses to man-made and natural disasters by helping to mobilize and support government and local institutions, and by bringing in international emergency teams. Distributing emergency food to the victims of disaster often goes beyond the capacities of governments. NGOs are often contracted to transport and distribute food as they operate and run feeding centres in the remotest areas.

WFP and NGOs cooperate in emergencies to get food through to the needy. In war-torn southern Sudan, for example, the NGO Action Africa in Need had to stop its food convoys to towns in western Equatoria as the roads were cut by the fighting. In a swap of stocks with WFP, food was airlifted into the area behind the battlelines, while the NGO stocks were distributed elsewhere. In Haiti, distribution of WFP emergency food was carried out entirely by local NGOs in the absence of a recognized government.

The Italian NGO Caritas runs this home for orphans and young mothers in Angola. WFP provides the food with which they cook meals.



Self-help community development projects form an important component of WFP's development project portfolio. People's participation stimulated by NGOs, as in a rural development project in Peru, serve to identify local needs and improve sustainability. Experience has shown that with the involvement of local groups such as farmer organizations and village associations, projects are likely to have a higher success rate. NGOs, using trained staff for the transfer of technology, respect and work within these traditional community organizations.

A rapid influx of people to the towns in developing countries has often led to a loss of traditional values and family and community ties. In order to establish new links, community organizers, churches and international NGOs often promote the creation of local NGOs to help deal with the problems of the urban poor. In WFP-assisted urban development projects in Addis Ababa, Lusaka and Maseru, local and international NGOs have organized the unemployed to improve their own living conditions and urban environment. Town councils have been closely involved, and by delegating organization and supervision of these activities to NGOs, they have been able to devote their scarce resources to administration and technical matters. WFP support to small-scale NGO projects is expanding, as more WFP Country Directors make use of their delegated authority to work with NGOs.

The revised UNHCR/WFP Memorandum of Understanding came into effect on 1 January 1994. It includes qualitative improvements in all phases of refugee-feeding operations, from initial joint assessments (including more operational and accurate registration guidelines) with donor/NGO participation, through more streamlined and clear-cut logistics implementation modalities at the country level, to the final management, monitoring, reporting and accountability for food distribution at the beneficiary level. UNHCR and WFP have also agreed to develop procedures to ensure that the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, are met. Furthermore, WFP will consider intervention on behalf of refugees/returnees and internally displaced people in certain civil-conflict emergencies in developed countries on a selective basis and in consultation with UNHCR.

In 1993, WFP strengthened its collaboration with NGOs. These play an increasingly important role in the implementation of relief operations, especially refugee and internally displaced people feeding operations. Efforts are being made to enter into more formal arrangements in countries where collaboration with NGOs has taken place on an ad hoc basis. Among other things, these arrangements cover monitoring, reporting and financial accountability in the implementation of actual food distribution, while also maintaining some flexibility to allow freedom of action of partners. In Mozambique, for example, agreements were signed with the Mozambican Red Cross, CARE and World Vision for the distribution of food to returnees. In the Sudan, WFP arranged the delivery of food to Port Sudan and transportation to NGOs, including CARE, OXFAM and SCF (UK).

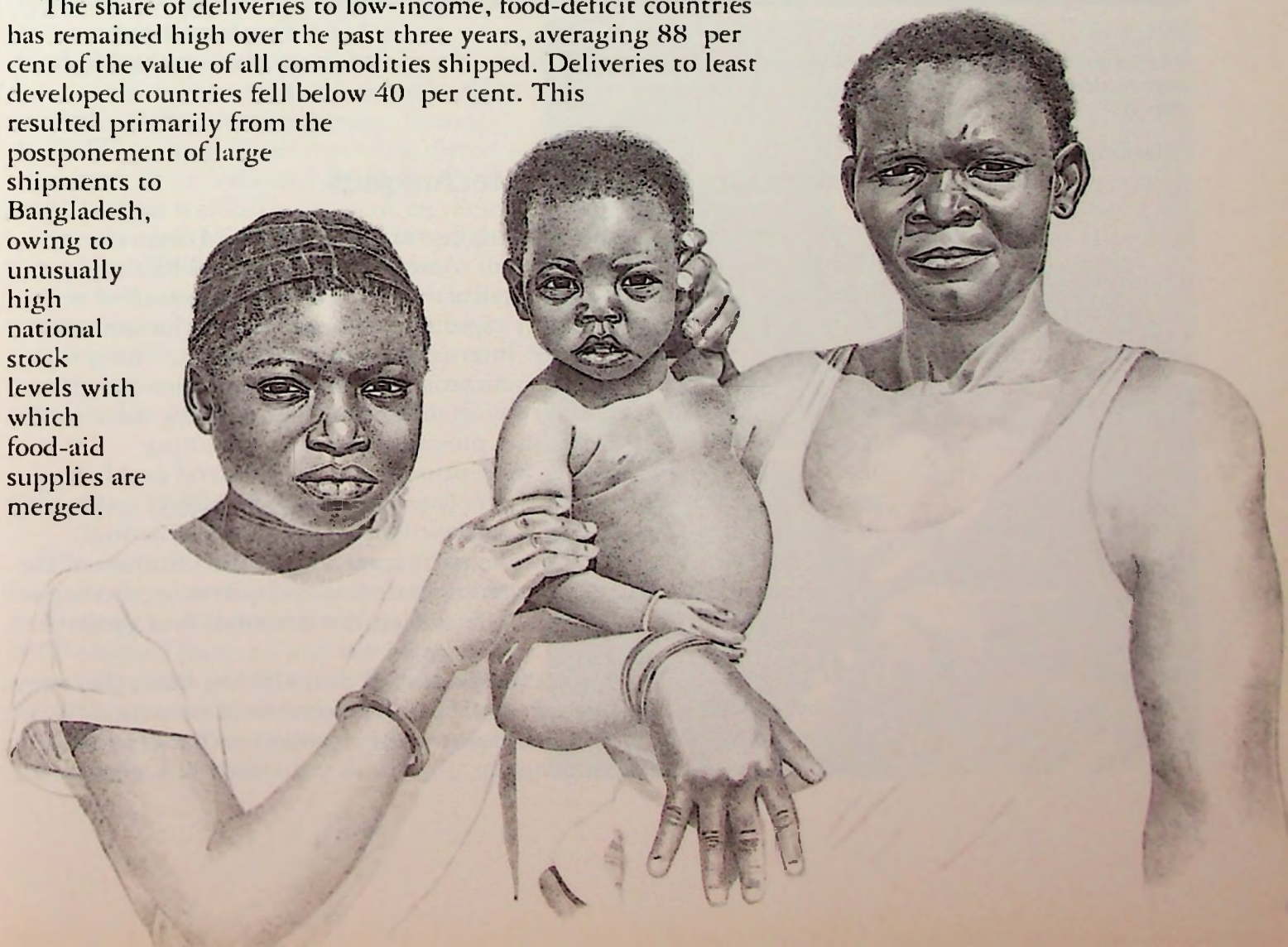
Helping families and communities

About 18 million people directly benefited from WFP development food aid in 1993. At the end of the year, the Programme was assisting the poor in 83 countries through 237 operational projects with a total commitment of \$2.8 billion of WFP aid. Of these projects, 107 were in Africa, 70 in Asia and 60 in the Americas.

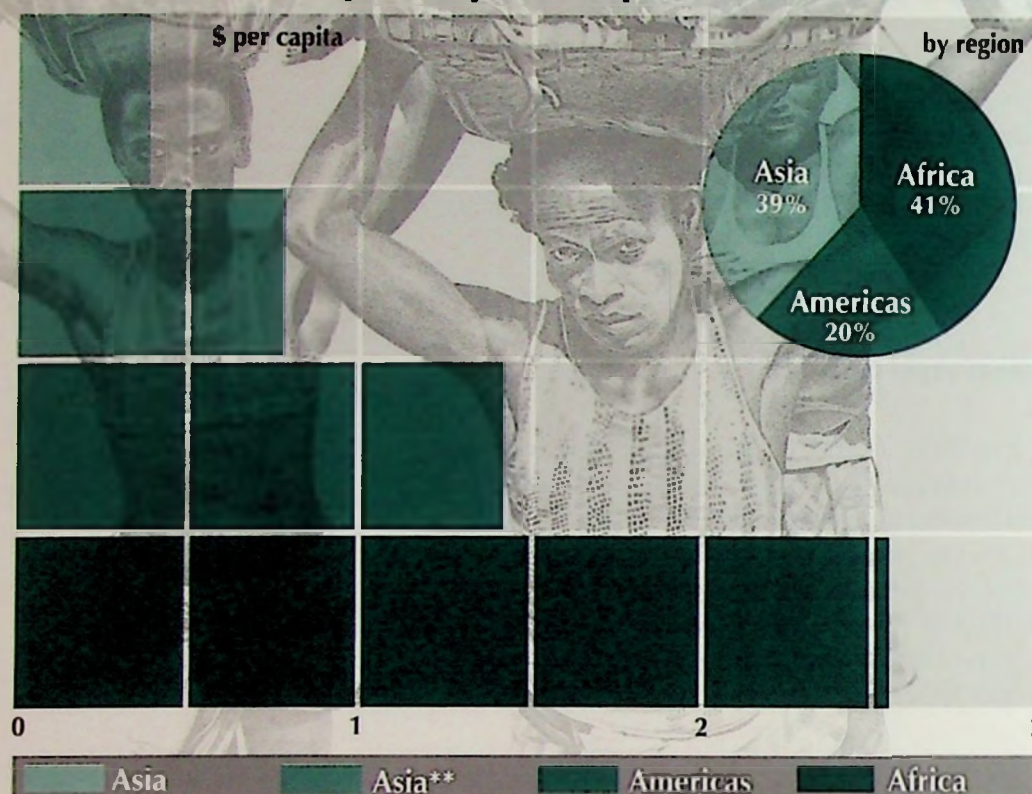
Development commitments

WFP food aid deliveries in 1993, including local purchases, were almost the same as the annual average of 1.24 million tons of the past five years, as shown in the following graph. Commitments to WFP-assisted development projects were brought into closer alignment with the likely availability of resources. As a result, new development commitments in 1993 were the lowest in almost 20 years. The value of commitments was \$253 million, representing 680,000 tons of food commodities, including budget increases for ongoing WFP-assisted development projects.

The share of deliveries to low-income, food-deficit countries has remained high over the past three years, averaging 88 per cent of the value of all commodities shipped. Deliveries to least developed countries fell below 40 per cent. This resulted primarily from the postponement of large shipments to Bangladesh, owing to unusually high national stock levels with which food-aid supplies are merged.



WFP 1993 development projects portfolio* (\$ 2.8 billion)



* Based on commitments for ongoing development projects.

** Excluding China and India.

essential concern in earlier stages of project formulation was highlighted along with increased recourse to pre-appraisal missions.

Toward better performing projects

Measures to improve the quality of the WFP development project portfolio in support of the poor and hungry benefited significantly from special grants made available by three donors (see page 36).

In 1993, WFP strengthened further the targeting of its development assistance on the poor and hungry. Emphasizing this

Beneficiary monitoring techniques

The adoption of beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM) over the past several years has provided a major means for improving WFP's knowledge of the people it supports in development projects. Use of BCM and related participatory rapid assessment (PRA) techniques, is now widespread within WFP. International and national staff have been familiarized with the techniques through regional workshops and counterpart training is underway in many countries to bring these skills to national staff. The techniques provide a means of obtaining information on beneficiaries' perceptions of their needs and problems, and the actual and potential effects (positive and negative) of development project activities on their lives. They enable potential beneficiaries of WFP assistance to participate in the identification of the types of activities that will best contribute to development in their areas and to the solution of the problems during the formulation of projects.

BCM/PRA techniques are used in two principal ways. First, they are employed as part of routine field visits. Structured field visit check lists are now being used by WFP and government project staff and include specific provisions for carrying out group and individual interviews with

beneficiaries. In this way, the opinions of beneficiaries are systematically incorporated into the data base essential for effective project design, management and evaluation.

Second, they are used in undertaking special studies on issues requiring in-depth investigation. Evaluative information may be needed to determine, for example, what effect an activity is having on people in a certain category. While WFP evaluation missions also address such questions, an immediate answer may be needed to a specific problem, and BCM or PRA techniques are most appropriate. Such techniques are equally useful for obtaining potential beneficiaries' opinions during project identification and formulation.

During 1993, progress in implementing BCM/PRA techniques was assessed through a survey of WFP country offices. Overall reactions were very positive. Virtually all WFP country offices are now using basic BCM methods, aided by specially-designed check lists, during visits to project sites. Learning the newer, more rigorous, BCM techniques has greatly improved the quality and utility of the information gathered from beneficiaries.

The extent to which WFP country offices carry out special BCM/PRA exercises varies widely across the developing regions, in part related to the availability of national expertise. Among the WFP country offices reporting direct experience in undertaking BCM/PRA studies, there was full agreement on their utility in helping to understand better the views, problems and reactions of the people being assisted by WFP. One of the lessons learned to date, however, is that carrying out such studies, even when outside expertise is contracted, requires a considerable investment of staff time.

Country Office reporting

The adoption of WFP Country Office Progress Reports (COPR) as an important monitoring and management tool for WFP-assisted projects, and the increased emphasis on use of CSOs as a framework for WFP assistance, were further key steps in directing food resources to where they can be most effective.

For a project to be successful it must involve the participants in order to ensure their full support.



PROJECT QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND DISASTER MITIGATION ACTIVITIES SPECIAL GRANTS FROM DONORS

In order to assist WFP in its effort to explore innovative approaches for the use of food aid for relief and development, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States of America made special budget lines available for activities that could not be financed from WFP's regular resources.

The Government of the Netherlands has provided a grant for improving the quality of projects, which is being used to finance innovative activities and to purchase non-food items to improve the implementation of WFP-assisted development projects. The grant is the main funding source for recruiting local expertise to strengthen project preparation, reformulation and implementation. In 1993, \$2.7 million was approved for 35 activities supporting projects in 22 countries. The grant also included an allocation to help WFP country offices prepare country strategy outlines as a step in the process towards developing a country programme approach, and a better integration of WFP food aid into national plans and programmes.

The special funds made available by Canada and the United States of America are for strengthening WFP-supported activities for disaster mitigation. Developing appropriate strategies in this area is all the more important as many of the countries with WFP-assisted development programmes suffer from recurring disasters that undermine investments made for development. A proper understanding and application of the linkages between development and disaster mitigation is, therefore, of special importance.

WFP has used the disaster-mitigation funds for vulnerability mapping exercises in countries that are exposed to recurrent drought. The grants are also being used for special emergency management training. Pilot projects and studies are being financed from these funds to examine how employment can be quickly expanded in times of disaster, such as in the form of employment-based safety nets, similar to the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme in India, as well as through the formulation of innovative rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes.

COPRs are the main instrument by which WFP assesses twice a year the progress of projects. Shortcomings are identified along with corrective measures. COPRs have been used for problem-oriented reviews of projects. They have facilitated decision-making on operational policy issues, such as the level and scope of future aid, phasing out of poorly performing projects or project components, and

Volume of WFP 1993 development assistance commitments vs deliveries, 1989-93

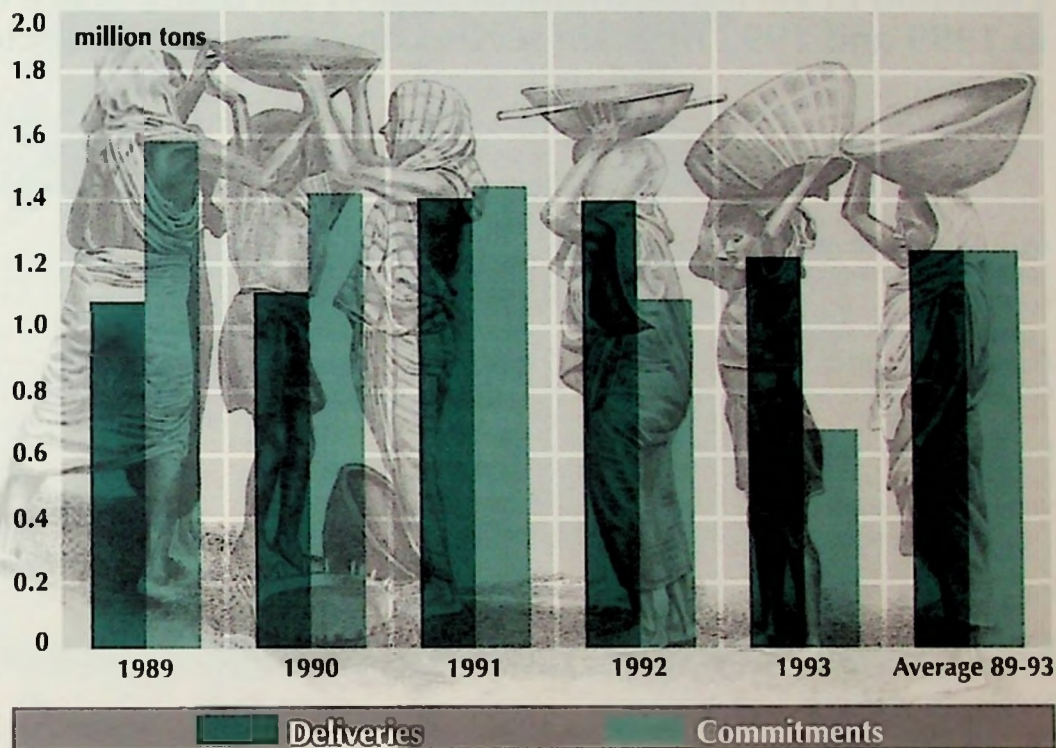
more efficient utilization of resources. COPRs also help to identify who should take the appropriate action - recipient country authorities, the WFP country office or headquarters staff. This has contributed to an effective dialogue between the project implementing partners.

WFP aims to develop a new generation of CSOs that will better guide the programming of WFP assistance.

CSOs were instituted in 1989 as internal documents and established the

parameters within which future WFP-assisted projects should be formulated and implemented. To date, 85 CSOs have been prepared and vary considerably in quality. During 1993, three special CSOs (Palestine, Peru and Tanzania) were prepared, based on a new format that is being developed.

When discussing CSOs in 1993, the SCP concluded that recipient governments should be fully involved in the preparation of a new generation of CSOs, which would facilitate the transition from a project-by-project to a programme approach, as stipulated in United Nations General Assembly resolution 47/199. The CFA agreed to discuss CSOs at its Thirty-eighth Session in October 1994.



Evolution of WFP development project portfolio

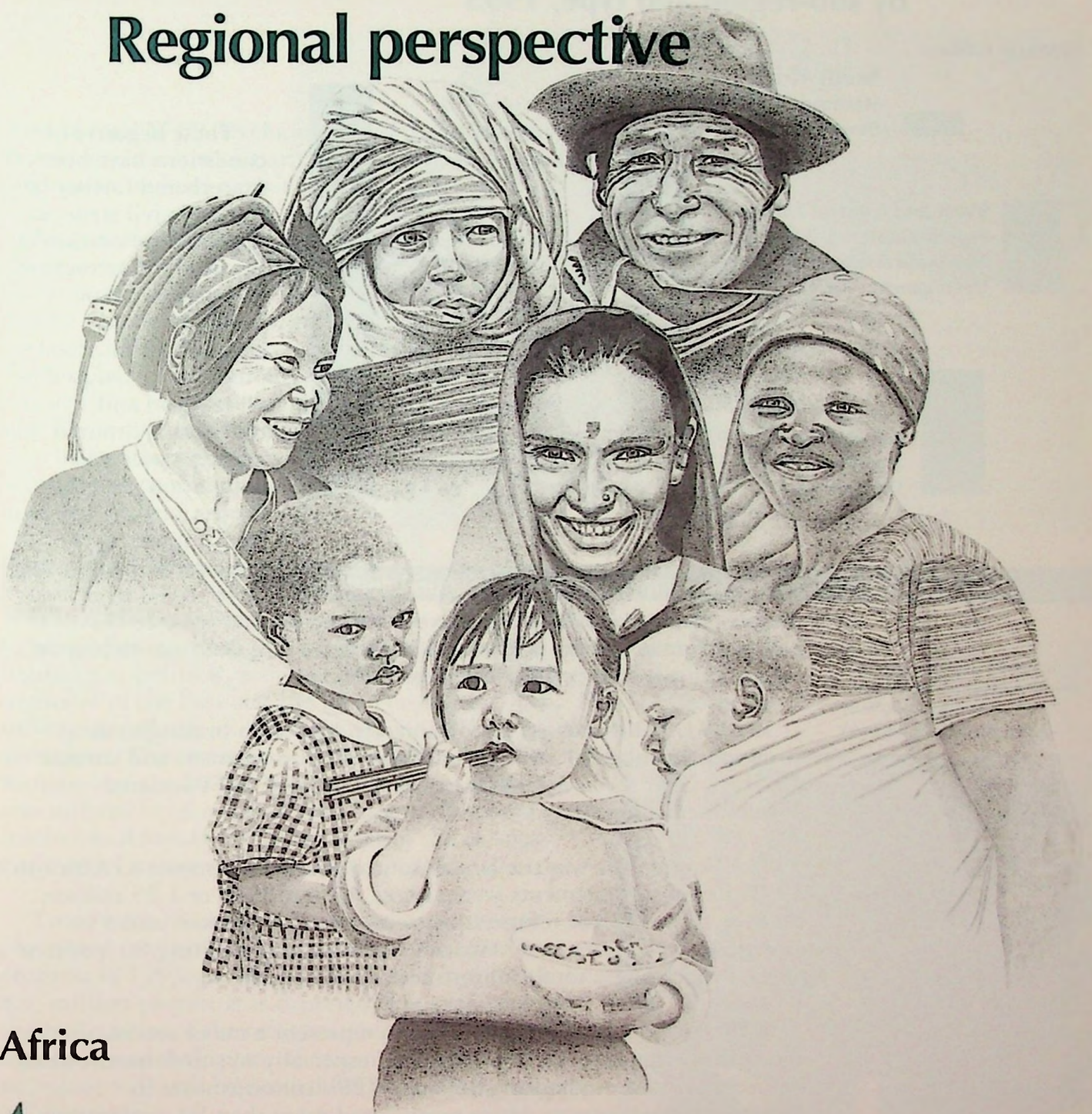
The size and composition of WFP's development project portfolio have changed considerably over the past five years. While there has been only a slight shift in the share of the value of WFP commitments from the broad category of agricultural and rural development projects to those for human resource development, significant shifts have taken place between specific types of WFP-assisted projects.

Evolution in WFP development project portfolio: Share of commitments in 1989 and 1993 by main sectors and selected sub-sectors

	1989		1993	
	Value (\$ ml)	Share (per cent)	Value (\$ ml)	Share (per cent)
Agricultural and rural development	2 187	62.2	1 625	59.1
Land development and improvement	519	14.8	591	21.5
Forestry	640	18.2	375	13.6
Community development	149	4.2	243	8.8
Dairy development	217	6.2	83	3.0
Other agricultural and rural development	662	18.8	333	12.1
Human resource development	1 250	35.5	1 109	40.3
Primary schools	594	16.9	556	20.2
Vulnerable groups	467	13.3	351	12.8
Other human resource development	189	5.3	202	7.3
Other	81	2.3	17	0.6
Total	3 518	100.0	2 751	100.0
Number of projects	261		237	

Land development and improvement projects have become the biggest single category assisted by WFP. The share of community development projects has more than doubled. Dairy development and forestry production figured most predominantly among those types of projects with a declining share. It should be noted, however, that considerable forestry activities are carried out within land improvement and community development projects. As these types of projects now have a greater weight within the development portfolio, forestry remains a major area of investment of the Programme's resources. In 1993, the number of projects and value of the development portfolio decreased by nine and 22 per cent respectively compared to 1989, when commitments were close to the record level in the Programme's history.

Regional perspective

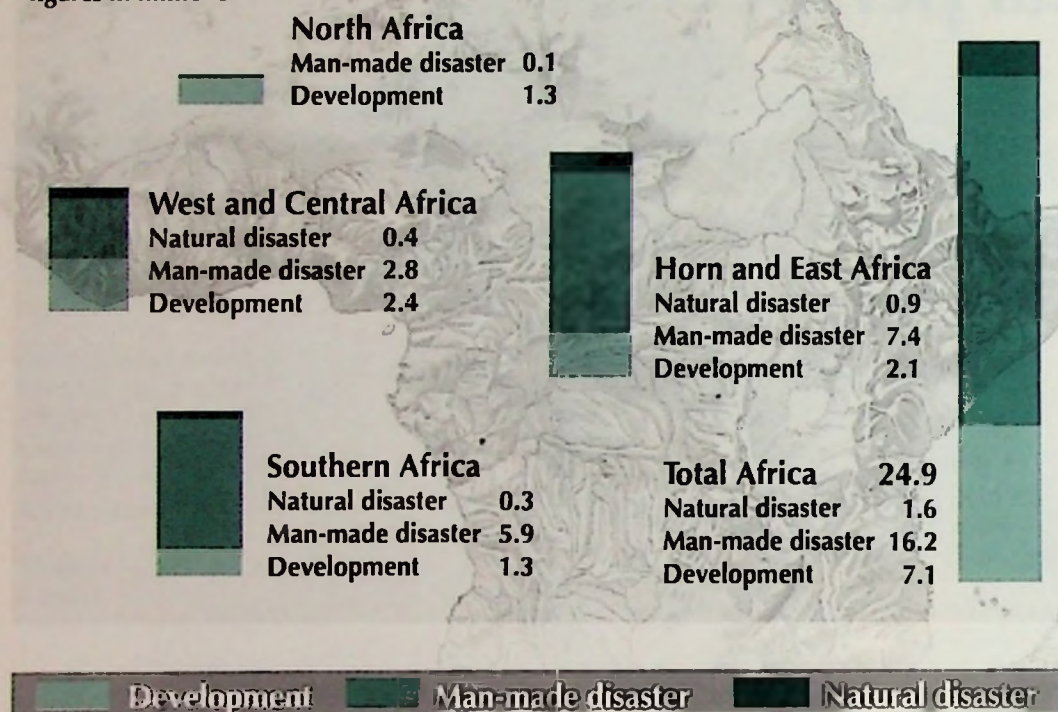


Africa

Africa continues to face multiple serious and pressing development problems. Although the region is very diverse, it shares a number of negative characteristics that contribute to a general situation of sharply worsening economic and social conditions. Africa's economic performance has been adversely affected by factors such as the continuing decline in terms of trade for primary exports, which make up the bulk of foreign exchange earnings for most countries of the region; the undiminished debt burden that continues to frustrate the process of recovery and economic adjustment in many countries; and the declining inflow of resources from official and private sources.

Number of beneficiaries of WFP assistance in Africa, by sub-region and type, 1993

figures in millions



These negative conditions have been exacerbated further by war and civil strife, a serious deterioration of essential infrastructure, and disruption of governance and administration. Food production, reduced by widespread and continuous drought, has not kept pace with population growth. Projections suggest that food imports to the region may realistically be expected to at least

double during the 1990s. Since overall economic and balance of payments prospects are unfavourable, food aid will continue to play an important role in meeting the region's deficits.

In 1993, WFP assisted 25 million Africans often in dangerous situations. Almost 18 million were victims of man-made and natural disasters. Over seven million were beneficiaries of WFP-assisted development projects.

The Programme was the largest source of relief assistance to Africa in 1993. Relief commitments were almost \$600 million or 1.25 million tons for 16 protracted refugee/displaced person operations and 33 emergency operations in 27 African countries, representing 80 per cent of the Programme's total commitment to the region.

WFP development aid continued to represent a major source of external assistance to African countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Valued at almost one billion dollars, WFP's commitments to development projects in Africa represented more than 50 per cent of development grants of the entire United Nations system. If development and relief assistance are taken together, WFP accounts for some seven per cent of Official Development Assistance received by sub-Saharan Africa.

At the end of 1993, WFP was assisting 107 development projects on the African continent, of which 94 were in sub-Saharan Africa. WFP commitments were almost evenly divided between human-resource development projects and those for infrastructure, and agricultural and rural development. Primary education, which accounted for almost one

third of total WFP development-aid commitments, represented the largest single sector of assistance. Land improvement and forestry production took up almost a quarter.

An analysis of the region's COPRs indicates that nearly 60 per cent of the projects perform well. About one third required management action in terms of adjustments in project design or provision of increased inputs, particularly on the part of recipient country governments. Some five per cent of the projects performed highly unsatisfactorily, and were likely to be phased out. An analysis of COPR ratings by sub-region revealed that projects in north Africa performed most satisfactorily with very few requiring corrective action. At the other end of the range, more than half of the projects in the southern Africa sub-region required adjustments or reformulation.

East and Horn of Africa

Serious and entrenched problems, including civil wars, interfactional fighting, famine, drought and large-scale population movements resulting in political, economic and social instability continued to beset countries in the East and the Horn of Africa. Of the 13 countries in the sub-region, all classified as LDCs, six had large and complex relief operations. The situation was particularly acute in Somalia and the Sudan. Eritrea, Ethiopia and Kenya also suffered from many of these issues. Renewed civil conflict in Rwanda and Burundi gave rise to large numbers of refugees and displaced people.

There were 13 emergency operations and eight protracted refugee/displaced person operations in progress in 1993, providing relief assistance to some 8.3 million people. It is expected that even though about a quarter of the refugees and displaced people may return to their place of origin in 1994, food assistance will still be needed for them until they are fully settled.

Development assistance continued to have an important role. WFP development activities were concentrated mostly on primary/secondary education (40 per cent), agriculture rehabilitation (34 per cent) and health/nutrition improvement (17 per cent). The commitment value of ongoing WFP-assisted development projects in the sub-region was \$317 million, while 2.1 million people directly benefited from the projects in 1993.

A young refugee chews sugar cane while he carries 'home' WFP food rations in a cooking pot on his head.



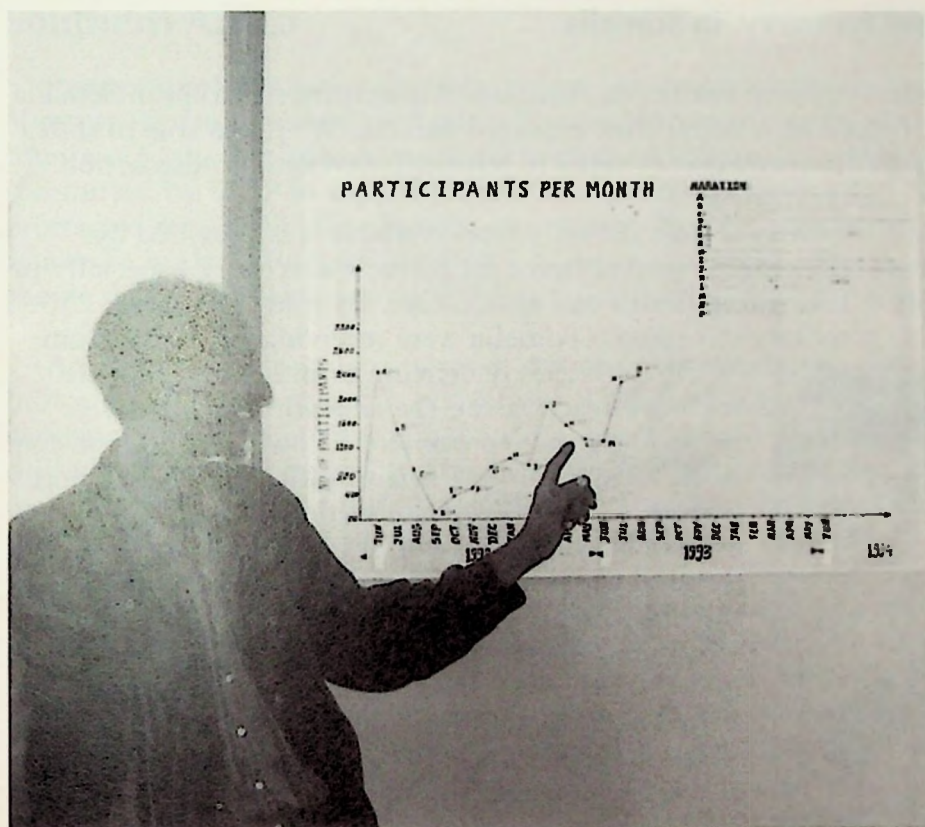
WFP has given priority to strengthening its coordination with the other participating United Nations agencies and NGOs in countries facing complex emergencies, which has improved implementation and monitoring of assistance. Collaboration with NGOs in food distribution and monitoring, especially in Kenya, Somalia and the Sudan, has allowed WFP to enlarge the outreach and coverage of its assistance and increase the scope of its activities.

There is an ever-increasing need to redefine development programmes to mitigate the effects of man-made and natural disasters, assist in the shift from relief to rehabilitation, recovery and development, and minimize the effects of instability and insecurity on the poor. In Ethiopia, for example, a long-term rural rehabilitation and development project has been redesigned in order to better integrate disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation. The adoption of a local-level participatory planning approach played a crucial role in the reorientation of the project.

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING IN ETHIOPIA

A major innovation has been introduced into a WFP-assisted rural rehabilitation and development project in Ethiopia, which directly benefits almost one million people a year in the most food-insecure regions of the country. During the past two years a local-level participatory planning (LLPP) approach has been adopted. The need to develop such an approach was recognized by the Government, WFP and other donors, and has been taking place within the context of an overall decentralization of administration. LLPP's primary goals are to involve rural people in the entire development process from project identification to completion and thus focus the project on people's priorities. The LLPP approach thereby ensures balancing of the project's short-term and long-term benefits, i.e. providing an employment-based safety net and creating developmental assets.

A task force on LLPP has been set up within the project implementing Ministry, with assistance from WFP to determine how best to implement this approach. The method developed builds on the concept of farming systems in recognition of the need to integrate water development, construction of infrastructure and physical conservation measures together with agronomic measures, agroforestry, silvipasture and livestock production. Another important feature of the LLPP approach is that it aims at sensitizing participating communities to take into account the special needs of the poorest households in the identification and design of food-for-work activities, including the selection of works that give priority to participants from the most needy households.



One problem brought to the fore by participatory planning is that most members of the local community will be too busy at harvest time to work on the project. This fluctuation in the number of participants is taken into account when planning the project.

example, water shortage, land erosion, access to markets, etc.

Other steps that followed included target-group identification and analysis of socio-economic constraints, which were carried out with the full participation of male and female members of the community. The end result was a "community development plan" specifying activities to be carried out, inputs needed, work plans and priorities. The plan served as the basis not only for undertaking the work, but also for tracking progress in achievements.

Implementation of the LLPP approach is a formidable but essential task. Results of the first year's experience are highly encouraging. Local communities have welcomed the opportunity to be involved in the selection and design of development activities that will benefit them directly. The impact and the sustainability of these activities are thereby being enhanced.

Implementation of the LLPP approach started with the training of government development agents and technicians working at the community level. The first step involved holding meetings with local communities to explain the concept of participatory planning which emphasized that they would determine the project activities to be implemented.

Land use and land classification maps were drawn up by the technicians with the help of community members. The next step in the process was a "problem-identification exercise", in which the communities drew up and ranked a list of problems they faced, for

Relief and recovery in Somalia

With an improvement in the famine and insecurity situation in Somalia in 1993, helped by a better than expected harvest, WFP was able to shift its assistance from emergency relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In many localities almost the only food available was provided by WFP. This constituted a vital resource for Somalia's recovery, especially in the sectors of education, health and agriculture. By mid-1993, over 250 small-scale activities throughout Somalia were receiving assistance from

WFP. Activities benefiting over 200,000 people included reactivating the education system by providing meals to primary schoolchildren, food-for-work for agricultural rehabilitation, reconstruction of sanitation facilities and water points, and the nutritional improvement of mothers and children through the health system. Funds generated through the sale of high-value food commodities, in conjunction with CARE, also helped to finance some 56 projects, which created 45,000 short-term jobs. The local population has, therefore, been enabled to contribute to the country's recovery and reconstruction by involving them, with the help of local and international NGOs, in the implementation of WFP-assisted projects.

Even during the difficult period when insecurity in Mogadishu resulted in the departure of many United Nations and NGO international staff, and the reduction of humanitarian aid, WFP's continued active presence throughout Somalia ensured that basic food-security issues were addressed. In spite of significant improvements, the food and security

situation remained uncertain and volatile. There is still the need to sustain the gains that have been made and to continue to strengthen both national and household food security. WFP, with its extensive grassroots programme, is in a strong position to support activities that will provide a safety net for those vulnerable people who will continue to feel the repercussions of drought and civil unrest.

During 1993, WFP prepared plans aimed at reactivating operations at the two major Somali ports of Mogadishu and Bosaso. During earlier fighting, port equipment had been destroyed or stolen and operations personnel had fled or been killed. Using World Bank funding, the Programme staffed key operational positions at Mogadishu and ordered replacement of critical equipment. Preparations were also made to institute similar activities at Bosaso.



In Bardera farmers are given food for work to clear water-storage systems - overgrown with dirt and weeds - so that the water supply can be resumed and villagers return.

Southern Africa

Parts of southern Africa continued to be plagued with the consequences of recurring droughts and civil strife. Disaster victims in eight of the 10 countries in the sub-region benefited from the \$163 million newly committed by WFP in support of four emergency operations and eight protracted refugee/displaced person operations. Beneficiaries of WFP relief assistance in the sub-region totalled 7.5 million in 1993 and 1.3 million people directly benefited from WFP-assisted development projects.

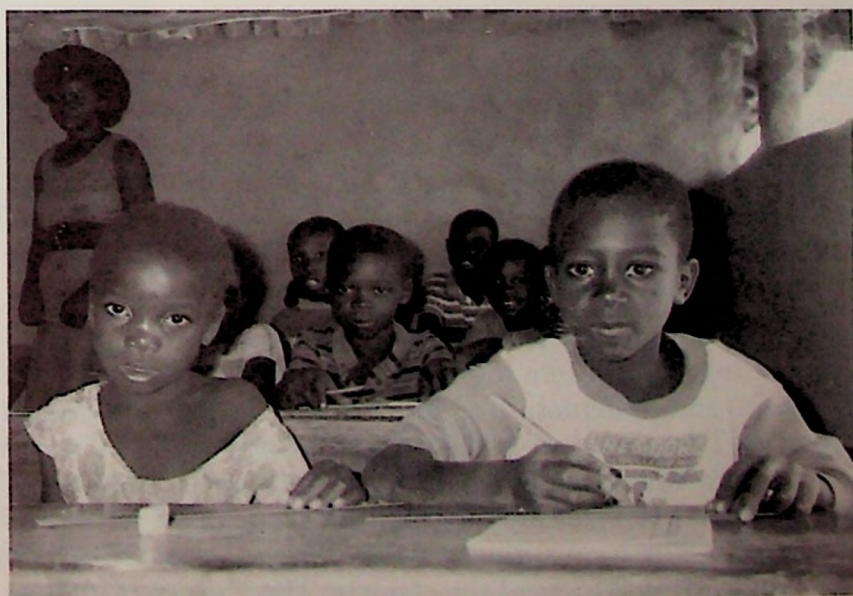
An analysis of shipments of food commodities effected to the area indicates that more than 80 per cent of WFP food commodities in 1993 were for meeting relief needs, including targeted food assistance for millions of people affected by the 1992/93 southern Africa drought. The remaining 20 per cent was allocated to 15 ongoing development projects with a commitment value of \$181 million.

The recurrence of natural and man-made disasters has given severe shocks to the development programmes of the countries in the sub-region, diverting government resources and attention. Most of the WFP-assisted development projects focus on human-resource development. Increasing emphasis, however, is being given to supporting development projects that contribute to disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.

Food assistance directed to poor people in food-deficit areas is the basis for a project in Namibia. Very satisfactory progress has been made in the attempt to establish equitable access to education by providing food for pre-school and primary schoolchildren. Another project objective - to raise the level of participation by parents and communities in school affairs - is also being achieved.

Improving the education system, thereby investing in the future, is a priority in Namibia.

Urban self-help schemes are an important component of a project in Zambia that provides a safety net for groups most severely affected by structural reform measures. Female heads of urban households are employed in infrastructure, sanitation and drainage works that improve living conditions and environmental hygiene. Women take an active part in the decision-making process of local councils and in the selection and execution of projects. A training programme contributes to the self-sufficiency of participants through enhancing their skills.



The combination of drought and civil strife in Mozambique has displaced millions of people, destroyed the rural infrastructure and made the country highly food-insecure. During 1993 almost \$100 million of WFP assistance was provided for relief operations (see box). Wherever possible, WFP has also supported disaster-mitigation and rehabilitation activities through the provision of development assistance. For example, a school-feeding project made it possible for the Government to keep open or reopen boarding schools and training centres. Displaced children constitute up to 60 per cent of the boarders. Under a newly approved project, these benefits will continue, along with food for day students and teachers in drought-prone areas of the country.

MOZAMBIQUE TRANSITION FROM RELIEF TO RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1993 witnessed some important milestones along Mozambique's path to recovery from civil war and drought. Following the signature of the Peace Accords in October 1992 and improved crop and food-supply conditions, the Government, donors and WFP started to focus more on medium and long-term rehabilitation and development concerns. With the improvement in the security situation during the course of 1993, and with the gradual return of displaced persons to their homes, new opportunities arose for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. Early in the year, the Government, UNHCR and WFP made plans to begin the enormous task of reintegrating an estimated three million internally displaced persons and two million refugees returning from neighbouring countries. In addition, an estimated 80,000 soldiers are expected to be demobilized; some 14,000 had already gathered at 35 assembly areas within the country by the end of the year.

While WFP assistance is being provided to some 1.8 million people (comprising 1.2 million internally displaced people and 600,000 returnees) and to demobilized soldiers and their dependents, increased efforts are being made to promote the reconstruction of local infrastructure and the rehabilitation of agriculture. A substantial share of WFP food resources has been allocated for food-for-work in 37 rehabilitation projects implemented by local authorities, NGOs and other United Nations agencies in all provinces of the country. These projects include repair of



Now that peace has been restored this mother and child, who have been living in a camp for displaced people, can return home.

rural water systems, reconstruction of schools and roads, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and integrated rural-development projects.

In cooperation with other agencies, WFP plans to contribute to an even larger-scale rehabilitation and reconstruction programme in areas to which the refugees and displaced people are returning. Preparations are underway to design a project, co-financed with the World Bank, to rehabilitate health posts, primary schools, water and sanitation services, based on labour-intensive construction methods and locally available building materials. This project will be mainly implemented by NGOs and local communities. A special fund made available to WFP for disaster-mitigation activities has been used to pay for specific preparatory measures such as project pre-appraisal and a review of the scope for NGO collaboration.

In view of the good harvest, a part of the food distributed by WFP during 1993 has been obtained through local food purchases. It is planned to use donor cash pledges for additional local purchases in 1994.

In Lesotho, long-standing WFP aid is being phased out from some 350 primary schools in less needy areas in the lowlands of the country. A recent evaluation showed that these schools were able to continue their meal programmes without WFP food assistance. This has been made possible by the successful participation of communities, parents and school administrations in food production-related activities and a local increase in school fees. Phasing out of external assistance in the poorer areas of the country will depend on the capacity of the Government and the local communities.

West and central Africa

Many of the countries in west and central Africa continued to be affected by natural and man-made disasters. Some 3.2 million refugees, displaced people and victims of natural disasters in the sub-region benefited from new commitments of WFP relief assistance in 1993, valued at \$130 million.

Twenty of the 22 countries in the sub-region benefited from ongoing WFP-assisted development projects with a commitment value of \$462 million. Infrastructure and economic development projects accounted for 57 per cent. The remaining 43 per cent of project commitments were in support of human resource development; 2.4 million people directly benefited from WFP-assisted development projects in the sub-region in 1993.

Large-scale relief operations have taken place in 13 of the countries in the sub-region. For example, WFP assistance has been provided to Togolese refugees in Ghana and Benin, to Malian refugees in Burkina Faso and Mauritania, to Sudanese refugees in the Central African Republic and to displaced persons in Zaire. The largest relief operation concerned the Liberian people displaced inside the country and in the neighbouring countries.

THE LIBERIA REGIONAL RELIEF OPERATION

After more than four years of civil war in Liberia, the effects of chronic insecurity continue to affect the lives of between 2.5 and 3 million internally displaced people and refugees in the four West African countries of Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone. Assistance provided behind the zones of conflict and across the country's borders was expanded as previously inaccessible areas became open to relief agencies following the ceasefire in August 1993.

Food aid is now reaching the majority of the displaced and war-affected population. Even so, there are a substantial number of people who, due to continuing insecurity, are virtually inaccessible and suffer from high levels of malnutrition sometimes resulting in death.

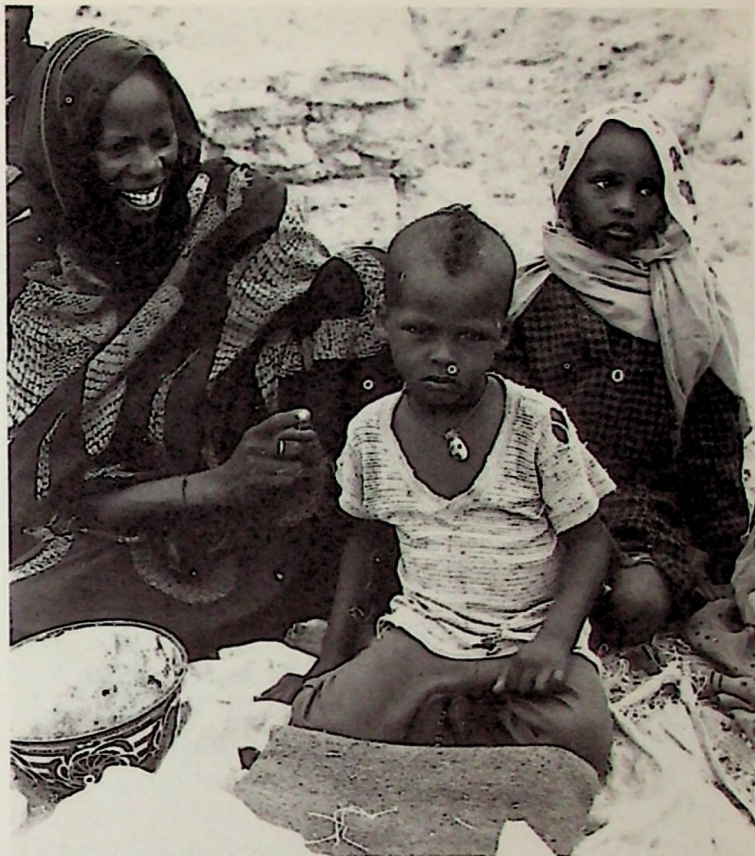
While the situation remains critical inside Liberia and in parts of Sierra Leone, it is hoped that food assistance to long-standing refugee situations in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire may be gradually phased out in 1994. The rich agricultural potential and liberal land-tenure policies of these host countries have enabled many refugees to reduce their dependence on food aid through their own local agricultural production and commercial activities.



It is also expected that the peace process will be expedited in 1994 with the arrival of an expanded West African Peace-keeping Force of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOMOG) in Liberia. These additional soldiers from Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe are intended to speed up demobilization and peacekeeping activities while a transitional government is formed. Considerable efforts are also being made by a number of donors to plan for the eventual integration of former combatants into rehabilitation and development activities.

Thousands of displaced people within Liberia continue to need food aid as they are unable to return home.

The Programme has adjusted its strategies to ensure better impact of its assistance on the poor, particularly in the more depressed areas of the sub-region. An example is in Chad. WFP is providing food aid to the health and education sectors to help the Government alleviate the social costs of structural adjustment. These projects are specifically targeted on the poorest people - mainly women and children. The most needy rural areas of the country have been selected where household-food insecurity and malnutrition rates are high. Despite numerous economic constraints and occasional social unrest, the projects are highly appreciated by the communities and project targets are achieved at rates ranging between 90 to 100 per cent.



Joint programming and coordination among donors and aid agencies is one way of reducing the administrative burden on recipient countries and overcoming bottlenecks in implementation. In Niger, WFP works in partnership with FAO and a bilateral donor in promoting an integrated development scheme. The project, executed in the Keita valley, offers a good example of coordination in which food aid plays an important role in mobilizing the beneficiaries by addressing their immediate food security problems. Only then are the subsistence-farmer households in a position to participate in training and credit schemes aiming at their long-term self-reliance in food production. The COPR ratings for the project are well above those for most of the projects in the sub-region. The good results obtained have already led to the expansion of the project to neighbouring areas with similar characteristics.

Poor families value food aid which helps them overcome the short-term negative effects of structural adjustment policies.

North Africa

North Africa is the only sub-region on the continent where most of WFP assistance was invested in development as opposed to relief activities in 1993. Some 1.3 million people directly benefited from those activities. The value of WFP's assistance for ongoing development projects was \$168 million, 75 per cent of which was to promote agricultural and forestry production. In 1993, only one protracted refugee operation was approved for 80,000 Western Saharan refugees in Algeria with \$4 million of WFP aid.

WFP is pursuing a more rigorous approach to improving the quality and effectiveness of the development projects it is supporting in North

Africa and elsewhere, and assistance is being scaled down or phased out as governments and local communities are able to cope for themselves. Tunisia, for example, has made significant economic progress. Hence WFP is phasing out its assistance in the agricultural/soil-conservation sector and school-feeding assistance is being scaled down and focused on the poorest regions and people. Provision for continuation of activities after WFP support comes to an end is being ensured with the Government. For example, in the case of soil conservation activities where WFP assistance has functioned as an in-kind part-payment of wages, the Government will absorb WFP's share by paying the full minimum wage in cash.

Increased emphasis on development effectiveness involves formulating country strategies that maximize the sustainability of benefits and outcomes for the poor and hungry. In desert reclamation and land-settlement schemes in Egypt, for example, WFP is supporting government efforts to effect a greater transfer of assets in the form of reclaimed land to women among the target beneficiary groups of unemployed graduates and the landless. In 1993, WFP undertook a study of the settlement projects it is supporting in Egypt from the perspective of the beneficiaries. The projects have been modified to focus mainly on remote and poorly developed areas.

The Americas

Guatemalan refugees are happy to return home after years of exile.

Governments in many countries of the Latin America and Caribbean region are concentrating their efforts on economic growth through the application of structural adjustment measures. In this context, the main features of WFP assistance to the region are its focus on poverty alleviation and the establishment of safety nets to alleviate the social costs of adjustment. Cooperation with NGOs and local communities in partnerships of action are important elements in WFP's regional strategy.

In 1993, WFP commitments to the region amounted to more than \$190 million, 95 per cent of which was for development projects. Only two countries, Cuba and Haiti, required new commitments of WFP emergency assistance for 217,000 victims of natural and man-made disasters. During 1993, food aid was also provided for 23,000 Guatemalan refugees in Mexico and in support of their



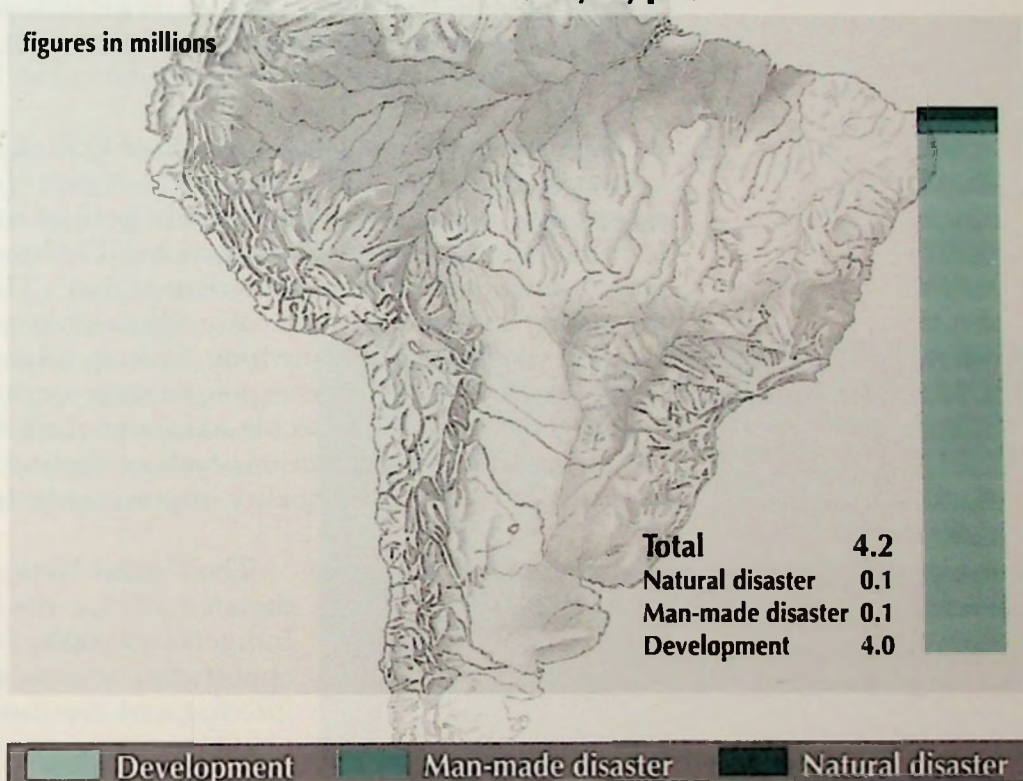
return to Guatemala. Some 3.8 million people benefited from WFP assistance to the 60 ongoing development projects in the region, valued at \$553 million. Community development, primary education and nutrition improvement projects for mothers and pre-schoolchildren made up the majority of WFP's development portfolio.

Over 46 per cent of WFP assistance to the region was for human-resource development. This includes assistance for food-stamp programmes in Honduras and Jamaica. Both programmes target the most vulnerable groups of the population affected by structural adjustment measures, mostly women heads of households, their children and elderly people. WFP-supplied commodities are sold to generate the funds necessary to finance these food-stamp programmes.

Monetization of WFP food commodities and using the generated funds to buy locally produced food is often a preferred alternative to direct distribution in the Latin America and Caribbean region. This helps stimulate local-food production, takes advantage of the relatively efficient transport and food-distribution systems, and provides food commodities in keeping with the food habits of the beneficiaries. In some cases, such as in dairy-development projects, the funds generated have been used to establish revolving-credit programmes to help the poorest farmers increase their production.

School-feeding programmes are another way through which WFP assistance is channelled to help the hungry poor. Financial austerity has reduced public expenditures on education, but WFP-supplied school meals augment the flow of resources to that sector. They contribute to ensuring regular attendance and a decrease in drop-out rates, especially in the early years of primary schooling. Two projects approved for the

Number of beneficiaries of WFP assistance in the Americas, by type, 1993



region in 1993 were for school-feeding programmes in Bolivia and El Salvador and both were designed with participation by teacher-parent associations and local communities. WFP assistance is integrated with that of other United Nations organizations such as UNESCO, UNICEF, IFAD, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

WFP sponsored a regional meeting of Central American Ministers of Education in El Salvador in June 1993 as part of its efforts to improve project quality and coordinate regional policies in specific sectors. The Ministers concluded the meeting with a "Declaration on school-feeding programmes in the Central American region". The declaration recognized the quality constraints in the basic-education systems in the region and the fact that poverty and malnutrition limited children's academic performance. The Ministers expressed their appreciation of the support provided by WFP in this sector and stated their determination to improve the design and implementation of school-feeding programmes as an integral part of sustained quality improvements in primary education.

WFP helps indigenous communities to make a living by providing them with food for work to start cooperatives and increase agricultural production.



The United Nations General Assembly declared 1993 as the Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples "to provide the opportunity to focus the attention of the international community on one of the planet's most neglected and vulnerable groups of people". A project in Colombia, which provides WFP support to socio-economic activities and environmental protection in indigenous communities, focuses on the rehabilitation and protection of degraded watersheds. A similar project in Peru seeks to redress the serious ecological damage to 65 watersheds in the southern part of the Peruvian Andes. The project will be implemented through a network of local NGOs, by applying appropriate soil-conservation techniques, and with the support of a loan from IFAD. In Colombia, Guatemala and Peru, assistance to indigenous people is combined with support for environmentally sustainable development.

More than half of the population of Guatemala is indigenous. A WFP-assisted project targets 400 of the most disadvantaged rural communities in the highlands region of the country. Soil-conservation measures are linked with the promotion of agricultural

development through the introduction of more profitable crops and sustainable agricultural techniques. Hills that once yielded small crops of maize now produce three or four harvests a year of onions, potatoes, turnips and broccoli. Land deterioration is being controlled through terracing and crop-rotation methods.

In the Dominican Republic, in line with the Government's "Plan Sierra", WFP is supporting a pilot regional development programme designed to re-establish the forest cover in the highlands and to teach the poor inhabitants to live from its natural resources while replenishing them. The programme is executed by local NGOs and supports the introduction of appropriate technology to control soil erosion and restore the ecological balance, while increasing food production for family consumption. COPRs for the project indicate good overall performance owing to efficient execution by local NGOs.

Peace and stability returned to the Central American sub-region at the beginning of the 1990s after decades of civil strife. WFP assistance has focused particularly on helping refugees and displaced people resettle and become self-sufficient.

Nicaragua provides one example of WFP assistance in the transition from war to peace. Apart from affecting the national economy, the civil war resulted in the exodus of tens of thousands of Nicaraguans to neighbouring Central American countries. In August 1990, an emergency operation, executed through UNHCR's Returnee Assistance Programme, was approved to provide WFP food assistance to 65,000 returnees throughout the country for a period of 180 days. The last food distribution took place in June 1993. Simultaneously, the Government undertook implementation of a National Reconciliation and Rehabilitation Programme, executed by the Ministry of the Presidency. The programme was formulated within the framework of the International Conference for Central American Refugees. A WFP-assisted project, approved in October 1992, supports this programme for returnees, displaced, demobilized and other war-affected people, the same target population previously assisted with emergency food aid. The long-term objective of the project is to contribute to rehabilitation of the rural poor in areas most affected by the armed conflict.



These refugee children and their families used to rely on WFP food aid. Now they have been given land by the Mexican Government and are able to produce enough food to feed themselves.

In Guatemala, a repatriation agreement with the Government encouraged refugees to return to their homes; some 5,000 returned during 1993. This operation was supported by WFP, UNHCR and local

ADJUSTING WFP OPERATIONS IN HAITI

Haiti, the only country classified as least developed in the Latin America and Caribbean region, has particularly suffered. Most severely affected are the poorest and most vulnerable sectors of the population. In early 1993, the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) approved a "Humanitarian Plan of Action" and launched an appeal to the donor community. WFP responded with an emergency operation for assistance to Haitian returnees and vulnerable groups involving \$4 million of assistance. The people benefiting are 67,000 women, children, the elderly and the unemployed in those areas of the country with the highest concentration of returnees from the Dominican Republic and Guantánamo Bay. In the absence of a Government counterpart administration, the distribution of food is being carried out by two NGOs: the Centre pour le Développement et la Santé and the International Red Cross. Thus Haiti is one example of how WFP assistance can, at times, be best channelled exclusively through NGOs.

NGOs. The returnees received food assistance for nine months as well as basic housing materials, agricultural tools and cash. In addition to the initial resettlement package, WFP will provide food for the returnees and to internally displaced people and farmers living in the poorest areas of the country, to help them while they rehabilitate agricultural production, basic infrastructure and income-generating activities. About 35,000 families, or 175,000 people, will benefit from this assistance.

A regional human-resource development project operates in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In each of these countries, WFP assistance is used to support a vocational training programme for female heads of households and the expansion and upgrading of day-care facilities. These island nations are middle-income countries whose main sources of revenue come from cash crops and tourism. A series of workshops were held in 1993 in each of the countries, with participation by parents, teachers and government staff, to identify ways of ensuring the sustainability of these programmes when WFP assistance comes to an end in 1996.

An analysis of COPRs indicates that over 70 per cent of the WFP-assisted projects in the region are performing well. WFP's supply performance, in spite of recent resource constraints, has continued to be timely. Government contributions, however, are often extremely low, due to budget reductions in most of the recipient countries. Government monitoring of project performance is generally well rated, indicating that interest and motivation remain high.

Asia

The total number of poor people in Asia benefiting from WFP assistance in 1993 was approximately 13.5 million, including some 6.2 million beneficiaries of WFP relief assistance. The Asia region contains the largest number of hungry people in the world with incomes too low in many areas to ensure access to enough food and with insufficient food production. Food aid will, therefore, continue to be needed in the form of direct-distribution programmes or through the purchase of locally produced food, triangular transactions or commodity exchanges. Of course, there have also been impressive gains in economic growth and food production in several countries.

WFP development assistance in Asia benefited 7.3 million poor and hungry people in 1993, with a portfolio of ongoing projects valued at \$1,070 million. Development assistance for land improvement and forestry production accounted for some 60 per cent of WFP aid to the region; 54 out of 70 ongoing projects focused on infrastructure and economic development. However, of the total WFP commitments for the region approved in 1993, some 80 per cent were for protracted refugee/displaced person operations and emergencies. The value of all new commitments to the region was \$290 million.

While many countries in Asia continue to have large poor and food-insecure populations, they also have the administrative and managerial capacity for reaching them. Together, these two conditions create an environment in which targeted food aid can be effective. Several countries in the region have a long tradition of using food not only for targeting food subsidies, but also for providing employment to the most needy. Large public food-for-work programmes are, therefore, a typical feature of the region. On the other hand, vulnerable-group development projects are relatively few. The share of school-feeding programmes in total WFP assistance is also small compared to other regions. As a general rule, governments in Asia prefer to deploy WFP food through food-for-work programmes.

Food-aid programmes in Asia have proved to be an effective means of bringing about the social and economic development of the poor.



The daughter of an agricultural worker eats her lunch, made from food rations earned by her father in a soil-conservation project.

WFP-assisted development projects are, therefore, often of long duration. In many cases, they have become integrated components of government programmes and each new phase is incrementally further developed, modified and refined. An exception to this rule is China. The Government targets internationally provided grant resources in one-time projects to the poorer and more remote areas. The aim is to demonstrate what can be done through a combination of WFP-provided resources, government assistance and community self-help which is clearly focused and well-managed. WFP-assisted projects are, therefore, not expanded beyond their initial phase.

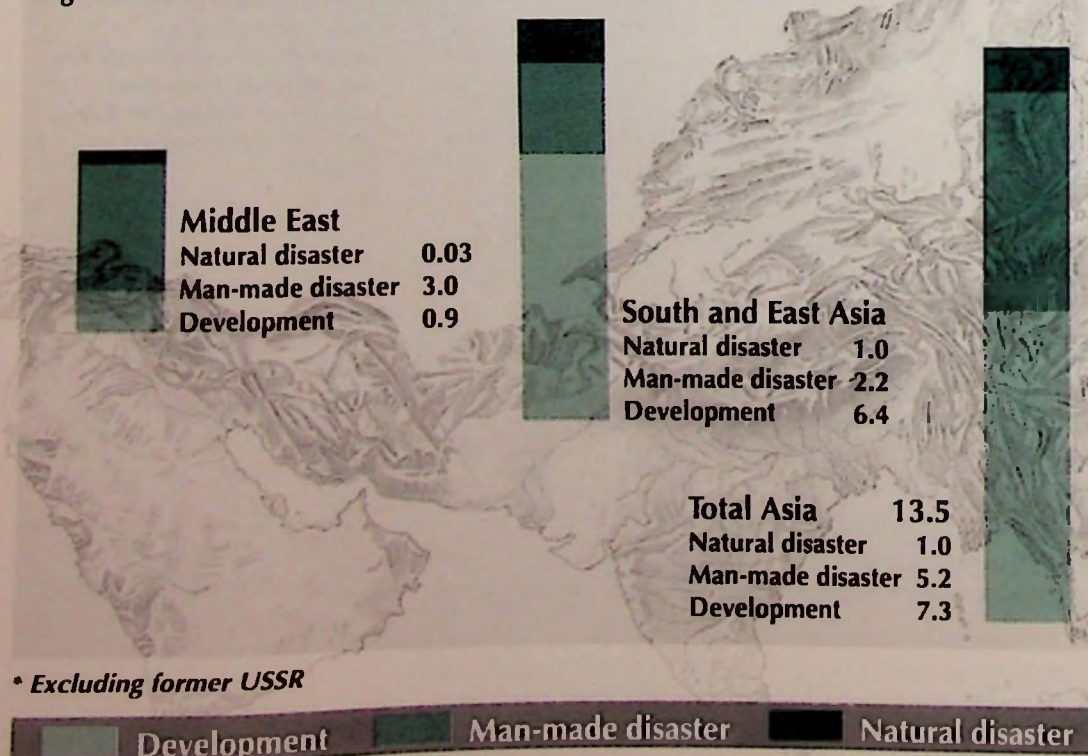
Another typical feature in the region is the widespread use of public distribution systems for the channelling of WFP food. Most countries have their own para-statal organizations for food importation, storage and handling, which allow WFP to deliver at ports and then receive credits for similar commodities to be drawn from government stocks nearer to project sites. This arrangement reduces transport costs and food losses, and expedites deliveries.

An analysis of COPRs indicates that projects in the Asia region were generally progressing satisfactorily; more than 80 per cent were judged

to perform well. One common problem, however, has been to ensure timely delivery of WFP food consignments.

Number of beneficiaries of WFP assistance in Asia*, by sub-region, by type, 1993

figures in millions



With more advanced monitoring and data systems in a number of countries in Asia, WFP evaluation missions have been able to apply quantitative methods in assessing the effects of WFP-assisted development projects. A sectoral evaluation of development programmes in northern China, for example, provides an indication of the economic benefits that can be derived from WFP food aid.

IMPACT OF WFP ASSISTANCE ON RAINFED AGRICULTURE IN THE LOESS PLATEAU, NORTHERN CHINA

Because of its particular problems, the Loess Plateau in northern China has been a major recipient of WFP assistance to rainfed cultivation through a food-for-work programme since 1982. Soil erosion is widespread throughout the area, affecting about 95 per cent of agricultural land and threatening the livelihood of the population. As a result, the Government has declared the Loess Plateau an emergency area.

WFP has provided assistance to five rainfed agriculture protection and development projects in the Loess Plateau region. Two projects considered to be highly representative of the prevailing conditions, were selected for analysis within a sectoral evaluation.

The economic internal rate of return (EIRR) was calculated for the main components of the projects: terraces, soil-saving dams, orchards, forestry and pasture. The results of these analyses indicate that the projects were economically sound, with EIRRs of 17.4 and 21.9 per cent respectively. This compares favourably with the cost of capital in China of 12 per cent, not to mention the substantial intangible benefits derived from environmental protection.

An evaluation of the impact of WFP-assisted projects at the household level indicated a steady increase in farm and family incomes. At full development, total net family income in constant value terms was twice the income registered before implementation of the project.

The structure of the increased revenue shows that the share coming from food and cash crops is stable at present. Greater yields resulting from turning sloped land into terraces have, however, been counter-balanced by the reduction of land available for food crops. Revenue from livestock has increased considerably. The sale of fruit (for some households) is worth mentioning as it is likely to become an important source of income in the next few years when orchards reach maturity. A major change in the structure of household revenues is the increased earnings from sideline activities, an indication that the economy has been stimulated by increases in farm revenues and that farmers can now also obtain income from other sources.

The increase in household income has led to an overall reduction of the need to take loans. Farmers are now also more prompt in paying back what they have borrowed. The rate of timely loan repayments has risen from 79 to 94 per cent. During the same period, savings deposits have gone up significantly.

Helped by WFP assistance, recipient households have reached a satisfactory level of food security. As a result, farmers have become more receptive to new technical packages as they are more able to take the risk of changing their farming systems to new cash and food crops. This has also led to additional sources of income and set a new development process in motion, which is contributing to sustainability of project activities.



WFP's expertise in buying and shipping food is appreciated by donors who often request WFP to purchase and deliver food on their behalf. All the food delivered by WFP in Cambodia is provided bilaterally.

Coordination of WFP food aid with technical assistance provided by other United Nations agencies is now more frequent in the region. In several countries, UNDP has approved small technical support projects for WFP-assisted labour-intensive public works programmes, and in two countries (Bangladesh and Nepal), UNDP and IFAD have formally entered into joint programming with WFP.

WFP country offices in Asia also serve as a channel for the programming and monitoring of donors' bilateral food-aid contributions. The most notable case is in Cambodia where WFP has been operating exclusively with bilateral funding (see page 60). In Bangladesh, by combining bilateral funding with WFP food resources, the WFP country office programmes and monitors a substantially greater volume of food than it handles under the regular WFP programme. WFP supports nationwide rural public works and vulnerable-group development programmes in Bangladesh in cooperation with bilateral donors.

A management review of the WFP-assisted national works programme for water and land development in Bangladesh concluded that the forestry component had provided year-round employment opportunities that can be reserved exclusively for women, an excellent illustration of how to adjust operations. Previously the programme had provided short-term seasonal employment mainly for men. Another area of adjustment, which is designed to improve women's access to, and control over, assets created under the food-for-work programme, relates to tree-planting along roadsides. By enabling women to work on project sites near their homes, they are better able to take care of their domestic duties and are more likely to successfully claim the benefits from the trees planted.

In the spirit of closer collaboration with JCGP member agencies, UNDP and IFAD were invited to participate in the management review of the WFP-assisted food-for-work project in Bangladesh. As a result, WFP is now planning to collaborate with UNDP in a parallel programming exercise for the next major expansion of the project.

In China, in addition to a sectoral evaluation of rainfed agriculture projects, a formal annual review of each operational project was jointly undertaken with the Ministry of Agriculture, supported by technical experts. Most of the 13 operational WFP-assisted projects have continued to meet their physical targets successfully and in a timely manner. COPR ratings also confirm the highly satisfactory overall performance of WFP-assisted projects in China. Only the project in the Tibet Autonomous Region is performing poorly and requires reformulation. When problems have been identified, they have been addressed through the use of technical consultancies undertaken by United Nations agency specialists.

A special feature of WFP assistance in India is the system of closed circuit monetization projects whereby WFP food commodities are sold to designated beneficiaries at subsidized prices. While the utilization of funds generated under these projects has been slow, improvements are underway as mechanisms for handling the funds are made more effective. Most of the 13 ongoing projects are progressing slower than originally expected, owing to a range of problems, some of which are beyond the control of the project authorities.

Many projects are part of, and dependent on, larger state interventions and progress is controlled by them. Deficient project management, another problem common to a number of projects, is being followed up by the WFP country office. A review meeting is held every year in New Delhi by the national Government, the project authorities for all projects and WFP, to appraise progress and define areas requiring strengthening.

WFP's effort to increase further the development effectiveness and quality of projects it is supporting has been reinforced by formulating country strategies that maximize benefits and outcomes for the poor and hungry. In Pakistan, a major sector of support is watershed management where WFP-assisted projects have played a pioneering role and involve activities and benefits sustainable over the longer term. WFP has sought improvements in project design, particularly regarding targeting, social feasibility and sustainability.

Farmers' opinions are invaluable when deciding which tree species will produce the best results and be of most use to project workers.



WFP IN CAMBODIA WORKING WITH BILATERAL FUNDING

In recent years, WFP has become a major channel for the donor community in assisting poor, hungry, displaced and injured people in Cambodia. The Cambodia operation had to develop a unique character in order to implement this complex mission. Its entire funding has come from bilateral sources. An unusually high level of delegation to the WFP country office became necessary and operations had to take place without the usual government responsibility. During 1993, WFP procured, delivered and distributed food for 370,000 repatriated refugees. In addition, the Programme continued to provide assistance to 120,000 internally displaced and 250,000 needy people, largely women, children and the physically handicapped. A further 11,000 demobilized soldiers were assisted at the request of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

The 1993 elections marked a turning point in the Cambodian reconciliation process. WFP is taking steps to increase its development activities to help rural economic growth and local-food security. In 1993, a food-for-work programme assisted approximately 88,000 people through 70 separate infrastructure projects and agricultural credit schemes. From 1994 onwards, it is expected that there will be a decrease in relief assistance and an increase in development activities. Although WFP's role as a channel for bilateral emergency and development assistance to Cambodia will be maintained in 1994, plans are underway to return to a more multilateral intervention mode.

Contractual arrangements have been defined that involve a high degree of farmers' participation in the selection of trees, maintenance and harvesting rights. The original WFP commodity basket and logistics system, which involved the direct distribution of low-value food commodities provided by donors at high transport cost to project workers, can no longer be sustained as project sites are often scattered over vast and rugged terrain. To address this problem, the CSO for Pakistan charted an innovative commodity and logistics strategy for the country. It proposed that in order to attain cost-effective targeting of food aid, WFP would need to consider food distribution supplied from national stocks at project work-sites, or distribution through a targeted food-stamp programme, drawn from national stocks at or near project sites.

WFP projects in Viet Nam are known for their timely implementation. Increasingly, efforts are being directed towards improving project quality, resulting in closer collaboration with other

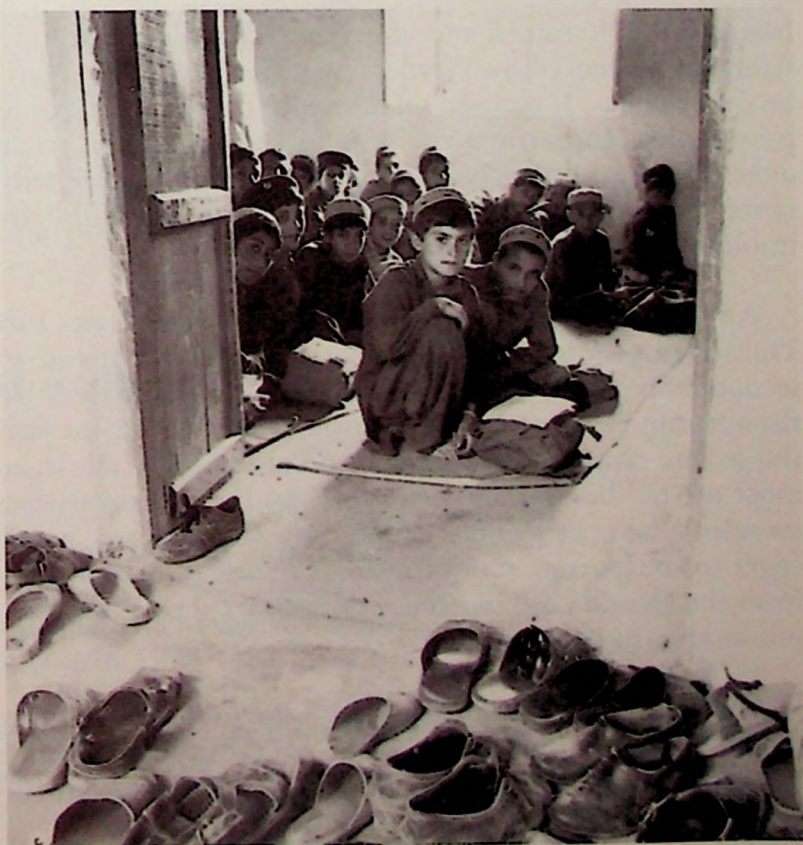
United Nations agencies to obtain technical assistance, implement rapid rural assessment and baseline surveys (see page 62), better focus projects, and facilitate monitoring and evaluation. Constraints to implementation have not only included delays in food-aid deliveries, but also shortage of non-food items. Nevertheless, COPR ratings confirm the overall satisfactory performance of the three operating WFP-assisted projects in Viet Nam.

Rehabilitation projects account for two of the five new projects approved for Asia in 1993. In Sri Lanka, a project will promote the rehabilitation of minor irrigation schemes. In Nepal, following the devastating floods of July 1993 and WFP emergency assistance, a quick-action project for the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and agricultural land was approved in December 1993 for which an ILO expert and an IFAD loan will provide technical support and additional resources.

In the Middle East, shortly before the signing of the peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, WFP obtained authorization to implement a project for non-refugee Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, necessitated by a near-emergency situation resulting from the closure of borders. All market exchanges of goods, labour and services within the occupied Palestinian territories, and between the territories and Israel had been disrupted, causing severe hardship for the non-refugee Palestinian population. With the peace agreement, WFP was already in a position to respond immediately and concretely to the initial phase of the transition to peace. WFP subsequently fielded a preliminary programming strategy mission which coincided with the multi-agency mission led by the World Bank.

The eruption or continuation of armed conflict and civil strife, leading to the displacement of people, remain underlying causes of emergency situations in the Middle East. In 1993, WFP continued to collaborate with UNHCR for the repatriation of Afghan refugees from both Iran and Pakistan. WFP supported this programme through the distribution of wheat to more than 400,000 Afghans who returned to their country under the

A school for Afghani refugee children in Pakistan. Although some refugees have returned, the Government of Pakistan still needs help to feed the thousands of refugees who remain, waiting for the political situation to stabilize before going home.



auspices of a UNHCR programme. A regional protracted refugee operation, encompassing Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran, was approved by the CFA in 1993. It continued to feature flexibility in the allocation of food-aid resources to be distributed to the target beneficiary groups, based on the actual pace of the repatriation programme and any unforeseen changes in population flows.

The rehabilitation programmes continued within Afghanistan, supported through food-for-work and implemented by United Nations agencies and, to an increasing extent, by NGOs (both international and

BASELINE STUDY IN RURAL VIET NAM A SPECIAL APPLICATION OF RAPID-ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Qualitative techniques are increasingly replacing traditional quantitative survey methods to provide information needed for the design, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. Their advantages lie not only in the saving of time and resources, but in their potential for enhancing beneficiary participation in project formulation, execution and evaluation.

WFP has used rapid-assessment procedures to carry out a baseline study for a development project in Viet Nam. The project involves the rehabilitation of sea dykes in coastal areas in order to reduce loss of human lives, livestock and crops caused by flooding and salinization. The study was executed by Vietnamese experts from the National Centre for Social Sciences. It focused on assessing the views of residents in the project areas concerning the need for, and effects of, rehabilitating the dykes. The results of the study, which were available within four months of its initiation, provided valuable insights that will help project implementation and evaluation.

An important finding, for example, concerned rice production. Throughout most of the project area, two rice crops are grown. The second crop, planted in the summer, has a high risk of large losses during the autumn typhoon season, a strong disincentive for farmers to invest in the second crop. Sometimes they do not plant at all. In addition, they must use hardier, rather than high-yielding, seed varieties. The study revealed that once the risk of flooding was reduced, farmers would be eager to concentrate more time and resources on maximizing output from the second crop, with the potential for considerably increasing production in the project area.

In addition to establishing a baseline for tracking changes in production and other key variables, the study also provided important insights into the role of food aid and the likely sustainability of the benefits being created through the project.

national). However, the security situation made it extremely difficult to monitor progress and results. At the end of 1993, the security situation rapidly deteriorated as fighting resumed between the warring factions.

In Iraq, WFP supported a United Nations humanitarian assistance programme, coordinated by DHA, with the provision of emergency food assistance to 1.3 million beneficiaries.

Slowness in donor pledges and, consequently, delayed deliveries affected distribution, coverage and ration levels. Distributions in the north covered only about half of the beneficiaries at a much reduced ration level until November 1993. Supplies were finally sufficient to provide full rations to all beneficiaries in December and subsequently to maintain such levels. About 17,000 tons of food for the north, a significant amount, were purchased locally; an additional 14,000 tons were purchased in the region. Full coverage in the north can now be sustained through mid-June 1994. In the centre and south of Iraq, distribution was made on a rotational basis, except in the case of social institutions, which received regular supplies. Major shortfalls of non-cereal commodities also adversely affected distribution and ration levels. In total, only about 280,000 beneficiaries, about half of the target group in the centre and south, were covered and received, on average, about 30 per cent of planned individual rations. With the persistence of pre-famine conditions, including the collapse of private incomes, increased destitution, high food prices and depletion of personal assets, plans are underway to continue the United Nations humanitarian assistance programme at least to the end of 1994.



Cooking lunch made with WFP food rations at a home for old people in Iraq.

The former Yugoslavia and Republics of the former USSR

In 1993, WFP committed \$388 million of relief assistance for more than 4.5 million beneficiaries in the former Yugoslavia and four republics of the former USSR. The emergency operation in the former Yugoslavia grew to become the largest, involving 3.8 million beneficiaries and 30 per cent of the value of WFP relief commitments in 1993.

During the year, WFP established an operational presence for the first time in four of the Newly Independent States of the former USSR - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan - to help respond effectively to their unfolding emergency situations.



New arrivals at a camp for refugees from Bosnia & Herzegovina. Providing food to refugees in the surrounding countries is relatively easy compared to the difficulties involved in reaching central Bosnia.

Humanitarian relief operations in the former Yugoslavia

The humanitarian operation that provides relief assistance to those affected by the continuing conflict in the former Yugoslavia may be divided into two components. The first is assistance provided to approximately 1.5 million refugees and displaced people who have sought refuge in countries of the former Yugoslavia surrounding Bosnia-Herzegovina. This part of the humanitarian relief operation is relatively straightforward and consists of WFP organizing the delivery of food in Croatia and the former

Yugoslav Republics of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. Distribution of food to the refugees is then carried out by NGOs, principally the national Red Cross societies.

The second component is much more difficult, and consists of providing assistance to an estimated 2.7 million displaced and war-affected people within Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to 110,000 displaced people, including minorities in the Serbian-occupied parts of Croatia and in the so-called United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs). The mandate of the UNPROFOR is to play a peacekeeping role in the UNPAs, and to protect humanitarian convoys delivering assistance in Bosnia itself.

The most vulnerable people are those in central Bosnia, including Sarajevo, and in the besieged enclaves. People in the enclaves have been isolated since the start of the conflict. There was access by commercial traffic to the larger towns in central Bosnia until April 1993 when conflict broke out between Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat and Serbian forces. Since then, all of central Bosnia has been effectively besieged.

WFP's role has included assessment of needs and mobilization of resources to meet those needs. Those activities have been financed entirely from contributions additional to WFP's multilateral resources so that the Programme's assistance to developing countries has not been impaired. WFP's information systems have enabled the Programme to keep its implementing partner UNHCR, participating NGOs and donors fully apprised of the food pipeline situation for six months in advance. WFP has highlighted potential gaps and identified particular foods in the

Transport and warehouses

pipeline that would be in short supply, thus assisting planning by UNHCR and giving donors advance warning of potential problems. WFP has also coordinated food inputs from bilateral and NGO sources and there has been a high level of cooperation between UNHCR and WFP.

The challenge for WFP has been to ensure that all main warehouses serving the countries of the former Yugoslavia were fully supplied, meaning that a complex planning exercise had to be undertaken, involving the purchasing and transport of the commodities to approximately 23 main warehouses, including those serving the airdrop/airlift operations in Frankfurt, Germany and Ancona, Italy. The system of extended delivery points, by which WFP hands over the food to UNHCR, was extended into Bosnia itself.

With large quantities of food mobilized, it became important to pay increased attention to the distribution of food and to monitoring to ensure that food actually reached those in need. WFP established a presence in Sarajevo for this purpose and continues to work closely with UNHCR to strengthen the monitoring of food distribution.

Relief operations in Republics of the former USSR

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan are among the Newly Independent States of the former USSR where ethnic violence, civil war, economic blockades and instability have led to large-scale population displacements, destitution and food insecurity. Hundreds of thousands of people have been subject to grave human suffering and require urgent humanitarian relief assistance. Their situation has been exacerbated by hyper-inflation, lack of income and material resources, deteriorated transport infrastructure, the harsh winter and the inability of respective governments to provide adequate assistance.

WFP has been actively involved in a number of vital activities, including food supply assessment missions by which the emergency food-aid requirements of the most seriously affected groups have been established. In addition, logistic

The old are hard hit by disasters and many find themselves dependant on outside help for the first time in their lives.





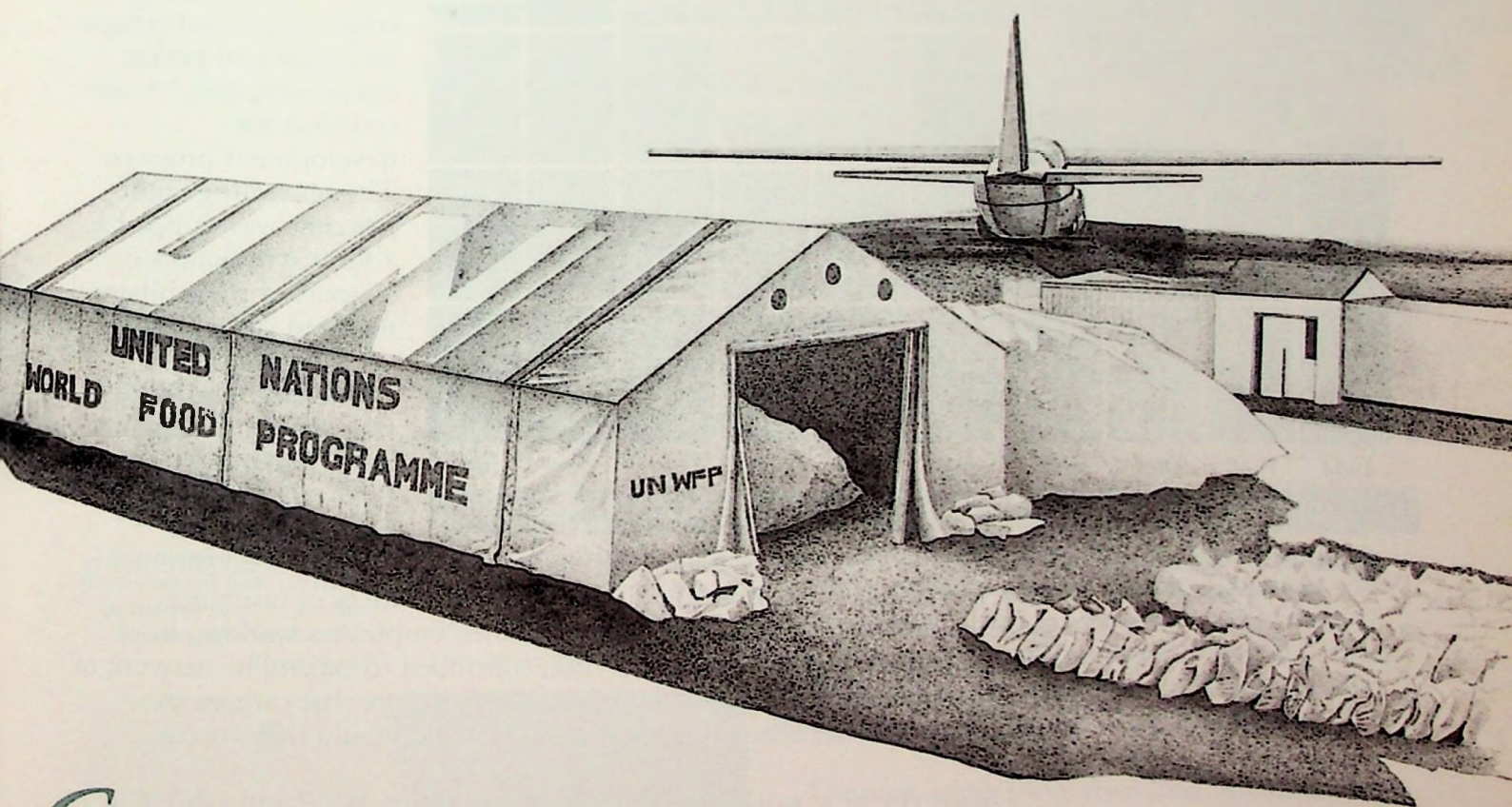
Not exactly first class; a WFP staff member, part of a food and logistics assessment mission, on board a plane flying to the Caucasus.

assessments have also been carried out. Overall food-relief requirements have been carefully reviewed, taking into account estimates of the number of affected people, and steps have been taken to ensure that targeting is carried out properly. To further monitor the overall situation, WFP has established offices in all four countries. In the Caucasus region, a WFP logistics advisory unit has been coordinating the provision of relief food for almost one million people on behalf of donors and NGOs.

WFP responded quickly to the human crisis in the Newly

Independent States of the former USSR by approving emergency operations and appealing to donors for voluntary contributions. Emergency operations were approved based on initial estimates of need. Due to dramatically deteriorating conditions in those countries, the number of beneficiaries was revised upwards on the basis of further field assessments. The duration of the feeding operations were accordingly extended to cover the period up to June 1994. Revised estimates, consisting mostly of displaced people, returnees and other vulnerable groups, were established as follows: Georgia - 250,000; Armenia - 350,000; Azerbaijan - 350,000; Tajikistan - 500,000; Total - 1,450,000.

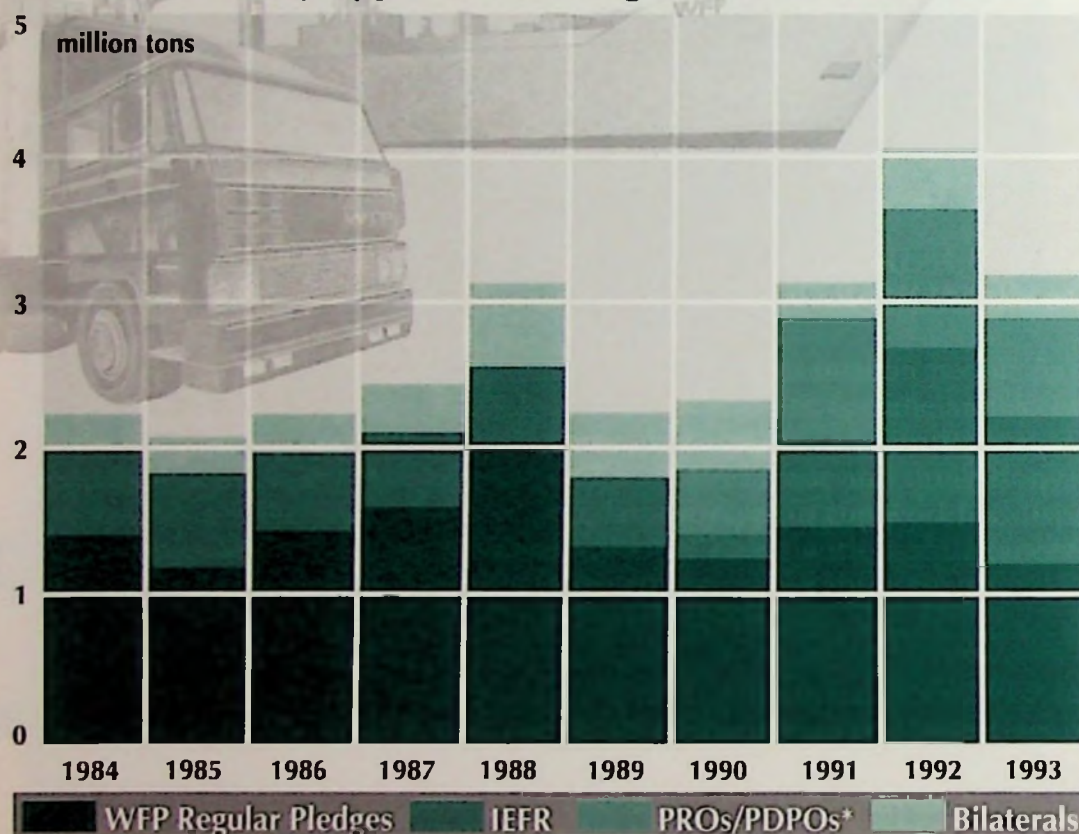
Transport and logistics



Getting food to poor and hungry people in a timely and cost-efficient manner is a major WFP objective, but a fine balance must be struck between speed and cost of delivery. Food that arrives late, particularly in emergencies, may be of little benefit; accelerated delivery may involve high transport costs. Ultimately, the more that is spent on such costs, the less is available for providing food.

There has been a pressing need to devise more innovative and cost-effective delivery systems and new demands have been placed on WFP to provide increased volumes of food deliveries for more complex and difficult emergency operations. At the same time, cash funds have tightened owing to donors' constrained domestic budgets and broader global aid requirements.

Total food commodities shipped by WFP by type of funding, 1984-93



* Shipments to PROs/PDPOs commenced in 1990.

In 1993, WFP shipped 3.2 million tons of food, about 20 per cent less than the four million tons moved in the all-time record year of 1992. Of the total, 53 per cent was in support of relief activities, including emergencies and refugee and displaced person operations, and 39 per cent was for development projects. The remaining eight per cent was shipped as a service to donors in support of their bilateral food-aid programmes.

Increasingly, WFP staff and food deliveries have been moving into high-risk situations. During 1993, the

Programme arranged insurance coverage for WFP and bilateral shipments for a total value of \$830 million. In addition, a variety of insurance coverage was arranged for staff and contracted employees working in remote and hazardous areas. WFP also continued to expand its network of superintendents in recipient countries to help ensure that cargoes are protected and that adequate evidence is available should losses occur.

Under the new working arrangements between WFP and UNHCR prepared during 1993, the Programme began to assume responsibility in refugee operations for internal transport up to delivery points as close as possible to distribution centres. This new arrangement will improve control over food deliveries to the target populations and eliminate duplication of logistics staff at the field level.

Innovative transport arrangements

The following examples show the complex and innovative transport arrangements that WFP effected in 1993 to deliver urgently needed food to poor people in distress.

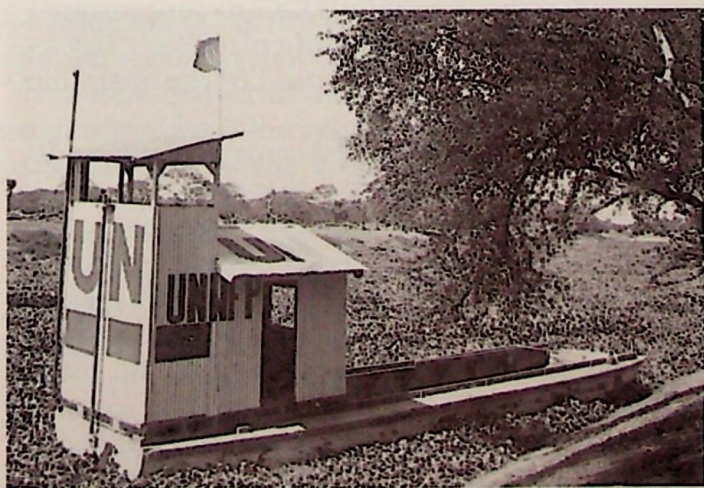
LIBERIA The cease-fire agreement in Liberia was signed by the three conflicting parties in mid-1993 and WFP immediately reorganized its logistics operations to take advantage of improved access. Actions taken included making better use of available private commercial trucks as part of a transport fleet to make food deliveries across lines of conflicts to southeastern Liberia, and to the main urban areas of the capital, greater Monrovia and Buchanan.

REACHING THE UNREACHED TRANSPORT OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

More than two million people in southern Sudan, many of whom have lost all their assets, income and access to food, were reached in 1993 through a complex and multifaceted WFP logistics operation. Prolonged and widespread war and drought over many years have resulted in one of the largest cases in the world of displaced people seriously at risk of starvation. Faced with vast distances, remoteness and the absence of adequate transport infrastructure, WFP has sought new ways to reach the affected population.

At the beginning of 1993, WFP began to transport food more than 1,000 kilometres up the Nile River by barge. The operation aimed at supplying relief food and first-aid medical assistance across battle lines to remote areas along the river. The first barge convoy began deliveries in February and reached as far south as Juba for the first time in some 10 years. Despite continuing difficulties, 20,000 tons were transported during the year. Plans were also made to increase the river fleet to transport four-wheel drive vehicles in order to deliver food to locations away from the river. At the same time, WFP used the railway system to move food from Khartoum to Wau in the southwest to enable access to be made to a remote region at reasonable cost.

Surrounded by lily pads, a ferro-cement boat on its way to deliver food to southern Sudan waits for the Sobat River to rise.



Despite using these river and rail lines, vast areas of southern Sudan can be reached only by air. WFP was able to mount air operations from Khartoum, which included airdrops to locations controlled by the various warring parties. More than 12,000 tons of food were airlifted during 1993 through this operation.

In addition, deliveries to southern Sudan via neighbouring countries continued through 1993. Over 10,000 tons were delivered from Uganda, 5,200 tons were airlifted from Entebbe and a further 5,600 tons were delivered by road from Kampala. A further 20,000 tons were also airlifted out of Lokichoggio in Kenya.

A Rwandan woman uses banana leaves to wrap her food in as she left most of her belongings behind when she fled.



In addition, an air operation of limited duration was initiated to supply northern Liberia during the worst of the rainy season when the area was otherwise inaccessible. Nearly 2,000 tons of food was air dropped during the last two months of 1993.

RWANDA Renewed fighting in northern Rwanda in early 1993 resulted in some 900,000 displaced people. WFP acted quickly by airlifting food that it already had in stock for its assistance programme in Uganda. About 26,000 tons of food were transported between late February to mid-July. This Rwanda operation, known as the "life supplier", became one of the largest civilian airlift relief operations in history. Around mid-year, WFP managed to broker an agreement between the warring factions, which allowed food to be delivered by truck convoys organized by the Programme from Kampala in Uganda to Kigali in Rwanda, a distance of about 600 kilometres, thus reducing transport costs by nearly 70 per cent per ton.

MOZAMBIQUE WFP/United Nations Logistics Operations (UNIOLOG) continued to provide logistics support to all United Nations agencies and NGOs operating in Mozambique throughout 1993. During the year, over 100,000 tons of food were transported to more than 200 locations within the country. Food was delivered to most of the assembly areas where the opposing armies were disarmed as a major support to the demobilization process. The burden-sharing agreement with the Government of Mozambique called for WFP/UNIOLOG to concentrate particularly on delivering relief supplies to more difficult areas. Trucks, airplanes and, on some occasions, helicopters were used in the operation.

In central Mozambique, WFP/UNIOLOG arranged convoys along roads that had been closed for over 10 years due to the civil war. Initial reconnaissance trips in mine-proof vehicles were undertaken by convoy leaders. Once the routes were considered safe, the leaders would escort a group of trucks to the delivery points. No one would risk new vehicles under such conditions. Hence the trucks engaged were usually old and poorly maintained, often challenging the convoy leaders to come up with creative on-the-spot mechanical solutions. Some trucks were badly damaged by land mines during this dangerous operation, fortunately without loss of life but not without serious injury to drivers. The opening up of new delivery routes in this way allowed the much more expensive airlifting operations to be phased out. Commercial transport activity was reactivated after a few demonstration trips along some of the routes by WFP convoys.

EMERGENCY AID TO ANGOLA

Assessments carried out in 1993 revealed that about two million people needed food aid in Angola. Pockets of severe malnutrition developed through the course of the year as a direct consequence of the war and its effects on WFP's transport operations. Mined roads and railways, destroyed bridges, damaged airports and repeated attacks on WFP's planes and trucks slowed and, at one point nearly stopped, deliveries of relief food.

Toward the end of the year, the Programme managed to deliver about 15,000 tons a month by road, rail and air to some 1.4 million people. This compares to a total of 85,700 tons of food distributed by WFP in Angola during 1993. Those needing food assistance the most were the vulnerable groups in the besieged cities of the central and northern highlands - the hardest to reach. For early 1994, the Programme was planning to increase its airlift capacity threefold to permit food deliveries to over 90 per cent of the projected people in need - if the vagaries of war allow.

WFP participated in three separate assessment exercises in Angola in 1993 to determine the numbers of people affected by war and drought requiring food assistance: in March, an FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment was undertaken; in May, estimates were made for a UN Consolidated Appeal; and in November, an assessment was done in connection with the planning of the second phase of WFP's ongoing emergency operations.

WFP/UNHCR was instrumental in ensuring a regular supply of food for returnees at their places of settlement in 1993, as Mozambican refugees who had fled to neighbouring countries began to go home. These food deliveries were integrated with an ongoing feeding programme for internally displaced people, which continued to be a major activity for the Programme in Mozambique.

SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT RESPONSE In mid-1993, WFP completed its tasks as joint coordinator with SADC of the southern Africa Regional Logistics Advisory Centre that was established in Harare, Zimbabwe in mid-1992. The centre was charged with coordinating what became the largest relief operation ever. The Programme worked in partnership with SADC and with the support of several bilateral donors to expedite the movement of over six million tons of food to 10 countries in the region over a period of 13 months. The best use was made of existing ports, corridors and other regional transport infrastructure. This coordination was accomplished through accurate and timely information collection and dissemination, made

possible through the location of specialist transport and logistics personnel at such strategic transport points as the region's deep sea ports, and through establishing a reliable communications network to enable data to be assembled, transmitted and evaluated in a timely manner. The partnership proved beneficial for both SADC and WFP, leading the way for future cooperation in such areas as food-aid monitoring within the region.

AFGHANISTAN Food shortages in the Herat area of western Afghanistan began to become acute early in 1993 as refugees returned from Iran to Afghanistan in increasing numbers. WFP made use of its stocks at Quetta in west Pakistan, moving food overland to Herat, the first time food aid was transported through Iran into Afghanistan. The

Programme also used the UNIOLOG truck fleet, previously involved in the Afghan refugee feeding operation, for long-haul road transport from Peshawar in Pakistan to Kabul. This became necessary because of the increasing risk of attacks on commercial vehicles.



Putting WFP markings on a plane delivering food aid for displaced people in Georgia.

THE CAUCASUS Owing partly to its experience during the southern Africa drought emergency, WFP was requested by donors and NGOs to undertake a

coordinating role in providing relief food to nearly one million people in the Caucasus Region of the former USSR. In late 1993, a Caucasus Logistics Advisory Unit was established in Tblisi by WFP with funding from a bilateral donor. Its main tasks were to monitor overall food-aid needs; continuously gather information regarding various transport services and routes; identify bottlenecks and, where necessary, take action to alleviate them; and assess and distribute information to donors and executing agencies in a timely manner.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA WFP extended its logistics operations during 1993 to better support the relief effort for refugees, displaced and war-affected people in the republics of former Yugoslavia. As the food pipeline became more stable by mid-year, it was possible to deliver a greater part of food requirements by sea than by the more costly road transport from western Europe. It was also possible to build up

Staff and organization

some stocks for the first time during the operation. Through the use of one Black Sea and four Adriatic ports, increased shipments were accommodated despite lower than expected rates of discharge.

Transport expenditure

WFP incurred expenditure of \$325 million on all modes of international transport services during 1993, of which sea freight accounted for \$217 million.

While freight costs for shipments by liner vessels continued to be relatively favourable in 1993, those for charter vessels started to rise at the end of 1992 and continued to strengthen during the first half of 1993. By mid-year, however, rate levels began to decline slightly.

Despite economies achieved in 1993 through consolidated shipments and continued extensive use of chartered vessels, the average cost per ton for transport, including sea freight and overland services, was estimated to be on average 17 per cent higher than in the previous year. Virtually all of the increase can be attributed to relief operations. A number of operational factors contributed to the increase, the most important of which were:

- a greater use of airlifts in emergency operations - about 26,000 tons were transported by air, mainly for Angola, Rwanda and southern Sudan;
- more trans-shipments were necessary during the year, particularly for Somalia and Angola;
- an increase in freight rates for shipments tied to donor flags;
- a greater share of tonnage to more expensive destinations (e.g., less tonnage to southern Africa and more to east Africa and the Horn), resulting in higher sea-transport costs; and
- increased tonnage to landlocked countries, resulting in greater expenditure on overland transport services.



Shipping grain in bulk and bagging at the port of arrival is more cost effective than shipping grain already bagged.

A dramatic increase in emergency and protracted refugee operations since 1989, both of which typically receive full ITSH cost coverage by WFP, has been the main reason for the large increase in annual ITSH commitments. In 1989, ITSH commitments were less than \$30 million, while in 1993 they approached \$250 million. This many fold increase has severely stretched the capability of the Programme to effectively meet ITSH costs. The Programme initiated action during the latter half of the year to identify the specific problems in the administration and management of ITSH and to put in place more appropriate systems to overcome them. These improvements are scheduled to be phased in during 1994.

While efforts were increased to identify and realize cost savings in all aspects of transport and logistics operations, shortages of personnel, particularly qualified logistics, shipping and insurance officers, limited the extent to which savings could be attained. At the end of 1993, however, plans were prepared and resources made available to allow employment of more staff. In addition, a strategy was developed to identify specific cost-saving measures, particularly in ocean transport, internal transport and partial self-insurance activities.

When trying to reach refugees and displaced people speed is often vital. This increases delivery costs but prevents large-scale malnutrition.



Staff and organization



A number of important administrative and personnel changes were made in 1993 in order to enhance the ability of the Programme's staff to respond to the needs of poor and hungry people. WFP's headquarters organization was also restructured to better support field activities.

Senior management charted a course of action to better equip the Programme to respond to the increasing demands placed upon it in a rapidly changing world, and against the background of measures to revitalize and reform the United Nations system.

A range of separate but related issues were identified that will be addressed in the coming biennium (1994-95). Broadly speaking, the five main elements of the approach can be described as follows.

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT A review will be conducted of: WFP's programme policies, objectives, and strategies; its role in a revitalized United Nations system; and the image of the Programme that should be projected.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY These important concerns should relate not only to administrative, personnel and financial matters, but also to policy dialogue with recipient governments, programme planning and preparation, and operations management.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT This would involve setting work objectives for both work units and individuals, and linking performance appraisals to achievement of those objectives.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT WFP managers need more support in preparing them for the complex activities for which they are responsible. This encompasses an array of needs, including management and professional skills, and maintenance and upgrading tailored to individuals and circumstances.

ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE This covers the core values to which all WFP staff would subscribe. They extend beyond the fundamentals relating to WFP's mission and a shared commitment to work for the benefit of the poor and hungry, to including organizational values such as risk-taking. The notion would be not to impose values, but to translate implicitly shared values into an organizational culture.

Organizational change

Special consideration has been given to strengthening the Operations Department, which receives almost two thirds of the total administrative budget and now has six regional bureaux coordinated by three programme divisions (development, emergencies, and transport and logistics). Operational responsibility for emergency operations has been integrated into the regional bureaux, which receive technical support from the Emergency Division, while line responsibility for transport, logistics and insurance operations remains in the Transport and Logistics Division. This reflects the Programme's policy operationally and institutionally to establish links between relief and development activities.

WFP's capacity to act following natural and man-made disasters will be further enhanced by the establishment of "Rapid Response Teams". On the understanding that they will be immediately deployed to assist in the initial phase of an emergency, ten additional staff will be assigned to regular emergency duties.

The new Policy and Public Affairs Division incorporates a number of functions of the former External Relations, and Evaluation and Policy Divisions. The new Division consists of three units at headquarters (Policy Affairs; Public Affairs; and CFA Secretariat and Inter-agency Affairs) and two offices located in New York and Geneva. The Division develops options on policy directions, promotes to the public WFP's work, coordinates the Programme's work with other United Nations agencies, bilateral programmes and non-governmental organizations, services the CFA and strengthens relations with Member States.

WFP's Evaluation Service has been relocated in the office of the Executive Director to reflect the importance WFP attaches to independent assessment of its activities.

Operational units within the Resources Division have been reorganized into two major areas of concentration: multilateral resources; and procurement, non-food and bilateral services. The management efficiency of WFP purchasing operations has been improved by merging food and non-food purchasing in the same division.

An organizational chart can be found in Annex I. The functions and membership of the CFA are described in Annex II.

Staffing

WFP's staff are employed to serve the poor and hungry. In December 1993, there were 2,005 long-term staff, almost 80 per cent of whom were deployed in 85 country offices serving more than 90 developing countries. WFP thus has the largest global network in food aid with an



Keeping the public aware of the Programme's policy and objectives is a necessary part of WFP's work.

WFP staff by category and posting (as at 31 December 1993)

Category	Headquarters	Country Offices	Total
International professionals	171	256	427
Junior professional officers (JPOs)	7	22	29
United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)	-	119	119
National Officers	-	83	83
Subtotal (Professionals)	178	480	658
General Service staff	238	1 109*	1 347
Total staff	416	1 589	2 005

* Includes 8 internationally recruited General Service staff.

increasing trend in the field both in percentage and in absolute terms. WFP's administrative expenses, including technical and programme-support costs, have been kept to six per cent of annual expenditure, one of the lowest of all development-assistance agencies despite the Programme's considerable growth over the years.

The Programme also employed about 1,770 temporary personnel on special service agreements in WFP country offices for logistics and emergency operations. This is 110 less than reported in 1992 due to the increasing integration of this category into fixed-term staff status. The largest group includes 950 staff contracted for the WFP Transport Operations in Ethiopia (WTOE), followed by 160 in Angola, 140 in Sudan and 80 in Mozambique. These numbers vary according to requirements, and will drop considerably with the transfer in the first quarter of 1994 of WFP responsibilities for WTOE to the Government. In addition, 200 short-term staff, consultants and subscribers to special-service agreements were employed on an international contractual basis, mainly for logistics/emergency operations throughout the world.

The Programme has made a determined effort to increase the number of women professionals on its staff, especially at senior management level. Of the professional staff recruited during the last two years, almost 40 per cent were women. As a result, the percentage of women employed in international professional posts has increased to 22.5 per cent. The percentage of women recruited was particularly high in the Unified Service category, over 50 per cent, and at senior executive levels, 75 per cent. This has raised the percentage of women employed in the latter category to 30 per cent.

Staff training and development

Staff training and development activities designed and conducted in 1993 have recognized and supported the United Nations' aims to build national capacity in developing countries, and to enhance United Nations staff skills and capabilities. This will be expanded in future.

Building national capacity

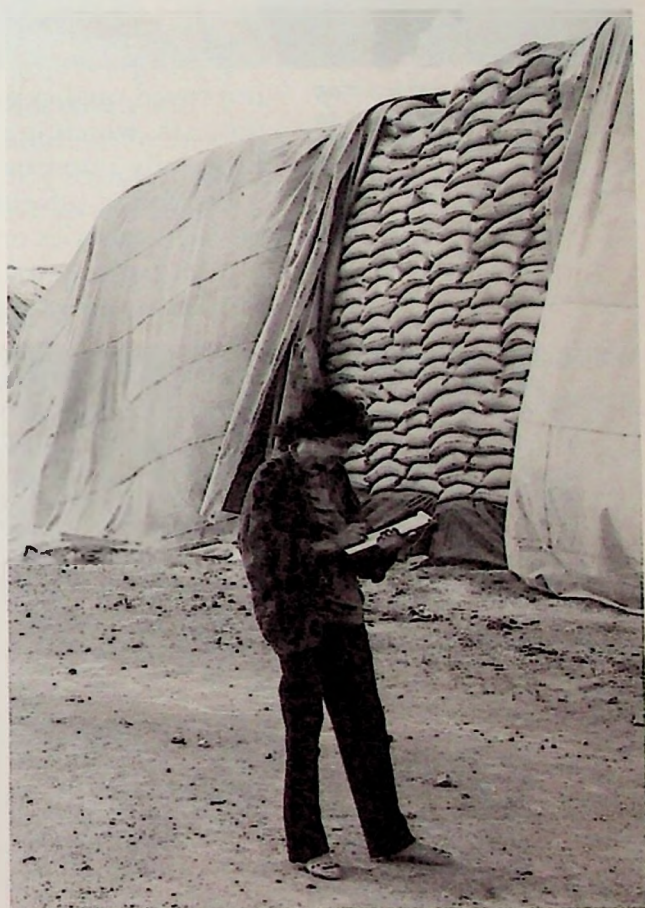
WFP-assisted relief operations and development projects are implemented by national government staff. Their ability to handle food and use it effectively as a resource for improving the well-being of poor and hungry people is of crucial importance. WFP has, therefore, given special attention to providing training for these staff. A total of nearly 6,000 counterpart staff participated in 76 distinct training events sponsored by WFP in 1993. WFP organized six workshops in food storage management and five workshops in project monitoring and evaluation in 1993 with the assistance of experts from local institutions. Other training for counterpart staff, sponsored by WFP, included courses in project identification and implementation, emergency management, languages and automation. Within the past five years, over 500 counterpart-staff training events have been sponsored by WFP.

During 1993, WFP has made an effort to involve local expertise in jointly conducting regional, sub-regional and country training activities. That has proved effective not only in ensuring that technical skills are available locally, but also in building the training capabilities of local instructors.

Enhancing WFP staff skills and capabilities

In total, nearly 400 WFP headquarters staff and 350 WFP country office staff participated in training courses during 1993.

A three-year programme to provide training to WFP staff on design and implementation of development projects ended in 1993 with completion of the last four monitoring and evaluation workshops. Since



A local counterpart staff member taking part in food storage and management training in Eritrea.



Listening to, and learning from, recipients is an important part of WFP's work.

October 1991, 15 such workshops have been held in which over 300 WFP staff have participated. Initial assessment of this training has indicated the enhanced capability of WFP staff in designing projects, implementing reporting systems and effectively involving beneficiaries in project identification and formulation.

Results of this training programme are already visible in the improved quality and timeliness of data now available on the progress of projects, which is a basic requirement of sound project management. Especially important has been the strengthening of staff skills in the collection of information on beneficiary perceptions, and on the effects of project activities on target groups, which, in turn, resulting in the greater participation of beneficiaries in project formulation, implementation and evaluation.

In order to ensure that the needs of the poor are accurately communicated within WFP, within the United Nations system and to the public as a whole, the training programme in 1993 included courses targeted toward improving the ability of WFP staff to effectively communicate in other languages, public presentations, writing and automated systems. In meeting the increasing demands for automated communications, WFP trained approximately 400 staff in computer-related courses.

WFP information systems for improved coordination and efficiency

A comprehensive, efficient and reliable information system contributes to the reinforcement of WFP's managerial capacity and to the Programme's objectives of accountability, transparency, cost-efficiency and coordination.

The Programme is now integrating its major computer systems (including country office systems) into one corporate information system. In 1993, special efforts were concentrated on developing a plan for implementation in 1994 and 1995. The following steps are envisaged.

MERGING A World Food Programme Information System (WIS) was established in 1986 to electronically record and monitor project

activities from inception to delivery. In 1993, it was decided to merge WIS with a non-WIS payment system which currently deals with non-project related activities. The newly merged computer system will be the major source of data to the General Ledger Millennium, the Programme's financial ledger package.

DOWNSIZING The Programme is embarking on a plan to move from its expensive computer mainframe facilities in Geneva to a local area network (LAN) at its headquarters in Rome, thereby realizing cost savings while providing improved computer access and analytical tools for its staff. The mainframe facility will be downsized starting in 1994.

At the same time, the database of INTERFAIS, formally established in 1987 to contribute to the coordination of food-aid allocations and deliveries by collecting, analyzing and disseminating information on worldwide food-aid flows and requirements, and presently maintained on the mainframe computer, will be the first system to move to the new environment. WIS will follow at a later stage.

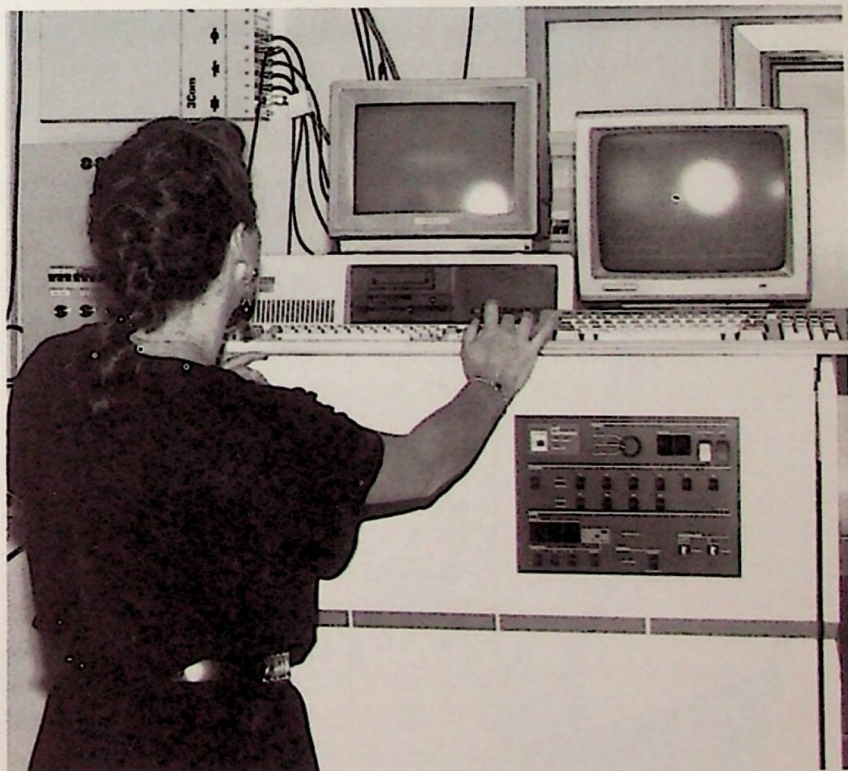
PROVIDING COMPUTER FACILITIES TO ALL WFP

HEADQUARTERS USERS The installation of a fully integrated personal computer (PC) LAN at WFP Headquarters during 1993 provides increased access to word processing, spreadsheets, databases and electronic mail. During 1994 it is planned that all headquarters staff will have access to these facilities.

PROVIDING FIELD OFFICES WITH COMPUTER SYSTEMS

The development of a PC-based Corporate Field Office Information System was initiated in 1993. It is designed to be compatible with the systems now operating at headquarters. The system will consist of three major components: the Financial Information System; the Food-Aid Information System; and a Country Office Project Report.

These systems will provide an exchange of data and will assist WFP Country Directors in carrying out their duties. It is also foreseen that Food-Aid Situation Reports for Refugee Feeding will be redesigned and eventually produced at the field level with data originating from INTERFAIS.



The Programme's computer system is being updated to ensure that it responds to the Programme's needs and is user friendly.

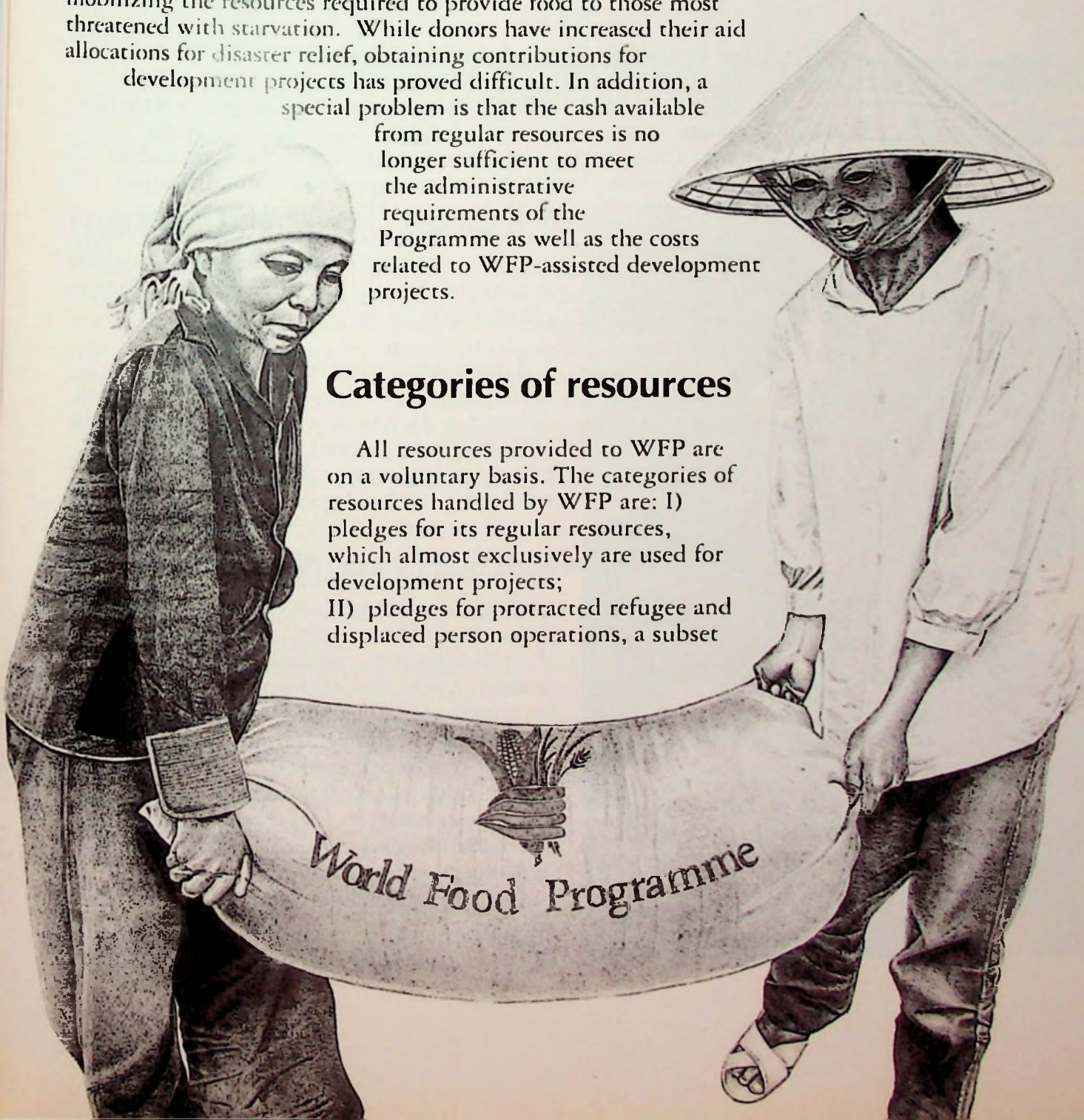
EXCHANGING DATA Data transfer between field and headquarters information systems requires efficient, cost-effective and reliable data communication. In addition to the facilities offered by the International Computing Centre in Geneva which has been used mainly to communicate with donors and United Nations agencies, the joint United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/WFP Southern Africa Food Information and Resources Exchange project has enabled the Programme to link Headquarters with nine African countries. At least another eight countries are expected to be linked up in 1994. While WFP is reviewing its overall communication strategy, existing communication channels, that allow quick and economical exchanges of data, will continue.

Resources

The end of the eighties saw a dramatic increase in the number of refugees and displaced people worldwide. The donor community responded generously to appeals for assistance. WFP was largely successful in mobilizing the resources required to provide food to those most threatened with starvation. While donors have increased their aid allocations for disaster relief, obtaining contributions for development projects has proved difficult. In addition, a special problem is that the cash available from regular resources is no longer sufficient to meet the administrative requirements of the Programme as well as the costs related to WFP-assisted development projects.

Categories of resources

All resources provided to WFP are on a voluntary basis. The categories of resources handled by WFP are: I) pledges for its regular resources, which almost exclusively are used for development projects; II) pledges for protracted refugee and displaced person operations, a subset



of the Programme's regular resources; III) contributions to the IEFER, which is administered by WFP; IV) contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA) of the IEFER; V) contributions for non-food items; and VI) non-traditional funding facilities. In addition, fees are obtained from donors for services provided by the WFP Secretariat for their own bilateral food-aid programmes. These resources have their own terms and conditions of use and are not interchangeable. Resources are tied and designated by donors in varying degrees, and the ratio of commodities to cash resources is not the same.

WFP aims to ensure that poor families have enough food to ensure good nutrition, while at the same time helping governments to undertake development programmes.

Regular resources for development

The pledges by donors towards meeting the biennial targets set for its regular resources have traditionally been the "core" resource of the Programme. Those pledges are made in food commodities and cash to meet the Programme's transport, project support and administrative costs. Under WFP's General Regulations, donors are expected to make at least one third of their contributions in the aggregate available in the form of cash. The table on page 85 shows pledges to WFP for the last five biennia.

Longer-term reliability of adequate resources for development projects is essential. A target of \$1.5 billion was maintained for the 1993-94 biennium and was considered the minimum required to allow the Programme to maintain a balanced portfolio of development projects targeted for the world's poor and hungry people. An achievement of slightly more than half of this target midway through the biennium is cause for concern. Traditional donors are being actively pursued to increase their pledges and negotiations are also underway with non-traditional donors to encourage their support. Furthermore, donors were requested to maximize their commodity pledges in tonnage terms by reducing the higher-value commodities in favour of lower-cost commodities such as cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. This exercise, together with an additional pledge of 260,000 tons of maize and butter oil from a single donor, mitigated the shortfall of food commodities available for WFP-assisted development projects in 1993.



WFP Regular Programme Targets and Pledges

Biennium	Approved Target	Total	Pledges		Percentage of pledging target met (per cent)
			Of which cash (\$ million)	(per cent)	
1985-86	1 350	1 171.4	255.7	22	87
1987-88	1 400	1 236.7	293.3	24	88
1989-90	1 400	1 204.0	298.2	25	86
1991-92	1 500	1 119.4	347.5	31	75
1993-94	1 500	816.7	312.1	38*	54**

* Some 6 per cent is cash tied to commodity purchases.

** As at 31 December 1993. In comparison, at midterm of the previous biennium the level of target achievement was 65 per cent.

Protracted refugee and displaced person operations

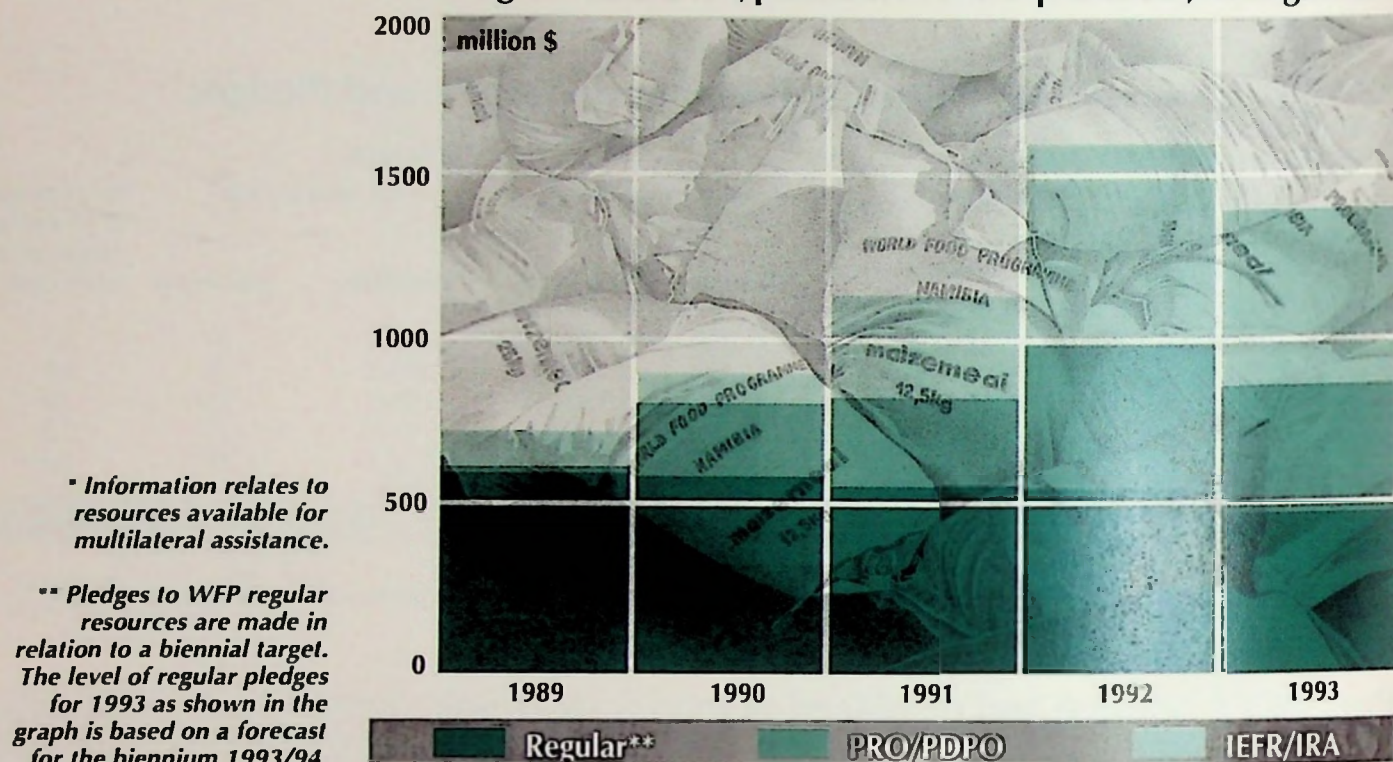
A special programme for protracted refugee and displaced person operations was approved by the CFA in November 1989 to be financed as a subset of WFP's regular resources. WFP and UNHCR worked together to assist refugees and displaced people in 28 protracted operations in 1993, with WFP assuming responsibility for the mobilization of all basic-food commodities and the related transport. WFP is pleased to report that there were no major gaps in the resources pipelines for these operations, for which 895,000 tons of foodstuffs valued at \$397.4 million were managed by the Programme.

International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR)

Advance pledges of untied IEFR resources are essential to rapid response in emergency situations. The IEFR was established in 1976 to provide a multilateral response to emergency needs around the world. The reserve has a minimum annual target of 500,000 tons of foodstuffs but contributions have fluctuated significantly in response to demand. WFP usually has about 150,000 tons of commodities available at the beginning of each calendar year to programme for emergency operations; the rest of the resources are mobilized through special appeals. However, as donors respond to individual appeals, the lead time for delivery of food aid can be four to six months.

Resources for the IEFR in 1993 were valued at \$530 million and included 1.15 million tons of commodities. Less than 15 per cent were made available in advance whereas the vast majority of IEFR resources

Value of pledges* and contributions to WFP, 1989-93 (Regular resources, protracted relief operations, emergencies)



had to be mobilized as needs arose. This posed significant problems in ensuring that WFP's numerous emergency operations were all provided with resources in a timely manner. It also proved difficult for the Programme to find adequate resources in 1993 for some less publicized emergencies; deliveries have thus been delayed.

Immediate Response Account

The IRA, with a target of \$30 million annually, was set up by the CFA in 1991 to allow the Programme to respond rapidly in a crisis situation where speed in delivering emergency food assistance is essential to save lives. These funds are untied and undesignated, giving total flexibility to the Programme to purchase and deliver emergency food aid, usually close to where the emergency occurs. At the December 1993 meeting of the Food Aid Committee in London, it was agreed that 50 per cent of any donation to the IRA would be credited in wheat-equivalent terms to donors' Food Aid Convention (FAC) obligations.

In 1993, donor contributions to the IRA totalled \$12.4 million, meeting only 41 per cent of the target. If the minimum annual target of the IRA is achieved, it would give WFP the necessary flexibility to respond more effectively to sudden emergencies. Currently the Programme's response is often inadequate in the first weeks of an emergency. This unsatisfactory response is directly tied to a lack of cash resources.

Non-food items

Non-food items was established as a category of resource by WFP in 1973 to support the non-food needs of WFP-assisted development projects. Contributions are requested in cash or in-kind and inputs such as technical and administrative personnel, tools and equipment have been provided. In 1993, non-food items were received from 11 donors and valued at about \$10.9 million.

Non-traditional funding facilities

In recognizing the need to improve the identification, design and monitoring of WFP-assisted development projects, one donor initiated a Quality Improvement Fund in 1991. This fund, valued at \$54 million for 1993-94, has been invaluable in improving the quality of WFP-assisted development projects.

To assist WFP explore ways of practically linking emergency operations with disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation programmes in drought-prone countries, two donors gave an additional grant of \$11 million to WFP in 1993. These grants for disaster mitigation have already been called upon for funding vulnerability mapping efforts, special emergency management, training and similar uses.



Non-food items, ranging from plates to pontoon bridges, also have a role to play in ensuring that operations function successfully.

Bilateral services

In 1993, WFP provided bilateral services of 637,600 tons of food, valued at \$136.9 million, mainly in Africa and Asia. WFP provides a variety of services to donors to help them implement their own bilateral food-aid programmes. The Programme can render a combination of services, including purchase of commodities, ocean and overland transport, and monitoring on, and reporting of, food distribution. By combining these services with WFP shipments, the Programme offers donors real advantages such as better coordination of food aid, cheaper transport rates and the channelling of food to areas difficult for them to reach. In addition, it also makes it possible for some donors to channel bilateral resources in support of multilateral emergency operations and thus increase the flexibility of response mechanisms.



Displaced people in Sudan must be registered to be eligible for food. Among the rations provided are beans, maize and ground nuts from Uganda, and beans and sugar from Sudan itself.

Commodity purchases

WFP has made a deliberate effort to increase the amount of food purchased in developing countries for use as food aid. Such purchases can significantly reduce transport and related costs, speed up deliveries and provide commodities in keeping with the food habits of recipients. Commodity purchases can also stimulate local or

regional economies and foster closer collaboration between regions with surpluses and shortages.

Food purchases have increased dramatically during the last five years (see table below). Over this period purchases have averaged some \$210 million a year, of which two thirds were for the Programme's own multilateral use and the remainder on behalf of bilateral donors.

Last year WFP shipped almost 3.2 million tons of food, of which about one third was procured by the Programme out of cash contributions provided by donors; 62 per cent of the food purchases were made in developing countries.

WFP food purchases, 1989-93

Year	Tons	Value (\$ million)
1989	679 000	157
1990	735 000	155
1991	926 000	196
1992	1 201 000	281
1993	1 080 000	263

Budget, expenditure and cash position

During 1993, about \$1.6 billion of resources - in cash and in-kind - were transferred to the poor and hungry throughout the world.

PEACE HAS BROUGHT PROSPERITY TO UGANDA

Prior to 1990, WFP was unable to purchase food in Uganda. Civil war and an unrealistic exchange rate for the Ugandan shilling made local or regional purchases impossible. A return to peace and economic reforms have since permitted WFP to increase its food purchases in Uganda, as illustrated by the following statistics:

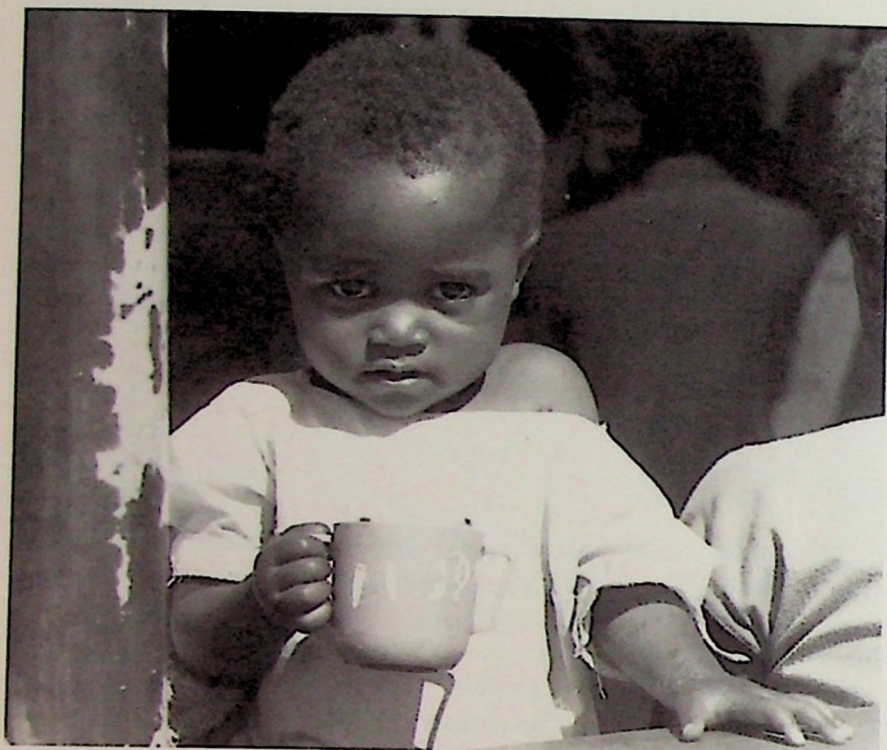
Year	Tons	Value (\$ million)
1990	25 000	3.5
1991	59 500	9.9
1992	29 000	5.8
1993	120 000	23.5

Purchases in Uganda are beneficial to donors and recipients alike. Donors can make large savings on sea and overland transport costs when buying in Uganda, compared with supplying food from overseas. It is estimated that the average transport cost to Mombasa amounts to \$60 per ton and the overland transport cost from Mombasa to Kampala to between \$60 and \$100 per ton. The savings would, therefore, amount to up to \$160 a ton, an amount comparable to the cost of the food itself. Based on the above, the overall savings during 1993 amounted to over \$16 million. Most importantly however, purchases in Uganda have allowed the Programme to supply food to refugees and displaced persons in southern Sudan, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda itself, much more rapidly and with food commodities that fully meet local tastes.

Regular programme expenditure includes \$94 million in PSA costs, which was less than six per cent of total value of operations. This expenditure was a part of the biennial PSA budget of \$198 million approved for 1992-93. In October 1993, the CFA approved a PSA budget of \$230.6 million (subsequently recosted to \$211.4 million) for the biennium 1994-95.

WFP expenditure in 1993

Activities	Value (in \$ million)
Regular programme	493
Protracted refugee and displaced person operations	325
IEFR (including Immediate Response Account)	541
Bilateral, special emergency and other operations	233
Total	1 592



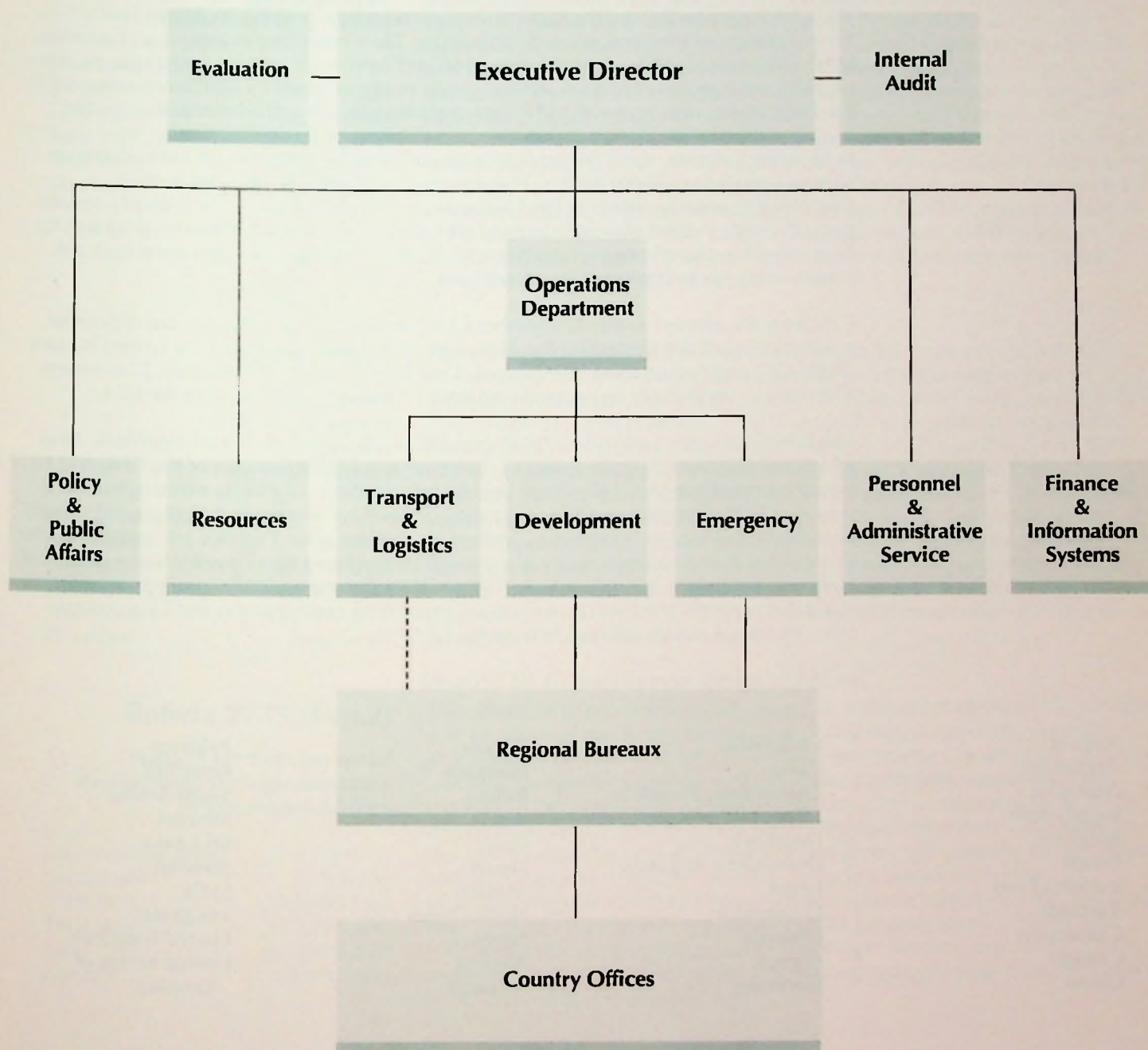
By making the best possible use of its resources WFP can help the hungry poor to improve their lives.

A reduction in the Regular Programme pledges had a significant impact on cash availability. After meeting transport and ITSH expenditure for development projects, only a small amount was left under the regular programme to meet PSA costs. This was supplemented by interest earned on cash balance and a partial recovery of the four per cent support cost under IEFER and PRO contributions. The annual cash income was not sufficient to meet the annual cash need, which caused an erosion of the Programme's cash balance. At the same time, the Programme has become more and more dependent on support costs and interest earnings to meet its PSA costs.

The Executive Director has continued consultation with an informal working group of donors and regional representatives on long-term financing issues. One such meeting was held in September 1993. Another meeting, held in March 1994, discussed, among other things, a draft outline of the paper on long-term financing to be presented to the Thirty-seventh Session of the CFA.

Annex I

WFP Organizational chart



Annex II

THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), which normally meets twice a year, is the body responsible for the intergovernmental supervision and direction of the Programme.

The CFA is responsible for the supervision and direction of WFP, including policy, administration, operations, funds and finances. The Committee examines and approves WFP assistance for individual development, and protracted refugee and displaced person projects, reviews the execution of these projects and emergency operations supported by the Programme, and approves WFP's programme support and administrative budget.

In its wider function, the CFA provides a forum for intergovernmental consultation on national and international food-aid programmes and policies, recommends to governments improvements in food-aid policies and programmes, periodically reviews general trends in food-aid requirements and availabilities, and formulates proposals for more effective coordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food-aid programmes, including emergency food aid.

Countries are elected to the 42-member CFA for a three-year term and are eligible for re-election. Half are elected by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and half by the FAO Council. Developing countries comprise 27 members and more economically developed countries comprise 15 members of the CFA.

The Sub-Committee on Projects (SCP) consists of 28 members of the Committee, 18 of which are nominated by the group of developing country members of the CFA, and 10 by the group of economically more developed countries. Normally meeting twice a year, the SCP undertakes technical scrutiny of development projects, protracted refugee operations and budget increases submitted by the Executive Director for approval by the Committee. It also reviews projects approved by the Executive Director under delegated authority, projects implemented after approval by correspondence, progress reports, evaluation reports, the Executive Director's report on emergency operations and any other technical matter referred to it by the CFA.

In 1993 the members of the CFA (SCP*) were:

* Angola	* Colombia	* Ghana	* Pakistan
* Argentina	* Cuba	* Hungary	* Romania
* Australia	* Democratic People's	* India	* Saudi Arabia
* Bangladesh	Republic of Korea	* Indonesia	* Senegal
* Belgium	* Denmark	* Italy	* Sri Lanka
* Brazil	* Dominican Republic	* Japan	* Sweden
* Burkina Faso	* Egypt	* Mexico	* Syria
* Burundi	* El Salvador	* Netherlands	* Tanzania
* Cameroon	* Ethiopia	* Niger	* United Kingdom
* Canada	* France	* Nigeria	* United States of
* China	* Germany	* Norway	America

The CFA Chairperson was Ms Carole Theauvette (Canada). Mr Mirza Tasaddug Hussain Beg (Bangladesh) was first Vice-Chairperson and Mr John Bailey (Australia) was second Vice-Chairperson.

The United Nations General Assembly resolution 48/162 "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields", adopted 20 December 1993, includes reference to the future composition and functioning of "governing bodies of the United Nations development funds and programmes".

Annex III

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1993

Benin 5208

School canteens and assistance to the education sector

Food beneficiaries per annum	57,800
Total food:	16,346 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$9,792,050
Total cost:	\$18,029,050
Duration:	Four years

Benin's extremely difficult economic situation in the last 20 years has been marked by a slowdown in production, a sizeable drop in school enrolment, major budgetary imbalances, and a drying up of private and public investments. WFP assistance and support from other funding agencies such as the European Development Found (EDF), Germany, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNDP and USAID will help the Government to implement its programme to restructure the education sector through: a) a school canteen programme to facilitate access to schooling for children from low-income families; and b) the rehabilitation of educational infrastructures. The beneficiaries of the project include nursery, primary and secondary schoolchildren, students in vocational training institutes and orphans. In addition, tens of thousands of volunteer villages engaged in infrastructure works will receive food rations to be taken home or, in most cases, consumed on site. WFP's share of ITSH costs will be paid by monetizing wheat, which for the time being offers the most cost-effective solution.

Benin 5215

Multi-purpose rural development and support for food security

Food beneficiaries per annum:	150,000
Total food:	16,703 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$8,927,670
Total cost:	\$19,937,670
Duration:	Four years

The combined effects of the economic and social crisis affecting Benin, exacerbated by rapid demographic growth and the consequences of adjustment measures, have led to a deterioration in the living conditions of a large part of the population. WFP assistance, with support from other donors such as EDF, FAO, Germany, UNDP, USAID and the World Bank, will contribute to minimizing these effects by (i) training and assisting producer groups, (ii) rehabilitating social infrastructures, (iii) bringing the unemployed back into the production cycle, and (iv) safeguarding the forest in a protected environment. Women will be among the primary beneficiaries of the project when it comes to management of small-scale economic units and cereal banks. For example, 6,500 women will receive support within women's groups dedicated to the production and primary processing of agricultural products.

Bolivia 2735 (Exp.2)

Support for Bolivian social development through assistance to pre-schoolchildren

Food beneficiaries per annum:	53,200
Total food:	28,085 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$10,225,870
Total cost:	\$20,981,870
Duration:	Four years

The project will provide food assistance to children of between six months and six years of age living in rural and peri-urban areas of the poorest provinces of Bolivia. Education, nutrition and primary health-care services will be provided by trained members of the community supervised by workers of the Ministries of Health and Education at the local level. WFP will provide family rations as a stipend for these volunteers who work four to eight hours a day. The Government has given high priority to the project and has prepared a national plan for pre-schoolchildren in order to increase progressively the coverage of pre-schoolchildren at psychosocial risk. UNICEF, WHO/PAN American Health Organization, UNFPA and NGOs strongly support the project. The World Bank is processing a loan request from the Government to support one type of urban daycare centre to be assisted by the project.

Cape Verde 2391(Exp. 3)

Assistance to vulnerable groups

Food beneficiaries per annum:	38,200
Total food:	10,430 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$5,274,800

Food aid will serve as an important nutritional supplement for malnourished pre-schoolchildren and will encourage parents to enrol and send their children to kindergartens. It will also be an incentive for adolescents to attend vocational training centres. Furthermore, food aid will provide an additional food supply for destitute families, the elderly, the disabled and the chronically ill. In collaboration with WFP and other donors, the Government will identify a pilot project in support of income-generating activities for destitute families and some of the disabled. This

Total cost: \$7,401,900
Duration: Three years

project component will be of particular benefit to women as households headed by women account for 77 per cent of the destitute population. The elderly, disabled and chronically ill will, therefore, be gradually integrated into the proposed social-security system. Assistance to these beneficiaries will be phased out by the end of the project. WFP will cover 75 per cent of ITSH costs, as the Government would find it difficult to absorb higher financial counterpart obligations.

China 4071

Poverty alleviation and environmental rehabilitation in three rural upland counties in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Food beneficiaries per annum: 170,000
Total food: 80,528 tons
Total WFP cost: \$13,170,700
Total cost: \$27,501,700
Duration: Five years

The project aims at increasing the income levels of some 34,000 impoverished households in three chronically poor counties of Ningxia Hui, while at the same time conserving and rehabilitating soil and water resources. WFP assistance will be used mostly as an incentive to support the rehabilitation and construction of irrigation systems; establish erosion-control measures, afforestation, land terracing and levelling; plant fruit-trees and pastures; construct drinking-water-supply systems; improve rural access roads; and support a wide variety of technical training. In addition, Government savings generated by the supply of WFP food will finance functional literacy programmes and badly needed educational facilities, and medical and health services. At full development, and assuming there is an adequate and timely supply to the project area of agricultural inputs, credit and extension by the Government, the value of total production, including field crops, fruit, livestock products and forest products, should more than double. Net family income will rise above the poverty level, enabling self-sufficiency to be achieved.

Colombia 2740 (Exp.1)

Support to socio-economic activities and environmental protection in indigenous communities

Food beneficiaries per annum: 187,600
Total food: 50,000 tons
Total WFP cost: \$8,010,000
Total cost: \$39,347,000
Duration: Four years

The project aims at contributing to the socio-economic development of 304 indigenous communities, located mainly in the Colombian Andes and representing about 50 per cent of the country's indigenous population. WFP-supplied food consists of 50,000 tons of wheat to be monetized; 76 per cent of the funds generated will be used for purchasing local commodities to support the food-for-work schemes, through which some 18,700 families will participate in soil conservation, construction of basic rural infrastructure and management of natural resources. These activities are planned on the basis of technically sound and locally adapted modules. The remaining funds will be used as "seed capital" to establish a Special National Fund for financing projects benefiting indigenous communities to which the Government and other financial institutions will contribute. Some 12,560 families, grouped in associations, will benefit from this fund and be provided with credit together with training and technical assistance for the execution of income-generating projects.

Côte d'Ivoire 3358 (Exp.1)

School-feeding programme

Food beneficiaries per annum: 209,700
Total food: 31,776 tons
Total WFP cost: \$19,525,320
Total cost: \$27,166,630
Duration: Four years

The aim of the project is to support the Government's efforts to consolidate and develop the education sector, which has been seriously undermined by the economic crisis affecting the country and by the austerity measures introduced for structural adjustment. The objective of raising primary school enrolment has concentrated on the most deprived peri-urban and rural areas where enrolment is low. The children will benefit by receiving an enhanced diet which will improve their health, encourage school attendance and improve their attention span. Parents will be required to pay a contribution, but a solidarity fund will be set up from the proceeds to provide "school-meal grants" to the poorest, who would otherwise be excluded. The WFP contribution to the teacher-training centres will permit budgetary savings which could be spent on upgrading the quality of training.

El Salvador 3886 (Exp.1)

Development of community-based primary education and preventive health care

Food beneficiaries per annum:	317,000
Total food:	45,093 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$18,971,270
Total cost:	\$26,107,630
Duration:	Three years

The project will relieve the short-term hunger of 200,000 primary schoolchildren in 133 poverty-stricken districts by serving a meal at the beginning of classes. This should also improve children's attention span and learning capacity. Some 40,000 expectant and nursing mothers, and 70,000 malnourished children under five years of age will receive food rations as an incentive to attend health centres and participate in a mother and child health programme. The training of 1,400 health volunteers, who will receive family rations as an incentive for their work in promoting preventive health care, is also envisaged. Food rations to be distributed will include, whenever feasible, a locally produced blended food obtained in exchange for wheat supplied by WFP, or by local purchase. The project is focused on districts suffering from extreme poverty with high-risk nutrition and health conditions, and includes areas previously affected by the internal conflict.

Eritrea 5362/Q

Feeding of vulnerable groups

Food beneficiaries per annum:	21,000
Total food:	4,000 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$ 960,000
Total cost:	\$1,535,100
Duration:	Eighteen months

WFP assistance will support the Government's efforts to reduce infant and child mortality and morbidity, and strengthen the preventive health-care programme. WFP-supplied wheat will be exchanged for locally produced weaning food, which will be distributed through health centres to severely malnourished children from six to 30 months of age. The weaning food produced will be made of locally available low-cost raw materials. Processing methods will be suited to local conditions. Mothers of beneficiaries will receive nutrition education aimed at improving food practices. In collaboration with UNICEF the project will provide training to strengthen growth-monitoring methods in the health centres and low-cost equipment for the weaning food factory to improve the level and quality of production. WFP will cover 100 per cent of ITSH costs.

Ethiopia 2488 (Exp.3)

Rehabilitation and development of rural lands and infrastructure

Food beneficiaries per annum:	936,000
Total food:	112,643 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$38,636,281
Total cost:	\$59,343,477
Duration:	Four years

The project aims at rehabilitating and protecting agricultural land and developing the basic infrastructure of some 450 communities located in chronically or severely food-insecure districts in four regions of Ethiopia. WFP resources will be used as an incentive to support the undertaking of soil and water conservation and afforestation measures; the establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes; the construction of water-supply points for domestic and livestock consumption; the construction of rural roads to improve access to services, farm inputs and markets; and the rehabilitation of National Forest Priority Areas. Some 156,000 families will directly benefit from the project both in terms of food rations as well as physical outputs, representing 12 per cent of the population in the target areas. Due to the Government's budgetary constraints, WFP will assume 75 per cent of ITSH and the Government will cover the balance.

Gaza 5363/Q

Assistance to needy non-refugee Palestinians in the Gaza Strip

Food beneficiaries per annum:	140,000
Total food:	6,600 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$3,438,077
Duration:	Four months

The project targets the most needy non-refugee Palestinians in the Gaza Strip of the Occupied Palestinian Territories who have practically no means of earning a living because of prevailing conditions and are, therefore, unable to satisfy their basic food needs. WFP assistance is intended to support household food security for about 45 per cent of the non-refugee Palestinians who have been most affected by disrupted economic activities. A food-aid coordinating committee, composed of representatives of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, the Palestinian Women's Union, the Council of Churches and the Zakat Committees, will identify and draw up a list of the most needy non-refugee people to be assisted, based on well-defined selection criteria.

Lesotho 352 (Exp.8)

Construction, upgrading and maintenance of rural access roads

Food beneficiaries	
per annum:	60,000
Total food:	27,903 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$10,416,700
Total cost:	\$26,949,700
Duration:	Five years

The project will address the basic problems of accessibility to remote rural communities, and unemployment and underemployment in rural areas. Food aid will be used as an incentive to undertake maintenance, upgrading and construction of rural roads to improve accessibility to markets and services, and provide short-term employment. About 75 per cent of the workforce are women, often heads of households. The European Union, German Volunteer Service, Ireland, Japan, ODA and UNDP provide technical assistance and other inputs to the project. Essential non-food items will be requested from potential donors and, as appropriate, purchased from funds generated through the monetization of 9,000 tons of wheat. WFP will pay up to 50 per cent of ITSH costs.

Morocco 2288 (Exp.4)

Feeding of children in rural primary schools

Food beneficiaries	
per annum:	785,000
Total food:	36,965 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$21,104,339
Total cost:	\$47,974,339
Duration:	Two years

The project, which will be implemented primarily in rural and in peri-urban areas, is intended to improve enrolment and attendance in primary day schools, particularly of girls, and to stimulate participation in educational activities, especially the school canteens, parents' associations and school cooperatives. The project will focus on the poorest families, with priority given to children who must walk long distances between home and school. Measures will be taken to progressively phase out WFP assistance and to rely increasingly on local communities, parents' associations and school cooperatives. WFP assistance to this expansion will, therefore, provide a temporary bridge during which the local institutions, with the help of the Government, should demonstrate their capability of managing and financing the school canteens. If further assistance is needed, the extent of support will be minimal and of short duration.

Mozambique 5160

Feeding of students at boarding schools and in drought areas

Food beneficiaries	
per annum:	88,000
Total food:	28,863 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$10,965,140
Total cost:	\$40,050,140
Duration:	Three years

More than a decade of civil strife in Mozambique has resulted in the displacement of over five-million people, destruction of much of the country's economic base and major damage to the education infrastructure, especially in rural areas. Consequently, the demand for schools with boarding facilities in safe areas has increased considerably. The project aims to ensure the continuous operation of boarding schools and to improve the food security of day students and teachers in drought areas. WFP support to the education sector links up directly with assistance provided by the Swedish International Development Authority, UNDP and the World Bank which will be used, inter alia, for teacher training, distribution of school books and rehabilitation of schools. WFP will arrange to deliver commodities directly to the extended delivery points and, exceptionally, to cover full ITSH charges.

Nepal 5367/Q

Rehabilitation of flood-damaged rural infrastructure and agricultural lands

Food beneficiaries	
per annum:	54,000
Total food:	4,004 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$1,873,400
Total cost:	\$4,015,700
Duration:	18 months

The project aims at rehabilitating rural infrastructure (small-scale irrigation, rural roads and bridges) and reclaiming agricultural lands affected by the July 1993 floods. Additional technical assistance funded by the Dutch quality-improvement grant and executed by ILO will support the WFP assistance project. WFP food will serve as an incentive and part-payment of wages for 10,800 poor workers, and will constitute an integral component of a rehabilitation programme designed and financed through an IFAD loan expected to be approved in 1994. In view of Nepal's status as a low-income LDC and the Government's budgetary constraints, WFP will assume 75 per cent of ITSH costs.

Peru 5162

Ecological rehabilitation of Andean micro-watersheds

Food beneficiaries	
per annum:	283,000
Total food:	48,800 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$9,468,890
Total cost:	\$21,611,390
Duration:	Four years

The project seeks to redress the serious ecological damage to 65 watersheds in the southern part of the Peruvian Andes, and the severe deterioration of productive capacity after several years of drought alternating with frost and floods, compounded by eight years of internal civil strife. Some 56,600 farmers will participate, on a food-for-work basis, in soil-and water-conservation activities. In addition, 1,931 hectares of Andean crop-seed farms will be developed and a revolving fund established for the production of Andean food crops on 7,000 hectares. Farmers will also participate in a programme of training and technology transfer supported by NGOs and IFAD.

Saint Lucia 4418

Support to the development of human resources

Food beneficiaries	
per annum:	8,600
Total food:	9,046 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$1,281,570
Total cost:	\$2,684,570
Duration:	Three years

This project aims to address the following areas which pose a serious constraint on the development of human resources in Saint Lucia: food insecurity in poor households, particularly single-parent households headed by women; and limited access of single mothers to employment, exacerbated by lack of skills and training, as well as limited and inadequate childcare facilities. WFP will provide cash in lieu of commodities to purchase the necessary food inputs locally, thereby buttressing Government efforts to increase agricultural production and diversification. The project beneficiaries will be up to 7,000 primary schoolchildren in rural and economically depressed areas throughout the island and some 1,700 children and students in daycare centres, pre-schools and vocational training institutions. Canada and UNICEF will support the project with equipment for training and upgrading of daycare centres.

Sri Lanka 4521

Rehabilitation of minor irrigation schemes

Food beneficiaries	
per annum:	30,400
Total food:	20,289 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$8,312,000
Total cost:	\$12,695,000
Duration:	Five years

WFP assistance is intended to help the Government of Sri Lanka rehabilitate minor irrigation schemes in the low-lying areas of dry and intermediate zones, train farmers and group leaders in operation and maintenance of the schemes, and establish demonstration plots for improving agricultural techniques and crop diversification. The project will be implemented through, and in turn strengthen, the farmers' organizations with the support of "institutional organizers", group leaders specifically recruited to motivate and guide the effective functioning of these organizations. WFP food aid will provide an incentive to the farmers engaged on a voluntary self-help basis. A small part of WFP assistance will be monetized to provide essential tools and implements.

Viet Nam 3844 (Exp.1)

Assistance to the primary health-care programme

Food beneficiaries	
per annum:	154,100
Total food:	31,152 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$10,592,306
Total cost:	\$16,100,306
Duration:	Four years

WFP food assistance will serve as an incentive for expectant and nursing mothers, with their infants and malnourished children, to make regular visits to communal health centres. Food aid is targeted at provinces and districts identified by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF on a priority basis, addressing the rural populations most in need of health interventions. The project's objective is to increase coverage, frequency and quality of pre-natal and post-natal consultations as well as the follow-up of children's health. The project will be implemented in close collaboration with UNICEF, which will provide technical and material inputs. The project puts strong emphasis on phasing out WFP assistance and the proposed expansion will cover only health centres not included under the original phase.

Annex IV

PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON OPERATIONS APPROVED IN 1993

Afghanistan 5086 (Exp.1)

Relief and rehabilitation

Number of beneficiaries:	891,000
Total food:	166,874 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$60,334,258
Total cost:	\$60,334,258
Duration:	1.1.94 - 31.12.94

Fourteen years of war and civil strife in Afghanistan resulted in the massive destruction of physical infrastructure and caused extensive damage to agricultural production. Over half the population was either displaced from their homes or were made refugees in neighbouring countries. WFP assistance for those affected by the conflict covers various types of activities: food-for-work activities to promote self-reliance, environmental rehabilitation and income-generating activities for women (36 per cent); feeding of vulnerable groups (28 per cent); provision of emergency food aid to disaster-prone areas (13 per cent); and monetization activities (23 per cent) to provide non-food items for relief operations and to cover NGO operational costs.

Algeria 4155 (Exp. 4)

Food assistance to vulnerable groups among Western Saharan refugees

Number of beneficiaries:	80,000
Total food:	10,110 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$3,960,030
Total cost:	\$9,461,070
Duration:	1.1.94 - 31.12.94

Since the start of the conflict in western Sahara in 1975, Algeria has provided asylum to some 165,000 refugees from this territory. WFP assistance has covered 50 per cent of the refugees' food requirements since 1985, with the balance supplied by bilateral donors and NGOs. Despite the harsh desert environment and isolated location of the camps which limit productive and income-generating activities, attempts have been made to promote handicraft production, vegetable gardening and the rearing of animals. The relaunching of the United Nations peace plan, including the possible repatriation of refugees and the organization of a referendum, are being closely monitored with a view to finding the means to bring an end to the refugee crisis.

Bangladesh 5329

Assistance to the Rohingya refugees from Myanmar

Number of beneficiaries:	200,000
Total food:	68,089 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$26,464,601
Total cost:	\$41,248,901
Duration:	1.1.94 - 30.6.95

Assistance has been provided to refugees from Myanmar since late 1991 following civil strife in the northwestern Rakhine State. Refugees are housed in some 20 camps situated between Cox's Bazar and Teknaf in the south of Chittagong District. Repatriation of refugees to Myanmar began in September 1992, following the signing of an agreement between the Governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh but has proceeded at an extremely slow pace due to the reluctance of some refugees to return voluntarily to their homes. Arrangements are currently underway for UNHCR and WFP to assist in the repatriation and reintegration of returnees in Myanmar, which is expected to accelerate the rate of return of refugees. To allay the host population's fears in Bangladesh, the new project includes a food allocation of 10 per cent of overall cereal commitments (5,351 tons) for development activities in refugee impact areas.

Ethiopia 5241

Food assistance for Somali and Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia

Number of beneficiaries:	200,000
Total food:	63,888 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$33,264,431
Total cost:	\$43,780,800
Duration:	1.1.94 - 30.6.95

Refugees began arriving in Ethiopia from northern Somalia in May 1988, and while numbers have fluctuated since that time, by the beginning of 1991 the number of refugees was estimated to be 500,000. With the overthrow of the Siad Barre government in Mogadishu in January 1991, a limited degree of both spontaneous and organized repatriation took place. By the end of 1993 the number of refugees in Ethiopia was expected to decrease to 150,000. Almost all of those remaining will be completely dependent on external food aid, as possibilities for livestock farming are extremely limited and the area surrounding the refugee camps is unsuitable for agriculture. In addition, it is expected that 50,000 Sudanese refugees in the Gambela region of western Ethiopia will require assistance during 1994. Assistance to these refugees was renewed for a further period of 18 months starting on 1 January 1994.

Iran 4161 (Exp.3)

Food assistance to Iraqi refugees

Number of beneficiaries:	55,000
Total food:	10,972 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$3,165,491
Total cost:	\$7,165,491
Duration:	1.1.94 - 31.12.94

Since November 1988, WFP has provided emergency assistance to Iraqi refugees in Iran who sought refuge from civil unrest in their country. The refugee population in Iran was reduced to some 95,000 people after the mass repatriation which took place during the second half of 1991. Of this remaining population, 55,000 refugees are living in camps and receive WFP food assistance. Repatriation of a part of the camp population is expected during 1994, for which a contingency plan in support of voluntary repatriation envisages food rations for 5,000 returnees a month.

Iran 4258 (Exp.4)

Afghan refugees and returnees in Iran

Number of beneficiaries:	720,000
Total food:	52,303 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$14,511,482
Total cost:	\$35,700,715
Duration:	1.1.94 - 31.12.94

The total number of Afghan refugees in Iran was estimated at about 2.4 million as of mid 1993. The majority are integrated within Iranian society, have access to work opportunities and thus do not depend on food aid. Since 1987, WFP has been providing food assistance to 260,000 refugees living in spontaneous rural settlements. It was estimated that some 40,000 refugees would repatriate by the end of 1993, leaving a WFP-assisted population of some 220,000 refugees in 1994. WFP assistance of 50 kilogrammes of wheat per returnee has also been included in the protracted project for an average of 500,000 refugees who are expected to repatriate to Afghanistan in 1994. In the event that a larger number of refugees return to their home country, proportionate quantities of food will be reallocated to the repatriation programme within Afghanistan.

Kenya 4961 (Exp.1)

Food aid for Somali, Ethiopian and Sudanese refugees

Number of beneficiaries:	350,000
Total food:	98,784 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$47,492,877
Total cost:	\$70,945,277
Duration:	1.10.93 - 31.12.94

Since March 1991, WFP has provided food assistance to refugees in Kenya fleeing civil war and ethnic conflict in Somalia, Ethiopia and southern Sudan. By the end of 1992, the numbers being assisted had stabilized at approximately 420,000, and it is estimated that those requiring food assistance during the period October 1993 to December 1994 will be further reduced to an average of 350,000 following both spontaneous and organized repatriation to Somalia and Ethiopia.

Liberia 4604 (Exp.2)

Food assistance to Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees and displaced persons in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone

Number of beneficiaries:	2,028,000
Total food:	163,375 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$81,367,441
Total cost:	\$115,578,328
Duration:	1.1.94 - 31.12.94

The intensity of the civil strife in Liberia and Sierra Leone has fluctuated during 1992/93, while insecurity has continued to affect more than two million refugees and displaced persons in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. WFP has assisted the refugees and displaced persons through a series of country-specific and regional emergency operations, and protracted refugee and displaced person projects since December 1989. WFP will continue to provide relief and rehabilitation assistance to both the refugees and internally displaced populations of Liberian and Sierra Leonean origin during 1994, including support for activities permitting self-reliance, which are expected to encourage voluntary repatriation or permanent integration. Assistance during this period will be provided to 485,000 refugees in Guinea, 180,000 refugees in Côte d'Ivoire, 1,100,000 displaced persons in Liberia and 263,000 displaced persons in Sierra Leone.

Mozambique Regional

(Malawi 4162/III)
(Mozambique 4164/IV)
(Swaziland 4169/III)
Tanzania 4170/II)
(Zambia 4173/IV)
(Zimbabwe 4174/III)

Food assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons

Number of beneficiaries: 2,458,200
Total food: 204,524 tons
Total WFP cost: \$79,321,010
Total cost: \$287,416,562
Duration: 1.1.94 - 30.6.95

With the signing of a general peace agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the Renamo rebel movement in October 1992, many of the almost two million refugees and three million internally displaced persons began returning to their places of origin to rebuild their homes and work their fields. This process was relatively rapid in the parts of the country where the duration and scale of the war was relatively limited. In other areas, where unrest was more widespread and where many homes were destroyed and farms occupied, or where the countryside was extensively mined, the pace of return and rehabilitation was much slower. WFP, in close coordination with UNHCR, designed a programme to provide food assistance for the repatriation of some 296,000 refugees who will return to Mozambique during the 18-month period beginning in 1994. The project also includes support for some 1,200,000 internally displaced persons, 500,000 refugees who had already returned to Mozambique, as well as some 462,100 refugees who for the time being will remain in Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Nepal 5324

Food assistance to Bhutanese refugees in Nepal

Number of beneficiaries: 110,000
Total food: 32,955 tons
Total WFP cost: \$11,084,590
Total cost: \$20,188,590
Duration: 1.1.94 - 30.6.95

Bhutanese refugees began arriving in Nepal in 1991 following disturbances in their country. With an intensification of the influx during 1992 and early 1993, the total refugee population increased to some 85,000 people by mid-September 1993. WFP assistance to these refugees, who were previously assisted under an emergency operation, was renewed for a further period of 18 months for an average 110,000 refugees in view of the continuing influx from Bhutan. The health and nutritional status of the refugees improved considerably during 1993 following the shifting of camps away from low-lying areas, the formulation of more effective health delivery systems and the provision of selective feeding programmes. Negotiations are continuing between the Governments of Nepal and Bhutan for an eventual return of the refugees to their home areas.

Pakistan 4256 (Exp.4)

Afghan refugees in Pakistan

Number of beneficiaries: 1,174,200
Total food: 119,550 tons
Total WFP cost: \$29,370,753
Total cost: \$68,370,753
Duration: 1.1.94 - 31.12.94

Since January 1980, WFP has provided food to Afghan refugees living in Pakistan. Of a total population of some 2.7 million refugees, around 1.27 million refugees returned to Afghanistan during 1992. It was anticipated that a further one million Afghans would be repatriated in 1993, but continuous fighting and insecurity within Afghanistan have prevented the anticipated mass return of refugees. Under the new expansion of the project, WFP will continue to assist some 1.5 million refugees in Pakistan and support voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan through the provision of a returnee food ration, which will be supplemented by a UNHCR cash grant.

Senegal 4271 (Exp.2)

Assistance to Mauritanian refugees in Senegal

Number of beneficiaries: 53,200
Total food: 7,735 tons
Total WFP cost: \$2,954,741
Total cost: \$3,937,641
Duration: 1.7.93 - 30.6.94

The first influx of Mauritanian refugees into Senegal occurred in April 1989. Several programmes were launched by various agencies to promote the self-sufficiency of refugees through farming and other income-generating activities. WFP has assisted the refugees since 1989 through a series of emergency operations and protracted refugee projects. As the level of food self-sufficiency among the refugees has increased, the numbers requiring assistance have declined. During the new expansion of the project, food assistance is to be provided to 53,200 people from July to December 1993 and to 44,800 people from January to June 1994.

Sri Lanka 5346

Assistance to displaced persons

Number of beneficiaries:	55,000
Total food:	9,306 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$2,350,755
Total cost:	\$3,274,755
Duration:	1.9.93 - 31.8.94

Conflict in Sri Lanka in mid-1990 forced tens of thousands of families to flee the north-eastern region of the country. Of a total displaced population of 800,000 people, WFP assistance has been provided to approximately 60,000 displaced people living in welfare centres in the six districts of Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Pollonaaruwa, Colombo and Matale since February 1992. While limited return/resettlement is foreseen over the coming months, intermittent eruptions of violence have precluded the mass return of displaced persons to their places of origin. The Government is providing shelter, education, health services and some food to the camps. WFP food assistance is planned for some 55,000 people over the 12-month duration of the project.

Sudan 4168 (Exp.3)

Food aid for Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees

Number of beneficiaries:	338,000
Total food:	80,289 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$31,788,576
Total cost:	\$42,273,576
Duration:	1.1.94 - 30.6.95

The Sudan has for many years provided asylum to large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries. In January 1993, the number of remaining Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees was estimated to be 192,000 at reception centres and 146,000 in 25 designated settlements in eastern Sudan. With peace prevailing in Ethiopia and Eritrea, it is expected that most of the refugees will be repatriated by the end of 1995. During the new expansion phase of the project, WFP will provide food assistance to 338,000 refugees. Food supplies will be adjusted, depending on the progress of the repatriation programme. For those who remain in the Sudan, WFP will provide assistance for food-for-work activities, including the maintenance of roads and afforestation schemes.

Swaziland 4169 (Exp.2)

Food aid for Mozambican and South African refugees in Swaziland

Number of beneficiaries:	29,000
Total food:	6,065 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$2,817,182
Total cost:	\$3,822,182
Duration:	1.7.93 - 30.6.94

Swaziland has provided asylum to Mozambican and South African refugees for many years. WFP has assisted these refugees since 1987 through a series of emergency and protracted refugee operations. Most of the refugees from South Africa have either returned to their home country or have become self-sufficient in Swaziland. However, in spite of the recent Peace Accord in Mozambique, the numbers entering Swaziland from Mozambique during 1993 increased due to the drought which affected most of southern Africa. During the new expansion of the project, food assistance will be provided to 29,000 Mozambican refugees, most of whom are expected to return to their country within the near future as reconstruction programmes in Mozambique get under way.

Uganda 4171 (Exp.3)

Food aid for Sudanese refugees in Uganda

Number of beneficiaries:	115,000
Total food:	31,261 tons
Total WFP cost:	\$9,778,335
Total cost:	\$13,918,875
Duration:	1.7.93 - 31.12.94

Since September 1988, there has been a steady flow of refugees from the Sudan into Uganda. By January 1993 the total number was assessed to be 92,000. Approximately 40 per cent of the refugees have been given land on which to settle, while the remainder continue to live in camps. The numbers are expected to increase during 1993 due to continuing instability in southern Sudan. It was estimated that food aid would be required for 96,000 refugees during the first six months of the new expansion phase of the project, and for 115,000 refugees during 1994.

Uganda 5129 (Exp.1)

Food assistance to Rwandese refugees

Number of beneficiaries: 21,000
Total food: 3,755 tons
Total WFP cost: \$1,080,339
Total cost: \$1,273,499
Duration: 1.8.93 - 1.8.94

Some 15,000 Rwandese refugees fled to Uganda in October 1990 following conflict in various parts of northwest Rwanda. While some of these refugees returned to their home villages, a substantial number remained in Uganda. With the intensification of civil strife in Rwanda in January 1993, an additional number of refugees sought refuge in Uganda. The refugees rely almost entirely on external food assistance for their survival.

Zaire 4172 (Exp.3)

Food assistance to Angolan refugees in Zaire

Number of beneficiaries: 27,600
Total food: 2,984 tons
Total WFP cost: \$2,060,839
Total cost: \$2,772,703
Duration: 1.8.93 - 1.4.94

For several years, WFP assisted the Angolan refugees in southern Zaire. Following an improvement of the situation in Angola in early 1992, plans for the repatriation of refugees were discussed. As a result, many refugees sold their food stocks and belongings in preparation for the departure to their homes. With the sudden and unexpected deterioration in conditions in Angola after renewed fighting in late 1992, refugees were unable to return to Angola and found themselves dependent once again on external assistance.

Zambia 4173 (Exp.3)

Food aid for Angolan and Mozambican refugees in Zambia

Number of beneficiaries: 31,500
Total food: 4,689 tons
Total WFP cost: \$2,167,242
Total cost: \$3,410,842
Duration: 1.1.93 - 31.12.93

Zambia has provided asylum to refugees from neighbouring countries for many years. The total number of refugees, most of whom are of Angolan and Mozambican origin, was estimated to be 142,500 at the end of 1992. The refugees have been given land and provided with international support, enabling them to achieve a level of self-sufficiency. The number requiring food assistance has ranged between 6,000 to 40,000 over recent years. The severe drought in the southern African region and the suspension of the repatriation of 12,000 Angolan refugees resulted in increased numbers requiring food aid during 1992. It was estimated that during the new expansion phase of the project, approximately 31,500 refugees would require food assistance up to June 1993, after which numbers were expected to fall to around 9,000.

ANNEX V

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS APPROVED IN 1993

Afghanistan 5222

Food assistance to Tajik refugees in Afghanistan

Number of beneficiaries: 60,000
Total food: 6,264 tons
Total WFP cost: \$2,768,018
Date of first approval: 2.2.93
Duration: 180 days

In early 1993, fighting between ex-government forces and Islamic guerrillas in Tajikistan forced tens of thousands of people to seek refuge across the northeastern border with Afghanistan. The influx of Tajik refugees into Afghanistan came at a time when the country was dealing with more than 1.5 million Afghans returning home from Pakistan and Iran, in addition to hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons. WFP emergency food aid was provided to some 60,000 Tajik refugees for six months.

Angola 5298

Assistance to victims of conflict and drought

Number of beneficiaries: 1,963,000
Total food: 111,005 tons
Total WFP cost: \$69,227,948
Date of first approval: 17.6.93
Duration: 180 days

Angola's civil war resumed in October 1992 following the refusal of UNITA to accept the results of the national election. Tens of thousands of Angolans were killed, wounded or displaced. The country's transportation infrastructure was severely damaged and food production seriously disrupted. In addition, the southwestern part of the country, which was spared the worst of the fighting, was affected by drought resulting in reduced crop and livestock production. Following the United Nations consolidated appeal issued by DHA, WFP approved the provision of assistance to some 1,963,000 victims of drought and conflict for a period of six months.

Armenia 5301

Food assistance to refugees from Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh in Armenia

Number of beneficiaries: 150,000
Total food: 5,977 tons
Total WFP cost: \$6,897,919
Date of first approval: 19.5.93
Duration: 180 days

War with Azerbaijan, a four-year economic blockade, the collapse of traditional trade links with the former USSR and hyper-inflation left most of the 3.7 million population of Armenia vulnerable to scarcities of essential supplies and services. One of the most vulnerable population groups identified was refugees who had fled to Armenia to escape the fighting in neighbouring states. UNHCR and IFRC covered the requirements of approximately 150,000 refugees from January to June 1993, after which WFP took over the supply of emergency food for the second half of 1993.

Azerbaijan 5302

Assistance for refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan

Number of beneficiaries: 300,000
Total food: 9,781 tons
Total WFP cost: \$8,600,510
Date of first approval: 2.11.93
Duration: 180 days

The dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the status of Nagorno Karabakh has resulted in major population movements. Thousands of ethnic Azeri and Mehketi Turk refugees have crossed into Azerbaijan. WFP food assistance is provided to the most needy groups comprising children, expectant/nursing mothers, the destitute and elderly people.

Bangladesh 4999 (Exp.3)

Assistance to refugees from Myanmar in Bangladesh

Large numbers of the Rohingya ethnic minority sought refuge in Bangladesh after fleeing civil strife in Myanmar. Following the conclusion of a repatriation agreement between the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar in April 1992, a small number of returnees began returning to Myanmar. An expansion of WFP assistance was approved for some

Number of beneficiaries: 215,000
 Total food: 39,134 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$11,269,502
 Date of first approval: 21.2.92
 Duration: 270 days

215,000 refugees who were expected to remain in Bangladesh at least until the end of 1993.

Benin 5252 (and Exp. 1,2)

Food assistance to Togolese refugees in Benin

Number of beneficiaries: 110,000
 Total food: 12,488 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$4,978,413
 Date of first approval: 15.3.93
 Duration: 540 days

Following severe political unrest in Togo, a large number of Togolese fled to neighbouring countries. The first wave of refugees entered Benin in early 1993. The majority of the refugees were housed by relatives, while others were assisted by church groups and other NGOs. WFP provided food assistance to the most needy refugees. Following the worsening socio-political situation in Togo, the influx of refugees continued and WFP extended its assistance to an increased number of refugees.

Burkina Faso 5152 (Exp.1)

Assistance to Tuareg refugees in Burkina Faso

Number of beneficiaries: 6,000
 Total food: 530 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$357,895
 Date of first approval: 14.10.92
 Duration: 180 days

As a result of violent fighting between Tuareg rebels and Malian security forces, large numbers of the Tuareg population sought asylum in neighbouring countries. In October 1992, WFP provided food assistance to some 4,000 Tuareg refugees in Burkina Faso. The influx continued during the course of 1993 and WFP renewed its assistance to an increased number of refugees under an expansion phase for a period of six months.

Burundi 5269

Assistance to Rwandese refugees in Burundi

Number of beneficiaries: 3,000
 Total food: 274 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$141,800
 Date of first approval: 29.4.93
 Duration: 180 days

Civil disturbances in southern Rwanda in October 1990 provoked an influx of some 1,600 Rwandese refugees into northern Burundi. The refugees were initially assisted by UNHCR with support from the EEC and CARITAS. With conditions of continuing insecurity prevailing in Rwanda, a further influx was reported in February 1993. WFP responded with the provision of basic-food assistance to the refugees.

Burundi Regional 5387/8/9/90

Food assistance to Burundese displaced persons/refugees in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire

Number of beneficiaries: 809,000
 Total food: 29,037 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$13,922,673
 Date of first approval: 15.11.93
 Duration: 90 days

Following the assassination of the recently elected Head of State in Burundi in October 1993, violent ethnic clashes in Burundi forced hundreds of thousands of Burundese to flee to Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire, while in the country itself tens of thousands were internally displaced. In the aftermath of these events WFP provided a basic ration to the affected population. The refugees are entirely dependent on external food assistance. Insecurity within Burundi is expected to continue for some time until the political situation stabilizes.

Central African Republic 4572 (Exp.3)

Assistance to Sudanese refugees in the Central African Republic

Number of beneficiaries: 20,000
Total food: 1,770 tons
Total WFP cost: \$1,917,120
Date of first approval: 11.1.91
Duration: 180 days

In November 1990, civil conflict in the Sudan spread to the south-western part of the country, bordering the Central African Republic. Many Sudanese living in the affected areas fled across the border. The refugees were subsequently moved further inland where they received WFP food assistance. As the security situation in the Sudan continued to deteriorate, a further increase of refugees was reported and an expansion of WFP food assistance was required for some 20,000 people.

Central African Republic 5244 (and Exp.1)

Assistance to Chadian refugees in the Central African Republic

Number of beneficiaries: 20,000
Total food: 2,622 tons
Total WFP cost: \$1,590,293
Date of first approval: 5.3.93
Duration: 300 days

Thousands of people fled from southern Chad in early 1993, fearing reprisals against an opposition movement known to be strong in the area. The refugees were at first concentrated near the border, but were subsequently moved to more secure areas inside the country. WFP provided food assistance to some 10,000 refugees for an initial period of three months. As the security situation in Chad further deteriorated an additional influx of refugees into the Central African Republic took place. WFP assistance was adjusted to respond to these new requirements.

Congo 5266

Assistance to Angolan refugees in the Congo

Number of beneficiaries: 5,000
Total food: 456 tons
Total WFP cost: \$245,797
Date of first approval: 5.4.93
Duration: 180 days

As a result of conflict in the Cabinda Province in Angola, refugees sought asylum in border areas of the Republic of the Congo. One thousand families are being relocated to a camp site away from the border. WFP food assistance supports refugees who settle in these new areas.

Cuba 5271

Assistance to flood and storm victims

Number of beneficiaries: 150,000
Total food: 6,210 tons
Total WFP cost: \$2,315,601
Date of first approval: 14.4.93
Duration: 90 days

In March 1993, a severe storm struck the western and northern provinces of Cuba, both of which have a particularly high population density. About 150,000 people lost their homes and possessions, including food stocks. The storm also caused heavy damage to food and cash crops. WFP emergency food was provided to assist the most seriously affected families.

Eritrea 5277

Assistance for internally displaced persons, returnees and pastoralists/agro-pastoralists

Despite a good harvest of cereals and pulses in 1992, serious food shortages persisted in many parts of Eritrea in 1993. WFP provided emergency food assistance to 200,000 internally displaced persons, 100,000 refugees who had returned spontaneously from the Sudan, and 160,000 pastoralists/agro-pastoralists whose herds had been decimated following successive droughts over a period of three years.

Number of beneficiaries: 460,000
 Total food: 39,750 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$12,990,175
 Date of first approval: 15.6.93
 Duration: 180 days

In addition, food assistance was provided to 27,500 families under food-for-work programmes in order to support reconstruction activities in the country.

Ethiopia 5213

Assistance for drought victims, ex-servicemen and displaced persons

Number of beneficiaries: 1,750,000
 Total food: 51,713 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$21,803,613
 Date of first approval: 10.2.93
 Duration: 60 days

Despite the relatively good harvest in 1992, serious food shortages persisted in several parts of Ethiopia during 1993. Drought continued for a third consecutive year in most pastoral areas, while the country was faced with continuing problems of population displacement and the need to reintegrate recently demobilized soldiers. Total numbers requiring emergency food aid declined from 6.9 million in 1992 to 4.4 million in 1993, mainly due to improved food production. WFP provided emergency food assistance to 850,000 drought victims, 520,000 displaced persons and 380,000 ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Georgia 5315

Assistance for displaced population in Georgia

Number of beneficiaries: 106,000
 Total food: 3,850 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$3,587,002
 Date of first approval: 1.7.93
 Duration: 180 days

Thousands of people have been displaced as a result of civil strife and the economic crisis prevailing in Georgia. Living standards have fallen sharply due to the breakdown in trade between the republics of the former Soviet Union and the lack of foreign exchange. WFP programmed assistance for a total of 106,000 people, among the most vulnerable of the population, in the form of family food parcels.

Ghana 5245 (and Exp. 1,2)

Assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana

Number of beneficiaries: 135,000
 Total food: 22,927 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$8,962,773
 Date of first approval: 5.3.93
 Duration: 420 days

In early February 1993, approximately 300,000 Togolese citizens fleeing civil unrest in the capital, Lomé, and surrounding areas, crossed into neighbouring Ghana and Benin. WFP food assistance was provided to the first wave of the most needy refugees. Following a deterioration of the situation in Togo and the continued influx of refugees, further food assistance was provided by WFP to a higher number of beneficiaries. Under a third phase, WFP renewed its assistance to 135,000 people among the estimated 400,000 Togolese refugees in Ghana, while awaiting the outcome of political developments inside Togo which would allow the safe return of the refugees.

Guinea-Bissau 5018 (Exp.1)

Assistance to Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau

Number of beneficiaries: 17,000
 Total food: 1,225 tons
 Total WFP cost: \$781,413
 Date of first approval: 15.4.92
 Duration: 180 days

A new influx of Senegalese refugees, fleeing civil strife in the region of Casamance, started to arrive in Guinea-Bissau in September 1992. During the expansion phase of the operation, WFP provided emergency food assistance to some 17,000 newly-arrived refugees. The Senegalese refugees who arrived in Guinea-Bissau in 1990 had in the meantime settled and become food self-sufficient and thus did not require further food assistance.

Haiti 5010 (Exp.1)

Assistance to Haitian returnees and vulnerable groups

Number of beneficiaries: 67,000
Total food: 4,066 tons
Total WFP cost: \$2,349,656
Date of first approval: 3.4.92
Duration: 180 days

The economic problems in Haiti were exacerbated by a second consecutive year of drought and continued political instability. Economic conditions and the food-supply situation were further affected by an embargo. Approximately 34 per cent of the population in the north and northwest and on Gonova Island suffered from chronic malnutrition. WFP provided emergency assistance to the most vulnerable groups, including 31,000 malnourished children, 16,000 expectant or nursing mothers, and 20,000 returnees and displaced persons. The distribution of food assistance was channelled through NGOs operating in Haiti.

Iran 5250

Assistance to flood victims

Number of beneficiaries: 25,000
Total food: 833 tons
Total WFP cost: \$221,700
Date of first approval: 12.3.93
Duration: 60 days

Torrential rains in early 1993 in southern Iran caused severe damage to towns, farms, roads, and other rural and agricultural infrastructure. Emergency food assistance provided by WFP was distributed to some 25,000 of the most seriously affected people through the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

Iraq 5311 (and Exp.1)

Food assistance to seriously affected and destitute groups in Iraq

Number of beneficiaries: 1.3 million
Total food: 145,286 tons
Total WFP cost: \$54,709,161
Date of first approval: 1.7.93
Duration: 270 days

The Gulf war and continuing civil strife in Iraq, coupled with the United Nations sanctions over the last three years, resulted in the displacement of large numbers of people, high unemployment and inflated food prices. WFP is providing assistance to 1.3 million beneficiaries: 750,000 seriously affected people, including internally displaced and vulnerable groups in northern Iraq; 450,000 destitute people in central and southern Iraq; 60,000 people being fed through institutions; and 40,000 Iranian refugees.

Laos 5287

Food assistance to drought victims

Number of beneficiaries: 62,500
Total food: 3,000 tons
Total WFP cost: \$915,400
Date of first approval: 28.4.93
Duration: 120 days

Rice production in the six northern provinces of Laos was severely curtailed by prolonged drought during 1992 and a long cold spell during the flowering stage of the rice crop. Some 172,000 people were affected by the food shortfall. WFP assistance was targeted to 62,500 people in the four most severely affected provinces of Louang Nam Tha, Phongsaly, Houaphanh and Xieng Khouang.

Lesotho 5052 (Exp.1)

Assistance to drought victims

Number of beneficiaries: 150,000
Total food: 4,130 tons
Total WFP cost: \$1,720,768
Date of first approval: 28.4.93
Duration: 210 days

Following the severe drought of 1992, which affected Lesotho as well as other parts of southern Africa, some improvement in rainfall and thus crop-growing conditions was evident in 1993. However, several districts, particularly in the west and south of the country, experienced a second consecutive year of drought. The situation was compounded by a shortage of inputs and reduced access to traditional coping mechanisms such as remittances from those working in the Republic of South Africa, where economic conditions were adversely affected by drought and the economic recession. Emergency food assistance was provided to 150,000 needy people.

Mauritania 5104 (Exp.1)

Food assistance to drought victims

Number of beneficiaries: 420,000
Total food: 24,890 tons
Total WFP cost: \$10,276,336
Date of first approval: 15.7.92
Duration: 120 days

Exceptionally poor rainfall during the 1992/93 harvest season adversely affected both rainfed and flood recession crop production in Mauritania. WFP provided food assistance to vulnerable groups in the most severely affected areas.

Mauritania 5157 (Exp. 1, 2)

Assistance to Malian Tuareg refugees in Mauritania

Number of beneficiaries: 50,000
Total food: 7,885 tons
Total WFP cost: \$3,870,172
Date of first approval: 10.11.92
Duration: 360 days

As a result of civil unrest and tensions between different ethnic groups in Mali during 1991, groups of Malian Tuaregs sought refuge in neighbouring Mauritania. This population, being dependent on food aid, has received WFP assistance since 1992. With the number of refugees showing a slight increase, WFP extended its assistance to some 40,000 refugees. By the end of 1992 the number of Tuareg refugees in Mauritania had increased to 46,000 people. A repatriation programme is under consideration by UNHCR, but will depend on the improvement of security conditions in Mali. In the meantime, WFP food assistance was extended for a further six months for refugees in three camps in southeastern Mauritania.

Mongolia 5242

Emergency assistance to vulnerable groups

Number of beneficiaries: 290,000
Total food: 5,879 tons
Total WFP cost: \$1,323,969
Date of first approval: 2.4.93
Duration: 90 days

Economic problems in Mongolia were further exacerbated by unfavourable weather, the withdrawal of Russian assistance and disruption of established channels of trade. Shortages and high prices of food commodities, combined with low incomes, seriously affected an estimated 290,000 vulnerable people, including expectant and nursing mothers, children under five, orphans and large single-parent families. WFP provided emergency assistance for vulnerable groups during the critical lean period.

Nepal 5017 (Exp. 2,3)

Food assistance to Bhutanese refugees in Nepal

Number of beneficiaries: 100,000
Total food: 13,839 tons
Total WFP cost: \$4,875,102
Date of first approval: 24.4.92
Duration: 270 days

The influx of Bhutanese refugees into Nepal started in 1991 following civil disturbances in Bhutan. During the new expansion phase of the operation, WFP continued to provide assistance to some 85,000 refugees. In addition, supplementary feeding was provided to 16,500 malnourished children. A further bridging phase of the emergency operation was approved in late 1993 pending the start of a protracted refugee feeding project in January 1994. Bilateral negotiations have continued, but no early solution to the refugee crisis is foreseen.

Nepal 5216

Food assistance to drought victims

Number of beneficiaries: 485,000
Total food: 10,800 tons
Total WFP cost: \$3,311,280
Date of first approval: 21.1.93
Duration: 90 days

For the second consecutive year Nepal suffered from drought conditions, which reduced cereal production by 12 per cent, causing widespread food shortages. The drought situation was most severe in the Terai region where production losses of more than 60 per cent were reported. WFP emergency food assistance was provided from mid-March to mid-June 1993 to 111,000 landless labourers and to 374,000 marginal farmers.

Nepal 5355

Food assistance to victims of floods and landslides

Number of beneficiaries: 344,850
Total food: 6,600 tons
Total WFP cost: \$2,374,200
Date of first approval: 12.8.93
Duration: 60 days

Torrential rains in July 1993 caused heavy flooding and landslides in 36 districts of Nepal. Over 1,000 deaths were reported amongst an affected population of around one million people. Damage to infrastructure, cropland and livestock came on top of two years of drought, further aggravating the plight of flood and landslide victims. Food assistance was targeted to 344,850 of the most vulnerable people, mostly women and children, and included 32,000 homeless people who sought shelter in relief camps.

Philippines 5379

Assistance to victims of Typhoon Kadiang (Flo)

Number of beneficiaries: 65,000
Total food: 1,677 tons
Total WFP cost: \$448,968
Date of first approval: 17.11.93
Duration: 60 days

In early October, Typhoon Kadiang struck northern and central Luzon, bringing heavy rains and triggering mud flows and flash floods. A total 1.8 million people in 18 provinces were affected by the storm. Damage to houses and infrastructure led to the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of people. Food assistance was provided to 65,000 people in evacuation centres and other seriously affected people in the provinces of Pampanga, Zamblanes, Tralac, Bataan and Bulacan.

Rwanda 5087 (Exp.1)

Assistance to Burundese refugees in Rwanda

Number of beneficiaries: 1,500
Total food: 137 tons
Total WFP cost: \$58,237
Date of first approval: 28.12.92
Duration: 180 days

Burundese refugees began arriving in Rwanda in early December 1992. While most of the refugees later returned to Burundi, about 1,500 remained in a camp in Rwanda. The provision of WFP assistance was adjusted to meet the food requirements of this group of refugees.

Rwanda 5296

Assistance to internally displaced persons

Number of beneficiaries: 900,000
Total food: 61,979 tons
Total WFP cost: \$37,887,689
Date of first approval: 14.6.93
Duration: 270 days

Civil war in northern Rwanda caused massive internal displacement of people in 1991. WFP has provided emergency food assistance through three successive emergency operations since February 1992 and subsequently through a protracted displaced person project. Armed conflict resumed in February 1993 and hundreds of thousands of additional people were displaced. To cover the additional food-aid requirements of a larger number of displaced persons, a DHA appeal was launched in April 1993. In addition to an ongoing protracted displaced person project, WFP approved an emergency operation to meet the outstanding food needs.

Somalia 5036 (Exp.3)

Assistance to conflict victims

Number of beneficiaries: 274,000
Total food: 16,900 tons
Total WFP cost: \$10,829,685
Date of first approval: 11.5.92

With the fall of the Government in December 1990, fighting broke out among rival clans and continued through 1991 and 1992 with little respite, leading to major relief needs. WFP has been a major contributor to relief food operations in the country since early 1992, with commitments of some 275,908 tons of food under three emergency operations. WFP assistance was renewed in December 1993 for a further period of 90 days, with emphasis being placed on food-for-work schemes in support of reactivating agriculture and rebuilding infrastructure. Other activities

Duration: 90 days include the resettlement of returnees, institutional and supplementary feeding, and the strengthening of public institutions through a food salary scheme and monetization. Monetization will be carried out on a tri-partite basis with CARE and USAID, with proceeds being used to finance 56 projects, mostly in the agricultural sector, which will create around 45,000 short-term jobs.

Sudan 5016 (Exp.1)

Emergency Response Food Facility

Number of beneficiaries: 2,784,000
Total food: 87,370 tons
Total WFP cost: \$46,370,686
Date of first approval: 21.4.92
Duration: 180 days

While the rain-fed sector in the Sudan had a generally successful harvest in 1992, certain areas, including Darfur, Kordofan and the Red Sea Hills once again experienced serious food deficits. The civil war in the southern part of the Sudan caused the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. WFP continued to assist some 1.7 million displaced persons and 1.1 million drought-affected people through the Emergency Response Food Facility. In addition, supplementary feeding was provided to some 384,000 vulnerable people among the displaced.

Swaziland 5353

Assistance to drought victims

Number of beneficiaries: 150,000
Total food: 10,655 tons
Total WFP cost: \$4,076,530
Date of first approval: 20.9.93
Duration: 210 days

Following continued drought conditions in 1993, assistance was provided to some 150,000 people, mainly subsistence and small-scale farming families in south-eastern Swaziland, who lacked sufficient foodstocks or off-farm sources of income. WFP is providing a total of 10,655 tons of maize, pulses and corn-soya bean blend for both free distribution and food-for-work projects, to assist families until the next harvest in April/May 1994. About 30,000 of the total number assisted will, in addition, receive supplementary feeding.

Tajikistan 5253

Food assistance to internally displaced, returnees and war-affected people

Number of beneficiaries: 140,000
Total food: 12,075 tons
Total WFP cost: \$5,111,215
Date of first approval: 31.3.93
Duration: 150 days

As the result of the civil war in Tajikistan, more than 200,000 people were made refugees or displaced within the country. Some 140,000 of the internally displaced, returnees and other war-affected people, most of whom had no access to food, were provided with WFP emergency-food assistance for a five-month period, through a refugee commission established in Dushanbe or through local administrative structures.

Turkey 5233

Assistance to Bosnian and Herzegovnian refugees

Number of beneficiaries: 4,000
Total food: 360 tons
Total WFP cost: \$117,805
Date of first approval: 5.2.93
Duration: 180 days

As a result of the war in the former Yugoslavia, several thousand people from Bosnia and Herzegovina arrived in Turkey via the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria. A large number of them found accommodation with relatives, while some 5,000 were housed by the Government in refugee camps. WFP assistance was provided to 4,000 refugees.

Uganda 5101 (Exp.1)

Assistance to Zairian refugees in Uganda

Number of beneficiaries: 16,000
Total food: 1,435 tons
Total WFP cost: \$442,178
Date of first approval: 1.7.92
Duration: 180 days

In early 1992, political unrest in Zaire caused several thousand people to flee their country and seek safety across the border in Uganda. Following continued unrest in Zaire, a new influx of 11,000 refugees arrived in Uganda in December 1992. WFP began its programme of food assistance to the refugees in July 1992. An expansion of this operation enabled the provision of food to some 16,000 refugees housed in camps in Uganda's Kasese District.

Viet Nam 4976 (Exp.1)

Assistance to Cambodian refugees in Viet Nam

Number of beneficiaries: 9,300
Total food: 788 tons
Total WFP cost: \$178,500
Date of first approval: 13.3.92
Duration: 270 days

Between 1976 and 1979, some 100,000 people took refuge in southern Viet Nam to escape the civil conflict in Cambodia. Many of the refugees have since returned to their home country. In March 1992, WFP took over the food-assistance programme for some 12,500 Cambodian refugees from UNHCR. During the expansion phase of the operation, the number requiring food assistance declined to 9,300 due to voluntary repatriation.

Former Yugoslavia 5142 (Exp.1)

Food assistance to refugees, displaced persons and other war- affected populations in the six republics of the former Yugoslavia

Number of beneficiaries: 3,820,000
Total food: 526,153 tons
Total WFP cost: \$363,700,121
Date of first approval: 30.10.92
Duration: 275 days

Economic conditions in the six republics of the former Yugoslavia continued to deteriorate as a result of the conflict, the displacement of people and the disruption to agricultural activities. The United Nations consolidated inter-agency programme of action and appeal for the former Yugoslavia was launched in March 1993. Within the framework of the appeal, WFP continued to coordinate and manage the mobilization of food resources and the primary delivery of basic and supplementary food commodities for a total of 3.82 million refugees, and displaced and other war-affected people in republics of the former Yugoslavia.

Zaire 5048 (Exp.1)

Assistance to vulnerable groups in Kinshasa

Number of beneficiaries: 30,000
Total food: 2,153 tons
Total WFP cost: \$1,130,820
Date of first approval: 8.6.92
Duration: 180 days

The city of Kinshasa has suffered from riots, vandalism and the virtual paralysis of the banking and marketing systems. The health and nutritional situation of vulnerable groups deteriorated sharply and in 1992 WFP approved emergency food assistance, to be provided through Médecins sans frontières, to alleviate the nutritional condition of the most vulnerable groups in the city. While awaiting the preparation of a long-term food-aid programme, emergency assistance was continued for a further six months.

Zaire 5357

Food assistance to displaced persons in Kivu

Number of beneficiaries: 60,000
Total food: 4,626 tons
Total WFP cost: \$2,090,023
Date of first approval: 7.10.93
Duration: 180 days

Ethnic fighting broke out at the end of March 1993 in northern Kivu in north-eastern Zaire. As a result, more than 170,000 people were forced to leave their homes and flee to safety in neighbouring areas. A WFP assessment mission in September 1993 estimated that an average of 60,000 people were in need of food assistance. Food distributions to the affected population were started with the help of Oxfam.

Zaire 5356

Food assistance to internally displaced persons in Kasai

Number of beneficiaries: 140,000
Total food: 9,793 tons
Total WFP cost: \$6,642,418
Date of first approval: 17.11.93
Duration: 180 days

Harassment of the people of Kasai origin in the Shaba region of southern Zaire began in September 1992. Tension increased and led to a massive exodus of Kasaians from Shaba into western and eastern Kasai. WFP is providing food for 140,000 displaced persons to assist their resettlement and support them until they are able to provide for themselves.

Statistical Tables

Table 1

WFP EXPENDITURES¹ BY PROJECT/OPERATION TYPE, 1992-93 (thousand dollars)

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
ALL REGIONS	757 614	100	759 801	100	1 074 076	100	1 337 838	100	1 264 211	100
DEVELOPMENT	499 544	66	498 645	66	487 751	45	469 746	35	398 391	32
Agricultural and Rural Development	287 418		295 342		275 739		268 739		217 380	
Agricultural production	225 871		223 413		202 179		195 426		141 684	
Food reserves	2 266		90		(1 109)		1 537		4 662	
Rural infrastructure	38 907		41 755		39 799		39 708		58 263	
Settlement	20 372		30 082		34 869		32 065		12 770	
Human Resource Development	207 936		201 710		211 811		201 005		181 005	
MCH and primary schools	188 165		182 854		197 057		191 642		169 297	
Secondary & other educational training	19 771		18 856		14 754		9 363		11 708	
Other	4 187		1 591		200		1		4	
Industry & mining	4 187		1 591		200		1		4	
RELIEF	258 071	34	261 155	34	586 325	55	868 092	65	865 820	68
Emergency	252 082		91 535		275 485		464 848		541 288	
Drought/crop failures	24 443		14 779		110 308		256 712		169 322	
Man-made disasters	209 564		72 329		161 561		199 786		366 533	
Sudden natural disasters	18 073		4 426		3 615		8 349		5 431	
PRO	5 989		169 620		310 840		403 244		324 533	
Protracted displaced person operations	0		216		27 110		2 919		120 059	
Protracted refugee operations	5 988		169 404		283 729		400 324		204 472	

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Figures also exclude general expenditures, insurance premiums and cost of the warehouse facilities that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, that from 1989 through 1993 amounted to 3.72, 3.71, 1.63, 2.53 and 5.99 million dollars respectively. Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

Table 2

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA WFP EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1989-93
(thousand dollars)

	1989			1990		
	Expenditures	% of total	per capita dollars	Expenditures	% of total	per capita dollars
ALL RECIPIENTS						
Total	757 614	100.0	0.22	759 801	100.0	0.21
BY INCOME GROUP (GNP per capita)²						
500 dollars or less	504 504	66.6	0.18	469 887	61.8	0.18
501 - 1 500 dollars	204 350	27.0	0.52	241 322	31.8	0.45
1 501 - 2 500 dollars	46 032	6.1	0.17	35 574	4.7	0.15
over 2 500 dollars	2 729	0.4	0.05	13 017	1.7	0.09
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY³						
Least developed countries	400 096	52.8	1.04	363 721	47.9	0.92
Landlocked countries	168 734	22.3	1.19	129 436	17.0	0.91
Low-income food-deficit	645 142	85.2	0.21	647 432	85.2	0.21
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP						
Sub-Saharan Africa	310 677	41.0	0.85	337 320	44.4	0.90
Asia and the Pacific	183 437	24.2	0.07	189 862	25.0	0.07
Without China and India	120 472	15.9	0.21	137 173	18.1	0.24
Latin America and the Caribbean	106 549	14.1	0.29	108 414	14.3	0.29
North Africa and Middle East	156 951	20.7	0.60	124 205	16.3	0.46
Europe and NIS ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Figures also exclude general expenditures, insurance premiums and cost of the warehouse facilities that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, that from 1989 through 1993 amounted to 3.72, 3.71, 1.63, 2.53 and 5.99 million dollars respectively. Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

2 GNP per capita and population estimates are based on World Bank series. For 1993 the GNP per capita and population in 1992 were applied.

3 Actual classifications for each year.

4 Relief only.

1991			1992			1993		
Expenditures	% of total	per capita dollars	Expenditures	% of total	per capita dollars	Expenditures	% of total	per capita dollars
1 074 076	100.0	0.29	1 337 838	100.0	0.36	1 264 211	100.0	0.34
667 121	62.1	0.25	888 555	66.4	0.32	714 668	56.5	0.26
311 440	29.0	0.58	353 137	26.4	0.62	299 230	23.7	0.51
44 743	4.2	0.26	36 038	2.7	0.22	29 217	2.3	0.18
50 772	4.7	0.19	60 108	4.5	0.22	221 096	17.5	0.81
573 569	53.4	1.24	756 216	56.5	1.58	648 546	51.3	1.36
153 307	14.3	1.02	330 518	24.7	2.12	253 223	20.0	1.62
926 688	86.3	0.30	1 163 793	87.0	0.37	974 750	77.1	0.31
576 299	53.7	1.48	830 104	62.0	2.07	731 950	57.9	1.83
244 179	22.7	0.09	279 612	20.9	0.11	123 351	9.8	0.05
177 114	16.5	0.31	207 614	15.5	0.35	73 864	5.8	0.12
105 474	9.8	0.27	84 817	6.3	0.23	87 194	6.9	0.23
148 124	13.8	0.50	124 846	9.3	0.41	142 674	11.3	0.47
-	-	-	18 459	1.4	1.74	179 043	14.2	5.53

Table 3

WFP EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1989-93
(thousand dollars)

	1989			1990		
	Development	Relief	Total	Development	Relief	Total
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3 964	3 660	7 623	3 879	4 156	8 035
Benin	1 589	(10)	1 579	3 974	0	3 974
Botswana	3 498	(522)	2 976	2 075	(1 302)	773
Burkina Faso	2 595	0	2 595	7 155	0	7 155
Burundi	1 587	1 158	2 745	2 886	(3)	2 883
Cameroon	1 651	0	1 651	914	0	914
Cape Verde	5 384	0	5 384	7 275	0	7 275
Central African Republic	2 983	0	2 983	3 757	0	3 757
Chad	8 868	2 978	11 846	8 632	(140)	8 486
Comoros	1 464	0	1 464	1 081	0	1 081
Congo	921	0	921	987	0	987
Cote d'Ivoire	1 858	0	1 858	2 830	3 629	6 459
Djibouti	281	5	286	969	611	1 570
Equatorial Guinea	1 138	0	1 138	2 571	0	2 571
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	20 946	45 078	66 024	9 023	38 454	47 477
Gambia	3 881	(18)	3 863	2 684	0	2 684
Ghana	17 410	0	17 410	10 366	0	10 366
Guinea	1 248	0	1 248	3 682	4 835	8 517
Guinea-Bissau	1 019	0	1 019	3 680	0	3 680
Kenya	3 282	0	3 282	3 517	0	3 517
Lesotho	9 099	0	9 099	8 330	0	8 330
Liberia	823	0	823	742	22 034	22 776
Madagascar	3 668	407	4 075	657	(47)	609
Malawi	2 186	29 019	31 204	3 286	32 313	35 598
Mali	2 448	(110)	2 338	8 021	0	8 021
Mauritania	1 165	3 311	4 476	3 248	2 485	5 733
Mauritius	1 281	0	1 281	2 467	0	2 467
Mozambique	5 529	18 607	24 136	6 129	19 181	25 309
Namibia	0	1 778	1 778	0	2 018	2 018
Niger	10 950	0	10 950	8 773	0	8 773
Rwanda	1 076	(81)	995	287	1 208	1 495
Sao Tome & Principe	2 364	0	2 364	3 237	0	3 237
Senegal	8 133	826	8 958	5 586	5 134	10 720
Seychelles	317	0	317	450	0	450
Sierra Leone	579	0	579	630	513	1 143
Somalia	4 338	15 748	20 087	4 834	13 997	18 831
Sudan	4 310	16 797	21 108	4 645	9 752	14 396
Swaziland	2 571	791	3 362	1 290	2 308	3 598
Tanzania	2 646	2 054	4 700	5 300	974	6 274
Togo	2 131	0	2 131	1 691	0	1 691
Uganda	10 062	4 891	14 953	9 236	6 119	15 354
Zaire	8	435	443	0	3 151	3 151
Zambia	989	(354)	635	591	1 190	1 781
Zimbabwe	0	1 988	1 988	0	3 404	3 404
TOTAL REGION	162 240	148 437	310 677	161 367	175 953	337 320

Development	1991		Development	1992		Development	1993	
	Relief	Total		Relief	Total		Relief	Total
4 261	15 082	19 343	3 923	33 995	37 918	1 381	37 277	38 657
1 877	(7)	1 870	3 684	(10)	3 674	2 299	3 353	5 651
2 397	0	2 397	4 239	2 001	6 240	3 242	944	4 186
5 383	(2)	5 380	3 037	75	3 112	6 893	457	7 350
1 585	0	1 585	2 082	0	2 082	3 464	1 076	4 541
4 320	2 400	6 720	811	(116)	695	1 633	255	1 888
5 845	0	5 845	6 132	0	6 132	5 480	0	5 480
2 218	991	3 209	2 298	1 736	4 034	1 448	4 314	5 762
6 680	4 418	11 098	7 312	(294)	7 018	5 447	(11)	5 435
841	0	841	1 595	0	1 595	1 647	0	1 647
1 224	0	1 224	854	0	854	881	203	1 083
5 110	36	5 146	4 503	(161)	4 343	5 755	0	5 755
476	1 710	2 186	167	201	368	439	2 005	2 444
2 181	0	2 181	1 218	0	1 218	2 720	0	2 720
0	0	0	0	15 695	15 695	2	14 532	14 534
12 372	159 156	171 528	10 944	86 489	97 433	16 331	66 463	82 795
4 403	1 238	5 641	3 995	(39)	3 956	2 224	17	2 242
13 749	0	13 749	6 116	0	6 116	8 348	5 037	13 385
1 305	2 449	3 754	4 525	(1 187)	3 338	3 125	0	3 125
1 546	180	1 726	2 884	150	3 034	3 722	522	4 245
8 997	1 331	10 329	8 174	52 265	60 440	16 028	68 950	84 979
8 354	0	8 354	6 822	4 827	11 649	6 065	648	6 713
0	74 700	74 700	0	67 688	67 688	0	62 068	62 068
1 159	6 664	7 823	1 439	9 859	11 298	1 955	852	2 806
2 350	56 185	58 535	3 394	129 286	132 680	2 419	64 829	67 248
3 984	0	3 984	4 636	0	4 636	3 142	0	3 142
3 657	6 996	10 653	4 192	609	4 801	5 122	14 811	19 933
2 404	0	2 404	1 436	0	1 436	1 457	0	1 457
6 473	25 445	31 918	2 806	82 785	85 590	2 516	52 529	55 045
0	2 470	2 470	1 577	4 970	6 547	2 953	131	3 084
8 515	1 579	10 093	13 279	654	13 933	5 885	(269)	5 617
1 153	510	1 664	1 751	5 569	7 320	3 300	46 313	49 613
1 978	0	1 978	5 156	0	5 156	1 913	0	1 913
3 312	5 530	8 843	6 172	3 591	9 763	5 051	3 531	8 582
136	0	136	108	0	108	40	0	40
1 906	62	1 968	2 794	(81)	2 713	2 853	0	2 853
(449)	11 826	11 377	(259)	43 332	43 073	0	55 339	55 339
8 945	18 554	27 500	7 125	37 402	44 527	4 587	39 741	44 328
991	1 056	2 048	697	6 852	7 549	4	3 813	3 816
5 827	648	6 475	3 536	(51)	3 485	2 674	2 683	5 357
648	0	648	1 288	0	1 288	335	0	335
6 838	10 853	17 691	4 346	6 373	10 719	7 578	8 375	15 953
0	2 187	2 187	0	5 870	5 869	0	5 918	5 918
1 926	986	2 912	2 206	17 636	19 842	2 390	5 286	7 676
0	4 188	4 188	0	59 140	59 140	0	5 210	5 210
156 877	419 422	576 299	152 990	677 113	830 104	154 746	577 203	731 950

	1989			1990		
	Development	Relief	Total	Development	Relief	Total
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC						
Bangladesh	45 210	13 137	58 347	49 994	(73)	49 921
Bhutan	1 247	0	1 247	2 514	0	2 514
China	23 944	0	23 944	8 637	0	8 637
India	39 021	0	39 021	44 051	0	44 051
Indonesia	7 443	162	7 605	6 872	1 085	7 957
Laos	105	1 755	1 860	(13)	5	(8)
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	5 649	(218)	5 431	6 331	(172)	6 159
Pakistan	9 530	23 353	32 883	5 422	46 452	51 874
Philippines	429	2 678	3 107	262	2 478	2 740
Samoa	0	0	0	0	1 035	1 035
Sri Lanka	1 749	110	1 860	3 549	0	3 544
Vanuatu	0	22	22	0	0	0
Viet Nam	3 248	4 862	8 109	11 443	0	11 435
TOTAL REGION	137 576	45 862	183 437	139 063	50 798	189 862
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN						
Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	11 829	0	11 829	6 542	0	6 542
Brazil	13 647	1	13 648	12 596	(29)	12 567
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4 587	(18)	4 568	1 953	0	1 953
Costa Rica	398	0	398	1 447	983	2 430
Cuba	8 972	64	9 037	13 191	0	13 191
Dominica	2 203	0	2 203	(17)	0	(17)
Dominican Republic	733	0	733	199	0	199
Ecuador	2 661	0	2 661	7 543	0	7 543
El Salvador	7 849	(106)	7 743	7 882	221	8 104
Grenada	1 443	0	1 443	(13)	0	(13)
Guatemala	10 265	0	10 265	17 996	0	17 996
Guyana	16	0	16	1 264	0	1 264
Haiti	3 847	0	3 847	1 606	0	1 606
Honduras	1 058	491	1 548	3 303	2 737	6 041
Jamaica	5 996	(335)	5 661	6 348	0	6 348
Mexico	5 994	356	6 350	8 604	1 568	10 172
Nicaragua	6 224	5 548	11 772	3 489	2 368	5 857
Panama	661	0	661	591	0	591
Paraguay	1 660	0	1 660	2 110	0	2 110
Peru	10 496	0	10 496	3 945	0	3 945
St. Christofer & Nevis	(5)	0	(5)	0	0	0
St. Lucia	16	0	16	(13)	0	(13)
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	(3)	0	(3)	1	0	1
TOTAL REGION	100 549	6 000	106 549	100 566	7 848	108 414

1991			1992			1993		
Development	Relief	Total	Development	Relief	Total	Development	Relief	Total
46 611	(27)	46 584	64 485	10 185	74 670	20 448	3 053	23 501
4 031	0	4 031	3 031	0	3 031	2 234	0	2 234
21 629	0	21 629	28 120	0	28 120	23 782	0	23 782
45 435	0	45 435	43 878	0	43 878	25 705	0	25 705
6 153	1 510	7 664	12 657	1 826	14 484	2 807	758	3 564
23	5	27	0	3 433	3 433	0	926	926
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 791	1 791
972	(6)	966	1 344	4 536	5 879	640	9 462	10 101
10 007	85 420	95 427	2 822	82 853	85 674	2 548	9 613	12 162
946	3 030	3 977	573	2 044	2 618	38	747	785
0	0	0	0	1 378	1 378	0	(1)	(1)
1 888	0	1 888	2 643	2 021	4 665	1 191	2 103	3 295
0	0	0	0	(22)	(22)	0	0	0
16 722	(171)	16 550	11 511	295	11 806	15 357	149	15 506
154 418	89 761	244 179	171 064	108 548	279 612	94 750	28 602	123 351
0	0	0	150	0	150	38	0	38
6 230	0	6 230	6 297	0	6 297	10 256	0	10 256
12 459	0	12 459	9 672	0	9 672	9 208	0	9 208
1 332	0	1 332	(35)	0	(35)	(1)	0	(1)
2 614	0	2 614	5 864	0	5 864	1 348	0	1 348
368	(9)	359	1 302	18	1 320	1 015	0	1 015
12 478	0	12 478	5 360	338	5 698	7 420	1 795	9 215
250	0	250	210	0	210	223	0	223
282	0	282	332	0	332	206	0	206
8 443	0	8 443	3 431	246	3 677	115	733	849
12 328	(3)	12 325	15 580	0	15 580	5 657	(9)	5 648
246	0	246	416	0	416	270	0	270
15 488	0	15 488	2 320	0	2 320	7 379	0	7 379
701	0	701	519	0	519	1 108	0	1 108
477	0	477	3 060	226	3 286	1 451	2 006	3 457
5 022	440	5 462	3 204	(31)	3 173	3 736	0	3 736
3 240	0	3 240	1 628	0	1 628	5 124	0	5 124
4 175	1 078	5 253	2 191	2 105	4 296	7 635	2 205	9 839
6 460	577	7 037	8 209	(12)	8 197	2 887	12	2 900
422	0	422	1 139	0	1 139	719	0	719
2 191	0	2 191	1 801	0	1 801	3 842	0	3 842
8 185	0	8 185	6 901	1 432	8 333	10 155	191	10 346
0	0	0	393	0	393	153	0	153
0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	549	0	549	315	0	315
103 391	2 084	105 474	80 496	4 322	84 817	80 260	6 934	87 194

	1989			1990		
	Development	Relief	Total	Development	Relief	Total
NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST						
Afghanistan	0	48 039	48 039	0	2 710	2 710
Algeria	21	3 590	3 611	0	2 276	2 276
Cyprus	21	0	21	0	0	0
Egypt	4 791	0	4 791	10 141	0	10 141
Gaza/W.Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	2 395	2 395	0	9 930	9 930
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	7 751	0	7 751	1 169	8 096	9 265
Lebanon	3 751	1 942	5 693	4 245	7	4 253
Morocco	28 792	0	28 792	25 756	0	25 756
Syria	18 431	1	18 431	22 649	0	22 649
Tunisia	7 255	1 024	8 279	11 880	1 683	13 563
Turkey	1 451	663	2 114	872	1 855	2 726
Yemen, Republic of	26 914	118	27 032	20 937	0	20 937
TOTAL REGION	99 178	57 772	156 951	97 649	26 556	124 205
EUROPE AND NIS						
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia (former)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL REGIONS	499 544	258 071	757 614	498 645	261 155	759 801

- 1 Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. It also excludes general expenditures, insurance premiums and cost of the warehouse facilities that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, that from 1989 through 1993 amounted to 3.72, 3.71, 1.63, 2.53 and 5.99 million dollars, respectively. Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

1991			1992			1993		
Development	Relief	Total	Development	Relief	Total	Development	Relief	Total
0	6 724	6 724	0	20 124	20 124	0	33 602	33 602
1	3 665	3 667	0	6 478	6 478	0	4 822	4 822
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 479	0	13 479	12 372	0	12 372	10 468	0	10 468
771	0	771	86	0	86	5	0	5
0	26 687	26 687	0	11 198	11 198	0	12 388	12 388
0	30 527	30 527	0	19 176	19 176	0	21 974	21 974
5 500	6 808	12 306	4 072	158	4 230	4 529	47	4 576
3 476	254	3 775	2 174	(1)	2 172	1 874	0	1 874
16 937	0	16 937	22 871	0	22 871	23 199	0	23 199
13 361	0	13 361	10 762	0	10 762	14 146	182	14 328
3 398	5	3 402	2 605	0	2 605	3 693	1	3 694
1 083	345	1 427	1 423	2 106	3 529	960	71	1 031
15 059	0	15 059	8 832	411	9 243	9 761	951	10 712
73 065	75 058	148 124	65 196	59 650	124 846	68 635	74 038	142 674
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	797	797
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 083	1 083
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	281
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 903	2 903
0	0	0	0	18 459	18 459	0	173 980	173 980
0	0	0	0	18 459	18 459	0	179 043	179 043
487 751	586 325	1.074 076	469 746	868 092	1.337 838	398 391	865 820	1.264 211

Table 4

**TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS ANNOUNCED FOR THE
BIENNIUM 1993-94, BY DONOR (as at 31 December 1993)
(thousand dollars)**

Donor	Regular and FAC	IRA 93	PRO 93	PRO 94	IEFR 93	NFI 93 ¹	SEO 93 ²	Total pledges
Australia	65 139.1	-	-	-	161.4	281.8	706.0	66 288.4
Austria	7 500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 500.0
Barbados	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5
Belgium	3 056.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 056.7
Bhutan	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
Botswana	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9
Burundi	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
Canada	77 604.1	1 551.2	30 493.6	-	574.1	793.6	614.2	111 630.9
Chile	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
China	2 200.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 200.0
Colombia	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0
Cuba	2 400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 400.0
Cyprus	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8
CEC ³	54 630.2	-	84 903.1	76 579.3	98 143.2	-	8 683.6	322 939.4
Denmark	66 907.7	-	1 847.3	-	7 692.6	-	8.0	76 455.6
Djibouti	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Dominica	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
DHA	-	-	-	-	7 100.0	-	-	7 100.0
Egypt	200.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.0
Finland	15 704.5	-	1 510.5	-	2 976.0	-	-	20 191.0
France	2 538.1	-	11 068.3	-	668.0	-	-	14 274.3
Germany	53 050.1	1 260.0	7 602.9	-	24 094.7	-	873.9	86 881.5
Greece	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.0
Hungary	220.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.0
Iceland	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.8
India	1 920.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 920.0
Indonesia	180.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	180.0
Iran	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.0
Ireland	784.0	-	557.4	-	-	-	18.7	1 360.1
Italy	5 210.8	-	1 308.4	-	-	747.7	-	7 266.9
Japan	15 100.0	1 000.0	50 859.4	-	13 532.2	1 000.0	8 314.0	89 805.6
Jordan	81.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.0
Kenya	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Madagascar	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Malaysia	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8
Mali	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Malta	2.5	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	5.5
Mauritius	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5
Namibia	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Netherlands	53 641.4	1 405.9	7 659.8	5 204.6	25 788.6	2 774.6	9 145.1	105 619.9

Donor	Regular and FAC	IRA 93	PRO 93	PRO 94	IEFR 93	NFI 93 ¹	SEO 93 ²	Total pledges
New Zealand	387.3	134.0	-	-	26.5	-	-	547.8
Norway	35 476.6	994.0	1 269.9	-	3 411.6	1 388.9	-	42 541.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 008.4	1 008.4
Pakistan	1 305.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 305.6
Panama	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Philippines	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.0
Portugal	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0
Rep. of Korea	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.0
Saudi Arabia	15 000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 000.0
Spain	609.8	-	-	-	2 309.5	-	-	2 919.3
Special cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
Sudan	-	-	-	-	5 400.0	-	-	5 400.0
Sweden	15 686.1	5 000.0	4 887.9	-	6 690.5	2 775.7	3 663.1	38 703.3
Switzerland	9 197.9	-	8 794.0	5 195.5	5 522.8	-	105.0	28 815.3
Syrian Arab Rep.	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4
Tanzania	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
Tunisia	22.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.6
Turkey	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.0
UK	5 648.3	1 081.3	4 643.6	-	13 017.8	170.0	2 966.2	27 527.1
UN agencies	-	-	-	-	-	1 001.7	-	1 001.7
USA	304 507.8	-	179 964.9	-	312 719.9	-	10 385.5	807 578.1
Viet Nam	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.0
Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	9.7
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	560.0	560.0
Total	816 717.5	12 426.4	397 370.8	86 979.5	529 832.4	10 944.5	47 051.7	1 901 322.8

1 NFI = Non Food Items.

2 SEO = Special Emergency Operations.

3 CEC = Commission of the European Communities.

Table 5

**MAJOR DONORS TO WFP BY TYPE OF PLEDGE OR CONTRIBUTION,
BIENNIUM 1993-94 (as at 31 December 1993)
(thousand dollars)**

Rank	Total ¹		Regular pledges		PRO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	USA	807 578.1	USA	304 507.8	USA	179 964.9
2	CEC	322 939.4	Canada	77 604.1	CEC	161 482.4
3	Canada	111 630.9	Denmark	66 907.7	Japan	52 819.4
4	Netherlands	105 619.9	Australia	65 139.1	Canada	50 493.6
5	Japan	89 805.6	CEC	54 630.2	Switzerland	11 989.5
6	Germany	86 881.5	Netherlands	53 641.4	Netherlands	12 864.1
7	Denmark	76 455.6	Germany	53 050.1	France	11 068.3
8	Australia	66 288.4	Norway	35 476.6	Germany	7 602.9
9	Norway	42 541.0	Finland	15 704.5	Sweden	4 887.9
10	Sweden	38 703.3	Sweden	15 686.1	UK	4 643.6
11	Switzerland	28 815.3	Japan	15 100.0	Denmark	1 847.3
12	UK	27 527.1	Saudi Arabia	15 000.0	Finland	1 510.5
13	Finland	20 191.0	Switzerland	9 197.9	Italy	1 308.4
14	Saudia Arabia	15 000.0	Austria	7 500.0	Norway	1 269.9
15	France	14 274.3	UK	5 648.3	Ireland	557.4
16	Austria	7 500.0	Italy	5 210.8		
17	Italy	7 266.9	Belgium	3 056.7		
18	DHA	7 100.0	France	2 538.1		
19	Sudan	5 400.0	Cuba	2 400.0		
20	Belgium	3 056.7	China	2 200.0		
21	Spain	2 919.3	India	1 920.0		
22	Cuba	2 400.0	Pakistan	1 305.6		
23	China	2 200.0				
24	India	1 920.0				
25	Ireland	1 360.1				
26	Pakistan	1 305.6				
27	UN agencies	1 001.7				

¹ Listed individually are all donors that pledged or contributed a total of more than one million dollars for the biennium 1993-94.

[illegible]

Donor

USA

CEC

Netherlands

Germany

Japan

UK

Denmark

DHA

Swede

Switzerland

Sudan

Norway

Finland

Spain

France

Canada

Australia

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| p.25 | Angola/WFP/Mercedes Sayagués | p.66 | Georgia/WFP/Andrew Toh |
| p.27 | Rwanda/WFP/Brenda Barton | p.69 | Sudan/WFP/Brenda Barton |
| p.28 | Bangladesh/WFP/WIF | p.70 | Rwanda/WFP/Brenda Barton |
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