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ENDING THE INHERITANCE OF HUNGER

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Annual Report of the Executive Director: 1995

Ending the inheritance of hunger





Note to the Executive Board

This document is submitted for information to the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

The WFP staff dealing with this document are:

Chief, Policy Affairs Service: D. Spearman tel.: 5228-2601

Policy Analyst: W. Herbinger tel.: 5228-2621

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documents Clerk (tel.: 5228-2641).





Contents

FOREWORD BY THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE FAO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

PREFACE BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

GENERAL NOTES

MAIN EVENTS AND ISSUES IN 1995

	Paragraphs
ASSISTING THE POOR AND HUNGRY	1 - 24
Help for 50 million	1 - 8
Help for women and children	9 - 12
Concentration on countries most in need	13 - 16
Commitments and shortfalls	17 - 21
The portfolio	22 - 24
THE GEOGRAPHY OF HUNGER AND WFP'S RESPONSE	25 - 41
Africa	26 - 29
Asia	30 - 33
Americas	34 - 37
The former Yugoslavia and republics of the former USSR	38 - 41
OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS	42 - 71
A people-centred approach	42 - 46
Country programming	47 - 49
Emergency preparedness and response	50
Development and relief	51 - 54
Efficiency improvements in transport and logistics	55 - 58
Cost-effectiveness through local food purchases	59 - 62
Evaluating the impact of food aid	63 - 66
Building strategic alliances	67 - 71
PLANNING AHEAD	72 - 83
Strategic and Financial Plan 1996-99	72
Accountability	73 - 76
Information and communication systems	77 - 78
Human resource development	79 - 83
RESOURCES	84 - 101
A new approach to resourcing and financing	84 - 86
Drastically declining global food aid	87 - 88
Resource mobilization	89 - 93
Non-food items	94 - 95
Bilateral services	96
Budget, expenditure and cash position	97 - 99
WFP budget for 1996-97	100 - 101



Pages**BOXES**

One	Hunger is a cause of poverty	3
Two	Commitments for women	5
Three	Cutting logistics costs	10
Four	Development in relief: Transport investments for the Caucasus	13
Five	Listening to the beneficiaries	15
Six	Improving logistical preparedness	17
Seven	Land-mines	18
Eight	Natural resource management: New challenges for food aid	19
Nine	Strengthening the Resident Coordinator system	22
Ten	Working in partnership	23
Eleven	Trade reform and food aid	30

FIGURES

I	Beneficiaries of WFP assistance by region and type, 1995	4
II	Country concentration	6
III	Major donors to WFP: Pledges and contributions for 1995-96	31
IV	WFP total pledges and contributions, 1991-95	32

TABLES

1	WFP global portfolio of activities	8
2	WFP portfolio of activities in Africa	9
3	WFP portfolio of activities in Asia	11
4	WFP portfolio of activities in Americas	12
5	WFP food purchases 1991-95	20
6	WFP staff by category and posting	27
7	WFP expenditures in 1995	33



Annexes and Statistical Tables

ANNEXES

- I WFP Organizational chart
- II Development projects approved in 1995
- III Protracted relief operations for refugees and internally displaced people approved in 1995
- IV Emergency operations approved in 1995

STATISTICAL TABLES

- 1 WFP Operational expenditures by type, 1991-95
- 2 WFP Operational expenditures by country, region and type, 1991-95
- 3 Total and per capita WFP operational expenditures by country category and region, 1991-95
- 4 Total pledges and contributions announced for the biennium 1995-96, by donor
- 5 Major donors to WFP by type of pledge or contribution, biennium 1995-96
- 6 Global food aid profile 1991-95



Foreword

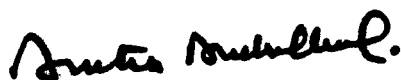
Every human being has a right to food. But assuring adequate food to everyone goes beyond meeting an obligation to our fellow human beings. It is also a contribution to socio-economic development that can bestow benefits on all. Yet, hunger is still with us and continues to inflict suffering on over 800 million inhabitants of the planet.

The individual is the supreme asset in any social system and food is essential for life. Want of food should not be allowed to waste that potential. To ignore this principle is to compromise the productivity of future generations. Food interventions at critical periods of human growth can prevent vast losses to society in the future. Food assistance can be provided in ways that help the present-day poor become self-reliant.

These humanitarian and developmental imperatives define the mandate of the World Food Programme, the food aid agency of the United Nations system. Its mission is threefold: food for saving life, food for human growth and food for facilitating self-reliance. Its focus is people: victims of man-made and natural calamities; children and expectant and nursing mothers at critical times of their lives; and the chronically hungry, who need assistance to move out of hunger and poverty.

Today, more than ever before, the global community is cooperating to find solutions to a large number of problems that affect human welfare and development. During 1995, the year of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations, two United Nations-sponsored events highlighted a global call for action: the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Within the framework of the United Nations system, governments and civil society have used these United Nations conferences to develop global action plans on such vital issues as poverty, unemployment, social and economic marginalization, gender inequalities and advancement of women. The World Food Programme expects to play an important role in assisting the United Nations Member States to implement the Plans of Action of those global conferences. Similarly, WFP expects to make an important contribution to the outcome of the World Food Summit in Rome, convened by the FAO Conference and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly.

We congratulate the Executive Director and her staff for the valuable services they have rendered to assist the hungry and the poor of this world - a noble goal of the United Nations system.



Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary-General
United Nations



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





Preface

In 1995, WFP reached 50 million people: victims of man-made and natural disasters; mothers and children; and the poorest of the poor in developing countries. Fewer than last year were victims of emergencies. A peace accord came into place in former Yugoslavia. There was political progress on the refugee crisis caused by the Rwandan exodus. A steady process towards rehabilitation also began in Angola and Mozambique. For the World Food Programme, this has provided some basis for optimism that the tremendous pressure exerted by political crises on its energy and resources may ease in the coming years.

Even though the pressure on resources from emergencies has eased to some extent, this has not resulted in a freeing-up of resources for use in WFP's development activities. There have been no "dividends of peace" to enhance the lives saved or to help a larger number of people who face a perpetual "silent emergency". This is lamentable because food aid can help the poor to move out of hunger and poverty; it helps to prevent transfer of hunger from one generation to another. Insufficient nutrition for mothers and children during critical times of their lives retards physical and mental growth of children, assuring a continuing cycle of hunger and poverty. We need to break this cycle. We need to break the inheritance of hunger.

WFP remains dedicated to improving the efficiency of its operations and increasing the humanitarian and developmental yields from scarce resources. This sometimes involves difficult decisions - choosing the hungrier from the hungry and the hungriest from the hungrier. I am confident that all our Member States will work with us to keep the best balance in the choices we have to make.



Catherine Bertini

Executive Director

General notes

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

One billion equals 1,000 million.

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

“Commitment value” refers to the cost to WFP of any relief operation or development project as approved by its governing body, and which is specified in the plan of operations/Letter of Understanding.

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) 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 (1,345 dollars in 1993). In 1995, there were 88 countries classified by FAO as LIFDCs. The United Nations category of least developed countries (LDCs) includes “those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses”. In 1995, there were 48 countries classified by the General Assembly as LDCs.

Geographic regions referred to in this report are Africa, comprising the countries of the African continent, including the African islands; 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 republics of the former USSR.

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.

Acronyms used:

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination (United Nations)
ALITE	Augmented Logistics Intervention Team for Emergencies (WFP)
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (WFP)
CSN	WFP Country Strategy Note
CSO	WFP Country Strategy Outline
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
FAC	Food Aid Convention
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	Food for work
FMIP	Financial Management Improvement Programme (WFP)

IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve (WFP)
INTERFAIS	International Food Aid Information System (WFP)
IRA	Immediate Response Account of the IEFR (WFP)
ITSH/LTSH	Internal/Landside transport, storage and handling
LDC	Least developed country
LIFDC	Low-income, food-deficit country
MCH	Mother and child health
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PRO	Protracted Relief Operation for refugees and internally displaced persons (WFP)
PSA	Programme Support and Administration (WFP)
RRT	Rapid Response Team (WFP)
SCP	Sub-Committee on Projects (CFA)
SEO	Special Emergency Operation (WFP)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (WFP)
WFP	World Food Programme

Main events and issues in 1995

WFP assisted 50 million of the poorest people in the world:

- 25 million were victims of emergencies, over two thirds of them women and children;
- 2.8 million tons of food were delivered at a cost to WFP of 1.2 billion dollars;
- Over 1.6 million tons of this food went to victims of emergencies.

At Beijing, WFP committed itself to reduce women's unequal access to food and address the specific nutritional needs of women and children.

A return to peace in several countries enabled WFP to move beyond relief towards rehabilitation and development .

Resources:

- 16 new development projects were approved for implementation over the next several years at a cost of 248 million dollars;
- 89 percent of the new commitments were for low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs), with 48 percent going to those which are also least developed countries (LDCs);
- Fewer resources were available to WFP in 1995, reflecting a sharp decline in global food aid.

Reform and revitalization remained a priority.

WFP's governing body approved:

- the first Strategic and Financial Plan;
- the Country Programme Approach, which provides for the identification of an integrated strategy for WFP development activities linked to national plans;
- a new approach to resourcing and long-term financing;
- a proposed negative nominal growth budget for 1996-97.

The modernization of WFP management practices continued through such initiatives as the Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP).





Assisting the poor and hungry

HELP FOR 50 MILLION

1. In 1995, WFP helped 50 million of the poorest people in the world.
2. Half of them were victims of emergencies. Beneficiaries of WFP assistance included seven million refugees, 14 million internally displaced persons and nearly four million victims of drought and other natural disasters. WFP provided these victims of emergencies with over 1.6 million tons of food during 1995.
3. This assistance to victims of disasters was almost one quarter less than the year before. For the first time in several years, there was no dramatic new emergency situation comparable in scale with the southern Africa drought, the Somalia crisis, the conflict in former Yugoslavia or the humanitarian disaster in the Rwanda region.
4. There was no comparable good news about the situation of hundreds of millions of chronically hungry people. Recent data from the United Nations ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition suggest that the share, as well as the absolute numbers, of the world's pre-school children who are chronically underweight is rising again. And in 1995, a drastic increase in world cereal prices seriously constrained poor countries' capacity to import the amounts required to maintain, let alone increase, the per capita availability of basic food.

HUNGER IS A CAUSE OF POVERTY

Box One

Hunger is not merely a symptom of poverty, it is a cause of poverty.

Chronically hungry people cannot plan and strive to improve their lot in life. They must devote their time and effort to getting food for their next meal. These people have no time to spend on obtaining education, skills or training to improve their income and living conditions in the longer term.

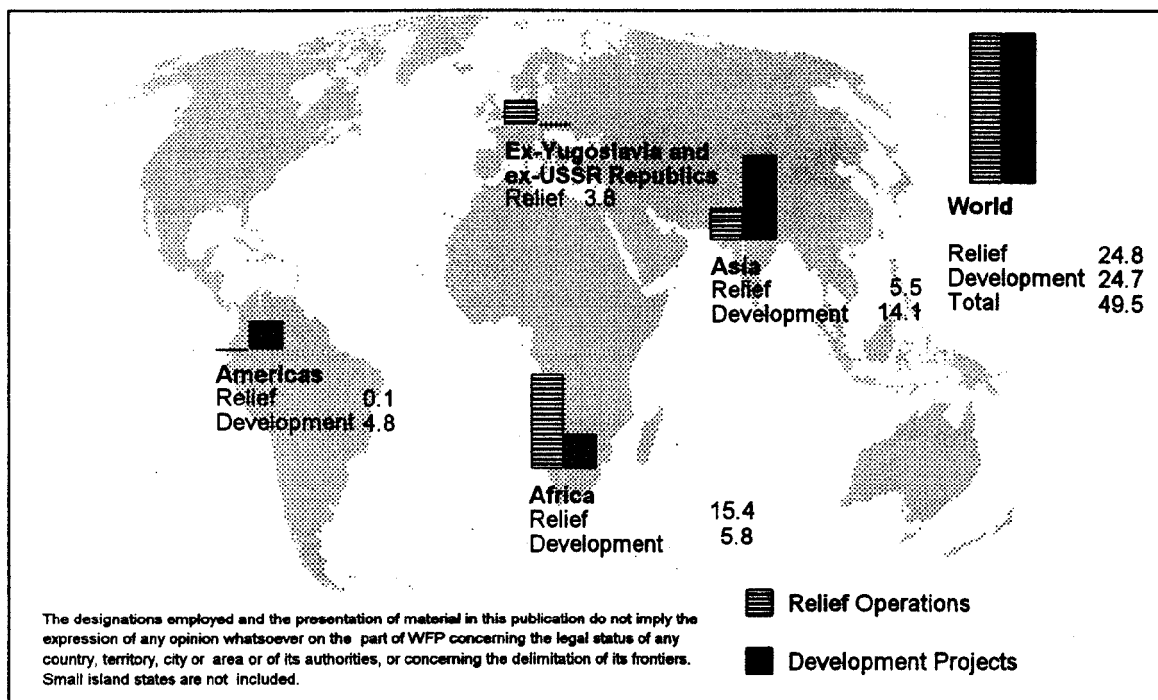
A hungry household's income is determined largely by the productivity of its labour. Because the chronically hungry are physically weak and susceptible to illnesses, their productivity is low, and so are their earnings. Thus begins a vicious cycle of chronic hunger - low productivity - low earnings - chronic hunger.

Hunger leads to tomorrow's poverty as well. When the nutrition of unborn babies and young children is inadequate, their future health, learning capacity, mental skills and productivity are put at risk. And hunger and poverty pass from one generation to another.



BENEFICIARIES OF WFP ASSISTANCE BY REGION AND TYPE, 1995 (in millions)

Figure 1



5. In this deteriorating situation, WFP was able to help reach approximately 25 million poor and hungry people, about the same number as the year before, through development projects. WFP had planned to assist an additional two million people, but resources did not become available. In 1995, 950,000 tons of food - down from 1.1 million tons in 1994 - were made available for 204 projects in 81 countries.
6. Beneficiaries of WFP assistance receive different rations, depending on their circumstances. "Food for development" is typically provided for a period of 30 to 100 days a year, offering food-for-work employment during the "hungry season". School feeding programmes provide meals during the school year of approximately 180 days. Supplementary food rations for malnourished mothers and children are often required throughout the year. On average, the food rations provided through WFP-assisted development projects amounted to 20-25 percent of annual requirements, approximately 40 kilograms per person.
7. Rations for the victims of disasters are larger. Victims of natural disasters received close to 50 kilograms, whereas rations for refugees and displaced persons averaged 70 kilograms.
8. Victims of disasters also received assistance through WFP's bilateral service activities: some 250,000 tons of food aid were handled by WFP on behalf of bilateral donors. Including this, WFP delivered some 2.8 million tons of food aid in 1995.

HELP FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

9. More than two thirds of the world's refugees are women and children, and in more normal circumstances women shoulder a major share of the responsibility for



household food security. Experience has shown that resources in the hands of women often have a greater nutritional benefit to children than the same resources controlled by men. Resources for women benefit entire households.

10. This is why women have received a growing share of WFP food assistance in recent years. By 1995, an estimated 60 percent of the beneficiaries of WFP-assisted human resource development projects were women. In food-for-work projects, their share is about 30 percent. This is a record which compares well with other forms of development assistance, where women are more often "crowded out".
11. But it is not a cause for complacency. For WFP, the Fourth World Conference on Women was an occasion to strengthen its efforts. Preparations for the Conference involved a search for better ways to respond to gender issues. Gender assessments of emergency operations were carried out in 11 countries, and the Refugees Studies Programme of the University of Oxford produced for WFP a comprehensive document on improving social and gender planning in emergency operations. On the basis of this analysis, WFP went to Beijing with specific commitments to be implemented during 1996-2001.

COMMITMENTS FOR WOMEN

Box Two

At the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Executive Director committed WFP to:

- reduce gender gaps in the access to resources, employment, education and skills development through the earmarking of resources;
- distribute relief food directly to a household's senior female, where possible, using participatory approaches;
- take special measures to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making on planning, management and implementation of food-assisted activities;
- give due consideration to women's specific nutritional needs when designing food aid interventions;
- generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation; and
- work with NGOs under contractual arrangements that specify conditions to fulfil gender-specific planning, targeting, distribution of food aid and monitoring of their progress.

12. Implementation has begun. Guided by a Task Force of senior managers, WFP country offices and each headquarters division have contributed to an Action Plan which will enable WFP to meet its commitments. The dialogue has been extended to our operational partners as well. UNHCR and WFP have agreed to a joint statement to clarify how the commitments will be translated into action at the field level. An issue for discussion at the November 1995 "WFP/NGO Consultation" was how best to operationalize the new WFP policy to distribute a targeted 80 percent of relief food directly to the senior female of a household. The latest Memoranda of Understanding under negotiation with NGOs include several references to the involvement of women at all levels of food aid planning, management, distribution and monitoring.

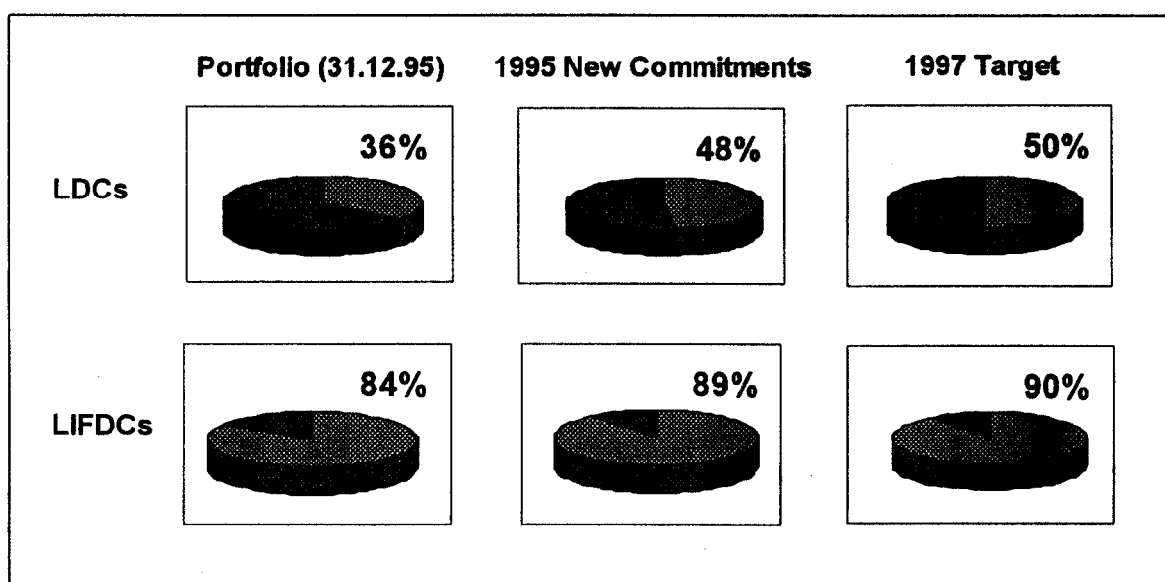


CONCENTRATION ON COUNTRIES MOST IN NEED

13. The CFA has decided that by 1997 WFP should provide at least 90 percent of its assistance to LIFDCs, including at least 50 percent to the LDCs. There is still some way to go: LDCs accounted for 36 percent and LIFDCs for 84 percent of total development commitments in 1995. The allocation of relief assistance is another story; LDCs alone accounted for 79 percent of total commitments for WFP relief operations.
14. But decisions taken in 1995 will move WFP some distance toward the targets: 89 percent of new commitments were for LIFDCs and 48 percent were for LDCs. Faced with a scarcity of resources for development, WFP "de-earmarked" resources for some countries approaching national food security. For example, for the final phase of the Botswana "National Primary School Feeding Programme", the government provided resources to compensate for some of the commodities not provided by WFP.

COUNTRY CONCENTRATION

Figure II



15. Of the 83 countries where WFP has development commitments, 23 have been identified for phase-out by the end of 1999. WFP is ready to provide technical support to aid governments to phase in national resources as WFP food aid is phased out. In Brazil, for example, a "Food for Development Programme" was initiated with national resources combined with technical support from WFP. WFP country offices in the region will remain available for future advice, should the Government of Brazil request it. A WFP Regional Seminar, held in Cartagena in August 1995 with support from the Government of Colombia and the European Community, focused on the role which WFP might play in sharing its expertise and experience with countries establishing national food aid programmes.
16. Following guidelines established by the CFA, the development of a needs-based country resource allocation model was initiated in 1995. This will assist WFP not only to sharpen its focus on the poorest countries, but also to undertake country programming based on an objective indication of relative need among countries. The



model is based on three criteria: level of poverty (per capita income), nutrition status (using under-five mortality rate as an indicator) and food insecurity (FAO aggregate household food security index). This or any allocation model cannot be applied in a mechanical or inflexible manner, but the model will enable WFP to distinguish between "under-programmed" LDCs or LIFDCs, and those where a gradual reduction of resources may be appropriate.

COMMITMENTS AND SHORTFALLS

17. Of the total food aid delivered by WFP in 1995, only 950,000 tons were available for development projects. Moreover, about 1.4 million tons would have been needed to maintain all activities of existing projects. To manage this resource scarcity, WFP took the following steps:
 - a) de-earmarking resources for some operational projects;
 - b) limiting budget increases for approved projects; and
 - c) not extending projects beyond their intended duration.
18. In making these decisions, priority was given to LDCs and LIFDCs and to better-performing projects. As of 31 December 1995, the outstanding balance of commitments for on going development projects - in tonnage terms - was almost one fifth lower than in the previous year.
19. New commitments for development assistance were restricted to 16 new projects and two major budget revisions. The value of these commitments was 248 million dollars, involving 929,000 tons of food.
20. New commitments for emergency operations and protracted relief operations totalled 1.1 billion dollars, involving 2.3 million tons of food commodities. Eighty-eight percent of these resources - in value terms - were for victims of man-made disasters. Overall, the response to appeals for relief assistance was generous, but contributions covered less than 50 percent of need in two major operations: assistance to the victims of man-made disasters in Iraq and in Liberia. Deliveries to WFP-assisted relief operations totalled 1.6 million tons in 1995.
21. Total new commitments in 1995 amounted to 3.2 million tons, at a cost of over 1.3 billion dollars. As usual, figures for new commitments were higher than those for actual deliveries and resources received during that year. This is explained by a combination of factors: carry-overs from one year to another; time gaps between commitments and deliveries that are shorter for relief operations and longer for development projects; and the fact that commitments represent expenditure ceilings, subject to the availability of resources. Furthermore, food needs for relief operations and development projects are regularly reassessed and revised downward, if appropriate in light of changing circumstances.



THE PORTFOLIO

22. At the end of 1995, WFP's global portfolio of ongoing activities consisted of 204 development projects, valued at 2.28 billion dollars; and 89 relief operations, valued at 1.77 billion dollars. The total commitment value was over four billion dollars.
23. WFP's development portfolio has been declining continuously since the late eighties when it had reached more than 3.5 billion dollars, a level some 50 percent higher than today. In comparison, there has been a more than five-fold increase in WFP's portfolio of relief operations since that time.
24. The biggest share of WFP's portfolio has been allocated to Africa (56 percent), followed by Asia (28 percent), the Americas (12 percent) and Eastern Europe and the former USSR (four percent). The composition of the portfolio for the geographic regions differed greatly. The highest proportion of development assistance was reached in the Americas (99 percent); in Asia development resources accounted for 80 percent. The portfolio for Africa consisted of 60 percent relief operations; and in Eastern Europe and the republics of the former USSR, relief accounted for 100 percent.

	Global	(%)	LDCs	(%)	LIFDCs	(%)
AGRICULTURAL & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1 313	58	396	49	1 158	60
Land development & improvement	549	24	168	21	474	25
Forestry	334	15	52	6	312	16
Community infrastructure	239	11	123	15	221	11
Other	191	8	53	7	151	8
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	968	42	418	51	759	40
Vulnerable groups	339	15	193	24	275	14
Primary schools	472	20	68	8	354	19
Other	157	7	157	19	130	7
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	2 281	100	814	100	1 917	100
NATURAL DISASTERS	312	18	233	17	297	19
Sudden natural disasters	28	2	15	1	17	1
Drought, crop failure	284	16	218	16	280	18
MAN-MADE DISASTERS	1 462	82	1 166	83	1 289	81
Refugee operations	441	25	467	33	528	33
Displaced person operations	1 021	27	699	50	761	48
TOTAL RELIEF	1 774	100	1 399	100	1 586	100
TOTAL WFP ASSISTANCE	4 055		2 213		3 503	

Table 1

**WFP GLOBAL
PORTFOLIO OF
ACTIVITIES**
(Commitment value
as at
31 December 1995)
(in million dollars)



The geography of hunger and WFP's response

25. No place on earth is immune to hunger, as recent tragedies in eastern Europe and former Soviet republics have underlined. But hunger affects people in certain places more than others.

AFRICA

26. Sub-Saharan Africa shows the most cause for concern, characterized as it is by a decline in domestic per capita production, high fertility rates, natural disasters and complex emergencies displacing huge numbers of people. Around 215 million (some 43 percent) of the population are chronically undernourished; unless strong action is taken, this may increase to around 315 million by the year 2010.
27. Twenty-one million Africans received help from WFP in 1995. WFP relief food reached over 15 million victims of disasters in 28 countries, while six million chronically hungry people received food through 91 WFP-assisted development projects in 41 countries. All this accounted for 1.4 million tons of food deliveries.

	mn US-\$	Share (%)
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	430	48
Land development and improvement	162	18
Forestry	85	9
Community infrastructure	95	11
Other	88	10
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	472	52
Vulnerable groups	98	11
Primary education	301	33
Other	73	8
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	902	100
NATURAL DISASTERS	295	22
Sudden natural disasters	11	1
Drought and crop failures	284	21
MAN-MADE DISASTERS	1 076	78
Refugee operations	371	27
Displaced person operations	705	51
TOTAL RELIEF	1 371	100
TOTAL WFP ASSISTANCE	2 273	

Table 2

**WFP PORTFOLIO
OF ACTIVITIES IN
AFRICA**
(Commitment value as at
31 December 1995)



28. Support for victims of civil conflict continued through the Rwanda/Burundi regional operation, the Liberia/Sierra Leone regional operation and operations in Somalia, southern Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Stabilization of the political situation has allowed a shift from relief to reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in Angola, Ghana, Rwanda/Burundi and Mozambique as well as repatriation from Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ghana, Mauritania and the Sudan. Drought-related food aid needs emerged in southern Africa and continued in Ethiopia. Relief operations were being phased out in the Central African Republic, Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Togo.
29. These resources would be better invested in sustainable food security than in relief. And it would be far better to invest now in preventing the next crisis than perfecting response mechanisms for new emergencies. But primary responsibility for preventing or responding to emergencies lies with national governments themselves. Prevention requires initiatives that support not only sustainable economic growth, but also stable, non-discriminatory governance and participation of the poor in all aspects of the development process.

CUTTING LOGISTICS COSTS

Box Three

Food deliveries to nearly three million refugees and internally displaced persons in the Great Lakes region of East Africa averaged more than 45,000 tons per month throughout the year. Both the Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa ports and corridors were used to minimize costs and ensure that sufficient transport and handling capacity was available at all times.

In April, when the Rwandan Government closed the country's borders to relief shipments bound for Zaire, the traditional transit routes to Goma and Bukavu became unavailable virtually overnight. Prompt action was necessary to find alternative solutions - improvement of the road access linking Uganda with the Goma area through Ishasha; improvements to the port facilities of Dar es Salaam; strengthening of the regional rail transport system; and development of a transshipment facility at the Isaka railhead in central Tanzania.

As a result of operational improvements and the negotiation of transport rates with both commercial and parastatal bodies, a reduction in the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate from 235 dollars a ton to 190 dollars a ton has been achieved. To put this in perspective: with requirements for 1996 of about 500,000 tons, the net savings in resources for 1996 alone will be 20 million dollars.

ASIA

30. The largest number of hungry people is in Asia. Although several WFP recipient countries have achieved relatively high rates of food production and economic growth, millions of people in remote and low-potential areas, disadvantaged tribal groups and poor women in rural areas continue to need food assistance. Over 500 million people, 18 percent of the population, are not eating a minimum diet in southern and eastern Asia.



	mn US-	Share (%)
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	671	74
Land development and improvement	344	38
Forestry	241	27
Community infrastructure	55	6
Other	31	3
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	230	26
Vulnerable groups	127	14
Primary education	42	5
Other	61	7
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	901	100
NATURAL DISASTERS	15	7
Sudden natural disasters	15	7
Drought and crop failures	0	0
MAN-MADE DISASTERS	214	93
Refugee operations	50	22
Displaced person operations	164	71
TOTAL RELIEF	229	100
TOTAL WFP ASSISTANCE	1 130	

Table 3

WFP PORTFOLIO OF ACTIVITIES IN ASIA

(Commitment value as at 31 December 1995)

31. In countries such as Afghanistan and Iraq, people are still suffering from the consequences of man-made disasters. Besides the provision of immediate relief food, the challenge is to build the road to reconstruction and longer-term development. In Afghanistan, for example, free distribution of food for relief is kept to the minimum necessary to maintain a safety net for the most vulnerable groups in a fluid situation. At the same time, food inputs are increasingly used, in areas of relative stability, to support activities aimed at rehabilitation and reconstruction at the local level.
32. WFP was able to help over 19 million people in Asia, but this represented only about four percent of the hungry population. Some 14 million people participated in 58 WFP-supported development projects in 16 countries. Total WFP food aid deliveries to Asia amounted to over 900,000 tons in 1995. Food-for-work projects, which continued to be dominated by land development and forestry projects, account for 74 percent of WFP's food assistance for development, well beyond the share recorded in other regions.
33. WFP relief food reached another five million people. Emergency food assistance was provided for the first time to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Food assistance was also provided for rehabilitation in Cambodia, reintegration in Myanmar, relief and repatriation of refugees/returnees in Bangladesh, relief to refugees in Nepal and Viet Nam and assistance for the displaced in Sri Lanka and flood victims in Laos. Support continued for vulnerable groups in Iraq, refugees in Yemen and relief, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan.

AMERICAS

34. Hunger and poverty increased in parts of Latin America and the Caribbean during the structural adjustment era of the eighties. The number of chronically undernourished people in this region is estimated to have grown from 46 million in 1980 to over 60 million in the early nineties, equivalent to 14 percent of the population.
35. Addressing hunger and food insecurity in Latin American countries is, more than anywhere else, a problem of targeting poor households. The overall availability of food in most parts of the region is less of a problem. Famines and hunger crises that still afflict other regions of the world have been widely eradicated in the Americas. However, satisfactory food availability on average does not preclude the existence of pockets of poverty and hunger.

	mn US-\$	Share (%)
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	213	45
Land development and improvement	43	9
Forestry	7	2
Community infrastructure	90	19
Other	73	15
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	265	55
Vulnerable groups	112	23
Primary education	130	27
Other	23	5
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	478	100
NATURAL DISASTERS	2	29
Sudden natural disasters	2	29
Drought and crop failures	0	0
MAN-MADE DISASTERS	5	71
Refugee operations	4	57
Displaced person operations	1	14
TOTAL RELIEF	7	100
TOTAL WFP ASSISTANCE	485	

Table 4

**WFP PORTFOLIO
OF ACTIVITIES IN
AMERICAS**
(Commitment value as
at 31 December 1995)

36. During 1995, WFP assisted almost five million poor and hungry people in Latin America and the Caribbean. Of the more than 200,000 tons of food aid delivered, some 95 percent were for 55 development projects in 24 countries. The emphasis of WFP's work in the region has been on community development through food-for-work programmes; the development of human resources through primary education; and mother and child health and nutrition programmes.
37. Food assistance continued for returnees and vulnerable groups in Haiti, while WFP assistance is being phased out in Mexico as refugees are repatriated or resettled.



THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND REPUBLICS OF THE FORMER USSR

38. Almost four million poor and hungry people received WFP assistance in the region in 1995. A total of 240,000 tons of food commodities was distributed to refugees, displaced persons and other vulnerable groups with no source of income, or any ability to produce or have access to food.
39. The portfolio of activities in CIS and former Yugoslavia is limited to six ongoing relief food operations for refugees and displaced persons, with a total commitment value of 168 million dollars.
40. In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Republics, relief was provided to victims of ethnic strife and economic collapse in the former Yugoslavia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Georgia and the Russian Federation (Chechnya). The Peace Accord signed on 14 December 1995 opened up the possibility of reorienting the relief programme in the former Yugoslavia for rehabilitation and resettlement. However, in the absence of an operational social safety net, assistance will continue to be required to ensure basic food supplies for the most vulnerable groups.
41. In the Caucasus and Central Asia, WFP and NGOs have been using relief food to support the very poorest groups after the collapse of the economies and the social security systems. Within the framework of emergency operations, WFP food aid is also supporting rehabilitation of infrastructure that has been neglected or damaged by war, natural resources conservation projects where forest has been indiscriminately cut, and food incentives for the most essential public servants, such as health workers and teachers.

DEVELOPMENT IN RELIEF: TRANSPORT INVESTMENTS FOR THE CAUCASUS

Box Four

WFP's Caucasus Logistics Advisory Unit, which in 1995 facilitated the movement of more than 1.2 million tons of bilateral and multilateral food aid, managed several crucial improvements to the infrastructure network in the Caucasus. The investments, designed both to remove transport bottlenecks and establish a foundation for reconstruction and development activities, are an example of WFP's commitment to strengthen linkages between relief and development.

Nearly five million dollars were invested in the installation of a stand-by power-generating capacity in Poti port, the provision of a diesel locomotive fleet for Georgia, the installation of a rail communications network in western Georgia, and material for rolling stock and track repair.

Another crucial intervention was the reconstruction of a new bridge over the Natanebi River, replacing the rail bridge which collapsed in 1994, severing the only link available to serve the Caucasus region. This investment did more than benefit regional rail traffic. Since the reconstruction was achieved through in-kind and cash contributions by WFP and the Governments of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, it represented a landmark for regional collaboration and confidence building.

Operational effectiveness

A PEOPLE-CENTRED APPROACH

42. Food security is about people. And people-centred food aid targets those who need it most, involves beneficiaries in decision-making, addresses their hunger directly, and leaves them with skills and assets which can help them to improve their long-term food security.
43. 1995 was a year when a number of steps were taken toward a more people-centred approach. In some cases, this involved the redesign of implementation strategies to better target development resources to the poorest. In Tunisia, for example, a WFP-assisted primary school feeding project has been reformulated from country-wide coverage to focus on the poorest sections of a selected number of rural governorates.
44. Other initiatives were aimed at strengthening people's participation in the design and implementation of projects affecting them. In a newly approved nutrition initiative in Senegal, for example, the community itself will be responsible for project management, under the delegated authority of the Community Nutrition Centres. And in Ethiopia, the participatory approach has been incorporated into the overall strategy of a WFP-assisted rural rehabilitation and development project: rural people are fully involved in identifying, implementing and evaluating activities on the lands they farm.

LISTENING TO THE BENEFICIARIES

Box Five

For several years now, WFP has been exploring ways to ensure that rural men and women have a voice in the planning, execution and evaluation of activities affecting them. Many country offices now use participatory data collection techniques which are "people-oriented" and obtain information on beneficiary perceptions rapidly and at relatively low cost.

For WFP/Dhaka, for example, they have become an integral part of country operations, and in 1995 several "participatory learning exercises" were carried out. One of these exercises focused on beneficiaries in the road construction component of a major food-for-work project. The study, entitled by the participants "The road that has increased our opportunities" gathered insights related to effects of the project on labour mobility, employment, agricultural production and the number of new small businesses being opened, and changes directly affecting women. This information was used by project managers to improve targeting and implementation.

45. Education, particularly basic education, makes an important contribution to improving people's lives. School feeding can address the short-term hunger which debilitates millions of primary schoolchildren and diminishes their learning capacity. When carefully targeted to the most disadvantaged, it can be a key factor in attenuating



variations in school enrolment and attendance between income categories, gender and regions. Isolated rural groups, in particular children of nomadic peoples, would often be unable to attend school if regular meals were not provided. WFP also addresses the "gender gap" in primary education. School meals often represent a crucial encouragement for parents to enrol and maintain their daughters in school.

46. In 1995 WFP, in collaboration with UNESCO, completed a major review of knowledge and experience in using food aid in support of education. The review analysed the linkages binding food aid, poor children and basic education, and identified ways in which the benefits of school feeding can be maximized by adjusting the timing and composition of school meals and, in appropriate cases, by providing for complementary measures to address micro-nutrient deficiencies and intestinal infestation. On the basis of this review, new Operational Guidelines for school feeding projects were prepared to help WFP achieve a better impact with this food assistance on hungry and poor children.

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

47. Each nation has its unique combination of developmental and humanitarian challenges. WFP's assistance must therefore be integrated into national strategies and coordinated with other programmes in support of the poorest beneficiary groups. In November 1995, the CFA approved WFP's proposal to do this through the "Country Programme Approach". The approach is fully consistent with established mechanisms for coordination at the recipient-country level, in particular the Country Strategy Note (CSN) process (where it exists, or the government so chooses) and the role of the United Nations Resident Coordinator for operational activities for development.
48. The preparation of a Country Strategy Outline (CSO), the first step of the Country Programme Cycle, will clarify the context and rationale of WFP's involvement in a country. The next step is the Country Programme Document, which will propose to the Executive Board an integrated set of activities to achieve the strategic objectives set through the CSO. A mid-term review, an end-of-term evaluation and, if required, special evaluation reports will ensure regular feedback to WFP's Executive Board on the progress in implementing each Country Programme.
49. In preparing CSOs, country offices undertake extensive dialogue with the Government and a wide range of stakeholders, including United Nations system agencies, NGOs and bilateral donors.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

50. Effectiveness in disaster situations depends on the level of preparedness and the capacity to respond. In 1995, WFP undertook a long list of concrete measures to strengthen its readiness to respond effectively:
 - a) Three operational Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) field units - in Malawi, Zambia and Ethiopia - were added to the vulnerability analysis and mapping unit in Rome. Preparations were made to bring VAM units in Tanzania, Madagascar and Senegal on-line early in 1996.



- b) A cartographic cell was established for "virtual" mapping and tracking of WFP logistics facilities and ongoing food deliveries.
- c) Logistics capacity assessments were completed in southern Africa, Iran, Turkmenbashi port, Moldova, Romania, Zaire, Sahel, Sri Lanka and southern Russia.

IMPROVING LOGISTICAL PREPAREDNESS

Box Six

The mission of the Augmented Logistics Intervention Team for Emergencies (ALITE) is to improve the efficiency of food delivery in emergency operations. It aims to accomplish this by conducting logistical capacity assessments of potential high-risk areas, developing scenario-based contingency plans, actively encouraging the integration of military and civil defence assets, developing stand-by arrangements and service packages and integrating new communications systems to facilitate logistics management.

Although it was created only in June 1995, ALITE undertook the preparation of contingency planning studies, the development of several service packages, the establishment of a NATO liaison capability in the former Yugoslavia, the backstopping of special logistics operations in the Rwanda regional and Caucasus operations, the establishment and management of strategic stocks in Pisa and Nairobi, and the application of stand-by capacities for staff and equipment inputs on numerous emergency operations.

- d) Scenario-based contingency planning missions have been fielded and plans produced for the Rwanda region, Sri Lanka, Eastern Europe, Albania, Macedonia and the former Yugoslavia.
- e) Strategic stocks of food and equipment at the DHA warehouse in Pisa, Italy and at the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy were used to support activities in Sierra Leone.
- f) The capacities of WFP's Rapid Response Teams (RRT), which within 72 hours can set up emergency food aid programmes in the field, were strengthened. For example, an RRT was deployed to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- g) WFP entered into stand-by arrangements with Swiss Disaster Relief and the Danish Refugee Council to allow timely access to a pre-funded pool of relief experts and equipment; these arrangements have already been used in WFP emergency operations in the Great Lakes region and Sierra Leone.

DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF

- 51. The first aim of humanitarian assistance is to relieve suffering.
- 52. But whenever it can, WFP systematically strengthens linkages between relief and development. At the earliest possible moment, WFP uses relief assistance to prepare for the future. Examples in 1995 include using food aid in support of:
 - a) seeds and tools programmes in Angola, Rwanda, Sudan and Burundi;
 - b) resettlement, repatriation and reintegration of refugees and the internally displaced in Angola, Cambodia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Uganda and Zambia;



- c) demobilization of soldiers in Angola and Mozambique;
 - d) food for work for rehabilitation of war-damaged infrastructure (health clinics, schools, roads) and productive assets (land clearing/improvement, fish ponds) in Angola, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda and Somalia;
 - e) salary substitutes to civil servants such as teachers and health care workers to encourage the resumption of essential social services in Rwanda, Somalia, Liberia and the former Yugoslavia.
53. At the same time, a number of WFP-assisted development projects were formulated or redesigned towards helping vulnerable people in regions moving out of emergency situations. Others strengthened their focus on disaster preparedness and prevention for people living in areas that are prone to emergencies.

LAND-MINES

Box Seven

At the International Meeting on Mine Clearance in Geneva in July 1995, the Executive Director of WFP emphasized that a concerted international financial and diplomatic effort is required to remove land-mines, and to limit or ban their manufacture and sale.

Land-mines are a humanitarian disaster, even after the conflict has passed. Every year, 10,000 civilians are reportedly killed by land-mines, and perhaps 20,000 more are maimed. The United Nations estimates that it costs 300 - 1,000 dollars to uncover and deactivate each mine, for a total cost of at least 33 billion dollars to dispose of the 110 million mines planted in 64 countries around the world.

The cost of land-mines to WFP alone is enormous. In countries such as Afghanistan, Guatemala, Cambodia, Mozambique, Angola and Bosnia, anti-personnel mines substantially increase the cost of food delivery, damaging roads and crops, and killing and maiming relief workers.

Land-mines are also a barrier to recovery from conflict. They hamper the return and resettlement of displaced people; limit land available for agriculture, pasture and other productive purposes; and restrict firewood, water, and wild food collection. This creates instability in already volatile post-conflict situations, forces continued dependence on assistance and constrains future prospects for food security. In Cambodia, for example, WFP surveys indicated that some 100,000 returning refugees remained dependent on food aid, largely due to the shortage of mine-free agricultural land. The costs of feeding them for a 12-month period has been estimated at eight million dollars.

WFP has therefore become involved in mine clearance and awareness activities to clear access roads, minimize costly airlifts and facilitate the safe return of people wishing to resettle. Due to its highly operational role and field presence, WFP is an important source of information on the location of mines: food distribution points are good locations for collecting information from the population of the areas where mines are present, and also to disseminate this information. In some cases, WFP provides food as a supplement to the wages of local deminers as well as equipment and logistical support. In Cambodia, WFP has provided support to de-mining activities within the framework of its village-based rehabilitation programme. In Mozambique and Angola, WFP has undertaken one million and 2.4 million dollar projects, respectively, to open road corridors for the deployment of emergency food aid convoys.

54. In Mozambique, for example, assistance to primary schools has been retargeted to drought-prone areas. And a project in Kenya, originally formulated for integrated livestock development and soil conservation in Turkana District, was reformulated to include additional components related to drought preparedness, intervention and recovery, food preparation and the provision of firewood and water.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: NEW CHALLENGES FOR FOOD AID

Box Eight

Management and protection of natural resources in emergency operations have become pressing concerns. In countries like Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Zaire and Pakistan, huge concentrations of people in camps put pressure on the environment, causing land degradation, water contamination and deforestation. This undermines not only the living conditions of displaced people, but also the longer term food security of their host communities. Food-for-work activities assisted by WFP are used to support soil-conservation measures such as tree planting and bund construction to address the environmental impact caused by these camps. Related assistance such as fuel-efficient stoves and milling services is provided to reduce the amounts of fuel required for cooking.

Community participation is crucial to the success of these and other natural resource development projects. In India, Guatemala, Peru and Ethiopia, to name just a few countries, WFP forestry and watershed activities involve village-level planning, implementation and management. Effective participation is facilitated through training courses for village committee members, women, government counterparts and NGOs.

EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS IN TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS

55. The complex nature of major relief operations continued to challenge WFP's transport and logistics capabilities throughout the year.
56. At the time of submission of the biennial budget for 1994-95, the Programme undertook a major initiative to identify savings in delivery costs throughout its operations. Preliminary results for the two-year period indicate that the targets were surpassed. In 1995 alone, net savings of nearly 1.7 million dollars were obtained through ocean transport contracts made by WFP rather than accepting offers that included freight services. An additional estimated three million dollars were saved through increased consolidation of ocean shipments. Further efficiency measures in overland transport, storage and handling of food aid led to savings of 13 million dollars and the self-insurance for WFP commodities to savings of another 1.9 million dollars.
57. Comprehensive assessments of logistics activities and cost characteristics of major emergencies were made in Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Rwanda-Burundi regional emergency and the former Yugoslavia. In addition, delivery modalities for a host of smaller operations in southern and western Africa and the Horn of Africa were reviewed. In nearly all instances, the reviews led to a tightening of the logistics operations and a reduction in delivery costs.

58. Several cost-saving innovations were introduced, including:
- a) displacement of a large share of air transport in Angola with far cheaper road haulage, which was made possible by actions taken by the Programme to reopen roads previously closed owing to mining and physical deterioration;
 - b) assumption of responsibility for the transport of food from the port to government-operated warehouses in Yemen, which, in addition to ensuring the expeditious and secure arrival of food, netted unit savings of more than 23 dollars a ton;
 - c) combined use of rail, road and barge transportation between Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) and Bukavu (Zaire), which yielded a cost reduction from 180 dollars a ton to 127 dollars a ton; and
 - d) an investment of 1.2 million dollars to improve road access, which reduced transport costs between Kampala (Uganda) and the refugee camps in Goma (Zaire) by 13 dollars a ton.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH LOCAL FOOD PURCHASES

59. WFP purchases one third of all the food it provides; in relief operations, the proportion has risen to more than 40 percent.
60. WFP spent 250 million dollars on food purchases in nearly 70 different countries in 1995. Over half of these purchases were made in developing countries, bringing benefits in terms of timeliness of delivery, lower transportation costs, suitability of local commodities and strengthening the economies and the agricultural sector of these economies.

Year	Value (mn US\$)	Tonnage (000)	Total WFP deliveries %
1991	196	926	27
1992	281	1 201	27
1993	263	1 081	31
1994	315	1 425	43
1995	250	975	35

Table 5

WFP FOOD
PURCHASES
1991-95

61. These advantages far outweigh the particular effort that is sometimes required to undertake purchases in less well-established markets of developing countries. Additional efforts may also be required to encourage smaller private entrepreneurs to participate in WFP purchasing activities.
62. Several 1995 initiatives will strengthen WFP's food procurement capability. New operational procedures have been developed, and specialist purchasing officers have been stationed in countries which are strategically located for WFP operations and which usually have surplus food available for procurement: Zimbabwe, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Turkey.

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF FOOD AID

63. During 1995, the Office of Evaluation initiated 13 evaluation missions: eight were evaluations of individual development projects; three were evaluations of relief operations; one was a thematic evaluation of long-standing school feeding projects in West Africa; and one mission evaluated the current portfolio of ongoing WFP-assisted projects in one country, Bolivia.
64. Providing information to strengthen operational policies and the design of future operations is an essential thrust of the work programme of the evaluation service. A review of the individual project evaluations suggested that more refined techniques of assessment and project design are needed to address the following issues:
 - a) comparative advantage - food aid as a cost-effective and appropriate input;
 - b) reaching the hungry poor - operational strategies for targeting the neediest vulnerable groups and households; and
 - c) indicators of success and failure - processes and procedures to improve realism in the formulation of project objectives and rigour in the monitoring of project implementation.
65. Special evaluations were initiated in 1995 to improve WFP's understanding of the issues of comparative advantage and more efficient targeting. And greater attention was given to the evaluation of emergency and relief assistance operations; the changing context of emergency operations prevents adopting the same methods as those used for traditional development projects.
66. The evaluation of refugee and displaced person operations in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Mozambique further underlined the need for identification of appropriate indicators in order to allow monitoring and evaluation at the earliest possible stage of an emergency intervention. To address this important issue, a reference paper was prepared, providing guidance on the selection and application of indicators for measuring the performance of emergency operations.

BUILDING STRATEGIC ALLIANCES

67. Working in partnership is a necessity.
68. WFP is committed to improved coordination at all stages of humanitarian assistance operations - needs assessment, the appeals process, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In 1995 WFP conducted joint assessment missions with UNHCR in 10 countries and regions affected by refugee emergencies, and with FAO in 17 countries and regions affected by natural disasters.



STRENGTHENING THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR SYSTEM*Box Nine*

In a letter to all WFP Country Directors, the Executive Director pointed out that "...a strengthened Resident Coordinator system is the linchpin of a concerted United Nations response to the call to place national policies, priorities and programmes at the centre stage in the development process. United Nations Funds and Programmes need to show that they are working well together to achieve this end." She asked WFP country offices to make it a top priority to support the Resident Coordinator, noting that "the success of the Resident Coordinator system depends as much on the commitment of WFP country offices, and those of our sister agencies, as it does on the Resident Coordinators themselves." At the same time, she invited suggestions from the field as to how coordination might be strengthened. A summary of the responses has been shared with the UNDP Administrator. WFP will pursue its approach to strengthening the Resident Coordinator system consistent with General Assembly resolution 50/120.

69. The participation of WFP in the Madrid Humanitarian Summit, hosted by the European Union in December 1995, and in the ECOSOC discussion of the capacity of the United Nations system in the field of humanitarian assistance in June 1995, were part of WFP's efforts to work with our partner organizations to raise awareness about humanitarian issues and harmonize intervention strategies. Collaboration in humanitarian operations was also the subject of a senior staff meeting between WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross in September 1995.
70. In addition, the first "WFP-NGO consultation" was held in November 1995, based on an agenda proposed by the NGOs themselves. Open, collegial discussion on issues of direct relevance to all participants - food aid distribution, staff security and evaluation methods - deepened mutual understanding and capacity to work together smoothly.
71. Negotiation of Memoranda of Understanding with NGOs, clarifying the division of responsibilities between WFP and its NGO partners, has been another important undertaking in 1995. One agreement was signed and negotiations on another eight were initiated. Particular attention has been given to design and implementation issues such as community participation, gender sensitivity and the assessment and monitoring of people's health and nutritional status.



WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP*Box Ten*

WFP works with more than 1,000 national and international NGOs, combining technical capacity and experience for the beneficiaries. In southern Sudan, for example, WFP and an NGO collaborated to develop a pilot "food economy analysis" for assessing the needs for food assistance; it is now being replicated on a larger scale.

Uganda offers another example of effective partnership. WFP, together with the Government of Uganda, assisted 12 NGOs to help street children, whose number has increased dramatically as a result of enduring poverty, insecurity and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Through this cooperation, WFP food assistance reached 2,100 needy street children.

In Ethiopia, WFP has worked with NGOs since 1990 to provide food assistance to households in the poorest neighbourhoods in Addis Ababa. The WFP "urban food assistance facility" project approved in 1995 will continue and strengthen this flexible arrangement. Activities supported include food-for-work-based upgrading of slums; MCH programmes for at-risk expectant mothers, children in the critical weaning period and malnourished children up to five years of age; income-generating activities targeted to unskilled and semi-skilled unemployed workers; and assistance to street children.

Planning ahead

STRATEGIC AND FINANCIAL PLAN 1996-99

72. WFP's Strategic and Financial Plan, the first within the United Nations system, was approved by the CFA in May 1995. It set out a programme of work based on five operational and managerial priorities:
- a) a people-centred approach - targeting and focusing on the hungry poor, especially women and children;
 - b) increased accountability - a more accountable, transparent and efficient WFP, supported by delegation of authority and streamlined data processes;
 - c) modern management systems - instituting more modern approaches to administration and personnel management supported by new communication and information systems;
 - d) better mobilization of resources - broadening and strengthening the resource base and working towards more predictable funding; and
 - e) stronger advocacy - working in partnership with other actors to bring the issue of hunger to the centre of the international agenda.

ACCOUNTABILITY

73. The Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP) was launched in autumn of 1994 in accordance with the Executive Director's commitment to improve the financial management and accountability of WFP operations. In 1995, a "New Vision" was developed outlining how work processes should be restructured in the future in order to increase accountability and efficiency at all levels in the organization.
74. Through the streamlining of WFP's financial and managerial core processes, the FMIP aims at enhancing the overall management capacity of WFP, minimizing recurrent costs and providing contribution tracking systems and immediate information on the status of resources, operations and projects. It will thus help to make the best use of available resources and strengthen the monitoring of funding, commodity flows and expenditure.
75. Other initiatives to maximize accountability and efficiency include:
- a) strengthening financial capacity of WFP country offices by recruiting more staff with accounting/financial skills (by the end of 1995, WFP had professional accountants in 31 countries);
 - b) managing cash holdings more efficiently (a new replenishment system for country office bank accounts was introduced);

- c) establishing an Office of Inspection and Investigation;
 - d) improving audit follow-up and internal audit methodologies.
76. Accountability involves our partners as well. In cases where partner institutions in recipient countries are not willing to respect the accountability requirements for the assistance provided, the food aid programmes of WFP have to be put temporarily on hold.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

77. Significant progress was made in improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of WFP's communication. By the end of 1995, 57 (i.e. more than two thirds) of the WFP country offices were connected via electronic mail. And a series of automated reports were developed to improve reporting to donors.
78. WFP's International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS) has further enhanced its status as an authoritative source on global food aid flows. INTERFAIS is now the main source of food aid information for FAO's regular publications and day-to-day requirements. The Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organization also uses INTERFAIS data for analysis pertaining to possible negative effects of the trade reform programme on least-developed and net food-importing countries.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

79. A two-pronged strategy was adopted to prepare WFP management, its staff and their counterparts for new challenges faced by the organization. The first element was the training of more than 5,000 counterparts. WFP contributed to recipient country capacity through 77 training programmes in 43 developing countries. They included:
- a) sub-regional workshops in food storage management in East Africa and West Africa;
 - b) monitoring and evaluation training programmes in 11 countries; and
 - c) training in project design and implementation; emergency management; nutrition; soil and water conservation; financial management, and automation of procedures.
80. A second set of activities focused on the managerial and professional competencies of WFP staff. To increase communication and accountability, a new system of Management and Appraisal of Performance (MAP) was introduced. Four staff retreats held in 1995 focused on strategic planning, operational planning and career planning. Emergency management workshops for WFP senior staff and emergency operations workshops for WFP country officers were priority areas for staff training programmes. In addition, the Executive Director established a Steering Group to recommend an appropriate career development and management system for WFP; the Group will report in 1996.
81. WFP's career "Unified Service" staff decreased from over 80 percent of the total international professional staff in the late eighties to 48 percent in 1995. "Project Contract" staff now account for much of the balance. New contractual instruments (Activities for Limited Duration of Appointment) have been developed on a pilot basis

in collaboration with other United Nations bodies to respond to the need for more flexible contracts.

82. At the end of 1995, there were 1,969 WFP staff members with contracts of one year and longer. In addition, a total of 270 international short-term contracts at the professional level were issued during 1995. Another 1,789 personnel were employed on temporary assignment contracts: 200 General Service staff in Headquarters and 1,589 staff on local Special Service Agreements, issued by WFP country offices mainly in support of logistics and emergency operations.
83. 1995 also witnessed the achievement of a better gender balance within WFP. Special efforts were made to recruit qualified women staff, with the result that 35 percent of all new recruits in 1995 were women. As of 31 December 1995, female staff represented 25 percent of all professional staff and higher categories internationally recruited by WFP. Clearly, the effort to recruit more women professional staff must continue to be an important priority for WFP.

Category	Country offices	Headquarters	Total	% Female
Professional	568	225	793	23
Unified Service Staff	170	99	269	24
Specialist Staff and Higher Categories	2	78	80	32
Project Contract Staff	167	37	204	22
Junior Prof. Officers	26	11	37	43
UN Volunteers	104	0	104	11
National Officers	99 *	0	99	21
General Service	892 *	284	1 176	41
TOTAL STAFF	1 460	609	1 969	34
* 1995 figures refer to the actual number of permanent and fixed-term staff. They are not directly comparable with those of earlier years, when the number of posts was reported.				

Table 6

**WFP STAFF BY
CATEGORY AND
POSTING**
(as at
31 December 1995)



Resources

A NEW APPROACH TO RESOURCING AND FINANCING

84. New WFP resourcing and financing policies were elaborated jointly by the Secretariat and the Member States and approved by the CFA in November 1995. Beginning in 1996, the resourcing and financing structure will consist of four programme categories (Development, PRO, Emergencies and Special Operations) and three funding windows (multilateral, directed multilateral and bilateral) under which the Programme receives its contributions.
85. The new approach is based on full cost recovery for all direct and indirect operational and support costs. Contributions through the multilateral funding window will provide WFP with the flexibility to allocate resources in a timely and appropriate manner. Resources made available through the directed multilateral window will enable donors to direct contributions to specific projects or operations. In addition, WFP will provide bilateral services where the activity is not associated with WFP-assisted operations but is nevertheless consistent with WFP's Mission Statement.
86. In 1995, donors generally took between one week and nine months to confirm contributions of relief food aid. Procurement and delivery of the food can take up to six months more. Security and logistical problems often further delay delivery and distribution to people in need. In an effort to reduce this lead-time, WFP instituted regular consultations with donors based on analyses of up-coming resource needs. This consultation process augments the biennial Pledging Conference, and will be an integral part of the new resourcing and financing procedures.

DRASTICALLY DECLINING GLOBAL FOOD AID

87. From a record of almost 17 million tons in 1993, global food aid fell to 9.5 million tons in 1995. Inevitably WFP has been affected by this abrupt reduction in food aid availability, even though WFP's share of global food aid since 1993 has increased from 22 percent to almost 30 percent. The total level of resources made available to the Programme in 1995 fell to 1.2 billion dollars, compared to 1.5 billion dollars in 1994. And as prices increased sharply, every dollar bought less food.
88. Relief operations were relatively protected from the sharp price increases of 1995, as most contributions were made in quantity, not value terms, and donors give priority to emergency needs. Development contributions, however, are often fixed in financial terms. As food prices increased during the year, less food was made available. To some extent, WFP has been able to lessen the impact of food price rises by shifting the commodity mix to cheaper commodities.



TRADE REFORM AND FOOD AID

Box Eleven

During the second half of 1995, least-developed, food-deficit countries were hit by a marked increase in their food import bills. Not only had world cereal prices increased by about 50 percent, but there was also a decrease in the availability of subsidized exports and a marked reduction in the level of food aid. 1995 saw the lowest food aid flows in two decades; their share in meeting low-income, food-deficit countries' cereal import requirements was the lowest ever.

There is considerable debate about how much the GATT Uruguay Round trade liberalization has contributed to this world food situation. Obviously, several factors, including adverse weather in many producing areas, have played a role. However, there is also little doubt that policy reform measures have led to drastically reduced surpluses in the USA and the EU. The 1995/96 ratio of world cereal stocks to annual global consumption is expected to fall to its lowest level in 20 years; and the bulk of these stocks is no longer held by governments. The abrupt decline in world cereal stocks has contributed to the substantial increases in world prices for major cereals during 1995. Greater volatility of world cereal prices during the next few years cannot be excluded.

The Uruguay Round Final Act includes a commitment to ensure the availability of sufficient levels of food aid during the implementation of the reform programme to meet the legitimate needs of developing countries. While considerable research efforts are underway to assess the macro-level effects of the Uruguay Round, much less thought has been given to what the reform programmes mean for the poorest households in low-income, food-deficit countries and what the international community can concretely do to respond to the challenge.

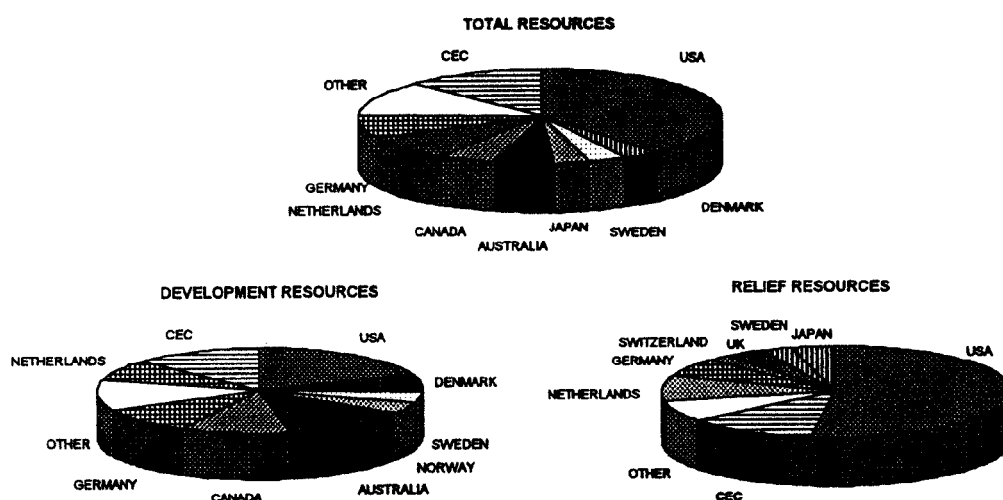
WFP is part of an informal inter-agency group, which includes FAO, IMF and the World Bank, established to monitor the world food situation and consider ways of designing country-specific safety net programmes to support the poorest households during reform programmes. WFP has also been active in promoting the need for such safety net programmes at the World Trade Organization meetings, where it has been granted observer status.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

89. In a climate of tighter aid budgets, resource mobilization has become a priority. Efforts are underway to identify new and non-traditional donors, and efforts are also being made to identify new funding sources from within existing donor countries.
90. Donors provided 85 percent of the estimated requirements for WFP relief activities. This enabled WFP to provide sufficient food in most emergency situations. However, there were a number of emergencies (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Iraq, Democratic People's Republic of Korea) for which adequate levels of resources were not forthcoming. In these cases, WFP had to rely on the small quantity of food resources from up-front and completely untied donations to bridge gaps or partially mitigate the suffering of the affected populations.

MAJOR DONORS TO WFP: PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1995-96 (as at 31 December 1995)

Figure III

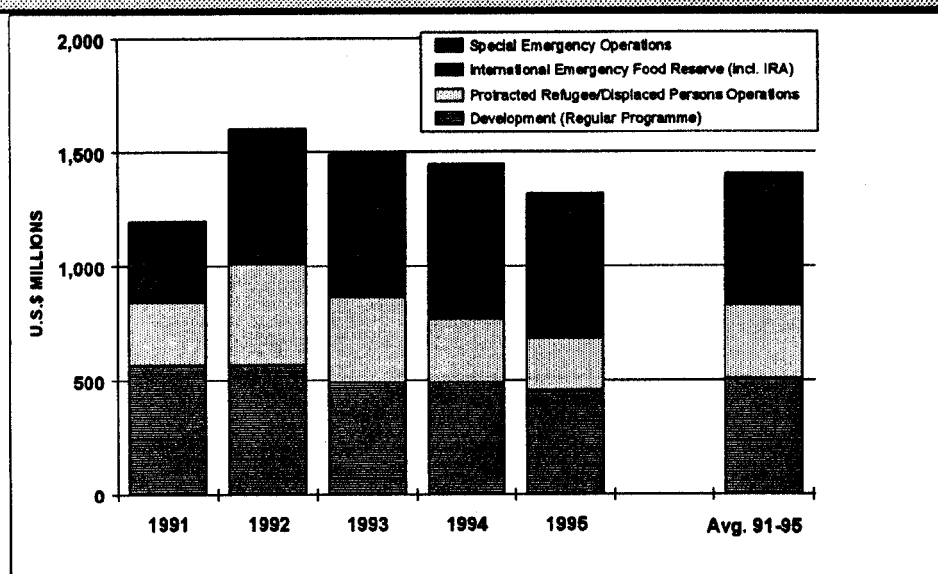


91. 1995 contributions to the WFP-administered International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) totalled 1.1 million tons of commodities, valued at 542 million dollars, approximately the same as in 1994. Contributions for WFP Protracted Relief Operations for refugees and internally displaced persons amounted to 549,000 tons, at a value of 230 million dollars, a decline of about one quarter compared to the previous year.
92. Contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA) totalled 19 million dollars in 1995, well below the 30 million dollar annual target. In 1995, the IRA was redesigned to be both a revolving and a replenishment fund, with a target of 35 million dollars, of which five million dollars are earmarked for short-term logistic needs.
93. WFP also handled 74 million dollars of cash contributions for Special Emergency Operations to provide a range of logistic and other support services for major relief operations. Resources for development amounted to 983,000 tons, valued at 434 million dollars in 1995. In tonnage terms, this represented a drop of approximately 15 percent compared to the previous year. WFP was unable to meet the full needs of all approved development projects. Cereals account for almost 90 percent of WFP food aid deliveries.



WFP TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS, 1991- 95

Figure IV



NON-FOOD ITEMS

94. In step with the shift in focus to the poorest countries and the poorest communities, WFP is increasingly called upon to provide non-food items to complement its food assistance. Donors made available some 10 million dollars worth of such complementary items for WFP-assisted development projects in 1995. In addition, WFP purchased some 20 million dollars worth of non-food items (including 3.6 million dollars on contracts for specialist services), a 25 percent increase over the 1994 level.
95. To improve efficiency of procurement, one- to two-year agreements are being put into place, where possible, with suppliers of items that WFP regularly purchases, such as fuel, temporary food shelters, communication equipment and other emergency requirements. Under these arrangements, WFP can more easily and quickly order such items at competitive pre-agreed prices.

BILATERAL SERVICES

96. WFP provides services for donors in support of their own bilateral food aid programmes. For the donors, WFP's bilateral services typically result in substantial economies of scale and better coordination of food aid flows. Some 141 million dollars of bilateral services were requested in 1995. They included purchasing food, arranging the transportation of food aid, and monitoring its distribution.

BUDGET, EXPENDITURE AND CASH POSITION

97. During 1995, WFP managed about 1.2 billion dollars of resources in food commodities and cash in support of the hungry and poor throughout the developing world.
98. WFP expenditure in 1995 included 95 million dollars for Programme Support and Administration costs (PSA), eight percent of the total value of WFP-assisted operations.
99. The Executive Director made a commitment to the CFA that the WFP would keep PSA expenditures for the biennium within available resources. Cost reduction measures initiated in 1994 had a significant effect on 1995 expenditures. The actual PSA expenditure in 1995 was 95 million dollars, against an original estimate of 110 million dollars.

Source of Funds	Value (million US\$)
Development (Regular Programme), incl. PSA	436
Protracted Refugee and Displaced Person Operations	187
International Emergency Food Reserve (incl. IRA)	424
Bilateral, Special Emergency and other Operations	144
TOTAL	1 191

Table 7

**WFP EXPENDITURES
IN 1995**
(by source of funds)

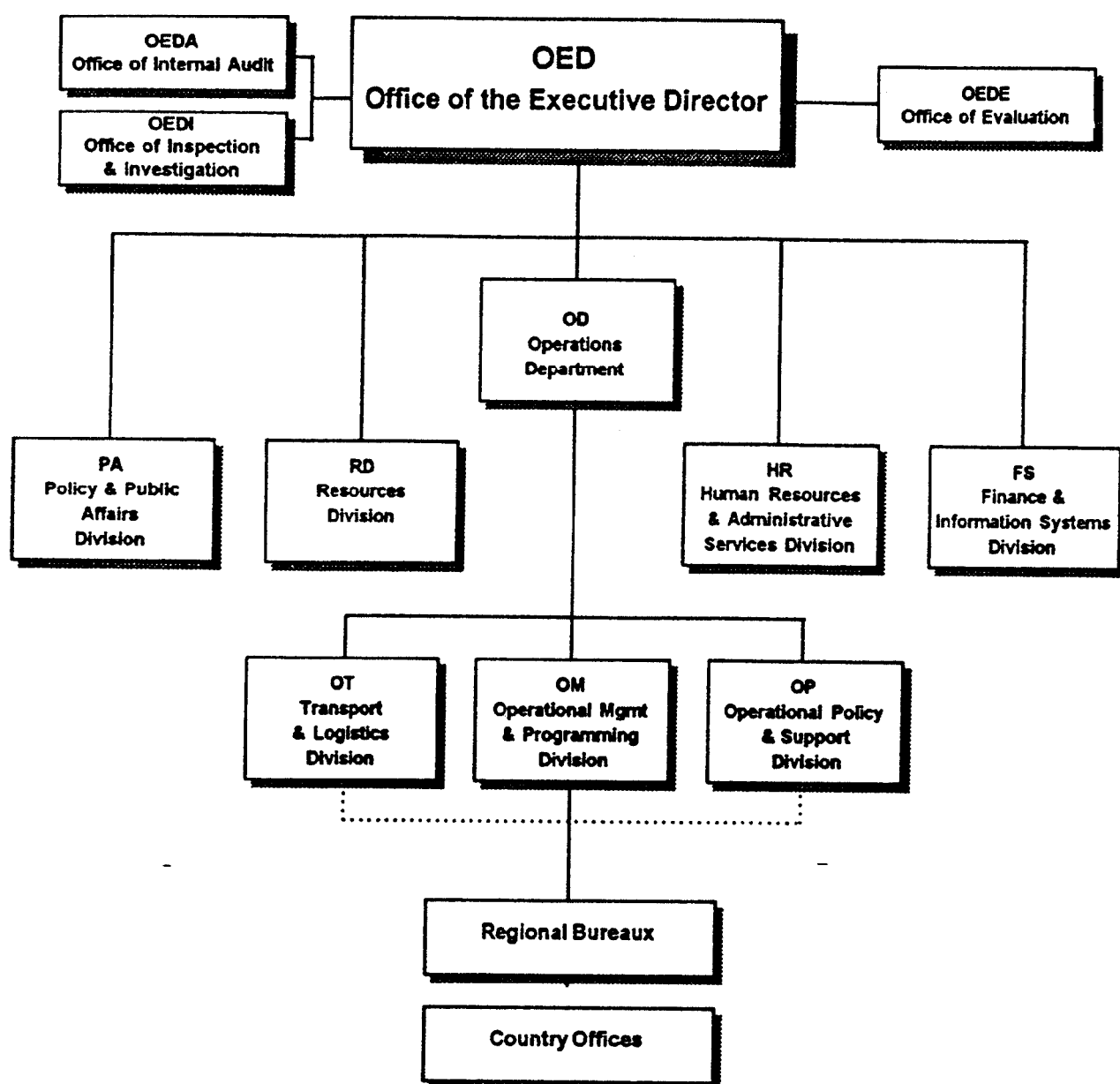
WFP BUDGET FOR 1996-97

100. In November 1995, WFP put forward a negative nominal growth PSA budget for the period 1996-97; this was approved by the CFA. The budget proposal was a break with the past in other respects as well:
 - a) it was constructed from the ground up, i.e., starting with the operational activities of country offices;
 - b) it is focused on priority activities necessary to achieve WFP's strategic priorities;
 - c) it is a consolidated budget based on both operational and programme support components; and
 - d) the PSA budget is flexible, depending on the level of operations.
101. The approved budget is based on an anticipated annual delivery of 2.8 million tons of food aid and corresponding programme support and administration costs for the biennium of 228.9 million dollars.



Annex I

Organizational Chart





DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1995

Country, project number	Project title	Food beneficiaries per annum (<i>'000</i>)	Total WFP food commitments (<i>'000 tons</i>)	Total WFP cost (<i>million dollars</i>)	Total cost	Duration (<i>years</i>)
Bangladesh 2226 (Exp.7)	Vulnerable group development: support to rural women to move out of extreme poverty	718	140.1	26.4	107.6	2
Bolivia 2795 (Exp.2)	School feeding in the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro project area (Potosi)	33	15.3	5.1	7.3	4
Burkina Faso 4959	Supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups	55	20.8	9.7	23.5	4
China 5181	Integrated agricultural development in Wuling mountain area, Guizhou province	220	91.7	15.7	28.8	5
Ethiopia 5403	Urban food assistance facility	38	8.3	4.0	7.1	4
Guatemala 5278	Construction of infrastructure in depressed areas previously affected by internal conflict	138	77.6	10.1	43.0	4
Haiti 5583	Agricultural rehabilitation and soil conservation in marginal mountainous areas	54	7.7	4.5	5.7	3
Honduras 5509	Participatory forest management	85	27.3	7.1	10.8	5
India 5569	Improvement of food security in tribal areas of Bihar and Orissa through forestry activities	832	61.3	20.1	51.5	3
Kenya 2502 (Exp.3)	Primary school feeding in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs)	235	63.4	17.9	26.2	5
Malawi 4780 (Exp.1)	Vulnerable group feeding	213	19.0	10.2	17.0	3
Nepal 5572	Rural community infrastructure works	150	45.4	20.7	37.6	5
Sao Tome & Principe 5392	Assistance to agrarian reform and agricultural development	15	6.4	4.5	4.8	4
Senegal 5555	Community nutrition	88	18.1	4.3	27.1	4
Syria 2746 (Exp.2)	Assistance to fruit-tree planting in the green belt	75	35.7	11.6	44.4	5
Vietnam 5325	Upgrading and rehabilitation of sea dikes in northern Viet Nam	375	94.9	25.9	41.6	4
Bangladesh 2197 (Exp.9)	Rural development programme (budget revision approved by CFA)	5 229	117.3	23.4	41.0	1
Nepal 3718	WFP assistance to primary school feeding (budget revision approved by CFA)	189	8.8	5.0	5.5	1.5
Total		8 739	929.3	249.2	530.5	
Budget increases	(approved by Executive Director)		70.2	22.6		



PROTRACTED RELIEF OPERATIONS FOR REFUGEES & INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE APPROVED IN 1995

Country, operation number	Operation title	Beneficiaries (<i>'000</i>)	Total WFP food commitments (<i>'000 tons</i>)	Total WFP cost (<i>million dollars</i>)	Total cost	Duration (<i>years</i>)
Afghanistan 5086 (Exp.3)	Relief and rehabilitation in Afghanistan	1 600	180	74.9	88.4	1
Algeria 4155 (Exp.5)	Food assistance to Western Saharan refugees	80	10	4.7	6.7	1
Angola 5602	Food assistance to displaced persons and war-affected people	1 300	91	49.2	74.7	1.5
Burkina Faso 5702	Assistance to Malian Tuareg refugees in Burkina Faso	33	6	2.7	4.1	1
Cambodia 5483 (Exp.1)	Programme for rehabilitation to assist returnees, internally displaced and vulnerable groups	-	10	4.2	37.0	0.5
Cambodia 5483 (Exp.2)	Programme for rehabilitation to assist returnees, internally displaced and vulnerable groups	1 600	33	19.4	32.8	1
Djibouti 4960 (Exp.1)	Food aid to Ethiopian and Somali refugees	30	4	2.7	4.3	1
Ethiopia 5241 (Exp.1)	Food assistance for Somali, Sudanese, Djibouti and Kenyan refugees and Ethiopian returnees from neighbouring countries	420	114	46.3	69.2	1.5
Iran 4258 (Exp.6)	Feeding of Afghan refugees in Iran and support for repatriation	522	1	0.6	17.7	1
Kenya 4961 (Exp.2)	Food assistance for Somali, Ethiopian and Sudanese refugees	230	62	30.9	68.8	1.5

Continued .../..

PROTRACTED RELIEF OPERATIONS FOR REFUGEES & INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE APPROVED IN 1995

Country, operation number	Operation title	Beneficiaries (<i>'000</i>)	Total WFP food commitments (<i>'000 tons</i>)	Total WFP cost (<i>million dollars</i>)	Total cost	Duration (<i>years</i>)
Liberia 4604 (Exp.4)	Liberian and Sierra Leonean internally displaced persons and refugees in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea	2 585	213	97.6	142.0	1
Mauritania 5413 (Exp.1)	Food aid for Malian refugees	80	11	6.2	11.5	0.83
Nepal 5324 (Exp.1)	Food assistance to Bhutanese refugees in Nepal	90	40	16.4	28.5	2
Pakistan 4256 (Exp.6)	Safety net programme and environmental rehabilitation in refugee-impacted areas in Pakistan	337	13	5.1	20.6	1
Senegal 4271 (Exp.3)	Assistance to Mauritania refugees in Senegal	50	10	3.5	5.4	1
Sri Lanka 5346 (Exp.2)	Assistance to displaced persons	55	9	3.3	4.4	1
Sudan 4168 (Exp.4)	Food assistance for Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees	200	46	19.3	30.7	1.5
Uganda 5829	Assistance to Sudanese, Zairian and Rwandese refugees in Uganda	320	97	37.7	61.9	1.5
Zambia 5428 (Exp.1)	Food assistance to refugees from Angola and Zaire	13	2	0.6	2.2	1
Total		9 545	1 003	443.9	710.8	
Budget increases			51	18.6		

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS APPROVED IN 1995

Country, operation number	Operation title	Beneficiaries (<i>'000</i>)	Total WFP food commitments (<i>'000 tons</i>)	Total WFP cost (million dollars)	Duration (months)
Angola 5298 (Exp.2)	Assistance to displaced and war-affected people	1 345	53.5	31.3	8
Angola 5698	Assistance to the demobilization of soldiers	255	15.8	8.5	5
Armenia 5501 (Exp.1)	Emergency food assistance for refugees, internally displaced persons and vulnerable groups in Armenia	350	29.5	16.5	12
Azerbaijan 5302 (Exp.1)	Emergency food assistance for internally displaced persons, refugees and vulnerable groups in Azerbaijan	447	37.8	21.2	12
Eritrea 5726	Emergency food assistance to Eritrean returnees from Sudan	100	21.9	9.1	12
Ethiopia 5635	Emergency food assistance to victims of crop failure	700	67.2	25.7	12
Gaza West Bank 5585	Rehabilitation of post-conflict victims in the Gaza Strip and Jericho	36	1.8	0.9	6
Ghana 5245 (Exp.3)	Assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana	91	4.5	1.9	6
Ghana 5452 (Exp.1)	Assistance to internally displaced persons in Ghana	180	9.4	3.2	7
Iraq 5311 (Exp.3)	Food assistance for destitute and vulnerable persons	-	63.1	24.4	6
Iraq 5311 (Exp.4)	Food assistance for destitute and vulnerable persons	2 151	121.2	61.7	3
Korea D.P.R. 5710	Emergency food assistance for flood victims	500	20.9	8.9	3
Laos 5725	Food assistance for flood victims	150	10.8	4.6	6
Lesotho 5640	Assistance to drought victims	185	13.0	3.9	6
Malawi 5535	Assistance to drought victims	370	28.1	9.1	6
Mozambique 5638	Assistance to drought victims	300	55.3	17.1	12
Philippines 5622	Assistance to natural disaster victims in the Philippines	100	2.6	0.9	2
Russian Federation 5665	Emergency food assistance for internally displaced persons from Chechnya	220	6.3	4.1	5
Rwanda 5524	Food assistance to victims of Rwanda/Burundi conflict	2 998	502.1	282.4	12
Swaziland 5671	Assistance to drought victims	90	15.9	5.1	8
Viet Nam 5569	Assistance to ethnic Vietnamese refugees from Cambodia	10	1.4	0.4	9
Former Yugoslavia 5142 (Exp.3)	Emergency food assistance to refugees, displaced persons and other war-affected populations in the five republics of former Yugoslavia	2 109	142.1	87.3	6
Zambia 5537	Assistance to drought victims	370	45.0	19.5	6
Total		13 055	1 296.2	665.2	
Budget increases			27.0	17.5	



TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY TYPE, 1991-95 (thousand dollars)

	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
ALL REGIONS	1 326 734	100	1 571 907	100	1 481 553	100	1 392 720	100	1 096 412	
Percentage of all regions	100		100		100		100		100	
DEVELOPMENT	487 751	37	469 746	30	398 391	27	311 474	22	340 844	31
Agricultural and rural development	275 739		268 739		217 380		180 923		174 996	
Agricultural production	202 180		195 427		141 705		134 919		149 201	
Food reserves	(1 109)		1 538		4 662		(17)		3 896	
Rural infrastructure	39 800		39 709		58 243		29 596		19 197	
Settlement	34 869		32 066		12 770		16 425		2 702	
Development of human resources	211 812		201 006		181 006		130 551		165 848	
MCH and primary schools	197 057		191 642		169 298		109 486		140 684	
Secondary and other educational	14 755		9 364		11 708		21 065		25 164	
Other	200		1		5		0		0	
RELIEF	586 325	44	868 092	55	865 820	58	873 501	63	613 924	56
Emergency	275 485		464 848		541 288		609 815		426 377	
Man-made disasters	161 561		199 788		366 533		494 078		363 700	
Drought/crop failures	110 308		256 679		169 323		110 627		60 277	
Sudden natural disasters	3 615		8 380		5 432		5 110		2 400	
PRO	310 840		403 244		324 533		263 686		187 547	
Protracted displaced person operations	27 111		41 257		141 649		109 119		116 180	
Protracted refugee operations	283 729		361 987		182 883		154 567		71 367	
EXTRA BUDGETARY	252 658	19	234 069	15	217 342	15	207 745	15	141 644	13

¹ Total expenditures exclusive of programme support, administrative and other non-operational costs. They also exclude such operational expenditures as insurance premium and cost of warehouse facilities that cannot be apportioned by project/operation. The aforementioned expenditures from 1991 through 1995 amounted to 105.1, 114.0, 108.5, 107.1 and 95.0 million dollars respectively. Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1991-95 (thousand dollars)

	1991				1992			
	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Angola	4 261	15 082	6 682	26 024	3 923	33 995	8 662	46 580
Benin	1 877	- 7	178	2 048	3 684	- 10	4	3 678
Botswana	2 397	0	116	2 513	4 239	2 001	- 31	6 209
Burkina Faso	5 383	- 2	91	5 471	3 037	75	58	3 170
Burundi	1 585	0	8	1 594	2 082	0	71	2 152
Cameroon	4 320	2 400	181	6 901	811	- 116	149	844
Cape Verde	5 845	0	922	6 767	6 132	0	1 746	7 878
Central African Republic	2 218	991	76	3 285	2 298	1 736	170	4 206
Chad	6 680	4 418	2 211	13 309	7 312	- 294	- 47	6 971
Comoros	841	0	95	936	1 595	0	2	1 597
Congo	1 224	0	0	1 224	854	0	0	854
Côte d'Ivoire	5 110	36	466	5 612	4 503	- 161	39	4 381
Djibouti	476	1 710	- 134	2 052	167	201	1 507	1 875
Equatorial Guinea	2 181	0	6	2 188	1 218	0	251	1 469
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	15 695	0	15 695
Ethiopia	12 372	159 156	77 277	248 804	10 944	86 489	33 135	130 568
Gambia	4 403	1 238	7	5 648	3 995	- 39	19	3 975
Ghana	13 749	0	318	14 067	6 116	0	199	6 315
Guinea	1 305	2 449	464	4 218	4 525	- 1 187	152	3 490
Guinea-Bissau	1 546	180	128	1 854	2 884	150	543	3 577
Kenya	8 997	1 331	317	10 645	8 174	52 265	11 329	71 769
Lesotho	8 354	0	446	8 800	6 822	4 827	562	12 211
Liberia	0	74 700	4 046	78 746	0	67 688	1 862	69 551
Madagascar	1 159	6 664	186	8 009	1 439	9 859	638	11 937
Malawi	2 350	56 185	746	59 281	3 394	129 286	7 249	139 929
Mali	3 984	0	- 96	3 887	4 636	0	132	4 768
Mauritania	3 657	6 996	876	11 529	4 192	609	636	5 437
Mauritius	2 404	0	0	2 404	1 436	0	- 17	1 419
Mozambique	6 473	25 445	3 774	35 692	2 806	82 785	14 977	100 568
Namibia	0	2 470	45	2 514	1 577	4 970	470	7 017
Niger	8 515	1 579	97	10 191	13 279	654	635	14 569
Rwanda	1 153	510	1 506	3 170	1 751	5 569	- 16	7 304
Sao Tome & Principe	1 978	0	129	2 107	5 156	0	541	5 697
Senegal	3 312	5 530	134	8 977	6 172	3 591	46	9 809
Seychelles	136	0	2	138	108	0	18	126
Sierra Leone	1 906	62	290	2 258	2 794	- 81	221	2 934
Somalia	- 449	11 826	412	11 789	- 259	43 332	20 831	63 904
Sudan	8 945	18 554	87 515	115 015	7 125	37 402	50 325	94 852
Swaziland	991	1 056	17	2 064	697	6 852	72	7 621
Tanzania	5 827	648	406	6 881	3 536	- 51	459	3 944



1993				1994				1995			
Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total
1 381	37 277	18 705	57 362	221	82 693	23 947	106 861	- 215	33 348	9 217	42 381
2 299	3 353	1 638	7 290	1 496	422	536	2 454	5 604	422	- 134	5 893
3 242	944	522	4 708	3 149	7	127	3 283	4 655	0	111	4 766
6 893	457	60	7 409	2 844	9	145	2 998	7 739	660	31	8 430
3 464	1 076	428	4 968	1 159	54 163	8 867	64 189	2 238	1 824	12 464	16 526
1 633	255	- 15	1 872	1 779	0	643	2 422	2 383	0	110	2 493
5 480	0	125	5 605	2 847	0	1 799	4 646	7 759	0	1 417	9 176
1 448	4 314	- 18	5 744	- 299	3 420	0	3 122	128	-1 517	0	- 1 389
5 447	- 11	50	5 485	4 876	0	66	4 942	7 401	0	212	7 613
1 647	0	2	1 649	- 25	0	0	- 25	1 513	0	0	1 513
881	203	0	1 083	217	219	9	445	- 45	1	0	- 43
5 755	0	580	6 335	3 871	0	592	4 463	2 633	2	29	2 664
439	2 005	395	2 839	157	3 010	117	3 284	389	3 032	275	3 696
2 720	0	113	2 832	- 30	0	- 3	- 33	2 242	0	0	2 242
2	14 532	709	15 243	0	26 349	4 389	30 738	485	3 989	3 753	8 227
16 331	66 463	18 485	101 280	1 206	17 956	7 022	26 184	16 550	38 731	8 308	63 589
2 224	17	398	2 640	2 970	0	2	2 972	- 236	0	0	- 236
8 348	5 037	1 626	15 011	3 483	4 940	834	9 257	3 098	6 250	252	9 600
3 125	0	341	3 466	2 691	0	- 418	2 273	898	15	140	1 052
3 722	522	- 15	4 229	2 053	162	6	2 220	1 137	695	27	1 859
16 028	68 950	3 939	88 918	340	40 583	7 784	48 706	-1 209	7 455	3 434	9 679
6 065	648	387	7 100	4 077	1 220	371	5 667	3 902	3 034	376	7 311
0	62 068	3 908	65 976	0	58 742	6 262	65 004	0	59 350	4 450	63 801
1 955	852	74	2 881	1 363	- 246	288	1 405	1 310	58	3 486	4 854
2 419	64 829	1 661	68 909	3 972	39 936	1 570	45 478	2 929	20 004	3 992	26 925
3 142	0	14	3 156	1 745	0	27	1 772	4 172	0	41	4 213
5 122	14 811	1 198	21 131	2 247	4 626	386	7 259	5 345	1 985	- 83	7 246
1 457	0	0	1 457	58	0	0	58	2 336	0	0	2 336
2 516	52 529	3 775	58 820	6 851	33 610	7 237	47 697	2 368	11 789	1 836	15 992
2 953	131	907	3 991	- 871	761	73	- 35	674	709	52	1 435
5 885	- 269	471	6 087	5 770	0	1 350	7 120	7 291	0	779	8 069
3 300	46 313	4 325	53 939	76	42 883	4 780	47 738	2 164	138 198	10 352	150 714
1 913	0	695	2 608	1 386	0	0	1 387	2 181	0	0	2 181
5 051	3 531	0	8 582	2 918	84	19	3 021	3 608	1 283	1 046	5 936
40	0	84	125	- 2	0	0	- 2	0	0	0	0
2 853	0	1 912	4 764	1 406	0	- 523	883	2 911	0	84	2 995
0	55 339	21 112	76 451	6	15 253	9 816	25 075	1	15 724	8 218	23 943
4 587	39 741	46 524	90 853	6 287	74 647	29 762	110 696	5 745	1 699	-5 016	2 427
4	3 813	2 177	5 993	0	2 252	- 8	2 244	0	1 432	73	1 506
2 674	2 683	2 324	7 681	699	37 137	5 651	43 487	1 407	18 683	1 808	21 898

Continued



TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1991-95 (thousand dollars)

	1991				1992			
	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (continued)								
Togo	648	0	18	666	1 288	0	0	1 288
Uganda	6 838	10 853	369	18 060	4 346	6 373	122	10 841
Zaire	0	2 187	0	2 187	0	5 870	0	5 869
Zambia	1 926	986	289	3 201	2 206	17 636	4 042	23 884
Zimbabwe	0	4 188	5	4 193	0	59 140	0	59 140
Not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 255	4 255
Total region	156 877	419 421	190 621	766 915	152 994	677 111	166 018	996 123
SOUTH AND EAST ASIA								
Bangladesh	46 611	- 27	994	47 578	64 485	10 185	1 881	76 551
Bhutan	4 031	0	- 3	4 028	3 031	0	60	3 090
Cambodia	0	0	9 050	9 050	0	0	23 177	23 177
China	21 629	0	- 5	21 624	28 120	0	0	28 120
India	45 435	0	38	45 473	43 878	0	101	43 980
Indonesia	6 153	1 510	- 30	7 633	12 657	1 826	254	14 737
Korea, D.P.R. of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao, People's Dem. Rep.	23	5	- 64	- 36	0	3 433		3 433
Mongolia	0	0	2 464	2 464	0	0	- 194	- 194
Myanmar	0	0	13	13	0	0	3	3
Nepal	972	- 6	137	1 103	1 344	4 536	163	6 043
Pakistan	10 007	85 420	1 842	97 269	2 822	82 853	1 208	86 883
Philippines	946	3 030	0	3 976	573	2 044	0	2 617
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	1 378	0	1 378
Sri Lanka	1 888	0	110	1 997	2 643	2 021	981	5 645
Thailand	0	0	27 638	27 638	0	0	23 414	23 414
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	- 22	0	- 22
Viet Nam	16 722	- 171	150	16 701	11 511	295	408	12 214
Total region	154 417	89 761	42 334	286 512	171 064	108 549	51 456	331 070
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN								
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	25	25	150	0	0	150
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Bolivia	6 230	0	146	6 376	6 297	0	8	6 305
Brazil	12 459	0	0	12 459	9 672	0	0	9 672
Chile	1 332	0	0	1 332	- 35	0	0	- 35
Colombia	2 614	0	0	2 614	5 864	0	0	5 864
Costa Rica	368	- 9	100	459	1 302	18	159	1 479
Cuba	12 478	0	0	12 478	5 360	338	- 15	5 683
Dominica	250	0	25	275	210	0	0	210
Dominican Republic	282	0	0	282	332	0	0	332
Ecuador	8 443	0	197	8 640	3 431	246	123	3 800
El Salvador	12 328	- 3	144	12 469	15 580	0	130	15 710
Grenada	246	0	39	285	416	0	0	416



1993				1994				1995			
Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total
335	0	81	416	1 501	151	0	1 652	256	171	2	429
7 578	8 375	1 028	16 981	4 790	13 020	608	18 417	3 638	18 914	1 043	23 595
0	5 918	0	5 918	0	46 325	7 432	53 758	0	24 334	1 414	25 747
2 390	5 286	1 366	9 042	4 856	864	249	5 969	853	11 950	2 251	15 054
0	5 210	0	5 210	0	4 409	0	4 409	0	- 1 438	0	- 1 438
0	0	18 840	18 840	0	0	13 068	13 068	0	0	- 690	- 690
154 748	577 202	160 931	892 880	84 140	609 607	144 882	838 628	118 238	422 786	75 160	616 183
20 448	3 053	1 503	25 004	45 747	21 230	21	66 999	33 550	7 073	115	40 738
2 234	0	191	2 425	1 015	0	5	1 020	1 463	0	16	1 480
0	0	20 094	20 094	0	0	10 031	10 031	0	14 463	13 276	27 739
23 782	0	0	23 782	24 746	0	109	24 855	21 183	0	31	21 214
25 705	0	576	26 281	28 014	0	271	28 284	21 739	0	1 418	23 158
2 807	758	- 3	3 562	5 239	461	- 97	5 603	1 110	59	1	1 169
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 936	122	2 068
0	926	0	926	0	1 758	1 404	3 162	0	- 38	1 664	1 626
0	1 791	- 208	1 583	0	82	618	700	0	- 7	- 11	- 18
0	0	0	0	0	0	1 386	1 386	0	0	1 252	1 252
640	9 462	- 132	9 970	1 048	6 416	264	7 728	2 038	4 640	1 587	8 264
2 548	9 613	873	13 035	4 112	29 822	1 295	35 229	3 135	- 2 323	2 437	3 249
38	747	0	785	302	706	0	1 008	721	897	6	1 624
0	- 1	0	- 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 191	2 103	6	3 301	3 294	2 318	2	5 614	1 280	3 502	6	4 788
0	0	4 969	4 969	0	0	1 487	1 487	0	0	- 129	- 129
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 357	149	385	15 891	13 115	554	1 377	15 046	11 368	242	1 160	12 769
94 750	28 601	28 254	151 607	126 632	63 347	18 173	208 152	97 587	30 444	22 949	150 979
38	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	- 1	- 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 256	0	367	10 622	1 724	0	400	2 124	6 333	0	432	6 766
9 208	0	1	9 208	7 150	0	0	7 150	1 377	0	0	1 377
- 1	- 0	0	- 1	- 2	0	0	- 2	0	0	0	0
1 348	0	0	1 348	4 938	0	11	4 949	2 775	0	7	2 783
1 015	0	0	1 015	1 081	0	- 2	1 079	1 518	0	0	1 518
7 420	1 795	85	9 300	2 341	69	1 162	3 571	5 609	0	141	5 750
223	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	1 294	0	0	1 294
206	0	38	244	523	0	0	523	1 224	0	182	1 406
115	733	- 14	835	213	0	250	464	4 054	0	294	4 348
5 657	- 9	183	5 831	1 321	0	- 5	1 316	7 559	0	225	7 784
270	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Continued



TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1991-95 (thousand dollars)

	1991				1992			
	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN (continued)								
Guatemala	15 488	0	77	15 564	2 320	0	43	2 363
Guyana	701	0	0	701	519	0	- 14	505
Haiti	477	0	152	629	3 060	226	- 7	3 279
Honduras	5 022	440	20	5 482	3 204	- 31	2 653	5 826
Jamaica	3 240	0	103	3 343	1 628	0	- 1	1 627
Mexico	4 175	1 078	0	5 253	2 191	2 105	44	4 340
Nicaragua	6 460	577	94	7 130	8 209	- 12	499	8 695
Panama	422	0	0	422	1 139	0	208	1 348
Paraguay	2 191	0	50	2 241	1 801	0	7	1 808
Peru	8 185	0	10 116	18 300	6 901	1 432	429	8 762
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	32	32	393	0	10	402
St. Lucia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0	0	30	30	549	0	- 1	548
Total region	103 391	2 083	11 350	116 820	80 496	4 322	4 295	89 110
NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST								
Afghanistan	0	6 724	116	6 840	0	20 124	4 448	24 572
Algeria	1	3 665	524	4 190	0	6 478	- 99	6 380
Egypt	13 479	0	253	13 732	12 372	0	0	12 372
Gaza/West Bank	771	0	44	815	86	0	154	240
Iran	0	26 687	2 583	29 270	0	11 198	26	11 223
Iraq	0	30 527	35	30 562	0	19 176	6 983	26 159
Jordan	5 500	6 806	3 871	16 177	4 072	158	179	4 409
Lebanon	3 476	299	710	4 485	2 174	- 1	- 18	2 154
Morocco	16 937	0	50	16 987	22 871	0	229	23 100
Syrian Arab Republic	13 361	0	90	13 451	10 762	0	0	10 762
Tunisia	3 398	5	0	3 402	2 605	0	0	2 605
Turkey	1 083	345	0	1 427	1 423	2 106	0	3 529
Yemen	15 059	0	79	15 138	8 832	411	188	9 430
Total region	73 065	75 058	8 355	156 477	65 197	59 650	12 090	136 937
EUROPE AND REPUBLICS OF THE FORMER USSR								
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia Herz.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia, former	0	0	0	0	0	18 459	210	18 669
Not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	18 459	210	18 669
GRAND TOTAL	487 751	586 325	252 658	1 326 734	469 746	868 092	234 069	1 571 907

¹ Total expenditures exclusive of programme support, administrative and other non-operational costs. They also exclude such operational expenditures as insurance premiums and cost of warehouse facilities that cannot be apportioned by project/operation. The aforementioned expenditures from 1991 to 1995 amounted to 105.1, 114.0, 108.5, 107.1 and 95.0 million dollars respectively. Negative figures represent financial adjustments.



1993				1994				1995			
Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total	Development	Relief	Extra-budgetary	Total
7 379	0	0	7 379	5 033	0	141	5 173	6 903	0	49	6 952
1 108	0	82	1 190	1 306	0	108	1 414	2 350	0	14	2 364
1 451	2 006	218	3 675	1 709	231	106	2 046	3 309	970	291	4 570
3 736	0	632	4 368	5 579	0	20	5 599	7 204	7	270	7 481
5 124	0	- 26	5 098	1 307	0	0	1 307	7 394	0	179	7 573
7 635	2 205	19	9 859	6 238	1 959	246	8 443	6 305	783	33	7 121
2 887	12	31	2 931	6 710	- 6	864	7 568	6 749	0	157	6 907
719	0	- 21	697	- 35	0	1	- 34	817	0	0	817
3 842	0	0	3 842	163	0	0	163	478	0	0	478
10 155	191	975	11 321	6 101	0	15	6 117	10 993	- 2	321	11 312
153	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	0	0	557
315	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 259	6 933	2 569	89 760	53 400	2 253	3 317	58 970	84 802	1 758	2 595	89 155
0	33 602	5 930	39 532	0	19 450	5 142	24 593	0	25 620	5 331	30 951
0	4 822	346	5 168	0	7 036	23	7 059	0	4 820	398	5 218
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 468	0	- 7	10 461	14 004	0	0	14 004	7 430	0	78	7 508
5	0	282	287	2 124	0	934	3 058	910	179	661	1 750
0	12 388	0	12 388	0	2 945	0	2 945	0	4 100	0	4 100
0	21 974	4 656	26 631	0	14 031	659	14 690	0	23 776	2 781	26 557
4 529	47	- 73	4 503	3 668	5	2	3 675	5 435	0	15	5 451
1 874	0	10	1 885	1 124	0	0	1 124	2 179	0	0	2 179
23 199	0	- 50	23 149	8 916	0	23	8 939	1 983	0	18	2 002
14 146	182	0	14 328	13 791	278	1	14 070	13 744	- 34	0	13 710
3 693	1	28	3 722	3 658	- 6	0	3 652	3 873	0	0	3 873
960	71	0	1 031	70	283	0	353	439	- 1	0	438
9 761	951	- 28	10 684	- 51	2 175	102	2 226	4 223	1 198	14	5 435
68 635	74 038	11 094	153 767	47 304	46 197	6 886	100 387	40 216	59 658	9 296	109 170
0	797	47	844	0	6 879	454	7 333	0	4 112	883	4 995
0	1 083	128	1 210	0	8 100	463	8 563	0	4 747	193	4 940
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	152
0	281	694	975	0	5 685	1 872	7 557	0	6 090	348	6 438
0	0	0	0	0	1 783	52	1 835	0	- 7	6	- 1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 283	2 283
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 454	127	2 581
0	2 903	331	3 235	0	5 908	138	6 046	0	9 947	387	10 334
0	173 980	13 292	187 272	0	123 743	27 266	151 009	0	71 939	20 860	92 800
0	0	0	0	0	0	4 244	4 244	0	0	6 408	6 408
0	179 044	14 492	193 536	0	152 098	34 489	186 587	0	99 282	31 647	130 929
398 391	865 820	217 342	1 481 553	311 474	873 501	207 745	1 392 720	340 844	613 924	141 644	1 096 412



**TABLE 3: TOTAL AND PER CAPITA WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES¹
BY COUNTRY CATEGORY AND REGION, 1991-95**

	1 991			1 992			1 993			1 994			1 995		
	Expenditure (' 000 dollars)	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures (' 000 dollars)	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures (' 000 dollars)	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures (' 000 dollars)	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditure (' 000 dollars)	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS															
Total	1 074 076	100	0.29	1 337 838	100	0.36	1 264 211	100	0.33	1 184 975	100	0.31	864 788	100	0.24
BY INCOME GROUP (GNP per capita)²															
500 dollars or less	887 121	82	0.25	888 555	66	0.32	780 229	69	0.27	720 812	61	0.43	542 431	69	0.34
501-1 500 dollars	311 440	29	0.59	353 137	26	0.62	289 627	21	0.48	278 463	24	0.16	242 480	28	0.14
1 501-2 500 dollars	44 743	4	0.28	36 038	3	0.22	31 308	2	0.25	29 406	3	0.12	33 642	4	
over 2 500 dollars	60 772	5	0.19	60 108	5		222 847	18	0.88	156 294	13	0.55	118 283	12	0.27
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY³															
Least developed countries	573 568	53	1.24	740 521	55	1.55	634 011	50	1.29	620 170	52	1.25	606 706	63	1.19
Land-locked countries	163 307	14	1.02	330 518	25	2.12	263 223	20	1.87	230 770	20	1.41	280 766	29	1.84
Low-income, food-deficit countries	828 688	79	0.30	1 148 098	86	0.36	690 215	78	0.39	966 423	82	0.29	778 708	82	0.24
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP															
Sub-Saharan Africa	578 299	54	1.48	830 104	62	2.07	731 960	58	1.80	693 744	59	1.66	541 924	67	1.34
South and East Asia	244 179	23	0.09	279 612	21	0.11	123 381	10	0.08	189 981	16	0.07	128 029	15	0.06
Without China and India	177 114	17	0.31	207 614	16	0.35	73 964	6	0.12	137 221	12	0.22	85 107	9	0.13
Latin America and the Caribbean	106 474	10	0.27	84 817	6	0.23	87 194	7	0.23	55 652	5	0.14	68 559	8	0.22
North Africa and Middle East	148 124	14	0.80	124 846	9	0.41	142 674	11	0.46	93 500	8	0.29	99 878	11	0.31
Europe and Republics of the former USSR ⁴				18 459	1	1.74	178 043	14	0.43	152 097	13	4.00	88 281	10	0.58

¹ Exclusive of extra-budgetary (non-programmable) expenditures. Also excluded are programme support, administrative and other non-operational costs, and such operational expenditures as insurance premiums and cost of warehouse facilities that cannot be apportioned by project/operation. The afore-mentioned expenditures from 1991 to 1995 amounted to 357.8, 348.1, 325.8, 314.8 and 236.2 million dollars, respectively.

² GNP per capita and population estimates are based on World Bank data. For 1995, the GNP per capita and population in 1994 were applied.

³ Actual classifications for each year.

⁴ Relief only.





**TABLE 4: TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS ANNOUNCED FOR THE BIENNIUM 1995-96,
BY DONOR** (as at 31 December 1995, in thousand dollars)

Donor	Regular	IRA 95	IRA 96	PRO 95	PRO 96	IEFR 95	IEFR 96	NFI 95	SEO 95	Others ¹	Total
Andorra	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Argentina	4 000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 000.0
Australia	79 609.0	451.1	-	-	-	1 077.0	-	12.4	1 736.3	10 805.0	93 690.9
Austria	3 750.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	5 888.7	9 645.7
Bangladesh	2 125.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 125.0
Belgium	1 817.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 504.2	11 321.9
Brazil	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.0
Canada	70 938.5	2 222.2	-	-	9 800.0	1 820.0	-	571.4	348.5	26 290.3	111 690.9
Cape Verde	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
China	2 200.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 200.0
Colombia	155.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155.0
Costa Rica	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3
Cuba	1 750.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 750.0
Cyprus	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6
CEC	80 590.2	-	-	37 936.0	-	78 348.7	-	-	3 081.3	20 860.9	220 817.1
Denmark	41 775.2	52.3	-	3 046.3	-	6 718.7	-	-	535.6	148.7	52 276.8
DHA	-	-	-	-	-	2 651.2	-	-	6.7	-	2 657.9
Egypt	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.0
Finland	7 301.5	-	-	4 290.7	-	2 143.6	-	-	1 872.4	86.4	16 694.5
France	2 743.9	-	-	10 486.1	-	2 601.9	-	-	-	1 380.5	17 212.4
Germany	64 796.2	-	-	25 265.6	-	40 089.9	-	-	210.9	710.9	131 073.4
Ghana	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Greece	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.0

Continued ...

**TABLE 4: TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS ANNOUNCED FOR THE BIENNIUM 1995-96,
BY DONOR** (as at 31 December 1995, in thousand dollars)

Donor	Regular	IRA 95	IRA 96	PRO 95	PRO 96	IEFR 95	IEFR 96	NFI 95	SEO 95	Others ¹	Total
Hungary	67.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.7
Iceland	7.8	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	10.6
ICRC	-	-	-	-	-	192.0	-	-	-	-	192.0
India	1 920.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 920.0
Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	-	9.2
Indonesia	200.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.0
Ireland	1 092.0	-	-	-	-	1 368.7	-	-	157.2	-	2 617.9
Italy	2 192.8	-	-	-	-	926.0	-	-	597.2	8 729.6	12 445.6
Japan	16 000.0	1 000.0	-	22 088.8	-	6 475.0	-	1 000.0	7 155.2	51 804.0	105 523.0
Jordan	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.0
Laos	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Luxembourg	-	-	-	200.4	-	100.2	-	158.4	360.1	95.6	819.1
Madagascar	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Malaysia	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9
Malta	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5
Netherlands	59 385.2	3 238.3	3 100.0	12 092.2	8 100.0	35 475.6	4 250.0	2 389.0	15 256.6	1 189.7	144 478.6
New Zealand	233.3	1.8	-	-	-	63.2	-	-	-	-	298.3
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104.0	-	487.3	591.3
Norway	29 877.2	822.0	-	2 347.4	2 000.0	3 988.2	-	1 567.6	1 455.0	310.0	42 267.3
Pakistan	645.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	645.2
Panama	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0

Continued ...

**TABLE 4: TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS ANNOUNCED FOR THE BIENNIUM 1995-96,
BY DONOR** (as at 31 December 1995, in thousand dollars)

Donor	Regular	IRA 95	IRA 96	PRO 95	PRO 96	IEFR 95	IEFR 96	NFI 95	SEO 95	Others ¹	Total
Philippines	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.2
Portugal	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0
Rep. of Korea	540.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540.0
Rep. of Slovakia	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Saudi Arabia	7 500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 500.0
Spain	1 233.0	-	-	-	-	1 470.0	-	-	-	11.6	2 714.6
Sri Lanka	227.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227.3
Swaziland	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
Sweden	20 857.1	6 500.0	3 500.0	9 111.2	3 100.0	3 802.7	900.0	3 914.1	2 929.8	331.6	54 945.5
Switzerland	11 658.0	871.0	-	9 039.4	-	7 022.4	-	17.5	5 383.4	-	33 891.8
UK	5 918.7	1 033.8	-	6 315.8	-	22 758.8	-	-	6 215.3	5 450.0	47 682.2
UN agencies	-	-	-	-	-	69.6	-	33.0	-	734.2	836.8
USA	126 544.0	3 000.0	-	87 364.2	75 742.0	323 219.0	-	-	26 372.2	107.0	642 348.4
Venezuela	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6
Viet Nam	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.0
Yemen	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7
Total	650 864.5	19 192.6	6 600.0	229 584.1	98 742.0	542 385.0	5 150.0	9 776.5	73 680.7	144 926.2	1 780 801.8

¹ Resource category includes JPO contributions for the biennium 1995-96 and bilateral contributions to WFP-assisted projects/operations for 1995 only.

TABLE 5: MAJOR DONORS* TO WFP BY TYPE OF PLEDGE OR CONTRIBUTION, BIENNIUM 1995-96
(as at 31 December 1995, in thousand dollars)

Rank	Total ¹		Regular & FAC		IRA		PRO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	U.S.A.	642 348.4	U.S.A.	126 544.0	Sweden	10 000.0	U.S.A.	163 106.2
2	C.E.C.	220 817.1	C.E.C.	80 590.2	Netherlands	6 338.3	C.E.C.	37 936.0
3	Netherlands	144 476.6	Australia	79 609.0	U.S.A.	3 000.0	Germany	25 265.6
4	Germany	131 073.4	Canada	70 938.5	Canada	2 222.2	Japan	22 088.8
5	Canada	111 990.9	Germany	64 796.2	U.K.	1 033.0	Netherlands	20 192.2
6	Australia	93 690.9	Netherlands	59 385.2	Japan	1 000.0	Sweden	12 211.2
7	Japan	105 523.0	Denmark	41 775.2			France	10 486.1
8	Sweden	54 946.5	Norway	29 877.2			Canada	9 800.0
9	Denmark	52 276.8	Sweden	20 857.1			Switzerland	9 039.4
10	U.K.	47 692.2	Japan	16 000.0			U.K.	6 315.7
11	Norway	42 367.3	Switzerland	11 658.0			Norway	4 347.4
12	Switzerland	33 991.8	Saudi Arabia	7 500.0			Finland	4 290.7
13	France	17 212.4	Finland	7 301.5			Denmark	3 046.3
14	Finland	15 694.5	U.K.	5 918.7				
15	Italy	12 445.6	Argentina	4 000.0				
16	Belgium	11 321.9	Austria	3 750.0				
17	Austria	9 645.7	France	2 743.9				
18	Saudi Arabia	7 500.0	China	2 200.0				
19	Argentina	4 000.0	Italy	2 192.8				
20	Spain	2 714.6	Bangladesh	2 125.0				
21	DHA	2 657.9	India	1 920.0				
22	Ireland	2 617.9	Belgium	1 817.7				
23	China	2 200.0	Cuba	1 750.0				
24	Bangladesh	2 125.0	Spain	1 233.0				
25	India	1 920.0	Ireland	1 092.0				
26	Cuba	1 750.0						

¹ Listed individually are all donors that pledged or contributed a total of more than one million dollars for the biennium 1995-96.

² Resource category includes JPO contributions for biennium 1995-96 and bilateral contributions to WFP-assisted projects/operations for 1995 only.



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IEFR		Non-food items		Special emergencies		Other ²	
Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
U.S.A.	323 219.0	Sweden	3 914.1	U.S.A.	26 372.2	Japan	51 804.0
C.E.C.	78 348.7	Netherlands	2 389.0	Netherlands	15 256.6	Canada	26 290.3
Germany	40 089.9	Norway	1 567.5	Japan	7 155.2	EEC	20 860.9
Netherlands	39 725.6	Japan	1 000.0	U.K.	6 215.3	Australia	10 805.0
U.K.	22 758.8			Switzerland	5 383.4	Belgium	9 504.2
Switzerland	7 022.4			C.E.C.	3 081.3	Italy	8 729.6
Denmark	6 718.7			Sweden	2 929.8	Austria	5 888.7
Japan	6 475.0			Finland	1 872.4	UK	5 450.0
Sweden	4 702.6			Australia	1 736.3	France	1380.5
Norway	3 988.2			Norway	1 455.0	Netherlands	1 189.7
DHA	2 651.2						
France	2 601.9						
Finland	2 143.6						
Canada	1 820.0						
Spain	1 470.0						
Ireland	1 368.7						
Australia	1 077.0						





TABLE 6: GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE 1991-95

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ¹
1. Total food aid deliveries (in million tons - cereals in grain equivalent)	13.2	15.2	16.9	12.6	9.5
Cereals	12	13.4	15.1	10.7	8.4
Non-cereals	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.1
2. Food aid procurement in developing countries (% of total)	8.5	9.5	9.7	11.6	16.2
3. Food aid deliveries by channel (% of total)					
Bilateral	63	60	65	52	50
Multilateral (WFP representing more than 95%)	23	22	22	27	30
NGOs	14	18	13	21	20
4. Food aid deliveries by category (% of total)					
Programme	50	50	60	44	40
Relief	27	33	25	34	34
Project	23	17	15	22	26
5. Food aid deliveries by region (% of total)					
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	40	29	34	33
South and East Asia	23	18	12	20	24
Eastern European and republics of the former USSR	8	20	41	28	26
Latin America and Caribbean	15	12	12	11	10
North Africa and Middle East	23	10	6	7	7
6. Food aid deliveries by country special status category (% of total)					
Deliveries to developing countries	93	87	68	86	93
Deliveries to Low-Income and Food Deficit Countries	84	80	62	78	80
Deliveries to Least Developed Countries	43	44	29	45	43
7. Total cereal food aid deliveries expressed as % of:					
World cereal production	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4
World cereal imports ²	6.4	6.2	7.1	5.6	4.2
8. Cereal food aid deliveries to LIFDC expressed as % of:					
LIFDC cereal production	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8
LIFDC cereal imports ²	18.0	14.8	13.3	13.5	9.4

¹ Provisional.² Imports statistics refer to July/June periods ending in the reported years except for rice, which refers to the calendar year shown.Source: WFP (*INTERFAIS*), March 1996 and FAO, *Food Outlook*, November-December 1995.

