

**World Food  
Programme**



**1993**

**FOOD AID**

**REVIEW**



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## FOREWORD



Serving the needs of the poor throughout the developing world is a tremendous challenge and responsibility. WFP's mission is to use food aid in ways that help the poor to become more self-reliant, thereby reducing hunger and poverty and promoting food security.

Over the past three decades of WFP's operations, supporting development projects that benefit the poor and food insecure has been the main work of the Programme. I expect that focus to continue because in the long-run, sound and sustainable development is the only way to make permanent improvements in the lives of poor people.

Yet as more and more people fall victims to natural or man-made disasters, WFP is increasingly called on to ensure fast, efficient provision of relief food aid. The scale and occurrence of these disasters has grown dramatically in the recent past. In addition, under a new WFP/UNHCR agreement that came into effect in January 1992, WFP provides nearly all food for refugees under UNHCR's protection. These events have resulted in a large increase in the volume of WFP relief assistance: for the second year in a row, over half of the Programme's aid in 1992 was for relief, providing many millions of victims of man-made and natural disasters with life-sustaining food.

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These vital humanitarian operations have strained WFP's resources and staffing. With the many major emergency crises around the world attracting so much of the attention, we must be careful that development work is not neglected. For both development and relief activities must be done well if we are to achieve permanent improvement in the lives of poor people. The challenge WFP faces is to ensure that an appropriate balance is maintained between development and relief activities.

Long-term development projects have little immediate relevance to those facing imminent starvation. But development projects that get at the root causes of the most severe disasters - chronic poverty and deprivation - and give poor people the resilience to deal with future disasters are the best approach to save lives and improve communities over the long term.

World Food Programme's development activities and its network of staff in many developing countries also constitute a vital asset that enables the Programme to act quickly and effectively when disaster strikes.

Furthermore, in meeting urgent disaster relief needs, WFP is also mindful of the importance of trying to deal with the causes of disasters, or to undertake activities that reduce the impact of future disasters. For example, in ensuring the smooth delivery of food aid for the millions of drought victims in southern Africa last year, WFP's assistance also served to strengthen local transport links to cope with the influx of food into the region. This work should help to mitigate the effects of future disasters while also facilitating rehabilitation and development. In other areas, food provided to refugees, displaced people and other disaster victims has been used to help people build infrastructure, improve human resources and achieve other developmental objectives.

There are many essential ingredients to achieving greater food security and self-reliance. However, there is one overriding necessity - our need to work together - governments, aid agencies, NGOs, and others - in a cooperative, cohesive and coordinated way, appreciating each other's abilities, respecting each other's responsibilities, communicating regularly and always remembering that our aim is to serve the poor. We owe those in need nothing less.



**Catherine Bertini**  
Executive Director

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## **WFP Thirty Years On**

The World Food Programme (WFP) began operations in 1963 to combat hunger and promote economic and social development among poor people in poor countries. From a small experimental programme, WFP has grown to become a major provider of food aid in support of development projects and the principal international channel for the provision of relief food aid. In playing this dual role, WFP is at the forefront of the United Nations system's attack on hunger and poverty.

WFP faces two main challenges: providing life-sustaining food; and building self-reliant families and communities. As more people become victims of natural or man-made disasters, WFP is increasingly called on to provide fast, efficient relief assistance. However, development programmes remain the foundation of WFP's work. They are the means by which the Programme helps poor people become more self-reliant.

The past 30 years have seen WFP grow from an idea shared by only 12 countries to one of the world's largest development and relief agencies. Within the United Nations system, WFP is now the largest source of grant assistance to developing countries, currently providing, on average, more than \$1.5 billion of assistance annually to developing countries.

During the past three decades WFP has invested approximately 13 billion dollars involving more than 40 million tons of food to combat hunger and promote economic and social development throughout the developing world. Since 1963, the Programme has assisted more than 1,600 development projects and has provided relief food through more than 1,200 emergency and protracted refugee and displaced person operations. WFP has also administered the International Emergency Food Reserve since its inception in 1975. Hundreds of millions of poor people, from nearly every developing country, have benefited directly from WFP food. A number of countries that have been past recipients of WFP development food aid, including Cyprus, Gabon, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea and Venezuela, now no longer need that form of assistance. In many other countries, the need for food aid has substantially declined over the past 30 years.

When WFP began operations as a three-year experimental programme, it had less than \$100 million of resources. By the end of that period, a total of 116 development projects and 32 emergency operations had been approved, but only \$187 million was made available to WFP for it to continue operations. By contrast, for the 1991-92 biennium, WFP had total pledges and contributions worth nearly \$3 billion. At the end of 1992, WFP commitments to ongoing development projects, totalling \$3 billion, will provide food to an estimated 52 million poor people over the life of the projects. Relief food aid provided in 1992 assisted 27.5 million victims of natural and man-made disasters. Food aid has an intrinsic advantage over other forms of aid. No other form of assistance transfers such a large level of resources directly to the poor.

With staff deployed in 85 countries serving more than 90 developing countries, WFP has the largest global network in food aid. Despite its considerable growth over the years, WFP's administrative expenses, including technical and programme support costs, have been kept to less than six percent of annual expenditure, one of the lowest of development assistance agencies.

Changes have followed with the maturing of WFP. New types of projects, and larger projects, are now funded. The most visible recent shift in WFP's activities is the high priority given to sub-Saharan African countries because of the

serious and multiple pressing problems of that region. Nearly 60 percent of all WFP assistance in 1992 went to sub-Saharan Africa. WFP accounts for about half of total United Nations grant expenditures for operational activities in Africa.

WFP is the largest source of assistance within the United Nations system to projects involving and benefiting poor women in developing countries. Well over half of WFP development assistance directly supports women's economic advancement, measured in terms of their increased access to employment, incomes, markets, education, training, health and sanitation services and to decision-making processes. Women comprise one third to one half the labour force involved in off-season, food-for-work infrastructural works programmes. These figures should not be surprising, because women figure prominently among the poor, especially as single heads of household; among the food-insecure, women assume the main responsibility for providing household food. On account of the heavy twin burden of their economic activities and domestic responsibilities, and because they are often impeded from entry into formal labour markets, women find temporary employment in food-for-work activities during the slack season compatible with their time and labour constraints.

WFP is also the largest provider of grant assistance for environmental activities in developing countries. Since its establishment, the Programme has provided more than five billion dollars of assistance to help developing countries increase the long-term ability of the land to provide people with the basic means of existence on a sustained basis. Through activities such as cleaning up lagoons to rehabilitate fisheries, building coastal dykes to protect farm land from salt intrusion, planting trees and creating forest belts to prevent soil erosion or helping small farmers adopt environmentally sound agricultural practices, WFP stresses the integration of development and environment, generating employment and income, and increasing access to food on a sustainable basis.

Another recent change has been the dramatic increase in WFP's relief activities, which now take up 60 percent of total WFP resources, compared with an average of one third in earlier years. The Programme is increasingly called on to offer logistic assistance and to provide information on all movements of food aid - vital in any relief operation. The Programme has also been called upon to provide a variety of services to bilateral food aid donors. WFP's transport and logistic services are now recognized as being second to none in moving large quantities of food cheaply and efficiently. In order to overcome logistic bottlenecks impeding the flow of relief aid to starving people, WFP has built bridges, improved roads, airlifted ferries to river crossings, and provided port, warehousing and rail equipment.

Triangular transactions, in which food purchased in one developing country is used as food aid in another, and local purchases, when the food is used in the same country where it is purchased, have become important features of WFP operations. WFP is the largest purchaser of food and services in developing countries among United Nations agencies and a major supporter of South-South trade.

Food aid should have as its basic objective its own elimination - to help countries and people toward self-reliance. That objective was reflected in the experimental nature of the Programme when it was first set up and has continued to the present. The need for food aid has increased, rather than decreased, as man-made disasters have multiplied, poor countries have become desperately in debt and must adjust their economies, and environmental degradation reduces harvests. The need for WFP and the support it gives to poor people in development and relief will, therefore, continue. Ultimately, however, the Programme's work should not be viewed only in terms of the volume of food shipped or the number of people fed, but in terms of the number of people who, over time, are able to feed themselves.

# General Notes

- 1 All monetary values are in United States dollars (\$), unless otherwise stated.
- 2 One billion equals 1,000 million.
- 3 All quantities are in metric tons, unless otherwise specified.
- 4 Low-income food-deficit countries include all food-deficit (i.e., net cereal importing) countries with per capita GNP not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (\$1,195 in 1990). In 1992, 76 countries were classified as low-income food-deficit.
- 5 The category of least developed countries (LDCs) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971. New criteria established in 1991 defined LDCs as "those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses." In 1992, 47 countries were classified as LDCs.
- 6 Geographic regions referred to in this report are Africa, comprising the countries of the continent of Africa, including the African islands; sub-Saharan Africa, comprising all African countries south of the Sahara except South Africa; North Africa and the Middle East, comprising the African countries north of the Sahara, the countries of the Middle East, Turkey and Afghanistan; Asia and the Pacific, comprising the countries of Asia east of Afghanistan and Pacific Island nations; Asia, comprising Turkey, the countries between the Mediterranean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean Islands; Latin America and the Caribbean - or the Americas - comprising all American and Caribbean countries south of the United States of America; Eastern Europe and the former USSR.
- 7 Common acronyms:
 

<p>ACC Administrative Committee on Coordination (United Nations)</p> <p>A.I.D. Agency for International Development (United States of America)</p> <p>CARE Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (NGO)</p> <p>CIDA Canadian International Development Agency</p> <p>CFA Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes</p> <p>CEC Commission of the European Communities (excludes national action of member countries of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom)</p> <p>DHA Department of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)</p>	<p>FAC Food Aid Convention</p> <p>FAMINET WFP Food Aid Monitoring and Information Network</p> <p>FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</p> <p>GDP Gross Domestic Product</p> <p>GIEWS Global Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture (FAO)</p> <p>GNP Gross National Product</p> <p>ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross</p> <p>IDA International Development Association (World Bank)</p> <p>IEFR International Emergency Food Reserve (WFP)</p> <p>IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development</p> <p>ILO International Labour Organisation</p> <p>INTERFAIS International Food Aid Information System (WFP)</p> <p>IRA Immediate Response Account of the IEFR</p> <p>LDC Least developed country</p> <p>ITSH Internal transport, storage and handling</p> <p>JCGP Joint Consultative Group on Policy, comprising UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, IFAD and WFP</p> <p>M&amp;E Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>MCH Mother and child health</p> <p>MSF Médecins sans frontières (NGO)</p> <p>NGO Non-governmental organization</p> <p>OAS Organization of American States</p> <p>OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (comprising Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America)</p> <p>PRO WFP protracted refugee and displaced person projects</p> <p>SADC Southern African Development Community</p> <p>UNDP United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p> <p>UNFPA United Nations Population Fund</p> <p>UNCHS United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)</p> <p>UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</p> <p>UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund</p> <p>UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization</p> <p>UNILOG United Nations Logistics Operations (for Afghanistan and Mozambique)</p> <p>UNV United Nations Volunteers</p> <p>WFP World Food Programme</p> <p>WHO World Health Organization</p> <p>WTOE World Food Programme transport operation in Ethiopia</p>
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# REVIEW OF GLOBAL FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

This annual review of the food aid policies and programmes of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental organizations provides a brief overview of global food aid and policy and programme initiatives during 1992 against the background of the world food and food security situation.

## GLOBAL FOOD SITUATION AND FOOD SECURITY - AN OVERVIEW

World food security in 1992 was characterized by the following major elements. According to FAO estimates,<sup>1</sup> an increase in world food supplies was forecast in 1992 following the sharp fall that occurred in the previous year. World food security indicators suggest, however, that access to food in many developing countries and among large sections of the world's population will continue to be difficult.

World production of staple foods in 1992 is estimated to have risen by 2.5 per cent, resulting in an improvement in global food supplies. Export availabilities are expected to be adequate in 1992/93 following a recovery in the output of the United States of America. Export prices have generally moved downward. Wheat export prices continued to be reduced by export subsidies provided by some exporters.

World cereal stocks were forecast to increase by three per cent in 1992 but this is unlikely to compensate fully for the depletion of stocks in the previous year. Overall stock levels are forecast to remain within the range considered by FAO as the minimum necessary to safeguard world food security (17 to 18 per cent of annual consumption), but a satisfactory harvest in 1993 is essential.

Uncertainties remain concerning the level of import demand in 1992/93 largely because of foreign exchange shortages among importing developing countries and the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) of the former Soviet Union. The availability of export credits will, therefore, have a marked effect on the volume of imports.

Food security in developing countries continues to be influenced by an interplay of factors affecting food production, stability of supplies and access to food needs. In years of poor harvests, food-importing countries seek to supplement domestic production through commercial imports and food aid. Their ability to import food commercially depends, *inter alia*, on their foreign exchange situation, which is frequently limited by debt repayments, declining terms of trade and restricted export potential.

While staple food production in developing countries was estimated to have grown only marginally in 1992, in countries classified as low-income, food-deficit (LIFD),<sup>2</sup> it fell slightly. If China and India are excluded, production of cereals is forecast to have fallen for this group of countries by almost four per cent.

Food production per capita fell by two per cent in LIFD countries, leading to an increase in the estimate of cereal import and food aid requirements. The picture which emerges is far from encouraging. Of the 68 LIFD countries for which information is available, almost two thirds recorded a lower level of per capita food production in 1992 than the average for the first half of the eighties. In Africa, food production per capita is estimated to have fallen in 27 of the 42 LIFD countries in that region, in Asia in eight out of 14 LIFD countries and in



Latin America and the Caribbean in six out of nine LIFD countries. Compared to 1991, per capita production fell in 69 per cent of LIFD countries. Compared to 1990, three quarters of LIFD countries had lower per capita production in 1992.

The food situation in the southern and eastern parts of sub-Saharan Africa deteriorated alarmingly in 1992 as harvests were decimated by drought. Serious food shortages exacerbated by civil conflict have given particular cause for anxiety in several countries. In Asia, a number of countries are encountering difficulty in maintaining adequate food supplies as a result of poor harvests and civil strife. Some countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are also experiencing precarious food situations.

Per capita staple food production in the majority of LIFD countries is expected to fall in 1992/93, continuing a disturbing trend. For many of these countries, the gap between per capita staple food production and consumption is growing at an alarming rate, creating an increasing dependence on imports as well as producing conditions for worsening food insecurity.

Recent policy initiatives in many developing countries, particularly those undertaking economic adjustment measures, while designed to raise output in the long run, may exacerbate food insecurity in the short term where distribution of food and agricultural inputs through the public sector is rapidly reduced or where consumer subsidy programmes are discontinued.

The nature of food insecurity in the CIS countries has changed fundamentally over the past year. In general, the widespread supply shortages which characterized the situation a year ago no longer exist.

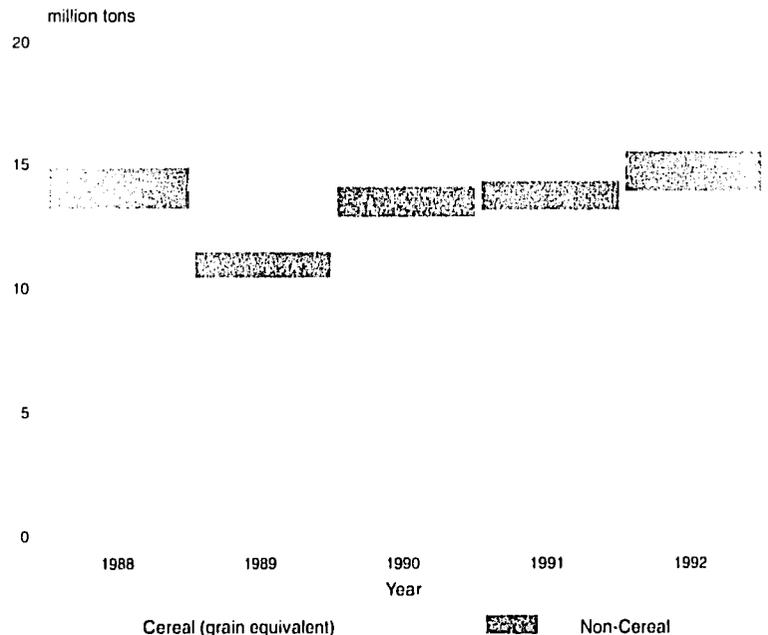
Problems are now mainly related to low incomes and lack of purchasing power. Although food availability has improved, high prices restrict access of the poor and disadvantaged households.

The proportion of the population in the CIS countries which constitutes the most vulnerable group varies from country to country but is frequently high. The size of the vulnerable population is expected to grow in the coming year as unemployment increases and further planned price rises are implemented, intensifying their problem of access to food. Problems are likely to be particularly acute in the republics of the Caucasus and central Asia. The situation in the countries of the former Yugoslavia is also serious and may deteriorate further as a result of civil strife and increasing numbers of displaced people.

In their global assessment of nutrition and development, in preparation for the International Conference on Nutrition held in Rome in December 1992, FAO and WHO stated that "Hunger and malnutrition remain as the most devastating problems facing the majority of the world's poor. ... One out of five persons in the developing world is chronically undernourished; 192 million children suffer from protein-energy malnutrition and over 2,000 million experience micronutrient deficiencies".<sup>3</sup>

While FAO and WHO estimate that for developing countries as a whole there has been a consistent decline during the last 20 years in the proportion and absolute number of chronically undernourished, there were still 786 million in that state in 1988-90. Moreover, this global improvement has not been evenly matched in each of the developing

**Total Food Aid Deliveries  
1988 - 1992**



regions. Significant improvement has been attained in the Asia and Pacific region. However, by far the greatest number of chronically undernourished, 528 million, live in that region, notably in south Asia.

By contrast, the number of chronically undernourished in Africa has increased dramatically. That region now has the highest proportion (33 per cent) of its population affected. The rate of improvement slowed down in both Latin America and the Caribbean and the Near East during the eighties. Though the proportion was already quite low (12 to 13 per cent), population growth in both regions actually increased the number of people estimated to be chronically undernourished.

A study by IFAD<sup>4</sup> shows that close to one billion people live in poverty in rural areas in the 114 developing countries included in the study. Over 80 per cent of the total number of poor people in those countries live in rural areas. The proportion of the rural population whose income and consumption fall below nationally defined poverty lines is estimated by IFAD at 31 per cent in Asia (46 per cent if China and India are excluded), 60 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa, 61 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 26 per cent in the Near East and North Africa.

Rural poverty is thus a dominant feature of life in all developing regions. The challenge is how to eradicate it. IFAD estimates that if a comprehensive strategy is not pursued, the number of rural poor could grow to 1,310 million by the year 2000, assuming the pattern of urbanization does not change. What is more likely to happen, however, is that the rate of urbanization will change and the rural poor will become the urban poor as they migrate to already densely populated



areas with high rates of unemployment in search of work. The urban population as a proportion of the total population in developing countries grew from 22 per cent in 1960 to 37 per cent in 1990 and is expected to reach 45 per cent by the year 2000.

Attacking urban poverty can also contribute to reducing rural poverty. Raising incomes among the urban poor would increase demand for food and agricultural products. Producing the goods and services required for rural development could increase employment among the urban poor, leading to more effective demand. Both the World Bank<sup>5</sup> and UNDP<sup>6</sup> have recently advocated agenda for reducing urban poverty by the end of the century. It

is estimated<sup>7</sup> that between 1990 and 2030 the world's population will grow by 3.7 billion and demand for food will almost double. Industrial output and energy use will probably triple worldwide and increase six-fold in developing countries. Under current practices, the result could be appalling environmental conditions in cities and countryside alike.

The medium-term outlook for world food security will be influenced, *inter alia*, by the outcome of the GATT Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. While the original objective of the negotiations of fully liberalized trade seems unlikely to be attained, commentators consider that the reduced overall levels of protection and export subsidies that should ensue could lead to a decline in

cereal output in some countries where protection has been relatively high and to an increase in production in other countries. On balance, it is generally expected that global output may be lower than otherwise and international prices higher. The effect of GATT negotiations on food supply, demand and prices could be less than the effect on supply of technological change and the effect on demand of rising incomes in developing countries.

Other factors may affect world food security in the medium term. The trend towards the creation of regional trade blocs, such as the European Economic Area and the North American Free Trade Area, could have an influence on production patterns and the future direction of trade in staple foods. The European Community (EC) has formally adopted proposals for reform of its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which provides for a shift from a system of market support to one based partially on direct payments to farmers. The current uncertainties regarding both food production and consumption patterns in CIS countries also lend a degree of unpredictability to the prospects for world food supply and demand in the years ahead.

## FOOD AID FLOWS IN 1992

### Global food aid deliveries

According to provisional figures, global food aid deliveries in 1992 reached 15.6 million tons, a level not achieved since the sixties and an increase of 15 per cent over 1991, made up of 14 million tons of cereals (in grain equivalent) and 1.6 million tons of non-cereal commodities.<sup>8</sup>

The two main factors that brought about this significant increase in food aid were large-scale deliveries to sub-Saharan Africa to meet the

relief needs of drought victims, refugees and displaced people, and to the countries of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Another major development in 1992 was the considerable fall in food aid deliveries to Egypt, which for many years was the largest food aid recipient country.

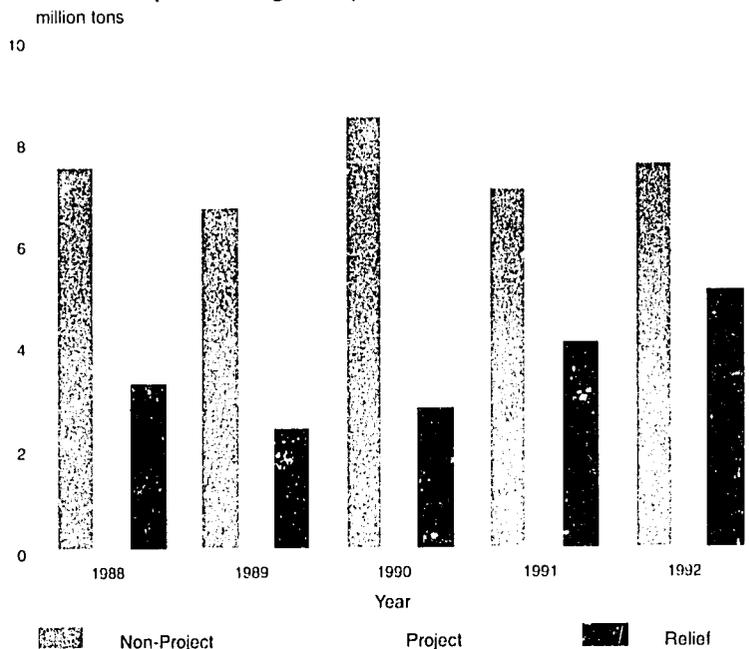
In value terms, according to data currently available only for the year 1991, food aid disbursements by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) amounted in that year to 3,558 million dollars at current prices, the highest level since 1988. Such disbursements represented only 6.1 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA), slightly above the previous year's share but below that of the previous decade.

### Food aid categories

Relief food aid accounted for most of the 1992 increase in global food aid deliveries. Rising by almost 50 per cent over the previous year, it represented one third of all food aid flows, the largest share ever recorded. Project food aid remained at about the same level in 1992 as it was in the previous year, below the peak reached in the late eighties, while non-project (programme) food aid increased slightly, remaining close to average annual deliveries over the past five years.

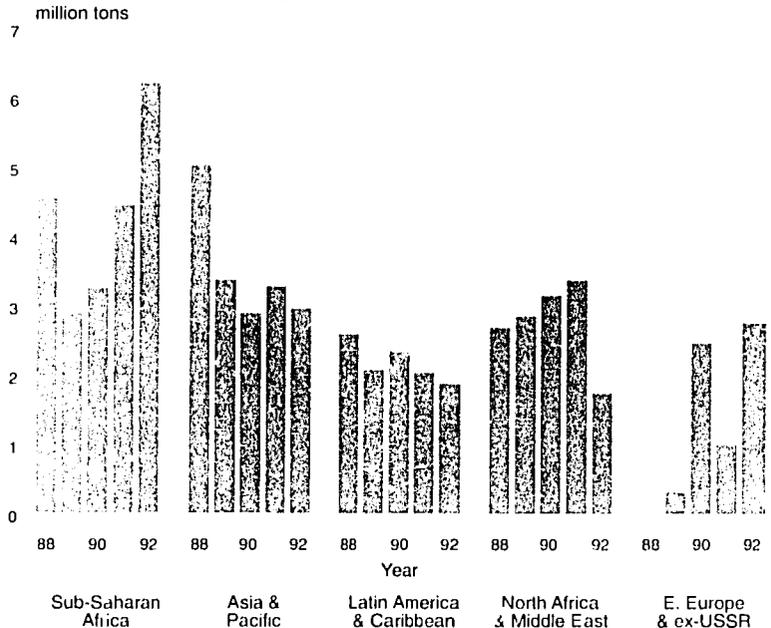
The classification of food aid flows among the three traditional categories (relief, project and non-project or programme) does not necessarily reflect the original purposes for which food aid allocations were made but rather their use in recipient countries. For example, in response to a serious national food

**Total Food Aid Deliveries by Category 1988 - 1992**  
(Cereals in grain equivalent, and Non-Cereals)



shortage, emergency food aid resources from a donor may be used in several ways: to increase the availability of food on the market (non-project use); to distribute as direct relief assistance to targeted vulnerable groups (relief use); or to expand food aid in support of project activities (project use). Both relief and project food aid are generally targeted at specific groups of beneficiaries. The food provided may be distributed free, as in relief operations and human resources development projects; used in food-for-work programmes; or sold and the funds generated used to support relief or project activities. Non-project or programme food aid, often provided in response to an emergency situation, is not targeted but sold on the local markets to raise general revenue, which may be used for general budget support or for specific development or relief purposes.

**Total Food Aid Deliveries by Region 1988 - 1992**  
(Cereals in grain equivalent, and Non-Cereals)



### Recipient country groups

A record amount of food aid was delivered to the least developed countries (LDCs)<sup>11</sup> in 1992, 27 per cent more than the previous year. This priority group of countries received 42 per cent of all food aid, the largest share ever recorded. The majority of LDCs are in sub-Saharan Africa, which required large-scale emergency food aid owing to the multiple urgent and pressing problems of that region in 1992.

Total deliveries to LIFD countries in 1992 remained at about the same level as the previous year but below the peak reached in the mid-eighties, before the emergence of countries in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as a major food aid recipient group. Given the considerable reduction in deliveries to Egypt, the other LIFD countries as a group received a much increased level of food aid.

### Regional perspectives

Sub-Saharan Africa received over 50 per cent more food aid in 1992 than in 1991, remaining the largest recipient region with a record 40 per cent of total food aid deliveries. Countries of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union received more than double the amount of food aid in 1992 than they did in 1991. The Asia and Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean regions received only slightly reduced amounts. Both regions have experienced a declining trend in both the volume and share of food aid over the last few years. Food aid to the North Africa and Middle East region fell by almost half as a consequence of the considerable reduction in food aid deliveries to Egypt.

#### Sub-Saharan Africa

Record food aid deliveries to sub-Saharan Africa in 1992, well above

the previous peak levels reached during the food crises of the mid-eighties, reflect the response of the international community to the severe and widespread drought conditions that affected southern Africa and the relief needs of countries in the Horn of Africa as well as to other countries in the region.

Almost 60 per cent of food aid to the region was for relief to the victims of natural and man-made disasters. One third was provided as non-project food aid for sale. Both types of food aid increased in volume by 50 per cent above 1991 deliveries. The increase in non-project aid is also related to exceptional food shortfalls that needed to be met both through direct food aid distribution and market supplies.

The major food aid recipients have continued to be those countries with large numbers of refugees and displaced people and those affected by severe drought. Eight

countries - Ethiopia, Mozambique, the Sudan, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya and Somalia - together accounted for almost 80 per cent of total deliveries in the region.

#### Asia and the Pacific

In 1992 the Asia and Pacific region received almost the same volume of food aid as delivered in the previous year, which was close to the annual average for the past 10 years. Project food aid continued to account for the largest share, followed by programme food aid.

Bangladesh remained the largest food aid recipient in the region, receiving some 40 per cent of total deliveries, and became the world's largest food aid recipient with the fall in deliveries to Egypt. Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India continued to be the other major food aid recipients in the region, but a substantial increase was registered for Cambodia following the return of refugees and the implementation of rehabilitation programmes.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

The declining trend of food aid deliveries to this region continued in 1992. Programme food aid once again accounted for the largest share, but with a reduced volume, partly compensated for by increased project food aid.

Peru, Jamaica, Bolivia, El Salvador and Guatemala continued to receive the largest volume of food aid to the region. Together they accounted for about 70 per cent of total deliveries.

#### North Africa and the Middle East

Egypt consistently received more than half of the food aid delivered to this region over the last 10 years and was the largest food aid recipient worldwide. A reduction of



deliveries to Egypt in 1992 by some three quarters compared to the previous year, and two thirds compared to the last five-year average, resulted in a reduction by almost half of deliveries to the region. This seems to be in large part linked to the timing of deliveries. Larger-than-average volumes were delivered to Egypt in the previous year and it is expected that deliveries in 1993 will at least be double the reduced 1992 level.

Apart from Egypt, the other countries of the region received about the same amount in the aggregate in 1992 as in the previous year, most of it as programme food aid. Despite reduced deliveries, Egypt continued to be the major recipient in the region, followed by Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and Iraq. These countries together accounted for over 80 per cent of total deliveries to the region. Iraq registered the largest increase on account of special relief needs.

#### Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union

Food aid to eastern Europe and countries of the former Soviet Union more than doubled in 1992, representing almost 18 per cent of world flows with a volume close to the level received by the Asia and Pacific region. However, food aid data remain incomplete. Complete statistics might show these countries to be the second largest food aid recipient group after sub-Saharan Africa. Almost 90 per cent of deliveries was programme food aid for sale on local markets. Special relief food aid programmes were also implemented, particularly in countries of the former Yugoslavia.

The largest food aid recipients in the region were Albania, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and countries of the former Yugoslavia. Together, they received almost three quarters of total deliveries.

## Food aid channels

The table below illustrates the changes that have taken place over the past five years in the channelling of cereal and non-cereal food aid to recipient countries. For the purpose of this review, multilateral food aid refers only to food aid provided by organizations of the United Nations system. Assistance from other intergovernmental bodies such as the CEC or international or regional funds are reported under bilateral or non-governmental organization (NGO) channels, as appropriate.

Over 70 per cent of all food aid was provided bilaterally in 1992. The proportion channelled multilaterally increased, however, to a record 28 per cent of total deliveries (cereals and non-cereals). This increase is explained by the large volume of relief food aid for which the multilateral share is traditionally much higher. WFP remains the main channel for multilateral food aid, with a very small proportion pro-

vided by UNHCR and other United Nations agencies or special funds. The World Bank agreed in 1992 to use IDA loans to import food into the drought-affected countries of southern Africa.

Besides being the main channel for most multilateral food aid, WFP in 1992 provided purchasing, transport or monitoring services to donors and NGOs for some eight per cent of their bilateral deliveries.

On account of increased deliveries for relief purposes, the share of bilateral food aid channelled through NGOs has continued to rise, accounting now for over 15 per cent of global food aid flows. NGOs also provide small volumes of food aid from their own resources and are involved in the distribution of increasing amounts of multilateral and bilateral government-to-government food aid. From the limited data available on such activities, it is estimated that NGOs are involved one way or another in up to one quarter of global food aid flows.

## Food aid procurement in developing countries

Over one million tons of cereals and 187,000 tons of non-cereal commodities were procured in developing countries for use as food aid in 1992, representing about eight per cent of total food aid deliveries, a slight increase over the previous year. These quantities were obtained through local purchases in the recipient countries themselves and through triangular or trilateral transactions involving the purchase or exchange of commodities by donors in one developing country for use as food aid in another developing country. They do not include purchases made with funds generated from the sale of food aid commodities.

Owing to the serious production shortfalls in the traditional cereal-exporting countries of sub-Saharan Africa (Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe) in 1992, Asia and the Pacific took over from that re-

## FOOD AID CHANNELS

Channel	Share of total deliveries (%)				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Cereals</b>					
Bilateral	80	82	84	77	74
Government to Government	(71)	(72)	(71)	(65)	(59)
Through NGOs	(9)	(10)	(12)	(11)	(14)
NGOs (own resources)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
Multilateral	20	17	16	23	25
<b>Non-cereals</b>					
Bilateral	80	71	74	68	70
Government to Government	(68)	(58)	(55)	(42)	(48)
Through NGOs	(12)	(13)	(19)	(26)	(21)
NGOs (own resources)	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
Multilateral	20	29	25	31	30

gion as the main source of cereal food aid procurement, accounting for over a third of the total. Sub-Saharan Africa still accounted for 29 per cent of the total, mostly through purchases in the recipient countries themselves. About 60 per cent of commodities were procured in a third country through triangular or trilateral transactions and 40 per cent through local purchases in the same food aid recipient countries.

WFP remained the largest purchaser of food aid commodities in developing countries in 1992, accounting for almost half (559,000 tons) of total purchases from its own resources, followed by Japan, the CEC and Germany. WFP also purchased 388,000 tons of commodities on behalf of bilateral donors, other United Nations organizations and NGOs, handling altogether over three quarters of all food aid procured in developing countries.

### Food aid policy and programme initiatives

The year 1992 was dominated by concern for the large numbers of people adversely affected by natural and man-made emergencies, particularly in Africa. This has led donors to reconsider their policies and programmes relating to disaster mitigation and rehabilitation and to food security. The two major international conferences held in 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June and the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) in Rome in December, also provided opportunities to take stock of the role of food aid in association with other forms of assistance. The NGOs also continue the refinement of their food aid policies and programmes for relief and development.



### Disaster mitigation and rehabilitation

Several donors and aid agencies have focused on the need to develop coherent policies and programmes that support disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation measures and the interrelationships between emergency and development assistance. United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/182, entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations", emphasized the interdependence between humanitarian assistance and development and the need for a continuum of action from early warning, prevention and preparedness to the transition from relief to reconstruction, rehabilitation and development.

UNCED paid special attention to problems of drought and desertification. "Agenda 21",<sup>12</sup> the comprehensive action programme adopted by the Conference, notes that apart from the human toll, the economic cost of drought-related

disasters is also high in terms of lost production, misused inputs and diversion of development resources. The objectives of the action programme, which food aid donors and agencies should support, are to:

- develop national strategies for drought preparedness in both the short and long term aimed at reducing the vulnerability of production systems to drought;
  - strengthen the flow of early warning information to decision-makers and land-users to enable countries to implement strategies for drought intervention; and
  - develop and integrate drought relief schemes and means of coping with environmental refugees into national and regional development planning.
- Agenda 21 calls, *inter alia*, for the use of food aid in support of action-oriented programmes and for the activities of WFP to be strengthened and expanded.

A balance must be struck between attending to the immediate needs of the afflicted populations and their longer-term development requirements. Several aid agencies have identified risk and vulnerability mapping as a useful planning and operational tool for focusing actions on people and areas most in need, both for determining quickly the type and amount of assistance needed when disasters strike and for assessing the most appropriate development programmes required for sustained development.

The main thrusts of WFP's approach are:

- examination, on a regular basis, of how development projects might be used to mitigate the effects of disasters;
- assessment of the extent to which the large flow of emergency food aid might be used to serve both relief and development purposes; and
- coordination with other aid organizations, especially those that have set up special funding programmes for disaster mitigation and rehabilitation, such as IFAD, UNDP and the World Bank.

A major focus is on supporting national disaster mitigation and rehabilitation programmes through labour-intensive works that provide simultaneously: a) immediate employment and income, thereby alleviating poverty and strengthening self-help capacity; and b) the infrastructure needed to increase agricultural production, stimulate rural development and strengthen protective measures against drought and other disasters.

Together with those labour-intensive works programmes, targeted food, income and health interventions could improve the wellbeing of

the poor and help enable them to withstand future food shortages. There is a close and growing link between poverty and vulnerability to recurring emergencies, particularly those caused by drought. If the food security of the most vulnerable people could be improved at the household and community level through development projects and programmes, the continued need for emergency assistance could be considerably reduced.

### Food security

Promoting food security has become a major aim of the international community. The **World Declaration on Nutrition**, emanating from the ICN, declares "...the determination to eliminate hunger and to reduce all forms of malnutrition. Hunger and malnutrition are unacceptable in a world that has both the knowledge and the resources to end this human

catastrophe. We recognize that access to nutritionally adequate and safe food is a right of each individual. We recognize that globally there is enough food for all and that inequitable access is the main problem."<sup>11</sup>

Several references are made to food aid in the **Plan of Action for Nutrition** adopted by the ICN. In a section on "Improving household food security",<sup>12</sup> achieving food security, which is defined in its most basic form as "...access by all people at all times to the food needed for a healthy life", has three dimensions: i) ensuring a safe and nutritionally adequate food supply both at the national and household levels; ii) a reasonable degree of stability of food supply between and within years; and iii) the need to ensure that each household has physical, social and economic access to enough food to meet its needs.



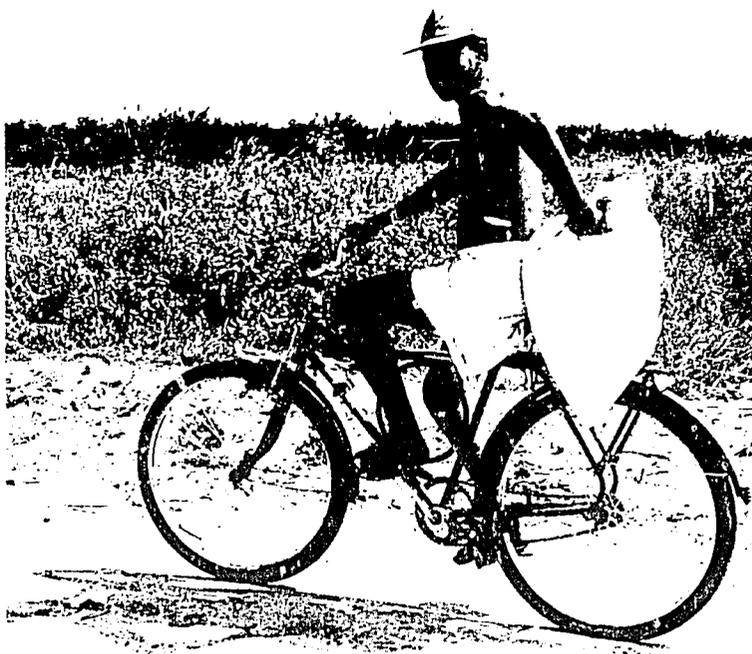
The international community is called upon to play an important role by providing timely and well-targeted food aid and technical and financial assistance in food-for-work and rehabilitation programmes. Stabilized food supplies might be maintained through adequate stocks in strategic food security reserves as a first line of defence in emergencies. Improved emergency preparedness programming might also be obtained through such measures as well as through enhancing access to food through labour-intensive public works programmes. The special needs of refugees and displaced people should be given priority attention in food aid programmes.

### **Integrated food-assisted development programme**

In November 1992 the Council of the EC and representatives of governments of EC member states issued a declaration on EC development cooperation policy to the year 2000. The EC and its member states affirmed that their programmes of development cooperation will be guided by the following objectives:

- the sustainable economic and social development of developing countries, and especially the most disadvantaged among them;
- the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy; and
- the campaign against poverty in the developing countries.

The declaration noted that the campaign against poverty would continue to be the focus of EC development cooperation activities. Swift, efficient and generous response to disasters and emergencies in whatever developing coun-



tries they occurred was reaffirmed. Where appropriate, relief activities should lead into rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and more attention should be paid to avoiding foreseeable calamities and their consequences.

In line with the EC's development assistance policy, the EC Commission proposed to switch from annual *ad hoc* allocations of food aid (except in emergencies) to a multi-annual integrated and development-oriented food aid programme. The aim of this integrated food assistance development programme (IFADEP) is to integrate food aid with development instruments within a multi-annual perspective in order to increase the developmental impact of food aid. IFADEP proposes to combine and integrate EC financial and technical assistance resources with EC food aid. It will

do this within the context of a multi-annual framework including a number of sub-projects aimed at poverty alleviation, particularly among very poor rural women, development of small-scale inland fisheries, rural transportation and markets, as well as through the strengthening of institutions dealing with food aid for development.

As an example, in 1992 the EC put together a six-year package of assistance for Bangladesh. The package includes 560,000 tons of food aid as well as substantial financial and technical assistance to strengthen its impact through better planning, increased training and the provision of cash for credit schemes. The programme will be implemented in close collaboration with WFP. Technical assistance will also be offered by the EC to WFP to strengthen its local capacity.

## Integration of food aid with government development programmes

The CFA discussed the integration of multilateral non-emergency food aid with government development programmes, in response to United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/211,<sup>13</sup> at its Thirty-third Session in May 1992,<sup>14</sup> taking into account a paper prepared by the WFP Secretariat.<sup>15</sup> The CFA welcomed WFP's support for the coherent programming of non-emergency food aid so as to achieve its full integration with the development programmes of governments in recipient countries. The need to ensure consistency between WFP development project support and both individual sector plans and overall development plans of governments was stressed. Project food aid had a role to play in assisting food security plans as well as rural development and anti-poverty strategies of governments.

The Committee reiterated the important role WFP played as a funding agency for development projects and relief operations and as the principle logistics arm of the United Nations system. It noted with satisfaction that, in accordance with WFP's General Regulations, all development projects assisted by the Programme were nationally executed. Those projects should have a clear

relationship with the recipient country's development plans and priorities and should have a significant input of the recipient government's resources.<sup>16</sup> WFP was expected to harmonize its assistance with the programmes, rolling plans and budgets of governments. The greater use of local experts was considered to assist in the process of harmonization with national development strategies.

The Committee noted that among the improvements expected from the United Nations system in future were a better division of labour between United Nations agencies and an enhanced degree of cooperation among them. The Committee welcomed the recommendation that WFP become more deeply and meaningfully involved in UNDP-sponsored round tables, NATCAPs (National Technical Cooperation Assessment and Programming) and World Bank consultative group meetings.

## NGOs and food aid

NGOs are playing an increasing role in food aid operations both in emergencies and for rehabilitation and development. NGOs handle more food aid on behalf of bilateral donors and are cooperating with multilateral organizations in a partnership of action in developing countries.

As their roles have broadened and increased, NGOs have sought to promote common policies and management standards for food aid programming, develop basic management systems, design training programmes and provide a forum for discussion and exchange of experience. A.I.D. has provided funding to Food Aid Management (FAM), a consortium of eight NGOs involved in the United States food aid programme to undertake these tasks.

During 1992, FAM gave special attention to the subject of the monetization of food aid. Two five-day workshops on monetization were held in Ghana and Ethiopia for staff serving in recipient countries. The curriculum for these workshops was developed from a seminar held by FAM of NGO representatives from selected developing countries, headquarters staff, consultants and representatives from A.I.D., CIDA, Canadian Food Grains Bank, WFP and the United States Department of Agriculture. The monetization process was examined in depth from the initial appraisal of the feasibility of monetization to the execution of the sales and management of the proceeds. Training materials were developed from the seminar proceedings.

1 **Assessment of the Current World Food Security Situation and Recent Policy Developments** document CFS 93/2, January 1993

2 For list of countries, see Table 3

3 FAO and WHO **Nutrition and Development - A Global Assessment**, Rome, 1992, p.v

4 Hmiss Jazairy et al. **The State of World Rural Poverty**, published for IFAD by New York University Press, New York, 1992, p. 1

5 World Bank **Urban Policy and Economic Development: An Agenda for the 1990s** A World Bank Policy Paper, Washington, D.C., 1991

6 UNDP **Chiles, People and Poverty: Urban Development Cooperation for the 1990s** AUNDP Strategy Paper, New York, 1991

7 World Bank **Development and the Environment**, World Development Report 1992, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1992, pp. 1-23

8 Delivery data do not necessarily reflect food aid allocation levels. Given the large proportion of food aid provided to meet relief needs, the substantial increase in global deliveries could reflect accelerated deliveries rather than increased allocations

9 At the beginning of 1993, 47 countries were classified as LDCs and 77 countries as LIFDs. Except for Myanmar, all LDCs were also LIFD. See Table 3 for details

10 United Nations, **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, Rio Declaration**, 1992

11 FAO and WHO, **Final Report of the Conference**, which contains the World Declaration on Nutrition and the Plan of Action for Nutrition, Rome, 1992, p. 9

12 FAO and WHO, *ibid.*, pp. 27-33

13 **Comprehensive Triennial Policy Review of Operations: Activities for Development of the United Nations System**, adopted on 22 December 1989

14 **Report of the Thirty-third Session of the CFA**, document CFA/33/17, paragraphs 72-82

15 **Integration of Multilateral Non-emergency Food Aid with Government Development Programmes**, document CFA/33/P.7

16 **General Regulations for the World Food Programme**, 20(a) and (b)

## GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE 1988-92

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total food aid (\$ million)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3 829.0</b>	<b>3 240.0</b>	<b>3 166.0</b>	<b>3 558.0</b>	...
of which (%):					
Bilateral food aid	77.5	77.1	74.4	77.0	...
Multilateral food aid	22.5	22.9	25.6	23.0	...
Food aid grants	83.1	84.3	83.2	79.9	...
Food aid loans	16.9	15.7	16.8	20.1	...
Proportion of total ODA	8.1	7.1	5.8	6.1	...
<b>Global cereal aid deliveries (million tons)</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>
% of world cereal production	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
% of world imports of cereals <sup>3</sup>	6.4	5.0	6.9	6.0	6.8
% of developed countries' cereal stocks <sup>4</sup>	4.8	5.6	7.9	6.5	8.4
<b>Cereal aid deliveries to developing countries (million tons)</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>
% of cereal production by developing countries	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
% of developing countries' cereal imports	11.2	8.3	9.3	9.0	9.1
<b>Food aid categories (% of total)</b>					
<b>Cereals</b>					
Programme/non-project food aid	51.1	55.3	61.4	53.2	49.7
Relief food aid	22.2	20.7	19.1	25.5	31.8
Project food aid	26.7	23.9	19.5	21.3	18.5
<b>Non-cereals</b>					
Programme non-project food aid	46.3	40.8	46.6	34.6	38.5
Relief food aid	21.3	21.3	26.2	36.3	38.6
Project food aid	32.5	37.9	27.2	29.1	23.0
<b>Regional and country group distribution (% of total cereals)</b>					
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.4	24.9	22.5	29.6	40.8
Asia and Pacific	33.2	29.1	19.7	22.9	19.0
Eastern Europe and former USSR	0.0	2.7	18.1	8.1	17.1
Latin America and Caribbean	17.1	18.0	16.2	14.4	11.6
North Africa and Middle East	18.4	25.3	23.5	25.0	11.3
Low-income, food-deficit countries	88.1	84.2	70.4	82.3	72.0
Least developed countries	40.8	39.2	29.6	38.9	43.9
<b>Non-cereal food aid (thousand tons)</b>	<b>1 695.3</b>	<b>1 006.8</b>	<b>1 183.0</b>	<b>1 115.9</b>	<b>1 603.6</b>
Vegetable oils and fats	882.4	527.8	551.7	339.2	543.5
Dairy products	340.5	156.4	135.5	228.4	202.4
Pulses (including soya beans and products)	298.4	165.5	350.0	357.9	602.9
Other commodities	174.0	157.1	145.8	190.4	254.8

1 Provisional

2 For DAC/OECD countries only (the main donors of food aid). (...) indicates data not available.

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

4 For crop years ending in reported calendar years.

# WFP IN 1992

## Section 1: OVERVIEW

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*In the past 30 years WFP has provided more than 40 million tons of food to assist developing countries.*

For 30 years the World Food Programme (WFP) has been assisting poor and food insecure people throughout the developing world, helping them to become self-reliant and providing relief food in times of natural or man-made disasters.

As the primary multilateral provider and transporter of food aid for development and disaster relief, WFP is the largest source of grant assistance for developing countries in the United Nations system. WFP's total expenditure in 1992 was nearly \$1.7 billion.

It is estimated that some 42 million poor people worldwide directly benefited from WFP food aid in 1992, which supported development activities or provided relief assistance. In providing this assistance, WFP continued its close cooperation and coordination with recipient governments and donors, including other United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs, to ensure that resources were used effectively and efficiently.

The burgeoning needs of victims of natural and man-made disasters dominated the work of WFP even more in 1992 than they did in

1991. Some 27.5 million people, including 14.4 million refugees and displaced people, received WFP relief food in the course of the year. With active relief operations in 48 countries, WFP handled 60 per cent of all international relief food provided in 1992.

As a result of this increase in relief food aid needs in 1992, WFP handled (shipped, transshipped or transported by air, barge, rail or truck) an all-time record of 5.2 million tons of food. The cost of transporting that food totalled \$409 million. Three fifths of all shipments of WFP food for the year was for relief, both for short-run emergencies and for long-term refugees and displaced people, compared to approximately one third in earlier years. Commitments for relief activities in 1992 were nearly 50 per cent higher than in 1991; over the past two years WFP commitments of relief food aid have more than doubled.

Africa was particularly badly affected. The United Nations made two special appeals for the Horn of Africa and one for southern Africa for a total of \$1.5 billion of aid, mostly for food. WFP was not only the major supplier of that relief food, but also had the task of

coordinating the food aid aspects of those large-scale humanitarian operations on behalf of the international community. The worst drought in recent history ruined harvests throughout southern Africa, with more than 18 million people exposed to potential famine. Warfare and civil unrest continued to devastate other countries in Africa in 1992; emergency needs for 15.7 million people in the Horn of Africa remained substantial, with conflict continuing to afflict parts of Ethiopia, much of southern Sudan and Somalia.

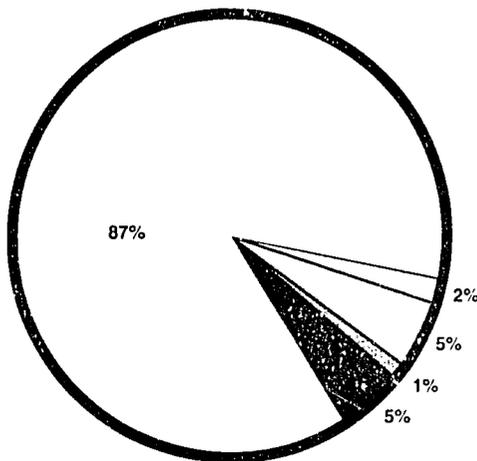
The situation in Somalia was especially acute, with an estimated one million people, mostly displaced women and children, at grave risk of starvation. Despite efforts to keep open the ports of Somalia and distribute food to those in urgent need, continuing anarchy disrupted relief operations, and WFP had to resort to

large-scale airlifts until a major United Nations peacemaking and peacekeeping operation that began at the end of the year secured access to inland areas and provided armed escorts for food aid convoys.

After years of warfare, an agreement signed in October 1992 brought peace to Mozambique. WFP was an active participant in the peace discussions, and will play a major role in rehabilitation and development, including repatriation of over one million refugees from Malawi.

In the Gulf, WFP remained actively involved in helping people affected by civil turmoil, providing assistance to hundreds of thousands of displaced people and vulnerable groups inside Iraq. The security situation in Afghanistan deteriorated in the course of 1992, disrupting the return of millions of refugees from Pakistan and Iran and leading to severe food shortages in many parts of the country. In Cambodia, arrangements for the return of more than 360,000 refugees were delayed because of continuing problems with mine clearance and the upsurge of political unrest. Nevertheless it is expected that the remaining refugees in the camps on the Thai border will return to Cambodia in 1993. WFP has played a major role in providing relief food to those refugees since 1979 and continues to do so on their return to Cambodia and until they are reintegrated.

### Commodity Pledges in 1992 Percentage of Total Pledged



- Cereals
- Dairy products
- Oil and fats
- Meat and fish
- Others

Towards the end of 1992 WFP took on new responsibilities to mobilize resources for relief assistance for up to three million people affected by conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Although not a developing country, the provision of humanitarian aid by the international community has become increasingly complex and extensive, requiring WFP's specialist logistics expertise. WFP took over responsibility for mobilizing and delivering basic and supplementary foods to points within the affected countries, with UNHCR and NGOs arranging for distribution to beneficiaries.

In order to manage the transport of such large quantities of food quickly and efficiently, in addition to meeting the requirements of development projects, WFP continued to expand and strengthen its transport and logistics capacity. In 1992 WFP had more ships at sea than ever

before, with up to 50 chartered vessels at any given time.

The increased need to deliver food aid to civilians caught in areas of conflict meant that special arrangements were often needed. WFP continued to operate trucking fleets in Ethiopia and Pakistan and hired a variety of private local transport companies worldwide. A special transport operation was set up in Somalia at the end of the year to help reduce port congestion in Mogadishu, using trucks that had been donated to WFP's special transport operation in Ethiopia to help deliver the emergency food needed by that country in earlier years. In Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and southern Sudan, WFP depended on delivery by chartered aircraft when overland transport was not possible. A record number of flights transported more than 68,000 tons of relief supplies to six countries in 1992.

In August, WFP - as United Nations-appointed coordinator - commenced a massive airlift operation from Kenya into Somalia, managing through its Regional Logistics Office in Nairobi up to 25 flights a day from Nairobi and Mombasa using aircraft from the airforces of Germany, Canada and the United States of America as well as WFP-chartered planes. Airdropping, dropping food tied to pallets from planes flying at low altitudes, was successfully carried out in Somalia in order to supplement delivery by road to isolated or dangerous areas. When conflict disrupted the operations of the ports of Mogadishu in Somalia, Monrovia in Liberia and Luanda and Namibia in Angola, WFP-chartered ships were among the first to unload at those ports and so keep relief food flowing to those in need. In order to encourage shipping companies to accept unloading at ports in such war zones, WFP was obliged to take over war risk insurance arrangements, which would otherwise have been the responsibility of the shipowner.

A record deployment of logistics personnel was made in 1992. More than 120 international staff were placed in key locations in Africa and Asia to oversee delivery activities, manage port operations, assist in the rehabilitation of basic logistics infrastructure and generally ensure a smooth and rapid flow of food aid to those in acute need. As a significant part of the response of the United Na-



**Unloading and loading food shipments provides employment for local people.**

tions to the needs of the 10 countries of southern Africa severely afflicted by drought, WFP established a special Regional Logistics Advisory Centre in Harare (Zimbabwe) in cooperation with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), to provide continuous information about arrivals, discharge and reloading at all transit points, on railways and at extended delivery points inside the affected countries.

WFP has encouraged international efforts advocating the principle of the safe passage of relief food aid in war zones. In a number of countries, such as Angola, Mozambique, Iraq, Somalia, the Sudan and the former Yugoslavia, conflict has hampered efforts to deliver humanitarian relief. WFP staff were often subjected to great danger in trying to get food to civilians trapped by fighting. In Ethiopia, four drivers employed by the WFP-

**WFP was responsible for coordinating food aid to drought-affected southern Africa.**



managed transport operation were seriously injured in three separate incidents involving land mines or gunfire. In December six trucks in a convoy chartered by the United States of America to carry wheat flour for WFP to Kurdish people in northern Iraq were destroyed by time bombs.

New WFP and UNHCR working arrangements, which came into effect in 1992, resulted in WFP handling most food provided to refugees during the year. WFP assumed full responsibility for mobilization of all basic food commodities, and the cash resources for meeting transport costs, for all UNHCR-managed refugee feeding operations in developing countries involving more than 1,000 beneficiaries.

In response to the increasing concern in the international community that the relief activities conducted by the United Nations operational agencies, non-governmental organizations and bilateral donors lacked focus and were poorly coordinated, the United Nations established the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in March 1992. WFP works closely with DHA to ensure that the United Nations system approach to emergency appeals and interventions is more coordinated and consolidated and that delivery of relief assistance to people affected by disasters is more efficient. To help DHA perform its func-

tions, WFP seconded staff to its main office in New York, as well as to its European office in Geneva. WFP was involved in the preparation of all United Nations appeals, particularly for the Horn of Africa and the southern Africa drought, and participated in several missions in support of DHA-coordinated programmes.

WFP and FAO continued very close and intense collaboration in assessing the need for emergency food aid in disaster situations throughout the world with joint missions to evaluate critical situations such as the southern Africa drought, famine in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Eritrea, Kenya and the Sudan) and the newly independent states. The results of the joint assessments were used to determine the need for emergency intervention as well as the level of assistance to be provided. The FAO Global Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) and its publications are standard reference material for WFP's determination of the food supply situation; consultations are undertaken with FAO before recommending approval of food relief interventions. WFP country offices play a significant role in providing data for GIEWS. It is anticipated that future cooperation with FAO will increase, particularly in undertaking extensive vulnerability mapping activities, which could improve the basis for planning future food aid interventions in risk-prone countries.

Relief food aid usually treats symptoms, not causes. That is why WFP puts so much emphasis on supporting development projects that help people in marginal areas improve their lives and become more self-reliant. It is often more effective to provide relief to disaster victims through enlarging development projects than through free distribution of emergency food aid. In a number of countries in 1992, such as the Gambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda, WFP responded to relief needs by providing food to an increased number of beneficiaries through ongoing development projects. In 1992 the CFA endorsed a more extensive and systematic application of WFP assistance to support disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation measures, particularly in Africa. WFP will examine on a regular basis how the development projects it assists might be used to mitigate the effects of disasters and, conversely,

the extent to which the large flow of relief food aid might be used to serve both relief and development purposes.

At the end of 1992, WFP was assisting 258 ongoing development projects with total resources valued at \$3 billion. It is estimated that 15 million people received food through WFP-assisted development projects in 1992.

New WFP commitments for development projects in 1992 (\$421 million, representing 1.1 million tons of food) were the lowest in value terms since 1978. This resulted from a continuing decline since 1988 in resources made available to WFP for development assistance and the need to bring commitments more into line with the expected future availability of resources.

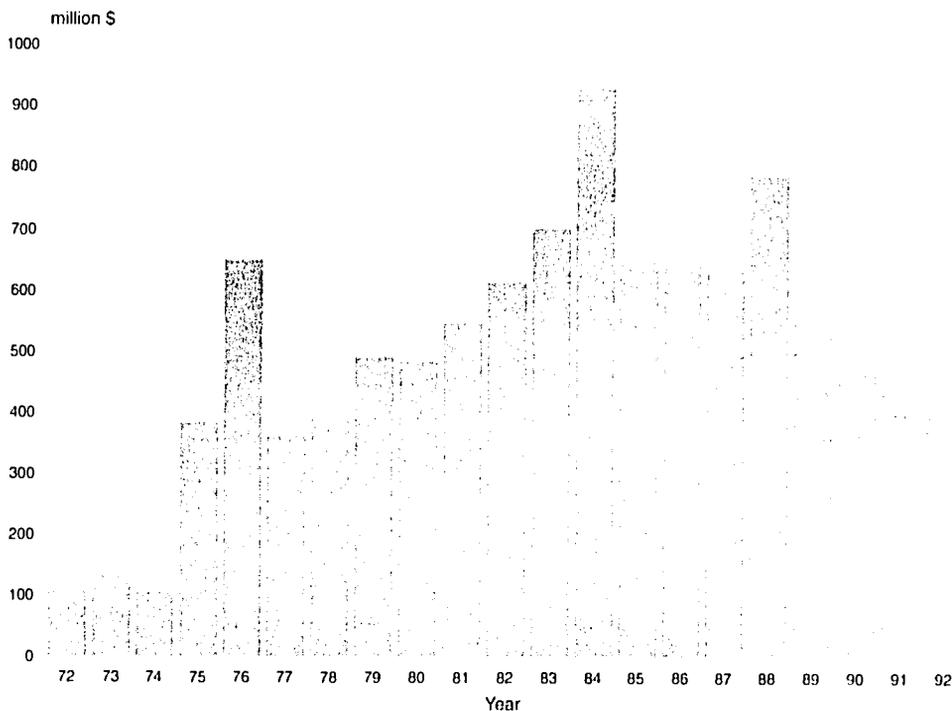
WFP gives priority to countries designated as low-income food-deficit (LIFD) countries, those with a per capita GNP in 1990 of less

than \$1,195 that rely on imports to meet their food requirements. In value terms, 95 per cent of WFP's development assistance commitments, 72 per cent of emergency commitments and 89 per cent of commitments for long-term refugees and displaced people were for LIFD countries in 1992.

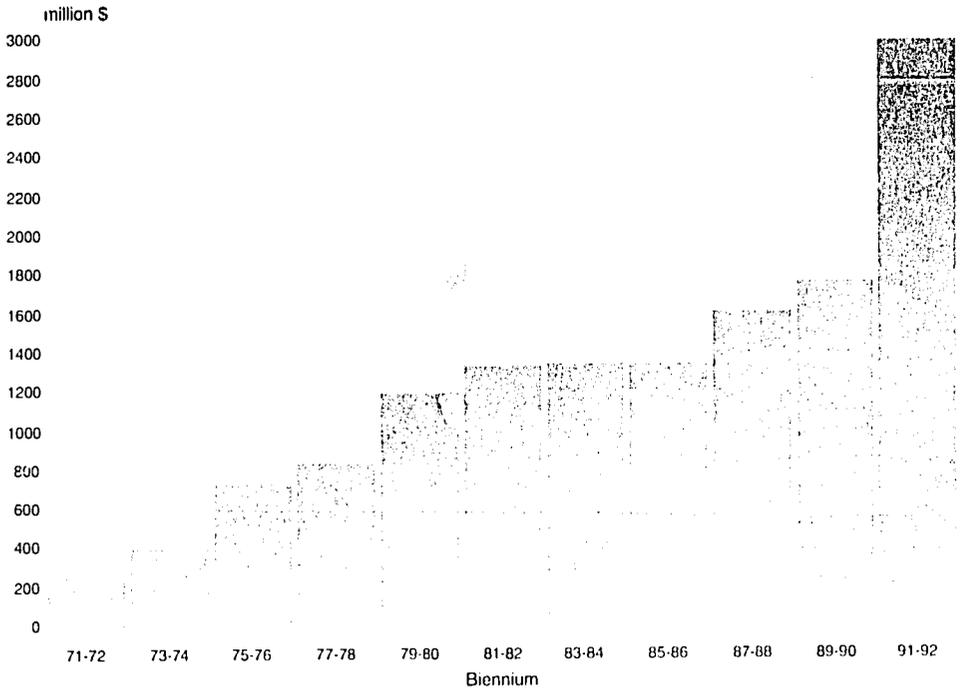
Countries defined by the United Nations as least developed (LDCs), of which all but one are also classified as low-income food-deficit countries, received more than half of all WFP food aid shipments in 1992, including both development and relief assistance. LDCs accounted for 42 per cent of WFP's shipments of food to ongoing development projects, 58 per cent of new commitments and 58 per cent of WFP's shipments of food for relief activities in 1992.

WFP provides a subsidy to LDCs towards meeting the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of its development

### Commitments for Development Projects in value, 1972 to 1992



## Total Value of Pledges and Contributions as of 31 December 1992



and relief food aid. WFP made record commitments in 1992 of \$320 million to pay for ITSH costs. Nearly \$290 million was to help defray the ITSH costs of relief food; some \$31 million (seven per cent of total new development project commitments) was committed for development projects approved in 1992. Additional assistance is also given to help meet some of the recipient governments' costs of implementing WFP-assisted development projects, such as monitoring and evaluation activities or administrative support for the establishment and operation of central food management units. This extra assistance amounted to nearly \$16 million for development projects approved in 1992.

By the end of 1992, total multilateral pledges and contributions to WFP for the 1991-92 biennium reached nearly \$3 billion, more than 70 per cent higher than the previous 1989-90 record. That included pledges and contributions to WFP's regular resources (including those for long-term refugees and dis-

placed people), the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) (including the Immediate Response Account (IRA)), and cash and non-food items contributions for special emergency operations. Contributions for relief operations increased by more than two and a half times over the previous biennium, while contributions to WFP's regular resources, mainly used for development projects, declined slightly.

The Programme's activities in 1992 were carried out by 3,718 staff, including 1,880 staff members holding appointments of one year or more (578 staff performing professional duties and 1,302 support staff) and 1,838 temporary staff employed under special contractual arrangements for time-limited logistics and emergency operations. Programme support and administrative costs were \$94 million in 1992, less than six per cent of total expenditure. Almost three quarters of all WFP staff are assigned to country offices in 85 countries, helping 90 developing countries.

## Section 2: RELIEF ACTIVITIES

War, civil unrest and drought continued to be the main causes of suffering in the countries that required WFP relief food assistance in 1992.

1992 was an exceptional year in terms of United Nations-managed special emergency operations for large-scale complex disaster situations. United Nations consolidated appeals were launched for the Horn of Africa, southern Africa, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Liberia and the former Yugoslavia for a combined total of more than six million tons of food. Donor response to those appeals has been exceptional. Approximately \$1.5 billion of relief food aid, both multilateral and bilateral contributions, was channelled through WFP, mostly for southern Africa and for the Horn of Africa.

Those funds also helped improve local port and inland transportation systems: additional staff were hired under short-term contracts to help resolve logistic bottlenecks and to monitor the flow of food to beneficiaries; vital equipment for the ports of Assab and Mas-sawa were bought to improve discharging activities and procedures, enlarge port storage capacity and speed up ship turn-round time, thereby helping prevent port congestion; and unloading and storage facilities such as tarpaulins, pallets, bagging machines and communications equipment were provided in Zambia and Malawi. Cash contributions enabled

much-needed repairs to be carried out to transport barges in southern Sudan. In Mozambique and Botswana, improvements to the railway systems were undertaken and road maintenance projects supported. The additional resources also helped cover the costs of airlift operations and airstrip repairs in the Sudan and Somalia.

Joint FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment missions visited the southern Africa region, the Horn of Africa, the Baltic states, Armenia, Nepal and Laos in the course of the year.

Eighteen donors contributed to the IEFRR, the WFP-managed multilateral source of emergency food. Total contributions in 1992 amounted to 1.38 million tons of cereals and non-cereal commodities, valued at \$572 million. This is the highest level ever for the IEFRR, almost double the previous record in 1985. (In the past, food for long-term refugees and displaced people was provided from IEFRR resources, but since 1989 donors have made separate additional pledges to WFP's regular resources for that purpose.)

Except for long-lasting refugee and displaced person situations and drought situations, in which shipments often can be planned in advance, rapid deployment of relief food is normally essential and always challenging. In many



*WFP provided food to displaced people in camps within Cambodia and to refugees in camps on the Thai/Cambodian border.*

cases, food must be available in a matter of days, either by being bought or borrowed on the spot or rapidly delivered from elsewhere.

The network of WFP staff in developing countries throughout the world enables WFP to respond rapidly and efficiently to emergency situations. More than half of the emergency operations approved in 1992 began with food borrowed from WFP food stocks already in the afflicted country for development projects or from government stocks. As WFP-assisted development projects play an important role in improving overall food security, helping to overcome structural food deficits in sustainable ways, care is taken to minimize any disruption when such borrowings are made; nevertheless, large-scale reliance on WFP development food stocks has occasionally impeded implementation of development projects.

***Restoring and improving dykes and embankments in Viet Nam prevents flooding during the frequent typhoons and the consequent loss to agriculture.***

An alternative first-line response to emergency situations is to buy food locally, within the region or from the nearest commercial source. From 1 January 1992 a cash account, known as the Immediate Response Account (IRA), became an integral part of the IEFRR, to be used mainly to buy and deliver food to permit the fastest possible initial response to emergency situations.



The IRA was initially funded by \$7.5 million set aside in 1992 from WFP's regular resources and by voluntary contributions from IEFRR donors in convertible currencies free of restrictions as to their use. An annual minimum target of \$30 million has been set for the IRA, with the objective of receiving support from as many countries as possible. In 1992 IRA contributions totalled \$23.8 million (79 per cent of the target), used to initiate 25 emergency operations in 22 countries.

Increased attention to the systematic application of WFP assistance to support disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation measures, especially in Africa, was endorsed by the CFA in 1992, which urged donors to provide additional resources to WFP for that purpose. The main thrusts of this approach are:

- re-examining WFP-assisted development projects to see how they could better meet disaster mitigation and rehabilitation objectives;
- using some WFP-provided relief assistance for disaster mitigation or rehabilitation as well as relief; and
- linking up with other funding agencies that have specific programmes of assistance for Africa (e.g., IFAD, UNDP and the World Bank) to increase the impact of WFP assistance.

A major focus will be support to disaster mitigation and rehabilitation programmes through labour-intensive works that: (a) simultaneously provide immediate employment and income, alleviating poverty and strengthening self-help capacity; and (b) enable the construction and improvement of infrastructure needed particularly to increase agricultural production, stimulate rural development, and strengthen protective measures against drought and other disasters. Together with these labour-intensive works programmes, targeted food, income and health interventions could improve the wellbeing of the poor and help them withstand future food shortages. There is a close link between poverty and vulnerability to recurring emergencies, particularly those caused by drought. If the food security of the most vulnerable people could be improved at the household and com-

munity level through development projects, the continued need for emergency assistance could be considerably reduced.

Food for refugees, displaced people and returnees forms a major part of WFP's relief activities, especially as WFP has assumed increased responsibilities from UNHCR. In 1992 WFP committed \$874 million (1.9 million tons of food commodities) to provide food aid for some 14.4 million refugees and displaced people in 23 countries, of which commitments for feeding long-term (more than 12 months) refugees and displaced people amounted to \$510 million. Refugees and displaced people received more than 60 per cent of all WFP relief food aid.

Within the UNHCR and WFP collaborative framework, joint activities are undertaken at virtually all phases of refugee feeding operations, including missions to determine required assistance and the programming and management of refugee feeding operation logistics. WFP has become the principal channel for, and coordinator of, food aid commodities in refugee feeding operations managed by UNHCR. As a result, food aid handled by WFP for refugees has increased by some 50 per cent over the past two years. During 1992, major joint UNHCR/WFP assessment missions were undertaken in southern Africa, the Horn of Africa, Pakistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan and the countries affected by the conflict in Liberia.

During the past two years there has been a significant increase in resources made available to WFP to feed refugees and displaced people, in part resulting from the adoption in 1989 of separate and special funding arrangements for protracted refugee and displaced person operations. This trend is expected to continue as WFP assumes more responsibility for refugees' food needs under the new UNHCR/WFP working arrangements that began in January 1992. WFP handled over 80 per cent of all food commodities for UNHCR-managed refugee feeding operations by the end of 1992; the remaining 20 per cent continued to be handled bilaterally or by UNHCR for refugees in some countries. Since mid-1992 responsibility for delivery of basic food for refugees to camps in recipient countries has been progressively transferred from UNHCR to WFP on a case-by-case basis. Donors and beneficiaries alike should benefit



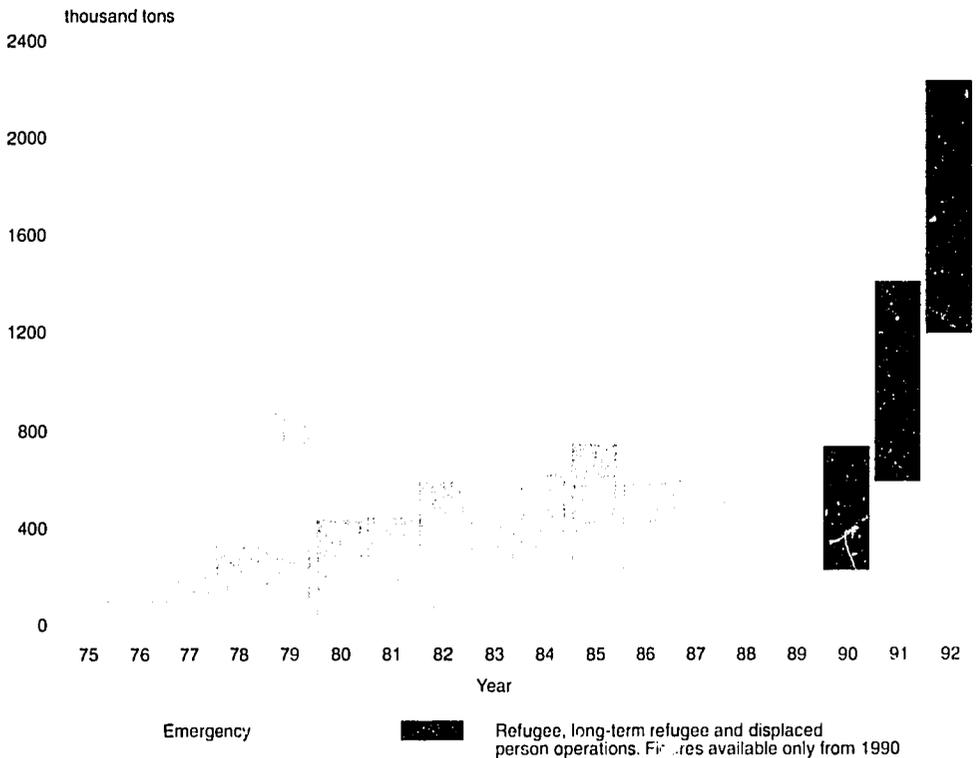
*Most refugees and displaced people are entirely dependent on WFP food aid.*

from the economies and the effectiveness that this new arrangement will bring.

Commitments for prolonged refugee and displaced person operations are normally for 12 or 18 months, depending upon the food needs of the operation and the prospects for repatriation or resettlement. Resource requirements are based on joint UNHCR/WFP assessments of total food needs; those requirements are then broken down to indicate quantities to be supplied by WFP and, if different from overall needs, quantities to be provided by bilateral donors and NGOs.

The deepening crisis during 1992 in the countries that made up the former Yugoslavia resulted in rapidly increasing numbers of refugees and displaced people and a consequent escalation of relief food requirements. By the end of 1992 it was estimated that more than three million people required assistance in the republics of the former Yugoslavia, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. As the relief operations increased in complexity and extent, WFP was asked to play a major role within the framework of the consolidated 1992/93 Inter-Agency Programme of Action, overseen by the lead United Nations agency, UNHCR. WFP responsibilities included coordi-

## WFP Shipments for Emergency and Refugee Feeding in tons, 1975 to 1992



nating and managing the mobilization and delivery of basic and supplementary foods to points within the affected countries. UNHCR, NGOs and local communities arranged for delivery and distribution to beneficiaries.

The food aid provided under this arrangement will come from additional resources made available to the Programme specifically for this purpose, and will not be diverted from other regions. The administrative costs of this operation also will be covered separately and additionally.

As part of this additional responsibility, new WFP offices have been established in Zagreb, Belgrade and Split and logistics personnel were posted to key locations. Logistic arrangements were made to deliver food by road, rail, river and sea. Already in September, a WFP-chartered barge loaded with 600 tons of emergency food aid for Croatia

was one of the first vessels to transit through the new Main-Danube Canal linking northern Europe with the Black Sea.

WFP has also set up information systems to consolidate data on the flow of all food aid for the countries of the region. WFP maintains and disseminates information on the emergency food aid needs and the commitment of food aid from all sources, in order to detect potential problems as early as possible, such as gaps in the emergency food supplies for particular countries, or possible temporary oversupply of foods and attendant storage problems.

Computerized information systems have also been established for the management, monitoring and reporting of WFP's food aid deliveries. Another WFP system helps ensure the efficient allocation of food to delivery points, taking into account stock levels, the existing supply pipeline and beneficiary requirements.

## Section 3: DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES



*The community spirit is evident as new settlers make mud to build the walls of their houses.*

Through the development projects it assists, WFP supports a multi-pronged approach to poverty alleviation: first, promoting the productive use of the most abundant resource that poor people have - their labour - to increase their incomes and assets, thereby building their self-reliance; second, supporting and sustaining basic social services such as nutrition, health, education and training; and third, providing safety nets for the poor in times of emergencies and during structural adjustment.

**Food and agricultural production** The portfolio of WFP-assisted projects to increase food and agricultural production, including land development, forestry, land rehabilitation, rangeland management and dairy and fisheries development, amounted to \$1.2 billion in 1992, or 41 per cent of total WFP resource commitments for development activities; food shipments to them in 1992 amounted to \$212 million. In those projects, food aid is typically used to pay poor people in food-for-work programmes that support labour-inten-

sive agricultural activities. Food aid may also serve as an incentive to encourage participation by families and communities in project activities or to compensate them for the time they invest in the project.

**Rural infrastructure** A major problem in many rural areas is the lack of physical infrastructure, such as roads to transport goods to market, water systems for human or agricultural use, and community facilities such as schools, health-care and social centres. Food aid supports the construction of those facilities by enabling employment of poor people in food-for-work schemes. The value of total WFP resource commitments to the portfolio of projects in this sector amounted to \$382 million in 1992, or 13 per cent of WFP development resources. Food shipments to those projects totalled \$42 million for the year.

**Settlement projects** Land settlement projects, in which new lands are brought into production by smallholders, and agricultural infra-

## WFP and UNCED

A major event in 1992 was the two-week United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in June. The Conference adopted and recommended for endorsement by the General Assembly at its regular session in December 1992 the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; a programme of action entitled "Agenda 21"; and a "Statement of Principles on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests". The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity were also opened for signature during UNCED.

In the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, nations set forth "... the goal of establishing a new and equitable global partnership" and proclaimed that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development and are entitled to healthy and productive lives in harmony with nature. States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources, pursuant to their own environmental and development policies. They also have the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction do not cause damage to the environment or areas beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction.

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive programme of action aimed at reshaping human activities in order to minimize environmental damage and ensure sustainability in the development process. Action-oriented proposals are divided into 40 chapters and more than 100 programme areas that are described in terms of the basis for action, objectives, activities and means of implementation, including financing and cost evaluation, as well as scientific and technological means.

The core chapters of Agenda 21 relate to the financing of its implementation and to the institutional follow-up to UNCED. The Conference recommended that the General Assembly establish a high-level commission on sustainable development to be in charge of the institutional follow-up. The commission would consider information provided by governments on their implementation of Agenda 21, as well as problems faced by them in their efforts to achieve sustainable development.

As one of the foremost multilateral agencies concerned with the problem of world hunger, WFP has always been aware of the complex interrelationship between a healthy environment and a sound food supply. WFP and the World Bank are the largest donors of resources for environmental protection and improvement in the developing world. WFP has disbursed some \$5 billion to help developing countries increase the long-term ability of the land to provide people with the basic means of existence on a sustained basis. WFP resource commitments to environment-related activities currently total \$1 billion.

Development activities designed to protect or improve the environment must also address issues of poverty and food security if they are to be sustained. That is why WFP development assistance focuses on enabling poor people - women and men - to be more productive and to attain assets such as technical skills or essential material goods. Only then will they be in a better position to overcome their poverty. In line with the conclusions of UNCED and the follow up to Agenda 21, WFP will continue to give strong emphasis to environment-related projects and activities.

structure, public amenities and civil works are constructed through food-for-work programmes, accounted for six per cent of WFP's resource commitments to ongoing development activities in 1992, receiving \$28 million in food shipments during the year. Food assistance tides settlers over the initial period of settlement until the first harvest, or until self-sufficiency in food production is reached.

**Food reserves** Support to national food reserves, market restructuring or price stabilization activities forms a small but important part of WFP's development work. Food reserve, market restructuring and price stabilization projects accounted for one per cent of WFP commitments to ongoing development activities in 1992, with food shipments in 1992 amounting to \$1.8 million. WFP support for food reserves, usually undertaken in collaboration with other food aid donors, can help improve people's capacity to cope with bad harvests or natural disasters by ensuring a security stock of staple foods for quick distribution at such times. In market restructuring or price stabilization schemes, food aid is made available to governments for distribution, usually sale, when food is scarce and prices are high. The proceeds normally are used to purchase local produce at guaranteed prices after harvest in order to replenish the reserve and stimulate food production. Such projects help prevent excessive price fluctuations of staple foods which, if unchecked, could discourage local production (through producer prices falling too low after harvest) or cause excessive hardship to poor consumers (because retail prices rise to high levels prior to harvest).

**Vulnerable group development** Projects to help vulnerable groups (predominantly expectant or nursing women and pre-school children, but also the elderly, the chronically ill and handicapped people) accounted for 17 per cent of ongoing WFP development activities in 1992, with food shipments totalling \$69 million. WFP food aid is provided to encourage greater and more regular attendance of mothers and young children at health centres. The food either provides a dietary supplement or constitutes a transfer of income to poor households or individuals because the food is in addition to their existing income. In institutional feeding projects, food aid may consti-

tute budgetary support by replacing food previously provided by the government, thus allowing the government to expand or improve social programmes while providing recipients with more nutritious foods. When feasible, WFP tries to combine such human resource development activities with other activities that provide poor people with opportunities to increase their income-earning potential. Food aid provided this way not only helps improve the diet of poor people; it also serves as a catalyst to help them improve their own economic situation over the long term.

**School-feeding programmes** School feeding helps alleviate short-term hunger, thereby contributing to an improvement in children's learning ability and producing long-term benefits. The food also acts as an incentive to encourage increased enrolment

*Development  
is impossible  
without  
education.*



## Emphasizing the Link between Nutrition and Education

In 1992 WFP hosted the first official meeting of the International School Nutrition and Health Network, a special working group of the United Nations ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition (SCN). Initially the focus of Network activities will be to help participating agencies improve their capabilities to assist countries in strengthening school nutrition and health policies and programmes. The Network will undertake a three-year programme of activities in order to increase the ability of participating agencies to:

- understand the ways in which nutrition and health factors constrain educational performance; and
- identify a range of educational strategies and tools that can be used to address priority school nutrition and health problems.

The Network will act as an educational and advisory body, rather than undertake operations on its own behalf.

and regular attendance, particularly of girls, and as a dietary or income supplement to the family (sometimes helping compensate for loss of labour while the child attends school). Sometimes WFP food replaces that provided by governments, thus saving money that can be used for additional investment in education. More than 22 per cent of total WFP resources for ongoing development projects, some \$672 million, support education, mainly in primary schools. Food shipments to education projects in 1992 amounted to \$134 million.

WFP food aid for human resource development projects such as these helps ensure a healthy and productive population that has the skills necessary to achieve sustained economic growth. Food, nutrition, health and productivity are interdependent: lack of food causes poor health, which in turn reduces productivity. The effectiveness of WFP food aid for health and education depends crucially on the recipient country's efforts to improve basic services in these areas. The commitment of governments and the seriousness of their efforts are major factors in determining whether to begin or continue WFP support for health or education programmes. These programmes

need to be focused on poor areas and in poor countries if they are to have a major impact on poverty.

**Urban poverty alleviation** Most WFP-assisted projects are located in rural areas and are designed primarily to help the rural poor. In most developing countries poverty remains predominantly a rural phenomenon. Nevertheless, urban poverty is increasing in many developing countries. WFP resources committed specifically to help poor people in urban areas have increased over recent years, reaching \$49 million by the end of 1992. In most urban development projects, WFP uses food aid to help pay workers employed in urban renewal programmes, including improving local sanitation facilities, housing, roads and paths. With urban poverty on the increase in many developing countries, WFP assistance to help the urban poor is likely to grow in the coming years.

### Monitoring and reporting

As part of the new development project monitoring and reporting procedures introduced in 1991, WFP routinely reviews the performance of all the development projects it supports.

using a restructured monitoring and reporting framework. The first two pilot rounds of Country Office Project Reports, received in 1992, show that projects tend to perform better in countries where the governments are able to provide necessary non-food inputs and have more and better trained and experienced counterpart personnel, and where governments are more stable and less prone to civil unrest.

Regional analysis suggests that human resource development projects tend to perform better in sub-Saharan Africa than do agricultural and rural development projects. In Asia and the Middle East, agricultural and rural development projects seem to perform better than do human resource development projects. There was no discernible difference in performance between sectors in projects in Latin America and the Caribbean.

### Resources for development

Development projects continue to be the foundation of WFP's operations and the best means for the poor to gain self-sufficiency. Although the need for resources for development projects has steadily increased, the availability of resources has declined, largely because of budgetary constraints faced by donors, who have also tended to redirect their resources to emergency and refugee feeding needs, particularly during 1992. WFP was thus obliged for a third consecutive year to ration commodity shipments to ongoing development projects. Approximately 1.4 million tons of food were shipped to development projects in 1992.

In response to a request from the Executive Director, the United States of America made an additional contribution of 260,000 tons of maize and 14,000 tons of butter oil (with related transport costs) to WFP's regular resources for the 1993-94 biennium. This additional contribution will help to balance the availability of development resources with requirements.

Over the past few years there has been a trend away from more expensive processed food commodities towards basic commodities such as cereals, edible oils and pulses. It is likely that this trend will continue as WFP and

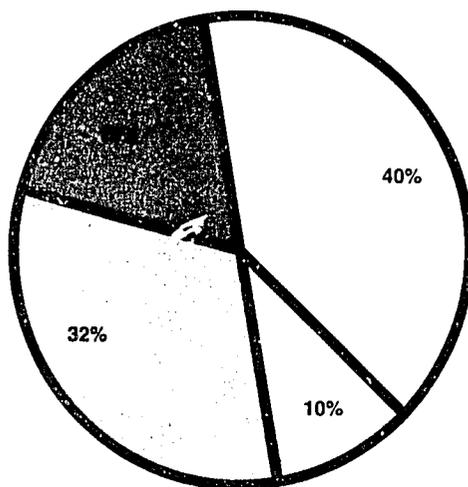
donors seek to maximize the value of food pledges in terms of cost effectiveness and nutritional benefits.

### Development cooperation with other agencies and donors

The technical expertise needed for the design, appraisal and evaluation of WFP-assisted projects is provided mostly by United Nations specialized agencies, primarily FAO, which provided nearly half the total services required in 1992, but also ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNCHS (Habitat) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development.

WFP-assisted projects require financial, technical and managerial resources from recipient governments and other donors in addition to the food aid supplied by WFP. For the

**Regional Distribution of Commitments for Development, in Value Terms, 1992**



## The International Conference on Nutrition

FAO and WHO organized and convened an International Conference on Nutrition (ICN), the first global intergovernmental conference ever held on nutrition, at FAO Headquarters in Rome in December 1992. The conference unanimously adopted a **World Declaration on Nutrition** which declared "...our determination to eliminate hunger and to reduce all forms of malnutrition. Hunger and malnutrition are unacceptable in a world that has both the knowledge and the resources to end this human catastrophe. We recognize that access to nutritionally adequate and safe food is a right of each individual. We recognize that globally there is enough food for all and that inequitable access is the main problem."

The **World Declaration on Nutrition** noted that despite appreciable worldwide improvements in life expectancy, adult literacy and nutritional status, about 780 million people in developing countries, 20 per cent of their combined population, still do not have access to enough food to meet their basic daily needs for nutritional wellbeing. Particularly distressing are the high prevalence and increasing numbers of malnourished children under five years of age in parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. More than two billion people, mostly women and children, are deficient in one or more micronutrients.

The ICN also adopted a **Plan of Action for Nutrition** and affirmed a determination to revise or prepare national plans of action. Several references are made to food aid in the Plan of Action. The international community is called upon to play an important role by providing timely and well-targeted food aid in food-for-work and rehabilitation programmes. It is also suggested that improved emergency preparedness programming might be achieved through enhancing access to food through labour-intensive public works programmes. The special needs of refugees and displaced people should be given priority attention in food aid programmes.

The Plan of Action calls for a strengthening of the planning of food-related assistance programmes so that they reach the population in need without disrupting the local economy or local food habits. Such programmes could include food distribution systems, particularly for the poor and disadvantaged, and income transfer schemes, such as targeted food subsidies, food stamps and feeding programmes for vulnerable groups. Strengthening the coping mechanisms of households to meet emergencies by



improving their capacity to protect themselves from the impact of emergencies through, for example, household and community food storage is recommended. Adopting or strengthening of a public sector policy supporting labour-intensive public works programmes is advocated. Such programmes are seen as one of several instruments that may be used to improve employment, income and access to food.

As follow-up action to the Plan of Action, the governing body of WFP and other concerned international organizations "...should, in the course of 1993, decide on ways and means of giving appropriate priority to their nutrition-related programmes and activities aimed at ensuring, as soon as possible, the vigorous and coordinated implementation of activities recommended in the World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition. This would include, as appropriate, increased assistance to the member countries."

Malnutrition, basically deriving from poverty, has many causes and cannot always be overcome by simply improving access to an adequate diet. Disease, especially infections, or poor maternal health and childcare can be as much the cause of malnutrition as an inadequate diet. Nevertheless, food aid is a basic resource for nutritional improvement. Disaster relief, vulnerable group feeding, school feeding and food for work can improve individual and household food security.

However, food-aided nutritional interventions are more effective when integrated into a package of assistance that includes health care and nutrition education, and more sustainable when associated with employment and income-generating programmes. In order to encourage this process, in 1992 WFP held nutrition awareness workshops for WFP and government counterpart staff in three countries of Latin America: Brazil, Grenada and Honduras. Similar workshops are planned for 1993. The objectives of the workshops are: i) to understand the importance of nutrition in the development process, with emphasis on capacity building; ii) to become familiar with the advantages and disadvantages of some important techniques of nutritional assessment; iii) to acquire knowledge regarding significant nutritional problems of the country or region and potential means of combatting them; and iv) to discuss means of increasing the government's awareness of nutritional is-

ssues and ways of including nutritional considerations in government policy.

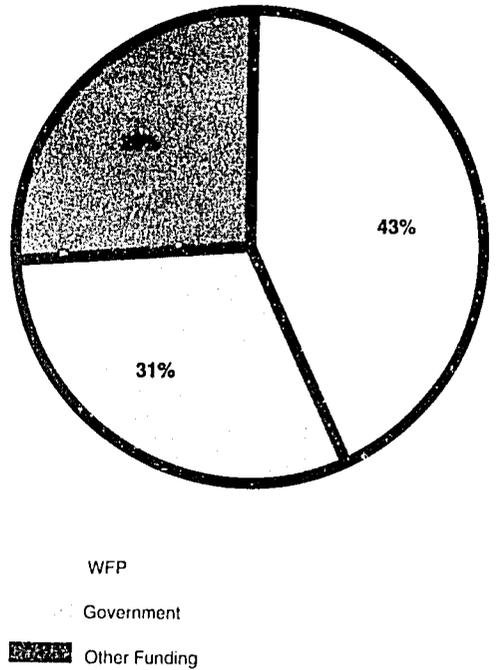
WFP will continue to support nutrition-related programmes and activities, which would be in accordance with the recommendation of the **World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition**.



development projects approved in 1992, the proportion of total project costs covered by WFP ranged from one per cent (in the case of Rwanda where WFP assistance is provided to a large agricultural development project supported mainly by bilateral donors) to 90 per cent. In general, WFP provided a greater proportion of total project costs in the poorest countries. Developing country governments usually covered the remaining costs. However, in a significant number of projects approved in 1992, external financing and technical support were also provided, mainly from the World Bank, the CEC, various governments providing bilateral assistance other United Nations agencies (including FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP and UNICEF) and NGOs.

WFP country offices have delegated authority to provide food (up to five per cent of the value of WFP resources in any individual WFP-assisted project to an annual maximum of \$200,000) as an additional commitment to local NGO-assisted projects that have objectives and beneficiary groups similar to WFP-assisted projects. The use of local NGOs is particularly appropriate for small-scale projects, which are the most successful in many situations, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and for experimentation with novel uses of food aid. Food delivered to NGOs under these procedures comes from ongoing WFP-

### Sources of Support for WFP-Assisted Development Projects approved in 1992



*WFP food aid being delivered to the NGO Action Aid in Mozambique, just one of the countries where NGOs and WFP work together.*

assisted development projects, to be replenished subject to availability of resources. A decision to provide WFP food to an NGO is based on a WFP country office's assessment and confidence in the NGO, and the agreement of the government. The NGO is responsible for internal transport and storage, as well as for the distribution of the commodities, and reports to WFP on the use of the commodities.



## Section 4: TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES

The increasing need to quickly deliver massive amounts of relief food aid around the world has called for innovation and flexibility, often under extremely difficult and dangerous conditions.

A study commissioned by the CEC during 1992 to evaluate comparative costs among various agencies through which CEC food aid was channelled noted that WFP provided the best example of good transport management and cost control and that on many occasions WFP's expertise and reputation have meant that it has been the only organization allowed into certain areas to distribute food aid. In addition the study noted that WFP consistently achieved the most competitive freight rates.

A record four million tons were shipped by WFP in 1992, a 21 per cent increase over shipments in 1991. Of this amount, 10 per cent (413,000 tons) was shipped on behalf of bilateral donors. Ocean transport - by liner and charter - was, as in previous years, the greatest item of expendi-

ture in overall transport costs. During 1992, conditions in international ocean freight markets were quite favourable; as a result, the average rates per ton actually declined slightly from the 1991 level.

WFP continued to maximize its use of charter vessels to the extent possible by consolidating small consignments into larger, charterable lots, either by combining cargoes from several donors, combining single lots from one individual donor or by coordinating and combining shipments from bilateral donors or NGOs. WFP chartered a record 226 vessels in 1992, with each ship's position and its loading, sailing and discharging times continually monitored.

The southern African drought in particular required careful scheduling of shipments to the entry ports for transporting food aid to land-locked countries; 28 ships transported more than 600,000 tons of relief food for the southern African drought emergency.



*All kinds of transport are used to deliver WFP food, from planes, ships, trains, trucks to small boats.*



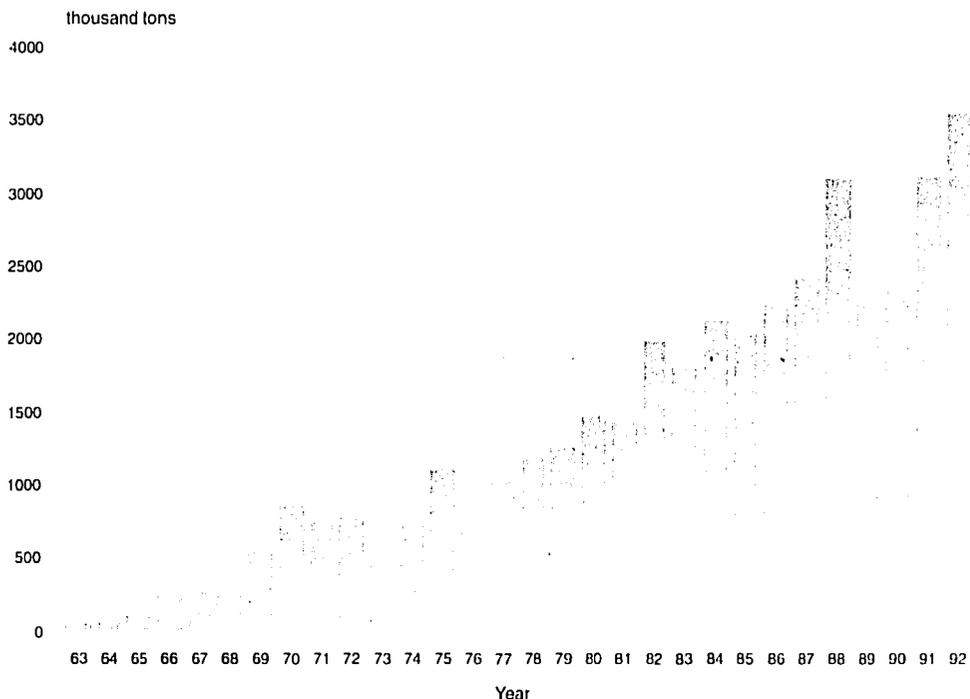
*Transport by road is often difficult and hazardous, and causes considerable wear and tear on trucks.*

WFP's self-financing transport operation in Ethiopia (WTOE) marked its seventh year of service in late 1992, having delivered more than two million tons of food since the start of operations in November 1985. In Pakistan the UNILOG fleet, established by WFP to provide a full logistics service for the Afghan emergency programme, resumed food convoys from Pakistan into Afghanistan.

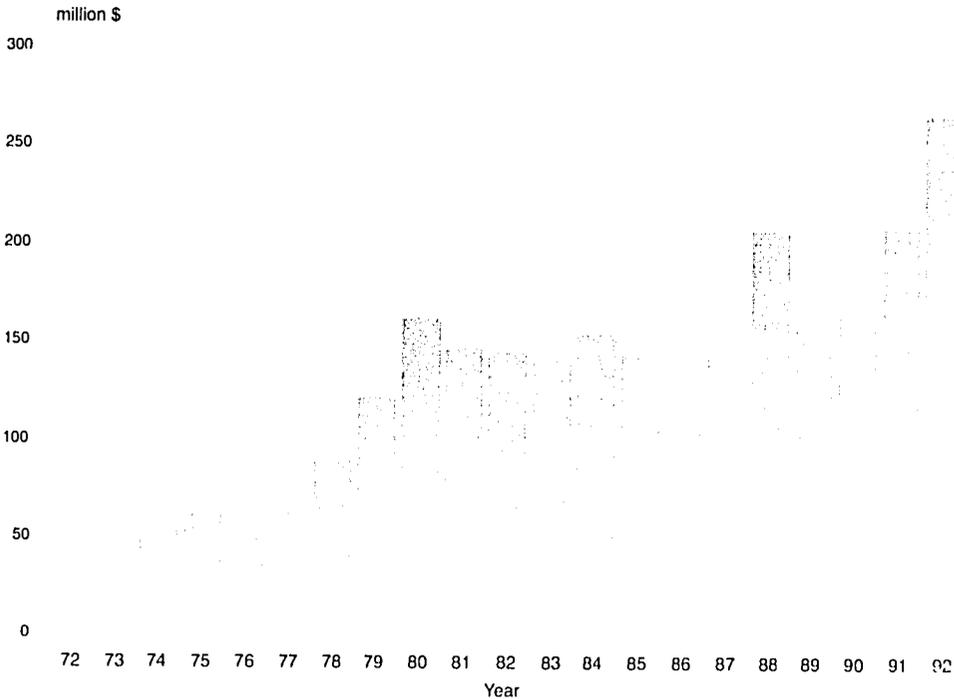
Airlift operations continued to gain importance in WFP's overall logistics operations in 1992. A total of 68,000 tons were airlifted into Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia and the Sudan during the year, at a total cost of \$32 million.

The availability of aircraft from the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for charter for relief operations has significantly reduced the cost of chartering aircraft. Airlift costs were sometimes even competitive with those for overland transport. The costs of the WFP airlift to some Angolan and Ethiopian destinations, for example, were almost the same as internal overland

### Total WFP Shipments per year, 1963 to 1992



## Annual WFP Transportation Costs Totals per Year, 1972 to 1992



*The transport problems in Somalia were among the most difficult that WFP has encountered in 30 years, yet the Programme succeeded in saving thousands of lives.*

transport costs. In the Sudanese province of Darfur, strategic use of airlifts helped reduce trucking rates to reasonable levels.

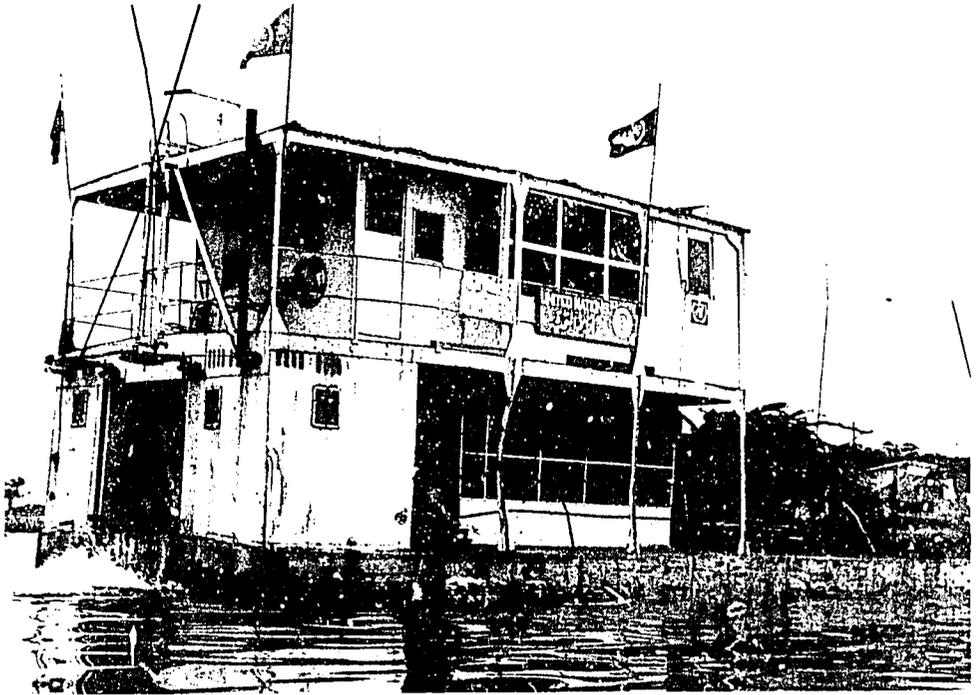
WFP's regional logistics office in Nairobi provided the focal point for coordination of a massive airlift operation into Somalia, ensuring that the flow of food into the country could be maintained when the security situation did not permit ships to berth. When road transport to rural areas was impossible because of prevailing security and weather conditions, air-drop operations enabled people to remain in their villages and helped stem mass migration to relief-feeding centres.

To augment offtake from the port of Mogadishu and to improve the capacity to undertake long-haul food convoys, 50 trucks from the WFP transport operation in Ethiopia (WTOE) fleet were transferred to Mogadishu in December.

WFP makes every effort to use developing country transport services wherever possible.



A barge hired to transport food up the Nile in southern Sudan. In war zones it is often difficult to find insurers willing to cover the risks involved.



## Food Aid Partnerships

WFP's arrangements for reaching large numbers of people on a regular basis can be used to provide additional health benefits. A WFP-supported school-feeding project on the Island of Rodrigues in Mauritius, for example, includes a parasite infection control programme supported by UNICEF. Intestinal infections, especially worm infestations, retard growth in children and cause anaemia, diarrhoea, digestive disturbances and abdominal pain. Pharmaceutical deworming agents are transported to the schools and kindergartens along with WFP-provided food. A recent survey found that worm infestations had been halved since the programme started.

In 1992 a total of \$147 million was paid to developing countries for transport-related services, of which \$101 million was for overland transport. Freight payments to developing countries increased by nearly 30 per cent, from \$21 million in 1991 to \$28 million in 1992.

Despite hardening of the worldwide marine insurance market, caused by a number of recent major maritime disasters, insurance rates for the Programme were renegotiated in 1992 at about the same rate as for earlier periods. In 1992 the total cost of insuring WFP commodities and the Programme's liability as charterer was \$5.6 million.

Expansion of the Programme's transport activities in size, scope and complexity has increased the requirement for *ad hoc* insurance and superintendence arrangements. For example, the new UNHCR/WFP agreement requires WFP to monitor delivery of cargo up to the refugee camps. In addition, special insurance had to be arranged for cargo and barges on the Nile in the Sudan, and various war-risk insurance arrangements were needed for personnel, vehicles and commodities in areas of conflict.

## Section 5: OTHER ACTIVITIES

### Bilateral services

WFP arranges for the purchase, transport or monitoring of food distribution for relief and development on behalf of bilateral food aid donors, United Nations agencies and NGOs. WFP's expertise and experience in these areas provide an effective service, for which it is paid a fee by the donors or agencies concerned.

A number of benefits are obtained from WFP's bilateral services:

- WFP has information on overall food aid requirements, the absorptive capacity of recipient countries and overall food aid commitments and deliveries, which allows for better planning and programming of food aid by donor countries.
- WFP's coordination of food aid from many sources facilitates the best use of ocean and local transport and logistic facilities, especially in large-scale emergencies.

- By combining shipments of bilateral food aid with WFP food aid, it is often possible to reduce transport costs significantly for both WFP and the donor.
- Bilateral food aid can be channelled through WFP to areas of the developing world that are difficult for donors to reach, taking advantage of WFP's international transport network and expert knowledge of local conditions.

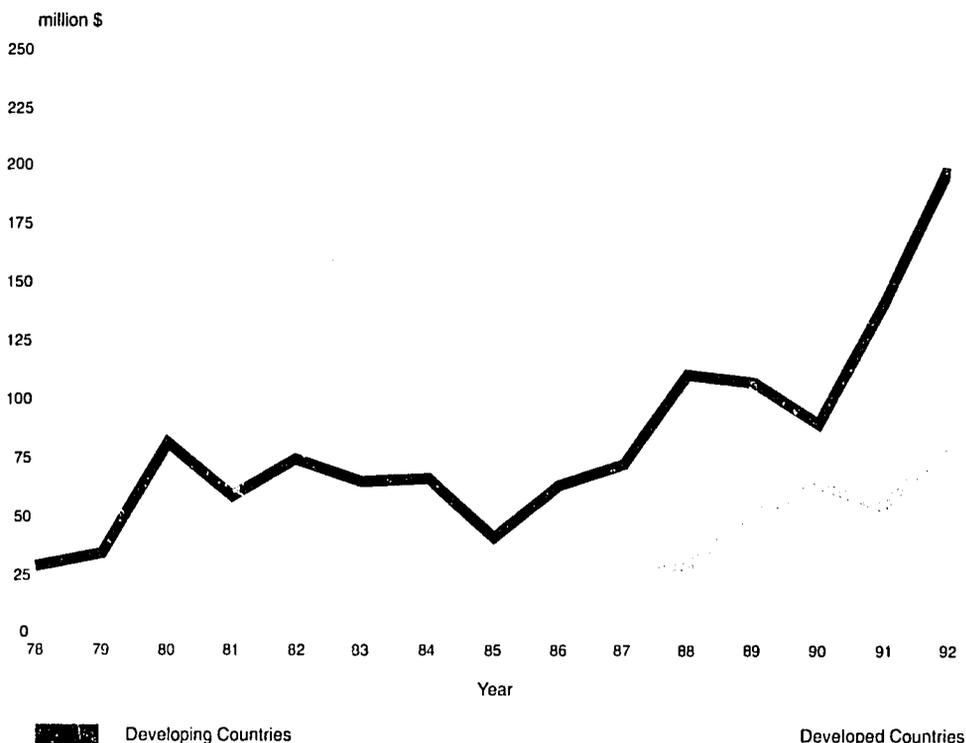
Bilateral services have become a significant aspect of WFP's activities. Over the past 10 years, WFP has handled more than seven million tons of bilateral food aid with a value of more than \$2 billion. Donors relied heavily on WFP throughout 1992 to deliver large quantities of food aid on their behalf, often at short notice, to the rising number of emergencies.

In 1992, WFP was requested to buy, ship or monitor on behalf of bilateral donors some

*After thirty years of shipping food all over the world, WFP's expertise is unique and highly appreciated by donors.*



## Origin and Value of WFP Food Purchases 1978 to 1992



one million tons of food, worth \$300 million. Ninety per cent of bilateral food aid handled by WFP in 1992 was for relief feeding, including refugees and displaced people.

### Food purchases

In 1992, WFP bought a record 1.2 million tons of food, worth \$281 million, for use as food aid in developing countries. In value terms this represents more than a 40 per cent increase over the 1991 record. In addition to using "cash in lieu of commodity" funds provided by donors to WFP's regular resources, including for protracted refugee and displaced person operations, the Programme also made food purchases with cash provided by donors under the Food Aid Convention, the IEFRR and IRA and on behalf of bilateral donors.

While few developing countries can donate substantial quantities of food or cash to WFP,

a number are sources of food that donors can purchase and use as food aid either locally or in other developing countries. More than seven out of every 10 tons, worth \$200 million, were bought in developing countries. In all, WFP purchased food from 52 developing countries in 1992. In sub-Saharan Africa alone, WFP spent \$75 million in 1992 to buy 200,000 tons of food.

Over the past five years, WFP has bought more than \$647 million worth of food in developing countries, in the process making the largest contribution to South-South trade within the United Nations system. For poor countries with surpluses of certain food commodities, these purchases can provide much needed foreign exchange.

As well as becoming an important means of responding speedily to emergency food needs, local purchase arrangements are an

integral part of three of the 31 WFP-assisted development projects approved in 1992.

In an additional nine projects, exchange arrangements have been proposed, whereby imported WFP foods are delivered to ports or main cities and exchanged for locally available foods in rural areas for distribution to beneficiaries. These arrangements save on internal transport costs, give beneficiaries local foods that are more to their taste and stimulate local agricultural production and trade by providing additional outlets for local farmers.

### Non-food resources

To be fully effective, food aid must often be linked to a variety of other inputs, including financial and technical resources, administrative support, and equipment and supplies. These inputs are usually provided by the recipient governments, by other local sources, or by donors and other aid agencies.

Where governments are unable to provide all the non-food resources required for the effective implementation of WFP-assisted projects,

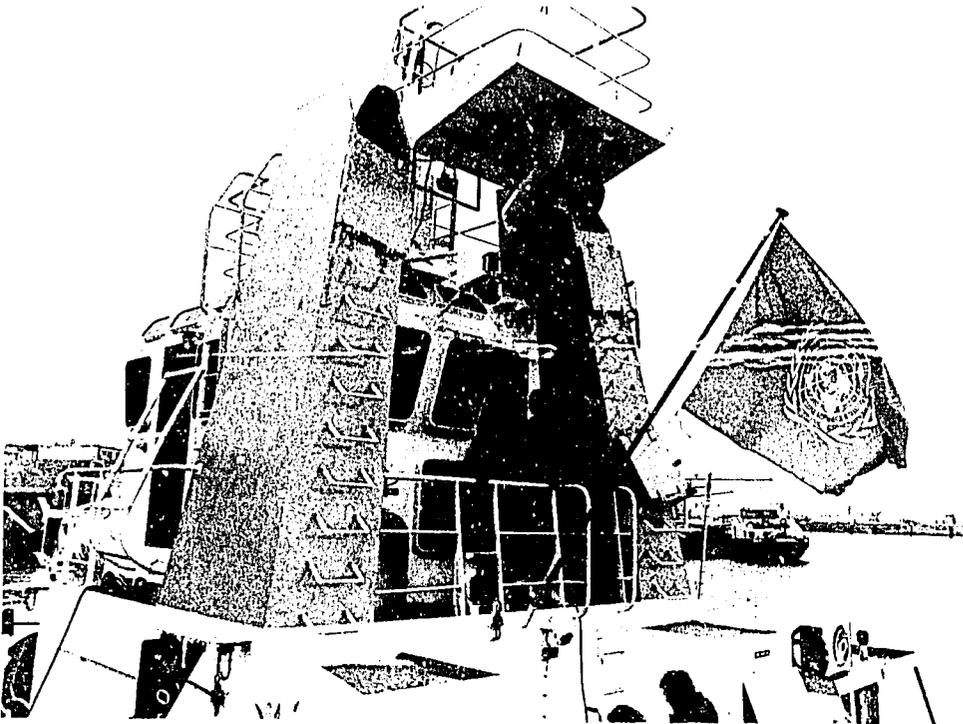
WFP makes special efforts to obtain these from other donors. Nevertheless, requests for non-food items are frequently greater than the available resources.

In 1992, 10 donors channelled \$14.4 million worth of non-food items through WFP in support of development projects and protracted refugee and displaced person operations, including specialized personnel and items such as agricultural tools, vehicles and warehousing.

### Training

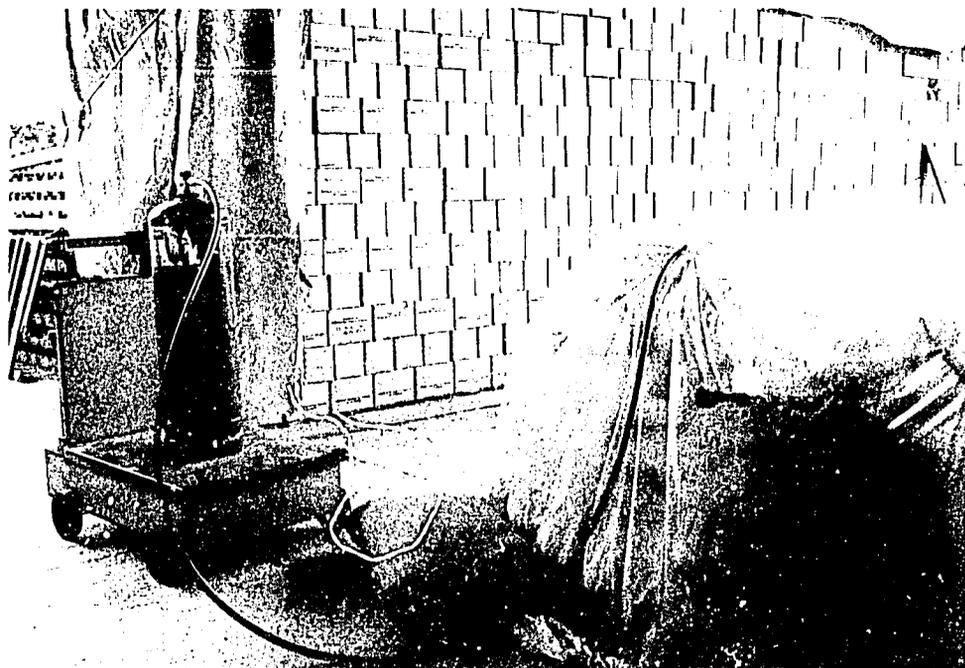
To enable governments to make the most effective use of WFP assistance, whether for development or relief purposes, WFP supports training of national staff at various levels in a wide variety of fields.

In 1992, more than 4,000 government counterpart personnel took part in 66 WFP-arranged training activities in a total of 47 countries in all regions. Some 2,000 counterparts from 21 LDC countries alone received WFP-assisted training. Courses included:



*A tug boat, purchased with funds from various donors, was bought for the port of Massawa to facilitate food shipments for Eritrea.*

*Part of the training for national staff is on food storage and management.*



- project design and implementation;
- monitoring and evaluation;
- project management;
- food storage management;
- office management;
- accounting, record-keeping, etc.; and
- computing skills.

additional seminars are scheduled for other regions in 1993. Some 350 headquarters staff participated in training activities during 1992, which focused mostly on computer skills.

In addition, a series of regional workshops on project monitoring and reporting to familiarize WFP staff with revised procedures continued throughout the year, with regional workshops held in Cairo, Tunis, Cartagena, Recife, Mombasa, Benin and Accra, as well as in Rome. Some 200 WFP staff participated in those workshops. Two sub-regional workshops were also held in China and Grenada for local WFP staff and government counterparts.

This assistance meets both the immediate needs of WFP-supported activities and also supports the recently expanded United Nations mandate to strengthen national capacities.

In addition, more than 140 locally-recruited WFP staff in 61 different countries took part in training activities in 1992, including the first-ever regional seminar on financial management, conducted in Nairobi for 19 local staff from the East and Southern Africa region; four

## Section 6: WFP IN AFRICA



### Overview

Most of WFP's assistance to Africa in 1992 helped the victims of natural disasters and armed conflict. Nearly 60 per cent of total shipments of WFP food aid in 1992 went to countries in sub-Saharan Africa, largely because of the high level of relief food aid required in the region. In terms of tonnage, nearly four fifths of total WFP food shipments (with a value of \$583 million) went to sub-Saharan Africa in 1992 for disaster relief. WFP food was provided to more than 10 million refugees and displaced people in 18 sub-Saharan African countries, and to 11.4 million victims of drought in 17 countries.

In addition to the high level of relief activities in Africa in 1992, WFP sought to maintain or increase its development assistance to the region. Africa received the largest share of WFP commitments to ongoing development projects, totalling \$1.3 billion at the end of 1992. The value of WFP food aid shipments to

development projects in Africa in 1992 amounted to \$187 million, of which sub-Saharan Africa accounted for almost 80 per cent. Forty per cent of the value of all new development commitments in 1992 were for sub-Saharan Africa.

*Africa received a record quantity of food aid in 1992.*

### Relief assistance

Some 42 million people in Africa required relief food aid during the course of the year. The reasons for the growth in disaster relief needs in Africa are many, but war and drought predominate. Civil war and unresolved long-term refugee and displaced person situations, especially in the Horn of Africa, were once again prominent. In addition, drought decimated the 1991-92 harvest in southern Africa, affecting an estimated 18 million people in 10 countries, including those that normally produced food surpluses and have been important sources of food aid for neighbouring food-deficit countries through triangular transactions.

## The Sudan

In the Sudan, a joint FAO/WFP country-wide crop and food supply assessment mission in November/December 1991 identified the 1992 emergency food aid requirements at nearly three quarters of a million tons. As mandated by the international community for the second consecutive year, all food aid arriving at Port Sudan was consigned to WFP, with WFP responsible for the berthing of all incoming ships, discharging cargo, bagging bulk grain, clearing food aid from the port, and arranging for transport from the port to primary delivery points throughout the country. From these "primary hubs", NGOs took over and moved the food to areas designated for distribution by the State Relief Committee, of which both WFP and NGOs are members.

In WFP's unique role of overall coordinator of all food aid delivered to Port Sudan - over 320,000 tons for emergency operations in 1992 - WFP was in an ideal position to gather and disseminate information on food aid flows and needs to donors, NGOs and other concerned parties. In special circumstances, WFP's Khartoum office also organized secondary transport to final distribution points, for example in Darfur State for Save the Children



*It is cheaper to ship grain in bulk and bag it at the port of arrival.*

(United Kingdom). Special operations included combined barge and truck deliveries supervised by WFP's logistics office in Khartoum.

In addition, WFP was responsible for the delivery and monitoring of a further 20,000 tons of food aid to southern Sudan through Kenya and Uganda. Outbreaks of war and interfactional fighting in the south continually disrupted relief activities during the year and as a result air, barge and road deliveries were *ad hoc*, but continued despite the hazardous security conditions. With the difficult security situation, and the lack of international NGOs in sensitive areas, WFP widened its involvement in 1992 and took on an operational role in areas of southern Sudan and the transitional zone. The lack of security clearances and the limited agreements between the warring factions added to the difficulties in ensuring that there was proper monitoring and assessment and a regular provision of food supplies.

Intensified military activities in the south of the country in April and May led to an increased number of displaced civilians, many of whom fled north. Assessments identified some 1.7 million displaced people, although undoubtedly there were more who had no access to relief efforts. At least 1.3 million newly displaced people arrived in South Darfur, South Kordofan, the Upper Nile area and Western Equatoria between March and October.

The living conditions of the internally displaced people continued to deteriorate over the year, with the level of food supply, provision of shelter, blankets and basic services, such as sanitation and health care, totally inadequate despite major efforts to improve the situation. The situation became especially desperate for the newly displaced people, returnees and other war-affected people; destitution, malnutrition, disease and death became increasingly widespread. Women and children in rural areas and families who had moved into urban areas were particularly affected.

WFP's regional logistics office in Nairobi played a vital role in keeping the food aid flowing, organizing large truck convoys out of

Kenya and Uganda, monitoring barge operations along the Nile and Sobat rivers and arranging relief flights out of Lokichoggio, northern Kenya, to badly affected areas such as Nasir, Waat, Leer, Pochalla, Pibor, Mundri and Bor. Negotiations for food movements with both the Government of the Sudan and rebel factions were eventually successfully concluded in December, enabling WFP to conduct needs assessments in southern Sudan, establish base camps with a total of 12 field staff and arrange for road, airstrip and barge rehabilitation.

The situation became especially acute in some rural areas and the provincial capitals of Juba and Wau. At least 300,000 men, women and children, many of whom had sought protection in Juba from the continuing hostilities, faced the threat of imminent starvation during several months of the year. The WFP airlift operations to the town had to be suspended for security reasons in August, after which no food, medicines, shelter materials or other essential relief items could be delivered until the airlifts recommenced in November.

Despite the extremely difficult security conditions, WFP managed to fly in more than 8,000 tons of food to Juba from both Khartoum and Uganda during the year as well as an additional 120 tons of urgently needed medicines and shelter materials. A WFP team of 30 plus 10 pilots and crew unloaded the 50-ton payload in 40 minutes. Without the willingness of both the crew of the aircraft and the workers to take risks, the airlift could not have continued. Distribution of the airlifted commodities to those in need was undertaken by representatives of CART, an NGO consortium. Overall, WFP was able to deliver more than 20,000 tons of food to a variety of destinations in southern Sudan by road, air and river via Uganda and Kenya, in addition to delivering food from the north.

In 1992 WFP, in agreement with the Government of the Sudan and NGOs, established an Emergency Response Food Facility for Sudan as part of an appeal for 75,000 tons of cereals as an unallocated reserve to meet urgent unexpected needs, and to implement food-for-work programmes as part of relief efforts. However, by the end of 1992, only 65 per cent of this reserve had been covered by donors.



Consequently, all the food in the reserve was needed to meet emergency requirements caused by an unexpectedly rapid increase in the number of displaced people, and no food-for-work activities could be undertaken.

*Women wait with their children for food rations at the health clinic of a camp for displaced people near Khartoum.*

The main harvest in the Sudan at the end of 1992 yielded a surplus beyond the total domestic consumption requirements. As a result, the Government of the Sudan offered WFP 156,000 tons of sorghum for the 1993 Sudan relief programme for 2.8 million people displaced by conflict or suffering from the effects of drought, and an additional 100,000 tons for emergency operations elsewhere in Africa.

## **Ethiopia**

Substantial amounts of relief food aid continued to be required for Ethiopia in 1992 to cope with continuing problems of drought - especially in the southern and south-eastern regions - and for massive rehabilitation efforts throughout the country, which had been severely affected by years of civil war and

## Helping to Meet the Challenge of Somalia

Somalia represents one of the most severe emergencies in Africa, with insecurity and general lawlessness bedevilling all efforts to bring relief assistance to starving people. A combination of severe drought, civil war and the collapse of government structures resulted in an anarchic situation in Somalia, with thousands displaced by conflict and dying from disease and starvation. Four years of civil war left much of Somalia in ruins, with 4.5 million people in need of relief assistance, including more than one million at immediate risk of starvation. Cities, towns and villages were plunged into a nightmare of banditry and bloodshed. In most of rural Somalia the problem was not caused by opposing armies, but rather resulted from anarchy - of almost total lawlessness - in which theft at gunpoint was widespread. The underlying problem of lawlessness - the root cause of the famine itself - was addressed by the international community with the commencement of "Operation Restore Hope" in December 1992.

Despite overwhelming problems, WFP delivered a total of 103,000 tons of food to Somalia in 1992, including some 21,000 tons provided by bilateral donors through the Programme. WFP food aid supplies were calculated to help up to two million people at risk. WFP worked in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies and NGOs in delivering food aid within Somalia. In particular, CARE overcame appalling security and logistic problems to perform a major role in the transport, delivery and distribution to starving people of the food that WFP delivered to ports or to the several airlift points in the country. WFP and ICRC also closely coordinated their activities, especially in Mogadishu.

Following a WFP assessment of the country's main port facilities early in 1992, WFP's activities initially centred around ensuring that ships could use Mogadishu port to land urgently needed food and other humanitarian assistance.

WFP's first attempt to enter Mogadishu's port in March 1992 was thwarted. Despite previous assurances to the contrary, the vessel was shelled and had to return to Mombasa without unloading its consignment. In the interim, WFP started air operations from Nairobi to Mogadishu to transport medicines and medical equipment for UNICEF, with some 1,000 tons of supplies being airlifted between February and July.

Throughout April protracted negotiations between representatives of the United Nations, including WFP, and various Somali factions continued until an agreement was reached on ways to distribute food safely in Mogadishu.

As a result of the new agreement, a WFP-chartered ship with 5,000 tons of wheat arrived in May, the first vessel to arrive in Mogadishu since November 1991. That food was immediately distributed by CARE to 15 districts of the city, bringing considerable relief. However, security deteriorated further and much of a second delivery of 7,000 tons of wheat was looted. Armed escorts were needed to accompany relief convoys through the city. Roadblocks frequently delayed deliveries.

In July and August, the security situation in Mogadishu deteriorated further. Distribution by CARE of a WFP shipment of 7,500 tons of maize and beans to starving people in the city was delayed due to fighting.

A further WFP shipment of 10,000 tons of sorghum from Djibouti arrived in Mogadishu in August, but due to insecurity and congestion in the port, offloading was delayed nearly three weeks.

To try to increase the supply of food to the country, in July WFP assessed the potential of the port of Kismayo. In August, WFP began deliveries to Kismayo with a shipment of 3,000 tons of sorghum, enough to feed 25,000 people for one month. However, some of the food and the fuel for trucks was looted at the port.

With delivery by sea increasingly disrupted, WFP commenced a massive airlift operation out of Nairobi in August, flying high-protein biscuits to Baidoa and southern Mogadishu, followed by flights to Bardera and Hoddur with blended foods - locations identified by a UN/WFP mission as areas of acute starvation.

In September a further 10,000 tons of cereals was shipped to Mogadishu and 5,000 tons of cereals and pulses delivered to Kismayo. WFP managed to deliver relief food for distribution in various villages along the Mogadishu-Baidoa corridor. However, the security situation in Kismayo deteriorated to the point of preventing further food shipments, and all United Nations staff were evacuated.

The WFP-coordinated airlift operation also gained momentum in September, with the arrival of planes from the airforces of Germany, Canada and the United States of America, increasing the number of flights into Somalia. By the end of the month, well over 4,000 tons of various commodities had been flown into the five major locations of Mogadishu, Bardera, Baidoa, Hoddur and Saco Uein.

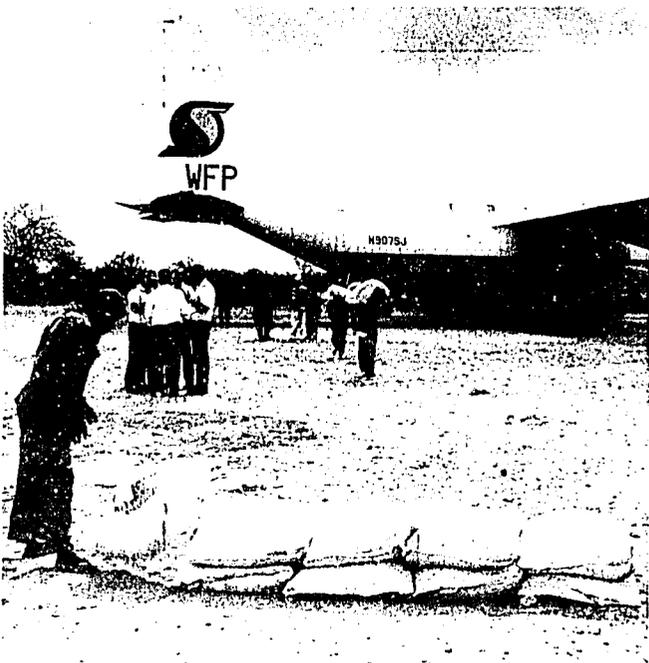
A pilot airdrop operation was also undertaken to otherwise inaccessible rural villages cut off by fighting and impassable roads. WFP staff at the drop zone assisted local elders with the delivery and distribution of food to people in need.

Despite renewed fighting in Bardera in October, which caused over 200,000 people in the area to be cut off, WFP continued its air operations, when possible, to rural villages in both the Bardera-Saco Uein and Huddor-Wajit regions and expanded airlift operations to Wajit and Kismayo.

Also in October, a WFP-chartered ship was finally able to berth in Kismayo and deliveries were made to towns in the surrounding region. Later in the month a large shipment of WFP sorghum and wheat arrived in Mogadishu. Owing to the continuing uncertain security situation, food shipments to Kismayo were again halted, and 3,000 tons of wheat en route were diverted to Mogadishu, from where some was sent inland by truck while the rest was distributed to people in need in Mogadishu.

In November a WFP-chartered vessel with 10,000 tons of wheat was unable to berth in Mogadishu and waited 10 days offshore while negotiations went on. Agreement was finally obtained from the warring factions, but the vessel was shelled while entering the port. The port was thus closed once again and WFP relief work came to a standstill. The Executive Director of WFP wrote to the Secretary-General of her concerns and stressed the need for decisive action.

With "Operation Restore Hope", the American-led United Nations action in December, a WFP-chartered vessel, with 3,000 tons of wheat, became the first relief ship to enter the port of Mogadishu in over one month. A second WFP relief vessel arrived soon after. To accelerate offtake from the port, WFP transferred to Mogadishu trucks from its special fleet maintained in Ethiopia to deliver relief food in that country. An escorted convoy left Mogadishu on 21 December for Baidoa with 300 tons of food which was distributed without security problems. Three further truck convoys with some 900 tons of food reached Baidoa before the end of the year. With increased security, WFP began to establish eight sub-offices in the major relief locations.



*Food for Somalia being unloaded in Bardera.*

economic upheavals. Security problems frequently disrupted deliveries to refugees in the Ogaden region, and WFP was forced to resort to airlifting substantial amounts of food from Djibouti and from Dire Dawa. Despite heavily armed escorts, WFP relief convoy trucks came under increasing attack and looting. The airlift proved to be only marginally more expensive than land transport and considerably safer.

While a large spontaneous return of Somali refugees took place from Ethiopia to northern Somalia early in the year, an estimated 600,000 people, mainly former Ethiopian refugees in Somalia, fled to Ethiopia to escape the fighting in southern Somalia, and relied almost totally on international assistance.

### **Eritrea**

In Eritrea, WFP continued to act as the coordinator for food aid deliveries, which resulted in a smooth scheduling of shipments from all donors. With the return of peace, most of the transport and distribution bottlenecks were removed. WFP was instrumental in helping to rehabilitate port infrastructure, provide spare

parts for bagging machines, increase discharge rates and supply tarpaulins and pallets to improve storage facilities.

Nevertheless, the country faced massive problems, with an economy devastated by 30 years of civil war that left only six of the 600 factories in the country operational. Following a third consecutive year of drought, crop output fell to a mere 14 per cent of national consumption needs. The lack of vegetation and water resources also severely affected livestock production on which approximately one third of the population depends. In addition, the region had to cope with the spontaneous return of between 100 and 200 Eritrean refugees daily from the Sudan, further straining meagre local resources. WFP's food was used to assist programmes that combined relief assistance with food for work for rehabilitation activities for both drought victims and Eritreans returning from the Sudan.

### **Kenya**

WFP has provided consistent support to development projects in Kenya, with current commitments of \$42 million to a range of activities. However, in late 1991 and early 1992 the country experienced two major catastrophes almost simultaneously. First, the wide-scale fighting in Somalia resulted in an unprecedented influx of refugees - more than 420,000 people by the end of the year. That coincided with one of the worst droughts to affect the north and east of the country in recent times, affecting more than 1.5 million people.

Malnutrition among children under the age of five and women increased alarmingly; in some cases it was higher than recorded in the severe 1984-85 drought. The lack of vegetation and water and widespread disease decimated livestock populations, on which the majority of the people in the area depended for their livelihoods. In the three most affected districts, about 80 per cent of the cattle, 50 per cent of goats and 20 per cent of camels died due to drought and disease. With the depletion of livestock, milk, which formed the major part of the children's diet, became virtually unavailable, worsening the nutrition situation.

Wells and boreholes dried up, resulting in the concentration of ever larger numbers of people and livestock around small contaminated water sources and a rapid increase in sickness and death, especially amongst children.

A deteriorating security situation, particularly near the Somali and Ethiopian borders, which limited the access of pastoralists to traditional dry-season pasture, compounded the impact of the drought. The absence of rain not only reduced the amount of locally produced food, but also cut the incomes of the mainly subsistence farmers, thus affecting their ability to buy essential food commodities like cooking oil, salt and sugar.

The most destitute moved from rural to urban centres in search of food. While food was available there, the squalid conditions of squatter camps around the urban centres threatened to cause more deaths than the lack of food in the rural areas.



Major efforts by WFP to mobilize, transport and distribute food resources, starting in early 1992, helped reduce the initially high mortality and malnutrition rates, both in the refugee camps and in drought-stricken areas. An emergency airlift delivered desperately needed wheat to nearly one hundred thousand people in two of the hardest hit districts, Mandera and El Wak. The airlift was needed to act as a bridge until a truck convoy, which took two weeks to complete the long road trip from Mombasa, could reach the area. CARE acted as the in-country delivery agent in those operations.

Malnutrition rates in some of the camps catering for Somali refugees remained worryingly high, mainly because of the very poor health of new arrivals. Every effort was made to cope with the problem through provision of more nutritious foods.

### Central Africa

War and civil unrest also caused major emergencies in central Africa during the year. Since 1988, massive numbers of refugees have fled from southern Sudan into the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Zaire. WFP provided food assistance for these people initially through emergency operations and then through the facility for protracted refugee operations. In Rwanda and Burundi fierce fighting led to the flight of many Tutsi from Rwanda to neighbouring countries, mainly Uganda, and of many Hutu from Burundi to Zaire and Tanzania. Conflict was further complicated by internal strife in Rwanda, which caused thousands of people along the frontier with Uganda to flee inland. In Zaire, about 10,000 people from Burundi, mostly Hutu destitute women and children, received WFP assistance. In Uganda, WFP provided food for 10,000 Rwandese refugees, mainly Tutsi. WFP also provided food for 350,000 internally displaced people in Rwanda.

Political crisis and a total breakdown of law and order struck Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, in 1991. The country's economy deteriorated, inflation soared and unemployment became widespread. The price of locally produced staple foods, such as cassava and maize, rose 3,000 per cent, putting food well

*After walking for days to reach camps in Kenya, in search of food and safety, many Somali refugees arrived ill and malnourished.*

beyond the reach of the poor. Worst hit were the poor in urban centres, particularly Kinshasa. Malnutrition, especially among children, rose steeply during the early months of 1992. A nutritional survey in Kinshasa showed that nearly 10 per cent of the children were suffering from nutritional deficiencies. WFP food aid helped vulnerable people, particularly malnourished children, in the poorest areas of Kinshasa as the situation worsened. In southern Zaire, 18,500 Angolan refugees also received WFP assistance.

### **Mozambique**

The Government of Mozambique and Renamo signed a peace agreement in Rome in October 1992. WFP actively participated in the protracted negotiations leading up to the peace agreement. As part of the agreement, both sides promised aid workers "free access" throughout the country to deliver vitally



*A little girl carries both the family food ration and her younger brother at a camp for displaced people near Maputo.*

needed relief assistance to people suffering from the continued effects of drought, crop failure and warfare, and made commitments not to take military advantage of the humanitarian operations. WFP was requested to assist in the organization and coordination of the road, river, sea and air transportation of a massive 500,000 tons of emergency food, under some of the most difficult and dangerous conditions ever experienced.

Mozambique had been particularly hard hit by the combined effects of drought and civil war. People already weakened from lack of food collapsed and died by the roadside as they walked to reception centres in search of food. Many children, ravaged by malnutrition, died within hours of arriving at feeding centres. Cholera broke out in crowded camps along the Beira Corridor. By summer, WFP staff reported deaths by the hundreds. WFP was able to mount limited airlift operations to carry food aid to isolated communities in the central and southern hunger zones. Road transportation was only possible with military escorts to a few areas, which slowed down the whole operation. Government capacity to deliver and distribute assistance to the needy was limited. Food trucks were sometimes raided by bandits and sometimes by rebel soldiers who also began to suffer the effects of the drought.

Special efforts were required to avert a major crisis in Mozambique, in particular opening roads and repairing bridges that had been either destroyed or had fallen into total disrepair. The roads leading to the Renamo heartland had been heavily mined, bridges had been destroyed and lack of maintenance had resulted in serious deterioration of roads and transport infrastructure. In some areas roads had become almost impassable due to forest overgrowth.

In September 1992, a special United Nations logistics operation (UNILOG/Mozambique) was established as an integral part of the WFP country office to support all United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs. Although responsibility for final distribution of food to beneficiaries remained with the Government, NGOs increasingly acted as their local agents. To supply areas still administered by Renamo, WFP/UNILOG organized early road convoys and airlifts, including the

first airlift to Renamo-held areas. In November, WFP provided \$1 million to finance small-scale road repairs to improve the delivery of relief assistance.

Notwithstanding the considerable problems plaguing the delivery and distribution of assistance in Mozambique, WFP/UNILOG has gradually increased the rate of delivery, helping to improve the situation for poor people throughout the country. Improvements in the transport infrastructure will also help in rehabilitation of the country after years of warfare.

### Madagascar

The same drought that swept across much of southern Africa also devastated Madagascar, which in addition was suffering from major political disturbances. The situation was particularly acute in the southern region of the country, afflicted by four consecutive years of drought. In all, an estimated one million people were in need of relief assistance. In a desperate attempt to raise money to buy food, many poor people sold all their possessions. Child malnutrition, in particular, worsened, with up to one third of all children in some areas severely malnourished. Thousands of people fled their villages to urban centres in search of food.

Because of the political instability, it was not possible to follow the usual procedure of relying on government authorities to manage the internal transportation and distribution of relief food. Consequently, WFP helped establish an emergency unit to implement the relief programme, consisting of expatriate logistics experts and locally recruited staff. The operational costs were met by donors or financed from proceeds from the sale of empty rice bags and food sweepings that were unfit for human consumption and thus sold for animal feed. Vehicles, radios and other equipment were loaned by other United Nations agencies, including UNDP, FAO, UNIDO and UNICEF and by the Swiss Cooperation Mission.

Some 35,000 tons of relief food were distributed to approximately 500,000 people, largely through a novel use of village chiefs and local organizations. Prior to arranging the arrival of relief food, distribution committees



were established at each village. Local people were recruited to estimate needs and to explain to recipients the conditions under which food aid would be distributed. Local people also unloaded the trucks that brought the food and guarded it until it was distributed. Local chiefs were responsible for arranging transport of food to villages and distributing it to those in need. As a result of that community involvement, losses, theft and misuse of the relief food were kept to a minimum; there have been reports that those involved in the food distribution also spontaneously repaired rutted dirt roads to speed up food aid delivery.

### Liberia

With the conflict in Liberia continuing in 1992, WFP played a strategic role in helping more than two million people who fled to Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire or Sierra Leone, or who remain displaced in Liberia.

In Monrovia, WFP first began feeding 600,000 people in the city in November 1990, with the collaboration of a local NGO, Self Emergency Life Food (SELF). Another local NGO, Liberians United to Save Humanity

*Children play while they wait for their parents to collect family food rations. Thanks to food aid, large-scale famine was averted in the drought-stricken south.*

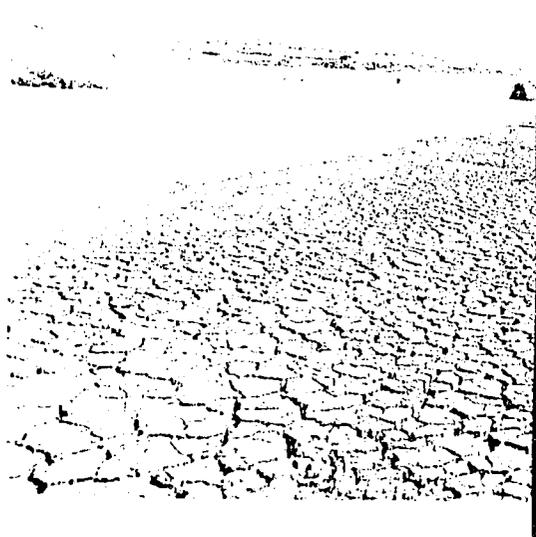
## A Model Response Overcoming the Southern Africa Drought

In early 1992, it rapidly became evident that the southern Africa region was experiencing one of the worst droughts in recent history. An estimated 18 million people in the region faced the spectre of starvation, and possibly famine. The United Nations Drought Emergency in Southern Africa Appeal in May 1992 called for some 1.78 million tons of food for free distribution and an additional 2.54 million tons of programme food aid for subsidized sales for the ten countries most affected by the drought. In addition, 1.9 million tons of commercial imports were necessary to ensure that supplies were adequate to meet demand and that prices did not rapidly increase, making basic foodstuffs inaccessible to the poorest.

The relief operation for the southern Africa drought emergency followed almost textbook execution: the drought was identified in its early stages, and a regional assessment of needs was carried out jointly by FAO and WFP in March/April. Before the harvest was in, an FAO/WFP alert was issued in April 1992, and WFP started issuing regional shipping bulletins, indicating the current situation in regional ports. A consolidated UN-SADC appeal to donors for relief food aid was launched in May. The Appeal included requests for the funding of a region-wide logistics coordination operation through a joint SADC/WFP Logistics Advisory Centre in Harare.

The extremely high food aid requirements represented a considerable challenge to WFP, which was asked to mobilize the emergency food for targeted beneficiaries, as well as to help donors ship, monitor and deliver programme food aid. WFP also handled (i.e., procured, transported or delivered) some food aid on a bilateral basis.

The drought relief efforts imposed a great strain on the transport capacity of southern Africa. In line with the expressed policy of the SADC Secretariat, WFP took practical steps to ensure that arrangements were in place to utilize the ports and railway systems of the sea-girt countries - Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola and the Republic of South Africa - within an overall food aid delivery plan to the landlocked countries of the region. For this purpose, WFP placed a staff member in Johannesburg to work closely with the rail and port authorities from each of the SADC countries to coordinate deliveries which were passing through South Africa, where the major ports are located. Information obtained in Johannesburg was disseminated by the Logistics Advisory Centre to donors, shipping agents, other



United Nations agencies, NGOs and the recipient government authorities throughout the region. Planning and scheduling of shipments were facilitated, congestion avoided, costs reduced and timely passage and delivery of emergency food aid to the beneficiaries ensured.

A donor logistics fund was established to reduce bottlenecks and improve coordination; over \$5.5 million was spent from the fund. For each of the six corridors, representing the main entry routes into the drought-affected countries, groups were established to provide coordination among both the operators and users of the corridors (port and railway authorities, road operators, customs and immigration officers and importers). Those groups met regularly to resolve issues impeding the expeditious movement of food. Problems such as the short opening hours of border posts and the high level of road tolls were successfully addressed in this way.

The SADC/WFP Logistics Advisory Centre became the focal point for operations throughout the region, providing comprehensive and detailed information on food flows crucial to planning the optimal routing of commercial food imports as well as food aid. The goal was to move all food as expeditiously as possible. Advice was provided to donors on the timing and routing of pledged food. Most ports and corridor routes worked at full capacity. There was exceptional pressure on those ports that provided a cheaper overland route to the affected countries, but the shipping information service provided by SADC/WFP enabled some vessel diversions to be made to less heavily used ports. Deployment of logistics experts at various ports and key nodal hubs in the region helped resolve transport problems, and ensure a regular food aid flow.

As part of several measures to strengthen coordination in the implementation of humanitarian programmes for drought-stricken southern Africa, a joint USAID/WFP tele-

communication project was approved and implemented in mid-1992, following a USAID telecommunication needs assessment mission to the region. The Southern Africa Food Information Resource Exchange (SAFIRE) project consisted of a simple telecommunication system using personal computers and ordinary telephone lines to link the major agencies involved in the delivery and monitoring of humanitarian assistance to the region, including WFP country offices, donors and national and regional institutions. USAID provided the computers and other equipment, the special software used and training for key staff.

The SAFIRE project enabled a quick and efficient flow of information between network members, including machine readable data, at a fraction of the cost involved in the use of more conventional methods. The approach adopted might also have potential use in WFP operations in other areas.



(LUSH), assisted WFP in distributing food to difficult-to-reach areas in conflict zones. In 1992, in an attempt to revive the local market and reduce the almost total dependency on free food, the daily per capita ration of rice was reduced to 150 grams. Additional rice was sold on the market to keep prices within reach of most people. Proceeds from the sales funded agricultural development and social services. Expectant or nursing women and malnourished children continued to be helped through ongoing supplementary feeding programmes administered through primary schools, hospitals and rural health centres. Those programmes were expanded throughout the interior of both Liberia and Sierra Leone during the course of the year.

WFP also helped encourage repatriation of refugees by providing food rations during the first six months of resettlement. The food was compensation for work on rehabilitation and reconstruction projects and, later, on specific farming, irrigation and other rural development activities.

Following nearly a year of a tenuous ceasefire throughout Liberia, fierce fighting once again

broke out in October 1992 in the capital, Monrovia, and other parts of the country, and also in the southeastern region of Sierra Leone. The renewed conflict provoked massive displacement of people within Liberia generally, and especially within Monrovia, thereby threatening the provision of basic social services such as food, water, shelter and health, to large segments of the population. With urban dwellers fleeing to safety in more secure areas of the city under the protection of the West African Peace Keeping Forces, close to a million people in Monrovia alone required urgent food supplies.

In assuming the lead role within the United Nations system for coordinating the mobilization and transport of most food consignments from various donors to the afflicted people in the region, WFP has delivered more than 300,000 tons of basic and supplementary food commodities since early 1990 to the four countries affected by the hostilities in Liberia.

In conjunction with UNHCR, WFP has promoted the self-reliant integration of refugees in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, where the



*Lunchtime at an orphanage in Monrovia.*

Governments' more open policy towards the refugees has encouraged them to settle in local communities and pursue employment and income-generating activities. WFP's strategy for these people has been to gradually reduce the food basket and ration levels to promote self-reliance and food self-sufficiency. WFP food rations thus provide an essential supplement to the refugees' overall diet. This strategy has been dictated by the danger that long-term food assistance could act as a disincentive to local agriculture, and by the fact that the nutritional status of the refugees, with some notable exceptions, is generally satisfactory. Supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups provides a necessary safety net against possible deterioration in refugees' nutritional status. While WFP food assistance has been reduced, assistance provided by other agencies and bilateral donors has helped both refugees and the host population to improve their economic situations.

## Angola

After high hopes at the start of 1992 that Angola was on the way to recovery, the situation deteriorated, and open warfare followed the first elections held towards the end of the year.

Throughout the year, the situation remained fragile. In September, a group of 60 heavily-armed, disabled Angolan war veterans, demanding talks with the Government, hijacked a WFP-chartered Antonov-12 cargo plane in Luena, eastern Angola, holding the crew hostage for nearly six hours. They were unhappy because they had little food, no money and the country's resettlement scheme for demobilized soldiers was proceeding slowly. During the same month an Angolan rebel faction took hostage a WFP-sponsored film crew for several hours until their release could be negotiated.

Following the violence that broke out in Angola after the elections in October, WFP lost about 5,000 tons of food commodities due to artillery fire on warehouses and looting. The WFP Director of Operations organized an air evacuation of all WFP staff and their families to Namibia, as well as the rescue of the Russian air crews of WFP-chartered aircraft



and of some foreign citizens, at the request of their embassies. Two Antonov-12 aircraft used by WFP to airlift food into the provinces were also taken by rebels at Katumbela airport in Lobito. WFP negotiated the return of the aircraft by handing over the cargo of 24 tons of maize.

Even before the renewed hostilities, distributing food in Angola was a daunting job. WFP employed more than 1,000 people in the country because so few services could be subcontracted. Thus WFP had to directly hire stevedores, port-workers and warehouse squads as well as the more usual logistics and food management personnel. Most of the transport systems in the country had been shattered by years of war. In the circumstances, the delivery of more than 72,000 tons of food to people in need throughout the country was a major achievement.

*A young child in front of his new home at a camp near Luanda - a tent made from food sacks.*



*When peace came to Namibia, food-for-work was used to help ex-soldiers, many of them Bushmen, to resettle.*

## From relief to development

Some development activities in Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, have been delayed as national governments and donors have diverted resources into coping with natural disasters and armed conflict simply to keep people alive. Recognizing the acute problems facing Africa, the CFA unanimously endorsed a more extensive and systematic approach to the use of WFP development and relief assistance in support of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation measures, especially in Africa. This approach should help address some of the main causes of Africa's serious, and in some places deteriorating, situation rather than dealing only with the symptoms.

In Mozambique, for example, WFP emergency food rations have been used not as a hand-out, but to pay 100,000 people who partici-

pated in food-for-work programmes to rehabilitate roads, railways, hospitals and other vital infrastructure. The consequences of years of neglect of Mozambique's transport network are extremely high transport costs, particularly for deliveries of emergency food aid to fight the ongoing drought. As a result, many districts suffer from shortages in basic food commodities and high food prices. Pressure on these areas is growing with the arrival of displaced people and returning refugees.

A new commitment of \$7 million worth of WFP development assistance approved in 1992 will help to revitalize Mozambique's transportation network in the aftermath of the October ceasefire treaty. The project will complement assistance from other donors for the road reconstruction programme. WFP will provide food rations and storage equipment to meet the basic food requirements of an estimated 20,000 people who will work to rehabilitate the road network over the next four years, serving as an incentive to workers to complete more than 2,000 kilometres of roads.

Also in Mozambique, through a \$1.1 million pilot project approved in 1992, WFP assistance will help provide employment and training for poor people in the capital, Maputo. In this project, WFP will test a new approach of reaching the urban poor, joining forces with national and international NGOs, other United Nations agencies, and bilateral assistance from the Netherlands and Italy, as well as the Government of Mozambique. The approach was developed after long discussions with the communities involved, and is rooted in the communities' own self-help efforts to improve their standard of living.

Nearly 3,000 people will participate in a food-for-work scheme in which they will receive the equivalent of the national minimum wage, paid in a combination of cash wages and food rations for a family of five. Most of the workers will be women, with priority given to female heads of households. The workers will improve their neighbourhoods through rehabilitation of roads, drainage and sanitation facilities and removal of refuse. Schools will be built and repaired. Under the training and educational component, a food supplement will be provided at 20 educational centres for 700 or-

phans, 200 pre-school children and 100 women trainees involved in an income-generating programme.

As part of its long-standing commitment to maintain Mozambique's economy, WFP will continue its practice of buying local fish for use in its assistance programmes throughout the country, and obtaining locally grown seeds in exchange for emergency food and redistributing them to help improve agricultural production.

Part of the drought relief WFP provided to Madagascar in 1992 was used to support small-scale food-for-work activities, using locally purchased maize and rice. WFP also provided logistic assistance to distribute seeds provided by FAO and Swiss Cooperation to drought-affected communities in time for planting during the 1992/93 rainy season.

In Angola, WFP tried to assist the peace process by providing food aid to help settle and reintegrate demobilized soldiers and repatriate some 300,000 Angolan refugees from Zaire and Zambia. As families returned to their villages, WFP food rations helped tide them over until they could begin to produce their own food. The demobilized soldiers were required to exchange their weapons for food rations.

In Ethiopia, WFP has strongly supported the Government's efforts to move from relief distribution to achieving improved food security, taking advantage of the resource, logistic and managerial strength of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).

Food aid will support public works activities, providing employment for anyone who is prepared to work for food rations. Payment levels will be low, sufficient to provide a safety net for those who otherwise would sink into destitution, but not so high that the projects would attract workers away from other activities, such as farming. Payment for work would probably be made in food rations in food-deficit areas, although there is also the possibility to pay in cash. Thus assistance would be provided on the basis of need. The time frame for the completion of work targets, though important, would be secondary to providing improved food security.

Projects would be prepared at the local government level in advance. Some projects would be implemented at low levels of activity during normal times, but would be capable of expanding rapidly in times of food shortages. Other projects would only be implemented when the local food security situation worsened.

The number of people wishing to work for minimum wages in food would be a valuable early warning indicator of the food situation in the area - increased numbers seeking employment would indicate a rise in food problems, and possibly the need for additional types of assistance. Conversely, relatively small numbers of people seeking employment would indicate a reasonably food-secure population.

If donors and the Government agree, a common multi-donor food security counterpart fund, financed through the sale of additional food aid, could be established to pay for logistic and other operational support costs and allow flexibility between payment in food or in cash wages.

Meanwhile, a 1992 review of rehabilitation work undertaken in poor urban areas of the

*Now that the drought emergency is over in Madagascar, food relief operations have been converted to agricultural development and gradually more food is becoming available in the markets.*



*A woman pours water onto a compost heap in Burkina Faso, built by villagers as part of a soil conservation project.*

Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, by the Irish NGO CONCERN, with support from WFP, noted that child malnutrition in the project area had sharply declined. The construction and rehabilitation of housing was much appreciated by beneficiaries, although the review suggested that alternative local construction techniques should be investigated in an effort to ensure more durable structures with reduced maintenance requirements.

## Increasing food production

A high proportion of WFP development assistance in sub-Saharan Africa aims to help increase local food production or otherwise improve food security. For example, a new \$24.8 million phase of WFP's assistance to a rural development project in Burkina Faso was approved in 1992. WFP will provide food rations for participants in a variety of rural works programmes, including farm irrigation, road construction and building grain banks. These programmes are all part of Burkina Faso's second five-year plan (1991-95).

One of the more important aspects of the project will help settle selected poor families on new farmland. Food aid will encourage the settlers to adopt more appropriate planting techniques and land-use practices and will provide them with food until their first harvests.

As Burkina Faso suffers from serious soil erosion - due partly to pressure from a growing population - a large part of the WFP assistance will also be used to repair and prevent further environmental damage. Villagers will receive WFP rations as payment for planting trees, plugging gullies and constructing dams. A healthier environment will help boost production of crops and livestock, resulting in a better standard of living for the villagers.

At the same time, WFP food aid will be used to encourage villagers to build necessary community facilities including access tracks, pharmacies, schools, grain banks, mills and pigsties. In addition, food aid will pay part of the wages of nearly 1,000 labourers while they repair and maintain more than 6,000 kilometres of regional roads.



In another project approved in 1992, WFP assistance worth \$24 million will help some 16,000 poor farm families in regions of Mali that suffer from low crop yields, soil erosion and inadequate road links with markets. Farmers will receive food rations while they are trained in new cropping and irrigation methods to rehabilitate and develop land for irrigated rice production and market gardens along the Niger and Senegal rivers. Flood-plain pastures will be revived for growing fodder. Fish-ponds will also be installed to help raise nutritional levels in the region.

Aside from increasing agricultural production, it is expected that many new jobs will be created for people who normally migrate during the agricultural lean season. Activities will include constructing dykes, small dams and channels as part of anti-erosion work and planting trees to protect fields from desertification.

In Namibia, NGOs manage WFP-supported food for work to provide income-generating activities in rural, drought-prone areas and assist communities to diversify their livelihoods,

based on small animal herding, while also improving their diets. Some of the most successful activities have been the establishment of community vegetable gardens; Namibia is currently almost totally dependent on vegetables imported from South Africa.

Two local NGOs are also implementing resettlement schemes on behalf of the Government. Those schemes, designed to resettle former soldiers demobilized with their families on agricultural land after the implementation of the peace agreement in 1990, are assisted by WFP food rations.

In Rwanda, which faces severe food-deficit problems, WFP has been cooperating closely with the Government, the World Bank, other United Nations agencies and bilateral donors to develop a food security and social action project as part of a structural adjustment programme. WFP is primarily concerned with the food and nutrition component of the project, which provides assistance to vulnerable groups (children and expectant or lactating mothers, AIDS-afflicted households and orphans) in association with a package of activities to improve nutrition (education, monitoring, micronutrient supplements), which are financed by the World Bank through sector loans and are also supported by UNICEF. Regular public expenditure reviews by the World Bank will safeguard, or even increase, government expenditure on the social sectors and provide the other inputs necessary to increase the impact of food aid.

A national food and food aid policy is being developed as part of the programme. A code of conduct on food aid is being elaborated, to which all food aid donors will subscribe. The purpose of that code is to prevent any negative impact of food aid on local agricultural production by requiring food aid donors to buy food required for direct distribution locally or from the region, to the extent possible, rather than importing food aid commodities.

Other elements of the project include labour-based works, which will create job opportunities, especially off-farm employment, and increase purchasing power in the poorest communities. Workers will be engaged by private contractors (including

NGOs) and will be paid in cash. In addition, support will be provided to small enterprises to encourage long-term off-farm employment opportunities.

## Alleviating urban poverty

In Madagascar, a \$12.2 million project to assist community rehabilitation and nutrition programmes, aimed at increasing incomes, improving living conditions and reducing malnutrition among the country's poorest groups, was approved in 1992. The project includes food-for-work schemes in 170 neighbourhoods in the capital, Antananarivo, and in several other towns. WFP food rations will also support community nutrition programmes for children in 13 districts and provide food assistance to social centres that care for the underprivileged in the capital.

Under the food-for-work schemes, the poorest people in urban areas will be paid two kilograms of rice per workday to rehabilitate their

*Before joining the Padre Pedro project in Madagascar, which is assisted by WFP, this family were homeless. Now they have work, a house and hope for the future.*



neighbourhoods. In the community nutrition programmes, WFP will provide dietary supplements, consisting of food items purchased locally such as cereals, meat or fish and fresh vegetables, as well as beans and vegetable oil imported by WFP, for children six months to five years of age.

WFP will also provide daily food supplements for destitute adults, young people and children at social centres run by Protestant churches and NGOs such as CARITAS. This food aid will act as a budgetary supplement for the centres, allowing NGOs to enlarge their current activities or to operate job training and literacy programmes.

WFP assists local NGOs in Madagascar that specialize in resettling families sleeping on the streets of the capital. To date 500 families have been helped with lodging and employment by one NGO. Another NGO provides schooling and agricultural training for homeless children. These NGOs provide well-balanced daily meals from WFP-supplied commodities.

*Boys and girls alike have to wash their plates after the school meal.*



## Supporting primary education

Nearly half of all WFP support for human development activities goes to sub-Saharan Africa, mainly to assist the education and health sectors, which often have inadequate budgets for meeting even basic needs. WFP puts particular emphasis on supporting primary education in the region because of the large number of people who lack even a minimal education. Nutritious school meals help improve learning ability and attendance. Food aid also is used to support teacher-training.

In Ethiopia, \$4.6 million of WFP aid approved in 1992 will help a project for more than 50,000 primary schoolchildren from among the most remote and economically-depressed areas in North and South Shoa, North and South Wollo and Tigrai. Those regions have been the hardest hit by both recurrent drought and protracted civil war, which badly damaged school facilities and disrupted education for hundreds of thousands of children. Poverty, chronic shortages of food and long distances between home and school are some of the main reasons for low attendance and high drop-out rates in those regions. Many schoolchildren walk an average of three to four kilometres to school each morning without breakfast, and few are able to return home for a midday meal. The school-feeding project will boost the food intake of those children and act as an incentive for higher enrolment and attendance.

In Namibia, a project supported by \$4.7 million of WFP food aid will provide nourishing meals to nearly 80,000 schoolchildren in some of the country's most underdeveloped districts and townships, assisting the Government to eliminate long-standing inequalities in the national education system, resulting from years of apartheid. For historical reasons, there is widespread malnutrition among pre-school and primary schoolchildren and those who live in church-run hostels in the poorest areas of Namibia. Virtually all children from poor areas arrive at school without eating breakfast; some start the school day after 16 or more hours without food.

In Chad, a new phase of WFP's assistance to the country's school canteen project, ap-

## Fuel-efficient Stoves in Namibia Help Save Trees

One of the major constraints to the implementation of the WFP-assisted national school-feeding programme in Namibia was the lack of firewood in many areas. Most of Namibia is semi-arid desert, prone to recurring drought. In the WFP-assisted project, maize blend (maizemeal, dried skim milk, sugar and salt) mixed with vegetable oil is prepared in the school yard by the mothers of schoolchildren during the first break in lessons in the morning. Firewood is gathered by members of the community or the schoolchildren themselves for cooking the maize blend. Collecting sufficient wood can be quite time-consuming in an area with few trees, and can cause significant environmental damage. Yet the hot meal helps improve the children's nutrition and their learning ability.

To help communities reduce the amount of firewood needed to prepare the school meals, the WFP office in Namibia, in collaboration with a local community-based NGO, designed a fuel-saving stove adapted to local conditions. After a number of experiments a model was developed that in field tests requires less than one third the amount of wood previously used to prepare the same amount of food.

The fuel-saving stoves are now being used in the schools. Appreciation has been shown by the community workers using these stoves, since the time needed to gather wood has been drastically cut.

Namibia still has a long way to go towards establishing national wood-use policies, and time is needed to explore possible solutions to the shortage of fuel-wood in communal areas, such as establishing community-managed wood lots with fast-growing varieties of trees. In the meantime, the fuel-saving stoves are helping, albeit in a modest fashion, in the struggle to maintain the threatened forest resources of Namibia.

proved in 1992, will provide a daily hot meal during the school year to an estimated 160,000 primary and secondary school students, their volunteer teachers and the cooks in the most disadvantaged areas of the country. School registers from participating institutions show that the canteens have been successful in encouraging students to attend school regularly, with attendance rates ranging from 75 to 90 per cent. When canteens have had to close, attendance rates dropped sharply. By releasing Government funds that otherwise would have had to be spent on purchasing food, WFP's food assistance will enable the Government to devote its limited resources to help ensure the smooth functioning of the schools and to pay teachers' salaries on time.

In Botswana, a new \$22 million phase of WFP assistance to the Government's school-

feeding programme will help maintain current high levels of enrolment in, and attendance at, primary schools, and combat the effects of malnutrition in schoolchildren. In previous phases of assistance, WFP has tried to assist all children attending public primary schools. However, the new project will phase out schools in relatively affluent urban areas and focus on children from lower-income families in remote rural areas. Children from such families have very little breakfast before leaving home for school and that reduces their concentration, thus raising the failure and drop-out rates.

During the project, WFP will progressively reduce its input, while the Government will provide increasing quantities of food; feeding of vulnerable groups, which was part of the earlier phases of the project, has already been fully assumed by the Government.



*Physical education is an important part of school life.*

WFP provided Botswana with some less traditional education assistance in the course of 1992 - funding internal training and education posts within the Government's Food Resources Department. Two WFP-funded United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) were initially assigned to the Department as training coordinators to provide training in the management and use of food aid. Subsequently, another UNV specialist joined the team to work in nutrition-related activities. A national training officer has also been recruited.

Those posts have helped the Department increase the effectiveness of its training unit. The UNVs, in close collaboration with the WFP country office, participate in the overall planning and implementation of essential in-service training and educational activities among both Government staff and project beneficiaries. The Government's regional and district food depot managers and storekeepers have been provided with in-service training on various aspects of food storage management and proper record-keep-

ing and reporting. Primary schoolteachers involved in the national school-feeding programme were also given basic training in various aspects of supplementary feeding schemes including nutrition education, food preparation, food storage at schools, health and hygiene procedures and gardening, which is intended as a complementary activity.

In conjunction with UNESCO, a manual has been produced on food distribution, handling and management in feeding programmes at the primary school level in Botswana. Posters for use by primary schoolteachers, as well as simple guidelines for school cooks, have also been prepared.

Future activities will emphasize the need to achieve sustained development through increased community self-help. Workshops and meetings will be coordinated by the UNV training coordinators to provide guidelines on how the community as a whole can be involved in the development of the schools and in particular the role the parents can play in school-feeding programmes.

## **Supporting national health programmes**

In providing support to national health programmes, WFP contributes to improved food intake either through direct feeding of malnourished children and hospital patients or by providing take-home food supplies to expectant or nursing mothers and small children. The food aid encourages attendance at health facilities, which provide such services as immunization, pre-natal and post-natal care, diarrhoea treatment, family planning and health and nutrition education.

One such project was approved for sub-Saharan African in 1992. In Chad, a new \$2.4 million phase of WFP assistance will improve the health of Chadian women and help their children avoid malnutrition. A study by N'Djamena's central hospital reported that nearly half of the young children admitted during 1990 were malnourished, with one in three dying. Other studies from four of the country's prefectures found malnutrition rates of between seven and 16 per cent for young children.

## Giving Urban Works a "PUSH" In Zambia

In a determined effort to halt economic decline and to address severe socio-economic problems, Zambia has embarked on a structural adjustment programme backed by the IMF and the World Bank. The agreement involves heavy cuts in Government expenditure, elimination of subsidies on the price of maize - the staple food; and the privatization of Government-controlled companies.

But in the short term, the effects of those measures have fallen heavily on the poor, especially households headed by women. The situation is most acute in the capital, Lusaka, where more than half of the 1.2 million population lives in unplanned, often illegal shanties.

To mitigate the short-term negative effects of the economic adjustment programme, a unique coalition of aid organizations is backing Project Urban Self-Help (PUSH). PUSH combines WFP food aid with funds and technical assistance from UNDP, ILO, UNCHS, non-governmental organizations and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Netherlands and Norway.

The project was designed to help the Government of Zambia to upgrade basic infrastructure and improve sanitary conditions in the neglected shanty towns, and to provide temporary employment for the poor, particularly women.

PUSH started operating in October 1990, building on community work established by a local NGO, the Human Settlement of Zambia (HUZA), in the Bauleni shanty compound of Lusaka. Work then started to clear refuse and unblock drainage ditches and culverts in other shanty areas.

In 1992 the programme received additional WFP support with the approval of a five-year \$17 million project to provide safety-nets for vulnerable groups under structural reform.

Community work through PUSH aims at improving roads, drainage and sanitation, thus benefiting all the residents of the shanty compounds in which PUSH operates, and improving the health and living conditions of more than half a million people. PUSH is unlike many other development projects in that all decisions on which projects to undertake, whether road construction, drainage or sanitation, are made by the community itself. PUSH presents a viable method of improving urban slums using the skills and energy of the residents. The project has created a strong community spirit, especially among women.

The project has a major training element, with 12 expatriate and five Zambian civil engineers advising on drainage and construction techniques, and training the local technicians and the participants. Those skills ensure that the work produced will last, and the knowledge gained gives the participants self-confidence in their abilities to initiate other community projects.

PUSH has thus far created employment for more than 3,000 women, who are paid in daily food rations. Food for their families is more attractive to these women than cash, because of high food costs. Food, rather than cash, is also preferable because, in the unanimous judgement of all project authorities, including local social workers, many women would not be allowed by their husbands to keep cash earnings. The more the women see the results of their work, the keener they become in participating in the project.

In October 1992 the Building and Social Housing Foundation, based in the United Kingdom, awarded PUSH a Special Commendation Citation for "its excellent work in Zambia where urban improvement, training and improved health are being achieved through an innovative yet simple scheme."

Each year of the project, WFP food rations will help 4,400 children under five years of age who have been diagnosed at Government health centres as suffering from malnutrition. The rations of milk, oil, sugar and a corn-soya blend will be cooked into a hot porridge and served to the children every day until they recover.

The health conditions of many Chadian women is very poor. WFP food rations will also help pregnant women and new mothers who attend government social centres and MCH clinics. It is hoped that 14,000 women will receive help each year. Each expectant mother should receive at least four pre-natal examinations and four lessons in health and proper nutritional habits for themselves and their families. The services provided by the health centres will improve women's health and reduce the risks of childbirth.

*At a mother and child clinic in Chad, a careful record is kept of children's height and weight.*



In Kenya, a programme devised to assist Somali refugees is likely to help all young people and give a boost to local food processing. In 1992 large numbers of Somali refugees suffering from serious food problems fled into Kenya. The severely malnourished refugee children required large quantities of supplementary food with a short cooking time. Unfortunately such a commodity was not available on the world market.

To address the situation, WFP considered the possibility of locally producing a nutritious blended food. UNICEF was already producing a blended food called Unimix, but it was expensive and needed cooking. A survey showed that the food industry had spare capacity which could be converted, with limited effort, into producing low-cost weaning foods. By the end of September 1992, the first 700 tons of the WFP weaning food, called W-Mix, had been produced; 300 tons were airlifted to Somalia and the rest was used in refugee camps in Kenya.

W-Mix is composed of 75 per cent maize and 25 per cent soya, fortified with vitamins and minerals. The vitamin supplement is crucial for the refugee population. Because drought reduced grain stocks in Kenya, the initial maize component of W-Mix was substituted by imported wheat until local maize and sorghum were available.

The production of a low-cost weaning food in Kenya for refugees attracted local attention; discussions have started regarding expanding production and making low-cost weaning foods commercially available to the Kenyan population. In addition, the introduction of blended food in school-feeding projects to replace the present foods, which require long preparation times, is being considered. Meanwhile UNICEF has adopted the W-Mix formula for its own blended food (still retaining the name Unimix), which is being distributed to drought victims in Kenya.

## Section 7: WFP IN ASIA

### Overview

Major relief requirements in Asia in 1992 resulted from the aftermath of the Gulf crisis, the continuing problems in Afghanistan and of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran, the repatriation of Cambodians from the camps on the Thai-Cambodian border and assistance to people displaced by civil unrest in Cambodia. Shipments of WFP food aid for relief activities in Asia totalled \$108 million in 1992.

WFP's development work in the region remained significant, albeit at a reduced level owing to overall development resource constraints. Asia (including the Middle East) accounted for 36 per cent of total WFP commitments to ongoing development projects - \$1.1 billion. Food shipments to development projects in Asia in 1992 amounted to nearly \$208 million.

### Relief assistance

#### The Gulf

Following the cessation of hostilities in the Gulf in April 1991, WFP was one of the first international organizations to initiate relief operations in Iraq, with assistance from the ICRC. In the intervening period, despite a rapidly changing political situation and many logistic difficulties, WFP delivered approximately 150,000 tons of food commodities to vulnerable groups throughout the country, with particular emphasis on the needs of people in the northern regions. WFP has been able to work effectively inside Iraq, delivering food to 18 delivery points and fully monitoring the distribution of food to beneficiaries. Throughout the year the nutritional situation in much of Iraq remained precarious, particularly in the north where the Government imposed an embargo for several months on food and fuel supply deliveries.

*Children born in refugee camps are now able to return to Cambodia, their home country.*





*Trucks being examined for bombs before passing into the Kurdish regions of northern Iraq.*

In October 1992 a revised memorandum of understanding was signed by the Under-Secretary of Humanitarian Affairs and the Government, covering the continuation of United Nations humanitarian operations in the country until March 1993. Under the new memorandum of understanding, WFP was to provide some \$22 million of food and other resources for 750,000 vulnerable people in the north and 450,000 destitute people in the centre and south of the country. Food deliveries under this programme were suspended temporarily by WFP in December following the bombing of trucks carrying United Nations relief assistance.

### **Afghanistan**

Despite continuing internal security problems in Afghanistan, nearly 1.3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan exchanged their ration cards in 1992 for a package of food, tools, seeds and cash that UNHCR and WFP provided to help their return and resettlement in their country. Other refugees returned to Afghanistan from Iran in the course of the year. It is expected that this high rate of return

will continue through 1993. As a result, part of the food destined for refugee feeding in Pakistan has been reallocated to support relief and rehabilitation activities inside Afghanistan for returnees, internally displaced people and vulnerable groups.

Within Afghanistan, WFP assistance has helped most parts of the country. The civil strife that devastated Afghanistan over the past 13 years has left the new mujahidin government with a crisis of dramatic proportions. The level of destruction in the country is considerable and widespread; many villages, towns and cities have been razed to the ground, main roads and irrigation systems have been destroyed, schools and public buildings have been totally demolished and health centres have ceased to function.

The agricultural infrastructure has suffered particularly heavy damage and production could take many years to return to even the pre-war 1980 level. Food shipments from the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have virtually ceased, causing an already precarious food situation to deteriorate further. The annual average wheat deficit in Afghanistan is about 600,000 tons for a population estimated at 13 million people, including expected returning refugees.

WFP relief and rehabilitation operations inside Afghanistan helped nearly one million people in need of humanitarian assistance or involved in food-for-work programmes in the course of the year. Under food-for-work activities, WFP supported various infrastructure projects such as the repair and construction of roads, houses, schools, reservoirs and canals.

Some schemes have been run by Government institutions and local councils, others through independent NGOs. In addition to providing relief assistance, food for work has been an important means of providing food and work to poor and war-affected areas. Many of the schemes have necessarily been small in scale because of the lack of local technical and managerial capacity. Larger programmes have had to rely on foreign NGOs or the support of other United Nations agencies. The lack of local funds for non-food costs has also restricted the scale of food-for-work activities.

Food aid deliveries to local bakeries have helped the Government's subsidized bread programmes in urban areas, which provide cheap bread to many poor families. As local trading systems re-emerge and strengthen, some food aid has been sold, mostly in towns, in an attempt to reduce high prices at certain times of the year. Sales proceeds have been used to cover some of the local expenses of the relief effort and to supplement resources for rural development.

Because of its geographical position and limited access routes, which are often usable for only short periods of the year, delivering food to Afghanistan has always been challenging. The north of the country has been supplied by rail and road through the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For the south, food is shipped into Pakistan, transported to Quetta and Peshawar by road and rail, and then dispatched into Afghanistan in trucks. Widespread crop failures in western Afghanistan in 1991/92 left tens of thousands of Afghans at risk of starvation. Bad roads, snow and insecurity cut off overland food supply routes. As a result, thousands of people fled the area into Iran. In an effort to stem further influxes of people, Iran began air-



dropping food into the area in November 1991. In February 1992 WFP augmented this operation with 200 tons of commodities from its stocks in Tehran.

In early August, the Afghan capital, Kabul, experienced the fiercest fighting in a decade. At the height of the shelling, the United Nations organizations in Kabul evacuated the capital. Because Kabul airport had been closed by the fighting, the four WFP staff had to drive over 10 hours to Termez, across the border in Uzbekistan, from where they were flown to Pakistan. Working from the WFP office in Islamabad, in September WFP arranged for additional relief food to help people displaced by the fighting in Kabul. At the same time, flash floods, which swept down river valleys in the Hindu Kush mountains, flooded 1,000 homes and destroyed countless hectares of crops. WFP relief food was quickly provided to the victims.

### Cambodia

In 1992 Cambodia was the stage for one of the largest, most ambitious United Nations operations ever undertaken. Twenty years of almost continuous warfare had resulted in the death of nearly one quarter of the country's population, the loss of nearly all trained professionals, the destruction of the country's infrastructure and economic base and an alarmingly high percentage of families headed by widows or handicapped men. Between 1975 and 1991 the country was also excluded from most forms of external development assistance. It suffers from some of the highest rates of infant and maternal mortality and the transmission of communicable diseases in the world.

WFP has maintained a continuous presence in Cambodia and along the Thai-Cambodian border since 1979 and continues to handle some 95 per cent of all food aid contributions for Cambodia. WFP's activities in Cambodia are funded exclusively through voluntary bilateral contributions. Total commitments for the critical 1992-93 rehabilitation period reached more than \$60 million.

Working closely with the Cambodian Red Cross and other NGO relief agencies, WFP provided close to 70,000 tons of food to Cam-

*Mending a jute bag used to hold rice.*

bodia in 1992, reaching almost one tenth of the entire population. The Programme provided food to support refugees returning from Thailand, fed internally displaced people, assisted in providing food rations to demobilized soldiers, supported food-for-work projects implemented by NGOs, provided assistance to vulnerable groups and helped the victims of floods late in the year.

While most international attention is focused on the returnees from Thailand, the 180,000 internally displaced people inside the country have often faced even greater problems. Food remained their main priority and WFP supplied most of it. The Programme also provided seeds, to enable displaced people to achieve some degree of self-sufficiency, and funds to pay for trucks and transport, and to build houses.

Through food-for-work activities, WFP helps the poorest people, mostly in rural areas, to repair canals and water-control structures, dig irrigation canals and fish-ponds, and repair

flood-damaged irrigation systems. There will be more need for food-for-work projects in the future to help rehabilitate Cambodia's infrastructure.

WFP was the first agency to deliver relief for internally displaced people in May 1990 and has continued to be the main agency offering regular assistance. The Programme has played an important and unique coordination role. Since September 1990, bi-monthly coordination meetings, involving up to 20 NGOs and several United Nations agencies, have been chaired by WFP. For the past three years WFP has also coordinated the multi-agency exercises, involving up to 20 agencies, to determine priorities for internally displaced people, including agricultural activities, food, water, health, shelter and the provision of household materials and education. In addition to its coordination role and provision of food, WFP received \$1 million of bilateral funding to provide agricultural assistance such as rice seeds, vegetable seeds, fertilizers and building materials.

Through projects for vulnerable groups, WFP tries to channel food aid to widows with young children, families headed by handicapped men, orphans and the poorest farmers. Some 250,000 people received food every six weeks during August to December, the peak of the lean season. Surveys have shown that many vulnerable groups are forced to borrow either money or food during this period and can easily fall into a cycle of debt, but the income-transfer value of the food aid helps forestall this. In addition to distributing food, WFP has sought partnership with other United Nations agencies and NGOs to link food aid with other development programmes. By the end of 1992, there were some 20 agreements with cooperating agencies to use food aid in health programmes, small-scale credit schemes and rice banks, to provide food to childcare centres and to nearly all orphanages, even to help feed prison inmates.

To stimulate local agricultural production in a country where regional and seasonal surpluses are available, and to save on the costs of transporting imported foods, WFP purchased \$1.2 million worth of food in 1992 in

*Happy to be back in her own land at last, a Cambodian woman helps to build a community centre.*



Cambodia, including rice, local fish and salt. The purchase of local fish alone resulted in savings to donors of nearly \$500,000 compared to the cost of importing canned fish.

Future assistance to Cambodia is likely to focus on the increasing needs of the 20 to 30 per cent of the population living in and around Phnom Penh, whose living conditions have become far worse than those of the rural population. They are part of the group of people who have fallen out of the social security system as it collapsed - female-headed households; households headed by a handicapped male or by widows who migrated to the city after losing their land when their husbands died; orphans; the disabled or ill; the elderly; and those who abandoned farming because of debt.

WFP also provided food aid for Cambodian refugees in Viet Nam in 1992. The refugees fled civil conflict in Cambodia between 1976 and 1979, with some 100,000 taking refuge in southern Viet Nam. While most of the refugees have since returned home, some, mainly of Chinese or Sino-Vietnamese origin, remained in Viet Nam. WFP took over from a UNHCR feeding programme under the general agreement, which came into effect in January 1992, that makes WFP responsible for providing basic food to refugee populations in any joint UNHCR/WFP relief operation.

## Other relief activities

Less publicized but also vitally important relief operations were undertaken in other parts of the region in 1992. In January WFP started supplying relief food aid to Yemen to feed refugees fleeing conflict in Ethiopia and Somalia. In the past, Yemen had been able to cope with the refugees, but the rapidly increasing refugee burden, which swelled to more than 10,000, resulted in a request for international assistance. A net food importer itself, Yemen also had to provide for the needs of one million of its own people who returned from neighbouring Saudi Arabia after the Gulf crisis.

In June, WFP provided additional food for a group of 3,400 Somalis who were rescued from a freighter that grounded off the southern coast of Yemen. The ship had wandered the



*At a camp for displaced people in Sri Lanka a muslim couple collect their food ration card.*

Gulf for two weeks in search of a haven for Somalis fleeing their war-torn country. About 150 died of hunger, thirst and heat exhaustion during the trip. Survivors arrived in Yemen in poor health.

In Sri Lanka, WFP provided assistance to 60,000 people who fled the fighting in the north of the country. The majority of those people have been living in camps for more than two years, dependent on external assistance.

WFP also provided relief food for some 265,000 people who fled civil conflict in Myanmar and settled in the eastern border regions of Bangladesh. A particular effort was made to address the alarmingly poor nutritional status of those refugees through diversification of the food basket and an extension of supplementary feeding and therapeutic programmes for vulnerable groups. A network of outreach health workers was also set up to improve the monitoring of the nutritional and health status of the refugees.

**A Bhutanese  
refugee in Nepal  
showing signs  
of malnutrition.**



In Nepal, WFP provided 14,000 tons of food for more than 70,000 refugees from Bhutan. The WFP commodities were distributed in the refugee camps by local and international NGOs, who also provided complementary foods. Children were particularly hard hit, with nearly one in five suffering from malnutrition. WFP provided extra rations of sugar and a cereal-blend, as well as powdered milk supplied by UNHCR, to support a supplementary feeding programme for 14,000 children under six years of age.

In the Philippines, continued volcanic activity following the June 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, combined with heavy tropical storms, triggered flash floods and mudslides in 13 provinces, affecting more than one million people. The floods caused landslides that buried villages, resulting in numerous casualties.

Agricultural, livestock and fisheries activities were also seriously disrupted by the floods and landslides, and local infrastructure was extensively damaged. WFP provided some 3,000 tons of food to help 125,000 of the most seriously affected victims.

In Laos, WFP provided 11,000 tons of food for 166,000 poor people whose paddy crop, their only grain source, was hit first by drought and then by floods. WFP covered their basic food needs until the next harvest in November.

In November, WFP provided relief food for more than 800,000 flood victims in Pakistan. Many of the flooded areas remained cut off from the rest of the country two months after torrential rains caused some \$2 billion worth of damage. The floodwaters damaged or destroyed 1.5 million tons of cereal stocks. As a result, many people were unable to buy food on the open market.

WFP also provided emergency assistance to people in Samoa who were affected by the tropical cyclone Val, which hit the Pacific island at the end of 1991. The cyclone destroyed 90 per cent of the main staple crop, taro, and almost completely destroyed the breadfruit, banana, vegetable and fruit crops.

WFP commodities supported the worst-affected people for several months until the taro crops could regenerate. To avoid disrupting local markets, information on the type, quantity and arrival time of food aid was given to local merchants, who could thus adjust their own orders of foodstuffs and avoid financial losses from unsold stocks or depressed prices.

## **From relief to development**

The devastating cyclone that hit the coast of Bangladesh in April 1991 destroyed or damaged nearly 400 kilometres of coastal embankments, which protect agricultural activities from high sea tides. There was a real danger that local rice production would be devastated until the embankments could be rebuilt.

Consequently some alternative arrangement was needed if the local areas were to be able to maintain rice production and rehabilitate the local economy. Within two weeks of the disaster, the Bangladesh Water Development Board, together with WFP who coordinated the provision of relief assistance on behalf of other donors, had mapped out a

massive food-for-work plan to replace the damaged embankments with temporary "dwarf" embankments.

The action was risky and unprecedented, but effective. Moving earth on this scale had never been undertaken during the monsoon season. A 1992 review found that prompt action had prevented further salt-water intrusion into nearly 1,400 square kilometres of farmland. Combined with the flushing effect of the monsoon rains, crop lands did not suffer long-term damage. By December 1991, almost 173,000 metric tons of rice had been produced. The value of the embankments was clear: villagers continued to maintain them even after the emergency operations were completed and food rations stopped.

It was also a good way to provide much needed productive employment opportunities. Some 55,000 workers and their families were involved in the work between mid-May and mid-August 1991, when the operation was completed.

## Agricultural production and the environment

As in previous years, the main thrust of WFP's development work in the region was to increase agricultural production and improve the environment through erosion control and afforestation. In these projects, WFP tries to ensure that agricultural production can be increased while at the same time environmental protection is enhanced.

An example is WFP's assistance to activities on the Loess Plateau in China. In these projects, a whole watershed is rebuilt, using a mix of engineering and biological measures. The principles are simple: agriculture should be limited to the valley floor or terraced lands; all slopes should have a tree or grass cover; and livestock must be properly managed to protect the new forage and forested areas.

These activities are tackled in an integrated way. By improving the irrigation systems on the valley floor and terracing the gentle slopes, food production can be increased. This means that the marginal land on steeper slopes, that is currently used for crop produc-



tion, can be converted for growing fruit-trees. Water runoff and soil erosion are reduced, thus protecting the valley floor from flooding and siltation.

WFP food aid is provided to those working on the projects as part-payment of their wages or as an incentive to participate in communal work activities. Food is also provided as compensation to those affected by the changes in land use, until the new systems become fully productive.

A 1992 evaluation of WFP-assisted projects in the Loess Plateau area found that WFP food aid had been instrumental in mobilizing the local population and so ensuring that activities were completed quickly. It had also provided farmers with a food reserve, thereby encouraging them to diversify their activities and experiment with different crops. Farm incomes have steadily increased and are expected to double in real terms, and local people also now have access to more food and a greater range of types of foods.

*Moving earth is hard work but there was no shortage of volunteers to rebuild embankments in Bangladesh to protect the land against flooding.*

*This young girl, one of the many indigenous people in China, is learning to read and write at a literacy training centre for women in Yunnan Province, one aspect of an agricultural development project.*



The evaluation found that one of the most important aspects of WFP's assistance to projects in China is that they act as a catalyst, attracting other resources to help develop poor areas. Also significant in China is that government officials at all levels - central, provincial and local - are fully committed to ensuring that projects are well implemented.

Also in 1992, the first WFP-assisted project for Inner Mongolia, one of the five autonomous regions of China, was approved. Inner Mongolia is so poor that it does not contribute to the revenues of the central government. The per capita income of villagers is about half the national average. Environmental health is also a serious problem in the region: in some villages, the drinking-water supply contains unacceptably high levels of fluoride, leading to toxicity and disease.

Rainfall in the region is scarce and erratic and for three or four years out of 10 the area suffers from drought. When the rains come, they are heavy and cause serious soil erosion

in more than 90 per cent of the cultivated land in the worst affected counties. A combination of natural and geographical handicaps and widespread deforestation, caused by the high demand for timber and fuelwood, has completely wiped out natural forests.

The \$16 million of WFP assistance will help improve incomes and living conditions for some 50,000 households. WFP food will provide an incentive for the poorest villages to construct or rehabilitate irrigation systems, plant shelter-belts and protection forests, terrace and level land, establish fruit orchards and irrigated or rainfed pastures, and construct drinking-water supply schemes.

Through the project, the average annual household income is expected to double, mainly due to increased food production and the diversification of agriculture. With the extension of irrigation facilities, the total wheat, maize and sugar beet production is expected to rise by 130 per cent.

The 2,600 hectares of shelter-belts will serve mainly as windbreaks while providing much needed timber and fuelwood to the villagers.

A vital part of this development project is the training of at least one household member in the construction and maintenance of irrigation channels and terraces and in techniques for the improved cultivation of fruit and forest trees, and fodder crops.

Another environmental improvement project was approved in 1992 for the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. WFP committed \$11.7 million to assist the Government's effort to stabilize the degraded land in the Province. Participating farmers will work to upgrade their land holdings to reverse the widespread erosion, deforestation and general degradation of the territory. Much of the damage has been caused by a growing population, the consequences of over-grazing, over-culting of fuelwood and fodder and using inappropriate farming methods. The problems have been made worse by the presence in the area of more than two million Afghan refugees, with their own large flocks of sheep and goats.

The overall goal of the project is to boost the incomes of participating farmers while re-

claiming the environment around their land. Incomes of individual landowners will increase as their degraded land begins to produce more fuelwood, timber and fruits and vegetables. That will also lead to improved supplies of wood for women farmers, leaving them more time for activities such as growing fruit-trees or raising livestock. Erosion control techniques in areas prone to monsoons will reduce recurring flood damage to land, roads and bridges. They should also help to extend the life of two major dams in the region.

In India, dense and open forests that covered over 35 per cent of the country at the beginning of the century have dwindled - mainly due to population pressure - so that less than 20 per cent of the country's land area is now forested. The Government has an ambitious programme of forest protection and regeneration aimed at increasing forest cover to 33 per cent of the land area. This target cannot be met without the active participation and support of the people who live in the forest areas and who depend on the forests for their fuel, fodder and timber needs. Since the destruction of the forest af-

fects the forest dwellers more than anyone else, they are also the people most likely to work for the preservation and regeneration of their forest resources.

The Government is encouraging the formation of village-level forest protection committees to plan and partially manage local forested areas and other natural resources, ensuring that the villagers are part of the planning and management process, instead of simply working on government schemes. Women are encouraged to take an active part in those committees.

In Rajasthan, for example, more than 400 Forest Protection Committees were formed during 1991-92, most of them in areas covered by a WFP-supported forestry project, of which a new phase was approved in 1992. In this project, tribal and scheduled caste workers are hired on a seasonal basis for forestry work. Workers are paid in cash, but may opt for a voluntary wage deduction in exchange for food rations provided at subsidized rates. The Forest Protection Committees will help plan the investment of generated funds in natural resources management schemes or in small-scale projects such as alternative employment opportunities or the provision of water supply and irrigation works that will support the socio-economic development of the community most affected by the loss of forests. Thus the funds will be used exclusively for projects wanted and needed by the communities, so being more effective in improving the lives of the people assisted by the WFP-supported project.

Similar local involvement is a feature of a WFP-supported irrigation project in the southern Indian state of Karnataka. There, WFP-generated funds support development projects implemented by local NGOs. WFP and the government of Karnataka have engaged an Indian national NGO to identify local NGOs to implement projects, monitor their activities and provide whatever training and institutional support may be needed. In the 1991/92 period a number of projects were approved to support the extension of education services, promote income and employment-generating activities, provide increased opportunities for women and organize village cooperatives.



*Cane, collected from the forests, is used to make mats and walls for houses.*

## Improving rural infrastructure

Other projects approved for the Asia region in 1992 will help to construct or rehabilitate rural roads; lack of roads is often a major impediment to rural development.

In Bhutan, \$8.5 million of WFP assistance will help a major road maintenance and rehabilitation programme. Bhutan's terrain is among the most rugged in the world. Road deterioration is extreme, due to rock weathering and erosion. Government resources allocated to regular maintenance and repair are often diverted to emergency repair works, thus aggravating the problem in future years. A planned maintenance and rehabilitation programme should avoid the diversion of scarce resources now being allocated to urgent works arising from such unpredictable damage as that caused by monsoons and major landslides. Up to 5,000 people working on the roads will receive WFP food rations. Bhutan's road workers - 30 per cent of whom are women - are the poorest group in the country. Their camps are situated in remote areas, with harsh climatic conditions and poor access to food, medical

and educational facilities. In order to improve their housing and working conditions, 1,200 permanent dwellings will be constructed along with 100 mobile homes, and first aid medical facilities.

In Yemen, \$13.4 million of WFP aid will support a project aimed at linking dozens of isolated rural villages in the southern region with the rest of the country. WFP food rations will compensate participants for their work building new roads, water supply and sanitation systems, schools, clinics and houses. More than 5,400 part-time jobs are expected to be created, most during the slack agricultural season. In addition, WFP food rations will be paid as a supplement to the wages of 4,000 full-time labourers on road crews.

## Support to human development

WFP support for human resource development projects in the region emphasizes the importance of bringing girls and women into the mainstream of development activities. For example, a new phase of WFP support to the

*Village houses being repaired in Yemen.*





In India in 1992, WFP helped train adolescent girls in the state of Madhya Pradesh who will work for the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a Government programme that provides immunization, health and education services, and an on-site supplementary meal to pre-school children and expectant or nursing mothers. The girls will assist ICDS workers two days a week by leading pre-school activities and helping spread health, hygiene and nutrition messages. In the process, the girls themselves learn good health, nutrition and childcare practices. Drawn from within the community, they also act as communicators with other village women. As an incentive to participate in the programme and assure nutritional supplements, each girl received a mid-day meal at the centre and a take-home ration provided by WFP.

*These girls will soon be able to tell their village of the benefits of sound nutrition and health care.*

national education and nutrition programme of Syria (a country classified as low-income food-deficit in 1991) was approved in 1992 to benefit more than 600,000 women and children. Food rations will be provided to children in day-care centres, kindergartens and primary schools, expectant or nursing mothers and their babies, and also to women and girls from rural areas who enrol in Government-operated vocational centres.

Since the project began, headmasters and teachers consistently report improved enrolment rates and good records of attendance at participating schools where WFP food rations have been distributed.

In an effort to encourage more Syrian women to learn to read and write and to learn a trade, take-home WFP food rations will also be distributed at Government-run vocational centres, where girls and women students attend literacy courses or study sewing, home economics, carpet-making and secretarial skills. The Government savings will be used to upgrade existing centres, buy new equipment and offer scholarships for selected trainees to study abroad.

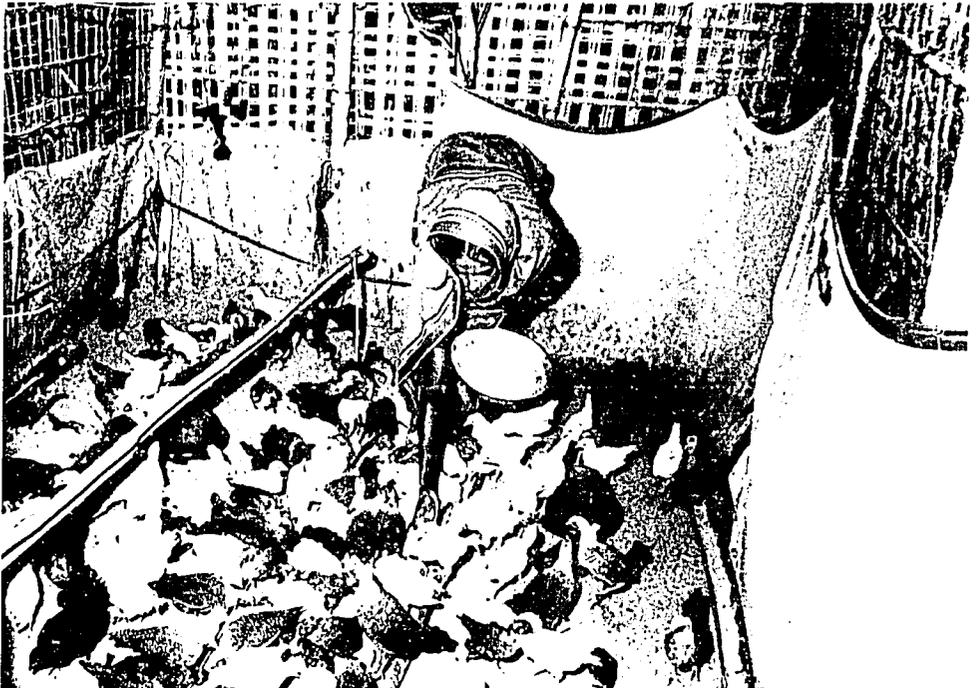
A new phase of WFP's long-lasting project for vulnerable groups' development in Bangladesh was also approved in 1992. The project is part of a nationwide, multi-donor programme that works exclusively with women belonging to the poorest five per cent of the country's population. It is the largest poverty alleviation programme of this type in Bangladesh, providing assistance to some 500,000 women. Bangladesh's limited resources, large population and frequent natural disasters have contributed to widespread poverty, but the burden falls disproportionately on women, particularly rural women. Three out of five of the women participating in the project head households and form the most vulnerable group within rural society. They have limited income-earning skills, lack savings and have little access to formal institutional credit to start income-generating activities.

Over a two-year period, each participant receives a monthly ration valued at approximately \$6, a significant addition to the household income. In order to increase the long-term development impact of this income transfer, the women are also offered other support services during the two years they are in the programme. The most successful package of inputs includes literacy training, information on health and nutrition, training in market-oriented skills and improving access to savings and credit schemes.

WFP works closely with NGOs in implementing the project. For example, the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), a prominent national NGO, and the Government's Directorate of Livestock Services have trained more than 100,000 women over the past four years to become successful small-scale business women. All participants are taught how to raise chickens commercially. Some are given credit and support to operate chick-rearing units to raise day-old chickens. Others receive marketing training to sell eggs or chicken feed. In every community, one woman is trained to provide basic veterinary services to the other women rearing chickens. The Government's livestock extension workers provide technical training and supply vaccines free of cost. All of these women earn at least as much from raising birds (and selling eggs) as the value of their monthly wheat ration.

women who participate in this programme are active members in the programme's nationwide savings scheme, which allows them not only to accumulate seed capital for investment, but also to become familiar with the banking system and the discipline of saving; all three elements are important to ensure credit worthiness once the women have left the programme. The teamwork approach adopted in the project, whereby the women have different functional specialities which complement each other, has improved the women's level of confidence and has contributed to their organizational strength, allowing them to protect their business interests and improve their ability to confront issues that relate to their daily lives.

But the programme has also made other positive changes in the villages where it is working. Successful women are role models for other village women, encouraging them to become self-reliant too, and in this way the programme has a positive multiplier effect. All the



*Raising chickens has provided this woman with a small income for the first time in her life.*

## Section 8: WFP IN THE AMERICAS



*The future is brighter now that the parents of these children in Brazil have some land and a house of their own.*

### Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean region accounted for 20 per cent - \$589 million - of total ongoing WFP development assistance in 1992, and received \$74 million, or 18 per cent, of 1992 commitments to development projects. For the first time in some years, WFP committed emergency food aid for the Latin America and Caribbean region in 1992. Some \$3.7 million worth of relief food was shipped to the region during the year.

### Development activities

Despite a relatively high average per capita income, the region has suffered severely from a deteriorating economic situation. Large numbers of people live in poverty and cannot afford to buy sufficient food. Brazil, for example, is characterized by marked socio-economic variations among various regions. In the northeast, average per capita income, at \$770, is less than one third of the national average, and infant mortality rates are as high as 75 per 1,000 live births. Large families live in very small houses, many made of wood and clay, without water or sanitation, roads turn to tracks and then disappear. The literacy rate is

often as low as 15 per cent. The most that a labourer can hope to earn is less than two dollars a day.

Consequently, WFP assistance to Brazil is almost exclusively concentrated in the north-east region. In Sergipe, a small state by Brazilian standards, most of the land is low-lying and, as a result, suffers from salinization and both a lack of or too much water - heavy rains at times follow droughts, destroying roads and flooding agricultural land.

WFP supports resettlement projects in the state by providing food rations for new settlers. Until the villages are established and the new settlers become self-sufficient, family rations of cassava flour, rice, sugar, oil and tinned fish are given in return for time spent constructing houses, wells and community buildings, planting trees and working on communal land.

However, the settlers are not the only ones to benefit from WFP aid. WFP buys the cassava, sugar and oil locally, mostly from small farmer cooperatives. In 1992 WFP spent nearly \$100,000 this way - a valuable boost to the state's economy.



*Once completed, this building will be used as a community centre and for the first time the villagers will have a school.*

In other projects in the northeast region, WFP provides more than \$30 million in support of school-feeding programmes. In order to improve the effectiveness of the aid provided and ensure that it reached those who were most needy. In 1992 WFP and the Government undertook a survey of the nutritional status of schoolchildren throughout the region. The survey was largely funded from the sale of food containers and spoiled food sold for animal feed. Using age-for-height as the basis for measuring the prevalence of malnutrition, the survey showed that nearly one third of the schoolchildren exhibited some signs of malnutrition. Surprisingly the highest concentrations of malnutrition were not in the areas of poorest soils most prone to drought; areas with slightly better soils and more regular rainfall, but where the population is more densely concentrated, were worst affected. The results of the survey will be used to refocus WFP assistance on those areas in greatest need.

WFP assistance to Central America has been responsive to two main factors that have had particularly severe consequences for the poor:

civil conflict and its resolution and structural adjustment.

The 12 years of civil war in El Salvador caused 75,000 deaths, the departure of over 750,000 people to neighbouring countries and North America, the displacement of a further 500,000 people and an enormous loss of economic infrastructure. In Guatemala guerrilla activity caused widespread damage to infrastructure and severe loss of life throughout much of the countryside; an estimated 100,000 people, the majority from indigenous groups, lost their lives, and another 100,000 sought refuge in neighbouring countries, mainly in Mexico. Nicaragua was also affected by internal conflict and guerrilla activity throughout much of the eighties.

Although Honduras itself has been peaceful, the country has provided refuge to about 100,000 people fleeing from conflict in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

In the past, WFP has been one of the main providers of support to refugees fleeing warfare and civil unrest in Central America. As peace agreements have been brokered in various countries, WFP assistance has switched to encourage the reintegration of returnees and to rebuild shattered economies. For example, WFP has been supporting a number of Guatemalan refugee groups in Mexico. As a result of an agreement in 1992, worked out between UNHCR, WFP and the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala, under the auspices of the Organization of American States (OAS), WFP will provide 12 months of food assistance to help resettle nearly 30,000 refugees returning to Guatemala.

In Nicaragua, one major area of assistance has been the incorporation of the war-affected population into productive activities as part of WFP's help to rebuild the economy shattered by years of civil war. For example, \$17 million of WFP butter oil and dried skim milk have been sold to dairy plants for recombination as milk to be sold in urban areas. The funds obtained have been provided as loans to small-scale dairy farmers to help them increase their milk production. The overall aim is to achieve national self-sufficiency in milk. The results so far have been encouraging. In highland areas,

ideally suited for dairies, but the scene of heavy fighting during the civil war, local milk production has increased from nothing to nearly 40,000 litres a day. Much of the increase has been due to the use of improved fodder, which can raise milk production per cow by up to six times. FINNIDA, the Finnish aid organization, supports the project by providing equipment to help with milk pasteurization and cheese-making.

The uncertainties caused by internal conflict in many Central American countries, and the fall in the prices of their main exports, have resulted in a serious decline in economic activity. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have proposed structural adjustment measures to streamline the economies of the region and reactivate investment and production. However, these measures have initially brought about increased unemployment and a drop in the disposable incomes of the more vulnerable people. Levels of extreme poverty among this group have increased; it is estimated that up to 70 per cent of the region's population are experiencing extreme poverty.



Given this situation, WFP-assisted projects in Central America aim to increase the access of poor families to better diets and improved services in preventive health and basic education. In Honduras, for example, WFP will assist the Government's programme to protect the most vulnerable groups during the structural adjustment process by providing short-term employment opportunities through a \$1.6 million project approved in 1992. This project is part of a collaborative JCGP exercise. A total of 11,000 workers will be employed in constructing or rehabilitating schools, day-care centres and health centres, and improving local sanitation facilities and water supplies. In addition, desks and basic furniture for schools and health centres will be purchased from local carpentry workshops, strengthening small enterprises.

In El Salvador, WFP supports a social compensation programme that benefits children under six years of age attending MCH and pre-school centres in the poorest districts of the country. WFP-supplied maize and wheat are sold to pay for the production of nutritious biscuits and a cereal mix weaning food. Because they are made from local commodities, the biscuits and the cereal-mix conform to the dietary requirements and food habits of the children. The Government expects to eventually establish the production of these foods on a commercial basis.

In other projects in the Latin America and Caribbean region, WFP food aid is used to help improve rural infrastructure and markets for local products. For example, in supporting low-income small-scale farmers in poor areas of Colombia, WFP-assisted food-for-work activities helped to construct access roads, aqueducts and other water supply systems, rehabilitate housing and sanitation facilities, and undertake reforestation and watershed protection works. Wheat provided by WFP was sold and locally produced items purchased for distribution as aid, thus strengthening local production and marketing systems while providing beneficiaries with commodities more in accordance with local food habits.

Similarly in Peru, WFP commodities are sold and the funds used to buy Andean food items to be provided to beneficiaries undertaking rural development works.

*A young Guatemalan refugee looks apprehensive about returning to her home country after years in a camp in Mexico.*

## **WFP Support for Indigenous Communities in Latin America**

The United Nations General Assembly launched the 1993 International Year for the World's Indigenous People on 10 December 1992, Human Rights Day, to "provide an opportunity to focus the attention of the international community on one of the planet's most neglected and vulnerable groups of people." To mark the Year, United Nations organizations will evaluate and enhance their programmes and activities relating to indigenous peoples. International efforts will be aimed at strengthening global cooperation for solving the problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, environment, development, education and health.

Through its support to development projects for poor people in developing countries, WFP has long been active in improving the living and working conditions of indigenous communities in many parts of the world. In Latin America in particular, support to indigenous communities has been a strong feature of WFP's development activities.

For example, the Guaymies Indian communities in Panama live in extreme poverty. Small, divided and isolated communities subsist on severely eroded and unproductive land. A WFP-supported agro-forestry programme was launched in 1980 with emphasis on reforestation and forestry maintenance, the creation of small-scale infrastructure and improved agricultural methods to enhance local food production and self-sufficiency. Based on the experience gained during the early years, a joint IFAD and WFP project is helping 7,000 participating farmers to increase their income by between 40 to 100 percent while also improving local food self-sufficiency.

In Colombia, indigenous communities in the Andes have been forced to rely on slash-and-burn agricultural methods, causing severe environmental damage, with the result that food production has fallen below local needs. Since 1988, WFP has provided food assistance to 20,000 indigenous families implementing an agro-forestry programme and other rural development activities that will help maintain the environment and improve local food supply. The project makes use of traditional communal decision-making structures in reaching agreement on what activities should be undertaken and who should participate in them.

In Costa Rica a WFP-assisted housing improvement project has a component whereby houses based on traditional design and constructed with local materials are provided for indigenous communities.

The preservation of cultural identity is as important for indigenous people as improving livelihoods and living conditions. Thus in Guatemala and Bolivia, where indigenous schoolchildren benefit from WFP's assistance, lessons are taught in their own languages as well as in Spanish. In Mexico, the National Indigenous Institute operates boarding houses to enable children from indigenous communities to attend higher education centres. WFP provides food for 64,000 children in such houses, ensuring that they receive an adequate diet. Through workshops and lectures the children are also taught their own history, language and traditional culture including music, paintings and handicrafts, and are trained in productive skills which help promote local trade. WFP food replaces that provided by the Government, and the money saved is invested in a revolving fund to finance productive activities in food-deficit indigenous communities, including experiments in the use of traditional medicinal plants supporting community development, upgrading housing using traditional designs and materials and improving agricultural production, particularly that based on traditional crops and horticultural methods.

In Guatemala, WFP helps women from indigenous communities receive training in skills that should improve their income-earning potential. Project activities are designed in consultation with local communities, using traditional decision-making processes, to ensure that they meet the communities' real needs and also respect traditional cultural mores.



While the majority of WFP assistance to the region remains focused on meeting the needs of poor rural populations, the increasing poverty in urban areas is also attracting attention, and WFP has commenced a number of initiatives to help urban dwellers. Four projects were approved to help alleviate urban poverty in the Latin America and Caribbean region in 1992, in Guyana, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Honduras.

In Guyana, a four-year, \$5 million multipurpose development project will help increase the country's agricultural production and improve living conditions for disadvantaged people and communities in both rural and urban areas. Food aid will act as an incentive for community self-help activities and will extend the limited resources of local institutions, NGOs and the Government of Guyana. Under the agricultural component, 9,400 Government workers and farmers will rehabilitate and maintain sea defence embankments, and drainage and irrigation systems to reduce flood damage and ensure a stable supply of water. An additional

300 participants will work in, or be trained in, seed production technology.

To support community development, 8,600 workers will build or repair community infrastructure such as schools, potable water systems, health and community centres and roads. Another 4,000 participants, mainly unemployed women and young people, will be trained in small-scale income-generating activities, crafts and industries.

The social support component of the project involves the provision of food supplements and social services to some 10,850 beneficiaries, including poor children, elderly people, the homeless, and patients and low-paid staff in public hospitals.

In Peru, since 1991 WFP has been providing food for people's canteens, established by local communities in urban and peripheral areas to provide poor people with a daily meal. This programme was expanded in 1992, with an additional \$16 million of WFP assistance. Linked with support to the canteens, some \$300,000 is being provided to CARITAS Peruana, a local NGO, to provide clean drinking-water and improved sanitary facilities for 21,000 poor families.

A new project approved in 1992 in the Dominican Republic will support a slum improvement programme in the capital, Santo Domingo, and other major towns where clean drinking-water supplies, sanitation and sewage systems are inadequate. The food aid will be provided as an incentive for some 100,000 poor families living in the project areas to participate in activities organized on a community self-help basis. Priority will be given to female-headed households.

The communities themselves will identify and implement the activities carried out in each neighbourhood. One of the most important benefits of the five-year project will be a reduction in the very high incidence of typhoid fever, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases that are among the chief causes of infant mortality in slum areas. A number of NGOs, including the Dominican Institute for Integrated Development, Volunteers for Development, Ciudad Alternativa, the Social Promotion and Research Centre, Promocion de las Mujeres

*One of the many indigenous groups being helped to improve their standard of living by WFP.*

*Living conditions in the slums of Santo Domingo are poor and clean drinking water is scarce.*



del Sur and Women in Development will support the project by providing engineers, architects and voluntary social workers.

## **Relief assistance**

In previous years, WFP has met sudden food needs in the Latin America and Caribbean region by expanding development projects or responding with quick-action projects, so that people in need received food but at the same time more long-term benefits could also be achieved. For example, when floods and landslides hit small communities in the region of Antioquia, Colombia in 1992, WFP food aid was channelled through a local NGO to assist rehabilitation of the communities. Some 200 families were helped to resettle on new lands, receiving food rations until they could become self-sufficient. With help from the NGO, the families built new houses and installed water, sanitation and electrical systems, as well as replanting replacement crops for those that were lost, including sugar-cane, maize, vegetables, coffee plants and fruit-trees. While the men undertook the agricultural work, women built the houses and associated infrastructure.

As a result of the declining security situation in Haiti and the economic embargo imposed by the OAS, tens of thousands of Haitians have tried to flee the island. While some have been accepted for resettlement, thousands of others have been intercepted and returned.

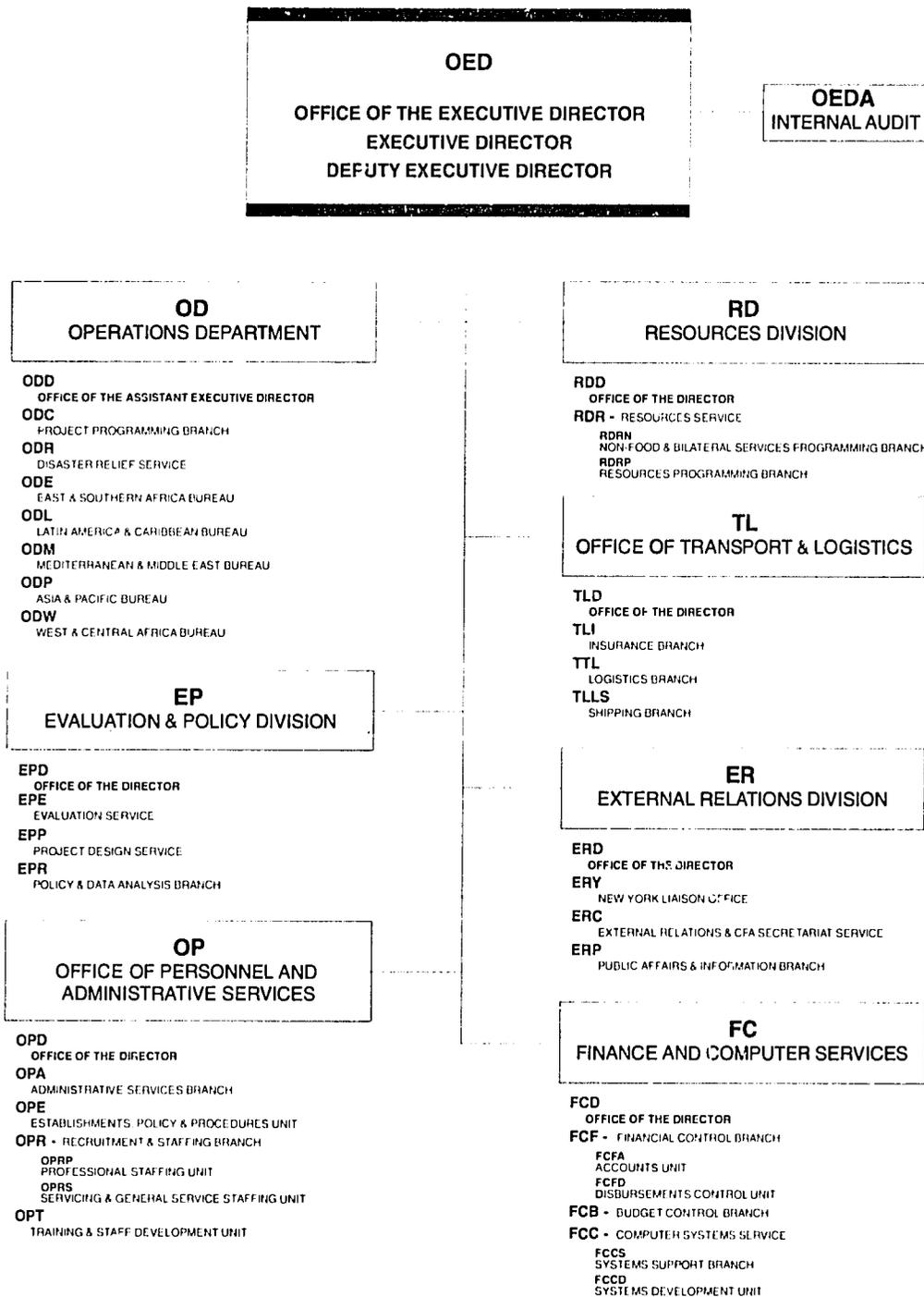
WFP has been providing assistance for vulnerable groups through an ongoing development project supporting various institutions since 1990. However, as the situation worsened in 1992, WFP committed emergency food aid to assist 30,000 Haitian "returnees" and other vulnerable groups. With the continued decline in the national food situation, and the increasing nutritional problems evident among the most vulnerable, that assistance was increased in the framework of the joint UN/OAS Humanitarian Plan of Action for a one-year period to help nearly 80,000 beneficiaries living in the worst-affected areas. Local NGOs have been actively involved in helping to distribute the relief assistance.

In March the coast of Ecuador was hit by tropical depressions associated with the El Niño current, causing heavy rainfall, high seas and river floods. About 21,000 families were seriously affected, and 10,000 had to be evacuated. Most were peasant farmers who lost their livelihoods when their shrimp farms and agricultural lands were flooded, ruining cereal and banana crops. WFP provided \$1 million of emergency food to sustain the flood victims until they could resume agricultural activities.

Floods also hit Cuba in February, when rain and high winds whipped through 10 provinces in the central and western parts of the country. The resulting floods damaged or destroyed close to 2,000 homes, as well as schools, hospitals and playgrounds. Vital agricultural crops were lost, as were over 3,000 head of cattle. WFP provided food to help 10,000 of the worst-affected people until rehabilitation activities could commence.

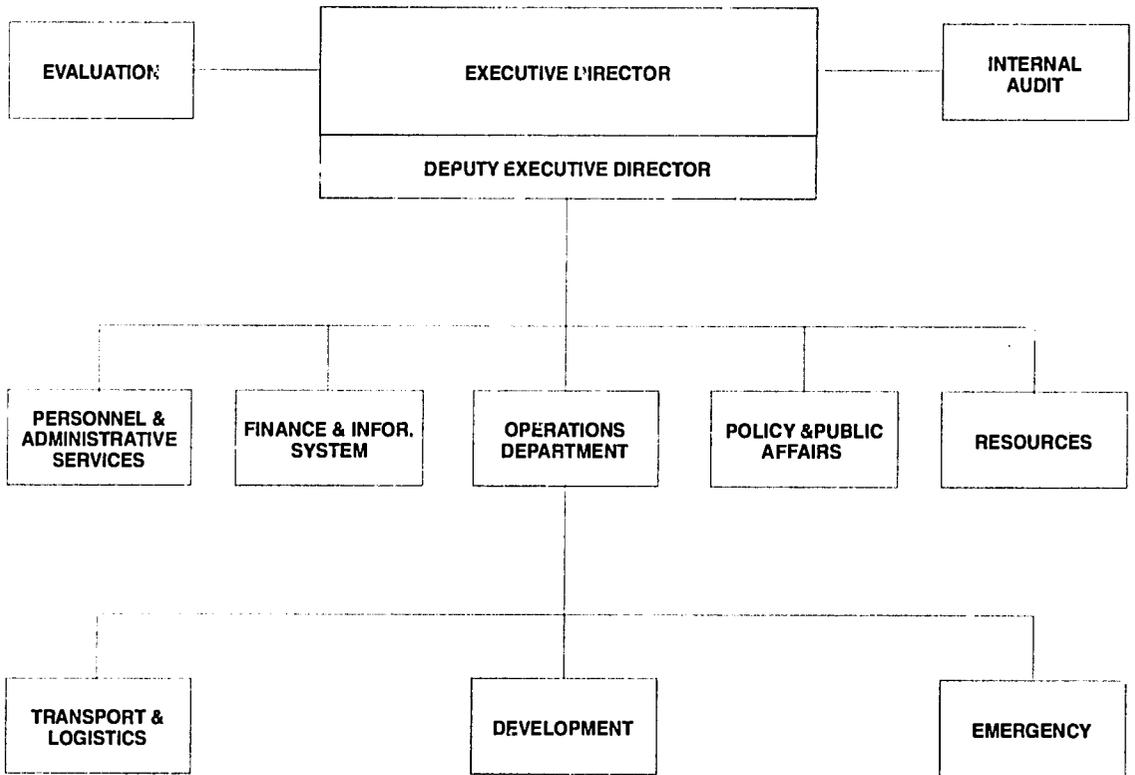
In Peru, WFP emergency assistance was required when it was hit by the worst drought in 70 years, affecting nearly 1.3 million people. Many lost their crops and living conditions deteriorated as water shortages became rampant. WFP food supported food-for-work activities such as road repair and maintenance, and soil conservation works providing employment for 145,000 of the most vulnerable people, including rural peasants settled in marginal highlands, smallholders with limited or no access to credit and female-headed households.

# ***ANNEXES***



# ANNEX 1b

## WFP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 1993



## ANNEX II

### THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), which normally meets twice a year, is WFP's governing body and also a forum for intergovernmental consultations on all food aid matters.

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

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

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

The reconstituted Sub-Committee on Projects (SCP), a technical sub-committee of the CFA composed of 28 members of the CFA, met for the first time in October 1992. In 1992 the members of the CFA were:

Algeria	Cameroon	Ethiopia	Italy	Sudan
Angola	Canada	Finland	Japan	Sweden
Argentina	China	France	Mexico	Syria
Australia	Colombia	Germany	Netherlands	Tanzania
Bangladesh	Cuba	Ghana	Norway	United Kingdom
Belgium	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	Guinea	Pakistan	United States of America
Brazil	Dominican Republic	Hungary	Romania	
Burkina Faso	Egypt	India	Saudi Arabia	
Burundi	El Salvador	Indonesia	Sri Lanka	



The CFA Bureau was composed of the CFA Chairperson (centre) Mr Velazquez Huerta (Mexico), Ms C. Theauvette (Canada), First Vice-Chairperson and Mr M.T.H. Beg (Bangladesh), Second Vice-Chairperson.

## ANNEX III

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### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1992

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#### Bangladesh 2226 (Exp.6)

Vulnerable groups development: self-reliance for poor women

Duration: Three years and six months

Total WFP cost: \$62,958,300

Total cost: \$86,681,300

low-income areas in urban centres. The Government will phase-in increasing quantities of its own food resources as WFP progressively reduces its inputs.

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#### Burkina Faso 3326 (Exp.1)

Rural development

Duration: Five years

Total WFP cost: \$24,873,200

Total cost: \$51,259,600

Within the country's second five-year plan (1991-95), priority is given to agriculture and food security, environmental protection, desertification control, village land management and training. WFP aid will encourage village groups to participate in various rural development activities. In addition, local sorghum and millet will be provided for the establishment of village grain banks.

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#### Chad 3499 (Exp.1)

Assistance for the development of education and training

Duration: Four years

Total WFP cost: \$33,195,000

Total cost: \$50,125,600

As part of the Government's strategy to promote education and job training in response to the country's economic and social development needs, each year 160,000 students in schools and in technical and vocational training programmes will be provided with a daily meal. This will help to overcome nutritional deficiencies and improve school attendance and learning capacities. Poorly paid teachers and cooks will also receive WFP food rations as a part of their wages.

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#### Chad 3500 (Exp.1)

Assistance to vulnerable groups

Duration: Two years

Total WFP cost: \$2,412,400

Total cost: \$6,190,600

Each year some 4,400 malnourished children and 14,600 expectant or nursing mothers who attend social centres and mother-and-child health centres will receive WFP-provided food. Food will also be provided to 4,000 disabled and destitute people who attend the centres, and to orphanages and education centres for young people that the Government is unable to provide for at present.

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#### Bhutan 2117 (Exp.2)

Road maintenance and stabilization

Duration: Five years

Total WFP cost: \$8,452,000

Total cost: \$54,670,500

Building and maintaining roads in mountainous Bhutan is a major problem. In this new phase of WFP assistance, emphasis is on the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing road network and protection of adjacent slopes through soil stabilization along the roadsides. WFP food will be distributed as part-payment of wages against wage deductions. The funds generated will be used mainly to improve the housing and working conditions of the road workers.

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#### Botswana 324 (Exp.5)

Assistance to the national primary school-feeding programme

Duration: Five years

Total WFP cost: \$22,076,600

Total cost: \$35,103,200

WFP food aid will assist the Government to consolidate its national primary school-feeding programme as part of its goal of providing universal basic education by the year 2000. The school-feeding programme will help maintain the current high levels of enrolment and attendance, especially in rural and peri-urban areas and

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**China 3924**

Agriculture and infrastructure development in Tockto, Hoolingher and Liangcheng counties, Inner Mongolia  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$15,653,400  
Total cost: \$25,772,600

The socio-economic conditions of over 50,000 rural households in three of the poorest counties of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of northern China will be improved. WFP assistance will be used mainly as an incentive to construct and rehabilitate irrigation systems, plant shelter-belts and protection forests, terrace and level land, establish fruit orchards and irrigated or rainfed pastures, and construct drinking-water supply schemes. As a result of these activities, average annual household income is expected to double and soil and water conservation improve.

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**Dominican Republic 4549**

Support to the rehabilitation of slum areas  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$7,766,900  
Total cost: \$19,673,300

Food aid will provide an incentive for communities to undertake environmental sanitation activities in slum areas of Santo Domingo and other major towns where clean drinking-water supplies, sanitary facilities and sewage systems are inadequate. Communities will identify the activities to be carried out and will be active in the planning and implementation of projects. Some 20,000 families will participate in project activities each year.

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**El Salvador 4508**

Social compensation programme for pre-school children  
Duration: Three years  
Total WFP cost: \$6,027,100  
Total cost: \$12,296,100

As part of the compensatory measures being implemented by the Government in its efforts to rehabilitate basic health and education services, WFP-supplied commodities will be sold to generate approximately \$6 million to finance the manufacturing of a nutritious biscuit and drink made from local commodities. These will be distributed to some 58,000 children aged between three and six years in pre-school centres. The funds will be used also for the manufacture of a nutritious cereal mix made from locally-produced maize, rice and soya for 77,000 children from six months to three years of age, through health centres in rural areas.

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**Ethiopia 4929**

Improving education through school feeding  
Duration: Three years  
Total WFP cost: \$4,657,600  
Total cost: \$5,672,900

WFP food assistance will help support the Government's efforts to increase school enrolment, reduce drop-out rates and stabilize attendance in pre-schools, primary and secondary schools, mainly located in the drought-affected and war-ravaged regions of northern Ethiopia. WFP commodities will be provided each year as cooked meals to 40,000 students in pre-schools and primary schools and as take-home rations to 5,000 selected secondary school students.

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**Guatemala 2705 (Exp 2)**

Assistance to primary schoolchildren and vulnerable groups  
Duration: Four years  
Total WFP costs: \$24,271,800  
Total cost: \$42,197,800

The distribution of a nutritious snack from WFP-provided food in primary schools in areas of extreme poverty will improve the diet of 700,000 schoolchildren each year and help diminish drop-out and repeat rates. Some of the food will be sold and the funds used to help meet the cost of increasing the micronutrient content of biscuits for children, with the Government progressively meeting the full costs over the project period. Monthly take-home rations will be distributed to 30,000 expectant or nursing mothers each year and 100,000 malnourished pre-school children.

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**Guyana 4889**

Multipurpose agricultural and community development project  
Duration: Four years  
Total WFP cost: \$5,139,800  
Total cost: \$5,726,300

WFP food aid will provide a wage supplement to workers repairing and constructing agricultural infrastructure, including seawalls, improved drainage, and stable irrigation water supplies. Food aid will also support community development activities and assist economically disadvantaged people whose incomes are insufficient to meet their food needs.

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**Honduras 4899**

Short-term employment promotion  
Duration: Twelve months  
Total WFP cost: \$1,623,000  
Total cost: \$10,623,000

This project will assist the implementation of the Government's social impact amelioration programme, designed to protect the most vulnerable groups of the population during

the structural adjustment process. The monetization of WFP commodities will finance short-term employment opportunities for up to 11,000 people constructing and improving community infrastructure, water supplies and sanitation systems. The project will also strengthen small enterprises by purchasing for schools 87,500 desks made by small carpentry shops. This project is part of a collaborative exercise of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) agencies.

food aid will support urgently needed silvicultural works and strengthen community-based land development activities during a transitional period of structural reform. WFP food assistance will be provided as part-payment of wages to temporary workers involved in Government forestry activities and as an incentive to pastoralists and farmers to undertake self-help works.

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India 2773 (Exp.1)

Employment through forestry activities and tribal development in Rajasthan  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$13,805,300  
Total cost: \$36,956,000

The tribal populations living in forest areas of Rajasthan have been left particularly vulnerable by the rapid depletion of forests. Alternative sources of income and employment are minimal and food insecurity is chronic. Potential exists for forest development but community participation and involvement is required for it to be sustainable. This project will provide an income transfer to 43,000 forest workers in the tribal areas. The funds generated through voluntary wage deductions for WFP food rations will be used to finance projects to meet the main needs of tribal communities, amounting to some 100,000 people, most affected by the loss of forests. These will include a package of small-scale economic and social infrastructure schemes.

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Madagascar 4553

Support to the SECALINE expanded nutrition and food security project  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$12,208,500  
Total cost: \$46,507,600

The Government of Madagascar wishes to implement an expanded nutrition and food security project (SECALINE) together with WFP and the World Bank to help those most affected by the prevailing economic crisis. The project will help to increase the income of 70,000 of the poorest urban households and reduce child malnutrition in the communities with the highest risk of food insecurity. WFP food aid will provide a short-term income transfer to workers undertaking rehabilitation works in their neighbourhoods and will support nutrition improvement activities in particularly vulnerable areas in the provinces of Tulear and Antananarivo for 92,000 poorly fed children. WFP assistance will be provided to local NGOs to supply meals to underprivileged children, young people and adults and train them for future employment.

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Jordan 2422 (Exp 3)

Assistance for development of forestry and rangeland  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$4,734,200  
Total cost: \$24,035,700

The project will support the Government's efforts to increase the area under forest cover and to improve rangeland in semi-arid regions. By helping to conserve water, reduce soil erosion and increase the production of fodder shrubs, the productivity of marginal agricultural land and rangeland will be improved. WFP assistance will serve as part-payment of wages to 25,000 poor landless labourers to carry out afforestation activities and develop Government rangeland. It will also provide an incentive to induce 1,500 unemployed and underemployed members of rural cooperatives to improve rangelands allocated to them by the Government. Marginal rangeland in the Zarqa river basin will also be improved.

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Mali 2231 (Exp 4)

Rural development  
Duration: Four years  
Total WFP cost: \$24,406,000  
Total cost: \$44,050,800

As part of the Government's strategy to improve agricultural production and food security, WFP food aid will help encourage village group participation, involving some 16,000 families, in projects to increase food production and rehabilitate or protect natural resources.

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Mozambique 4720

Assistance to feeder roads reconstruction programme  
Duration: Four years  
Total WFP cost: \$7,121,000  
Total cost: \$53,458,000

Workers involved in the reconstruction of roads will be allowed to purchase WFP food commodities at subsidized prices. The funds thus generated will facilitate the construction of schools, health facilities, wells and boreholes for the benefit of the workers and their communities. Voluntary workers will be given cooked meals at work sites. The project complements the Government's Economic and Social Rehabilitation Programme (ESRP) and forms a bridge between emergency and development assistance.

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Kerya 4616

Support to forestry activities  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$1,009,800  
Total cost: \$7,607,400

As WFP's contribution to the implementation of a coordinated multi-donor effort to revitalize the forestry sector,

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**Mozambique 4721**  
Urban basic services in Maputo (pilot project)  
Duration: 18 months  
Total WFP cost: \$1,129,200  
Total cost: \$2,106,200

As part of a food security strategy during the period of structural reform, WFP food aid will support the temporary employment of 2,700 poor people engaged in urban renewal schemes by rehabilitating roads and drainage systems and removing refuse. Project beneficiaries will receive a combination of food and cash as daily wages. Food will also be provided to 700 orphans (street children) at educational institutions, 2,000 women in an income-generating training programme and 4,000 pre-school children accompanying mothers who attend nutrition education programmes. Experience gained will help the Government and WFP decide on the scope for expanding activities into other areas.

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**Namibia 4500**  
Pre-primary and primary school feeding  
Duration: Four years  
Total WFP cost: \$4,719,700  
Total cost: \$6,275,000

A snack of WFP-supplied enriched maize meal porridge will be provided during the morning break to 29,000 of the poorest pre-school and primary schoolchildren in arid and semi-arid areas and townships of the country to help alleviate short-term hunger.

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**Nicaragua 4515**  
Integrated assistance to pre-school children through day-care centres  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$11,694,500  
Total cost: \$32,039,500

Food will be given to a steadily increasing number of children, 100,000 by the end of the project, between one and six years of age from poor families living in rural and urban peripheral areas, where the incidence of malnutrition, infant mortality and morbidity is high. The children will receive a nutritious mid-morning drink and lunch at noon from WFP aid. Coverage will be expanded progressively through community-based day-care centres.

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**Pakistan 2451 (Exp.1)**  
Assistance to Tarbela and Mangla watersheds  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$11,776,700  
Total cost: \$27,426,700

WFP food aid will provide part-payment of wages to some 19,000 unemployed or underemployed rural people engaged in forestry and related activities, and as an incentive to 21,500 small farmers to construct or improve field

terraces on their own degraded lands as part of the Government's efforts to stabilize the ecological situation in parts of the catchment areas of the Tarbela and Mangla dams in the North-west Frontier Province of Pakistan. The main objectives are to reduce soil erosion and siltation, and extend the useful life of the dams while also increasing the availability of fuel-wood and timber.

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**Pakistan 4377**  
Rural development in Baluchistan  
Duration: Three years  
Total WFP cost: \$3,864,100  
Total cost: \$9,648,300

The project will promote rural development in Baluchistan, the poorest province of Pakistan, through the expansion of rural roads, underground irrigation canals (karezes), domestic water supply and sanitation systems, soil conservation, watershed and range rehabilitation activities and sand-dune stabilization. Food aid will play an important role in attracting some 8,000 voluntary workers to the project in a severely food-deficit region of Pakistan, and provide temporary employment opportunities, particularly during the agricultural off-season. Local communities will participate in the selection, planning and execution of most of the works.

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**Peru 4512**  
Integrated support for the marginal urban sector  
Duration: Three years  
Total WFP cost: \$16,980,800  
Total cost: \$51,742,100

WFP assistance will support a Government programme aimed at providing a safety net for low-income groups in depressed marginal urban areas during the current period of serious recession and economic restructuring, and will help reinforce efforts to control the cholera epidemic, which has claimed more than 2,500 lives, by improving water supply and sanitation facilities in poor communities. A total of 175,000 people, mainly expectant mothers, working women, children and families living in extreme poverty, will receive a daily meal distributed in 1,750 people's canteens, initiated and managed by the community, located in the towns of Lima, Callao, Arequipa, Trujillo, Chiclayo and Piura. Token voluntary contributions will be sought to buy local foods to enhance the meals and to expand the programme. In addition, 21,000 families will benefit from the installation of water tanks and individual latrines.

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**Rwanda 4243**  
Assistance for the settlement of rice-growers in the region of Mutara  
Duration: Five years  
Total WFP cost: \$855,700  
Total cost: \$69,547,900

WFP food aid will support 2,600 families that settle on newly irrigated land to grow rice and soya beans in the

Mutara Region. The families will receive WFP food assistance for twelve months, until their first harvest. WFP aid will enable them to receive training, build their homes and participate in development works

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**Zambia 4756**

**Safety net for vulnerable groups under structural reform**

**Duration:** Five years  
**Total WFP cost:** \$17,173,100  
**Total cost:** \$23,480,700

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**Syria 2511 (Exp.3)**

**Feeding of women trainees, vulnerable groups and primary schoolchildren**

**Duration:** Four years  
**Total WFP cost:** \$23,121,700  
**Total cost:** \$39,191,700

WFP food aid will help maintain attendance in primary schools by providing school meals to an annual average of 134,000 children. It will also encourage 45,000 expectant or nursing mothers and 73,000 pre-school children annually to attend health centres. Some 21,000 children in day-care centres and kindergartens will also be helped. In addition, food aid will provide an incentive to 30,000 young girls and women to attend training and literacy courses. Phasing-out of WFP assistance will commence with arrangements for the authorities to take over assistance either with food or cash.

Within the context of a structural adjustment programme, food aid will provide 6,000 people from the most vulnerable groups in urban peripheral and rural areas with temporary employment and increased availability of food. The project forms part of a Government social action programme under the World Bank social dimensions of adjustment (SDA) initiative and is integrated with other donor support within the primary health care and food security programmes. Food aid will be used as an incentive for rehabilitating roads and drainage systems, and for organizing refuse collection in the urban peripheral areas for the benefit of local communities. Food rations will also be provided to selected vulnerable groups through health facilities as part of a package of primary health care services to help 110,000 malnourished children.

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**Viet Nam 4517**

**Rehabilitation and upgrading of sea dykes**

**Duration:** Five years  
**Total WFP cost:** \$13,119,800  
**Total cost:** \$22,621,900

Typhoons and violent storms strike the coast of Viet Nam every year, causing damage to the sea dykes and losses to agricultural crops and infrastructure. Food aid will help rehabilitate and upgrade 454 kilometres of protective sea dykes. The project will focus on seven central provinces of Viet Nam that normally suffer greatest average losses. Dykes will be heightened and strengthened to improve their resistance to typhoons and storms, promoting favourable conditions for intensifying agricultural production in the project area. Small farmers participating in the project will benefit from a reduction in typhoon-related losses of crops and property. WFP food assistance will be provided as an incentive for this rural labour force to participate in the project activities.

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**Yemen 4788**

**Development of rural community infrastructure**

**Duration:** Four years  
**Total WFP cost:** \$13,447,000  
**Total cost:** \$76,803,700

WFP food aid will provide an incentive to rural communities to participate in developing rural infrastructure and services and retain 9,000 low-income workers employed on project activities.

## PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1992

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### Afghanistan 5086

Relief and rehabilitation inside Afghanistan  
Number of beneficiaries: 520,000  
Total food: 1,49,410 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$65,350,300  
Duration: 1/1/93 - 31/12/93

The civil strife that began in 1979 in Afghanistan is still continuing. The level of destruction is considerable: many villages and towns have been burned to the ground, main roads and irrigation systems destroyed and agricultural infrastructure extensively damaged. Some 1.5 million refugees have already returned from neighbouring countries and need to be re-integrated. WFP assistance in Afghanistan covers three types of project activities: food-for-work in support of rehabilitation projects, such as repair and construction of roads, cleaning and rehabilitation of canals and rebuilding social infrastructure; feeding vulnerable groups; and providing emergency food aid.

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### Algeria 4155 (Exp 3)

Food assistance to vulnerable groups among Western Saharan refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 80,000  
Total food: 10,678 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$8,095,700  
Duration: 1/1/93 - 31/12/93

Since 1975, territorial disputes in Western Sahara have led refugees to seek asylum in Algeria. Refugees are housed near Tindouf, a harsh desert environment some 2,000 kilometres from Algiers. In 1985, WFP was asked to provide assistance to vulnerable groups, including expectant or nursing women, children and the sick, disabled and elderly. The beneficiaries, whose stay in Algeria is regarded as temporary, intend returning to their place of origin when a political solution is found to the future of Western Sahara. This expansion phase of WFP assistance takes account of the wish of donors to channel a greater part of their assistance through WFP. Existing training and productive activities are to be continued under the new phase to provide the refugees with skills and enable them to supplement food assistance with food grown by themselves.

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### Djibouti 4960

Food assistance to Somali and Ethiopian refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 45,000  
Total food: 8,669 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$3,052,000  
Duration: 1/1/93 - 31/12/93

With fighting among the various warring factions escalating in Somalia in late 1990, large numbers of Somalis fled to safety in Djibouti. Thousands of Ethiopians also

fled to Djibouti in mid-1991 to avoid internal disturbances in Ethiopia. Most Ethiopians returned to their country as soon as the situation stabilized there, but the continuing conflict in Somalia prevents the Somalis from returning. The refugees are completely dependent on food aid, as the camps are located far from urban centres, employment possibilities are limited and the surrounding land is unsuitable for farming. WFP provides basic food rations for all refugees and a supplementary feeding programme for children and expectant and nursing mothers. In association with other United Nations agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO) and NGOs, living conditions in the camps are being improved through the provision of basic services, including improved water supply, medical services and primary education for children. UNHCR is also introducing a programme of income-generating activities.

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### Indonesia 4160 (Exp 2)

Food aid for refugees from Indo-China in Indonesia  
Number of beneficiaries: 15,000  
Total food: 3,270 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,723,700  
Duration: 1/1/93 - 30/6/94

WFP assistance to feed Indo-Chinese refugees in Indonesia began at the start of the refugee influx in 1979 and has continued through a series of successive emergency operations. WFP has renewed its assistance for a further period of 16 months, while awaiting the outcome of developments concerning the possibility of return of asylum-seekers to Viet Nam.

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### Iran 4258 (Exp 3)

Feeding of Afghan refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 260,000  
Total food: 82,267 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$23,700,700  
Duration: 1/1/93 - 31/12/93

The total number of Afghan refugees in Iran is estimated at over three million. The majority are integrated within Iranian society, have access to job opportunities and do not depend on food aid. However, food assistance is provided to 260,000 refugees who reside in spontaneous rural settlements. Meanwhile, the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Iran has started and 50,000 tons of food will be used to support this programme, with each returnee receiving a one-time ration of 50 kilogrammes of wheat. In Iran, WFP acts as the channel for all donor food assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, to Afghan refugees.

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**Kenya 4951**

Food assistance to Somali, Ethiopian and Sudanese refugees.  
Number of beneficiaries: 260 000  
Total food: 122 074 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$5 699 164  
Duration: 1.1.91-30.12.92

Since March 1991, WFP has provided food assistance for refugees in Kenya fleeing civil war in Somalia, civil war and tribal fighting in Ethiopia and conflict in southern Sudan. Initial assistance was provided through emergency operations. New influxes of refugees, and the need to feed drought victims from areas around the camps, has increased the number of people requiring assistance.

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**Pakistan 4256 (Exp 3)**

Feeding of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.  
Number of beneficiaries: 1 799 000  
Total food: 294 740 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$8 464 160  
Duration: 1.1.80-31.12.92

Since January 1980, WFP has provided food for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Although the political and security situation in Afghanistan remains unsettled, some 1.3 million refugees returned to their homeland during 1992, but a further 1.7 million remain in Pakistan. It is expected that the number repatriating to Afghanistan in 1993 will be around the same level as in 1992. If that occurs, current resources earmarked for refugees in Pakistan will be switched to support the repatriation and rehabilitation programmes inside Afghanistan.

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**Liberia 4256 (Exp 1)**

Food assistance to internally displaced people and Sierra Leonean refugees and drought victims in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone.  
Number of beneficiaries: 1 700 000  
Total food: 122 074 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$5 699 164  
Duration: 1.1.91-30.12.92

Although the intensity of the civil strife subsided in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the course of 1991-92, chronic insecurity continues to afflict more than two million internally displaced people and refugees in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. Following negotiation of peace accords, some spontaneous repatriation of Liberian refugees from Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea has started on a limited scale. A massive rehabilitation and reconstruction programme will be undertaken in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the course of 1993 in the agriculture, rural infrastructure and social welfare sectors. WFP will provide food in support of basic feeding programmes, food-for-work and supplementary feeding operations for nearly 1.5 million internally displaced people and refugees in the four recipient countries on a gradually reduced basis.

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**Rwanda 4256**

Food assistance to internally displaced people and refugees in Rwanda.  
Number of beneficiaries: 150 000  
Total food: 122 074 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$5 699 164  
Duration: 1.1.90-30.12.92

Civil conflict in northern Rwanda forced thousands of Rwandese to move to more secure places. Since February 1992, WFP has been providing food assistance to these people in conjunction with other donors and ICRC, initially through emergency operations.

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Some 15,000 Rwandese refugees arrived in Uganda in October 1990 following conflict in various areas of north-west Rwanda. Some of these subsequently returned to their home villages, but a substantial number remained in Uganda, where they have received WFP assistance since December 1990. Land has not been allocated to the refugees, who rely entirely on external assistance to cover their basic needs. It is expected that the refugees will not be able to return to their home country for some time.

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Since the start of the humanitarian relief programmes in Mozambique in 1984-85, WFP assistance to populations affected by civil strife and drought has been channelled through a series of emergency operations and protracted displaced person operations. In this new phase, WFP will assist some of the 2.1 million people in 10 provinces who require relief assistance, with bilateral donors providing assistance to the remainder. Some 210,000 vulnerable people will receive supplementary or therapeutic feeding and 100,000 will participate in food-for-work activities in support of reconstruction projects.

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Since 1989 there has been a steady influx of refugees to northern Zaire fleeing civil strife in southern Sudan. The

Government has allocated land for cultivation, but self-sufficiency in food production is not considered attainable in the immediate future owing to persistent security problems and logistic constraints. Although more than two thirds of the refugees have been resettled on sites allocated by the Government, they rely entirely on external assistance and thus require food aid. The remainder lives in urban centres and have access to income-generating activities. WFP food commodities are part of a relief programme that includes a UNHCR financial and technical assistance package for the refugees who have moved to settlement sites.

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Zambia 4173 (Exp.2)  
Food aid for refugees in Zambia  
Number of beneficiaries: 7,325  
Total food: 2,528 tons  
Total WFP cost: 5888,900  
Duration: 1/1/92 - 31/12/92

For many years Zambia provided asylum to refugees from neighbouring countries, notably from Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zaire and Zimbabwe. While most of the refugees from Namibia, Zaire and Zimbabwe have returned to their home countries, those from Angola and Mozambique were given land in Zambia and received international support, which enabled them to achieve a certain level of self-sufficiency. A joint UNHCR/WFP assessment mission in November 1991 concluded that an average of 7,325 refugees, mostly Angolans and Mozambicans, would require food assistance in 1992.

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Zimbabwe 4174 (Exp.2)  
Food aid for displaced Mozambican refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 124,000  
Total food: 37,163 tons  
Total WFP cost: 516,283,300  
Duration: 1/1/93 - 30/6/94

WFP has provided assistance to Mozambicans who have sought refuge from civil strife in Zimbabwe since 1984. The refugees are located in five relief camps with access to basic facilities. WFP provides basic food assistance to some 124,000 refugees, including 38,000 members of vulnerable groups, while UNHCR provides supplementary dried skim milk and complementary foods. NGOs implement a range of development activities, including skills training programmes, construction works (schools, stores, etc.), and health and education activities, including special care programmes for the elderly.

## EMERGENCY OPERATIONS APPROVED IN 1992

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### Algeria 5026

Displaced Tuaregs from Mali and Niger  
Number of beneficiaries: 30,000  
Total food: 2,908 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,650,300  
Date of first approval: 1 April 1992  
Duration: 130 days

For several years, WFP assisted Tuaregs from Mali and Niger who fled to Algeria because of the drought that affected their home areas. As climatic conditions improved, most of those people were repatriated in 1990. In 1991, however, hostilities in their areas of origin occurred and new influxes to Algeria and Mauritania started, with 30,000 refugees being received into camps in southern Algeria. Peace talks have started between the Tuaregs and the Governments of the countries concerned and plans for the repatriation and resettlement of the refugees have been discussed.

owing to concerns over guaranteeing a safe and voluntary repatriation of the refugees. WFP is providing a basic food ration as well as supplementary and therapeutic feeding to the refugees whose nutritional status has been of some concern. UNHCR and NGOs are assisting in meeting the needs of the refugees.

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### Angola 4945

Internally displaced persons and returnees from Zaire and Zambia  
Number of beneficiaries: 758,000  
Total food: 69,213 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$39,803,200  
Date of first approval: 28 January 1992  
Duration: 180 days

Emergency food assistance was planned for some 458,000 displaced people who returned to Angola in 1991. A further 230,000 Angolans returning from Zaire and 70,000 from Zambia were also expected to be assisted in 1992. WFP provided a basic ration to all these people to help them resettle and be able to fend for themselves, with a supplementary ration for vulnerable groups, constituting 20 per cent of refugees. This last operation was to be supervised by UNICEF, UNHCR and NGOs, principally MSF.

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### Botswana 5060

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 100,000  
Total food: 5,000 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$3,530,700  
Date of first approval: 18 June 1992  
Duration: 180 days

On the basis of the recommendation of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992, and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in Southern Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided emergency food assistance for some 100,000 vulnerable drought-affected people.

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### Burkina Faso 5152

Assistance to Tuareg refugees in Burkina Faso  
Number of beneficiaries: 4,000  
Total food: 353 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$218,100  
Date of first approval: 14 October 1992  
Duration: 180 days

Fighting erupted between bands of nomadic Tuareg people and Malian security forces in early 1991 and has been followed by a series of clashes throughout the northern regions of the country. With large areas of the Timbuktu and Gao regions declared insecure, much of the Tuareg population has sought refuge in neighbouring countries, including Burkina Faso. WFP provided food assistance to some 4,000 refugees in Burkina Faso, mostly women, children and the elderly, with the hope of eventual resettlement in Mali.

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### Bangladesh 4999 (and Exp.1 & 2)

Assistance to refugees from Myanmar  
Number of beneficiaries: 265,000  
Total food: 64,330 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$21,556,100  
Date of first approval: 21 February 1992  
Duration: 540 days

Large numbers of the Muslim Rohingya ethnic minority have sought refuge in Bangladesh following civil strife in their native Myanmar. WFP assistance to these refugees was renewed under two expansion phases, each for a period of six months. Implementation of a repatriation agreement, signed between the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar, is making only slow progress,

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### Central African Republic 4572 (Exp.2)

Sudanese refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 15,000  
Total food: 1,357 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,467,000  
Date of first approval: 27 March 1992  
Duration: 180 days

As a result of civil unrest in Sudan, there has been a continuing influx of Sudanese refugees into the Central African Republic. The large majority of refugees are

settled in M'Boki, a town located deep inland where the threat of cross-border rebel incursion is reduced. WFP delivered the necessary food commodities to these refugees within the framework of a joint feeding operation with UNHCR, which managed the final distribution.

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Cuba 5005  
Floods  
Number of beneficiaries: 10,000  
Total food: 615 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$356,400  
Date of first approval: 2 March 1992  
Duration: 120 days

Floods in early February rendered some 10,000 people homeless and damaged public buildings, roads and crops in the coastal areas of north-west Cuba. Emergency food assistance was provided to assist reconstruction and recovery.

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Djibouti 4963  
Somali and Ethiopian refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 33,000  
Total food: 605 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$357,500  
Date of first approval: 21 February 1992  
Duration: 183 days

Since 1988, thousands of refugees fleeing from civil strife in Somalia have crossed into Djibouti. Most have been accommodated by relatives in towns; others live in camps close to the border with Somalia. Refugees from Ethiopia also fled to Djibouti following the change of government in May 1991. Most of these refugees, including many military personnel and their families escaping possible persecution, have since returned to Ethiopia, but about 2,000 remain in a camp in southern Djibouti. The provision of WFP assistance is constantly adjusted, depending upon the rate of return of the refugees to their home countries.

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Ecuador 5044  
Floods  
Number of beneficiaries: 100,000  
Total food: 2,295 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,134,900  
Date of first approval: 4 May 1992  
Duration: 60 days

In late March and early April, floods and high waves struck five coastal provinces of Ecuador, causing many deaths and damaging crops, livestock and infrastructure. WFP provided a basic food ration for 21,000 affected families.

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Eritrea 4975  
Eritrean returnees from the Sudan  
Number of beneficiaries: 90,000  
Total food: 8,360 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$2,783,500  
Date of first approval: 4 February 1992  
Duration: 210 days

Following the restoration of peace in Eritrea, 90,000 returnees received WFP assistance for a period of seven months, until after the first harvest. A modest food-for-work programme was also included as part of WFP assistance.

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Eritrea 4996  
Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 325,000  
Total food: 8,893 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$3,119,900  
Date of first approval: 19 February 1992  
Duration: 60 days

Eritrea suffered its third consecutive year of drought<sup>1</sup>, as the early cessation of rains reduced the autumn 1991 harvest to 14 per cent of consumption requirements. The first tranche of assistance was provided for the two most severely affected provinces to cover immediate needs until the results of the appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA).

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Eritrea 4997  
Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 750,000  
Total food: 54,370 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$19,866,900  
Date of first approval: 11 May 1992  
Duration: 150 days

WFP provided relief assistance for 750,000 drought victims throughout Eritrea. A substantial food-for-work component supported road maintenance; pond construction and spring development; terracing and tree-planting; and the reconstruction of community buildings.

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Guinea-Bissau 5018  
Senegalese refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 5,000  
Total food: 365 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$210,627  
Date of first approval: 15 April 1992  
Duration: 180 days

Senegalese refugees fleeing the civil strife in the region of Casamance crossed into north-western Guinea-Bissau in August 1990. The refugees, mainly farmers and fishermen, settled in villages in the border area, amongst host

families of the same ethnic groups. Local communities assisted them with shelter, food and water. WFP food aid was intended to cover their needs until the following harvest.

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Kenya 5046 (and Exp. 1, 2 & 3)  
Assistance for drought victims  
Number of beneficiaries: 1,600,000  
Total food: 188,487 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$73,115,600  
Date of first approval: 20 May 1992  
Duration: 600 days

The failure of both the long and short rainy seasons in 1991 in 20 of Kenya's northern and eastern districts devastated the maize crop and resulted in the death of large numbers of animals, badly affecting the nutritional status of children in pastoral areas, as milk is traditionally an important part of their diet. Security problems associated with conflict in nearby Somalia, Ethiopia and the Sudan compounded the problem. As the drought continued through 1992, additional assistance was provided.

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#### Haiti 5010

Returnees  
Number of beneficiaries: 26,000  
Total food: 2,358 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,224,800  
Date of first approval: 3 April 1992  
Duration: 180 days

A repatriation programme for 18,000 Haitian refugees and returnees from the Dominican Republic was undertaken by the Haitian Government between June and December 1991. In early 1992, an additional 10,000 refugees were forcibly returned from the United States. Some 26,000 people from these two groups were housed in transit camps and required food assistance pending their eventual resettlement.

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#### Laos 4934 (Exp.1)

Assistance to flood victims  
Number of beneficiaries: 125,000  
Total food: 3,000 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,020,000  
Date of first approval: 25 August 1992  
Duration: 60 days

WFP emergency food assistance was originally provided to flood victims in late 1991. However, a WFP/FAO assessment mission in January 1992 estimated that drought had resulted in a major food deficit, so that additional assistance was required along with help from bilateral donors, to support farmers until their next harvest.

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#### Iraq 5001

Food aid for vulnerable groups/destitutes  
Number of beneficiaries: 1,200,000  
Total food: 50,701 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$22,141,300  
Date of first approval: 20 November 1992  
Duration: 120 days

The Gulf crisis and its political and economic aftermath resulted in the displacement of large numbers of people, high levels of unemployment and high food prices. The continuation of sanctions against Iraq since 1991 and restrictions in the supply of food, fuel and medicines to northern Iraq further aggravated the situation of some three million Kurdish people. Under the aegis of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the winter relief programme was designed to assist 750,000 vulnerable groups in northern Iraq and 450,000 destitute people in central and southern Iraq.

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#### Lesotho 5052

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 170,000  
Total food: 14,952 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$6,256,200  
Date of first approval: 18 June 1992  
Duration: 365 days

On the basis of the recommendations of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992 and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in Southern Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided emergency food assistance to some 170,000 drought-affected members of vulnerable groups. Part of the food was allocated for food-for-work activities in drought areas.

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#### Kenya 4629 (Exp.3)

Somali, Ethiopian and Sudanese refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 140,000  
Total food: 8,728 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$3,082,800  
Date of first approval: 31 January 1992  
Duration: 90 days

Approximately 10,000 Somali asylum-seekers and Ethiopian refugees fleeing the civil war in Somalia crossed into Kenya in January 1991. In May of that year, 10,000 Ethiopian soldiers, students and other civilians fled across the border. The number of refugees from both countries continued to grow and by early 1992 totalled 140,000. They are staying in sparsely populated areas with few food resources, necessitating full feeding programmes.

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#### Madagascar 4984

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 400,000  
Total food: 5,500 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,740,800  
Date of first approval: 17 February 1992  
Duration: 45 days

The southern regions of Madagascar have experienced four consecutive years of drought. In 1992 the rains were

again late, further aggravating the food supply situation, and the nutritional status of people in parts of the southern regions became very serious. WFP food aid helped bridge the food gap until the next crop and prevented a significant displacement of drought-affected people to urban centres.

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Madagascar 5091 (and Exp.1)

Food assistance to drought victims in the southern regions of Madagascar  
Number of beneficiaries: 320,000  
Total food: 31,594 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$10,191,900  
Date of first approval: 1 July 1992  
Duration: 300 days

WFP food assisted the most seriously affected people in the areas of Ambovombre, Amboasary, Tshiombe and Beloha. In addition, supplementary and therapeutic feeding were provided to some 20,000 children through nutritional centres set up by various NGOs.

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Malawi 5053

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 3.8 million  
Total food: 293,614 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$129,053,700  
Date of first approval: 18 June 1992  
Duration: 180 days

On the basis of the recommendations of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992 and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in southern Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided emergency food assistance to some 3.8 million drought-affected people, including members of vulnerable groups.

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Mauritania 5104

Food assistance to drought victims  
Number of beneficiaries: 350,000  
Total food: 8,400 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$3,157,100  
Date of first approval: 15 July 1992  
Duration: 60 days

Mauritania was affected by its third consecutive year of drought leading to another year of poor food production. The prolonged drought coincided with renewed economic and political disruptions. WFP assistance was provided to drought-affected people in the agropastoral regions of the country.

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Mauritania 5157

Tuareg refugees in Mauritania  
Number of beneficiaries: 30,000  
Total food: 2,646 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,149,400  
Date of first approval: 10 November 1992  
Duration: 180 days

Conflict between security forces and the nomadic Tuareg peoples in Mali resulted in an influx of refugees into neighbouring countries. Around 30,000 Tuaregs from Mali crossed into south-eastern Mauritania, and were housed in three camps. WFP provided assistance to these refugees while awaiting the outcome of diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict in Mali.

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Mozambique 5054

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 1 million  
Total food: 217,818 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$67,342,500  
Date of first approval: 18 June 1992  
Duration: 365 days

On the basis of the recommendations of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992 and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in southern Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided basic, supplementary and therapeutic emergency food assistance to about one million drought-affected people, including vulnerable groups.

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Mozambique 5189

Assistance to demobilized soldiers  
Number of beneficiaries: 120,000  
Total food: 14,232 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$5,834,300  
Date of first approval: 29 December 1992  
Duration: 180 days

After years of civil strife, on 4 October 1992 the warring parties in Mozambique signed a Peace Accord in Rome paving the way for reconstruction. WFP food will support demobilized soldiers and their families over a period of six months, by which time they should be re-integrated in their communities.

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Namibia 5055

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 250,000  
Total food: 16,721 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$7,064,800  
Date of first approval: 18 June 1992  
Duration: 180 days

On the basis of the recommendations of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992 and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in southern

Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided basic, emergency food assistance to some 250,000 vulnerable people (children one to five years of age and expectant or nursing mothers).

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Nepal 5017 (and Exp 1)  
Bhutanese refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 75,000  
Total food: 12,877 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$4,272,900  
Date of first approval: 24 April 1992  
Duration: 360 days

Civil disturbances provoked a growing exodus of Bhutanese refugees into Nepal. After January 1992, the influx accelerated, with the number of refugees increasing from 10,000 to 50,000 in three months. Their nutritional status was poor; nearly one quarter were children under six years of age and many suffered from malnutrition. With the worsening security situation in southern Bhutan, a sharp increase in the number of people fleeing into Nepal resulted in further emergency assistance being provided for a total of 75,000 refugees. WFP provided a basic food ration for all refugees and supplementary feeding for 14,000 vulnerable children.

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Pakistan 5151  
Food assistance to flood victims  
Number of beneficiaries: 817,000  
Total food: 6,902 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,910,600  
Date of first approval: 9 November 1992  
Duration: 25 days

Torrential rains in Pakistan in September 1992 caused widespread floods in the northern provinces. Several hundred people died and over five million people were affected. Agricultural production and food stocks were also damaged. Emergency food assistance was provided to meet immediate food needs prior to the re-establishment of regular supplies.

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Peru 5125  
Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 145,000  
Total food: 6,351 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,691,000  
Date of first approval: 21 August 1992  
Duration: 120 days

Most of Peru has been seriously affected by the climatic phenomenon known as "El Niño". Warm waters invaded the coastal regions of the northern provinces, whereas a drought in the Andean provinces severely reduced crop production. WFP assistance provided through food-for-work activities, such as road repair and maintenance, and soil conservation works, helped people living in marginal highlands, smallholders who had limited access to credit and female-headed households.

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Philippines 5148  
Assistance to victims of flashfloods and mudflows in Central Luzon  
Number of beneficiaries: 125,000  
Total food: 3,225 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,235,500  
Date of first approval: 8 October 1992  
Duration: 60 days

In early June 1991 the eruption of Mount Pinatubo caused great loss of life and widespread damage to areas of central Luzon. In July 1992 this same area was the scene of renewed volcanic activity and heavy tropical storms, leading to flows of volcanic "lahar" and extensive flooding, which provoked landslides, burying villages and infrastructure and causing many casualties.

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Rwanda 4971 (and Exp 1 & 2)  
Internally displaced persons  
Number of beneficiaries: 60,000  
Total food: 10,947 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$4,300,300  
Date of first approval: 27 February 1992  
Duration: 360 days

Civil conflict in northern Rwanda forced thousands of Rwandese to move to more secure places. Although the situation seemed to stabilize, in April 1992 several fresh security incidents occurred along the northern border and resulted in additional displacements, as well as a halt to the return of displaced people to their homes.

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Rwanda 5087  
Burundese refugees  
Number of beneficiaries: 1,900  
Total food: 174 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$66,200  
Date of first approval: 29 December 1992  
Duration: 180 days

Thousands of Burundese fled into southern Rwanda in November 1991 to escape civil strife in their country. The number of refugees rose rapidly to 10,000 in early January 1992 but later declined to 1,900 people. The Rwandese Government, already assisting Rwandese people displaced by internal conflict, was not in a position to provide additional assistance. The CEC and Belgium provided food assistance throughout 1992, but WFP assumed responsibility from January 1993.

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Samoa 4946  
Cyclone "Val" in Western Samoa  
Number of beneficiaries: 77,000  
Total food: 3,535 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,556,200  
Date of first approval: 17 January 1992  
Duration: 90 days

Western Samoa was hit by cyclone "Val" in December 1991, causing extensive damage to the physical infra-

structure and to food crops. WFP assistance, from commodities purchased in neighbouring countries, complemented bilateral food aid.

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**Somalia 5036 (and Exp 1 & 2)**

Assistance for victims of conflict  
Number of beneficiaries: 1,926,400  
Total food: 251,845 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$103,836,600  
Date of first approval: 11 May 1992  
Duration: 300 days

Since the change of government in December 1990, fighting among clans and between sub-clans continued with little abatement through 1991 and 1992. As the fighting spread and intensified, much relief food was lost through looting. At the same time, the country was hit by drought. As a result, Somalia experienced a devastating famine. Continued problems of insecurity and lawlessness made the implementation of relief operations especially difficult. WFP was a major contributor to relief food operations, with ICRC and bilateral donors providing the balance.

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**Somalia 5134**

Assistance to conflict victims in cross-border prevention zones in the Horn of Africa  
Number of beneficiaries: 555,550  
Total food: 20,000 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$7,720,000  
Date of first approval: 11 September 1992  
Duration: 90 days

In view of difficulties experienced in delivering food inland from the ports of Mogadishu and Kismayo, relief assistance was channelled to people affected by drought and civil conflict in Somalia over the Kenyan border, in order to stem the possible inflow into Kenya of several hundred of thousands of people. UNHCR, ICRC and several NGOs collaborated in delivering food under this operation.

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**Sri Lanka 4923 (Exp.1)**

Assistance to families displaced by civil strife  
Number of beneficiaries: 60,000  
Total food: 5,130 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,002,600  
Date of first approval: 21 December 1992  
Duration: 180 days

WFP provided assistance to people displaced by civil strife who found shelter in welfare centres in peaceful areas. These people had no access to income-generating activities and thus relied entirely on external assistance. As the security situation in the north and east of the country had not changed significantly, the displaced people were expected to remain in camps, thus requiring additional food assistance.

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**Sudan 5016**

Emergency Response Food Facility (ERFF) for drought victims and displaced persons  
Number of beneficiaries: 470,350  
Total food: 75,001 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$52,643,700  
Date of first approval: 21 April 1992  
Duration: 270 days

WFP coordinated the provision of all emergency food aid to the Sudan in 1991, assisting with port clearance, discharge and internal primary transportation of most of the food provided by bilateral donors, even though WFP itself provided relatively little emergency food aid to the Sudan during this period. The ERFF was designed to channel approximately 75,000 tons (or approximately 10 per cent of 1992 net food aid requirements) directly through WFP, to fill unexpected gaps in the food pipeline, and to support the establishment and implementation of emergency-related food-for-work projects.

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**Swaziland 5056**

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 125,000  
Total food: 24,725 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$8,585,100  
Date of first approval: 18 June 1992  
Duration: 365 days

On the basis of the recommendations of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992, and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in southern Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided emergency food assistance to some 125,000 drought-affected people, including members of vulnerable groups (children one to five years of age and expectant or nursing mothers).

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**Syria 5201**

Assistance to Iraqi refugees in Syria  
Number of beneficiaries: 2,500  
Total food: 270 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$136,600  
Date of first approval: 29 December 1992  
Duration: 180 days

Following the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, WFP assisted refugees in Syria under a regional umbrella emergency operation. Additional assistance helped 2,500 refugees residing in the El Hol camp in Hassake province. Refugees are unlikely to return to Iraq until conditions improve there.

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**Tanzania 5057****Drought**

Number of beneficiaries: 150,616

Total food: 3,976 tons

Total WFP cost: \$907,100

Date of first approval: 18 June 1992

Duration: 60 days

On the basis of the recommendations of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992 and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in southern Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided emergency food assistance to some 150,616 drought-affected people for an initial two-month period.

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**Uganda 4551 (Exp.1)****Rwandese refugees**

Number of beneficiaries: 10,000

Total food: 882 tons

Total WFP cost: \$259,900

Date of first approval: 21 January 1992

Duration: 180 days

Rwandese refugees, mainly of the Tutsi tribe, arrived in Uganda in October 1990 fleeing conflict in the north-western part of their country. After several incidents involving raids across the border, the refugees were moved to the Mbarare district, away from the Rwandese frontier, where WFP assistance was provided.

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**Uganda 5101****Assistance for refugees**

Number of beneficiaries: 15,000

Total food: 1,345 tons

Total WFP cost: \$647,700

Date of first approval: 1 July 1992

Duration: 180 days

In early 1992, political unrest in Zaire led several thousand people to flee the country and seek safety in neighbouring Uganda. Severe drought in Uganda reduced food production, particularly maize and beans. WFP assistance to two refugee transit centres followed initial food distributions by the ICRC, the Ugandan Red Cross and UNHCR, and covered a basic food ration for the general refugee population, as well as supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding for malnourished children.

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**Uganda 5188****Assistance to drought victims**

Number of beneficiaries: 77,000

Total food: 3,138 tons

Total WFP cost: \$934,200

Date of first approval: 29 December 1992

Duration: 90 days

Three districts in the central and eastern regions of Uganda experienced two consecutive years of poor

harvests as a result of below normal and poorly distributed rainfall coupled with severe damage from crop disease. As a consequence, emergency food aid was required to tide people over until the next harvest.

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**Viet Nam 4976****Cambodian refugees**

Number of beneficiaries: 12,650

Total food: 1,459 tons

Total WFP cost: \$330,700

Date of first approval: 13 March 1992

Duration: 300 days

Some 100,000 people took refuge in south Viet Nam from the civil conflict in Cambodia between 1976-79. Many of them have since returned to their home country. However, those of Chinese or Sino-Vietnamese origin remained in Viet Nam. In January 1992, in line with the general agreement signed with UNHCR, WFP took over responsibility from UNHCR for providing basic foods to those refugees.

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**Yemen 4954 (and Exp.1)****Ethiopian and Somali refugees**

Number of beneficiaries: 25,000

Total food: 3,134 tons

Total WFP cost: \$1,642,000

Date of first approval: 10 January 1992

Duration: 360 days

Approximately 4,000 people fled civil conflict in Ethiopia and Somalia in the course of the second half of 1991, seeking safe haven in Yemen. With an improvement in the situation in Ethiopia later in the year, the influx of Ethiopian refugees fleeing to Yemen stopped. However, the breakdown of law and order in Somalia prompted greater numbers of refugees to flee that country in search of a safe haven. The expansion phase took account of the unpredictable situation in Somalia and the likelihood of further refugee arrivals.

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**Former Yugoslavia 5142****Assistance to refugees, displaced persons and other affected populations in the six republics of the former Yugoslavia**

Number of beneficiaries: 3,055,000

Total food: 200,829 tons

Total WFP cost: \$144,646,900

Date of first approval: 30 October 1992

Duration: 150 days

Civil war in the republics of the former Yugoslavia led to many casualties and provoked an unprecedented internal displacement of people. The destruction of farmland was widespread and market supply completely disrupted, owing to the persistent gun battles raging in many areas. Food shortages were acute, affecting all segments of the population, but particularly the most vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly and the disabled.

More than 10 per cent of the population of the former Yugoslavia needed emergency assistance. WFP was asked to play a major role in coordinating and managing the mobilization of food resources and the primary delivery of basic and supplementary food commodities to the six republics of the former Yugoslavia, within the framework of the consolidated 1992/93 Inter-Agency Programme of Action under the lead United Nations agency, UNHCR.

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**Zimbabwe 5059**

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 1.34 million  
Total food: 196,926 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$83,054,200  
Date of first approval: 18 June 1992  
Duration: 365 days

On the basis of the recommendations of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992, and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in southern Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided emergency food assistance to some 1.34 million drought-affected people, including members of vulnerable groups.

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**Zaire 4973**

Burundese refugees in Kivu  
Number of beneficiaries: 15,000  
Total food: 455 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$187,200  
Date of first approval: 11 February 1992  
Duration: 60 days

Attacks on military targets in the capital of Burundi, Bujumbura, in late November 1991 prompted an influx of refugees into eastern Zaire. Initial food and health assistance was provided by the Catholic Church and UNHCR. The situation was considered temporary and emphasis was placed on the repatriation of the refugees.

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**Zaire 5048**

Vulnerable groups in Kinshasa  
Number of beneficiaries: 25,000  
Total food: 2,153 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$1,035,200  
Date of first approval: 8 June 1992  
Duration: 180 days

The riots of September 1991 in Kinshasa accelerated the decline in living standards and disrupted the food marketing system. A large part of the population of the capital had practically no means of earning a living because of the conditions and was unable to satisfy basic food needs. Malnutrition, especially among young children, rose dramatically. WFP food aid was provided through NGOs to alleviate the nutritional problems of the most vulnerable groups in the city.

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**Zambia 5058**

Drought  
Number of beneficiaries: 723,670  
Total food: 55,400 tons  
Total WFP cost: \$24,899,900  
Date of first approval: 18 June 1992  
Duration: 365 days

On the basis of the recommendations of the FAO/WFP assessment mission contained in an alert issued on 15 April 1992, and in response to the DHA/SADC Drought Emergency in southern Africa (DESA) appeal, WFP provided emergency food assistance to drought-affected people, including members of vulnerable groups. A small portion of the food was also allocated for relief food-for-work activities in the drought-affected areas.

# ***STATISTICAL TABLES***

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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1. Figures and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
2. "\$" refers to United States dollars.
3. A zero (0 or 0.0) indicates that the quantity is negligible.
4. A dash (-) stands for "nil".
5. Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available.
6. Use of a hyphen (-) between years, e.g., 1991-92, signifies the full period involved, including the initial and final years.
7. Use of a slash (/) between years, e.g., 1991/92, refers to the July/June crop year (i.e., from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992).
8. For the purpose of the tables provided in this annex, donors are governments and multilateral, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations that decide allocation of food aid to specific recipient countries. Food aid source refers to where the commodities or cash to purchase commodities originated. In Table 15 providing data by source, WFP food aid is reported under the original source of shipment, except for purchases from general cash resources. Cash purchases by multilateral or non-governmental organizations are not reported under the original source of funding except for directed contributions (including IEFR and cash contributions to WFP in lieu of commodities).
9. Data on 1992 food aid flows are based on provisional delivery data available as of 1 February 1993.
10. Tables 10 through 13 are based on data from WFP (INTERFAIS); Tables 14 and 15 are based on data from FAO (Agrostat) for the years 1982/83 to 1985/86 and WFP (INTERFAIS) for the ensuing years; Table 16 is based on data from FAO; Table 17 is based on data from OECD.
11. Donor/source codes for Table 10.
  - AUL: Australia
  - CAN: Canada
  - CEC: Commission of the European Communities (excluding national action of EC member countries)
  - FRA: France
  - GER: Germany
  - ITA: Italy
  - JPN: Japan
  - NET: Netherlands
  - UK: United Kingdom
  - USA: United States of America
  - NGO: Non-governmental organization
  - OTH: Other donors (governments or multilateral agencies)

# WFP FOOD AID TABLES

Table 1

## WFP DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS BY REGION, 1963-1992 \$ million

YEAR	TOTAL	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		ASIA AND PACIFIC		EUROPE	
		VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %
1963-72	1 194	165	(14)	505	(42)	190	(16)	318	(27)	17	(1)
1973	129	6	(5)	44	(34)	22	(17)	57	(44)	-	-
1974	106	16	(15)	27	(26)	44	(41)	18	(17)	1	(1)
1975	393	58	(15)	89	(23)	67	(17)	177	(45)	2	(0)
1976	642	30	(5)	211	(33)	157	(24)	226	(35)	18	(3)
1977	367	51	(14)	106	(29)	60	(16)	150	(41)	-	-
1978	392	44	(11)	99	(25)	120	(31)	129	(33)	-	-
1979	492	5	(1)	58	(12)	193	(39)	234	(48)	2	(0)
1980	479	85	(18)	129	(27)	152	(32)	113	(23)	-	-
1981	543	36	(7)	109	(20)	239	(44)	156	(29)	3	(0)
1982	613	34	(6)	151	(25)	246	(40)	179	(29)	3	(0)
1983	696	112	(16)	124	(18)	168	(24)	291	(42)	-	-
1984	925	137	(15)	121	(13)	325	(35)	339	(37)	4	(0)
1985	642	62	(10)	151	(23)	192	(30)	238	(37)	-	-
1986	629	110	(17)	116	(18)	241	(38)	163	(26)	-	-
1987	621	110	(18)	79	(13)	227	(37)	205	(33)	-	-
1988	779	121	(16)	110	(14)	266	(34)	282	(36)	-	-
1989	575	106	(18)	144	(25)	141	(25)	184	(32)	-	-
1990	480	113	(24)	60	(12)	143	(30)	164	(34)	-	-
1991	448	89	(20)	61	(13)	165	(37)	133	(30)	-	-
1992	421	74	(18)	43	(10)	168	(40)	136	(32)	-	-

Table 2

## WFP DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY, 1963-1992

\$ million

YEAR	TOTAL	AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT								HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT				OTHER					
		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		RURAL INFRA-STRUCTURE		SETTLEMENT		FOOD RESERVES		SUBTOTAL		MCH AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL TRAINING		SUBTOTAL		INDUSTRY AND MINING	
		VALUE	%	VALUE	%	VALUE	%	VALUE	%	VALUE	%	VALUE	%	VALUE	%	VALUE	%	VALUE	%
1963-72	1 194	428	(36)	162	(14)	138	(11)	39	(3)	767	(54)	294	(25)	117	(10)	411	(35)	16	(1)
1973	129	52	(40)	27	(21)	7	(5)	-	-	86	(66)	28	(22)	15	(12)	43	(34)	-	-
1974	106	48	(45)	36	(34)	5	(5)	-	-	89	(84)	13	(13)	4	(3)	17	(16)	-	-
1975	393	133	(34)	41	(10)	46	(12)	-	-	220	(56)	169	(43)	4	(1)	173	(44)	-	-
1976	642	341	(53)	98	(15)	40	(7)	-	-	479	(75)	136	(21)	27	(4)	163	(25)	-	-
1977	367	125	(34)	35	(9)	56	(15)	6	(2)	222	(60)	125	(34)	20	(6)	145	(40)	1	(0)
1978	392	162	(41)	30	(8)	36	(9)	-	-	228	(58)	139	(36)	25	(6)	164	(42)	-	-
1979	492	217	(44)	62	(13)	44	(9)	4	(1)	327	(67)	149	(30)	16	(3)	165	(33)	-	-
1980	479	120	(25)	58	(12)	65	(13)	6	(1)	249	(52)	216	(45)	14	(3)	230	(48)	-	-
1981	543	202	(37)	105	(19)	128	(24)	14	(3)	449	(83)	75	(14)	19	(3)	94	(17)	-	-
1982	613	326	(53)	61	(10)	70	(11)	10	(2)	467	(76)	139	(23)	7	(1)	146	(24)	-	-
1983	696	343	(49)	63	(9)	66	(10)	-	-	472	(68)	208	(30)	15	(2)	223	(32)	-	-
1984	925	431	(47)	80	(9)	39	(4)	5	(0)	555	(60)	332	(36)	25	(3)	357	(39)	14	(1)
1985	642	345	(54)	102	(16)	37	(6)	15	(2)	499	(78)	107	(16)	37	(6)	144	(22)	-	-
1986	629	348	(55)	33	(5)	80	(13)	49	(8)	510	(81)	83	(13)	37	(6)	120	(19)	-	-
1987	621	211	(34)	70	(11)	17	(3)	-	-	298	(48)	307	(49)	16	(3)	323	(52)	-	-
1988	779	314	(40)	70	(9)	49	(6)	-	-	433	(56)	294	(38)	52	(7)	346	(44)	-	-
1989	575	226	(57)	21	(4)	39	(7)	1	(0)	388	(67)	162	(28)	26	(5)	188	(33)	-	-
1990	480	141	(29)	51	(11)	18	(4)	-	-	210	(44)	260	(54)	10	(2)	270	(56)	-	-
1991	448	189	(42)	92	(21)	5	(1)	6	(1)	292	(65)	134	(30)	22	(5)	156	(35)	-	-
1992	421	104	(25)	82	(19)	4	(1)	-	-	190	(45)	230	(55)	1	(0)	231	(55)	-	-

Table 3

**WFP COMMITMENTS FOR PROTRACTED REFUGEE  
AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECTS BY REGION, 1989-1992**  
\$ million<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	TOTAL	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN		NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		ASIA & PACIFIC	
		VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %
1989	266.4	2.5	1	20.1	8	121.0	45	122.8	46
1990	335.6	3.7	1	18.0	5	189.8	57	124.1	37
1991	557.7	2.7	0	20.0	4	425.0	76	110.0	20
1992	510.2	0.5	0	32.7	6	323.9	64	152.9	30

<sup>1</sup> Including budget revisions.

Table 4 **WFP COMMITMENTS FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS BY REGION AND TYPE, 1988-1992<sup>1</sup>**  
\$ million

REGION	YEAR	TOTAL OPERATIONS <sup>2</sup>			SUDDEN NATURAL DISASTERS			MAN-MADE DISASTERS			DROUGHT/CROP FAILURES		
		NO.	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	NO.	VALUE	SHARE IN REGION'S TOTAL %	NO.	VALUE	SHARE IN REGION'S TOTAL %	NO.	VALUE	SHARE IN REGION'S TOTAL %
ALL REGIONS	1988	65	254	100	6	28	11	43	176	69	16	50	20
	1989	46	93	100	2	1	1	35	72	78	9	20	21
	1990	32	132	100	5	4	3	17	98	74	10	30	23
	1991	44	391	100	5	7	2	26	243	62	13	141	36
	1992	55	897	100	6	7	1	35	373	41	14	317	58
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	1988	6	16	6	2	6	35	3	7	43	1	4	21
	1989	3	2	2	-	-	-	3	2	100	-	-	-
	1990	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	3	100	-	-	-
	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1992	4	4	0	2	1	25	1	1	25	1	2	50
NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST	1988	7	7	3	-	-	-	6	6	85	1	1	15
	1989	8	10	11	1	0	3	6	9	90	1	1	7
	1990	5	14	11	1	1	7	3	11	79	1	2	14
	1991	6	104	27	-	-	-	6	104	100	-	-	-
	1992	5	25	3	-	-	-	5	25	100	-	-	-
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	1988	42	164	65	1	4	2	30	127	77	11	34	21
	1989	29	74	79	-	-	-	24	60	81	5	14	19
	1990	23	112	85	1	1	1	13	83	74	9	28	25
	1991	31	278	71	-	-	-	18	137	49	13	141	51
	1992	34	609	77	-	-	-	21	173	25	13	516	75
ASIA & PACIFIC	1988	10	66	26	3	18	27	4	37	55	3	12	18
	1989	6	7	8	1	1	11	2	2	23	3	5	66
	1990	3	3	2	3	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1991	7	9	2	5	7	78	2	2	22	-	-	-
	1992	11	34	4	4	6	18	7	28	82	-	-	-
EASTERN EUROPE	1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1992	1	145	16	-	-	-	1	145	100	-	-	-

1 As from 1989, excludes commitments for protracted refugee and displaced person projects.

2 Expansions of emergency operations are counted separately.

Table 5

**WFP EXPENDITURE<sup>1</sup> ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS,  
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS AND PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECTS  
BY RECIPIENTS' ECONOMIC OR SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY, 1988-1992**  
\$ million

CATEGORY	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992 <sup>2</sup>	
	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %	VALUE	SHARE IN TOTAL %
<b>ALL WFP RECIPIENTS</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>- BY INCOME GROUP</b>										
GNP per capita <sup>3</sup>										
500 dollars or less	622	71	517	68	495	65	742	69	968	72
501 - 1 500 dollars	194	22	186	25	201	26	224	21	276	21
1 501 - 2 500 dollars	57	6	38	5	51	7	57	5	37	3
over 2 500 dollars	3	0	16	2	13	2	51	5	58	4
<b>- BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY</b>										
Least developed countries	355	41	400	53	364	48	574	53	758	57
Landlocked countries	136	15	169	22	129	17	153	14	330	25
Low-income food-deficit countries	659	75	645	85	647	85	924	86	1 166	87

1 Excludes programme support and administrative costs as well as expenditures on insurance premiums and warehouse facilities that cannot be apportioned by recipient. From 1988 to 1992, the latter amounted to 3.3, 3.7, 3.7, 1.8, and 2.5 millions of dollars, respectively.

2 Provisional.

3 Actual for each year except for 1992, for which the GNP per capita in 1991 was applied. Based on World Bank Atlas for each year.

Table 6 **VALUE OF SHIPMENTS<sup>1</sup> TO WFP DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS,  
PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECTS AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS,  
BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY, 1988-1992**  
\$ million

Recipient country	1988			1989				1990				1991				1992 <sup>2</sup>			
	Total	Develop.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Bolivia	8.1	8.1	-	12.5	12.5	-	-	6.4	6.4	-	-	5.8	5.8	-	-	6.1	6.1	-	-
Brazil	1.0	1.0	-	18.4	18.4	-	-	10.2	10.2	-	-	8.9	8.9	-	-	9.8	9.8	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3.2	3.2	-	5.0	5.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.9	2.9	-	-	6.0	6.0	-	-
Costa Rica	1.1	1.1	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	2.6	1.6	1.0	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-
Cuba	10.9	10.6	0.4	15.5	15.4	-	0.1	5.1	5.1	-	-	9.7	9.7	-	-	6.2	5.9	-	0.3
Dominica	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
Dominican Republic	0.7	0.7	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-
Ecuador	4.0	4.0	-	2.2	2.2	-	-	7.4	7.4	-	-	8.2	8.2	-	-	3.8	3.5	-	0.3
El Salvador	13.4	11.9	1.4	6.7	6.7	-	-	6.8	6.6	-	0.2	13.4	13.4	-	-	18.5	18.5	-	-
Grenada	0.2	0.2	-	1.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-
Guatemala	7.4	6.5	0.9	9.2	9.2	-	-	13.7	13.7	-	-	14.7	14.7	-	-	3.7	3.7	-	-
Guyana	0.1	0.1	-	6.0	0.0	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-
Haiti	3.3	3.3	-	3.7	3.7	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	3.1	2.9	-	0.2
Honduras	16.5	10.9	5.6	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	7.2	4.3	2.0	0.9	4.5	4.4	-	0.2	3.5	3.5	-	-
Jamaica	3.0	3.0	-	5.2	5.2	-	-	4.7	4.7	-	-	2.8	2.8	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-
Mexico	18.6	16.3	2.2	8.7	8.3	-	0.4	8.0	6.5	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.9	1.2	-	8.6	6.7	1.9	-
Nicaragua	9.2	5.6	3.6	12.4	6.4	-	6.0	4.8	2.4	-	2.4	6.7	5.9	-	0.7	9.6	9.6	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	-
Paraguay	1.2	1.2	-	1.2	1.2	-	-	2.3	2.3	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	-	2.3	2.3	-	-
Peru	3.9	3.9	-	10.3	10.3	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	7.8	7.8	-	-	8.8	7.8	-	1.0
St. Lucia	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christ. and Nevis	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-
St. Vincent-Grenadines	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Continued

Recipient country	1988			1989				1990				1991				1992 <sup>2</sup>			
	Total	Develop.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.8
Algeria	2.4	-	2.4	3.5	-	-	3.5	1.9	-	1.3	0.6	3.4	-	3.4	0.1	5.7	-	4.8	0.8
Cyprus	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	14.1	14.1	-	6.9	6.9	-	-	7.1	7.1	-	-	12.3	12.3	-	-	11.5	11.5	-	-
Gaza/West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Iran	1.6	-	1.6	2.2	-	-	2.2	10.6	-	8.5	2.2	29.5	-	17.3	12.2	14.1	-	12.1	2.0
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.3	-	-	29.3	23.0	-	-	23.0
Jordan	6.4	6.4	-	6.3	6.3	-	-	10.8	0.9	-	10.0	12.6	4.8	-	7.8	4.1	1.1	-	0.1
Lebanon	14.5	5.1	9.4	3.8	3.1	-	0.7	3.3	3.3	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	-
Morocco	22.1	22.1	-	27.7	27.7	-	-	24.5	24.5	-	-	14.7	14.7	-	-	24.1	24.1	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	17.3	17.3	-	16.1	16.1	-	-	17.4	17.4	-	-	12.0	12.0	-	-	10.6	10.6	-	-
Tunisia	15.4	15.4	-	10.4	9.1	-	1.3	13.2	11.0	-	2.1	3.3	3.3	-	-	2.7	2.7	-	-
Turkey	1.6	1.6	-	2.1	1.4	-	0.7	3.1	0.8	-	2.3	1.4	1.0	-	0.4	3.4	1.5	-	1.9
Yemen	17.5	17.5	-	25.4	25.4	-	-	18.5	18.5	-	-	12.4	12.4	-	-	11.4	11.0	-	0.4
<b>North Africa and Middle East</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Bangladesh	60.7	60.7	-	53.3	38.1	-	15.2	47.6	47.6	-	-	58.6	58.6	-	-	86.5	74.0	-	12.5
Bhutan	1.9	1.9	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	-
China, People's Rep.	84.8	84.8	-	19.9	19.9	-	-	6.3	6.3	-	-	17.5	17.5	-	-	31.7	31.7	-	-
India	66.4	66.4	-	37.4	37.4	-	-	41.3	41.3	-	-	52.6	52.6	-	-	43.0	43.0	-	-
Indonesia	1.7	1.7	-	8.3	8.1	-	0.2	10.0	8.8	1.2	-	8.0	6.2	1.8	-	12.4	10.5	1.9	-
Laos	6.0	0.6	5.3	4.1	0.2	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	3.2
Nepal	5.7	5.7	-	3.9	3.9	-	-	5.5	5.5	-	-	2.9	2.9	-	-	5.3	1.1	-	4.1
Pakistan	66.5	22.1	44.4	37.3	9.8	4.2	23.3	47.0	4.2	42.8	-	83.7	9.4	73.4	0.9	81.2	1.5	79.6	-
Philippines	1.7	0.7	1.1	2.8	0.3	-	2.5	2.9	0.2	2.3	0.3	3.2	0.6	0.2	2.4	3.9	0.6	1.3	1.9
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Sri Lanka	9.6	7.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	-	0.0	2.1	2.1	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	-	3.6	1.2	-	2.4
Viet Nam	29.0	16.9	12.0	6.1	2.9	-	3.2	11.9	11.9	-	-	16.8	16.8	-	-	11.9	11.6	-	0.3
<b>Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>333.9</b>	<b>268.7</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>285.7</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>

Continued

Recipient country	1988			1989				1990				1991				1992 <sup>2</sup>			
	Total	Develop.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.
Angola	8.7	7.5	1.2	7.9	3.7	-	4.2	6.6	2.8	-	3.8	9.0	4.7	-	4.3	27.5	3.3	-	24.2
Benin	3.4	2.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	-	2.1	2.1	-	-	3.6	3.6	-	-
Botswana	6.0	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	-	0.2	1.4	1.4	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	-	5.4	3.1	-	2.3
Burkina Faso	3.5	3.5	-	2.5	2.5	-	-	5.5	5.5	-	-	6.6	6.6	-	-	3.2	3.1	-	0.2
Burundi	2.9	2.8	0.1	2.9	1.8	-	1.1	2.7	2.7	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	-
Cameroon	1.3	1.3	-	1.4	1.4	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	5.5	3.3	-	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-
Cape Verde	3.6	3.6	-	5.9	5.9	-	-	6.6	6.6	-	-	5.1	5.1	-	-	5.7	5.7	-	-
Central African Rep.	3.8	3.8	-	3.1	3.1	-	-	2.8	2.8	-	-	2.9	2.0	-	0.9	3.3	2.4	-	0.8
Chad	10.0	10.0	0.0	8.6	7.6	-	1.0	5.9	5.9	-	-	11.4	7.4	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	-	-
Comoros	0.7	0.7	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-
Congo	1.7	1.7	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	0.1	0.1	-	2.6	1.9	-	0.7	4.7	2.4	-	2.4	5.8	5.8	-	-	4.6	4.6	-	-
Djibouti	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	1.5	1.0	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	-	1.9	0.4	0.2	-	0.2
Equatorial Guinea	2.0	2.0	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	2.5	2.5	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-
Ethiopia	35.9	12.3	23.6	58.1	12.0	2.2	43.9	58.5	10.3	31.1	17.1	115.0	12.1	39.4	63.6	76.6	11.1	36.5	29.1
Gambia	3.4	3.4	-	4.7	4.7	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	7.6	6.0	-	1.6	4.1	4.1	-	-
Ghana	13.7	13.7	-	18.2	18.2	-	-	9.6	9.6	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	7.0	7.0	-	-
Guinea	2.1	2.1	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	10.0	3.4	-	6.5	1.6	1.6	-	-	4.9	4.9	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	3.2	3.2	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	-	2.1	1.9	-	0.2	3.8	3.7	-	0.1
Kenya	5.8	5.8	-	4.2	4.2	-	-	3.9	3.9	-	-	10.3	8.5	0.5	1.3	50.7	7.3	19.9	23.5
Lesotho	4.6	4.6	-	9.4	9.4	-	-	10.6	10.6	-	-	6.3	6.3	-	-	10.6	6.7	-	3.9
Libera	1.5	1.5	-	1.3	0.8	-	0.5	16.7	0.1	-	16.6	57.7	-	9.4	48.4	58.0	-	51.1	6.9
Madagascar	1.6	1.6	-	5.6	5.2	-	0.4	0.6	0.6	-	-	7.6	0.6	-	6.8	11.0	1.6	-	9.4
Malawi	19.8	2.1	17.7	45.0	3.4	3.3	38.2	32.3	1.9	30.4	-	53.8	2.0	51.4	0.4	142.2	3.1	61.8	77.3
Mali	20.9	20.9	-	2.4	2.4	-	-	6.5	6.5	-	-	5.9	5.9	-	-	4.1	4.1	-	-
Mauritania	4.5	4.5	-	4.8	1.2	-	3.6	5.3	3.7	-	2.1	6.8	3.2	-	3.6	4.6	3.5	-	1.2
Mauritius	2.0	2.0	-	1.4	1.4	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	-
Mozambique	21.7	9.3	12.5	19.6	4.9	1.8	12.8	24.8	4.9	14.9	5.0	24.7	6.8	17.9	-	73.8	4.7	28.9	40.2
Namibia	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.9	-	-	1.9	1.3	-	-	1.3	6.4	1.2	-	5.2
Niger	7.8	7.8	-	10.5	10.5	-	-	6.8	6.8	-	-	8.5	7.3	-	1.2	12.2	11.7	-	0.5
Rwanda	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	-	-	1.2	0.1	-	1.1	2.1	1.3	-	0.8	5.2	1.8	0.3	3.0
Sao Tome & Principe	2.0	2.0	-	2.8	2.8	-	-	3.1	3.1	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	-	4.4	4.4	-	-
Senegal	11.5	11.5	-	9.6	8.3	-	1.2	8.3	3.8	3.1	1.4	8.5	4.2	4.3	-	9.7	6.5	3.2	-
Seychelles	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	1.0	0.5	-	0.5	2.4	2.4	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	-

Continued

Recipient country	1988			1989			1990				1991				1992 <sup>2</sup>				
	Total	Develop.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total	Develop.	PRO.	Emerg.	Total
Somalia	24.4	5.0	19.4	18.8	4.3	-	14.6	18.6	4.3	12.6	1.8	7.4	-	7.4	-	30.3	-	1.3	28.9
Sudan	35.2	12.3	23.0	17.4	3.6	-	13.8	10.4	2.8	5.1	2.5	19.9	8.0	8.1	3.7	34.6	7.4	15.7	11.5
Swaziland	3.0	0.9	2.1	3.1	2.7	-	0.4	3.0	1.1	1.9	-	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	8.6	0.7	1.1	6.8
Tanzania	6.8	1.9	4.9	3.2	2.1	-	1.1	5.7	3.8	0.4	1.5	5.0	4.4	0.6	-	3.8	3.6	0.2	-
Togo	2.1	2.1	-	2.2	2.2	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	-
Uganda	14.4	11.2	3.2	13.1	9.9	-	3.2	14.1	7.9	1.1	5.1	14.5	6.6	2.6	5.3	10.7	5.6	4.3	0.6
Zaire	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.1	2.8	-	1.5	1.3	1.4	-	0.2	1.3	4.4	-	3.0	1.4
Zambia	3.2	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.5	-	-	1.5	0.6	0.9	-	2.5	1.5	1.0	-	20.4	1.7	1.0	17.7
Zimbabwe	4.3	-	4.3	1.9	-	-	1.9	3.5	-	2.5	1.0	3.6	-	3.6	-	59.7	-	14.1	45.5
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>306.6</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>315.8</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>456.0</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>732.4</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>340.9</b>
Former-Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.5
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.5
<b>All recipients</b>	<b>865.7</b>	<b>652.3</b>	<b>213.4</b>	<b>703.6</b>	<b>484.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>689.8</b>	<b>429.8</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>933.5</b>	<b>481.6</b>	<b>244.4</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>1,229.8</b>	<b>488.1</b>	<b>344.1</b>	<b>397.6</b>

1 Includes local purchases for which there is no Bill of Lading.

2 Provisional data.

Table 7

**MAJOR DONORS TO WFP BY TYPE OF PLEDGE OR CONTRIBUTION,  
BIENNIUM 1991-92, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1992**  
\$ thousand

RANK	TOTAL <sup>1</sup>		REGULAR PLEDGES		PROTRACTED REFUGEE PROJECTS <sup>2</sup>		IEFR <sup>3</sup>		SPECIAL EMERGENCIES		NON-FOOD ITEMS	
	DONOR	VALUE	DONOR	VALUE	DONOR	VALUE	DONOR	VALUE	DONOR	VALUE	DONOR	VALUE
1	USA	1 002 763	Canada	258 751	USA	340 349	USA	420 707	Netherlands	39 846	Sweden	9 169
2	CEC	593 203	USA	223 414	CEC	199 939	CEC	259 901	Sweden	26 480	Netherlands	5 227
3	Canada	276 026	CEC	126 347	Japan	31 011	Netherlands	38 957	USA	18 293	Norway	3 550
4	Netherlands	148 071	Denmark	68 469	Finland	21 066	UK	35 747	Canada	12 743	Italy	3 297
5	Sweden	140 197	Australia	65 989	Sweden	18 019	Sweden	32 712	Japan	12 703	UN Agencies	2 115
6	Germany	111 004	Norway	64 803	Germany	17 125	Germany	30 588	UK	10 584	Japan	2 000
7	Denmark	95 739	Germany	63 291	Switzerland	17 023	Denmark	20 502	World Bank	10 000	Canada	1 664
8	Finland	94 184	Finland	59 658	France	13 928	Switzerland	17 074	Italy	7 850	Australia	1 461
9	Japan	90 914	Sweden	53 817	Australia	13 774	Japan	16 000	CEC	6 503	CEC	513
10	Australia	90 307	Netherlands	50 595	Netherlands	13 446	Finland	12 226	Norway	6 174	Individuals	45
11	Norway	87 213	Japan	29 200	UK	9 014	Norway	8 212	Australia	5 586	New Zealand	39
12	UK	69 575	Italy	22 600	Italy	6 576	Australia	3 497	Denmark	1 670	France	29
13	Switzerland	46 130	Saudi Arabia	15 000	Denmark	5 098	Austria	2 660	NGOs	1 573		
14	Italy	41 975	UK	14 230	UK	4 474	Norway	2 520	Switzerland	1 332		
15	France	24 147	Switzerland	10 701	Spain	2 350	Italy	1 653	Finland	1 234		
16	Saudi Arabia	15 000	France	9 319	Canada	2 019	Spain	1 265	Ireland	334		
17	Austria	10 160	Argentina	5 250	Luxembourg	91	France	871	Luxembourg	206		
18	Belgium	7 538	Belgium	5 018	Korea, Rep of	50	Canada	848	Individuals	19		
19	Argentina	5 250	Cuba	2 400			Greece	200				
20	Spain	5 078	China	2 000			Iceland	6				
21	Cuba	2 400	India	1 920			Malta	3				
22	UN Agencies	2 115	Ireland	1 748			Malaysia	3				
23	Ireland	2 082	Spain	1 463								
24	China	2 000	Pakistan	1 040								
25	India	1 920										
26	NGOs	1 573										

<sup>1</sup> Listed individually are all donors that pledged or contributed a total of more than \$1 million for the biennium 1991-92.

<sup>2</sup> PRO figures include contributions to the regular relief and rehabilitation operation.

<sup>3</sup> IEFR figures include contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA).

Table 8

**TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1991-92,  
BY DONOR, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1992**  
\$ thousand

DONOR	REGULAR <sup>1</sup>	PROTRACTED REFUGEE PROJECTS <sup>2</sup>		IEFR		NON-FOOD ITEMS		SPECIAL EMERGENCIES	TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS
	1991-1992	1991	1992	1991	1992 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1992	1991-1992	1991-1992
Argentina	5 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 250
Australia	65 989	11 520	2 254	391	3 106	1 116	345	5 585	90 307
Austria	7 500	-	-	-	2 660	-	-	-	10 160
Barbados	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Belgium	5 018	-	-	1 097	1 423	-	-	-	7 538
Bhutan	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Botswana	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Canada	256 751	2 019	-	-	-	-	-	-	258 770
CEC	126 347	86 921	113 018	84 142	175 759	817	848	12 743	276 026
Central African Republic	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 503	593 203
China	2 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
Colombia	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321
Cuba	2 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 400
Denmark	68 469	1 889	3 209	4 545	15 957	-	-	1 670	95 739
Djibouti	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dominica	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Ecuador	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Egypt	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Fiji	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Finland	59 658	9 164	11 902	6 240	5 986	-	-	1 234	94 184
France	9 319	3 771	10 157	470	401	29	-	-	24 147
Germany	63 291	2 750	14 375	3 038	27 550	-	-	-	111 004
Greece	250	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	450
Guatemala	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Honduras	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Hungary	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Iceland	16	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	22
India	1 920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 920
Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	28	17	19	64
Indonesia	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189
Iran	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Ireland	1 748	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	2 082

Continued

DONOR	REGULAR <sup>1</sup>	PROTRACTED REFUGEE PROJECTS <sup>2</sup>		IEFR		NON-FOOD ITEMS		SPECIAL EMERGENCIES	TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS
	1991-1992	1991	1992	1991	1992 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1992	1991-1992	1991-1992
Italy	22 600	3 584	2 992	1 653	-	1 587	1 709	7 850	41 975
Japan	29 200	15 035	15 976	10 500	5 500	-	1 000	1 000	12 703 90 914
Jordan	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Kenya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Korea, Republic of	120	-	50	370	-	-	-	-	540
Lesotho	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Luxembourg	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	206	297
Malaysia	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Malta	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
Mauritius	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Nepal	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Netherlands	50 595	5 052	8 394	3 796	35 161	2 238	2 989	39 846	148 071
New Zealand	374	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	413
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 573	1 573
Norway	64 803	2 779	1 695	1 592	6 620	2 171	1 379	6 174	87 213
Pakistan	1 040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 040
Philippines	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Saudi Arabia	15 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 000
Senegal	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Spain	1 463	2 350	-	-	1 265	-	-	-	5 078
Sri Lanka	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Sweden	53 817	6 767	11 252	4 720	27 992	4 615	4 554	26 480	140 197
Switzerland	10 701	7 201	9 822	5 614	11 460	-	-	1 332	46 130
Syrian Arab Republic	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Tanzania	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Thailand	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Trinidad & Tobago	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tunisia	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Turkey	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
USA	223 414	117 753	222 566	178 841	241 866	-	-	18 293	1 002 763
UN Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	1 103	1 012	-	2 115

Continued

DONOR	REGULAR <sup>1</sup>	PROTRACTED REFUGEE PROJECTS <sup>2</sup>		IEFR		NON-FOOD ITEMS		SPECIAL EMERGENCIES	TOTAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS
	1991-1992	1991	1992	1991	1992 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1992	1991-1992	1991-1992
United Kingdom	14 230	3 509	5 505	11 536	24 211	-	-	10 584	69 575
Venezuela	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Viet Nam	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
World Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	10 000
Yemen	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Zimbabwe	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
<b>All donors</b>	<b>1 167 248</b>	<b>282 064</b>	<b>433 288</b>	<b>318 657</b>	<b>587 865</b>	<b>14 743</b>	<b>14 366</b>	<b>163 130</b>	<b>2 981 361</b>

1 Obligations under the FAC for crop years 1990/91 and 1991/92 for Ireland (\$1,748,000) and for Norway (\$13,110,000) have been included in the regular programme.

2 PRO figures include contributions made to the regular relief and rehabilitation operation for Afghanistan for 1991-92.

3 1992 figures for IEFR include contributions made to the Immediate Response Account (IRA).

Table 9

## SUMMARY OF WFP RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1988-92

\$ million<sup>1</sup>

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>2</sup>
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<b>1 009.9</b>	<b>1 057.4</b>	<b>1 030.5</b>	<b>1 447.7</b>	<b>1 751.7</b>
Regular resources	703.3	726.4	762.6	933.7	993.9
Contributions from regular pledges	683.7	642.6	585.2	610.7	599.0
Protracted Refugee and Displaced Persons Operations <sup>3</sup>	-	67.1	147.2	280.0	370.2
Food Aid Convention <sup>3</sup>	5.9	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.6
Other income <sup>4</sup>	13.7	7.8	22.2	35.4	17.1
International Emergency Food Reserve <sup>3</sup>	156.7	137.9	84.6	259.4	408.1
Immediate Response Account <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	27.5
Extra-budgetary resources	149.9	193.1	193.3	254.6	322.2
Sub-trust funds	9.4	8.3	16.9	12.9	23.1
Services to bilateral donors	108.6	158.0	110.8	141.1	186.4
Other income <sup>6</sup>	31.9	26.8	55.6	100.6	112.7
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1 108.4</b>	<b>994.7</b>	<b>1 025.7</b>	<b>1 431.8</b>	<b>1 687.6</b>
Regular resources	769.5	692.2	755.8	939.6	1 010.5
Development projects, emergency operations	704.0	566.6	506.1	533.0	487.8
Protracted Refugee and Displaced Persons Operations	-	54.0	171.4	316.7	424.8
Programme support and administrative costs	64.0	70.0	75.2	81.8	93.9
Other expenditure	1.5	1.6	3.1	8.1	4.0
International Emergency Food Reserve	174.0	140.8	72.8	226.0	416.9
Immediate Response Account <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	12.6
Extra-budgetary resources	164.9	161.7	197.1	266.2	247.6
Sub-trust funds	12.1	12.0	13.5	10.2	14.1
Services to bilateral donors	122.1	139.8	128.4	150.8	167.0
Other expenditure <sup>6</sup>	30.7	9.9	2	105.2	66.5

1 Including outstanding obligations.

2 Provisional.

3 Net of payment costs.

4 Recipient government contributions towards local operating costs, net miscellaneous income including interest.

5 From 1992 on.

6 Includes Gulf Crisis Operations, Special Emergency Operations in Africa, Task Force on Afghanistan, Junior Professional Officers Scheme and WFP service charges.

# GLOBAL FOOD AID TABLES

Table 10

## 1992 FOOD AID DELIVERIES BY RECIPIENT REGION AND DONOR thousand tons

RECIPIENT REGION <sup>4</sup>		Food Aid Donor <sup>1</sup>												ALL DONORS	
		A U L	C A N	C E C	F R A	G E R	I T A	J P N	N E T	U K	U S A	W F P	N G O <sup>2</sup>		O T H <sup>3</sup>
		(in grain equivalent)													
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cereals	45.9	234.8	863.8	56.2	160.7	52.7	124.8	32.7	104.9	1 867.0	1 849.0	139.3	171.0	5 702.9
	Non-cereals	4.7	16.8	99.4	2.0	15.9	0.7	0.0	23.9	1.0	76.9	261.4	17.2	12.6	525.9
Asia & Pacific	Cereals	58.6	263.2	204.3	34.0	19.7	11.9	153.7	3.0	1.5	893.6	946.9	2.0	66.2	2 658.7
	Non-cereals	0.0	25.4	29.6	2.7	-	-	2.3	0.0	-	151.9	75.7	0.0	7.3	294.9
Latin America & Caribbean	Cereals	-	23.8	100.7	13.0	10.1	10.7	-	-	-	1 279.2	177.8	1.2	6.8	1 623.5
	Non-cereals	-	20.1	29.2	0.2	4.6	-	-	0.2	-	160.9	39.5	1.2	1.0	256.9
North Africa & Middle East	Cereals	48.4	65.8	137.7	25.0	11.7	15.7	-	-	-	833.8	443.8	0.0	3.1	1 564.9
	Non-cereals	-	1.5	24.5	-	1.0	0.9	-	-	-	75.4	55.9	0.6	0.7	160.5
Eastern Europe & former USSR	Cereals	-	-	1 386.0	0.1	2.7	5.0	-	0.0	-	982.7	13.8	0.2	3.5	2 384.1
	Non-cereals	-	0.0	83.5	0.2	1.0	64.2	0.9	0.0	-	204.2	9.8	1.4	0.2	365.4
World total	Cereals	153.0	587.7	2 692.4	128.2	205.0	96.1	278.5	35.7	106.4	5 856.3	3 431.4	142.7	250.6	13 964.1
	Non-cereals	4.8	63.8	266.1	5.1	15.9	65.8	3.2	24.2	1.0	669.3	442.3	20.4	21.8	1 603.6
of which:															
Least developed countries <sup>4</sup>	Cereals	91.5	375.5	987.7	83.0	172.9	48.6	191.5	31.2	104.4	1 750.3	1 967.3	136.3	193.1	6 133.5
	Non-cereals	4.1	27.2	101.6	3.7	5.7	1.5	0.5	5.8	0.2	77.6	215.7	16.3	10.2	470.3
Low-income food- deficit countries <sup>4</sup>	Cereals	142.5	555.6	1 250.3	116.0	189.6	82.7	216.4	35.7	106.4	4 011.4	2 998.0	138.6	208.5	10 054.5
	Non-cereals	4.1	61.3	161.1	4.1	12.2	1.6	0.5	14.1	1.0	435.9	369.2	18.1	15.2	1 096.3

<sup>1</sup> Listed individually are all donors that delivered 60,000 tons or more of food aid (cereals and non-cereals) in 1992, as well as NGOs as a group.

<sup>2</sup> Represents food aid provided by NGOs from their own resources (commodities or cash) or for which the original bilateral donor could not be identified.

<sup>3</sup> Includes food aid from multilateral agencies (other than WFP) provided from their own cash resources or for which the original bilateral donor (for directed contributions) could not be identified.

<sup>4</sup> For list of countries, see Table 12.

Table 11

## 1988-92 FOOD AID DELIVERIES BY CATEGORY

Recipient Region	Year	CEREALS (in grain equivalent)				NON-CEREALS			
		Total	Non-project	Relief	Project	Total	Non-project	Relief	Project
		'000 tons	%	%	%	'000 tons	%	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1988	4 126.5	40.2	46.3	13.5	422.6	12.6	57.4	30.0
	1989	2 594.3	41.9	39.1	19.0	296.3	18.4	46.5	35.1
	1990	2 904.2	25.9	59.2	14.9	345.6	8.4	65.7	25.9
	1991	3 675.6	26.1	59.5	14.4	388.2	6.9	70.9	22.2
	1992	5 702.9	32.4	57.7	9.9	525.9	5.5	78.1	16.4
Asia & Pacific	1988	4 363.7	35.0	20.6	44.3	691.3	60.5	10.9	28.6
	1989	3 031.1	38.8	28.2	33.1	336.2	57.6	10.2	32.2
	1990	2 540.5	31.9	21.9	46.1	348.6	69.2	9.7	21.1
	1991	2 845.9	27.8	22.5	49.7	185.2	38.8	13.5	47.8
	1992	2 658.7	30.5	23.4	46.1	294.9	52.5	18.8	28.7
Latin America & Caribbean	1988	2 250.1	73.3	1.5	25.2	324.6	47.6	5.9	46.5
	1989	1 880.7	65.4	3.4	31.2	173.3	38.8	3.0	58.1
	1990	2 091.7	72.7	2.2	25.1	207.5	41.9	4.3	53.8
	1991	1 796.1	73.9	1.3	24.8	201.8	35.1	5.7	59.1
	1992	1 623.5	63.5	2.3	34.2	256.9	33.9	3.6	62.5
North Africa & Middle East	1988	2 414.9	78.3	3.0	18.7	256.7	61.7	9.2	29.0
	1989	2 635.2	75.6	8.8	15.6	184.0	42.7	20.1	37.2
	1990	3 021.7	82.8	4.6	12.5	135.1	35.6	29.7	34.8
	1991	3 114.7	81.4	10.2	8.3	148.5	39.3	40.2	20.6
	1992	1 584.9	68.1	16.9	15.1	160.5	44.8	32.3	22.9
Eastern Europe & former USSR	1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1989	285.9	100.0	-	-	17.0	100.0	-	-
	1990	2 326.4	100.0	0.0	-	146.2	99.9	0.1	-
	1991	1 002.4	99.5	0.5	-	192.1	82.5	17.5	-
	1992	2 394.1	90.5	9.5	-	365.4	75.2	24.8	-
World total	1988	13 155.2	51.1	22.2	26.7	1 695.3	46.3	21.3	32.5
	1989	10 427.2	55.3	20.7	23.9	1 006.8	46.8	21.3	37.9
	1990	12 884.5	61.4	19.1	19.5	1 183.0	46.6	26.2	27.2
	1991	12 434.7	53.2	25.5	21.3	1 115.9	34.6	36.3	29.1
	1992	13 964.1	49.7	31.8	18.5	1 603.6	38.5	38.6	23.0

Table 12

**1988-92 FOOD AID DELIVERIES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY**  
thousand tons

Recipient region/country	CEREALS (grain equivalent)					NON-CEREALS				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>4 126.5</b>	<b>2 594.3</b>	<b>2 904.2</b>	<b>3 675.6</b>	<b>5 702.9</b>	<b>422.6</b>	<b>296.3</b>	<b>345.6</b>	<b>388.2</b>	<b>525.9</b>
Angola <sup>2</sup>	112.8	50.4	110.0	120.2	95.2	19.7	13.5	13.1	16.5	26.8
Benin <sup>2 3</sup>	14.1	12.5	13.3	5.8	6.3	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.1
Botswana <sup>2 3</sup>	41.9	21.8	11.0	-	7.4	8.9	2.8	4.4	2.5	4.5
Burkina Faso <sup>2 3</sup>	45.4	26.2	26.1	80.7	67.0	3.6	8.8	7.6	10.2	6.7
Burundi <sup>2 3</sup>	3.6	3.9	1.2	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	0.9
Cameroon <sup>2</sup>	0.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	6.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.9
Cape Verde <sup>2 3</sup>	49.1	50.4	54.7	58.5	47.4	9.4	3.1	4.0	5.7	5.2
Central African Republic <sup>2 3</sup>	3.3	5.7	1.7	2.8	4.6	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8
Chad <sup>2 3</sup>	23.2	26.2	20.0	72.7	17.9	3.3	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.9
Comoros <sup>2 3</sup>	6.1	3.0	3.2	5.1	6.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
Congo <sup>2</sup>	22.5	0.9	7.4	9.5	14.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.6
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>2</sup>	18.8	20.1	64.0	36.0	39.7	0.0	0.7	2.3	4.0	2.5
Djibouti <sup>2 3</sup>	25.7	8.0	7.6	9.5	9.1	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6
Equatorial Guinea <sup>2 3</sup>	2.9	2.4	3.7	2.5	4.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.1
Ethiopia <sup>2 3</sup>	1 164.8	441.7	825.1	888.6	1 124.3	90.3	45.3	82.3	85.0	81.6
Gambia <sup>2 3</sup>	9.5	14.1	3.0	15.0	11.7	2.8	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0
Ghana <sup>2</sup>	98.3	75.1	61.0	163.8	134.1	9.3	17.9	5.1	5.1	3.6
Guinea <sup>2 3</sup>	33.0	24.9	8.9	26.6	30.8	0.7	5.4	2.2	2.1	2.6
Guinea Bissau <sup>2 3</sup>	7.9	8.6	4.0	14.4	7.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8
Kenya <sup>2</sup>	99.4	66.4	89.0	73.3	246.8	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.6	34.9
Lesotho <sup>2 3</sup>	44.5	25.6	39.1	20.2	37.1	5.2	5.2	4.3	2.8	8.5
Liberia <sup>2 3</sup>	56.9	29.7	40.2	142.3	132.4	0.7	0.4	2.9	16.9	33.8
Madagascar <sup>2 3</sup>	65.9	68.9	46.5	27.6	63.8	6.9	2.9	7.2	2.6	5.7
Malawi <sup>2 3</sup>	145.6	204.9	188.9	202.8	444.4	16.3	19.6	39.6	39.7	41.7

Continued

## CEREALS (grain equivalent)

## NON-CEREALS

Recipient region/country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>
Mali <sup>2 3</sup>	49.2	42.5	34.0	48.5	36.4	4.1	3.6	4.1	1.7	1.4
Mauritania <sup>2 3</sup>	51.8	63.3	55.2	76.7	28.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	5.8	2.3
Mauritius	34.9	5.9	6.5	5.8	8.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8
Mozambique <sup>2 3</sup>	592.2	472.9	392.0	479.9	1 032.5	84.5	58.9	38.4	60.2	68.9
Namibia <sup>2</sup>	-	1.5	13.2	10.5	18.3	-	0.9	1.2	0.3	6.2
Niger <sup>2 3</sup>	73.2	37.4	38.0	90.6	38.5	5.5	3.9	2.0	3.6	6.3
Nigeria <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0
Rwanda <sup>2 3</sup>	3.3	2.6	5.8	13.2	9.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	6.6	8.1
Sao Tome & Principe <sup>2 3</sup>	7.1	10.3	7.3	8.1	7.3	1.2	3.3	0.8	1.5	2.4
Senegal <sup>2</sup>	68.6	62.2	60.0	38.9	62.3	5.0	2.5	3.9	2.3	3.5
Seychelles	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sierra Leone <sup>2 3</sup>	27.8	33.9	8.9	58.5	49.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.3
Somalia <sup>2 3</sup>	170.5	94.2	86.5	56.0	222.7	58.4	19.3	14.7	6.3	36.0
South Africa	7.1	6.3	5.6	8.0	-	-	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.8
Sudan <sup>2 3</sup>	551.4	314.2	221.4	499.7	553.0	36.6	29.5	27.8	59.9	46.2
Swaziland <sup>2</sup>	16.5	1.7	6.9	3.9	27.7	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.0	0.9
Tanzania <sup>2 3</sup>	52.8	51.7	25.0	19.2	35.7	5.4	1.5	4.7	2.5	2.3
Togo <sup>2 3</sup>	14.7	21.4	10.4	16.4	19.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.2
Uganda <sup>2 3</sup>	28.3	25.7	33.1	68.3	17.4	7.5	7.5	14.3	11.9	10.6
Zaire <sup>2 3</sup>	114.0	96.5	96.7	94.7	40.0	3.6	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.1
Zambia <sup>2 3</sup>	157.7	35.4	2.0	63.2	456.4	8.1	8.6	9.9	1.3	9.2
Zimbabwe	5.3	12.6	15.3	15.5	479.0	2.4	0.7	1.7	4.1	37.4
Unspecified Africa	2.9	-	147.8	-	-	-	-	16.6	-	-

Continued

**CEREALS (grain equivalent)**

**NON-CEREALS**

Recipient region/country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>4 263.7</b>	<b>3 031.1</b>	<b>2 540.5</b>	<b>2 845.9</b>	<b>2 658.7</b>	<b>691.3</b>	<b>336.2</b>	<b>348.6</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>294.9</b>
Bangladesh <sup>2 3</sup>	1 402.7	1 299.1	1 090.6	1 489.5	1 201.8	22.4	11.1	12.1	3.8	20.7
Bhutan <sup>2 3</sup>	4.8	1.9	4.9	4.1	3.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.9
Cambodia <sup>2 3</sup>	15.8	11.5	25.8	20.2	100.6	9.2	0.1	-	1.3	7.5
China <sup>2</sup>	379.9	138.3	79.3	127.1	135.7	21.2	20.4	15.2	12.5	5.3
Fiji	13.6	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	4.6
India <sup>2</sup>	560.4	497.2	333.5	176.3	289.6	181.3	66.0	42.6	53.0	91.7
Indonesia <sup>2</sup>	346.4	101.7	54.1	60.0	39.8	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.7	3.7
Laos <sup>2 3</sup>	29.8	48.0	-	-	14.5	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	1.2	0.4	5.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives <sup>2</sup>	4.5	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	30.7	5.1	-	-	-	1.2	0.1
Myanmar <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-
Nepal <sup>2 3</sup>	11.1	12.5	6.6	3.3	12.6	3.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	6.2
Pakistan <sup>2</sup>	644.5	433.0	395.4	392.4	299.7	401.4	207.9	156.0	13.1	29.6
Papua New Guinea <sup>2</sup>	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.0	-
Philippines <sup>2</sup>	497.0	68.7	59.7	86.7	60.7	19.7	6.4	100.7	73.4	106.9
Samoa <sup>2 3</sup>	-	-	2.7	-	2.7	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup>	259.8	275.7	305.7	303.9	300.3	7.5	1.3	1.7	0.5	3.2
Thailand	62.1	90.7	119.4	82.4	90.1	15.5	16.5	14.5	14.6	7.4
Viet Nam	131.2	46.2	60.3	61.0	99.3	5.2	2.4	1.5	6.8	7.0

Continued

## CEREALS (grain equivalent)

## NON-CEREALS

Recipient region/country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>2 250.1</b>	<b>1 880.7</b>	<b>2 091.7</b>	<b>1 796.1</b>	<b>1 623.5</b>	<b>324.6</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>201.8</b>	<b>256.9</b>
Antigua & Barbuda	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1.0	4.2	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Bolivia <sup>2</sup>	176.5	228.0	249.3	194.0	212.9	14.6	10.5	11.2	12.7	4.0
Brazil	3.6	24.3	22.5	17.0	2.0	1.2	6.3	5.1	2.9	4.1
Chile	5.4	9.6	5.5	13.8	4.7	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.6
Colombia	100.3	3.6	4.0	7.4	17.5	0.5	2.7	0.7	0.9	1.6
Costa Rica	137.3	69.5	6.4	84.0	3.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4
Cuba	0.6	-	-	-	0.7	8.0	10.4	2.6	6.8	3.3
Dominica	-	10.4	-	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-
Dominican Republic <sup>2</sup>	161.0	14.0	5.6	6.2	10.2	32.6	15.4	34.9	5.6	9.5
Ecuador <sup>2</sup>	9.2	33.8	72.1	43.4	44.6	4.0	3.0	4.5	3.5	2.6
El Salvador <sup>2</sup>	223.1	151.1	174.7	166.2	111.7	35.8	42.0	26.0	14.3	37.3
Grenada	0.8	6.7	-	2.0	2.4	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Guatemala <sup>2</sup>	180.9	151.7	175.1	220.5	131.6	23.5	8.7	9.6	12.2	7.4
Guyana	50.4	56.4	44.0	32.5	25.0	5.6	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.4
Haiti <sup>2,3</sup>	120.3	117.2	98.0	50.2	86.4	6.5	12.8	9.7	13.7	25.7
Honduras <sup>2</sup>	180.4	135.7	140.0	122.1	100.2	13.2	16.4	5.5	6.1	7.8
Jamaica	289.8	203.2	289.6	265.8	226.5	53.3	5.0	3.7	9.8	0.2
Mexico	180.4	394.6	275.1	83.5	80.1	38.5	2.2	4.2	12.1	5.8
Nicaragua <sup>2</sup>	111.4	82.1	187.0	93.8	90.2	35.9	20.3	45.3	54.7	42.7
Panama	-	1.0	0.7	1.1	2.7	-	0.4	0.2	12.2	0.5
Paraguay	2.3	-	2.6	-	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.3	2.2
Peru <sup>2</sup>	273.7	183.6	319.5	385.5	427.0	46.5	11.5	38.2	26.8	97.8
St. Christopher & Nevis	8.1	-	-	-	2.0	0.1	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	8.3	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent & Grenadines	6.7	-	-	-	3.6	0.1	-	-	-	-
Surinam	-	-	-	-	34.3	0.0	-	-	-	1.9
Trinidad & Tobago	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	0.0	0.2	20.0	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0

Continued

**CEREALS (grain equivalent)**

**NON-CEREALS**

Recipient region/country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>
<b>North Africa &amp; Middle East</b>	<b>2 414.9</b>	<b>2 635.2</b>	<b>3 021.7</b>	<b>3 114.7</b>	<b>1 584.9</b>	<b>256.7</b>	<b>184.0</b>	<b>135.1</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>160.5</b>
Afghanistan <sup>2 3</sup>	28.5	224.4	120.7	37.4	78.4	-	9.6	3.5	3.3	2.8
Algeria	10.7	42.9	7.7	38.4	12.8	8.5	5.2	4.0	2.9	5.1
Cyprus	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Egypt <sup>2</sup>	1 413.0	1 359.6	1 592.1	2 000.4	553.6	98.6	45.6	4.6	23.3	11.7
Gaza/West Bank	34.3	11.8	18.1	53.2	10.1	2.9	4.8	8.7	12.5	6.5
Iran	8.2	26.1	25.0	107.0	65.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	11.0	12.4
Iraq	-	-	-	37.0	132.2	-	-	-	9.9	13.4
Jordan <sup>2</sup>	28.0	251.3	458.7	284.3	256.8	4.0	4.9	7.4	8.0	3.9
Lebanon <sup>2</sup>	35.4	20.8	24.0	23.1	17.1	27.0	20.4	18.9	12.8	14.9
Morocco <sup>2</sup>	305.0	284.2	212.1	206.4	192.6	63.5	59.3	58.1	44.0	74.7
Syria <sup>2</sup>	35.2	18.4	30.0	34.4	13.3	7.3	7.8	7.8	4.6	6.1
Tunisia	402.6	309.3	372.3	244.3	178.0	31.2	11.2	10.3	9.2	4.5
Turkey	3.3	2.8	12.4	2.3	14.6	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.8
Yemen, Republic of <sup>2 3</sup>	110.4	83.4	148.6	46.5	59.7	11.9	12.9	8.9	5.5	5.4

Continued

## CEREALS (grain equivalent)

## NON-CEREALS

Recipient region/country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Eastern Europe &amp; Former USSR</b>	-	285.9	2 326.4	1 002.4	2 394.1	-	17.0	146.2	192.1	365.4
Albania	-	-	-	185.8	490.7	-	-	-	2.4	121.0
Armenia	-	-	-	-	69.7	-	-	-	-	13.3
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Belarus	-	-	-	-	95.6	-	-	-	-	61.0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	300.0	-	-	-	-	23.5	0.0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	363.5	-	-	-	0.5	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	0.5
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	56.0	-	-	-	-	0.3
Latvia	-	-	-	-	417.5	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	335.0	-	-	-	-	44.3
Moldavia	-	-	-	-	71.7	-	-	-	-	0.4
Poland	-	285.9	1 721.3	111.6	-	-	17.0	108.5	-	-
Romania	-	-	605.1	375.0	118.5	-	-	37.7	58.1	0.7
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	56.0	-	-	-	-	102.1
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	58.1	-	-	-	-	0.5
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	4.1
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.2
USSR	-	-	-	29.9	-	-	-	-	87.6	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Former Yugoslavia	-	-	-	0.1	159.4	-	-	-	0.0	14.2
<b>World Total</b>	<b>13 155.2</b>	<b>10 427.2</b>	<b>12 884.5</b>	<b>12 434.7</b>	<b>13 964.1</b>	<b>1 695.3</b>	<b>1 006.8</b>	<b>1 183.0</b>	<b>1 115.9</b>	<b>1 603.6</b>
of which:										
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>5 366.2</b>	<b>4 090.1</b>	<b>3 814.8</b>	<b>4 835.7</b>	<b>6 133.5</b>	<b>434.9</b>	<b>300.9</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>386.2</b>	<b>470.2</b>
<b>Low-income, food-deficit countries</b>	<b>11 589.6</b>	<b>8 779.4</b>	<b>9 072.4</b>	<b>10 239.9</b>	<b>10 054.5</b>	<b>1 487.9</b>	<b>891.1</b>	<b>932.8</b>	<b>790.6</b>	<b>1 098.3</b>

1 Provisional

2 Denotes those countries classified in January 1993 as low-income food-deficit: includes all food-deficit countries with per-capita incomes below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (\$1,235 in 1991), which, in accordance with the guidelines and criteria agreed to by the CFA, should be given priority in the allocation of food aid. Five LIFDCs, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu did not receive food aid in the reported period.

3 Denotes those countries designated by the United Nations as "least developed" in 1992. The category of least developed countries (LDCs) was established by the UN General Assembly in 1971. Forty seven countries were classified as LDCs in January 1993, the majority (32) being located in sub-Saharan Africa. Four LDCs, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu did not receive food aid in the reported period.

Table 13

**1992 FOOD AID DELIVERIES: PROCUREMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY DONOR**  
**(LOCAL PURCHASES AND TRIANGULAR TRANSACTIONS)**  
 cereals in grain equivalent

Donor	Commodity	Triangular transactions <sup>1</sup>		Local purchases <sup>2</sup>		Total	Total procurement by region				
		Total Quantity	Purchased in sub-Saharan Africa	Total Quantity	Purchased in sub-Saharan Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia & Pacific	Latin America & Caribbean	North Africa & Middle East	Unspecified
		tons	%	tons	%		%	%	%	%	%
Australia	Cereals	3 000	-	-	-	3 000	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Non-cereals	-	-	1 332	100.0	1 332	100.0	-	-	-	-
Canada	Cereals	5 592	-	6 000	100.0	11 592	51.8	48.2	-	-	-
	Non-cereals	1 242	59.7	550	-	1 792	41.4	58.6	-	-	-
CEC	Cereals	62 786	12.1	38 661	71.3	101 447	34.7	37.8	-	-	27.5
	Non-cereals	38 129	19.9	12 087	56.2	50 216	28.6	21.4	1.2	0.6	48.2
Finland	Non-cereals	370	-	-	-	370	-	100.0	-	-	-
France	Cereals	6 000	66.7	-	-	6 000	66.7	-	-	-	33.3
	Non-cereals	-	-	1	-	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
Germany	Cereals	62 597	6.2	47 558	86.2	110 155	40.8	21.2	10.2	-	21.8
	Non-cereals	5 249	2.6	4 406	58.0	9 655	27.9	5.4	25.4	6.0	41.3
Ireland	Cereals	-	-	548	-	548	100.0	-	-	-	-
Italy	Cereals	37 585	5.3	-	-	37 585	5.3	1.6	10.1	-	82.9
Japan	Cereals	98 910	-	62 555	-	161 465	-	91.1	6.0	-	2.9
	Non-cereals	524	-	-	-	524	-	100.0	-	-	-
Netherlands	Cereals	6 500	53.8	23 540	100.0	30 040	90.0	10.0	-	-	-
	Non-cereals	11 957	-	2 930	100.0	14 887	19.7	12.6	67.7	-	-

Continued

Donor	Commodity	Triangular transactions <sup>1</sup>		Local purchases <sup>2</sup>		Total	Total procurement by region				
		Total Quantity	Purchased in sub-Saharan Africa	Total Quantity	Purchased in sub-Saharan Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia & Pacific	Latin America & Caribbean	North Africa & Middle East	Unspecified
		tons	%	tons	%		%	%	%	%	%
NGOs	Cereals	2 003	70.1	8 400	100.0	10 404	94.2	-	-	-	5.8
	Non-cereals	455	2.5	454	98.2	910	50.3	0.9	-	-	48.8
Norway	Cereals	2 080	-	4 372	100.0	6 452	67.8	29.1	-	-	3.1
	Non-cereals	640	-	1 063	17.2	1 703	10.7	72.3	-	-	16.9
Sweden	Cereals	3 272	-	-	-	3 272	-	100.0	-	-	-
	Non-cereals	708	70.6	-	-	708	70.6	29.4	-	-	-
Switzerland	Cereals	7 070	-	267	-	7 337	-	18.0	-	37.7	44.3
	Non-cereals	60	-	85	100.0	145	58.6	-	31.0	-	-
Taiwan	Cereals	-	-	5 000	100.0	5 000	100.0	-	-	-	-
UK	Cereals	33 550	17.9	12 000	100.0	45 550	39.5	3.4	4.4	5.5	47.2
	Non-cereals	775	-	-	-	775	-	83.9	16.1	-	-
USA	Cereals	8 871	-	-	-	8 871	-	100.0	-	-	-
	Non-cereals	680	-	-	-	680	-	-	-	-	-
UNHCR	Cereals	903	-	7 793	-	8 696	-	100.0	-	-	-
	Non-cereals	77	-	4 599	0.1	4 677	0.1	98.7	-	0.1	1.1
UNKF/UNTAC <sup>3</sup>	Cereals	-	-	20 366	-	20 366	-	100.0	-	-	-
	Non-cereals	660	-	-	-	660	-	100.0	-	-	-
WFP <sup>4</sup>	Cereals	277 771	3.3	183 663	74.1	461 435	31.5	29.5	28.8	10.2	-
	Non-cereals	37 505	15.7	60 374	81.4	97 879	56.3	33.3	3.9	6.5	-
World total	Cereals	618 491	6.1	420 744	62.9	1 039 215	29.1	38.5	15.6	5.4	11.4
	Non-cereals	99 032	15.0	87 883	72.3	186 915	41.9	29.5	9.1	3.9	15.5

<sup>1</sup> Triangular transactions include procurement through exchange of food commodities (trilateral operations) as well as cash purchases.

<sup>2</sup> Local purchases exclude local commodity exchange arrangements, as well as local purchases made from funds generated from the sale of food aid, to avoid double counting of food aid.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Kampuchean Trust Fund/United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

<sup>4</sup> From WFP's own resources, including IEFER. Excludes purchases made on behalf of bilateral donors, UN organizations and NGOs, which amounted to 388,250 tons of food commodities.

Table 14

**CEREAL FOOD AID SHIPMENTS BY REGIONS AND COUNTRY GROUPS**  
thousand tons - grain equivalent, July/June

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
<b>World total</b>	<b>9 238.0</b>	<b>9 848.7</b>	<b>12 510.7</b>	<b>10 949.2</b>	<b>12 552.3</b>	<b>13 609.4</b>	<b>11 326.3</b>	<b>10 912.6</b>	<b>12 542.7</b>	<b>13 904.4</b>
of which:										
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 544.5	2 750.2	4 999.2	3 879.4	3 341.7	3 883.6	2 931.0	2 769.8	3 308.1	4 353.3
Asia & Pacific	2 728.2	3 153.7	3 163.8	3 004.0	4 938.0	4 610.0	3 692.8	2 500.2	2 652.9	3 095.2
Latin America & Caribbean	1 264.5	1 295.9	1 353.8	1 600.3	2 432.7	2 341.4	2 002.4	1 742.7	1 925.4	1 870.7
North Africa & Middle East	2 370.0	2 572.7	2 857.3	2 406.9	2 839.2	2 774.4	2 700.0	2 407.9	3 313.2	2 525.6
Eastern Europe & former USSR	83.2	42.0	67.8	5.3	0.7	-	-	1 492.0	1 343.1	2 059.4
Unspecified	247.6	34.3	79.8	53.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Low-income, food-deficit countries</b>	<b>8 178.8</b>	<b>9 319.4</b>	<b>11 533.4</b>	<b>10 216.4</b>	<b>11 603.4</b>	<b>12 134.3</b>	<b>9 728.2</b>	<b>7 869.5</b>	<b>9 868.9</b>	<b>10 804.2</b>
of which:										
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 531.1	2 658.0	4 854.1	3 872.9	3 293.7	3 617.1	2 899.0	2 591.9	3 285.7	4 253.6
<b>Least developed countries</b>	<b>3 685.3</b>	<b>3 673.9</b>	<b>5 949.2</b>	<b>5 187.6</b>	<b>4 952.3</b>	<b>5 471.1</b>	<b>4 349.2</b>	<b>3 701.5</b>	<b>4 631.9</b>	<b>5 390.6</b>

Table 15

**CEREAL FOOD AID SHIPMENTS BY SOURCE**  
thousand tons - grain equivalent, July/June<sup>1</sup>

Donor	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Argentina	32.5	30.4	50.6	42.1	29.0	23.1	21.0	-	6.5	3.0
Australia	349.3	460.4	465.8	345.5	377.0	329.9	315.6	293.4	345.8	339.8
Austria	29.0	11.4	12.6	29.5	29.6	7.6	12.6	20.0	24.1	28.0
Canada	842.9	816.7	942.7	1 204.1	1 320.8	1 142.5	1 146.3	883.9	1 142.3	1 002.3
China	6.0	31.0	92.4	54.4	10.5	1.0	3.9	0.0	1.5	10.0
EEC, total	1 596.4	1 916.7	2 497.9	1 600.6	2 145.4	2 709.9	2 237.6	3 210.9	2 577.6	3 891.0
of which:										
Community Action (CEC)	841.7	1 024.4	1 253.0	903.4	1 130.3	1 444.2	1 223.4	2 453.3	1 599.2	2 941.2
Belgium & Luxembourg	31.7	29.9	96.7	29.1	31.5	36.6	39.8	18.3	76.8	31.5
Denmark	17.2	18.5	25.0	-	21.4	41.2	33.3	1.4	10.3	22.8
France	202.4	297.0	262.5	87.6	185.5	279.5	314.4	167.6	271.2	139.8
Germany	172.0	160.6	347.4	196.0	235.5	324.3	230.0	271.8	214.4	246.7
Greece	-	8.0	9.0	14.2	-	-	17.0	2.5	1.6	-
Ireland	9.6	4.1	6.0	1.3	4.3	3.4	4.6	-	16.4	1.4
Italy	120.7	55.2	173.7	125.3	177.2	203.2	132.0	94.1	71.1	155.8
Netherlands	50.5	138.1	150.9	120.2	166.6	155.6	37.1	103.6	128.6	111.7
Spain	25.5	26.5	36.1	27.8	33.9	43.1	29.2	25.4	47.1	32.8
United Kingdom	125.1	154.4	137.6	95.7	159.1	178.5	176.8	72.9	140.9	207.3
Finland	28.3	40.0	20.0	5.0	41.6	3.5	25.3	27.6	70.2	32.8
India	10.0	-	100.0	-	65.7	-	-	5.0	25.2	-
Japan	449.3	444.7	233.7	432.1	453.7	652.3	420.9	424.0	508.4	405.3
Norway	36.1	16.5	45.1	31.5	91.5	68.4	30.2	30.6	49.9	72.4
OPEC Special Fund	42.4	14.2	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	13.5	28.9	71.1	99.3	228.4	7.4	17.9	8.2	1.8	10.0

Continued

Donor	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Sweden	86.6	82.9	88.3	68.8	122.2	146.1	145.3	84.2	81.9	109.6
Switzerland	29.0	30.4	39.0	22.3	55.5	56.5	47.6	35.8	99.2	49.6
Turkey	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.6	34.2
United States of America	5 374.8	5 655.3	7 535.6	6 675.4	7 466.5	7 983.1	6 540.6	5 701.8	7 433.4	7 600.3
USSR	-	-	-	-	58.7	273.1	241.4	77.2	15.0	-
WFP purchases <sup>2</sup>	31.2	33.5	34.4	32.7	7.8	52.3	21.2	18.9	6.7	31.1
Others	175.0	230.4	200.5	260.5	48.1	153.1	98.7	90.5	151.7	284.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 137.4</b>	<b>9 848.4</b>	<b>12 442.4</b>	<b>10 903.7</b>	<b>12 552.3</b>	<b>13 609.4</b>	<b>11 326.3</b>	<b>10 912.6</b>	<b>12 512.7</b>	<b>13 904.1</b>

1 To express cereal food aid in grain equivalent, wheat, rice and coarse grains are counted on a one-to-one basis.

2 From WFP's own cash resources and from cash contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve. Excludes WFP purchases on behalf of bilateral donors and other United Nations organizations, and NGOs.

Table 16 CEREAL PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, TOTAL SUPPLIES PER PERSON AND FOOD AID

Unit	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 <sup>6</sup>	1992/93 <sup>7</sup>	
<b>All developing countries</b>												
Production <sup>1</sup>	mill. tons	699.0	751.3	773.1	775.8	793.4	788.2	825.6	841.7	874.0	878.9	890.0
Per-person production <sup>1</sup>	kg.	204.1	214.9	216.5	212.6	213.4	207.6	212.8	212.9	216.4	213.9	212.5
Imports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	103.9	112.2	107.7	97.7	108.2	116.6	115.8	122.6	112.3	127.4	126.4
Exports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	32.7	36.9	37.0	39.0	32.0	27.4	32.3	27.3	31.4	44.9	37.3
Net imports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	71.2	75.3	70.7	58.7	76.2	89.2	83.5	95.3	80.9	82.5	89.1
Food aid	mill. tons	9.2	9.8	12.4	10.9	12.6	14.1	11.4	9.6	11.2	11.5	...
Food aid as % of imports	percent	8.9	8.7	11.5	11.2	11.6	12.1	9.8	7.8	10.0	9.0	...
<b>Total supplies per person<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>kg.</b>	<b>224.9</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>236.3</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>234.3</b>	<b>237.0</b>	<b>236.5</b>	<b>234.0</b>	<b>233.8</b>
<b>Low-income food-deficit countries<sup>5</sup></b>												
Production <sup>1</sup>	mill. tons	512.1	568.7	580.6	571.7	595.8	586.0	620.8	647.7	676.2	672.6	675.7
Per-person production <sup>1</sup>	kg.	187.9	204.5	204.6	197.3	202.0	194.6	201.7	206.5	211.0	206.3	203.3
Imports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	55.7	54.6	49.9	46.5	48.2	58.8	59.1	57.2	54.8	62.2	63.7
Exports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	3.8	3.9	8.3	11.5	9.4	8.0	8.6	7.1	10.8	14.5	11.2
Net imports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	51.9	50.7	41.6	35.0	38.8	50.8	50.5	50.1	44.0	47.7	52.5
Food aid <sup>3</sup>	mill. tons	8.2	9.3	11.6	10.3	11.4	12.7	9.9	8.0	9.8	10.6	...
Food aid as % of imports	percent	14.7	17.0	23.2	22.2	23.7	21.6	16.8	14.0	17.9	17.0	...
<b>Total supplies per person<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>kg.</b>	<b>206.9</b>	<b>222.8</b>	<b>219.2</b>	<b>209.4</b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>211.4</b>	<b>218.1</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>224.7</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>219.1</b>
<b>Least developed countries<sup>5</sup></b>												
Production <sup>1</sup>	mill. tons	61.0	61.1	58.0	64.9	66.7	63.5	70.7	71.4	68.4	72.5	71.5
Per-person production <sup>1</sup>	kg.	148.6	145.2	133.8	145.5	146.2	135.7	146.0	145.2	135.3	139.1	134.2
Imports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	7.6	9.1	10.4	9.1	9.7	10.0	8.8	8.0	10.3	10.3	12.2
Exports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1
Net imports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	6.3	8.0	9.6	7.9	8.8	8.8	7.8	6.9	9.6	9.3	11.1
Food aid <sup>3</sup>	mill. tons	3.7	3.7	5.9	5.2	4.9	5.7	4.4	3.7	4.6	5.1	...
Food aid as % of imports	percent	48.7	40.7	56.7	57.1	56.5	57.0	50.0	45.3	44.7	49.5	...
<b>Total supplies per person<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>kg.</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>155.1</b>

Continued

	Unit	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 <sup>6</sup>	1992/93 <sup>7</sup>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>												
Production <sup>1</sup>	mill. tons	42.9	41.5	36.4	50.3	53.2	48.9	58.1	55.3	51.4	56.2	51.1
Per-person production <sup>1</sup>	kg.	110.9	104.1	88.2	117.5	122.1	108.9	125.3	115.4	104.0	109.9	97.0
Imports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	9.3	10.6	12.6	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.2	8.0	10.0	10.6	13.9
Exports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9
Net imports <sup>2</sup>	mill. tons	8.3	9.9	12.3	9.1	8.6	7.3	6.8	6.4	8.6	9.4	13.0
Food aid <sup>3</sup>	mill. tons	2.5	2.8	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	3.2	4.0	.....
Food aid as % of imports	percent	26.9	26.4	39.7	38.2	34.0	41.3	37.8	33.8	32.0	37.7	.....
Total supplies per person <sup>4</sup>	kg.	132.4	128.9	118.0	138.8	141.6	125.1	140.0	128.8	121.4	128.3	121.7

- 1 Data refer to the calendar year of the first year shown. Rice is in terms of milled rice.
- 2 For total grain, season beginning 1 July of first year shown; for rice, calendar year of second year shown.
- 3 Food Aid data from 1987/88 refer to deliveries and therefore differ slightly from Table 14.
- 4 All supplies per person are based on production and net imports, taking no account of stock changes.
- 5 As defined in Table 3.
- 6 Provisional.
- 7 Estimate.

Table 17

## OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) AND FOOD AID BY MEMBERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) OF OECD

NET DISBURSEMENTS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 <sup>1</sup>
<b>At current prices - (\$ millions)</b>										
Total ODA (OECD members)	27 059	26 790	28 141	28 764	35 846	40 603	47 027	45 741	54 494	58 487
Total food aid <sup>2</sup>	2 363	2 405	2 853	3 079	3 031	3 035	3 829	3 240	3 166	3 558
of which:										
Multilateral <sup>3</sup>	512	552	606	475 <sup>4</sup>	655	589	861	741	810	817
Bilateral <sup>4</sup>	1 851	1 853	2 247	2 604 <sup>4</sup>	2 376	2 446	2 968	2 499	2 356	2 741
of which:										
Grants	1 130	1 122	1 499	1 706	1 621	1 849	2 320	1 989	1 824	2 026
Loans	721	731	748	898	755	597	648	510	532	715
<b>As a percentage</b>										
Food aid as % of total ODA	8.7	9.0	10.1	10.7	8.5	7.5	8.1	7.1	5.8	6.1
Multilateral as % of total food aid	21.7	23.0	21.2	15.4 <sup>4</sup>	21.6	19.4	22.5	22.9	25.6	23.0
Grants as % of total bilateral food aid	61.0	60.6	66.7	65.5	68.2	75.6	78.2	79.6	77.4	73.9
Multilateral plus bilateral grants as % of total food aid	69.5	69.6	73.8	70.8	75.1	80.3	83.1	84.3	83.2	79.9

1 Provisional.

2 Includes contributions by DAC members to multilateral agencies, but not actual amounts disbursed by these agencies.

3 Includes contributions by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) channelled through multilateral agencies (except for 1985), but excludes contributions channelled by EEC member countries through the CEC to recipient countries.

4 Includes bilateral grants by the CEC. For 1985, all CEC contributions are reported as bilateral.

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